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OLD-TIME FAIRHAVEN

Erstwhile Eastern New Bedford

By

CHARLES A. HARRIS

With Illustrations

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By

CHARLES A. HARRIS

To the memory of my mother
ADELINE S. (DOWNS) HARRIS

Preface

For a decade, articles on "Old Fairhaven," the basis of this book, have appeared in "The Fairhaven Star." Research has brought to light considerable information pertaining to the days of our ancestors. Hence, it seems to the writer of this compilation, that this material, with additions, should be preserved in a handy volume for ready reference. With this in mind, we humbly submit this book, entitled "OLD-TIME FAIRHAVEN," keeping before us the conviction that this work should, at no distant day, be enlarged, and that a companion volume on "Modern Fairhaven," perhaps beginning with the year 1900, or thereabouts, should be forthcoming.

We regret that we have been forced to omit much material that seems of equal value to that presented, especially the biographies of our esteemed citizens. This omission has been necessary since it would require several books of this size to include all the essential, accumulated subject matter at our disposal.

We hereby express our indebtedness to the publishers of "The Fairhaven Star" and to "The Standard-Times" for permission to use material from their respective publications.

We are indebted, also, to the "Review & Herald Publishing Association" for permission to use extracts from the "Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates," and to Elbert Hubbard II, and his associates, for permission to use the "Life of Henry H. Rogers," written by Elbert Hubbard.

We wish, also, to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Mr. Bartholomew G. Akin who has furnished much material used in these pages.

Negatives, photographs and cuts were loaned for the illustrated pages of "A Brief History of the Town of Fairhaven," published in 1903, the committee of the Old Home Week Association expressing, in the preface of that book, their obligations to C. D. Waldron, Edward G. Spooner, Herbert D. Burke, Helen B. Copeland, Joseph G. Tirrell and Henry W. Taber for those loans. That was forty four years ago.

In so far as we have been able to contact the representatives of these persons, we have, likewise, met with the same courteous permission to make use of these cuts incorporated within "OLD-TIME FAIRHAVEN."

C. A. H.

Fairhaven, October 1947.

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CHAPTER I

Fairhaven

A Rapid Survey. - Fairhaven, lying on the eastern bank of the Acushnet River, with a population exceeding 12,000, sixty miles from our State Capital, is a place well worth visiting. The town has an excellent public school system; an attractive library; sewerage and water systems; good roads; churches to suit the fancies of all; excellent vantage points for viewing the river and Buzzards Bay, with the Elizabeth Islands in the distance; a weekly newspaper; a beautiful town building; an efficient fire department with a modern fire alarm system; a new post office building with free delivery of mail; two bridges connecting the town with the mile-distant city of New Bedford which lies on the western bank of the river; frequent bus service to that city and beyond; taxicab companies; parks for rest and recreation; a Boys' Club; a Girls' Club; a Business Men's Association; a town Improvement Association; The Colonial Club, a veritable historical society; a National Bank; a Savings Bank; lodges, and a fully equipped police department.

This condition has not always existed. Let us go back a bit. The Mayflower came sailing into Plymouth harbor, having on board, among others, Francis Cooke and son John, the former having signed that notable compact while the ship was anchored off the town at the tip of Cape Cod.

Thirty-two years after the Mayflower landed, the Indian Chief Massasoit, and his son Wamsutta deeded to William Bradford and others, a large tract of land which included the present town of Fairhaven. John Cooke was one of the original grantees of this territory, the entire area of which was called Dartmouth. Son John took up his residence in Fairhaven about 1660, Oxford Village being the exact spot for the location which is the oldest part of the town excepting perhaps Sconticut Neck. He served as a deputy and a selectman and held many offices in his new homeland. He was a Baptist minister who, in October, a half century after the landing on Plymouth Rock, was fined ten shillings for allegedly breaking the Sabbath, said breach being travelling upon his circuit as a devout preacher.

This tract the Indians sold to the palefaces for a "mess of pottage," at least there was one iron pot in the transaction. The

barter bargain for this extensive tract which comprised the present town of Dartmouth, the city of New Bedford, the town of Westport, the town of Fairhaven and the town of Acushnet, consisted of a few yards of cloth, several mooseskins, axes, hoes, kettles and blankets; breeches to the number of fifteen pair, a coat, ten pounds of wampum, eight pair socks and as many pair of shoes, together with a gallon or two of firewater.

This large area, deeded to the white men, was incorporated in 1664 under the name of Dartmouth which included Westport, New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet. In 1787 New Bedford, including Fairhaven and Acushnet, was set off from Dartmouth. In 1812 Fairhaven, including Acushnet, separated from New Bedford, and was incorporated on February 22nd of that year. In 1860 Acushnet was set off from Fairhaven as a separate township.

Sconticut, the Indian word for Fair Haven, later spelled Fairhaven, was the summer camping ground for that branch of the Wampanoag tribe. Because of the sparsely settled territory, instead of compact communities, this section was especially open to attacks by the Indians. This mode of living necessitated the erection of block houses or garrisons in case of Indian unrest, where the settlers might gather for united protection or resistance.

This part of the country was populated with Indians long before the white men came to these shores. In summer, the Red Men made regular excursions to Sconticut in search of shellfish, and then returned to the ponds in the vicinity of Middleborough to take up their winter quarters. The last full-blooded native Indian, Martha Simons, who lived upon the Indian reservation near the end of Sconticut Neck, departed for the happy hunting grounds about ninety years ago.

During King Philip's War, Dartmouth was laid waste, and many whites perished. Most of the hostile Indians were exterminated. Local histories relate of the clashes with the English during the periods of the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

During the early days of Fairhaven and vicinity, farming was the principal occupation. Whale fishery can be listed as the vocation of the early inhabitants; for the acquisition of oil, of food, and later for the value of whalebone. This vicinity sought the whale before the time of the American Revolution, the latter incident putting a temporary quietus on the whaling industry, continuing throughout the period of the war of 1812. With the pursuit of the whale, first on a small scale, shipbuilding became the important industry, beginning at Acushnet about 1780. Oxford Village, a part of Fairhaven,

was the site of the early shipyards and remained so until about 1800 when Fairhaven Village became the shipbuilding center.

Individuals and partnerships in this business were Abner Pease, Joshua Delano, Jethro Delano, Elias Terry, Reuben Fish, Fish & Delano, Fish & Huttleston, Delano & Company and William G. Blackler. This takes us to about 1867 when manufacturing was well under way. Hundreds of vessels were launched from the Oxford and Fairhaven yards. As a concomitant to shipbuilding, whaling must be counted, and both Fairhaven and New Bedford were heavily engaged in hunting the monsters of the deep. The peak of the local whaling industry was attained in 1854-55 when a half hundred vessels were sailing from this port.

Prosperity, brought about by successful whaling voyages, made a busy community. Let us mention, for example, two successful voyages. The Niagara, of Fairhaven, after being out twelve months, arrived with 3,200 barrels of whale oil and 50,000 pounds of bone. A few years later, that is in May, 1856, the ship E. L. B. Jenney, of Fairhaven, arrived in port from a whaling voyage of fifty-six months, with 2,500 barrels of sperm oil worth \$141,000.

The events of 1857, the date of one of our periodic panics, ruined financially hundreds and thousands of individuals throughout the Country, not sparing some of our own citizens. The banks closed, specie payment was suspended, insolvent notices were numerous, failures ensued, panic reigned, and the general outlook was gloomy. After the outbreak of the Civil War, all coins seemed to disappear from circulation. This lack of subsidiary coins led to the issuance of tickets, due bills, and obligations issued by merchants, stores and corporations throughout the nation. By authority of Congress, postage stamps were used for change. These stuck together, and proved most inconvenient. Then came postal currency followed by fractional paper currency called "shinplasters," in five, ten, twenty-five and fifty-cent denominations. Fairhaven used this makeshift in order to facilitate trade. Before us lie two pieces of scrip in five-cent and fifty-cent denominations respectively, issued by the "Fairhaven Union Store." They are each two inches by four and a quarter. On the left end, reading from bottom to top, we see, "No. 71 Main Street." At the top, "Receivable at the Fairhaven Bank in sums of one dollar." At the bottom we read, "Redeemed at Store in Goods or in sums of One Dollar" In the central or main part, we see, "Cashier Fairhaven Bank pay to Bearer Five Cents." This was all under the date of

January 12, 1863. The fifty-cent denomination was dated November 25, 1862.

Noah Stoddard, in the 1850's was manager of the Fairhaven Union Grocery Store, later conducted by Herbert Damon and subsequently was purchased by Eldredge Bros., who conducted business there until they removed to Phoenix Block, which was in 1883. About 1856 Henry H. Rogers was clerk in the Fairhaven Union Store which, by the way, was located under Fountain Hall. From this store to the delivery wagon, Mr. Rogers, who became a multi-millionaire, carried many a hag of grain on his shoulder. At this time, Rowland Rogers, father of Henry, was the manager, it is said.

Order of Events. - These are approximately the order of events from the early days. The bridgeless, ferryless Acushnet River, flowing between the western and eastern banks of New Bedford, presented problems of transit. One could, to be sure, row or sail, according to his preference, from one side to the other. Then the construction of the bridge which took place when both sides of the river were still New Bedford, permitted us to cross on foot or in a vehicle. Ten years after the bridge was open to traffic, the town of Fairhaven was incorporated. Twenty years later a public ferry company was formed. Then came the era of private hacks, and carriages which were obtainable for a consideration in order to go from one municipality to the other. This private means of transportation gave way to a public conveyance - the omnibus line which served us for a score of years coming into service twenty years after the ferryboat began operation. After the lapse of another twenty years the omnibus was pushed aside by the advent of the street cars drawn by horses and travelling on rails. These in time, in another twenty years, were outmoded by cars that were operated by electricity, and finally we went back to the OMNIBUS, although the word was butchered from a trisyllabic noun to a monosyllable "BUS." In the midst of all these changes the velocipede and the bicycle (high and low) had their day.

Yes, horse-cars and electric cars have vanished from the streets of Fairhaven. The ferryboat is a thing of the past. Even the omnibus with a driver of horses has deserted us, or rather has been transformed into a 'BUS with an operator who SITS while he works. Compare him with the horse-car driver who held the reins, guided the horses, shifted his steeds from one end of the car to the other at the termini of the routes, made change for passengers, saw to it that all passengers paid their fares, worked longer hours, and, last but

not least, STOOD, facing the rainy, snowy, blowy, frigid weather, without any vestibule, without any heat. This is the driver whom we saw wrapped in the skin of a polar bear, wearing mittens that looked like boxing gloves, earlaps above and arctics below. Now we can readily understand why it is that the 'BUS operator of today whistles at his work, and merrily chats with his passengers. May his luck continue. After the 'BUS, what?

Bridges and Transit. - The legislature authorized the construction of a bridge across the Acushnet River, connecting New Bedford and Fairhaven, in the year 1796. It was opened to traffic in 1802, and, excepting interruptions, due to storms and necessary repairs, has continued to the present time, the old structure, however, being replaced by a new one completed in 1902, just a century after the completion of the first span.

This bridge was a toll bridge and remained such for nearly three quarters of a century. In the course of that time, the bridge was partially swept away thrice, namely in 1807, again in 1815 and thirdly in 1869. After final repairs, it became a free bridge in 1870.

In March, 1832, Luther Wilson operated the "New Bedford and Fairhaven Hourly Carriage." A regular hack stand was advertised in New Bedford, under the date of June 19, 1838, with service from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. In 1844 an advertisement headed "Fairhaven Carriage Notice" read that conveyance could be had from the town of New Bedford to Fairhaven (New Bedford became a city in 1847).

In 1848 R. A. Dunham advertised "Fairhaven Accommodation Carriage to New Bedford." Public transportation by omnibus was advertised by R. A. Dunham & Co. on November, 8, 1852, and this means of transportation continued across the bridge until the advent of the horse cars in 1872. Mr. George D. Cowen, tells the following: "We were very accommodating to the patrons. I remember once as I was going down Main Street on my way to New Bedford, one of my patrons asked me to hold up and wait until she took her pies out of the oven."

In January; 1889, it was announced that a petition to the legislature was to be circulated asking for a charter to build a bridge from the foot of Coggeshall Street, New Bedford, to Oxford Village, near the town farm, west of North Main Street. On Monday, September 22, 1890, the Coggeshall Street Bridge was open to travel, although it was not wholly completed.

Ferryboats. - Communication between the city of New Bedford and the town of Fairhaven, separated by the mile-wide river, was at first by means of row and sail boats which have never been outmoded. In 1832, fifteen years before New Bedford became a city, a ferryboat company was incorporated. On Monday, May 6, 1833, the sloop boat "Helen" began running as a regular ferryboat between Fairhaven and New Bedford every morning at sunrise and continuing to run throughout the day until sundown. Fare, six and a quarter cents.

The first steam ferryboat between these two places was the "Acushnet," which was launched on May 24, 1833, from the shipyard of Fish & Delano, in Fairhaven. The next ferryboat was the "Fairhaven" which began her trips on June 23, 1836, leaving Fairhaven at 4:30 A. M. The Fairhaven starting point was at the wharf at the foot of Center Street until the ferry was in possession of the Railroad Company, which began operation in 1854, when the ferry was transferred to the railroad pier. The ferry was discontinued in 1873, soon after the introduction into this community of the horse cars, but was restored in February, 1896, being replaced in February 1921, by the "Winifred," that made her last trip on March 30, 1929.

Fairhaven's Log Cabin. - Fairhaven had a genuine log cabin. Its construction came about in this way. In the political campaign of 1840, the Whigs selected as their candidate William Henry Harrison with John Tyler as his running mate. The slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The Democrats charged that Harrison longed for nothing but a log cabin and a jug of hard cider, whereupon the Whigs adopted the log cabin as their campaign symbol."

The Whigs engaged Roland Fish to erect the Log Cabin at the head of Union Street near the intersection of Laurel Street. The Cabin was built of round logs, notched at the ends, so that they would fit closely together. All through the campaign this cabin served as the general headquarters.

The dedication of the Fairhaven Log Cabin took place at the scheduled time, the 8th of June, and added to the already exhibited wave of patriotic enthusiasm that had taken possession of the entire land. The weather indications, although inauspicious, did not deter more than 1,500 persons, including several from the town on the west bank of the Acushnet which then had a population of 12,000, from joining in the ceremony.

The Whigs from New Bedford, in a procession with four abreast, passed through the principal streets of their town, with banners

"Tip & Ty," and scores of others. They then crossed the bridge to Fairhaven. A more numerous, impressive and dignified procession was never before witnessed in the town. Upon arrival on this side of the river, they were met by a procession of Whigs of Fairhaven and also from the Head-of-the-River (Acushnet territory being Fairhaven). These local marchers escorted the visitors to the Log Cabin. In the procession was an immense, wagon drawn by four magnificent horses, decorated, with evergreen and surmounted by a flag upon which was inscribed "The Acushnet Delegation."

The Fairhaven Log Cabin was 60 by 30 feet, and the interior was in perfect accord with the exterior, from which floated banners and emblems for the occasion. Because of the large concourse of people, it was necessary to conduct the services of dedication in the open air. A huge bench was placed in front for the accommodation of the speakers. Levi Jenney, who was born in 1778 and died in 1849, presided as president of the Fairhaven Whig Association.

Great credit was due the Whigs of Fairhaven, who extended to all out-of-towners the greatest hospitality. Many came from Taunton. All agreed that the occasion was a festival long to be remembered. The spectators cheered, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, as the procession passed, homeward bound. The Log Cabin was open for the reception of ladies who wished to visit it, during the week, at or after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, beginning June 15, 1840.

Mr. Ebenezer Akin, Jr., of Fairhaven, born in 1817, cast, his first vote in the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign.

Riverside Cemetery. - Riverside Cemetery was consecrated on Sunday, July 7, 1850, at 5:30 P. M., with appropriate exercises. This tract had been purchased by Warren Delano, in 1849, and presented to the town. An estimated number of 1,500 persons assembled for the program, held at the east portion of the grounds, overlooking the river. The tract consisted of about 14 acres. In August, 1889, the Delano's purchased five acres of adjoining property for an enlargement of the cemetery, which was again enlarged on the north in 1905. Additional enlargements have been made since that date. The Delano tomb, in the extreme western section of the cemetery, was erected in 1859. The original tract with later acquisitions present an unusually attractive spot which the citizens appreciate. Here a soldiers' monument was erected in 1867.

The Fairhaven Branch Railroad. - In October, 1852, the survey by which the first Fairhaven steam railroad was located, was

commenced. On the morning of Thursday, April 20, 1854, the cars ran through from Fairhaven to Mattapoisett, five miles distant, for the first time. The great event was celebrated by a ball at Mattapoisett. The last rail was laid, and the track completed on August 14, 1854. This branch extending from Fairhaven to Tremont, a distance of about fifteen miles, connecting with the Boston train at that point, had a life of passenger service of about three quarters of a century. It now exists for freight only.

Tramps - Lockup - Street Lighting. - The time arrived when the little town became lawless, too lawless for the comfort of the officials, so it was deemed necessary to consider means for the incarceration of such characters. Whereupon the authorities, in March, 1857, began to stir up sentiment that resulted in establishing a lockup for the safekeeping of violators of the law. In the following year a wave of incendiarism swept through the town, so that in October of that year a night watch was established; Temporary quarters were secured in one of the church buildings.

This condition resulted in a vote of the town, in April, 1859, to establish a watch-house on Washington Street, and it was completed in August of that year. In this building, still standing, hundreds, probably thousands, of tramps have passed the night. In the year 1884-1885 tramps to the number of 416 were lodged at this station house. So many infested the town, more than sixty-five years ago, that at the March town meeting, in 1877, it was voted that work, under the direction of the keeper of the lockup, be required of all tramps who made application for lodging.

On Spring Street, near the corner of Main, before the era of stone-crushers, a stone breaking yard was located. Here, before breakfast, the tramp was required to crack a stipulated quantity of stone to be used upon the roads.

For nearly half a century after the incorporation of the town of Fairhaven, the streets lacked illumination except in cases where the householders placed, in front of their residences, some sort of lantern to aid the travellers in their peregrinations.

Soon after the watchmen began duty, in 1858, the lighting of the streets was a common topic of conversation, as the watchmen had experienced difficulty in navigating the thoroughfares of the town, they as well as the marauders, stumbling about in the darkness. This agitation resulted in an article in the warrant which read: "To see if the town will erect in the village of Fairhaven and on Main Street, to the street running east and west past the dwelling house of Bartholomew

Taber, forty lamps." The committee appointed, contracted for fifty lamp posts. This number was augmented from time to time, giving to Fairhaven an increasing number of small, kerosene burning lamps, at the various corners. Old photographs show the old, iron lamp posts.

Mr. George E. Reeves, who held the cane presented to the oldest Fairhaven resident, died on Monday, January 6, 1947, in his 97th year. It was he who cleaned the chimneys, trimmed the wicks, and lighted the lamps within our remembrance. We also remember his father, Mr. George Reeve's, working for the town in the same capacity. During a short interval between the employment of the Reeves, a Mr. Gifford kept the oil lamps burning.

Atlas Tack Corporation. - Fairhaven has had brass foundries, candle works, cigar manufactories, coffin makers, a comb manufactory, cooper shops, a cotton mill, coal yards, iron foundries, furniture repair shops, granular fuel mill, hatting business, tidemills, windmills, paper collar manufactory, New England Embroidery Co., tinshops, rope walks, salt works, shoe factory, livery stables, glass factory, sperm factory, etc.

One business concern stands out pre-eminently. In the year 1864 the, American Nail Machine Co., of Boston, purchased the Rodman property - the old spermacetti candle works with its stone wharf, now the headquarters of Peirce & Kilburn's boatyard. This company bought in the same year seven parcels of land situated in the southwest part of the town. In 1874, the directors of the American Tack Company which name, by the way, was later legally assumed, voted a dividend of ten per cent from earnings of 1873. In 1900 the management announced that the working day thereafter would be eight hours instead of ten.

This concern, the backbone of Fairhaven industry, has had a creditable record, becoming with additions, within our memory, the Atlas Tack Corporation, without which Fairhaven's welfare would be enigmatical.

Horse Cars. - The horse railroad, as it was first called, between Fairhaven and New Bedford, was instituted in the year 1872. There were one-horse, two-horse, and three-horse cars, the last being drawn by two horses on a level but with, an additional horse, called the hillhorse, when going uphill. On Monday, July 15th of that year, the one-horse cars, seating fifteen or twenty passengers, arrived. On these there were no conductors except during rush hours. These new, one

horse cars were at first drawn by two horses until the axles were worn smooth. Notices in the cars read:

"Passengers will please put their fares into the box, as the driver is not allowed, under any circumstance, either to receive or deposit it. Change to the amount of \$2.00 will be furnished by the driver, who will return the full amount, thus enabling the passenger to place his fare in the box. No person allowed to ride free. Passengers will put their fares into the box on entering the car."

Yes, the conductorless horse-cars appeared with the cash-box at either end of the car; and in winter the floors were strewn with straw under which we thrust our feet to protect them from the biting cold. It was a long time before cars were heated, and vestibules installed. On August 14th the tracks were laid to the Fairhaven draw, and on the 28th the work commenced on the Fairhaven side of the river. On Monday, September 30th, the street cars between the two places made hourly trips. The rides on that day were free, and the cars were well patronized. Later the trips were half-hourly.

It was handy to have a blacksmith shop on the line of the cars. On the southeast corner of Main and Bridge Streets, Fairhaven, stood the shop of Roland Smith. Should a horseshoe become loose, the animal would be detached, and led into the Farrier's place of business. Meanwhile the passengers would patiently wait until the horse was shod before continuing their prepaid trip.

One wag wrote: "The quiet of this 'ancient' town was disturbed yesterday (September 30, 1872) by the arrival of the first car on the horse railroad. You should have been there to witness the excitement it awakened. All day long the corners were filled with expectant children and some of the old fogies who crowded to get free rides to the busy and modern city of New Bedford."

The Telephone. - Early in 1880, there was a rumor, later verified, that Fall River and New Bedford were to be connected by telephone, including Fairhaven. After the wires had been strung to the Fairhaven end of the bridge, it was the intention to run the wires over the roofs of the houses, but opposition to that procedure manifested itself. Gradually telephones were installed, first at the American Tack Co.'s office, the houses of Dr. George Atwood and Cyrus D. Hunt, etc. It was a new experience to have a lady play and sing at Dr. Atwood's, being joined in the song by several ladies in Mr. Hunt's parlor. It was a story worth telling about in those days to learn that Levi M. Snow, our druggist, gave an order to a business house in Providence direct.

Electric Lighting. - Another event of importance took place in 1889. Poles began to be erected and wires to be put up for the electric lighting service. The Star building, which then stood north of the Masonic building, had been wired, and on a dark and dismal afternoon, on the 2nd of December, at 3:30 o'clock, with the wiring completed, the switches for both the interior and the exterior lights were snapped on. The little building, still standing at the northwest corner of Main and Ferry Streets, next door to the present Star office, became the center of attraction. Visitors came from far and near that evening, and the office was filled to capacity. Orders for electric lighting began to pour in, and it was evident that electric lighting was the illumination of the future in the little town of Fairhaven.

Electric Cars. - The electric cars were destined to come, but strenuous opposition was bound to delay them. The streets of New Bedford, a mile away, first tolerated their existence. By October, 1890, "the electric cars had forced the horse-drawn vehicles off the rails. The opponents of the electric cars, in Fairhaven, claimed, in May, 1892, that horses would be frightened on the bridge, and many accidents would result.

The street railway company endeavored to please the public and to fill their coffers simultaneously, for on January 13, 1893, the company cleared the snow from the Mill Pond in an effort to attract the people of New Bedford to the Fairhaven skating arena. Holmes' lunch cart was on the ice doing a rushing business in the sale of "hot dogs" and coffee.

In November, 1893, the electric cars ran across the bridge as far as the east end of Fish Island, beginning on Thanksgiving Day. The Fairhaven cars were towed, and the passengers were transferred. In November of that year the cars were towed from Pope's Island instead of Fish Island as formerly. Thus the monster crept surreptitiously toward our shores. A little later the Road Commission expressed themselves as opposed to transferring. Grievances poured in from all quarters. Even in the 1890's people were shouting vociferously for speed.

Then came the news that the electric road would be extended over the bridge as far as the town line as soon as the weather permitted. The pestilence was approaching! Then more howling. It seemed that the New Bedford draw was good for six tons whereas the electric cars weighed seven tons. In consequence, citizens forbade their families to ride, so great was the jeopardy. A local clergyman

sided with the alarmists and asserted in February, 1894, that he had seen overhead trolley wires snap, and falling on the track, make the rails alive and dangerous to the lives of anyone stepping upon them.

On Saturday, March 10th, a vote was passed at the town meeting instructing the selectmen NOT to permit the electric cars to run in the streets of the town. The railway managers, however, extended the electric service to the west line of the town, on the bridge. The sentiment, in April, 1894, seemed to be as expressed in *The Star*, "Just imagine the streets of Fairhaven lined with trolley poles and wires, particularly when there is no necessity for it."

In 1894, heaters were installed in the electric cars. In May, 1895, the Fairhaven Town meeting authorized the selectmen and advisory committee to contract for electric cars to run into and in the town. On the morning of Monday, May 27th, 1895, the work of erecting poles in Fairhaven for the electric cars was begun.

The "Spray". - Let us conclude this hastily written paper with a subject about which much is known, not only locally but in various parts of the habitable globe, namely, the "Spray."

The annals of Fairhaven, especially Oxford, would be incomplete without the mention of the rebuilding of the "Spray," the 40foot sloop that sailed from Fairhaven more than two score years ago and became world-renowned. In this staunch craft Captain Joshua Slocum set sail, making his famous three-year trip.

Every resident of Fairhaven should be conversant with Captain Slocum's book, portraying his journey around the world and his safe return, mooring at the end of the sojourn in foreign parts, in the exact spot of his departure, three years previously.

The foregoing isn't, by any means, all that Fairhaven has experienced. Nearly a hundred years ago, while Acushnet was yet a part of Fairhaven Town, the communities appeared to be in style.

Bloomerism. - Fairhaven did not escape the influence of the hoop-skirt period. It even encouraged the use of this combination of circles by preparing, on Spring Street, the strips of whale bone used in their manufacture. The ladies when attired in their expanded dresses, it was said, were unable, in some instances, to attend church, due to their inability to pass between the posts at the entrance. Then, too, these large skirts, hooped with whalebone, caused frequent collisions.

The truth is, Fairhaven hasn't missed anything since its existence. It was in 1850, or thereabouts, that Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, an American, advocated a change in feminine attire, and this town took her advice. Let us very briefly record the first appearance of this style, emanating from the brain of Mrs. Bloomer, in a few localities, and see whether Fairhaven fell in line, wearing a crimson tunic with white flowing pettiloons and a Bloomer hat, an offshoot of the pantalette period. We quote the Standard.

"Bloomerism in New Bedford. We understand that one lady in this city has come out in the Turkish costume and that others are preparing to follow suit. More anon - that is to say - when we learn it." May 23, 1851.

"Bloomerism. We learn that a lady appeared yesterday, on Purchase Street, dressed in a new costume a la Turc. The dress is now worn by a number of ladies within doors, who as yet have not the courage to adopt it in public." June 8, 1851.

"In New York on Monday, June 9, 1851, says the Tribune, a young lady appeared in Canal Street, in the new costume, a short skirt reaching a little below the knee, and wide Turkish trowsers of plaid silk. She attracted so much attention that she was forced to take refuge in a store until the crowd subsided."

"Progress in Bloomerism. Tuesday afternoon, June 10, 1851, says the Boston Bee, Washington Street was alive with Bloomerdom. In going from State to Boylston St., we met over a dozen. One was dressed in a magnificent brocade silk, with trowsers of the same."

"More Bloomerism. A correspondent states that two young ladies have recently appeared in the full Bloomer or American costume, in Fairhaven, and one in North Fairhaven," July 12, 1851.

"More Bloomers. About a half dozen of our New Bedford Bloomers took a walk in a body over to Fairhaven last evening (Wednesday, July 16, 1851) mayhaps to astonish the natives of that locality. We have not heard whether they succeeded, but have no doubt that they themselves enjoyed the exhibition."

"New Bedford Bloomers. We learn that the Misses who went over to Fairhaven from New Bedford on Wednesday evening last, had a very pleasant time. They were treated with perfect courtesy though they did astonish the natives some, ladies in the American costume being still rarities in Fairhaven. The six fair pedestrians are all connected with one clothing house in New Bedford."

Fairhaven early put into practice the sane words of Alexander Pope: "Be not the first by whom the new are tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Under the date of December 29, 1851, it is recorded that Mrs. Bloomer said: - "Never since we were a child have we been so comfortably dressed; and never for a moment - notwithstanding the furor we have raised - have we regretted our emancipation from long petticoats, or felt a desire to return to their bondage."

"Mrs. Bloomer, at the recent Woman's Temperance Convention, at Rochester, N. Y., appeared in the costume which bears her own name. Her dress and trowsers were of 'silver grey' silk, the prevailing color, relieved by a lighter figure; she wore a short turban. In the street, she wears a white beaver hat in 'flat' style, and her appearance is very unique." April 28, 1852.

Let us conclude this topic of feminine attire by quoting from the Standard of Wednesday, June 24, 1857 as follows: "Whalebone, too, is to be done away with, the New York 'Evening Post' hopes, by some other means of expanding ladies' skirts and parasols. We don't tremble in the least as to any such result. What fashion calls for will be had at any price; and whalebone is so much more elastic, light and safe than any metal that fashion will always call for it in some shape. It may, and probably will, decline somewhat in price, as the fair sex 'take reefs,' in their huge balloon-like lower apparel, but that it can be materially set aside or totally done away with, is as unlikely as that style and display will cease to reign in the wealthy nations of the world."

Hoops had their advantage. "HOOPS SAVED HER. As the steamer 'Commonwealth' came alongside the wharf at New London, on Friday night, March 27, 1857, on the passage from Norwich to New York, a lady walked overboard, and would have been drowned but for the hoops in her dress, which rendered the same somewhat balloonish, and withal answered the purpose of a more complicated life-preserver." Thousands of hoop-skirts worn at this period were made at Sing Sing prison.

"The Hoop Mania. - The popularity of hoop skirts appears to be on the increase. Messrs Douglas & Sherwood, leading manufacturers in New York, announce that their sales in the month of August amount to 20,000 more than during the same month last year; Now that the period of thunder showers has passed, the demand for steel hoops has taken a new start."(September 4, 1857.)

Indian Lands, Acquired and Transferred. - Having made a brief summary of the story of Fairhaven, let us now deal with subjects, in a chronological order, beginning with the days of the aborigines.

The Wampanoags, with Massasoit as their Chief, densely populated the old Dartmouth territory before the sale of the land to the white men was consummated. The tract of land called Dartmouth, originally about thirteen miles square, including the present town of that name, together was approximately the present areas of Westport, New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet, was purchased from the Indian Chief, Massasoit, and his son, Wamsutta, in the year 1652. This tract was then owned by 36 persons, there being 34 shares, four persons owning one-half share each. Among those, each owning a whole share, were Francis and John Cooke, father and son, who arrived in the Mayflower in 1620. Francis Cooke signed the compact as the Mayflower lay at anchor in Provincetown harbor. John, his son, a Baptist minister, on account of religious differences, removed to Dartmouth.

John Cooke selected as his portion the section now known as Oxford. In 1634, at the age of 29, he married Sarah Warren. They lived at Plymouth until 1659, and settled at Oxford in 1660. They had five daughters: Mercy who married Stephen West after whom West Island was named; Esther who married Thomas Taber; Sarah who married Arthur Hathaway; Elizabeth who married Daniel Wilcox, and Mary who married Philip Taber.

Massasoit died in 1661. Less than thirty-five miles from Fairhaven, in the town of Halifax, on the shores of the Monponsett ponds, stands a boulder with a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "Near this spot Wamsutta was taken prisoner by Maj. Josias Winslow, an incident said to have precipitated King Philip's War," which began in 1675.

Few of the original thirty-six purchasers of Dartmouth settled here, the land passing into the hands of others, many of whom were Quakers. By 1694 Dartmouth was owned by fifty-six individuals. The land was surveyed and divided, eight hundred acres being allotted to each proprietor. This was known as the "Eight Hundred Acre Division."

Some time after the territory which became Fairhaven, was acquired from the Indians, it was owned by a few individuals, namely Henry Sampson, Thomas Taber and Elnathan Pope. This total area, extending from that plot later denominated "Oxford" on the

north to that section of the town called the Fort on the south, and from the harbor on the west to Adams and Summer Streets and Farm Field lane on the east, was eventually sold, so that the present number of lots are in the possession of many persons.

Elnathan Pope made two notable sales, one to Noah Allen, of twenty acres; the other to Joseph Rotch of eighty-six and a half acres, a total of one hundred six and a half acres.

Henry Sampson, "Old Comer," was one of the original proprietors and once owned all the land south of the present location of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, extending south to the salt water and easterly from the Acushnet to Crooked Creek at the Cove.

In 1700, William Wood purchased of Philip Taber, son of Thomas Taber and son-in-law of John Cooke, a tract of land extending from Bread and Cheese road to a boundary just north of Washington Street, and extending from Adams Street to the Acushnet River. He lived in the house built by Thomas Taber soon after the close of the Indian War, the ruins showing the position of the wide fireplace which was fed by logs drawn by horses that passed through one doorway, halting in front of the capacious fireplace long enough to have the log rolled aside, then making their exit from the doorway on the opposite side. This house was unquestionably the first house at the Point. The acreage of William Wood extended to the northern line of a twenty-acre plot, the nucleus of Fairhaven Village.

On October 20, 1760, Elnathan Pope, another large landholder, sold to Noah Allen twenty acres (estimated) extending from the line later taken by the railroad to a line about midway between Spring and Washington Streets, and from a line about midway between William and Main Streets to the Acushnet River. The deed, in part, reads: "In consideration of ye full and just sum of three hundred and thirty three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence; on ye easterly side of Accuishnut (Acushnet) River and in ye westerly part of my homestead farm, together with a strip of land thirty feet wide for a way; together with all my right, title and interest in ye island commonly called and known by ye name of Crow Island." At the southwest corner of the purchase try kettles were located.

This twenty acre lot, the nucleus of Fairhaven Village, carved out of the tract once belonging to Elnathan Pope, was set aside in 1790. This demanded ways for traffic, and Water, Middle, and Center Street from Middle to Main, Union from Main to Water, Washington from Main to the river, Main Street from Washington to the south end of the purchase, were laid out.

On December 12, 1760, William Wood sold to Elnathan Eldredge a tract of land at the Point, afterwards called Oxford, west of the east line of Cherry Street and south of North Street. The deed states, in part: "In consideration of ninety-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence; on ye easterly side of Cushnet River (and is ye northwesterly part of my homestead farm) six acres (estimated), always excepting and reserving to myself, my heirs and assigns forever that part of ye same where ye try house and oil shed now stand at the southeast corner." This tract comprised thirty building lots west of Cherry Street, including one for the Common, south side of Oxford Street, next to the river.

Under the firm name of Elnathan Eldredge & Company, a store of West India goods, groceries, etc., with merchandise appertaining thereto, was conducted at the foot of Oxford Street for a period of fifteen years beginning with 1765. At the foot of this street, the Point Wharf was built in 1768, during the period of Elnathan Eldredge & Company's existence.

In 1765, Elnathan Pope sold to Joseph Rotch eighty-six and one-half acres of land lying east of Fairhaven Village, that is to say, between the twenty-acre lot purchased by Noah Allen on the west, Summer street on the east, Herring river or Spring street on the north and the site of the old Burying Ground or the later railroad route on the south.

For this area of eighty-six and a half acres (estimated) Joseph Rotch paid to Elnathan Pope, according to the recorded deed, nine hundred and twenty-two pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence. The deed was dated May 30, 1765, "in ye fifth year of ye reign of George the Third, King of Great Britain," and continued: "Exclusive of ways through the same, and is part of my homestead farm, always excepting ye driftway that goes through the same from my home to Caleb Church's, and ye open way that goes from ye driftway to ye Town lot; also a driftway from where ye old warehouse formerly stood to one of ye ways, in ye Town lot."

This eighty-six-acre purchase was undoubtedly made for the purpose of speculation, and was held by Joseph Rotch and his son William from the time of purchase until about 1830, a period of about sixty-five years. Joseph Rotch had three sons: William, Joseph, and Francis. Joseph, Senior, died on November 24, 1784, aged 80. Upon William's death which occurred in 1828 the land was divided among the children who sold it according to the demand which was great. This opened a way for the cramped-up and over-crowded

section, the twenty-acre lot, to expand, for this latter purchase suitable for forty house lots, due to the increase in population, had been divided and subdivided so that there were more than one hundred holdings.

Bicentennial Celebration - "Old Dartmouth," including New Bedford, Fairhaven, Dartmouth, Acushnet and Westport, observed its bicentennial celebration September 14, 1864, more than three quarters of a century ago. Fairhaven was represented at the meeting of the Mayor of New Bedford and the Selectmen of the several towns mentioned above, by Bartholomew Taber, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and Ellery T. Taber.

From the printed proceedings of that day, we quote from the address of William W. Crapo, Esq., as follows: "Stringent laws were from time to time enacted, one in 1692, and another in 1695, requiring the towns to provide able; learned and orthodox ministers to dispense the word of God. The definition of orthodoxy was then the bone of contention in the balance; and a law passed in 1715 gave the General Court the power to determine this question. In 1722, the Assembly of Massachusetts passed an act requiring Dartmouth and Tiverton (part of Massachusetts) to be taxed for the support of the ministry whose selection was subject to the approval of the General Court. These two towns were the only ones in the Province that had not received Presbyterian ministers. Trouble ensued. The refusal of the selectmen to assess the tax was followed by their imprisonment in Bristol jail where they remained eighteen months. The persons who were imprisoned were Philip Taber and John Akin, selectmen of Dartmouth and Joseph Anthony and John Sisson, selectmen of Tiverton, a part of whom were Baptists and a part Quakers. A showdown came in 1724 when an embassy was sent to England with a petition considered at the Court of St. James, and it was ordered that the obnoxious taxes be remitted and that Philip Taber and his fellow-sufferers be immediately released from their imprisonment."

Royal Commissions. - George III, of England, only 22 years of age, was seated on the throne in 1760. There were no separate townships of Acushnet, Fairhaven, and New Bedford at that time. This entire tract was known by the name of Dartmouth.

Before us rests a commission printed on a sheet 13 inches by 16³/₄ inches, with the following wording: "Francis Bernard, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and Vice-

Admiral of the same, To Ebenezer Akin Gentleman, Greeting. By virtue of the Power and Authority in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission to Me granted to be Captain General, &c over this His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, I do by these presents (reposing especial trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and Good Conduct) constitute and appoint You the said Ebenezer Akin to be Captain of the first military Company of Foot, in the Town of Dartmouth, in the Regiment of Militia, in the County of Bristol, whereof Thomas Gilbert, Esq. is Colonel. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Captain in leading, ordering and exercising said Company in Arms both inferior officers and Soldiers and to keep them in good Order and Discipline and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their captain and you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and Instructions, as you shall from time to time receive from your Colonel or other your Superior Officers, according to Military Rules & Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Boston, the fourth Day of June. In the second year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, Anno Domini, 1762.

Bristol Co., Freetown, Sept. the 14th 1762. Then appeared the above-named Ebenezer Akin & took the oath appointed to be taken by Act of Parliament, Instead of the oaths of allegiance & Supremacy, Repealed & Subscribed the Test & Declaration in said Act Contained, Also took the oath by Law Required Relating to the Bills of Credit of the Neighboring Governments. By His Excellency's command, Jno. Cotton, Dep. Seery. Before Tho. Gilbert, Ezra Richmond who were thereunto especially appointed by his Excellency the Governor."

Ebenezer Akin, mentioned in the Commission, born December 2, 1717, was the great great uncle of Mr. Bartholomew G. Akin who resides at 14 Oxford Street, Fairhaven. This Ebenezer Akin was a son of John Akin, the first of all the Akins in Dartmouth, a Scotchman by birth, settled in what is now the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and died there in 1746, more than two hundred years ago.

This Commission, dated June 4, 1762 was preceded by one worded much the same as the above but under another date, as follow's: "Given under My Hand & Seal at Arms, at Boston, the eighth Day of December. In the sixteenth Year of the Reign of His Majety King George the Second, Annoq Domini 1742. (Signed) W. Shirley. By His Excellency's command, G. Willard Storey."

Ebenezer Akin was in this earlier Commission appointed "to be Lieutenant of the fourth foot Company in the town of Dartmouth under the Command of Thomas Hix, Captain of said Company in the second Regiment of Militia within the County of Bristol whereof Silvester Richard, Esq. is Colonel." At the upper left-hand corner of this Commission is the Seal surrounded by the words, "Province of the Massachusetts Bay."

At this time George II, (1727-1760) Grandfather of George III, was on the throne. Two events, worthy of mention, took place during this reign. 1. The rise of Methodism, creating a separate sect, although the Wesley's were priests in the Church of England, and remained so during their entire life. 2. The adoption of a corrected calendar in 1752, whereby the date was put forward eleven days. We Americans write, e.g., George Washington was born February 22 (February 11, O.S.) 1732, this showing a difference of the eleven days. Not due to this change but simultaneously with it, January first began the year instead of March 25th as formerly.

First House Built in the "Second Precinct." - Lot One, in the twenty-acre purchase, passed from Abishai Delano to Samuel Proctor, and by this latter name the house has been known. In 1842, it was owned jointly by Levi Jenney and Joseph Tripp, the map of 1855 designating it as that of J. Tripp. Fifteen years later, it was owned by T. Butman and in 1872 it became the property of Charles Christopher Harris. In the Standard of Friday, May 3, 1872, we find the following: "Thomas S. Butman has sold to Charles C. Harris, buildings and 30 rods land in Fairhaven, west side of Middle Street adjoining Jabez Delano's candle house."

This same Jabez Delano in the Standard, more than seventy years ago, stated: - "It is the opinion of people, best qualified to judge of these matters, that the old Proctor House was among the first, if not the very first house built in the village of Fairhaven. The house is situated southwest from and near to the old stone Candle House, and is on the northwest corner of the twenty acre lot. This lot was the first purchase for the village, and it so occurred that a careful survey and record were made at that time. The compass, set at the northeast bound, which was a rock and sighted westward, struck the west window frame of the west window on the north side of the house. This fact is valuable in this particular, as it furnishes a datum to determine the amount of variation of the compass, in the interval. The Proctor House can point to three epochs of formation. Its extreme west portion was a shed brought from Nasketucket,

and was fitted as a residence and cooper's shop; after a series of years it was honored by a second addition, and still later with a third. At this day the full sea wave washed its west side and here Capt. Alden hauled up his whaleboats, and placed them close up to the house, on the north side, to screen them from the sun. It has been a noted place to the present time for this purpose. In my boyhood days, myself and several companions decided to have what we called 'a time'. It was Saturday afternoon, no school, and we had gathered a quantity of bivalves, got them roasted and taken out and placed in a whaleboat that was close up to the windows of the house. Now Saturday was as much a general baking day as Sunday was a go-to-meeting day, and just as we were about commencing our feast of shells (as Mrs. Hawes prefaced an ode of hers on a similar occasion, of which I was one) the window was lifted in our faces, which startled us at first, not supposing we had attracted notice. But our surprise was momentary; it was Aunt Proctor with her wrinkled face all aglow with smiles holding a smoking hot pie in each hand, exclaiming, 'Here-boys! after you have eaten your quahogs, have a piece of pie.' The window closed amid a shout of thanks. Aunt Proctor was sister to Capt. John Alden; so was my grandmother, hence the appellation Aunt. Her first husband was a Tripp, and the Hon. Joseph Tripp was their son."

"North of the Proctor House were the try-works where the blubber from the whalers was boiled out. It was the custom invariably to bring in the catchings and extract the oil on the land. Just to the northeast of the try-works is the entrance to Herring River, up which the whaling vessels went to get their water which they obtained at a well, said to be that attached to the John Milan house, between which and Herring River was a fresh pond, known as the Frog Pond, with flags growing in it. It was rendered noticeable from the fact that it marked the spot where a man and his wife were waylaid in the evening while on their way to the block house, by Indians, and murdered. It is said their name was Pope. All traces of the pond are obliterated. At that time all the country about here was woods, and the hostility of the Indians was a serious check to progress." (Signed) D.

"Enclosure" in the "Second Precinct." - A common or commonity is a common right of property existing in a group of persons, in a tract of ground, the land belonging to a group called proprietors. The Jews kept the sheep belonging to a number of individuals in enclosures. These folds had a door under the care of

a porter. Profitable enclosures existed in England from the sixteenth to the close of the eighteenth century, the right of enclosure depending on an act of parliament. In this country, at first, "Common." refers to fields set apart as pasture-land, title of the same determined by an act of Congress, extending at times to the State.

Such enclosures existed in our midst, one at least being legally confirmed about 1800. This enclosure or common-field was located at Nasketucket, in Fairhaven, being at the time of incorporation, in the town of New Bedford.

CHAPTER II

"Easterly New Bedford" Incorporated

"Easterly New Bedford" Incorporated. - Fairhaven, once a part of New Bedford, became a separate town in 1812. The following is self-eplanatory. "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE TOWN OF FAIRHAVEN. Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the easterly part of New Bedford in the County of Bristol, as described within the following bounds, with the inhabitants thereon, be, and they are, hereby incorporated into a separate Town by the name of Fairhaven, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Acushnet River, then northerly by said river, until it comes to the north side of a bridge at the head of said river; thence westerly by the north side of the highway to Swift's corner (so called); thence northerly by the easterly side of the highway which leads to Rounsevill's furnace, until it comes to Freetown line; thence easterly by the line of said Freetown till it comes to Peaked Rock (so called), in the northeast corner of the town of New Bedford; thence southerly, by Rochester line, till it comes to Buzzard's Bay; thence by said bay to the first mentioned bound. And the said town of Fairhaven is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, rights and immunities, and subject to all the duties and requisitions, to which other towns are entitled and subjected by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. (Signed) E. W. Ripley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Samuel Dana, President of the Senate; Approved, E. Gerry, Council Chamber, 22d February 1812."

The First Tax-payer. - Here we find a man who jumped at the chance to pay his taxes. Under the date of Saturday, February 24, 1912, we read in The Star: "FAIRHAVEN'S FIRST TAXPAYER. To the Editor of The Star, Knowledge of the following incident came to the writer through the late William L. B. Gibbs, who will be remembered by many of our older people. The first tax collector of Fairhaven was Eben Akin, Sr. He happened to meet Rufus Allen when Mr. Gibbs was present, and asked: 'Captain Allen, would you like to be the first man to pay a tax in Fairhaven?' The plan seemed to please the captain, and he immediately paid his assessment, thereby becoming the leader in a long line of tax payers, past and present. His promptness would indicate that

he was not much dissatisfied with the work of those early assessors, Stephen Merrihew, Joseph White and Samuel Taber. Captain Allen resided on Middle Street, in the house now occupied by Zenas Winsor, and beneath it kept a grocery store with frontage on Union Street. (Signed) F. L."

Town Records Lost; Some Retrieved. - In September, 1815, a gale, accompanied by an unusually high tide, wrought wide and general destruction in this vicinity. The historians of a generation ago wrote: "Most unfortunate from the historian's point of view was the fact that the building, containing the records of the town from its incorporation was swept from the wharf and the records lost."

In the main this may turn out to be true. However, we have before us some of the records of 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, etc. The book of 1812, consisting of about seventy-five pages, was ruled by hand that year by the assessors, each page had about fifteen names. The left hand page included names of those who paid the Commonwealth tax, with the amount imposed; the right hand page gave the amount paid by these same persons, as town and county tax. Let us make a brief enumeration of a few who are known to history lovers, with comments about them. This will serve for reference and comparison.

Samuel Borden paid a total tax of \$35.37, divided as follows: - Commonwealth tax: Poll, .27; Real, \$3.15; Personal, \$5.40. County and Town tax: Poll, .49; Real, \$4.90; Personal, \$8.40; School, \$12.76. Samuel Borden built, in 1800, the house known to our generations as the "Hawes House."

Timothy Coffin's tax totaled \$3.07. Timothy Coffin & Company paid a tax of \$10.73. This firm carried on a grocery business in Fairhaven Village, the partnership being dissolved in 1814.

Nathan Church paid a tax totaling \$5.66. John Delano's tax was \$34.52. In 1808, John Delano was advertising for sale, corn rye, oats, etc. Calvin Delano's tax was \$4.63. Calvin Delano, very likely this Calvin, built a house on the southeast corner of Water and Center Streets in 1766. This building was nearly destroyed by the fire of 1864, which destroyed the shop of Purrington and Taber. To this corner was moved the tin-shop of Jonathan Bisbee, which in time was remodelled into a two-family dwelling house, still standing.



Friends' Meeting House - Bridge Street



Four Corners and Historic Cannon

Many Delanos were taxed. Among them was Warren who paid a Commonwealth tax of \$13.45 as follows: - Poll, .27; Real, \$1.17; Personal, \$1.80; Town and County tax as follows: - Poll, .49; Real, \$1.82; Personal, \$2.80; School, \$5.10. This, of course, was Warren I.

Isaac Drew and Joshua Drew paid respectively taxes of \$1.30 and \$1.86. Isaac Drew purchased the lot at the southeast corner of Main and Center Streets in 1762, and built the Drew homestead. Joshua Drew was our first postmaster, in 1820.

Henry Huttleston paid a total tax of \$4.52. Killey Eldredge and Killey S. paid taxes of \$6.77 and \$2.38 respectively. Thomas Huttleston's tax of \$3.07 was abated by the town. Hardy E. Hitch paid a tax of \$2.33. Mr. Hitch lived at the northeast corner of Laurel and Church Streets. Levi Jenne (all Jenney's then spelled their names "Jenne.") paid a tax of \$7.70. Timothy Morton, grandfather of Charles H. Morton, paid \$1.22. Mr. Timothy Morton lived at the foot of Walnut Street, on Spring Street. Yet Seth Pope whose parents had lost by death two Seths but determined to have the name perpetuated, paid a tax of \$2.96. Abner Pease's tax totalled \$11.40. Pierce & Coffin paid the sum of \$2.22. William Rotch of New Bedford was taxed for land and stock, \$18.87. Noah Stoddard, whose house stood on the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets, paid \$14.17. Nicholas Stoddard's estate was taxed for a total of \$12.33.

Taxes on Furniture, Watch, Phaeton and Chaise. - Before us lies a book, a book supposed to have been lost in the gale of 1815, used by the Fairhaven assessors that year. At the top of each page we find the following printed matter: "List of duties, payable for the year 1815, on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches under the act of Congress of the 18th day of January, 1815, within the fourteen collection district of the state of Massachusetts."

Furniture valued above \$200 and not exceeding \$400 was taxed at one dollar; above \$400 and not exceeding \$600 at two dollars. Gold watches were taxed two dollars each; silver watches, one dollar each. This book contains the names of 117 individuals who were long on household furniture or watches or both.

Only three, persons had furniture which exceeded \$400 in value. These three were Samuel Borden, John Delano, and Rowland Gibbs, with valuations of \$425, \$500 and \$420 respectively. Only sixteen owned furniture with a valuation between \$200 and \$400.

These were Priscilla Alden, \$280; Warren Delano, \$240; Ansel Gibbs, \$385; Levi Jenney, \$300; John Johnson, \$250; Abigail Tenney, \$360; William Kempton, \$360; Stephen Merrihew, \$300; Thomas Nye, \$295; Susannah Proctor, \$250; Job Stevens, \$250; Elizabeth Sherman, \$320; Noah Stoddard, \$310; Alden D. Stoddard, \$299; Elias Terry, \$300; Eunice Tripp, \$250.

The gold-watch owners in Fairhaven, in 1815, were eleven in number. These were Priscilla Alden, Samuel Borden, Timothy Coffin, Nathan Church, John Johnson, Abigail Tenney, William Kempton, Stephen Merrihew, Gideon Nye, Asa Swift, Alden D. Stoddard. The silver watch owners were ninety-eight in number. Five individuals owned two silver watches each.

The tax on household furniture and on gold and silver watches in this year brought into the coffers of the town the sum of \$151.50.

For taxation purposes the town was divided into North District, Middle District and South District, as shown by the assessor's books before us. We are speaking now of the time when Fairhaven included Acushnet. The assessors in the year 1813 were Bartholomew Akin, Nicholas Davis, 2d, John Hawes; In 1814, Joseph Bennett, Seth Stevens, William Kempton; In 1815, and again in 1816, Josiah Dean is recorded as the principal assessor; In 1817, and again in 1818, James Taber, Joseph Whelden, Bartholomew Akin.

Besides furniture and watches, other items were taxed as is shown by a book before us, entitled "Accounts of Carriage Duties, received in 1817." Therein we find the names of individuals lucky enough to have means of locomotion in addition to shanks' pony. It appears that wagons, coaches, phaetons, sulkies and the chaise were the principal means of transportation, and the owners of the respective vehicles paid a tax of one dollar each. A few owned two vehicles, hence paid twice that sum. This booklet shows that the tax: receipts amounted to \$224.75, the seventy-five cents being for nine months ownership. Thus this vicinity, more than a century and a quarter ago, had a registrar of going-vehicles, who listed 179 go-carts some being credited to New Bedford, and some to Dartmouth.

First Building Destroyed by Fire. - Those who delight in noting the progress and regress of a community will undoubtedly be interested in the following. When did the first fire occur in the village of Fairhaven? We have this answered as follows: - "FIRE IN FAIRHAVEN. On Monday morning, January 9, 1832, between

five and six o'clock, the barn of Mr. Noah C. Sturtevant, in the village of Fairhaven, was consumed by fire. (Mr. Sturtevant, by the way, was a trustee of the Fairhaven Academy.) A quantity of hay, carpenter's tools etc., which were in the building at the time, were likewise consumed. Loss estimated at \$1,000, with no insurance. The fire was occasioned by the combustion of a quantity of lime in a cellar under the barn, produced by the copious rains during the preceding night. The dwelling house of Mr. Sturtevant, situated only a few feet distant, was fortunately preserved uninjured. This is said to be the first instance which has occurred in this village, from its first settlement, in which a building has been destroyed by fire."

Early Officials, - Eben Akin, Jr. was Town Clerk, Town Treasurer and Collector of Taxes more than one hundred years ago. Let us take cogizance of some of our town officials of former days; select men, they were as select, in fact, as any whom we have ever put into office. What puzzles us is the fact: that, at times, Fairhaven is not represented by Selectwomen. Don't, we want a Board of Selectwomen, a Treasurer, a Tax Collector and a Town Clerk picked from the gentler sex? In order to even things up, the women ought to be running the town, without male interference, for the next hundred years.

Of those who served us for long periods are Bartholomew Taber and two Juniors, namely, Eben Akin and Tucker Damon. Mr. Taber assumed his task as town clerk and treasurer in 1819, remaining at his post as such through the year 1833. Not only was he town clerk and treasurer but, in 1827, became collector of taxes as well, retaining this office the remainder of his public, official career.

Mr. Akin became town clerk, treasurer and collector of taxes more than one hundred years ago, and continued in that capacity through the year 1854. Then, after an interim of twenty years, Mr. Akin was again elected to the position of town clerk and treasurer. In this year, 1875, George Jones became collector of taxes, retaining that position until May 31, 1884. Mr. Akin served through 1887 making a record of a quarter century of devoted service.

Irmediately following Bartholomew Taber, Nathaniel Church served as town clerk, treasurer and collector through 1841, completing a three-fold service of eight years. Tucker Damon, Jr., followed Mr. Akin in 1855 as town clerk, treasure and collector, and served, through 1874.

Going back to the year of the incorporation of the town, we find Levi Jenney as town clerk. Mr. Jenney served until July 12, 1817 when Jabez Taber was chosen town clerk and treasurer, retaining this position the following year. In 1816 the town treasurer was Nehemiah Cory and the collector of taxes John Atsatt. In 1817 Ebenezer Akin became collector. In 1818 the collector of taxes was Joseph Bates.

"Death of an aged citizen. Mr. Jabez Taber died in Acushnet on Saturday, October 1, 1870 in the 97th year of his age. He had lived in four towns and yet had never moved, viz., Dartmouth, New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet."

During the period that Bartholomew Taber served as town clerk and treasurer, we find the following collectors: 1819, John Fuller; 1820, John Fuller; 1821, Reuben Keen; 1822, William Gordon, Jr.; 1823, Reuben Keen; 1824, Reuben Keen; 1825, Benjamin S. Sisson and Jonathan Wilbour.

While on the subject of early Fairhaven history, let us record that the first town treasurer, after the incorporation of Fairhaven, was Joseph Tripp. Under the date of Tuesday, December 24, 1867, the Standard printed: - "PERSONAL. The Boston Journal says that Joseph Tripp of Fairhaven is one of its oldest subscribers. He is now verging on 90 years of age, was a soldier in the war of 1812-1815, and previously was a compositor on the first newspaper ever published in New Bedford."

Acushnet Becomes a Separate Town. - The years of threequarters of a century ago and more were stirring years in Fairhaven. Although conflagrations of an incendiary character were many, fireworks of another sort sputtered in 1858. There was introduced into the legislature that year a bill for dividing the town of Fairhaven, enabling the northern part to become a separate municipality. The reasons given were: 1. The extent of territory. 2. The inconvenience of attending town meetings and of visiting the town offices. 3. The appropriations which were claimed to favor Fair-haven Village.

A town meeting was held at Sawin's Hall on Monday, April 4, 1859 at which was considered among others, Article 11 which was as follows: "To see what action the town will take on so much of the petition of Israel Washburn and others and the several petitions in aid of the same, now referred to the next legislature, as have particular reference to a division of the Town of Fairhaven, agreeable to the petition of F. R. Whitwell and others."

The subject of the division of the town was referred to a committee of six to report a time for said division, on or before the 8th of November next. This committee consisted of Jonathan Cowen, Charles H. Adams, Cyrus E. Clark, Isaac Wood, Arthur Cox and John Ellis.

At the town meeting held at Sawin's Hall on Saturday, June 25, 1859, in considering Article 2, the result was: Acceptance by the town of the report of the committee in relation to the division of the town whereby they were to define the time of said division, and the appointment of the same committee to appear before the next legislature to carry same into effect. Thus we can see the trend which caused Acushnet territory to become a separate municipality in 1860.

At a town meeting held on Monday, June 26, 1843, Article 5 read: "To see if the inhabitants of Fairhaven will consent to a separation and division of the northerly and the southerly part thereof, and define the line of partition of the same."

Gale of 1869. - The year 1869 was energetic enough in Fairhaven to make a deep impression upon the wide-awake portion of its citizenry. Let us start with the description of the "Gale" as found in the Evening Standard: "Terrible Gale. Buildings Blown Down. The New Bedford Bridge A Wreck. General Destruction of Trees, Balustrades, Fences, Awnings, Arbors, etc. Railroads and Streets Impassable. Telegraphic Communication Suspended." These were the headings, describing the gale of September 8, 1869. "About four spans of the bridge are gone, just east of Fish Island, and as many just west of Pope's Island. The roadway on Pope's Island is blockaded by the heavy stones and timbers which formed a railing on the south side. The omnibus was caught at Pope's Island but the horses were taken over the obstruction to Fairhaven. The passengers remained on the island all night." Concerning Fairhaven we read: "The spire of the Congregational Church went by the board about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The spire struck the further end of the roof on the west side, making a large hole almost twenty feet square. The ceiling over the pulpit was slightly broken. A portion of the spire landed immediately in the rear of the church, and another portion fell more to the west demolishing the roof of a new barn belonging to the Union store. Portions of the wreck went over the house of Mr. Charles H. Taber in the rear of the church, inflicting slight damage. Three windows were blown in at the south end of the church. A meeting was to have been held

on Sunday to consider the propriety of taking down the spire but the storm has prevented the necessity for any further discussion on this topic, and has done the work probably at much less expense than if it had been undertaken by carpenters.

Annexation of "Darkhaven," "Seventh Ward." - Although New Bedford and Fairhaven had their differences, resulting in the incorporation of the latter place as a separate township in 1812, there arose in time those on both sides of the river, who desired to have the two places united. Several times this was attempted. A petition to the General Court was put into circulation in 1871. Under the date of Saturday, September 30, 1871, the Standard printed: - "ANNEXATION. A petition to the General Court is in circulation, and we understand quite largely signed, for the annexation of Fairhaven to New Bedford." A communication was sent to the same journal worded as follows: - "To the Editor of the Standard: It is to be hoped that when the 'village over the sea,' is annexed to New Bedford its shadowy streets will be rendered more passable by night with the aid of an occasional light here and there. Now, in these autumnal evenings, an Egyptian darkness seems to have settled over the place, and there must be many a downfall if the truth were known. We know of one temporary sojourner there, who, returning home a few evenings since from a friendly visit in the vicinity, actually lost her way, and probably would be wandering still, had it not been for the welcome gleam of a pedestrian's pipe in the foreground, which enabled her to retain the sidewalk and to identify the landmarks around her. Until the desired annexation shall have been effected, would it not be advisable hereafter for every passing traveller in Darkhaven to aid poor, benighted humanity as far as possible with the light of a friendly lantern, a pipe, or cigar, since each could be made serviceable. (Signed) T. October 6, 1871."

The possibility of annexation was kept in mind, and the proper precautions taken. The following is copied from "Extracts from the By-Laws of the Millicent Library Corporation of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. - Organized October 22, 1892." and printed the following year. "At least twelve members of the Board of Trustees shall be inhabitants of the town of Fairhaven. In case the town of Fairhaven is at any future time incorporated with the city of New Bedford, then at least twelve members of the Board shall be inhabitants of the territory now embraced in the limits of the town of Fairhaven."

Three years later, that is, in 1874, another attempt was made to entice Fairhaven to become the Seventh ward of the city across the stream, as set forth in *The Standard* as follows:

"THE ANNEXATION OF FAIRHAVEN. Petitions for the annexation of Fairhaven to New Bedford have been presented to the General Court from that town and from this city, and remonstrances against it have also gone there from both town and city. The people of both places, as far as we are able to learn, are about equally divided in sentiment in regard to it. None appear enthusiastic as yet. The question is discussed in a quiet way among the citizens of Fairhaven, but in this city it has hardly assumed tangible shape for discussion.

The petition that went from Fairhaven for annexation was headed by Lewis S. Judd, and comprised thirty-five names, among which were those of many of the leading men. There have been presented two remonstrances from that town, one headed by Isaac Terry containing fifty-three names, and one headed by Job A. T. Eddy containing seventeen names. Those favoring and those opposing are men apparently equally interested in the welfare of the town, and neither element seems disposed to be over-zealous in the matter. The citizens of New Bedford have interested themselves, on the subject enough to send to the General Court a petition in favor and a remonstrance against; the former being headed by Thomas Nye, Jr., Esq., and the latter by Hon. Joseph Grinnell. The town officials are almost a unit in opposition to the scheme. Several of the signers of the petition in Fairhaven show considerable indifference in the matter, and say that had the remonstrance been offered them first they would have signed that, and many of the remonstrants manifest as little concern with regard to the result. The annual election of town officers occurs on Monday (March 2, 1874) next, and this will bring the people together for an interchange of ideas, and it is probable that from that time the subject will be fairly before the people, and they will array themselves in two distinct parties, annexationists and anti-annexationists.

There are many things to be considered by the voters on both sides of the river. The business of the two places is identical and ever has been. Both places arose and fell together in the whaling business, and both are now struggling together for the establishment of manufacturers. In the height of the business, Fairhaven stood second as a whaling port.

The beginning of the two villages was coeval in 1764; and when the township of Dartmouth was divided in 1787, New Bedford and Fairhaven formed one township, bearing the name of New Bedford, and so they remained until 1812, when the political differences of the two places demanded a division, Fairhaven being strongly Republican and New Bedford entertaining Federalist ideas. The two places have for years enjoyed the utmost harmony, and have worked together on all points of interest to both with much good feeling. Politically the original cause of division no longer exists.

Fairhaven was originally thirteen miles in length but, a division taking place, about six and a half miles of its former domain is now the town of Acushnet. Leaving off Sconticut Neck, which is a peninsular about three-quarters of a mile in width, extending south into Buzzards Bay three and one-half miles, the town is nearly square, extending three miles east from Acushnet river and three miles north and south.

With Fairhaven joined to it, New Bedford would occupy the extreme southeast corner of Bristol County. Annexation would result in advantages and disadvantages to both places, but it is claimed that the advantages accruing to both would outnumber the disadvantages. New Bedford would add to her 6,000 acres, which is about the size of ward one, and a population of 2,626. Fairhaven would bring with her personal property to the amount of \$350,000 and nearly \$1,000,000 in real estate.

Property in Fairhaven was last year (1873) taxed \$15.50 per \$1,000, but for a number of years previous it had ranged between \$12 and \$13. By annexation Fairhaven would be benefited by our excellent school system which it is impossible for a town of her size to support. There are many other ways in which they would be benefited, not the least among which is the access to the Public Library. There is no doubt that the affairs of the town, managed conjointly with ours, could be administered with more economy. It is claimed now that the cost of assessing the tax is two per cent on the whole amount collected. The town debt of Fairhaven is less than three per cent of the valuation while the debt of New Bedford is nearly five per cent, but the advantages to be secured by the former by consolidation are probably sufficient to balance this discrepancy. A hearing will be had at the State House in Boston on the 18th of next month, when the petitioners and remonstrants are expected to be present and give expression to their views."

On Tuesday, March 10, 1874 the legislative committee on towns gave a hearing on the petition for the annexation of Fairhaven to New Bedford. The "Traveler" said, "Mr. Weston Howland was heard as one of the leading petitioners, and presented a draft of a bill submitting the matter to the voters of the two places. He gave statistics showing that it would be an advantage to unite the two places, as they were in location almost one municipality now, and should be under one general administration. Fairhaven was part of New Bedford up to 1812. He alluded to past differences between the two places, and believed that annexation would remove these old quarrels. His judgment was that a majority of both places would favor the annexation." The New Bedford speakers opposed annexation.

"HEARING. The Legislative Committee on Towns gave a hearing at the State House, Boston, Friday, April 3, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the petition for the annexation of Fairhaven to New Bedford." The pros and cons were presented. Captain Humphrey W. Seabury, one of the remonstrants from New Bedford, said: "The citizens of Fairhaven average better citizens than ours, but we cannot afford to take them because the whole town is essentially 'Poverty Point.' Jonathan Bourne Jr., said, "There is nothing in Fairhaven desirable to the people of New Bedford." etc. The hearing was continued. It was attended by few of the petitioners and none of the remonstrants. In brief it was said that Fairhaven had no water, no sewers, poor streets, schools and library.

So certain were some, that they advertised as follows: "FOR SALE IN FAIRHAVEN. Thirteen house lots pleasantly situated on Bridge, Adams and Prospect Streets, containing 18 to 23 rods each. Now is your time to buy in the Seventh Ward cheap." April 25, 1874.

Clocks Set Back Sixteen Minutes. - The following we copy from The Fairhaven Star, of Saturday, November 24, 1883: "The Change of Standard Time. In accordance with the vote of the general time convention of railroads, at Chicago, Sunday, the 18th inst. was selected for the date of changing the running time of the Trunk Line and Western Railroads to the new standard."

"Some years ago the Railroads in the United States had nearly one hundred different standards of time, regulated by local times. Then it was suggested that there should be a single standard for the whole country; but this was not found practicable. In Maine,

for instance, by the single standard it would be four o'clock when by the local time it ought to be six o'clock."

In 1875, Professor Abby suggested that the time be fixed for every fifteen degrees of longitude, beginning at the 75th meridian and ending at the 120th meridian. This gives four standards of time, dividing the country into four belts of about 1,000 miles in this latitude. By this system, the time of Maine, New York and Savannah would be the same, and in each of the other meridians or belts there would be a similar uniformity. It is this plan which has been adopted by the railroads and some of the cities, and which went into effect on Sunday. The Fairhaven town clock now registers the new time."

Cornerstone Laid. - The land on Center Street, from William to Walnut Street, had been purchased for the erection of the new Town Hall. The foundation was laid, and everything was in readiness for the placement of the cornerstone which is now plainly discernible on the southwest corner of the structure. The passersby may read "May 30, 1892." Let us see what THE FAIRHAVEN STAR had to reveal about the laying of the cornerstone of this edifice, either in substance or in quoted form.

James L. Gillingham, Esq., cited the respective locations of the town meetings. After 1864, Phoenix Hall was the regular place for all town meetings. "During the first three years of the town's existence, the records were kept in the office of Levi Jenney, town clerk, on the wharf, and during the terrific gale of 1815, the office and records were swept into the river and were lost. The records of the next two years were kept by the same clerk in his office on the northeast corner of Middle and Washington Streets. For two years following, Jabez Taber kept them at his home in Acushnet. Then for fifteen years they were in the care of Bartholomew Taber at Oxford. For eight years following Nathaniel Church kept them in the building now occupied by Robert H. Taber's tin shop on Main Street. From 1842 to 1855 Eben Akin, Jr., kept them at his office in the second story of the building on the southwest corner of Main and Bridge Streets. In 1855 they were placed in the care of Tucker Damon Jr., and the present office of the town clerk was secured. This office has been retained for the past thirty-seven years, but the records during a part of that time were, and at the present time are, in part kept in another wooden building in the town. The fact is not the evidence of want of care on the part of the succeeding town clerks, Eben Akin, Jr., and Francis DeP. Tappan, but was necessitated

by the inadequate facilities possessed by the town for the proper transaction of its official business."

"During all these eighty years of municipal existence, the citizens have never had a reasonably secure or safe place of deposit for all the constantly accumulating, and, in many instances, invaluable documents, papers, and records."

"In the stately building that shall rise from these foundations will be found all that the citizen has in the past been deprived of, and yet hoped some day to possess, of convenience, security and permanence."

"Memory yet recalls that fifty years ago our present senior selectman, Eben Akin, Jr., who is with us today, began his public service for our citizens; and filled with years and honors, he yet renders the same faithful service which half a century ago he began."

"Through the accomplishment of a dream of his youth and the desire of his manhood; through the noble ambition to serve her native town for all time; through the pure and holy purpose pegot in their affection in the hour of their bereavement, from Henry H. Rogers and Abbie P. Rogers and from their children, our citizens will receive the benefactions of school, of hall and of library."

"The stone was hoisted into place and was laid by Master Harry with a silver trowel."
"Within the stone was deposited a copper box containing copies of the souvenir edition of The Fairhaven Star, printed last Saturday, of The Hustler, printed in town, of which Master Ralph S. Bryden (also Russell Hathaway, Jr.) is the editor and proprietor, copies of the New Bedford Mercury, Journal and Standard, the New York Sun, the Boston Herald, the Boston Globe, the Memorial Program and Fairhaven town reports presented by Charles Eldredge; half dollar minted in 1812 (date of incorporation of Fairhaven) presented by William E. James, Commander John A. Hawes Camp, No. 35 Sons of Veterans, inscribed as coming from the Post; Spanish dollar of 1776 presented by L. M. Snow (the original dollar of our daddies) ; Silver coins of 1892 presented by W. P. Winsor; Confederate money given by Miss Addie Jenney, and West India coins by Edmund Anthony. At the close the benediction was pronounced by Rev. D.C. Stevens.

CHAPTER III

Shipbuilding

Shipbuilding at Acushnet. - The territory of Acushnet, ever adjacent to the present area of Fairhaven, and an incorporated part of the latter for nearly a half century, is set forth by the Daily Evening Standard, under the date of May 22, 1856, as an important shipbuilding center, as the following discloses.

"SHIPBUILDING AT, ACUSHNET. It may not be known to all our readers that the business of shipbuilding was at one time prosecuted quite actively at the Head of Acushnet River. On an examination of the records, we find that it was commenced in 1780, by Charles Stetson, the father of Capt. Silas and Peleg Stetson. The first vessels constructed were schooners and other small craft, the most of which were purchased by persons residing in Harwich, Cape Cod, for the codfishery. Between thirty and forty of this, description of vessels were built, but no ships were constructed until 1798."

The ships built there, enumerated in the order of construction, were as follows: 1. The "Hunter," employed in the whale fishery, commanded by Capt. Peter Butler. 2. Brig "Thomas," employed in the merchant service. 3. The "Walker," a whaler, commanded by Capt. Stephen West, of Nantucket. During the war of 1812 she was captured by the English at a Pacific port, with a full cargo of sperm oil on board. These three just enumerated were built for Seth Russell & Sons. 4. Brig "Hepsabeth" named for the wife of Weston Howland; built for Mr. Howland and Humphrey Hathaway, for the merchant service. 5. The "Charles," a merchantman, named for Mr. Stetson, commanded by Philip Crandon. 6. The "Swift," a merchantman, built for Humphrey Hathaway and Jireh Swift, commanded by Capt. Bailey, of Dartmouth. 7. The "Independence," built for the merchant service for Humphrey Hathaway & Co. 8. The "Augustus" built for Humphrey Hathaway & Co., for the merchant service. 9. The "Ladoga," launched in 1812, owned by Mr. Stetson, the builder. 10. The "Horatio," being the last constructed at Mr. Stetson's yard.

Shipbuilding was thereafter transferred to the vicinity of Belville and the constructions were: The brig "Hope" the ship "Amython,"

the "Grand Turk," the "Sarah Lee," the "Martha," of Fairhaven, the "Henry Clay," the brig "Sun," built for Isaac Vincent, this being the last one constructed at this yard.

The Standard continues: "The above account is probably nearly, if not entirely, correct. It was obtained from those who were supposed to be well acquainted with the facts, and no doubt were so."

Shipbuilding at Oxford. - Through the courtesy of the Daily Evening Standard, we present the following succinct account of shipbuilding at Oxford Village, taken from the issue of June 7, 1856: "SHIPBUILDING AT THE POINT IN FAIRHAVEN." Shipbuilding was commenced at the Point about 1781, by Capt. Amos Kelley." The vessels constructed at Oxford were: 1. The ship "Columbia," being the first vessel ever built in Fairhaven, commanded by Capt. Preserved Fish. 2. The ship "Herald," a whaler. 3. The ship "President." 4. The ship "George," built for Robert and Joseph Bennett. 5. The ship "Libertina," built for Henry Huttleston & Co. 6. The brig "Polly." 7. The schooner "Tabitha," for Peleg Huttleston, named for his wife. "About the time this vessel was completed, which was in 1802, Capt. Kelley died, and one or two vessels, the names of which we have not been able to ascertain, were built by a former apprentice of his, Mr. William Severance, who subsequently built several vessels in the vicinity of Belville, after the business was given up by Mr. Charles Stetson, of Acushnet."

"In 1804 the business was continued by Ebenezer Pierce who came from Middleboro, He built the ship "Ganges" and also the brig "Dolly Taber" and some others. Mr. Pierce followed the business until 1812. The brig "Dolly Taber" was the last square-rigged vessel that was built at the Point. She was commanded by Capt. George Bailey, and was employed in the merchant service."

"Several small vessels, after this, were built by the following persons: Seth Allen, Mr. Athorn, and Joshua Delano who built the "Fish Hawk," a fishing schooner for John Howland of the Point."

The Standard continued: "We are indebted to Miss Rebecca Spooner for a large share of the above information. Miss Spooner has attained to the advanced age of 94, but her mental faculties appear to be as sound as ever, and she converses about the events of those bygone days with remarkable fluency and correctness."

Miss Rebesca Spooner, familiarly known as "Aunt Becky," was born on Sconticut Neck in 1762, lived at Oxford Village, and died in her 97th year.

Shipbuilding by Abner Pease. - Again we quote the Standard which published, under the date of June 14, 1856, the following: "SHIPBUILDING. The business was commenced at the yard of Mr. Abner Pease, near the Mill Dam, in Fairhaven, about the year 1804." This yard was southwest of his homestead which stood and still stands on the southwest corner of Main and Pease Streets.

In the order of construction, the vessels were: 1. The "Pinnasseh," for John Delano. 2. The brig "Pindus," for John Delano, in 1807. 3. The ship "Village," built in 1808, and bought By Cornelius Grinnell, of New York, as a merchantman. 4. The ship "Arab," a merchantman, built in 1810 for Warren Delano. She was captured in the War of 1812. 5. The brig "Leader," commanded by Capt. Jones. She was the last square-rigged vessel built by Mr. Pease.

Subsequently Mr. Pease built, on his own account, the "Milo," the "Bedford," the "Amp," and the "Ardempt." The name "Ardempt" was formed by taking the first initial of the following persons: Abnet Pease, the builder; Elizabeth, his first wife; Robert Delano, her brother; Mercy Taber, the maiden name of his second wife. "The 'Ardempt,' in the gale of 1815 broke from her fastenings and was driven through Main Street nearly as far up as the house where Mr. Whitwell lived."

Under the date of June 21, 1831, we find: "FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The good sloop A. M. P., burthen 40 tons, is in good condition to receive freight of any kind: She will be chartered or sold, if application be made immediately to Abner Pease."

Mr. Pease died in 1852. The funeral services were at the Friends' MeetingHouse, Fairhaven Village.

Shipbuilding by Joshua Delano. - In the spring of 1809, shipbuilding was commenced by Joshua Delano in the yard later occupied by Mr. Reuben Fish. The vessels built here were: 1. The "Maria Penn," merchantman, for John Delano. 2. The ship "Emulus," merchantman, for the same party, in 1811. 3. The "James M," merchantman, in the same year and for the same party. 4. The schooner "Residence," coaster, for the same party. 5. The ship "Leonidas," in 1812, for the same party, merchantman. 6. The brig "William and Nancy," for John Delano, merchantman. 7. The sloop "Packet," a coaster, for Lemuel Tripp. 8. The "Gov. Gerrish," for the same party, in 1813. 9. Then, for John Delano, a racer was built to "run the gauntlet" in freighting between Fairhaven and Europe. She was taken on her first voyage.

Shipbuilding by Joshua Delano and Jethro Delano. - At this shipyard of Delano & Delano who entered into partnership" in the winter of 1816, were built: 1. The ship "Nancy" for Timothy Coffin, of Nantucket. 2. The ship "Triton," a whaler, for Gideon Howland, in 1817. 3. The ship "Persia," for Cornelius Grinnell & Co., a merchantman. 4. The ship "Roscoe," a whaler, in 1820.

Shipbuilding by Joshua Delano, Elias Terry and Reuben Fish. - After a cessation of half a decade, activity in shipbuilding was renewed. From 1826 until 1829 when Capt. Terry died, at least four vessels were built by this firm: 1. The sloop "James and Lucy," for Capt. Charles Delano, employed as a coaster between Fairhaven and Albany. 2. The brig "Atlantic," commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Delano. 3. The schooner "Clinton," for Elias Terry & Co., commanded by Job Stevens. 4. The ship "Averick," a whaler, (named for his son, Averick, who died abroad) for John A. Parker, commanded by Capt. Lawrence of the Vineyard.

Shipbuilding by Joshua Delano and Reuben Fish. - In their yard were constructed at least a half dozen vessels: 1. The ship "Parker," a whaler, launched in 1831. 2. The ship "Oscar," a whaler, for Ezekiel, Sawin, launched in 1833, commanded by Capt. Downes. 3. The first ferry steamboat, launched in 1833, in charge of Capt. Hitch. 4. The ship "William Wirt," a whaler, for Warren Delano, commanded by Capt. Isaac Dagget, of the Vineyard. 5. The "Eliza Adams," launched in 1835, commanded by Capt. John O. Morse, of Edgartown. 6. The schooner "Texas," built for George Tyson and Samuel Little.

Shipbuilding by Fish and Huttlestone. - Numerous vessels were built in this yard as follows: 1. The ship "Obed Mitchell," for James Mitchell, of Nantucket, commanded by Capt. Isaiah Ray, She was launched in July 1837. 2. The "MARY-ANN," a whaler, sold to Lemuel Tripp, commanded by Capt. Joseph Chace. 3. The ship "Gen. Scott," for Lemuel C. Tripp, a whaler, commanded by Capt. Fosdick, of Nantucket. 4. The bark "United States," a whaler, for Andrew Hicks, of Westport, commanded by his brother, Capt. John Hicks. 5. The "Oregon," a whaler, built in 1841; for Lemuel C. Tripp, commanded by Capt. Obed Sherman. 6. The ship "Adeline Gibbs," a whaler, for Gibbs & Jenney, built in 1841. 7. The ship "E. L. B. Jenney," a whaler, named for Mr. Jenney's wife, built in 1842, commanded by Capt. John Church. 8. The ship "James Allen," built in 1844, commanded by Capt. Sherman. 9.

The ship "Abraham Barker," built in 1845. 10. The schooner "Louisa," a coaster. 11. The ship "Audubon," for William R. Rodman, commanded by Capt. Alexander Winsor. 12. The bark "Gallego," built for Warren Delano, Jr., employed in the merchant service, commanded by Capt. Johnson. 13. The ship "Channing," for Warren Delano, Jr., built in 1847 as was the "Gallego." 14. The ship "Phillipe De La Noye, commanded by Capt. Morse. 15. The brig "Gov. Carver," built in 1848.

Shipbuilding by James and Joseph Marvel - "In 1841, James and Joseph Marvel built the ship 'Sophia,' the schooners 'Jane,' 'Eliza Tyson,' and the sloop 'Washington'."

Shipbuilding by Reuben Fish. - "In 1849, Mr. Fish continued the business, his partner having died the previous year." He built: 1. The ship "Emma C. Jones," a whaler, in 1849. 2. The ship "Thomas Nye," in 1851, a whaler, the first clipper ship built on the Acushnet. 3. The clipper ship "Nautilus," built in 1852, a whaler, built for Gideon Allen, commanded by Capt. Seabury. 4. The schooner "Simpson Hart," a clipper, built in 1852. 5. The ship "Rainbow," full clipper, a whaler, built in 1852. 6. The ship "Sea Gull," a whaler, built in 1853 for John R. Thornton, commanded by Capt. Nichols. 7. The ship "Othello," for T. & A. R. Nye, commanded by Capt. Beckermar. 8. The "Sea Nymph," a merchantman for Edward Mott Robinson, commanded by Capt. Harding, of Holmes Hole. 9. The "Speedwell," a whaler, built for Stephen Gibbs and others, commanded by Capt. Gibbs. 10. The "John Milton," for Edward Mott Robinson, built in 1854, the largest ship ever built on the Acushnet up to that time, in the merchant service under command of Capt. McCleave, of Nantucket. 11. The "Japan," a whaler, built in 1855, sold to William G. Blackler. 12. & 13. Two ships on the stocks, one for R. F. Gardner, of Nantucket, commanded by Capt. Starbuck and the other for I. Howland, Jr. & Co., of New Bedford, commanded by Capt. West.

The foregoing pages do not necessarily include all the ships built at the respective yards; they do, however, give a fair idea of the stir that prevailed throughout the prosperous period of that industry.

Reuben Fish. - "Reuben Fish, Esq., is one of the most active, persevering and intelligent business men in this section of the State. For many years past, he has employed a large number of mechanics, furnishing them work in times even when business was extremely dull and unprofitable, and has evinced at all times a disposition to recognize fully that the laborer is worthy of his hire.



Fort Phoenix – Eighty Years Ago



Old Academy Building – Original Location

Mr. Fish has contributed largely to the prosperity of Fairhaven Village, and we trust that his extensive shipbuilding business may be long continued. Some of the finest craft whose keels now vex the waters of the sea, have been launched from his shipyard."

"OBITUARY. Mr. Reuben Fish, formerly a well-known shipbuilder, of Fairhaven, died in Mattapoisett yesterday (Sunday, March 28, 1875), The merchant and whaling vessels from his yard were some of the finest that ever sailed from this port."

An Adjunct, to Whaling, - Fairhaven had its windmills some of which had much to do with the implements of whaling. There was the grist mill owned by Nathaniel S. Spooner, which stood on the west side of North Main Street not far above North Street, that is, on the summit of Dolly Hill. It was destroyed by fire in April 1858. Near the corner of Main and Union Streets stood another windmill in the early days before Union Street was extended east of Main Street.

Another type of windmill stood near and north of Fort Phoenix. It was owned and operated by Isaac N. Babbitt, Sr., a blacksmith by trade. This mill was one of the adjuncts of the whaling industry. With a favorable, brisk wind, around whirred the sails of the mill, thus generating power to turn within a large grindstone upon which the tools of the whale fishery were sharpened. This mill went out of commission more than three quarters of a century ago.

Wharfage Rates and the Marine Railway. - Wharfage rates in Fairhaven were low, at least within the range of all pocketbooks, some time ago. For example, an original bill before us states: "WHARFAGE. Sloop Hero, To South Wharf, August 15, 1805, to seven days at .08, .56. To 203 days at .04, \$8.12, Nov. 20, to June 1806.

In May 1849 Capt. West completed his marine railway in Fairhaven, and was in readiness to take up large or small vessels for repairs, at moderate charge.

The cost of hauling a vessel on the Marine Railway, 95 years ago, may be ascertained by the following: - "Tariff for 1851. 'Granite' Wharf Marine Railway, Fairhaven, Mass. Vessels hauled up on the following terms, viz: - Single deck, less than 50 tons, \$7.00; Single deck, more than 50 tons, and under 200, 12 1/2 cents per ton; Double deck, more than 200 tons, 15 cents per ton; Laying on, less than 100 tons, \$2.00 per day; Laying on, more than 100 tons, 2 cents per ton. No charge for the day of hauling and launching,

stormy days or Sundays. (Signed) James Tripp, 2d, Supt. May 24, 1851."

The first vessel taken up by steam power on a marine railway in this vicinity was one, of 225 tons. This was at New Bedford on Friday, December 1, 1865. The horse-power hauling usually consumed about three hours, whereas in this instance, by steam-power, the time was about 35 minutes. It was in July 1864, that Mr. Abm. H. Howland contemplated using steam power to haul up vessels at his Marine Railway at City Wharf, New Bedford.

Shipbuilding by Delano & Co. - "The first vessel built at the yard of Delano & Co., Fairhaven, was the schooner, 'Angenett,' 235 tons, for William Wilcox of New Bedford. She was launched in October, 1853, and is in the coasting business. The next was the ship 'Twilight,' 385 tons, for William Phillips. She was launched in June 1854, and commanded by Capt. Isaac Thompkin's, of Westport. Then the bark 'Elizabeth Swift,' for Swift & Allen, and named for Mr. Swift's mother: She was launched in November 1854. The next was the schooner 'Cremona,' 176 tons, for J. A. Perry & Co., a coaster, and launched in May 1855. The next was the; ship 'Seconett,' 400 tons, for Charles Almy. She was launched the last of July in the same year. The next was the ship 'Josephine,' 446 tons, for Swift & Perry, named for Mr. Perry's wife. She was launched about the 11th of April last. The ship now on the stocks at this yard is for Capt. William G. Blackler, 412 tons."

A fine new ship of 432 tons, named the Sullivan, was launched from the yard of Delano & Company of Fairhaven at nine a. m. on Monday, September 1, 1856.

Although shipbuilding was carried on in Fairhaven more than a century and a half ago, we find under the date of May 18, 1860 that there was considerable activity in that enterprise eighty-five years later, as well, as the following discloses. - "SHIPBUILDING IN FAIRHAVEN. The shipyard of Messrs Delano & Co., Fairhaven, presents a brisk and animated appearance, about fifty men being employed there. They have two vessels upon the stocks, a schooner and a bark. The schooner is about 230 tons, and is finished, and will be launched the first of next week. Her dimensions are: length, 104 feet, breadth of beam 28 feet, depth of hold 9 feet 4 inches. She is called the "Samoset" - has for a figurehead an Indian chief, and on the stem is a representation of an Indian village, all carved in the highest style of art."

Shipbuilding by William G. Blackler. - William G. Blackler commenced, on Monday morning, October 26, 1863, the building of a ship at the yard formerly owned by Delano & Company, the latter firm being dissolved in 1862.

A new vessel, built by Moses Delano, at the shipyard of William G. Blackler, in Fairhaven, for Robert B. Forbes of Boston, was launched in February 1864. She was a hermaphrodite brig (a two masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft), 116 feet in length, 27 feet beam, and 10 feet deep, and about 295 tons burthen.

In 1901 the Masonic Building was presented by Henry H. Rogers to the Freemasons, and the name of the Lodge was changed from "Concordia" to "GEORGE H. TABER." "Uncle" George served in another role. The new schooner "Glacier" was launched at Fairhaven on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 31, 1864, from William G. Blackler's Shipyard. "The "Glacier" was 250 tons burthen; built by Moses H. Delano for whale fishery, for S. Thomas & Co. of New Bedford, to be commanded by Capt. George H. Taber; late of bark "Antelope." The "Antelope" was 105 feet long, with width of 26 feet and 6 inches, and 10 feet depth of hold.

"The new schooner, 'Lottie Beard,' at Capt. W. G. Blackler's Shipyard, Fairhaven, is to be launched at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, September 20, 1866. The vessel was built under the superintendence of Moses H. Delano, an accomplished shipwright. The spars were made by Porterfield Hutchins." "LAUNCHING. The launching of Bark 'New Bedford' at Capt. Blackler's Shipyard, this morning (Tuesday, August 4, 1868), was entirely successful. It was witnessed by 500 people or more."

A year or two before this there took place the launchings of the "Andrew Jackson," in 1866 and "Andrew Hicks," in 1867. Then, we read:-"FOR SALE BY AUCTION. On Saturday, August 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M. (1870), at the shipyard of William G. Blackler, Esq., Fairhaven, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, a lot of oak and pine timber, ship knees, oak and pine plank, old and new spikes, old iron, cordage, blocks, etc. Terms cash. (Signed) George H. Taber, Auctioneer."

"FOR SALE OR TO LET. The new dwelling house situated in Fairhaven, within five minutes walk of the depot. It is adapted exclusively, if required, for two tenements, and furnished with all the conveniences that can be required to make it a first class house.

The location is exceptionable. It will be ready for occupancy the first of January. Apply to W. G. Blackler. December 12, 1870."

When Capt. Blackler's Property on Fort Street was sold, the large house was sold to Mr. Loomis for \$1,325. Levin Morse bought the cottage at \$500.

Moses H. Delano, the Master Shipwright. - The launching of a new schooner, built by Moses H. Delano, of this town, was described by the Standard as follows: "Launching of the William Phillips. Schooner William Phillips was successfully launched from the yard at Fish Island, this afternoon (Thursday, February 19, 1874). The last of her shores were knocked from under her as the clock was striking ten, letting her rest upon the launching ways, which had been well sandwiched with tallow and sperm oil. When the last shore had been taken out she began to move slowly, going towards the water but about six feet in the first fifteen minutes, when she took a sudden start and slid gracefully into the water with flying colors, amid the shouts of some fifteen hundred spectators that had congregated on the island, on the bridge and on the wharves in the vicinity. The two steam tugs, which were nearby, loaded with spectators, and locomotive W.D. Peck standing on the railroad track, added their whistles to the chorus. The vessel makes a fine appearance in the water, and when she comes out in full dress her beauty will be unexcelled. The schooner lies at the wharf near where she was built."

The following, pertaining to ship building was printed in the Star in August 1890: - "Moses Delano is probably the oldest ship carpenter in Fairhaven, says the New Bedford Mercury, and distinctly remembers hearing his father, Joshua Delano, telling about the vessels he built. The number of ships built by Joshua Delano was in the neighborhood of seventy-five. Joshua Delano learned his trade of Abner Pease, who carried on the ship building trade in Fairhaven. A ship yard was located on a little stream that makes into the mill pond from the river and a good sized wharf was located there. Reuben Fish was in company with Joshua Delano and had a shipyard on the north side of the Old South Wharf, where a good many vessels were built."

Yacht Built by Moses H. Delano. - Under the date of January 26, 1869, we read: - "In Fairhaven, Moses H. Delano is building a yacht about the size of the Custom House boat, for Capt. John A. Hawes, on the premises of the latter."

Since boyhood we have heard about the yacht owned by John A. Hawes, but could not get a vivid impression of its beauty. At last

we have it fully described as set forth in the Standard under the date of June 12, 1869. Not only do we read of the yacht, but also learn of the individuals who were at that time called upon to assist in its construction. "A BEAUTIFUL YACHT. Capt. John A. Hawes, of Fairhaven, has his new yacht 'Whistler' about ready to launch. She is 35 feet long (over all), 32 feet keel, 13 feet beam, and about 17 tons, old measurement, or 10.35 tons new, and, in the opinion of our best mechanics, is a model for beauty and perfection of workmanship; built by the day, of the best materials, and copper fastened throughout. Our old sea captains pronounce her of sufficient strength to 'weather the Cape.' She has fine accommodations for a craft of her tonnage, having a conveniently arranged forecabin and galley combined, two staterooms, each six feet long, and in her after cabin, which is eight feet long, are two berths, and is well provided with lockers. Her cabin is finished with ash, with black-walnut panel mouldings; ceiling painted white, with gilt panel mouldings. She has two water tanks holding thirty gallons each, and a large ice-chest under the cockpit floor. Designed for a family pleasure boat in her model and construction, comfort and safety have been considered more than speed although it is hoped she will sail equal with the average of her class.

'The Whistler' was modeled by John W. Howland of New Bedford. Mr. Moses H. Delano, of Fairhaven, was assisted by Mr. George Eldred. The joiner work was done by Mr. Arnold G. Tripp, of the firm of Tripp & Bourne, assisted by Mr. William Robertson, of New Bedford; the smith work by Mr. E. G. Paull (connected with the American Tack Co.); her sails by the Messrs. Hitch; spars by Mr. Hutchinson; rigging by Messrs. Butman & Hoeg; and her painting by James Merrihew. For a figurehead she has a 'whistler' duck, which, with the scrollwork on the stem, was carved by Mr. Henry J. Purrington of Mattapoisett. She is steered by a wheel, with quadrant steering apparatus of a novel design which was cast and geared at the Fairhaven Machine Shop. Mr. Moses H. Delano died in October, 1905, in his 86th year.

Boat Building. - There were the boat-building shops of William H. Hursell and James M. Allen, Jr., in our day, besides boat building on a smaller scale by others. The Allen boatshop existed throughout four generations. Eleazer Allen came to Oxford in Revolutionary times and commenced boat building, continued by his son, Bartlett, then by his grandson, James M., and then by his great-grandson, James M., Jr., the latter living at 5 Lafayette Street, retiring in 1915.

William H. Hursell, also of Lafayette Street, built boats for more than half a century. At one time he conducted the boat building business on Privilege Street, selling in October, 1877, to John Bailey, father of the late Emily Bliss, widow of Alexander Bliss. Mr. Bailey, in July, 1887, sold to Frank C. Smith of New Bedford, who married Susan E. Libby, in August, 1886. Mr. Hursell died in January, 1910, aged 75. Mr. Smith died in March, 1920.

"BOAT BUILDING. The subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has built a shop in Fairhaven, a few rods to the north of Rodman's Wharf, for the purpose of carrying on the BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS. Boats of all description built after the Newport style at short notice. Long boats, Yawl boats, Moses boats, Whale boats, and in fad boats of all descriptions from the dory up to a thousand tons. (Signed) Robert B. Caswell, formerly of Newport. Fairhaven, January 11, 1848."

Nearly three quarters of a century ago, William T. Swift was carrying on the boatbuilding business on Higgins Wharf.

CHAPTER IV

Shipwrecks

Wreck of the "Libertina." - In the article by Captain Jabez Delano, under the caption "Fairhaven of the Past" written about seventy-five years ago, we find much praise for Roland Gibbs and Capt. Job Stevens. He continues by saying: "The last ship that Capt. Stevens commanded in the India trade was the Leonidas of Fairhaven. Some thirty years preceding this event there was building, in our village, a ship, for parties residing in New York, called the Liberfina. She was launched late in the fall and was hastily got ready to be delivered in New York. Job Stevens was selected as her commander. The ship lay in the stream waiting a favorable wind to sail; the lateness of the season and the anxiety to get the ship to her destined port may have induced them to take some risk that under less pressing circumstances would not have been entertained. At length a morning came, and with it a northeast breeze. The anchors were lifted and the canvas wings, in cloudy grandeur, swelled with the fascinating yet treacherous breeze, which was inclined to rise with the sun and thicken as it rose. The ship held on her course westward with increasing velocity and corresponding anxiety. Soon after noon it commenced snowing, and the wind increasing as the day drew towards its close, it became apparent that it was too hazardous to attempt to run the Sound, and it was decided to reef down and haul the ship on a wind to the south and thus obtain an offing. The progress of getting in sail and reefing, owing to the snow and wind, was slow, and the ship had made more western than the reckoning gave. The snow was blinding thick. They were by computation near midway between Block Island on the east and Montauk Point on the west to pass through which was the salvation point at issue. The ship-channel breadth is ten miles, and the extreme shore line twelve. To attain this end the ship was hauled on a wind to the south. At this stage so dense was the snow that nothing could be seen a ship's length ahead. The mate of the ship, whose name was Braley, it was said, swung the ship off from the course given, when Capt. Stevens was below examining the chart. Braley was afraid of Block. Island, while Capt. Stevens deemed the point of danger to be Long Island. In the midst of this conflict of opinion the ship struck with a deadening crash. Capt. Stevens was heard to express himself thus: 'I wish my head was under her keel.'

But Capt. Stevens was a young man at this time, and many years of conflict and life struggle was in the yet undeveloped future allotted to him, and he was the man to meet them as a man. The precise point of this disaster I could never learn. It was, however, very near the extreme point of Long Island, and a little north of the light house. The ship struck very near the shore, and here is the only spot where the water is bold, close to the cliffs there being 3½ fathoms, within a fourth of a mile of the beach. It so happened that there was a house near where the ship struck, and the inmates had discovered the situation, and were soon at the beach. By their advice and aid, the men were hauled on shore, one at a time, each one being seized by two men and carried to the house and placed in charge of the women, the men returning to the wreck for another man. So intensely cold was the weather that each seaman as he was rescued from the surf was so palsied by the frost that they could not travel and had to be carried as above stated. On reaching the house the women who knew exactly what to do and possessed nerve to do it, had tubs of cold water in readiness. Every seaman's clothing was a sheet of ice, which the women cut from them with shears; then placed their frost-bitten limbs in the tubs of water, until the frost was out; they were then wrapped in heated blankets and rugs. In this way the entire sixteen were treated and restored without the loss or permanent injuring of a limb. (Signed) D."

Wreck of the "Thetis," 1809. - We find in the Standard, under the date of 1856. "A SAD MARINE DISASTER. The appalling shipwrecks and marine disasters of the past winter (1855-1856) have brought to our mind the recollection of the sad loss of a Fairhaven vessel nearly a half century ago, by which a large number of persons belonging in this vicinity, were swallowed up in one common grave.

It appears that the sloop Thetis, of Fairhaven, Captain John Taber, master, sailed from the Union Wharf, in that town, for Savannah, Georgia, in the early part of November 1809, with 34 persons on board. On the 23rd of that month she was upset in a gale of wind off Cape Hatteras, and only five persons were saved. After remaining upon the wreck for seventeen days, enduring hardships of the most painful character, they were discovered and taken off by the ship William Henry of Newport, R.I. From the accounts that we have directly from one of the survivors, we are led to believe that the sufferings of those five persons upon the wreck during those long, dark days were seldom or never equalled, either

upon the sea or the land. When rescued, they were just alive and remained in a weak and feeble condition for some time afterwards, though all finally recovered.

The passengers were persons belonging in Fairhaven and vicinity, and were bound to Savannah to engage in business pursuits during the winter. A large proportion of them were mechanics of the different trades. There were nineteen wives made widows by this disaster, between Fairhaven and Oxford Village, and a large number of families were left in a destitute and unprotected situation, the husband and the father being so suddenly removed.

The names of those who were saved were Captain John Taber, Asa French Taber, Amos Kelley, Braddock Gifford and a Mr. Snow. Of these Captain Taber and Mr. Kelley are deceased; the remainder are still living. By this unhappy catastrophe, twenty nine men, in the vigor and prime of life, were stricken down. It is seldom even in the frequency of the terrible marine disasters at the present time, we are called upon to record one more painful and sad than that of the Thetis.

Of those who were lost, three were sons of Dea. Sherman of Rochester, while all were connected with well-known families in this vicinity. We do not, however, deem it advisable to publish the list of names, as it might recall unpleasant memories in many minds. Tuesday, May 6, 1856." This article was republished in January, 1869. Then Mr. Gifford was the only one living, having taken up his residence in Falmouth.

Nathaniel Proctor and Samuel Proctor, the first in his 26th year, and the second in his 23rd year, sons of Samuel and Abigail Proctor, were lost at sea in the sloop Thetis, November 23, 1809.

Wreck of the "Cadmus," 1842. - Let us relate the experience of the crew of the CADMUS, of Fairhaven, quoted from the Mercury of Monday, February 13, 1843.

"LOSS OF THE SHIP 'CADMUS,' OF FAIRHAVEN, on a lagoon island in the Pacific Ocean; By J. W. Norton, 1st Officer of said ship. On the night of the 3d of August 1842, as we were steering east with a fine breeze from S. S. W., at 11 P. M., I left the deck in charge of the 2d mate, directing him to have a good look out kept ahead, which he did. In about half an hour he came down and told the captain there was land in sight, off the lee bow. The captain, myself and the 3rd mate went on deck as quickly as possible, and to our great surprise, found that we were not more

than 20 rods from the breakers. The wheel was put down instantly; but in luffing we discovered breakers off our weather bow also, so that we were completely hemmed in by them. We then put the wheel up, but before the ship could payoff, she struck on a reef near the shore of a small island not laid down on any of our charts. We then let go the topsail, the topgallant halliards, and sprang to the boats. The starboard and waist boats were stove before they could be got clear of the ship. Taking a more favorable opportunity, I succeeded in getting my boat dear of the ship without material injury, with myself and six others in her, and thereby secured the only means of escape from that desolate island. After being in the boat about three hours, I picked up another man, who had been swept by the current as much as two miles from the shore. In the morning I put in towards the ship, and found to my sorrow that she was a complete wreck—all of her spars gone by the board, spare boats stove, her bottom out, and everything out of her, and the remainder of her hull driven up some distance on the reef. Finding a tremendous sea continually breaking over the wreck and reef on which she lay, I did not deem it prudent to attempt a landing at that place, as it was impossible to land without getting the boat stove, and but a small chance for any of us to get on shore without being badly bruised by the sharp coral rocks. I, therefore, pulled round to the lee side of the island and landed upon the reef (which I afterwards found encircled the whole island) and hauled the boat on to the beach which I found to be a very tedious job, as not one of us had a shoe to our feet, and the coral rocks were so sharp as to draw blood at almost every step. After securing the boat we all started for the wreck, a distance of about five miles. We reached it in about two hours when we found the remainder of the crew had got on shore, some of them being badly wounded by the coral, but none had their limbs broken.

The shore was strown with, the fragments of trunks, boxes, casks, broken spars, planks, etc., nearly everything being stove except a few casks of bread and flour, and four or five casks of fresh water, the last being very acceptable as the island did not afford any. After having secured everything that we deemed would be of any service to us, we held a consultation upon what was best to be done. We finally concluded to fit the boat as well as we could, and try to find the Island of Otaheite. Accordingly, on the 6th, everything being prepared, we put to sea with 30 days' provisions, and a crew consisting of the captain, myself and four others, without a chart, book or any kind of nautical instrument except a boat compass;

all of our instruments having gone to pieces with the ship, leaving the rest of the crew on the island.

The reader may judge what were our feelings as we embarked, not knowing whether we should ever reach any place where we could gain assistance. For the first two days, we had a head wind which we supposed might prolong our voyage more than we first expected; consequently we had to reduce our allowance of provisions to a smaller ratio. After the first two days we had the wind S. steering N. N. W., with squalls of wind and rain which kept us constantly wet for two days and nights.

On the 10th, 11th and 12th we had fine weather with light breezes from S. to N. E., steering N. by W. On the 13th we had strong breezes, with a heavy cross sea, which again kept us wet and uncomfortable; at night it was so rugged that we dare not run; we therefore made a floating anchor of two oars and keg of water, and veered them out ahead so as to keep her head to the sea as much as possible. It was so rugged, however, that the sea now rolled in on both sides, threatening to swamp us every minute. Long and tedious were the hours that I watched on that night, and heart sickening the thoughts of our condition. On the morning of the 14th, the weather was more favorable; we made sail and steered to the N. W. whilst some of us were employed in making a jib. I discovered land ahead; we ran near enough to see the natives on the shore but dare not land as we did not know what island it was. We proceeded on steering N. W. On the 15th, judging ourselves far enough to the N., we steered W. On the 16th we again saw land to the north; we veered around and ran for it. At about 10 o'clock we were near enough to see some cocoanut trees; as we could not land on that side of the island on account of the breakers, we prevailed upon a Sandwich Islander whom we had with us, to swim on shore and procure some of the fruit, which he did. On returning he reported that he saw a schooner on the other side of the island. We then went to the lee side of the island, and landed the captain and two men to go in quest of the schooner. They soon returned after ascertaining it was nothing more than a native canoe. As we were shoving off from the shore, one of the natives who followed them down to the boat, said there was a French brig lying at anchor on the opposite side of the island. After much persuasion we got him to come on board and act as pilot in our attempt to find the vessel, but without much hope of succeeding. It was with joyous hearts, therefore, that we hailed the first glimpse of her spars as they peered above

the tops of the cocoanut trees. At 8 p.m. we got alongside and gained the deck with as light hearts as ever beat in the breast of man. On looking at the vessel's charts we found to our great surprise that we were three degrees north of Otaheite and two degrees to the west of where we supposed ourselves to be. The island proved to be Touroa the most northern of the group called the Archipelagos; had we passed this island probably we should never have reached any other as there is none for a long distance on the track which we were steering. The brig belonged to Valderia. We tried to get the captain to carry us to Otaheite, but without success. We purchased of him a sextant and drew off a part of one of his charts, for which we gave the mean Spaniard an order for our boat payable at Tahiti. On the 17th, we again put to sea with a much better prospect of reaching the place of our destination. On the 18th, we had fine weather and light trades; at 3 p. m. we passed another island of the same group; on the 19th we had fine weather, steering to the S. W. At night it came up squally with strong breezes, which again kept us wet all night. At about 12 midnight we saw the long-wished for land. At 9 a. m. on the 20th we reached the shore of Otaheite after a voyage of 14 days, and sailing one thousand miles in an open boat. Here we met with a kind reception from all. On the 25th, the schooner Emerald left Tahiti in quest of the remainder of the crew."

The "Cadmus" of Fairhaven, lost in August 1842, was the vessel in which the patriot Lafayette came to America on his famous visit.

Wreck of the "Mamlouk", 1847. - We find that The Daily Mercury, via the New York Commercial Advertiser, brings us the following: - "The ship Mameluke (alias Mamlouk), 900 tons burthen, built for Warren Delano, Jr. of New York, was launched on Saturday, July 10, 1847, from the shipyard of Perine & Co. of that city."

"LOSS OF SHIP MAMLOUK. Wreck of new ship. 42 lives lost. We regret to announce the wreck of the new ship Mamlouk, Capt. Christianson, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 9th of August 1847, and the loss of 35 steerage passengers and seven of the crew, all of whom were washed overboard before assistance reached them. The first injury to the ship occurred on the night of Sunday, August 15. The Mamlouk was lying to in the violent hurricane, under the main spencer and fore-top-mast staysail. At about 10 minutes before 12 o'clock, she was struck

by a heavy squall, and careened so much that the cargo shifted, and she immediately fell upon her beam ends, the weather rail on the quarter deck being within a few feet of the water. The main and mizzen masts were immediately cut away and the ship righted, but the cargo burst open the hatches and floated about, creating much confusion and increasing the impending danger. Within a very short time the vessel filled and she became water-logged, the starboard rail being underwater. In this condition the crew and passengers remained until daylight on the morning of Monday the 16th when the dreadful truth became apparent, that out of 64 souls only 22 remained alive, the others having been washed overboard. Throughout the whole of Monday and Monday night, the storm continued to rage, the sea making a complete breach over the wreck. On Tuesday the sufferers descried a vessel, but the weather continued so stormy that they could not indulge any hope of being aided by her, and night again overtook them in their wretched and dangerous plight. By daylight, on Wednesday morning, however, the same vessel, which proved to be the brig Belize, Capt. James H. Dawes, from Boston, bound to Port au Prince, was seen bearing down to the wreck, the weather having at this time somewhat moderated. Though the attempt to rescue the survivors was still attended with some danger, Capt. Dawes and his officers and crew bent themselves nobly to the task, and the 22 sufferers were safely conveyed on board the Belize. Here their wants were generously provided, and the utmost attention was paid to their weak and almost worn-out condition. Not content with this, Capt. DaWes with an alacrity which redounds to his high praise, immediately altered his course, and brought them all safely to the port of New York. Only one steerage passenger, David Howels, was saved. The steerage passengers occupied the house on deck and were in bed at the time of the disaster. The heavy sea swept this house overboard. The cabin passengers were in bed at the time, and as the ship lay on her beam-ends, they were rescued through one of the windows on the weather side. Thomas Davis, one of the steerage passengers, had with him \$24,000 in specie. The ship cost from 60,000 to \$70,000, and was insured for \$55,000. The disaster took place about 500 miles east of Sandy Hook. The Mamlouk was on her first voyage, and was owned by Warren Delano, Esq."

Wreck of the "Maine," 1848. - "REMEMBER THE MAINE" That was the cry that echoed and re-echoed throughout the land. It referred to the sinking of our battleship on the night of February

15, 1898, with the loss of 260 men, a disaster that is remembered by many Fairhaven citizens. (The writer has, in scrap-book form, hundreds of cartoons concerning the Spanish-American War.)

Another "Maine" was known to Fairhaven folk about a hundred years ago. In "The Friend," a monthly news sheet, published at Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., under the date of February 1, 1849, we find; "To James Douglas, Esq., Sir - I have to inform you that my vessel lies a total wreck on the south sands of the Columbia bar, and beg you will have the kindness to represent to the authorities of Oregon the same; and hearing that you were an eye-witness of my signal flag for a pilot, I beg that you will' do me the favor of having 'the circumstances published in the Oregon 'Spectator'. I beg to thank you for the kindness we received from Fort George, which, I understand, was done by your orders, in case the vessel you saw should be wrecked, or require any assistance. My cargo consisted of 1,400 barrels of whale oil, 150 of sperm oil, and 14,000 lbs. of bone-24 months out. (Signed) G. E. Netcher, Late Master of ship 'Maine,' of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. August 25, 1848."

Mr. James Douglas handsomely complied with the captain's request. After Mr. Douglas' statement, "The Friend" printed the following 'Card.' "Mr. Editor, Permit me, through your valuable columns, to return thanks for myself, officers and crew, to the inhabitants of this territory, for the extreme kindness. We landed entirely destitute, from the wreck, and if we had not received hospitality from the settlers, must have suffered much; as it is, we have wanted for nothing that it was in their power to provide, for which we again offer our heartfelt thanks. (Signed) Capt. George E. Netcher, Oregon City, August 31, 1848." (Oregon Spectator.)

From the editorial in "The Friend" we cull the following; "Wreck of the Maine. We regard the wreck of the whaleship 'Maine' on the night of the 23 ult. (August 1848) upon the 'Sharp spit' at the mouth of the Columbia River as one of the most serious misfortunes which has ever befallen Oregon." We understand that the 'Maine' was one among a number of ships clearing from Fairhaven, Mass., which were directed to enter the mouth of the Columbia for supplies, if practicable." "The first and third mates of the Maine, both intelligent men and able seamen, have consented to remain in Oregon, qualify, and act in the capacity of pilots."

Another Fairhaven item found in "The Friend, is as follows: - "DIED. Taken out of the boat by the line and drowned, August

5, 1849, in the Okhotsk Sea, Cyrus J. Robinson, of Fairhaven, a seaman on board the Julian."

Wreck of the "John Rutledge," 1856. - The Oxford residents remember Mr. Thomas W. Nye, the only survivor of the packet ship John Rutledge, of New York, which was abandoned in the Atlantic Ocean on February 19, 1856. Not only do the Oxford inhabitants remember Mr. Nye, but the same generation of Fairhaven Village remembers him also. His harrowing experience was as follows: - The John Rutledge, Capt. J. R. Kelley, was on the way from Liverpool to New York. The mate was writing up the log book when he was hurled half-stunned to the floor. The ship had collided with an iceberg. The last sentence in the log-book was never finished. The Rutledge sprang a leak. Attempts were frantically made to free the ship of intruding water by manning the pumps. Part of the cargo, made up of salt, iron and crockery, was thrown overboard in an effort to lighten and save the ship. The attempt was futile, and the ship was abandoned about 6 P. M.

There were five large life-boats on board and there were 134 persons to be rescued. Four boats filled with humanity shoved off. The fifth and last containing 13 persons, including Nye, then shoved off, Nye taking the log-book with him. The captain's boat was the only one with a workable compass. Provisions were distributed among the boats. Atkinson, the mate, put his wife in the last boat and before boarding for a final good-bye to the ship, he with the carpenter went back to inspect the pumps. In the meantime the lifeboat was struck by the sea and breaking away, drifted from the ship, leaving the mate and the carpenter with thirty passengers on board the Rutledge. Of the thirteen in the last boat there were four women, one girl, five male passengers, one Scotch sailor, one boatswain and Mr. Nye. The five boats became separated and this last boat found itself off the Banks of Newfoundland, with one gallon of water and a half dozen pounds of bread, surrounded by drifting ice and no compass.

Tom Nye, about 20 years of age, afterwards known in middle life by hundreds of lads who used to listen to the story as related by our elders, was the only survivor. Let's go back to the first night out.

Night came on. Nye succeeded in getting two or three swallows of water, the rest was drunk by the boatswain and Mrs. Atkinson. The latter, it was reported, reluctantly shared even a drink of water with her companions in the boat. The passengers were

scantily clad and consequently suffered from the cold. They drifted day after day. On the third day one man succumbed, and his body was thrown overboard. Then a woman died in the arms of her husband and little daughter. Her corpse was dropped into the sea. The fourth day dawned without a ray of hope. It was cold. There was no drinking water and very little food. All were about to give up when lo, and behold! A brig hove in sight. What joy! They, with renewed courage, pulled for her and the distance seemed to be diminishing. She seemed not far away. Signals were made that the brig might be sure to see them. Soon, however, she was out of sight. All hope vanished.

In the craze to quench their thirst, they drank salt water against the advice of Mr. Nye. They became delirious, and one by one they grew mad and madder, death slowly overtaking them. Such was the sight witnessed by young Nye. As they died, he cast their bodies into the deep. Nye himself would not drink the salt water: although he did rinse his mouth, but that was aft. The boatswain grew delirious and violent, striking Nye when he remonstrated with him, and tried to throw the oars overboard, and within twelve hours after drinking the salt water, died.

On the sixth day there remained alive, besides Nye, a small woman wrapped up in two blankets and a little girl. Before sunset the child died and the woman succumbed the following day. Nye had just strength enough to consign the body of the child to the waves, but the corpse of the woman together with the bodies of three others he was unable to lift.

Drowsiness crept over him. He fastened a red shirt and a white shirt to an oar and hoisted it to attract, perchance, the attention of any passing vessel. Then he curled up in the stern of the boat and dozed for hours, occasionally arousing to bail out the boat, and then to doze again. He did not sleep. The sight of the ghastly bodies of the dead companions overwhelmed him. He thought of the probability of dying in the same delirious manner. If any man ever was game, Thomas W. Nye was the man.

On the 28th of February a ship hove in sight of the lonely boy. He felt that the vessel had espied his signals and was headed for him. That ship was the packet-ship *Germania*, Capt. Daniel H. Wood, from Havre bound for New York. When Capt. Wood descried the solitary boat, he ordered one of his own quarter boats to be lowered, and sent an officer to see what it contained. As they approached, Nye groaned, "Take me out of this boat." They did,

and rowed back to the waiting ship. Nye was placed in the cabin of the *Germania*. The decomposed bodies of his companions were thrown into the sea. The boat was half full of water, and the bodies had washed from side to side so that the seats and sides were covered with blood. The boat was about 25 feet in length. Nye's feet were sodden with salt water, and so badly frostbitten up to his knees that mortification was feared.

There were cows aboard the *Germania* and Mrs. Wood made poultices of bread and milk and applied them to his legs. Nye was given food and drink in minute quantities at first. His mind seemed bewildered when he recalled the scenes he had witnessed.

Mr. Nye after this careful nursing became a passenger on the propeller *Potomska* which arrived in New Bedford from New York on Thursday, March 27, 1856. He was then suffering from exhaustion but was bearing up well.

On the 27th of March 1856 Mr. Thomas W. Nye arrived home. Within two days Thomas Nye, Jr., his uncle, in behalf of the family, wrote to Capt. Daniel H. Wood of the Ship *Germania* as follows: "My dear Sir; I have been listening to the touching story of suffering, as it fell from the quivering lips of my nephew. I have followed him from the sinking ship, through the perils of cold, and hunger, through dark and stormy nights. I have seen his companions fall, one after another, until he alone is left, without food, without shelter, no living object presenting itself to him.

The lifeless forms of his fellow voyagers beneath his feet, his strength exhausted, his mind fast yielding to loneliness, despondency and gloom, half dreaming, half waking, lulled by the moaning of the wind and starting at the spray of the sea. No sun, no moon, no stars, all was dark and dreary to him. Almost the last gleam of hope had passed away, when the noble ship came bearing down upon him, bringing to him a HOME. That home of which he speaks, when he tells me of the kindness of yourself and Mrs. Wood.

Placed as he was in your private cabin, clothed from your own wardrobe, and nurtured from the hands of your estimable lady, watched over by yourself as a father would have watched over a suffering child; day after day, and night after night, this kindness and care, came unsolicited to him. All this, and much more, he tells me, of your unbounded kindness and many little incidents of motherly affection from Mrs. Wood, to the suffering, helpless child. But, sir, the dark cloud has passed away, and sunshine rests once more upon his heart, and he lives to thank you and yours a

thousand times over, and he bids me tell you in his own words, 'That you have saved his life, and that he loves you as he does his father and mother. And that he will bless you so long as he lives.'

His father and mother request me to offer you their heartfelt gratitude for he has told them of your kindly care, and they, too, will in their hearts bless you, and wish you every possible happiness, for they will ever feel that you by your unremitted kindness, have brought back to them their lost child. And his sister, too, who now watches over him, listens to his tale of suffering, and treasures up in her heart every act of disinterested kindness and care, And she, too, says, 'Tell them that I love them, for they have saved MY BROTHER!'

In all this, you will as a sailor, feel that you were only in the line of duty, but as related to me, it is a noble act of humanity. You have done much for this boy that the world can never know. But you will have ample reward in, the consciousness of humane and disinterested motives, and that you have placed upon record a precedent of kind and generous feelings, which will not be lost upon the world, and will ever be remembered by the friends of the suffering 'Sailor Boy.' I am very truly, your friend, (Signed) Thos. Nye, Jr."

Mr. Thomas W. Nye lived to be 71 years of age, dying in June, 1905. He was buried in the family lot at the extreme western part of Riverside Cemetery.

Wreck of the "John Milton," 1858. - The clipper ship "John Milton", built in Fairhaven, by Reuben Fish, for E. M. Robinson and others, of New Bedford, was launched at 8:30 on the morning of Saturday, October 7, 1854. This ship was pronounced one of the most beautiful vessels afloat. The painting was done by Charles Allen of this town. The ornamental painting was executed by Purrington and Taber. The launching was witnessed by a large gathering. The "John Milton" was 203½ feet long, the breadth of beam being 39 feet. It had a 24-foot hold, and a tonnage of 1444 tons.

The "John Milton," with Captain Ephraim Harding in charge, left New Bedford on the 8th of December 1856, for San Francisco, arriving there in June 1857. Then he sailed to the Chincha Islands, off Peru, for a cargo of guano. After loading the vessel, he started for his home port. On the 13th of February 1858, he anchored at Hampton Roads. In communicating with the owners, he received instructions to proceed to New York. He then headed the ship for

the sea voyage home. That was the last news from the "John Milton," until the discovery of the wreck off Montauk Point, and the bodies of 12 of her crew. The ship had struck a reef of rocks about five miles west of the Montauk Lighthouse, and all on board perished. The wreckage, including part of the hull, was strewn along the shore. The masts were gone, and the whole deck was swept off by the sea. The only part that held together was the forward part of the ship. It was complete destruction - just one huge and confused pile of masts, spars, yards, sails, rigging - all together in one chaotic mass. There, along the shore, were broken chairs, sofa, tables and, bits of other furniture. Three of the ship's boats were found and eleven bodies at first. The captain's desk, a large chest with the logbook, containing the last entry of February 18th, were found. As near as could be ascertained there were 24 persons aboard, including three passengers, and it was thought all perished, fifteen bodies being recovered, leaving nine missing.

Among the missing was a Mr. Edwin Kirtly, a passenger, who made himself known after he learned that the vessel had been wrecked with the loss of all on board. Mr. Kirtly had left the ship at Norfolk, and apparently arrived home safely. In order to obtain more data a letter was written to Mr. Kirtly who replied in a letter dated St. Louis, April 9, 1858 stating there were aboard 26 persons, viz., 14 seamen, 4 boys, 1 carpenter, 1 cook, 1 steward, 3 mates, captain and a son of the captain. Twenty-five bodies were, recovered. Mr. Kirtly also stated that two other passengers left the vessel at Hampton Roads, as did he.

In April 1858, a subscription paper was opened at the office of the Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New Bedford, for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a monument at East Hampton, L. I., in commemoration of the officers and seamen of the ill-fated ship "John Milton" of whose entire wreck there remained not a single survivor to tell the sad tale.

In a crowded church, a funeral sermon was preached at the burial of the crew of the "John Milton," by Rev. Stephen L. Mershon on February 28th at East Hampton, Long Island, N.Y. The funeral of Capt. Harding was held at the Baptist church at Holmes Hole at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 23d. The original cost of the "John Milton" on her first voyage was \$100,000.

Massacre of the Crew of the "Superior:" 1860. - The stories of the various, early shipwrecks, accidents, drownings, etc., together with the miraculous rescue and survival of Thomas Nye of this

town, makes us shudder. Let us now go a step further in our quest of the awful risks that seamen of old assumed.

In the STANDARD of Tuesday, April 2, 1861, we find the following: "Particulars of the Massacre of the Crew of Bark Superior. The Superior made Treasury Island on the 12th of September 1860, and came to anchor there on the same day. On the 13th, 14th and 15th of that month, the crew were employed in wooding and watering, and from the men's statements, were visited by a great number of natives, armed. On Sunday, the 16th, nine of the crew went ashore. The carpenter and two men went to the settlement and were murdered in one of the native huts. The natives then proceeded in canoes and overland, to the ship, and those who came by land fell in with the remaining six close to the beach and murdered them. About 150 natives got on board the vessel, made a rush on the crew who were all on deck, except four who were in bed. Those on deck were immediately tomahawked, only two escaping by jumping down the main hatchway and joining the four below in the forecastle. One of the crew whom I recovered, saw the captain and second mate murdered by a native called "Billy," who has been to Sydney and speaks English well. The Chief Copan was the principal in this dreadful massacre. The six men below being armed with lances, kept the natives from coming down the forecastle, until at last "Billy" told my informant that if they came up, they should not be hurt. At length, therefore, they did so, and were at once surrounded, and by the Chief Copan ordered to be put to death. The Chief America offered to buy three of the men and he persuaded Copan to keep the other three to till the ground. These three, as I have already intimated, I could not recover. The three men on board my vessel say they were well treated by the Chief America, and they tell me that the native "Billy" was at the taking of the schooner Pearl, where I am now at anchor, about 18 months before this happened. It is said that he went over to Treasury Island in the Superior, and had an opportunity of seeing that there were no arms kept; there being only seven old, flint guns, and none of them loaded when the ship was taken. Twenty-six men were butchered in cold blood, amongst them was a poor lad ten years of age, the crew consisting of 32 souls when she anchored. The natives took five boats, with a quantity of cordage and sails which were all cut up, and everything else was destroyed by setting the ship on fire."

Wreck of the "Pavilion," 1863 - LOSS OF THE BRIG PAVILION OF FAIRHAVEN, near the island of "God's Mercy."

It was on the 4th of August 1863. The weather was bitterly cold; the brig was cruelly crushed by the ice; the seams of the ship opened and in rushed the water. The members of the crew manned the boats, three in number putting in all the foodstuff they could salvage and landed these necessities on the rocks. There the men remained for eleven days hoping all the while that some means of rescue would be forthcoming. None came, so they started in their boats with the object of getting near a spot, where, perhaps, they might be espied. On the 27th of August they reached Resolution Island where they remained ten days with no better luck than before. They were not sighted. With undaunted courage, they then set out attempting this time to cross Hudson's Strait. A strong wind arose which developed into a gale. The boats were separated and the boat commanded by the third mate was thought to have foundered. On the 9th of September, the boat of the second mate, Mr. Hoxie, landed on the coast of Labrador. Not a single human being was in sight. The place was uninhabited. Then they followed the coast until the 25th when they were sighted by the British bark, Ocean Nymph, from London on the way to Hudson Bay. They were taken aboard. Soon the Captain's boat was sighted. They, too, were taken aboard. The Ocean Nymph landed the crews of both boats at St. Johns on October 27th.

They had been from August 4th to September 25th in their boats, and during that period their only food was ship bread soaked in salt water, and a little pork. The weather was intensely frigid, and the crew suffered greatly. The steward had both feet frozen and was left at the hospital at St. Johns. Some of the men had fingers or toes frozen. Imagine the exhilaration of these mortals as they sat down to a square meal in warm quarters on board the Ocean Nymph! The two boats, one under Capt. Handy and the other in charge of Mr. Hoxie, with their companions, were left at St. Johns to await a vessel with Boston as its destination. That vessel came! In The Daily Mercury, dated New Bedford, November 7, 1863, and signed by H. H. Hoxie we find the following: - "A CARD. The subscriber, second mate of the brig Pavilion, late of Fairhaven, wrecked in the ice in Hudson's strait on the 4th of August last, desires for himself and in behalf of his five shipmates, to acknowledge the generous kindness of those merchants of Boston who at the Merchants' Exchange in that city, on Thursday last, contributed the sum of \$90 for the relief of the sufferers."

Wreck of the "Ansel Gibbs", 1872. - We now read of the final chapter of the Ansel Gibbs: - "Bark Ansel Gibbs, Capt. McPherson, on the 19th of October 1872, in a southeast gale, also parted chains and went ashore near the Orray Taft, but the vessel went to pieces almost immediately, the crew escaping, but with only what they stood in. She had on board 550 barrels whale oil and 10,000 pounds of whalebone. Eighty barrels of oil was afterwards picked up and stored on the island and 3,500 pounds of bone were saved and shipped home in schooner Abbie Bradford."

CHAPTER V

Old Stores

In "Old Dartmouth" Town. - Before us rest the records of Benjamin Akin, tanner and currier, who carried on his vocation, at least according to the day-book and ledger, from 1742 to the Revolutionary period. These transactions of nearly two hundred years ago are as legible as the day they were entered into the book. The names of the customers, hundreds of them, mean little to us, but the records show the type of business of those days. The account book is brimming full of records of sales, but in addition to tanning and currying, Mr. Akin sold leather for shoes as well as for pump boxes, and made and repaired all sorts of footwear. Herein are recorded his debtors and the reason for their indebtedness, the transactions being performed in the town of old Dartmouth which, until 1787, included Westport, New Bedford, Acushnet and Fairhaven.

One Jonathan Hussey was a good customer from 1745, and several pages of indebtedness are recorded. In those days, apparently, the creditors did not press for payment, for in 1775 it came time to settle the account which amounted to 43 pounds, 9 shillings and 11 pence. All had been balanced to 1754, but from that date a full and final settlement could not be made as Mr. Akin's books were not posted to date. Hence settlement was postponed until all items had been carried to the ledger.

In attempting to make settlement on July 20, 1759, it was found that Paul Russell could not produce his credit slip for the bark (for tanning) delivered to Mr. Akin. It was remembered by Mr. Akin that the first delivery, which took place in 1757, consisted of a cord and a quarter, and that the second load, which was delivered in 1758, consisted of three quarters of a cord. Instead of making a final settlement, in the absence of the credit slips, they both signed a stipulation that if it were found that Mr. Akin had paid too much, Paul Russell "was to pay back again what it fell short of two cords."

The vocation of tanner and currier was passed on from generation to generation in this wise: - In October 1750, Mr. Benjamin Akin charged thirty pounds for teaching Walter Taber the art, trade and mysteries of currying.

We glean the following detached items from the account book: - "In 1755 George Cadman, Grammar schoolmaster, is to have

twenty-four pounds per year, and to be paid once a quarter." A notation in the book runs thus: - "1755 - The great earthquake, the first that ever I heard, being the 18th day of November, at 4 of the clock in the morning, and lasted for the space of 4 or 5 minutes." Numerous earthquakes and earthquake waves were experienced during the same month throughout Europe and America. Again, "On March 27, 1758 John Simon, Indian, bought for 10 shillings, 3½ yards of broadcloth." In April 1759 James Smith was a debtor to one ticket in the York lottery, and on July 6th he purchased a second ticket, each at a price of 4 pounds.

When we read in local history that William Wood deeded to Elnathan Eldredge a tract of six acres at the Point nearly 190 years ago, it seems in the dim past, but when we peruse a ledger of accounts kept by a creditor storekeeper, finding accounts of these two gentlemen and scores of others, with the various items for which they became debtors, it seems as if they were doing their trading today. That particular ledger kept by Bartholomew Akin is before me, and I note that William Wood was debtor for provisions, oars, labor, etc., transactions of 1784, 1785 and 1787. No settlement is recorded. Elnathan Eldredge in 1776 purchased window frames, labor, linseed oil, etc., amounting to 39 pounds, 5 shillings and 8½ pence. This was paid in cash, two payments in 1776, and two in 1777.

We find on page 65 the name of Eleazer Allen, who came to Oxford in the Revolutionary days. His occupation was boat-building which trade was followed by four generations, Eleazer, Bartlett, James M. and James M. Allen Jr., the latter dying in 1915. Eleazer in 1788 started an account running through 1793, amounting to 31 pounds, 14 shillings and 9 pence. He partly settled with a boat and a barrel of fish. The account was completely settled in April 1797.

We return to Oxford leaving Main Street, turning west through Oxford Street until we reach the wharf near which ships were built and to which ships were tied. On the north was the store and on the south was the common. Near the old wharf Elnathan Eldredge & Co. had a store of West India goods, groceries, etc. from 1765 to 1780.

Being guided by a map preserved at the Millicent Library, drawn in 1791, or 26 years after Oxford was founded, we find very exactly where lived Thomas Nye (1777), Seth Tobey (1776), Joseph Whitfield (1788), Peleg Huttleston (1786), Reuben Jenne (1792), Benjamin Tilson (1782), Lewis Taber (1778), Joseph Bennett

(1787), Comal Wilkey (1789), and others. We mention these for they are no longer mere names but living personalities, going in and out of the headquarters of Bartholomew Akin, making purchases and paying bills at his place of business. The date's after the names signify the time when they began to be debtors of Mr. Akin.

Peleg Huttleston, it would appear, began to make purchases here in 1786, settling for his indebtedness in 1788. The next entry appeared in 1794 and continued until 1797 when the bill was paid in full. He purchased lumber, provisions, oars, iron hoops" etc. For Peleg Huttleston, Mr. Akin worked 3½ days on Sloop "Success" receiving 15 shillings and 9 pence.

We learn that a new schoolhouse became a debtor to Mr. Akin in the year 1802. Boys were boys then, for he was employed again and again setting squares of glass in this institution of learning. A note at the end of the account reads: - "1819 - I have gone all over this bill and as near as I can find it stands, there is due the schoolhouse \$6.34." In the year 1807 Mr. Akin received of Thomas Clark \$40.00 for 2½ years rent. Bartholomew Akin furnishes coffins. One to John West in February 1778 for his son Stephen. On September 18th, he purchased one for himself, and on March 25, 1781, he bought one for his wife. Each coffin cost 10 shillings and 8 pence.

Mr. Akin furnished provisions for, or worked on, the following sea-going vessels: - Schooners; Polly (1787), Lydia (1789), Isaac (1787), Ruth (1786), Friendship (1788), Diana (1795), Seaflower (1787), Abigail (1793), Lively (1796), Adventure (1777), George (1785), Rainbow (1794), Huldy (1788).

Mr. Akin provisioned, or worked on, the following sloops: Silva (1788), Betty (1786), Jenne (1789), Oxford (1802), Dartmouth (1795), Neptune (1778), Delight (1777), Freedom (1774), and the Providence (1777).

Then there were the Speedwell (1785), the Brig Triton (1785), the Brig Hamilton (1777), and the Ships Columbia (1796) and President (1799).

Besides those mentioned above, Mr. Akin enjoyed the trade of the following: - Samuel Perry, Doctor, (1786); Bartholomew West, from 1782 to 1788; John Alden from 1780 to 1794; Isaac Drew, 1791; Isaac Terry, 1781; Robert Bennett 1786; Abner Pease 1800; Capt. William Taber 1786; Capt. Henry Jenne 1789; Zeruah Wood

1776; Mr. Wood purchased a coffin for his father in 1778, costing 3 pounds.

At the head of one ledger account, we find the name, many times commented upon in local history, of "Yet Seth Pope". This account which began in 1785 was balanced in 1788. In 1792 a new account began, headed "Seth Pope Yet." On February 1, 1808 the account was settled.

In 1817, Seth Stevens, the Second, bought a coffin for his wife at a cost of 3 dollars. In October 1783 Abner Howard purchased a coffin for his father costing 13 shillings.

Rum, including West India rum, was a commodity purchased by many customers whose names appear in the account book which had accounts recorded until 1821.

In another ledger of a business house we find the names and accounts, among others, of Ephraim Pope, Capt. John Alden, Mr. Yet Set Pope, Capt. Seth Alden, Capt. Asa Swift, Capt. Seth Delano, Capt. Obed Freeman, Capt. Warren Delano, Hardy E. Hitch, Lot Besse, Ebenezer Delano, Dr. Jeremiah Miller, Rufus Allen, Jr., Amos Rogers and John Taber.

The town of Fairhaven was a debtor - the first entry being - To one gallon N. E. Rum, .70. Further purchases of the same NECESSITY were made by town officials. The date of these transactions was from 1819 to 1828.

Among these transactions we note the following prices: - Butter, 25 cents per pound; Sugar, 15 cents per pound; W. I. Rum, 17 cents per pint; N. E. Rum, 54 cents per gallon; Snuff, 40 cents per pound; Coffee, 30 cents per pound; Flour, \$8.00 per barrel; Gin, 23 cents per quart; Eggs, 12 cents per dozen; Tea, 75 cents per pound. One customer, not mentioned above, made 42 purchases of rum and gin.

In still another set of bookkeeping books, overflowing with information of those days, kept during the Revolutionary days, we find the names of scores of sloops, schooners and brigs. Among many customers we note the names of Isaac Drew, Peleg Huddleston, William Wood, Zeruah Wood, Levin Stott and Dandel Egery.

In Oxford Village. - Beginning in 1816, the store at the northwest corner and Main and Oxford Streets was conducted by John Howland & Co., and continued for more than twenty years. Then, under the date of 1840, we find that Bartholomew Taber & Son

(Joseph B. Taber) formed a partnership, succeeding John Howland & Co. Under the date of March 12, 1861, the Standard carried this notice:

"NOTICE. The co-partnership heretofore existing between Bartholomew Taber and Joseph B. Taber, under the name of Bartholomew Taber & Son, terminated in consequence of the death of; Bartholomew Taber, on the first day of January 1861. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partner. (Signed) Joseph B. Taber. N.B. All persons indebted to the late firm are particularly requested to call and settle the same."

This store was conducted by Joseph B. Taber for thirteen years. This, with the number of years he was a member of the firm of Bartholomew Taber & Son, shows that he was an active groceryman at Oxford Village for a period of thirty-four years. Under the date of September 14, 1874, we read:

"CHANGE OF FIRM. Having leased the store, No. 274 Main Street, Fairhaven (occupied by me for the past thirty years as a first-class grocery and provision store) to Asa Dunham, Esq., of New Bedford, I take this opportunity of thanking my numerous friends and patrons for their many kind favors during the years that we have dealt together, and I regret that my health at present will not permit me to serve you longer. I recommend to you my successor, Mr. Dunham, and trust that you will in the future extend to him the same liberal patronage which in the past you have so generously bestowed upon me. All who are indebted to me will confer a favor by settling their accounts as soon as possible, either with Mr. Gidley at the store or with me at my house. (Signed) Joseph B. Taber. Fairhaven, September 14, 1874."

The press comment was as follows: "BUSINESS. Mr. Asa Dunham, of New Bedford, has leased the store, No. 274 Main street, Fairhaven, and will continue the grocery, and provision business which has been heretofore conducted by Mr. Joseph B. Taber. Tuesday, September 29, 1874."

Mr. Taber lived for ten years after retiring from the grocery business, dying on May 26, 1884, aged 76.

Under the date of Tuesday, February 1, 1876, the Standard states: "SUDDEN DEATH. Asa Dunham, of this city, who has lately been keeping a grocery store at Oxford Village, Fairhaven, was taken with a fit while returning to this city early last evening in

his wagon. He was taken to his home, 24 Ash Street, and died about one o'clock this morning, in his 58th year."

About two months thereafter the Standard stated: "R. Washburn has leased the store formerly occupied by the late Asa Dunham, corner of Main and Oxford Streets, Oxford Village, Fairhaven. A good stock of Flour, Grain, and Family Groceries will be kept to suit customers. We ask a share of patronage. April 11, 1876."

Under the date of Friday, July 27, 1877, the Standard continues: "ICE CREAM. The polite and accommodating Mr. Reuel Washburn has opened an Ice Cream saloon at Oxford Village, and will succeed, if attention to the wants of customers will command success."

Mr. Reuel Washburn was burned out in February 1878, described as follows: "FIRE. About 11½ o'clock Saturday evening (February 9, 1878), the grocery store of Reul Washburn, at the northwest corner of Main and Oxford Street, Oxford Village, Fairhaven, was discovered to be on fire, and though the flames were promptly extinguished by Relief Engine, No.5, before they had time to find vent, the inside of the building, was considerably burned, and the stock was badly damaged by water and smoke. The building appeared to have been set on fire in two places, probably by some person who concealed himself inside when it was closed for the night. A room upstairs was occupied for lodgings by Mr. Washburn's son except on Saturday nights, and the incendiary was probably aware of this fact. The stock was insured for \$1,200, and furniture up-stairs for \$300, in the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Worcester, through I. S. Cornish. The building is the property of Joseph B. Taber, who for many years has kept the store."

In the same journal, under the date of February 18, 1878, we find: "GROCERIES, etc., at auction. Will be sold by public auction, on Thursday, February 21, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the store of Reuel Washburn, at Oxford Village, Fairhaven, a lot of groceries, woodenware, tinware, earthenware, etc. (Signed) George H. Taber, Auctioneer."

Under the date of March 6, 1878 the Standard continued. "REPAIRING. The store in Oxford Village, owned by Capt. Joseph Taber, which was recently damaged by fire, is thoroughly repaired and is soon to be occupied by Mr. Frank Wilde of Fairhaven, who will conduct the grocery business there." Mr. Wilde was an advertiser

in the first volume of the STAR, as follows: "GROCERIES, Provisions, Corn, Meal, Salt Meats, Vegetables, Crockery, etc. Goods delivered in any part of the town. (Signed) H. F. Wilde. Cor. Main and Oxford Streets, Oxford Village, Fairhaven. March 22, 1879." This store was continued by a son, Lorenzo Frank Wilde who died on November 11, 1942.

Thus seems to end the century-and-a-quarter history of the store on the northwest corner of North Main and Oxford Streets.

In Fairhaven Village. - Coalitions of grocers and marketmen were in existence three score years ago, as the following discloses: "NOTICE. We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to close our places of business every evening at eight o'clock (Saturday excepted), from December 15, 1873, to April 1, 1874. (Signed) Whiting & Lewis, Obed F. Hitch, Williams & Sisson, K. S. & S. H. Eldredge, Joseph Millett, Jas. S. Robinson, Alfred Nye, S. S. Swift & Co., Fairhaven, December 11, 1873."

For the sake of record, let us review the locations of these business houses. Whiting & Lewis conducted a meat market in the building which stood on the north side of Center Street, second door east of Phoenix Block. At this some store Mr. Whiting entered the employ of Sumner D. Snow as clerk in 1865. Under the date of November 1, 1867, we read:

"FAIRHAVEN AHEAD. In the window of S. D. Snow's market may be seen two squashes weighing, one 118 pounds, the other 114 pounds, raised by J. G. Card, of Fairhaven." Under the date of January 22, 1868, The Standard states: "HANDSOME BEEF. Mr. Sumner D. Snow has at his market in Fairhaven, a pair of oxen fatted in Little Compton, which dressed off more than 2,500 pounds." In 1869 Mr. Whiting and Obed Lewis assumed charge, and under the date of February 14, 1873, we read: "*Ye People of Fairhaven.* All lovers of a good dinner will do well by leaving their orders at Whiting & Lewis', 42 Center Street, Fairhaven, from which place all orders will be delivered free of charge."

Whiting & Lewis entered into partnership along other lines about this time. Mr. Elisha S. Whiting and Sarah F., daughter of A. D. Bourne, were married by Rev. A. S. Walker, on October 7, 1869. "In Fairhaven, 9th inst. April; 1871, Ella G., daughter of Elisha S. and Sarah Whiting, 11 months, 19 days. Funeral tomorrow, April 11th, at 2 P. M. at No.5 Privilege Street." Mr. Obed B. Lewis, of Fairhaven, and Miss Charlotte A. Case, of New Bedford, were married on March 10, 1870. W. & L. advertise as follows: "Pass

in your orders for your dinner tomorrow, to Whiting & Lewis, 42 Center Street, Fairhaven, Mass. The choicest bits and vegetables in their season. Our aim is to please all our patrons." July 20, 1872.

After the firm of Whiting & Lewis had been in existence about half a decade, the following was published: "COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The copartnership, under the title of Whiting & Lewis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties owing the above firm, or those having demands are requested to make settlement. (Signed) E. S. Whiting, O. B. Lewis, Fairhaven, February 24, 1874." "E. S. Whiting will continue the business at the old stand, No. 42 Center Street."

Evidently Mr. Lewis had decided to try his fortune in a larger field, for under the date of February 28, 1874, we read: "*Obed F. Lewis* has taken the old stand of Thomas Caswell, - No. 80 Purchase Street, where he will continue the business of marketing meat, poultry and vegetables; with strict attention to business he hopes to please all who may purchase of him. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of expense."

Here, however, Mr. Lewis did not long tarry. Under the date of April 1, 1876, we read: "A CARD. I have this day purchased of Obed B. Lewis, the Novelty Market, 78 Purchase Street, where, with close attention to the wants of the old customers and the public in general, I solicit your patronage. (Signed) Charles H. Wood."

Within our remembrance Obed F. Hitch, one of the coalition mentioned above, was carrying on the grocery business in Phoenix Block. Before that period we find that the partnership of William F. Howland and Fred M. Fuller had been dissolved. Mr. Fuller conducted the grocery store on Main Street in the store in which the front part was the former ice cream parlor of the Browne Pharmacy, the office and store room of which, making up the remainder of the grocery store area in addition to a portion that opened to the north and was directly east of the old-time meat market (now the Ideal Fish Market), and opened into the Phoenix Block yard on the east. Mr. Fuller was appointed justice of the peace for the county in April, 1870. He sold his dwelling house to Russell Hathaway in June, 1873, for \$2,000, and his grocery business to Obed F. Hitch in 1872. Mr. Hitch conducted this store about a decade, removing to Falmouth. He lived in the house directly north of the Methodist church building, recently burned.

The mention of the name of Fred Fuller brings forth still further events of the day: "CRYSTAL WEDDING. The fifteenth

anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, of Fairhaven, was duly observed last evening, Monday (April 17, 1871). About thirty couples were present, and all were 'fuller' of enjoyment than they have been for a long time. There were many elegant and useful presents of glassware."

"PERSONAL. Mr. Frederick M. Fuller, of Peabody, formerly of Fairhaven, has been appointed agent of the Fall River railroad in Fall River, and has entered upon his duties there today." February 29, 1876.

"Mr. Frederick M. Fuller, formerly of Fairhaven, but of late ticket agent of the Fall River railroad at the station in Fall River, died suddenly in that city yesterday, (Sunday, May 21, 1876), of paralysis of the heart. He was about 45 years old (44-8) and leaves a family. Funeral at the residence of his mother, 53 William Street, Fairhaven, Tuesday, at 2 P. M."

Williams & Sisson carried on the grocery business where the Center Street bakery is now located. Indeed that place has been the home of a number of business houses. We mention a few, the last one opening here more than 50 years ago. The number then was 43 Center Street. George F. Tripp, Jones & Sears, Sears & Barlow, Williams & Sisson, Leavitt & Taber, J. W. L. Hillman, Jotham Goodnow, S. S. Bumpus.

Charles F. Williams, son of Frederick Williams, of Chestnut Street, died on October 10, 1889, in his 37th year. Frank W. Sisson and Etta M. Westgate were married March 4, 1873.

K. S. & S. H. Eldredge were at this time proprietors of a grocery store located on the first floor of the Fountain Hall building, still standing. Here they remained until 1883, when they removed to the store vacated by Job H. Wilcox, who succeeded E. A. Bates in 1882, who succeeded Obed Hitch in 1881, who succeeded Fred M. Fuller in 1872.

"Mr. Samuel H. Eldredge, one of Fairhaven's oldest residents, died at his residence on William Street on Monday, January 14, 1895, after a month's illness, of la grippe. Mr. Eldredge was born in this town, in the year 1807, and after attending the public schools, entered the employ of his father, a cooper, who carried on business at the foot of Eldredge's Lane. A few years later, when Mr. Eldredge's father retired from the business, he, with his brother, the late Kelley S. Eldredge, continued to carry on the business, at the old stand. Later Mr. Eldredge purchased an interest in a store in Fall River, but after carrying on the business for about four years he returned to Fairhaven,

and with his brother, purchased the Union Grocery Store of Herbert Damon, in the building now occupied by Forrest & Long, tinsmiths. He carried on business here for several years when this firm, known as Elbridge Bros., bought out the store owned and conducted by Obed Hitch, now occupied by H. D. Burke & Co. They carried on the business here until a few years ago, when they sold out to Messrs. Burke & Co." all found in The Fairhaven Star of January 19, 1895.

Mr. Eldredge, it was said, was the only person on William Street who lived in the house he built. In this house, if we mistake not, Mr. Norman M. Paull was born. The house was removed at the time that the Fuller house was renovated.

Mr. Samuel H. Eldredge, of Fairhaven, and Miss Eunice M. Bassett of New Bedford, were married on March 17, 1829. Mrs. Eunice, wife of Samuel H. Eldredge, died in Fairhaven on Christmas Day in 1851, aged 44. Mr. Kelley S. Eldredge died in 1891.

Joseph Millett, who had been in business for thirty years, was proprietor of a meat market located in the ell appended to Phoenix Block on the north. Many remember that his business was purchased by Joseph B. Peck sixty years ago. This ell was an afterthought, and did not belong to the original renovation of the old church for business purposes. Under the date of November, 1858, we find this statement: "The Phoenix Hall Association contemplates an extension of their building to accommodate another store on the lower floor and office on the second. The first floor now has four stores, post office, and hairdresser's room." The Phoenix Hall annex was built, one story, and here, at the time that the notice was signed, Joseph Millett was in business.

James S. Robinson was carrying on the grocery business at the old stand of Rufus Allen at the northwest corner of Middle and Union Streets. The complete day books of the store for six years, from 1871 to 1876, inclusive, are before us.

Alfred Nye was proprietor of a grocery store located in the basement of the house at the south west corner of Washington and Main Streets, opening for the first time on March 4, 1857.

S. S. Swift & Co. at this time was conducting; a grocery store at the southwest corner of Main and Bridge Streets.

Old Stand of Rufus Allen. - Middle and Water Streets were, in the early days, the locations of most of the stores of Fairhaven village. On the northwest corner of Middle and Union Streets

stands one of the oldest houses in town. In the basement of this house, with the entrance on Union Street, was a store which was open to the public for many years. As one entered, through the double doorway with glass in the upper portion of the doors, now hidden from the passers-by by wooden storm doors, he could espy on the west and north walls the ancient shelves, counter, running north and south, and bins where the merchandise of those days was displayed. The old type, high desk of counting-house design stood on the west side, with the office cushioned armchair nearby. The books of the customers together with the day-book, ledger, etc. of the proprietor, were in the alcoves of the old desk.

When was all this? All within the memory of some of Fairhaven's old gentlemen. James S. Robinson was proprietor. Capt. Robinson, as we well remember, lived for years in the house directly opposite the old Savings Bank. There were Harriet, his third wife, and five children, viz., James S., Jr., (Tootle) Anna, Girard, Mary and Thomas.

Early in August 1941, we inquired of Mr. Walter F. Beetle, now in active business although then 84 years of age, whether he was clerk or bookkeeper for James S. Robinson at this very store under consideration. Under the date of August 18th, Mr. Beetle wrote that due to a four-day visit to Fairhaven, the answer to my inquiry had been delayed. Mr. Beetle continued. - "Yes, I kept books for Capt. Robinson but cannot give the exact date, but will say that I was attending the high school at that time; must have been about 1874. While in Fairhaven, have shown my friends from Pittsburg, Pa., the Birds, the old desk which one can see through the window."

If Mr. Beetle peered through the window (southwest) only, little did he dream that in the right hand compartment of that desk, very near that window, there had stood since that period, 67 years ago, the very ledger into which he, a boy of 17, carried the accounts of the customers, nearly all of whom have long since passed away. This ledger of 550 pages, has on the flyleaf this: "Walter F. Beetle, Fairhaven, December 15, '74." Mr. Beetle's estimate of the year was absolutely correct.

Fairhaven Drug Stores, etc. - Forty-five years ago there was issued a four-page folder headed: "Banquet Hall" Fairhaven, Monday Evening, April 8, 1901." Its purpose was to set before the people this announcement: "AKIN CLASS. Musicale and Social, Phoenix Orchestra, Akin Class Chorus. Male Quartette. Soloists:

Harold E. Reynolds, Baritone; Dr. William C. Macy, Bass. Ice cream, Cake and Home-made Candy for sale."

The, remainder of the folder was taken up by the printed program of the evening and the advertisements of various Fairhaven stores and business houses., Although the year 1901 was comparatively recent, note the number of proprietors and person's who are not living today. The Fairhaven Institution for Savings advertised under the names of George H. Taber, president; C. D. Hunt, vice president; C. H. Morton, treasurer. J. A. Orton & Co., Undertakers and Embalmers, 60 Main Street; E. W. Forrest, Stoves & Ranges, Plumber, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, No. 71 Main Street; A. L. Braley, Newport Bicycles, Repairing and Sundries; Fresh Cream Cakes, Fairhaven Bakery; NOTICE! A fine line of Stationery at S. P. & S. H. Wilcox's two stores; H. L. Wilson, Groceries, Grain and Hay, Bridge Street; J. C. Tripp, Insurance, Real Estate, Coal; Nice Large Oysters for 30 cents, Lawton's Fish Market, 52 Middle Street; High Grade Groceries, S. S. Bumpus, 41 Center Street; Artistic Paper Hangings, Herman H. Hathaway, 133 Main Street; Choice Meats and Vegetables, E. S. Whiting, 42 Center Street; C. F. Delano, Plumbing, Tinning and Heating, Shoe Factory Building; Good Printing, Eagle Printing Co., 39 Green Street; H. L. Card, Ice cream and Sherbets, Phoenix Block; Bicycle Shoes, Dahl's, 40 Center Street. Last but not least, we note the picture and verses contributed by Levi M: Snow, Phoenix Block, as the first on the list of advertisers. He wrote: "Go to Snow's and then you'll find, Medicines of every kind; Cures for all your pains and aches. Coughs and colds and La Grippe shakes."

In the year 1900, renovations of the Drug Store, northeast corner of Main and Center Streets, took place. The two entrances, one on Main and the other on Center Street, were forever closed, the doorway on the corner being installed instead. During the renovation, the old front windows, through which you and I have many a time peered within to view the large glass receptacles or containers, filled to the brim with brilliantly colored liquid, the sign of the ancient drug stores, were taken out. These windows are still in existence, doing splendid service in a small workshop which the writer enters from time to time.

The old meeting house itself received renovations in 1853. Up it skyward went, taking a quarter turn, landing a bit nearer the corner with stores, to be let, beneath. Since that date this store at the

Four Corners, now developed into a modern pharmacy, has had several proprietors.

Perhaps a summary of Fairhaven Drug Stores will be appreciated. Before the advent of the modern drug store, drugs and medicines were dispensed by the local physicians. Dr. Mayhew, physician and surgeon, advertised on May 25, 1826, to do this.

Under the date of December 3, 1830, we find that Doctors Miller and Shaw advertised sales at their Apothecary Shop. Under the date of March 14, 1842, an advertisement in part read: "THIS DAY OPENED IN FAIRHAVEN, a new Drug and Chemical Store," etc. (Signed) Z. S. Sampson, Main Street, Fairhaven. This might have been the apothecary shop which stood immediately north of Fountain Hall. The building now stands in Center Street, and after having had many occupants, became the headquarters of Days' Electric Shop.

Under the date of February 3, 1853, Mr. F. W. K. Nye advertised: "NEW DRUG STORE IN FAIRHAVEN," his, being the former shop of Dr. Jeremiah Miller, on Union Street. Dr. Miller died June 5, 1852, aged 64. The stores in Phoenix Block now being ready for occupancy, the block having been dedicated in September, 1853, Mr. F. W. K. Nye, as a druggist, evidently considered a change of business location advisable, for in April, 1854, he was located in the Phoenix Block.

Fairchild & Taber next were proprietors, and after them came James I. Church, in 1855, selling out to his clerk (for ten years) Levi M. Snow, in 1876. Then on January 1, 1910, the Browne Pharmacy succeeded Mr. Snow, who died in 1915, in his 74th year.

At least two drug stores we have omitted, namely that established by Mr. Fred L. Breed, at 58 Main Street, in July 1899, and another in the Richmond Block in 1860, owned and conducted by Horatio W. Richmond. Mr. Richmond was conducting business in Fairhaven in 1851, perhaps earlier, possibly in the store vacated by Mr. Sampson.

When Mr. Church sold his Drug Store to Mr. Snow, he left in the back shop a half ounce bottle of oil labelled, "Five thousand dollars worth of Oil." It still remains there (May 1880). The oil was all that Mr. Church received from a \$5,000 investment in oil stocks at the time of the oil-well mania.

Early Merchants Advertised. - In the Star of 1879, during the first year of its existence, we find the following townfolk advertising:

Eben Akin, Jr., Pekin Ducks' Eggs; Bisbee Bros., Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Billiards, Pool, Peanuts, Lessons on Violin and Banjo; A. D. Bourne, Tomato Plants; Henry L. Card, Oysters, Papers, Candy, Cigars; Centennial Shoe Store, Cor. Union and Water Streets; Jabez Delano, Jr., Picture Frames; Eldredge Bros., Groceries; John G. Ellis, Groceries; abed F. Hitch, Groceries; Charles A. Johnson, Plumber, Steam Fitter, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker; Leavitt & Taber, Groceries; Joseph Millett, Meat Market; Robinson's Alopecial Hair Dressing Room; Roland Smith, Horse Shoer; L. H. Stoddard, Harris' Tea; S. S. Swift & Co., Groceries; B. Taber & Sons, Ship and Sign Painters; E. T. Taber, Strawberry Plants; James Taber, Fish Market, Mill Bridge; James H. Taber, Fairhaven Express; Tappan's Real Estate Agency; James D. Vaughan & Son, Upholsterers; E. S. Whiting, Meat Market; Mrs. A. P. Willcox, Dry Goods; H. F. Wilde, Groceries; Tappan & Co., Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks; L. M. Snow, Druggist; Seth E. Stevens, Meat Cart.

CHAPTER VI

Early Industries

Straw Hats. - The manufacture of straw hats and bonnets began in 1801. It became impossible to purchase imported bonnets, and necessity caused the lady to manufacture one for herself. This industry flourished in Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, Walpole, Bellingham, Sharon and Foxboro, all in Norfolk County, then filtering into Bristol County, and locally centering at Oxford Village. The Oxford industry must have been the first, or one of the first of its kind in Bristol County, for Bartholomew Taber, continuing the trade established by others, was advertising for an apprentice to the straw hat making industry more than a century and a quarter ago.

Comb Manufactory. - More than a hundred years ago the following advertisement appeared: - "TO TANNERS. The subscriber having recently established a COMB MANUFACTORY in Oxford Village (Fairhaven), wishes to purchase all the Neat's Horns that may be taken off in this vicinity, for which he will pay the highest price in cash. Any person having a quantity of HORNS on hand to dispose of, by directing a line to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. (Signed). Levi Barnard, Fairhaven, January 4, 1821."

Candle Making. - The manufacture of spermaceti candles began, on a small scale, prior to the Revolutionary War. Fairhaven entered upon the candle-making business more than a century ago. Two buildings, of stone construction, were, in our boyhood days, pointed out as homes of this industry: one of these still standing on Fort Street, was afterwards occupied by the American Nail Machine Company; the other stood, until 1896, at the head of Middle Street, north of Washington Street. An interesting pack of letters, dated 1833, 1835, etc., addressed to Capt. Jabez Delano who occupied the latter building, pertaining to the purchase and sale of oil and candles, has been in our possession for nearly sixty years.

Mr. Lewis S. Judd was treasurer of the New Bedford Candle Company, in 1866. Hervey Tripp was agent. On Friday, August 29, 1866, Judd & Bartlett commenced the manufacture of paraffine candles on Water Street, Fairhaven, in the building vacated by Albert Sawin, under the name of New Bedford & Ohio Oil and

Candle Company. In 1871, Judd, Allen, & Bartlett manufactured paraffine candles in the Sawin building. This building now stands on the north side of Union Wharf. Mr. Judd died in April, 1898, aged 70.

Brass Foundries. - Research forces the past to divulge its secrets. Some time ago we learned that Joseph W. Webb, who advertised under the date of July 18, 1832, had established the Brass Founding and Coppersmith Business in the south part of Fairhaven. Some may recall the Brass Foundry that stood on the property of J. P. Winslow, on Main Street, north of the residence of William F. Nye, and on the same side of the street. This was about seventy five years ago.

The Standard gives us, under the date of Friday, March 20, 1874, the following: - "THE OLD BRASS FOUNDRY BUILDING, in Fairhaven, has for a number of years been occupied in part by the railroad company for making the brass castings used by the Fairhaven Branch and New Bedford railroads, and since the consolidation of the Roads to Mansfield that class of work for the whole line is transferred to this foundry, and it is not improbable that the castings for the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Road may be made here, thus considerably reviving the old business. The building is of stone, and adjoins the shops of the Railroad Company." This was probably the copper and brass foundry of Nathan Church.

The Cotton Mill. - The original foundry building on the northeast corner of Laurel and Union streets was built in 1843 and used for a Cotton Mill. Fish and Robinson's lumber yard was at the southwest corner of Chestnut and Center Streets with the office at the southeast corner of Center and Laurel Streets.

In the Standard of June 28, 1850 we read: - "The Cotton Factory in Fairhaven closed last week." Fourteen years after its construction this building was for sale, being advertised as follows: - "COTTON MILL AT AUCTION. April 30, 1857, at 2 P. M., on the premises, if not sold at private sale. Acushnet Mill with machinery - 2,000 spindles, 42 wide iron looms, etc. Nearly new. All the machinery usually found in a cotton mill for immediate use. Inquire of Wilson Pope."

Granular Fuel Mills. - In 1858, Capt. Isaiah West manufactured and sold Granular Fuel at the mills, corner of Main and Bridge Streets. Twelve bushels of this fuel were sold for one dollar. It served for kindling coal fires and for summer use, being

cut into pieces not in excess of four inches in length and used in place of charcoal.

The Granular Fuel Mill was sold at auction on February 11, 1861, the owner being about to leave town.

Center Street Cooper Shop. - In the early days, every whaling port had its cooper shops. These, for the most part, were located near the water, e. g., the one on the Old South wharf in which Fairhaven's first newspaper was published; another north of Eldredge lane; others on Union wharf and on Water Street, and still others inland. Here is one of the last-mentioned type.

Many can visualize the building which stood on the south side of Center Street, between William and Walnut Streets, and recall that Dr. George Atwood used it as one of his several barns. This building belonged, a century ago, to the A. Swift estate, and Dr. Atwood married Miss Henrietta E. Swift, daughter of Asa Swift, in 1855.

But before our remembrance, this building was a cooper shop as we note by the following: - "COPARTNERSHIP. The subscribers, having entered into copartnership under the firm and style of Hatch & Allen, take this opportunity to inform the public that they have taken the Cooper's Shop on Center Street, formerly occupied by the late Franklin Hatch, where they are prepared to carry on the Coopering Business, and a share of patronage is solicited, for which they will feel grateful. (Signed) Henry F. Hatch, William W. Allen. Fairhaven, July 6, 1858." Franklin Hatch died in Fairhaven on April 6, 1858 aged 46. Henry F. Hatch died in May, 1914, aged 76.

Cotton Mill Becomes Iron Works. - Through the efforts of Horace Scott, the superintendent of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, a large iron foundry, under the name of The Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works, was established in 1862.

With additions to the Cotton Mill, the dimensions of the Iron Works became 192 feet by 120 feet.

Under the date of Tuesday, April 26, 1864 the Mercury printed the following: - "AT WORK. The Fairhaven Iron Works went into operation last Tuesday, and have turned out some very handsome work. The establishment is admirably designed, and promises to be "a complete success. There is work enough engaged to keep twenty-five men busy for six months to come."

Thus about seventy five years ago, and more, The Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works occupied the southern half of the square bounded by Center, Laurel, Union and Chestnut Streets.

Oil Companies. - Oil companies were springing up like mushrooms. In 1861, "The Fairhaven Rock Oil Company" erected a building near Caesar's Hill for the purpose of refining oil. Under the date of April 6, 1861, we find: "PETROLEUM. The Fairhaven Rock Oil Company manufacture from the oil wells of Pennsylvania, Superior Illuminating Oil. It is not explosive, gives out no offensive odor, is the cheapest and most powerful Illuminator now in use. It burns in all kinds of kerosene and coal oil lamps. Orders promptly executed. Fairhaven Rock Oil Company."

Under the advertisement of November 1, 1862, we read that "The Fairhaven Rock Oil Company, on leased land, was for sale by auction, November 17th, with the advice that further information could be had of William M. Irish, on the premises." This was sold to F. R. Whitwell, Jr. for \$2,950.

At 7:30 o'clock, on the evening of January 7, 1862, the main building of the Empire Rock Oil Company, of Fairhaven, situated on the line of the railroad, was entirely consumed by fire. Mr. George Jones and B. Ewer, Jr. were in the works at the time, the former escaping with a scorched face. The Company was composed of William P. Handy and B. Ewer, Jr. The storehouse and contents were saved. Reconstruction followed. This later building was taken down in 1866, and rebuilt on Handy's Wharf.

The Keystone Oil Works, on the line of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, cars loaded directly from shed, thus saving carting, only one year old, was for sale in May, 1862.

The cooper shop adjoining the Petroleum Oil Works of F. R. Whitwell, Jr., in Fairhaven, together with a number of empty casks, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Thursday, April 9, 1863. Loss, \$700-\$1,000. No insurance.

On January 4, 1864, the North Star Oil Works, in this town, on the line of the railroad, with cars loaded directly from the shed, was for sale.

Then, under the date of Wednesday, May 12, 1869, we read: "THE NORTH STAR OIL WORKS, in Fairhaven, have been sold to Messrs. Thayer & Judd, who will demolish them, and remove the machinery to their paraffine factory on Rotch Wharf, New Bedford."

American Nail Machine Company. - Farming, whaling and manufacturing, in turn, absorbed the interest of the people in general, the last-mentioned industry being pictured as follows: "FAIRHAVEN. A meeting of citizens of Fairhaven was held on Thursday evening (August 9, 1860) to take into consideration the subject of establishing some manufacturing enterprise in that place. R. W. Dexter was chosen chairman, and W. M. Irish, Secretary. A committee of six, consisting of H. A. Church, Edmund Allen, Francis Stoddard, Wilson Pope, Isaiah West and George F. Tripp were chosen to take the whole matter into consideration, and report at a future meeting. The attendance was good, and much interest was manifested."

Up to this time very little of a manufacturing nature had been established in Fairhaven. Isolated instances, can be cited, such as the Granular Mills, etc., but these were on a small scale. In 1843, however, Fairhaven had its Acushnet Mill or Cotton Mill at the northeast corner of Union and Laurel streets. Then burst forth the enthusiasm mentioned above. The American Nail Machine Company purchased the Rodman property on Fort Street in 1864.

The Water-Line Collar Factory. - On that northwest corner of Washington and Middle Streets, stood the double house of Stephen Weed, just north of which was the Proctor property. On the northeast corner, more than three quarters of a century ago, stood the building, consumed by fire in May 1876. On the site of this building, William N. Alden built, in June 1877, a barn which, years later, was converted into a dwelling house. Now let us read of a visit to this corner by a representative of the "Standard" which printed, under the date of Thursday, August 30, 1866, the following: -

"THE WATERLINE COLLAR FACTORY, corner of Washington and Middle Streets, Fairhaven, is doing a good business, the determination of the proprietors to make none but the best quality of collars and cuffs creating a great demand for their manufacture. We passed through the factory a few days since, and were much pleased with the simplicity and rapidity of the machinery which turns out paper collars as fast as our grandmothers could set stitches in the old style linen ones."

New England Embroidery Company. - Seventy years ago there was inaugurated a new industry, about which we read, in the Daily Standard of 1878, as follows: - "An industry, in Fairhaven, which has not created much public stir, but which still has given employment to rising thirty girls all through the past winter, is that

of embroidering and making slipper vamps or fronts. The establishment is called the New England Embroidery Company, and the proprietors are Messrs. L. H. & W. C. Stoddard. The business is located in a modest appearing two-story wooden building on the east side of Water Street just south of Center.

New Manufactory: - In the year 1872, Mr. Robert H. Taber, known to many through business or church relationship, came from New York to New Bedford. The next year he leased rooms in the old grist-mill and cotton factory buildings at Smith Mills, North Dartmouth, for the manufacture of the "monitor coffee pot." His business increased to such an extent that, in September 1873, he installed a waterwheel of sixteen horsepower.

We find Mr. Taber carrying on business in the old bake shop of the Buttricks, located on West Church Streets, in 1879. In the following year, he removed to the Hamlin, or the Sawin building, then on the west side of Water Street, between Center and Union Streets, but now on Union Wharf. He remained here until 1887 when he removed to 87 Main Street, formerly occupied by Ebenezer Akin, Jr.

In 1881 orders were issued requiring lights on all small craft in the harbor during the evening. Robert H. Taber's manufactory was busy making boat lanterns as a result of this edict.

Robert H. Taber employed workers at home. Bundles of wire came from the factory; this wire was wound into spirals, or better, coils, perhaps four feet in length; then cut into separate or double rings; afterwards distributed to those who wanted to do home work, thus providing pin money to the ambitious members of needy families. A small square board with nails of specified distances and two pliers made up the necessary tool equipment of the workers. These rings, brought home, were returned to the shop as perfect pot-chains, sold everywhere. These pot-chains resembled a section of a medieval hauberk.

As this building was razed, he removed in 1895, to the lower floor of the abandoned shoe factory on Main Street. The following year he removed to New Bedford, carrying on business on Acushnet Avenue. In 1898 Mr. Taber removed to California where he died in 1913 aged 80.

Chaise Manufactory, Bake Shop, Carriage Shop, Paint Shop. - Some may be interested in facts concerning a Main Street landmark, namely, the paint shop belonging, until recently, to Mr. A.

Leonard Bliss, now No. 107, or, fifty years ago, as No. 163 Main Street. Mr. Bliss purchased this property in November 1917, of Harriet S. Phillips, widow, of Providence, R.I., and others. (It was on February 8, 1872 that P. Henry Phillips of Philadelphia and Miss Hattie E., daughter of Robert M. Simmons, were married). This land and building purchased by Mr. Bliss was formerly the property of Mr. Simmons, and here the latter carried on business, the building being designed on the map of 1855 as "Carriage Shop."

Mr. Bliss, with his parents, came from Taunton in 1884. He entered the employ of Mr. Simmons with the intention of learning the carriage making and painting trade. Soon Mr. Simmons retired, and in 1887 Herman H. Hathaway opened his paint shop at 163 Main Street. Mr. Bliss then entered the employ of Mr. Hathaway and learned the trade. At this time Mr. Hathaway was advertising as follows: - "Carriage Painting, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging. 163 Main Street."

In February 1891 the piles were driven for Mr. Hathaway's new shop, built directly over the water of the old Mill Pond which was filled, in, creating Cushman Park, in 1903. Since the new paint shop was erected twelve years before the Park came into being, the cellar of the shop was left unchanged - the bottom of which was part of the bed of Herring River. Here the tide ebbed and flowed. Through a trap door in the floor of the first story, the painting apprentices, in leisure times, used to fish. Pictures of the exterior of the building show that the spaces between the piles were later filled with a stone foundation.

In June 1891, Mr. Bliss took possession of the old shop, retaining the two-story, front section for his use, and Mr. John Manter made use of the one-story ell, the latter advertising as follows: "Wagon, Carriage and Harness Repairing. 163 Main Street. Shop formerly occupied by R M. Simmons."

Soon Mr. Bliss went with Mr. Hathaway to the new shop, which was then numbered 133 Main Street, but in October 1893 he started in business for himself at 163 Main Street - the old shop, where he may be found today (1943). From this location he advertised as follows: - "A. L. Bliss, House, Ship, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painting, 163 Main Street."

At this time Mr. Manter was advertising as follows: - "J. H. Manter, 163 Main Street. Carriage painting, Trimming and Woodworking. Harness and Furniture Repairing." This advertisement

first appeared in the STAR on April 1, 1893 and continued until February 1894. In March of that year Mr. Manter conducted The Fairhaven Oil Company.

In 1903 Mr. Bliss went into partnership under the firm name of Bliss & Upjohn. This partnership was not dissolved until 1911. Since that time Mr. Bliss carried on the business at the old stand, acquiring the property in 1917.

Mr. Hathaway died in February 1930, at the age of 72. The Mill Pond shop; although conducted since by others, retained the long, lofty sign which read: - "87 - Herman H. Hathaway - 87," until recently when it was taken down by the purchaser who bought the property of the Hathaway heirs.

Let us trace this property from the time when it consisted of land only. By a deed dated March 30, 1833, we find that Zeruah Wood, yeoman, sold to Edward Perry and John Cannon, Jr., both of Fairhaven, Chaise Makers, a certain lot of land, consisting of eighteen rods, for \$216.

A deed dated August 5, 1834 shows that Edward Perry sold to James Cannon for \$450 one moiety of, in, and to, a lot of land with buildings, opposite Abner Pease new house lot. We find by a deed that just three months later James Cannon, trader, sold to Edward Perry, chaise maker, for \$345, a lot of land, 18 rods, with buildings thereon. Six days later the following appears in the Standard: - "Partnership dissolved. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Perry & Cannon is this day dissolved by mutual consent (Signed) Edward Perry, John Cannon, Fairhaven, November 11, 1834."

Mr. Perry evidently held possession of this property for a decade or thereabouts, but a deed dated May 22, 1845 shows that the Edward Perry estate (Sarah Perry, Executrix) was sold to Robert M. Simmons for \$435, lot of land with buildings thereon situated on street leading from village of Fairhaven to Oxford village, 18 rods. This was held in the Simmons family for a period of 72 years being purchased by Mr. Bliss in 1917, this time with an additional parcel of land, the aggregate being 27.64 rods instead of the original 18. This property, by deed of 1833, was bounded as follows: - "Beginning at a stub set in the ground in the east line of the street leading from the village of Oxford to the village of Fairhaven and in the range of the south line of Abner Pease' new house lot, west side of said street; Thence east ten degrees north six rods to a stake standing in the salt marsh; Thence north ten degrees west three

rods to a stake standing in the marsh; Thence west ten degrees south six rods to a stub standing in the line of the street; Thence southerly in the line of the street three rods to the first-mentioned bounds." Deed dated March 30, 1833.

The map of 1855 designates this building as the fourth from Bridge Street. Under the date of May 10, 1836 we find the following: - "The subscriber informs the public that he has taken the Bake House in Fairhaven, on Main Street, four doors south of Bridge Street, where he intends carrying on the Baking business in all its branches. Agents of ships who are in want of Bread can have it baked immediately on application. (Signed) Andrew J. Rodman." In the STAR, under the death notices, we find: - "RODMAN. Andrew J. Rodman, April 7, 1893, aged 81 years. Funeral Sunday, 9th, at the Almshouse at 2:30 P. M." Burial was at Woodside Cemetery.

Privilege Street was reached in former days through (either Bridge street or through) Pease lane. The creation of Cross Street, afterwards Cowen Street was discussed at a town meeting held on April 6, 1846as follows: - "To see if the town will order a street laid out commencing at the shop of Ed. Perry, from thence westerly to Privilege Street, then on said Privilege to Bridge, agreeable to the petition of William Waterson and others." Thus we locate the shop of Ed. Perry again.

From the above we make several observations. 1. That the deed of 1833 included land only whereas subsequent deeds spoke of "buildings thereon." Hence we conclude that the former shop of A. Leonard Bliss is about 115 years old. 2. That the shop was used by "chaise makers." We find part of a chaise (1943) still reposing in the attic of the building. 3. That Mr. Simmons continued the business of making horse-drawn vehicles. 4. That Abner Pease house (afterwards the property of Asa Pease) is about the same age. 5. That the east end of the property was a salt marsh (adjoining Herring River). 6. That possibly the shop in the thirties was used as a Bake shop. 7. That Mr. Bliss began work at 163 Main Street (now No. 107) at the age of sixteen and remained in active business - about 60 years.

CHAPTER VII

Fire Engines, Streets, Postmasters, Newspapers.

Fire Engines. - A century and three quarters ago, when old Dartmouth retained its original bounds, the first fire engine, "Independence, No.1," was purchased. Buckets for the water supply were to be found in practically every home, each hanging in a conspicuous place, ready for an emergency. These buckets became handy receptacles for waste paper, gloves, stockings, handkerchiefs, rubbers, fruit, vegetables and scores of other miscellaneous articles, and were as ready for instantaneous use as a modern fire escape in a tenement block, with its usual accumulation of rubbish.

New Bedford, including Fairhaven and Acushnet, was set off from old Dartmouth in 1787. From that period to the time Fairhaven became a separate township, four fire engines were purchased by the new town (which became a city in 1847), viz., the "Flood, No.1," in 1801; the "Citizen, No.2," in 1802; the "Oxford, No.2," in 1805; the "Phoenix, No.4," in 1808.

Two of these engines were used within the limits of Fairhaven, the southeastern fire district, viz., the "Flood, No.1" and the "Oxford, No.2." The "Flood," a bucket engine, with double pumps and end brakes, was purchased about 145 years ago. Side brakes were known before that time. Opposite the Academy (original site), on Samuel Borden's land, was housed this Oxford fire engine which was purchased by contributions of the inhabitants of Oxford Point. This fire-fighter was afterwards removed to Oxford.

The STAR adds to the story of the "Flood" as follows. "The well at the engine house, on Walnut Street, has been cleaned out this week (September, 30, 1882), and among the refuse there was found in the well, a bucket belonging to the old engine "Flood," that protected property here over 30 years ago. It is to be decorated and preserved as a relic in Contest Hall."

After Fairhaven became incorporated as a separate municipality, it began to assume the responsibility of fire protection. At a town meeting, held at Academy Hall, on April 4, 1836, Article Eight read: "To see if the town will purchase a suction engine and apparatus."

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The purchase was voted by the town at a cost of about \$1,500. It was the "Columbia, No.3," and was Fairhaven's first suction fire engine.

The suction engine being an improvement on the past, spurred Fairhaven to further action. At a town meeting, held at Academy Hall, on Monday, April 3, 1837, Article Eight read: "To act on the petition of George Hitch and others, viz., 1st. "To see if the town will make a suction engine of the fire engine, No 1, located in the village of Fairhaven and appropriate money for doing the same." 3d. "To see if the town will purchase or lease a lot of land and build an engine house thereon, and to appropriate money for doing the same."

Action pertaining to an engine house was evidently taken for under the date of November 20, 1838, we find: "NOTICE. Sealed proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 27th, for building an engine house, 22 by 36 feet square, and two stories high, agreeable to the plans and specifications of the same, which may be seen on application to R. W. Dexter. (Signed) Bartholomew Taber, Daniel Davis, R. W. Dexter, Selectmen of Fairhaven."

The bucket brigade was the first constituted fire-fighting Unlit. With the advent of the suction engine a much more abundant supply of water was required. It was then that the town began to build reservoirs. "NOTICE. Proposals will be received by the subscribers for building two reservoirs in the village of Fairhaven. For further particulars enquire of Daniel Davis, Bartholomew Taber, William L. B. Gibbs, Selectmen of Fairhaven. November 4, 1837." Proposals for two reservoirs were solicited in 1838-probably a repetition of the preceding year. The old town pump reservoir at the southeast corner of Union and William Streets, about 20 feet in depth, was filled in with gravel and cinders on April 23, 1941. A day or two before, a slight cave-in, due to the weight of a pedestrian, occurred, bringing to mind that when the pump was removed the opening was covered with planking and dirt.

Ingenuity provided another type of water supply, the STAR of 1882 telling the story: "Chief engineer Harrison has caused hogsheads to be sunk in the Mill Pond, one near Bridge street and another near the tack works store house on Spring Street, to put the suction hose of the fire engine in, when the water in the pond is low."

At a town meeting, held at the town house (North Main Street), on Tuesday, November 7, 1848, at 9 A. M., Article Two read: "To see if the town will procure a suction engine and apparatus to be

located in Oxford Village, agreeable to the petition of Ezra Smith and others." The "Relief" fire engine was purchased in 1852.

At the town meeting of Monday, April 7, 1856, Article Seventeen read: "To see if the town will purchase a suction engine for Fairhaven Village." According to vote the town authorities ordered from Messrs. Jeffers & Co., of Pawtucket, Massachusetts (Pawtucket with the exception of a small part east of Seven-mile River, was set off to Rhode Island in 1861) a first class, side brake; fire engine and hose reel. This new engine, named "Contest," arrived at Fairhaven on Saturday, October 17, 1857. The Company occupied the house of the "Columbia, No.3," whose number they had adopted.

Further improvements for fighting fires began to appear. Since the steam fire engine was a doubtful quantity, Fairhaven assumed the attitude of watching and waiting, evidently believing in the saying of Alexander Pope (1688-1744) who wrote in his Essay on Criticism, written in 1709,

"Be not: the first by whom the new are tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

A town meeting was held in Phoenix Hall on April 6, 1868, Article Fourteen reading: "To see if the town will authorize the selectman to sell one of the fire engines, and to purchase a hand steam fire engine agreeable to the petition of William H. Hoeg and others."

Finally convinced of the feasibility of purchasing a steam fire engine for \$3,200, the "Contest" steam fire engine arrived in Fairhaven in June 1868. The hand engine was delivered to Mr. Jeffers in part payment for the new machine. The steamer had hand ropes, and arrangements had been made for a supply of horses on occasion of fire alarms.

This new steam fire engine went into action within three months, functioning at the fire near the Cove, which destroyed a building belonging to Mr. Davis, the manager of the Union Hotel.

The former home of the Contest steam fire engine, No.3 was on the west side of Walnut Street, slightly south of the library driveway. It was removed to the west side of Main Street, near the foot of Spring Street, then to the north side of Spring Street, near the foot of William Street, lastly to its present location.

Within five years from the time of the purchase of the steam fire engine, the town voted to buy two horses for work on the engine and on the highways. They arrived on April 24, 1873. Two years



Phoenix Block in 1890



First High School Building - Opened in 1852

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later these horses were sold at auction. Five months later, with no horses and only \$10 per year allowed each fireman, a fire occurred at which time it was found necessary to move the engine by the aid of a yoke of oxen.

About 1830 the Hunneman tub, a New Bedford machine was located at the Head-of-the-River, the second engine for that locality. It was later purchased by the town of Fairhaven to protect its northern section until that part of the town was set off from Fairhaven. The term "tub" was the word applied to all the early fire engines.

Thus Oxford village has participated in the glory of fire fighting; with the "Oxford, No.2;" "Relief, No.5;" "Alert," purchased from Taunton; Hose, No.1, etc. In 1891, the "Relief" was sold to the New Bedford Veteran Fireman's Association.

Progress has been made: Bucket brigades, reservoirs, hydrants, hand tubs, suction fire engines, steam fire engines, motorized fire department.

"The (New) Bedford Fire Society" was organized March 4, 1807, and was dissolved in October 1861. This was forty years before New Bedford became a city, twenty years after it had been set off from Old Dartmouth, and five years before it and Fairhaven became separate municipalities.

A committee of the Society was appointed to draw up a set of rules and regulations. Of the eighteen articles adopted, two are especially interesting not only to the inhabitants of the present New Bedford area but to the residents of Fairhaven and Acushnet as well, they being then included in the township of New Bedford.

Article Six was worded as follows: "Each member shall keep constantly in good order, hanging up in some convenient place in his dwelling house, under penalty of fifty cents for each deficiency, two leather buckets and two bags; the buckets to be painted conformably to the orders of the society; the bags to be one yard and a half in length and three-quarters of a yard in breadth, with strings to draw them up. The, buckets and bags shall be marked with the owner's name, under penalty of twenty-five cents for each bucket and bag."

Article Seven was worded as follows: "At the alarm of fire, each one shall immediately repair, with his bucket and bags, to the dwelling house, shop or store of that member which he believes to be most in danger, and use his best endeavors, by the direction of the owner, if present, to remove and secure his goods and to return them to him again free of expense."

The records show that penalties, mentioned in article six were inflicted, e. g., in 1808 Benjamin Lincoln's bags were found, upon inspection, to be without strings, a deficiency which called for a fine of fifty cents; in 1810 Peleg Howland paid a fine of fifty cents, the inspectors having found that his buckets were not in regulations place; in the same year James Arnold's buckets were found placed on the floor, without bags, requiring a penalty of fifty cents; in 1812 Sands Wing suffered a penalty of fifty cents, since the inspectors discovered that the buckets and bags were not in the stipulated places.

In March, 1859, there was on exhibition at Mr. Church's Apothecary Shop a miniature engine, a most ingenious and perfect piece of workmanship, patterned after the Contest Engine, No.3, with the credit for its construction due to Mr. Joseph Lewis and Mr. Nathaniel P. Fish. When the miniature engine, perfect in all its parts, went into action, water was thrown a distance of 26 feet.

Streets. - Indian trails were the harbingers of the super-highways of today, intermediate terms being lanes, driftways, highways, streets, avenues, etc. Before the twenty-acre purchase was consummated, ways and roads had begun to make an appearance. More than two hundred years ago mere trodden paths joined the settlement at Acushnet with those at Nasketucket, Sconticut Neck and Rochester.

At a town meeting, held in 1790, it was voted to accept three ways "in the village of Fairhaven," within the Twenty-Acre Purchase. They were Water, Middle and Main Streets. The streets running east and west were Washington, Center and Union Streets. Water Street, in the early deeds, was called First, West or Westermost Street; In 1808, Water Street was extended from Union Street to the end of the purchase and called Front Street; Eldredge Lane, running west from Water Street, leading over the bridge to Samuel Borden's rope walk on Crow Island, was laid out in 1811; Middle Street was called Second Street; Main Street was called Third, Eastmost, Eastermost, East or Back Street, and extended from Washington Street to the south end of the purchase; Washington Street, extending from Main Street to the river a century and a half ago, was called Northmost Street; Union Street was called Southmost Street and extended from Main Street to Water Street.

Spring Street, from Main Street to Adams Street, was laid out in 1820. Other streets were suggested to the selectmen by petition of the voters. The original petitions, asking for many streets, are

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before us. These petitions date from 1845 to 1853 and illustrate the realization for the need of additional roads.

The petition of 1845 reads as follows: "To the Selectmen of the town of Fairhaven, We the undersigned inhabitants of said town request you to examine and layout the following streets for the action and acceptance of said town at their next annual meeting to be held on the seventh day of April next, viz., From the west line of Green Street easterly to the road leading to Mattapoisett, being a continuation of Washington Street. (Mrs. Job Stevens, grandmother of the late Cora Stevens, sold to Ezekiel Sawin the land on the southwest corner of William and Washington Streets. Mrs. Stevens gave to the town the land adjacent to her property, for Washington Street, which was laid out from Main Street to Green Street in 1832. Other streets laid out the same year were Union Street from Main to Green Street; William Street from Spring Street to the Old Burying Ground; Walnut and Green Streets from Spring Street to the south line of William Rotch's land.

Also from said Green Street easterly to a contemplated street called Summer Street, being a continuation of Center Street. Also from said Green Street easterly to a contemplated street called Pleasant Street, being a continuation of Church Street, Fairhaven, March 25, 1845." This petition was signed by 46 persons, including Wilson Pope, Abner Pease, Rufus Allen, Jeremiah Miller, Alden D. Stoddard, Joshua Delano, Jr., Hardy E. Hitch, Daniel W. Poor, Tucker Damon, Lemuel Tripp, David Howe, Nathaniel S. Higgins, Jabez Delano, Jr., Roland Fish, W. G. Robinson, Salathiel Eldridge and Warren Delano.

The six-acre purchase at Oxford village had few streets, the principal one extending from Main Street to the shipyards at the waterfront. The following petition, signed by 27 persons appears to be dated 1846, and is interesting from at least two points of view, first, it mentions Union Street, which was an extension of Main Street, north from Bridge corner; second, it seems to be a petition to layout Lafayette Street.

It reads as follows: "To the selectmen of the town of Fairhaven, in the county of Bristol, The subscribers being inhabitants of said town of Fairhaven request you to layout a town or private way or street in the village of Oxford in said town, commencing at Union Street, so-called in said village; thence running westerly on the northerly side of a certain lane, sixteen feet wide so far as said lane extends, and thence following said course and crossing the

lands of Jonathan Gifford and others until it comes to a stake and stones on the beach on the easterly side of a lane running from said beach northerly to a street in said village of Oxford. The owners of the land, over which said way is prayed for, passes, are Sheffell Reed, Benjamin D. Coombs, Jonathan Gifford and Susannah Taber, part of the land having been devoted to the public by Reuben Jenney, deceased, and as a private way for more than twenty years back, and upon laying out said way we request you to report the same to the town for its acceptance, agreeably to law. (Signed) John Taber, George H. Taber, James C. Mara, Eben Akin and 23 others.

Betwixt and Between. - About a century ago the, prolongation of Main Street, north of Bridge street, was called Union Street, connecting (unionizing, as it were) Fairhaven and Oxford Villages. Under the date of Fairhaven, March 31, 1836, we find the following: "FOR SALE OR TO LET. A store at the four corners of Bridge and Union Streets, commodious for the sale of Dry Goods & Groceries. The chambers have for some time been occupied for dwelling rooms. Possession given immediately. Apply to Thomas Nye, Fairhaven or T. & A. R. Nye, New Bedford." This property bought by Thomas Nye in 1809, had been used as a store for more than a century and a half. Thomas Huttleston lived here in 1830.

That the destination "Union" Street was not at this time universally sanctioned may be shown by the following: - "TENEMENT TO LET. On a street leading from Oxford Village to Fairhaven Village and south of Bridge Street. Apply to Abner Pease. Fairhaven, March 19, 1836.

In the minds of some, "Oxford" was not the universally accepted name for the "Point" part of the town, as statements in October 1836, regarding that section were found to be worded, "Village of Oxford (so called)." Even the town fathers did not seem to know the exact boundary of Fairhaven and Oxford villages. In an article in a town meeting warrant of 1831, the meeting was held in Academy Hall, BETWIXT the Villages of Fairhaven and Oxford; again, in the warrant of 1832 the meeting was held at Academy Hall IN Oxford Village; then in an article considered at a town meeting held on April 4, 1842, we find that the mill bridge is described as being at the ENTRANCE of the village of Fairhaven.

At a town meeting held at the town house on Tuesday, November 7, 1848, Article Four was, "To see if the town will accept the Main Street as laid out by the selectmen, agreeable to the petition of Dexter Jenney and others."

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The line between Fairhaven and Oxford Villages may be regarded as the following sets forth: - "We, the subscribers, hereby promise to take and build the proportion (1/16), set against our names, of an Academy between the Villages of 'Fairhaven and Oxford.'" etc.

Center Street to Oxford. - For the sake of information about our primitive roads, let us read the following: - "NOTICE. Proposals for making a road will be received by the subscriber until the 25th inst. The road is to be commenced about 60 rods east of the Fairhaven meeting-house, at a place where the road turns to the northeast (near the corner of Center and Laurel Streets), thence to be continued easterly, till it enters the road near Seth Alden's woods - the whole distance being 244 rods. The width must be three rods - 24 feet travel - with such water courses as may be necessary. The whole to be completed in a good and workmanlike manner to the acceptance of the County Commissioner on or before the 15th day of April 1832. (Signed) Asa Swift, Jr., Fairhaven, August 10, 1831."

In conjunction with the above, let us read the following: At a town meeting held on Saturday, July 5, 1851, at 2 p. m. Article Ten was "To see that action the town will take respecting the petition of Lemuel Tripp and others, to the County Commissioners, to discontinue a certain road or street leading from a point in Center Street, near the dwelling house of Joseph Taber, easterly until it intersects Washington Street."

Main Street Extended. - It is interesting to know when the continuation of Main Street, south of the railroad, to Church Street, was considered. An article in the warrant for the town meeting held on Monday, November 8, 1841, read as follows: "To see if the town will accept as a public street the byway commencing at the termination of Main Street, in the south part of the town of the village of Fairhaven and passing the house of Noah Stoddard, Gamaliel Church, heirs of Joseph Church, and Isaac Wood's to the south line of the house of Jonathan Buttrick, it being a continuation of said Main Street, agreeable to the petition of George Hitch and others."

Morse Street. - The map of 1855 shows distinctly that the southern terminus of Walnut Street was a dead end; that Fort Street was reached via William Street. The map of 1870 shows that Walnut Street connected William at the southern extremities. This was accomplished in 1867. At a town meeting, held in 1868, Article 14

Read: - To see if the town will accept a road as laid out by the selectmen, agreeable to the petition of Thomas N. Morse and others, and appropriate money for the same." Voted: "to accept the layout of a new road leading easterly from the south end of William Street."

Neither map gives any clue to the name of this road connecting Walnut and William Streets. These streets, joined after Mr. Morse acquired the property at the head of Fort Street, brought into existence a new street. We now discover the old name of this street, a name probably applied three quarters of a century ago, in the following notice: - "Will be sold by public auction, on Saturday, April 8, 1876, at No.3 William Street, corner MORSE Street, furniture, Unitarian pews, etc." The square is bounded by Walnut, Union, William and MORSE Streets.

Oxford Street. - Pursuant to inquiries as to whether various streets formerly extended to the Acushnet River, we begin this time with the north part of the town, stating our findings which we do not necessarily regard as conclusive. Further investigation should be made that the whole truth may be ascertained.

We find that the six-acre purchase, afterwards called Oxford, comprised thirty building lots west of Cherry Street, including one for a Common, south side of Oxford Street, next to the river. We note that, by deed, there changed hands the lot of land known as the "Commonage," situated at the foot of Oxford Street, being the width of said street, and extending from the high watermark westerly into the river, so far as private rights extend with remains of wharf which was formerly there. The question arises as to the location of high water mark. We extricate from the old records not only something about the Common, but also about the "Old Store Lot," "the Old Wharf Lot," etc. Here are given the successive owners (in reverse) as well as quotations of parts of deeds, interspersing additional information about properties and residents.

Once upon a time, the residents of Oxford village and elsewhere enjoyed to saunter down to the water's edge at the westerly terminus of Oxford Street. In our boyhood days we had this privilege. We worked many days at "Edgewater," and saw others quietly enjoying this road open to the river and open to the public. We take down our dusty map of 1855, and thereon discover that the street leads unmistakably to the Acushnet. Then we glance at the map of 1870, finding the street still distinctly leading to the salt water. Today it appears to be closed; even the residents of Oxford seem to have no longer access to the spot from which once a wharf extended.

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Here we are at the Bristol County Registry, so let us run through the deeds of several parcels of property on that street, noting what we encounter, beginning with the house now numbered 34 Oxford Street, far from the water. The records of this property, with its many successive tenants and owners, show sales of undivided land, sales of undivided house, sheriff sales, mortgages, double ownership, single ownership, marriages, deaths and funerals. Then only part has been brought to light, for we go back to the ownership of Bradford Howland in 1829, not delving in much of its existence before 1825.

We find residing here Mr. Louis W. Tilden. The Tilden house was the Alvah K. Bowen homestead for many years, in fact until the Centennial year. Under that date (April, 1876) we find: "In Fairhaven, 27th inst., suddenly, Alvah K. Bowen, aged 65. Funeral service at his late residence, Oxford Street." Mrs. Bowen, who survived Mr. Bowen by several years, was a Randall. Now we read: "In Fairhaven, September 2, 1876, Thomas Randall, aged 55. Funeral at 38 Oxford Street." After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen the property came into possession of their daughters, four in number, namely: Elvira, who married Hiram Babbitt; Abbie who married Henry Gifford; Laura who married Stephen Westgate, and Louisa, who married Qarence H. Terry. In 1886, Mrs. Babbitt bought of Clara L. Chace and Lizzie C. Ritchie, minors, through guardians, their combined one-fourth part of the property, which with her inherited share gave her a claim to one-half of the estate. The minors were heirs of Louisa Terry.

At this point let us clarify some relationships. "In Fairhaven, 13th, inst. (December, 1866) Hiram Babbitt to Miss Elvira E. Bowen, both of Fairhaven." Albert K. Babbitt, whom we knew as a fellow-pupil at the Center Methodist Sunday School, was a son of Hiram and Elvira Babbitt, and married Clara A. Benson, in January, 1897, purchasing of Abbie A. Gifford her one-fourth part of the property.

Returning to the various transfers, we find that Mr. Tilden purchased this property of Gertrude E. Bishop, of Fairhaven, in October, 1922; Gertrude E. Bishop purchased of Ida M. Goddard of Fairhaven in April, 1916; Ida M. Goddard purchased of Jennie M. Wilde in February 1913; Jennie M. Wilde purchased of Elvira E. Babbitt et al. on July 21, 1903. The "et al." were Albert K. Babbitt and Laura E. Westgate.

The question then arises concerning the ownership of the property by Mr. Alvah Bowen, which is answered as follows: In 1838, James Randall was residing at this house, presumably owning part of it. In December, 1840, Mr. Bowen purchased of Albert F. Norton his right in the estate. Owning one-half, he wished the other. It worked out in this way: Mr. Bowen, who after the demise of Mr. Randall was appointed administrator of the latter's estate, sold it to Alfred Nye on June 9, 1856 - One undivided half of the house and lot; Mr. Nye then sold this part to Mr. Bowen on the same date. This gave Mr. Bowen full possession. The deed wording, in part, follows: "I, Albert F. Norton, of Fairhaven, cabinet maker, paid by Alvah K. Bowen, a certain lot of land and dwelling house thereon then standing situated in said Fairhaven, on the north side of a street running from the principal street (Main) in Oxford village, so-called, TO THE RIVER, being the same premises on which James Randall and the said Bowen now live."

Thus in 1840, 1855 and in 1870 the street, it seems, extended TO THE RIVER. The question now seems to be as to the meaning of "to the river." We are waiting for an interpretation. In the meantime, let us read an advertisement of the above mentioned Albert F. Norton, which runs as follows: "Albert F. Norton, Cabinet Maker, has established Himself in the Village of Fairhaven, Mass., where he intends carrying on Cabinet Making in all its branches. He intends keeping constantly on hand furniture and chairs of all descriptions, which he will sell as low as can be bought in this vicinity. All orders in his line will be gratefully received and punctually executed."

The rooms and the furniture of Mr. Louis Tilden's home were described and illustrated in the New Bedford Sunday Standard of May 13, 1923.

Post Offices and Postmasters. - Immediately before the Legislature enacted the law to incorporate Acushnet as a separate town, (the bill had passed the Senate) it was perceived by some that the wording designated that section of Fairhaven as "North Fairhaven." This was speedily remedied and "Acushnet" became the legal name of the slice of territory carved from the Fairhaven Township.

The post office, however, serving the new town, was still "North Fairhaven" and remained so for several years. Finally in April 1864, the Postmaster General gave orders to have the name of "North Fairhaven" post office changed to "Acushnet" with Cyrus

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E. Clark as postmaster. Mr. Oark became postmaster in 1828 and served for many years.

The first post office in Fairhaven Village was established in 1820. In order, they were located as follows: 1. In the ell of the house of Joshua Drew, southeast corner of Main and Center Streets. 2. In the easternmost store of Phoenix Block. 3. In the building at the southwest corner of Center and William Streets. 4. On the first floor, under the tower, at Town Hall. 5. In the Masonic building. 6. At the Government building at the northeast corner of William and Union Streets.

The postmasters in order have been: -

Joshua Drew, 1820-1842; Charles Drew, 1842-1853; Joseph Cutler, 1853-1861; J. T. Buttrick, 1861-1870; Elbridge G. Morton, 1870-1873; Charles H. Morton, 1873-1887; Eben Akin, Jr., 1887-1891; Job C. Tripp, 1891-1895; John 1. Bryant, 1895-1899; William C. Stoddard, 1899-1904; E. G. Spooner, 1904-1916; William M. Allen, 1916-1924; David L. Kelley, 1924-1936; James W. Evans, 1936-.

"The Medley." - Five years after this vicinity (New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet) was set off from Dartmouth, the first newspaper appeared. This was "The Medley or New Bedford Marine Journal" printed and published by John Spooner in New Bedford. It was a weekly publication and the subscription price was nine shillings per annum. Volume One, Number One, printed on Tuesday, November 27, 1792, is on file at the Millicent Library.

"The Bristol Gazette." - The first newspaper published in Fairhaven was the Bristol Gazette, copies of which are on file at the Millicent Library. Its Fairhaven life was a span of only about one year, although, under different names it covered the time from 1808 when it was published in New Bedford, until the date of its demise, about the middle of the year 1813.

"The Star." - The first issue of THE STAR was published on Tuesday Feb. 18, 1879, with its office at 13 Oxford Street. Thereafter for years, the day of publication was Saturday. The first fourteen issues, size 80 x 12 inches, four pages, were circulated free. The 15th issue of Volume One appeared in an enlarged form on June 7th, 10 2/3 x 15 inches, and the price became one cent per copy or fifty cents per year. In this enlarged form the title was changed from THE STAR to FAIRHAVEN STAR. On August 9th, 1879 the name reverted to THE STAR and so

continued throughout the year. The paper was again enlarged on Dec. 20, 1879 to 13 x 15 inches, the price remaining the same.

In dealing with this subject let us leap ahead of the year under consideration in order to make a continuous story. On Feb. 7, 1880 the paper was for the third time enlarged, this time to 13 x 19½ inches and the title changed to THE FAIRHAVEN STAR, and here we have the price increased to two cents. On Feb. 26, 1881 another enlargement occurred. The office, in Aug. 1880, was transferred from 13 Oxford Street to 43 Center Street, over the grocery store of Leavitt & Taber. In June 1883 the building used as a millinery shop on Middle Street was moved to the west side of Main Street, opposite Fountain Hall, and became the headquarters for the journal. In fact this building served as the home of the Star from 1883 to 1902. On September 8, 1883 the paper was again enlarged. Another story to the building was added by Aaron Savery, and in May, 1884, Mr. Louis N. Baudoin rented a room in the building and opened therein a hair dressing establishment. Here Mr. Baudoin remained until May 1886 when he moved into his new quarters, next north of Fountain Hall. This building was erected by Mr. Levi M. Snow on his own land. All this time the STAR had been printed in Fairhaven by hand power, but in January, 1887, the issues came from a steam driven press by means of an "Acme" engine and boiler in which petroleum was used as fuel. Well do we all remember Ben Jenney as the motive power of the STAR up to this time. This building was later moved in July 1900, to So. Main Street, north of R. R. tracks, where it now remains.

Master Rufus A. Rogers. - The first grave at Riverside on the left as one enters the grounds from Main Street is that of Rufus A. Rogers who was born in 1843 and died at the age of 66. At the age of thirteen, he was delivering Standards in Fairhaven. Concerning him The Daily Evening Standard wrote, under the date of Monday, August 4, 1856, the following: "FAIRHAVEN. We feel impelled by a sense of justice to express our thanks to Master Rufus A. Rogers, the carrier of the Standard in Fairhaven, for the faithfulness with which he serves our patrons in that place. We are satisfied that the large circulation of the Standard in that locality, is owing in a great measure to his efficiency and honesty." I frequently stop at that grave, thinking of the boy of thirteen who with all other carriers, perhaps, assisted in making the Standard what it is today, besides making for himself a host of friends. Ninety years ago and more an advertisement ran as follows: - "AN

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AGENT WANTED IN FAIRHAVEN. We should like to engage a faithful person in the village of Fairhaven to act as an Agent for the Standard in delivering the papers to subscribers, receiving subscriptions, etc. A young man who will be prompt in the discharge of his duty, will meet with encouragement. Saturday, February 22, 1851". Perhaps Rufus saw that advertisement, at least he fulfilled the requirements of the Standard management and received the above expressed public appreciation for his faithfulness.

Barter. - Let us go back a century and a quarter. At the end of each calendar year creditors attempted to close their accounts. At that time purchase by barter, which was the usual method of exchange among primitive people was decidedly not uncommon in our midst. In; the town across the river, the Mercury was flourishing. Here, follow two notices, among many, which that journal printed: "WOOD WANTED. Our subscribers who are in arrears for the Mercury, and intend paying in Wood, are requested to bring it immediately. December 30, 1814." Under the date of November 19, 1819, we find: - "WOOD WANTED. Those of our customers who are in arrears for the Mercury are reminded that WOOD will be received in payment. A few loads are wanted immediately. From those who have no wood to dispose of, most articles of Produce will be received; and even MONEY will not be refused."

To our knowledge the Mercury advertised for Wood, by way of exchange, from 1810 to 1819, and under the date of Friday, October 12, 1810, it printed the following: - "MORE RAGS WANTED. Cash paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, at this office; also received in payment for newspapers and advertisements."

An item of interest we quote from the Bristol Gazette: - "WOOD will be received of subscribers in arrears, if delivered at this office immediately. October 16, 1812." "Most articles of country produce will be received of those who cannot conveniently pay cash. December 18, 1812."

The newspapers of the day carried notices akin to the following that their subscribers would not be embarrassed by the lack of cold cash: - "To accommodate those in this vicinity who find it inconvenient to pay money, and have Wood, Butter, Cheese, Grain, Vegetables, etc., to dispose of, they are informed that such articles will be received in payment, if offered soon. Friday, November 8, 1811."

CHAPTER VIII

The Fairhaven Branch Railroad

Mattapoissett Celebrated. - The promoters of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad rapidly pushed forward the work of construction. On Saturday, April 9th, and on Sunday, April 10, 1853, about one hundred Irish laborers arrived in Fairhaven, armed and equipped with barrows, picks, shovels, and other implements of railroad construction. Shanties were erected along the line of the contemplated route, and work began on Monday, April 11, 1853. Cars ran through from Fairhaven to Mattapoissett on the morning of Thursday, April 20, 1854 for the first time. The great event was celebrated by a Ball at Mattapoissett. The last rail on the road was laid on Monday, August 14, 1854.

The construction of the Fairhaven Branch, Tremont Line, was not accomplished without accidents. On Monday, August 21, 1854, about 6 P. M., Mr. Briggs, one of the overseers, boarded a dirtcar, not knowing that the pin which prevented tipping and dumping had not been properly fastened. He was precipitated upon the track. One leg was cut off and the other frightfully mangled, from which he did not recover.

Regular trains began running on Monday morning, October 2, 1854. A train, with the president of the Company and other officials, passed over the Road on the afternoon of the preceding Saturday. This Road, with a trackage of a little more than fifteen miles, beginning at the wharf and terminating at the Tremont Works, East Wareham, had way stations at Mattapoissett and Sippican. Nearly two hundred passengers passed over it, forty-five of whom were brought from the Vineyard by Steamer Metacomet and bound for Boston. The conductors on the Branch were Stoddard, Judd and Manter. The travel during the first twelve days, averaged 260 passengers per day, making a total of 3,120 passengers for two weeks.

The tooting of the locomotives, the ringing of the bells, and the sight of the moving engines were novelties to many equines. On Saturday, April 21, 1855, Capt. Arthur Cox was severely injured by the upsetting of his carriage at the Fairhaven railroad station, when the horses became frightened.

An old, three-story, wooden building, the flooring between the first and second stories of which was removed that the train might enter and exit, was used as a depot. Part of this wooden structure, used for the first depot, was used previously as a sail-maker's 10ft, that of Hitch, Taber & Company. The 10ft was afterwards located in the stone factory once a ship chandlery.

The locomotives, on the Fairhaven Branch, had both names and numbers, at least until all the town fathers were adequately honored. The locomotive "Gibbs," named in honor of William L. B. Gibbs, brand-new in 1854, was used until the last part of the year 1879. It went to Tremont, with the train, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 4, 1855, in twenty eight minutes, and the locomotive "Fairhaven" returned in twenty five minutes. The "Fairhaven" was put on the Branch on Friday, October 13, 1854 when fresh from the factory. Other locomotives were the "Kingston," the "T. B. Wales," the "Charles L. Wood," the "Bay State" and the "Cohasset."

Eighteen years after the incorporation of the Branch, the Standard described one of the iron horses as follows: "NEW LOCOMOTIVE. Locomotive No. 385, from the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, arrived in Fairhaven last evening (Wednesday, January 31, 1872), in charge of Mr. Drake, for use on the Fairhaven railroad. The engine weighs twenty-seven tons. His name, "Charles L. Wood," is neatly painted in black letters on the cab, and at the rear of the tender is "C. L. Wood," in a monogram which requires some study before the letters "ood" are found."

Under the 29th of June, 1872, we find: "Steam power has been availed of, for discharging coal from vessels at the Fairhaven Railroad Wharf. The apparatus is driven by the engine in the repair shop through a line of shafting which extends along the south side of the depot. Additional side tracks for coal cars have been laid and the road now has excellent wharf facilities."

Wood for Fuel. - Let it be remembered that the locomotives which were used on the Fairhaven Branch, established in 1854, were fitted to burn wood as fuel, and were not altered for the consumption of coal until 1860. At that time it was considered remarkable for the engine "Richard Borden," which drew the express train to Boston, to make the trip in one hour and fifty five minutes. The coal-burning locomotive was featured in the newspapers of December 1856.

In February, 1881, we waited in vain for the incoming train. Because an insufficient supply of coal had been loaded on the tender, the iron steed refused to budge beyond Hammond's Crossing. The

entire train crew were forced to forage rails and fences, managing thus to tease the obdurate "horse" to move toward Fairhaven, arriving one hour late.

Two Stations Destroyed by Fire. - The destruction by fire of this Fairhaven railroad station occurred on January 21, 1858. By May of that year a new station was completed. About a year and a half later a heading appeared in The Daily Mercury as follows: "Another Great Fire! Burning of the Fairhaven Depot. Loss about \$10,000." At 2:30 o'clock on the morning of August 30, 1859, flames were discovered belching forth from the station of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, which reduced to ruins the building and its contents. This fire, like the depot fire of 1858, was of incendiary origin.

On August 31, 1859, they purchased of Seth S. Swift a small building which was removed from Main Street, near Bridge Street, to the depot site, to be a ladies' waiting room and ticket office until the new depot was ready. This building was built for A. T. West and occupied as a grocery store for a short time.

At a meeting of the directors of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad held on October 1, 1859, the proposals for building a new depot were examined, and the plan advertised was considered too expensive. However, within four days of the above announcement the new depot was awarded to Henry Pierce, architect, of New Bedford. The dimensions were reduced to be 125 feet long and 50 feet wide. It was to be near the landing with projecting roof, extending to the landing, to afford complete shelter to passengers to and from the ferryboats and cars. This substantial, brick depot, the foundation of which was laid on Wednesday, October 12, 1859, was completed on December 19th of that year. Thirty men were employed to expedite the construction.

This description tallies with the memories of many of the citizens. With a proposal accepted by the officials of the railroad, up went the brick station, the only one known by anyone now living, which stood for three score and ten years; then down it came in 1929, as we all remember, the passenger service being discontinued.

Fatal Accident. - "FATAL ACCIDENT, on the Fairhaven Railroad. On Saturday evening, shortly after the express train from Boston left Tremont, the fireman, Mr. Wilson Barstow, went forward upon the engine to oil the cylinder; and while engaged in that duty missed his hold and fell, After the train proceeded some distance, he was missed by the engineer, and the train was stopped and

backed. He was discovered lying near the track, insensible. He was taken on board the train and conveyed to Fairhaven, the place of his residence, where medical aid was called. His skull was broken, and three fingers of his right hand completely cut off. He continued in an unconscious state until four o'clock Sunday morning, when he expired. He was twenty-three years of age, unmarried, and by his industry and the faithful discharge of his duties had won the regard of all who knew him." Monday, January 23, 1860.

Other Accidents. - One gruesome accident marred the railroad record for 1865, and this was as follows: - "FATAL ACCIDENT. In the Fairhaven Railroad depot, on the afternoon of August 14th, just before the Boston train left, and while some cars were being moved to a side track, Mrs. Esther Sanborn, a widow belonging in Lynn, aged 35 years, attempted to get on board while the cars were in motion, supposing the train was leaving, and was thrown upon the track. The wheels passed over part of her face and neck cutting off one cheek and her chin, and causing almost instant death. Coroner Terry was called but an inquest was deemed unnecessary."

Our Fairhaven Branch Railroad, of approximately fifteen miles, took us to Tremont, and on to Boston. Under the date of Saturday, August 24, 1867, we read: - "A STATION WITH TWO NAMES. The railroad station at the junction of the Cape Cod and Fairhaven Branch Railroad is, for the perplexity of travellers, named West Wareham on one side and TREMONT on the other. The tickets and advertisements of each road are printed according to its own ideas of a suitable name for the place."

On Thursday evening, October 15, 1868, 14 years after the completion of the Road, the locomotive, when about one mile this side of Marion, ran into a herd of cows, killing two and breaking the legs of two others, proving conclusively that track pasturage was extremely hazardous.

On Friday, July 15, 1870, Church Holmes, watchman at the Fairhaven depot, was presented with the sum of \$96 by his Fairhaven friends, to replace a cow killed by the locomotive the preceding week. Mr. Seth H. Keith made the presentation speech.

In 1858, Leonard Briggs was working for Paulding's Fairhaven Branch Railroad Express. In 1872, Mr. Briggs became freight handler. He was drowned on Sunday, September 29th of that year, aged 41. Mr. George A. Jenney who married Sarah F. Pierce in 1873, became freight handler in 1874, serving in that capacity for

more than thirty-five years. Mrs. Jenney died in May, 1889, in her 37th year. Mr. Jenney died in August 1913, aged 63.

The telegraph office at the depot of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad was ready for business on February 28, 1879, with Mr. Jotham Goodnow as telegrapher, followed by Mary Butler in the following year.

In June, 1879, the gates at the Main Street crossing were erected. In July, five years before, the railroad gates were placed at the New Bedford bridge crossing. Gasoline-propelled passenger cars were operated on the Fairhaven Branch in January 1922.

More Fatalities. - Several tragic accidents have occurred on the Fairhaven Branch. Omitting those of recent years, we mention that of Nathan Millett, brakeman, who was knocked from the train at the Sconticut Neck Bridge on November 28th, and died on December 5, 1867. On Sunday, May 25, 1873, Mr. Alexander Bannon was injured by the handcar which passed over him on the Fairhaven Branch. He died the following Saturday night. In July 1889, Benjamin F. Shurtleff, aged about 36, met his death in a railroad accident at Mattapoisett. Mr. Shurtleff and Gertrude E. Bentley were married in October, 1885.

In the spring of 1879, the Relief Engine Company of Oxford Village organized with the following officials: Foreman, Joseph C. Omev; 1st Assistant, Henry T. Willcox; 2d Assistant, Edgar C. Taber; Clerk, Benjamin F. Drew. On July 7, 1872, a special meeting of Relief Engine Company, No.5 was held and resolutions adopted on the death of one of their members, Joseph Eldredge, the notice of the meeting being signed by A. G. Bourne, Clerk. Ansel G. Bourne, bookkeeper at the Tack Works, died in January 1885, the only son of Anselmn D. and Sarah H. Bourne, aged 31.

There was a particular reason for summoning the members to a special meeting, unknown to most of Fairhaven's citizenry. On Wednesday evening, January 31, 1872, a new locomotive of 27 tons, for the Fairhaven branch, arrived in Fairhaven with "Charles L. Wood" neatly painted on the cab. It was also known as No. 385. On the morning of Saturday, July 6, 1872, this same locomotive with eleven flat cars, two box cars, one baggage car and two passenger cars slowly left the Fairhaven depot bound for Mattapoisett and stations beyond. It arrived at Mattapoisett without mishap, and left that station for Marion, but about three quarters of a



*William P. Jenney House -Faced Union Street,
Northwest Corner of Green Street*

mile the other side of Mattapoisett the train ran into a herd of eleven cows. The engine was thrown from the tracks, tipped over on its side, and the forward end of the boiler penetrated the bank. The tender was thrown completely over the engine. Eight flat cars were hurled from the track and piled upon and around the engine. The freight and passenger cars and occupants were uninjured. As soon as possible the passengers rushed to the immediate scene of the disaster, finding the engineer, Henry Waldron, and the fireman, Joseph Eldredge, covered with debris. Mr. Eldredge, who had nearly every bone in his body broken, it was said, showed faint signs of life, but Mr. Waldron had been scalded, to death. Both lived in Fairhaven and Mr. Waldron had been on the road, which opened in 1854, for 15 years. Five cows were killed. The jury for the inquest was made up of I. F. Terry, James S. Robinson, James I. Church, Tucker Damon, Jr., and Bartholomew Taber.

The flag of the Relief Engine Company was placed at halfmast, as was the one on Eureka Lodge, and the one on the ferryboat "Union." Mr. Waldron was in his 56th year and Mr. Eldredge was only 30 years of age. The loss to the company was estimated to be \$8,000.

Ferryboats. - "Acushnet," "Fairhaven," "Union," "Agnes," "Weetamoe," "Zephyr," "Fairhaven" (1896), "Yvonne," and "Winifred." - Under the date of May 6, 1833 the Mercury carried the following: - "NOTICE. The sloop boat Helen, Capt. Benjamin Kempton, will commence running this day, (Monday, May 6, 1833) as a regular Ferryboat, between New Bedford and Fairhaven, every morning at sunrise, and continue to run through the day until 8 o'clock P.M., stopping 10 minutes on each side of the river. Fare 6¼ cents." In another column this is added: - "Ferryboat. It will be seen by an advertisement that a ferryboat for passengers has commenced running between New Bedford and Fairhaven. The undertaking promises to be of public advantage in facilitating the intercourse between the two places, and we doubt not will meet with liberal encouragement. We learn that the fullest confidence may be placed in the skill of those to whose management the enterprise has been entrusted."

The first ferryboat, as we understand the term, that plied between Fairhaven and New Bedford, was called the Acushnet. This was in the early thirties. The precise facts are these: - "The Acushnet, a fine vessel of about 70 tons, intended as a steamboat for the transportation of passengers, etc., between New Bedford and

Fairhaven was launched on Friday, May 24, 1833, at noon, from the ship yard of Messrs, Fish and Delano in Fairhaven."

The next ferryboat was the FAIRHAVEN, advertised as follows: - "NEW STEAM BOAT FAIRHAVEN. The steamboat Fairhaven will commence her regular trips between New Bedford and Fairhaven tomorrow (Tuesday, June 23, 1835), leaving Fairhaven at 4:30 o'clock A. M. and will leave Fairhaven for the last time at half past 7 o'clock P. M. (Signed) Daniel Montague, Agent." This new ferryboat, Fairhaven, which was built in Philadelphia, arrived on Sunday, June 21, 1835. It was further announced by the Company that the steam ferryboat, Fairhaven, would run every day from sunrise until a few minutes after sunset, except on Sunday and Thursday, when the boat would run until 9 P. M., if fair weather, for the accommodation of those who wish to enjoy the evening breezes from the water.

The Center Street Wharf, once the terminus of Center Street, was a lively place before the advent of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad with its boat transportation to New Bedford. "FAIRHAVEN FERRY COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Ferry was held last Saturday (February, 7, 1852), and the following persons chosen directors: - E. Sawin, F.R. Whitwell, W. R. Rodman, I. H. Bartlett, I. H. Bartlett, Jr. Ivory was the first name of the Bartletts. The Fairhaven starting point of the ferry at that time was the "Old Ferry Wharf" or later "Center Wharf." The old ferry wharf was sold to I. H. Bartlett of New Bedford for \$2,900 in July 1856.

We are familiar with the names of the ferryboats, "Fairhaven," "Union" and "Agnes." Fewer, however, remember the one advertised as follows: - "THE FERRY. The ferryboat, 'Weetamoe' arrived yesterday and will take the place of the 'Union.' Friday, October 10, 1862."

"WEETAMOE. The ferryboat Weetamoe this morning (Monday, October 13, 1862) took the place of the 'Union,' and will probably be on the route about a month. This ferryboat was named after "Weetamoe," the wife of Wamsutta.

And still another ferryboat is advertised: - "FERRYBOAT ZEPHYR The ferryboat Zephyr, Capt. C. W. Coggeshall, will run regularly, twice each hour, every Sunday, between Fairhaven and New Bedford, commencing at 7 a. m. and running until 8 p.m., leaving Fairhaven on the last trip at 8 p.m. Fairhaven, May 18, 1861."

Old ferry tickets have recently come to light. Before us lie two ferry tickets, one is worded as follows: - "Fairhaven Railroad. Season Ticket. Not transferable. Pass Lucy Damon. Between Fairhaven and New Bedford. From November 1, 1865 to February 1, 1866. (Signed) Warren Ladd, Supt."

The ferry was discontinued in 1873, then after many years, restored. On the reverse of the second ticket we read: - "This ticket was purchased the first trip of the ferry, February 24, 1896. (Signed) Z. W."

The new ferryboat "Fairhaven" was launched last week (Feb. 1896). For 23 years the ferry had been abolished. A quarter of a century later the "Yvonne," an open boat, succeeded the sidewheeler, and in February, 1921, the "Winifred" went into commission making her last trip on March 30, 1929. The ferry became an institution of the past.

CHAPTER IX

Meeting Houses and Churches

The Congregational Meeting House. - This Congregational meeting-house site was purchased one hundred fifty-seven years ago. Four years after the purchase of the land, the structure was raised. This building, forty five by eighty feet, made attractive by grass plots and trees at regular intervals on the street sides, and having a spacious gallery in the auditorium, faced the south.

The first minister of the local meeting house, established in 1794, was Rev. Isaiah Weston, a man about 24 years of age, who served from 1795 to 1808. Mr. Weston was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1793, having received from that institution, which was founded in 1764, the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He died in 1821, aged about 50.

Discipline was exercised during the initial ministry. Isaac Drew, who purchased, in 1762, the lot at the southeast corner of Main and Center Streets, and built the Drew homestead which was demolished in 1903, had duties assigned to him for the Sabbath. At an adjourned church meeting, held on the 11th of April, 1795, it was voted that Isaac Drew be appointed overseer to keep the boys in subjection in the meeting house, during the intermission on Sundays.

On April 9, 1803, it was voted that Mr. Weston be requested to notice any disorderly persons in the time of service in this house (afterwards Phoenix Hall), and that he call such disorderly person or persons by name at the time of their disorderly behavior.

From the time of Mr. Weston's resignation in 1808, to 1813, a period of nearly six years, no regular minister officiated, but in the latter year, Mr. Abraham Wheeler was called. Mr. Wheeler became pastor when he was about 25 years of age, remaining here until 1818. He died in 1857, aged 69.

In 1820 came Rev. Paul Jewett who was then about 40 years of age. He remained in Fairhaven two years. Mr. Jewett received from Brown University the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was born in 1780, and died in 1841, aged 61.

Rev. William Gould, who began his pastorate in 1823, at the age of 31, in the room afterwards designated as Phoenix Hall, was an active and enterprising individual, serving that church for seventeen

years, the longest pastorate in the wooden building, during which time it reached its acme of prosperity. Mr. Gould died in 1871, at the age of 78.

Rev. Jacob Roberts, born in England, came at the age of 28 to assist Mr. Gould. He continued at the old meeting house until the services were transferred to the new structure on the northwest corner of Center and William Streets.

The "Brick" Church. - The land for this church over which Mr. Roberts presided until 1855, was purchased in 1844 as shown by three recorded deeds. It was stated in the journals of the day that on July 8, 1844, the cornerstone of the Congregational church building was laid with appropriate exercises, the newspaper notice being worded as follows: "The Corner Stone of the new church now being erected in Fairhaven by the Rev. Mr. Roberts' Society, will be laid with appropriate services this afternoon at 6 o'clock, Monday, July 8, 1844."

Scores have looked in vain for this stone. Inquiries resulted in obtaining no information leading to its location. We quote: "The Congregational. Church comes next. I was at the laying of the cornerstone in 1844, aged six years, and remember the scene very well. (Signed) George H. Richardson, Newport, July, 1895."

With the land purchased, the cornerstone laid and the building erected, the next step was its dedication. This took place on Wednesday, September 3, 1845, with appropriate and impressive exercises.

Mr. Roberts was for seventeen years pastor of the First Congregational Church in Fairhaven. He died in 1894.

After Mr. Roberts, came the Rev. John Willard at the age of 28, faithfully serving from 1855 to 1867. During his pastorate the beautiful iron fence was erected at a cost of \$1,500. Mr. Willard died on December 1, 1913, aged 87. The cost of the church building, including a bell weighing about 1,500 pounds, from the manufactory of H. Harper & Co., of Boston, was approximately \$30,000.

Following Mr. Willard, came Rev. Avery S. Walker at the age of 36. During the pastorate of Mr. Walker, who served from 1868 to 1871, the steeple which had towered into the ethereal realms above, for a quarter century, was blown down. Rev. Winfield S. Hawkes followed Mr. Walker and remained three years.

Rev. William Carruthers came to Fairhaven in 1878, remaining until 1886. Mr. Carruthers was born in Liverpool in 1835. He died in August, 1905.

The ministers following Mr. Carruthers were Rev. Frank H. Kasson, Mr. James M. Lewis who received the Ph.D. degree in 1895, Rev. Harvey B. Greene who remained two years, and Rev. Dorrall Lee. Mr. Lee became pastor in this town July 1, 1893. He removed to Wellfleet in February, 1897. Mr. Lee died in March, 1940, in his 92d year.

The ministers following Mr. Lee were: William H. Broadhead, 1897-1900; Frederick B. Lyman, 1900-1909; James A. Lytle, 1910-1921; Claude A. Butterfield, 1921-1923; George D. Owens, 1924-1928; John H. Maddaford, 1929-.

"A Condensed History of the First Congregational Church" may be found in "The Fairhaven Star" of July 22, 1921.

Lincoln, Garfield, Sheridan, Grant. - We sometimes wonder just how many persons have ever heard the musical sound of the meeting-house bell, the first church bell in Fairhaven, now in the belfry of the Oxford School; the bell that hung in the tower (demolished in 1940) on the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets for nearly a century and a quarter, and has already passed more than thirty years of its existence in the north part of the town; the bell that we found, on climbing to the belfry, bears the following words:

"The Living to the Church I call
And to the Grave I summon All."

This is the bell, weighing 756 pounds, installed in the old structure in 1796, that, after proclaiming the above message for nearly half a century, remained silent for nearly three score years and ten except when tolled on the deaths of Abraham Lincoln, President Garfield and General Sheridan. The Star of 1885 adds: - "Upon General Grant's death, the bells of Phoenix Hall and the Congregational church were tolled by representatives of the STAR." Lads, bent on celebrating the Fourth of July, have gently tapped the bell on numerous anniversaries.

To summarize: Bell placed in tower in 1796; Remained in the old meeting-house building for 118 years; Served the meeting-house for 49 years; Remained comparatively silent for 69 years; A Fairhaven resident, to date, 151 years.

Center Congregational Church. - A little less than half a century after the Congregational Meeting House had been erected, that is, during the pastorate of the Rev. William Gould, a second secession experienced by that body, occurred, this time the admirers of Mr. Gould withdrawing and purchasing land for the erection of their meeting-house.

The trustees of the Center Congregational Church, as it was called, were John G. Church, Weston G. Robinson, Roland Fish and Charles Damon. On May 28, 1841, they bought of Francis Rotch et al. (ten in all), for \$1,154.44, the land, a deed of which was signed January 26, 1842, and recorded on January 27th of that year.

This land extended from Walnut Street to William Rotch's Land, that is, to the schoolhouse lot. The land between the present Methodist east boundary and the schoolhouse lot was sold by the meeting house trustees, in 1842.

In June, 1841, Mr. Eaton began the construction of the building, to cost \$5,600. Six months later the completed building at the northeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets was accepted. Here the society worshipped until 1849, when, with a debt of approximately \$2,500, it disbanded. They had during their stay at the new building two pastors, Rev. William Gould and Rev. Daniel W. Poor.

The Methodist Chapel. - There are yet in town many who attended high school in the building that stood just north of the present entrance to the Fairhaven end of the bridge. Little did the pupils of those days know that they were moulding, their future educational careers within the very walls where former attendants shaped their spiritual welfare years before. Instead of school desks, pews were in evidence; here sermons were expounded, Sunday Schools assembled, church meetings were held, etc.

The Methodist chapel was built, and opened for public worship in June 1830. This was, in its inception, a branch of the New Bedford Methodist Society, and so continued until the year 1832.

Before me lies the "Journal of the Board of Stewards and Leaders, called the Official Board." In fact, we have the records of the proceedings of the Fairhaven Society from March 20, 1834 until March 1, 1847. Antedating these records, two preachers in turn served the Station, viz., William Livesey, 1830-1831; Rev. Leonard Griffin, 1831-1832.

Let us look within these long-lost records to ascertain what was taking place before this building was ever considered for a public

educational institution. Rev. Nathan Paine served as Preacher-in-Charge from 1832 to 1834. At a special meeting of this Board, held on March 20, 1834, at the house of Rev. Nathan Paine, the following members were present: Dennis McCarthy, Joseph B. Morse, George Howland, James W. Dyre, Joseph Millett, Nathan Paine. It was recorded also that "John and Elizabeth Bunker were proposed for baptism and passed." At this meeting it was voted "that a committee of three be raised for the purpose of drawing up rules for the government of the Board of Stewards and Leaders." Dennis McCarthy, James Tripp, 2d and James W. Dyre made up that committee.

At a special meeting of the Board, held on April 2, 1834, the committee, delegated to draw up the rules, made its report, article by article, nine in all, which was accepted. This work was headed "By-laws for the Government of the Board of Stewards and Leaders of the Fair Haven Station, adopted April 2, 1834." This word "station," in Methodist usage, designated a single church as a settled pastor's sole charge, in contradistinction to a circuit. The term "leader" used above, has the meaning in Methodist circles of a class leader - one who has supervision of a section of a church or congregation.

It was voted "that it is expedient for the Preacher-in-Charge to present the, case of all candidates for baptism for the concurrence of the Board before administering the ordinance to such person or persons."

We note by the records dated July 2, 1834 that Rev. Lewis Janson was Preacher-in-Charge. Mr. Janson's term was 1834-1835. When rumors were afloat regarding personal delinquencies such as non-payment of debts, business failures, absence from church or board meetings, these were investigated, and the Board decided the fate of the unfortunate either with or without trial. On August 10th and again on December 22d of the year 1834, several persons were scheduled for trial for neglect of Society duties.

The proceedings under the Rev. Daniel K. Banister who, according to the Brief History of Fairhaven, served from 1835 to 1836, were not recorded. This same History gives the date of the term of Rev. David Leslie as 1836-1838. The records before me, however, with the caption "Fairhaven Station, July 1, 1835," gives the name of Rev. David Leslie Preacher-in-Charge.

At this time, it was voted "that the Sabbath collections be dispensed with," and that "two ladies be appointed to circulate a

subscription paper, and that Priscilla Swift and Sally Millett be that committee." George Howland applied for a license to exhort but the application was laid on the table. The estimated expenses for the year were \$510.90. Ten persons on probation were passed for full membership.

On September 2, 1835, and again on September 30th of that year, classes were examined. On the latter date, one individual, it was voted, be made the subject of pastoral labor in reference to her reformation or expulsion from the church. Cases of alleged breach of discipline were constantly coming up for consideration. Some persons were; continued, some discontinued, some dropped, some passed for full membership, some withdrew. Investigations, inquiries, admonitions and censure were common. Committees were often appointed to converse with members in relation to their breach of discipline.

At this meeting, it was voted "that a committee be raised to take the singing department under its special supervision." Another step forward was taken at the meeting held on January 4, 1836. It was voted "that it is expedient that we have a Clerk for the church, and that Timothy I. Dyre be Clerk." One committee, appointed to make investigation, was dismissed for neglect of duty.

On April 27, 1836, the committee on one individual's case reported that "his reason for wishing to withdraw is that he is not with us in Doctrine and Discipline." On May 31st a woman was dismissed without trial from the church for breach of discipline.

On March 15, 1837, there was no preacher, and it was Resolved: "That it is, in the opinion of the Board, expedient that we have a preacher the ensuing Conference year, if it be agreeable to the will of the church." It was also Resolved: "That it is expedient some person should see that our prayer meetings should be opened and closed at a proper time while we remain without a preacher, and that George. Howland be chosen for that purpose."

There is no record of the pastorate of Rev. Henry Mayo. Next we find the church under officials as follows: - "Fairhaven Station, August 7, 1839. Rev. Apollos Hale, Preacher-in-Charge." Members of the Official Board were, Rev. Apollos Hale, president; J. B. Morse, secretary; Class Leaders; Joseph Millett, John Bunker, Dennis McCarthy, James Tripp, 2d, J. B. Morse. Trustees and Stewards; Joseph Millett, John Bunker, James Tripp, 2d, Dennis McCarthy, J. B. Morse.

During the pastorate of Mr. Hale, we find the following recorded: - "September 2, 1839. Board meeting held this evening in Vestry of Chapel. "Voted that Brother Hale be requested to visit (several) and make known to them the feelings of the church respecting their neglect of attending the means of grace, and tell them of the course that will be pursued in case they do not amend." "September 5, 1840. The probation of fifteen having expired, they were approved for full membership."

"October 27th. The probation of 28 having expired, they were approved for full membership." "June 4, 1841. The case of members whose probation has expired, it was moved that fifteen be dropped."

Isaac Stoddard was Preacher-in-Charge, 1841-1843, his name being first mentioned under the date of October 8, 1841. Records during his pastorate include the following: - One member left the church under censure for intemperance. "Voted that a committee wait on (man and wife) and others who walk disorderly." "Moved that two women be expelled from church for improper conduct and neglect of duty." Many members were dropped. "Voted that Brother Stoddard be a committee to wait on (several) to admonish or reprove them as their cases may require." "Voted, February 13, 1843, Brother John Alden be door-keeper at the Love Feast." The last date in the records of Mr. Stoddard's pastorate was May 8, 1843.

Rev. Nathan Paine who was Preacher-in-Charge, 1832-1834, became Preacher at the Fairhaven Station for the second time, the first Board meeting being under the date of July 31, 1843. The meeting started off by "voting to adopt the By Laws of 1834 for the government of our Board meetings." Only one other meeting was recorded, that under the date of August 28, 1843, the records then being lacking until June 1844.

Under the date of June 1844, we find the "Fairhaven Station" with John W. Case, Preacher-in-Charge. The only recorded meeting was dated October 28th. Several names were taken by request from the church book. These were known to us in later years and were esteemed individuals. One Brother stated that the members in the class in his neighborhood with the exception of two did not attend class. Mr. Case said he would visit them.

George W. Brewster became Preacher-in-Charge with the first recorded meeting (at Chapel), dated September 8, 1845. At this meeting John Alden was chosen Treasurer. It was voted to take up a collection in the congregation once a month. Records of subsequent

dates follow. "Estimating committee report \$400 required for the support of the Preacher and family for the year ensuing." "Voted to discontinue the use of alcoholic wine at the Sacrament." "Voted Br. Maxfield a committee to circulate a subscription paper to raise money to pay the violin player." "Voted H. H. Taber, William Waterson, J. Alden, S. Leavitt a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of discharging the debts of the Meeting House."

The preceding Preacher-in-Charge evidently had not been paid in full so it was voted "that Br. Alden appropriate the communion money in his hands to meet the demands of Br. Case." Preacher Brewster reported that an Oxford lady was excusable for not attending the means of grace. "Voted to appoint two brethren to provide seats for such strangers as shall attend our meetings, Br. Jonathan Gifford on the north side and Br. John Alden on the south." "April 20, 1846. Settled with George W. Brewster and took his receipt for \$150.57."

Micah J. Talbot, Jr. became Preacher-in-Charge in 1846. On April 20th of that year, the records open, extending to March 1, 1847, when the last minutes of a meeting were, recorded. During this time we find that a committee waited upon two gentlemen whom we knew in after years. They refused to endure the criticism, and both withdrew. They were always much respected citizens. The estimating committee reported that \$300 was required for the support of Preacher that year. Page after page was devoted to reports from the class leaders., The following is typical: - Mr. Leavitt reports 16 members in his class; average attendance, 4. Mr. Burns, 13 in class; average attendance, 5. Mr. Maxfield, 17 in class; average attendance, 4. Mr. Alden, 22 in class; average attendance, 8. Mr. Maxfield's class was discontinued for a season. Inquiries and conversations respecting delinquent members continued. Some withdrew. Treasurer reports \$16 on hand for the preacher. It was suggested to make a vigorous effort to raise additional funds for the Preacher. It was voted that John Alden be a committee to lay the subject of the Preacher's support before the congregation. "The following receipt was given by M. J. Talbot-Received of John Alden Two Hundred Dollars on account of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fairhaven, (Signed) M. J. Talbot, Jr. April 3, 1847."

The last vote, dated March 1, 1847, was, "Voted to choose a committee of four to ascertain what can be done for the Preacher next year. H. H. Taber, Stillman Leavitt, John Alden, Warren

Maxfield were chosen to fill said committee." Henry H. Taber served as secretary of the Station during this period.

The above records refer to the meetings held in the building which afterwards became the Fairhaven high school. The Methodists took possession of the edifice on the northeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets in 1849. Between 1841 and that date the building was occupied by the congregation of the Center Church (Congregational). Before me is "List of the names of the persons connected with the Center Church Sabbath School-January 1846." The Superintendent of the Sabbath School was Joseph Simmons and his Assistant was Eben Akin, Jr. The Librarians were abed F. Hitch and George Wing. In this Sabbath School, besides the Hible Class, with Joseph Simmons as teacher, there were thirteen classes with these respective teachers: - Class No.1, Miss Mary A. Poor; No.2, Miss Harriet E. Fuller; No.3, Mrs. Abigail Damon; No.4, Miss Lydia Tripp; No.5, Mrs. Lydia Cook; No.6, Mrs. Mary Hammond; No.7, Mrs. Sarah D. Tobey; No.8, Miss Lurana Young; No.9, Miss Mary Terry; No. 10, Charles. Tobey; No. 11, Alexander Swift; No. 12, Josiah H. Jenney; also James M. Kempton; No. 13, Frederick Hitch; also Ebenezer Akin, Jr. In brief, 'this little book' contains the names of more than one hundred who attended the Center Congregational Sabbath School before that structure was purchased by the Methodists who occupied it until destroyed by fire.

The Center Methodist Church. - The Methodists, meanwhile, had been holding their services in their chapel, erected in 1830, on a Main Street lot just south of the present brick apartment house, near the Fairhaven entrance to the bridge. The gist of the records, during the 19 years at the chapel, appeared under "Old Fairhaven" in the Stars of January 8 and 15, 1942. During that time the chapel became acquainted with fourteen ministers.

Thus an opportunity presented itself to secure the vacated building facing Center Street. In April, 1849, the property was deeded by the Center Congregational Church to the Methodist trustees. Here the Center Methodist Episcopal Society worshipped for nearly a hundred years.

There was once a time when Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time did not exist, but each locality went by the time peculiar to itself. However, 64 years ago, this standard time was put to the test, and it has become' so familiar that it seems to have been used

since the creation. Well do we recall when the old town clock in the Methodist tower, like that deceptive Congressional timepiece at Washington, was turned backward, this time to the extent of 16 minutes.

Upon the disbandment of the church at the northeast corner of Walnut and Center Streets by the Center Congregational Society, in 1849, the church organ was transferred to the Washington Street Unitarian edifice. When the Unitarians emigrated from their old church for their new Memorial church, the organ which had served them for half a century was given to the Methodists who had come into possession of the former Center Church. This organ, we are told, after serving there for more than 40 years, was the very organ that perished in the fire of January 19th after a century of usefulness.

The Methodist Church building had, on its Walnut and Center Street boundary lines, stone posts connected by chains. These were removed in 1893; the curbing was moved back two or three feet and the lot was raised one foot. We find in The Star of September 23, 1893, the following: "The idea of purchasing a new organ for the M. E. Church has been abandoned for the present, and the fund of about \$150.00 will be expended in removing the granite posts and chains around the church and making other improvements."

The Center Methodist Episcopal Church building was destroyed by fire in January, 1946.

Clergymen. - The names of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, including those who officiated at the Chapel which was formally opened in June 1830, are as follows:

William Livesey	1830-1831	Edward A. Lyon	1861-1863
Leonard Griffin	1831-1832	William Livesey	1863-1865
Nathan Paine	1832-1834	Henry H. Smith	1865-1868
Lewis Janson	1834-1835	Frederick Upham, D. D.	1868-1871
Daniel K. Banister	1835-1836		
David Leslie	1836-1838	John Gray	1871-1873
Henry Mayo	1838-1839	Hopkins B. Cady	1873-1875
Apollos Hale	1839-1841	Geo. DeB. Stoddard	1875-1878
Isaac Stoddard	1841-1843	Daniel C. Stevenson	1878-1879
Nathan Paine	1843-1844	Francis D. Sargent	1879-1880
John W. Case	1844-1845	George E. Fuller	1880-1883
George W. Brewster	1845-1846	E. L. Hyde	1883-1884
Micah J. Talbot, Jr.	1846-1848	Henry J. Fox, D. D.	1884-1886

Henry Baylies	1848-1849	William F. Davis	1886-1889
Samuel C. Brown	1849-1851	W. Lenoir Hood	1889-1891
Horatio W. Houghton	1851-1853	Nathan C. Alger	1891-1893
Richard Livesey	1853-1855	George A. Sisson	1893-1895
William H. Richards	1855-1857	William S. Fritch	1895-1896
Bartholomew Otheman	1857-1858	S. E. Ellis	1896-1902
James M. Worcester	1858-1859	M. B. Wilson	
John B. Husted	1859-1861		

A more detailed account of the Churches was published in "The Fairhaven Star" under "Old Fairhaven."

Harbinger of the Unitarian Church. - The Washington Street Christian Meeting House, so-called by Warren Delano, in an advertisement "Pews at Auction," under the date of April 25, 1833, was dedicated in 1832. All was apparently serene until William Miller preached, every afternoon and evening for nearly a week, on his favorite subject - the end of the world - resulting in the withdrawal of 33 individuals from that parish.

The Washington Street Society, however, withstood the shock, and continued to worship there for nearly three fourths of a century, the ecclesiastical heirs finding themselves today in the Unitarian Memorial Church building of indescribable beauty. But just when did this first band of enthusiastic Christians appear in our midst?

Twenty-five years after the first meeting house in Fairhaven, was erected, we find Rev. Moses How, a genuine and sincere revivalist, pastor of the Middle Street Christian Church in New Bedford. A year later, the following was written by Mr. How, under the date of Thursday, November 30, 1820: "In the afternoon we had a meeting at the Academy, in Fairhaven, where a Christian Church was formed consisting of forty-five members who agreed to take the Bible as their only rule of faith and duty; others will soon be added to make the number seventy-five at least; the day being unpleasant prevented their being at the meeting. This is one of the best churches of its size I know of in our connection. They are mostly old persons, and many of them well off in the world, and well able to support a meeting. I trust they will grow and flourish and bear fruit to the glory of God."

Thus, we see that Rev. Moses How was the leading spirit in forming a church group which was the harbinger of the Washington Street Christian Meeting House gathering, finally evolving into the present Unitarian Society of Fairhaven. We learn this from the

very words of Mr. How himself and in his own handwriting which is before us, written more than 125 years ago. He kept a record of his daily doings and the above is one of his entries.

The Old Unitarian Church. - We read that on January 11, 1832 there was a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for building a church, held at the residence of Capt. Warren Delano, resulting in the dedication on December 16, 1832, of the meeting house on the northwest corner of Walnut and Washington Streets.

Soon after the meeting of January 11th, the committee swung into action, for in the Mercury we find: "NEW CHURCH IN FAIRHAVEN. The religious society of the Baptist denomination in Fairhaven have recently purchased a site for the erection of a convenient edifice for public worship. It is intended to have sixty pews on the ground floor, a gallery, and a vestry in the basement story. Tuesday, March 5, 1832."

With the site purchased and preliminary plans made, we find the committee ready for proposals as follows: "Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 16th instant, to dig a cellar and stone it up 7½ feet high; frame of the building 44 x 60 feet. (Signed) Warren Delano, Joseph Bates, Jabez Delano, Jr., Building Committee. Fairhaven, March 12, 1832."

With the cellar dug, the committee asked for proposals to construct the edifice as follows: - "Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 6th of April next, to build a House of Religious Worship, 60 x 44. Particulars will be made known to applicants by Joseph Bates, W. Delano, J. Delano, Jr., Building Committee. Fairhaven, March 29, 1832."

With the site purchased, the cellar dug, the edifice constructed, the next step was to provide for the congregation, and we find: "PEWS AT AUCTION. In Fairhaven Will be offered at public auction, this evening, April 25, at 7 o'clock, at the Washington Street Christian Meeting House, in Fairhaven, all the unsold pews in said house. Those remaining unsold, if any, will be leased at auction for one year. Terms at sale. For the Trustees, (Signed) Warren Delano, April 25, 1833."

Then, within eight years, this notice was published: - "Mr. William Miller will deliver a course of fifteen lectures on the Second Coming of Christ, commencing this evening, (Monday, March 15, 1841) at the Christian Chapel, in Fairhaven, and continuing through

the Sabbath and every afternoon and evening till Thursday evening, March 18th. The public are invited to attend."

As a result of this preaching, thirty-three persons withdrew from the Christian Baptist church, forming, with others, an additional religious sect, which afterwards, when Millerism was revived, styled themselves "The Adventists."

"Father" Miller's assertion was to the effect that the world would come to an end sometime between March 21, 1843 and March 21, 1844. Of this he said that he was fully convinced.

This Society, known by various appellations, attended in turn 1. The Christian Church. 2. The Washington Street Christian Meeting house. 3. The Christian Baptist Church. 4. The Unitarian Church. 5. The Unitarian Memorial Church.

From the time of its organization to the time of William Miller, it was presided over by Elders, as follows: Charles Morgridge, Simon Clough, James Taylor, Frederick Plummer, George Kelton, and others until 1830 after which came the following Elders: William H. Taylor, first pastor of the Washington Street building, John H. Currier, C. Bennett, Joseph H. Smith, David Millard, Charles Galligher.

Beginning with 1841, two more Elders presided, namely Charles Morgridge and Stephen Fellows. Thereafter we find pastors especially fitted by education to carry on the work. They are listed as follows: Thomas Dawes, 1844-1853; Courtland Y. DeNormandie, 1856-1869; Ellery Channing Butler, 1869-1872; Alfred Manchester, 1872-1877; James M. Leighton, 1878-1891; Don C. Stevens, 1891-1893; H. L. Buzzell, 1893-1896; William Brunton, 1896

The writer read on a tombstone at Kingston: "Courtland Yardley DeNormandie 1827-1910 37 years at Kingston." From this point starts "Modern Fairhaven" placing the Memorial Church under that heading.

The Advent Church. - We have made mention, in preceding pages, of the formation of the Advent Society, due to the preaching of William Miller. This group purchased Sawin Hall which was dedicated on November 10, 1866, as a House of Worship. It was used for about seventy five years when the structure was sold. The pulpit, with its Bible, remains in the position of former days. Two large memorial windows are in the western end of the building.

The Friends' Meeting House. - The Society of Friends, as they chose to be called, erected, on Bridge Street, a House of Worship, in 1849. The attendance was small, and the Society not very flourishing. The structure is still standing having, taken a quarter turn, and has been converted into a two-apartment dwelling house.

The Friends' meeting-house, although a bit askew, is shown in old photographs in its original position. Some may locate it by the following: - "Malcolm McLane has sold for \$1,500 to David C. Wood, buildings and 38 rods land on Bridge Street, Fairhaven, next east of the Friends' meeting-house. Monday, February 13, 1871."

The Roman Catholic Churches. - These, with their parochial schools, are flourishing institutions. Their history belongs to "Modern Fairhaven," a contemplated, companion book to "Old-Time Fairhaven." A brief outline, however, is as follows: The first Mass of the St. Joseph's Church was celebrated at Phoenix Hall on May 21, 1905. About three weeks later services were held at the Monastery. The cornerstone of the first St. Joseph's Church was laid on September 24, 1905.

On September 8, 1908, the first Parochial School was opened in the rooms on the first floor of the Church building. Extra rooms were provided and additional property acquired to meet the growing needs of the Parish. Plans for a new Church building were made, and on September 14, 1924, the cornerstone was laid, and the Church, Gothic in design, was dedicated on May 3, 1925. This afforded the opportunity to remodel the first Church building and provide more suitable and enlarged quarters for the school.

In 1908, the Sacred Hearts Academy was founded on the property acquired from John H. and George G. Howland in 1907. More property was acquired, additions were made and, playgrounds, with the latest form of equipment installed. The school is held in high esteem by educators in general.

The estate of George A. Briggs was sold to the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts in June 1920.

The Protestant Episcopal Church. - In 1905, the Church of the Good Shepherd had its beginning, in Fairhaven, in a mission of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, New Bedford, and a mission was opened on North Street on December 17, 1905. A Church School was organized and a Ladies' Guild formed. On Easter Day, 1908,

the first service was held in the old stone school house, erected in 1828.

The Mission, in 1918, after being under the sponsorship of the St. Andrew's Church since its inception, was placed under the care of Grace Church, New Bedford.

On Easter Day, April 16, 1922, the first services were held in the newly erected Church building. This Parish, also, belongs to "Modern Fairhaven."

CHAPTER X

Schools - Public and Private

Old Schools and Old Schoolhouses. - In the early days of Massachusetts, there were no schoolhouses, the schools being generally held in dwelling-houses. There were reasons for the delay in erecting schoolhouses. The early settlers had much to do. Their first thought was to erect a home for the family; next was built the meeting house; then necessity caused them to erect a grist-mill; next came the town pound, and finally the schoolhouse was built. When this project was discussed, they inspected their property and observed that the meeting-house needed repairs to such an extent that it was deemed wiser to demolish and rebuild. So, with the timbers and boards of the first meeting-house, they built the first schoolhouse, sometimes a generation or two after the meeting-house. These schoolhouses, built of old timbers and boards, coupled with the fact that they were poorly constructed, lasted only fifteen or twenty years.

Schoolhouses, generally speaking, came into being in increasing numbers about 1700. A few were, however, built before that time. Some towns had no schoolhouse until after 1800. And what buildings they were! Let us visit one of these early educational structures which, by the way, was often located on the least valuable land in town. We walk and walk, but soon come within view of the "temple of learning." There are no houses in sight. The schoolhouse stands by itself, completely isolated. Many of the schoolhouses of the State, and too many in Fairhaven, had no outbuildings whatever. But let us step within. We knock, tile school ma'am appears, and we are welcomed. The pupils are seated, their seats consisting of a long plank resting-on blocks. The desks consist of long boards or counters supported on empty flour barrels. In some schools the seats are fastened to the three sides of the building forming a hollow square, with a stove in the center, but in the earliest days fire-places were the only means of furnishing heat. The pupils thus face the teacher. In other schools the desks were fastened to the three sides of the room, in which event the pupils are back to the teacher. We look about. There are no maps, no globes, no charts, not even blackboards. And there was no uniform system of textbooks. The pupils brought to school whatever books the parents procured, and the parents purchased whatever books the peddlers had on hand. Thus there were

as many classes as kinds of books. This lack of uniformity was not wholly dispensed with until 1884 in which year a law was enacted requiring the cities and towns of Massachusetts to furnish to pupils of the public schools text books and school supplies.

The discipline in many schools was poor, some reports stating that the older pupils played cards during school time in defiance of the remonstrance of the teacher. When a teacher became unpopular, the boys saw to it that the chimney was stuffed, causing the smoke to belch forth into the room, driving the teacher and pupils into the open air.

The attendance was also decidedly poor, in some schools, less than 50 per cent of the pupils attending daily, due to the fact that there were ineffective school attendance laws or none at all. In Fairhaven, however, the school board made a regulation to the effect that any child who became absent three days without a good excuse such as sickness, could not return to school for the remainder of the term. The committee reported one hundred years ago, that their regulation was very effective and that far better attendance was the result. He who made that attendance regulation for this town was Jones Robinson, who lived in Acushnet village, a part of Fairhaven until 1860. Mr. Robinson was a teacher for 20 years, a school committeeman for 30 years, and a Justice of the Peace for 40 years. Another member was Frederick Jenney who was a Fairhaven committeeman, and a teacher at \$28 per month, having supervision of several schools. He attended Bartlett's Academy. We remember him well as he visited our school in later years. Mr. Jenney died in 1899, at the age of 83. The third member was Mr. Thomas Dawes, pastor of the Washington Street Unitarian Church, and the fourth member was Rev. Daniel W. Poor, the second minister of the Center Congregational Church, then holding services at the northeast corner of Walnut and Center Streets.

Dame schools existed in nearly all the early settlements. The mother, fearful lest her children would grow up in ignorance, set apart a portion of the day for their instruction. The kitchen was the usual schoolroom, and she taught while sewing and cooking. A knock at the door heralded a morning caller who was delighted with the novel school, and straightway asked permission to have her children attend. Other callers came who were in turn granted permission to send their children. The school became so beneficial to the community, that it was subsidized. It became so essential that it was

soon taken over by the community, the harbinger of the district school.

Fairhaven had many private schools a century and more ago. There was the New Bedford Academy, called the Fairhaven Academy after 1812, located originally on the west side of Main Street, north of Bridge Street. This school served the community for a third of a century.

There was Bartlett's Academy (1842). Mr. Bartlett was principal of the Main Street Academy, afterwards opening his school in the double house on the north side of Spring Street, fourth house east of Green Street, built in 1835. Here John Mung, the Japanese, received a part of his education. Mr. Bartlett afterwards gave instruction in Union Hall, south of the Union Hotel.

Rev. Mr. Gould conducted a private school for a quarter of a century, first in a dwelling house on the east side of Main Street in the line of the railroad. When the railroad was established in 1854, the house was moved south of the railroad tracks to the west side of Main Street. An ell of the house was moved to a lot at the foot of Walnut Street, occupied as we remember by Joseph Morse and family. Afterwards, William Gould's school was removed to the Alden road, some distance north.

In 1839, there were private schools for the instruction of Music and Writing. In 1835, a Miss Blackler conducted a high school for girls. Then there was the noted school for little tots, said school being located on the south side of Washington Street, about half way between Main and William Streets. In this small, two-story building, belonging to the Stevens family, Miss Mary T. Stoddard taught for 20 years, from 1846 to 1866. Afterwards this school was taught by Nellie Buttrick, daughter of Jonathan T. Buttrick, the latter being our postmaster during the Civil war. Another school, advertising a century and a quarter ago, was the Fairhaven Vestry School, purporting to teach all Grammar school subjects and all high school subjects through navigation.

But let us come to the Fairhaven District Schools, the last buildings standing, before the days of consolidation, transportation and improved gradation. A school district was a section of a town centering about the school of that community. The district and the district school house each had the same number, the number appearing on the schoolhouse above the entrance. That section or part of the town went under different names, e.g., precinct, parish, society, squad

ron, division, diocese, ward, quarter, angle, skirt, rick, district, etc., the last mentioned becoming the general designation, since that word was used in the enactment-of the law pertaining to school districts.

Fairhaven was favored by schools before the Revolution, one being located on schoolhouse hill, afterwards being known as meeting-house hill, said hill being situated on the line of Center Street between Main and William Streets. From the front entrance of the Pope house, on the south side of Center Street, one walked on a level or horizontal to the street. Today Center Street, being cut down, causes one to ascend several steps before entering this house opposite the Congregational Church. The schoolhouse on the hill was erected before the Revolution and remained there during the Revolutionary period, but, in 1790, the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets was sold for meeting house purposes and the school house was forced to move. Up Main Street, it went, stopping immediately north of the later site of Dunham's stable. Here it was transformed into a dwelling-house, and here lived Nabby Christopher, and Nancy Neptune and John Mills, and others, until its demolition by Edward Manchester, Jr., who had purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Spring and Main Streets where he, after filling in the lot, erected in 1886, the two-story apartment house that stands there today.

Fairhaven had nineteen school districts, those numbered 1 to 9 being in Acushnet Village, a part of Fairhaven until 1860. We will now enumerate and describe the district schools that belonged to the present township of Fairhaven. These districts were numbered from 1 to 19, with the exception of No. 18 which was set off from District No.6 in Acushnet, in 1837, but were re-numbered in 1862 when No. 10 became No.1; No. 11 became No.2; No. 19 became No.3; No. 12 & 13 became No.4; No. 15 became No.5; No. 16 became No.6; No. 14 became No.7 and No. 17 became No.8. This change in numbers took place after a town meeting, held at Sawin's Hall on William Street in April 1862, article 17 reading as follows: "To see if the town will re-number the School Districts."

Under the older classification, No. 10 was called the North Fairhaven School or the Royal Hathaway district, the schoolhouse being known as the Pink schoolhouse. This schoolhouse was built in 1856 near the town line. In July 1874, it was moved south and located on the town farm land. On Saturday, May 22, 1886, it was sold at public auction to Amos Rogers for \$52, and subsequently was transformed into a dwelling-house now located at the northeast

corner of North Main and Coggeshall Streets. This school, in its original location, had teachers known to the present generation. For instance, in the winter of 1871-72, and in the following spring, the teacher was Miss Amanda F. Sears who afterwards taught at the Stone schoolhouse at Oxford Village, and subsequently was principal of the Center Street Grammar School, later becoming teacher of the Rogers School when it opened in 1885. In the summer and winter, following Miss Sears at the North Fairhaven School, we find one who is still among the citizens of Fairhaven, interested in everything that transpires notwithstanding her age of 92. She lived in the house on the north side of Bridge Street, west of Main Street, now numbered 12, and owned at the present time by Mr. Clifton A. Hacker. From her home, she walked to her school on the Acushnet line, and walked home after school had closed for the day. In winter, when conditions permitted, she sauntered down to the river from her Bridge Street residence, buckled on her skates, and skated to the Pink schoolhouse at North Fairhaven. The town report tells us that the name of that teacher was Belle L. Cowen. Miss Isabella L. Cowen and Benjamin G. Perry were married on August 14, 1877. Many of us know the son, Mr. Lewis Perry, and all know the daughter, Miss Grace B. Perry, the latter living with her mother at 57 Main Street.

Returning to the subject of the North Fairhaven School, we note that, in the winter of 1874-75, the teacher was George H. Tripp who became one of our foremost citizens.

District No. 11 was at Oxford Village and was called, in the committee report, the "Point School." The land, 20 rods, according to a recorded deed, was purchased of John Taber, in 1828, for \$20.00. An agreement to build was dated March 17th of that year, the schoolhouse, 20½ by 36 feet, to be finished within five months. The price paid was \$520.01. It accommodated 64 pupils, there being 24 double forms, and 16 single ones. This school served the community for more than half a century. In 1847, the building could not accommodate all the pupils, so the younger children were taught in the basement of a nearby dwelling house. An additional, new schoolhouse, however, called the "Oxford Street School" was erected in 1848, and was located about half way between the Union Chapel on North Street and the Relief Engine House on Oxford Street. It was called the "Infant" schoolhouse and was sold at auction on June 1, 1867, and is now incorporated within the dwelling house just east of the Old Relief Engine House building. District No. 12 and District No. 13 were separate when formed in 1826, but they were

united by a town vote through a petition signed by Warren Delano and others, in 1831. Nine years later, an attempt to disunite them was unsuccessfully made, the name from 1831 being District No. 12 and 13. In this district which was in Fairhaven Village, there were four schoolhouses and six schools. The building on Center Street was erected in 1832, and was enlarged in 1843 in order to accommodate the Grammar school; a new institution for the town. The land was sold to Fairhaven by William Rotch, Jr., for \$493.50, for schoolhouse already erected (summer of 1832). Besides the Grammar school which was on the upper floor, there were on the lower floor the "Infant" and "Medium" schools. Along in 1849-50, Mr. M. L. Montague was the Grammar school principal, and such a successful one that, upon the opening of the Fairhaven high School in 1852, he was appointed principal. The Grammar school hall accommodated 80 pupils. The building was sold in 1887, taken down by John Bradford, and re-erected on the Walter Howland farm on the Alden road where it now stands. Taking leave of the old building in 1885, it was our pleasure to stand within the walls of the old structure sixty years later. The old bell, the rope of which hung in the class-room on the south, was sold to Capt. Eben Pierce for \$20.20.

In addition to the Center street building which housed, at times, three schools, there were in this, district two schoolhouses on Green Street, and one called the North Primary at the corner of Rotch and Spring Streets. The South Primary (No.1) was on the east side of Green Street not far from Church Street. This building was sold, in 1888, to Mr. Peter Shurtleff and is still standing, near, the southwest corner of Allen Street. The South Medium which was built in 1845, and stood near the town pound, the latter being built in 1847, was on the west side of Green Street. The South Medium was moved to the east side and joined to the South Primary building, the entries then being at each end of the united building. This is the building still standing, on the property of Mr. Shurtleff. The North Primary schoolhouse was built about 1843, and stood on Bridge Street at the head of Jefferson Street. It was moved to the corner of Spring and Rotch Streets in 1867, and sometimes called by the school committee in their reports the "Spring Street School." It was purchased by Mr. George R. Valentine, in 1888, and moved to his premises on the north side of Spring Street" where it still stands as a former Machine Shop.

District No. 14 indicates Sconticut Neck. The comment in the school committee report for 1846 was: "HOUSE, rather the worse for wear, and needs to be thoroughly repaired." It was repaired, and the committee report stated that the building was "a perfect gem." Mr. Frederick Jenney, known to many of the present generation, taught this school for several years from 1846. It is now used as a dwelling house.

District school No. 15, built at Nasketucket, in 1873, at a cost of \$1,200, is still standing, but not on its original site. It is now bestowing a learned atmosphere to the former New Bedford-Fairhaven Airport. As a schoolhouse it stood on Mill road about one half mile north of Washington Street, north of the site of the Old Grist Mill.

The New Boston schoolhouse, No. 16, converted into a dwelling house, is the second building south of the chapel on the New Boston road, one-fifth of a mile north of Washington Street. On the corner boards of this venerable institution of learning may still be seen the intricate carvings of the youth of years ago. The youngsters needed no lessons in sloyd to make them masters of the finest tracery of the component parts of the English alphabet. The ancient woodhouse, in the rear, is also bedecked with the alphabetical carvings of those now well along in years as well as many who have long since ended their earthly careers. The large boulder, on the south side of the road leading to Mattapoissett, was the boundary line of the school districts, No. 15 and No. 16.

The West Island District, No. 17, contained two families, at one time, and had no schoolhouse. The children, six in number, were taught in a dwelling-house. As far back as 1862, it was recommended by the committee that this school be abolished and included in District No.7, (Sconticut Neck.)

School District, No. 19, has had an interesting history as set forth in the original records. It was located on the east side of Privilege Street, near Bridge Street, and was razed in 1906 in which year pictures were taken, the photographic plate being in our possession.

The lot and the school building were given to the district by Mr. Abner Pease who lived on the southwest corner of Main and Pease Street. The school was opened in 1838, continuing until 1887, after a service of nearly half a century. Mr. Pease left by will the sum of \$5,000, the interest of which was to be used to aid in the cost of maintenance of the district school. The limits of the district were

never to be enlarged or altered, and were as follows: - "North west corner bound commencing at the shore of the harbor six rods north of the Bridge Street, at the Toll House, and running east parallel with the said Bridge Street, until it intersects the creek or Mill Pond, then bounded by the margin of said creek in a southwesterly direction to the Mill Bridge, then bounded by the shore of the harbor to the first mentioned bounds."

The Pease District was originally within the united school Districts, numbers 12 and 13, and article eight in the warrant for the town meeting held on Monday, April 2, 1838, at Academy Hall, reads as follows: "To act on the petition of Abner Pease and others, viz., 'To see if the town will set off and constitute a new School District to be nominated School District, No. 19.'"

By the inspection of the early maps of Fairhaven, it will be plain that the Pease School District was a veritable peninsula with the base at Bridge Street otherwise surrounded by water, the Mill Pond on the east and the harbor on the west.

"Truant Officers" or "Attendance Officers" or "Supervisors of Attendance" came into effective being less than a century ago. At a town meeting held on Saturday, September 11, 1852, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town House, Article Two reads as follows: "To see if the town will vote to provide a place or places for the punishment of Truant Children and absentees from school, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature 'passed in the year 1850'."

The first compulsory school attendance law in the United States was passed in Massachusetts in 1852, with the age limits from 8 to 14 years, with 12 weeks schooling required, six being consecutive.

Collapse of the School District System. - Democracy is exasperatingly slow in effecting reforms. In the year 1789, the school district system was established in Massachusetts. The districts became corporations in 1817. By a law enacted in 1853, in 1859, and again in 1869, the Legislature abolished the school district system, but in each instance the act of abolition was repealed. Not until 1882 was the pernicious system permanently put out of existence. It took nearly one hundred years to rid the State of a system which Horace Mann, our first State Commissioner of Education, described as follows: - "I consider the law of 1789, authorizing towns to divide themselves into districts, the most unfortunate law, on the subject of common schools, ever enacted in the State."

What did Fairhaven do? It gave the school district system a trial for a little over half a century. The "Nurseries of Freedom," these "Cradles of Liberty" had to go. They just simply didn't fill the bill.

The Center Street Grammar School. - It was on Friday afternoon, June 26, 1885 that the farewell exercises took place at this Grammar School. Miss Amanda F. Sears, principal and Miss Lucy F. Winchester, assistant, were the teachers in charge of the last school exercises to be held within the walls of the old structure that had served as a Grammar school since 1843. Visitors turned out in unusually large numbers to witness the last closing exercises, A Young Folks' Convention. Master Jackson was president and Master Shurtleff was secretary. It was highly praised by the press. Not wholly content with the regular school year we find pupils attending private schools as well. Miss Robertson opened one of them at the Center Street Grammar School, beginning at 8:30 and closing at 12. The terms were 20 cents per week per pupil.

The Rogers School. - Mr. Henry H. Rogers purchased the tract of land east of the old foundry, bounded by Center, Chestnut, Union and Pleasant Streets, in November, 1882. The population of the town at that time was about 3,000. An architect was hired, the foundation was laid, and the corner-stone was put in place with appropriate exercises on May 15, 1884. The building was dedicated on September 3, 1885. This educational institution was opened on the morning of September 7th of that year, with an enrollment of about 300 among whom many of us still on terra firma may be counted. There was no session in the afternoon, as there were few school books ready for distribution. It was in the year 1884 that the free text-book and school supplies law was enacted. The grades occupied Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8; the high school pupils were assigned to Rooms 5 and 6. The pupils marched in and out at recess, and out at the close of the sessions, to the music of Master Fred R. Fish's drum. The school year, well remembered, passed quickly, the STAR telling of the closing days, as follows: - "SCHOOL EXERCISES. The annual exercises of the several departments of the Rogers School, preparatory to dosing the term for the mid-summer vacation of ten weeks, occurred yesterday (Friday, June 25, 1886). A large audience, including several persons from New Bedford, was present. The exercises were held in the large room on the third floor of the building, which had been nicely fitted up for the purpose. In the northeast corner of the room a platform was erected and settees were

**REPORT OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. FAIRHAVEN, DISTRICT 12 & 13.
TERM ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1848.**

M. L. MONTAGUE, A. B.
Miss HARRIETT MONTAGUE,

Principal.
Assistant Teacher.

(1st column: **No. of Studies**, 2nd column: **Presence**, 3rd column: **Absence**, 4th column: **Rank**)

MALES

Allen, Edmund T.	5	100	0	10
Alden, John F.	4	98	4	7.8
Bradford, James F.	4	98	4	9.5
Bisbee, Henry H.	4	94	6	9.
Brown, Walter B.	-	86	14	-
Chase, Alexander H.	-	96	4	-
Caswell, Hervey R.	4	93	7	9.5
Cook, Edward B.	-	59	12	-
Copeland, Elisha	4	67	3	8.
Drew, Charles, Jr.	4	100	0	9.5
Ellis, Frederick A	5	97	3	9.8
Ellis, Rufus K.	4	100	0	10
Ewer, Frederick F..	-	75	5	9.
Freeman, Obed	4	100	0	9.7
Fitch, Henry W.	4	100	0	10
Fitch, Reuben H.	4	95	5	9.5
Grinnell, Joshua, Jr.	-	75	25	-
Gerrish, George F.	4	65	5	7.
Gregory, Henry	4	97	3	8.
Higgins, William H.	4	98	2	9.5
Hitch, Ansel G.	4	98	2	9.
Hitch, Otis L.	-	78	22	5.
Liscomb, Nat'l S.	4	93	7	7.5
Mayo, Benjamin A.	4	99	1	8.5
Montague, David B.	4	20	20	-
Mitchell", William A.	4	70	10	7.5
Pease, Jahn A. B.	4	65	35	-
Pease, Simon O. B.	4	96	4	8.
Pease, Leander oF.	4	50	14	7.5
Robinson, Daniel L.	4	95	5	9.
Rogers, Henry H.	4	75	5	9.5
Soule, William T.	4	83	17	9.
Taber, Benjamin F.	4	96	4	7.5
Taber, -Fred. M.	4	86	14	9.
Tobey, Nathaniel G.	4	82	7	9.
Terry, Franklin	4	81	19	9.7
Willcox, Charles F.	4	100	0	8.5
Willcox, Lemuel T.	4	100	0	10

FEMALES

Bowen, Mary S.	5	93	7	10
Briggs, Ann M.	4	66	34	7.
Chapman, Maria A.	4	58	12	8.
Cowie, Sophia	4	100	0	7.5
Cook, Mary G.	4	66	14	6.5
Dunham, Sarah J.	4	36	4	10
Delano, Ester	4	86	14	9.7
Delano, Nancy	4	100	0	9.8
Eldredge, Mary E. .	4	100	0	9.5
Eldredge, Pamela A.	4	80	0	10
Eldredge, Eunice M.	4	64	16	7.5
Grinnell, Jane F.	4	100	0	10
Howard, Rebecca D.	5	100	0	10
Howard, Jane E.	4	68	32	-
Hammond, Catharine	4	47	13	7.5
Hutchins, Eliza C.	4	95	5	8.
Hitch, Susan H.	4	98	2	7.5
Jenney, Helen M.	4	100	0	9.5
Jenkins, Mary A.	4	94	6	7.
Keith, Elizabeth A.	-	47	53	-
Kempton, Susan W.	5	100	0	9.5
Lis-comb, Louisa F.	4	96	4	9.9
Liscomb, Jane A.	4	93	7	9.5
Love" Ann E.	4	100	0	7.5
Morton, Cordelia A.	4	50	10	10
Marvell, Mary A.	4	81	19	8.5
Marvell, Julia M.	4	100	0	9.8
Mitchell, Sarah F.	4	68	4	9.5
Mayo, Sarah T.	4	92	8	8.9
Milan, Mary ,	4	99	2	7.5
Nolan, Alice A.	4	100	0	10
Pease, Nancy C.	4	74	6	8.
Robinson, Frances T.	-	38	32	-
Rand, Elizabeth,	4	100	0	10
Simmons, .Eliza A.	4	70	15	9.5
Smith, Ellen C.	4	88	12	8.5
Sawyer, Lucy T.	4	99	1	10
Sawyer, Caroline,	4	100	0	9.8
Sawyer, Ellen M.	4	96	4	10
Taylor, Helen M.	4	54	6	10
Tripp, Laura B.	5	72	18	10
Thompson, Eliz. E.	4	98	2	10
Taylor, Margaret A.	4	80	20	10
Terry, Lydi'a A.	4	100	0	9.
Tripp, Mary A.	4	76	4	10
Vincent, Phebe G.	4	90	10	8.5
Willcox, Susan P.	4	100	0	10
Willcox, Sarah H.	4	100	0	10

placed facing both north and east. The rafters were prettily decorated with flowers, and at the rear of the platform the wall was hidden by flags and a bank of potted plants. The exercises were very interesting and held the closest attention of the audience to the close of the program." Among those who participated were: - Recitation - Red Riding Hood, Annie May Nye, Room 3; Recitation - The True Queen, Gracie Nickerson and Mamie Flood, Room 4; Singing - Like the Little Birdies, Grace Dodge, Lida Carpenter and Annie Taber, Room 2; Recitation - Hale in the Pocket, Tommy Clark, Room 2; Recitation-Sticks, Winston Valentine, Room 2; Recitation - Don't, Anna Fuller, Room 7; Recitation - Going of Errands, Russie Hathaway, Room 8; Recitation - The Old Dame's Prayer, Essie Jackson, Room 4; Violin Solo, Robbie 'Bisbee, Room 7; Recitation - Hindoo Heathen, Alton Paull, Room 8; Recitation - Waiting, Bessie Hanna, Room 4; Recitation - Pipes of Lucknow, Mabel Potter, Room 8; Recitation - Little Chicken, Lida Carpenter, Room 2; Recitation - I'll be a Man, Eddie Sanders, Room 1; Recitation - Valedictory, Carrie Jenkins, Room 8.

Thus the first year of educational life for the grades in the Rogers School on Center Street, remembered by scores, concluded.

Teachers and Prize Winners. - The teachers of the building were as follows: Room 1. Lena A. Chubbuck; Room 2. Ruth E. Sears; Room 3. Ida E. Cundall; Room 4. Sara B. Clarke; Rooms Sand 6. High School, with Z. Willis Kemp, Brindpal, and Annie J. Fairchild, Assistant; Room 7. Lucy F. Winchester; Room 8. Amanda F. Sears. Miss Sears resigned in 1887; Miss Annie Delano taking her place.

In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rogers, a motto was to be chosen by the pupils for each room, and prizes were given by the donor of the building for the best motto of the author from whose works the quotation was taken, the prize being the works of the author. The names of the successful contestants were announced on the afternoon of December 18, 1885 and were as follows: Room 1. Bessie W. Hathaway; Room 2: Minnie H. Smythe, Henry W. Wilde (duplicate); Room 3. Nellie T. Maxfield, Emma Rogers, (duplicate); Room 4. Clara M. Danielson; Room 5. Lizzie; E. Beetle; Room 6. Jeannie C. King; Room 7. Alice E. Gifford; Room 8. Elbridge G. Chace.

At this time of writing it can be plainly discerned that several of the winners have ended their earthly careers. After the mottoes had been selected, it was suggested as a worthy project that the mot

toes be printed by pupils skilled in artistic work, then framed and hung on the walls of the respective rooms. In each instance the pictures of the authors were also hung in the room of his quotation.

On Thursday, April 21, 1938, more than half a century after the Rogers prizes had been awarded, the writer visited the building with the curiosity of inspecting the rooms to note, perchance, any vestige remaining of the pictures of the authors or the framed quotations. After careful scrutiny and inquiry, it was found that only one of the eight authors selected in 1885, remained in the rooms. In Room 5, the upper northeast room, hung the picture of Nathaniel Hawthorne, in the very room in which it was originally placed, the only trace of the exciting contest of more than 62 years ago. The search in the rooms for any of the framed quotations was absolutely futile. Upon inquiry of the principal and janitor, it was ascertained that just one of the eight quotations was in existence, although not in any of the rooms.

I quote the mottoes of those early days:

Room 1 "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Room 2 "Who speaks the truth stabs falsehood to the heart." Lowell.

Room 3 "Be firm! One constant element in luck is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck."
Holmes.

Room 4 "God give us grace, each in his place to bear his lot, and murmuring not, endure and wait and labor." Whittier.

Room 5 "Ambition finds its fuel here." Hawthorne.

Room 6 "He who does a good deed is instantly ennobled." Emerson.

Room 7 "Gather and treasure up the good." Bryant. The original, framed motto of Room 7 hangs before us as we write.

Room 8 "The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame." Longfellow.

Early Private Schools. - Private schools, the signed advertisements of which are preserved that inquirers may freely obtain more information, existed, in Fairhaven, as follows:

"Fairhaven Vestry School"	December, 1820	J. S. Merrihew
"French Class"	December, 1825	C. Windsor

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

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"Long Plain Boarding School"	1831-1851	
"Dancing School"	December, 1831	F. C. Schaffer
"Writing School"	May, 1833	William H. Simmons
"Fairhaven Classical School"	February, 1834	J. Briggs
"Singing and Penmanship"	April, 1834	William Gould
"High School for Young Ladies"	April, 1835	Miss E. L. Blackler
"Instruction in Sacred Music"	1835	L. Hayden
"School" May,	1837	A. Cummings Milliken
"North Fairhaven Boarding"	1837-1848	David Russell
"Fairhaven Writing Academy"	December, 1839	
"Fairhaven New Academy"	September, 1842	L. L. Bartlett
"Woodberry Cottage School"	1842-1854	Charlotte Gould
"A Select School"	April, 1844	D. MeB. Thaxter
"Union Seminary"	1844-1847	Alonzo Tripp
"Writing School"	1878	
"Dancing School"	October, 1878	Mr. Gustin

CHAPTER XI

The Academy - The High School

Old Records Discovered. - The original records of the New Bedford (Fairhaven) Academy are before us. On the first page we read the following: "A record of votes for an Academy, New Bedford. It having been proposed to build an Academy in this town, and being assembled on the 13th of April, 1798, came into the following agreement, viz., We, the subscribers, hereby promise to take and build the proportion, set against our names, of an Academy between the Villages of Fairhaven and Oxford, fifty feet and half by twenty-four feet and half, two-story high, agreeable to the plan exhibited by the Rev. Mr. I. Weston, and said Academy is to be completed in the year 1799, and also voted that it shall consist of sixteen shares and no more, and each share to be entitled to one vote, provided, nevertheless, that no one person or proprietor shall be entitled to more than three votes, and the said Academy shall be known by the name of the New Bedford Academy. (Signed) John Alden, Isaac Shearman, Levi Jenne, Noah Stoddard, Noah Stoddard for Nicholas Stoddard, Killely Eldredge, Thomas Delano, Jethro Allen, Joseph Bates, Robert Bennett, Reuben Jenne, Nicholas Taber, Luther Wilson, Benjamin Lincoln."

"At a meeting of the subscribers for building the foregoing Academy, on the 30th of August, 1798, it was voted; 1. That they will give fourteen hundred dollars to Robert Bennett to erect said building, agreeable to the plan exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Weston. 2. That Joseph Bates and Isaac Shearman be a committee to complete the contract with Mr. Bennett, to purchase a lot for said Academy, and to superintend the building until completed, and to allow them 2½ per cent on the amount, in full compensation for their trouble."

"August 30, 1799. Met together, and the major part being present, chose Levi Jenne, moderator for this meeting, and voted, 1. That Isaac Shearman and Joseph Bates be a committee to purchase lumber to build the fence and outhouses, purchase a bell, employ a painter, and to attend to do what further may, in their mind, be necessary for the reception of a school by the first of October next. 2. That Robert Bennett and Noah Stoddard be a committee to engage instructors for said Academy. 3. That we, the proprietors, consent

to pay Robert Bennett the sum of \$96 for the additional expense of building the tower to the Academy."

The Proprietors' Records. - We present here the principal points of the Proprietors' Records, from the opening of the Academy to its sale in 1841. At a meeting held on April 18, 1800, it was voted that nine visitors be chosen for the present year. Seven of these were clergymen. In 1801, the annual meeting was scheduled to take place on Thursday, January 23d. It was adjourned to March 5th; and then still further adjourned to March 19th. Isaac Shearman, Joseph Bennett, John Alden, and Nicholas Taber were chosen a standing committee, this committee to visit the school in this academy once a fortnight. In 1802, Capt. John Alden became agent to engage preceptor and preceptress. At the annual meeting held on January 27, 1806, the Proprietors' committee, Isaac Shearman, Jethro Allen, and Nicholas Taber, were empowered to let the Academy to assemblies for from \$3 to \$5 per night as may appear proper to them, according to the company assembled. Within ten years from the opening of the Academy an attempt was made to sell the property. Interest seemed to wane. At a meeting held on January 7, 1810, Killey Eldredge was elected moderator, Killey Eldredge was elected clerk, and Killey Eldredge was elected treasurer. Voted; that the Proprietors' committee, Levi Jenne, Nicholas Taber, and Jethro Allen be directed to sell the house, the New Bedford Academy, at public auction. At the meeting held on January 27, 1815, it was voted the whole care of superintendence of the Academy be placed in the hands of Joseph Bates. On April 29, 1816, it was voted that the committee are directed to let the Academy for religious meetings for any persuasion, the preacher being of a good moral character, for the consideration of \$2 for each meeting, to be paid on receiving the key, by the person that may apply, he being holden to pay all damages occasioned the house by said meeting other than common wear. Zacheus M. Allen was clerk at that time. At the meeting held on January 29, 1819, it was voted that the Academy shall be let for religious meetings, provided the preacher sustain a good moral character, fifty cents being paid for each and every meeting. On June 19, 1821, it was voted, authorizing the committee, Joseph Bates, Noah Stoddard and Samuel Borden, to let said Academy by the year, for one year commencing the 16th inst., if they can obtain \$57.50 for the same. In 1822, and again in 1823, the price was \$30 per year. At the meeting held on February 20, 1825, the following persons were chosen to visit the school monthly: - Rev. Mr. Gould, Joseph Tripp, John A. Hawes, John Johnson, Warren Delano, Bartholomew Taber,

N. Alden. It was voted at a meeting held on March 4, 1831, to rent the Hall for religious meetings, and the lower rooms for schools.

On December 20, 1831, article II was considered, which was as follows: - "To see if the Proprietors will let the Academy for the purpose of holding Town Meetings, and it was voted that the Proprietors of the Fairhaven Academy hire the Hall to the Town for the purpose of holding Town Meetings for the compensation of eight dollars for each meeting. Voted that Joseph Tripp be authorized to buy the desk now in the Hall for the use of the Proprietors of said Academy. On January 3, 1833, it was voted that the treasurer be authorized to obtain the consent of all the Proprietors of the Academy and lot, and offer the same for sale at public auction on the first Saturday of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. On April 5, 1836, it was voted that the annual rent for the Hall in the Academy, for the purpose of holding Town Meetings, shall be \$40. On Saturday, April 24, 1841, it was voted that the Proprietors' committee be authorized to advertise and sell the Academy and lot at public auction, at such time as they may think advisable. The property was sold that year.

The "Fairhaven" Academy. - After February 22, 1812, it was advertised as follows: "FAIRHAVEN ACADEMY. The inhabitants of the town of Fairhaven and its vicinity are informed that the Academy will be opened on the first day of June, under the superintendence of Mr. Gamaliel Oulds, a gentleman of great classical knowledge."

The New Bedford Standard, more than fifty years ago described the Academy, and this description is as true today as it was a half century ago. It stated in part: "The old building has never changed in any respect since it was first built, except on the second floor. It had, and still has, two rooms on the lower floor, that on the west side of the corridor for the boys, and the east side for the girls. A visit to either of these bid rooms today is seemingly a step out of the present, backward to the days of our grandfathers and great grandfathers. There are the same old benches and desks at which sat the old-time teachers and his old-time pupils, ranged in tiers on each side of the central aisle, three rows on each side, and arranged facing inward. There were four desks in a row, with benches to accommodate two pupils at each."

Public High School. - Although the old high school building was razed in 1920, yet there are photographs of different views of this building to acquaint the oncoming generations with its exterior

appearance. Its story has been told many times, and is practically as follows: - The Methodist Society of New Bedford was founded in 1820: that of Fairhaven as a branch of the former, due to a decision, in 1829, to build, possessed a completed edifice in 1830, becoming self-supporting and independent two years later. For nearly two decades they worshipped here, that is, until April, 1849, when they purchased the property at the northeast corner of Center and Walnut streets, built in 1841, and vacated by the Center Congregational Church which had disbanded.

The trustees of the Methodist chapel, on Main Street, sold it to Nathaniel Church and James Tripp, 2d, in 1849. In the warrant for the town meeting, held on April 7, 1851, article 10 was as follows: - "To see what action the town will take in relation to the establishment of a high school or schools." In July 1851, this Methodist chapel was purchased by the town for \$1,000. The building was raised one story, and Fairhaven had, at little expense, a high school building that existed, without much change, for many years.

Bring Slate and Pencil. - Candidates for admission to this institution of learning were obliged to undergo an examination. Under the date of April 13, 1852, we find the following: - "FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL. The school committee will be in session for the examination of applicants for admission to the High School, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, April 19th and 20th, at 2 o'clock, at the High School House. Applicants must be present at the time, furnished with SLATE AND PENCIL. To be admitted they must pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic as far as through Interest.

(Signed) Sam'l L. Ward, Chairman."

Early Graduates. - Our former high school opened on January 26, 1852, and began immediately to prepare for college. In the Report of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31, 1855, we read: - "We are gratified in being able to say that two scholars, John D. Taber and Isaac Delano, have been prepared for college, and last fall entered honorably at Middletown and New Haven."

In the newspapers of the day we learn that Isaac Delano, of Fairhaven, was graduated at Yale in 1858, and that John D. Taber, M. D., formerly of Fairhaven, died in Providence on August 7, 1861, aged 27 years. His remains were brought to Fairhaven.

The diploma, awarded to Isaac Delano, on the 20th day of October, 1854, signed by the Principal, M. L. Montague; by the Chairman of the School Committee, Samuel L. Ward; by the Secretary of the School Board, Jonathan Cowen; among the first certificates ever given by the Fairhaven High School Committee, is in the possession of the writer.

The names of the high school graduates, of fifteen classes, in the early years of that institution, are as follows:

1857-1858. A. Hayden Lambert, Charles H. Morton, Almira V. Bracy, Mary D. Chace, Emilia A. Liscomb, Lucy A. Reynard.

1858. John A. Fitch, Elbridge G. Morton, Louisa F. Bowen, Sarah F. Cox, Abbie P. Gifford, Adeliza T. Jenney, Louisa C. D. Stoddard, Annie E. Tripp, Carrie L. Tripp.

1859. Eliza P. Church, Lydia M. Church, Lucy A. Damon, Ellen P. Hamblin, Carrie M. Perry, Annie E. Stackpole, Lois P. Taber, Annie Wood.

1877. Charles Edward Alden, Mauritia Annie Babcock, Myra Armington Barney, Mary Alice Butler, Alice Claire Butman, Emma Louise Church, Henry Alden Delano, Sarah Lewis Ewer, Sarah Elizabeth Fairchild, Carrie Howe Howard, Emma Maxwell Jenney, Edgar Webster Marston, Anna Barstow Robinson, Clara Almy Shaw, Charlotte Holt Stetson, Olive Grey Stetson, Edwina Arlett Stowell, Julia Etta Bradford Swift.

1878. Eben Lloyd Akin, Bessie Louise Allen, Elizabeth Mackie Allen, Otis Bradford Bryant, Alice May Delano, Emma Trafton Delano, Elizabeth Stevens Delano, Emma Lothrop Dunham, Ella Clifton Nye, Lizzie Byron Pratt, Addie Sumner Taber, John Huttleston Taber.

1879. Laura Anne Barney, Anne Freeman Bryden, Mattie Louise Hanna, Helen Augusta Wing Hathaway, Jane Emeline May Marston. Mary Athalia Nye, Horace Kimball Nye, Lillian Mazel Tripp, Elizabeth Hubbard Severance.

1880. Clara A. Bourne, Annie C. Rogers, Carrie E. Jenney, Kate A. Galligan, Kate M. Quirk, Esther E. Kendrick, Clarabell Stonel Samuel C. Kenney, Charles S. Dunham, Herbert E. Sullings, John T. Hanna.

1881. Mary E. Akin, Mary E. Haney, John B. Jenney, Annie E. Morse, Annie W. McAlice, Lizzie N. Babcock, Thomas H. Fairchild, Minnie N. Keith, Ella R. Simmons, Carrie F. Sampson, Fannie J. Barney, Lillie E. Jones, James R. Swift, Sadie L. Stetson.

1882. Lucia R. Allen, Ida E. Cundall, Charles D. Cundall, Everett H. Jenney, William H. Macomber.

1883. Mamie Smith, Susie Damon, Sey E. Allen, Nellie Jackson, James Galligan, Lizzie B. Sanford, Myra Dwelley, Emily A. Eddy, Henry H. Allen.

1885. Bartholomew G. Akin, Allen W. Haskell, Emma C. Reccord, Annie N. Wilkie.

1888. Ethel L. Warren, Lizzie G. Mackie, May B. Hathaway, Alice P. Coggeshall, Lulu H. Loomis, Emily P. Allen, Helen B. Copeland.

1894. Annie May Nye, Clifford Perry Delano.

Graduations. - Although the names of many of the early graduates of the Fairhaven high school, together with a number of graduations in detail, are accessible, we present only two of the latter, both graduations having taken place more than seventy years ago.

Class of 1869. - Ten years before the publication of *The Star*, a four-page program, each sheet measuring 5y,t: by 8y,t: inches, with the following wording of the first page, was circulated:

"Exercises at the Annual Exhibition of the Fairhaven High School, conducted by the Graduating Class, Friday evening, March 12th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock."

The graduating class began its career at the High School as the "Fourth Class," and consisted then (the last part of 1865) of twenty five pupils, the graduating class gradually dwindling to twelve members. It may be interesting to recall the names of the boys and girls in that "Fourth Class," which consisted of seven boys and eighteen girls. Of these, ten girls and two boys were graduated in the class of 1869. As they entered the high school enrollment, they were as follows:

Frederic S. Bradford, Joshua H. Delano, William D. Eldredge, Daniel W. Kendrick, Henry C. Leavitt, Henry D. Taylor, Marcellus P. Whitfield, Etta E. Alden, Sylvia T. Bisbee, Orianna C. Brown, Addie E. Burke, Annie H. Delano, Ella S. Delano, Susie A. Delano, Martha A. Dunham, Mary E. Fairchild, Melora B. Handy, Addie T. Hersey, Martha G. Jenney, Ella F. Morton, Fannie A. Purrington, Maria F. Tripp, Sibyl M. Whitfield, Sarah F. Winsor and Lurania L. Wood.

These boys and girls, filled with ambition, enthusiasm and anticipation, were about to experience one of the grandest thrills in life; they were to graduate from the Fairhaven High School which

had been instituted seventeen years before. The hour of the momentous event had arrived, and the audience had assembled.

The programme (so-spelled) consisted of sixteen numbers, the majority of them being essays. No.1, "The Scholar's Hope," by Fannie A. Purrington. Miss Frances A. Purrington and Henry M. Hacker, Jr., of Lynn, were married in Fairhaven on June 18, 1873. No.2, "The Voice of Years," by Maria F. Tripp. Miss Tripp was the daughter of Hervey Tripp, who lived at the northwest corner of Center and Green streets. No.3, Recitation, "The Pilgrim Fathers," by Annie H. Delano. Miss Delano and Frederick A. Manter were married in August, 1891. Mrs. Manter died on June 11, 1941, aged 89. No.4, "Wonders of Creation," by Ella F. Morton. Miss Morton was the daughter of Elbridge G. Morton, Sr., and married John W. L. Hillman on July 16, 1873. Mrs. Hillman died in September, 1933, aged 82. No.5, "Present, Past and Future," by Sibyl M. Whitfield. Miss Whitfield was the daughter of Captain William H. Whitfield. She married Joseph C. Omev, of Acushnet on December 4, 1873. No.6, "Chronicles," by Annie H. Delano. No.7, "Advantages for Education" by William Delano Eldredge. Mr. Eldredge married Guilelma Penn, daughter of Seth S. Swift, and died in 1906 in his 55th year. No.8, "Earth's Benefactors," by L. Lizzie Wood. No. 9, Recitation, "If We Knew," by Addie E. Burke, the daughter of Daniel and Susannah Burke, and sister of Herbert D. Burke. No. 10, "Know Thyself," by Mary E. Fairchild, daughter of Dr., Isaac and Emma' Fairchild. , She married Herbert E. Longley in 1881. Mrs. Longley died in January, 1914, aged 62. No. 11, "Treasures of the Ocean," by Minnie A. Eldredge. Miss Eldredge wrote the "Parting Song" for this occasion. Later she married Joseph Ladd. No. 12, "Prophecies," by Ella S. Delano. Miss Delano was the daughter of Captain Jabez Delano, Jr., and married Edward G. Tallman on November 6, 1872. She died in 1933, aged 83. No. 13, Declamation, "Spartacus to the Gladiators," by George Cox. George Cox, Hervey Tripp and George Coffin were the lads who, when about 10 or 12 years of age, conducted a fair for the inmates of the hospital at Portsmouth Grove. The proceeds were \$15 although the price of admission was only one, cent. Hervey Tripp and George Cox played on the Union baseball team, with George Henry Tripp as southpaw pitcher, in the summer of 1869. No. 14, "Agriculture," by William Burgess. No. 15, dialogue entitled, "The Greatest Plague in Life." No. 16, Valedictory, by Addie E. Burke.

Musical numbers, eight in all, were interspersed, those participating

being Mary E. Fairchild, Fannie A. Purrington, Ella F. Morton and Maria F. Tripp.

The Centennial Class. - To commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Centennial Exposition was held in the city of Philadelphia. Fairhaven was having its customary exhibition that Centennial year. This was expressed in the Standard as follows: - "FAIRHAVEN. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, Phoenix Hall was packed yesterday afternoon (Tuesday, February 29, 1876) with a large audience assembled to hear the exercises of the graduating class of the Fairhaven high school. Judging by the close attention paid to the various parts of the programme, the frequent expression of pleasure visible on the faces of the audience, and the hearty applause bestowed on the youthful aspirants as each appeared on the stage before us, we should say that the people were well paid for their exertion in coming. The exercises consisted of nine original essays, read by the girls, and four orations also original, pronounced by the boys of the graduating class; also four selected readings and the presentation of diplomas. The average of excellence in composition was notably good, and betrayed careful thought in preparation. The subjects were as follows: - 'They who Ponder shall Reign,' Gillingham; 'Character,' Abbie Allen; 'Education,' Carrie Hanna; 'Fraudulent Wealth,' Manter; 'The Rising Sun,' Sallie Church; 'Life is made from Little Things,' Louise Robinson; '1876,' Nye; 'Civility,' Annie Card; 'He Labors in vain who Strives to Please All,' Sarah Hathaway; 'Influence of Association,' Dwelley; 'Worries,' Alice Robinson; 'Chronicles of the Class,' Nettie Stetson. They were very well received, while the 'Prophecies' by Emma Damon elicited much merriment and approval. Music by the school gave variety to the entertainment. The diplomas were presented by Charles H. Mortorl, Esq., Sec. of the School Committee with a few well chosen remarks, after which Rev. Messrs. Manchester and Stoddard made very happy addresses. Rev. W. S. Hawkes then addressed the audience in behalf of the Committee, and closed the exercises with prayer and benediction. The young ladies very sensibly decided 'to graduate in calico,' and we should judge that material to be especially appropriate for the purpose if it is as becoming to all wearers as to those of yesterday. The list of the graduates is as follows: - Abbie Fearing Allen, Annie Bowman Card, Sarah Elizabeth Church, Emma Ayres Damon, William Henry Dwelley, Jr., James Love Gillingham, Carrie Elizabeth Hanna, Sarah Elizabeth Hathaway, Frederick Allen Manter, Joseph Keith Nye, Alice Russell Robinson, Louise Boughton Robinson, Annette Briggs Stetson."

CHAPTER XII

Libraries and Related Institutions

An Old-Time Institution. - In THE FAIRHAVEN STAR of January 23, 1886, we read of a library existent in this town one hundred and nineteen years ago. We quote: - "AN OLD-TIME INSTITUTION. Through the courtesy of Mr. Roland Fish, we have recently been shown the record of the organization of the Fairhaven Library. The organization was effected on the evening of December 15, 1828, at a meeting of young ladies and gentlemen, held at the house of Levi Jenney, Esq., for the purpose of forming themselves into an organization for mutual instruction in the various branches of education." The officers chosen were: - Dr. Julius S. Mayhew, Director; Jesse T. Briggs, Associate Director; Isaiah F. Terry, Secretary; Jabez Delano, Librarian; Charles Drew, Treasurer.

On the 12th of January, 1829, Hiram Tripp and Roland Fish were appointed to secure a room for the society. Rev. William Gould, pastor of the Congregational church and a principal of a private school, offered the use of his hall for the purpose.

Circulating Library. - Water Street and Middle Street were the business locations of former generations. Here were found the grocery stores; the dry goods stores, the hat stores, and the book stores of the town. To illustrate this, let us read an advertisement of more than a century ago. "NEW BOOK STORE, at the sign of the GOLD WATCH, Middle Street, Fairhaven, may be found a general assortment of Books on theological, scientific and miscellaneous subjects. Ledgers, journals, day, writing, and memorandum books. Stationery, paper, quills, ink wafers, sealing wax, etc. Also pocketbooks, wallets, courtplaster, tooth brushes, hooks and eyes, and a great variety of fancy articles, together with a good assortment of, school books, slates, pencils, indelible ink, visiting cards, ivory combs, portable pens, etc. (Signed) Lebbeus Bailey. Fairhaven, December 2, 1831." It was afterwards advertised as the Fairhaven Bookstore.

In the Mercury, under the date of Fairhaven, May 2, 1832, we find the following: - "CIRCULATING LIBRARY. A few hundred volumes have just been arranged for the above purpose at the BOOK STORE of Lebbeus Bailey, and are now ready for circulation."

Social Libraries. - Fairhaven has had library opportunities in the past, through the invitations extended by the proprietors of the New Bedford Social Library, with the library rooms over the office of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. This library had about 5,000 volumes, and had acquired many books of the New Bedford Lyceum which, like the Fairhaven Lyceum, had a library and a librarian. In a description of the library, under the date of October 15, 1842, the proprietors stated the following: - "The facilities of intercourse with the neighboring towns, especially with Fairhaven, render it nearly as accessible to their citizens as to ours."

The proprietors of the First Social Library in the town of New Bedford (including Fairhaven) advertised under the date of July 7, 1809. There was a Reading Room in the Village of Fairhaven in May 1814.

School Libraries. - In the Fairhaven school report printed in 1846, we find the following: .. "LIBRARIES. Perhaps it is not generally known, that in many of the schools there are libraries, containing valuable books for the free use of the pupils. We infer this ignorance from the fact, that these libraries are but little used. Now the object of forming them was, to diffuse general information among the youth, and incite in them a desire for reading. To secure this object, parents should co-operate with the teachers, to induce the children to take out books, and see that they are read. We would, therefore, recommend to parents not to neglect the advantages furnished by the libraries; and for their information we would state that these may be found in Districts No.3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19."

Oxford Lyceum. - From the record of the minutes of the meeting held to form the Oxford Lyceum, we find that a meeting of the inhabitants of Oxford Village was held at the Stone Schoolhouse on Friday evening, September 23, 1842. Oliver S. Irish presided, and Eben Akin, Jr. acted as secretary of the meeting. These two, with John M. Howland, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the Lyceum. On the adjourned date, Tuesday, September 27th, so few were present that further adjournment was necessary. On September 30th, the constitution, drafted by the committee, was accepted. It was voted that no assessment was to be made on the members save for fuel and lights. Let us reflect that at this time the Stone Schoolhouse was comparatively a new structure, having been erected about 1830. Another committee drew up the by-laws.

On Monday evening, October 5, 1842, the following officers' for the Oxford Lyceum, to serve one year were elected: - President, Oliver S. Irish; Vice-President, John M. Howland; Secretary, Joseph N. Peck; Treasurer, James M. Allen; Librarian, Lorenzo A. Mace.

This Oxford Lyceum was strictly a literary organization. Any person, receiving a majority of votes and signing the constitution, might become a member. Children under 15 years of age had no vote. The object of the Lyceum was indeed praiseworthy, as the members, by precept and example, agreed to endeavor to promote intelligence and virtue, a good understanding and a friendly social intercourse among the different members of the community, not only at the regular meetings but by kindly informing one another of their errors at all proper times and places, and any person whose conduct was inconsistent as a member of the institution, after due labors, might be expelled by a majority present at any regular meeting. Any member, who absented himself from three regular meetings without being able to render a reasonable excuse, was subjected to the discipline of the society.

The original 25 members were: Ebenezer Akin, Jr.; Oliver S. Irish; John M. Howland; Joseph N. Peck; James M. Allen; Mary Ann Neil; Charity P. Allen; Jane G. Allen; Elizabeth B. Akin; Elihu Wood, Jr.; William M. Irish; Lorenzo A. Mace; James S. Gorham; Lemuel C. Wood; Amelia Allen; Susan A. Cannon; Arthur Cox, Jr.; Sarah A. Swasey; Lydia D. Swasey; Mary A. Spooner; Elizabeth P. Cox; Benjamin B. Swasey; Harriet A. Spooner; Cyrus Bartlett and Nancy C. Neil.

The time of meeting of the Lyceum was 6:30 P. M. The programs were made up of debates, lectures, compositions read, and selections rendered, by the members. A committee, to select some subject for discussion, or to devise some other way for the mutual improvement of the members, was appointed on October 3, 1842, and consisted of the following: Oliver S. Irish, John M. Howland, Ebenezer Akin, Jr., Charity P. Allen and Elizabeth B. Akin.

Spectators, unless they came with the design of joining, or as lecturers, were not usually permitted to be present. In selecting subjects for discussion, politics and religion were to be avoided. On October 17, 1842, Mr. William H. Taylor, of New Bedford, lectured on Geology. A few other topics were, "What are the causes of earthquakes and volcanos?" "Which is the greater evil, slavery or intemperance?" "Which exert the greater influence, males or females?"

(After the discussion, it was decided by the majority present that Gentlemen exerted the greater influence.) "Which is the happier state, civilized or uncivilized life?" "Is capital punishment right?"

At a meeting held on January 2, 1843, since members left before the close of the scheduled program, it was voted to take a roll-call at the close of each meeting. At the annual meeting held on Friday evening, January 6th, the following officers were elected: - President, Oliver S. Irish; Vice president, John M. Howland; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph N. Peck; Dr. Samuel Sawyer was invited to lecture.

On January 30, 1843, a committee consisting of Amelia W. Allen, and Ebenezer Akin, Jr., was appointed to visit those persons who had been absent for three or more nights. As a consequence the names of four persons were erased from the register at their own request.

According to the records, the last meeting, the Lyceum which was formed more than 100 years ago, seems to have been held on the evening of March 6, 1843.

Fairhaven Lyceum. - We revert to the year 1854, the time of the peak of the whaling industry. It was the period, also, when the New Bedford Lyceum and the Fairhaven Lyceum were flourishing, with lively topics discussed by able speakers. In January of that year, we find that the committee advertising the Fairhaven Lyceum was composed of Alexander Tripp, John A. Hawes, and Samuel L. Ward. Mr. Ward was chairman of the local school board at that time. John M. Howland was later in the year placed on the lecture committee. The Lyceum was held in Phoenix Hall.

"FAIRHAVEN LYCEUM. The first lecture of the season, before this Institution, will be delivered by the Honorable John C. Parks, of Boston, on Wednesday evening, November 14, 1855, at Phoenix Hall."

In January 1857, the members of the Fairhaven Lyceum were enjoying lectures by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Rev. A. L. Stowe and others. The committee on arrangements was composed of Job C. Tripp, John M. Howland and William M. Irish. The executive committee of the Fairhaven Lyceum in 1856, was composed of Alexander Tripp, John M. Howland and Ebenezer Akin, Jr.

The Fairhaven Library Association. - We are all aware that the Fairhaven Library Association was organized in 1860, with Dr.

George Atwood as its president. Let us, however, read a bit prior to the organization of this institution. Under the date of May 15, 1860, this item appeared: - "LIBRARY IN FAIRHAVEN. A number of the public-spirited citizens of Fairhaven, feeling the need of a public library in that village, have enlisted themselves in the matter, and, we are happy to state, have raised over \$300 in shares of \$5 for that purpose. A number of gentlemen subscribed for several shares. A meeting is to be held in a few days to perfect an organization." The Library Association had its rooms in the rear of the post office, southwest corner of Central and William streets. Mr. Horace Scott, who was the first superintendent of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, rendered invaluable service. Deacon Reuben Nye and Capt. James V. Cox made valuable donations. Mr. Frederick M. Fuller purchased the books for the library and kept the accounts. Following Mr. Fuller, we find that Jonathan T. Buttrick, the postmaster, took charge of the library. Then obliging young ladies of high school age volunteered their services. Next Miss Georgia E. Fairfield, who graduated from the local high school in 1868, took charge regularly. The major part of the library income was derived from the sale of 75 shares at \$5.00 per share with an annual payment of \$1.00.

The Library Association held a Festival at Phoenix Hall beginning on Wednesday, March 26, 1862, and continuing three evenings for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of books. Omnibuses were furnished free to patrons from New Bedford.

In June, 1881, Miss Georgia Fairfield resigned as treasurer and librarian, and George Dean, followed by Courtland Fairchild, was elected librarian at \$2.00 per month. Charles H. Morton was appointed treasurer. The library, with all debts paid, with \$25.00 in the treasury and 1,500 books on the shelves, got a fresh start. In this year the house of Charles Drew, southeast corner of Main and Center Streets, was suggested for a library. In August, 1882, Courtland Fairchild resigned, and John T. Hanna became librarian.

Those in charge became ambitious. In May, 1884, an entertainment was given in Phoenix Hall, the receipts of which were to be a nucleus for the erection of a library building. In November of this year, a committee was appointed to see what could be done towards purchasing a building to be used as a library and reading-room.

Donations. - Over the door of the Library appeared a new sign made by Joel D. Stetson, and painted by Thomas B. Taber, and presented by them to the Library Association in 1882.

Leases New Quarters. - In the year 1885, rooms over the old Savings Bank were leased by the Fairhaven Library Association. These library rooms were open every afternoon from 2 to 5; every evening from 6 to 8; Saturday evenings from 6 to 9. This was a great step forward. Miss Nancy H. Buffington was librarian.

The Thalia Society, ever alert for the interest of the town, invested their funds in books for the library. The busts of Dickens and Shakespeare were the gifts of Walter P. Winsor. In 1886, the Thalia Club presented the Library with a portrait of Dr. George Atwood, who had been president of the Library Association since its organization in 1860. This presentation was unconsciously welltimed, for Dr. Atwood died on January 16, 1888. Those who remember can see this portrait hanging between the two front windows of the library room on Center Street. Both the portrait and the busts may be seen in the librarian's room at the Millicent Library.

Spelling Match. - The Fairhaven Library Association struggled for its very existence" but not in vain. As vividly as yesterday we can see the book lovers directing their steps toward the library, then in the south room of the building on the southwest corner of Center and William Streets, entering by means of the stone step in front of the double door where we now see the extra large window on William Street.

The following advertisement we find in the Evening Standard. "SPELLING MATCH at Phoenix Block, Fairhaven. Tuesday Evening, April 20, 1875. In aid of the Fairhaven Library Association. Appropriate prizes will be given to the most successful spellers. An invitation is extended to all to participate in the contest. Names of contestants must be registered at Jas. I. Church's Drug Store, Fairhaven, or at the Standard office, New Bedford. Admission, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at Church's Drug Store or at the door. School begins at 7½ o'clock."

Then we read: - "SPELLING MATCH in Fairhaven. There was a large attendance at the spelling match in Phoenix Hall, Fairhaven, last evening (Tuesday, April 20, 1875) for the benefit of the Library Association. All the seats were filled and the standing room occupied.

Sixty orthographists contested for the prizes, and among them was a sprinkling of middle-aged people, and some gray heads. The words were given out by Prof. D. A. Caldwell, and consisted mostly of those in ordinary use, yet many hard to spell. The referees were

Dr. Isaac Fairchild and Rev. W. S. Hawkes. The prizes were Worcester's Dictionary, Bryant's Household Poetry and a bouquet.

The contest commenced at 7½ o'clock, and was continued for two hours. During the first hour the number gradually dwindled to twenty, when a recess was taken, and the occasion was enlivened with music by the Fairhaven Quadrille Band.

After the recess, more difficult words were used, and the contest gradually narrowed to four youths, two belonging in Fairhaven, one in Acushnet and one in New Bedford. An old lady, 70 years of age, stood well, but gave in when the Professor let loose his 'menagerie.' Round after round the last four stood but Master Judd failed to reach the 'millennium' by an 'n'. The enunciator, having exhausted the harder words of the old English, began to put some of the more recently imported ones. Master Alden White of Acushnet who took first prize at the match in New Bedford, crooked himself with an extra 's' in 'desuetude.' Master H. D. Goding of New Bedford was 'blase' beyond redemption. It was too Frenchy for him. Master Thomas Robinson of Fairhaven was the last to stand, and the audience, expressing a desire to see him drop, the Professor flunked him the first time by letting fly an 'ousel.'

Early in the contest a young lady became mixed up in a 'siege,' a part of the audience claiming that she spelled it correctly. She was excluded by a vote of the contestants, and after the exhibition a sum of money sufficient to purchase either of the prizes was presented to her by the audience.

The Library Association, pleased with their success, propose soon to repeat the exhibition."

The Millicent Library. - Henry H. Rogers, who gave his first gift to the community in 1880, followed by others, again appeared above the horizon. The Millicent Library was begun in June, 1891, the corner stone being laid on September 21, of that year. In the month of September, Master Harry Rogers, with his donkey cart, was seen carting dirt to fill in around the Memorial Library building.

Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, assistant librarian of the New Bedford public library, was engaged to supervise the work pertaining to the books. As early as November, 1891, the room in the rear of the post office was used by Mr. Gifford, with two assistants, to catalog and cover the books, ready for circulation upon the opening of the new library. Mr. William Evarts Benjamin selected the books. The

library was to start with 10,000 volumes. Mr. Benjamin died in February, 1940.

In December, 1891, Mr. Don C. Stevens, born in 1862, was called to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church, northwest corner of Washington and Walnut Streets, and accepted. He was installed on Wednesday, February 17, 1892. In January, 1893, Rev. Don Carlos Stevens was tendered the librarianship of The Millicent Library at a salary of \$1,200, to be increased the second year to \$1,500. Miss Abbie H. Nye and Miss Annie J. Thompson were appointed assistants in December 1891. Miss Nye died in October, 1914, aged 83. She served as assistant for eleven years.

The last officers of the Fairhaven Library Association were chosen on Friday evening, January 22, 1892, as follows: - President, Walter P. Winsor; Treasurer, Charles H. Morton; Secretary, George H. Tripp. It was voted to close the business of the corporation on the opening of The Millicent Library. In January, 1893, the Fairhaven Library Association was closed in anticipation of the opening of the new library. On Saturday afternoon, November 5, 1892, The Millicent Library trustees organized with Mr. Henry H. Rogers as president. The Library was finished on July 30, 1893, at which time dedication took place. The population at that time was about 3,500.

The room on the northeast corner of the basement was at first opened as a room for newspapers. In August, 1894, the newspapers were taken from the basement and placed in the reading-room. The basement room was closed. In September, 1894, three large pieces of statuary and an oil painting were given by Franklin H. Delano.

In honor of one who would be, if living, approaching 75 years of age, The Millicent Library was named. Millicent Gifford Rogers, daughter of Henry H. and Abbie Palmer Rogers, died on August 31, 1890, in the 18th year of her age. Her picture, the framer of which is heart shaped, was a gift from Mrs. Rogers, and was placed at first in the librarian's room, but now hangs in view of all who enter. Mrs. Abbie Palmer Rogers, daughter of Capt. Peleg W. Gifford, died on May 20, 1894.

Sixty-six Years Ago. - Those who remember the southeast corner of Center and William Streets in 1881, where the Millicent Library now stands, can visualize the stone wall on the south side of the street, the flower garden and pear trees within the enclosure, and the unique weather vane, elevated on a tall spar, consisting of eight full-rigged schooners upon arms, four of which revolved in one direction

while the other four turned in the opposite direction. Above these eight was a solitary schooner which served as a vane.

The Millicent Library, ever under the care of wise leadership, selecting librarians of experience and training, has endeavored to extend its influence throughout the town. In this, it has been markedly successful. The citizens feel indebted to its staff, past and present, as well as to the donor of the building which has already served the town for more than half a century.

The librarians, since the opening of the library in 1893, have been:

Don C. Stevens	1893-1901
Drew B. Hall	1901-1911
Galen W. Hill	1911-1926
Louis F. Ranlett	1926-1928
Avis M. Pillsbury	1928-

The Annual Report of The Millicent Library is always illuminating and inspiring. The history of the Library really belongs to "Modern Fairhaven."



Mill Pond or Herring River



Old Candle House – Head of Middle Street

CHAPTER XIII

Inns - Hotels - Houses

Inns, Boarding Houses. - In the very year of its incorporation, and for some time thereafter, Fairhaven was favored with hostelryes, as shown by the advertisements of the day. Capt. Gamaliel Church established an Inn at the head of the Old South Wharf, in 1764, on the east side of Water Street. From the "Bristol Gazette" we quote the following: "Boarding House. Jonathan Tripp respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a Boarding House in the Village of Fairhaven, near the Mill Bridge, for the accommodation of travelling gentlemen and steady boarders. Good stabling for horses may be had as above. December 18, 1812." Under the date of January 1, 1817, we read: "House for Entertainment. The subscriber, having opened his house in the village of Fairhaven for the entertainment and accommodation of the public, solicits their patronage. (Signed) H. G. Church." Under the date of March, 1837, Asa Hill advertises as follows: "For Sale in Fairhaven; A valuable house and lot pleasantly situated in the village, formerly and successfully occupied by the subscriber as a boarding house."

Fairhaven Hotel. - James Wing purchased land of Lydia Church in 1831. Within a year after the purchase, the following appeared as an advertisement: "Fairhaven Hotel. The subscriber informs his former customers and the public that the new house erected by him for a Hotel was opened in July last, and is now prepared for the reception of company. Stables and sheds attached. (Signed) James Wing, August 21, 1832." This was not a successful venture and it was closed. On the southeast corner of Willam and Union Streets, stood the headquarters for the sale of ice, right from the Mill Pond, sold by Wing, the hotel proprietor.

In 1851, a syndicate got possession of the Hotel, and opened it. This corporation, with a mortgage on the property, caused the Bank to foreclose in 1854.

The next landlord of the Fairhaven hotel was Mr. J. C. Bennett who advertised, under the date of October 30, 1854, that the "Union Hotel" would be opened for transient and permanent boarders on and after November 1st. Gala occasions were current during this management, as is evidenced by the following: "THE LADIES OF

FAIRHAVEN. A private supper. A few weeks since, the old men of Fairhaven had a supper and a fine time at the Union Hotel, which was followed by another supper which Mr. Bennett, the popular landlord of that establishment, furnished for the young men. The ladies then began to think it was their turn, and accordingly made the necessary arrangements with Mr. Bennett to prepare a supper for them, to which no gentlemen should be admitted. The number of ladies present was seventy-five. After appropriate ceremonies at the table, the company indulged in the merry dance until the bell in the church tower began to announce the advent of the new day. The party was one of the merriest, happiest of the season, and although no gallants were present to render those delicate little attentions which the rules of convention demand, the company all declared that there 'never was a better time either in Fairhaven or anywhere else.' January 1855."

In the following year, Mr. George F. Averill, of Salem, undertook to operate the hotel which he opened on May 6, 1856. In 1860, Fairhaven was temporarily without a hotel until the "Union Hotel" was reopened under a new management, Mr. J. B. Carter, of Boston, in June of that year. On May 3, 1865, the hotel with furniture, was sold at auction as a result of foreclosure by the bank, which had held the property for nearly two decades. Charles Allen and James Davis were, at different times, managers, the latter opening the hostelry in January, 1868. Then followed the announcement, in March, 1878, that the hotel would change landlords, this time Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Bryden taking charge.

James Wing Again. - Mr. James Wing, who purchased the land and erected the original hotel building, entered a larger sphere, advertising under the date of February 2, 1856, as follows: "Co-partnership Notice. The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of J. Wing, & Son, and having leased the Parker House, will be happy to receive their friends and the travelling public. (Signed) James Wing, George F. Wing."

Eight years later the death of Mr. Wing was announced as follows: "Death of a Landlord. James Wing, Esq., the well-known landlord of the Parker House, in New Bedford, died yesterday morning (April 4, 1864), after a sickness of several weeks. Mr. Wing was for many years landlord of a hotel in Fairhaven, and for the last six years or more has kept the Parker House."

Houses that Wander. - Buildings, in Fairhaven, have moved about as if they had the power of locomotion. Jonathan Buttrick's

old bakery which was located on Church Street was moved to the Old South Wharf. The former residence of William Washburn, once at the southeast corner of Main and South Streets, we discern across the street. The old Green Street schoolhouse, which was once on the east side of the street, is now on the west side near the corner of Green and West Allen Streets.

The Hamlin, later the Sawin building, which stood for decades on the west side of Water Street, between Union and Center Streets, we espy, minus the cupola, on Union Wharf. The residence of Charles H. Morton, at the southeast corner of Washington and Chestnut Streets, once stood just south of the National Bank building, on Main Street. The dwelling house at the southeast corner of Water and Center Streets, formerly the tin-shop of C. A. Johnson, afterwards that of I. N. Babbitt, Jr., before he moved to Main Street, stood between the homestead of Phineas Terry, on Main Street, and the Union Hotel. Eben Delano's fish market once located on Mill-Bridge is now a double garage and stock room on the north side of Spring Street, near Green.

At the southeast corner of Union and William Streets we descry the former residence of Dr. George Atwood who lived at the northeast corner of Center and William streets. The store which was occupied by Mrs. John Damon as a millinery shop and prior to that by James Church as a shoe store, formerly stood just north of Fountain Hall, and, in 1855, was an apothecary shop. The old Spring Street schoolhouse is now in the rear of Mr. Valentine's residence on Spring Street, while the old Center Street Grammar and Primary school building can be sighted on the property of the late Walter Howland on Alden Road, near Boston Hill Road.

The two-tenement house, north of the dwelling on the northeast corner of Center and Chestnut Streets, was originally a barn situated on the Young estate, northeast corner of William and Union Streets, where the post office now stands. Bisbee's store and billiard room moved from the west side of Main Street opposite Fountain Hall, to the east side, a little to the north, and then, across the street again. The Proctor house, where Capt. C. C. Harris had for years his boat bazaar, was the first house in the village, being moved from the Copeland farm on the New Boston Road. Although this house is demolished, the old-fashioned, many-paned windows are destined to do duty for many years in a summer cottage on the late Harry Delano estate on the Weeden Road. The old academy building, erected about 1798, jumped across the street and started toward the north. Deacon Hiram

Tripp's house, 23 William Street, purchased by Levi M. Snow in 1879, has made several trips about the town. The boat shop of William T. Swift, after journeying from Higgins Wharf to the southeast corner of Middle and Pease Streets, was converted into a dwelling house. In 1946, it was moved to Main Street, facing Pease Street. The Contest engine house had an uneasy career, being pushed from its location on the west side of Walnut Street, between Union and Center Streets, by the far more pretentious structure, The Millicent Library, to the lot north of the shoe factory on Main Street; thence, in November, 1894, to the lot west of Bauldry's stable on Spring Street.

The boot and shoe store of Edwards and Ede was more of a travelling nature, and took up abode at Wood's Hole. The shoe shop of E. M. Dean, formerly at the southwest corner of Water and Union streets, was a wanderer, too, landing in New Boston on the farm of John Howard, being placed on wheels and hauled there by six yokes of oxen. The studio at the corner of Main and Church Streets, formerly occupied by L. D. Eldred, the artist, and before that by William Bradford, skied to the yard of the latter to be converted into a barn, where now stands the Town Hall. The house, which stands at the northwest corner of William and Washington Streets, once faced Washington Street. The old drug store of Dr. Miller that stood near the northeast corner of Union and Middle Streets hied to Union Wharf in August, 1880, where it was used by Porterfield Hutchins as a workshop and storage quarters.

The old STAR building, now at the northwest corner of Main and Ferry Streets, has been a merry traveller, also, first located on Middle Street, between Center and Union, then on Main Street opposite the Fountain Hall building, and finally to its present location. Even the cumbersome Phoenix Block has sidestepped a bit, for as a church building it stood some distance back from the corner with beautiful elm trees on three sides.

The Sawin Mansion. - In 1830, Ezekiel Sawin, merchant, built the house on the northwest corner of Center and Middle streets. The dwelling house which stands on the southwest corner of William and Washington Streets was erected before any persons now living in Fairhaven were born. The land for the erection of the mansion which dignifies that corner was sold by the Stevens family, George H. Stevens, Charles F. Stevens and others, to Ezekiel Sawin. George H. Stevens was the late Miss Cora Stevens' father, and Charles F. Stevens was her uncle. For the land originally consisting of 29 rods,

Mr. Sawin paid \$1,028, on April 17, 1840. Thus the house is more than a century old.

On May 30, 1866, this residence was advertised for sale, and on March 2, 1867, Hon. Weston Howland, of New Bedford, purchased the property. Mr. Howland had been alderman from the sixth ward and was regarded as a public-spirited and valuable citizen. What was New Bedford's loss became Fairhaven's gain.

S. E. Corner of Center and Green Streets. - Nearly a century ago, a house, still standing and known by the majority of the citizens, was for sale. This was occasioned by the sudden death, at his residence, on Saturday morning, October 13, 1849, of Atkins Adams, in the 68th year of his age.

The Jenney Mansion. - The location of Memorial church was once described as follows: - "AUCTION SALE. The princely residence formerly owned and occupied by William P. Jenney, Thursday, December 13; 1866, at 12 o'clock. The above residence is finely situated, artistic, and highly finished, built of the best material and is, in fact, one of the finest pieces of architecture in the State, and cost when built over \$25,000; 1½ acres of land, thickly studded with the best of fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, evergreens, etc."

The Church Mansion. - Mr. David D. Hammond who had purchased the Nathan Church property on the northeast corner of Center and Green streets, in February, 1865, for \$10,000, was seized with apoplexy on March 12th of the following year, which resulted in his death within a few hours, aged 54 years.

This was followed by another sale: - "REAL ESTATE. The brick dwelling house on Center Street, Fairhaven, formerly the residence of Nathan Church, has been purchased by George F. Tripp, Esq., for \$6,500. Saturday, February 9, 1867." The brick house, erected in 1840, was constructed for \$22,000, sold to David Hammond for \$10,000, to George F. Tripp for \$6,500, to Walter P. Winsor in October 1879, for \$4,000. The main entrance was then on Center Street, we infer from the preceding notice. This was removed and a conservatory substituted.

The Winsor Family. - Here let us pause and retrospect; it will be positive proof that "tempus fugit." We remember, somewhat hazily, when the Tripps lived in the mansion, on the northeast corner of Center and Green Streets, but we recall more clearly when the Winsors lived there. Then, the forty-year-old house was astir with

comparatively young parents, the oldest child being born in 1879, and the youngest in 1892.

Change's transpired; the children were educated; marriages took place; deaths occurred. Walter Pellington, Jr. was graduated at Harvard University and Law School; Anna Bancroft Winsor and Carl Clapp Shippee were married; Bancroft Winsor, a graduate of the Fairhaven High School, pursued studies at the Worcester Polytechnic and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Bancroft, and Beatrice, daughter of Crawford and Anne Dunham, were married; Allen Pellington Winsor received the A. B. degree at Harvard in 1914 and the M. D. degree in 1918.

The family, a cultured and educated one, began to disintegrate:

Walter Pellington Winsor, 1846-1911
 Mary Bancroft Winsor, 1856-1921
 Walter P. Winsor, Jr. 1879-1911
 Bancroft Winsor, 1889-1939

Anna, born in 1881, is living in New Jersey. Allen, born in 1892, is a physician, in Cambridge.

A Tribute to Mrs. Winsor was a contribution to The Fairhaven Star of May 6, 1921.

Building Boom. - Within a period of twenty-five years, the following dwelling houses, with the names of the owners, and approximate dates of construction, were erected in Fairhaven.

1874. Charles P. Maxfield, Cor. Bridge and Adams Streets.
 1876. George W. King, Cor. Green and Rodman.
 Joshua R. Delano, Spring Street. Baker Bros., Pleasant Street.
 Joshua H. Delano, Cor. Center and Pleasant.
 E. G. Paull, Cor. Green and Union
 William S. Guild, Main Street.
 Lysander C. Gurney, Cor. Fort and Church.
 John Gurney, Bridge Street.
 Charles S. Morse, Madison Square
 John Morse, Madison Square
 Charles E. Hammond, Madison Square
 Martin Hammond, Madison Square
 George Howard, East Fairhaven
 1877. Joseph Pope, Laurel Street.

- 1878. Seth H. Keith, Fort Street.
James Loomis, Fort Street.
- 1879. Warren Lorenzo Braley, Green Street.
- 1880. Alfred Nye, Cor. Main and Washington (Store).
- 1881. Joseph B. Peck, Laurel Street.
- 1882. Lorenzo Shurtleff, Fort Street.
Edwin Stowell, Cor. Fort and Church.
- 1885. Walter Day, Cor. Green and Spring.
- 1886. Benjamin F. Cottelle, Fort Street.
- 1887. James F. Terry, Middle Street.
David N. Kelley, Green Street.
David T. Hathaway, Green Street.
- 1890. Mrs. H. W. Pope, North Main Street.
- 1891. Joseph K. Nye, Main Street.
- 1893. Rollin A. Wells, Chestnut Street.
- 1894. Henry B. Gifford, Cor. Main and Cowen.
- 1895. Holder A. Harris, Green Street.
Mary Babbitt, Church Street.
John A. W. Burgess, Middle Street.
Albert Jackson, Green Street.
Charles E. Lumbard, Laurel Street.
- 1896. Samuel S. Bumpus, Cor. Water and Washington.
Mrs. Waldo Rounsville, Laurel Street.
Horace K. Nye, Green Street.
Charles F. Dillingham, Chestnut Street.
- 1897. Capt. Alexander Winsor, Fort Street.

Many more structures than those listed were erected during this quarter-century period; some were remodelled; barns and stores converted into dwellings, etc.

Another period of equal length made resplendent the name of Henry Huttleston Rogers due to the gifts to his native town, beginning with the purchase of the square for the Rogers School and closing with the erection of the High School building.

Horse Chestnut Tree House. - Every house has its history. On the 6th of September, 1862, Lydia H., widow of the late Capt. Owen Reynard, died, aged 47. The funeral was at 67 Center Street. Then we find: - "HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION, On Monday, December 1, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold the dwelling

house and lot, No. 67 Center Street, in the village of Fairhaven, the lot containing 23 rods. Terms at sale."

This property passed into the ownership of Lucy A. Reynard who sold to Warren Delano, in 1863; Mr. Delano sold to Benjamin F. Beetle on July 7, 1871.

Here Walter F. Beetle, the son, spent a part of his boyhood days. This house was destined to go to make way for the Unitarian property, but the horse-chestnut tree on Center Street still remains pointing the way up the outside stairs to the front door. The removal of this house took place years ago, in fact Mr. Beetle had launched upon a lifetime career elsewhere and never knew what disposition was made of the old home. In the summer of 1940 Mr. Beetle arrived in town, and learning that his usual room had been taken by unexpected guests, was directed to Mrs. Foster's on Laurel Street. Upon his arrival there, he saw to his utter amazement, that he was approaching his former boyhood home. One can, perhaps, image his delight upon being permitted to roam, after the lapse of many years, over this house, the whereabouts of which, as we have said, had been unknown to him. Mr. Beetle, 90 years of age, makes periodic visits to the town, enjoying every minute of his sojourn. He was born in the house on Washington Street, known in my boyhood days as the William C. Ford house. Then his family removed to the Tucker Damon house, on the east side of Water Street, near Union, going thence to 67 Center Street. His father purchased the homestead of Capt. Joseph Taber, on Center Street, corner of Green, in 1886, removing there in 1890. The Fairhavenite who does not chat with Mr. Beetle misses much. Mr. Beetle was born on February 2, 1857.

CHAPTER XIV

Clubs - Societies - Associations

Temperance Society; Cold Water Army. - Our main source of information is the Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates, a resident of Fairhaven for many years. This book of about 300 pages, published in 1868, tells of "a long life on shipboard, with sketches of voyages in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Baltic and Mediterranean seas." In addition, he gives us glimpses of early experiences in reform movements together with mention of the great Advent movement, 1840-1844.

Joseph Bates was born in Rochester on July 8, 1792. In the early part of the following year, the family moved to that part of New Bedford incorporated as Fairhaven in 1812. In the latter place he resided until he removed to Michigan in May, 1858.

"I remember when I was a lad the great reformation of 1807 in New Bedford and Fairhaven. During the spring of the year 1827, we were blessed with a revival of religion in Fairhaven, especially in the Christian Church. The same day while we were changing our clothes, I solicited Elder M., who baptised me, to assist me in raising a Temperance Society. Failing with him I moved out alone. Soon a meeting was called, and the FAIRHAVEN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was organized." Capt. Stephen Merrihew was chosen president and Charles Drew secretary. "If any Temperance Societies had ever been organized previous to the one at Fairhaven, we were unacquainted with the fact." "The Society struck out in time the words 'ardent spirits' and inserted instead 'all intoxicating drinks.' This reform gave us the name of TEETOTALERS."

"Before this, our Temperance Society had become exceedingly popular. Our meeting-houses in their turn were crowded with all classes to hear lectures on the subject." Societies organized in New Bedford. A Bristol County Temperance Society was organized. This was followed by the Massachusetts State Temperance Society. Temperance papers, tracts and lectures multiplied throughout the land, and opposition began to rage like the rolling sea. Then came the COLD WATER ARMY of little children from four years onward. "As I examined my papers the other day, I saw the book containing the names of nearly three hundred children who had belonged to our COLD WATER ARMY at Fairhaven."

"Thus in four years, or from 1827 temperance societies had progressed from our small beginnings, in Fairhaven, so that in 1831 there were 3,000 temperance societies formed in the United States."

"Up to 1832, the Christian Church, in Fairhaven, with which I had united, had occupied a rented hall. Four of the brethren united together and built one which was called The Washington Street Christian meeting-house."

"In March, 1841, William Miller commenced a course of lectures in the Washington Street meeting-house. The house was so crowded that a great portion could not be seated, and yet all was quiet and still as night." Mr. Miller, as we know, was an exponent of the Second Advent doctrine. "About this time the church elected a pastor, which was a source of deep trial to those who were more deeply interested in the Advent movement. Several of those interested ones sought and obtained their dismissal. I withdrew and notified the trustees of the meeting-house that I was ready to dispose of my interest to them which I held in the premises. They declined the offer. Four of us, members of the church, had united and built the meeting-house at a cost of over nine thousand dollars, nearly three-fourths of which belonged to us at the time I withdrew."

This autobiography of Mr. Bates should be read from cover to cover to learn the claim that Fairhaven was in the fore rank of the temperance movement in America.

Seamen's Friend Society. - In the Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates we find this sentence "A few friends of the cause (The sailors' wants) came together, and we organized the 'Fairhaven Seamen's Friend Society.' "

Under the date of Fairhaven, September 15, 1832, we find: "NOTICE. The undersigned hereby give notice that a meeting of all persons who have associated as members of the 'FAIRHAVEN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,' for the moral improvement of seamen, is required to be holden at the Academy Hall, on Monday, the first day of October next, at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing said Society under the Act of Incorporation. (Signed) Joseph Bates, Enoch S. Jenney, Asa Hill."

Labor Unions. - The demand for higher wages has ever been with us. We learn of this in the 20th Chapter of Matthew, where we find that wages depended upon the agreement made between the individual employee and the employer.

Let us note what has happened in our midst during the last 115 years. Under the date of Tuesday, February 14, 1832, we find: "WORKING MEN'S MEETING, in Fairhaven. A meeting of mechanics and working men, will be held at the Academy Hall, in Fairhaven, this evening, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Society auxiliary to the New England Association of Mechanics and Working Men. Those friendly to the purpose of the meeting, in Fairhaven, and the adjoining towns, are invited to attend."

On Saturday evening, May 20, 1841, a meeting of ship carpenters and other mechanics interested to take into consideration the propriety of establishing ten hours as a day's work, was held.

More than a century ago, the Morning Mercury gave us this information: "NOTICE. The caulkers, of New Bedford, give notice that on Monday the 15th instant (May, 1843) the wages will be established at \$2.00 per day."

On Wednesday, March 13, 1850, the carpenters demanded \$1.75 per day.

"At a meeting of the House Carpenters, in Fairhaven, held May 13, 1850, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved; That we, the House Carpenters, are dissatisfied with the present compensation paid for our labor, and think the present a favorable time to raise our wages. Resolved; That on and after the 15th of this month, our wages be advanced 25 cents per day on the regular price now paid. Resolved; That we will not do another day's work after this specified time unless our reasonable demands are complied with. Per order, (Signed) Jeremiah West, Pres.; William H. Handy, Sec."

In April, 1853, toilers were seeking an increase in wages, their demand being \$2 for a day's work. The strike fever spread. On May 4th of the same year, the caulkers struck for higher wages. They demanded \$2.50 per diem. In June, 1853, the riggers imbibed the spirit, demanding an increase," and then abandoned their strike, going to work at the old scale of \$2 per day.

Soon, we find this: "SHIP CARPENTERS. The journeymen ship carpenters will demand \$2.50 for a day's work on and after Monday next, April 10, 1854." On the 24th of that month and year, this is observed: "THE JOURNEYMEN.MASONS. On and after Monday next, April 24, 1854, the journeymen masons demand \$2.00 per diem." The following month the Stevedores Holdmen demanded \$2.50 per day. In March, 1854, the house carpenters raised their pay to \$2.00 per day.

Ninety-three years ago, the following was published: "DOCTORS ON A STRIKE. The physicians of Worcester (and it spread) have unanimously resolved to increase their fees, and will hereafter charge for an ordinary visit \$1.00; for a night visit, \$2.00; and for a consultation, \$3.00." The newspaper adds: "A decrease in the amount of sickness will no doubt be the result. January 27, 1854."

The journeymen Mechanics, of New Bedford, held a meeting on February 16, 1856, and resolved: That from and after April 1, 1856, we do require from our respective employers the payment of our wages monthly. In November, 1859, had carriers, who received one dollar for a nine-hour day, struck for \$1.12 per day.

In the Mercury, we find the following: "HOUSE CARPENTERS' NOTICE. At a meeting held on Saturday evening, it was unanimously resolved: That on and after Wednesday, November 11, 1863, we, the journeymen house carpenters demand twenty-five cents per hour for our labor."

Then the hair Dressers, of New Bedford, met, and agreed on the following prices for their labor; "owing to the extremely high prices of every article and necessity of life, on and after November 20, 1863, the price of shaving will be ten cents; haircut, 20 cents; children's haircut, 15 cents."

In 1865, the "EIGHT HOUR LEAGUE" was active in this vicinity, demanding that number of hours as a day's work.

At a meeting of the journeyman masons, held on Saturday evening, it was voted that their wages be 35 cents per hour, the same as last year, to take effect on and after this date. New Bedford, April, 24, 1876."

In April, 1882, the ship carpenters struck for an advance in wages, from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour.

A contributory factor in the ever-increasing cost of living continued, and in July, 1890, the local decision was nine hours for painting, at 35 cents per hour.

Union Association for Christian Work. - "The first regular meeting of the Fairhaven Union Association for Christian Work was held last evening (Thursday, July 7, 1870) in Phoenix Hall." This organization was honored by having as stereoptician lecturer our own townsman, William Bradford who gave his services for the betterment of the Society and its work. Mr. H. C. Crane was the president of the Society. In September of that year, William Bradford

was chosen president to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Crane.

The Union for Christian Works of Fairhaven embraced a membership of persons of all shades of religious belief. The officers were: - President, H. C. Crane; Vice-president, Mrs. Isaiah West; Treasurer, Miss Mary Wood; Recording Secretary, Miss Minter; Corresponding Secretary, Frederick H. Hitch; Librarian, Miss Sarah Tripp; Directors, William Bradford, E. G. Paull, Mrs. A. G. Tripp, Mrs. M. H. Delano, Miss Lizzie Atwood; Finance Committee; Eben Akin, Jr., L. S. Judd, Job C. Tripp.

This Association started with 80 members. A meeting was held in the Unitarian Vestry on Monday evening, July 11, 1870 when 16 new members were added. The organization secured the Union Hotel for the season. The rooms were open to the public on Sunday, July 17th at 6 P. M. at which time they were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. There was singing by all; the President of the organization read the Scriptures and Rev. I. H. Coe of New Bedford addressed the gathering. There was a large attendance. Thereafter the rooms were open every evening until 10 o'clock. The Association sponsored a course of lectures with well-known speakers participating, beginning Monday evening, November 28, 1870. Tickets for the course, \$1.00. The Fairhaven omnibus was at the service of the New Bedford attendants.

The Colonial Club. - A series of items concerning matrimony set the town astir: - Wednesday, October 15, 1873. "FAIRHAVEN is destined to have a sensation one day next week. Cards of invitation have been circulated for the wedding of one of its fairest belles, at the Congregational church. We hear that a young New York merchant is to be the happy man. Flowers, music and beauty will add to the interest of the scene."

Thursday, October 23, 1873. "MARRIAGE IN CHURCH. In the Congregational church, Fairhaven, this afternoon, Mr. John E. Coggeshall, of New York, formerly of New Bedford, and Miss Mattie G. Jenney, of Fairhaven, were married by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hawkes. The church is very prettily trimmed with evergreen and flowers, and the attendance was very large. The happy couple leave for their future home in New York this afternoon."

From an historical sketch by Lemuel D. Eldred, through whose suggestion the Colonial Club was formed, we quote: "The Colonial Club, of Fairhaven, was organized in 1912 from a nucleus consisting of the "Colonial Dames" - those who took part in the centennial

celebration of the town, commemorating and becoming a part of its history."

"The original Colonial Dames were as follows: Mrs. H. K. Nye, Mrs. Zenas Winsor, Mrs. Sarah Goodnow, Miss Emily Allen, Mrs. I. N. Babbitt, Miss Helen Maxfield, Mrs. Frank L. Wilde, Mrs. W. B. Studley, Mrs. George L. Hiller, Miss Susan Damon, Miss Mary E. Akin, Mrs. Frank Blossom, Mrs. Frank H. Church, Miss Helen B. Copeland, Mrs. Sarah Jordan, Mrs. Henry D. Waldron, Mrs. C. L. Dunham, Miss Mabel L. Potter, Miss Maria F. Tripp, Mrs. E. G. Tallman and Mrs. George D. Hammond."

Mrs. Martha G. Coggeshall died in the spring of 1916. The Colonial Club voted, in 1916, to accept the gift of the Coggeshall Memorial, at Oxford, willed to the Club by Mrs. John E. Coggeshall. The home of the Club up to this time had been the "Academy Building." Both Mr. and Mrs. Coggeshall were charter members.

"This legacy has given a new impetus to the Colonial Club. It has grown from 21 members to an association of over two hundred."

Farmers' Club. - The original Fairhaven territory was active more than seventy years ago. "FARMERS' CLUB. The farmers of the south part of Acushnet and the north part of Fairhaven, have formed a club called the ACUSHNET FARMERS' CLUB, the object being to increase interest and knowledge in agriculture and such other subjects as the society may think proper. The club meets regularly on Monday evenings, at the residence of Capt. James Dahl, in Fairhaven. The present number of members is 20. James M. Allen, Jr., of Fairhaven, is secretary, and Capt. Dahl, treasurer. December 2, 1875."

Young Mens' Debating Society. - Nearly seventy years ago, there was organized in Fairhaven the association denominated the "Young Men's Debating Society." The first meeting was held on the evening of October 25, 1878, with six persons present. These six, with two others who were absent, constituted the original members of the society. They were Albert R. Collins, Thomas R. Robinson, Frank H. Dunham, Thomas A. Tripp, Frank A. Rand and James L. Gillingham: The absentees were Frank Burgess and Charles T. Akin. The meetings were held in the rooms of the Library Association, southwest corner of Center and William Streets. Here they met on alternate Friday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.

By carefully examining the Records, By-laws and Constitution, all of which are in a perfect state of preservation, we unwaveringly come to the conclusion that this organization, nearly all the members

of which have passed away, must have surpassed the majority of the present day gatherings of a similar nature, and would be an excellent criterion for future assemblies.

At an adjourned meeting, with A. B. Collins acting as chairman, the original members proceeded to ballot for officers, to serve three months, with the following result: - A. B. Collins, President; Thomas Tripp, Vice-president; James L. Gillingham, Secretary and Treasurer. The executive committee was empowered to purchase a blank book in which to keep the records. Upon the examination of the treasurer's report the writer finds that this book cost 35 cents. The treasurer's account book cost 8 cents. It was voted that the subject for debate at the next meeting to be held on November 8th should be: - Resolved; "That the best good of the United States of America demands the issue by the government of an irredeemable paper money which shall be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and the issue of which shall be in a fixed ratio to the number of inhabitants of said United States."

On November 8th, it was voted that Thomas R. Robinson be appointed a special committee to employ a janitor to take care of the room. At its next meeting, on November 22, 1878, George H. Taber, Jr. was unanimously voted a member. Mr. Robinson then reported that he had made an agreement with Herbert Burke to have him build the fire and take care of the lights and room for five cents per night, on the nights of the meeting. The name of Charles H. Sullings, age 22, occupation, a musician, and William H. Fish, age 24, occupation, a plumber, were proposed for membership. Their election took place on December 20th. Initiation, which cost 25 cents, followed. It was voted that Mr. Gillingham be appointed a committee to procure a seat for the secretary as shall suit his size and desire. On the next day, it is recorded, a stool, costing 40 cents, was purchased.

For the most important decisions larger committees were appointed. This time Messrs, Collins, Robinson and Gillingham were appointed a special committee to confer with the trustees of the Library to ascertain whether they would grant the request concerning the placement of two additional bracket lamps. The treasurer's report states that the bracket lamps were purchased on November 30, 1878, for \$1.00. On December 15th, the janitor was paid, for his several nights of service, the sum of 15 cents. On February 13th following, he was paid 25 cents.

At the meeting of January 17, 1879, it was voted that the treasurer be appointed a special committee to confer with the librarian as to

the matter of procuring coal for the use of the Society and also for the use of the Library as compensation for the use of the room, fire and lights. The Debating Society, before its next meeting, had purchased the coal, ¼ ton, costing \$1.38.

On January 31, 1879, the election of officers was the order of the evening and resulted as follows: - Thomas R. Robinson, President; Frank H. Dunham, Vice-president; and a member whom we shall call "John" was elected Secretary and Treasurer. "John" unconditionally declined to accept the offices. The Society declined to accept "John's" non-acceptance. "John" then with resentful ardor demanded that either he should be excused from accepting the office to which he was elected or that his name should be taken from the roll as a member of the Society. The records state that "as this was an unexpected situation of affairs, and as the intent and purpose of the Society, IN THE MAIN, was to promote good will and exhibit a Christian spirit, the one to the other, among the members, it was voted that the matter be laid upon the table."

At this meeting of January 31, 1879, more than 68 years ago, the subject for debate for the next meeting was, Resolved: - "That the present financial condition of the Country has been brought on by the extravagance of the people."

On February 14th, instead of "John," Charles T. Akin was elected Secretary and Treasurer and initiation followed. It was voted to appoint a committee to draw up a resolution condemning and censuring "John" for his recent conduct as exhibited in his persistent refusal to serve as an official of the Society. The committee appointed consisted of Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Akin and it was voted to lay the matter on the table.

On March 11th it was voted that Mr. Fish be appointed a committee to purchase a key. The key was purchased. In April, Mr. Tripp was appointed a special, committee to purchase a chair for the president of the Society. This special committee reported the purchase of a chair costing, according to the treasurer's report, 59 cents. The name of Robert H. McFaunn, occupation, a nailer, was presented for membership. In May, Thomas R. Robinson was chosen President; Frank H. Dunham, Vice-president; Charles T. Akin, Treasurer and Secretary. The meeting held on September 2, 1879, seems to have been the last. The record book, and the treasurer's report together with the report of the secretary are in perfect condition as I view them on the desk before me.

Mr. Thomas A Tripp, now in his 90th year, his birthday being October 8th, a member of the Young Men's Debating Society founded



Rogers School - opened in 1885



New Bedford and Fairhaven, Bridge - Sixty Years ago.

in 1878 when he was 21 years of age, has experienced an exceptional career.

About the time that he became a member of the above-mentioned Men's Club, he started his life work with what became The Pairpoint Corporation, retiring from that concern as vice-president, after more than a half century therewith.

Mr. Tripp was one of the original directors of The Millicent Library in which he has always taken the deepest interest. He has served as president of the Fairhaven Water Company; has served the town in various capacities by vote of the people, and has been president of the Fairhaven Institution of Savings for about 44 years.

Mr. Tripp probably has a more extensive knowledge of local history than any other person in town. His reminiscences should be carefully preserved.

Scotcut Neck Literary Club. - Let us mention one organization about which we learn from the contribution headed "Communication," printed under the date of Wednesday, February 20, 1878, reading as follows: - "To the Editor of the Standard: - A few ladies and gentlemen of Scotcut Neck, met one evening this winter, and decided to extend an invitation to the residents here to meet with them the next week. The result was the formation of a Literary Club. The meetings have been well attended, applications of admission being made almost every evening. The first half hour is devoted to historical reading, then follows reading on subjects or characters introduced; then miscellaneous readings; recitations and compositions are next in order, some of which have been of a high order. In consequence of the closing of our school, Miss Clara B. Alden has resigned her position as Secretary of the Club."

Clubs Aplenty. - Every generation has its organizations having for their objective the general welfare of the community - the present generation being merely the link between the past and the oncoming. Fairhaven has, and has had, its share of human aggregations. In May, 1890, "The Mustard Seed Society," formed by the young people of the Unitarian Church, had the following officers: - Lillian E. Bryant, President; Annie Thompson, Vice president; Mabel Potter, treasurer; Maud Brown, secretary. This club, in 1891, had the same president and the same treasurer, but Cordie Hillman was inducted into the office of vice president and Alice M. Tallman as secretary.

Miss Lillian Estelle Bryant, president, daughter of Cyrus Bryant who lived in the house on the east side of Walnut Street, north of the

Methodist church and south of the Warren Delano estate, was a graduate of the local high school in the class of 1891. In June, 1899, Mr. Albert Swift Morse and Lillian Estelle Bryant were married.

Miss Annie Thompson, vice president of The Mustard Seed Society, was appointed assistant at the Millicent Library upon its opening, and served efficiently in that capacity for many years. She lives at the old homestead on Laurel Street.

Miss Mabel Louise Potter, treasurer of the society, was graduated at Brown University in June, 1897, receiving the A. M. degree the following year. Miss Potter has been in educational work or work pertaining thereto, since graduation from college, teaching in Providence, R.I.; Palmer, Massachusetts; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; and Boston, Massachusetts. She was instructor in Physical Culture at the Women's College in Brown University, in 1898-99, and has since made an enviable reputation as landscape designer. Her interest in all projects for the betterment of Fairhaven is well recognized. Mr. Daniel C. Potter died in September, 1928, at the age of 84, and Mrs. Ellen H. Potter, wife of Daniel C. Potter, died in January 1925, at the age of 80. It is gratifying to state that both were widely known and consistently loyal to every worthy undertaking.

Miss Maud Brown who lived in her girlhood days on Water Street, afterwards removing to the house (now on the west side of Laurel Street, south of Union) which stood on the south side of Center Street, next east of the corner of Walnut Street, or opposite the horse-chestnut tree in that locality, was the secretary of The, Mustard Seed Society in 1890. Her engagement to Mr. Walter Jay Osborne of Norwell was announced in January, 1904. They were subsequently married.

Miss Alice Tallman, secretary of the Club in 1891, graduated from the Rogers School, Center Street, in 1888, and from the local high school in 1892. We remember her as a bright, enthusiastic and scholarly pupil. In October, 1900, Norman M. Paull and Alice M. Tallman were married. Mrs. Paull died in May, 1918.

Another club was the Crocus Club, often meeting at the residence of Mrs. D. A. Caldwell in 1880. Mr. Caldwell who had been principal of the local high school and of a Grammar school in New Bedford, died in February 1886. Then there were the Unity Club, the Thalia Club which was formed in 1884, the Ragnaroc Tennis Club, the U. M. S. Club, the Empire Club, a literary association which gave a social dance at the Phoenix Hall in January, 1855, the S. Q. C. Club which was existent in 1892, etc.

Two worthy organizations might be mentioned here: - The Independent Order of Good Templars and The Sons of Temperance. The I. O. of Good Templars differed from the Sons of Temperance inasmuch as ladies were admitted to full membership on an equality with gentlemen and were eligible to hold office, at least we find this so in October, 1859. This fraternity made use of mystic signs and grips.

Fountain Division, No. 89, Sons of Temperance, was instituted in Fairhaven on February 16, 1872.

At the regular meeting of the Fairhaven Lodge, No. 187, I. O. of Good Templars, held on Monday, August 7, 1871, the following officers were installed: - abed F. Hitch, Emily Bailey, John Akin, Ansel G. Bourne, James G. Card, Frank Warner, Cyrus D. Hunt, Adeline Paul, James Severance, Jennie Leavitt, Lucy Harris, Ellen Potter, Abbie Alden, Isaac W. Thatcher. The installation at East Fairhaven took place the preceding Saturday evening.

CHAPTER XV

Fort Phoenix-Phoenix Hall-The Harbor-The Islands

The Old Fortification. - Visiting Fort Phoenix today, with perfect freedom, is quite in contrast with former times, as will be observed by the following: - "FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Any person who will give information to the subscriber, of the name of the person or persons who made a fire near the flag staff of the United States' Fort in Fairhaven, shall be entitled to the above reward by proving the same. (Signed) Cha's Hathaway, Overseer of the Fort. July 17, 1816." Under the same date, a sweeping order of exclusion was issued. "TAKE NOTICE. All persons are hereby forbid going within the limits of the United States' Fort at Fairhaven without permission from the Overseer of said Fort. And any Person or persons found within the palisade or ramparts on said Fort, will be prosecuted, and two dollars reward is offered to any person who will give information and proof of trespass. (Signed) Cha's Hathaway Overseer of the Fort."

In 1841, a few thousand dollars were expended by the Government for the improvement of the fortification under Lieutenant Isaac Stevens who afterwards became the Governor of Washington Territory. At present there are 24-pounders which remain dismounted. The only time that these guns were used was in the celebration of our National Anniversary in Fairhaven, in 1849. This was printed in The Daily Mercury of October 17, 1859.

In Ithaca, New York, Capt. Jeduthan Taber, formerly of Fairhaven, died on August 10, 1855, aged 84 years. He was captain of the Fort, at Fairhaven, during the War of 1812.

"Who Goes There?" - Saturday, May 9, 1863. "ATTACK ON FORT PHOENIX. There has been considerable skirmishing in the woods in the vicinity of Fort Phoenix the past few days, and several times unknown persons have, very late in the evening, approached near to the gate, but have been careful not to answer to the call of 'Who goes there?' On Wednesday night, May 6th, they appeared as usual, and threw several stones at the guard. At about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening a large stone passed very near to the sentry who immediately fired his gun in the direction from whence it

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came. What the effect was is not known, but nothing was heard afterwards. It may be considered sport but the parties may be mistaken."

"AMMUNITION FOR FORT PHOENIX. The schooner Henry Gibbs brought from New York, July 19, 1864, fifty boxes each containing three Parrott shot for the rifled guns, and seven barrels of powder."

The magazine was 28 feet wide, on the entrance end, by 51 feet long, the doorway being three feet wide and six and a half feet high. This end of the magazine was 12 feet in height. The magazine was completed by Captain Roberts in May 1865, and was intended to hold 25,000 pounds and capable of holding 50,000 pounds of powder.

Our generation remembers the Magazine of Fort Phoenix, with the door on the northeast. Through this doorway we lads entered to explore the dark recesses of a region once filled with shot and shell. The outline of the doorway, now stoned up, can easily be discerned by the discriminating eye. And in 1865 there stood the two-story garrison house a few feet to the east. Cedar groves could be seen in the vicinity of Fort Phoenix a generation ago. Mere remnants of the past remain today.

Fairhaven Recruits. - In April, 1861, recruits from this town to the number of 60 paraded in New Bedford with fife and drum to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and were tremendously cheered. In May, six 24-pounders were mounted at Fort Phoenix. The barracks were renovated, and a vigilant watch, day and night, was kept of all vessels approaching the harbor. It was in this month and year that a Union flag was raised at the Post Office with patriotic speeches, the ferryboat "Union" leaving New Bedford at 7 P. M., returning after the ceremony. The Fairhaven recruiting office, in charge of Charles H. Morton and James N. Cox, was located at 40 Center Street in 1863. This was the number now east of Phoenix Block, formerly north of Fountain Hall.

On Monday noon, August 26, 1872, incendiaries set fire to the barracks at Fort Phoenix. The wife of Sergeant Wetzell, keeper, attempted to extinguish the flames, but they spread, and one building was destroyed before the engine from the village could reach the scene of the conflagration. A second building was partially destroyed. The old house, the last remaining one, at Fort Phoenix, was burned to the ground in November, 1918.

Muskets For Sale. - Fort Phoenix, in charge of Sergeant Wetzel, was abandoned in 1876. Sergeant Wetzel, a United States ordnance officer, who had been retired from active army service, had been stationed at Fort Phoenix as Government custodian.

As soon as the ordnance and munitions were removed, the muskets used by the Home Guards and owned by the town were packed away. In "The Fairhaven Star" of 1889 occurred the following:

"MUSKETS FOR SALE. The muskets used by the Home Guards in the late Rebellion, are now for sale at the town treasurer's office. (Signed) John I. Bryant, chairman of Selectmen."

Much more may be learned concerning the Fort by reading articles in "The Fairhaven Star" under the dates of October 21, 1893 ; December 14, 1923; June 8, 1933.

The Beacon. - Speaking of Fort Phoenix, one of the most picturesque spots along the coast, reminds us that here stood, like an eternal sentinel, the "Beacon," a welcome sight to mariners, and a landmark for several generations. On the water side, near the top, just beneath the large, black sphere, so familiar to the frequenters of the Fort, were these words in raised letters: - "Erected on the recommendation of George S. Blake, U. S. Navy and Coast Survey; Joseph Grinnell, M. C.; J. T. Adams, Collector. MDCCCXLVIII." Deciphered into Arabic numerals we easier read, 1848. Sons, daughters, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers have gazed upon this substantial and seemingly immovable structure during a period of ninety years. It took the terrifying and tragic hurricane of September 21, 1938, to send this beacon prostrate to the ground, the great iron plates of which it was composed being broken into fragments, and the great, black ball that surmounted it, hurled onto the rocks below, was broken into bits.

The Rock Inscribed. - If one were to scrutinize the rock at the old base of the Beacon, which was erected in 1848 and demolished by the hurricane of September 21, 1938, he might decipher the name of George c. Merrihew, cut in the solid rock about 1870, that is, about 77 years ago. George Merrihew was the son of Phineas E. Merrihew, the latter born, in Fairhaven, in June, 1818. George was born in 1856, dying in February 1880 at the age of 24.

Another name discernible is that of Ira A. Reed, cut in the year 1857. Ira Reed, the friend of dogs, having many in his household, was the brother of Noble E. Reed. Ira superintended Grimshaw's

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bakes about a half century ago. Noble died in May 1896 in his 59th year; and Ira died in October 1905, aged 65.

We also see the name of G. W. Bryant, 1871, and that of Leo C. Haskins, all to be read by the oncoming generations who take the pains to visit the site of the old Beacon. Among other names chiseled out of the solid rock are, Ed. Swan, C. T. Delano, W. Beetle, G. H. Luther, S. D. Read and Chas. Smith.

Phoenix Hall Dedicated. - This building, on the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets, was transformed from a religious to a secular structure. From a letter written about 95 years ago by Mrs. Sarah J. Irish, wife of William M. Irish, we select the following: "The new 'Hall' is to be dedicated tomorrow evening. Mr. Montague is going to make a speech. It is reported that he named it."

In a letter dated September 29, 1853, Mr. Ebenezer Akin, Jr. wrote: "On Tuesday evening Phoenix Hall was dedicated. We had an address from Mr. Montague, and several pieces rendered by Fairhaven and New Bedford singers, Miss Graupner presided at the piano. This evening there is to be a dance there, after which, I suppose, it will be considered fully dedicated."

In September, 1853, B. Ewer, Jr. & Co. advertised as follows: "Phoenix Hall, Fairhaven, having been completed, will be let for the various purposes for which the same is so well adapted."

The old meeting-house bequeathed to Phoenix Hall the old system of lighting. We can see the old chandelier hanging from the center of the circle above, and the side lamps in brackets on either side wall with their oil-burning outfit. In the spring of 1890, however, Phoenix Hall was wired for electric lights, and in the same year and season we note that a gate was placed at the entrance to the Phoenix Hall yard.

Phoenix Hall was the scene of town meetings from 1864 to 1894, although it is recorded that Fountain Hall was occasionally used for that purpose. Few remember the brick sidewalk on two sides of Phoenix Block.

The Old Historic Cannon. - It is difficult to segregate the old meeting-house from the old cannon at the Four Corners. In the year 1832, while Rev. William Gould was officiating at the meeting-house, this cannon was placed, muzzle downward, in its present location. Upon the sale of the property, which took place about fifteen years later, the cannon was removed to Union Street where, throughout the major part of our boyhood days, it remained upon a pair of skids.

More than sixty-five years ago the writer saw it lowered into its present resting place, and in 1885 the Improvement Association placed upon it an inscription.

In the STAR of May 20, 1882, we find the following: - "THE OLD CANNON. A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC. Capt. Alexander Winsor has caused the old cannon that for so many years was planted muzzle down on the 'four corners' to be replaced in its old position. This gun was captured from the English at Nassau, N. P., 1777, by Ezekiel Hopkins, Commander of the Ship Alfred, and was brought to New London, Conn., and soon afterwards was brought to this town and mounted at Fort Phoenix. On the 5th of September 1778, a fleet of British ships landed troops at Clark's Cove, who came to this town, spiked the guns in the fort, and knocked off the trunnions."

Tugboats and Side-Wheelers. - The older citizens remember the "George W. Hunt," the "Charlie" and the "Nellie" as tug boats in the harbor. The "Charlie" was purchased in Fall River, and arrived in New Bedford on the evening of May 25, 1877. The new tug boat, built on the Delaware, was named the "Nellie" in honor of the youngest daughter of Capt. Caleb R. Kelley, one of the owners. The "Nellie" arrived in New Bedford on Friday, October 3, 1873.

Then there were the steamers, the side-wheelers, the "River Queen," the "Island Home," the "Monohansett" and the "Martha's Vineyard." The "River Queen" of 527 tons and 185 feet in length, costing originally \$60,000, was bought on March 28, 1873, and arrived in New Bedford on Wednesday, May 7th of that year. She was built in 1864, and was sold to the New Bedford Steamboat Company at the close of the War. This boat was a private boat for Abraham Lincoln. On the third of February, 1865, a Peace Conference was held on the steamer "River Queen," in Hampton Roads. President Lincoln and William H. Seward represented the North. On the twenty-eighth of March, 1865, a Council of War was held on this steamer, the "River Queen," at City Point, attended by President Lincoln and Generals Grant, Meade, Ord, Sheridan and Sherman.

On Friday, May 30, 1862, the "Monohansett" arrived in New Bedford. In August of that year, she was chartered to the Government. On the morning of August 31, 1874, General Grant passed Fort Phoenix in the "Monohansett." At the fort the firing squad consisted of Sergeant Wetzell, John I. Bryant, Joseph B. Cushing, Field W. Thompson and William H. Bryant. John I. Bryant was

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delegated to fire the guns, twenty-one in number, to welcome the President of the United States.

Skating on the Acushnet. - The winter of 1856-1857 was unusually cold, with sleighing on the river above the bridge, the ice being twenty-three inches in thickness. Skating seemed to be the principal pastime of this period, for on week-days throngs to the number of 1,500 skaters could be seen above the bridge, increased to 2,500 on Saturdays. In February, 1877, there was excellent sleighing on the upper harbor, and one was delighted to see the exciting race with "General" driven by L. S. Judd proudly leading the way. The bay was filled with seal disporting themselves on the Ice.

Watercraft Galore. - In summer, skiffs, dories, rowboats, canoes, wherries, cat-rigged boats and other watercraft glided to and fro, across the Acushnet, encircling the islands, and down the harbor, some bent on winning races, unceremoniously planned. There were, too, tub races between the wharves, each contest having its starter, time-keeper and judge. One of these races, which took place in the early evening at the foot of Center Street, in the year 1877, when excitement ran unusually high, was witnessed by about five hundred persons. These events could be advantageously viewed from Union, Old South and Handy's Wharves. The distance was usually one of fifty yards, from a raft to a stake boat, to be rounded, and return. The prizes were commensurate with the times, being \$2, \$1.50 and a bar of Hersom's Soap. The contestants were George H. Delano, John Cunningham, W. B. Rose, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Francis and Joseph Delano. On July 4th, 1888, a tub race took place in which Frank Gifford, A. Leonard Bliss and his twin brother George, contested, the unknown-prizes being acquired in the above order. One journal stated: - "Rowing is more popular than ever, and from the canoe to the whaleboat, some seventy or eighty oarcraft were on the water last evening (Thursday, August 3, 1876)."

While we are at the water front, let us note the following which we find under the date of Thursday, June 22, 1877: - "OUR HARBOR, above and below the bridge, presented a very animated appearance last evening. Besides the many row and sail boats. passing hither and thither, the larger vessels, numbering some fifteen or twenty, lying at anchor below the bridge, had lights displayed in their rigging, and the Azores Band embarked upon a sailboat, playing around and among the fleet with their enlivening music added much

to the enjoyment not only of those participating in sailing but to the large number of spectators assembled on the bridge and wharves."

The Water Boat. - We should not overlook Capt. Jotham Swift who was, with his water boat "The Friends," dispensing fresh water to boats in the harbor. Many a sail with Capt. Swift has been enjoyed by many boys. We had the outing, and we did the pumping from his reservoir to the casks on board the vessels, both large and small. The word "WATER" could be seen, on the hoisted sail of The Friends, for a long distance, and there was little excuse for sailors to become thirsty in the New Bedford and Fairhaven harbor.

The origin of the name of the water boat of our time is more or less interesting. It seems that previously Mr. Swift's water boat was wrecked beyond repair. His friends, of whom he had many, came to his rescue, and the contributions were sufficient to purchase a new craft. Mr. Frank Davis and his father gratuitously calked the new boat, making the reservoir for fresh water impervious to the salt water of the Acushnet. Capt. Swift, because of this timely aid in his period of hard luck, christened his new boat after his benefactors, "THE FRIENDS."

Lost! An Umbrella! - The Acushnet River has been known to freeze long distances beyond its banks, reaching at times far into Buzzards Bay; A correspondent who passed away a few years since, wrote his experiences on its glassy surface, as follows: "Do you remember how the Acushnet river used to freeze way to the channel, even from the tack works wharf to the channel? This winter's day, which I now mention, I got my new Club skates which took the place of my wood-stock and gimlet-screw, attached to the heel. These were my Christmas skates. I had seen the ice boats skim along the ice like the albatross. Well, I thought of a new patent, being an ingenious boy like you with your 'hoss feeding machine.' I took the large family umbrella with ancient wooden 'mast.' I slipped out of the house unseen by my mother. Umbrellas were sort of holy in those days and rare as well. Under my heavy ulster I put it, folded, skates in sight - I was proud to be seen with them. I walked down to Tack Factory Wharf, walked out on the little stone wharf that juts out into the water in summer, but this is a winter yarn.

"I put on my Club skates, got onto the ice, hoisted sail, (You must remember that I am speaking of my umbrella) and glided away over the frozen sea. I kept toward shore at first; seeing it worked like a charm, I dared to go out and try the wind in my new make

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believe sail. Oh. swell! This I remember. As I got beyond the Tack Shop wharf, into the wind, away I flew. I had no rudder. I had no way to guide myself. I just had to (s) tick to de boat, as Billy Washburn would say. Nearer and nearer I came to the channel - death in the offing. I was too young to die. What must I do? The thought came over me to let the umbrella go and take to my skates - WHAT! and tell my mother that I lost it on the river NO, a thousand times NO! I was going fast, too fast, I could hear the imaginary death rattle in my throat, lungs filling with salty brine, gasping for breath - blob-blob-blob. I could see myself being sucked down under the ice - cold ice. I'll brave it and tell my mother a good spanking is better than being packed in ice till the ice breaks up, friends collect about the shore, and poor, limp me, lying in repose. The cost of a funeral! Heigh-ho! What an excuse to tell my mother! What's an umbrella to all those sad tears and an undertaker's bill, rendered on the first of the month following the 'washup!'

Well, here goes, you good, old, faithful umbrella, a friend in the heat of the day, a friend when the showers, and deluge, come. I let go, the umbrella turns somersaults, over and over and over. I watch it as it turns. I have managed to stop my momentum. I'm still as solid as the ice I stand on. I'm mesmerized; At last I see, off the lighthouse, mother's good, old, cambric, dollar umbrella. It stops as if to wave a farewell. There she goes, over the brink, sailing manless, rudderless, but with high hopes of reaching some port - sometime. No doubt picked up by some New Bedford seafaring man, perhaps carried to some distant port from whence no traveler returns. Mother told me I did just right, and I was happy, so happy that she kissed me."

The correspondent was none other than Elbridge Franklin Bryant, known to many in Fairhaven. Palmer's Island. - Looking out across the water, the islands below the bridge attract our attention. There was the "Furber House" on Palmer's Island, which was open to summer guests for a decade, beginning in 1856. This island, which took its name from William Palmer who was slain by the Indians in the King Philip's War period, had its beautiful cedar trees. On this island was located one of the garrison houses of early days.

James Stubbs, father of Samuel Stubbs of the Harbinger, was keeper of the light at Cuttyhunk for a number of years, having been appointed in April, 1849, in place of W. W. Goss who resigned. On the first of May, 1854, James Stubbs took charge of the Mariners'

Home, in New Bedford, afterwards becoming keeper of the Palmer's Island light. Mr. Stubbs died suddenly on Monday night, October 7, 1862, and in November of that year, Mrs. Caroline Stubbs, his widow, was appointed keeper of the Palmer's Island light.

Crow Island. - There, belonging to Fairhaven, stands Crow Island which, a century ago, was the destination of all pleasure-bent parties. Here was a magnificent grove, affording shade in the hottest weather, and space for games and all sorts of recreation. Under the date of April 19, 1867, it was mentioned in the journals of the day, as follows: "CROW ISLAND. The primeval forests of this interesting suburban locality have been burned off today to convert the savage wilds into a playground for the boys of the State Reform School Ship, Massachusetts." It was in March of that year that Capt. John A. Hawes visited the School Ship and tendered to the officers the use of Crow Island as a playground for the boys.

Pope's Island. - Pope's Island, in our boyhood days, in addition to its residences, had fringes of cedar trees outside the area reserved for the circus, the rings of which could be discerned from season to season, long before the spot was considered for business enterprise.

In early days, the island was one plantation from which crops were ferried to market, the shipment being made easier after the construction of the bridge.

Fish Island. - A Marine Railway was constructed on Fish Island in the summer of 1830. The Fish Island property, consisting of wharves, marine railway, dwelling houses, etc. was sold at auction on Thursday, September 18, 1851, nine lots and shop, for a total of \$27,553.

Yes, Fish Island had its residences in early days. Under the date of Friday, March 24, 1876, we read: "The funeral of Elizabeth E., wife of the late Capt. Richard Delano, will take place at her late residence, Fish Island, Sunday, at 12 o'clock." Fancy, if you can, Fish Island with its growth of cedar trees, for it, at one time, boasted of such.

Marsh Island. - Marsh Island (Isle of Marsh), above the bridge, formerly a rocky, slightly bluff, now leveled and partly filled in, has little to commend itself.

West Island. - We have read and heard much recently about the land and housing development on West Island. This was Fairhaven's School District No. 17.

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In the book entitled "A Brief History of the Town of Fairhaven" we find that chapter IV was written by Cyrus D. Hunt, who stated: "It is said John Cooke had a great desire to possess islands." This seems to be true for, in 1669, nine years after he settled here, he purchased of the Indians "one whole island near the town, called 'Nokatay.'"

Mercy (Marcy) was a daughter of John Cooke and married Stephen West, after whom West Island was named. On March 6, 1731-1732 Marcy West et al. (Stephen West) conveyed to John West as follows:

"To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, we, Stephen West and my wife Marcy West, of Dartmouth, in ye County of Bristol, within his Majesty's province of ye Massachusetts Bay, in New England, yeoman; send greetings and know ye that we, Stephen West and my wife Marcy West for and in consideration of ye love, good-will and affection which we have and do bear towards our loving son, John West, have given and granted and by these presents have fully, freely and clearly and absolutely give and grant to ye said John West, his heirs and assigns ye one-half of ye island called Nakatah which said island lies to ye eastward of Long Island and Sconticut Neck, so-called, in Dartmouth aforesaid, viz., the one half of both upland and meadow, viz., salt marsh meadow, contained on said island, that is to say, ye northerly half of each to be divided off and taken from ye other part by an east and west line with ye house standing on ye northerly part of said island."

This was recorded October 17, 1765.

On March 6, 1730, Stephen West sold to his son, Stephen West, Jr., the southerly part of the island together with a way from Sandy Point to the southerly part of the island along the beach. On the occasion of the Old Dartmouth Centennial Celebration, held on September 14, 1864, James B. Congdon composed a poem, the first line of which runs: "From Nacata to Coakset's shore." A foot-note is worded as follows:

"NACATA-generally known as West's Island, belonging to the town of Fairhaven. Many years ago John West gave by will one half of this island to trustees, who were to bestow the income upon the industrious and worthy poor. As but little income was derived from it, the property was sold. The New Bedford Monthly Meeting of Friends has the appointment of the trustees, and the fund is now a means of relief to many a poor but worthy person."

From Nacata to Coakset, that is, from West's Island to Westport, was the description of the old town of Dartmouth." From a New Bedford paper issued years ago, we glean the following:

"West Island was formerly the property of John West, who left it by will to help support the industrious poor of the town of New Bedford, which then included Fairhaven."

On Page 445 of "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation," he mentions "Nacata" in this wise: "to another place called the Acushnet River which entereth at ye western end of Nacata." The deed spells the word "Nakata."

The early maps of West Island show the location of two houses, one in the north: considerably inland, and one south of the central part near the west shore. The north property was marked on the map of 1855, "R. Anthony," and the south, "J. Taber." On the map of 1870, the north property is marked "J, West Estate," the south still being that of "J. Taber."

In the south part of the island, entering at about Jacobs Neck, we note Bass Creek, extending nearly to the southern extremity of the island. Above Sandy Point on the west shore, is shown the location of the wharf from which a road leads to the southern part, in a curving, southeasterly direction. On the map are designated on the north, Cedar Point, North Cove and North Point; on the east, Pine Neck, Shallow Cove, and Jacobs Neck (this should not be confused with Jacobs Neck on Scoticut Neck); on the south, Rocky Point; on the west, Sandy Point, the wharf and Round Neck. Between West Island and Scoticut Neck are three islands, viz., Long Island, Egg Island and Round Island. East of the entrance to Shallow Cove there are or were two islets, namely, Gull Island and Brown Rock, and opposite Pine Neck we discern Pine Neck Ledge. The coast line visible from lower Scoticut Neck is nearly a straight line running in a southeasterly direction from Sandy Point to Rocky Point, whereas the shore line elsewhere is irregular. Such is the brief topography of West's Island.

A bridge and causeway were completed Friday, Nov. 22, 1946.

Cutter Hunk and Penny-Keys. - For a moment let us look outside Fairhaven from within. When we attempt to view the harbor and bay from the bridge, Crow Island seems to be in the way today as much as formerly; we found then that the ferryboat "Fairhaven"

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was ashore on that sandy islet on Tuesday, December 17, 1850. From Fort Phoenix, however, with view unobstructed, one can see, on a clear day, the Elizabeth Islands, remembered by us with the aid of the following:

"Cuttyhunk and Penikese,
Nashawena, Pasque (nese),
Great Naushon, Nonamessett,
Uncatena and Wepecket."

The orthography of some of these have changed within a century and a quarter, for under the date of December 15, 1812, we find "Penikese" with a different spelling within the following advertisement: "AN OX FOUND. Found, on the shore, at the Island called PENNY-KEYS, on the 12th inst., a fat OX, which appeared to have been dead but a short time; supposed to have been lost from some vessel passing near. The owner may obtain him by applying to the subscriber, on said island and paying charges. (Signed) Silas Gifford."

Under the date of August 16, 1822, another spelling attracts our attention in a one-column, detailed description, emanating from the Custom House, New Bedford, headed: "Proposal for a Light House on CUTTER HUNK Island."

The Anderson School. - Undoubtedly hundreds in this vicinity know of Professor Louis Agassiz, known throughout America as the individual who introduced the laboratory method in Zoology. His first summer laboratory was established on the island of Penikese, only a few miles distant from the Fairhaven shore. Some details were related by the Standard, as follows: "THE ANDERSON SCHOOL FOR. NATURAL SCIENCE. John Anderson, the donor of Penikese Island to Prof. Agassiz, went down to the island today, April 16, 1873, in steamer Helen Augusta, with his wife, to prepare for the reception of the Professor, who, with Mrs. Agassiz, and Thomas Cary, Esq., Agassiz's brother-in-law, will be on the island next Monday, when the formal presentation will take place."

Under the date of April 18, 1873, we read: "LIBERAL. Mr. Anderson has given the stock on Penikese, valued at about \$600, to Capt. F. H. Flanders, of schooner John Aldrich, who has had charge of the island the past winter. When the Helen Augusta took Mr. and Mrs. Anderson to the island this week, it was so rough that she could not touch at the wharf, and Capt. Flanders jumped overboard

where the water was up to his neck and waded ashore to assist in landing them."

"Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, arrived in New Bedford, by Fairhaven railroad this morning (Monday, April 21, 1873) on his way to Penikese where he is to receive the deed of the island from Mr. John Anderson today and will formally take possession for his School of Natural History. Soon after 11 o'clock the whole party embarked for Penikese in Steamer Helen Augusta."

"Steamer Helen Augusta with the Professor and party on board, arrived at Cuttyhunk harbor and anchored under the south side of Pune or Penikese at one o'clock, Monday, April 21, 1873." Two boats were in readiness to land the guests, and in half an hour all were on shore. The visitors were kindly greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. It was a singular fact that Prof. Agassiz had never seen the island nor Mr. Anderson until this time. The great naturalist and his liberal friend were, as our readers have been informed, pleasantly known to each other in the way of correspondence, and they were thus prepared to be as familiar as brothers. A half hour was spent in looking over the island, most of the visitors going up to the highest hill, an elevation of perhaps a hundred feet. From this, the whole island of one hundred acres can be seen with the others of the Elizabeth group; also Gay Head and No Man's Land."

"All being assembled in the house, Hon. William Girod, Mr. Anderson's legal advisor, read the deed by which the island, buildings and furniture are given to the school. The grantees named are Louis Agassiz, Alexander E. R. Agassiz (his son), Thomas G. Cary, Martin Brimmer, Theodore Lyman and their successors as trustees of a normal school for teachers and students of natural history. With the island and appurtenances Mr. Anderson gives two bonds of \$25,000 each, New York City Central Park Addition fund of 1874. The deed appoints Prof. Agassiz President of the Board of Trustees and Director of the School with the sole authority to appoint teachers and lecturers and prescribe the course and methods of study; and Mr. Cary is appointed treasurer. Mr. Anderson reserves the right to reside on a promontory of some fifteen acres at the eastern extremity of the island; also the right to appoint an additional trustee, and the deed prescribes that five trustees shall always be residents of Massachusetts and one of New York City, etc."

"Prof. Agassiz made a brief reply, earnestly expressing his thanks for the munificent gift. Mr. Anderson regretted his inability

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to express his feelings. He could only say that it was one of the happiest moments of his life. (Great applause)."

"The party then proceeded to discuss a fine collation provided by the city authorities and which was superintended by George Pell, caterer." (One whole column was devoted to speeches, etc.) Penikese or Pune, as it is often called, is the smallest of the seven inhabited islands included in the town of Gosnold, Dukes County, the least populous town in the State, which had 99 inhabitants in 1870. The group is known as the Elizabeth Islands, and except Penikese, they form a chain extending southwestward from the southwest point of Cape Cod and dividing Buzzards Bay from Vineyard Sound. Penikese is situated just within the entrance of the Bay, and a mile south of it, across Cuttyhunk Harbor, are the islands of Cuttyhunk, the outermost of the chain, and Nashawena. It is five miles south of Mishaum point on the main land of Dartmouth, and sixteen miles from New Bedford, the usual place of departure."

On the morning of Friday, April 25, 1873 the architect and contractor went to Penikese by sloop Comet to locate the building for the school to be established. Mr. Hessel arranged for the building of the necessary aquariums. It was finally decided to construct the building 25 x 120, the size of the lodging rooms to be 8x10, a bit larger than had been at first contemplated.

"Under the date of Thursday, May 22, 1873 we find: "THE ANDERSON SCHOOL. A yacht presented to Prof. Agassiz. The Boston Advertiser says the prospects of the. Anderson School of Natural History, on Penikese Island, are daily improving. The applications are so numerous that one-third more names have already been entered than could be accommodated. Mr. C. W. Galloupe, of Swampscott, has presented Prof. Agassiz, for the school, a superb yacht of eighty tons, fully equipped and ready for service, worth \$20,000."

The frame and material for the building was taken to the island on Friday, June 6, 1873. Enrollment required another building the same size, two stories. The buildings were soon erected. We read, under the date of July 9, 1873 the following: "THE ANDERSON SCHOOL AT PENIKESE. The Anderson School of natural History took formal possession yesterday. Soon after landing, all were invited to the lecture room (formerly Mr. Anderson's barn) where the school was addressed by Prof. Agassiz in a plain and pleasant manner. He said the school was in a strange position, be-

ing most all strangers to each other." More than a column and a half was printed in the Evening Standard of Wednesday, July 9, 1873, about the opening of the school.

The school started auspiciously. Classes were held, lectures were delivered, experiments were made. The summer course came rapidly to an end. Under the date of August 19, 1873 we read that resolutions were passed by the students of that new institution, voicing their complete satisfaction with the undertaking, eulogizing Agassiz, Anderson and their teachers for their contribution in making a success of the first summer of the Penikese School. Among the professors of note was Dr. Packard. Twenty years later, the writer had the experience of being a member of Professor Packard's classes in Anthropology and Zoology, at Brown University. A textbook of 722 pages on the latter subject, with Prof. Packard as author, is within range of our eyes at the time of this writing.

"THE ANDERSON SCHOOL. Architect Slack, George F. Parlow and others, are at Penikese today (Thursday, November 6, 1875) for the purpose of taking a picture of the Anderson School buildings from which a photolithograph is to be made which will accompany the' forthcoming first annual report of the school"

Prof. Agassiz organized and conducted this Penikese School which he called "The Anderson School of Natural History" for one season, the summer of 1873. He died on December 14th of that year, aged 66. As a 'part of the celebration of Agassiz's fiftieth birthday, May 28, 1857, Longfellow wrote a poem, entitled. "The Fiftieth Birthday of Agassiz."

CHAPTER XVI

Sports - Amusements - Parks

Herring River. - The tide mill which had various owners was advertised under the date of July 27, 1821, as follows: - "MILL AT AUCTION. Will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, August 8th at 3 o'clock P. M. THE TIDE MILL, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, situated near the village of Fairhaven. Hcan be examined at any time previous to the sale, or information obtained by application to Elgit Hitch or Flavius Delano."

The fact that a tide mill was located near this body of water caused it to be called the Mill Pond.

Twenty-One Acres. - This Park, an artificial substitute for the five-acre stretch of ice, so fitted for winter carnivals, where numbers ranging from a few dozen to hundreds, have enjoyed themselves in the extreme" day in and day out, can be visualized by those who never saw the expanse of water, through the photographs of Herring River, many being extant.

When it comes to visualizing the land fringing this area, however, it is a different story. The grove is remembered, perhaps, but let us get a glimpse of the edge or boundary of the old Mill Pond, where now we find streets and habitations, by quoting the following: - "LAND FOR SALE. To be sold at auction on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, at one o'clock, on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale. A lot of Salt Meadow, English mowing and Pasture Land, situated on the east side of the Mill Pond, near the village of Fairhaven; containing about twenty-one acres. The Salt Meadow cuts about four tons of hay yearly. (Signed) Joseph Bates. Fairhaven, February 9, 1825."

Skating Arenas. - The Mill Pond, Hawes' Pond, and Dana's Pond afforded the skating arenas of the town. That such places of healthful enjoyment were appreciated goes without saying; yet let us quote a few expressions of opinion in regard to the thrills of those favorite spots, in order to emphasize the satisfaction which those ponds rendered, beginning with 1859, intercepting those quotations with an item about a public common.

On December 14, 1859, one hundred youth procured the use of Hawes' Pond for a skating party. No casual observer can locate this

skating arena today, although the old-timers can go to the spot, east of Main Street, and north of Bridge Street. This pond was situated very near the intersection of two lines, one drawn east from the site of the old high school building and the other drawn north from the house where lived John Gurney, on Bridge Street.

Under the date of Saturday, January 13, 1872, we read: "SKATING has been good for a few days back. The Fairhaven people have a convenient pond in the middle of the village, and it has been nightly covered with the poetry of motion."

Thursday, January 1, 1874 has something else about the Mill Pond: "The Mill Pond, in Fairhaven, was a gay scene last evening, being covered with skaters." And Friday, January 30, of the same year has this to say: - "SKATING. The Mill Pond, in Fairhaven, presents a very carnival scene every evening with its crowd of skaters and numerous bonfires. Many visit the pond from the other side of the river every evening."

About the time that these patterners were cutting all sorts of figures on the Mill Pond, a movement was initiated, in Fairhaven, to afford the youth an opportunity for summer relaxation. A town meeting was held in Phoenix Hall on the morning of Monday, April 7, 1873. Among the articles for discussion was Article Fourteen which read: - "To see if the town will vote to purchase the lots of land bounded by Washington Street on the north, Pleasant street on the east, Center Street on the south and Chestnut Street on the west, and lay the same out as a public Common." At that time there was only one house on this entire area.

We know that the article relative to the proposed Common was indefinitely postponed. A dozen years later, however, Mr. Rogers acquired the entire square immediately south, and constructed, for educational purposes, the building that, since 1885, has admirably served the children of this town. Thus a beginning was made in our midst of a system of modern education. In due time Mr. Rogers bestowed upon the town a PUBLIC COMMON.

Speaking of Dana's reminds one of the superb skating on that pond during the winter of 1885-1886, and again in 1888, when Dana's was the favorite place for skating, since the ice on the Mill Pond was completely covered with grit. Ordinarily, however, the Mill Pond was thronged with skaters, even after a considerable fall of snow, for the Street Railway Company has been known to clear the pond or a portion thereof. This, coupled with the appearance of Holmes' lunch cart, that ventured upon the, ice, vending coffee and

"hot dogs" in the afternoon and evening, to the accompaniment of a huge and glowing bonfire, in 1893, makes us prone to believe that fun and enjoyment were plentiful for both Fairhaven and New Bedford skaters. On Wednesday, December 28, 1892, there were four hundred skaters on this icy paradise.

By the way, this ice-skating era calls to mind the hours spent in the Adelphi Rink, in New Bedford, beginning in November, 1885. A new feature of roller-skating, on a hard wood surface, was inaugurated, that of reserving Saturday morning sessions for school children. The tickets were ten cents each, and no charge for skates. This rink was well patronized by Fairhaven youth.

Under the date of December 3, 1877, we read: "SKATING. The Fairhaven boys were rejoiced this morning to find the best of skating on the glaring ice of the pond on Main Street."

Under January 9, 1878, we find: "The skating on the Mill Pond, in Fairhaven, reached its climax yesterday afternoon and in the evening, till the snow came. There were many ladies and gentlemen present from New Bedford. This morning the snow was swept from the pond, and the sport is indulged in with unabated zest."

Under January 30th, of the same year, we read: "Skating is excellent upon the Mill Pond, in Fairhaven, today, and is extensively indulged in. The Fairhaven horse-cars bulletin the condition of the pond."

The Star of December 16, 1893, relates: "The Mill Pond was thronged with skaters all day Tuesday."

In addition to the futile attempt of 1873, to supplement our skating facilities by voting a public park for summer recreation, another attempt was made twenty years later to have both park and skating arenas in close proximity, as the following discloses: In the spring of 1894, Dame Rumor was whispering that it might be a worthy project to acquire the shore rights around the Mill Pond for park purposes, in which event Fairhaven could enjoy both summer and winter sports. This plan, however, did not materialize, but, in its stead, within a decade, Herring River, our winter playground, began to be filled in, and thus Cushman Park was created.

Relic of the Past. - Thousands and tens of thousands of eyes have looked upon the full-rigged ship, atop the tall mast, in Capt. George Brown's Yard, adjacent to the pond. This served as a weather vane for that vicinity. Today the frequenters of Cushman Park have the exceptional privilege of looking upon the identical

staff and vane which have stood there for more than three quarters of a century.

Baseball. - Baseball fans should have their innings. The principal nines, in Fairhaven, for the quarter century 1867-1892, in order of their organization, were as follows: Alaska, 1867; Actives, 1868; Red Rovers, 1869; Unions, 1869 (reorganized in 1873 as the Olympics); Resolutes, 1869; Pacifics, 1870; Nonquits, 1873; Recreations, 1873; Eagles, 1874; Favorites, 1879; Peck & Barney, 1884; Pinafores, 1885; Rattlers, 1886; Comets, 1886; Sachems, 1887; U. M. S. Club, 1890; Town Team, 1892.

George Henry Tripp was the southpaw twirler for the Unions. The Favorites under the captaincy of John Stetson, included the following players: B. F. Shurtleff, Charles Thomas, Walter Miller, H. L. Card, Henry Stetson, F. Nickerson, Charles Bird, John Sullivan.

The Peck & Barney team was composed of the following: Frank Hanna, Frank Taber, Joseph Fraga, Arthur Francis, Albert Libby, Walter Williams, W. Rounsville, Harry Smith, George Baker.

The Comets, of 1886, consisted of Butman, Aiken, Pease, Bryant, Allen, Stowell, Norris, Taber, Card.

In the summer of 1892, the Town Team, with Frederick C. Dexter as manager, was represented by the following: Taber, Sylvester, Bauldry, Westgate, McBride, Harris, W. Rounsville, Garvey, Burgess.

Scores were high in those days, the Red Rovers defeating the Unions by a score of 35 to 28. The Olympics defeated a Marion team by a score of 36 to 9. The Actives defeated a New Bedford club by a score of 14 to 12, the game being played on Pope's Island.

The Circus. - The circus, which enticed the lads to tramp over the old bridge, in the early morning hours, in order to catch a glimpse of the animals of the jungle, and to witness the unloading of the prancing steeds and the side-show freaks, was, indeed, a great attraction for the Fairhaven youth. Fairhaven had its "WILD MEN" as well. The circus was pitching its tents on Pope's Island on Saturday, April 27, 1872.

"ONE DAY AND EVENING. On Tuesday, July 14, 1857. Great Wonders! The Wild Men with Menagerie can be seen at the lot near Union Hotel, Fairhaven. The schools are all coming in a body by permission of the School Committee and Teachers, if their

parents furnish them with a little small change. Open, 2-5 and 7-10. Admission, 15 cents."

Velocipedic Mania. - During the latter part of the era of the omnibus, and just prior to the time of the horse railroad, the velocipedic mania was raging in Fairhaven. Velocipede rinks were opened in New Bedford, Fall River, Springfield, and the fad swept over much of the country. Fairhaven did not escape the fever. There were velocipede carnivals when imported female riders covered the distance of one-half mile in three minutes. For attraction, some riders performed stunts while riding. Bands played at many rinks and contests were constant. On the Point Road in New Bedford many races took place. A four-wheeled velocipede could cover the distance of one mile in three minutes. Silver cups were the usual prizes. Excursions from Fairhaven to Provincetown were not uncommon. One of the livery stable keepers did quite a business during the day by letting out the wooden horses by the hour.

One Fairhaven rink was in the second story of the house now at the foot of Allen Street. This was just after the thriving boat building times at Blackler's Ship Yard. The upper room took in the entire length and width of the structure. Rinks as a rule were about 40 feet wide and 90 feet long. Races of one-fourth mile were common, the distance being covered in one minute and thirteen seconds. Usually the rinks had beginners in separate rooms, upstairs. One mile could be covered in about 5½ minutes.

Improvements on the velocipede came in rapid succession. One invention permitted the change from a two-wheel vehicle to one of three wheels or vice-versa within five minutes. A New Bedford paper reported that Mr. Charles Bradford, brother of the marine artist, William Bradford, invented a four-wheeled velocipede, and was offered \$20,000 for his patent, but declined it. This was in January 1869. For the extra-enthusiastic a paper called "The Velocipedist" was published at \$1.00 per year. There was much rivalry between the allurements of the rinks and the Fairhaven Mill Pond.

These vehicles of rapid transit became a new terror in the streets causing as much consternation as the automobile does today. Some velocipedes had two wheels, some three and some four. The writer possessed one of the first mentioned which descended to him from some remote time when the wheels of nearly equal size had an iron circumference and was propelled by pedals on the front wheel.

A slump came in the velocipede industry. The craze subsided. A great depreciation in velocipede stock ensued. On Saturday,

January 20, 1872, eight velocipedes were sold for \$25.00 which at the time of the velocipede fever cost \$690.00. The mania which swept the country in the winter of 1869 was on the toboggan.

Velocipedes were made at the carriage factory of George L. Brownell of New Bedford in 1868. In *The Daily Mercury* we find the following: - "VELOCIPEDES. Mr. Giles G. Barker, foreman of George L. Brownell & Company's carriage factory, rode to and from his home on Saturday, December 19, 1868, the first instance in which that novelty in locomotion has appeared in the streets of New Bedford."

In the Connecticut "Mirror" of May 31, 1869 there is an article on "Velocipedes."

Following the epoch of the velocipede came the bicycle, first the old type with large wheel in front and tiny one in rear. Many remember the one which Frank Taber, son of Robert H. Taber, made, and permitted many to attempt to master the art of riding. This handiwork of Mr. Taber was a marvelous bit of skill and ingenuity. Headers were so common and unwelcome that the safety was soon devised.

The Taber Family were living, at the time Frank manufactured his bicycle, on the northwest corner of North Main and Coggeshall Streets. The Tabers sold the land leading to the bridge.

John W. L. Kempton, Joseph Nye, Thomas Fairchild, William C. Card, and the Bliss Twins who removed from Taunton to Fairhaven in 1884, living in the Abner Pease house, southwest corner of Main and Pease Street, were the first to risk the tumbles on the old high type.

Walking Matches. - And who remembers when Arthur Harrington emerged as champion in a pedestrian match in Phoenix Hall, sixty-five years ago? This "heel and toe" contest is herein described by one who witnessed the race, as follows: The contestants are lined up, side by side; the pistol is fired; off they go, Harrington having no uniform, nor tights, just a pair of overalls. Around the hall they go, Harrington at first being the object of banter while loud hurrahs break forth for his opponent a few laps ahead. On goes Harrington, not fast, but creeping up, making headway. His opponent begins to fag, and his trainer hands him a wet sponge with which he wipes his brow, and holds the wet sponge in his hands to keep them moist. He slows up, too. Harrington spurts, and makes a little gain, but keeps cool. His trainer hands him a sponge, but Arthur grins, and shakes his head. Amid the applause (the relater's definition for applause

is "apple sauce") Harrington just plugs along and is not one iota excited; just goes "round and round" like the song a few years ago. His competitor is dropping behind, takes a rest for a few minutes, has a rub-down, and goes out to meet Harrington. He looks on the board - "Harrington Leads." This makes his opponent speed up once more, but he has lost his fire. All interest is now for Art Harrington. On the last few laps, some friend who has hoped Harrington would win, has supplied himself with a "clam basket and hoe," and will hand it to Harrington as he makes his last round. How the throats of those Fairhaven men and boys did hurrah for HARRINGTON! Harrington takes the basket, shoulders the hoe, leaves his opponent many laps in the rear and, amid the hurrahs, and the music of the Fairhaven Brass Band, Harrington has won. He makes a few extra rounds to show that, after all "the race is not to the swift."

Masquerades. - Let us note a social event which took place in a house which afterwards became the summer residence of Henry H. Rogers.

"FAIRHAVEN. A very pleasant masquerade party was enjoyed last evening, (Friday, March 15, 1878) at the residence of Mr. J. B. Tarr. It was participated in by about forty from both sides of the river. Many of the costumes were rich, and evinced great taste and skill. Among the most striking and picturesque suits were those of the Wood Nymph, represented by Miss Clara N. Burgess; the Sailor Girl, Miss Nettie J. Allen; the Princess, Miss Gertrude S. Howland; Old Mother Hubbard, by Miss Lillian Clark; the Pop Corn Girl by Miss Emma F. Tripp, and the Italian Musicians by the Misses Fairchild. Among the gentlemen were the Knight, Mr. E. S. Brown of New Bedford; Sweet Sixteen, Mr. W. S. Bryden; the Sprite, Mr. A. G. Bourne; Ye Antique Maiden, Mr. A. J. Tarr; the English Swell, Mr. R. A. Dunham, Jr. During the evening a bountiful collation was enjoyed; music and dancing enlivened the party till the wee small hours, and all agreed in the verdict, 'A Good Time.' "

With permission, we record the following found in the Mercury of April 1878. This was just before Seth H. Keith built his house on the west side of Fort Street. "A grand masquerade party met at the residence of Mr. Seth H. Keith, corner of Center and Main Streets, last evening, (Friday, April 12, 1878). Some 250 persons were present, making much the largest assembly of the kind that ever came together in Fairhaven. The rooms were tastefully trimmed with bunting by Martin Bowen, and the brilliancy of the occasion is indescribable. The representations were as follows: - Mrs. W. S.

Bryden, as Harvest; Mamie Allen, Spanish Lady; Lucy Taber, Katie Tarr and Gertie Howland, Sailor girls; Mary Robinson, Joan of Arc; Hattie Tripp, Old Woman; Della Gerrish, Martha Washington; Emma Damon, Queen Elizabeth; Sarah Ewer, Female Jockey; Sarah Fairchild, Fisherman's Daughter; Annie Robinson, Pocahontas; Rebecca Taber, Shepherdess; Lillie Tappan, Country Cousin; Katie Bird, Fan; Agnes Tarr, Quakeress; Jennie Brown, Pointed Top; Minnie Keith, Folly; Sey Allen, German Lady; Susie Damon, Flower Girl; Lillie Clark, Fortune Teller; Eva Kelley, Night; Winnie Stowell, Snow; Bessie Allen, Red Ridinghood; Carrie Rogers, Sheet and Pillow Case; Thomas Taber, Monkey; A. G. Bourne, Clown; Willie Rogers, Louis IX; H. Terry, Black Domino; Ahijah Tarr, Will Collins, R. A. Dunham, Jr., Frank Sherman, Ed. Stoddard, Minstrels; John Damon; Devil; F. Keith, Calico Man; A. B. Collins, Vienna Baker; Harry Allen, John Chinaman; C. Fairchild, Monk; T. R. Robinson, Gent of '76; George Hammond, City Guard; Charlie Lewis, Drummer Boy; Johnnie Swift, Sailor Boy; Charles Bird, Harlequin; Hardy Hitch, Uncle Sam; W. Judd, Page; J. Gifford, Domino; W. Church, Grandmother; Rita Howland, Dairy Maid; Helen Taber, Peasant Girl; Nettie Allen, Daughter of the Regiment; Johnnie Howland, Old Man; Annie Keith, Flower Girl; Annie Morse, Haymaker."

Nearly seventy years ago the Standard told of a social gathering held in the mansion which was built for Capt. Lemuel C. Tripp, in the early '50's, on the northeast corner of Spring and Adams Street. This house passed in ownership through the hands of Bartlett, Marston, Rogers, Lewis, and Thomas before being acquired by the present owners. It was in July 1873, that James L. Marston purchased the mansion. Under the date of February 22, 1878, we find: - "FAIRHAVEN. A highly enjoyable social gathering occurred at the residence of James L. Marston, Esq., corner of Spring and Adams Streets, last evening, being a private masquerade given by Master Edward W. Marston. About twenty-five couples participated in the pleasures of the evening. Especially noticeable among the attractive characters were Miss Lizzie Gifford and Miss Sadie Ewer, as the Two Orphans. Thomas & Morse furnished the music. About 11 o'clock an elegant collation was served. Dancing was resumed after an hour's intermission and continued until the morning hours were far advanced." Charles G. Nye was present, and will gladly tell you of the good time and the costumes worn, including his own.

Coasting. - Imagine the throngs of real sports assembled at the Four Corners, or Phoenix Hall Corner, participating in the fun, or watching the more daring shoot down the hill. With a gentle slope in those days from Main to Middle Streets, this is what they witnessed in January 1877: - "COASTING, in Fairhaven, Center Street, from Main to Handy's Wharf, presents a lively spectacle, the coast being a good one and well lighted by the residents, and both sexes, young and old, enjoyed the sport together."

On the west side of North Main Street we discover "Dolly Hill," the grand coasting place of former days where double runners, laden with youngsters, having the time of their lives, sped down the hill. There were acres of space then, but now we find modern streets with modern homes.

Herbert Brightman, son of Jacob Brightman, of Oxford village, suffered a broken jaw on Friday, February 24, 1882. Coasting was exceptionally good on Dolly hill. Herbert, and Frank Taber, son of Robert H. Taber, appeared on the scene with large sleds. They collided with the above mentioned result.

Fort Hill was the coasting rendezvous for the south part of the town.

Bowling. - There was much excitement over the game of bowling in the winter of 1892, a contest being in operation. At the conclusion of the series Anderson W. Kelley, our schoolmate at the Rogers School on Center Street - the fellow that held aloft the wooden hatchet as seen in the photograph taken on the front steps of that school in April 1887 - was pronounced the winner of the prize, a gold watch. In April, 1900, Anderson married Fannie A. Atkinson. He was president and owner of the William F. Nye Company and died in November 1926 at the age of 55.

On the Hathaway Lawn. - In the yard of the house, owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hathaway, on the west side of William Street, between Union and Center Streets, a children's lawn party was held on September 11, 1884. In the group picture which was taken at that time we discern Ralph Bryden on a small velocipede. This party took place three months before Ralph attained his 7th birthday. Others recognizable are: Russie Hathaway, Walter Forrest, John Hillman, Clara Hathaway, Tina Swift, Abbie Young, Morton Snow, George Jenney, Eddie Sanders, Bertha Damon, Bessie Hathaway, Eugene Miller, Alton Paull, Anna Fuller, Willie Alden, Harry Bisbee, Walter Morton, Henry Waldron, Clara Danielson, Arthur Fuller, Johnnie Young and Harry Raymond.

Parks. - The parks of Fairhaven are five in number, viz., 1. Cushman Park which was created by filling in Herring River and its adjoining marsh, in 1903. It was named in memory of Robert Cushman, Agent of the Plymouth Colony in England. 2. Cooke's Memorial Park located at Oxford, on the northeast corner of Cherry Street and Pilgrim Avenue; it was set apart as a burial spot in 1778. 3. The Livesey Memorial Park located on the south side of East Morgan Street, north Fairhaven. A bronze tablet carries this inscription: "Livesey Memorial Park, dedicated to the memory of Thomas Livesey, a public-spirited citizen of Fairhaven, 1888-1935." 4. Delano Park or Marine Park near the foot of Pease Street. 5. Willow Park, formerly the old burying ground at the southern terminus of William Street, derived its name from the fact that a huge, willow tree stood just outside the wall, near the present entrance.

To these may be added the following plots, under the supervision of the Park Commission: 1. Bridge Park. 2. Fort Phoenix. 3. Garrison Lot. 4. Benoit Square.

CHAPTER XVII

Means of Communication

Many communities have experienced successive stages of communication. We have advanced from the footpaths and Indian files to the super-highways of today; from the Pony Express, post riders, and horsedrawn vehicles to the electric lines, automobiles, motor busses and trucks; from ferryboats to bridges; from the wood-burning locomotive to the Diesel engine; from signals to the ocean cable, telegraph and telephone; from these to the wireless telegraph and the wireless telephone, climaxed by the radio. We, herewith, enumerate, then comment upon, the successive means of communication in our own immediate community.

1. Bridge	1801
2. Ferry	1832
3. Carriage (N. B. & F. Hourly)	1832
4. Regular Hack Stand (N. B.)	1838
5. Cabs	1842
6. Fairhaven Signals	1843
7. Stage	1844
8. Omnibus	1853
9. Fairhaven Branch Railroad	1854
10. Submarine Cable	1856
11. Telegraph	1856
12. Horse Cars	1872
13. Telephone	1880
14. Electric Cars	1895
15. Busses	1925

Subjects, enumerated above, not treated in this chapter, are described elsewhere in this volume.

The Bridge and Ferry. - The two hamlets that had developed into communities, Fairhaven on the eastern bank of the Acushnet and New Bedford on the western, had no direct means of communication in the early days. In 1796, these two localities constituted one town, namely New Bedford. To reach New Bedford from this side of the river which separated the two villages, one had to walk or ride, or drive around the Head-of-the-River, or perchance, to row, sail or swim across the

expansive stream. One sailing ferryboat was the only public means for crossing from one village to the other. According to the dictates of necessity, an application was made to the General Court for a charter authorizing the construction of a toll bridge across the Acushnet River and an act of incorporation was obtained, via Fish Island and Pope's Island, the latter at first called Wood's island. The owners of these islands were willing to grant to the corporation a right of way across their lands in return for the advantage of the use of the bridge to get off and market their crops. Six years were allowed to complete the bridge which was finished and open to travel in 1801. This bridge was in constant use until March, 1807, at which time a severe storm, accompanied by an unusually high tide, swept the whole wood construction away. Repairs were speedily made, and the bridge was about ready for delivery by the contractors to the proprietors the following September, but another storm came before the acceptance was official. This put an additional burden of cost upon the contractors, of \$2,000. After being completed and turned over to the proprietors, this bridge was used until the gale of September 23, 1815, which again demolished the structure and carried away all the floating material.

The stockholders of this enterprise were discouraged, and nothing was done toward its reconstruction until 1819, when many of the shares had been abandoned or had been transferred to other hands. Then another attempt was made. This time in place of crib piers sunken to the bottom of the river bed, rubble stones were thrown directly upon the ruins of the old piers which were to support the roadway. This was practically the same as building, a submerged dam, preventing the water in the harbor from flowing freely during the ebb and flow of the tide. This checking of the flow caused eddies resulting in deposits of mud, sand and debris which filled up the channel making dredging from time to time necessary and costly. At Oxford Point the wharves had gone to ruin, and the channel became completely closed where formerly the whaling industry flourished. The draw on the Fairhaven side became closed, forever in consequence. A sailboat could scarcely float at this point at low water.

Fairhaven became a separate municipality in 1812, and New Bedford was incorporated as a city in 1847, having a population of 16,031 in March of that year. Both municipalities continued to expand. Thus on March 8, 1832, the proprietors of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Ferry became incorporated. Conveyance by ferry under other auspices had been in operation some years before.

A petition from Jonathan P. Lund and 309 others was, on Thursday, February 12, 1852, presented to the legislature asking for authority to erect a new bridge over the Acushnet. Public transportation by omnibus was advertised by R. A. Dunham and Co. on January 1, 1853, and this means of transportation continued across the bridge until the advent of horse-ears in 1872. In June 1853 the proprietors of the Fairhaven Bridge built a foot-way from Pope's, Island to the Fairhaven side.

"New Bedford and Fairhaven Hourly. - Fairhaven, March, 30, 1832. Luther Wilson respectfully informs the public that he intends to commence driving a carriage hourly between the Four Corners at New Bedford and Fairhaven on the 3d day of April next." The fare was eight cents each passage, taken up or left at the usual stand or toll houses. If taken out of the regular course, the price was 12½ cents. Conveyance to Oxford was advertised.

Regular Hack Stand. - The first attempt to establish a regular Hack Stand in New Bedford was advertised under the date of June 19, 1838, giving service from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. John Clapp was proprietor and Benjamin West was driver.

Cabs, Carriage and Stage. - The following advertisements of Transportation are of interest since they antedate the omnibus period. "Cab. The subscribers will commence running a Cab between New Bedford and Fairhaven on Monday, December 5, 1842. Passengers will be taken from the Village of Fairhaven and left anywhere between the Bridge and Purchase Street, on Middle Street and on Union Street for 12½ cents. If carried any farther, the price will be regulated according to the distance. Names to be left at Chandler's New York Store, New Bedford; and at Dunham's Hotel, Fairhaven. (Signed) Soule & Dunham, Fairhaven."

"Cabs! Cabs!! New Arrangement-Hiram D. Wentworth having purchased another of those Two Wheeled Safety Cabs will take passengers to Fairhaven for a reasonable compensation. April 5, 1843."

Under the date of January 9, 1844, we find this advertisement: - "FAIRHAVEN CARRIAGE NOTICE. Persons wishing to be conveyed to Fairhaven will be called for at any part of the town (New Bedford) by leaving their names at the New York Cash Store, No. 46 Purchase street, New Bedford."

Again, we find for the year 1844, the following: - "New Bedford and Plymouth Mail Stage leaves the Boston Stage office and Cole's Coffee House in New Bedford, Tuesdays, Thursdays and

Saturdays at 10:30 A. M., passing through Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, Rochester Town, West Wareham and South Carver, and arrives at Plymouth at 5 P. M. Return trips Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare \$1.75."

Semaphoric Telegraph. - About one hundred years ago there were more than seven hundred vessels engaged in the American whale fishery. In our own harbor there were whalers at anchor nearly two centuries ago. A century ago a signal system was inaugurated whereby the approaching whalers were known to the populace long before they hove in sight. News concerning the incoming whalers was relayed to this vicinity as soon as they appeared in the offing. As the flags were hoisted to the masthead, the markings, colors and letters designating the particular vessel, were deciphered by the outmost station and by semaphoric telegraph relayed to the inner station which in turn sent the message on to the Observatory over the New Bedford Reading Room in front of which stood a gathering waiting for the announcement of the name of the arriving boat. As soon as the New Bedford station had been advised as to the name of the ship or brig, up went the appropriate flag to the top of the flagstaff. New Bedford and Fairhaven agents, owners, friends and relatives of those on board were thus speedily informed, and all was soon ready for the reception. In some instances celebrations of the home-coming had been previously held by the crew by dismantling the try-works and throwing it, brick by brick, into the briny deep.

In the early days of the whale fishery, there were none of the long voyages of several years. The much-sought mammals, in their pristine abundance, ventured close to the land, making their capture comparatively easy. The trying-out process was performed on shore, not far from the water's edge, the blubber being conveyed to the beach in small boats. North of the Proctor house (which became the Harris house in 1872, and remained such for a third of a century) that is, in the immediate vicinity of Higgins Wharf, the Fairhaven trypots were located. Other shore trypots were to be found at the Point in Oxford Village. From this blubber, conveyed from the whalers, was extracted the oil which became so valuable.

Due to the growing scarcity of the whale and the increasing demand for oil, larger boats were necessary in order to explore more remote regions. Voyages were of short duration, then longer, extending to two, three, four and more years. In fact, we read in the New Bedford papers, the following: "A LONG VOYAGE. The bark

'Belle,' of Fairhaven, arrived today, (Friday, September 10, 1852) from a whaling voyage, after an absence of seven years and nine months, having sailed December 19, 1844. Of the original crew, but one man returned."

Voyages of such length necessitated the construction of tryworks on the deck of each whaler where the rendering process soon made the oil ready for the barrels, stowed, set up or knocked down, in the hold. The longer away from home, the more anxious became the friends and relatives of the members of the crew.

We find a paper-covered booklet, printed in 1843, entitled, "New Bedford Harbor Signal Book." Such leaflets were apparently published annually. In the booklet of 1843, a 'notice to the public ran like this: "The Telegraph Establishment derives its support from an annual subscription of fifty cents per ship, paid by the ship agents of New Bedford and Fairhaven; an annual subscription paid by the Insurance Officers; and an annual subscription of one dollar by individuals."

The Signal Book of 1848, in our possession, is entitled, "New Bedford and Fairhaven Signal Book." It is in board covers, measuring about five by eight inches and has 91 pages. On page 81, we find this explanatory and informative material: "NOTICE. The Telegraphic Establishment announces the earliest information of the arrival of vessels in the offing, by means of an outer and inner station, communicating with the station at the Observatory over the New Bedford Reading Room.

Upon the appearance of vessels in the offing, information is immediately communicated to the inner station, and thence to the Observatory, when signals are displayed as follows: When a ship is in the offing, a blue flag will be shown; and for a brig, a white flag. When two or more ships are in the offing, two blue flags will be hoisted; for two brigs, two white flags. As soon as the vessel approaches near enough to distinguish her signal, her numbers are given from the outer stations, and corresponding flags hoisted at the Observatory." The Fairhaven flags and number of each for this year (1848) were: Red, White and Blue, 12; Blue and White, 21; Red and White, 17. Total 50.

On page 59, we read: "Fairhaven Signals, Red, White and Blue." Then follows the colored flag of each Fairhaven Agent, the names of whom were as follows: Ezekiel Sawin, F. R. Whitwell, Atkins Adams, S. A. Mitchell, Nathan Church, Warren Delano, I. F. Terry, James Tripp, Jabez Delano, Jr., Gibbs & Jenney, Fish & Huttleston,

Edmund Allen, L. Jenney & J. Tripp, Bradford, Fuller & Co., Lemuel Tripp, Lemuel C. Tripp, Sheffield Read. The names of Atkins Adams, I. F. Terry and L. Jenney & J. Terry were each duplicated since Mr. Adams and Mr. Terry were Agents of ships with both white and blue flags and red and white flags. The firm of L. Jenney & J. Tripp was Agent of ships with both red, white and blue, and red and white flags.

In addition to the names of Agents above, here is the list of those who acted as Agents between 1843 and 1860: Damon & Judd, Fish & Robinson, Albert Sawin, Marlbro Bradford, Alden D. Stoddard, Levi Jenney, Jr., Phineas Terry, Fish, Robinson & Co., Joseph Tripp, M. O. Bradford, William G. Blackler, Asa Swift, Reuben Fish, Samuel Borden, Dexter Jenney, Stephen C. Gibbs, making 33 in all.

The names of the Fairhaven vessels of 1848 were: He-roine, Erie, Kingston, Martha, Omega, General Scott, Mary Ann, Oregon, John A. Robb, Leonidas, Lydia, Marcus, Maine, Albion, Arab, Clifford Wayne, Sarah Frances, South Boston, Joseph Maxwell, Favorite, James Monroe, Lagrange, Eliza Adams, Martha, 2d, Java, Herald, Amazon, William Wirt, Philip Delano, Samuel Robertson, Arab (bark), Wolga, Harvest, Adeline Gibbs, Ansel Gibbs, Columbus, Eliza L. B. Jenney, Friendship, London Packet, Sharon, George, Atkins Adams, William Rotch, William & Henry, Popmunnet, Sylph, Belle, Hesper, Acushnet, Bruce, a total of fifty.

It appears that, in 1843, there were 45 vessels sailing from Fairhaven; in 1845, 47; in 1848, 50; in 1850, 48; in 1853, 49; in 1855, 44; in 1856, 48; and in 1860 there were 43.

Loosely placed inside this Signal Book of 1848, was found a sheet of paper, six and one half by seven and one half inches, upon which we see flags in red, white and blue to the number of 43, drawn, hand painted, with name or initial of vessel written in ink beneath each flag. This sheet is headed, "Nantucket Signals," presumably implying that (probably in 1848) 43 vessels were sailing from that port.

The Omnibus. - William H. Dunham, of Oxford, qualified as an omnibus driver as did Cornelius Grinnell who was born at 108 Main Street, and drove an omnibus for nine years. We place William H. Dunham in many battles of the War of the Rebellion, thirty-six, it is said, and wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. We link him with the omnibus line, the first trip of which was on August 8, 1853, with Warren E. Chase, of New Bedford, as driver, at the

age of 21. The first omnibus, however, was built in the previous year. Before us we read the advertisement of Rufus A. Dunham & Company, under the date of November 10, 1855, giving the times of the trips, and the fare which was five cents or twenty-five tickets for \$1.00. The line continued until 1872 when the horse railroad was introduced.

These Fairhaven omnibuses were favorably regarded a generation ago. "The Fairhaven omnibus has been painted and refurnished very elegantly, and is now a model conveyance, outshining all former vehicles on the route."

Submarine Cable and Telegraph. - Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket were once completely isolated from the mainland. Messages by word of mouth through special envoys, or communications by the mail service, were transmitted. But long before the advent of the radio these islands had immediate and certain contact. We find the following notice: "SUBMARINE CABLE CELEBRATION. The laying of the submarine cable across Vineyard Sound will take place this week. On Friday, July 18th, the opening celebration will come off at Holmes Hole. A Salute at 12 o'clock, Dinner in the grove at 2 o'clock, and a grand display of fire works in the evening. The steamer Eagle's Wing will leave New Bedford at 10 o'clock A. M. for the excursion, accompanied by a band of music. (Signed) E. C. Laughton, Supt. Cape Cod Tel. Co. July 14, 1856."

Between 400 and 500 persons, including many from Fairhaven, went to Holmes Hole. The cable was put down on Wednesday, July 16th. Communication with Boston was made at once without difficulty. This Submarine Cable, between the Vineyard and the Continent, the Standard stated, was the first ever laid in the United States, excepting for short distances across rivers. This advance in communication was followed by a Nantucket cable, laid on Wednesday, August 20, 1856, and a telegraph system from New Bedford to Tremont, the wires being along the line of the railroad built two years previously.

Horse Cars. - In the draft of a bill submitted to the committee of the General Court, the Corporation, afterwards called the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway Company, was designated as "The New Bedford and Fairhaven Rail Carriage Company." This was in March, 1870. The horse railroad, as it was first called, was instituted in the year 1872.

The plan was to place the tracks in the middle of the Streets except on the bridge and the road leading to Fairhaven. This location is well remembered by all patrons of the horse cars. On May 17th, the contract for laying the tracks was awarded to Messrs. George W. Lobdell, of Mattapoisett and Elias Terry, of New Bedford, and these gentlemen began operation on the morning of May 21st, on Purchase Street with a gang of sixteen men.

Cars were ordered from West Troy, N. Y., and on June 17th the car house, on Purchase Street was begun. It was situated a short distance north of the railroad office. A turn table was constructed near the School street depot on June 25th. Baggage cars as well as passenger cars were ordered, and conductors and drivers were engaged. On Thursday morning, June 27th, four cars arrived in New Bedford, and were placed on the tracks west of the depot where they were inspected by a large number of citizens.

The cars for summer use had sides and ends of blue and white striped canvas curtains, looped up in good weather. Seats were across; at first half the passengers were obliged to ride backwards. On Monday, July 15th, the one-horse cars, seating 15 or 20 passengers, arrived. On these there were no conductors except during rush hours. Notices in the cars read: "Passengers will please put their fare into the box, as the driver is not allowed under any circumstance, either to receive or deposit it. Change to the amount of \$2.00 will be furnished by the driver who will return the full amount, thus enabling the passenger to place his fare in the box. No person allowed to ride free. Passengers will put their fare into the box on entering the car."

On Thursday afternoon, August 1, 1872, the branch to Fairhaven commenced to be installed at the junction of William and Purchase Streets. There was a turnout between Bridge Square and the draw. By August 14th the tracks were laid to the Fairhaven draw. On the 28th, the work commenced on the Fairhaven side of the river, and on Monday, September 30th, the street cars to Fairhaven made hourly trips. The rides on this day were free, and the cars were well patronized. Later the trips were half-hourly. Main Street, Fairhaven, was very narrow from Center Street to Union Street and the sidewalks were narrowed a foot so as to give room for carriages to pass the cars.

Ignoring the fact that turnouts were made for a specific purpose, two approaching cars, the drivers evidently believing that they could gee and haw at will, attempted to pass on the same track, but they soon discovered that it couldn't be done.

The verdict of the people, in general, seemed to be that the Street Railway was a very successful and popular institution, and the patrons, far and wide, wondered why it was not built years before.

The horse-cars were substitutes for the omnibuses, and it was soon apparent that the ferry-boat was not patronized to the payingpoint. Then we read: - "SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after Wednesday, October 1, 1873, the Ferry Boat Union will be withdrawn from the route." On September 30th, these lame verses, said the Standard, written on a piece of clapboard, were picked up on the ferry-boat:

When the ferry-boat's removed
And the cars have all the trade
Is the question surely proved,
That improvement has been made?

Were the public left to vote,
Thinks I, it would then be shown
They would rather have the boat,
And let well enough alone.

Then appeared the following: - "TO FAIRHAVEN. Since the withdrawal of the ferry boat, says a wag, there are still two means of conveyance to Fairhaven. Besides the horse-cars, leaving every half hour, there is WALKER'S PEDALISM EXPRESS, which is largely patronized. There is no waiting for this, it starting at time most convenient to the passengers. One very important matter in connection with this line is that it is free. Saturday, October 4, 1873:'

Under the date of Friday, November 21, 1873, we read: - "To the Editor of the Standard, "A DAILY CROSS-Having to ride over in the horse-cars. (Signed) Fairhaven Branch Passenger."

To Fort Phoenix and Riverside. - On August 1, 1885, a petition to the selectmen for the exten'sion of the horse railway to Fort Phoenix was presented. In 1886, a petition to extend the track to Riverside Cemetery, from the bridge, was presented. Both petitions were granted, and on May 22d, thirty men commenced work on the southern extension. On the afternoon of Saturday, June 5, 1886, a car was run over the Fort street extension, and on Sunday regular trips were made, 2,000 people being at the Fort at one time.

In that same month rails were laid on North Main Street nearly to Wilde's store. A trial trip was made on this Oxford extension

at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, June 30th. The cars ran regularly on the morning of Friday of that week.

The Electric Cars. - The electric cars were destined to come, but strenuous opposition was bound to delay them. The streets of New Bedford first tolerated their existence. By October, 1890, the electric cars had forced the horse-drawn vehicles off the rails. The opponents to the electric cars in Fairhaven claimed, in May, 1892, that horses would be frightened on the bridge, and many accidents' would result.

In November, 1893, the electric cars ran across the bridge as far as the east side of Fish Island, beginning on Thanksgiving Day. The Fairhaven cars were towed and the passengers were transferred. In November, of that year, the cars were towed, from Pope's Island instead of Fish Island as formerly. Thus the monster crept surreptitiously toward our shores. A little later the railroad commission expressed themselves as opposed to transferring. Grievances poured in from all quarters. Even in the 1890's people were shouting vociferously for speed.

Then came the news that the electric road would be extended over the bridge as far as the town line as soon as the weather permitted. The pestilence was approaching. It seemed that the New Bedford draw was good for six tons, where is the electric car weighed seven tons. In consequence, citizens forbade their families to ride, so great was the jeopardy. A local clergyman sided with the alarmists, and asserted, in February, 1894, that he had seen overhead trolley wires snap, and falling on the track, make the rails alive and dangerous to the lives of anyone stepping upon them.

On Saturday, March 10, 1894, a vote was passed at the town meeting instructing the selectmen NOT to permit the electric cars to run in the streets of the town. The railway managers, however, extended the electric service to the west line of the town, on the bridge.

In 1894 heaters were installed in the electric cars. In May, 1895, the Fairhaven town meeting authorized the selectmen and advisory committee to contract for electric cars to run in the town. On the morning of Monday, May 27, 1895, the work of erecting poles in Fairhaven for the electric cars, was begun.

In February, 1898, the Street Railway car barn was sold to Daniel W. Deane and removed from the northwest corner of Ferry and Main Streets. In 1925, busses took the place of trolleys on the Onset line.

CHAPTER XVIII

Bridges - Banks - Cemeteries

The Pope's Island Toll Bridge. - From the Mercury of the summer of 1851, we glean the following: - "In 1796, William Rotch et al. were incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge over the Acushnet River. The bridge was to begin at the west side of the Acushnet River, at a place called Smith's Point, at the east end of Middle Street, in the Village of New Bedford, from thence running to Fish Island and from thence to Edward Pope's Island and crossing that island directly on to the east side of said Acushnet River, landing between the villages of Fairhaven and Oxford, in said town of New Bedford. The original bridge cost about \$25,000. About seven years after the bridge was opened for travelers, the top of it was carried away in a storm, and the bridge was repaired at a cost of \$8,000. In 1815, in the great gale of that year, the whole bridge was destroyed except the abutments and toll houses, and was rebuilt at a cost of \$24,200."

After the gale of September 23, 1815 which wrecked the old bridge, the stockholders, remembering also the disaster of 1807, being disheartened, did not hasten to make repairs. After some time, we learn by the following that the bridge was completed: "Notice. The public is respectfully informed that the New Bedford Bridge, over the Acushnet river, is completed, and in excellent condition for the accommodation of travellers, carriages, teams, etc. The rates of toll are considerably reduced, and are as low or lower, than those of any other bridge in the State, of the same extent. November 5, 1819."

Toll Rates. - We find the following: - "NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE. Rates of Toll for the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge as established by the stockholders at their meeting held November 9, 1848. Foot Passengers. - Each foot passenger, two cents, or one hundred tickets for \$1. Each horse and rider, six cents or 25 tickets for \$1.25. Each single horse, cart, wagon, chaise, sulky or sleigh, 120 cents a passage, or 25 tickets for \$2.50. Each additional horse, four cents a passage. Each riding carriage with two horses, 20 cents a passage, or 25 tickets for \$3.75. Each cart, wagon, or sled or other carriage of burthen, light or loaded, drawn by one horse or pair of oxen, 12½ cents. Each additional horse or pair of oxen, four cents.

Each wheel-barrow or hand-cart, three cents. Sheep and swine, six cents per dozen; one person allowed to each team. No greater weight than 5000 pounds shall be taken across the bridge at one time on one team. Per order of the Bridge Committee. (Signed) William J. Rotch, Sec., November 15, 1848."

The Bridge Made Free. - The devastating storm of September 8, 1869, wrecking the bridge, was not the deciding factor that brought about the free passage of the structure. Strenuous agitation for a free bridge began some time before the storm which blew to earth the steeple of the Congregational Church. Notice the dates of agitation in the following quotations:

"TOWN MEETING IN FAIRHAVEN. At a town meeting in Fairhaven yesterday (Monday, July 1, 1867) of which George H. Taber was moderator, Noah Stoddard, L. S. Judd and Job C. Tripp were appointed a committee to confer with committees of the New Bedford City Council and the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge Company on the subject of making the bridge free."

The demand for a free bridge was persistent, as shown by the sentiment of 1868: "PETITIONS FOR A FREE BRIDGE. Petitions are in circulation in this city (New Bedford) and the neighboring town praying that the Legislature will make the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge free to travel." (Wednesday, December 9, 1868.)

The year 1869 opened with the advocates of the free bridge movement exhibiting their tenacity. "HEARING ON THE FREE BRIDGE QUESTION. The joint committee of the General Court, on roads and bridges, gave a public hearing in the State House yesterday (Thursday, February 18, 1869) on the petitions for making the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge free." "Weston Howland, Esq., of Fairhaven, appeared in support of the petitioners. He said the length of the bridge was 4,500 feet, of which 1,427 feet is of wood; the roadway is 21 feet wide and the sidewalk five feet." Capt. John A. Hawes and others gave the following information: "The number of shares is 110. Fourteen years ago, in view of an assessment of \$225 a share for repairs, the stock sold for \$75. It has since been sold as high as \$405, but the bridge is now out of repair, and three shares were recently sold at \$200. The receipts of toll are five or six thousand dollars a year." Other speakers were William P. Howland, L. S. Judd and Dr. J. C. Mara, all of Fairhaven, and Capt. Isaiah West, then of New Bedford.

"BILL FOR MAKING THE NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN BRIDGE FREE. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: SECTION 1. The bridge over the Acushnet River, between the city of New Bedford and the town of Fairhaven, known as the New Bedford bridge, including the draws, piers, abutments and way over Fish Island and Pope's Island, respectively so-called, is hereby laid out and shall become a public highway, upon the acceptance of the award of the Commissioners, hereinafter named by the Supreme Court and entry of the judgment thereon. SECTION V. This act shall take effect from its passage."

Charles G. Davis of Plymouth seemed to be in opposition to the free bridge movement, saying that, "Nobody over ten miles from New Bedford is much interested in the bridge."

"FREE BRIDGE. The award of the bridge Commissioners was confirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday (Wednesday, October 27, 1869) and by this action the bridge is made a public highway. The Court granted twenty days for payment."

The Free Bridge Appreciated. - "THE BRIDGE. There was a grand rush to see the bridge yesterday afternoon (Sunday, June 26, 1870), and it was inspected by nearly two thousand people. We notice that spaces have been left in the railing for the convenience of Isaac Walton's disciples, who can step through and establish themselves on the outer plank, away from the bustle and jostling of the passers-by."

Under the date of Friday, July 22, 1870, The Standard relates: "A PRETTY SIGHT. The bridge is now lit up in the evening its entire length, Fairhaven having put similar posts and lights on the east end as on the western portion. The travel across the bridge is large, especially in the evening, our citizens availing themselves of the cool breezes and the beautiful prospect."

Then under the date of Friday, August 12, 1870, we find: "One of the results of the free bridge is that there is not a vacant tenement in Fairhaven at the present time, while at this time last year, there were quite a number. A gentleman informs us that nine parties yesterday called at his home, inquiring if he knew of a house to let."

The Crow Island Bridge. - In 1804, "The Proprietors of Crow Island Bridge" were authorized to erect a bridge from that island to the Fairhaven shore, landing at a point later called Eldredge's Lane, a roadway laid out in 1811.

It was stipulated that the bridge should have a draw not less than twenty-eight feet in width, for the free use of all vessels. On this island was erected a rope-walk which was swept away in the gale of September 23, 1815.

In an article entitled "Fairhaven of the Past," Capt. Jabez Delano; making mention of Capt. Samuel Borden, wrote: "I worked in his rope-walk which was erected on Crow Island. The part I performed here as a laborer was to turn the wheel which carried six spindles, and employed six men. The thread they spun was 180 fathoms long. When at their terminus, I was notified by a bell, and the threads were then transferred to a hook at the side. A day's work was from sunrise to sunset, less one hour for dinner. My wages were a pistareen per day."

The Head-of-the-River Bridge. - In the year 1828 Fairhaven (then including Acushnet) voted to build its half of a stone bridge at the Head-of-the-River and appropriated a sum of money therefor, New Bedford, then a small town, to pay for its share. The sum appropriated was insufficient, but in the following year the necessary amount to pay for Fairhaven's part of the structure was raised. This accounts for the date "1828" on one side of the bridge and "1829" on the other. The date "1828" appears on the outside of the south parapet whereas the date "1829" is cut into a stone on the road side of the north parapet. We find in the Mercury, under the date of September, 26, 1828, the following: - "The Stone Bridge, lately erected at the head of the Acushnet River, was completed last week. It is 32 feet in width, supported by two arches of 14 feet each, center pillar 5 feet. The sides are guarded by stone railings or walls, uniting in its construction convenience and security with great durability."

The Coggeshall Street Bridge. - In 1850, a charter was granted by the legislature for building a bridge across the Acushnet River but the charter expired by limitation before anything was done. Nearly forty years elapsed. The north bridge at Oxford Heights seemed a necessity, and in January, 1883, the proposition was agitated. In November, 1887, it was more seriously considered, said bridge to be located in practically the same place as was authorized by the charter of 1850.

In January, 1889, it was announced that a petition to the legislature was to be circulated asking for a charter to build a bridge from the foot of Coggeshall Street, New Bedford, to Oxford Village,

west of North Main Street. Plans and specifications were prepared by George A. Briggs. The town voted to accept as a town way the layout of a street leading from North Main Street to the eastern terminus of the new bridge, on January 11, 1890.

On Monday, September 22, 1890, the Coggeshall Street Bridge was opened to travel, although it was not wholly completed. This was done because it was the last day of the time allowed by the legislative act for the completion of the structure. It was completed in 1892. The work of raising the Fairhaven approach to the bridge was accomplished in 1896.

The Pope's Island Free Bridge. - The New Bedford & Fairhaven toll bridge, authorized in 1796, partially destroyed by the storms of 1807, 1815 and 1869, becoming thereafter a free bridge, after serving in all for a hundred years, finally gave way to a new structure as we see it today, the entrance to Fairhaven being a short distance north of the former "Bridge" Street. This new construction across Pope's Island, and Fish Island, as was the path of the former bridge, was authorized in 1893.

Another Bridge. - The fifth bridge from Fairhaven, the fourth to reach the western bank of the Acushnet, is a wooden structure, not far below the arched one at Acushnet, crossing the river at the foot of Slocum road. It was a private enterprise, to further the sale of land in that vicinity.

Banks. - Capt. Noah Stoddard lived at the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets. The Fairhaven Bank was chartered in March, 1831, and in May of that year, Capt. Stoddard sold the parcel of land, with a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 54 feet, west of his dwelling, to the Bank officials.

The brick building was erected, and the lower floor was used by the Fairhaven Bank for about 45 years. Within one year of the incorporation of the Fairhaven Bank, the Institution for Savings was incorporated, and this Savings Bank soon after occupied the second floor together with the Insurance Company, incorporated in the previous year.

In the course of time the Fairhaven Bank assumed a new name, viz., The National Bank of Fairhaven as is shown by the following: - "NATIONAL BANK OF FAIRHAVEN. The first annual meeting of the National Bank of Fairhaven will be held at their Banking Room, on Tuesday, January 10, 1865, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other

business that may legally come before them. (Signed) R. Nye, Cashier. Fairhaven, December 22, 1864."

Previous to this the stockholders of the Fairhaven Bank, at their meeting held on Wednesday, July 6, 1864, voted to convert that institution into a National Bank under the United States banking law. A notice was sent out to and depositors and customers of the Fairhaven Bank that that Bank ceased to exist on August 31, 1864, and was organized as the National Bank of Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

Capt. Stoddard died on January 28, 1850, at the age of 95. From his estate Horatio W. Richmond purchased the property. The foundation for the Richmond building, 50½ by 34 feet, was laid about the middle of November 1859. It was planned to have on the first floor a drug store on the southwest corner of Main and Center streets, and to rent the southeast corner of the building as a grocery store.

Mr. Richmond died on May 14, 1876, and four months later the Fairhaven Bank bought the house and lot, opening for business in its new quarters in March 1877.

After the Fairhaven Bank removed to its present place of business, the Savings Bank moved to the first floor of the brick structure. This brick bank building was demolished in September, 1946.

Mr. George B. Luther, of the National Bank, began his career as a bank official in the capacity of teller, in June 1889; was elected cashier in July 1895; became president in December 1912. First Savings Bank. - Under the date of April 27, 1831 Gibbs & Jenney advertised as follows: - "Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 10th day of May next, for doing the carpenter work in building a store in the village of Fairhaven, 55 x 28 feet, two stories high, to be completed in a workmanlike manner. For plans and specifications, apply to Gibbs & Jenney."

This building was erected, but note its partial use within a year of its construction, as found under the date of March 12, 1832: - "FAIRHAVEN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. The office of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings will be opened in the Counting Rooms of Gibbs & Jenney's Store on Monday, the nineteenth instant, and will continue to be opened on Monday of each succeeding week from 1 to 2 o'clock for receiving deposits."

The location of these Counting Rooms, this first Savings Bank, opened one hour each week was an enigma until we found that a

public auction was held on April 12, 1862, at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, advertised as follows:
- "The two-story building on leased land, at the corner of Middle and Union Streets, recently occupied by Gibbs & Jenney as a Counting Room and Store House."

This building, a Counting House, a Bank, a Store, became a paint shop in 1864, being moved from the south side of Union Street, just east of Middle Street, to the southwest corner of Water and Center streets, where it now stands.

"Railroadside" Cemetery. - It was in 1817 that this plot was set apart as a Burying Ground, later to be penetrated by the tracks of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad. Much agitation arose in 1873 concerning the removal of the bodies and the utter abandonment of the spot for burial purposes. Years flew by, another generation witnessed the perfect neglect of the area which was intended to be the final resting place of many Fairhaven folk. Time, necessity, politics, caused a change, a change for the better, and we now have Willow Park.

Riverside Cemetery. - On the Fourth of July, 1850, there appeared in The Daily Mercury, of New Bedford, this special notice: "Should the weather prove favorable the River-side Cemetery, in Fairhaven, will be publicly devoted to its future uses, on Sunday evening next, July 7th. An address will be delivered, hymns sung and other services usual on such occasions will be had. Services will commence at 5:30 o'clock. The ceremonies will be deferred to the succeeding Sunday, July 14, if weather is unsuited to an assembly in the open air."

The weather was auspicious and the River-side Cemetery was duly consecrated. On Sunday evening, July 7th, 1850, an address was delivered at this consecration by Rev. Thomas Dawes, Minister and Pastor of the Washington Street Church. Mr. Dawes was pastor from 1844 to 1853, the former date being the time of the transfer of allegiance from the Baptist to the Unitarian tenets after the schism of 1841, resulting in the formation of the Adventists as a separate religious body, and the Washington Street Society as a Unitarian sect.

This area was a tract with a gentle slope to the west, with undulating surface like many other stretches of country along the river front. This consecrated ground contained 14 acres and was a part of the Jonathan Nye Farm, purchased, in 1849, by Warren Delano, Esq.

In August, 1889, Warren Delano purchased the lower part of Cyrus Peckham's f Farm, over five acres, for an enlargement of Riverside, and at a meeting of the cemetery trustees, Mr. Delano presented the deed of the land.

The Cemetery was again enlarged on the north in 1905. The first sexton was Samuel Jenkins who served for 14 years. During his official connection with the cemetery, the sexton's house was erected, that is, in 1881, Mr. Jenkins serving some time as sexton before its construction. Frederick Pearce was the carpenter and Abner Howard was the mason. The house cost approximately \$1,800. Mr. Jenkins was followed by Mr. Powers, Mr. Watterson, Mr. White, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Chace and the present sexton, Mr. Hay B. Reid.

Nasketucket Cemetery. - At this place of burial, the old, slate headstones bespeak its age. One such stone bears the death date of 1797, although it is asserted by residents of that part of the town that this plot was used as a burying ground long before that date.

The oldest stone in this cemetery is inscribed: "In memory of a son of Capt. Levi & Mrs. Jenne; he died April ye 20th, 1797, aged 17 days."

Woodside Cemetery. - This place of burial, in the north part of the town, became the sepulchre of individuals born before Washington became President, yet burials take place there today.

Cooke's Memorial. - John Cooke, an adventurer before he reached his teens, under the custodianship of his father, Francis, an inhabitant of Plymouth until 1659, owner of the land at Oxford and a resident here, the first white settler, a Representative to the General Court and a Baptist minister, is depicted as a genuine pioneer in the establishment of this section. He died about 1695, and is purported to be buried at Burial Hill, willed by William Wood in the Revolutionary period, in a codicil under the date of May 14, 1778, (the will being dated 1773) in these words:

"And whereas the bodies of some persons that were persons of good account in their day, were buried on the Little Hammock on island in the meadow at the foot of my homestead, commonly called the 'Burying Hill,' and I not being willing that their graves should be any way defaced, do therefore in this my will hereby give the said hammock on island to and for a burying place forever, and for no other use to be made of it, for all persons to bury their dead, that have a mind to, that my two above-named sons, Zeruah Wood and

John Wood, they and their heirs after them, shall think suitable to be buried there-to whom I leave the care thereof."

In September, 1895, 200 years after the death of Cooke, the work of grading the John Cooke Burial Hill began. His surmised resting place is marked by a boulder taken from the bed of the Acushnet River, the inscription upon the bronze tablet being worded as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN COOKE who was buried here in 1695. The last surviving male Pilgrim of those who came over in the Mayflower: The first white settler of this town and the pioneer in its religious, moral and business life: A man of character and integrity and the trusted agent for this part of the Commonwealth of the old colonial civil government of Plymouth."

CHAPTER XIX

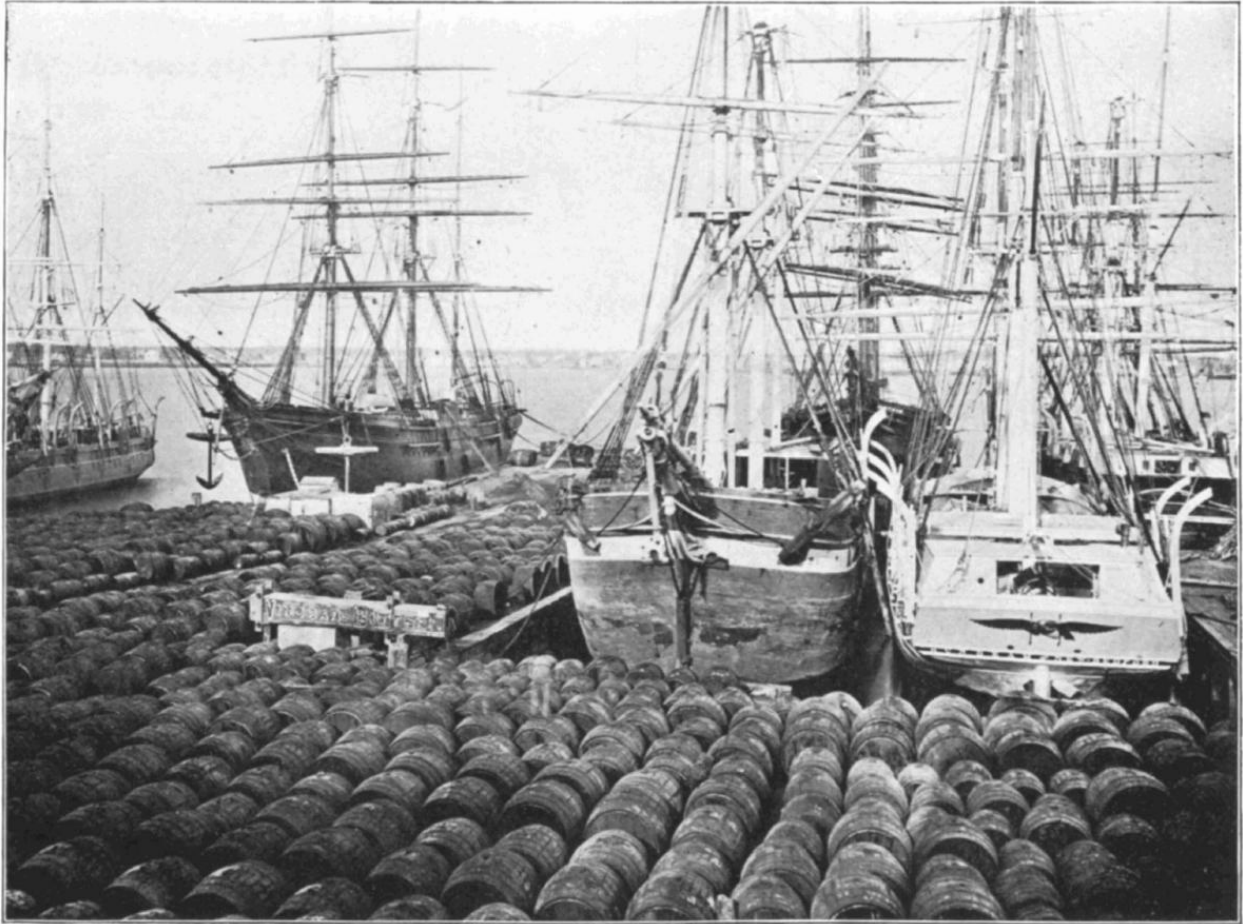
Akin - Bradford - Delanos - Keene - Rogers

Ebenezer Akin, Jr. - Fairhaven was, indeed, fortunate in having as a native son, Ebenezer Akin, Jr. Always reliable, a man of the highest principles, devoted to the church, faithful in every trust, Eben Akin, Jr. was an example to his fellow citizens. Born in Fairhaven, in April, 1817, long a resident of Oxford, going there at the age of nine, attending the old stone schoolhouse, in business in both Fairhaven and New Bedford, elected to public office by the people, Mr. Akin met calmly the problems of life as they surged about him.

We can see him at 87 Main Street, in his store which had a raised platform in front, with separate entrance rarely used, with stairs leading to the tailor shop above, as if it were yesterday. Mr. Landers was the tailor, with son John and daughter Kate living on the southwest corner of Washington and Water Streets, in the old, "White" house.

Mr. Akin was a planemaker by trade, serving in that capacity for five years. He taught school in 1842, and was town clerk, collector, and treasurer of the town, serving as such from 1842 to 1855, a period of thirteen years; and again from 1875 to 1887, a period of twelve additional years.

Mr. Akin closed his business on Main Street in 1883. In 1887, he was appointed postmaster, succeeding Charles H. Morton, and followed by Job C. Tripp, in 1891. While postmaster, Mr. Akin made improvements in his department, appreciated by his patrons, by removing the counter on the west side of the outer office, running north and south; enlarging the vestibule, and placing a door in the west end of the inside entrance, when the post office was in the building at the southwest corner of Center and William Streets. Then, he installed letter boxes at the corner of Bridge and Main Streets, and at Wilde's Store, as soon as he took office. (Key boxes, formerly in use in New Bedford, were installed for the first time at the Fairhaven post office in April, 1882. These were placed on the west side of the delivery window, running east and west.) On



Wharf Scene in Whaling Days – Cargo Landed



Chimney of the Philip Taber House – Oxford Village

February 12, 1887, Mr. Akin, as postmaster-elect, was tendered a memorable reception.

Ebenezer Akin, Jr. died on January 6, 1905, aged 87. A son, Eben Lloyd Akin, a graduate of the Fairhaven High School, in the class of 1878, died in November, 1879, at the age of 18. Another son, Charles Thompson Akin, born on November 24, 1855, died in October, 1937. He was for thirty-three years (1887-1920) employed at the post office, retiring in the latter year; hence knew about every person, directly or indirectly, in town. A third son, Bartholomew Gilbert Akin, who graduated from the local high school in 1885, experienced the same wide acquaintance, having been census enumerator for a number of years. Bart, faithful to his brother in sickness to the end, lived until recently, alone in the old homestead, an encyclopedia to meet, and an inspiration to converse with.

William Bradford. - In 1845, we find Mr. Bradford in business, in New Bedford, advertising extensively. He himself admitted that he was not a good business man and stated that his interest was more on painting. In November, 1854, there was on exhibition, in New Bedford, a group of paintings, four in number, painted by Mr. Bradford, then 31 years of age. One was painted from Crow Island, showing the craft and steamers in the harbor. This was greatly admired. It sold for \$97.50, and Mr. Bradford was then spoken of as a rising artist. This was quite in contrast to the painting of 1867, entitled, "Sealers Crushed Among the Icebergs," which sold for \$12,000. Then the Artist was heralded as the leading marine artist in the Country. In 1873, Mr. Bradford went to England, taking with him an Arctic scene painted expressly for the Queen.

The Bradfords were interested in community life as well as painting. In 1870, there was formed, in Fairhaven, an organization called the "Fairhaven Union Association for Christian Work," and at its first meeting, Mr. Bradford gave a stereopticon lecture gratis, and soon became its president. Mrs. Bradford took an active interest in this association. Courses of lectures were given, and if anyone wanted to purchase a ticket, he hastened to 58 Center Street, mounted the steps, rang the bell, called for Mrs. Bradford, paid her twenty-five cents, and received a ticket which permitted the bearer to hear Edward Everett Hale.

The house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Pope, 16 Fort Street, was built for Frederick Bartlett, a bright young man, apparently with a successful career before him. He was a practicing attorney, in New Bedford, and a selectman here in 1885 with Daniel W. Dean and George W. King. He became ill, and died in 1887, aged 33. The following year, the property passed into the hands of the Bradfords. In the 1850's, and still in the 1870's, another house stood there in which lived Mr. Thomas H. Bowen and family. The house was moved, and now stands just south of the residence of Mr. Thomas Clark, on the west side of Fort Street.

When we think of the Bradfords, we think, in our reading, of Melvin and Hannah Bradford, of Marlbro and Dolly Bradford, of George Bradford, brother of William, of Estelle Hacker and Mary E. Bradford, daughters of William and Mary B. Bradford. We think of some of the family living in New Bedford; on the Kempton Farm which afterwards became the property of Laura Keene, the actress, who called her estate "Riverside Lawn;" at 58 Center Street and at 16 Fort Street. We clearly see Mr. Bradford, Mary B., his wife, and Mary E., their daughter, going to and coming from the studio on Union Wharf, in 1882. Before this, Mr. Bradford's studio was on Church Street, near the corner of Main.

William Bradford died fifty-five years ago and more. As we go to the Bradford lot at Riverside Cemetery, we see there the glacial boulder from North Greenland, the four-ton boulder taken from a nearby shore, and on that boulder we read not only the name of the artist, but lines of Whittier, dedicated to W. B. by the poet, as follows: "Something it has - a flavor of the sea and the sea's freedom - which reminds of thee."

All the Bradfords that we have mentioned have passed away but they are not forgotten.

The Warren Delanos and Family. - In the Daily Mercury, of Wednesday, June 22, 1870, we find the following: "FAIRHAVEN BOYS. A New York letter gives the following account of success of two sons of the late Warren Delano, of Fairhaven. 'A pair of brothers named Delano, once were to be found in South Street, of much more than ordinary interest. They were remarkably handsome, and were excellent business men. Franklin Delano became clerk for Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and soon rose to a confidential position, and finally became a partner, but his commercial career was stopped by his marrying a fortune. Nearly 30 years ago, he became the son

in-law of William B. Astor, and this rendered South street unnecessary. He is now living uptown in grand style. The other brother, whose name is Warren, went to China to seek his fortune, and there got into such a profitable position that he was soon enabled to return to America with \$400,000. This was doing pretty well for a pair of poor, young men.' "

In January, 1855, Mr. Jabez Delano, well-known for his astronomical researches, delivered a lecture before the Fairhaven Lyceum, at Phoenix Hall. On February 5, 1857, Mr. Delano gave a lecture on the same subject, at Liberty Hall, New Bedford. His interest in this science was keen years before. In 1835, he wrote to Warren Delano, Jr., a relative, an enthusiastic letter regarding astronomy.

In reply, Mr. Warren Delano wrote: "Your astronomical remarks and reflections concerning this and other worlds, yet unknown, their inhabitants, and their supposed superiority to us who people this earth, all are read by me with much interest, and were not my time engrossed by the all-important subject of Commerce, I should be happy to devote much of my time to the study of those subjects which engross so much of your attention. But Canton, with the little liberty allowed to us foreigners, is not the place for the pursuance of these studies. We see little of the beauty and sublimity of nature-nothing to encourage one to the investigation of those subjects which do not bear immediately upon that for which we are all here."

"I have now been absent from home about three years-China must be my abode for about ten years more, I fear, but I have no intention of allowing that length of time to elapse without a visit to home of kindred; my hope is to be able to have this about two years hence, and already have commenced studying upon the route I shall take."

"Your letters are very interesting, and I am sorry that I cannot reply to them in the same spirit, and discuss the same topics with you, but these discussions we must postpone till I get settled down quietly in Bristol County, when I intend to be provided with an observatory telescope, etc., and study the moon and the stars."

From China, Mr. Warren Delano continues: "From my brothers and sisters, I have received agreeable news-they were well in health. Edward writes me from New York, where he seemed pleased with his location. Frederick has returned to France, and I heard from him at Liverpool. Franklin hard at work at his old place, and Louisa had made her long projected visit to New York, and, I hope, enjoyed it."

Louisa C, eldest daughter of Warren Delano, Esq., of Fairhaven, died in New York City on May 14, 1846. On the 24th of September, 1857, at the residence of his brother, Warren Delano, Jr., near Newburgh, New York, Frederick A. Delano, of New York, died, aged 46. The funeral took place at the residence of his father, Warren Delano, Esq., of Fairhaven, on Sunday afternoon, September 25th, at 2:30 o'clock. In February, 1841, Susan M., youngest daughter of Warren Delano, died in her 16th year.

In order to ascertain the prevailing sentiment concerning the Delanos, search has disclosed the following, written nearly seventy years ago: "Mr. Warren Delano has been in town on a visit, during this week, and has manifested his uniform deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of his native place. May he long live to witness the improvements that are being made, and to gratify his old friends and relatives by his cheering visits." The Fairhaven Star, November 1, 1879.

More than a half century ago, the Delanos were held in high esteem as shown by these words from the STAR of February 15, 1896: "The funeral of the late Mrs. Warren Delano, of Newburg, whose remains were laid away in Riverside Cemetery the present week, reminds us that our town has been deprived of one who has always felt an interest in its welfare. The loving wife, the gentle mother, and the kind and sympathizing friend has passed away. Her gracious and noble personality has made its impress upon all who knew her, and none knew her but to admire, honor and love."

If we go back to the time before the first Warren, we find the male member of that household to be Ephraim. Then we have Warren, the First; Warren, the Second; Warren, the Third; and Warren, the Fourth.

Warren I, the great grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was born in 1779. For nearly a score of years, he followed the sea, a part of that period as Captain and owner of vessels. The histories of the early shipyards verify the statement that ships were built for him. The advertisements, in the New Bedford newspapers, in 1808 and thereafter, perhaps before, are proof that he was a merchant at Fairhaven, then a part of New Bedford.

Mr. Delano was interested in Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, school questions, the Old Academy, the Washington Street Christian Meeting House, and various betterments for the town.

The Delanos bestowed gifts upon The Fairhaven Library Association; they made presentations to The Millicent Library; they

held public office; they presented to the Town of Fairhaven the beautiful Riverside Cemetery, and additions thereto.

It has been said that the first Warren Delano was born in a house south of the line of the railroad, on the west side of Main Street. Be that as it may, we can enter the domain of certainty when we state that he lived at the southwest corner of Washington and Middle Streets. This lot was purchased by Daniel Egery, in 1764, and the house, since enlarged, was soon erected. In 1778, John Alden became its owner. Capt. Warren Delano acquired the property in 1828, of Nathan Alden. In 1832, and again in 1839, Mr. Delano advertised the place for sale, but the property remained in the Delano ownership as late as 1855.

In the meantime the mansion on Walnut Street was erected, about 1835, by Warren Delano I.

Warren II, was born in 1809. There were five daughters and one son: Laura who died at the age of eighteen; Dora, who became Mrs. Forbes; Annie who became Mrs. Hitch; Sara who was the mother of the late President Roosevelt; Katherine who became Mrs. Collier, and Frederic A. Delano whose career, in brief, we summarize as follows:

Frederic A. Delano was born at Hong Kong, China, September 10, 1863. In 1885, he was graduated at Harvard with an A. B. degree. That same year he became an employee of a Railroad Company. After several changes, each time an advancement, he became a Railroad President. Mr. Delano was a member of the Federal Reserve Board for a number of years. In 1918, he entered the Army and was awarded honors for his achievements abroad. He became Chairman of the International Commission of the League of Nations on inquiry into the production of opium in Persia. He was regent of the Smithsonian Institution and Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission of Washington, D.C. as well as of the National Resources Planning Board. His career, in more detail, may be found in "Who's Who in America." Mr. Delano retired in 1943.

The time came when the old homestead had become less frequented, so it was decided to dispose of the property. The unreserved household goods of the Delano's were sold by auction at the mansion, on June 2d and 3d, 1942. The house and land were sold at auction on Thursday, July 16th of that year, for \$4,025 and the 1942 taxes.

During the autumn and winter of 1945-46, the Delano mansion was disunited, three separate sections being the result. The middle

section of three and a half stories, which was completed in 1895, minus the first story, was moved to the southeast corner of Walnut and Washington Streets. The rear of the house was moved to a foundation immediately east of the middle section. The united barn and carriage building was separated, the former after being given a quarter turn and remodelled into a duplex dwelling, was moved to face Green Street, at the corner of Washington; the latter, after a quarter turn, was moved south a short distance, the original Washington Street side facing the west. Thus five dwelling houses, one a duplex, have evolved from the century-old mansion and the stable, the main part of the house remaining on its original foundation, still facing Walnut Street.

Laura Keene. - Not far from the Fairhaven town line, and within the old Fairhaven township, is to be found the site of the Laura Keene farm, now within the limits of the town of Acushnet. In the '60's this estate was purchased by the popular actress, and called "Riverside Lawn." Laura Keene, perchance, by a slight stretch of the imagination, may be called the link between Fairhaven and Abraham Lincoln.

It seems that the manager of Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., saw, in his mind's eye, a full house, if the public realized that President Lincoln and General Grant were to be present at "Our American Cousin." The newspapers of the National Capital, on the fourteenth of April, 1865, under the caption "PERSONAL NOTICE," printed the following: Lieutenant-general Grant, President and Mrs. Lincoln, and ladies, will occupy the state box at Ford's theatre tonight, to witness Miss Laura Keene's company in Tom Taylor's "American Cousin."

Grant did not attend. Lincoln was driven to the house of Senator Harris. Miss Harris, the senator's daughter, and Major Rathbone, a son of the senator's wife, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln to the theater, arriving there at 8:40 o'clock. The house was packed. All arose and cheered. The President bowed and took his seat. John Wilkes Booth, by cunningly planning the sinister plot, forced his way to the President's box, and, with pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other, after sizing up the entire situation, fired, the bullet entering the President's brain. The uproar was terrific. Miss Harris shouted for water. After attempting to calm the audience, Laura Keene entered the President's box with water and stimulants. The President died at 7:22 the following morning on Tenth Street opposite the theater, a room many of us have since

visited. The grief of America was voiced by Walt Whitman in his poem "My Captain."

But what of Laura Keene, a former resident of old Fairhaven? The Standard tells us: - "OBITUARY. Laura Keene, the actress, or Mrs. Lutz, well-known in this vicinity, died in New Jersey, on Tuesday last (November 4, 1873). She had been for some time in failing health with consumption, and had gone into the country under the advice of her physician. She was born in England in 1830, and first played in Madame Vestris' theater in London, making her debut in October 1851, as Pauline in 'The Lady of Lyons.' In 1852 she came to the United States and opened at Wallack's in New York, September 20. In November, 1855, she opened the Varieties, and on November 18, 1855, a new theater, the Olympic, of which she continued to be the lessee and manageress until 1863. On October 18, 1858, she produced 'Our American Cousin' which had an immense run. 'The Seven Sisters' brought out by her, November 26, 1860, ran 169 nights. In 1868, she visited England, and since then she had travelled with a company under her own management."

The Standard, a few days later continued: - "LAURA KEENE, whose maiden name was Lee, was twice married, first to a Mr. Taylor and the second time to J. S. Lutz. She was playing 'Our American Cousin' in Ford's theater, Washington, when Abraham Lincoln was shot by Booth, and she rushed from the stage to the President's box and pillowed his head in her lap. She was buried yesterday (Friday, November 7, 1873) in the Catholic cemetery at Montclair."

Thus by way of association, when one passes the former estate of Laura Keene, on the bank of the Acushnet River, the Great Emancipator is called to mind.

Henry Huttleston Rogers. - Thirty-eight years ago, in the month of November, "Little Journeys," by Elbert Hubbard, devoted one number of Volume 25, to H. H. Rogers. Elbert Hubbard, II, representing the five children who own the copyrights on Elbert Hubbard's writings, has granted permission to quote the following.

"Henry Huddleston Rogers was a very human individual. He was born at the village of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in the year eighteen hundred and forty. He died in New York City in Nineteen hundred and nine, in his seventieth year."

"H. H. Rogers had personality. Men turned to gaze at him on the street; women glanced, and then hastily looked, unnecessarily hard, the other way; children stared."

"The man was tall, lithe, strong, graceful, commanding. His jaw was the jaw of courage; his chin meant purpose; his nose symbolized intellect, poise and power; his brow spelled brain."

"He was a handsome man, and he was not wholly unaware of the fact. In him was the pride of the North American Indian, and a little of the reserve of the savage. His silence was always eloquent, and in it was neither stupidity nor vacuity. With friends he was witty, affable, generous, lovable."

"In business negotiations he was rapid, direct, incisive; or smooth, plausible and convincing, all depending upon the man with whom he was dealing. He often did to others what they were trying to do to him, and he did it first. He had the splendid ability to say 'No' when he should, a thing many good men cannot do. At such times his mouth would shut like a steel trap and his blue eyes would send the thermometer below zero. No one could play horse with H. H. Rogers. He himself, was always in the saddle."

"H. H. Rogers was the ideal executive. He did not decide until the evidence was all in; he listened, weighed, sifted, sorted, and then decided. And when his decision was made the case was closed."

"The parents of H. H. Rogers were neither rich nor poor. They had enough, but there was never a surfeit. They were of straight New England stock. Of his four great-grandfathers, three had fought in the Revolutionary War. The father had made one trip in a whaler. He was gone three years and got a one-hundred and forty-seventh part of the catch. The oil market was on a slump, and so the net result for the father of a millionaire-to-be was ninety-five dollars and twenty cents. This happy father was a grocer, and later a clerk to a broker in whale-oil. Aside from that one cruise to the whaling grounds, Rogers Pere played the game of life, near home and close to shore."

The mother planned for the household. She was economist, bursar and disburser. She was a member of the Congregational church, with a liberal bias, which believed in 'endless consequences' but not in 'endless punishment.' Later the family evolved into Unitarians by the easy process of natural selection. The father said grace, and the mother led in family prayers. She had ideas of her own and expressed them. The family took the Boston Weekly Congregationalist and the Bedford Weekly Standard. In the household there was a bookcase of nearly a hundred volumes. It was the most complete library in town, excepting that of the minister."

"The home where H. H. Rogers was born still stands. Its frame was made in Sixteen Hundred and Ninety, mortised, tenoned and pinned. In the garret the rafters show the loving marks of the broadaxe, to swing which musical instrument with grace and effectiveness is now a lost art."

"How short is the life of man! Here a babe was born, who lived his infancy, youth, manhood; who achieved as one in a million, who died, yet the house of his birth - old at the time - still stubbornly stands as if to make mock of our ambitions."

"I had tea in this house where H. H. Rogers was born and where his boyhood days were spent. I fetched an armful of wood for the housewife, and would have brought a bucket of water for her from the pump, only the pump is now out of commission, having been replaced by the new-fangled waterworks presented to the town by a Standard Oil magnate. Here Henry Rogers brought chips in a wheelbarrow from the 'shipyard on baking-days; here he hoed the garden and helped his mother fasten up the flaming, flaring hollyhocks against the house with strips of old sail-cloth and tacks."

"In the winter the ice sometimes froze solid clear across Buzzards Bay. The active and hustling boys had skates made by the village blacksmith. Henry Rogers had two pair, and used to loan one pair out for two cents an hour. Boys who had no skates and could not beg nor borrow and who had but one cent could sometimes get one skate for a while and thus glide gracefully on one foot."

"To grow up on a coast and hear the tales of seafaring men who have gone down to the sea in ships, is to catch it sooner or later. At fifteen Henry Rogers caught it, and was duly recorded to go on a whaler. Luckily his mother got word of it, and cancelled the deal. About then good fortune arrived in the form of opportunity. The young man who peddled the New Bedford Standard wanted to dispose of his route. Henry bought the route, and advised with his mother afterwards, only to find that she had sent the seller to him."

"When the railroad came in, Henry got a job as assistant baggageman." "Henry Rogers was twenty. It was a pivotol point in his life. He was in love with the daughter of a captain of a whaler. They were neighbors and had been schoolmates together. Henry talked it over with Abbie Gifford - it was war or the oil-fields of Pennsylvania. And love had its way, just as it usually has."

"He entered into a partnership with Charles Ellis, and erected a refinery between Titusville and Oil City. The first year he and Etlis divided thirty thousand dollars between them."

"In the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, when he went back to Fairhaven to claim his bride, young Rogers was regarded as a rich man. The bride and groom returned at once to Pennsylvania and the simple life. Henry and Abbie lived in a one-roomed shack on the bank of Oil Creek. It was love in a cottage all right, with an absolute lack of everything that is supposed to make up civilization."

"About this time, Charles Pratt, a dealer and refiner of oils, of Brooklyn, appears upon the horizon. Pratt now contracted for the entire refined output of Rogers and Ellis at a fixed price. Crude oil suddenly took a skyward turn. Rogers and Ellis had no wells. They struggled on trying to live up to their contract with Pratt, but soon their surplus was wiped out, and they found themselves in debt to Pratt to the tune of several thousand dollars."

"Rogers went to New York and saw Pratt, personally assuming the obligation of taking care of the deficit. Ellis disappeared in the mist. The manly way of Rogers so impressed Pratt that he decided he needed just such a man in his business; a bargain was struck, and Rogers went to work for Pratt. Pratt gave Rogers an interest in the business, and Rogers got along on his twenty-five dollars a week, although the books showed he was making ten thousand dollars a year. Then comes John D. Rockefeller on from Cleveland, with his plans of co-operation and consolidation."

"Rockefeller was only one year older than Rogers, but seemed twenty. Rockefeller was always old and always discreet; he never lost his temper; he was warranted non-explosive from childhood. Rogers at times was spiritual benzine. The Standard Oil Trust was duly formed with a capital of one million dollars. The Pratt Oil Company, with principal works in Brooklyn, but a branch in Cleveland, was one of the twenty concerns that were absorbed."

"And so it happened that Henry H. Rogers aged thirty-two, found himself worth a hundred thousand dollars. He was one of the directors in the new company."

"And viewing the life of Rogers for years, from the time he saw the light of a whale-oil lamp in Fairhaven, to the man as we behold him now we must acknowledge his initiative and his power. He gave profitable work to millions."

"And so in eighteen hundred and eighty-five, when he was forty five years of age, he built the Rogers School. In a few years, Rogers - or Mrs. Rogers, to be exact, - presented to the village a Town Hall. Next came the Millicent Library, in memory of a beloved daughter. When his mother passed away, as a memorial to her, he

built a church and presented it to the Unitarian denomination. The Fairhaven Water-works System was a present from Mr. Rogers. And lastly was the Fairhaven High School. His last item of public work was an object-lesson as to what the engineering skill of man can do. He took a big bog or swamp that lay to the north of the village and was used as a village dumping ground. He drained the tract, filled in With gravel, and. then earth, and transformed it into a public park of marvelous beauty."

"Rogers had the invincible heart of youth. He died as he had lived, always and forever in the thick of the fight. He had that American trinity of virtues; pluck, push, and perseverance. Courage, endurance, energy, initiative, ambition, industry, good-cheer, sympathy were his attributes."

CHAPTER XX

Wars

King Philip's War. - In the Mercury of Wednesday, September 19, 1832, we find an article with the caption "Some Further Reminiscences of Dartmouth" as follows: - "In 1675, John Cooke was the Deputy or Representative. In 1676, the town (Dartmouth) was deserted on account of Philip's war. And sent no Representative. After a long misunderstanding between that Chief and Plymouth government, hostilities began in 1675; and in course of that year many of the inhabitants of Dartmouth were slain and the settlement broken up. Someone, however, remained and repaired Russell's house at Apponaganset, which was converted into a garrison.

In 1676, Col. Church, two of whose subaltern officers were Howland and Delano, attacked the Indians in Dartmouth, and Pocasset, and Middleboro, and pursued them near Assawamsett Pond, Acushnet, Sconticut and Apponaganset, and took many prisoners, at and near those places; and some in Russell's orchard. These were sent out of the country and sold as slaves by the Plymouth government, to the great discredit and dishonor of those who advised to such a measure. Col. Church remonstrated against it in strong terms, and so did some others. But from revenge or fear, or it might be, in order to strike terror into others, the government sent them away and sold them in Bermuda. They were, indeed, found in hostility to the English; at least a part of them, but some of them had voluntarily surrendered themselves to Church, which made him express more indignation and horror at the deed."

Invasion of Fairhaven. - We have all read about the Spanish Armada, the Syrian Invasion, the invasions by both the North and the South during the Civil War, and we have recently read about the European Invasion. Let us again read about the Invasion of Fairhaven, by the British, during the Revolution. There have been a number of versions of this Revolutionary event, the details of which have been set forth by General Charles Grey, Judge Edward Pope, Elijah Macomber, John Gilbert, Charles Grinnell, Capt. Lemuel S. Akin and others, a summary of each appearing in the Standard of September 5, 1878, a century after the invasion. "The History of New Bedford," by Daniel Ricketson, published in 1858, a copy of which is in our possession, devotes Chapter XXII to this invasion.

From these we select the salient points, interjecting an interpretation or two of our own in the process of relating, since there are contradictions and differences among the writers.

On the evening of September 4, 1778, the British fleet, of 32 vessels, with the Carysfort in the van, sailed from New London and entered Buzzards Bay, the object of the expedition being to destroy whatever privateers could be found. The harbor had been the rendezvous for privateers, and the English commerce suffered. This fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Gambier, with Major General Grey in charge of troops, arrived off shore in the late afternoon of the 5th riding at anchor in Clark's Cove. The fleet had been sent under orders from Sir Henry Clinton at New York, some asserting that it consisted of two frigates, one brig of war, 36 transports and 5,000 men. One of the men was Captain John Andre. Immediately upon arrival, the troops, 4,000 in number, debarked upon Clark's Neck and marched along the six-mile stretch of the Acushnet Shore, destroying on the way vessels, houses, barns, mills, stores, wharves, etc., valued at an amount ranging, according to various estimates, from \$100,000 to a quarter of a million dollars.

Thence they proceeded to the Head of the River, crossing the bridge and continuing to Scoticut Neck, by-passing Oxford and Fairhaven, it is said, although some versions maintain that on the way from Acushnet a detachment was sent to destroy Fort Phoenix while Major General Grey with the main army marched to the Neck.

Under the date of September 6, 1778, Grey wrote: "The only battery they had was on the Fair Haven side, an enclosed fort, with eleven pieces of cannon, which was abandoned, and the cannon properly demolished by Capt. Scott, commanding officer of the artillery, and the magazine blown up." Another version is that the garrison at Fort Phoenix, consisting of Capt. Timothy Ingraham, commanding officer of the fort, Lieut. Daniel Foster and 36 non-commissioned officers and privates, spiked the guns and retreated north, leaving the colors flying. The enemy burned the barracks guard house and blew up the magazine containing 25 casks of powder.

On Saturday evening, the 5th, the troops encamped on Scoticut Neck, remaining there until Monday, when they re-embarked. This statement, however, has been questioned, some saying that the British reembarked and were on board their ships before Sunday noon, the 6th. Capt. Jabez Delano wrote: "About noon of the 6th Grey's troops hove in sight," placing them at that time on Scoticut Neck. At any rate they re-embarked, by-passed Oxford, being practically

without injury or damage, and Fairhaven proper, in plain view, had not suffered, up to this time, to any great extent. However, on the "following" night a detachment was ordered to proceed up the river to commit whatever devastation was possible by burning the town. Their design was suspected by the citizens on shore and a defense of the village was planned. This defense unit consisted of about 150 men. Our commander, too old for action, concluded that resistance would be futile. A Colonel, next in order to take the command, decided that "He who fights and runs away - May live to fight another day." Then arose Major Fearing, of Wareham, who after the two above-mentioned had abandoned the undertaking, deserting their troops and hied to places of safety, became a self-appointed commander-in-chief.

On came the British, destruction-bent, having landed their troops near the foot of Washington Street. This landing place was known as the Capt. Alden Wharf, later as the Warren Delano Wharf. The local militia, skeptical of the leadership of such a young man as Major Fearing; and becoming jitter stricken by the formidable array of the enemy, began to retreat. Then it was that Fearing took up a position in the rear of his troops and shouted: "I'll shoot the first man who retreats." Order was immediately restored. Forward they marched, Fearing placing his troops between the stores, already ablaze, (on Middle Street), and the village itself, cautioning his men not to fire until each militiaman was near enough to hit his man. As soon as the British arrived within the designated distance, the Fairhaven squad fired. The astounded British fled to their boats but not without loss, and set sail for Buzzards Bay.

Ricketson, in his "History of New Bedford," states: "Thus did this heroic youth, in opposition to his superior officers, preserve Fair Haven, and merit a statue from its inhabitants." An after-generation erected at the entrance to Fort Phoenix a tablet which is worded as follows: "Erected in memory of Major Israel Fearing, the ardent patriot and accomplished soldier. On the 7th day of September, 1778, the British troops landed from their ships in the bay for the purpose of burning this town. By the unflinching courage of Major Fearing as commander-in-chief of the militia, the enemy was bravely met and completely defeated and the town was saved."

The Fearing Memorial at Fort Phoenix was dedicated on August 29, 1905.

Many remember the Salathiel Eldredge house near the northwest corner of Water Street and Eldredge Lane, the house facing the

lane. This house and the Calvin Delano House, about a tenth of a mile apart were two which were struck by shot fired by the British under General Grey's command. The ball which struck the Eldredge house was of iron whereas the one which struck the Calvin Delano house was of lead. These shots were fired as the galley was about half way between our shore and Crow Island.

In the Standard published about 70 years ago we find: "*An interesting relic.* Jabez Delano, Jr. of Fairhaven, shows us (1878) a piece of board burned on one side, which was cut, from the remains of the house of his grandfather, Calvin Delano, after its destruction by fire, which contains a bullet firmly imbedded, which was fired into it during the night attack of Gen. Grey's expedition, September 7, 1778. The bullet remains precisely where it lodged during the attack."

The Calvin Delano house, mentioned above, which stood where Jonathan Bisbee's tin shop, moved and converted into a dwelling house stands on the southeast corner of Water and Center streets, was built in 1776. It was purchased by Joseph Smith in 1849, and nearly destroyed by fire in 1864.

First Naval Engagement of the Revolution. - Thomas Jefferson, histories state, wrote the Declaration of Independence. This document was adopted by Congress on July 4, 1776. The war was on. England had a navy without equal in the world. We had none. To compensate for our weakness on the sea, privateer's were sent forth to seize any British vessels engaged in commerce.

General Gage was having a struggle to secure sufficient food supplies for his troops, so a British ship was dispatched to this area to seize cattle, sheep and other necessities of life to supplement his dwindling food supply for his soldiers at Boston. This was the cause of the first naval engagement of the Revolution, which took place off Sconticut Neck in the vicinity of West Island.

The British vessel sent was the Falcon which soon captured, on May 5, 1775, two sloops in Vineyard Sound. This aroused the citizenry here and from two companies which were undergoing drill at Fairhaven twenty-five men from each company, were selected by Captains Nathaniel Pope and Daniel Egery to man the Sloop Success which straightway started to discover the whereabouts of the Falcon and the two captured decoys. One of the captured vessels was espied at the entrance to the harbor and recaptured without a shot being fired. On the next morning, May 15, the second sloop was discovered and, after a brief engagement, was also captured.

Thus ended the initial encounter of the Revolution, fought and won off the Fairhaven shores.

The War of 1812. - Let us enter the period of the War of 1812, quoting from the Mercury and the Bristol Gazette, the latter being the first newspaper published in this town, copies of which are on file at the local library.

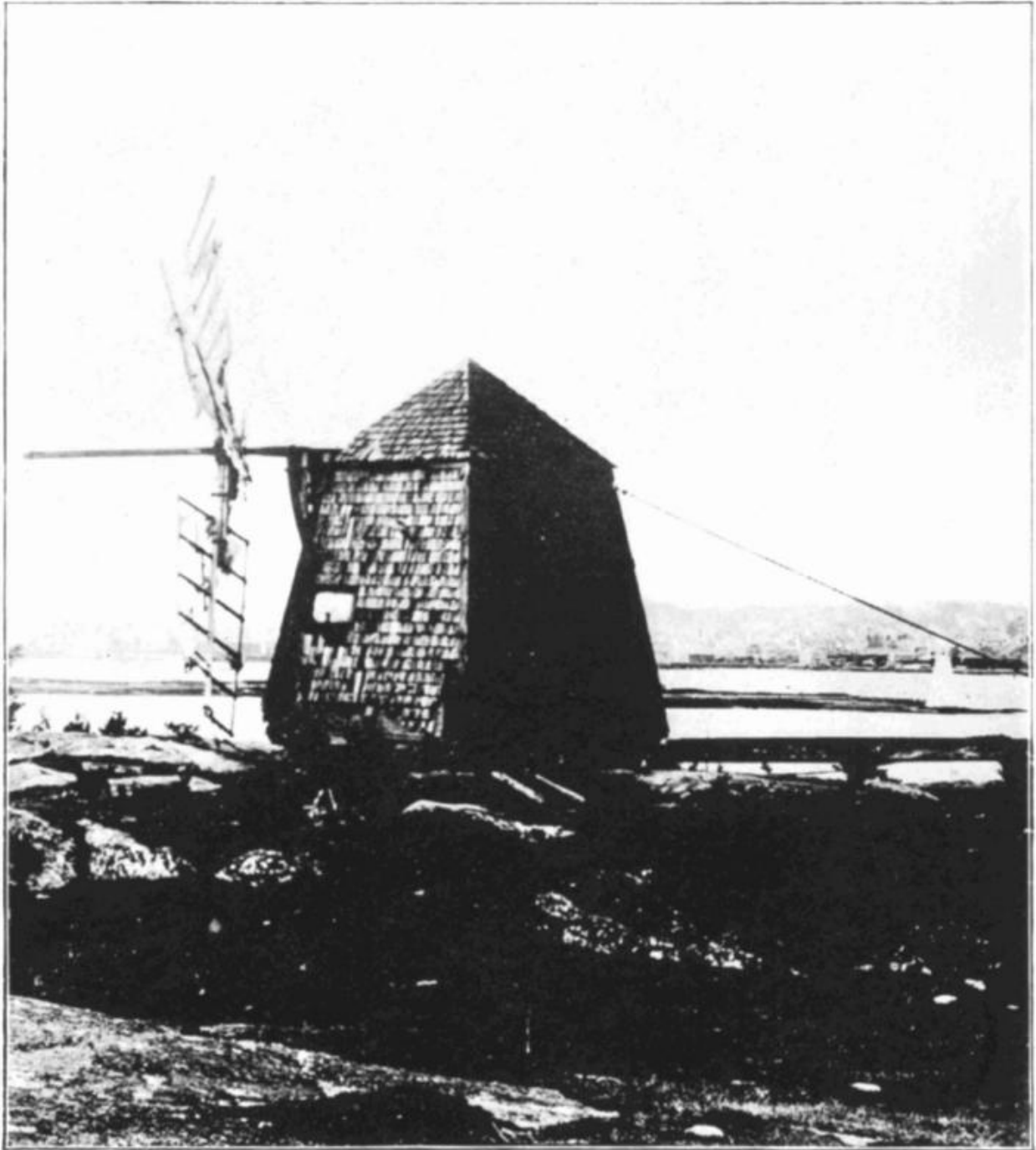
In the Mercury of Friday, March 13, 1812, we read: - "We understand that the United States sloop of war, 'Wasp,' Capt. Jones, will sail from Sandy Hook the first fair wind; and it is rumored she has on board two messengers with despatches for England and France." And on March 20th of that year the same paper states: - "The 'Wasp,' sloop of war, has sailed from New York for Europe, in a secret manner. Those who watched her, say she has carried out two messengers with despatches. Conjectures are numerous and various on the subject." On August 6, 1812, the "Wasp" of this town was captured by the British. In the following month Fairhaven prepared for defense by enlisting men for the regular militia and for volunteer companies.

According to the Bristol Gazette, we find preparation for war initiated before this: - "NOTICE. The inhabitants of the southerly part of Fairhaven are requested to meet at the Academy, in Fairhaven Village, on Saturday, the 8th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming volunteer companies to repel invasion, and support the laws of the Country. July 31, 1812." Again we find further patriotism: - "ATTENTION. The Company of Volunteers, under my command, are hereby notified to appear in front of the Fairhaven Academy tomorrow at 3 o'clock P. M., completely armed and equipped for actual service. (Signed) J. Gleason, Jun., Captain. Fairhaven, September 11, 1812."

The "War Hawks" and the "Western Expansionists" strongly advocated the War of 1812, and on June 18th the Senate and the House of Representatives made the Declaration. The Treaty of Peace was not signed until December 14, 1814. So emphatically was New England opposed to entering the struggle, that the separation of New England on the basis of States' rights, from the Union, was suggested.

The United States was wholly unprepared, in money and man power, for the conflict. Both sides of the Acushnet felt the necessity of preparation, but received little encouragement from outside sources.

Under the date of June 24, 1814, the Mercury writes: - "PROTECTION. We are informed that application was made a few days



Old Wind Mill – Formerly near the Fort

since by the Commander of the Garrison at Fairhaven to Maj. General Dearborn for a sufficient number of United States soldiers to man the garrison. Gen. Dearborn replied that 'Men could not be spared for that object! Mr. Madison says that he cannot 'protect every man's cornfield,' and when the enemy, whose vengeance he used every effort to provoke, is ready to desolate our habitations, the men who are raised and paid by the people's money, 'cannot be spared.' No, not even twenty of them to assist his good friends in Fairhaven in repelling their attacks! Where is the army of 65,000 men whose wages and bounty we are taxed to pay?"

Then, under the date of July 1, 1814, the Mercury wrote: "COMPARISON. Application was made to General Dearborn for a supply of grape and canister shot for the defense of the United States garrison at Fairhaven. General Dearborn directed the Commander to procure them where he could! Application was then made to Governor Strong for the same supplies for the defense of the town, and they were promptly furnished and transmitted."

Fairhaven became the seat of enlistment for defense as we note by the following: - "RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS. Capt. Peleg Barker of the Corps of Sea Fencibles, to be raised for the defense of New Bedford, informs the public that he has opened his Rendezvous at Fairhaven, where he invites all true Friends to the Country to enlist. The term of service, one year; the pay and rations, the same as in the United States Navy, to be paid monthly. Fairhaven, July 28, 1814."

And under the date of June 14th the selectmen of Wareham wrote: "Sir, Yesterday morning we were informed of the approach of the enemy, and about 11 o'clock A. M. they landed at the village called the Narrows, with a flag. There were six barges, containing two hundred and twenty men. They demanded (before the proper authorities could arrive) all the public property, and declared that, in case they were molested, every house within their reach would be consumed. We were not prepared to make any opposition, and promised not to. To prevent a violation on our part, they detained a number of men and boys as prisoners for their security, declaring that if any of their men were injured, they would be put to immediate death. Having stationed sentries back of the village, they proceeded to fire the vessels and Cotton Manufactory. Twelve vessels were fired, five of which were totally destroyed; the remainder were extinguished after the enemy departed. The Cotton Manufactory was also extinguished. Damage estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. It

is supposed that the enemy came from the Nimrod brig and Superb 74. (Signed) Benj. Bourne, Benj. Fearing; Selectmen of Wareham."

The Civil War. - On December 20, 1860, South Carolina took the initiative toward secession. The election took place, and on the 4th of March Lincoln was inaugurated. His views were expressed. Succeeding events showed that war was inevitable.

The North, intent upon forcing the South to continue as a part of the Union, was obliged to carry on offensive and invading warfare. This required an army, and on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to serve three months only, as it was thought that the War, which lasted four years, would be a short one. Fairhaven did its part. A town meeting was called for Saturday, July 19, 1862, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Article 2 was, "To see what action the town will take in relation to raising the town's quota of volunteers for the War, and also what sum of money as bounty, if any, they are willing to appropriate for this object." The meeting assembled with John A. Hawes as moderator. The selectmen were instructed to offer a bounty of \$100 to each person who should volunteer to make up the town's quota of troops, called for by the Government. Fairhaven's quota was 33 men. The sum of \$50 was to be paid when individually mustered and \$50 when the Company to which they were attached shall be mustered into the service. A recruiting office, under the direction of the selectmen, was opened at the corner of Water and Center Streets, the notice being signed by B. Taber, Jr., Chairman, Selectmen. Among the first who enlisted were two men 60 and 80 years of age respectively. They were rejected.

Then a series of spirited War Meetings with forceful speakers was launched, one being held on Wednesday, August 3d. By August 15th eleven recruits had enlisted. A War Meeting was held at post office square on the morning of Monday, August 18th at which Dr. George Atwood presided. At a town meeting held on the afternoon of Saturday, August 23d, it was voted to pay a bounty of \$250 to each volunteer for three years, and to those of nine months a bounty of \$100 was voted. This tended to show that the opinion regarding the length of the war was changing.

A War Meeting called for Sunday, August 24th was addressed by several including Rev. John Willard who was pastor of the Congregational Church from 1855 to 1867, and Capt. Arthur Cox, the chairman. This meeting was adjourned until the afternoon of the following day, when speeches were made by William W. Crapo, John

A. Hawes, Dr. George Atwood, Rev. Mr. Willard and others. Seven men enlisted. It was hoped that the quota would be complete by August 26th. On that date, Tuesday, August 26th, a War Meeting took place with George H. Taber presiding. Speeches were made by several including Rev. Edward A. Lyon who was pastor of the Methodist church from 1861 to 1863. Another meeting was scheduled for the following day. This was followed by another at which Francis Stoddard presided. At the close of the War Meeting, held on Thursday August 28th, 23 men in all had enlisted. On Thursday, September 4th another War Meeting took place.

The Grand Send-Off. - On Monday morning, September 15, 1862, there was held an election for Company I, Third Regiment with the following result: - Barnabas Ewer, Jr., Capt.; Solomon K. Eaton of Mattapoisett, First Lieutenant; Jabez M. Lyle, Second Lieutenant. The Company at this time consisted of 90 men.

Excitement reigned. The citizens of Fairhaven provided the company a never-to-be-forgotten entertainment, which concluded after midnight. "The tables groaned beneath the weight of good things." The ladies provided a wonderful display of flowers. A Company of worthy officers and good men! This Fairhaven Company under Capt. Barnabas Ewer, Jr. took cars from Fairhaven at 9 o'clock on Monday, September 22d for Camp Hooker at Lakeville. The Company attended the Unitarian church on the morning of the preceding day, service conducted by the Rev. Courtland Y. DeNormandie, pastor from 1856 to 1869, and at the Congregational Church in the afternoon.

The members of Company I designated it by the name of The Scott Light Guards in honor of Horace Scott, Esq. who labored indefatigably in aiding recruitment.

The ladies of Oxford Village formed a Soldiers' Relief Society on Wednesday, September 3, 1862. The sum of \$50 in cash was contributed besides articles of value for the object of the association.

Presentations of Swords and Belts. - On the afternoon of Wednesday, September 17, 1862, several hundred persons assembled at Phoenix Hall to witness the presentation of a regulation sword and belt to Capt. John A. Hawes by Horace Scott, in behalf of the donors, accompanied by a fitting presentation speech, and an equally fitting reply by Capt. Hawes of the New Bedford City Guards.

At 7:30 A. M. the next morning the members of the Company met at their armory on William Street. Rev. Mr. Girdwood offered prayer and Capt. Hawes followed with a few remarks. Then they formed in line and were escorted to the railroad station by the New Bedford Brass Band, the Dragoons, officials of the City and an enthusiastic band of citizenry.

The Middleborough Company met them at the depot in that town and, in company with the Bridgewater Brass Band, escorted them through the village on their way to Camp Hooker.

On the morning of Monday, September 22, 1862, Capt. Ewer's Company assembled in Phoenix Hall. A sword and belt was presented by the citizens to Capt. Ewer and another to 2d Lieutenant Jabez M. Lyle. Capt. Arthur V. Cox made the presentation speech to which the recipients replied. The Company then marched to the Methodist church, in front of which brief addresses were made by Horace Scott and Elbridge G. Morton, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Willard. Then they fell in line, marched to the depot, and the soldiers were off to the war.

Grand Jubilee in Fairhaven. - On April 2, 1865 Richmond and Petersburg fell into Northern hands. "SALUTE. A salute of one hundred guns was fired at the Clark's Point Fort today (Thursday, April 6, 1865) in rejoicing over the capture of Richmond and Petersburg. Three days later Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. "The bells were rung for several hours in Fairhaven."

"JUBILATION IN FAIRHAVEN. A meeting was held in Phoenix Hall last evening (April 11, 1865), for the purpose of giving the citizens of Fairhaven a public opportunity for congratulating each other on the surrender of Lee's army, and it was fully attended. Dr. Fairchild was called to the chair, and a number of vice-presidents and secretaries were appointed. Speeches were made by W. W. King of Colorado, Rev. J. Willard, Capt. Isaiah West, Capt. Arthur Cox, Rev. C. Y. DeNormandie and Dr. George Atwood. The latter offered a series of laughable resolutions which were adopted. There was plenty of singing and cheering and a good time generally."

Monument to the Soldiers and Sailors. - At the town meeting held on Monday, April 2, 1866, John A. Hawes, Dr. George Atwood, James V. Cox, Job C. Tripp and George F. Tripp were appointed a committee to consider the subject of a soldiers' monument and report at the next annual meeting. The report was made and the monument erected the following year, the committee

having charge of erecting the soldiers' monument at Riverside Cemetery being composed of Capt. John A. Hawes, Dr. George Atwood and Job C. Tripp, the first named being an ardent member of the Whig Party.

It was in 1868 that we have recorded a newspaper item to this effect: - "NOTICE. The citizens of Fairhaven are requested to meet at the Bridge Corner this afternoon (May 30, 1868), about 2 o'clock, and 'fall in' in the rear of Post No.1 of New Bedford as it passes toward the cemetery. Those who were in the service of the United States at any time during the war are requested to 'fall in' on the right of the citizens."

The New Bedford delegation arrived at the designated point. As it reached the residence of Capt. Hawes, a halt was made and a most generous and beautiful contribution of flowers was placed in the flower carriage. Capt. Hawes lived at this time in the house near the northwest corner of Main and Bridge Streets. In 1866, he advertised for sale for \$2,500 his old homestead purchased by William F. Nye and now the property and home of Tilson B. Almy.

Arriving at Riverside, the members of the Post with their guests and a large concourse of citizens of Fairhaven gathered about the soldiers' and sailors' monument, then recently erected by the town authorities. A platform stood near, upon which were seated the selectmen, Rev. Dr. Quint, Capt. Hawes and others. Capt. Hawes, as chairman of the committee having in charge the erection of the monument, spoke and remarked that soon after the arrival of the remains of the first Fairhaven soldier to fall in the war, Mr. Edwin R. Almy, at a meeting of the trustees of the cemetery, moved that a suitable lot be appropriated for the burial of those who fell in defense of their Country. This was done. George F. Meacham, the architect, voluntarily exceeded his contract by adding three feet to the height of the shaft. In the town report for the year 1868-1869 we find that under "Soldiers' Monument" George F. Meacham received \$1,700.

Capt. Hawes, pointing to the Monument and addressing his remarks to the chairman of the selectmen, said, "There is our report." To dedicate informally the monument they called upon Dr. Quint who closed the exercises with a dedicatory prayer.

CHAPTER XXI

Chronological Happenings

Two Hundred Fifty Years Abridged. -

- 1652 Old Dartmouth purchased of the Indians.
- 1660 John Cooke settled at Oxford.
- 1664 Dartmouth, including Westport, New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, incorporated.
- 1675 Beginning of King Philip's War.
- 1680 Capt. Thomas Taber, son-in-law of John Cooke, built a dwelling off North Main Street.
- 1694 Dartmouth now owned by 56-persons; originally by 36.
- 1695 John Cooke, "the last surviving male Pilgrim of those who, came over in the Mayflower," died.
- 1700 William Wood purchased of Philip Taber a large tract extending from Bread and Cheese Road nearly to Washington Street.
- 1760 Elnathan Pope sold to Noah Allen et al. the original Fairhaven territory, approximately twenty acres.
- 1760 William Wood sold to Elnathan Eldredge the original Oxford territory, approximately six acres.
- 1762 Miss Rebecca Spooner (Aunt Becky) born this year on Scoticut Neck. She lived at Oxford Village and died in her 97th year.
- 1765 Elnathan Pope sold to Joseph Rotch 86½ acres.
- 1778 Invasion of Fairhaven by the English.
- 1781 Shipbuilding began at Oxford.
- 1787 New Bedford, including Fairhaven and Acushnet, set off from Dartmouth.
- 1790 Meeting-house land purchased.
- 1792 Tide Mill built near Mill Dam.
- 1794 Congregational meeting-house erected.
- 1795 Fairhaven and Oxford villages connected by a bridge across Herring River.
- 1795 Main Street to North Street laid out.

- 1796 Toll bridge between New Bedford and Fairhaven authorized.
- 1796 Bell for meeting-house tower arrived.
- 1798 Academy organization effected.
- 1800 Academy opened for instruction.
- 1801 Toll bridge opened to travel.
- 1802 Bass Viol was introduced into the choir of the Congregational meeting house.
- 1803 Mill Road is laid out.
- 1803 Swift's Block erected.
- 1804 Shipbuilding commenced at shipyard of Abner Pease.
- 1804 Construction of bridge to Crow Island authorized.
- 1807 Toll bridge partly destroyed, and rebuilt.
- 1809 Loss of sloop "Thetis."
- 1810 "Poverty Point" appeared in a deed; again in 1817.
- 1811 Eldredge lane laid out.
- 1811 "Grave Stones" advertised by Isaac Thompson, Jr., east end of Bedford Bridge.
- 1812 Fairhaven, including Acushnet, Incorporated.
- 1815 Toll bridge swept away.
- 1815 Part of Freetown annexed.
- 1817 Old Burying Ground became a public cemetery.
- 1820 Spring Street from Adams Street to Main Street laid out.
- 1820 First post office in Fairhaven established.
- 1820 Population 2,733.
- 1822 The tax collector set aside a day to go to various parts of the town for the convenience of the tax payers.
- 1826 Dr. Mayhew established himself in Fairhaven Village.
- 1827 Fairhaven Temperance Society organized.
- 1828 A library established in Fairhaven.
- 1828 Stone schoolhouse at Oxford erected.
- 1830 Methodist Chapel erected on Main Street.
- 1831 Fairhaven Bank chartered, in March.
- 1831 New Book Store at the sign of the Gold Watch opened.
- 1831 Fairhaven Insurance Company organized.
- 1831 Long Plain Boarding School opened.
- 1831 A. P. Willcox opened a dry goods store on Middle Street.

- 1832 Fairhaven Institution for Savings incorporated.
- 1832 New Bedford and Fairhaven Ferry Company incorporated.
- 1832 Washington and Union Streets from Main to Green Street laid out.
- 1832 Washington Street Baptist Church dedicated.
- 1832 William Street from Spring Street to the old Burying Ground laid out.
- 1832 Wing's Hotel opened.
- 1832 Warren Delano advertised Middle Street residence for sale.
- 1832 Fairhaven Seamen's Friend Society organized.
- 1832 Cannon first placed at Four Corners.
- 1832 First fire occurred at Fairhaven, January 9th.
- 1833 The ferryboat "Acushnet" built in Fairhaven. 1833 Sloop boat "Helen" commenced running between New Bedford and Fairhaven as a regular ferryboat, May 6th.
- 1835 Candle Works at head of Middle Street erected.
- 1835 High School for young ladies opened.
- 1835 Old ferryboat "Fairhaven" began service.
- 1836 Part of Rochester annexed.
- 1838 Pease School District organized.
- 1838 Proposals for building an engine house solicited.
- 1839 Fairhaven Writing Academy opened at Union Hall.
- 1839 Ship and Pilot Bread Bakery carried on by Jonathan Buttrick and Edwin Sanders.
- 1840 Henry H. Rogers born January 29th at house now numbered 39 Middle Street.
- 1840 Log Cabin dedicated.
- 1841 Meeting-house, corner Center and Walnut Streets, erected.
- 1841 William Miller predicted the end of the world.
- 1841 The Academy building sold to John A. Hawes, Jr.
- 1841 The byway extending from the present location of the railroad tracks, on Main Street to Church Street considered for acceptance.
- 1841 Capt. William H. Whitfield rescued five stranded Japanese.
- 1842 The Oxford Lyceum formed.
- 1842 Plank walk at Mill Bridge - first instance of a sidewalk in Fairhaven.

CHRONOLOGICAL HAPPENINGS

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- 1842 Loss of ship "Cadmus," of Fairhaven.
- 1842 Woodberry Cottage School conducted by Charlotte G. Gould.
- 1843 The Grammar School established.
- 1843 Town House, north of Woodside Cemetery, erected.
- 1843 Cotton Mill erected.
- 1844 Union Seminary established.
- 1844 Cornerstone of "Brick" church laid - mislaid.
- 1845 Coal sheds erected on Fish & Robinson's Wharf.
- 1845 "Brick" Church, costing \$30,000, was dedicated on September 3rd.
- 1846 Old Congregational meeting-house advertised to be sold at auction.
- 1847 Loss of ship "Mamlouk."
- 1848 The Beacon was erected at Fort Phoenix.
- 1849 Rebates on personal and real estate taxes granted.
- 1849 The Friends' meeting-house erected.
- 1850 Riverside Cemetery consecrated.
- 1850 Population 4,304.
- 1850 First burial at Riverside-Mary E. Delano, aged 15 years.
- 1851 The Bloomerites paraded through our streets.
- 1852 First high school inaugurated.
- 1852 Dr. Isaac Fairchild became a resident physician.
- 1852 Twenty-two feet taken off the old Burying Ground.
- 1853 Phoenix Hall created.
- 1853 Omnibus line went into operation, November 8th.
- 1854 Fairhaven Branch Railroad constructed.
- 1854 Locomotives fitted to bum wood.
- 1855 Fairhaven maps printed and sold.
- 1855 Tax rate \$5.70 per M.
- 1855 House and lot occupied by Seth A. Mitchell sold to Isaac Terry.
- 1855 Population 4,692.
- 1856 Charles Brigham sold his dry goods business to A. P. Willcox.
- 1856 Thomas W. Nye, only survivor of packet ship "John Rutledge."
- 1857 "Contest" arrived Saturday, October 17th.
- 1858 Town House destroyed by fire.

- 1858 Wreck of the "John Mitton."
1858 Old windmill at Oxford destroyed by fire.
1858 Railroad station destroyed by fire.
1859 Watch house erected.
1859 Iron posts with kerosene lamps installed for street illumination.
1859 Delano tomb built.
1859 Tax rate \$6.20.
1859 Railroad station destroyed by fire.
1859 Brick railroad station erected.
1859 Higgins Lumber Yard for sale.
1859 Beautiful iron fence, on the east and south sides of Congregational Church property was erected.
1860 Fairhaven Library Association organized.
1860 Richmond's Block erected.
1860 Acushnet starts off as a separate municipality.
1860 Tax rate \$8.50 per M.
1860 Old ferryboat "Fairhaven" sold.
1860 Population 3,118.
1861 Post office began a 33-year sojourn at the corner of Center and William Streets.
1862 The Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works Company established.
1862 The ferryboat "Agnes" chartered to the U. S. Government.
1862 The William P. Jenney residence was sold at auction.
1863 The loss of ship "Pavilion."
1863 Land, west side of Walnut Street, north of Unitarian Church, purchased by Isaac Terry for \$195.
1864 American Nail Machine Company purchased the Rodman property.
1864 The Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works built a spur track connecting with the Fairhaven Branch Railroad.
1864 Death of Major Ewer, June 3d.
1864 National Bank organized.
1865 Population 2,548.
1865 The "Kempton Farm" was purchased by Laura Keene.
1865 A new magazine at Fort Phoenix completed in May.
1866 Advent Church dedicated.
1867 Walnut Street opened to Fort Street creating Morse Street.

- 1867 Sawin mansion purchased by Weston Howland.
- 1867 William P. Jenney's mansion purchased by Phineas Merrihew.
- 1867 The Alaska's baseball team organized.
- 1867 Rev. Frederick Upham D. D. purchased the Daggett place.
- 1868 The soldiers' and sailors' monument dedicated at Riverside.
- 1868 The "Contest" steam fire engine arrived in June.
- 1869 Memorable gale swept away the bridge; blew down the Congregational spire.
- 1870 Bridge became a free bridge.
- 1870 Bartholomew Taber's house at Oxford destroyed by fire.
- 1870 Tax rate \$14 per M.
- 1870 Milton B. Crowell purchased the former residence of Furman R. Whitwell, Jr.
- 1871 William N. Alden bought of the heirs of Levi Jenney the property at the northwest corner of Main and Washington Streets.
- 1871 Silvanus Allen house, east side of Fort Street, south of Church Street, was sold at auction to Isaac N. Babbitt, Jr. for \$1,940.
- 1872 The New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway constructed.
- 1872 Postmaster's salary \$900.
- 1872 Barracks at Fort Phoenix set afire.
- 1872 In railroad accident, Henry Waldron and Joseph Eldredge were killed-engineer and fireman.
- 1872 The Proctor house was purchased by Capt. Charles C. Harris, and remained in the family until its demolition in 1932.
- 1872 The circus pitched its tent on Pope's Island.
- 1873 The ferry was discontinued.
- 1873 Tax rate was \$15.50 per M.
- 1873 Laura Keene, owner of Riverside Lawn, died in November.
- 1874 The Concordia Lodge was constituted.
- 1874 Walter P. Winsor was elected Cashier of the First National Bank of New Bedford.
- 1875 Spelling Match in Phoenix Hall; Thomas Robinson, champion.
- 1875 Charles H. Gifford, artist, built house on south side of Lafayette Street.
- 1875 Reuben Fish, shipbuilder, died.
- 1876 The U. S. Government gave three cannon to Cambridgeport.

- 1876 Tax rate \$16.25.
- 1876 Fort Phoenix abandoned.
- 1877 First National Bank opened in its new quarters, in March.
- 1878 Young Men's Debating Society organized.
- 1879 "The Star" first published Tuesday, February 18th.
- 1879 Capt. Charles C. Harris opened a boat bazaar.
- 1879 Tax rate \$15.00 per M.
- 1880 The telephone system introduced
- 1880 Henry H. Rogers bestows a gift upon the Unitarian Society - a handsome iron fence with appropriate lanterns at the entrance.
- 1880 Mary Butler succeeds Jotham Goodnow as R. R. telegrapher.
- 1881 Peanuts - a perfect bake - 5c a quart at H. L. Card's store.
- 1881 Sexton's house at Riverside Cemetery erected.
- 1882 Fairhaven Improvement Association formed.
- 1882 The old cannon placed (second time) at the Four Corners.
- 1882 Mr. Rogers purchased land for Rogers School.
- 1882 Whale, 42 feet long, on exhibition at Kelley's Wharf.
- 1882 Stone addition was erected on American Tack Works property.
- 1882 Joseph B. Peck purchased the meat market of Joseph Millett.
- 1882 The brick sidewalk about Phoenix Block removed.
- 1882 Tax rate \$14.50 per M.
- 1882 Cooper shops burned in October.
- 1882 Horse car turnout on Main Street, south of Washington.
- 1883 A small, one-story building was moved from Middle Street to become the home of "The Fairhaven Star" - 70 Main Street.
- 1883 Buttrick's bakery taken down; re-erected on Kelley's Wharf.
- 1883 Improvement Association erects six bath houses at foot of Pease Street.
- 1883 Tax rate \$15.50.
- 1883 Lectures at Phoenix Hall by Dr. B. F. Beardsley.
- 1883 Marble works of E. G. Spooner erected on north side of Bridge Street at head of Privilege Street.
- 1883 Hands of town clock set back sixteen minutes.
- 1884 Mr. Rogers bought estate corner of Fort and Cedar Streets.
- 1884 Yacht Periwinkle, Capt. Gilbert Comstock, in the harbor.
- 1884 Belva Lockwood battalion paraded, November 6th.

- 1884 The selectmen have instructed the constables to prohibit the sale of refreshments at the Fort on Sundays.
- 1885 Rogers School dedicated on September 3d; opened September 7th.
- 1885 The Library Association removed to Brick Bank Building.
- 1885 Four graduates at the High School.
- 1885 Population 2,880.
- 1886 Street Railway tracks were extended to Fort Phoenix and to Riverside Cemetery.
- 1886 "Climbing Up Phoenix Ball Stairs" in "Star" of February 7th.
- 1887 The Fairhaven Star printed by steam power.
- 1887 Conflagration at the Fairhaven Iron Foundry.
- 1887 Shoe Factory erected.
- 1887 The High School was held for two terms in Rogers School.
- 1887 Horse car turnout on Mill Bridge.
- 1888 Fairhaven Water Company incorporated.
- 1888 Fairhaven maps of 1855 discovered in town clerk's room.
- 1888 Dr. George Atwood, president Library Association since 1860, died.
- 1888 Rogers School Hall dedicated, February 7th.
- 1889 The Australian voting system was employed.
- 1889 Construction began on Bauldry's stable.
- 1889 Houses lighted by electricity.
- 1889 Three graduates at the High School.
- 1889 George H. Tripp purchased the Peleg Gifford house.
- 1889 Thomas S. Dahl becomes business partner of E. M. Dean.
- 1890 The office of Supt. of Streets created.
- 1890 "Milk. Five cents a quart, at house, Laurel Street. N. S. Taber."
- 1890 Marine Railway established south of Handy's Wharf.
- 1890 Linden Park purchased from Hawes' estate.
- 1890 Population 2,906
- 1890 The Coggeshall Street Bridge opened to travel on September 22d.
- 1891 Cornerstone of The Millicent Library laid.
- 1891 Herman H. Hathaway's paint shop erected over the Mill Pond.
- 1891 Green Street from Spring Street to Bridge Street laid out.

- 1891 Atlas Tack Corporation formed.
- 1892 Coggeshall Street Bridge completed.
- 1892 Cornerstone of Town Hall building laid.
- 1892 "Contest" engine house moved from Walnut Street to Main Street; then, in 1894, to Spring Street.
- 1892 Four hundred skaters on the Mill Pond, December 28th.
- 1893 The flagging in front of Town Hall removed.
- 1893 Fairhaven Water Company began construction.
- 1893 The, foundry removed to Granite Wharf.
- 1893 Uncle Ned passed away.
- 1894 Glass Factory moved to Fairhaven.
- 1894 Mr. Rogers' summer home burned.
- 1894 Two graduates at the High School.
- 1894 Enrollment at High School 40.
- 1894 Alms House erected.
- 1895 Electric cars entered Fairhaven.
- 1895 Burial Hill graded, and monument erected, a memorial to John Cooke.
- 1896 Old candle works, head of Middle Street, demolished.
- 1896 Congregational sheds destroyed by fire; two horses perish.
- 1896 Lewis L. Sawin sells bakery to Edward M. Dunn.
- 1896 New ferryboat "Fairhaven" was launched in February. Made first trip on February 24th.
- 1897 First Episcopal service, in Fairhaven, held on Sunday, July 18th.
- 1898 Fire alarm system installed.
- 1899 Fire at Forrest and Long's store at 71 Main Street.
- 1899 Fred L. Breed opened pharmacy at 58 Main Street in July.
- 1900 The bath houses of the Improvement Association moved from Pease Street to Fort Phoenix.
- 1900 The gambrel-roofed house on northwest corner of Main and Center streets demolished to make way for Masonic Block.
- 1900 The selectmen of Fairhaven ordered the constables to "arrest everyone seen riding on the sidewalks."
- 1901 Rural Free Delivery began, September 2d.
- 1901 Masonic building presented to the Free Masons by Henry H. Rogers.
- 1901 Water tower collapsed in November.
- 1902 Old Unitarian Church Building goes to the town - remodelled for schoolhouse.

CHAPTER XXII

Birthplace of Henry H. Rogers

It has been quite a jolt to many to have it said that Fairhaven was not the birthplace of Henry Huttleston Rogers, especially since the most of us would at any time be ready to take an oath that he was a native son. Let us present for future reference the statements of some of the believers of his Fairhaven nativity.

I. In "A Brief History of the Town of Fairhaven," Chapter V, page 95, Mr. George H. Tripp whose topic was "Educational History," wrote as follows: - "The schools of Fairhaven received a fresh inspiration, and all educational interests were quickened into new and lasting activities by the erection in 1885 of the Rogers School building, a gift to the town of his birth by Mr. Henry H. Rogers." Mr. Tripp was born in the year 1853. The History was written in the year 1903. Mr. Tripp therefore, was 50 years of age at the time he made that statement. Henry Rogers was 13 years of age at the time of Mr. Tripp's birth. It is evident that Mr. Tripp, through youth and middle age, accepted as an established fact the general impression that Fairhaven was Mr. Rogers' birthplace.

II. Leonard Bolles Ellis stated in his "History of New Bedford and Its Vicinity," page 394, published in 1892: "Henry Huddleston Rogers was born in Fairhaven, January 29, 1840." Mr. Ellis compiled the genealogy of the Rogers' family in 1891, which gives him the standing of an authority in making this statement.

III. In "A Brief History of the Town of Fairhaven," Chapter III, page 48, Mr. Lewis S. Judd, Jr. whose topic was "Religious History," stated in reference to the Memorial Church: "A loving memorial to an honored parent, from one who has evidenced in such distinguished ways his regard for his native town." Mr. Judd's father was born in 1827, 13 years before the birth of Henry Rogers. Mr. Judd, Jr. had never questioned the birthplace of Mr. Rogers. (Lewis S. Judd, Jr. died in March 1928. His father died in April 1898.)

IV. The Bristol County Journal, writing in reference to the iron fence which Mr. Rogers gave to the Unitarian Society in 1880, stated, "It is the gift of Henry H. Rogers who is a native of this town." This statement may be found in THE FAIRHAVEN

STAR of Saturday, February 21, 1880. For at least 40 years, therefore, the birthplace of Mr. Rogers had been recorded as Fairhaven.

V. A pamphlet of 62 pages, commemorative of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Dartmouth as a town, was published in 1914. On page 60 we find: "Mr. H. H. Rogers, a native and lover of Fairhaven, has added one gift after another, from the Rogers School in 1885, to the Millicent Library in 1893, to the beautiful Town Hall in 1894, and in 1901 presented the Masons with their building."

VI. In a copy of THE FAIRHAVEN STAR of February 1, 1894, which we have had in our possession since the date of issue, we find this assertion, among other statements, making up a description of the Rogers School: "The generous donation of this building to the town on July 7, 1885 was prompted by Mr. Rogers' wish to promote the education of the youth of his native town, and furnish an enduring token of his interest in the welfare of its inhabitants." The publisher and editor of the STAR, Charles Dean Waldron, (A publisher and editor hears and sifts everything) apparently never had a question as to the place of birth of Mr. Rogers.

VII. In "History of Fairhaven," by Miss Ruth L. Brocklebank, teacher of History at the Rogers School, 1920-1923, stated in her mimeographed material of 35 pages, on page 24, under the title of "A Tribute to Mr. Henry Huttleston Rogers:" "His interest in his native town has been shown in other practical ways." On page 23, in addition to a remark about his deeds of charity she remarked, "To his native town he was most generous of all."

VIII. On page 25 of this pamphlet a Grammar school pupil, Norma G. Weeks, who composed and read the tribute to Mr. Rogers, in connection with a pageant held on the lawn of the Rogers School on June 15, 1921, began her essay with these words: - "Henry Huttleston Rogers was born in Fairhaven." This material, it should be remembered, was corrected and offered to the public by the History Department of our public schools.

IX. In The Daily Mercury of January 26, 1883 we find this: "The people of Fairhaven are under more than the usual obligation to Henry H. Rogers who is to be congratulated on the proposed interest he feels in this, his native town." This was before the erection of the Rogers School. It was in November, 1882 that Mr. Rogers purchased the tract of land east of the foundry.

X. In "History of Bristol County, Massachusetts, published in 1883 compiled under the supervision of D. Hamilton Hurd, we

find this statement on page 279: - Henry Huttleston Rogers was born in Fairhaven, Mass., January 29, 1840."

XI. After the erection of the Rogers School on Center Street, the town, at a special meeting held in Phoenix Hall on July 7, 1885, voted that a tablet be placed in the building. It was also voted to accept the wording of the tablet as moved by Hon. Weston Howland. This wording was evidently not quite acceptable to a few of the town fathers so the placement of the tablet was delayed nearly two years, until Tuesday, March 8, 1887. Now it is a safe conjecture that Mr. Henry H. Rogers, in the meantime, was consulted as to the wording. At any rate, the writer who was a pupil of the school at the time the tablet was placed in position and who had copied the wording in 1938, surmising that since so many choice pictures and mottoes had disappeared from the walls of the rooms since construction of the building, that the tablet, too, might have taken flight, made another inspection on Friday, October 6th of the following year, finding the inscription: - "This tablet placed here by the citizens of Fairhaven commemorates the noble and enlightened liberality of Henry Huttleston Rogers who erected this building and presented it with the land upon which it stands to his native town of Fairhaven, July 7th A. D. 1885."

XII. The dedication of the Rogers School took place on September 3, 1885 at which Mr. Rogers made an address. At its conclusion he directed his words to those who as pupils would in part become the custodians of the property. These words were: "My young Friends: - "I wanted to do something which would fittingly express my gratitude and the fondness I have for my birthplace with its time honored family associations."

XIII. Franklyn Howland, author of "History of Acushnet" stated on page 135, in substance, the following: - "In July 1903, after Acushnet voted to build an addition to the Parting Ways school building, Henry H. Rogers, a native of Fairhaven, donated \$5,000 to complete the construction."

XIV. In Little Journeys," Volume 25, Elbert Hubbard wrote: "He (Henry Huddleston Rogers) was born at the village of Fairhaven, Massachusetts in the year eighteen hundred and forty."

CHAPTER XXIII

Graduations and Prize Speaking

Class of 1870. - The high school, which resulted from the action of the town meetings, served the community satisfactorily. Let us note the appreciation of our high school which existed about seventy-seven years ago as given to us by the Evening Standard: "THE EXHIBITION OF THE FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL, last evening (Friday, May 25, 1870), was in every way a success. The large and attentive audience, the high order of talent displayed by the speakers and readers, the maturity of thought in the essays of the graduating class, and the fine music, reflect great credit upon the teachers, pupils, and patrons of the school. The prizes for excellence in declamation and readings were awarded, first to A. B. Collins; second to Frank Burgess; and the third to Clara B. Alden, all members of the fourth class. Several others really deserved a prize. The 'Rival Poets' took down the house. We were surprised to learn that Louis Morse, who so ably sustained his part, was a few years ago a slave in Virginia. In twelve terms he has worked himself from the primer in the primary, to the second class in the high school. After the exhibition, the students made a present of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary and a copy of Shakespeare's works to the popular and successful assistant teacher, Miss M. E. Minter, who now closes her connection with this school. Much credit is due the new principal, Mr. H. C. Crane for the increased efficiency and order of the school."

Let us see what the colored boy was doing along the educational line a year before this time: - "A SCHOLAR. A colored boy about 16 years of age, who was brought from Virginia by Lieut. James N. Cox of Fairhaven in 1865, and has lived in the family of Capt. James V. Cox since, has evinced studious habits worthy of mention. He did not know the alphabet when he arrived in Fairhaven, but was soon taught it by a child, and in December 1865, entered the primary school. This week he has passed a very creditable examination, and has been admitted to the High School. Thursday, April 15, 1869."

Class of 1873. - Let us read about the graduation exercises which took place on Tuesday, March 25, 1873, twenty-one years after the building opened its doors as was reported by E. I. B.

"To the Editor of the Standard, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; unto God the things that are God's.' Having taken the liberty through your columns of seeking information concerning church matters in our little town, I now write to give a little information concerning our High School, and right justly proud was I to have been there on Tuesday afternoon, March 25, 1873. It has been my good fortune to have attended the closing exercises of many schools, of various grades and conditions, but never have I been present where everything pertaining to school life and discipline reflected such admirable credit upon the principal and assistants as in this instance. And, Mr. Editor, he and they rule by love rather than fear, and the fruits of it were seen and felt that day by those assembled in the old Fairhaven High School, a building neither ambitious nor pretentious in external appearance, though a few coats of paint would work wonders with that, a building not possessed of all modern appliances in schoolroom furniture, but over one of the windows hung the motto, 'Upward and Onward,' and the school committee may see fit to adopt it as their motto in the matter of school improvement. Neither is there anything remarkably picturesque, romantic or poetical, but still it is the old Fairhaven High School, and within its walls on that day were gathered quite a congregation of townsmen and townswomen, and those, too, who by and by will fill the places made vacant by the changes time will bring to every community.

The ceremonies were opened by several charming, little selections by Mr. Hill's orchestra, of New Bedford, after which Mr. Nichols made appropriate remarks introductory to the essays.

To Master F. Dunham belongs much praise as his was an exceedingly embarrassing position, that of breaking the ice, and opening the ball for the other graduates. His 'Influence' was felt to be truth, and his words carried weight with them, and he did honor to his instructor, classmates and himself.

With a degree of self-possession quite remarkable, Miss L. Tappan gave her ideas of 'Mental Effort,' and quite sure were her hearers that she believed, as she said, 'that every mind has its own peculiar way of viewing a question,' and, if I mistake not, she will live it.

Next in order, Miss Oara Alden, in well-chosen and poetical phraseology assured us that 'every cloud has a silver lining.' Miss Lilly Oark chose for her subject 'Our Future,' conveying the idea that we make our own future, and that with ourselves rested the

responsibility of being and doing honor to our manhood or womanhood.

Miss Emma Alden very ably treated her subject, 'Things that Cost Nothing,' and in a few questions she gave us older ones, rather confused us in mathematical exchange, for example,

"Tell me in dollars and cents your loss for the magnificence of the early hour, the beauty of the landscape sparkling with dew or lovely in the hush of evening.'

Appropriately 'Contentment' followed, by Miss Waldron, and she poured oil on the troubled waters of our hearts. From the windows of the schoolroom, mayhap, Miss N. Ellis derived her inspiration to treat upon 'The Beauties of Nature,' looking out as they do on the beautiful harbor of New Bedford, one of the most exquisitely lovely in the country, and though so wholly unappreciated by uneducated eyes who look upon it daily.

Miss H. Tinkham seemed keenly to realize the severing of ties that for four years have bound the class in bonds of sympathy and love. Her text was 'Perseverance.' Miss E. Howard said, to use a western phrase, some stunning things, regarding poetry.

Sara, the prophetess, followed, second in the prophetic line of the family of Delano. She kindly prophesied the future of her classmates, and following out the womanly instincts of her nature, married them all, save one, and she, to vary the programme of everyday women aspirations, dared live on in single blessedness, possessing sufficient moral courage to live down the stigma of 'old maid.'

Last, though not least the valedictory was delivered by Master Bertie Collins in a good, solid, substantial manner, full of suggestions for old and young.

Miss Clara Alden gave an exceedingly fine dramatic recitation of the 'Polish Boy.' The principal then presented the young ladies with their diplomas. The principal then called upon Hon. John A. Hawes who responded. Mr. F. W. Tappan was then requested to lend the music of his voice on this occasion, and very pleasantly he replied.

The motto was 'The end crowns the beginning.' The exercises of the day closed by an entertainment given by the graduating class to their friends in the charming little reception hall of Capt. Hawes who very kindly and generously tendered its use for the evening. (Signed) E. I. B."

The Class of 1877. - A class which graduated seventy years ago consisted of eighteen members. Their full names follow: - Charles Edward Alden, Mauritia Annie Babcock, Myra Armington Barney, Mary Alice Butler, Alice Claire Butman, Emma Louise Church, Henry Alden Delano, Sarah Lewis Ewer, Sarah Elizabeth Fairchild, Carrie Howe Howard, Emma Maxwell Jenney, Edgar Webster Marston, Anna Barstow Robinson, Clara Almy Shaw, Charlotte Holt Stetson, Olive Grey Stetson, Edwina Arlett Stowell, Julia Etta Bradford Swift. The Standard gives us this information: - "The school is very large for a town of the size of Fairhaven. The average attendance the past year having been ninety-six while the population of the town in 1875 was 2,768. In the same proportion there would be nearly a thousand scholars in the New Bedford high school." The same paper tells us the following: "FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL. The exercises of the graduating class of the Fairhaven high school took place in Phoenix Hall last evening (Wednesday, February 28, 1877). The Programme consisted of original essays and orations, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by the school, and occupied about two hours in performance. The class acquitted themselves in a manner which must have been exceedingly gratifying to their parents and friends. The hall was densely crowded in a few moments after the opening of the doors, and hundreds went away unable to gain admission even to the stairway. Among those who had to 'give it up' was a prominent member of the school committee and as nobody seemed to have suggested a ladder from the outside, he was thus deprived of the ornamental rights of his office. It was impossible to keep perfect silence in a hall so closely packed but the voice of the persistent Professor, assisted by the arm of the law, succeeded in obtaining that degree of quiet necessary to insure audible rendering of the parts. At the close of the exercises, the chairman of the school committee presented the diplomas to the members of the class in a speech which was doubtless interesting, but could not be sufficiently heard to be reported. After singing the class song, composed by Emma Church, benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed."

Class of 1878. - About a quarter of a century after the establishment of the Fairhaven High School in the former Methodist Chapel, a graduation with the annual exhibition, took place in Phoenix Hall. This was at 2½ o'clock P. M., on February 8, 1878. The schools in town were closed several weeks earlier than

usual, the appropriation made at the annual town meeting in 1877, having been exhausted. The members of this high school graduating class were: - Eben Lloyd Akin, Bessie Louise Allen, Elizabeth Mackie Allen, Otis Bradford Bryant, Alice May Delano, Emma Trafton Delano, Elizabeth Stevens Delano, Emma Lothrop Dunham, Ella Oifton Nye, Lizzie Byron Pratt, Addie Sumner Taper, John Huttleston Taber.

The program of the high school exhibition was as follows: Piano trio: Misses Taber, Pratt and A. Delano; Essay: Friendship, Bessie Allen; Oration: Our National Wealth, Otis Bryant; Essay: Recollections, Emma Dunham; Essay: Conversation, Lizzie Allen; Piano Duet: Misses E. Delano and Pratt; Oration: The Waning Crescent, John Taber; Essay: Human Faces, Addie Taber; Reading: Emma Dunham; Essay: Nature, Lizzie Delano; Piano Solo: Addie Taber; Essay: Sisters of Charity, Lizzie Pratt; Oration: Warfare, Lloyd Akin; Essay: Scraps, Alice Delano; Piano Duet: Misses Taber and Pratt; Essay: Syllables, Emma Delano; Reading: Bessie Allen; Essay with Valedictory: Nowadays, Ella Nye. Then the diplomas were presented by Charles H. Morton, secretary of the school committee, followed by the class song.

The next day the Standard related: - "The high school exhibition in Phoenix Hall, yesterday afternoon (Friday, February 8, 1878) was crowded, and many people went away without getting inside the door. The graduates partook of a class supper at the home of their classmate; Miss Alice, daughter of Moses H. Delano, Esq. At the same place, in the evening, there was a very enjoyable fancy dress party complimentary to the elder daughter of Mr. Delano, the popular and accomplished first assistant in the high school."

Miss Annie H. Delano afterwards became principal of the high school at Mattapoissett. She succeeded Miss Amanda F. Sears as Principal of the Rogers School in 1887. Mrs. Manter afterwards taught school for several years in North Attleboro. She died on June 11, 1941, aged 89.

Exercises of 1886 and 1887. - HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE SPEAKING. A large audience assembled in the third story of the Rogers School yesterday afternoon (Friday, July 2, 1886) to listen to declamations by four members from each class in the high school, for a first and second prize offered by the principal. The prizes were the works of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott. The titles of the recitations follow: - American Battle Flags, William

M. Allen; The Indian Girl, Annie M. Thompson; The Schoolmaster's Visitors, Minnie L. Westgate; The Soldier's Reprieve, George B. Luther; The Rising in 1776, Lizzie G. Mackie; The Widow's Light, Grace P. Burgess; The Patriots and the Traitor, James W. Hammond; Massachusetts and South Carolina, Norman M. Paull; Sister and I, Jeannie C. King; Impeachments of Hastings, Frank R. Barrows; Eulogy on Lincoln, Augustus P. Reccord; Launching of the Ship, Frank S. Alden; Jane Conquest, Lizzie Beetle; The Widow of Glencoe, Lula H. Loomis; Angels of Buena Vista, Grace B. Gifford; Curfew Must not Ring Tonight, Mattie L. Norris.

The first prize was awarded to Augustus P. Reccord and the second to Lizzie Beetle. Honorable mention was made of Lizzie Mackie, Frank Alden, Grace Burgess, Mattie Norris, Norman Paull. The Committee on awards were Rev. J. M. Leighton, Rev. W. F. Davis, Col. George L. Montague, Mrs. J. M. Leighton, Miss Annie Delano."

On Friday, March 25, 1887 another school event took place. The exercises at the High School with Mr. Z. Willis Kemp as Principal, consisted of original essays dealing with the various subjects in the school curriculum, together with recitations and music. Among the essays were the following: - "Civil Government," Sumner W. Mackie; "Chemistry," Lizzie Mackie; "Commercial Arithmetic," Willie E. Alton; "Latin," George E. Ellis; "Astronomy," Augustus, P. Reccord; "Trigonometry," with demonstration, Norman M. Paull; "Algebra," with demonstration, George B. Luther. Recitations were rendered by Mattie L. Norris and Annie Thompson.

Classes of 1888 - Grammar and High. - Nearly 60 years ago, on Friday, June 29, 1888, the pupils of the graduating class of the Rogers School, consisting of 23 members, nine girls and fourteen boys, presented their teacher, Miss Annie H. Delano, with a handsome vase. Master Albert L. Braley made the presentation speech. (Albert was the son of Capt. Loring Braley who was married to Miss Bessie B. Whiting on October 29, 1868.) The closing exercises were held in the morning. The graduates were as follows: Amy B. Lavare, Adeline L. Bates, Albert L. Braley, Arthur I. Reccord, Alice M. Tallman, Bertha M. Damon, B. Franklin Tappan, Charles A. Hjlrris, Charles H, Burgess, Clara F; Hathaway, Caroline A. Jenkins, Clarence A. Terry, George P. Taber, George E. Briggs, Henry W. Taber, Jame's G. Card, John M. Hillman, Martha H. Wilbor, Mabel L. Potter, Mary R. Babbitt, Russell Hathaway, Jr.,

Seth J. Besse, William B. Studley. The class motto was "Push Your Pound."

This was the year when the school committee decided to dispense with formal graduation from the Rogers School. Previous to the day of graduation, the members of the class were entertained at the home of Miss Mattie Wilbor on Bridge Street, on Friday evening, June 15, 1888.

At the high school nearly 60 years ago, (1888) the graduating parts were assigned as follows: Valedictorian, Ethel L. Warren; Salutatorian, Lizzie G. Mackie; Prophetess, May B. Hathaway; Historian, Alice P. Coggeshall; English Essay, Lulu H. Loomis: Emily P. Allen and Helen B. Copeland were also members of this class. The age of the oldest member was 20 years, 11 months, 6 days; that of the youngest was 18 years, 1 month, 17 days. The average age was 18 years, 11 months, 21 days.

CHAPTER XXIV

Celebrations

Celebration of 1812. - Fourth of July has been celebrated by the inhabitants of Fairhaven since its incorporation on February, 22, 1812. Near the bridge, (the present one, built in 1828) at the Head-of-the-River, a dinner was served at Amos Pratt's tavern, previous to which patriotic exercises were held at the Meeting House in celebration of Fairhaven's first Fourth, and its incorporation as a town earlier in that year.

Celebration of 1813. - Below we present a description of the second Fourth of July celebration as forwarded to The Daily Mercury in the form of an anonymous communication, under the date of June 29, 1858.

"Dear Editor, The morning of July 4, 1813 was one of intense anxiety as well as of interest to a large portion of our townsmen. The anxious votaries of the Fourth seemed impatient from the first instant that marked the demise of the old and ushered in the new day. Accordingly, at midnight, our old and only bell whose notes had stirred the blood of veterans of an earlier and more sanguinary war, broke in with sonorous peals on the calm, consecrated hour of midnight, and as ominous of coming events, no more sleep for the night proved our allotment. At early dawn, the roar of cannon and the crack of musketry occupied the interval until within a few minutes of sunrise, when a full salute from the old battery at Fort Point (rebuilt on the site of that of 1776) and the simultaneous display of the national flag closed the morning ceremonials. The calm character of the morning seemed to soothe the rather subsiding elements of the mind, which as a general feature was intensely excited. The various flags hung idly at their several posts, and it was not until late in the morning that a breeze sprang up of sufficient force to develop their true character and position; when, lo! To the consternation of all, and to the no trivial discomfiture of the War party, the flags of three ships were observed, hoisted half-mast. This new and unlooked-for exigency called for the most prompt and decisive action. The leading men of that day who sustained the administration, felt that the act was, most unmistakably an insult. They felt it individually; they felt it nationally,

and it was most apparent that the intensity of feeling was up to its white-heat of excitement and that the issue would be most apparent, unless conciliatory measures were at once adopted. To this intent, an interview was had with the commanding officer at the Fort, and it was decided that the owners of ships be directed to hoist their flags mast-head high, or strike them altogether; else to abide the consequences. Stephen Merrihew drafted the document, embodying the sentiment above, and Robert Taber was the bearer of the despatch. The mission was successful, and the flags were taken down within the limits of the time set, and order, tranquillity and joy returned. The great field tent was reared, and roast lamb, green peas and cherry puddings, with 'mirth and wine,' did abound. Such, in Fairhaven, was the 4th of July 1813."

Celebration of 1821. - On July 4, 1821, the day was celebrated at Fairhaven. As a part of the program, an oration was delivered by William Bates, Esq., and a large number of citizens partook of a public dinner. This oration, in printed form, was for sale at the leading bookstores.

Celebration of 1823. - We have described the celebration of the Fourth of July of 1813. Ten years later Fairhaven was as enthusiastic as ever. The Mercury gives us the story of the celebration of 1823, as follows: - "In Fairhaven the approach of day was announced by a salute of 24 guns; which was repeated at noon. About 12 o'clock, a procession formed at Mr. Dabney's Hotel, and proceeded to the meeting house, escorted by the New Bedford Light Infantry Company under the command of Lieut. Washburn. The services commenced by singing from a full choir. After a prayer, the Rev. Mr. Gould delivered an able and pertinent discourse from Luke VII-5, 'For he loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagoge.' The procession again formed and proceeded to the Green where a large company partook of a dinner provided by the committee of the Day. After the cloth was removed, the Declaration of Independence was read by Charles H. Warren, Esq., and the following Toasts were given: - 1st. 'The ever memorable 4th of July 1776 - May the monument of that day remain unsullied, until the earth shall be swept away by hand of time.' 2d. 'The United States - May they ever remain as they were declared to be in 1776, free, sovereign, and independent.' 3d. 'The President of the United States.' 4th. 'The Governor of Massachusetts.' 5th. 'The Union of the States - the pillar of our independence may it be perpetual.' 6th. 'The memory of those who fell in defense of our freedom may

their honor live with the blessing their valor purchased.' 7th. 'The memory of our beloved Washington.' 8th. 'The pursuit of Industry - Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture.' 9th. 'The true American Spirit in which party feelings are buried in common interest.' 10th. 'The right of Universal suffrage - May it ever remain inviolate from the foul touch of aristocracy and unaffected by the influence of office.' 11th. 'John Quincy Adams - The virtuous and enlightened Statesman-may he be our next President.' 12th. 'Spain-May the invaders of its soil meet with defeat and disgrace in their efforts to destroy the seeds of liberty.' 13th. 'The American Fair.' Volunteers. By Eli Haskell,' Esq., President of the day - 'Education, the surest safeguard of Republican principles.' By Capt. Luther Wilson, Vice President, - 'The citizens of Fairhaven - May the uniting which prevails among them this day, be perpetual.' By Captain William Gordon, 'The Constitution of the United States - May it be the center of our laws, and the. circumference of our liberties.' By Lieut. Washburn, of the New Bedford Light Infantry, 'The citizens of Fairhaven - May their prosperity equal their hospitality.' By Levi Jenney, Esq., 'The tree of Liberty - May its branches extend over the habitable world, and all nations partake of its fruits.'" By Dr. Southworth, 'The village of Fairhaven early consecrated to liberty by the inglorious flight from its soil of British mercenaries before the sons of freedom.' By Mr. William LeBaron, 'The' exports of the United States - And may her enemies be the first.' By William E. P. Rogers, 'The Fair Sex of Fairhaven - May their virtues ever equal their beauty.'" Such was the celebration of the Fourth of July in Fairhaven in 1823.

Celebration of 1857. - Ninety years ago, that is, in 1857, events were happening, that the present generation, I am sure, would like to have duplicated, if they have the enthusiasm of the left overs of past generations. It was the lively celebration of the Fourth of July of that year. We read in the newspapers of the day: "Camp Scott, upon Pope's Island, is nearly ready for the reception of the Military. All the tents were pitched last night (Thursday, July 2d) under the efficient direction of Col. T. Ingraham. They consist of 64 tents for private soldiers, 13 tents for noncommissioned officers, and five marquees for Company officers, all the property of the Commonwealth, besides which there are seven marquees belonging to the New Bedford City Guards. The mammoth dinner tent, hired for the occasion from Boston, is 110 x 80 feet, and will seat at least 600 persons."

The tollkeeper at the Fairhaven Bridge stated that from Friday evening to Monday evening about 20,000 persons passed through the gate to visit Camp Scott. Tolls were received from 16,000 persons.

An intensely exciting whaleboat race took place, from the bridge down the harbor, by the east passage around Palmer's Island, a course of two and three quarters miles. A procession was on the program, in which the firemen and societies in general participated. The paramount event was the balloon ascension, so eagerly awaited by both young and old.

In our youth, we witnessed the beautiful sight of the incoming and outgoing yacht squadrons, but in this year of which we speak, the great, gala day was August 13th. It was then that the Regatta of the New York Yacht Squadron took place, the most brilliant and successful affair, it was pronounced, ever witnessed in our waters. About 8 o'clock the yachts weighed anchor. The Island Home, having the Nantucket Brass Band on board and about 275 passengers, arrived at a quarter past nine and sailed down to the starting point, followed or accompanied by a numerous fleet of vessels of all kinds. The Eagle's Wing which was crowded with passengers, left the wharf at a quarter past ten, followed by the Island Home, the Ferryboat Union, and the Brig Galveston in tow of the Spray. The description continues: - "As we went down the harbor a most beautiful spectacle was presented by the yacht fleet at anchor, with all sail set, below Palmer's Island. Several hundred carriages were lined up on the Point Road. The wind was fresh and the water rough. Off they started for the goal. Boats and the waterfront, in contradistinction to vehicles and the crowded thoroughfares, were the attractions of former days.

Celebration of 1858. - Here we have a partial account concerning the celebration of the Fourth of July 1858. Money was raised by subscription to pay for the ringing of the bells of the various church buildings, at sunrise, at noon and at sundown. The bells sounded at those three periods. Moreover, at Wood's Grove, about a half mile from Fairhaven Village, the Contest Engine Company, Number 3, held a picnic, attended by invited guests to the number of several hundred. Among other exercises, Dr. Atwood read a poem written for the occasion.

Celebration of 1861. - "CELEBRATION IN FAIRHAVEN. The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Fairhaven village yesterday, Friday, February 22, 1861, in an appropriate

manner. At 12 M. the bells were rung, and at 4 p. m. a National salute was fired from the Fort. A meeting was held in the evening at Phoenix Hall which was crowded to suffocation. The hall was decorated with the portrait of Washington, and our national flag with thirty-four stars. Horace Scott, Esq. called the meeting to order, and presented the following list for officers of the meeting, which was enthusiastically adopted. For President, William G. Soule; Vice-Presidents, Elbridge G. Morton, George Atwood, E. R. Sawin, B., Ewer, Jr., George F. Tripp, James V. Cox, William Irish, Lemuel Akin, Noah Stoddard, George H. Taber, James Tripp, 2d., John S. Taber; Secretaries, Job C. Tripp, Seth H. Keith." Rev. J. B. Willard offered prayer. Then followed an address by the President. Music was interspersed throughout the program. Horace Scott read Washington's Farewell Address. At the close of the public meeting, a levee was held at the house of Horace Scott, Esq. where a delighted company exchanged congratulations and were most hospitably entertained by the accomplished and liberal host and hostess until the small hours crept stealthily on when they separated, every person repaired to his home highly gratified with all the exercises of the occasion.

Celebration of 1876. - When the oldest citizens were in their youth, circus tents were pitched on Pope's Island. The three performance rings, the circumferences of which were made of sod, could be seen from season to season. Mr. Enos F. Joseph, alias Enos Joseph Frates, was agent for Barnum & Bailey's circus in 1887. In September, 1875, fire destroyed the property of Mr. Enos Joseph and the Standard carried the following: - "STEAM POWER. We are informed that at the fire in Fairhaven, yesterday, the steam fire engine after exhausting one water supply, was moved to another by the aid of a yoke of oxen. September 18, 1875." The lads of that day did not forget the episode, and on the following Fourth of July, the authorities were reminded of their lack of foresight, as we shall read: - "THE FOURTH IN FAIRHAVEN. (Tuesday, 1876) The Fourth was celebrated, in Fairhaven, in a very pompous manner, it being ushered in by the small boys in the shape of crackers, etc. The event of the day took place soon after. At 5 o'clock a company of antiques and horribles, or rather a company of fun provokers, to the number of about sixty, paraded the town in all sorts of make-ups, such as were seldom, if ever, heard of before. The procession was joined by a tin band from New Bedford, twenty-four pieces, drawn in Charles Gray's large wagon, but as

the musicians were somewhat exhausted from previous efforts, they retired from the field at an early hour.

Among the most noticeable features of the procession was a fire engine, painted red, drawn by the identical bulls which did so nobly at a recent fire there a short time since; it was a good reminder of that occasion. It was a representation of the manner in which that fire was so promptly attended to. Upon the sides of the engine, painted in large white letters: - 'FAIRHAVEN No. 100;' the foreman of the company carried a sword of huge dimensions.

Another caricature which excited considerable attention was that of an old tumble-down, covered carriage which had probably seen considerable service, as also had the horse, bearing the words: - 'SLACK MEN OF FAIRHAVEN, FALL IN,' 'FAIRHAVEN POLICE ON DUTY AGAIN.' An old carriage, design of 1876,' in which were drawn the Mayor of Fairhaven and his wife, and the orator of the day. Theophilus Skemmerhorn, drew from the excited crowd continued applause.

At the Four Corners, the 'Declipendence of Indignation' was read. The Fairhaven Artillery, bearing a large tin cannon with all the necessary equipments for war, was another good feature. During the reading of the 'Declipendence of Indignation,' a son of abed Eldridge was considerably bruised by a horse belonging to one of the marshals of the procession, the animal backing and throwing him off on a street horse (used to prevent carriage passing) upon a pile of stones."

Celebration of 1877. - The exuberance of youth in days of yore was always manifested on the Fourth of July. Concerning the Fourth, in 1877, we quote The Daily Evening Standard: "The young men resolved that Independence Day should not pass without a fitting observance, and a procession of Antiques and Horribles, early in the morning, was supplemented later in the day by a Firemen's procession and a grand clambake.

The Antiques and Horribles, under the marshalship of Mr. Thomas Taber, assisted by several aids, all mounted, rendezvoused on Union Wharf, and moved at 5:30 o'clock, A. M., and although the weather was unpropitious, with showers, made an excellent show, eclipsing many similar Horrible processions in much larger places. The procession was headed by the Woman Suffrage Band, about 25 pieces, with 'silver plated' instruments, and a drum corps and drum major, the members of the band being accoutred in female costume, representing the styles of all ages, from the biggest sized tilting hoops to the latest and tightest pull-backs, and bonnets

of all conceivable makes from the amplest sugar scoops to the jauntiest modern hat.

Then came the Antiques and Horribles on foot, dressed in all manners of inconceivable and outre costumes, which must have racked the brains of the wearers.

Following, were chariots in ye ancient style, drawn by venerable steeds; one containing occupants who displayed a placard announcing that white-washing was taken in; another, with two men, one of whom was tending a baby (the mother probably being a member of the band); still another had a man and woman (?) and numerous children, with hen-coop in rear with the announcement that when we get married trouble begins; and a wagon loaded with all manners of traps which were announced for sale. Whale boat Oxford on a truck drawn by three horses tandem, was manned by jolly sons of Neptune, evidently in full pursuit of the monster of the deep, the mariner officiating as boatsteerer having his hands full in keeping his craft on the right course. On the sides were numerous placards, telling bits of both a personal and general character.

A stately bull which drew a cart had his head decorated with flowers. The line of march was up Union Street to Middle, Washington, Main, Lafayette, Oxford, Main, Bridge, Privilege, Main, Church, Fort and William, Spring, Walnut, Union, Green, Washington, Laurel and Center to the Four Corners, and Water and Union Streets to the headquarters, where it was dismissed.

At the store of Ruel Washburn, at Oxford Village, the weary disciples of Momus were regaled with lemonade. Mr. Washburn's store was profusely trimmed with bunting, and the stars and stripes were displayed at other points.

A large number of spectators were along the line of march, quite a number of people going over from this city, and all expressed themselves highly delighted at the success of the whole affair, a large measure of which is due to Mr. Nathaniel P. Fish, who was the prime mover in getting it up.

In the afternoon, a clambake, under the auspices of Relief Engine Company, No.5, was opened in George H. Taber's orchard, Oxford village. At 11 A.M. the Hancock Company of Acushnet village arrived at No. 5's house, and both companies paraded through a number of streets to Contest Engine Company's house. Both the Hancock and Contest were guests of the Relief, and the three companies, numbering eighty men, countermarched, escorted

by the Fairhaven Drum Corps, to the orchard, arriving at one P. M. At three P.M. the bake was opened, and the firemen and their friends enjoyed a most excellent clam dinner.

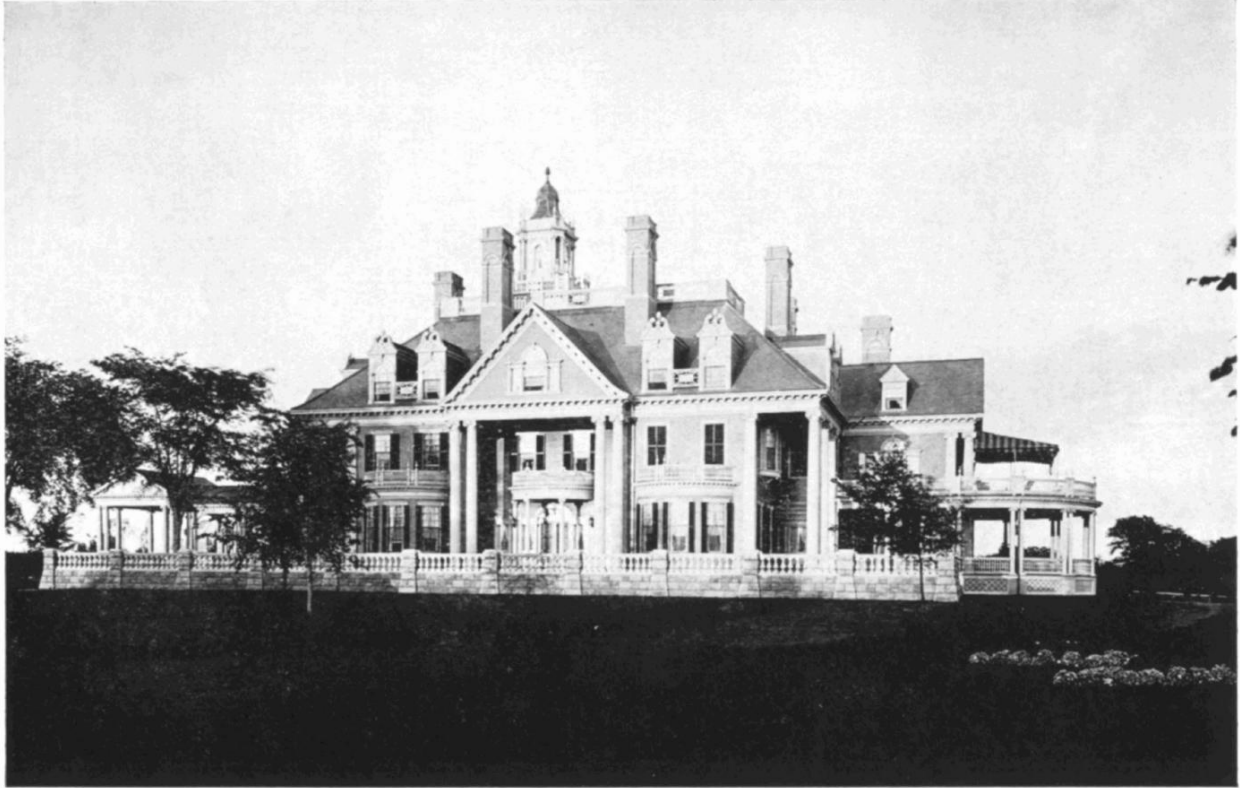
The last feature of the day, in Fairhaven, was a tub race which took place near the fish market of Horace L. Wood, foot of Railroad Wharf, the contestants being boys, the youngest 13 years of age, and the oldest 16. Wallace B. Rose, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Francis and George Delano (one report included Joseph Delano) entered for the race.

A gold dollar was offered for the first prize, a silver half dollar for the second and a leather medal for the one making the poorest time. At 3:30 o'clock, Mr. Seth H. Keith set them agoing, but before George Delano had gone far, his tub, floated from under him, and he finished his race by swimming. Three of the tubs measured 21½ inches across the top, and the other one 22 inches. The distance traversed was 104 feet, Master Wallace B. Rose making it in one minute, Arthur Francis, five seconds later, and Samuel Hardy in one minute and fifty-five seconds. Some 200 people enjoyed the aquatic sport, which was very amusing.

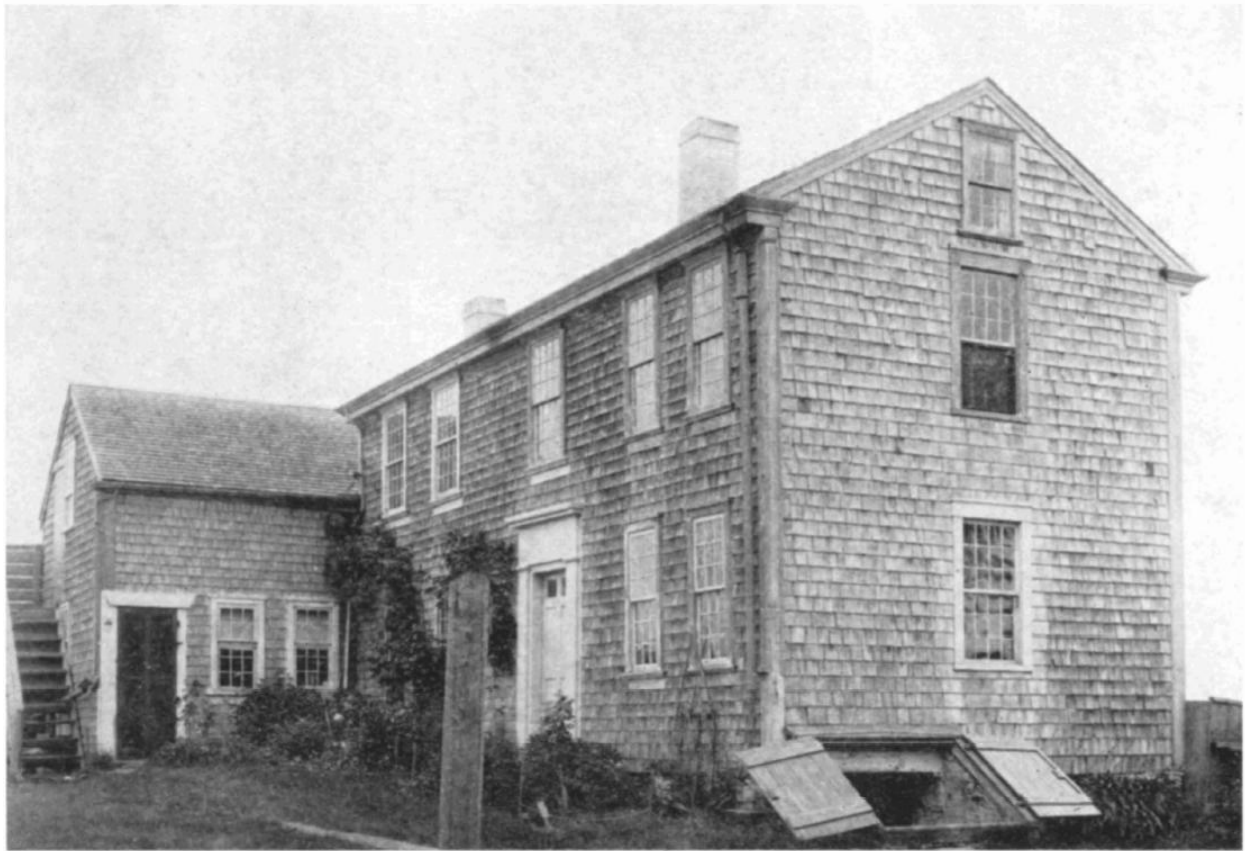
The National flag was displayed at various places in the town, and the citizens may congratulate themselves on the happy manner in which Independence Day was celebrated in Fairhaven."

Celebration of 1878. - Let us interest ourselves, for a moment, in the self-reliant boys of 1878 - boys who had their fun without 'any young-age assistance, as we shall see. We glean the account from the Daily Standard, finding that the Fourth of July was celebrated by the wide-awake lads of that period, as follows: "FAIRHAVEN. The National Anniversary of Independence, declared a century ago, was observed in this town, although no appropriations were made. The youth and energy of the place have determined, year after year, to go on with their manner of celebration, and yesterday (the 4th), at early morn, the aged and anxious were aroused by the noisy demonstrations, the explosions of crackers, and firing of rifles. Upon many of the buildings bunting was liberally put out, and the town made a gala appearance. The first feature of the day's excitement was the arming of the Ancient Order of Invincibles marshalled by Hon. Bumfroze Muttonhead. At their headquarters, a large number of people were in. waiting, looking at each grotesque character as it came along to fill the ranks.

Although a much larger number had volunteered, the ranks were quite thin. At 5:30 the body took up the line of march through



*Henry H. Rogers' Summer Residence – Erected in
1895*



Proctor House – First House in the Twenty-Acre Purchase

the following streets: - Union, Middle, Washington, Main, Lafayette, Cherry, Oxford, Main, Church, Fort, William, Center, Green, Washington, William and Center Streets to the Four-Corners.

The Sons of Momus were headed by a band of trumpeters evidently acquainted with tin-ware, and modulated the latest melody, 'Whoa, Emma.'

The orator of the day, accompanied by a few personal friends, followed on, conveyed in a vehicle of much ancient wear, with a fine specimen of the bovine species in the shafts. The following beautiful and personal allusion prominently appeared upon the distinguished carriage - 'Rose buds from the Croakers' Club. One horse has no Hitch in the harness, no Tarr on his heel, as we were Bourne on our trip to the cannon's loud peal. Within is riding the poet Bryden.'

In succession came a troupe of Warm Spring Indians, followed by a box cart with an inscription saying it contained the only live man in Fairhaven. Another contained the parents of George Washington, with the infant George cradled behind on a two-wheeled gear, with a huge jug labelled 'gruel.' George's nurse was also in company with his parents, aged 1776 years. On this breech-loading team was inscribed, 'Washington, the chap that fit for his country.' 'We ain't in debt this year.'

On the return of the procession, a halt was made at the corner of Main and Center Streets, where the orator disposed his friends, and in Ethiopian dialect commenced to diffuse upon the moral tendency of the times, the manuscript of which we were unable to obtain owing to the Fishy element guarding the disposition of the orator, Mr. William Bryden.

At about 11 o'clock the Taunton Steam Fire Engine Company, Charles Albro,' William Swan, foreman, arrived at the house of Contest, No.3, and shortly after, Relief; No.5, accompanied by the Fairhaven Brass Band. After partaking of refreshments in the house of No.3, there was a cry of 'order' from the boys. Foreman Swan of the 'Charles Albro,' in a felicitous speech expressing fraternal feeling and good will, presented, in behalf of his Company, to Contest, No.3, an elegant and elaborate silver badge for the foreman; (the badge will be on exhibition for a few days at Snow's drug store.)

This delighted the members of No.3, and with light hearts the three Companies formed in column, and paraded through the streets, to Peckham's Grove, which adjoins Riverside Cemetery. The fire

laddies were all in full uniform, looked fine, and marched well, Relief, No. 5, J. C. Omev, foreman, executing wheels and marching movements with great precision and steadiness. All three Companies were much admired by the ladies who thronged 'the streets through which they passed. The clambake to which they gathered in Peckham's Grove, well sustained Mr. Sherman's skill in such matters, and won encomiums from the three hundred hungry folks who partook. After disposing of the clams, etc., the firemen played ball, but owing to the well-known quieting effect of clams, the game was not a very vigorous one. Dancing was indulged in, and the boys and their friends enjoyed themselves in the grove until 7 o'clock.

In the evening there was some show of fireworks along the river shore. While enjoying the display, a young lady who teaches better things in the Grammar school, fell overboard, and received a good wetting and a rescue.

Picnics were very much in vogue this year; parties went from Fairhaven to Rochester and Great Hill in excursion wagons, and to the woods and rocks in vicinity of Fort Phoenix in carriages, wagons, and boats."

Yes, those were the days - days when the newspapers told us this: - "FAIRHAVEN. There is a prospect that taxes will be less than nine dollars a thousand, in Fairhaven, this year (1878.)"

CHAPTER XXV

Jingles and Poetry

In THE STXR, Vol. 1, No.2, printed in February, 1879, we find:

TOWN MEE.TING DAY

Town Meeting day is coming,
Will soon be here, they say,
Affairs will be at fever heat,
"Be aisy now," we pray.

Be moderate in your estimates,
He careful what you say,
Folks DO get SO excited,
Upon Town Meeting day.

"Hard times" the cry of everyone,
"Our taxes should be low,"
That all may pay, and happy be,
As through life's path they go.

No summons greet them from the C,
No Roland at the door,
To take them up if they don't pay
The Tax Collector's score.

So be moderate in your estimates,
Be careful what you say,
And don't get too excited,
Upon Town Meeting day.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

On July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred eighty-five.
The Fairhaven M. E. Church concluded to derive
Some pleasure from a picnic for all the girls and boys,
With great anticipation of unalloyed joys.

So early in the morning a little after nine,
They gathered at the corner, the weather being fine,
To fill the chartered cars to take them to the train,
That would take them to the picnic, and take them home again.

The grove was nice and lovely, and Beulah was its name,
Renowned for many meetings 'twill always hold its fame.
Tall pines were pointing upward and clothed in living green,
The oak and lovely Hemlock were also to hp seen.

The ever-busy Super looked out that all was right,
With swings to please the children in which they so delight;
With lemonade and chowder, ice-cream and melons, too,
Hot tea and coffee plenty, there was no lack to rue.

And then our Rev. Dr. Fox, with generations three
Enjoyed the pleasure with them as nice as they could be.
And Rev. Mr. Fuller, also his loving wife
Came up to sing and cheer us and stimulate our life.

We spent a very happy day as all will gladly say,
And we were all invited to come again that way.
With weary heads and bodies we left the land of rest,
Hoping that in the Beulahland we all shall yet be blest.

(Signed) Adeline Paull

"CLIMBING UP PHOENIX HALL STAIRS.

Phoenix Hall rocked with fairs and festivities, with merriment and town meetings, with song and laughter during the last half of the preceding century. More than a half century ago, we well remember that, at this ancient arena, once a sacred spot, an entertainment full of fun and hilarity took place. The participants burst forth with the following, set to music, the words of which are to be found in The Fairhaven Star of Saturday, February 27, 1886: -

Town meeting am a coming,
Our blood will soon be running,
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.
All our big men will debate
Our taxes' excessive rate
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.

Chorus: - O hear those men declaiming,
'Tis rough I do declare
Our town officials blaming,
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stair.

Last year we voted liquor,
This year we'll fire it quicker,
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.
Our school committee mixed?
We'll have a board of six!
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.

We hope the day'll be sunny
For we'll vote a lot of money
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.
If our tax rate's any higher
Our Assessors we will fire,
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.

We'll have visitors from the city,
To hear us talk so witty,
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.
They'll say all round the district
Our town meetings are a picnic
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.

But we'll say unto these loafers
Our town is run by voters,
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.
And we do not depend
On a Board of Aldermen
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.

As thus you do encore,
We s'pose you want some more,
Of Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.
But our programme's very long
And we cannot sing this song
Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.

So excuse us now you must,
For our chorus it is bust,
By Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs.
And as these things are such
We thank you very much
For Climbing up Phoenix Hall stairs."

WHOM SHOULD WE PITY?

If there's an object upon earth,
Which needs our pity and our prayers;
Or one which more of misery feels,
And less of true compassion shares:

'Tis one whose silvery locks bespeak,
That life with him is nearly o'er;
And in whose sunken eye we read,
"Time' soon with me will be no more."

Whose years have passed in search of gain,
Whose worldly cares have filled each hour,
Whose heart no warm emotion feels
And stifles every noble power.

Who never knew the joy that springs
From simple acts of kindness shown;
Or from the lips of those he blessed,
The words of thankfulness has known.

But in his hard and withered face,
His stern, forbidding, careworn eye,
We read at once, he heedeth not,
The widows' and the orphans' cry.

Eternity to him is blank;
No beauty in religion seems;
The sun of righteousness sheds not
Upon his heart its healing beams.

He fain would think this life is all,
And sacred writ a fabled tale,
No Heaven the humble Christian waits,
The hardened sinner, no dark vale.

For whom then should compassion flow,
If not for him who feeleth none?
Whose every hope is bound to earth;
Whose sands of life are nearly run?

July 7, 1848

(Signed) H. W. P.
Fairhaven

CHAPTER XXVI

Alabama Claims

On April 12, 1861 Fort Sumter was fired upon. Ninety thousand strong offered their services to the North. States seceded. There followed skirmishes, infantry battles, sea engagements, and blockades. For the Confederacy, English shipbuilders were constructing cruisers, one of these bearing the name "Alabama." This name is probably as well known to Americans as their own names. The North blockaded the Southern ports. At this time the ships of the South were attacking, capturing, plundering, and burning the Union ships outside the blockade zone. For two years this vessel roamed the seas at will, a nightmare to commerce, until, in 1864, the Kearsarge sent the Alabama to the bottom off the coast of France. In due time, restitution for loss of ships and cargoes was demanded. Finally the English and the United States agreed to leave adjustment to a court of arbitration, resulting in an award to the United States of \$15,500,000.

Fairhaven citizens suffered loss and were reimbursed, at least in part, as is shown below. We herewith give the names of the claimants and the vessel on the destruction of which these claims were based. The awards were as follows: - J. C. Allen, Gipsey, \$1,624; James I. Church, Kingfisher, \$300; Julia M. Cox, Adrnx., Martha, \$1,140; Benjamin Ellis, Elisha Dunbar, \$907; O. F. Hitch, Admr., Kingfisher, \$295; Albert Jenney, Kingfisher, \$318; Simpson Jenney, Kingfisher, \$1,936; Elizabeth H. Lambert, Adrnx., Kingfisher, \$2,166; George F. Tripp, et al. assigns, Favorite, \$2,315; J.A. Severance, Kingfisher, \$687; Ellery T. Taber, Sophia Thornton, \$7,410; George H. Taber, Favorite, \$772; Charles H. Tripp, Kingfisher, \$1,272; Noah Spooner, Sophia Thornton, \$443; M. W. Stetson, Admr., Favorite, \$550; Julia A. Nye, Admx., Ocean Rover, \$289; S. Maxfield, Admr" Covington, \$1,050; Estate of Charles Spooner, Sophia Thornton, \$397. Awards to be distributed; Bark Favorite, Catchings, \$25,217; Schooner Kingfisher, Catchings, \$2,864. This aggregated awards of \$51,952 for Fairhaven, in 1876.

CHAPTER XXVII

Cantata, Music, Concert

"THE HAYMAKERS. This pleasing Cantata was repeated in Phoenix Hall, Fairhaven, on Wednesday evening, (November 28, 1877), by very general request, and there was a large attendance. The music is very pleasing, and in some of the songs enough of action was introduced to vary pleasantly the programme. In several pieces the singers received encores, and the applause all through was enthusiastic and merited. The singing was all harmonious, and the best of time was observed which is something quite remarkable when it is stated that but few of the performers can read music, and learned the songs by rote. The accompaniment of Mrs. D. A. Caldwell was brilliant and effective, and to the efforts of this lady, in particular, our Fairhavell friends are indebted for an evening of real pleasure. Farmer Morton mustered an unusually attractive set of haymakers who not only performed their work in a style which testified to his efficiency as an agriculturist, but did credit to his taste in selection. Perhaps the personnel of his foreman had something to do in drawing so many pretty maidens to the hayfield. The call to dinner by the first assistant farmer was heartily responded to, and the member from 'Afrie's sunny clime' set the stroke for the mowers in a manner that suggested the probable existence of 'salt mash' in the unexplored regions of Ethiopia. Miss Fairchild, as the farmer's daughter, sang with brilliancy and freshness to the very end of the piece, notwithstanding the extreme length and difficulty of her part. Miss Delano, in the part of Anna, sang very sweetly, and was most heartily encored. The part of Tompkins, who is an amateur city farmer, was well acted by Mr. Hillman, and his serenade was especially well received. The Dairy Maid sang so sweetly and looked so charming that we felt it must be bliss to be one of Farmer Morton's cows. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Leavitt, who took the character of Uncle John, with that yoke of oxen, was on hand, jug of old orchard included, and brought down the house with his excellent rendering of the character, but on Wednesday evening, by an accident in falling down a flight of stone steps, in the rear of the hall, by which one of his knees was badly cut, he was unable to appear."

Under the date of Wednesday, February 27, 1878, the Daily Standard also gives us the following: - "Mr. John A. Hawes, of

Fairhaven, has had a very fine pipe and reed organ combined, built to his order at the manufactory of George Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, which is the only instrument of the kind in this section of the State. It adds largely to the attractions of Mr. Hawes' music room, in the hall near his residence, being placed in an alcove, the walls of which were handsomely frescoed by Clark & Berthold."

Then, under the date of Monday, March 11, 1878, we read: "MUSICAL NOTES FROM FAIRHAVEN. The Fairhaven Brass Band spent Saturday evening in serenading friends in various parts of the town. It is a good idea, and the music was very enjoyable. The hand is under the direction of Mr. W. H. Heap, of New Bedford, and its performance is in every way creditable to leader and performers. The programme comprised several brilliant selections, and although the organization is comparatively young, the performance gave evidence of careful and thorough preparation."

"The Crocus Club numbers from 45 to 50 member's, and is regularly organized with Robert E. Leavitt as president, Isaac Thatcher as secretary, and Thomas Taber as treasurer. A new Cantata is in active rehearsal which will be ready before many months to present to the public. Weekly rehearsals are held at the residence of Mrs. Caldwell."

"The wilds of Nasketucket also have broken forth into melody. Miss Annie H. Delano has been teaching a very successful session in vocal music, and the school is yet in operation."

"The news of the existence of a 'Violin School' comes to the ear with a pleasing interest. Private lessons have been given heretofore by more than one teacher, but the school where the Professor teaches 'five pupils at once' must be quite a Conservatory. Verily, the Foundry may be looking down, but the Fiddle is triumphant."

"CHORAL ASSOCIATION. The New Bedford Choral Association will have a social gathering Wednesday evening, May 1, 1878, in Hon. John A. Hawes' music rooms, in Fairhaven. All are requested to attend, taking the horsecars, William Street, at 7:30. Horse cars will be engaged for the return."

In conclusion, the Daily Standard also carries this: - "FAIRHAVEN. Monday's report of Easter services failed to mention the Sunday School Concert held in the lecture room of the Congregational Church, Fairhaven. The room was filled to overflowing. The floral decorations, the Scripture selections, the anthems, songs and hymns, together with some admirable recitations by several

young ladies, all told that the Concert was an Easter Concert, (April 21, 1878). Those who had wrought so patiently and with such diligence to perfect the arrangements for the evening must have felt themselves fully repaid by the presence of so large an audience, as well as by the attentive hearing which was given the exercises, and the expressions of appreciation which were so abundantly uttered at the close of the concert. One special feature of the evening was the singing of a quartet of young men, two of them sons of Conductor Manter, the other two, Edgar Marston and Charles Bird. Their selections were beautifully appropriate, and their rendering of them was heartily enjoyed."

CHAPTER XXVIII

Parties and Fairs

Fairhaven indulged in tea parties as well as Bostonians, as seen by the following: - "TEA PARTY. The ladies of the Brick Church in Fairhaven will give a Tea Party tomorrow evening, September 25, 1857, for the benefit of the Infant Department in the Sabbath School of that Society. Tickets, 10 cents."

On Saturday evening, December 24, 1870, the Unitarian Sunday School had a Christmas tree. It was set up in the vestry, laden with presents for all young people and many older ones. The room was crowded and the event was a joyous one. At 6:30 the youngsters, 250 in number, sat down to a bounteous supper, and a half hour later the adults followed suit. After the feasts were over, Mr. N. P. Fish impersonating Kriss Kringle, came on the scene and began to distribute the presents from the tree. Among the gifts was a beautiful chromo of a scene on the Rhone for Mrs. Moses H. Delano. (It was in October 1845 that Mr. Moses Delano and Miss Amanda Eldredge were married). Dickens' Works were for Rev. Ellery Channing Butler. A set of silver forks went to Mr. N. P. Fish, and a set of silver forks and butter knife were passed to Mrs. H. F. Wilde. All these were presented by the members of the respective classes. A large wax doll for Emily A. Eddy, and napkin rings for Misses Annie and Mary, and Masters Charlie and Walter Eddy, were among the presents. In fact every scholar received a gift. Perhaps a few survivors of the joyous occasion might be able to add to this description.

Fairs at Phoenix Hall were always popular from the time the upper story was transformed into a place of amusement (including town meetings). On Thursday evening, November 11, 1858, the fair was held under the auspices of the Unitarian Society. Phoenix Hall was completely packed, hundreds being unable to gain entrance. Three hundred were on hand from New Bedford. The omnibuses were crowded, carrying 28 persons at a time. These vehicles tipped, and groaned, and creaked, as they were subjected to the unusual patronage, causing the ladies to scream, and the men to become alarmed. Some witnessing the hysterical condition of the passengers chose to employ shanks' mare. Mr. William R. Sherman who in 1862 was succeeded by Mr. William F. Hudson, had his

hands full taking the tolls on the old bridge. The tableaux were excellent, and all felt well repaid for their efforts. Several ladies fainted and were carried from the hall. The chowder and ice cream tables were thronged.

The Unitarian Society, more than three score and ten years ago, held wonderful fairs at Phoenix Hall, lasting several nights. The Organ Society of that church was active also. This society held a Strawberry Festival at Phoenix Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 28th and 29th, 1870. They announced in the notice for the occasion that the bridge would be open for travel at the time of the festival. This was following the repairs made necessary by the storm of 1869.

A Unitarian Fair was held for four evenings, closing on Saturday evening, December 10, 1870. An extension table for a married lady went, through the process of voting, to Mrs. J. H. Wilkie. A barrel of flour was won by James Severance.

The Unitarian Society held a Fair at Phoenix Hall for four successive nights beginning on Tuesday, December 18, 1860. Besides a beautiful collection of Fancy and Useful articles made by members of the Society, refreshments were for sale, including ice cream and chowder. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, tableaux were exhibited, and elicited much admiration: "Quaker marriage and source of prosperity." "The Young Archer," "The Orphan," "Jealousy," "Grandpa's Prodigies," "Apple Paring," "Threading the Needle," "Innocence and Justice," "The Greek Captive," "The Heart's Resolve," "Too late for the Car's" and "No. 7 of last year's exhibition" making twelve grand tableaux.

An "Antiquarian Kitchen" was among the novelties of the occasion where Carding and Spinning Tow, Flax and Wool; Weaving; Combing Worsted; Dipping Candles, and other employments which our grandfathers and grandmothers are more familiar with than ladies and gentlemen of the present day, (1860) was carried on, using the same implements that were employed fifty (140) years ago. Admission, 10 cents. Admission, including the Kitchen, 15 cents.

The Unitarian Society, on December 31, 1880, saw to it that the children and adults enjoyed themselves on New Year's Eve. Many remember the farce, "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe." The children assembled, at 4:30 indulging in games until 5:30 at which time supper was served, after which games were played until 7:30. There was a recitation by Nellie Coombs, and a reading by

Mrs. J. M. Leighton. The male quartet was composed of Messrs. Bird, Marston, and the Manter brothers. Mrs. Leighton was at that time 24 years of age. In 1903, Flora H. Leighton was assistant at the Millicent Library, and in 1906, she bought the Church house. Mrs. James M. Leighton died at her home, 7 Main Street, on Friday, March 4, 1938, aged 81. Rev. Mr. Leighton was the Unitarian minister here from 1878 to 1891. In February, 1886, he leased the house on William Street, vacated by Alfred Thornton who removed to New Bedford. Mr. Leighton died in 1901, aged 52. The Leightons who lived next door to the writer, impressed him, as a lad of eight years of age, as ideal personalities. Miss Lillian E. Page, sister of Mrs. Leighton and a teacher for 42 years, died in September 1933.

CHAPTER XXIX

The Old Town Clock and the Fire Alarm System

An interesting feature of the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of the structure which was the home of the Methodists, until its destruction by fire, was the paper, prepared and presented by Mr. Clifton A. Hacker on that occasion. Mr. Hacker reluctantly but graciously permits his composition to be printed under the title of "Old-Time Fairhaven." It runs as follows: - "When Mr. Hammond called me up in regard to the old clock that once told the time of day from the tower of this church, I did not think I could remember anything of interest to relate to you. However, as my memory went back to this long ago, many little incidents connected with that time came to my mind, so I will speak about them as of possible interest to you."

"In those days, this church had stone posts surrounding it, there being twelve posts on the Walnut street side, connected by iron chains, and four large stone posts at the entrance on Center Street. In 1893, these posts were removed, and the curbing in front of the church was moved back about 2½ feet, and the lot raised nearly a foot."

"As a matter of present interest, there was an old horse-chestnut tree just across the street from this church, and it is still there; the only tree of its kind among the stately elms that beautify the vicinity of this edifice."

"When the new clock in the present town hall, the gift of Mr. Rogers, was installed, and put in running order, early in August 1893, the old town clock in this Methodist church was discontinued because the striking of the two clocks, so near together, was confusing."

"Somehow, we missed very much looking up at the old timepiece that we had depended on for so many years, to see its hands stilled, and so, living nearby, I volunteered to climb the tower once a week and wind it, leaving the striking business to the new clock in the town hall."

"This is how I came into the picture. I do not know just how long I carried on this undertaking, but eventually the clock works were sold or otherwise disposed of."

"Mr. Amos Pierce who lived at 121 Green Street had charge of the town clock formerly. He died in 1887, aged 72 years. Mr. Pierce was quite an inventor, and the Street Railway Company permitted him to place his patent axles upon some of their cars, as an experiment; the object of the axle being to prevent friction when rounding curves."

"At the bowling alley, located beside Mr. Pierce's home on Green Street, he had invented a system of setting up pins and returning the balls. The players had only to wind a crank that did the job and they were all ready to go on with their game without the aid of pinboys."

"Also, I remember a self-propelling vehicle of his, one of the fore-runners of the automobile, and on his back stairs a burglar alarm."

"After him, in connection with the clock, came Mr. Frederick Allen who had all kinds of mechanical toys at his place of business at No. 1 Water Street. Clock repairing was one of his specialties, and he took care of the clock after Mr. Pierce's death in 1887."

"I was the next in line. I can still recall the smell of the stale porpoise-jaw oil that permeated the clock room, and the sound of the slow tick-tock of the pendulum as I wound with a crank, the many feet of cable on the drum, that would be released minute by minute during the coming week."

"To make a story of this old clock, I am going back to July 8, 1888, a Sunday morning. In the house next east of the church lived Mrs. Lydia C. Almy on the first floor, and Mrs. Ahira Kelley and family on the upper floor. My home, where I still reside, looks out upon this house and the church. Looking out of the window while we were eating breakfast, we noticed smoke and flames coming out of the roof of this dwelling. Well I remember rushing over to notify the occupants that their home was on fire. We were the first to arrive and found that they were wholly unaware of their peril. It was 8:45 o'clock of this Sunday morning, and people in general thought it was the usual nine o'clock ringing of the Methodist and Congregational bells, which was the customary time in those days. Consequently, little attention was paid, so the fire made good headway before they realized that the bells were actually being rung for fire."

"The Contest Company 'put down' in the well at the southwest corner of William and Washington Streets. They could do no more for the fire engine was in the repair shop in New Bedford. The Progress, a steamer from New Bedford, 'put down' their hose also,

but soon pumped it dry and then went to Handy's Wharf and pumped from there, using 1,500 feet of hose. The damage to the house was estimated at \$1,900, to say nothing of the loss of furniture. Benjamin Beetle's house across the street caught fire from the sparks but it was soon extinguished. Mr. Robert H. Taber and Rev. William F. Davis and others went up on the roof of the Methodist church, putting out the sparks with a chemical extinguisher brought by Mr. Taber."

"All this happening made a profound impression on me as a boy; so, when I came in charge of the clock and the unused striking mechanism before me, it occurred to me that it might be utilized for a fire signal by fixing it so that the striking mechanism would be released and strike continuously until it ran down, a matter of, I believe 1,750 strokes, this to be accomplished by an arrangement at the base of the church so that anyone, day or night, might set in operation without having to lose time to get the sexton or someone up and out to open the church to ring the bell for fire, the method that had been followed for years."

"Somehow, I arranged this and went to the selectmen and fire engineers with this idea. They were so pleased with it that they decided to go a little further with the scheme and had an article placed before the town meeting, and \$1,200 was appropriated to install a fire alarm system. And so you see, the old clock was responsible for your present alarm system."

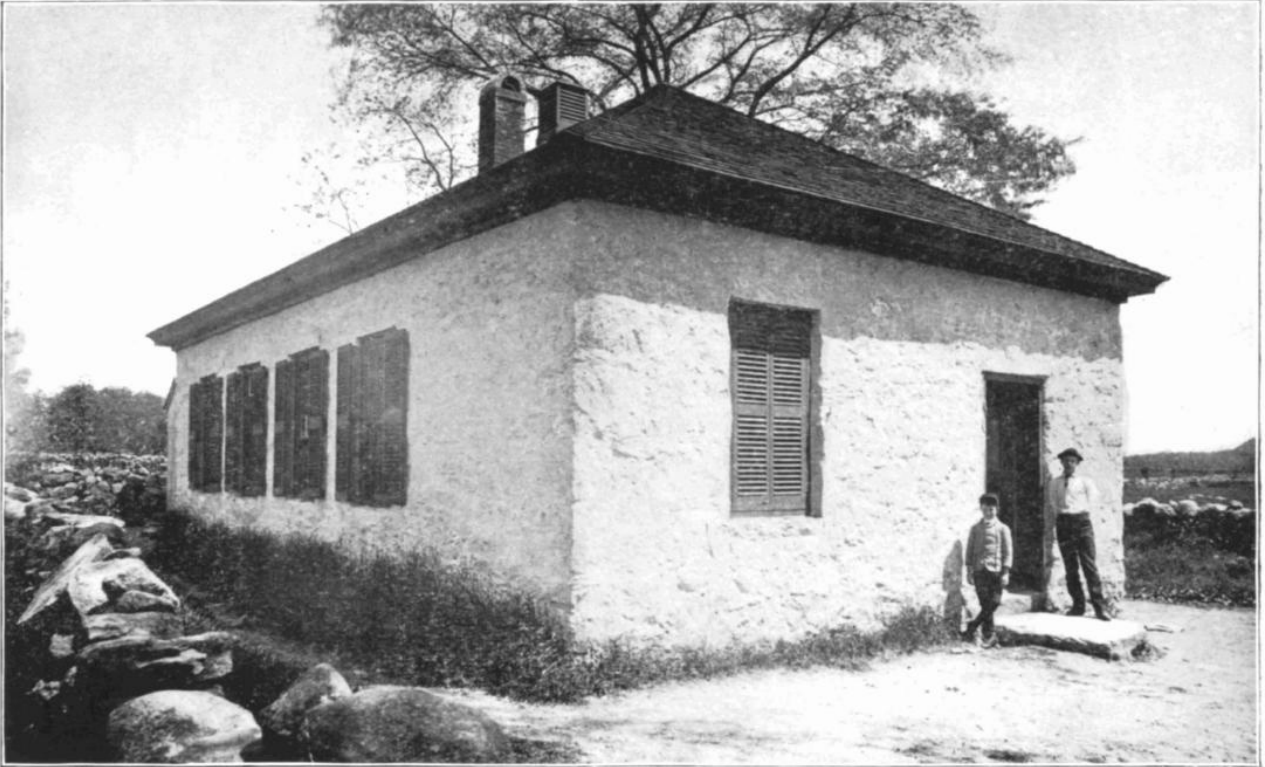
"On April 26, 1898 six boxes and a hell striker were installed for a start, and I was placed in charge because of my interest in this matter. Now, the alarm system has grown to some 73 box numbers and we have three tower bells and two whistles to announce a fire and call the firemen."

"As a matter of interest, at one time this Methodist clock bell was connected with the fire alarm system."

"A Mr. Humphrey from the Gamwell Company of Boston, now a large concern, but then a young Company furnishing fire alarm signal systems, with a tiny office in the business district of that city, installed the apparatus for us. He had completed his job and was being shaved in Mr. Baudoin's barber shop on Main Street, just north of Phoenix Hall before returning to Boston, when the fire alarm was sounded for the first time. Mr. Baudoin had lathered Mr. Humphrey, and started to shave him, but upon hearing the alarm he dropped the tools of his trade and rushed to the fire leaving Mr. Humphrey to finish the job by shaving himself."



The Beacon – Fort Phoenix



Old Stone Schoolhouse – Built in 1828

CHAPTER XXX

Rambles and Reminiscences

Let us, in a happy-go-lucky frame of mind, stroll leisurely around this block, this square, adhering to no single topic in our remarks, but stating facts about the houses, and commenting upon their former occupants, letting one subject suggest another, until the circuit is completed, perhaps anticipating sometime to cover the entire town by the same procedure.

Corner of Main and Spring Streets. - We are standing at the corner of Main and Spring Streets, facing east, ready to saunter around the square bounded by Spring, William, Washington, and Main Streets, to note the changes that have taken place. We right-about-face for a moment, however, noticing first that the prediction, made in 1887 that Spring street would eventually be opened to the shore, has not yet matured. We next sight the Henry Vincent house which in June, 1885, was moved back eight feet and raised two feet, but the hurricane of September 21, 1938, nevertheless, forced the water to a height of four and one half feet on the first floor. Mrs. Harriet A. V. Palmer, daughter of Mr. Vincent, lived here until her death in September, 1921, at the age of 78. Mr. Davis Sherman and Miss Phebe S. Vincent, both of Fairhaven, were married on January 2, 1857.

It was from Mr. Vincent that Rufus A. Dunham and his father, George, bought, about the middle of the nineteenth century, the livery stable on the west side of Middle Street. Mr. Dunham was then living in the house which stands on the southwest corner of Washington and Middle streets, afterwards moving to the house which stood on the northwest corner of the same streets, and occupied on the east side by Stephen Weed, with the cobbler shop in the basement, having the entrance on the southeast corner of the building. Mr. Weed died in January, 1893, aged 76.

Higgins Wharf. - We cast a glance towards Higgins wharf, entering, in 1879, the boat building shop of William T. Swift, father of the late Charles F. Swift, of 34 Middle Street, who was town clerk and treasurer from 1896 to 1921, a period of a quarter century.

Here on Higgins Wharf, at 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, September 1, 1888, Mr. Robert H. Taber gave a successful demonstration of his chemical fire extinguisher.

In 1888, Mr. Taber was agent for the Abington Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for nine years, and at a surprise party in January, 1892, he was, by way of appreciation for his faithful services, presented a French clock. He was succeeded by his son, Robert W. Taber, who married Miss Ida Dodge in June, 1885, and who in 1891 was president of the Epworth League. He died in July, 1936, aged 76. Mr. Taber and family lived, when we first knew them, on Middle Street, just north of the site of the old STAR building. At one time they lived in the Hitch house on the west side of Main Street, near Washington. In February, 1889, they lived at North Fairhaven, and in August, 1892, at the northeast corner of Washington and Rotch Streets.

We have in mind Thomas W. Taber, son of Robert H. and Elizabeth W. Taber, who died in April, 1902, aged 43; Frank, who played on the Sanders and Barrows' baseball team years ago; and Harry, who was with the Edison Electric Light Co. of Boston for more than forty years, now retired; Bessie, Eleanor, Anna and Arthur (Colonel) are in California. Sadie D. married Charles A. Pope in October, 1884. Mr. Pope bought the cottage on Rotch Street, formerly owned by George E. Dean, of Falmouth, in 1892. In January, 1908, Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pope, died, at the age of 19. In May, 1895, Arthur D. Taber and Jennie Bailey, of New Bedford, were married, and in October, 1896, Harry W. Taber and Almira E. Belcher, of North Attleboro, were married.

Following the epoch of the velocipede, came the bicycle; first the old type, with large wheel in front and tiny one in rear. Many remember the one which Frank Taber, son of Robert H. Taber, made, and permitted many to attempt to master the art of riding. This handiwork of Mr. Taber was a marvelous bit of skill and ingenuity.

On Higgins Wharf we see the fishermen's shanties at the northwest corner, with the staging at the end. Sailboats were moored to stakes just off shore, and on the wharf were lobster pots, eel pots, fish cars, nets, and other paraphernalia; some new, some to be repaired or mended, and others to be discarded. On the north, before Privilege street was extended over the creek, the water was flowing between this area and the spot now called Marine Park, the creek extending to Main Street, where the dam, on the east side of the street, was located. In the shallow water of the Mill Pond, fish swam, and "bluebiters" crawled about. Boys with lines, poles and nets were

intent upon their capture. The Mill Pond, filled in to create Cushman Park, had thirty abutters and an area exceeding five acres.

Three years before the construction of the bridge connecting more easily Fairhaven and Oxford Villages, there was, at the creek, from 1792 to 1850, a tide mill, hence Mill Bridge.

On the other side of the creek, a ship yard, before our day, existed. The creek, or an arm thereof, was partially spanned by the Glass Works, built in 1894, and destroyed by fire on Sunday, July 14, 1918. Messrs. George T. and Richard Thatcher removed their glass cutting to the Fairhaven factory from their quarters on Second Street, New Bedford. That Privilege Street be, extended over the creek, was suggested by the STAR in May, 1881.

Standing near the boat building shop of Mr. Swift, looking north, we see the house, formerly the homestead of Abner Pease, on the southwest corner of Main and Pease Streets, built about 1800, five years after the bridge across Herring River was accepted, the first dwelling house north of the creek. Mr. Pease owned much of the land on the west side of Main Street, between this point and the old bridge across the Acushnet, which was authorized in 1796. Mr. Pease presented to the town a schoolhouse for that district, the Pease District, the photographic plate of which the writer has, taken a year before the building was torn down, in November, 1906. Mr. Pease left a sum of money, called the Pease Fund, of about \$5,000, to help defray the school expenses. He died December 22, 1852, aged 83.

A little to the west, on what would now be the southwest corner of Middle and Pease streets, stood the barn, destroyed by fire in January, 1908. Warren Delano, 3d, bought the Pease estate in 1883, including the shore of the old village mill, the shoe shop of William H. Davis, and the fish market of William N. Alden on the Mill Bridge. Mrs. George N. Bliss, who took occupancy of the Pease house in 1885, leased the property for a term of years, and, removed here from Taunton in April, 1886. Mr. George Bliss died in May, 1906, aged 60. Mary M., widow of the late George N. Bliss, died in April, 1916, aged 71.

The Bathing Beach. - Higgins Wharf, now a mere dream, is where tent fairs, lasting two weeks, with matinees for children, were held in 1880, by the Fairhaven Brass Band. This was the place for band concerts until the band-stand was removed to the Fort, in 1886.

From this point we can see the bathing beach, and the crowd of patrons rushing from the horse-cars, and later from the electric cars, to secure the choicest houses, for the salt water dip. The Fairhaven Improvement Association was organized in 1883. One of its projects was the construction, at the foot of Pease Street, formerly Pease lane, of six bathhouses. This plant, that began with six houses, completed in August, 1883, opened with the custodianship of Paul Blankinship. Benjamin T. Dunn was janitor for several years. As financial success was assured, more houses were built, until at last there were 100. In the STAR of June 4, 1892, a description of the additions, plans for the season, etc. were given, ending with these words: - "The new janitors, Messrs. Crowell and Harris, will open the houses for the season next Saturday, June 11, 1892." We were there for five summers, followed by John T. Hanna, Jr., in 1897, and Stephen Allen in 1898. The houses were removed to the Fort in 1900. Mr. Henry P. Crowell and Miss Helen Wrightington were married by Rev. Frederick Upham, on June 24, 1869. Mr. Crowell died in December, 1916, aged 76. Mrs. Crowell died in November, 1925, aged 78. Charles A. Harris, of Fairhaven, and Miss Mary E. Ross, of New Bedford, were married on August 9, 1902. Their daughter, Miss Katherine Ross Harris, of Boston, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, and Mr. Paul Perch, of Leominster, a graduate of the University of Maine, were married August 16, 1947. Mount Holyoke was also the Alma Mater of Mrs. Harris.

The bathing houses were closed on Sundays, quite in contrast to ideas of today. Twelve years before this, the Fairhaven selectmen instructed the constables to prohibit the sale of refreshments at the Fort on Sundays. Again, after the bath houses were removed to the Fort, the ladies, as late as 1913, were informed that no skirtless bathing would be permitted, and all one piece suits were banned. Public opinion, however, has overturned these ideas, and the wideopen Sunday and the one-piece suits seem to prevail.

More than a half century later, that is, under the date of March 28, 1947, Mr. Frederick A. Pope, of Orange, New Jersey, in a letter enclosing a check of \$3.00 for one copy of "Old Fairhaven" writes as follows: "I have reached back into the dim, hazy past and am wondering if you are Mr. Harris who, many years ago, was active with the Fairhaven Improvement Association. There is one spot in my memory of the good, old Fairhaven days, in which a Mr. Harris, as a part of his extra activities, managed the bathing

beach facilities. Perhaps, however, my memory is wandering but I would be interested to know."

As was stated in The Star of June, 1892, Messrs. Crowell and Harris had charge of the bathing houses of the Fairhaven Improvement Association that year. The Harris whom Mr. Pope mentioned, and the writer are identical. We managed the affairs of the bathing houses also for the summers of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, and here we are in 1947, a half century after our graduation from Brown University, publishing a book entitled "Old-Time Fairhaven," and we are members of the Fairhaven Improvement Association.

Up Spring Street. - We are now ready to meander up Spring Street, the thoroughfare which was laid out from Adams Street to Main in May, 1820. In the summer of 1880, John Alden fitted up the second story of his carpenter shop for a tenement. This building stood, as it stands now, on Main Street, near the northeast corner of Spring. At the corner stood the barn. On Spring Street, near the corner of Main, east of the barn, before the era of stone crushers, a stone breaking yard was located, where the tramp, before breakfast, was required to crack a stipulated quantity of stone to be used upon the roads. This plan was instituted by the town in 1877, on motion of Hon. Weston Howland, said work to be under the watchful eye of Constable Joshua R. Delano. The shed and piles of cracked stone stand out vividly in the minds of the older citizens. This shed, used by the town as stone-cracking quarters for tramps, was torn down in May, 1879.

Mr. Delano was a ship caulker by trade, and was constable for years. He lived at what is now the northwest corner of Spring and Terry streets, the house facing on the present Terry street, not so called in days of yore. This was a dead end street, with only two houses on the east side. Mr. Delano died in February, 1923, aged 87. Joshua R. Delano and Sophie S. Wood were married October 9, 1859.

In September, 1901, there stood, on the north side of Spring Street, near the corner of Main, a pump and stone trough where human beings and equines alike slaked their thirst. These were removed and placed near the ice pond at East Fairhaven about 50 years ago.

This was not the only public pump in town, for at the southeast corner of William and Union Streets stood the popular town pump where we have witnessed the Contest Engine, NO. 3, "put down" for trial, many times, more than sixty years ago.

Again, a bountiful supply of dear and sparkling water was drawn for years from the well, with the pump on the sidewalk, on the east side of South Main Street, in front of the residence of Church Holmes who died in October 1906 in his 77th year. "The pump on the east side of Main Street, near the horse-car stable, which has long supplied the neighborhood with water, has been removed, as the water has become impure. (August 1894)."

Church Holmes was watchman for the Old Colony Railroad and the New Haven Railroad for 30 years.

Town Water Supply Agitated 75 Years Ago. - Then there was the famous public pump on the north side of Union Street, just west of Middle, in front of the Rufus Allen store. From this well, water, in whalers, went around the world, being conveyed to the wharf sometimes in pipes, and at other times in casks, rolled down the hill to the waiting ships.

There was also at the southwest corner of Washington and William Streets, in front of the residence of the late Hon. Weston Howland, a deep reservoir with a trap door opened by means of a ring fastened by a staple, similar to the one at the town pump, corner of William and Union Streets.

Although pumps and reservoirs were appreciated by the former generations, the subject of introducing water into the village of Fairhaven was agitated in 1873 to the extent that it was proposed that an article looking to that result be inserted into the warrant for the next town meeting. It was suggested that water from the Mill Pond be used for fire and manufacturing purposes. The town meeting which was held on April 12, 1873, appointed Weston Howland, Cyrus D. Hunt and Lewis S. Judd a committee to ascertain what arrangement, if any, could be made with New Bedford to lay water pipes to supply Fairhaven with water, and report. The firemen in this year received \$10 each, and the treasurer and collector of taxes received \$600 per annum. Nearly a score of years elapsed before the water pipes were buried beneath the thoroughfares, but through the untiring efforts of Mr. Joseph K. Nye, the enterprise became a reality.

After the introduction of water, necessitating the placing of hydrants at advantageous points, it took some time for the pedestrian, and those speedier, to realize that hydrants would not turn out, when met face to face. In June, 1894, Mr. William F. Delano ran into a hydrant located on Church Street, near Main, breaking his leg. William Fred Delano died on Tuesday, February 4, 1941, in his 73d year.

S. E. Corner of Spring and Main Streets. - In the year 1877, a 16-year-old lad cut a tree nearly through, then climbed to sway it, falling 20 feet, breaking his leg. That was more than 70 years ago. This same person, Edward Manchester, Jr., moved into the new house on the southeast corner of Main and Spring Streets, in February, 1887, selecting the lower tenement. The lot was purchased in June, 1886, and the two-story house, that now stands there, was built.

In November, 1883, James L. Butman sold to Mr. Gammons his teaming and trucking business after pursuing that line of work for 23 years, re-purchasing it, however, in October, 1884. In June, 1887, Mr. Butman sold the business to Edward Manchester, Jr. In February, 1890, Mr. Manchester had the upper story of his stable fitted up as a tenement. The barn stood originally on the higher part of the land, some distance back of the house. It was demolished, and the lumber was used to build the house which stands east on Spring Street, very near the road. Mr. Butman died in March, 1893, in his 62d year, and Mr. Manchester died in April, 1930, aged 69. Capt. Edward Manchester, his father, died in 1901, in his 78th year.

When Mr. Manchester moved into the lower tenement of the new house, Mr. Elbridge Bryant and family rented the upper tenement. Besides Mr. Bryant and wife there were three sons; Elbert L., Frederick D., and E. Franklin; and two daughters, Florence and Lizzie. This was in 1887. In April, 1890, the following advertisement appeared in the STAR: "Elbert L. Bryant, Mason: Residence, Corner Main and Spring Streets." Elbert married Mary F. McArdle in April, 1904. Lizzie Bryant took Abbie Williams' place in the quartet at the Methodist Church in August, 1890. Sarah Lizzie Bryant and Charles N. Marling were married in January, 1894. She died in August, 1919, at the age of 56. Miss Williams, by the way, was appointed supernumerary assistant at the Millicent Library in 1893. In September, 1906, she was bookkeeper for the Iron Foundry. About this time her sister, Nellie W. Williams, was in charge of the office at Tabitha Inn. Nellie Williams became organist at the Congregational Church in 1892, taking the place of Miss Minnie Westgate who married Arthur W. Forbes in October of that year. Mrs. Minerva L. Forbes died in May, 1947. Miss Williams' place at the Methodist church was supplied by Miss Grace Nickerson, followed by Miss Alice Winchester. Mrs. Grace M. (Nickerson) Allen died in January, 1910, in her 34th year. Miss Nellie Williams died in August, 1911. Fifty-eight years ago her sister Lizzie was working at Milliken's, before and afterwards, the Willcox store, 36

Center Street. Mrs. Lizzie F. Nye was trustee of the Millicent Library from 1893 until her death in 1919.

In 1891, Fred Bryant was located in Brockton, now in Worcester, and in June, 1888, Florence was participating in the exercises of the Methodist Church Children's Day program on the 17th. Mrs. J. Charles May, formerly Miss Florence Bryant died in March, 1924.

Mr. Manchester and family vacated the lower tenement which was soon occupied by the Reynolds family, the Bryants still upstairs, where they remained until September, 1892. The Reynolds family consisted of Mr. Thomas N. Reynolds and wife Jennie, daughter Jessie and son Harold. Mr. Reynolds, in 1884, was mate for Captain Samuel R. Stubbs who had charge of the ELAINE, and afterwards was captain of the HARBINGER for nearly 20 years. Capt. Stubbs removed from East Greenwich to Fairhaven in October, 1882, and, in 1891, took the cottage of John P. Ellis on Fort Street. Mr. Stubbs died in February, 1919, in his 73d year. Abbie M., his wife, died in February, 1897, in her 49th year. Some undoubtedly remember Edward Howard, chef of yacht HARBINGER, who opened a lunch room on the corner of Bridge and Privilege Streets in 1897.

Mr. Reynolds who was chorister at the Methodist Church in 1892, died in January, 1904, aged 66. His wife, Jennie M., died in March, 1900, aged 60. They were living on William Street. In April, 1888, Robert B. Swaine and Miss Jessie Reynolds were united in marriage. Capt. Swaine died in October, 1904, at the age of 44. A daughter, Ruth, was born in 1891, married and died as Ruth Swaine Northbridge in 1919.

On February 23, 1884, Harold, then ten years of age, while crossing Main Street, had the experience of being run over by one of Hatch and Company's express wagons. This brings to mind that George Shurtleff who lived on Spring Street, where resided Nathan Day and family about 70 years ago, underwent a similar experience on November 15, 1881, by being run over by Brownell's beer wagon.

In 1886, Miss Jessie E. Reynolds was president of the Star of Promise, with Miss Lizzie Bryant as vice-president, and Miss Alice P. Winchester on the executive committee. In 1883, Miss Winchester was living at 60 William Street, and giving music lessons. She was organist of the pipe organ at the Methodist church for exactly twenty years to a day.

Had one been present at the Methodist Church upon Children's Day, evening service, held on June 20, 1885, he would have been favored with a solo by Miss Reynolds, and a recitation by brother Harold amid other features, all well rendered. On January 1, 1887, Miss Reynolds was elected Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

In the year 1895, Harold entered the employ of Thatcher Brothers. In June of that year, he became bass soloist at the Grace Episcopal Church, New Bedford. In June, 1902, Harold E. Reynolds and Miss Estelle Jackson were united in marriage. In July, 1920, Harold was presented \$30 in gold, having been soloist at Grace Church for a quarter of a century. He acted in that capacity for a period of nearly forty-four years, which proclaimed his innate talent. Harold was born in Nova Scotia. He was taken ill in May, 1939, dying on Sunday, October 29, after an illness of six months, aged 63. Mrs. Jessie Swaine, widow of Robert Swaine, died suddenly on Friday, February 16, 1940, aged 77.

North Side of Spring Street. - Crossing to the north side of Spring Street, we find, east of the store on the northeast corner, the former home of the Contest Engine, NO. 3, which before its peregrinations, stood on the west side of Walnut Street near the Library driveway. Here, directly in front of the building in the picture that was snapped nearly sixty years ago, we discern the following: Charles F. Brownell, Isaac B. Dodge, James Caldwell, James E. Card, Benjamin F. Drew, F. R. F. Harrison, Thomas Morse, Charles Ryder, Charles G. Nye, William Sawyer, George A. Jenney, Allen Smith, Albert Williams, Alvin Paine, John Sullivan, William Holmes, William Stowell, Ed. Peckham, William Townsend, Walter Eddy, James Swift, Frank Waldron, Benjamin Shurtleff, and the Siberian bloodhound by the name of Prince, which was given to Frank Harrison by Horace Ellis in 1881.

The building next east was the former Bauldry's stable. George L. Bauldry who was employed at Valentine's Machine Shop, leased the lot on Spring Street, west of King's blacksmith shop, and erected a livery stable. It was raised and boarded in January, 1889, Walter H. Day being the contractor. Thus Fairhaven was destined to have two livery stables, that of the long established one of Rufus A. Dunham & Company, and the new one of Bauldry Brothers. Besides being a hack, boarding, and sale stable, Mr. Bauldry owned the barge "Atlanta" which was always ready to accommodate excursion parties anywhere and at any time. The stable was lighted by electricity on December 23, 1889.

Bauldry's stable, known as "The Ark," collapsed (a little after midnight) in the early hours of Saturday, July 14, 1945, and was subsequently removed.

Recalling the spot prior to the erection of the stable, we witness a vacant lot, near the west line of which was the trodden path to the Mill Pond. On the northern line of this lot stood the henhouse of Courtland Fairchild, the area toward Spring Street being enclosed by a fence. Court, as we called him, the son of Dr. Isaac and Emma Fairchild, lived in the house south of that of Luther Cole on the west side of Middle Street, purchased by Dr. Fairchild in the year 1852. Mr. Cole had owned his house since 1866, and before plying his trade at the northwest corner of Union and Water Streets, in the shop which he rented of Isaac P. Francis in April, 1881, and purchased in August 1882, had his blacksmith shop on the north side of the Old South Wharf, where he labored for twenty years, beginning there in 1863. In October, 1889, Mr. Francis advertised two tenements to let, in the house which stood then on the northwest corner of Water Street and Eldredge Lane. Edward R., son of Luther, and Courtland Fairchild started in the hen business on a small scale near the blacksmith shop on the wharf, this initial henhouse being, as we remember, a club house for the Water Street urchins in after years. Many a hot chowder in cold weather was served therein.

About the time of the removal from the blacksmith shop on the wharf to the new location, Dr. Fairchild purchased the lot on Spring Street enabling Courtland to continue his interest in poultry on a larger scale. Mr. Fairchild was librarian of the old library, located in the rear room in the building then and now on the southwest corner of William and Center Streets, in March, 1881, resigning in August 1882, to take effect on September 1st, due to his decision to enter medical school. He received his diploma from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in April, 1885. In September, 1886, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Edward M. Dean, and in July, 1887, removed to Fairhaven, and opened an office at the old homestead on Middle Street, formerly occupied by his father. In January, 1891, he left for Whitinsville to establish a medical practice, and in March, 1893, moved to West Tisbury to pursue his profession. In March, 1900, Estelle Dean, daughter of Courtland and Elizabeth Fairchild died, at the age of 8 years.

Courtland DeN. Fairchild was named after the Rev. Courtland Yardley DeNormandie, minister of the Unitarian Church, corner of Washington and Walnut Streets, from 1856 to 1869, preceded by

Thomas Dawes and followed by Ellery Channing Butler. This church building was dedicated on December 16, 1832, and was occupied until 1902, afterwards being remodelled into a schoolhouse. Rev. Mr. DeNormandie, who was born in 1827 and died in 1910, served at Kingston, Massachusetts for 37 years, this information we glean from his tombstone at the Kingston cemetery.

Dr. Courtland DeN. Fairchild died in December, 1916, in his 55th year. The funeral of Dr. Isaac Fairchild, his father, was held on Sunday, May 16, 1880. Nearly every physician of New Bedford was present. This service was Episcopal, Rev. George A. Strong of Grace Church officiating. Emma M., widow of Dr. Isaac Fairchild, died in June 1899, aged 68.

In a recent book, entitled, "Whale Ships and Whaling," by Albert Cook Church, is a full page representation of "Last of the Shipsmiths, Maker of Whalecraft, Edward R. Cole, at the Old Forge in Fairhaven, Mass." Maria Louise Cole, wife of E. R. Cole, died in March 1930, aged 63. Ella E. Cole, his sister, died in December 1916. Luther Cole, his father, died in January, 1902, in his 80th year, and Sarah R., his mother, died in November, 1902, aged 78. Luther Cole was married to Miss Sarah R. Carsley, of Fairhaven, in April, 1847.

The writer was relating recently that Miss Ella Day (who became Mrs. George L. Bauldry, in 1887) when returning from New Bedford in the year 1880, attempted to walk upon the trusses of the old Fairhaven draw, with the result that she sustained a fractured collar bone and dislocated ribs, when to his surprise the auditor remarked, "I was with her." That person was Mrs. Edgar C. Taber, daughter of Anselmn D. and Sarah H. Bourne. Mrs. Lizzie A. (Edgar C.) Taber, died on November 21, 1945, aged 87. In 1880, her brother, Ansel G., succeeded William S. Bryden at the Tack Works where he served as bookkeeper. He died in January, 1885, in his 32d year. William S. Bryden died in December, 1923, at the age of 66. Adelaide S., his widow died in December, 1936. In 1879, Mr. Anselmo D. Bourne advertised in the STAR as follows: "Anyone Wishing Black Hamburg Grapes can find them for sale at the corner of Main and Lafayette Streets." In August, 1885, after the abandonment of the Center Street Grammar and Primary School building, due to the erection of the Rogers School, Mr. Bourne was engaged to transport the furniture to the Oxford and the Scoticut Neck schoolhouses. Mr. Edgar C. Taber was 2nd assistant foreman of Relief Engine Company of Oxford Village in 1879, and, in 1885, he was clerk for Elisha S. Whiting at 42 Center Street. Edgar C., son of

John S. and Mary A. Taber, died in February, 1889, in his 33d year. (Edgar L., son of Leonard Taber, died in March, 1888, in his 30th year.) Capt. John S. Taber died in February, 1891, aged 80. His widow, Mary A., died in 1907, aged 89.

In 1891, Benjamin F. Tripp was foreman at Bauldry's stable. Mr. Tripp had previously worked at the American Tack Works. He died in March, 1912, in his 60th year. In October, 1891, Lyman C. Bauldry entered the employ of the Pairpoint Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, his brother George continuing in the stable business until March, 1895, when he sold out and removed to Milton. In January, 1892, Mr. Bauldry furnished horses to draw up vessels at Gifford's Marine Railway.

It was in April, 1885, that Mr. Thomas A. Tripp was appointed superintendent of the Pairpoint Company in place of Mr. Pairpoint who resigned. In April, 1892, Lyman Bauldry married Julia Etta Cahoon. George died in May, 1915. His widow, the former Ella Day, friend of Mrs. Edgar C. Taber, previously mentioned, died in December, 1931, aged 72.

The next building on the same side of the street was a very lively place for a long period. Here we have watched the horses and oxen shod, the latter entering the blacksmith shop from the enclosed yard on the west, whence they were ushered, one by one, into a particular niche or stall, equipped with leather understraps, chains, and horizontal windlass, and hoisted just high enough to prevent the horned quadruped from delivering a bestial kick during the process of shoeing. The sparks flew from anvils and forges, George Wilson King at one and Lorenzo Warren Braley at the other, each with his long, leather apron, the regular regalia of the mighty smith. These were the days of the old-fashioned hand bellows that quickly transformed the iron foot-wear into red-hot material capable of being hammered by the expert farrier into the desired shape to fit the hoof.

Long before our recollection, this shop existed. Seth A. Mitchell, who established this blacksmith shop, died in November, 1893, aged 88, (Seth H. Mitchell was proprietor of the Centennial boat shop on Fish Island 70 years ago.) The next proprietor of the blacksmith shop was Isaac Terry who carried on the business for a period of 32 years. Mr. Terry lived on the west side of Walnut Street, near the corner of Spring Street. Mr. King entered the employ of Mr. Terry in 1867, at the age of 20, purchasing the business two years later and continuing until 1906 when he sold to Robert N. Doran. Mr. Terry died in July, 1883, in his 68th year.

Mr. King built his house on the southeast corner of Green and Rodman Streets in 1876, and Lorenzo Braley built his house in June, 1879, just south of that of Mr. King's, (now one house intervenes.) Mr. Braley died in February, 1891, aged 40. It was in this month and year that Green Street to Bridge was laid out. Before this time the way, north of Spring Street, was called Stetson Court. There were at first two houses north of the one at the northeast corner of Spring Street and the Court. In the first one lived the Haskins family, Benjamin and Abby Haskins with their children, Lizzie, Charlie and Henry. In the next and last house lived Barney Rahl who died in May, 1902, aged 86. At a later date the house next to the corner was erected.

Mr. Henry Stetson lived on the northwest corner of Spring Street, and the Court, afterwards the home of James L. Gillingham, Esq. Diagonally across from the Stetson house. was the enclosure where grapes and luscious strawberries, and other fruit grew in abundance.

In March, 1879, Capt. Richard Hathaway who lived at Oxford, purchased the graperly and carpenter shop of Henry Stetson, and remodelled the shop into a dwelling.

Another Henry Stetson, who lived on Middle Street, was the brother of John H. and Charles Stetson, who died in January, 1892, in his 37th year. This Henry Stetson, of jovial disposition, was in the group that was photographed at the American Tack Works about 1880, and Mr. John H. Stetson was the owner and possessor of the original picture. John H. Stetson died on Sunday, November 8th, 1942, aged 84.

Rev. Mr. Carruthers lived at one time in the Henry Stetson house. He lived also in the house on the west side of Middle Street, north of that of E. R. Cole. There were two children near our age, Winnie and Harold. Sixty-eight years ago Mr. Carruthers, with his invited guests, was immensely enjoying his sloop yacht Le Don. Mr. Carruthers died in August, 1905, aged 70. Mary L., his wife, died in February, 1899.

Mr. King died in May, 1927, aged 80. His widow, Clara B., died in May, 1932, in her 85th year. They had one daughter, Jeannie who was married to Dr. E. Franklin Babcock in May, 1890. Capt. Elisha Babcock, his father, died in December, 1888. Eliza A., widow of Capt. Babcock, died in July, 1894.

Miss Jeannie King, when attending high school, then housed in Rooms 5 and 6 of the Rogers School building on Center Street,

won the prize offered by the donor of the building, and announced on December 18, 1885, for selecting the most appropriate quotation from the works of Emerson. "He who does a good deed is instantly ennobled." This framed quotation hung for years on the wall of Room 6.

The well-known pug dog of Mr. King died in December, 1884.

The next building on the north side of Spring Street was the barn and carriage house of Isaac Terry. This was completely remodelled into a two-family dwelling, the first occupants being Mr. and Mrs. A. Leonard Bliss on the first floor, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Allen on the second floor. Stephen M. Allen and Alamanda G. Nichols were married in July, 1890. Mrs. Allen, prior to her marriage, lived in the upper tenement at the southeast corner of Center and Water streets. She died in March, 1929, in her 86th year. It was in February, 1885, that the tin shop of Charles A. Johnson, followed by I. N. Babbitt, Jr., before he moved to Main Street, which took place in October, 1883, was fitted for a two-tenement dwelling. Mr. Johnson died in September, 1889, in his 55th year. Mr. Gustavus Johnson, his father, died in March, 1880, aged 82.

Down stairs lived Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris. Mr. Harris, who was blacksmith at the Fairhaven Iron Foundry, died in November, 1898, in his 74th year. They were the parents of Mrs. Horatio (Mary A.) Jenney, and grandparents of George and Charles Jenney and also of Hattie Jenney, who married Charles H. Lawton, son of Robert and Jennie Lawton, in June, 1907. Robert T. Lawton, of Boston, and Miss Jennie Pierce, of Fairhaven, were married on December 24, 1883. Mr. Lawton died in December, 1927, aged 71. Mrs. Lawton died in April, 1940, aged 73.

Mr. Asaph Leonard Bliss and Maybelle Dodge Hardy were married on the evening of January 3, 1893. The new house was tastefully decorated with mistletoe and holly by the uncle of the groom, Mr. Samuel F. Waterson. The best man was George, the twin brother of the groom. Had they continued to reside at their first abode, they would have found, by actual measurement, the salt water rising in their apartment to a height of 52 inches on September 21, 1938. Referring to the parade of Antiques and Horribles on the morning of July 4, 1888, recalls the tub race that took place later in the day when Frank Gifford won the laurels with A. L. Bliss taking second prize and brother George securing third place.

Wandering up the street a moment, we find upon inquiry that on the date of the hurricane the water rose to the height of three feet on the first floor of the home of the late Mrs. Annie G. Lester at

the north end of Walnut Street, and that at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Thrasher, on the south side of Spring Street, second house west of Green, the water rose to an height of two feet on the first floor.

Up Spring, East of William Street. - We are now about to turn into William Street which was laid out in the year 1833. Up to that time there existed Water, Middle and Main Streets. These three went by the appropriate names of Front, Middle, and Back streets. Main Street was called East, Third or Back Street. As we are on the verge of entering William Street, we cast a side glance toward the lot on the north side of Spring Street, a little to the east, through which we were accustomed to walk to the Mill Pond. We recognize today few familiar sights. The tall stone post near the street is the only vestige of the past. Here hung the door of generations ago, the top hook of which is still intact. The hinges of the door, which swung on this stone post, are in use today (June, 1947) on the building on the southeast corner of Laurel and Spring Streets. They are each four feet long. The old oil shed of whaling days, owned by the Tripp family for their oil storage, later the store house of the American Tack. Company, claimed this spot. It was a long, low building with high underpinning of stone, with a roof that required 55,000 feet of shingles to make it water tight. A picture of this building shows the wide door on the west. Not many remember that men were here employed in sorting, cleaning, scraping, and stripping the long black and white lengths of whalebone to be used in making the combination of circles to expand the skirts of feminine attire, long since tabooed. Before the era of hoop skirts, whalebone was selling for 60 cents per pound, but just after the advent of the hoop skirt style, the price of bone soared to \$1.20 per pound (1857).

Mr. Ephraim Gifford, of Oxford Village, is remembered as being employed at this occupation in the vicinity of 85 years ago. Ephraim Gifford died March 19, 1895, in his 78th year. He was the father of Frederick N. Gifford who in October, 1881, married Minnie Babcock, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Babcock. In July, 1885, Capt. Babcock purchased of John Wilcox a house on William Street, which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Gifford. Mr. Gifford died in March, 1909, at the age of 56. His wife, Minnie, died in December, 1928, aged 67. Harry, their son, died, at the age of 22, of typhoid fever, in October, 1904. Ephraim Gifford was also the father of Capt. Henry M. Gifford who married Lizzie A. Babcock, sister of Minnie, in December 1886. Abbie Louise Babcock

of Fairhaven was a student at East Greenwich Seminary in July, 1869. She died in Nov., 1875, aged 25. Susan Gifford, once teacher at the Fairhaven high school, was the granddaughter of Ephraim Gifford.

Then came the change to the metal watch spring skirts, putting out of commission the old Spring Street oil and whalebone shed for producing hoop-skirt material. Before me rests "The New Bedford Times," under the date of Saturday, August 11, 1860, in which Waite, Hadley & Company, 38 Purchase Street, New Bedford, advertise and illustrate, "Watch Spring Skirts, Misses from 3 to 11 Springs and Ladies from 7 to 32 Springs." These were made of the finest watch spring steel.

Sixty-five years ago last August the passers-by were watching Mr. Joel D. Stetson re-shingling the huge roof. The building at that time belonged to the American Tack Company for which Mr. Stetson had worked since 1867 as a pattern maker. He left the Tack Company, in 1890, to work for the Pairpoint Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, where he worked for seven years. It was Mr. Stetson who made for, and presented to, the old library association, with its room on William Street, in the rear of the post office, a sign which was placed over the door in 1882. In April, 1881, nearly nine years before the introduction of electric lights, a lantern, burning kerosene, was fastened to a tree in front of the library, making this sign visible on the darkest night. Mr. Stetson, father of Sarah L. Stetson who married Bertram F. Stowell in September, 1896, died in March, 1911, in his 77th year. Mr. and Mrs. Stowell moved into their new house, 79 Green Street in July, 1915. Mr. Joel Stetson and Elizabeth Lawton were married on April 2, 1863.

S. W. Corner of Spring and William Streets. - Fortunate, indeed, it was that the hundreds of kegs of nails and boxes of tacks, stored here for an advance in price, did not encounter the salt water that flowed over this section on September 21, 1938, to the depth of six feet.

In May, 1908, fire damaged somewhat the old stone structure, and on the morning of March 5, 1917, the roof collapsed with a thunderous roar which startled the neighborhood. Thus the old landmark vanished.

At the southwest corner of Spring and William Streets stands a house through which have passed hundreds of individuals who have temporarily called it home, Many years ago it was the residence of

Simeon Bailey and family. Simeon Bailey and Augustus Mayo were employed in the "pickle" room at the American Tack Works on Fort Street, where carboys of acids were used to cleanse and brighten the iron plate preliminary to the process of tack manufacture. Mr. Bailey afterwards lived on the west side of Water Street, north of Cole's blacksmith shop, with Thomas P. Ames and family living upstairs. Simeon Bailey died in February, 1887, aged 59. Frank E.; son of Simeon and Emily Bailey, died in March of the same year, in his 18th year. Augustus F. Mayo, who dropped dead as he was entering the Foster Street Advent Church, New Bedford, in March, 1889, in his 55th year, lived on the east side of Main Street, south of the Stevens house which is on the southeast corner of Main and Washington Streets. In the house previously mentioned, at the corner of Spring and William Streets, lived our schoolmates, Lizzie, Louise and Charlie Burgess. Elizabeth M. married Lucien A. Dawes in May, 1892. They have both passed away. Thomas P. Ames was a painter by trade, especially expert in sign painting. Mrs. Eliza S. Ames, his widow, died in February, 1931, in her 76th year. Herbert P., their son, died in November, 1912, in his 33d year.

This house on Water Street was owned by Nathaniel S. Taber who also owned the house on the north side of Center Street, east of the Methodist Church. A number may recall the destructive fire that took place at this house on July 8, 1888. Mrs. Lydia G. Almy lived down stairs, and Mrs. Ahira Kelley and family upstairs. Mr. Abira Kelley died in September, 1884. Mrs. Kelley died in November, 1923, aged 68. To this house, 66 Center Street, Mrs. John Damon removed in January, 1889, giving up her store in the building east of Phoenix Block, and continuing her business at her residence. Her stock of millinery goods could be seen by the passers-by through the windows of the room on the southwest corner of the lower tenement. Mr. Taber was of the firm of Taber and Fairchild who sold the drug store to James I. Church in 1855. He died in February, 1904, aged 87.

In this house, at the corner of William and Spring Streets, lived at one time Frederick M. Taber and family. Frederick M. Taber and Sarah C. Kenner were married on August 11, 1864. In 1880, Mr. Taber was agent for the Waterbury watch which sold then for \$4.00.

Next we come to the former Sawin, or William Street Hall which would never be recognized as such by the members of the community of the early days. Before the change, we entered the

building on a level with the sidewalk. The tops of the two front windows were on a line with the top of the doorway. The roof was hip, making the building lower than the houses on either side, whereas now we find the building which was raised in July, 1902, about a half century after its original construction, with a changed roof, and added miniature steeple, and elevated steps to the main entrance, giving an appearance wholly unlike the initial structure.

Town meetings were held in several localities previous to the use of Sawin Hall which served for that purpose from 1859 until 1864. This building was the rendez-vous for various occasions, both before and after its use as a church edifice. It was dedicated by the Adventists on November 10, 1866. Sometime previous to this, that denomination used the hall which was on the second floor of the Center Street Grammar and Primary School building that was erected in 1832. In 1859, the Adventists were holding services in Phoenix Hall. In April, 1868, Sawin Hall was the scene of political meetings and a caucus was held on Wednesday, February 26, 1879 when the contest was Caswell vs. Akin, the supporters of the latter withdrawing finally to Phoenix Hall. William Street Hall was, indeed, the arena for social, political and patriotic gatherings for many years.

The house next to and south of the Advent Church on the west side of William Street, was that of John A. Chase who came to Fairhaven in 1858. For 21 years he worked as blacksmith for the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, located in the rear of the engine house. Mr. Chase was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, and led the choir. He died in June, 1912, in his 96th year.

In October, 1860, the Fairhaven Branch Railroad erected a wooden building 44 x 80 feet for the accommodation of shippers of freight to and from New York and Boston, by the propellers "Dawn" and "Daylight." The roof was arched to correspond with the passenger station which was razed in 1929, after a lifetime of nearly three quarters of a century. The old locomotive house was demolished in February, 1916.

The next house south on the same side of the Street, was that of John Alden, father of John Alden who owned the buildings at the northeast corner of Spring and Main Streets, and son of John Alden who was born in February, 1740, and carried on business at the foot of Washington Street with his office at the corner of Water and Washington Streets.

In course of time this William Street house became the property of Thomas Baldwin Pratt. A large piazza was built in front of

the residence in July, 1886. Dr. Dana Pratt, his son, opened a dental office at the residence of Mr. Luce, in Mattapoisett, in 1880. In October, 1881, he was substitute clerk for Levi M. Snow, and later in that same month left town to go into business in Boston, afterwards practicing his profession in New York City. His widow, Katherine, died on December 13, 1939, aged 79. Dr. Pratt died in March, 1922, aged 64.

In 1879, Lizzie Pratt, the daughter of Thomas, was conducting a private school in the library room in the rear of the old post office building. In November, 1885, Elizabeth Byron Pratt and James Love Gillingham were married. Mr. Gillingham served the town as Representative, Selectman, and was chosen treasurer of the Millicent Library in November, 1892. He was admitted to the bar in 1880.

In January, 1889, Frank Barrows, of Oxford Village, began studying law at the office of Mr. Gillingham. In July, 1892, Russell Hathaway, Jr. entered the office of Mr. Gillingham. Mrs. Gillingham died in January, 1930. Mr. Gillingham died in December, 1938. Russell Hathaway, Sr. died in March, 1906, in his 82d year. Mrs. Mary Bryden Hathaway, widow of Russell Hathaway, Sr., died in August, 1924.

In September, 1901, four years after his graduation at Brown University, Mr. Russell Hathaway, Jr. and Annetta Carruthers were married. Mr. Hathaway received his early newspaper training on the old Boston Advertiser. He went to the Associated Press in 1904, and was with them until retirement in 1939. Fifteen years of this period, he served as chief of the Albany, New York, bureau which covers all of New York State outside of New York city metropolitan area, and, most important, covers the New York State legislature and political scene regarded by many as the most important outside of Washington.

The Hathaways have one daughter, Rhoda Terry Hathaway who is society editor of The Knickerbocker News. They live in Albany, N. Y.

N. W. Corner of William and Washington. - We have reached the corner of William and Washington Streets where now stands a house that in our boyhood days stood very near the old lockup and faced Washington Street. Photographs show the exact location of this dwelling. The Cowens lived down stairs, and the Tinkhams lived on the second floor; Eben E. Tinkham, his wife, Nancy H., and their daughter, Cora Estelle, adopted in 1880. Cora died in

September, 1885, in her 18th year. Washington Street, between Main and William, was closed on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Tinkham who died in May, 1884, in her 34th year. In June, 1892, William G. Cowen of Denver, Colorado, sold to Hannah G. Morton, the land and buildings, corner of Washington and William Streets.

East Side of William Street. - Retracing our steps to the southeast corner of Spring and William Streets, we view the property of James F. Tripp. Mrs. R. A. Dunham and family removed to the James F. Tripp house on William Street in May, 1890. Mr. Tripp was born in 1834, lived here hi his youth, and was one of the old-time ship caulkers. Others were William H. Davis, George Davis, Alden Davis, Frank L. Davis, Jesse Sherman, navis Sherman, Joshua R. Delano, Joshua Wilkie, Joseph Stowell, Benjamin. Stowell, and Moses Stone. Mr. Frank Davis had been a subscriber to the STAR since its first publication, never missing a number. Besides caulkers, there were the ship riggers: - William Waterson, Thomas Butman, Charles C. Harris, Granville Taber, and Frederick Cushman. The ship carpenters of that period were: Daniel Lewis, James Lewis, Lothrop Lewis, Benjamin Westgate, William Drew, William Hoeg, Albert Gifford and his son Henry B. Moses Delano and George Brown were master builders and at one time had charge of Blackler's Ship Yard, off Fort Street.

Mr. Frank L. Davis and Minnie S. Lawrence were married in January, 1884. Mrs. Davis died in August, 1884, at the age of 27. In December, 1888, Mr. Davis and Lena L. Chase were married.

Long hours and hard work are conducive to longevity, as is shown by the age of the following at time of death: - Davis Sherman, March, 1903, aged 68; Thomas S. Butman, June, 1903, aged 82; Moses H. Delano, October, 1905, aged 85; Charles C. Harris, April, 1906, in his 83d year; William H. Hoeg, December, 1917, aged 84; Jesse Sherman, Jr., March, 1900, aged 63; James A. Lewis, April, 1917, aged 84; Joshua R. Delano, February, 1923, aged 87; Albert Gifford, January, 1903, in his 80th year; Frank L. Davis died on Tuesday, December 17, 1940, aged 80.

James F. Tripp, a Civil War Veteran, brother of Job C, Tripp, died in January, 1917, aged 82. His brother died in July, of the same year, aged 88. Jennie Tripp, daughter of Job, Mrs. W. H. Barney, died in January, 1913, at the age of 46. William H. Barney and Jennie H. Tripp were married in July, 1892. Lewis

S. Judd, Jr., who was with the Astor Library, of New York, for 40 years, having been appointed, in 1884, and who died in March, 1928, was a nephew of the Tripps, as was also Walter Hooper Judd who was married in December, 1904, to Miss Grace Phebe Burgess, and died in 1922, in his 59th year. Mrs. Judd died 10, August 10, 1941, aged 69.

This recital of caulkers, riggers, and ship builders causes us to linger on the subject of the sea by recalling two of the old whalers, both preserved for the public gaze. In the Bourne Memorial Building, New Bedford, stands the half-size model of the "Lagoda." The original Lagoda was a bark of 341 tons, hailing from New Bedford. On June 1, 1873, she arrived in port. According to custom, after getting north of the gulfstream, the crew would celebrate their anticipation of the, joyous home-coming by throwing overboard the try-works, thus proclaiming the end of the whaling voyage. This custom was followed, and brick after brick was hurled into the sea. Before the last brick had reached the bottom of the ocean, sperm whales were sighted. The boats were lowered, and four whales were taken. Since the try-works were beyond recall, the only thing to do was to cut and put the blubber into casks to be tried out on shore. This catch yielded 75 barrels of oil. Thereafter, the motto became, "It is never too late to try."

This incident recalls the Charles W. Morgan, in 1923, tied at a Fairhaven wharf. Here we interweave the Craig family. The Craigs lived in a small house at the extreme west end of Center Street, on the south side, beyond Water Street, practically on Handy's Wharf. Excellent photographs are in existence of the house. The Craig house, so called, was moved to Handy's Wharf from the northwest corner of Main and Union Streets. It belonged to the estate of Luke Tobey. Robert Craig died in March, 1875, aged 43. Here lived Annie, widow of Robert Craig, with sons, Robert, Arlington and Frank; and daughters Lizzie and Lillie. Son Robert, about 16 years of age, sailed from New Bedford in the whaling bark Lydia, a vessel of 351 tons, hailing from Fairhaven, returning in December, 1879, after a voyage of 19 months. Robert, who was born in Scotland, on August 22, 1861, again sailed from New Bedford, this time on the Charles W. Morgan which was built in New Bedford in 1841, and purchased by Colonel Green in October, 1924. He was taken ill and died at sea on April 12, 1885, in his 24th year. He was highly esteemed by his shipmates.

In April, 1900, Lillian Steward Craig and Seth Howland Hall were married. Lillian died in September, 1901, in her 28th year.

Lizzie (Annie E.) died in September, 1908, in her 44th year. Mother Craig died in July, 1914, aged 82.

The shore just south of the house was the mecca of many who, in early winter, donned long rubber boots, and, with lantern in one hand and spear in the other, prepared to carry home a string of frost fish for family and cat, This was previous to the selection of this spot for the new marine railway, purchased in October, 1889, and operated by Abram Chase in the early part of 1890.

The next house south of Mr. James F. Tripp's, on the east side of William Street, was the Willcox house. In the 1850's this house was owned by Lemuel Tripp, father of Mrs. A. P. Willcox. In 1830, Mr. A. P. Willcox opened a store on Middle Street south of E. R. Cole's house. Later he removed to the building-the old post office building-on the southwest corner of William and Center Streets, then newly built. In the New Bedford Daily Gazette, under the date of Tuesday morning, April 8, 1831, we find the following: - "DRY GOODS AT COST. A. P. Willcox, intending to take a new store in April, and make other arrangements, offers his entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at cost, for cash." The map of Fairhaven, printed in 1855, gives his name at this corner. Mr. Willcox believed in the efficacy of advertising, for in the same paper on December 9, of the preceding year he inserted: - "NEW YORK HATS. AT FAIRHAVEN. A. P. Willcox has just received a full supply of Beaver and Satin Beaver Hats, of the latest style, and of the most approved New York manufacture. Hats of any pattern or price, which may not be on hand, will at all times be procured at the shortest possible notice." In 1856, Charles Brigham sold to Mr. Willcox the dry goods store at 36 Center Street, Phoenix Block. Mr. Willcox died on April 9, 1871, aged 69, his widow continuing the business until 1880, selling out to C. D. Milliken, who placed the store in charge of S. P. and S. H. Willcox, as a branch store. Mrs. Susan H. Willcox, widow of A. P. Willcox, died in November, 1881. In February, 1885, the Misses Willcox, twins, secured the business for themselves, at 36 Center Street, continuing in Phoenix Block until June, 1901, when they moved into the Masonic Block. Mr. James Ede opened a store of Gent's Furnishings in the quarters vacated by the Willcox Sisters, who remained in the Masonic Block until April, 1910, when Mr. Ede moved again, into the store which they had just vacated. Well do we remember when James Ede and Madison Edwards opened their shoe store just north of the Fountain Hall building on Saturday, October 8, 1881. This building was taken down and removed to Woods Hole

in June, 1883. On this spot up went Mr. Louis N. Baudoin's barber shop in 1886. Mr. Baudoin died in January, 1928, aged 69. After being used for a half century, it was recently razed. In 1883, Mr. Ede was a teacher in the Methodist Sunday School. He resigned in 1904 from the superintendency of this school after a service of ten years, being succeeded by John H. Blackburn. Mr. Ede, before opening the store at 36 Center Street, on Tuesday, July 2, had been in the employ of Sanders and Barrows, New Bedford, for 17 years. In 1886, he married Luella T. Snow. Mr. Ede died in October, 1924, and Mr. Edwards died in August, 1926, at the age of 74. Mrs. Ede died in July, 1947, aged 86. Two sons survive, Hubert R. and Raymond W. Susan p. Wilcox died on May 2, 1916, in her 79th year and her twin sister, Sarah H., died on August 6th of the same year. In June, 1890, Miss Myra Shurtleff, who married Jeremiah R. Keiley, in January, 1894, was clerk at the dry goods store of the Misses Willcox, at 36 Center Street. Mrs. Kelley died on Wednesday, March 11, 1942, in her 70th year. Other clerks at different times were Annie Morse, Lizzie Williams, and Anna Robinson.

A century ago or thereabouts, individuals were chosen as agents for the sale of books. In the Fairhaven school report of 1846, we read: - "Mr. A. P. Willcox, who was not one of the Prudential committee, but whose public spirit and whose interest in education induced him to labor through the year, as the assistant of the committee in the discharge of their arduous duties, a servant without money and without price, at his store, in District Nos. 12 and 13, the fourth deposit was made." The subsequent history of the Fairhaven school book agency is as follows:

In the STAR of March 18, 1882, we find this notice to scholars: - "All text-books used in the public schools can be found at introduction prices at the School Board Agency, number 36 Center Street," signed by George E. Fuller, Chairman School Committee. And in January, 1885, we find a notice in the STAR, signed by A. B. Collins, as follows: - "The Fairhaven school book agency has been moved to the store of Mrs. John Damon, No. 40 Center Street. Teachers and scholars will be governed accordingly." And in January, 1886, we find that the school book agency has been transferred to a room in the Rogers School and will be under the immediate supervision of the school committee. Charles Drew was on the school board years ago. His shop was attached to the house, and he sold schoolbooks, supplies, etc.

Lemuel T. Willcox, brother of S. P. and S. H. Willcox, was born in Fairhaven, graduated at the local high school in 1852, and

at Yale in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1862. His office as lawyer was at 29 North Water Street, New Bedford. In November, 1872, it was at the corner of Water and Center Streets, New Bedford.

The next house was that of Mrs. Lemuel C. Tripp, on the northeast corner of Washington and William Streets. In the 1850's this house was owned by M. O. Bradford who died in January, 1860, aged 69. Mr. Marlbro Bradford, aged 76, died on August 24, 1865, the funeral taking place on the 26th, at his residence, 45 William Street. Capt. Tripp was in the merchant service, in the China trade, and Mrs. Tripp often sailed with him, in fact, is said to have been the first American lady to sail around the world. In the early 1850's Capt. Tripp built the mansion at the head of Spring Street. Under the date of June, 1851, Capt. Tripp advertised as follows: - "Passenger. In steamship Baltic, from New York to Liverpool" In 1864, he died, and in March, 1867, the estate was advertised for sale. George F. Tripp was executor of Mr. Tripp's estate in 1868. Mrs. Tripp subsequently removed to the house where she lived until her death, under the watchful care of Miss Annie J. Payne who died in November 1932, in her 82d year.

The mansion then passed in succession into the hands of Bartlett, Marston, Rogers, Lewis, Thomas and then was acquired by the present owners in December, 1904. In March, 1879, two sons of James L. Marston, Edgar W. and James W. made plans to go into the stock raising business in Colorado, and on Wednesday, April 23d, they left for their destination. A large party met at the residence to wish them good luck. In 1880, the residence of Mr. Marston was sold to Mr. Rogers of New Orleans, Mr. Marston going to Colorado. Albert G. Marston, a schoolmate at the Spring Street School when Miss Sarah R. Allen, daughter of Elishub S. and Rhoda. K. Allen was the teacher, married Alice M. Packard of Brockton in June, 1899. Miss Allen died in November, 1879, aged 31. Her father died in May, 1882, in his 78th year, and her mother died in September, 1903, aged 95. Josephine C, youngest daughter of Elishub and Rhoda Allen, died on October 16, 1870, in her 20th year. A co-partnership, existing under the firm of Gifford and Allen, was dissolved in July 1828. The partners were S. H. Gifford and Elishub S. Allen. Mrs. James L. Marston died in March 1927, aged 92. James W. Marston died in October, 1929, aged 73.

Mrs. Mary Ann Tripp, widow of Capt. Lemuel C. Tripp, died in December 1906, aged 96. Capt. Lemuel Tripp, Hiram Tripp,

Alexander Tripp, Hervey Tripp, and George F. Tripp were brothers. They had one sister, Mrs. Susan H. (A. P.) Willcox.

Mr. Philemon Fuller lived in the house that stood at the southeast corner of William and Washington Streets, facing William. In 1919, this house was turned, so that the length ran parallel with William Street instead of Washington, and thoroughly remodelled. Philemon Fuller was born in 1794, and died on December 5, 1875, in his 82d year. The house south, in which Samuel H. Eldredge formerly lived, was removed.

S. E. Corner of William and Washington Streets. - Thomas Fuller, son of Philemon Fuller, who lived at the corner of William and Washington Streets, was bookkeeper at the American Tack Works for 11 years, later becoming cashier of the Citizens National Bank, New Bedford. He died in October, 1886, at the age of 37. The following year the house of 16 rooms was for sale. On July, 1915, Sarah F., widow of Thomas Fuller, died, aged 64. She was the daughter of Capt. Alexander Winsor, and was married to Thomas B. Fuller in December 1874. They had two children, Anna and Arthur. Rodolphus A. Swan, husband of Mrs. Anna Fuller Swan, died on April 1, 1942. There are two sons, Bradford F., and Rodolphus, Jr.

Retracing our steps a bit, we find that it was on Tuesday morning, September 18, 1838 that Capt. Alexander Winsor, of Duxbury, and Miss Sarah P., daughter of Capt. Silas Allen, were married in Fairhaven. Capt. Winsor's wife died on November 23, 1865, in her 50th year. It was at this time that Sarah F. Winsor, about 14 years of age, went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Nye, Mrs. Nye being the sister of Mrs. Winsor, both being daughters of Capt. Silas Allen.

Mrs. Sarah P. Winsor. -More than four score years ago, sadness hovered over the Winsor family. In New Bedford papers of that period, we read: "In Fairhaven on the 23d inst. (November, 1865), Mrs. Sarah P. Winsor, wife of Capt. Alexander Winsor, aged 49."

"The loss to a community of an individual possessing such marked characteristics as Mrs. Winsor seems to demand something more than the usual record. Endowed by nature with more than ordinary natural gifts, Mrs. Winsor, by education and observation, had secured for herself a claim to the title of a noble woman. In her character, dignity with affability were harmoniously combined. A sense of justice guided her acts, and, though firm in adhesion to

her principles, she was tolerant to those of opposite views. In her charities she exercised a judicious discrimination, and works of benevolence and philanthropy found in her a ready support. As a friend she was always true, and one having been so fortunate as to have secured her friendship, no ordinary external influence could impair the relation. In her domestic relations, she was all that the endearing names of wife and mother imply. She had a well balanced mind, and one on seeing her might recognize the fact as the reflex influence of a fine physical organization. In her loss, a husband and first born son who are now pressing homeward through the waters of a Southern sea, unsuspecting any domestic calamity, are destined to step on the threshold of a cheerless home,

Mrs. Winsor had been a sufferer from chronic disease during the past year, though not until recently, after long continuous watching over a sick son, did her condition seem to manifest reasons for alarm. During the few past weeks she has been a constant sufferer, yet in the time no complaint inconsistent with Christian resignation escaped her lips. On Thursday morning, in the full possession of her mental faculties, she bade farewell to her son and young daughter, leaving messages of affection for each-then calling in turn for other relatives and friends, she dropped words of adieu. Soon after, her spirit escaped from its earthly tenement and was doubtless welcomed to its celestial abode. This tribute to the memory of a departed friend is of slight moment. But the kindly recollections of her many virtues shall endure so long as friends remain to drop a tear of affection on the spot where the inanimate form may finally repose. Fairhaven, November 27, 1865."

Mr. Reuben Nye, born in No. Falmouth, and Miss Anna Maria Allen were married on Monday, June 30, 1834. Mr. Nye became cashier of the Fairhaven National Bank in 1845. He was formerly treasurer of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and had held other responsible bank positions. Mr. and Mrs. Nye celebrated their golden wedding on July 5, 1884. Mrs. Nye died in December, 1896, aged 83. All this brings to light other bank facts.

Mr. William F. Caswell, who was Fairhaven born, was teller in the National Bank for a period of ten years, resigning in December, 1880. Mr. Caswell and Emma D. Allen, of New Bedford, were married on the 16th of April, 1871. Mr. Caswell was a Veteran of the Civil War, and died on January 14, 1929, at the age of 84. George E. Dean, who became president of, the Falmouth National Bank, and who was at that time in the employ of E. Borden, Jr. of New Bedford, was appointed to the position made vacant by the resignation

of Mr. Caswell. Mr. Dean held this position, under the cashiership of Reuben Nye, until June 1, 1889, when he was appointed cashier at Falmouth.

It was on June 3d of that year that George B. Luther, born on October 5, 1870, began his career as a bank official in the capacity of teller. Deacon Nye died on June 24, 1895, in his 90th year, and on July 1st of that year, Mr. Luther was elected cashier. He continued in this position until December 23, 1912 when he was elected president of the Fairhaven National Bank. As a bank official for nearly half a century and as treasurer of local organizations, together with his other affiliations, his career, when told in detail, will demonstrate what an energetic and honest individual can do and become.

We now come in our journey around this square, to the house on the southwest corner of William and Washington streets, built for Ezekiel Sawin who, in 1831, became the first president of the Fairhaven bank.

Ezekiel Sawin, in May 1862, resigned as Bank president, a position which he had held since the institution was chartered. George F. Tripp was elected in his stead. Ezekiel Sawin died in December, 1870, aged 78.

In July, 1866, the elegant residence, with large gardens and conservatory, also a lot and building near, suitable for a stable, was for sale, the notice being signed by James S. Robinson and F. R. Whitwell, Jr.

The Sawin house was purchased by Weston Howland in 1867, and has been the homestead of the Howland family or a portion thereof for nearly three fourths of a century. Mr. Howland was born in New Bedford in June, 1815, and was married, on Thursday, May 14, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Kirby of Dartmouth.

Let us wander in an out-of-order way to the Old Unitarian Church where we, find temporarily occupying the pulpit a preacher of note whose career we wish to interject at this point.

N. E. Corner of Main and Washington Streets. - Augustus Phineas Reccord became a minister of the Unitarian faith, having parishes as follows: - Chelsea, 1895-1897; Cambridge, 1897-1902; Newport, 1902-1905; Springfield, 1905-1919; Detroit, 1919-1939. In July, 1885, Master A. P. Reccord, at the age of 15, took the place of William F. Church in J. W. L. Hillman's store. How "Gus" could jump at the time he was a pupil in the local high school,

located in the Rogers School, under the charge of Z. Willis Kemp in 1887!

Augustus Phineas Reccord was born in Acushnet, graduating from the Fairhaven high school in 1887, and at Brown University in 1892. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1922. From 1892 to 1895, he pursued a course at the Harvard Divinity School. While at this school, he was invited to address the congregation at the Fairhaven Unitarian Church, especially directed to the children of the Sunday School. This he accepted and gave the address at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 2, 1893. This is very vivid to the writer. Mr. Reccord and Mae A. Tripp were married in November, 1895, and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on October 30, 1945, Dr. Reccord died October 4, 1946.

We have reached the corner of Main and Washington Streets. On the northeast corner was a low lot which Charles Stevens used for a garden. In 1880, Eben Delano's fish market, which stood here, was taken down, and Mr. Alfred Nye erected upon this lot, which he bought of Mary Wadsworth in 1880, the building which now stands here. The erection of such a building, in a town then of only 2874 inhabitants, required much foresight, and was quite a contrast to the humble beginning of this grocery store in the basement of the house diagonally across the street, which Mr. Nye opened on March 4, 1857, and continued until March 12, 1881 when the new store was opened.

In July, 1881, the 13 x 17 storage building for petroleum, coal, etc. was erected just east of the new store, by Frederick Pearce, carpenter, and the painting was done by Alexander Tripp, the latter living on Walnut Street, opposite the house of Isaac Terry. Alexander Tripp was born in Fairhaven in 1816, and died in April, 1896, in his 80th year. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Pearce celebrated the 60th anniversary of their marriage on Friday, November 17, 1899, at their home on Walnut Street, next north of the Town Hall property.

In the STAR of June 14, 1879, Eben Delano advertised thus: "Live Fish! Right out of the Water! Induced to come on shore by hook and line. Main Street, Corner Washington."

Mr. Alfred Nye was treasurer of the Methodist Church for 49 years. He was a '49er on two other occasions making two trips to the gold field. He taught school in District No. 8 during the winter term 1846-1847.

Mr. Alfred Nye died in July, 1910, in his 84th year. Annie May Nye, who graduated from the local high school in 1894, married

Franklyn E. Smith of Newton in June, 1901. Mrs. Smith is the only surviving member of her class as the only other member of the graduating class, Clifford Delano, son of Joshua H. and Elizabeth A. Delano, died in September, 1899, in his 23rd year. Joshua H. Delano died in May, 1923, aged 72.

S. E. and N. W. Corners of Main and Washington. - We have arrived at the southeast corner of Main and Washington Streets. This house was in the Stevens family for nearly 150 years, since its erection by William Stevens in 1798. The late Miss Cora Stevens resided here for 85 years, and is the great granddaughter of William. Job Stevens and Mary Stetson, grandparents of Miss Stevens, were married in October, 1795. By glancing at the old map of Fairhaven, of the issue of 1855, it may be observed that this property was listed as that of Mrs. Job Stevens. It was she who sold to Ezekiel Sawin the land on the southwest corner of William and Washington Streets for the erection of the mansion which dignifies that corner. She gave to the town the land extending from Main Street to William Street, for Washington Street which was laid out, from Main to Green, in June, 1832. Because of this generosity the selectmen of that period honored her with the privilege of selecting the name of the street. Mary Stevens, widow of Job Stevens, died on March 23, 1856, aged 80.

Mr. George H. Stevens, who died in July, 1889, in his 72nd year, was the father of Miss Stevens, and Charles F., who died in February, 1887, aged 73, was her uncle.

Miss Cora Stevens was a music teacher, and her pupils in 1892 were Sarah Morton, Lucy Ellis, Grace Perry, Anna Winsor, Elsie Clark, and Alice Cook. Miss Grace Perry entered the Friends School in Providence in September, 1894.

On Saturday, January 25, 1890, in the early hours of the morning Miss Stevens smelled smoke, and upon arising saw the light of flames in the store across the Street. She hastened to the house of Alfred Nye at the southeast corner of Middle and Washington Streets and notified him, completing her errand by notifying his son Horace. The culprit had saturated with kerosene the bags of grain and set them afire. He was eventually apprehended, and convicted of arson with a sentence of five years imposed.

The two small houses south of the Stevens homestead were built in the Revolutionary period.

And right at the Stevens corner stood the old-fashioned lamppost, many of them appearing in various parts of the town, in pictures

taken years ago, when John A. Gifford, succeeded by George E. Reeves in December, 1889, made the monotonous rounds with ladder and oil can, then toward evening with ladder and matches, to illuminate the village.

Sad to relate, one post became a mistaken Blarney stone. At any rate, a galaxy of youth, inspired by a state of inebriation, or just the lack of common sense, persuaded one of their companions, by way of wager, to implant his tongue squarely upon this particular post, in the dead of winter. The wager was accepted; on went the tongue and there it stuck. Amid groans, the application of water, and extra wrappings of clothing; blankets, etc. the victim of this sinister trick, in his delirium, pulled away, leaving the skin of the lingual member on the iron post. This was plainly discerned by all the lads of the village on the next morning together with the coagulated blood that issued from the operation. And this was about 65 years ago.

On the northwest corner of Main and Washington Streets lived Mr. and Mrs. William Newcomb Alden and family, consisting of John, Ellen, Clinton and William K. Alden. Ellen Frances Alden died in June, 1892, in her 27th year. John attended medical school in New York in 1888, and died in May, 1896, at the age of 29.

Mr. Alden's building at the northeast corner of Washington and Middle Streets, occupied by E. M. Dean, as a shoe shop, burned in May, 1876. Nearly upon this site a barn was built, later remodelled into a dwelling house which stands at this corner. Following the fire, Mr. Dean went to the southwest corner of Union and Water Streets, where he remained until he removed to 40 Center Street, selling out his interest there to Thomas Dahl, followed by John H. Stetson. In May, 1881, William N. Alden opened a fish market on Mill Bridge. In 1888, Mr. Alden visited the silver mines of North Carolina on a prospecting tour. He owned a farm on Sconticut Neck where the boys, on Clin's invitation, spent the holidays, preparing their own rations by day, and sleeping in the hay mow at night. In 1895, Mr. Alden started a wood yard on Spring Street. He died in April 1897, aged 66. Clinton W. Alden and Minnie Freeman were married in November, 1894. Clinton Whitfield Alden died on Friday, June 22, 1945, aged 74. His widow, Minnie F., died in September, 1946, in her 78th year. William K. married Lucy A. Freeman in May, 1899. In September, 1892, William, at the age of 17, had the great misfortune of having a Boston electric car pass over his left leg so that amputation below the knee was necessary.

William N. Alden bought the estate of Levi Jenney, corner of Main and Washington Streets, in April, 1871. It was on November 17, 1864, that William N. Alden of Waldo, Oregon and Ruth A. Keith of Fairhaven, were married. Ruth Ann, wife of William N. Alden, died in Fairhaven on April 1, 1875, aged 36.

Both Sides of Main Street. - The next building, north of Nye's grocery, on the east side of Main Street, was the livery stable, erected about the middle of the 19th century, purchased of Henry Vincent, and conducted under the firm name of Rufus A. Dunham & Company. Mr. Dunham was a tailor by trade, and was in the stable business more than 35 years. A decade or more previous to the opening of the Main Street Stable, he was engaged in the livery business with his father on Middle Street. Frank A. Stackpole, born in 1827, was associated with Mr. Dunham in the livery stable business on Main Street. Upon the death of Mr. Dunham, who died in June 1888, at the age of 68, Mr. Stackpole sold his interest to Mrs. Hannah Dunham, widow of Rufus Dunham, in 1889, and the business was continued under the management of her son, Charles S. Dunham, who died in October 1941. In 1892, Charles F. Brownell bought the business, and at 10 A. M., June 17, 1913, the stable and equipment was sold at auction, Mr. Brownell having died in January, 1913, at the age of 56. Clifford E. Hackett worked at Mr. Brownell's Stable in 1900, William Chase also worked for Mr. Brownell.

After Mr. Stackpole sold his interest, he entered the employ of Bauldry's stable on Spring Street. Mr. Stackpole at one time lived in the house that stands at the southeast corner of Main and Union Streets. In 1881, he was living at 42 William Street. At this number, Miss Carrie D. Stackpole, daughter of Frank Stackpole, advertised in the Star of 1881 - "Miss Carrie D. Stackpole, Piano Lessons - 42 William Street."

"In Taunton, 26th inst. (Feb. 1852) Mr. Francis A. Stackpole, of Fairhaven, to Miss Jane Drew of New Bedford."

"In Fairhaven, 22d inst. (February, 1876) Jane, wife of Francis A. Stackpole, and daughter of James and the late Caroline P. Drew of New Bedford, aged 47. Funeral at 42 William Street, Fairhaven."

As we stand on Main Street, facing Dunham's stable, we discern the shed on the right of the main structure, and the door leading to the office. A gentle slope takes us within through the double doors. On the right, near the front, was the office and adjoining the office on the east was the harness room. On either side of the main floor was the space for the carriages. Stepping east, still within the

building, about 50 feet, we ascend the wide brow. On the right we see the trough or tub, and pump where the horses quenched their thirst, and in this part of the stable the horses were stalled. Near the water supply was the carriage wash-stand. Just opposite, on the north side, was located the sawdust bin. A doorway on the south gave a view of the old lockup or watchhouse, as it was called.

Lest we forget, let us go back to the very entrance from Main Street. Here we view the doors and sides of the office, and harness room, placarded with immense circus bills, depicting the huge tents, the wild animals from all parts of the globe, the performance of the wonderful stunts on the trapeze, the chariot races and the clowns. This was next to going to the circus itself, and was just before the period when we were old enough to sally forth to New Bedford in the wee early hours to see the circus come in, unload and hitch up, previous to the street parade with the steam calliope, followed by the afternoon and evening performances. And the circus was on Pope's Island. Moreover, in 1887, who was agent of Barnum and Bailey's circus in these parts but Mr. Enos F. Joseph of Fairhaven! Our parents and grandparents had the thrill of the circus, too. In 1853, this enterprise was conducted by Messrs. Mann, Moore & Co., on the lot on Hillman Street, New Bedford. In May of that year, Mr. Enos Joseph was married to Miss Mary Myers.

Just north of Dunham's stable stood the little house, almost on a line with the sidewalk, where lived John H. Mills, the genial and expert whitewasher. It was no doubt a temptation to some to tap on the windows as they passed on the sidewalk. This was done too vigorously by two individuals, old enough to know better, and in November, 1888, they were found guilty of breaking his windows, and were fined \$2.00 and costs. Mr. Mills died in April, 1891, aged 42, and Frances I., his widow, died in October, 1893. One of the window breakers died in February, 1912, in his 56th year. The whereabouts of the other is unknown. Mr. Mill's grave is at Woodside.

We have now come to the large vacant lot on the west side of Main Street between the land of William N. Alden and that of Hattie Palmer. Afterwards, the building north was erected, and in November, 1913, Thomas W. Whitfield opened a new stable, which, within two months, he sold to George L. Hiller, Jr.

Upon this open lot, we lads played ball, with the old candle factory as backstop. This two-story stone structure was built about 1835 for the purpose of carrying on therein the manufacture of sperm candles. In this building hams were cured, schools kept,

and many remember that Jabez Delano had it picture frame shop here, afterwards going to Spring Street. Jabez Delano, son of Capt. Jabez Delano, was born in the old homestead on Middle Street, which became, in 1852, the property of the Fairchilds, and died in November, 1922, in his 79th year. In 1881, an auction, at 44 Spring Street, closed the business of frame making. Capt. Jabez Delano built the stone house on East Washington Street (about 1850), which afterwards became the property of Temple S. Corson of New Bedford. Mr. Corson died in October, 1898, aged 68.

The stone candle factory was torn down in September, 1896, and the stone used to rebuild the Delano Wharf at the foot of Washington Street. The STAR suggested years before, that this stone might be used to bridge the brook to Privilege Street.

As one looked from Middle Street north, toward the head of the street, the stone building could be plainly seen from Center Street, extending across the road, the front door being in the middle of the street, with a window above, with 24 panes of glass. In fact there were four windows on the west side of the door, and as many on the east side of the doorway which had a large stepping stone. The building had a door on the west, also four windows, two on each side of the doorway, one on each floor. The roof was hip. The southwest corner of the building stood about 30 feet from the old Proctor house stone boundary post which is still in place.

Circuit Completed. - We have now come to the last part of our journey around the square, and find ourselves looking at the building that, in December, 1887, was begun by Frank M. Bates, as a shoe factory. In April of that year, Mr. Bates built the James P. Terry house on Middle Street. He died in January, 1927, aged 77.

The firm, managing the shoe factory that began operation in 1888, consisted of Mr. J. B. Paulding and his two sons, Herbert R. and John I. Paulding, under the name of J. B. Paulding & Company. The plan was to employ local residents as far as possible. In May, 1888, the factory was turning out between 300 and 400 pairs of ladies' shoes weekly.

Assignment of the shoe factory soon took place. In April, 1889, a capital stock of \$12,000 was raised for continuing the business, and reorganization ensued. In December, 1891, the stockholders of the shoe company finally assigned the property of the corporation, to be most advantageously disposed of Herbert R. Paulding died in November, 1931, in his 79th year.

The building thereafter was used for various purposes. In March, 1895, Robert H. Taber moved into the lower part, the second floor being occupied by William C. Card. In August, 1895, the town, due to the crowded condition of the school department, partitioned off a room on the upper floor for a school room. Here were assigned 30 pupils under the care of Miss Mattie Norris as teacher, and the school opened in September of that year. The schoolroom was on the south side, running east and west. In 1899 Clarence F. Delano removed to the shoe factory building, conducting business on the first floor with living quarters upstairs.

Stated chronologically, without consulting Mr. Delano, the remembered events surrounding him are as follows: - On Sunday evening, December 7, 1884, Clarence, then a trifle more than 15 years of age, was lustily singing in the chorus of the Star of Promise at the Methodist Church. In May, 1887, his sister, Annie Mabel Delano, died in her 12th year. In May, 1894, Mr. Delano started in the plumbing business at 8 South Main Street, and in September, 1895, he was married to our schoolmate Miss Mary Jane Dunn. In February, 1897, he was granted a Master Plumber's license and in 1899, went to the shoe factory building. In July, 1898, his father, William Baxter Delano, died at the age of 63. In December, 1902, his mother, Mercy Delano, died in her 65th year. William Baxter Delano and Mercy Caswell were married on June 20, 1862. In March, 1905, his brother, George H. Delano, died at the age of 41. It was George who conducted, with Charles G. Nye, the meat market in the north annex to Phoenix Block in 1887. In June, 1932, Mary Jane, wife of Clarence F. Delano, died in her 61st year. Clarence F. Delano, born in 1869, died on Wednesday, December 12th, 1945, in his 77th year.

The Delano family lived in the house on South Main Street, purchased by Mrs. J. M. Leighton in 1906. In April, 1884, the house on the east side of Middle Street, third house from the corner of Middle and Center Streets, occupied by Rev. James M. Leighton, was purchased by the Methodist Society, to be used as a parsonage.

Mr. Delano had two brothers; Joseph S. who married Miss Annie T. Ricketson, daughter of William L. Ricketson, in December, 1893, and Roland. We recall Miss Ricketson as clerk for Henry L. Card just previous to that date. Sadie Plaisted preceded her in that same capacity, and Sadie Matthewson followed. This was about the time that everybody was buying at H. L. Card's store the popular game of "Pigs in Clover." Miss Helen A. Delano, daughter of Joseph S. and Annie T. Delano, died at the age of 42 on Saturday, January 6, 1940. She served for 12 years as a clerk in the office

of the tax collector. Joseph S. Delano died on December 15, 1943, aged 78. All this recalls the brother and sister of Mrs. Delano, Charlie and Lena, living as young children at the northwest corner of Spring and Jefferson Streets. Charles F. Ricketson and Mabel F. Hambly were married in July, 1902, and Helena E. Ricketson and George Sylvia, of New Bedford were married in November, 1898. In addition to entering the tub race with his brother George on July 12th, 1877, Joseph was an ardent participator in ice sports. While in the process of chasing a skater on the old Mill Pond on Friday, November 26, 1880, Joe received an ugly cut on his foot by the skate of his playmate, and was incapacitated for a week or ten days.

On the Fairhaven map of 1855, the Ricketson house was owned by Charles C. Harris, where his children, Holder, Lucy, and Frederick were born. After moving to the Proctor house, Mr. Harris sold the house on Spring Street for \$650, and purchased the one which was then next north on Jefferson Street for \$675. This was in December, 1882. In this newly acquired property, the West house, the writer was born more than a decade before, and the rent receipts, signed by Jane D. West, show that the rent was \$4.60 per month. In later years he lived at 33 Middle Street, once the "Winter Landing," and the rent receipt signed by Dr. Isaac Fairchild, less than two months before his death, and thereafter by his widow, Emma M., shows that the rent per QUARTER was \$25, or \$100 per ANNUM. Rent receipts at hand show that from 1873 to 1877 we paid for rent \$6.00 per month. Dr. Fairchild bought the house, 33 Middle Street, in 1867, of Joseph Marvel.

Although we have made a circuit of the square bounded by Main, Spring, William and Washington Streets, we failed to mention the fact that during the hurricane and inundation of September 21, 1938, the water stood at such a depth that a boat was rowed over the fence, four feet in height, on the north side of Spring Street, directly at the foot of William Street. Nor did we speak of the residence of Rev. George E. Fuller who lived in the upper part of the John A. Chase house at the time that Mr. Chase lived downstairs. Ministers of those days received comparatively little for their exalted services, Mr. Fuller receiving a yearly stipend of \$600.00, plus his house rent which was \$9.00 per month. Rev. Mr. Fuller was minister of the Methodist Church from 1880 to 1883. He was also chairman of the school committee. Here at 60 William Street, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller received about 125 friends on Wednesday evening, October 26, 1881, to celebrate their wedding anniversary - a linen wedding.

In April, 1883, a farewell service was extended to Mr. Fuller after three years at Fairhaven. They removed to Fall River. Mr. Fuller died in December, 1889.

The threshold stone of the new building of the Center Methodist Church, which took the place of the former church edifice reduced to ruins by fire more than a year before, was dedicated on Sunday, July 20, 1947.

Charles A. Harris

Max edit, 13 DEC 2016

OLD-TIME FAIRHAVEN

MASSACHUSETTS

Volume Two

By

CHARLES A. HARRIS

With Illustrations

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New Bedford, Massachusetts
1952

Copyright, 1952,

By

CHARLES A. HARRIS

To the memory of my beloved wife,

MARY ETIA (Ross) HARRIS

whose assistance in the compilation of this material,

is gratefully acknowledged,

this book is affectionately dedicated.

Preface

For a decade, articles on "Old Fairhaven," the basis of this book, appeared in "The Fairhaven Star," and it has seemed to the writer of this compilation, that this material should be preserved for ready reference. With this in mind, we humbly submitted "Old-Time Fairhaven in October, 1947. Excerpts from the remaining material, with additions, we now submit as "Old-Time Fairhaven, Massachusetts, Volume Two," still keeping before us the conviction that a Volume on "Modern Fairhaven" should be forthcoming.

We hereby express our indebtedness to the publishers of "The Fairhaven Star," and to "The Standard-Times" for permission to use material from their respective publications, as well as to the "Review & Herald Publishing Association" for permission to use extracts from the "Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates."

Negatives, photographs and cuts were loaned for the illustrated pages of "A Brief History of the Town of Fairhaven," published in 1903, the committee of the Old Home Week Association expressing, in the preface of that book, their obligations to C. D. Waldron, Edward G. Spooner, Herbert D. Burke, Helen B. Copeland, Joseph G. Tirrell and Henry W. Taber for these loans.

In so far as we have been able to contact the representatives of these persons, we have, likewise, met with the same courteous permission to make use of these cuts, incorporated within "Old-Time Fairhaven, Massachusetts, Volume Two."

We are also indebted to the local Board of Selectmen for their courtesy in procuring and loaning several plates used in "Fairhaven, Massachusetts" of the "American Guide Series."

C. A. H.

Fairhaven, Mass., December 1952

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CHAPTER I

Short Stories

Know Thy Town. - Surprise the world! Solon said "Know thyself." Why not add, "and know thy town"? That a thrill a stranger would experience to step into any town store, and have questions about Fairhaven's past, answered by proprietor or clerk! Fairhaven would, in this way, top all towns and cities in these United States. The Star's old slogan, "Push Fairhaven," would then become effective. Push individually and push collectively.

Should it not be a prerequisite for any candidate running for public office, to pass an examination on local history, before he is pronounced competent to meet the inquiring townspeople and town visitors? He should surely know the past in order intelligently to cope with the present and the future. How humiliating it must be for an office holder to admit being born in Fairhaven, or of being a resident thereof, of long standing, and then be compelled to shake his head in response to an inquiry regarding elementary local history! At any rate, he might courteously say, "I'm interested in that question, and if you will drop in tomorrow. I'll have the answer." Such an office holder adds to town value. He becomes by so much the more an asset to the community. "Know thyself and know thy town."

Crcaking, Flopping Wheels. - In the early days, when wagons were hauled over the old roads, uneven and full of ruts, by old Dobbin, regulations existed to the effect that axles of carriages must not be greased when travelling at night. Thus, the racket of the creaking, flopping wheels made noise enough to notify, even the semi-deaf, of approaching danger.

Meetings in Eastern New Bedford. - The east side of the Acushnet River was New Bedford until 1812, and the citizens of that town, including those of Fairhaven, were holding meetings here: "The Democratic Republicans of the town of New Bedford are requested to meet on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Academy, on the east side of the river, to act on business of importance. A general attendance is requested. August 29, 1808."

Turkey Grove. - This grove has been very likely known to the inhabitants of Fairhaven by that name for 150 years or more, as we find: "*For Sale.* A wood lot, in Fairhaven, it being a part

of a lot commonly known as Turkey Grove, about two miles from the Village. 1817."

John's Favorite Beverage was Aitch-Two-O. - "Notice Extra. The inhabitants of Fairhaven are hereby cautioned against selling spirituous liquors at the Town-house, or in the enclosures adjacent thereto, contrary to law, as they will be complained of, by the subscriber. (Signed) John Taber. Fairhaven, 4th Mo. 22, 1819."

The Daredevils of 1821. - In 1821, the daredevils of the day occasionally ran the gauntlet of toll gatherers, risking conviction and consequences, as is shown by the following: - "Take Notice. That any person who shall hereafter pass said bridge without making payment to the Toll Gatherers, shall, upon detection and conviction, be subject to the following fines: - Every foot passenger, two dollars; every passenger on horseback, in a carriage, with a cart or team of any kind, four dollars. (Signed) Seth Russell, Proprietors' Clerk, June 15, 1821."

Oh, for the Ferry Now! - Before the advent of the railroad, there was a regular incorporated ferry service between Fairhaven and New Bedford, as early as 1832, 22 years before the railroad was constructed, from the foot of Commercial Street, New Bedford, to the foot of Center Street, Fairhaven, the ferryboat wharf being built the following year. In 1833, or thereabouts, Warren Delano, Phineas Terry and Jabez Delano built the Central wharf, purchased by the railroad in 1854. It was at this time that the ferry was transferred from the Center street wharf to the railroad pier.

One Cent Reward! - The following illustrates the general form of advertisement for a runaway apprentice: - "ONE CENT REWARD. Absconded on the 17th inst., an indented apprentice by the name of Amos Wright. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting, of any name or nature, and all persons are forbid taking said apprentice to sea, or employing him, on penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid to anyone who will return said boy to me, and no charges. (Signed) Paul Ewer, New Bedford, February 19, 1833." Notices of absconding are sometimes headed: - "Two Cents Reward," "Ten Cents Reward," and even "Stop Him."

Front Street. - Interesting articles were considered at the town meeting of November 12, 1838, e. g., Article Five was worded: - "To act on the petition of Silas Allen and others to see if the town will accept that part of Water Street which terminates the south

bound of the twenty-acre lot, lying between the connecting Union and Central Wharves."

Ring, Grandpa, Ring! - At a town meeting, held at Academy Hall, on Monday, April 5, 1841, Article 12 was considered: - "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to cause the bell of the old Congregational church to be rung at such times during the day as has heretofore been usual and to defray the expense of the same from the town treasury, agreeable to the petition of Reuben Fish."

Progress. - Town Meeting, Academy Hall, Monday, May 2, 1842. Article Four: "To see if the town will instruct the selectmen in regard to guide posts in said town."

Fifteen years later, that is, in July, 1857, the "Mercury" stated: "Fairhaven. We learn that our Fairhaven friends, with commendable enterprise, have taken measures to provide for the numbering and marking the several streets in that flourishing town."

Twenty-five years later, the town report of 1882-1883 stated: "There are four guide posts in town." These were (1) at the corner of Bridge and Adams streets; (2) at the corner of Bridge and the New Boston road; (3) at the corner of the New Boston and Mattapoissett roads; (4) at Seth Alden's corner.

But the Ferryboat was Plying Then. - Occasionally the bridge was closed to the public. We find under the date of September 20, 1848, this: - "BRIDGE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that in consequence of extensive, contemplated repairs, the New Bedford bridge will not be passable between Fish Island and Fairhaven on and after Monday, the 25th proximo, until further notice. Per order of the Committee." Again we find: - "BRIDGE NOTICE. On and after Wednesday, June 13, 1855, the bridge will be up for repairs until further notice." In 1859, the bridge was closed for nine days.

The Measured Mile. - The "measured mile" is far from being new. Under the date of November 6, 1854, we find: "DISTANCES NOTED. Each quarter of a mile has been indicated on the Point Road by painting the figures on the wall that lines the route. This will be a great convenience to gentlemen wishing to try their own speed in the way of pedestrianism or the mettle of their nags."

A few years ago, they exist today, on the State highways, signs reading, "Measured Mile." How many remember signs, with the same import sixty years ago and more? The roads far out in the country had the signs, "15 Miles to M. C. Swift & Sons,"

"10 Miles to M. C. Swift & Sons," "5 Miles to M. C. Swift & Sons," etc., when M. C. Swift's place of business was at 128½ Union Street, New Bedford.

The "Know Nothings." - The foreign element in the United States was on the increase. In opposition to this, the anti-foreigners or the "Know Nothings" organized, and placed a presidential candidate in the field in 1856. A short time previous to this, there were local and state contests for political positions in many places, including Fairhaven.

The "Know Nothings" nominated the following ticket: - Town Clerk, Tucker Damon, Jr.; Selectmen, Edmund Allen, B. Ewer, Jr., Charles D. Capen. They were elected at the Fairhaven town meeting of April 2, 1855. Mr. Damon served in that capacity for 20 years. Deacon Tucker Damon, father of the town clerk, died on January 25, 1864, in his 86th year. He lived on the east side of Water Street, next to the northeast corner of Water and Union Streets.

More than One Hundred Twenty Years Ago. - At a town, meeting held at the old Congregational Meeting House, on Monday, April 5, 1830, Article 'Eight read: - "To take measures for executing a Resolve of the General Court for surveying the town and drawing a map of the same." Then, followed this: - "NOTICE. Sealed proposals, for surveying and drawing a Plan of the town of Fairhaven, will be received by the Selectmen of said town until the 7th day of May, next. Fairhaven, April 14, 1830."

Crossing the Jordan. - The winter of 1855-1856 was severely cold. Consequently, the toll gatherers, on the Fairhaven and New Bedford Bridge, had an easy time, as is shown by the following: "TOLL SAVED. The Fairhaven Bridge is not doing as good business as usual at the present time, the public preferring to use the ice-bridge that spans the river, and save them toll. Teams of all descriptions very generally adopt this somewhat unusual way of crossing the Jordan that rolls between us and our Fairhaven neighbors. February, 1856." Again, under the date of January 6, 1879, we read: "People are crossing the ice from Oxford Village to Pope's Island."

May 23d - Thor Scooted. - Under the date of May 24, 1855, "The Mercury" reported: "Damage by Lightning. During the tempest on Thursday evening, May 23d, in Fairhaven, the lightning struck the chimney of a house occupied by two Misses Pease, about half a mile east of the village, splitting the building completely in twain."

"Beecher's Bibles". - Slavery in Kansas was protected by laws which prohibited anyone to speak or write against that institution. The Anti-slavery sympathizers joined a crusade to save Kansas. Collections were solicited in the various churches of the North, and equipment was purchased for the fray; Public meetings were held everywhere. Beecher asserted that his church would furnish rifles which were later dubbed "Beecher's Bibles." Civil war was the outcome, and nearly ZOO persons lost their lives in the attacks and counterattacks. That was some time ago, in fact, it was more than 95 years ago. Was Fairhaven awake to the situation? Guessing isn't necessary after' reading the following: - "Kansas. A meeting of the citizens of Fairhaven will be held at Phoenix Hall on Thursday evening, June 26th, at 7:45 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to obtain material aid for the suffering freemen of Kansas. Come one! Come all! Fairhaven, June 24, 1856."

The "Crab". - In September, 1858, it was announced that the ferryboat Fairhaven, alias the Crab, had been in service for 25 years. This boat was steered by tiller, and burned wood for fuel.

It, like all craft, outlived its usefulness, and was offered for sale. "STEAM FERRYBOAT FOR SALE. The Fairhaven Branch Railroad Company, having been obliged to use larger Ferryboats between Fairhaven and New Bedford, in connection with their road, now offers for sale their Ferryboat 'Fairhaven.' (Signed) Ezekiel Sawin, Lemuel C. Tripp, Fairhaven, April 27, 1860." Then we read: "SOLD. The old ferryboat 'Fairhaven' has been sold to Mr. Bradford who is about to erect a machine shop, corner of School and Front Streets, New Bedford. She is being taken to pieces. The engine was sold. This old boat was the first one (Acushnet excluded) that was put on the line between New Bedford and Fairhaven. Saturday, September 1, 1860."

Compliments from New Bedford. - Let us take cognizance of the reputation of Fairhaven in the year 1858. The Daily Mercury of May of that year stated: - "Fairhaven is now looking very charming, with its numerous gardens full of blossoms of pear and apple trees, and the neatness with which they are kept is the true indication of good taste and social refinement." Thank you, New Bedford.

"Aunt Becky". - Oxford Village was not lacking in notoriety that year, for "Aunt Becky," residing in that part of the town, more formally known as Miss Rebecca Spooner, was celebrating on April 12th, the 96th year of her birth. Miss Spooner died August 21, 1858 in her 97th year.

Fountain Hall. - "Fountain Hall," still unknown to some, stands on the east side of Main Street, immediately north of the driveway leading to the rear of Phoenix Block. It was the Chapel or Vestry of the old Congregational Meeting House when the latter faced the south and was minus the one-story appendage now on the north built in 1858.

The Foreman Takes The Cake. - Imagine the social gathering held upstairs in the small building, now on the north side of Spring Street, near Main, more than ninety years ago! Here, when the building stood on Walnut Street, near the driveway of the Millicent Library, the Contest Engine Company, No.3, were enjoying, in their hall, a chowder party, on Thursday evening, March 10, 1859, with nearly a hundred persons present, banqueting from 9 to 10 o'clock, and dancing until 2. Twenty ladies from New Bedford presented a beautiful loaf of cake to the foreman of the Company, Charles Hammond.

The Funeral Postponed. - Deacon Lemuel Tripp purchased and lived in the house, occupied until recently, by Edward R. Cole, on Middle Street. This house was sold to Luther Cole, father of Edward, in 1866. For some years before this, Dea. Tripp owned the house on William Street, between that of James Tripp and in later years, that of Mrs. Lemuel C. Tripp, known as the Willcox House. Mr. Tripp died (apparently) on February 15, 1859, and the notice read: -"The funeral of Deacon Lemuel Tripp will take place at his late residence, 61 William Street, Fairhaven, tomorrow (Friday, February 18th), at 2 o'clock."

We now come to the amazing and startling part of the story, for under the date of Wednesday, February 23, 1859, we read: "The body of Dea. Lemuel Tripp, who died suddenly in Fairhaven on the 15th inst., has not yet been buried. His funeral was appointed for last Friday, but the body preserved so much warmth and, appearance of life that it was postponed. Since then the body has grown " cold, but offers no symptoms of decay, a very remarkable case of preservation." Then, under the date of February 24th we read: "The body of Dea. Lemuel Tripp was interred yesterday afternoon."

"How Old Art Thou"? - A cheerful company, (in all fourteen), of the aged parishioners of the Rev. John Willard, Fairhaven, met by invitation at the house of their pastor yesterday, (Thursday, June 7, 1860), spent the afternoon, and took tea with his family. Their united ages amounted to more than eleven hundred years, average age nearly 79." It was Mr. Willard who united in marriage,

in October, 1855, William H. Allen, of Knoxville, Georgia and Mary B., eldest daughter of Wilson Pope, of Fairhaven.

Neither Crows Nor Bridges Now. - Crow Island was described, in 1860, in this wise: - "This island, now so drear and desolate, was, twenty-five years ago, the favorite resort of Fairhaven people for picnic parties. It had then upon it a very fine grove, and was well adapted for parties of pleasure." A half century before this, there was a bridge to Crow Island. This bridge, which had a draw twenty-eight feet wide, was destroyed in the September gale of 1815. The eastern end of the bridge was at Eldredge Lane.

Doomsday! - Before any now living were out of the primary school, the Assessors of Fairhaven, and undoubtedly elsewhere, announced the possible approach of doomsday in these words: - "Any person neglecting to furnish the assessors with a list of their estates, real and personal, signed and sworn to, will be liable TO BE DOOMED by the assessors, agreeable to law, and no abatement allowed for over-taxation." This was in May, 1862, the assessors being Job C. Tripp, George H. Taber, Seth Alden.

Skyrockety. - The following are among the appropriations voted at the annual town meeting in 1867; Support of Poor, \$2,000; Schools, \$5,500; Highways, \$1,500; Repairs on Cedar street \$150; Extension of Bridge Street, \$1,700; Incidentals, \$500; Soldiers' Monument, \$6,000. Total \$17,350. Messrs. John A. Hawes, Dr. George Atwood and Job C. Tripp were appointed a committee to have charge of erecting the Soldiers' Monument at "Riverside."

In 1900, the school committee recommended that the sum of \$10,800 be appropriated for the support of the schools.

The total expenditure for schools in 1950 was \$306,427.00.

The Bad Road to Boston. - From the northeast corner of the foundry building, issued, through the double doorway, the railroad spur track which crossed Chestnut Street, cutting across the southwest corner of the Rogers School lot belonging at that time to the Foundry management, and then crossing Union Street about half way between Chestnut and Pleasant Streets, then crossing the field south belonging to the Foundry, and reaching thus the main line of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad. This branch railway track was completed in December, 1864, by the Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works.

Great Scott! - At a town meeting held in Phoenix Hall, on April 4, 1864, at 9 A. M., Article 13 read, "To see what action the town will take to aid in the construction of a railroad track from a

point on the Fairhaven Branch in a southerly direction to the Rodman property, so-called, on Fort Street, agreeable to the petition of Horace Scott and others." At this meeting it was voted, "That the selectmen are authorized and instructed to use every exertion in their power in aid of any petition that may be presented to the Legislature for the purpose of locating, building or operating any railroad track through any of the streets or highways in the town."

Manjiro Nakahama alias John Mung. - Another bit of information we glean from the "Standard" under the date of Tuesday, April 25, 1876: - "A JAPANESE MANUSCRIPT. Among the contributions to the Centennial are two volumes of Bowditch's Navigator, translated and written in Japanese by John Mung, who formerly lived in Fairhaven, having been rescued by Capt. William Whitfield, in 1839, from an island to which he had escaped' from the wreck of a Japanese junk. Mr. Mung wrote about twenty copies of this work while serving a term of imprisonment in his native country, which was inflicted as a punishment for remaining several years in this country. He has since officiated as an interpreter for the Japanese government, with high rank and honors."

John Mung and Manjiro Nakahama are one and the same person, the former name being given him by the sailors on board Capt. Whitfield's ship, the "John Howland."

Collections and Refreshments. - TOWN MEETING. In the days of pure democracy, Fairhaven indulged in annual town meetings. "On Friday evening, March 2, 1877, the citizens had another of their lively caucuses. The first motion passed was to take a collection to defray the expenses, and C. H. Morton was appointed to 'glean the shekels'." At the town meeting, held on the 5th, Capt. C. H. Morton was elected school committee member. The town clerk and treasurer was voted a salary of \$250 and fees; collector, \$250; firemen, \$10 per year. "With the accustomed enterprise, Mr. Henry L. Card had a refreshment stand in the hall."

Have Them Sound Their Horns. - And writing of cows emphasizes the fact that cows not only frequented the cemetery, but roamed abroad, for we find in the New Bedford Mercury, in 1880, this: - "A red cow wandered over the bridge from Fairhaven last night, and was escorted by the police to Jay's stable to await an owner."

The twinkling STAR was much perturbed by the untethered ruminants, too, for in that journal of July 23, 1881, we read: - "Why are cows allowed to roam ill the streets of our village?"

All Quadrupeds. - "A little boy, from the decorous town of Fairhaven, gave New Bedford a severe and deserved, though unintentional rebuke, the other day. He was on Union Street, probably not far from the Marine Bank with his father, when he remarked to the latter, 'Father, see there, they let hogs run in the street here, but we don't in Fairhaven'."

Jack Frost Won. - Let us now work our way toward Oxford village, taking notes on the journey. Leaving "Faneuil Hall" we pass the lamp-post on the southeast corner of Main and Washington Streets. Frere, many years ago, but within our recollection, a chap, ill the dead of winter, implanted his tongue squarely upon this very iron support of our street illuminator, with dire results. Years before this, the same performance was unsuccessfully attempted as the following shows: - "A CLOSE ATTACHMENT. A son of Benjamin Taber foolishly tried yesterday (February 3, 1868), to lick an iron lamp-post with his tongue, and the unruly member was caught by Jack Frost, and only released by denuding the skin from the surface."

Wide Awake. - The Civil War began. That war, like almost all wars, was soon at an end. Still the youth of Fairhaven felt that another war was sure to come, so they began to get into readiness, as the following discloses: - "RIFLE SHOOTING IN FAIRHAVEN. A little way out from Fairhaven, at the south side of the railroad, many persons may have noticed a wooden box, some six feet square and a foot thick, set up on edge, and, perhaps, have wondered what it is for. The box is full of sand, and its use is to catch the bullets fired by a rifle club, at its frequent meetings for practice. Every few months, the box is taken apart, and the bullets sifted out and melted over. The club is not a large one, but it includes several good shots. Wednesday, August 15, 1866."

Righteous Indignation. - Under the date of Wednesday, December 28, 1870, we read: - "A SLIGHT MISTAKE. We learn that a travelling agent of a Unitarian Organization got into the Methodist church, in Fairhaven, recently by mistake, distributed his circulars in the seats, and afterwards made a few remarks in explanation of the cause in which he was engaged. The Methodists did not respond to his address with their usual fervor of exclamations."

Further Comments from "Bedford." - Fairhaven is further admired as is suspected by the following:

"FAIRHAVEN. A ride through the beautifully shaded streets of our neighbor across the river, gave us the opportunity to notice

the march of improvement there, by macadamizing Union Street, and repairing William and other Streets, as well as making concrete walks. But more especially does Fairhaven evince progress in taste, wealth, and valuation, by its new buildings, and in the repainting of old dwellings, and fences. The frequent passing of the cars on the horse railway, with their loads of passengers to and from the depot, creates quite a stir in that hitherto quiet village." Thursday, October 2, 1873."

Charlie Ross in Fairhaven! - Charlie Ross in Fairhaven! But it was only a picture. A reward of \$20,000 had been offered for the recovery of Charlie Brewster Ross, and for: the conviction of his abductors. He was stolen from his parents in Germantown, Pa., on July 1, 1874. This information was printed on a circular 634 x 12 inches, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1874, and was signed Allan Pinkerton, in behalf of the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. A picture and a description of the child, and a description of both kidnappers were given. The original poster was unearthed in Fairhaven, on September 6, 1939, 65 years after the abduction, and without question has been read by hundreds in the past generation.

No Small Fry. - In May. 1882, a whale was on exhibition at Kelley's Wharf, having been picked up near Block Island. Forty years before this, the following advertisement was read by the public: - "SPERM WHALE. Will be exhibited this day, Wednesday, March 30, 1842, on Fish Island. Killed yesterday about noon, off Cuttyhunk. Price of admission 12½ cents."

The "Star" Still Shines. - The Methodists had a just sense of pride in their town clock, so much so, that years ago, in fact, before the town building was ever thought of, when the editor of The Star suggested that the lofty tower of the Congregational Church would be a more appropriate location, one of the staunch supporters of the church of 1841, cancelled his subscription to the local paper.

Gypsies and the Kickapoo Indians. - GYPSIES. Under the date of Tuesday, June 23, 1874, we learn that "a camp of Gypsies is established at the foot of Privilege Street."

KICKAPOO INDIANS. We learn from The Star of 1895 that "the Kickapoo Indians encamped on the lot foot of Privilege Street, east of the bath houses - one family of three Indians - the father, mother and child whose names were Big Buffalo, Prairie Flower, Little Bear."

"Railroadside" Cemetery. - The railroad lopped off twenty two feet of land on the south of the Burying Ground which formerly

extended from the foot of William Street to the present South Street, and from this part of the Burying Ground the removals took place, the remainder of it continuing to present a forlorn and neglected spot.

Some Fairhaven Folk Were '49ers. - People - good folk - are ever awake to the get-rich-quick schemes. The idea was poking its head above the horizon in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. Here is a way to please them all. More than a century ago, that is, three years after the mad rush for gold, there was published by our newspapers on the western bank of the Acushnet River, the following: "How To Please Your Friends. Go to the Golden State (California) - stay 20 years - work hard - get money - save it - come home - bring with you a load of gold and a diseased liver - visit your friends - make a will -provide for them all then die. What a prudent, generous, kind-hearted soul, you will be!"

Stop! Look!! Listen!!! - Let us recall that at the next door west of the old Brick Bank, in the building long since razed, we find Mr. J. B. Ashley, Jr. opening a meat market, in May, 1885, with the following inducements: - Sirloin steak, 18 cents per pound; Rump, 16 cents; Corned Beef, from 5 to 10 cents; and Round at 14 cents per pound. Evidently those were the days!

Chapter II

More Short Stories

Broad-Rimmed Wheels. - The Mercury, under the date of Friday, March 17, 1826, carries the following item: - "BROAD WHEELS. We learn that one of the subjects to be acted on at the next annual Town Meeting, in Fairhaven, is to ascertain what encouragement the town will give those persons who shall adopt the use of broad wheel waggons and carts."

Thus we see that Fairhaven was discussing the subject of broad wheels two years before very much of a definite character was enacted into law. "An Act providing for the use of Broad-Rimmed wheels. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after two years from the passage of this act, the wheels of every waggon, carriage or vehicle built or rimmed anew, and drawn by two beasts (excepting pleasure carriages) passing upon or over any turnpike or common highway, within this Commonwealth, shall have felloes not less than four inches in width, and if drawn by more than two beasts, the said waggon or other vehicle (excepting as aforesaid) shall have felloes not less than five inches in width. Provided that the wheels of Stage Coaches passing as aforesaid, may have felloes only four inches in width. Approved by the Governor; March 8, 1828."

Capt. Noah Stoddard. - We have all read of Capt. Noah Stoddard who owned the house which stood on the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets. The death notice was worded as follows: "In Fairhaven, January 28, 1850. At the advanced age of 95 years, Capt. Noah Stoddard, an officer in the navy of the Revolution, whose efficient services to his country in her struggle for independence, patriotic ardor, and unbending rectitude of character, throughout the whole course of his long life, secured the respect and esteem of everyone who knew him."

The marriage notice of the above was worded as follows: - "Married. In this town (Fairhaven), Capt. Noah Stoddard, aged 55 to Miss Polly Shearman, aged 22. March 1809," A Wit observed that one of Pope's Aphorisms might well be applied to this couple, without essential variation. "There lives no man so grey, but soon or late, He'll find a bonnie lassie for his mate."

Capt. Stoddard died in January, 1850, aged 95, as stated above. On the 30th of May, 1854, Mrs. Mary Stoddard, widow of the late Noah Stoddard, died in the 68th year of her age.

A Trip to Nova Scotia. - In the year 1855, Fairhaven had several hundred maps made to order. These did not have a ready sale. In the Report of 1859, the town was credited with several items among which was "Cash for sale of Town Maps, \$1.25." Sales were few, the maps were taking up valuable space, and soon they were stored away. In the year 1888, there was discovered in the town clerk's office a box containing two hundred maps of Fairhaven printed in 1855. These were advertised for sale at twenty-five cents each. One of these maps has been hanging in the office of the Board of Assessors for several years. Undoubtedly there are a goodly number of them in the hands of the citizens, a half dozen known to the writer.

When the maps were offered to the public in 1888, E. Franklin Bryant, eldest son of Elbridge Bryant, purchased one at the regulation price of 25 cents. In 1890, Elbridge Bryant died at the age of 64, and his widow removed the family household goods to Nova Scotia. One of these maps was among her belonging. Some years afterwards, her son, Franklin, while visiting his mother, looked over the possessions once in Fairhaven. He found the map, which he had purchased for 25 cents. This map now hangs on yonder wall. It was two by three feet and included Fairhaven and Oxford villages, Acushnet, Long Plain, etc., in fact all of former Fairhaven. The part including Fairhaven and Oxford villages is 10 by 17 inches; this portion was cut from the larger map, a copy of which hangs before me.

At the "Point." - On Thursday night, August 20, 1835, the dwelling house of Seth Mitchell at the Point, was struck during a thunder storm, at about 2 o'clock. The fluid passed down the chimney, over the basement floor, across the bed occupied by Miss Desire Mitchell, a daughter of Mr. Mitchell, and another lady. Miss Mitchell was instantly killed and the other lady seriously injured, but it was thought would survive. Miss Mitchell was 35 years of age. The almshouse was also struck about the same time. The chimney was destroyed and an inmate of the house was severely injured, several of the bricks having been driven with such force against his body while in bed as to cause the fracture of several of his ribs.

Mr. Mitchell of another generation, erected the house on Spring Street, now occupied by Mrs. Frank Thrasher. Here lived Nathan

Day and family before the erection of the house on the southwest corner of Green and Spring Streets, in 1885. Following that, Mr. George Bauldry and others occupied this Mitchell house.

Whaleboats in Cushman Park. - In early days, the way of communication between Oxford and Fairhaven Villages was via Center Street. bearing north a bit, just before Laurel Street is reached, continuing northeasterly, through what is now private land, to the corner of Rotch and Washington Streets, thence to Spring Street, head of the River Road, finally reaching the Point through Bread and Cheese, lane, alias Town Lane. The turn of the road as it leaves Center Street, to bear northeasterly along the line of the Cox property is apparent by the existing super-width of Center Street at this point.

It originated in someone's mind that a shorter and speedier route would be possible by fording Herring River. A dam and tide mill already existed. The dam, widened for traffic, making the first sidewalk in town, caused Main Street, leading north to become a reality.

The following, as a continuation of the story is self-explanatory. At a town meeting, held on Saturday, April 26, 1856, Article 2 was considered. "To see if the inhabitants of said town will petition the Legislature of the Commonwealth, at its present session, to ratify and confirm the location of a certain townway heretofore laid out over the tide water of Herring River in said town, the same being classed as navigable water. Also to prescribe such regulations of the exercise of the public right to the use of the water of the same for any navigable purposes, as they shall deem proper and expedient."

Imagine a whaleboat maneuvering its way about Cushman Park! At a town meeting, held at Sawin's Hall, on Monday, April 2, 1860, Article 11 read; - "To see if the Town will clear the channel of Herring River so that a whaleboat can pass out of Herring River into the Harbor of the Acushnet River for the accommodation of the abutters or the public agreeable to the petition of Jahez Delano and others."

Longevty. - We quote from the Daily Standard, beginning with the date of May 17. 1856. "REMARKABLE LONGEVITY. Mrs. Hannah Nye of Fairhaven, the mother of Capt. Thomas and Asa R. Nye of New Bedford, has attained to the remarkable age of 87 years. Mrs. Nye has five sisters and the average of the six is over 80 years. They are all in good health." Then under the date of May 21st of the same year, we find; "LONGEVITY. There is a remarkable instance of longevity at Oxford Village, Fairhaven, which

has recently come to our knowledge. Out of a population, little rising a hundred, there are ten persons of the following advanced age. Mrs. Susan Taber, 88 years, who has four sisters, the average age of the five being 78. Mrs. Hannah Nye, 87; Miss Rebecca Spooner, 94; Zeruah Wood, 84; Seth Mitchell, 83; Josiah Jenney, 82; Enoch Jenney, 76; Bartholomew Taber, 76; Elisha Taber, 75; Ebenezer Akin, 71. Their average age is 80 years and 6-10th. We scarcely think that the instance can be equalled in any community in this section of the country of the same numerical size. It speaks well for the healthful location of the place."

Fairhaven Tide Mill. - 'Tis difficult to realize that Cushman Park, east of Main Street, has been substituted for Herring River! In this locality stood the Mill about which we offer a bit of additional information. "Fairhaven Tide Mill. Taken, a small lot of lumber from the old Tide Mill, in Fairhaven, standing in the channel of Herring River, north of the old mill lot, extending north on to the land of the heirs of Abner Pease, which lumber the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, on applying to Pardon Brightman. As the Mill is to be removed, the said Brightman will contract with the owner to remove it as low as any other man."

"All persons are forbid hoisting the gate under the Mill Bridge that was put down by Jolm Miland and Capt. Rodolphus Dexter, June 11, 1856. (Signed) Pardon Brightman. August 10, 1858."

It is somewhat of an old story to state that the bridge across Herring River, connecting Fairhaven and Oxford villages, was constructed in 1795. The tide-mill, built about 1792, just after the dam was placed across the creek, on land then owned by Stephen Nye, was near-by, and was operated until about 1850. This tide-mill property was owned in succession by many individuals, the list being complete and ascertainable. The mill with its undershot wheel, which stood at the channel of the old Mill Pond, began to grind when the tide was half out. Many of us remember the dam on the east side of Main Street, just south of Herman H. Hathaway's place of business, and many have walked at low tide under the tunnelliike thoroughfare.

The work of damming Herring River was completed in July, 1871. Two apparently strong, stone abutments. 14 feet long and 6½ feet wide, were built, and the flood gates, one 8 feet, 4 inches long, and the other 9 feet in length, were placed in position on Monday, July 31st of that year, at low tide. These abutments were constructed by Messrs. Philip and Reuben Reed and the carpentry work was done by Amos Pierce. Mr. Isaac Terry, who conducted the Spring Street

blacksmith shop before George W. King, superintended the entire work of the dam construction. This work was completed on the day of the 31st. That evening at 5:30 o'clock the north abutment of the Herring River dam gave way due to a settling of the foundation. The inside of the abutment was entirely gone and the swift current nearly carried away all the stone work. To stop further destruction, the dam gates were thrown wide open. Photographs of seven youngsters, with fish and fish-poles in hand, sitting on the top of the gates, are in existence.

Spirits to Answer the Skeptics. - Phoenix Hall, before any living Fairhaven individual was old enough to attend performances therein, had weird experiences. On the evening of Monday, February 2, 1857, the Press relates, Mrs. Ada L. Coan gave an exhibition of SPIRIT RAPPING, advertising that Spirits would answer test questions propounded by a committee of skeptics. by loud rappings that could be heard in any part of the hall after which folded ballots containing names of departed friends would be received from the audience and such Spirits as could be attracted would give their names, etc. The charge for admission was 120 cents. The U.S. half-cent was first coined in 1793, and was discontinued in 1857, explaining the possibility of an entrance fee of that amount. Suffice it to say that upon that evening the Spirits rapped.

By the Hair of their Heads. - For years those who entered Fairhaven from the west via the old bridge and, Bridge Street, saw by looking a bit to the north before they swerved to turn south on Main street, a venerable institution the prominence of which is explained by the following, written nearly ninety-five years ago: "THAT TEMPLE OF LEARNING. That Temple of learning, in Fairhaven, the old Academy which still stands like a venerable friend, just north of the bridge, is where they made learning go, sixty or more years ago. Within those walls the eccentric Dow drew large congregations, and on one occasion drew several persons who were mounted on ladders, by the pulpit window, by the hair of their heads. Strange fellow that Dow, Many a singular story have we heard told of him in our day, about the tin horn and the judgment, the man that lost the axe, and all that sort of thing. Many who read this paragraph, will recollect the good, old man with his long hair, prim coat and quick gait. But what we were going to say when we commenced this paragraph was, that the reason why that Temple of learning faced south was this; when it was built, there was not a house between it and the Fairhaven village, and they thought it would appear more sightly." (In the "Standard" of Dec. 29, 1858).

An Anecdote. - "Lorenzo Dow was an oddity of the oddest kind. The best anecdote of him is, that being, one evening, at an hotel kept by one BUSH, in Delhi, N. Y., the residence of the celebrated General Root, he was importuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of the landlord, to describe heaven. 'You say a great deal about that place,' said the General, 'tell us how it looks.' Lorenzo turned his grave face, and long waving beard towards Messrs. Root and Bush, and then replied, with imperturbable gravity, 'Heaven, friends, is a vast extent of smooth and rich territory; there is not a root nor bush in it, and there never will be'."

The Thermometer Registered Zero. - Eighty-five years ago and more Fairhaven evidently had glorious winters, the New Bedford papers telling about one in these words: "SNOW BLOCKADE, AN INCIDENT OF THE STORM. The last hack of the funeral procession which went from New Bedford to Mattapoisett, on Thursday, had a serious time of it, and did not reach Mattapoisett at all. It contained a gentleman and three ladies. The procession came up with a loose horse in the road, which a man was endeavoring to catch, and the driver of this hack stopped and got off to assist in securing the animal. When he resumed his seat and started on again, the other carriages were out of sight in the thick storm, and not knowing where the burying-ground was, he passed on beyond where the procession had turned in from the road. After a while he became convinced that he was not on the right road, and turned round to make the best of his way home. Coming within about a mile of Fairhaven, the storm became so thick that he could not see to keep the road, and drove into the gutter and fell off. The gentleman inside got out and stopped the horses, and found that the driver was too much benumbed with cold to manage the team. The horses were completely beaten out, and the gentleman unhitched them, and, assisting the driver along, led them to R. A. Dunham & Co.'s stable, Fairhaven. Mr. Dunham started out with two fresh horses and came back with the carriage and the ladies. One of the ladies left the hack, and with the assistance of two men reached the nearest house so much affected by the cold that she was unable to speak. The sufferers were kindly cared for and arrived home yesterday afternoon. Friday, January 18, 1867." On the following day the thermometer registered zero.

Winter and Summer Sports. - The winter of 1856-1857 was unusually cold, with sleighing on the river above the bridge, the ice being twenty-three inches in thickness.

In the summer of 1872, rowing on the Acushnet River became the foremost amusement. The harbor was full of small boats, well-cushioned, and lighted as a safeguard to collisions and capsizes. Merry parties nightly made the welkin ring with song and laughter. Is it any wonder that some look back thinking that after all, "those were the days!"

Another healthful pastime indulged in by the former generation is here discerned: "Boating in the harbor is unusually lively this season (summer of 1875). On pleasant evenings the river is dotted with sculls and wherries."

Our local newspaper informed us in 1899: "Lewis Blossom caught twenty-four large, handsome perch in the mill pond this week. The largest weighed two and a quarter pounds. This is the largest perch that has been caught for a number of years."

Up in Arms. - The community was becoming upset by other incidents. Fairhaven, as well as Washington, had its pork barrel. "THIEVERY. The pork-barrel of Jabez Delano, Fairhaven, is annually visited by a rogue of so grasping a disposition that he starts with more than he can carry, and always drops a piece before getting off Mr. Delano's premises."

Mr. Charles A. Johnson, who was proprietor of a Tin-Shop at the southeast corner of Center and Water streets in our boyhood days, was offering a reward, in April, 1865, the public being notified in this way; - "TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. The above reward will be paid to anyone who will give information which will lead to the arrest of the infernal villain or villains who poisoned my dog this morning. (Signed) C. A. Johnson. Fairhaven, April 28, 1865." Although this was more than four score years ago, may he yet be captured and tarred and feathered soothingly.

Rascality, or perhaps mere boyish pranks, took place at the northeast corner of Green and Center streets about this time as the following indicates: - "FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. 'We, the undersigned, hereby offer a reward of fifty dollars for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who, between Saturday and Monday last mutilated the freestone base of the iron fence surrounding the residence of David D. Hammond, Esq. (Signed) Bartholomew Taber, Frederick Taber, Isaiah West. Selectmen of Fairhaven. April 20, 1865."

Two days before this, Long Plain, once Fairhaven territory, was in an uproar: - "TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. For

the culprit who on the night of the 18th. stole and carried off the halyards belonging to the staff of the 'LIBERTY POLE'."

Tripp, Coffin, Cox. - We recall our history which tells us that Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865. There was much relief work to be done, and Fairhaven boys did it. We find in the Standard of Monday, June 5. 1865, the following: "SOLDIERS' AID. Hervey Tripp, Jr., George Coffin and George Cox of Fairhaven, boys of 10 or 12 years of age, wishing to do something for the soldiers, concluded to hold a fair for the relief of the inmates of the hospital at Portsmouth Grove. They went to work with energy, and though the price of admission was only one cent, the profit of the affair reached the sum of \$15. The money will be put into the hands of the Soldiers' Relief Society. GOOD! The patriotic lads have done well."

Fairhaven on the Upgrade. - Under the date of Monday, April 14, 1873, we read: "FAIRHAVEN is looking up. The streets are to be lighted, a committee has been appointed on waterworks, the steam fire engine is to have horses, the schools are good, and it is a pleasant place for residences, and a good site for manufacturing." The streets, that is, some of them, were lighted by town vote a decade and a half before this. Of course, the schools were good. The entire school appropriation for that year was \$5,000. Concerning the lighting we read: "Voted 52 to 25 that Main Street and Center Street be lighted as far as lamp-posts now extend, viz.. from Bridge south; Center Street from Laurel"

Under the date of March 2, 1874, we read: "The selectmen were instructed to place lanterns and maintain lights on posts in that part of the town bounded by Spring. Laurel, Church and Water Streets, the same as are maintained on Main and Center streets and were instructed to inquire into the feasibility of lighting the streets with gasoline."

Gay "Father" Upham. - At this date, 1880, the population of Fairhaven was 2,874 compared with 2,768 five years before. For years Rev. Frederick Upham was a powerful factor for good in the town, living to the ripe old age of 91. He loved fun, too. In the month of July, 1880, with the thermometer registering 92 degrees above zero, "Father" Upham harnessed his horse into a sleigh and rode around in a hay field enjoying the ride, as if it were mid-winter.

"Father" Upham, looking forward to days of retirement, purchased an abode here before he came to Fairhaven to live perma-

nently, as is clear by the following: Real Estate Sale At Auction, Thursday, October 10, 1867, house and 7½ acres of land, on Bridge street, Fairhaven, known as the Dagget place, to Rev, Frederick Upham, D. D., of Newport, for \$1,830."

Under the date of Friday, March 25, 1870, we find: "Religious. Rev. Dr. Upham will deliver his semi-centennial sermon in the Methodist church, Fairhaven, Sunday afternoon; it being just fifty years ago that day, since he preached his first sermon." "Father" Upham died on Friday, March 20, 1891, aged 91.

Supplementary. - We want to add a bit to the item mentioning Dr. Fairchild. Not only did he replace and cause to function ,the nearly severed thumb of Lena Besse, in 1877, but Dr. Isaac Fairchild was "Standardized" as follows: -"Gaining Fast. We are pleased to learn that Thomas W. Nye is getting along finely under the medical treatment of Dr. Fairchild, of Fairhaven, April II, 1856."

The story may be remembered that Thomas W. Nye of Fairhaven, the only survivor of the ill-fated ship, John Rutledge, 150 passengers, officers and crew, arrived in New Bedford per propeller Potomska from New York about 10.30 on the morning of Thursday, March 27, 1856. He was much emaciated, scarcely able to help himself in the least. The wharf was crowded to welcome him, and many saw him lying in the captain's cabin. He was removed to his Fairhaven home on a cot carried by several persons. He, a lad of 21, was taken across the ferry. Mr. James S. Nye, his father, some years before, suffered a sunstroke, from the effects of which he still suffered quite seriously. This accounts for the fact that gratitude was expressed to Captain Daniel H. Wood by Mr. Thomas Nye, Jr., his uncle, instead of by his father.

(Read page 63, "Old-Time Fairhaven.")

Hope Vanished. - The oft-told story of the local excitement, in 1868, was related by the Standard in these words: "ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY. About half past nine o'clock, Saturday evening (April 18th), Mr. William C. Stoddard, clerk in the National Bank of Fairhaven, went to the banking room, on Center Street, to get his pipe which he had thoughtlessly though luckily left, and all opening the door, found the room was already occupied by several parties who made a hasty exit through a back window. He gave the alarm, and going round, was just in time to see the fellows scatter. Several citizens pursued them, and Mr. Isaac B. Dodge got near enough to one, running without a hat to see him distinctly, but nobody was caught. About the same time, a boat containing several individuals

put off from Fairhaven, and being hailed, the oarsmen pulled lustily for New Bedford. Early in the evening, three men who evidently did not wish to be seen, passed the toll-house on the bridge going towards Fairhaven, and about 10 o'clock one of them returned.

The rogues left a large number of tools in the Bank, consisting of a heavy drill-stock with two planks arranged to be bolted to the floor for a rear support and brace against the stock, and bolts and screws to adjust them; about two dozen drills, a carpenter's bit-stuck and several bits, a jimmy or combined wedge and lever, a monkey-wrench, a dark lantern, etc., with quantities of gunpowder, safety fuse, cotton batting and oil. The whole collection makes about a wheelbarrow load, and is now at the Central Police Station in New Bedford.

At the time the rogues were interrupted, they had just commenced operation in a closet at the side of the vault by removing a section of lath and plaster. One of the drills appeared to have been used in digging through the mortar, and the thimble plate used between the head of the drill-stock and the plank support had evidently seen some previous service.

The funds of the Bank were in a steel chest inside the vault which would probably defy any tools the gang possessed; but only a brick wall and a thickness of boiler iron separated the rogues in the closet from a number of trunks containing the securities of many citizens, deposited for safe keeping.

Watchmen Charles Allen and Joseph D. Manchester, yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, arrested a bare-headed fellow on Kempton Street, in New Bedford, who has been identified by Mr. Dodge as the one he came near catching. He says his name is James Hope and that he belongs in Philadelphia. He is a rather thick set fellow, not very tall, with short light whiskers and mustache, and a small mouth. He is probably from 35 to 38 years of age. Two skeleton keys and \$80 in bills were found in his pockets. His hat has not been found.

About 10 o'clock Saturday evening, a tall dandified looking fellow, about 23 years old, giving the name of John Hughes, called at the Union Hotel in Fairhaven, said that he was prospecting to buy a summer residence for his father, and had been taken suddenly sick. He went to a room and remained therein till last evening, when he was arrested on suspicion by Constable Davis of Fairhaven. There is a small rent in his pantaloons, near the hip, probably caused by catching in a hook while making a hasty exit

through the Bank window. Hughes was in this city a year ago, spying about the banks. The arrested parties are committed for examination on Thursday. The police officers are making every effort to detect the burglars as well as those who have infested this city, New Bedford, for some time and we trust the community will give them all possible aid."

Then this item appears: "FAIRHAVEN BANK. The Directors of the National Bank of Fairhaven are taking measures to have their vault strengthened, and intend to make it as secure as the best in the Country. April 21, 1868."

Under the date of Thursday, April 23, 1868, the Evening Standard gives the testimony and cross-examination of William C. Stoddard, Isaac B. Dodge, James Davis and others, all of which is intensely interesting to those who wish to add to their knowledge of the past.

On Monday, May 11, 1868, Hope was bailed in the sum of \$15,000. Finally, in defalcation of bailment, the case was settled for \$5,000 and costs.

Let us keep in mind that at this period the National Bank was housed in the brick building, until recently, just west of the present quarters, and that the present rooms were not used as a Bank until 1877. The clerks following Stoddard were Caswell, Dean and Luther.

Under the date of March 23, 1878, the Standard tells us the following: "ALSO WANTED HERE. James Hope, who was yesterday committed to Bangor jail for trial on a charge of robbing the Dexter Savings Bank, was the leader of the gang who attempted to break into the vault of the Fairhaven Bank April 18, 1868, and jumped \$10,000 bail. We are informed that John Hughes, his companion in the Fairhaven scrape, has since been killed by a Bank watchman. Edward Hicks, their accomplice, who was not arrested, is reported to have died soon after his escape, at sea on board a Cape Ann fisherman."

This brick bank building was demolished in September, 1946.

The Model Man. - The Standard relates the following: "OLD GENTLEMEN AT DINNER. Yesterday (Tuesday, July 13, 1869), Capt. Peter Sherman, aged 94 and Mr. Joseph Tripp in his 91st year, dined at the residence of Capt. James Tripp in Fairhaven. Capt. Tripp is in his 75th year, making the sum of their ages 260 years. Their chat of boyhood scenes must have been as good as water from a deep well."

"SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. Joseph Tripp, of Fairhaven, died on Saturday (October 29, 1870), at the age of 92 years, 26 days, at the residence of Capt. Jabez Hathaway, at Bellville, in New Bedford. Then we find, written under the date of October 30, 1870, the following: - "(For the Standard) Death of the Hon. Joseph Tripp. Mr. Editor, 'In the Hon. Joseph Tripp we see the beautiful ensemble of the perfect man, a life of four score and twelve years, without a blemish; gentlemanly in his associations, genial and unchanged in his friendships, he stood forth in our midst the model man, whose equal another century may fail to present. (Signed) D'."

"Mr. Tripp, with Levi Jenney, was ship agent and carried on a general mercantile business. In connection with the late Abraham Sherman, he printed *The Medley*, the first newspaper published in New Bedford." His funeral took place at the residence of William P. Jenney in Fairhaven.

Before us lie twenty-two original and genuine signatures of "Joseph Tripp, Treasurer of Fairhaven," who signed receipts on behalf of the town, for money received from the collector.

A Complete Man. - Two years after the demise of the Honorable Joseph Tripp, a Fairhaven birth was recorded in the town records. This chap, by parental guidance, grew up with interchanging handicaps and advantages. He tottered through the various school grades, then off to college he went. Graduated. Soon became a teacher within the "Old Bay State," in the town of Oxford, betwixt the City of Worcester and the Town of Webster. This individual was not like Joseph Tripp, "A Model Man" but he had at least one admirer.

When Master Arthur M. Beveridge, in his early teens, chose a title for his composition, it was "A Complete Man," and he worded his essay as follows:

"As I have got acquainted with a certain man. I take much interest in him. He is short, dark complexioned, quick in action, and also a very learned scholar. His dark hair and mustache well trimmed, his high forehead and snapping eyes make, altogether, a very sparkling countenance. He stands erect, and as he once said, and every one will agree to it, that he let gossip come into one ear and go out the other. He is constantly studying, and if he fails to understand a fact, he studies it until he does. He is always dean and wears good clothing, for his work requires the same. He is very quiet and his politeness cannot be exaggerated. He lives in a small cottage very near his working place and the center of the town, the

yard and surroundings kept very clean and trim. His talk and associates are of the best. He never shows any proudness and will speak to any. This is what I call a good associate, always trying to know more than he already does."

(Signed) Arthur M. Beveridge.

Fairhaven Assists Chicago. - Fairhaven rushes to the aid of Chicago! The fire that started at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, October 8, 1871, and raged for one day and two nights, destroying 17,000 buildings and rendering homeless 100,000 persons, at last burned itself out. Two hundred fifty lives were lost, and \$200,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The caption in the journals throughout the Country was, "Chicago is wiped out." The disaster was terrific. Forty years of effort to make a modern city had been in vain. The worst fire in history had occurred, and was a thing of the past. Help, immediate help, was urgent. Assistance came from all quarters. Churches, clubs, sewing-circles, organizations of all kinds did their part to alleviate the suffering. Concerts were given, fairs were opened, contributions were made, in behalf of the sufferers of the Windy City.

The entire town of Fairhaven was sympathetically awake to the needs of the suffering community, and it acted. Here are a few instances: - The men connected with the Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works, nearly 70 in number, agreed to give one day's wages to aid the needy in Chicago.

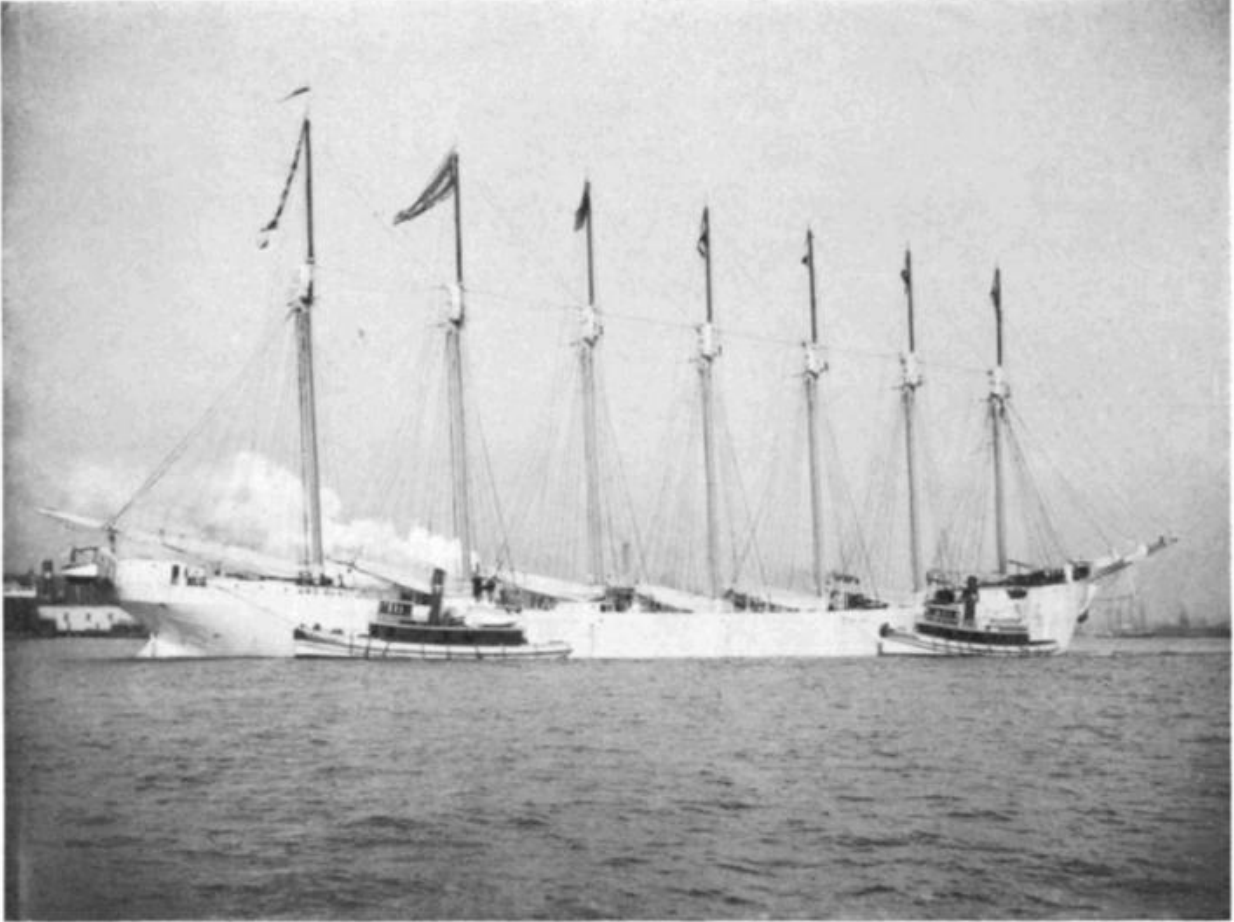
The citizens of Fairhaven met in Phoenix Hall, on Saturday evening, October 14, 1871, for the purpose of effecting means to secure funds and supplies for the poor, needy, and suffering of the distressed city. John A. Hawes who called the meeting to order was chosen chairman. A committee of twelve, to canvass the town for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions; was appointed. This committee was composed of the following: - John A. Hawes, John M. Howland, Ellery T. Taber, William H. Davis, George F. Tripp, William H. Whitfield, Job C. Tripp, Jas. T. Church, Thomas B. Fuller, Seth Alden, Jonathan Cowen, Joseph Millett.

The canvass was successful, and the contributions were forwarded. Carloads of foodstuff and clothing poured into the city from every corner of the Union. Fairhaven had done its part.

Spooky! - Although Fairhaven voted to install a street lighting system in 1859, we find that it had not become efficient enough 13 years later to enable individuals to discern with accuracy objects in the dark without an auxiliary illuminator. Under the date of Thurs-



The Rogers' Memorial Shaft



Seven-masted vessel – “Thomas W. Lawson.”

Photo by A. Leonard Bliss.

day, August 29, 1872, the Standard explains: "I KNOW YOU: WHAT ARE YOU DOING THERE? A citizen of Fairhaven was awakened last night by a furious barking of dogs, and going out, found his dog and several others were barking at a man standing perfectly still in a field nearby. He called his own dog away, and spoke to the harassed individual who appeared to be too much frightened to reply or to move. Having to cross a ditch to get to him, he concluded to go home and light a lantern. Having procured it, he proceeded to the point of disturbance, and felt quite foolish when he found that what he had supposed was a benighted wayfarer was nothing but a bush and a post, and a black cat with a white breast, on the post."

Wear No Rubbers After Dark. - Let us relax a bit to read a communication written possibly by a resident of this town, worded as follows:

"To the Editor of The Standard: The community will doubtless be very glad to know by what right anyone, connected with the police, decrees that no rubbers are to be worn after dark. Your readers will also be interested in knowing WHY rubbers are not to be worn by honest people, although they have been used by thieves."

"Thieves have been known to disguise themselves by long coats. Are honest people, then, forbidden to wear Ulsters? And if we are not to wear rubbers, how heavy a foot-sole is recommended by those in authority, for use in the dark? At what hour must rubbers be discarded and boots alone be worn? What is to be done on streets lacking a sidewalk, and even on those which are paved, when the snow is deep and where the thickest boots make little noise? Are all honest men to carry a watchman's rattle, or better still, a stock of torpedoes with which to make their presence known?

"But there is no end to the questions which might be asked relative to this matter, and I for my part, will be satisfied with a satisfactory answer to this one alone, What right has anyone whoever he may be, to dictate at what times we may wear any garment whatever, so long as we are clothed decently? (Signed) Inquirer."

The editor adds the following:

"No order has been promulgated forbidding the use of rubbers, but the police are directed to interview unknown persons wearing them in the streets late at night. They are authorized by the General Statutes, chapter 23, section 2, to examine all persons abroad whom they have reason to suspect of any unlawful design; demand of them their business and whither they are going; and persons so

suspected and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves may be arrested." Monday, (December 3, 1877).

Shovels for Sale. - At a town meeting held in March, 1878, "a bill of Seth S. Swift for two shovels which John M. Hathaway said the auditing committee refused to approve, was presented by him. Jonathan Cowen, of the committee, said it had never been the custom for the town to buy tools for use on the highway. Mr. Hathaway said some workmen had poor shovels, and could do better work if furnished with good ones." Voted to pay the bill.

These shovels were for sale at the store, on the southwest corner of Main and Bridge Streets, which had served that community for over half a century. In 1879, an advertisement in the Star was signed "Swift, Eldredge, Nye & Co.," the firm being composed of S. S. Swift, Oliver S. Irish, William D. Eldredge and Charles G. Nye, afterwards going under the firm name of S. S. Swift & Co. Mr. Nye, who married Emma Green of New Bedford, in December 1886, died in February 1952, in his 93d year.

Seven Hundred Eighty-Three Pounds. - The following is taken directly from a poster advertising this unusual woman.

"HATTIE BOWEN! The White Giantess of Massachusetts. The largest white woman living, 42 years of age and the mother of seven children. She was born the 4th day of July, 1846, and it can be proven that she weighed 16 pounds when she first saw the light of day, when she was seven years old she weighed 160 pounds, at 12 years she weighed 208 pounds. She married at the age of 19 and weighed 307 pounds, at the age of 22 years she weighed 385 pounds, at the age of 27 she weighed 459 pounds, at the age of 35 she weighed 599 pounds, at the age of 38 she weighed 666 pounds, at the age of 40 she weighed 727 pounds, at the age of 42, her present age, she weighs 783 pounds. The Heaviest White Woman Living. She is 5 feet, 3 inches high, 28 inches around the arm, 48 inches around the thigh, 28 inches around the calf, and 8 feet around the body."

Many remember Mrs. Hattie Bowen of this town, who in 1889 was on exhibition as the fat lady at a St. Louis Museum. Her alleged weight was 600 pounds. "Big Hattie," as she was called, was on exhibition at a New York Museum, in February, 1895, when she suffered a shock. She lived on Privilege Street, near the southeast corner of Cowen Street. On June 12, 1863, Lizzie T., daughter of William and Harriet S. Bowen, died in her 4th year. Harriet S. Bowen died on February 4, 1895.

The Circus Stunt of Dan Egan. - In our boyhood days we took delight in watching Patrick Egan unloose the molten iron that it might fill the moulders' ladles, and in seeing him stem the flow when the ladles had a sufficient quantity for the moulders' use. Mr. Egan, when once he sustained an injury in 1881, could be traced from the foundry to Dr. Cundall's office by trickles of blood on the surface of the snow. Patrick Egan died on July 19, 1895.

Daniel Egan, the son, had a thrilling experience. In the year 1882, the stone addition was erected at the American Tack Works on Fort Street. This addition was three stories high, and the dimensions were 90 x 36 feet. Dan Egan of Cedar Street was adjusting the ropes on a tackle block of a derrick, when suddenly the hoisting power became active, and Dan, with his hand caught in the block, was hoisted heavenward. He had ascended to the second floor when William Bryant took in the situation at a glance making haste to see that the power was shut off. Dan was soon released from his painful plight. Daniel Egan attained his 84th birthday in 1949. He died March 10th of that year.

Fort Rock on Center Street. - Fort Rock extended, according to our youthful imagination, to Fairhaven Village and beyond. At any rate, a formation of similar vein made up a portion of the surface of Center Street, between Main and William Streets 75 years ago and more, and the iron-tired vehicles rattled over this solid bed with a thunderous noise.

Upon arriving at Fairhaven in November 1938, the writer met William F. Church. "Billie," said I, "when I was a lad I used to hear it said that Fort Rock was under yonder house," pointing to the Nathaniel pope house, built in 1790, on the south side of Center Street opposite the Congregational Church, "and I am here today to find out the truth or falsity of that story." Mr. Church related that when Waiter Eddy lived there as a boy, he charged the lads ten pins to see Fort Rock. Then, he would, after receiving the entrance fee, conduct the boys to the cellar. Bill who was game, although ten years my senior, shouted, "Come on, we'll find out if it is there now." He got permission to investigate. In we dove through the tenement on the first floor, to the cellar. We found several rooms. We opened the doors, looked about, but no rock. Around we went again. It's the chance of a lifetime, thought we. The rock must be seen by my own eyes or the whole story, including Billie's was a fake. Round three went we. Simultaneously we spied a huge pile of coal, conical in appearance, with kindling on top. Each grasped a stick, and the

wood and coal just flew. Beneath that pile was Fort Rock. The dream of a lifetime came true.

William F. Church and Lucy A. Kenyon were married in June, 1890. Mrs. Church died in May, 1922, aged 58. Mr. Church, son of James I. and Hannah Church, died on July 23, 1940, aged 78.

Center Street was cut down about six feet, leaving this house at its present elevation. Pictures taken at different decades show the fences in front, the one which stood there 70 years ago being quite an elaborate construction. Later pictures show the fence of plainer design. There were four trees in front of this house before the street was widened and cut down.

The Luckiest Boy in Town. - In October, 1883, Mr. George H. Hathaway applied for a patent for a sand-box for the horse-cars. Mr. Hathaway who had been in the employ of the Street Railway Company since the opening of the line in 1872, resigned in January, 1886, and William Howland was assigned to the position left vacant by Mr. Hathaway. (Mr. William Howland and Sarah E. Taber were married in January, 1883, in the presence of 80 guests). In February, 1886, Mr. Hathaway vacated the tenement owned by Nathaniel S. Taber, on the north side of Center Street, east of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Ahira Kelley then rented the tenement. On Friday, July 30, 1886, Theron Kelley, her son, fell down the hatchway of the whaling schooner "Admiral Blake," tied up at Union Wharf, and was rendered unconscious. He recovered within a week.

The writer saw Theron trip backwards over the coaming of the open hatchway, fall upon the casks in the hold below, lying there apparently lifeless. Vie lads sped to Kelley's Wharf, notifying Capt. David Kelley who dispatched his horse and wagon to Union Wharf, carrying Theron homeward, and the doctor was hastily summoned. Harry W. Taber, son of Robert H. Taber, was also a witness to the shocking accident. Theron A. Kelley and Jennie H. Ramsdell were married in December, 1898. Mr. Kelley died on Thursday, May 11, 1950, aged 75.

The Whys and Wheres. - There are reasons for all names, e. g., Cushman Park, named in memory of Robert Cushman, Agent of the Plymouth Colony in England; Poverty Point, so-called after the building of the bridge authorized in 1796, which caused the principal industry of the town, (next to fanning.) to be transferred south, to Fairhaven Village; Huttleston Avenue, named after Peleg Huttleston, whose home was on the east side of Main Street, south of the Avenue; Tabitha Inn, named after Tabitha, the wife of Peleg

Huttlestone; Dolly Hill and Dolly Pond, named after Dolly Taber daughter of Jacob Taber; New Bedford, named in honor of the Duke of Bedford, the prefix "New" taken to distinguish it from Bedford in Middlesex County, etc.

"Old Fairhaven" had its well-nigh forgotten spots. Some of these have been obliterated by the march of time, others exist in new settings. We make a brief enumeration: - 1. Frog Pond, south side of Spring Street, between William and Walnut. 2. Music Hall, corner of William and Center streets. 3. Union Hall, south of Wing's Hotel. 4. The Green, south of Union Street, between Main and Middle. 5; Sawin's or William Street Hall, the former Advent Meeting House. 6. Dolly Hill, west side of North Main Street, north of North Street. 7. Hitch's Grove, near the east end of Church Street. 8. Bates' Grove, at Fort Phoenix. 9. Wood's Grove, immediately south of Riverside Cemetery; 10. Caesar's Hill, near Atlas Tack location. 11. Garrison Lane, which led to the Fort. 12. The Beacon, which had stood east of the Fort for 90 years. 13. The Mill Pond, now Cushman Park. 14. The Point. 15 Wahoo. 16. Egypt. 17. Naskatucket. 18. New Boston. 19. New Zealand. 20. Acorn Field, at the head of Center Street. 21. Mill Bridge, so called because at the creek which was spanned by a bridge in 1792, there stood a tide mill. 22. North Street was called Town Lane. 23. "Cod Hall", a sail loft on the old South Wharf, seventy-five years ago.

An American Mastodon. - We have often wondered what individuals profitably think about while waiting on the corner for the bus. Do they merely glare into space, look to see something or somebody moving along, indulge in pipe dreams, recite poetry learned long ago, repeat Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, attempt to say the alphabet backward or just soliloquize? Or gaze into a mirror?

We are standing, let us suppose, at the corner of Green and Union Streets, where, on the way to New Bedford, the vehicle leaves the former street and turns into the latter. The bus is late, and we are early and we stand, stand, and stand, noting the following by way of review.

At the northeast corner of Green and Union Streets there is a vacant lot. Just north stands the building once the ham of the Trains who owned the English-Gothic mansion, the latter being demolished in March, 1901. This barn was converted into a dwelling house in the last part of the year 1900. Before conversion, there stood in one of the stalls a noble steed named Adelina Patti, usually

answering to her last name. If ever an attempt is made to dig the cellar of a contemplated house at the above-mentioned corner, a rumor, is likely to be circulated that Fairhaven, Massachusetts was the original home of the mastodon. At any rate, in this stable Adelina lived and died. With adequate apparatus she was becomingly hauled to the open space in this corner lot where a suitable grave was dug by Charles G. Nye's father, Mr. Thomas Nye and an assistant, and the mare, shrouded in her best blanket, was ceremoniously entombed.

On the outer edge of the sidewalk on Green Street, in front of the dwelling house, formerly a barn, stands majestically an old landmark, namely, the iron hitching-post that stood more than a half century ago, on the William P. Jenney side of the street.

While in this vicinity let us note the huge tree trunk at the northwest corner of Union and Green Streets, and recall that the tree stood within the fence on the Train property as did formerly an entire row along Union Street adjoining this estate.

A page could be written of the changes which have taken place at or near this corner, (or any other corner), but here comes the bus and off we go.

The Electric Lights vs. The Rochester Lamps. - Let us consider another event of importance that took place in August of 1889. The New Bedford Gas Light Company began to erect poles and, in October, wires began to be put up for the electric lighting service.

The little building, northwest corner of Main and Ferry Streets, somewhat insignificant in appearance now, formerly the headquarters of THE FAIRHAVEN STAR, located opposite Fountain Hall, on the west side of Main Street, was once the mecca of all the populace of Fairhaven.

This building was the first one in which electric lights in Fairhaven were used. The STAR building had been wired, and on a dark and dismal afternoon on the second of December, 1889, at 3:30 o'clock, Assistant Supt. Gifford of the Light Company proclaimed the installation of the initial electric lighting by turning a switch connecting with a bulb just outside the STAR office door. The second electric light in the building, and in the town, was turned on by Lineman Frates while the STAR office force snapped on the interior lights.

This little building was the center of attraction. Visitors came from far and near that evening, and the office was filled to capacity. Everyone was elated. Orders for electric lighting began to pour in. and it was evident that electric lighting was the light of the future in the little town of Fairhaven which had a population of approximately

3,500. The proprietor of the STAR, Mr. Charles Dean Waldron, extended a cordial invitation to all to call, inspect and enjoy the sight.

Allen Haskell superintended the installation of lights in the Fairhaven Iron Foundry, and these were turned on two days later. Across the street from the STAR office, at the store of I. N. Babbitt, Jr., lights were in operation on the evening of December 6th. Levi M. Snow's store and Dr. White's house followed on the 7th. Then came T. P. W. Perkins' blacksmith shop, the U. M. S. Club rooms, Bauldry's stable and the grocery store of H. D. Burke & Company. In fact all the stores and many houses were soon lighted by electricity, including the town offices and the Bank. The town office was lighted on Dec. 22d, and the Street Railway Company's barn on Dec. 30th.

Lights were installed in the house of Mrs. Rowland Rogers during the week of May 17, 1890. In April, 1890, the company force set up poles for lighting the town, and in May the streets were illuminated by electricity. Phoenix Hall was wired that month. In 1892, the hall and corridors of the Rogers School were lighted by electricity.

Reaction was bound to come. The lights began to grow dull and yellow and occasionally the stores and houses would be in darkness. In February, 1894, Levi M. Snow, due to the failure of the electric lights, put large Rochester lamps into his store. At the Millicent Library, twelve large Rochester lamps were installed to replace the "useless electric lights". In October, 1900, Thomas S. Dahl illuminated his shoe store by naphtha gas.

All this dissatisfaction caused the Lighting Company to remedy the defects, and soon opposition dwindled. Electric lights were reinstalled and the system became a pronounced success.

"Much Ado About Nothing." - When once we learned that the bell which was placed in the tower of Fairhaven's first Meeting House (Phoenix Block, as was), in 1796, had been transferred to the tower of the Oxford schoolhouse - the bell that was alleged to have engraven upon its exterior the words, "The Living to the Church I Call, And to the Grave I Summon All," we became interested, and although from boyhood we had seen the bell hanging in its original location, we decided to ascertain the truth of the inscription story. Accordingly we procured permission from the school authorities, starting posthaste for the educational institution, climbing a narrow, open stairway among the rafters, then using a ladder to ascend to the tower, we, indeed, with our own eyes, read the above inscription.

With this same type of curiosity, we determined to see once more the bed of Herring River, if within the realm of possibility. This idea dawned upon us more than forty years after Cushman Park had been created. Remembering that Herman H. Hathaway's shop was built on spiles, over the water of the Mill Pond, twelve years before it was filled in, and that, under the shop, the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours, making it possible for the painting apprentices, in their spare time, to fish through a trap door in the floor, we started an investigation. Through a narrow cellar window, on the north side of the former paint shop, we crawled, and on Wednesday, October 13, 1943, we gazed upon the river bed which had not then been covered.

Finding the Ponce de Leon Fountain of Youth itself would not have pleased us more. By the way, nobody need go to Florida, as did de Leon, to discover that Fountain. It exists right here in our midst. Just crawl through a few cellar windows, climb stairways and ladders to a few tall steeples, shin a few trees, run a hundred yards before breakfast, and you will outdo Ponce, and, perchance, live longer. He died at the age of 61.

To be sure this is "Much Ado About Nothing," hut such a Comedy, whether read or acted, makes one feel young, and Shakespeare knew it. Who said, "Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw?" Ah. I have it. 'Twas Pope, in his "Essay of Man," Epistle II, line 275, "Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law, Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw." At any rate our satisfaction was complete, and we are now looking for other worlds to conquer, perhaps, some time, to prove, as suggested by an author four hundred years ago, that the moon is made of "Green Cheese."

Perpetual Motion. - In boyhood days. lads of our age and disposition frequented the wharves: Rodman's, Central, Fish & Rodman's, Union, Handy's, Old South, Old North, Candle Works' and Higgins', and all the creeks appertaining thereto. When we weren't overseeing these localities, we journeyed to Haskell's Swamp for superlarge blue berries, Hitch's Grove for swamp apples, this side and the other side of the first railroad bridge for cat-o'-nine-tails. Winchester's farm for walnuts, woods in general for blackberries. huckle-berries, dangle-berries, and grapes. Off we scampered to Oxford Village to witness ball games of our elders, and to Charles Eldredge's lot at the head of Center Street - the Acorn Field - vaulting the bars, noting the frog pond on the south with the gigantic acorn tree on its bank, where ball games were in progress, spying Rady Rounsville in left field stretching his arm over the stone wall after a long and sky-scraping fly which he captured in his extend-

ed right hand; all this seen from the top of the solitary oak tree which served as a grand stand just back of the catcher's position.

There was a program for every day. We returned to the water front to fish for tautog among the rocks off Kelley's Wharf, catching scup and butterfish west of Crow Island, picking up copper at the marine railway, pooling our receipts for the same after selling the metal to good, old John McCullough for four cents per pound, enabling us to purchase firecrackers by the box, dividing according to the amount invested, rowing hath ways across the river in a borrowed skiff to carry on our extensive transactions. Then there was clamming at thirty cents per peck, selling quahogs at twenty-five cents a bucket, scalloping in the cold season, etc., Romping all the while, believing that this spot was the finest place on earth.

The passing of the railroad for passenger service brings back boyhood memories, since for several years we travelled on this line between Fairhaven and Marion to attend Tabor Academy. When college was a vision, the writer used to awake at four A. M., walk the bridge to Parker's Block, New Bedford, putting out, by way of accommodation, the gas lights on the old bridge on the river span, to work at the block, making portrait and pastel paper, a semisecret process. Here he worked each morning long enough to earn one dollar - that was the stint - then locking the door, sped across the bridge arriving home, remaining long enough to wash up, change clothing, eat breakfast, preparatory to taking the train at eight o'clock for Marion, where upon arriving walked to the Academy cheerfully beginning the day's work, study, recitations, play. The day over, again we rushed to the train for a ride back to Old Fairhaven, to study each evening by an oil lamp, retiring with the thought that at four I would again be enjoying the trip across the bridge to reap a dollar toward the expenses years ahead at Brown University. This never seemed work. It was joy to have such luck as having a job even in my teens, and all voluntarily undertaken.

Academy days kept us at home in the evening. To leave the house, after the evening repast, without permission from the school principal, twelve miles distant, was a misdemeanor. We have one of those written permissions in our possession now. But before Academy days we obtained home permission to unusual affairs. Then we stood with gaping mouths, listening to Prof. Turner or some other ventriloquist, perched in a wagon at the Four Corners, preparatory to the sale of some quack medicine or magical liniment that would take all ailments away. We went to the auction sales in the 1880's at the store in Swift's Block, Middle Street, or at the store on

the south side of Center Street between Main and Middle Streets. Possibly this was the store of B. Ewer, Jr., & Co. At least that firm advertised in January, 1858, a house, 38 Middle Street, with store adjoining, corner of Middle and Center Streets, for sale. At these sales one could bid on picture frames, (one is on yonder wall) jewelry, trinkets of all kinds and gadgets for all purposes, including a few "unsight, unseen" packages of miscellaneous goods.

The building of the King Manufacturing Company of New Bedford was erected in April, 1883. In the vacations of our Grammar school days here we worked, not dawdled, believing that a man who even lighted his pipe on the boss' time was a thief. We received \$3.50 per week, ascending the ladder, without joining a labor union, finally, on piece work, attaining the weekly wage of \$12 - the highest. All this was before the days of working certificates which curb the ambition of boys today. These were the days when no adult had to plan or contribute toward our amusement.

Then there was Orlando, the evangelist who camped in a tent at the corner of Main and Spring Streets, and the Brass Band, sometimes at Oxford, sometimes at the corner of Walnut and Center streets sometimes at the Four Corners, and of course we heard the music as the band members sat in their roughly made stand on Higgins' Wharf. Plenty to do, plenty to see, and plenty to hear.

Much more in a similar strain about academy and college days could be related but we desist. Many boys have had similar and even more fascinating experiences but probably none happier.

The boys of 1863 were far less fortunate than the youth of my boyhood days for there appeared in a New Bedford newspaper a notice forbidding trespassing on Crow Island. Here we swam from the sand bar, sighted yachts in the harbor, played "duck on the rock," had clambakes, etc. The Boy Scout movement was unknown, having started in Washington in 1910. There was plenty of innocent fun on every hand coupled with profitable work. No outside artificial amusement was desired nor needed.

CHAPTER III

Stories of the Sea

Loss of Whaling Barque "Rajah." (Capt. Ansel Stewart, of Fairhaven.) - The Honolulu "Commercial Advertiser," of December 2d, gives the annexed account of the loss of the whaling barque "Rajah," of New Bedford, and thirteen lives, which has been briefly reported by telegraph from St. Louis, the news coming by the overland mail: -

"The whaling barque "Rajah," of New Bedford, was wrecked in the Okhotsk Sea, on the 18th of October, more than a century ago, involving the loss of thirteen lives. An account of the catastrophe is furnished to the "Advertiser," by Capt. S. H. Whiteside, of the ship "Candor." The wreck took place on the N. W. end of Big Shanter Island during a heavy gale from the N. E., with snow. On the 17th, Capt. Stewart supposed his ship was thirty or forty miles to the northward of the Islands, and was lying to, under close-reefed main topsail and reefed foresail - (he had previously lost his foretopmast) - was heading to the eastward. At 8 A. M., on the 18th, discovered land all along under the lee. He immediately wore ship, but could not head clear of the point. It blowing very hard, the ship made no headway, and was thrown broadside on shore, and in less than five minutes broke up. Out of twenty-six men on board, only thirteen escaped alive."

"On the 22d of November, Capt. Whiteside succeeded in rescuing the survivors, and saved about 200 bhls. of oil from the wreck. It is quite remarkable that just one-half of the ship's company were lost."

Captivity of Thomas Andros. - We have read of the cruelty of the Germans, and of the Japanese; we have read of the inhuman treatment of the South during the Rebellion. Outrageous treatment was accorded our own citizens by the British during the days of the Revolution.

Nine days before Christmas, in the year one thousand, seven hundred seventy-three, fifty "Indians" cast into the waters of Boston Harbor the contents of 342 chests of tea. Taxation without representation was the cause of the uprising of the famous "redmen."

In the early days of the Revolution, privateering was practiced on both sides of the Acushnet River. Many craft from Boston and

Providence brought their prizes into our harbor for safe keeping as our port was not in control of the British. Naturally the British retaliated.

A book, published in 1833, entitled, "The Old Jersey Captive or a narrative of the captivity of Thomas Andros (now pastor of the Church in Berkley) on board The Old Jersey Prison Ship at New York, 1781," gives a lucid story of the sufferings of the privateers when captured by the English. We quote: "New London became such a nest of privateers, that the English determined on its destruction, and sent an armament, and laid it in ashes, and took Fort Griswold on the Groton side of the river, and with savage cruelty put the garrison to the sword, after they had surrendered. Our privateers so swarmed on the ocean, that the British cruisers, who were everywhere in pursuit of them, soon filled this prison at New York to overflowing with captured American seamen." Our hero, Thomas Andros, was captured by the British and writes as follows: "We were captured by the British on the 27th of August, and safely stowed away in the Old Jersey Prison Ship at New York." "Her dark, and filthy external appearance perfectly corresponded with the death and despair that reigned within, and nothing could be more foreign from truth than to paint her with colors flying, or any circumstance or appendage to please the eye. She was moored about three quarters of a mile to the eastward of Brooklyn ferry, near a tide-mill on the Long Island shore. The nearest distance to land was about twenty rods. And doubtless no other ship in the British Navy, ever proved the means of the destruction of so many human beings. It is computed that not less than eleven thousand American seamen perished in her. On the commencement of the first evening, we were driven down to darkness between decks secured by iron gratings, and an armed soldiery. And now a scene of horror, which baffles all description presented itself. On every side, wretcheel, desponding shapes of men could be seen. Around the well room an armed guard were forcing up the prisoners to the winches, to clear the ship of water, and prevent her from sinking, and little else could be heard hut a roar of mutual execrations, reproaches and insults. When I first became an inmate of this abode of suffering, despair and death, there were about four hundred prisoners on board, but in a short time they amounted to twelve hundred. And in proportion to our numbers, the mortality increased. In a short time, we had two hundred or more sick and dying, lodged in the fore part of the lower gun deck, where all the prisoners were confined at night. Utter derangement was a common symptom of yellow fever, and to

increase the horror of the darkness that shrouded us, (for we were allowed no light betwixt decks,) the voice of warning would be heard, 'Take heed to yourselves. There is a mad man stalking through the ship with a knife in his hand.' I sometimes found the man a corpse in the morning, by whose side I laid myself down at night. In the morning, the hatch-ways were thrown open and we were allowed to ascend. But the first object that met our view in the morning was a most appalling spectacle. A boat loaded with dead bodies, conveying them to the Long Island shore where they were very slightly covered with sand. The whole ship, from her keel to the taffarel, was equally affected, and contained pestilence sufficient to desolate a world; disease and death were wrought into her very timbers. At the time I left, it is to be presumed a more filthy, contagious, and deadly abode for human beings, never existed among a Christianized people."

In the Gazetteer of Massachusetts, published in 1874, under the town of Berkley, we read this: "The first minister of the town was the Rev. Samuel Tobey (1737-1781). He was followed by the Rev. Thomas Andros, who had been a soldier and a captive in the Revolution." Thomas Andros was the great, great grandfather of Mr. Clifton Andros Hacker of this town.

"Piratical Barbarity." - If the reader of the foregoing hankers for more harrowing relations, let him read a treatise of thirty-six pages entitled, "Piratical Barbarity or the Female Captive, comprising the particulars of the capture of the English Sloop Eliza-Ann, on her passage from St. Johns to Antigua, and the horrid massacre of the unfortunate crew by the Pirates, March 12. 1825. And of the unparalleled sufferings of Miss Lucretia Parker, a passenger on board said Sloop, who after being retained a Prisoner eleven days by the Pirates, was miraculously delivered from their cruel hands."

Also read "To the Common Sense and Humane Feelings of the people of America, this journal is inscribed by a late Prisoner Of War with the British" - Massachusetts, County of Hampshire, 1815. A book of 240 pages.

And concerning the United States, one should read, "The Political Class Book," printed in Boston, in 1845. A book of 150 pages.

The Branded Hand. - Mrs. Nancy C. Chace, wife of Elisha Chace, was the daughter of Jonathan Walker, immortalized by the

poet Whittier. The Daily Evening Standard gives us an account of Mr. Jonathan Walker, once a resident of this town, as follows:

"The Man With the Branded Hand." "Among the new subscribers to the Republican Standard is Capt. Jonathan Walker of Lake Harbor, Michigan, who was immortalized by Whittier in verse as the man with the branded hand. Mr. Walker is 78 years old, the 22d instant (March 1877), and his daughter sends him a year's subscription as a birthday present.

Capt. Walker is a native of Cape Cod, and is still hale and hearty, though time has somewhat stooped his shoulders, and is nearly six feet tall. His boyhood was spent mostly at farm work, and from 1816 to 1831 he followed the sea, visiting all the Atlantic coasts and various Asiatic ports. From 1831 to 1835, he resided in New Bedford and Fairhaven, spending his time alternately in the shipyards and at sea. In 1835, with his son, twelve years old, and Richard Marvel, a young man of Fairhaven, he sailed in a vessel of twelve tons, built by himself at Fairhaven, to form a colony in Mexico. Failing in that, he ran several trips between Matamoros and New Orleans, with mail, etc. On his last trip he was drifted ashore on the coast, and in getting off, was attacked by robbers. Mr. Marvel was killed outright. His son plunged into the surf and swam to sea. They tired at Walker and lodged one musket ball in his wrist and another in his body. He followed his son and reached him in the offing, disabled in one hand, the blood oozing from his wrist. Their situation was now anything but comfortable, with the robbers on shore behind them and the Gulf of Mexico in front, liable at any moment to be made the food of sharks. They managed to keep their heads above water till dark, and then swam to shore away from the banditti. After travelling that night and the next day, they reached a small village near the mouth of the Rio Grande, where strangers gave them food and rest. From there he got to Pensacola, in 1836, and in 1837, moved his family there from New Bedford. They remained till 1843, and then returned to his home in Harwich. In 1844, he went to Pensacola in a vessel of his own, to raise a wreck, and arrived June 4th, but did nothing on the wreck, as it was claimed by a citizen of Pensacola, though it had been sunken thirty years. He found some slaves desirous of getting away from bondage, and agreed to take them to the Bahamas. They started on the 22d, but when fourteen days out were captured in the Gulf Stream, and taken back to Pensacola where Capt. Walker assigned his vessel, resulting in his being cheated out of it, and he was held in unusual bail. After many delays, he was tried and sen-

tenced: - 1st, to be placed in the pillory for one hour; 2d, to be brought into court, and be branded in the right hand with the letters S S, meaning Slave-Stealer; 3d, then be remanded to jail for fifteen days; 4th, to pay a fine of \$150 and to remain in jail till the fine and all costs of proceedings were paid. The sentences were carried out with true Southern chivalric exactness. While in the pillory he was rotten egged. He was then taken into court and placed in the prisoner's box. The United States Marshall, an old acquaintance of his, proceeded to tie his hand to the railing in front. Walker remarked that there was no need of that as he would hold still, but it was tied firmly. The Marshall then took from the fire the branding iron of a slight red heat, and pressed it firmly to the ball of his hand for fifteen or twenty seconds. This occurred November 17, 1844. After being imprisoned for several months, he was released by friends in Massachusetts, paying his fine, and returned to New England. Whittier's poem was written soon afterwards. From 1845 to 1849 he gave his time lecturing in behalf of the slaves. In 1852, he moved to Wisconsin, and in 1863 to Lake Harbor."

Capt. William H. Whitfield. - Many individuals have suffered death for violating the sixth Commandment. On the other hand, many have been rewarded for saving the lives of their fellow men. Many more have performed noble deeds without recognition of any sort. Fairhaven can cite instances of its citizens who rescued human beings from the perils of the sea.

There was Captain William H. Whitfield, posthumously honored through the presentation of the Samurai sword, in commemoration of the rescue of five Japanese, on June 27, 1841, the program of the day (July 4, 1918) being set forth in an attractive and interesting pamphlet of fifty pages, entitled, "The Presentation of the Samurai Sword to the Town of Fairhaven, Massachusetts," published by The Millicent Library.

Capt. John Charry. - Still another event stands out in the annals of Fairhaven. Capt. John Charry, whose daughter lived until recently at 195 North Main Street, was cited for rescuing the crew of the English bark Joanna. Let us read the story as recorded in a clipping presumably from either the Mercury or the Standard. "Captain John Charry Dead. Last Fairhaven Representative of the Old School of Whalemens. Captain John Charry, who died at his home in Fairhaven yesterday, aged 79 years, was the last representative of the old school of whalemens living in that town. Captain Charry was born in Wilmington, Del., October 21, 1823, and made

his first voyage in ship Lucy Ann, Captain William Henry Cox, which sailed from Wilmington, July 20, 1839. At that time Wilmington had five ships engaged in the whale fishery. The owners of these vessels sent to New Bedford for officers and men, fitting the ship themselves. Afterwards they gave up the venture, and the ships were added to the New Bedford fleet. On his next voyage, he sailed out of Stonington as boatsteerer in the Mary and Susan, which sailed July 30, 1844, and the next venture was as third mate of the London packet, Captain Jabez Howland, which sailed from this port in 1848, and was lost at Sydney about a year out. At Sydney, he joined the Elizabeth, and came home in that vessel. Then he went out as mate of the J. E. Donnell, and on this voyage they took 2,300 barrels of whale oil and 38,000 pounds of whalebone in less than two years from home. When next the Donnell sailed, August 30, 1853, he sailed in her as commander, and returning April 11, 1857, brought into port 2,536 barrels of whale oil and 28,000 pounds of whalebone. Then he was given command of the Harvest, which sailed from Fairhaven August 18, 1857, and on this voyage his wife accompanied him. The ship returned in 1861, and was then sold as one of the Stone fleet. On April 15, 1862, he sailed as mate on the Ansel Gibbs, with his townsman, Captain William Washburn, who, when a boatsteerer, assisted Captain David G. Chadwick in capturing a crazy Kanaka, who had taken possession of the India in 1840. After the cruise to Hudson Bay, he again went out as master, this time taking command of brig Oxford; which sailed May 5, 1864, for Hudson Bay. While in command of this vessel, he was presented an elegant sextant for saving the crew of the English bark Joanna. It was a gift from the British Government, suitably inscribed. The crew of the disabled vessel was picked up north of Newfoundland in latitude 50, and were landed at Fayal. His last voyage was in the A. J. Russ, when he sailed for John T. Richardson, taking whalers' supplies to St. Helena and returning with a cargo of oil. Since then he has lived in retirement in Fairhaven."

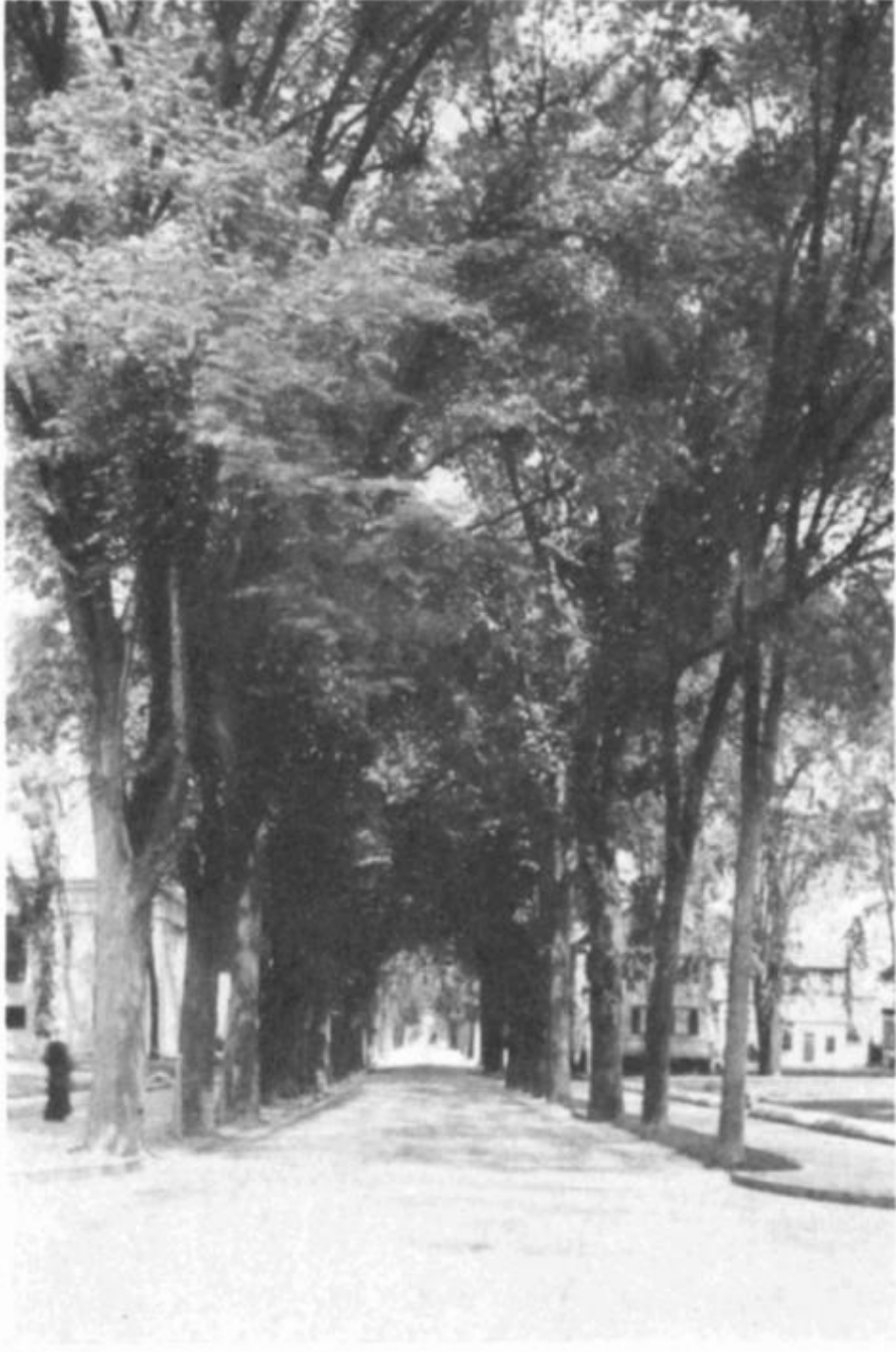
The sextant presented to Captain Charry three quarters of a century ago, was in the possession of his daughter, Miss Alice A. Charry for years.

Captain Praro. - Another instance is as follows, under the date of Wednesday, December 17, 1873:

"TESTIMONIAL. Captain Praro, late master of bark Crowninshield, of Fairhaven, who on his recent voyage, rescued the crew of Brazilian brig Damao, and landed them at Pernambuco, has re-



Oxford Hose, No. 1, Eleven individuals



Center Street, Looking East

ceived, through the Brazilian Minister at Washington, a diploma and medal as a Knight of the Rose, made by the Emperor Dom Pedro II. The medal is a valuable one. Captain Praro wishes to thank the Imperial Government for the honor conferred upon him."

Capt. Thomas C. Stoddard. - An instance of another rescue' is related in the "Standard" of June 12, 1876, as follows:

"PRESENTATION. The Japanese government has presented a gold watch to Captain Thomas C. Stoddard, of Fairhaven, master of ship Game Cock, as a testimonial for the rescue of twelve shipwrecked Japanese seamen last year."

Capt. Roland T. Delano. - Fairhaven may well feel a sense of pride in a less conspicuous commemoration, or rather no commemoration at all, of the heroic exploit and humane deed of Capt. Roland T. Delano who saved the lives of nine Chinese, shipwrecked off the coast of Formosa, on December 21, 1881, the act being recognized by the Chinese government, as manifested in the copies of the original letters from the consul for Kobe and Osaka, as well as from the United States consul, which are before us. Capt. Delano commanded the ship Golden State for seventeen years in the China trade.

Aged Documents Reveal Rescue of Chinese by Fairhaven Man. Story Uncovered by Nephew of Skipper. Captain Delano given Present for Deed.

Curiosity is whetted by old papers recently come to light in Fairhaven, bearing official seals and signatures of United States and Chinese consuls in Japan, relating to the rescue of nine shipwrecked Chinese Dec. 21, 1881, by the late Captain Roland T. Delano of Fairhaven and New Bedford.

Unread, apparently, from the time Captain Delano died until recently, the documents show the nine were rescued "from a perilous situation off Formosa," were taken aboard Captain Delano's ship, the Golden State, and were clothed and fed, without thought of recompense, for 30 days, until he reached port at Kobe, Japan. There the men were turned over to a Chinese consul, who gave Captain Delano an official receipt for them and reported the incident, with praise, to the nearest American consul.

Details Lacking. - Names, ages, and home addresses of the rescued Chinese are given in both Chinese and English characters, but of the rescue itself, which was probably exciting and dangerous, there are no details. Neither is there any mention of the hardships the shipwrecked men must have endured.

Perhaps somewhere a log book of the Golden State, merchant ship commanded for 17 years by Captain Delano for New York owners, records the rest of the story. Perhaps somewhere an old diary holds an account of how the men were taken from their "perilous situation" and what they did during their month on shipboard.

Perhaps someone in this locality still cherishes the souvenir of the incident Captain Delano brought home along with the consular papers. It comprised "a silver walnut ball and two nippers," forwarded by the Chinese consul at Kobe to the American consul at Hiogo, Japan, to be presented Captain Delano in appreciation of his humane deed.

Nephew Finds Story. - The late Clarence F. Delano of Fairhaven, a nephew of Captain Delano, discovered the story in documents received recently from his cousin, William F. Delano. It was news to both. William Delano received the papers with others on the death of Captain Delano in this city in 1897. The nephews can add nothing to the story, nor do they recall ever having seen the "silver walnut ball and two nippers." What, indeed, these objects were, and what purpose they served, is at the moment a matter of surmise.

The letters were shown by their owner to Charles A. Harris, formerly of Hanover, a native of Fairhaven who has been writing reminiscences of his old home, and recognized their interest for this community. He, by the way, was 30 years a superintendent of schools in Massachusetts, serving last in Provincetown.

Captain Delano was born in Fairhaven and spent his boyhood days there. His sea career began with a whaling voyage. He sailed next in the ship Florida for California at the time gold was discovered there. A year later, he shipped for China under Captain Thomas Stoddard. He made several voyages in the China trade as mate on the ships "Mandarin" and "Cathay;" then became mate of the "Golden State," which he afterwards commanded.

Captain Delano retired a year after his rescue of the nine Chinese. He died July 24, 1897, at the age of 70. Four nephews lived in Fairhaven, the two mentioned and Joseph S. and Roland T. Delano, all having died within a few years.

Wreck of the "E. L. B. Jenney," 1857. - The ship, E. L. B. Jenney, built in 1841, and named for Mr. Jenney's wife, returned from a very successful whaling voyage in May, 1856, after an absence of 56 months. Less than two years after the above mention-

ed voyage, the Daily Standard printed the following: - "A letter from Captain Marsh of ship K L. B. Jenney, of Fairhaven, dated Manila, December 10, 1857, reports her arrival there the day previous, from Guam, for repairs, not being able to procure them at the latter port. Captain Marsh writes as follows; 'Having finished the Japan cruise, and being bound to Guam with 550 barrels sperm oil on board, we met with a terrible hurricane on the 8th of October, 1857, in latitude 14 North, longitude 145.25 East, nearly between Guam and Rotti. The gale commenced at 9 A. M., with the wind N. N. W., and increasing, but the weather looked nothing more than is usual in a common gale. At noon however, the barometer, still falling, put the ship under double reefed topsails. At 2 p. m. took in all sail to fore, main and mizzen staysails. At 4 P. M. the ship was thrown almost on her beam ends, lost the starboard boat and davits, and blew away the staysails. But, this heavy wind soon passed and moderated so as to let the ship come up. At 5:20 P. M. the wind died entirely away, but the barometer still went down, and the weather looked very bad. During this interval of calm, furlled some of the sails which were blown out of the gaskets, and secured the remaining boats as well as we could. At 6:10 P. M. the wind struck us from S. S. E., exactly on the opposite point of the compass and in a few moments, all the boats and davits on the larboard side were gone. The barometer had now fallen to 27.68 inches, and apprehending a terrible gale, prepared to cut away the masts, if necessary. At about 7 P. M. the ship was completely on her beam ends, and being on the starboard tack, the cabin doors were stove in by the sea, and the water rushed down by tons.

Knowing that the ship must soon become water-logged in the condition which she was now in, I sent the mate to cut away the mizzen rigging, which he did, and the mast broke off about three feet above the deck, breaking and tearing out the forward part of the deck cabin, (house on deck). The ship did not feel the loss of this spar and did not right any. We now cut away the main-topmast and topgallant backstays, and the main-topmast went out in the cap; We supposed the head of the foremast went about the same time. The ship righted some. The second mate, through a misunderstanding, cut away all the rigging on the mainmast, yet notwithstanding, the whole weight of the broken spars and force of the wind, the mast stood through it, but tore and split the partners. About 11 P. M. the ship righted so that we could work the pumps, and in four hours, freed her of water. The broken spars broke down the rail and fore scuttle, and lost galley, stove, and everything off deck, tore and

gouged the sheathing and copper very much, and in short, the ship was made to look old in a very short time. At daylight found ourselves directly to the windward of Rotti, one and a half miles distant. Seeing that the ship must go ashore in the condition in which we were then, we cut away everything hanging to her, got up a forestaysail, and wore round to the S. W., which would head us off the land more. We soon got the main yard in working order, got up a foresail and bent it on it, and succeeded in clearing the land, not more than half a mile off.

On the 10th, had very light winds, S. W., right ahead. Guam being in sight, expected to arrive there in a day or two. The only sound spars left are the mainmast, bowsprit, fore and main yards, and not an old sail left that was bent. Both tops were broken, and lost, and the fore trestle-trees split and torn to pieces. Not a boat left or a davit standing. Arrived at Guam on the 14th, six days after the disaster and not being able to complete repairs there, sailed for Manila, rigged as a brig.

Succeeded in buying some boats at Guam, of some ships there, and with the spare boat that was left there ashore, can make out. Arrived at Manila December 9th, having been becalmed off the west shore of Luzon. Captain Marsh states that he could get rigging and spars and would commence to fit the ship immediately, but feared that it would take two and a half months, owing to the holidays which were very plenty at that season of the year." February 18, 1858.

The Sinking of tile "Union". - The 6rst ferryboat that plied between Fairhaven and New Bedford was called the Acushnet. This was in the early thirties. Then came the Fairhaven owned by I. H. Bartlett and others. The next ferryboat was the Union followed by the Agnes. Caleb Church, who lived on the east side of Middle Street, south of Isaiah F. Terry, was captain of the Ferryboat Union. Capt. Church died in 1887, in his 86th year. Capt. James W. Hutchins of Ferryboat Union, died on Monday, December 22d, 1862, in his 42d year.

In 1858, at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, September 1st, fire broke out aboard the Ferryboat Union which sank at the dock later that morning because of the water thrown into her hold at the time of the fire. It was then arranged to have the ferryboat Agnes of New York refitted to take the place of the Union, and at the same time it was decided to dispense with the "Crab." The Fairhaven Branch Railroad, through the commissioners, who

estimated the loss, was awarded \$16,911 for the damage to the Union. However, in November, it was decided to have the Union rebuilt, and to maintain thereafter the Union and the Agnes as the regular ferryboats.

On Wednesday, April 7, 1862, one of the steam flues on the ferryboat Union burst as she was approaching the slip on the New Bedford side of the river, with passengers from the Cape Cod train. The Union ran into the sheath piling on the south side of the slip and cut her guard nearly to the hull on March 14. 1873, taking several days for repairs.

Cannibalism, 1859. - The "Ansel Gibbs" hailed from Fairhaven, She was a ship of 319 tons, with Gibbs & Jenney as agents, and arrived in port on April 17, 1859. The following narrative, printed in the STANDARD, under the date of Tuesday, December 31. 1861, gives a vivid picture of cannibalism.

"The crew of the 'Ansel Gibbs' complained of bad treatment. They were John Giles, boatsteerer, John Martin. Hiram J. Davis. Willard Hawkins, Thomas Colwell, Joseph Fisher and Samuel Fisher, who with Sullivan and his shipmate, Warren Dutton, constituted the deserting party. They stole a boat from the 'Ansel Gibbs' into which they managed to place a small quantity of provisions, two guns and a little ammunition, and stood across the Straits. They left the vessels Ansel Gibbs and Daniel Webster in latitude 65.59, and about five miles from Pennys harbor. On the 4th day out, they fell in with the barque George Henry, Capt. Buddington, of New London, who offered to take them on board, but they declined. He gave them some provisions, which were augmented by a duck, and the hind quarter of a white bear they managed to shoot before they made Resolution Island, where their provisions became nearly exhausted. On the 20th of August, at Cape Chidleigh, they had nothing but mushrooms and berries to live upon; and here Hawkins and Davis ran away from the party and carried away everything that was useful belonging to the boat. After an attempt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The narrative of Sullivan says: - 'The evening he died Samuel Fisher proposed to eat him; he took his knife and cut a piece off the thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cooked. Then, next morning, each one followed his example; after that, the meat was taken off the bones, and each man took a share. We stopped here three days. We then made a start, but the wind being ahead, we were compelled to put back. Here we stopped two more days. During that time, the bones were broken up

small, and boiled in a pot or kettle that we had; also the skull was broken up, the brains taken out and cooked. We then got a fair wind but as we got around a point we had the wind very fresh off shore; we could hardly manage the boat; at last we drove on to an island some ways out to sea; we got the boat under the lee of it, hut the same night we had a large hole stove into her. Being unable to haul her up, we stayed here eight days; it was on this island they tried to murder me.

The third day, we stopped here; I was out as usual picking berries, or anything I could find to eat. Coming in, I chanced to pick up a mushroom. I brought it in with me, also an armful of wood. While kneeling down to cook the mushroom, I received a heavy blow of a club from Joseph Fisher, and before I could get on my feet I got three more blows. I then managed to get on my feet, when Samuel Fisher got hold of my right arm; then Joseph Fisher struck me three more blows on my arm. I somehow got away from them and, being half crazy, I did not know what to do: They made for me again; I kept begging of them, for God's sake, to spare my life; but they would not listen to my cries. They said they wanted some meat, and were bound to kill me. I had nothing I could defend myself with but a small knife; this I held in my hand until they approached me. Samuel Fisher was the first to come towards me; he had a large dirk knife in his hand; his cousin was coming from another direction with a club and a stone. Samuel came and grasped me by the shoulder and had his knife raised to stab me. I then raised my knife and stabbed him in the throat; he immediately fell, and I then made a step for Joe, but he dropped his club and went up where the rest were. I then stooped down to see if Samuel was dead; he was still alive. I began to cry; after a little while, the rest told me to come up - they would see there was nothing more done to me. I had received four deep cuts in the head; one of the fellows dressed them for me, and washed the blood off my face. Next day, Samuel Fisher died; his cousin was the first one to cut him up; his body was used up the same as my unfortunate shipmate's. (After relating more misfortunes, the narrative continues). We ate our belts, boots, and sheaths and a number of bear and seal skin articles we had with us. To add to our misery, it commenced to rain and kept up for three days; it then began to snow. In this miserable condition, we were picked up by a boat's crew of Esquimaux on the 29th of September, and brought to Okoke on the 3d of October. The missionaries did all that lay in their power to help us along, and provided us with food and clothing, then sent us on to

Nain, where we met the doctor (Davis) who was picked up three days before we were. He reported that his companions died, and told many false stories after he was picked up.

The above thrilling narrative is probably correct. The 'Ansel Gibbs' arrived at this port on the 11th of November and reported that a boat's crew of seven men had deserted from the ship on the night of August 5th in Cumberland Inlet, and they had not been heard of afterwards."

The 'Ansel Gibbs' went ashore on the 19th of October, 1872, the vessel going to pieces almost immediately. Capt. McPherson and the crew were saved.

Stranding of the Whaleship Speedwell. - Coast of Lower California, Feb. 6, 1861. Editor of the Herald: I take the liberty to send you an account of the stranding of the Ship "Speedwell," of Fairhaven, on the night of Feb. 1st, in Scammon's Lagoon:

I entered the Lagoon for the purpose of whaling, and it being about done for the season, I started, on the morning of Feb. 1st, to work down to the bar, with a fair tide; at 11 A. M., the flood tide made, and I anchored in five fathoms of water; at 6 P. M., wind freshened; at 7 P. M., felt a shock, but supposed it to be the chain rumbling across the fore-foot; not apprehending any danger, set the watch for the night; at 10 o'clock, P. M., the officer of the deck came below, and reported the ship sinking; called all hands, and started the pumps, and also sent for assistance from the ship "Sharon," and barques "Cynthia" and "Martha;" we then commenced bailing from all three hatchways, but found the water gaining fast; at 11 P. M., two feet of water between decks; at 12 midnight, gave up pumping and bailing, as the water had gained on us, two feet the last hour; we then commenced to strip the ship, and also sent hands to sound about the vessel; found 5 fathoms all around, with the exception of a small ledge of rocks under the stern, on which the ship had grounded; it being falling water at the time, a spur of the rock went through her bottom somewhere abreast of the mizzen-mast; we then endeavored with the assistance of the other ships' crews, to heave the ship off, but could not start her as the anchor came home.

At 5 A. M., 2d of February, the ship fell over on her side. We then housed the topmast and endeavored to save some provisions. Succeeded in saving a few, but found all the fresh water spoiled by the salt. On the 3d and 4th, again endeavored to get the ship off; had the assistance of three ships' crews, but found our labor in vain.

I now found myself under peculiar circumstances; no water of my own, and none to be had but from other ships, and they short; the ship stranded, heeled over on her side, and full of water; no facilities of our own, and altogether dependent on other people, and they just leaving the Lagoon for other whaling grounds. My cargo consisted of 1,500 barrels of oil, and I endeavored to make some arrangement with the masters of the vessels there to save the oil and ship.

The bar at the entrance of the Lagoon is a dangerous one. No master, with his ship drawing more than eleven feet of water, would be willing to attempt its passage. The masters there were fearful of taking my oil in addition to their own catchings, without compensation altogether disproportionate to the actual value of the ship and cargo.

Under these circumstances, I concluded to sell the vessel and cargo to the highest bidder, for the benefit of whom it might concern. On the 6th, the masters of six ships being present, the ship and cargo were sold to Capts. Fish and Cornell, of the barks "Nile" and "Martha," for \$8,800; myself and wife going on board the ship "Sharon," Capt. Swift, he being bound for Turtle Bay, where I took passage on board the bark "Coral," Capt. Sisson, for this port.

And, in conclusion, I wish to thank, for their kindness and assistance toward Mrs. Gibbs and myself, Capts. Swift of the "Sharon;" Fish of the "Nile;" Cornell of the "Martha;" Whitney, Kelley and Smith of the barks "Cynthia," "Henry Kneeland," and "C. W. Morgan," and also their respective officers and Crews. (Signed) B. F. Gibbs. Late Master of Ship "Speedwell."

The Burning of the "Agnes". - The ferryboat Agnes was burned to the water's edge on Thursday evening, June 19, 1862, from an accidental cause on the Pamunkey River. The Agnes had been chartered to the United States Government by her owners, the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Company, in March, 1862, for \$16,000, and was used as a towboat at Hampton Roads.

A detailed account of the burning of the AGNES was given in the Daily Mercury of Thursday, June 26, 1862, as follows: "Capt. Brown of the late ferryboat Agnes, with the crew, arrived in this city yesterday morning in the New York train. He left White House, Virginia, Sunday morning, 22d inst., returning by the way of Fortress Monroe and Baltimore. The Agnes sailed from this port on the 9th of March last, and has been in the government service about four months, on the Potomac, Rappahannock and Pamunkey

Rivers. Seven locomotives and forty cars were taken from Alexandria to Acquia Creek on board of her. She arrived at White House, Va. Thursday afternoon with a lot of troops and horses from Fredericksburg, and after discharging, dropped down the river about two miles, to the coal vessels, and after coaling up, anchored off in the stream. About 8 o'clock in the evening, as Capt. Brown in company with the engineer, was sitting on the deck, he remarked that he could smell smoke, and immediately walked to the hatch over the furnaces, but no fire was seen. He then walked towards the forward hatch, but before he got there the steward cried out, 'The boat is all on fire!' The flames poured out as much as the hatch could vent. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but in five minutes the whole deck was in flames. Capt. Brown made an attempt to slip the chain over the timber head to clear the boat and allow her to drop down the stream and away from the State of Maine, which was but a few yards distant. He was not successful, however, and burned his hands and face badly in the effort. He then rushed through the flames to the berth of one of the deck hands who was so bewildered that he could not get out, and led him to the bows, and then hurried to his room, passed out of the window with his trunk, and jumped into the small boat which happened to be out fishing. Capt. Brown saved his trunk, and the mate a few clothes, but some of the crew lost all but what they had on. As there never had been any fire in the hold where it was discovered, it is supposed to have been set by the rebels, who came out in a canoe, and probably threw brands into one of the port holes. Capt. Allen of the State of Maine and his crew, with crews from other boats, weighed the anchor of the Agnes, and allowed her to drop down, and she sank at 1 o'clock the next morning. Her crew all went on board the State of Maine. This is the third vessel that has lately been burned there in the same way."

A Fairhaven Methuselah. - Seven years ago we wrote: "Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia in the year 1867. In September of the following year, Captain Charles Bryant, of Fairhaven, received the appointment of Collector of Customs for the new district of Alaska. Captain Bryant's appointment was due to the fact that he had extensive knowledge of the new territory, acquired during his whaling voyages on that coast."

Since the Aleutian Islands have been in the limelight, due to the occupation of some of them by the Japanese, we relate the following, found in *The Standard*, under the date of June 12, 1869: "A FAIRHAVEN METHUSELAH. Captain Charles Bryant, of Fairhaven, Special Treasury Agent at Unalaska Island, writes that

a boy has been brought there by a merchant from Attu, the westernmost and least known of the Aleutian Islands, who is very ambitious to learn, and comes to Captain Bryant's table with his slate to practice his writing lessons, and calls him grandfather. One of his experiences with the boy, we give in Captain Bryant's words: 'The Aleuts have very little beard only when quite old. I asked him how old he thought I was. He looked me steadily in the face as if mentally calculating a moment, and then spoke up quickly, saying, 'Three hundred and sixty years.' I asked him to explain. He says his grandfather is sixty years old, and my beard is six times as long as his. Pretty good for a native boy ten years old, who, until a few days ago, never saw a half dozen white men. He will get on!.'

We find the following "personal" in The Standard: "Captain Charles Bryant, wife and daughter, arrived at their home, in Fairhaven, Saturday afternoon (July 30, 1877), from the Seal Islands, Alaska, via San Francisco. Captain Bryant has been U. S. treasury agent, at the islands, nearly eight years, under three different Presidents and seven different Secretaries of the Treasury. Wishing to return home, to remain permanently, he tendered his resignation in August last. It was accepted, to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco, at which place he reached June 15th. Captain Bryant's successor is Mr. John M. Morton, son of Senator Morton. He arrived at the islands on May 15th.

Captain Bryant states that last winter was the coldest season known on the islands for sixty years or more. During the month of February the average temperature, as recorded, was four degrees above zero. Cattle, sheep and goats, however, managed to pick up a living outdoors from frozen grain, and mules were fed for the first time."

A Youthful Hero. - President Grant came to New Bedford from a visit to Cottage City and Nantucket. The Monohansett had been Grant's dispatch boat during the Civil War, and had been chartered by the U. S. Government.

When General Grant passed Fort Phoenix, in the Monohansett, on the morning of August 31, 1874, the firing squad, consisting of Sergeant Wetzell, John I. Bryant, Joseph B. Cushing, Field W. Thompson and William H. Bryant, fired twenty-one guns to welcome the President of the United States. John I. Bryant was delegated to fire the guns. Long after this event, a tablet was placed in the town hall in honor of John I. Bryant, who had served the town as

selectman for several terms. It was only three years after the welcome to President Grant that his brother, William, was cited for heroism. This was told in The Daily Evening Standard as follows:

"A NOBLE DEED. Yesterday (Sunday, November 18, 1877) afternoon, about five o'clock, Mr. William H. Bryant, who resides east of Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, saw a boat, in which were two men, capsize off the ice houses, Clark's Point. He immediately ran to the shore and jumped into a small rowboat, and notwithstanding the strong gale and rough sea, in his shirtsleeves, put off to the rescue of the imperilled men. He was from half to three quarters of an hour in reaching them, they clinging to their capsized boat, and with difficulty got them into his boat, an old, leaky affair, one of the men being nearly exhausted and unable to help himself, and the other partially undressed, as he was about to attempt to swim to a schooner at anchor below the island. The exhausted man was placed in the bottom of the boat and the other was kept bailing with his hat, and Mr. Bryant succeeded in getting them ashore, on Clark's Point. The men, with the assistance of Mr. Bryant, were taken to the Ashley farm house, where they were cared for. Mr. Bryant could not get back in the rowboat, and after being supplied with a coat, walked home over the bridge, arriving at his residence about 9 o'clock. Mrs. Rodolphus Ashley, to whose house the rescued men were taken, with her sons, worked over them (both Portuguese) nearly an hour, rubbing them and giving them hot ginger tea, till they were thoroughly restored.

The circumstances of the discovery of the capsized boat were very fortunate, as it was just before dark, and no one probably saw them besides Mr. Bryant and his brother, Mr. John I. Bryant, stationed at Fort Phoenix, both of whose attention was attracted to the boat by its movements, owing to the heavy sea and wind. The men could not have lived a great while longer. It was a noble deed, and the Massachusetts Humane Society should take measures to recognize it. Mr. Bryant had previously saved two persons from drowning. Mr. John I. Bryant attempted to launch another boat, with the assistance of Mr. John Seekel, to go to the assistance of William, who they thought would be overwhelmed by the sea. A sailboat is advertised as picked up on Sconticut Neck and it is probably the one which was capsized as above."

Mr. Bryant was, at that time, 29 years of age. He died in 1929, at the age of 81.

In our boyhood days William H. Bryant and family lived north of the Beacon, and his house could be reached by going east from Garrison Road. The house was removed but is still in existence, as "The Fairhaven Star," under the date of January 11, 1902 discloses. "George H. Howland has purchased William H. Bryant's former residence at Fort Phoenix, and will take it apart and use the material in erecting another house on his farm in East Fairhaven to replace that recently destroyed by fire."

On Both Sides of the Atlantic. - In "Old-Time Fairhaven," page 208, we gave about' three pages, under the heading "Semaphoric Telegraph," describing the Signal System as used by the Telegraphic Establishment in this vicinity, whereby approaching whalers were known long before they hove in sight.

We find, also, in "The Illustrated London News," dated July 16, 1842, (pages 148 and 149), under the caption "Telegraphic Despatch," this "astonishing contrivance" fully described, with illustrations, and called "Watson's Telegraph." after the inventor.

CHAPTER IV

Along the Water Front

Union Wharf. - We look about and find ourselves near Union Wharf which, throughout our boyhood days, was open, like all other wharves, to the general public. From this wharf, built about a century and a half ago, whaling fleets sailed, and to this wharf the ships returned. Here we saw the aging whalers, never again to chase the monsters of the deep, fastened to the pier, with huge hawsers. From this wharf, we beheld with unobstructed and unexcelled view, yachts, steamboats, sailboats, row boats, the entire harbor and the bay.

Lads were having the times of their lives, some exploring every nook and cranny of the tied-up whalers; some diving from the spring board on the north side of the wharf; some attempting to "fetch bottom" from the deepest bed of the basin on the south side; some seated on the caplogs fishing for chogsets, with pebbles or nails for sinkers and discarded pins for hooks; and in winter some were sliding and skating on the creek west of the old cooper shops. We behold Bill Harrington in the distance filling up his little cart with chips which flew from the sharpened edge of the ship carpenter's adze. And there were men employed in bending timber into the proper shape by the aid of the crude steam equipment.

Imagine that wharf in its busiest period with its carpenter shops, joiners, rigging lofts, sail lofts, block-making shops, blacksmith shops, windlass manufactories, spar shops, grocery and other stores, cooper shops, etc.

The building, old and picturesque, at the northwest corner of Water and Union Streets has vanished, its demolition beginning in May and completed during the first few days of June, 1946. The disappearance of this building was anticipated. Pictures were taken of the Water Street houses, including this one, some time ago. Here John Damon, Luther Cole and Edward R. Cole carried on their line of work for many years. Luther Cole had his former blacksmith shop on the Old South Wharf where he labored for a score of years, beginning there in 1863. In 1881, he rented this Water Street shop of Isaac P. Francis, purchasing it in 1882.

Let us look at these transfers. In the year 1848, Tucker Damon sold to John Damon, for \$607, the lot of land, measuring 520 by

31½ feet, located on the northwest corner of Water and Union Streets. Probably the shop was soon erected, and here John Damon worked as blacksmith a quarter century or more. This land with buildings passed into the hands of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings, in 1879, and in 1881 it became the property of Isaac P. Francis who sold to Edward R. Cole, for \$170, on July 6, 1882.

The whaling industry began to decline, hence the decline in value of this property. Within a quarter century from its peak, Union Wharf was in the possession of Henry H. Rogers, his son Harry becoming heir, and owner in 1913. Four years later, it was in the possession of the New Bedford Foundry & Machine Company who sold to the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company. From them the town acquired the title in 1926. One of the greatest assets of the town was in the hands of the citizens. Here presented itself the opportunity to turn the whaling center into a suitable healthful, enjoyable outdoor, riverside, rest and recreation center for the people, for all time.

The argument for purchasing was the propaganda that a large oil refining concern was trying to buy the wharf. This was just enough to stir the voters to purchase the property. Time glided on. Then the citizens were lead to believe that a sale to certain interests would be money-in-pocket for the town and the deal in time was consummated.

The "Bedford" alias the "Maria": the "Rebecca Sims." Under the date of November 18, 1852, we find: - "A RELIC OF THE PAST. The aged and venerable bark 'Maria' of New Bedford, which has been for some time undergoing repairs, was hauled up on the Fairhaven Railway, on Wednesday, November 17, 1852. This vessel has reached the age which is appointed unto man, three score years and ten, and was built at Kingston in this State in 1782. For the last fifty or sixty years, she has been successfully engaged in the sperm whale fishery, having been owned by the late Samuel Rodman, Esq. of New Bedford, and being now in possession of the Rodman family. It is undoubtedly true that the 'Maria' was either the first or second vessel that displayed the American flag in the British channel. Notwithstanding her great age, it is thought that by the exercise of a little care, she may safely arrive at the hundredth year. Her model is very singular and different from that of any vessel at the present time."

The fact is, it was the ship "Bedford," owned by William Rotch, that first displayed the American flag in British waters; this was in

the Downs on February 3, 1783. We present herewith a copy of an interesting receipt: - "Received of William Rotch, ninety pounds, twelve shillings, four pence (L. M.) supposed to be in full' for building a brigantine 'Bedford,' including Elisha Tolman's joining said vessel. (Signed) Icabod Thomas. Nantucket, 11 mo., 13, 1772."

"AN OLD SHIP. The Philadelphia 'North American' traces the history of the ship 'Rebecca Sims' lately belonging to the estate of William R. Rodman of New Bedford, and more recently purchased by Messrs. Jenney & Tripp of Fairhaven, as far back as the War of 1812, when she was captured by Sir James Lucas Yoke of the British frigate 'Southampton.' She was built by Joseph Sims of Philadelphia and named for his wife. After her capture, she lay at Jamaica for a long while but afterwards got back to Philadelphia and was in the Liverpool trade until 1823, when she went into the whaling business." August 29, 1857.

Rum for Sale on Union Wharf. - When some persons prate, it will be noticed that they do their utmost to attempt to discredit the other fellow, overlooking their own shortcomings. This happened to Luther as may be seen by the following:

"RELIGIOUS TOLERATION! Taken by execution and will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, in front of Luther Wilson's Store, Fairhaven. One hhd. St. Croix RUM!!! It being the property of the said Luther Wilson, and is attached to pay his Precinct Tax, to the 2d Precinct in Fairhaven, to the amount of \$37.48. December 1819." The Fairhaven Precinct was known as the "Second Precinct of New Bedford."

Rum, by the way, was a common commodity in the grocery stores at an early date. Under the date of November 26, 1819, we note this: - "RUM AT AUCTION. Tomorrow, at 2 o'clock on Union Wharf, Fairhaven, will be sold, for the benefit of whom it may concern, eight puncheons W. I. Rum, lately taken from a wreck of a vessel at sea. Terms at sale."

Dingdong, Dingdong. - We have previously related a few facts concerning the old meeting-house bell and the Brick Church bell, but others have resounded in days of yore. There was, for instance, the "joyful" tintinnabulation of the bell at the old Grammar School building on the north side of Center Street where house numbered 50 now stands. On this lot stood a small district school built about 1832, receiving an enlargement in 1843, enabling the town to maintain a separate Grammar School. There was the depot bell, the

distinctive sound of which still reverberates; the Methodist bell that was rung and tolled by William Davis and his son, Frank, for years, afterwards serving as an announcer of hourly time even after the town hall bell was placed in position, thanks to Clifton Hacker who (so says the STAR) offered to wind and keep it going for the sake of hearing it strike; the Unitarian bell regularly heard, serving now as a fire alarm adjunct; the Fairhaven Academy bell which has a history all by itself, and the Rogers School bell which has summoned the youth to their studies since 1885. The Quaker meeting-house and also the Advent chapel were two meeting-houses that were forever bell-less. The fog bells and the locomotive bells are not to be forgotten. Then there were other bells and belles, the latter sauntering and swaying through the thoroughfares during the hoop-skirt era, and the former, the old type diving-bells of a century and more ago. Let's consider for a moment the diving-bell as operated in our midst.

The Diving Bell of 1840. - We quote from "The Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates" who relates his personal experience of clearing the channel of stones at the draw by means of a diving bell, one hundred years ago and more.

"I had engaged myself as one of the proprietors of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge, to superintend its repairs, and at the same time keep it passable for carriages and footmen. At that time we were engaged with a vessel and diving bell, in removing the stones that by some means had got into the channel of the drawbridge, and were an obstruction to the heavy laden ships passing through at low tides."

"As some of my readers may wish to understand something respecting the operation of picking up rocks and stones from the bottom of the ocean, twenty-five or thirty feet under water, I will try to explain it."

"A schooner, or two-masted vessel, is hauled up and secured by ropes close to the drawbridge. There is a tackle between her mastheads, the lower part of which is hooked into an iron eye-strap, which was fastened at the top of a diving bell, standing on the schooner's deck."

"The bell itself was in the form of a sugar-loaf, or cone, about nine feet high, and six feet in diameter at the bottom. It was provided with a seat inside for two persons, and when sunk to the bottom of the sea, the water would rise up about three feet in the open bottom. (Sink a teacup or bowl, bottom side up, in a pail of water, and

you will have a very fair illustration of a diving bell.) The space inside, above water, contained our allowance of air. For two persons it would last about an hour and a half; then it became necessary to be hoisted up to the surface for a supply of fresh air. To communicate with our companions on deck, three telegraphic lines (or cords) were in working order - the lower ends being hitched up inside the bell. A few small glass blocks were set into the upper part of the bell, which lighted up our apartment while under water, about equal to the light above, at sunset."

"I went down with the diver a few times, for the purpose of ascertaining more correctly how the work could be accomplished. The bell was provided with guys to change its position when at the bottom, and a kind of basket to put the stones in. It was then hoisted from the deck, and we crawled underneath and up into the seats about four feet from the bottom. When the bell reached the water, by lowering the tackle, and began to shut all the air out except what was contained where we were, it produced a shuddering sensation, and singular cracking noise in our heads, more especially on the ears, causing an involuntary working of the fingers.

"After the bell reached the bottom, we could telegraph to be moved any way within a small circle. When the diver loaded the basket with rocks and stones, by means of his iron instruments, it was made known to those on deck by pulling one of the cords, and then it was hoisted up and emptied. By means of a rope attached to the lower end of the basket, tile diver would pull it back again, and thus he might continue his risky work until admonished for life to pull the telegraphic cord, and be hoisted up for a fresh supply of God's free air."

"While at the bottom of the sea, we could learn very quickly when the tide turned to flow in, or ebb out, by its motion over the shells and stones, which we could see, as plainly as in a little brook of water."

"No matter how deep the water, it's ebbing and flowing moves the whole body alike from top to bottom. Where the tide ebbs and flows, the vast bodies of river and harbor waters are in constant rushing motion, from the top to the bottom. But this is only while the change of tide is taking place. And twice every twenty-four hours a new body of rushing waters is rolled into the harbors from the mother ocean, adding fresh sources of healthy action to the fish that swim, and the stationary shellfish, and those buried beneath the sand at low water mark - all for the benefit of man, and especially the poor who live near the sea coast."

"By persevering in our new business, in picking up rocks and stones from the bottom of the sea, the ship channel was cleared in time for me to leave, and with my companion, be present at the opening of the first Second-Advent Conference in the world, much to our gratification and pleasure." This General Conference was convened in Boston on October 14, 1840."

On Tuesday, February 28, 1832, the subject at the New Bedford Lyceum was "The Phenomenon of Sound, with a Description of the Diving Bell."

"Let there be Light!" - Since the birth of all living residents, the Government light at Palmer's Island has shed its rays, and has been a very welcome beacon to the shipping, entering and leaving the harbor. Just when did we realize that a light and a lighthouse keeper were needed there? It seems that a petition to Congress, for a lighthouse on Palmer's Island at the entrance to this harbor, was signed by ship owners and others in December, 1847. There had been frequent occurrences of disasters due to the absence there of any guiding light. A bill, carrying an appropriation of \$35,000 for a beacon light at Palmer's Island was before Congress in May, 1848.

From London to America in a Sailing Vessel. - Under the date of Saturday, February 13, 1869, the Standard printed: - "Real Estate Sale. Noah Spooner has sold to Sarah E. Greenwood, 14 rods of land, north side Christian Street, Fairhaven, for \$140." On the 2d of the following October, we read: - "House and nine rods land of the estate of Thomas Delano, south side of the street leading to the Old South Wharf, Fairhaven, has been sold to Sarah E. Greenwood for \$325." Then under the date of February 24, 1872, we find: - "Sarah E. Greenwood has sold to Robert W. Pease nine rods land and buildings, south side of street leading to the Old South Wharf, Fairhaven." Here, Mr. Pease lived and several of the children were born. Mr. Robert W. Pease and Miss Hannah M. Washburn were married on January 26, 1868. Mrs. Pease died in November 1886 in her 38th year. Mr. Pease died in 1920, aged 73.

In 1855, the building which stood on the southwest corner of Water Street and the way leading to the wharf, was owned by Alexander Tripp; the next building west was that of Tom Delano (later of Mr. Pease) and the next west was the cooper shop, all of which we distinctly recall.

In the Tom Delano house lived Robert and Hannah Waterson and family about 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Waterson were born and lived in England. Mr. William Waterson, brother of Robert, a ship rigger whom, in after years, we recall as the gentleman who, standing upright in his wagon, made the welkin ring with the invitation, "Strawberries, strawberries, (two) (three) four quarts for a Quarter," while his faithful steed ambled through the streets of the villages, came from England to America. To him this Country seemed so enchanting that, after a few years residence therein, he returned to England to endeavor personally to persuade Robert and his wife to make the venture and to try to convince them of the wisdom of such a decision.

In Fairhaven, 9th inst., (Sept., 1860), Mr. William Waterson of Fairhaven, to Mrs. Ann Maria Bates, of New Bedford.

Robert and Hannah Waterson who had lost one child in England, took their children, three in number, namely, Elizabeth, Sarah, and William, and set out from London, with Boston, Massachusetts, as their destination, in a small, sailing vessel, the crossing taking nine weeks. They were buffeted about by strong winds, ran short of food and water, blown off their course by storms, and finally forced to take refuge in Tarpaulin Cove. William hired a boat to transport them here, and at the end of nine weeks, they stepped ashore on American soil, Fairhaven, so highly lauded by William.

Elizabeth married Morse, then Brown; "In Fairhaven, 22d inst., (June, 1854), Mr. Christopher Morse to Miss Elizabeth G. Waterson, by the Rev. A. Eldredge." Many of us knew Alice Morse, their daughter who married Radcliffe. Sarah married Carl, then Burgess whose children were Lizzie, Louise and Charles Burgess. Gladys and Leroy were children of Lizzie. William who served the North in the Civil War, was buried in New Orleans.

Elizabeth, Sarah and William, mentioned above, soon had brothers and sisters, ten being born in the United States of America, enumerated as follows: 1. William (2); 2. Mary Maria who married George N. Bliss. Two sons were born (twins), George W. and A. Leonard, both having attained their eightieth birthdays (1950), the former living at Halifax, Massachusetts, and the latter until recently at St. Petersburg, Florida; 3. George who married Turney, who had two children, Alice and Harry Waterson; 4. Charlotte died in infancy; 4. Hannah Louise married Broadley; 6. Robert who married Mary Ferren; 7. Samuel; 8. Helen who died in infancy; 9. Joseph who died in infancy; 10. Charles who died at the age of two.

Hannah, mother of the thirteen children, was born in 1817, and died in November 1905. Robert, her husband, was born in 1812 and died in October, 1863. Samuel Francis Waterson, the last survivor of the children, died on December 27, 1943, in his 89th year.

Asaph Leonard Bliss and his wife, Maybelle Dodge Hardy Bliss, died in August 1950.

Ten Whalers Appeared in the Harbor. - The events of 1857 ruined financially hundreds and thousands of individuals throughout the country, not sparing some of our own citizens. The banks closed, specie payment was suspended, insolvent notices were numerous, failures ensued, panic reigned and the general outlook was gloomy. But amid this condition, let us note the source of optimism in the Acushnet River, as presented by the Standard. "ARRIVAL OF WHALERS. During the past week, the whalers have been dropping along, averaging about one a day, until yesterday (May 6, 1857), when no fewer than ten ships and barks made their appearance in our harbor, having returned from successful whaling voyages. Today (May 7, 1857), five ships and barks have arrived up to the time of our going to press. Of course the return of so many whalers makes the times rather lively, and the effect will soon be realized in all branches of business and trade."

Five and six years before this, items of the following character were published. "SUCCESS OF THE WHALE FISHERY. The past season has been a most successful one for the whale fishery. The most successful voyage has been made by the 'Niagara' of Fairhaven, Captain Clough, which is twelve months out, with 3,200 barrels of whale oil and 50,000 bone." December 29, 1852.

The following notice of a successful voyage was only one of many. "MORE GREAT VOYAGES. The ship E. L. B. Jenney of Fairhaven, arrived here from a whaling voyage today (Monday, May 12, 1856), with 2,500 barrels of sperm oil, worth at present prices, \$141,000. The E. L. B. J. sailed on her voyage September 9, 1851, and has consequently been absent about 56 months. She brought home rich treasures from the deep."

In the "Whalemen's Shipping List" of Tuesday, April 26, 1859, which we have possessed for more than sixty years, we note that, at that date, the E. L. B. Jenney, with Marsh as Master, and Gibbs & Jenney as Agents, sailed again on November 11, 1856 for the Pacific Ocean, and per last report was at Japan on August 12, 1858, with oil on board.

William R. Sherman, a Toll Keeper. - Mr. William R. Sherman was for many years toll-keeper at the Fairhaven Bridge, resigning his position to take effect on June 1, 1862, on account of ill health. Capt. William Hudson, draw-tender at the Fairhaven Bridge, received the additional appointment of toll-keeper, according to the newspapers of the day. Just when this dual position was assumed is uncertain, but we do have information as to the immediate successor of Mr. Sherman.

The original cash book of the New Bedford Bridge Company lies before us. This book shows the last entry of Mr. Sherman, which was on the 30th of May, 1862, and he passed to the newly appointed toll-keeper the receipts of that last day by writing, at the end of the day and cash book, these words: "Left in toll-house \$16.00." The new toll-keeper seemed to be, according to this book, William F. Hudson, son of Capt. William Hudson, the latter possibly having accepted the additional position of toll-keeper and then transferred it to his son. Mr. William F. Hudson's first entry in the cash book was: "May 30, 1862, Cash on hand, \$16.00."

This New Bedford Bridge Company's cash book extends from January 4, 1862 to October 9, 1867, and then a second book was used which probably was put to use until the bridge was demolished by the storm of September 8: 1869. The last toll was taken on the morning of that date. Mr. Sherman kept the accounts from January 4, 1862 to May 30, 1862 as per his resignation, Mr. Hudson's accounts running from June 1, 1862 to the close of the book in 1867.

The average toll receipts for the first five months in 1862 were approximately \$325 per month. The average toll receipts for the same period in 1866 were \$450 per month.

Mr. Sherman, besides recording the daily receipts from January 4, 1862 until he retired, a period of five months, recorded each day "T. S." and "T. R" and the number of each were, T. S., 387; T. R., for that time, 6,334.

In addition to collecting tolls, Mr. Hudson seems to have been book-keeper in general, with authority to pay bills for such items as service, repairs, labor, surveying, clearing snow, stone & gravel, oil, painting, advertising, freight, coal, toll-house rent, interest on bond, revenue tax, blacksmith's bill, printing tickets, wharfage, etc. The surveying, mentioned above, was done by T. D. Cook; the painting by Purrington & Taber, of Fairhaven; oil was purchased of F. & G. Homer and of S. Thomas & Company; advertising and printing tickets was done by local newspaper firms; coal was bought

of E. P. Haskell; stone of the town of Fairhaven. David Howe, William H. Dwelley and John Wood were paid for service. William Hudson was for 13 years drawtender at \$30 per month. His son was toll-keeper at \$29 per month.

Under receipts we find among others the mention of Fairhaven citizens, e. g., One year's toll of J. N. Peck; one year's toll of Mr. Hawes; one year's toll of William P. Howland; tolls from F. R. Whitwell; island tolls of Ingalls; land rent of William Waterson; House rent of Albert Gifford; island rent of I. Cranston; island toll of Sampson Sherman; island toll of Weston Howland.

Mr. Sherman, who served for a long period as keeper of the Palmer's Island Light, died on August 1, 1871. Capt. William Hudson's obituary runs as follows: "OBITUARY. Capt. William Hudson, drawtender on the Fairhaven bridge, died today (Thursday, May 18, 1876) after a long and severe illness, of paralysis, in his 71st year. He had held his position, with a brief interval, for twenty years or more, and for a few years before the bridge was made a highway, was in charge of the toll-gate."

Capt. Thomas West took charge of the drawbridge on July 1, 1870, and John F. Akin was appointed drawtender in July 1876.

Mr. Sherman, while serving as toll-keeper, was the proud owner of a cow that gave for part of the year 17 quarts of milk per day, the daily average for the year being ten quarts - 3,650 quarts, worth the sum of \$219 since milk was selling then at six cents per quart.

The Lads had the Fun - Around the Draw Spun. - During our boyhood days, John F. Akin was the gentleman most frequently seen when crossing the old bridge, for he had charge of the drawbridge which was then located between Fish Island and the New Bedford shore. At the approach of a vessel or any craft requiring the opening of the draw, up went the huge black ball as a signal to traffic to beware. At the sight of this large sphere, hoisted to its highest point, we lads sped toward the draw and, disregarding the admonitions of our elders, stepped upon the moving bridge. Once on, we were permitted to partake of the fun of turning-the crank located in the middle of the structure, and, recalling our Grammar school class motto, "Push Your Pound," saw the world go round by our own exertions.

The number of openings of the drawbridge for the first half of the year 1879 was reported by John F. Aiken as follows: January, 33; February, 42; March, 114; April, 257; May, 378; June, 356.

The Center Street (Handy's) Wharf. - We have said that at 7:30 o'clock, on the evening of January 7, 1862, the main building of the Empire Rock Oil Company, of Fairhaven, situated on the line of the railroad, was consumed by fire, and that William P. Handy and B. Ewer, Jr. comprised the Company. Reconstruction must have followed, for under the date of Tuesday, June 5, 1866, we find: - "REMOVAL. The petroleum refinery of the Empire Rock Oil Company, situated near the railroad, a short distance east of the village of Fairhaven, has been taken down, and is being rebuilt on Center Street Wharf."

Our remembrance of the Center Street Wharf causes us to say that below the paint shop, now standing, was the fenced-in yard where empty paint cans, worn-out brushes, rubbish, etc. were scattered about; west of that was the path or roadway leading a bit to the south to the shore where now is the marine railway; west of the roadway was the yard belonging to the house that stood still further west, where lived the Craig family; west of that was the office of olden days, a separate building, only a few feet from the Craig homestead; In front of this office building, could be discerned the spot where once scales were located; This ferry wharf, office and hay scales were advertised for sale in 1865. They were the property of Ezekiel Sawin. At the tip end of the wharf, as well as on the north side, were the planks on stringers supported by spiles, all in the last stages of usefulness; near the water's edge, in the basin, formed by Handy's and the Old South Wharf, stood the old oil works, probably the one mentioned above. Within this basin floated the boathouses of John L. Clark, Dr. Charles C. Cundall and Ezekiel R. Sawin. Still continuing in a circuitous route, we see the storage building on the extreme edge of this property as one walks in an easterly direction. The extra high stone wall running east and west cannot be forgotten, extending to the water's edge with the western end sagging to such an extent that the wharf urchins enjoyed crawling through the yawning openings. Just over the wall, on the east end, was Alfred's abode on the Old South Wharf, with the large cooper shop east. Hardly a vestige of the past remains in this locality. In fact, Water Street, with many of its offices, stores and dwelling houses gone, seems not the same. Time and ugly structures have indeed disfigured the entire area which once was exceedingly attractive.

Should one trace the ownership of this path or roadway, it would be evident that it belonged to and was set apart from the old paint shop property which is now standing. The old paint shop

became the first Savings Bank of the town, as stated in "Old Time Fairhaven."

We have already stated that the Empire Rock Oil Co., which was originally situated near the railroad, a short distance east of the village of Fairhaven, was taken down in June, 1866, and rebuilt on Handy's Wharf. On this Center Street Wharf, stood the building in our generation, and all the "wharf rats" entered, played in and climbed about this structure, which was the backstop of our boyhood baseball games. Captain Jotham Swift, in a southern ell or lean-to of this building, kept his oars, ropes and general paraphernalia useful on his water-boat, which was anchored off the wharf. From Handy's Wharf, Win Sylvester and the gang swatted the "sphere" toward Water Street with the velocity that imperilled the safety of the windows of the dwellings that once stood on that thoroughfare.

Let's follow the history of the oil business in this wise:

"DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between Benjamin Blossom and William P. Handy, for refining petroleum, under the name and style of the Empire Rock Oil Company, was dissolved on the first day of May, 1869; by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation. (Signed) Benjamin Blossom, William P. Handy, Fairhaven, October 25. 1869."

"OIL REFINERY AND WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE. The Empire Rock Oil Works, with engine, boiler, and other appurtenances necessary to the business of refining petroleum; also the land wharf upon which said works are situated, at the foot of Center Street, known as Handy's Wharf. For terms apply on the premises to Benjamin Blossom. Fairhaven, October 25, 1869."

"AUCTION SALE. Will be sold at public auction at Fairhaven on Thursday, the 11th inst. (November, 1869), the wharf and land adjoining; also the oil refinery, consisting of two stills, boiler, steam engine, two large tanks, two worms and tubs and various other articles connected therewith, all in perfect order and ready for immediate use. (Signed) A. D. Stoddard, Auct."

The time of the sale arrived; few were present and no bids were made. The mode of its final disposition is just now unknown. However, under the date of May 21, 1892, we have just found that The Star stated: "A gang of men have been at work taking down the building on Handy's Wharf this week."

The part of the house still standing until recently, recalls this item:

"William Handy has sold to Benjamin Blossom of Astoria and Charles W. Blossom of Brooklyn, N. Y, building and 420 rods land, southeast corner of Chestnut Street and a contemplated street, in Fairhaven, for \$3,113.94. November, 1869."

The Old South Wharf and Items Suggested Thereby. - Returning to the Old South Wharf, we remember the little building, a bit southwest of the cooper shop, in which Alfred Delano, Jr., lived and died. (This cooper shop by the way, was the early publishing house of the "Bristol Gazette.") Under the date of October 29, 1870, the Standard carried this notice: - "House and Land For Sale. The house, good stone barn, and about 80 rods of land, the former residence of Alfred Delano, on Spring Street, near the corner of Adams Street, Fairhaven, together with five acres good meadow land within a few rods of the above premises, are offered for sale. (Signed) Ebenezer Delano." Alfred Delano was the father of Alfred and Ebenezer. Following this notice we read: - "Auction Sale of Real Estate. In Fairhaven. Will be sold by public auction, Saturday, May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the homestead of the late Alfred Delano, situated on Spring street, consisting of cottage house, stone barn, sheds and outbuildings. For further particulars inquire of Ebenezer P. Delano, Fairhaven. (Signed) George H. Taber, Auctioneer." Then we read the notice of the sale as follows: - "George H. Taber sold at auction on. Saturday, (May 20, 1871), the estate of the late Alfred Delano on Spring Street. Fairhaven consisting of the homestead and five acre of meadow land to George F. Bartlett for \$1,700." George F. Bartlett, the purchaser, owned the property west, that is, on the corner of Spring and Adams Streets, the house which was erected in the early fifties by Capt. Lemuel C. Tripp. This property then had these successive owners: - Marston. Rogers, Lewis, Thomas and the present owners who acquired the property in 1904. Another Ebenezer Delano (Capt.) who died in 1868, in his 74th year, was the father of Mary E., the latter being the first person buried at Riverside Cemetery which was consecrated in 1850.

In this house, formerly the property of Alfred Delano, lived the family of George Clark, onetime engineer of the ferryboat and afterwards, engineer at the American Tack Works. This house in an almost unrecognizable state, now stands near the southeast corner of Spring and Roach Streets. An existing photograph of the house in its original location, is well worth seeing. The tombstones of the Delanos are at the Nasketucket Cemetery. Alfred Delano was born in 1797 and died in 1870. Alfred, Jr. who

resided on Kelley's Wharf died in August, 1882, in his 59th year. Ebenezer P. died in 1900, in his 68th year. Eben's Fish Market stood on Mill Bridge, and is now on the north side of Spring Street, on the Baldwin property.

The Much-Travelled Spur. - Probably few now turn west at Bridge Street, on the way north or south, to walk over the roadway that for nearly a century was trodden by those who went from Fairhaven to New Bedford. The spur of the old bridge or roadway is still intact, and as one stands at the west end, in imagination the old Fairhaven draw can be seen, the wooden structure or the roadway just beyond turning at an angle straight for Pope's Island. Before 1870, the proprietors of this river span exacted of each traveller a toll which was taken at the entrance to the bridge. Pictures of the old structure show the toll house on the New Bedford side of the river, but no picture, so far as is known, exists of the toll house on the Fairhaven side, that is, at the original location.

To be sure, there is a house standing on the exact site of the old Fairhaven toll house, often mistaken as the old toll house itself. The house, however, was moved from the south side of Bridge Street after the toll house was removed. This house, now on the north side of the spur, belonged to David West. Sixty-five years ago, the telephone cables from New Bedford were brought across the bridge as far as this house, at which time protests were made by property owners against carrying the wires from roof to roof.

Following the storm of 1869, the bridge was rebuilt, and thereafter became a free bridge. Very soon after this, the old toll house was removed, putting Oxford Village in a position of possessing still another relic of the past. The old toll house stands today, where it has stood for more than three fourths of a century, just west of the Relief Engine House.

Although few stroll to the end of the bridge spur now, it was a very much travelled thoroughfare in days gone by, especially by pedestrians. Articles lost on this spur were advertised as follows: "LOST. A small Memorandum Book, with leather cover, between the toll house and the draw. The finder shall he suitably rewarded by leaving it at the toll house or with George W. Sawin, Fairhaven, August 30, 1849." George W. Sawin was the individual who gave parties and dances at the William Street Hall in 1853, and in 1851 was carrying on a livery stable business on Union Street next west of the Miller homestead, with John J. Ellis as partner.

The Gala Days of the Past. - Let us turn from the workaday side of life and assume the fun and pleasure aspect, starting with

racing - on the high seas - as set forth in the Daily Evening Standard:

"THE FAIRHAVEN REGATTA. For some time past, there has been considerable rivalry between the owners of sailboats in this harbor as to the sailing qualities of their respective crafts, and on Saturday afternoon (August 12, 1876), it culminated in a regatta from Union Wharf, Fairhaven, over a ten-mile course to Packet Rock buoy, thence to and around North Ledge buoy and return. By the terms of entry, none of the boats were to be over 14 feet in length, although it has since been ascertained that the Rapid Transit was eight inches over the allowed length. Five boats entered, some with and others without names, as follows: - Charles W. Coggeshall, of Fairhaven, boat Alice; B. F. Coombs, boat Rapid Transit; William Swift's boat, of Fairhaven; Roland Smith's boat, of Fairhaven; John Tripp's boat, of New Bedford. The entrance fee was \$1, and the first boat returning was to sweep the stakes. There was no time allowance, and the boats took a flying start, crossing the line at Union Wharf in the following order: - Charles W. Coggeshall, Alice; B. F. Coombs, Rapid Transit; John Tripp's boat; Roland Smith's boat; William Swift's boat. The boat intended for the flag-boat started for the North Ledge some distance in advance of the competing boats, but the Alice gaining on her, the crew was obliged to down sail and take to the oars to reach' the station in advance. They arrived in the order of departure except the last two. The time was: - Two hours, forty-seven minutes, fifty seconds; 2-49-45 ; 2-50-55 ; 3-0-1 ; 2-57-39. Amos Pierce, of Fairhaven, acted as judge."

Speaking of Mr. Coggeshall, do you remember this? - "A BEAUTY. Mr. John F. Tripp, of Fairhaven, has just completed and placed in position on a pole in the yard of Mr. Charles Coggeshall, a bird-house, containing 25 rooms. It is very large and handsome. May 28, 1877."

It Still Looks Young. - Inquiries regarding the history of a Union Wharf building brings to light the following which we glean from The Fairhaven Star of Saturday, July 23, 1898: "AN HISTORICAL BUILDING. There are a number of old buildings in town which have an interesting history, and which, during Fairhaven's success in the whaling industry saw much of the town's activity. Among them is the two story building on the north side of Union Street, on Union Wharf, occupied by Zenas Winsor and Joel Stetson as a carpenter shop."

"The building was built more than one hundred years ago, by John Delano, for a store, and for this purpose it was used until after the decline of the whaling industry."

"Reuben Fish and Kelley Huttleston carried on business there for years, and after the death of the latter, Mr. Fish carried on the business for some time. He finally sold out to Ezekiel Sawin. An interesting fact relating to the date of 1812 is told. The tide rose very high and reached the windows of the first story of the building when the occupants, whose names could not be obtained, decided to vacate, which they did by climbing through the north windows into a boat. They did not succeed in making a landing until they reached a point between the old and new bridges."

"Fish and Huttleston, during their business career, built a number of large whalers, among them being the 1,200 ton ship John Milton which, with all hands, was lost off Long Island.

John Delano, mentioned above, advertised as follows: "JOHN DELANO has for sale Corn, Rye and Rice; and North River Oats for seed; Bar Iron and Steel; Nails of all sizes, and other articles as usual. Fairhaven, April 21, 1808."

The following was written by Capt. Jabez Delano in 1873:

"In the great gale of 1815 a ship's long boat put off from the store of John Delano on Union Wharf, in which were Stephen Merrihew, Asa Swift, William P. Jenney and others. They effected a landing at the front door of Capt. Borden's house. The periled ones found him in his porch, where he had his horse tied to the crane. (Signed) D."

Yachts. - Under the date of Monday, July 24, 1871, we find: - "MARINE RAILWAY. Capt. John A. Hawes has had a small marine railway built on his premises above the bridge in Fairhaven, of suitable size' to accommodate his yacht, the 'Whistler,' of about ten tons. It is operated by a capstan."

Mr. Walter F. Beetle, who attained the age of 95 on February 2d of this year, can relate the beginnings of the New Bedford Yacht Club; the story of the construction of its headquarters; of its mortgage on the property and the discharge of the same; of the first Commodore and his yacht which he distinctly remembers: of the general details of the yachting in the New Bedford and Fairhaven harbor. Mr. Beetle will be happy to show a set of the Yacht Club buttons as bright as new. Suppose we make this a yachting paper by quoting a few items along this line.

"FOR SALE. A sloop yacht, 23 feet long, 9 feet wide, a good sea-boat, has comfortable cabin, is in good order and sound in every respect. (Signed) Raymond & Webb. Near Fairhaven Depot, April 25, 1870." The blacksmith shop was located on Water Street, east side, north of the building that stood at the northeast corner of Water and Ferry Streets. This blacksmith shop was once the headquarters of Phineas Merrihew.

"NEW YACHT. Capt. John B. Smith has built, the past winter, a beautiful sloop yacht for Mr. Robert Bennett, of Fairhaven. She was launched on Saturday evening (April 6, 1872), at 6½ o'clock from Parker's Wharf in the presence of a large collection of people. She is named the 'Pointer'." Under the date of Friday, March 14, 1873, we read: - "YACHT SOLD. Mr. Robert Bennett, of Fairhaven, has sold to William Valentine, Jr., of Fall River, the famous sloop yacht 'Pointer'."

"YACHT SOLD. The yacht 'Red Hot' owned by Capt. William P. Handy, of Fairhaven, and which has acquired an excellent reputation as a fast boat, has been sold to a Boston gentleman who is to reside in Mattapoissett the coming Summer. She is 5.96 tons. Tuesday April 9, 1872."

"YACHT SOLD. Yacht 'Lizzie' has been sold for \$350 by Mr. J. A. T. Eddy, of Fairhaven, to Mr. John Gerry of Fall River, who is to remove from that city to Providence and the yacht is to be employed in Providence River." Wednesday, April 17, 1872."

Gone Forever. - We might mention, while in this vicinity, another bygone structure. The history of all buildings, no matter of what material constructed, seems to be (1) erected; (2) used; (3) destroyed. More than a hundred years ago, there was erected in the shipyard on Union Wharf, a Steam Mill, two stories high, 60 by 34 feet with a boiler house attached thereto, 12 by 34 feet, with an engine of twelve horse power within.

Ten years later it was advertised for sale. Thirty years later the news item appeared in the Standard as follows: - "DEMOLISHING. The old Steam Saw Mill, just north of Union Wharf, Fairhaven, is being demolished. It has been idle for a number of years, and is owned by Mr. S. B. Hamlin. Saturday, January 13, 1872."

Some still hold in remembrance the remains of this old saw mill with its tons of inundated sawdust, and the stony structure of the engine room, the latter so left that with ease the urchins of those days had no difficulty in improvising a shanty that would keep out

the pelting rain; this, with a central heating plant, afforded a refuge during the showers for those who frequented the shores in quest of clams and quahogs. The location of the saw-mill was generally known as we see by the following: "Scow at auction. Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, November 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock a.m., a Stone Scow, now lying at Sawin's Steam Mill, in Fairhaven."

Looking into the Future. - Here is an instance of wise and long-range thinking. There are plenty of such opportunities if authorities are thoroughly wide-awake. "(For the Standard) Dear Editor, I walked over the new bridge (repaired after the gale of 1869) on Wednesday, admiring the thoroughness of the structure, and feeling that not even an elephant need fear to trust its weight on it. Going over the bridge, I strolled on to Pope's Island, and walked around it, enjoying the cool, northwestern breeze, and the sight of the waters and shores around me. As I sauntered along, the thought struck me, here is just the place for a public park. The city should buy this island and devote it to this purpose. What cooler, breezier, pleasanter, cleaner, healthier spot could be found? It seems left by nature for this purpose. The city should buy it, build a sea-wall around it, to protect it from the waves which are rapidly wearing it away. It should built a road around it, along which trees should be set, but the greater part should be left open, pretty much as it is now, for the accommodation of the public. It should not be a dressed-up park, with formal alleys, and signs warning people off the grass, but one for every day use, where children could go and play when they would, where base-ball clubs could have a place for their games, and one where the circus and menagerie could exhibit. Here the Fourth of July fireworks could be advantageously exhibited. Accommodations for bathing, for both sexes, could be arranged in suitable places. Swings could be put up, and in short, everything could be done to make it a place of entertainment and recreation for the people. I feel assured that everyone who will think of the matter will agree that the plan I have suggested will be a great benefit to the people, and that no other place could possibly be selected so agreeable, convenient and popular. The administration that carries out this plan will cover itself with honor, (Signed) Citizen. Thursday, June 23, 1870."

The above dream was partly realized. A half century later, Marine Park was added, by city dumping, to Pope's Island, and with out question compares favorably with any other water view in this vicinity. The writer for the Standard probably suspected that such a worthwhile project would take about that time for fruition. In

addition to the enlargement of the island by artificial means, many of us have attended on this spot, the greatest show on earth, the Circus. "The Great Caravan and Circus of G. F. Bailey & Co. will perform on Pope's Island tomorrow afternoon and evening. Thursday, May 2, 1872. Twenty-five Cents."

The Acushnet Bedecked. - The citizens of Fairhaven, for a number of years, must have experienced thrills as they gazed upon the "River Queen" and the "Monohansett" steaming to and from the limits of their regular trips since each of these side paddle-wheelers had been commandeered to convey a President of the United States on important missions. At least, in our boyhood days, without knowledge of their presidential relationship, we rejoiced to witness these two steamers (also the "Island Borne" and the "Martha's Vineyard"), all side-wheelers, owned by The New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company, pass in and out of the harbor.

The "River Queen," a steamer of 527 tons and 185 feet in length, built in 1864, costing originally \$60,000, was sold to the New Bedford Steamboat Company on March 28, 1873, and arrived in New Bedford on Wednesday, May 7th, of that year. Her first excursion from New Bedford took place on Monday, June 30th, of the same year.

The "Water Street" Store Starts Us Upon a Tangent. - Alexander Tripp was advertising for rent the store that stood on Water Street, corner of the Old South Wharf, formerly occupied as a cabinet warehouse and workshop. Mr. Tripp was admirably persistent, for this advertisement was inserted for days, weeks and months in the Daily Mercury of New Bedford. Susan Helen, daughter of Alexander and Caroline S. Tripp, died on July 10, 1886, aged 26 years. Mr. Tripp died in April, 1896, in his 80th year. Caroline S., his widow, died in June, 1902, aged 84. Charles C. Woodman who married the daughter of Alexander and Caroline S. Tripp, died in October, 1890, aged 45. Henrietta D., his widow, died in December, 1904. The Woodmans were married on July 7, 1870. Mr. Woodman was the principal of the local high school in 1867, at the age of 22. George H. Tripp of Green Street was about 26 years of age when he assumed the principalship of the Fairhaven high school, in 1879. Hiram Tripp, father of George H., died in June, 1889, aged 84. Louise, his widow, died in January, 1904, aged 87. Mr. Tripp and Miss Gifford were married on Thursday evening, June 18, 1833. On July 24, 1851, Hiram Henry, their son, died, aged four years.

In January, 1855, the lecture before the Fairhaven Lyceum, given on Wednesday evening, January 24, was delivered by Jabez Delano, Esq., well known for his astronomical researches.

On the 9th of January, 1873, Mr. Buffington, presented to the House the petition of Jabez Delano and others of Fairhaven who served in the war of 1812, praying that the act of Congress, of February 14, 1871, might be modified as to allow pensions to those who served their country for less than sixty days.

As Vivid as Yesterday. - In 1888, the Isaiah F. Terry building, southeast corner of Water and Union Streets, became the headquarters of the Fairhaven Veteran Firemen's Association. This building still stands.

Two years later these veterans became conspicuous. Their photographs were taken as they stood beside their borrowed hand fire engine, near the northeast corner of Water and Ferry streets. In this picture we recognize John Ennis, Albert C. Akin, Levin Morse, George Quirk, Walter Pierce, Joseph Lawrence, Charles LeBaron. Fred Akin, John Sullivan, Joseph Delano, Albert Williams, George Carpenter, Nelson Shurtleff, Albert G. Braley, Fred Pease, William J. Mann and F. R. F. Harrison.

The old Mazeppa, No.3, a hand engine, was loaned to the Fairhaven Vets for the muster at New Bedford, July 4, 1890, and was returning with the following placards in four places on the engine: 1. The best engine in Massachusetts; 2. 224 feet, 9 inches ; 3. July 4, 1890 - New Bedford; 4. A Provincetown engine.

In this picture, mentioned above, we discern a bit of the old brick railroad depot, erected in 1859 and demolished in 1929; Roland Fish's coal office, 2 Water Street; the old coal sheds built in 1845 and demolished in 1891; a vessel of good size, high up on the marine railway; the top of the "round house," destroyed by fire in 1929, and just east of the "round house" the marine railway work shop.

Other engines, participating in the muster, were the "Gaspee, No.9," of Providence; the "Hancock, No.9," of Acushnet; the "Young Mechanic, No.6," of Mattapoisett; and the "Relief, No.5," of Oxford village.

The Sheriff Baffled. - In the year 1881, the neighbors saw a "burglar" enter a rear window of the residence of Elisha Chace on the northwest corner of Water Street and the Old South Wharf. (The "Chace" house was built by Benjamin Church in 1800. It was razed in October, 1928.) Much excitement reigned. The story went from mouth to mouth until the entire community assembled,



*William P. Jenney House, Faced Union St., N. W.
Cor. Green Street*



Fairhaven Iron Foundry. Erected 1843 as a Cotton Mill. Tabitha Inn, Our Lady's Haven placed near same site.

all ready to mete out to the intruder the fate of Stephen. Every avenue was watched. Every door and window was scanned. Nobody appeared. The crowd became impatient. After a long virgil, with no exits, the Sheriff, Mr. Thomas S. Butman, was summoned. He courageously, amid tumult, entered the house. The crowd was breathless. He was gone a long time. Many speculations regarding his safety were rife. Momentarily the assembled group, bloodthirsty to the Nth degree, expected the burglar, the sheriff or both to appear. From cellar to attic and in the reverse order, the poor sheriff went, with his hand ever on his official revolver. He looked and looked for the intruder, but in vain. Finally Thomas S., sheepishly crawling out of the window, announced amid jeers, that he could find no one. Excitement in time subsided. The Chace Family, with the exception of son Elbridge, returned home, but the mystery was not cleared up until Elbridge, about 11 years of age, arrived and explained that he had forgotten a school book, and returning, crawled through a window for the book, to abate the teacher's wrath.

In March, 1887, Hattie W., wife of Thomas S. Butman, died in her 23d year. In October, 1892, Mr. Butman and Elizabeth B. Williams, of New Bedford, were married. Mrs. Butman died in March, 1898, in her 63d year. Mr. Butman died in June, 1903, aged 82. It was in September, 1872, that the selectmen placed Thomas S. Butman on regular duty with a salary.

On the 13th of October, 1874, Miss Ida M., daughter of Nancy C. and the late Lewis C. Berry died, aged 21 years, 9 months. The funeral took place at the Methodist church.

Elisha Chace died in April, 1893, in his 73d year. His widow, Nancy c., died in February, 1903, aged 75. In October, 1886, Miss Lizzie S. Chace, a daughter, accepted a position in the STAR office, later going to Plymouth. She died in September, 1899, in her 33d year. Elbridge G., in January, 1897, was an employee of the Boston Herald. He died in 1902, in his 32d year. It was Elbridge who was awarded by Mr. Henry H. Rogers, the works of Longfellow, for selecting the most favored quotation for Room 8, Rogers School. All eight rooms had their respective, cherished mottoes hanging on the wall, together with a picture of the author. None, save the picture of Hawthorne, survives as a reminder of 67 years ago. The whereabouts or even the existence of the prizes is unknown except in one instance. Bessie W. Hathaway, then a pupil in Room 1, was awarded a prize for selecting the motto: - "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Her prize, two volumes of St.

Nicholas, for 1885, she still possesses, autographed by the donor, Henry H. Rogers, and countersigned, in 1938, 53 years later, by Lady Fairhaven, who died on Saturday afternoon, March 18, 1939, aged 70.

Miss Rebecca W. Hathaway and Mr. William D. Champlin were married in July, 1906. They lived in the dwelling erected by Lorenzo Shurtleff in the year 1882. Mr. Champlin faithfully served as town clerk and treasurer, succeeding the late William H. Bly, in 1925. He resigned to take effect January first, 1950. Mr. Champlin died April 13th of that year, at the age of 76. In March, 1950, Mr. Michael J. O'Leary was elected to take the place of Mr. Champlin.

Others have cherished the motto which won the prize for Miss Hathaway, sometimes not quoted with exactness. In the tribute to Mabel L. Potter we read in the town report of 1950: "Her motto always was, 'What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well'." While the writer views the likeness of Miss Potter in the town report, he sees on yonder wall her likeness as she appeared with her schoolmates in the Rogers school picture taken about 65 years ago. She, indeed, adopted a worthy motto, the one filed by Miss Hathaway, Room One, Rogers School, when Miss Potter was a pupil in Room Eight, of the same building.

Who Didn't Know Bill? - Near the Chace home lived the Harrington family. Arthur H. and Martha Harrington and children. Of one son, William, about our age, we have this to say. It was more than sixty-five years ago that the Water Street urchins, with the expanse of the Acushnet River before them, and the access to all wharves free, were thoroughly enjoying themselves. Here we saw on the marine railway many of the racing yachts of the day: - Puritan in 1885, Mayflower in 1886, Volunteer in 1887, Vigilant in 1893 and the Defender in 1895. These lads could be described one by one until the list became exhausted. William stands out pre-eminently among the lads of that era. He was alert for any game, any enterprise, any fun. Billie could always be relied upon. He demanded fairness in all sports. A half century and more has elapsed, and each chap in turn had cast about for a means of livelihood. Billie had little opportunity for so-called education. He, however, faithfully performed the duties which devolved upon him. We, who knew Bill in days of boyhood, have the highest respect for the fellow who, for a long period, could be regularly seen assisting to make our thoroughfares cleaner and neater. Long ago we cast aside the erroneous idea that school education makes the man. It just doesn't. Hon

est work like that of William A. Harrington's certainly does. Our hats are off to Bill who has done good work with a cheerful spirit all his days in spite of handicaps!

Ask the Town Officials. - Before we had reached our teens, a gentleman who had lived in the house on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Rodman Streets, and afterwards in the house at the northeast corner of William and Morse Streets, was disseminating information pertaining to Fairhaven by writing under the initials "C. E.," whom most of the townspeople knew because of his unflinching attendance at, and participation in, all town meetings of the day.

Three score and ten years ago, he presented the following:

(Re-published by Request.)

To the Editor of the Star:

In perusing the list of vessels comprising the whaling fleet of Fairhaven, published in The STAR, 11th inst., I find that I omitted several which I add as follows:

Bark Hesper, agents, L. Jenney & J. Tripp. Ship Arctic, agent, Edmund Allen. Brig Star Castle and schooner U. D" agents, Judd & Damon. Schooner Washington Freeman, agent, O. F. Hitch. Schooner King Fisher, agent, c. F. Tripp. Schooner Cohannet, agent, Jeremiah Pease.

Several of the vessels changed owners and agents. I have given the first and omitted the second agencies.

I have prepared a list of native and adopted citizens of Fairhaven who have been masters of whaling vessels since the declaration of peace in February 1815, as follows:

Ivory Albert	Elisha Babcock	Perez Huttleston
Barzilla Adams	John Besse	Wm. H. Haskins
Silas P. Alden	Benjamin Butman	Jehazel Jenney
Issachar H. Akin	Ansel Gibbs	Andrew Jenney
John Bunker	Joshua Grinnell	Elisha Jenney
Isaiah Burgess	Isaac Grinnell	Jonathan Jenney
Martin Bowen	Peleg W. Gifford	Charles Kempton
Joseph Black	George Gifford	Stephen Kempton
Paul Burgess	Sanford Gifford	Ezra Smith
George Bennett	Charles Gelett	Matthew Stetson
Silas Brownell	Bradford Hathaway	John Stackpole
Allen Brownell	Gorham B. Howes	Benjamin Stowell
Charles Butler	Henry N. Howland	Joseph Stowell
Ithman B. Benjamin	Ichabod Handy	Dennis Stevens
Roswell Brown	James M. Henry	Edward Swift

Henry Swift	Isaac Dagget	Francis Niel
Charles Slocum	Thomas Delano	George Niel
Frederick Slocum	Jabez Delano	Andrew Pickens
Moses Samson	Nathan F. Delano	Sheffield Read
Seth Samson	Ellis C. Eldredge	Prince Russell
John Samson	Henry Eldredge	James Robinson
William Stott	Benjamin Ellis	Eben Peirce
Heman Stewart	Phineas Fish	Samuel Perry
Nathaniel Soule	Frederick Fish	Charles S. Taber
Joseph Taber	Arza Fish	Ellery T. Taber
Robert Taber	Andrew Fuller	Asaph Taber
Frederick C. Taber	George Fox	Reuben Taber
Joseph B. Tabor	Thomas Lambert	Asa Taber
John S. Taber	Ira Lakey	John D. Taber
Frederick P. Taber	Albert Lewis	Daniel H. Taber
Henry West	Welcome J. Lawton	John R. Taber
Ezra Wrightington	George Lawrence	James Turner
William Washburn	Geo. Lawrence, Jr.	Phineas Terry
Ansel Stewart	David Marston	Ansel Tripp
Henry M. Hoxsie	Edward Manchester	Nicholas Tatch
Arthur Cox	Leander Mayhew	Isaac Thatcher
James Cox	Jos. B. Merrihew	Henry Gifford
John Church	Bradford Marvel	George Whitfield
Benjamin Crapo	Thomas Nye, Sen.	William Whitfield
Benjamin Clough	Nathaniel Nye	Richard Whitters
Jolm Carr	Jonathan Nye	Isaiah West
Jolm Charry	John Nye	Howland Leavitt
George Cowie	Joseph Nye	Benjamin Ellis, Jr
	James Niel	

Eighty-one of the above named captains commanded New Bedford vessels, and most of them have been very successful. The whalemens of Fairhaven have done a great deal to help build up New Bedford, besides being her best customers. Probably it is remembered and appreciated by kindly feelings that are valuable.

A prominent New Bedford merchant first engaged in business in Fairhaven during 1832 and continued it several years, doing more to increase the once prosperity of our town than any other man. I refer to William R. Rodman; and would be glad to see other merchants and manufacturers from abroad follow his example by engaging in business on the east side of the Acushnet River, where many desirable locations with plenty of room can be obtained at low prices. C. E.

CHAPTER V

Oxford Village and Environs

The Tripp Homestead. - Capt. Jabez Delano stated in one of his historical articles, written about seventy-five years ago, that the house of Gilbert Tripp was "first on the left after crossing the bridge from New Bedford and that the next house north of Gilbert Tripp's was that of the late Samuel Borden."

Before us lies the original deed conveying the land to Gilbert Tripp by Samuel Gifford and wife, in consideration of \$590, under the date of February 1, 1804, worded in part as follows: - "A certain lot or parcel of land, containing eighty-three rods, situated in that part of New Bedford, called Fairhaven." Very soon after this, probably the following year, Mr. Tripp built his house.

Under the date of November 28, 1885, this property was conveyed by Pardon Tripp to Charles H. Tripp by a quitclaim deed, i. e., "one undivided seventh part of a lot of land with the dwelling house and buildings thereon standing. These premises are the same formerly owned and occupied by my late father, Gilbert Tripp, now occupied and improved by my sister, Amy Tripp. (Signed) Pardon Tripp."

Under the date of April 21, 1894, this property of twenty-two rods, was conveyed by a number of quitclaim deed to Charles H. Tripp, by Walter Tripp et als, "being the premises now occupied by Amy Tripp as a life estate under the terms of the will of her father, Gilbert Tripp; the said premises being the homestead of said Gilbert Tripp during his lifetime." The property was described as follows: "Bounded on the north and east by land of John A. Hawes estate; on the west by land of E. Greenleaf Spooner; on the south by Bridge Street."

Under the date of November 22, 1907, this property was conveyed by Warranty Deed to Hattie B. Cottelle by Charles H. Tripp, and described as follows: - "The lot with buildings thereon situated at No. 12 Bridge Street, known as the Tripp Homestead." Thus we see that the property was in the possession of the Tripp family for more than a hundred years.

Here we present interesting facts concerning Pardon Tripp, grandfather of Hattie B. (Tripp) Cottelle, showing that youth, in days gone-by, got an early start in life. Before us lies an official

paper with the caption "United States of America," and the words, "I, John Hawes, Collector of the District of New Bedford, do hereby certify, That Pardon Tripp, an American Seaman, aged eighteen years, or thereabouts, of the height of five feet, eight and one-fourth inches, dark complexion, brown hair, dark eyes, was born in New Bedford, and the said Pardon hard of hearing, has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in the Act, entitled, 'An Act for the relief and protection of American Seamen,' and I do hereby certify, That he is a Citizen of the United States of America. December 27, 1816."

Under the date of July 22, 1820, we find written in longhand the following: - "I hereby certify that Pardon Tripp sailed with me on a Whaling Voyage to the coast of Brazil. During said voyage his conduct was such that, in my opinion, he merits the station of Boat steerer aboard any ship in the Whaling service. He is likewise active in coopering and would answer for a small ship's cooper. (Signed) Charles Smith."

Before us, under the date of Westport, July 10, 1823, lies the marriage certificate, in longhand, as follows: - "This certifies that I joined in marriage Pardon Tripp of Fairhaven, son of Gilbert Tripp, with Sally Macomber of Westport, daughter of Levi Macomber. (Signed) Peleg Sisson." Concerning property in this vicinity and about persons mentioned above, we add: "Real Estate Sale. At Auction, Friday, September 6, 1867, house and 20 rods land on Bridge Street, Fairhaven, next west of Gilbert Tripp's to John A. Hawes for \$525."

Capt. Gilbert Tripp was born in 1772, and died at the age of 80. Amy Tripp, his daughter, was born in 1811, and died in 1898. Charles H. Tripp was born in 1824, and died at the age of 84.

Mr. Benjamin F. Cottelle, of Boston, and Miss Hattie B. Tripp were married at the residence of Charles H. Tripp, father of the bride, on June 4, 1879. Mr. Cottelle died in 1928, aged 80; Mrs. Cottelle died in 1937, aged 80.

Concerning Capt. Jabez Delano, mentioned in the first line of this article, we read the following: - "OBITUARY. Capt. Jabez Delano died last night (Thursday, August 6, 1874) about 12 o'clock, at his residence in Fairhaven, from a sudden attack of asthma, at the age of 74. He was in his usual health yesterday. Capt. Delano was formerly an enterprising shipmaster in the whaling business, and was a well informed man, of estimable private character. He has written many communications to the Standard on astronomical

subjects, and some giving reminiscences of old times in Fairhaven and vicinity. His last communication was in type before his death was reported, and is printed in today's paper. After retiring from the sea, Capt. Delano was engaged for many years in the oil and candle manufacturing business in the stone building at the north end of Middle Street, Fairhaven." His last communication was entitled "The Planet Venus" and was a composition of more than half a column. August 7, 1874.

Samuel Borden. - Capt. Jabez Delano continues: "The next house north of Gilbert Tripp's is that of the late Samuel Borden. My acquaintance with Capt. Borden dates back to boyhood days. I worked in his rope-walk which was erected on Crow Island, extending to the main, landing at the lane south of K. & S. Eldredge's cooper shop. The rope-walks were swept away in the great gale of September 23d, 1815. The part I performed here as a laborer was to turn the wheel which carried six spindles, and employed six men. The thread they spun was 180 fathoms long. When at their terminus, I was notified by a bell, and the threads were then transferred to a hook at the side. A day's work was from sunrise to sunset, less one hour for dinner. My wages were a pistareen per day. Capt. Borden possessed a fair share of business energy, and owned two ships, the 'India Point' and 'Herald.' The former was kept in the merchant service and latter was employed as a whaler. It was a gala day to us boys when the old 'Herald' came in with her cargo of oil from the Brazil Banks which she performed annually, for many years. The peculiar olden time habits so indelibly impressed the mind that they live as though of yesterday's occurrence. Capt. Borden had his oxen on hand by which the heavy hoisting was done, while the light casks and barrels were hoisted out by hand. Uncle John Tripp was also there. He resided out north of Oxford village. He was weighed down by the weight of years, yet was always at the hoisting fall, not, however, for his physical prowess but for his magical gift of song which seemed to have a lifting power about it as the casks lifted from their beds over the combings onto the wharf."

Before Incorporation. - Oxford has never remained in the background in the past. One hundred forty years ago the citizens living there, at the time when Fairhaven, in its entirety, was a part of New Bedford, were sedulously plying their respective trades, e. g., "SHOE LASTS. Josiah Jenne, at his shop in Oxford Village, carries on the business of making LASTS; and intends to keep constantly for sale a complete assortment. Those who will please

to favor him with their custom, may depend on his endeavors to render satisfaction. An assortment of which will be kept for sale at the store of Mr. Humphrey Kempton in the village of Bedford. New Bedford, August 17, 1810."

In addition to SHOE LASTS, offered for sale by Josiah Jenne, we find something pertaining to an allied trade as follows: "LEATHER. Upper Leather & Calf Skins, of the first quality, constantly for sale, on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, at his shop in Fairhaven. (Signed) Ebenezer Tripp. August 28, 1811,"

When this extensive territory consisted of New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, it was customary to set up the List of Voters in appropriate places for the benefit of the citizens. These were placed at, 1. Market-house in the village of Bedford. 2. At Jireh Swift's & Co's, store at the Head-of-the-River. 3. At Isaac Thompson's store between Fairhaven and Oxford. New Bedford, March 16, 1809." Perhaps we can roughly locate Isaac Thompson's store, mentioned immediately above. We find this advertisement: "GRAVE STONES. Those who wish to purchase Grave Stones, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber at the east end of Bedford Bridge, or of Capt. Benj. Hill, Bedford Village (Signed) Isaac Thompson, Jr., October 18, 1811."

"Poverty Point." - Here we have the for-sale notice of two houses not remembered by many of the Fairhaven citizens. "FOR SALE. Two double houses situated in Fairhaven on the east side of Main Street, said buildings to be moved off the premises in a reasonable time. (Signed) E. Hawes, 37 Fifth St., New Bedford. March 12, 1863." Those two double houses stood, one directly opposite the residence of John A. Hawes, Jr., afterwards the William F. Nye property, the other a little to the south.

In a deed before me, dated April 17, 1817, the property is described in part as follows: - "A certain tract of land, at a place called Oxford Village or POVERTY POINT." This term "Poverty Point" was used a number of years before this as is shown by the following written by Henry B. Worth who gives the probable reason for the sobriquet. "The name 'Poverty Pont' requires examination. It appears in deeds to and from Joshua Howland in 1810, relating to land of Robert Bennett, and had not been used before. About this date, two events took place which may have led to the designation. Robert Bennett, the leading man of the village, was overtaken by financial disaster during those depressing years that preceded the War of 1812. It was some of his land that was at

tached by Joshua Howland. Then the sloop Thetis sailed the year before for Savannah with 34 men on board, and was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, and all but five were lost. Nineteen lived in and near New Bedford but of those that were lost only three lived at Oxford. But the TRADITION is that there were left in Oxford many widows with children and so that place was called 'Poverty Point.' An examination of the vessel's list does not confirm the theory. Only five lived at Oxford and two of these were saved. The loss of three men at sea would not render the whole village so destitute as to be called 'Poverty Point.'

The probability is that the name described the people more or less aptly and it clung to the community and was in common use until recent years. This condition was due more likely to unfavorable local conditions than to the shipwreck."

Oxford Village suffered its greatest calamity by the construction of the bridge, incorporated in 1796. Thereafter, shipbuilding and business in general was transferred almost wholly to Fairhaven Village. Undoubtedly this economic change was responsible for the term "Poverty Point," as insinuated by Mr. Worth. It is said that the term "Oxford" was used for the first time in 1773.

Be that as it may, there were interesting transfers of property in that section of the town, one under the date of April 27, 1863 running as follows: - "REAL ESTATE SALES. The 'Clifford House,' in Oxford Village, Fairhaven, was sold at auction on Monday, by Jones Robinson to Dexter Jenney for \$750." Again, "REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. IN FAIRHAVEN. On Saturday, the 16th day of May, (1863), at 2 o'clock P. M., The dwelling house, No. 244 and premises connected therewith, formerly owned and occupied by Bradford Hathaway, situate on the west side of Main Street in Oxford Village, Fairhaven. The lot contains 55 rods, is stocked with 30 fruit trees in bearing order. For further particulars, enquire of the Selectmen of the town of Fairhaven." Then we find an item stating that this property was sold at auction on the above date to Capt. Ellery T. Taber for \$1,300. Capt. Taber was married to Miss Maria White of New Bedford on the 21st of October 1847. Mr. Taber, years before he purchased the Hathaway property, lived in the house, recently occupied by Miss Alice Charry on the east side of Main Street, nearly opposite Cox's lane, now Pilgrim Avenue.

It was at the house of Bradford Hathaway, on Saturday. August 20, 1859 at 2 o'clock that the funeral of Seth Mitchell, aged 86 years, 6 months, took place.

Under the date of April 13, 1869 we read: - "FOR SALE OR TO LET. The cottage house and lot formerly occupied by Capt. Ellery T. Taber, on the east side of Main Street, 1½ acres of land. Orchard. (Signed) George H. Taber."

On the 10th of the following month of that year we find: "REAL Estate Sale. Mrs. Furman R. Whitwell, Jr. ha!' sold to Capt. John Charry, house and lot east side of Main Street, Fairhaven, for \$1,500."

Neat's Horns Wanted. - We are finding, through research, that Oxford has a History all by itself. Here the building of ships ceased, but other industries appeared from time to time, showing the versatility of the inhabitants of that section of the town, as more than a hundred years ago the following advertisement appeared: "TO TANNERS. The subscriber having recently established a COMB MANUFACTORY in Oxford Village (Fairhaven), wishes to purchase all the Neat's Horns that may be taken off in this vicinity, for which he will pay the highest price in cash. Any person having a quantity of HORNS on hand to dispose of, by directing a line to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention. (Signed) Levi Barnard. Fairhaven, January 4, 1821."

This industry was evidently succeeding for the following year this advertisement appeared: - "APPRENTICE WANTED. Wanted immediately a lad from 16 to 18 years of age as an apprentice to the Comb making business. Apply to Levi Barnard, Fairhaven, who wishes to buy neat's HORNS to any amount for which he will pay cash. January 13, 1822."

"HOUSE AND SHOP FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale at auction, on Saturday, the first day of October, 1825, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, his house and shop, situated in Oxford village, Fairhaven. The house is two stories high, in a pleasant situation, with a good garden and well of water. The shop is one and a half stories high. They will be sold separately or together, as best suits the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of Levi Barnard. Fairhaven, September 15, 1825."

"Feast of Shells." - Under the date of August 3, 1841, the Mercury carried the following: - "The New Bedford Guards will parade in Fairhaven on Wednesday, and will partake of a 'feast of shells' to which they have been invited, at Wood's Grove in the afternoon."

The occasion was described as follows: - "WOOD'S GROVE. An elegant Pic Nic (formerly so spelled) was given by the ladies in

Fairhaven yesterday afternoon (Wednesday, August 4, 1841), at Wood's Grove, in the vicinity of that beautiful village. The company assembled numbered, as we judged, from three to five hundred, including the New Bedford Guards, under the command of H. G. O. Colby, Esq., who were present by invitation of the manager and whose military appearance and gallant demeanor served by contrast only to heighten the effect of feminine grace, which shone forth in its most attractive forms, and with unrivalled brilliancy wherever the eye could rest among the numerous assemblage.

The tables furnished an elegant and abundant repast, to which the cheerful hilarity which pervaded, added a lively zest. At an early hour, the company separated, evidently with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction in the festivities which the occasion had presented."

On March 28th, we spoke of the picnic held by the Contest Engine Company at Wood's Grove, on the Fourth of July, 1858. This grove proved to be a popular place for out-of-doors festivities for fully a quarter century. The present generation has a difficult task to equal the wonderfully sane, social events of past generations, it would seem.

Merchants and Customers. - In an old account book which has fortuitously been preserved, we find the names and transactions of a number of individuals the majority of whom lived in Oxford Village. The first page shows entries made more than a century ago, that is, beginning in January, 1839, with Thomas S. Brimblecome as debtor. Mr. Brimblecome, the proprietor of a slaughter house and market, hired help to write up and post his books, paying at the rate of \$1.25 per day. Mr. Brimblecome's indebtedness ran from 1839 to 1850, with partial payments, the total amount paid to this one creditor being about \$500. Mr. Brimblecome died in April, 1868, in his 61st year. He lived at the northeast corner of Oxford and Cherry Streets.

Let us make an enumeration of the names which may be familiar to many of the older residents through memory or hearsay. These facts throw some light on the cost of living a century ago.

Mr. Lorenzo A. Mace became a debtor in 1838. He was an original member of the Oxford Lyceum, organized in 1842. Mr. Mace paid for house rent at the rate of \$6.50 per quarter or \$26 per year.

The account book carries the name of Lemuel C. Wood who owned the estate south of Riverside Cemetery on the same side of the street. He paid \$1.50 per day for such work as making a stone wall, laying stone, etc. After his death it was this house that was burned at the hands of an incendiary in September, 1873, followed by an inquest.

Benjamin D. Coombs paid one dollar for having his pig slaughtered, which seemed to be the standard and prevailing price for such service. John Bunker, after whom Bunker's lane was temporarily named and who owned considerable real estate at Oxford, was a debtor in 1840. He paid the creditor's pew rent to balance the account. The land and buildings at the northeast corner of Main Street and Bunker's lane, which was once the estate of Mr. Bunker, was sold in October, 1871, by Rebecca B. Kelton, of Fairhaven, to Capt. George W. Gifford of Rehoboth for \$1,500.

It was on Thursday evening, April 18, 1833, that Rev. George W. Kelton of Salem and Miss Rebecca Bunker, daughter of Captain John Bunker of Fairhaven, were married by the Rev. Taylor; Rev. George Whitfield Kelton died on Thursday, June 23, 1859 in his 58th year.

Dr. James Mara, a surgeon dentist with his office at 25 Cheapside, New Bedford, was a debtor to the extent of \$4.08, mostly for killing hogs in 1839, the bill being settled in 1841. Dr. Jeremiah Miller owned property at Oxford, the map of 1855 as well as the map of 1870 showing his property near the end of Oxford Street, opposite the house of Bartlett Allen. From 1840 to 1845, he was a patron of the owner of this account book. He owned property not only at Oxford but also the tide-mill at Millbridge. His office at one time was in the building at the southwest corner of Main and Bridge Streets. He had also an office and drug store near the northeast corner of Union and Middle Streets, which was in August, 1880, moved to Union Wharf and used by Porterfield Hutchins. Dr. Miller died in 1852, aged 64.

Benjamin R Swasey began to be a customer in 1842, and in May 1843 settled his account. His purchases were bean poles at one cent each, and hard wood for fuel at \$6.50 a cord. Mr. Swasey, in 1842, became a member of the Oxford Lyceum. David West became a customer starting an account in the year 1845 and terminating in 1850, always paying his bills, amounting, in this instance, to about \$200. Mr. West died in August, 1894, in his 84th year.

Wealthy West, wife of David West, died in April, 1859, in her 50th year. The funeral took place on the 27th, at the Union Meeting House, in Oxford Village. David West and Mrs. Ruth S. Gifford (of New Bedford) were married on the 4th of March. 1860.

Other names with their accounts were as follows: - Benjamin Ide who paid \$1.50 per day for labor; Elihu Wood who paid \$3.50 per cord for pine wood; Benjamin Wilcox who balanced his account of \$8.85 in 1841; Pauline Ide who paid for a day's work, in 1839, the sum of \$1.50; Dolly Taber who paid \$1.50 per day for mowing-it was after Dolly Taber that Dolly Hill and Dolly Pond were named; Amos Rogers, who purchased wood, lumber, etc. from 1839 to 1843, died in .October 1893, aged 85; Daniel Driscoll who in 1840 paid \$7.00 for one year's rent for pasture, paying \$6.00 for the same the following year; Thomas Butman who paid for house rent \$6.00 per quarter; Elisha Vaughan who paid a like amount for house rent; Albion Allen who in 1841 paid \$6.50 for a cord of hard wood; Jonathan T. Buttrick who paid cash for eight cords of hard wood, using this at his bake shop; Philip Noland who paid \$7.00 per quarter for house rent; Mr. Nolan died in September, 1886, in his 80th year; John S. Richardson who in 1841 purchased eggs at twelve cents per dozen; John Howard, a storekeeper, who paid, in 1839, \$1.25 per day for posting his books, making partial payment until bill was paid in full, in 1848; James C. Ely who paid the prevailing house rent of \$6.50 per quarter; Ansel Bourne who paid for potatoes, in 1846, fifty cents per bushel; Prince Rogers who purchased milk at six cents per quart; Benjamin Chase who in 1855 paid forty cents per bushel for potatoes; John D. Hathaway who paid \$1.50 per day for labor and \$3.60 a barrel for soft soap; Bartholomew Taber, Jr. who in 1840 purchased much pine wood; Alvah K. Bowen who began as purchaser in 1842 and settled in full in December 1846; We might add that James C. Ely paid \$8.00 for cutting sixteen cords of wood, the regular price being fifty cents per cord. In 1870, Betsey Jane Chase was paid \$2.00 for a week's work. It is interesting to note that according to the ledger, some of these accounts were never settled.

More than a Century Ago. - "PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SCHOOL HOUSE. Sealed proposals will be received for building a school house in Oxford Village, Town of Fairhaven, and fencing the lot, until Saturday, the sixth day of May next. Specifications for said building will be delivered to anyone disposed to contract for erecting the same, by applying to any of the subscribers.

(Signed) Joseph B. Taber, Amos Rogers, Thomas S. Brimblecome, Building Committee. April 27, 1848."

Stone Cutting; Marble Works. - We learn of the following, under the date of March 14, 1856: - "STONE CUTTING. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Fairhaven, on Bridge Street, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every kind of Marble usually kept at such an establishment. Monuments and Head Stones, plain and ornamental, which will be sold low. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles are invited to call and examine them. N. B. All orders promptly attended to. (Signed) J. c. Dexter, Fairhaven, Mass."

The map of 1855 shows the location of this stone-cutting shop. Then under the date of February 1857, we find: - "BUILDING & LOT FOR SALE. The building with about 20 rods of land in the village of Fairhaven, on Bridge street, about half way between Main Street and the bridge. (Signed) J. C. Dexter." This building was on the north side of Bridge Street, a little west of Privilege Street, two houses then intervening before the old toll house was reached. Mr. J. C. Dexter opened his shop for Stone-Cutting on April 14, 1855. Many remember the Marble Works of E. G. Spooner, erected in 1883, on the north side of Bridge Street, near the head of Privilege Street, when the cars passed the door on the way to New Bedford over the old bridge, the spur of which extends westward from the western terminus of Bridge Street, as a relic of the past.

Joseph N. Peck. - To continue with another Oxford item, we offer the following: "PRESENTATION AT OXFORD VILLAGE. A meeting of the citizens of District, No. 11 was held on Friday evening last (March 11, 1859), in the Engine Hall, at Oxford village, for the purpose of expressing to Mr. Joseph N. Peck, their late prudential committeeman, who is about to move from the place, their appreciation of his faithful performance of the duties of that office." Refreshments were served, and after singing was indulged in at length, Mr. Peck was presented a Bible, the presentation speech being made by William Hoeg. That Bible is still in the Peck family (July, 1952).

Thirty years later (1889) Joseph Peck, grandson of Joseph N. Peck, and son of Joseph B. Peck, won a prize for attendance at the Methodist Sunday School. Joseph Peck won also a prize for bringing in the most new scholars, a feat which he accomplished the

preceding year. Sidney and Edith were brother and sister respectively of Joseph, the prize winner.

Oxford Folk and Oxford Sales. - Concerning Oxford we read: - "SUNDAY NOTICE. Mrs. M. A. Archer will speak at the Union Meeting House, Oxford Village, Fairhaven, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. She will have a seance at the same place in the evening. Sunday, April 18, 1869." A little later in the year, Mrs. Archer advertised: - "At Union Church, Oxford Village, Fairhaven, at 2 P. M. (October 31, 1869), Mrs. M. A. Archer will trace the results of the six months' meetings. Test seance at 7 P. M."

"Ploughed the old year out. Mr. Oliver Willcox of Oxford Village was engaged in ploughing yesterday (December 31, 1869). Oxford appears in print again as follows: - "SURPRISE PARTY IN FAIRHAVEN. Saturday evening, February 12, 1870, a goodly number of the friends and connections of Mr. and Mrs. David West, agreeably surprised them at their residence at Oxford Village. The old sailor was taken all aback for a moment, but soon filled away, and David was himself again and everybody had a good time."

This paper deals almost exclusively with property ownership and personal items of Oxford Village of three score and twenty years ago. "Monday, May 31, 1869. John Charry has sold to William Rounseville, house and 40 rods land, northwest corner of Church and Laurel Streets, Fairhaven, for \$1,600." "Real Estate Sale. Thomas Nye, Jr., of New Bedford has sold to his daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Dana of Boston, his farm in Fairhaven, for \$1. It is probably the nicest farm in this vicinity. August 1869."

"FIRE. An unoccupied house on Main Street, Oxford Village, Fairhaven, was burned by an incendiary, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning (Sunday, September 25, 1870). It belonged to Mr. J. S. Taber, and was the old homestead of the family, and known as the Bartholomew Taber house. The fire department succeeded in saving two small ells. The town offers a reward of \$250 for the incendiary."

"Pleasant Gathering. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Neil celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage with a social company at their residence in Fairhaven, on Saturday evening last (August 19, 1871). A bounteous repast was served at an early hour, and after passing a pleasant evening, the guests departed, leaving the happy pair the recipients of many tokens of their good will and friendship."

Capt. George F. Neil lived on the northeast corner of Cherry and Lafayette Streets, diagonally opposite the Coggeshall Memorial.

Capt. Neil owned the vacant lot on the southeast corner of Cherry Street and Pilgrim Avenue, formerly called Cox's lane. On the map of 1870, it was designated Mara's lane. Dr. Mara's house was nearby, afterwards moved to a location on North street, east of the chapel. The Coggeshall Memorial is practically on the site of the Jenney house (Dexter and Benjamin). Capt. Neil died in 1900, at the age of 82.

Isaiah West seems to have entered the real estate field about this time. He advertised as follows: - "For Sale or Exchange For City Property. A house, barn and about 70 rods of land, together with outbuildings, situated in Oxford Village, within five or ten minutes' walk of the New Bedford bridge. Also, nearby, about 13 acres of meadow and pasture land. (Signed) Isaiah West, January 14, 1871." Some years afterwards, Alonzo Whitney lived in this house. Capt. West carried on the Granular Mills located at the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, advertised to be sold at auction in February, 1861. Capt. West was the inventor of the Patent Tow Line Buoys, advertised in 1845.

"Real Estate Sale. George H. Taber sold at auction yesterday (Monday, February 20, 1871), house and store, corner of Center and Middle Streets, and house on Middle Street, adjoining, to Isaiah West, for \$1,865." This is the area where now stands the Savings Bank.

Under the date of March 24, 1871, the Standard adds: - that Capt. Isaiah West has sold to Ephraim Gifford, house in Oxford village, Fairhaven, for \$825, and that Capt. West intended to remove to New Bedford.

Then we find under the date of Tuesday, April 11, 1871: "Capt. Isaiah West has sold to Joseph B. Taber, house and lot, southeast corner of Center and Middle Streets; lots 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83 in Woodside Cemetery, and lot of land between the Cemetery and the town farm, all in Fairhaven, for \$1,865."

"March 14, 1872. Capt. Isaiah West has sold to John M. Hathaway of New Bedford, 13 acres land in Fairhaven, west side of the road, from Seth Alden's to Acushnet, for \$800."

"For Sale. All or part of the fixtures at store, 83 Purchase Street, New Bedford. The rent of the premises is very low and will be vacated March 1st. All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and pay their bills. (Signed) Eben Akin, Jr., February 21, 1870."



*Schoolroom in Old Fairhaven Academy. Photo by
T.K. Martin.*

Taken May 17, 1947

*Charles A. Harris posing as schoolmaster; A.W.
Spalding and J.F. Knipschild as pupils.*



The Rogers' High School

"In Fairhaven, 9th inst., (March 1871), Henry B. Gifford to Emily F. Sherman." Then under the date of Wednesday, November 1, 1871, we find: - "Mary H. Dexter and others have sold for \$600 to Henry B. Gifford, buildings and 90 rods land in Fairhaven, south side of the street leading from Main Street to Privilege Street." We find according to the map of 1855, that on the square bounded by Main Street, Cowen Street, Privilege Street and Pease Lane (old names), there were seven buildings. In 1870, we find that there were six, and at the present time we find thirteen. On Main Street, between Pease lane and Cowen Street, there were four houses. Mr. Gifford built the house on the southwest corner of Main and Cowen Streets. The next house west was the one purchased by Mr. Gifford in 1871, and from which he removed as soon as the new house on the corner was ready for occupancy. The houses on Cowen Street have been increased by one. Privilege Street, since those days, has acquired three additional houses, and Pease lane two. The rope walk has vanished. Mr. Gifford died in 1909, aged 62. Mrs. Gifford died in 1907, aged 62.

"For Sale in Fairhaven. A nice cottage house and 40 rods of land at No. 21 Lafayette Street, Oxford Village, will be sold at a bargain. March 16, 1871."

"Real Estate Sale. Benjamin Drew has sold to Benjamin F. Drew, for \$350, building and about 36 rods land, west side Adams Street. Tuesday, November 21, 1871."

"Surprise and Donation Party, in Fairhaven. Mrs. Sarah Crane formerly a school teacher at Oxford Village, Fairhaven, was surprised last night (Friday, January 12, 1872), by receiving a visit from about fifty of her old scholars and friends. Her house not being sufficiently large to accommodate the party, they took possession of the house of Jesse A. Warner, and after spending a very pleasant evening, took their departure at a late hour, leaving her many valuable and useful presents besides about \$10 in cash."

"REAL ESTATE SALES. Nov. 23, 1878. Rebecca B. Kelton, of Worcester, has quitclaimed for \$180 to Moses S. Douglass, of Acushnet, a lot of land, north side of Bunker's Lane, in Fairhaven, and Mr. Douglass has quitclaimed the same piece of land and for the same amount of money to Albert J. Barney, of Fairhaven." This was probably the toll house lot.

In that same year, 1877, "the house belonging to Mr. Eben Akin, Jr., on Oxford Street, has been improved by the addition of a bay window, blinds and a fresh coat of paint."

Under the date of Saturday, October 11, 1873, we read: "Amos Rogers has sold to Sylvia T. Gidley, lot of land and buildings, south side of Oxford Street, for \$1,200."

Under the date of February 27, 1877, we find: "Clara E. and Adeline R. Gibbs have sold to Elisha S. Whiting for \$665, lot of land, on the south side of Lafayette Street." Mr. Whiting and Sarah F., daughter of A. D. Bourne, Esq., were married by Rev. A. S. Walker on October 7, 1869. Mr. Whiting died in November, 1924, in his 78th year. His widow died July, 1926, in her 81st year.

Four Generations of Boatbuilders. - Allen: Eleazer, Bartlett, James M., and James M. Jr.

Eleazer Allen came to Oxford in Revolutionary times, and commenced boat building. Eleazer Allen, a Revolutionary pensioner, died in Fairhaven in August, 1837, at the age of 83. Bartlett Allen died in Fairhaven on January 9, 1846, aged 60. The old shop was torn down in 1907. The oil shed and the tryhouse, referred to in a previously mentioned deed of 1760, stood near the site of the Allen boat-building shop. James M. Allen, Jr., died in November, 1920, aged 78. Five years before the demise of Eleazer Allen, the following notice was printed in the newspapers of the day: "SALE AT AUCTION. Will be sold at public auction on Saturday, May 26, 1832, at 3 P. M., on the premises - a lot of land with a dwelling house thereon, situate in Fairhaven at the Village of Oxford (so called), whereon Eleazer Allen now lives. Said house and lot is decidedly the best calculated for a cooper or boat builder's shop in Fairhaven. (Signed) J. Wilbur, Auctioneer." Mr. James M. Allen and Miss Harriet N. Drew were married, in Fairhaven, on November 30, 1841.

Another Boatbuilder. - Some may recall that "upon Lafayette Street, Mr. William Hursell has just erected a shop, about 30 by 20 feet in size, in which he will carry on boating building. December 13, 1877." On Sunday, June 4, 1854, a fire destroyed a boat builders' shop owned by N. S. Higgins and occupied by W. H. Hursell, on Main Street. At one time Mr. Hursell carried on his trade on Privilege Street, selling out to John Bailey in 1877, who in turn sold to Frank C. Smith in July, 1887. Mr. Hursell died in January, 1910, at the age of 75.

A Stile Might Help. - Religious Societies in Fairhaven, as well as elsewhere, have had their differences and dissensions. Keeping in mind that Acushnet was merely a section of Fairhaven until 1860, we relate the perplexities which brewed in one of the meeting

houses in Old Fairhaven in the year 1859, as follows: - "Church Difficulty. For several weeks past, the largest portion of the pews in the Methodist church at the Head of Acushnet have been nailed up to prevent them being occupied, and this fact has given rise to many stories as to the cause of such a proceeding. It appears that the meeting-house was erected some five or six years ago by a Building Committee of several gentlemen who took the responsibility of the same, expecting to be reimbursed by the sale of pews, and renting such as should remain unsold. They succeeded in selling only eleven of the pews, and consequently a debt was left upon the hands of the Committee, amounting to about \$3,000. Since the erection of the house, the Building Committee has been reduced in numbers by removal and death, so that the burden of the debt rests upon one or two individuals, who are anxious to be relieved in some way. In the meantime the Board of Trustees has been reduced to one member, by resignations and removals, and there is a want of energy or a disposition on the part of the church to take the burden from the Building Committee, who have attempted to force the Society into some action by nailing strips of board across the ends of the slips and thus preventing an entrance into them. There are 53 pews in the house and 42 of them are "boarded." Services are regularly held in the church on the Sabbath, the congregation occupying the eleven slips not nailed up, and the aisles and other standing place." Standard, Thursday, October 6, 1859.

The same journal presents the following of considerable historical value: - "A VALUABLE RELIC. We have been shown a silver mounted ship-carpenter's level, used by Col. George Claghorn in building the frigate Constitution which was launched from the Navy Yard in Charlestown in October, 1797. The level is now in possession of John A. Hawes, Esq., of Fairhaven, who has the documentary evidence of its identity. Col. Claghorn was a ship builder of much notoriety, and resided in New Bedford." 1859.

We have mentioned the fact that Eleazer Allen came to Oxford in the Revolutionary days, and that there were four generations of boat-builders: - Eleazer, Bartlett, James M., and James M. Allen, Jr. Eleazer Allen, Jr. figures in the War of 1812, as stated in a letter in the possession of Mr. Pierce D. Brown. This we present with Mr. Brown's permission. "New Orleans, 13th Dec. 1813. Esteemed Parents, I am happy of embracing this opportunity to inform you of my safe arrival at this port from New York in 24 days. We have been chased several time but out-sailed everything that we saw. One of his Majesty's sloops of war have in sight three days from New

York and tried to cut us off, but in vain. We crossed his forefoot within musket shot to windward. He directly opened his broad side on us and only one shot touched us and that not to do any damage, and before he could wear to bring the other side to us, we were out of the reach of his shot, so he wasted his powder and ball for nought. We were chased several times afterwards, but they could not overhaul us. We shall sail from this place as soon as possible but when I cannot tell. My respects to all friends, dear parents, I remain, Yours, etc. (Signed) Eleazer Allen, Jr.

Cayenne Pepper in their Boots. - Patriotic Oxford Village had the following said about her, under the date of Monday, June 24, 1861, as found in the STANDARD. "Mr. Editor, The Flag Raising at Oxford Village, Fairhaven, on Saturday evening, was a perfect success. The broad folds of our nation's banner were thrown out upon the evening breeze by the hands of Mr. James Kendrick, 94 years old, assisted by his great-great-grandson, Master Charles Henry Hoeg, four years and nine months old. The old gentleman was attended by two daughters, two granddaughters, two great-granddaughters and Master Charles H. Hoeg, great-greatgrandson. A national hymn was sung in good taste by the young ladies and gentlemen of the village. Mr. A. D. Bourne, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then introduced the Hon. Rodney French as the first speaker. He held the audience in close attention some forty minutes, reviewing the cause of the great calamity that has fallen upon our nation. It will be useless to try to follow the gentleman's truly eloquent and patriotic speech, as there were no notes taken at the time. The next speaker introduced was the Rev. Mr. Lyon of the Methodist Church. The Rev. gentleman supposed that there might be some who would think him quite out of place on an occasion like the present, but he thought that such ones should be put into a rifled cannon and shot ahead some 500 years, and then have some Cayenne pepper in their boots to enable them to keep up with the progress of the 19th century, as such ideas belonged to the dark ages of the past. He believed that the controversy was between the slavery of the South and the great Jehovah, and God would rule in righteousness, and our banner still wav over the land of its birth. The ceremonies were concluded with three cheers for the speakers and three hearty cheers for the Constitution."

Spun Before the Revolution. - In April, 1862, a relic of the olden times appeared. The ladies of Fairhaven had just sent to the rooms of the New England Women's Association in Boston, a box of hospital stores. In this box was a beautiful linen sheet, spun

and woven by hand before the Revolution, and it was the gift of Miss Desire Taber of Oxford Village. It ought to be kept in mind that Dolly Hill and Dolly Pond at Oxford were named after Dolly Taber of that village.

"In Fairhaven, 31st ult., (July 1866), Dolly Taber, widow of the late Jacob Taber, aged 83.

Humpty Dumpty Sat on a Wall. - On the morning of September 7, 1893, we viewed the spot, so well described in the Mercury, as follows: - "A FAIRHAVEN MYSTERY. A singular discovery at Riverside Cemetery. Perhaps a buried treasure. An excavation made at night which was the work of a gang of men who obviously worked for a purpose. Fairhaven has an interesting mystery. In Riverside Cemetery, between the south wall and the roadway which encircles the Delano tomb, is a clump of birch and pine trees. Sometime during Wednesday night, September 6, 1893, a hole was dug among these trees to a depth of about ten feet and about ten feet in diameter. It was discovered by Mr. White, the sexton, on Thursday. The hole is of such a size that Mr. White says that it must have been an all night's job for two men, and possibly three. The excavation was so deep that the men had sawn down a tree which they placed in the hole to enable them to get down and climb out. Mr. White notified selectman Bryant, and with constable Delano a thorough examination of the locality was made. Upon the stone wall which divides the cemetery from the open field at the south, was found fresh dirt, which is proof that the gang made their exit from the cemetery in this way. Next the most interesting discovery of all was made. On a tree near the edge of the excavation, a mark in the shape of a triangle was found cut deeply in the bark of a birch tree. Then similar marks were found on three other trees, and the excavation was made within the area of the trees so designated. No marks were found on any other trees in the vicinity. The trees were marked several years ago as the appearance of the bark indicates. Moreover the appearance indicates that all were made at the same time and with the same instrument. Mr. Bryant's theory is that stolen property was buried here several years ago and that the gang returned for the booty on Wednesday night. As romantic as this theory seems, it is difficult to explain the discovery in any other way. The size and depth of the excavation indicates that there must have been two or three men at work in the cemetery on Wednesday night, and they were unquestionably working for a purpose. The large area of the hole is accounted for on the theory that the men did not find what they were searching for at the outset,

and that they kept extending their operations. The dirt was left piled high about the hole. But the fresh dirt could easily have been covered with old leaves and have escaped detection. It would have been quite possible to have buried some treasure here at any time without detection inasmuch as the strip of land is by the side of the wall and it is only cleared once or twice a year. There were the marks of footprints upon the dirt piled about the excavation and at the bottom of the hole. Selectman Bryant recalls that about three summers ago, driver Card of the Oxford line of street cars, reported that for two nights he had seen, at a late hour, three men going toward the cemetery with bags, from which shovel handles protruded. Mr. Bryant, with constable Delano kept watch the night that Mr. Card made the report. They passed the men, who were sitting on a wall on Main Street just south of the cemetery. Mr. Bryant and the officer kept on and waited at the cemetery for them to come up but they did not appear. It is believed that these men were connected in some day with Thursday's discovery."

Time passes so quickly that Mr. Bryant's "about three summers ago" might have been six summers ago. At least we find in the STAR of Saturday, November 19, 1887 the following: - "The other day the sexton at Riverside found three holes had been (tug in the burial grounds of Warren Delano, Esq., and adjoining the cemetery. By whom they were dug and for what purpose is a problem."

Henry Peters Gray! - Unto the Pope family a child was born named Seth. He died. Another child was born, called Seth. He, too, died. The stork persisted, and presented a third child. The parents, determined to carry to posterity the name so dear to them, called him "Yet Seth." This stone at Riverside, inscribed, "Mr. Yet Seth Pope" is a little to the west of the Mary E. Delano marker. Mr. Yet Seth Pope was born April 15, 1755 and died October 17, 1820, in his 66th year. His wife, Thankful, died in 1792, in her 33rd year. His wife Margaret died in 1848, in her 86th year.

Frances I., widow of John H. Mills, who died in October, 1893, was the first colored adult ever buried at Riverside. The house where lived John H. Mills, just north of Dunham's Stable, was occupied, years before, probably in the middle '60's, by Indian squaws, possibly with negro blood, by the names of Nabby Christopher and Nancy Neptune. On the 9th of March, 1874, Mrs. Abigail Christopher died, aged 90, the funeral taking place at the vestry of the Unitarian church. Then there is the Soldiers' monument erected in 1867; the grave of Henry Peters Gray; buried in 1870, whose countenance after a burial of 20 years had not changed in the slightest

degree; the old slate stones from Railroadside Cemetery where Atkins Adams had a tomb; the tomb of the Rogers family, a likeness of the temple of Minerva at Athens, and many other features.

One item did not escape the notice of the writer, viz., that cemetery lots of heretofore prominent, including professional men, are not in perpetual care and hence until recently were sadly neglected, with uneven surface, high grass, uncared-for and prostrate markers, etc. Some of these did much for Fairhaven. The cemetery authorities, however, cut these lots several times a year for the general appearance of the cemetery, thus doing more than they are required to do.

The first grave on the left as one enters the cemetery from Main Street is that of Mr. Rufus A. Rogers who is buried on or adjacent to the lot of Henry Huttleston, his grandfather, who died in January, 1832, at the age of 62. Rufus was born in 1843, and died in 1909.

The mention of the name of Henry Huttleston brings to light this information concerning the family: Peleg Huttleston, after whom the Avenue was named, and Tabitha, after whom the Inn was named, had three children, viz., Thomas, Henry and Elizabeth, the daughter marrying Samuel Borden who inherited from Peleg Huttleston and then from John A. Hawes \$150,000, more or less. Henry Huttleston died in January, 1832, aged 62; Rhoda, his wife, died in September 1841, aged 69.

"In Shanghai, China, January 13, 1858, Mr. John McLean to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Huttleston, Esq., of Fairhaven."

Uncle George Comes Back. - At a town meeting held on Saturday afternoon, April 12, 1873, Article 19 read: "To see if the town will vote to obtain permission and put in suitable repair the bell hanging apparatus on Union Church at Oxford village so that, in case of fire in that locality, the bell can be used to give alarm." This bell, by the way, had been presented by Capt. Arthur Cox. The meeting got under way with George H. Taber in the chair and the selectmen were instructed to obtain permission for putting in order the bell. "Uncle" George evidently came back for at a meeting, a lively one, held on April 11, 1872, Isaac Wood was chosen moderator, "Uncle" George receiving 81 votes to 91 for the victorious opposition.

Good Times. - Oxford young people were active in the social, religious and sporting life of the community. Going back more than half a century we find the friends of Master Bert Carpenter at Oxford giving him a surprise party on Friday evening, April 11, 1890.

Why we ever called him "Mudlark" we just don't know. Mr. Carpenter died May 26, 1952, aged 78.

In July, of that year, the following young people of Oxford were delegates from the Congregational church, of Fairhaven, to the Christian Endeavor Convention held in New Bedford: - Frank R. Barrows, Alice S. Francis, Louise B. Robinson, Mrs. Frank H. Church.

The Oxford youth indulged in sports in both summer and winter, water-boating in the former and ice-boating in the latter. In the winter of 1893, the river was so frozen over that ice-boating was the favorite sport every day in February of that year.

We have spoken of Mr. Hursell, the boatbuilder, and his daughter Annie L. Annie was assistant librarian at the Congregational Church Sunday School in 1895. At this time, Mr. Clarence A. Terry, chairman of the present board of assessors, was librarian. It was in July of this year, more than fifty-five years ago, that Mr. Terry secured a position in the assessors' room at the Town Hall. The assessors' room was then across the corridor from the present quarters, on the east side, south of the banquet room.

The aforesaid library was encased in a cupboard located in the northeast corner of the vestry. After the opening exercises of the Sunday school, and the superintendent had tapped the bell as a signal for the classes to turn to the lesson of the day, the librarian would hustle to the previously mentioned corner, place the wooden horses in position, take the library doors from their hinges, and put the doors on the horses; this combination serving as a counter for the reception and delivery of books to children, adults and grandadults of the school. Then the doors were put upon their hinges, the horses placed in the corner and the work of the librarian and his assistant, an Oxford young lady, was completed for the week

Now back to Oxford Village. - Lads at the "Point" had their share of fun. In February, 1883, Charles H. Coombs was speeding along the Acushnet River on his ice-boat, when splash it went into a lead amid the field of ice, resulting in a change of clothing for some of the crew which consisted of Mr. Coombs, Fred Delano, Elmer Shurtleff, Walter Eddy, and Henry Wilson.

The "Oxfordites" indulged in summer sports as well as winter, for in July the sloop "Spray" Captain Pierce owner, cleared for Onset and other ports, with the following officers: Captain Fred Taber, Captain Henry Gifford, and John H. Howland. Charles Gifford and Allen Haskell composed the foremast hands. This same "Spray" rebuilt, was the forty-foot sloop in which Captain Joshua

Slocum set sail from Fairhaven, and made his famous three-year trip around the world.

More Oxford People. - Among other residents of Oxford we enumerate the family of Mr. George H. and Mrs. Mary C. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was a highly respected citizen, and his death, as well as that of his wife, was a distinct loss to the community. Mrs. Carpenter died in July, 1913, aged 61, and Mr. Carpenter died in April, 1932, in his 87th year. There are living three daughters, May, Gertrude and Alida, the latter graduating from the Rogers School in 1892, and one son, Orrin R, who was elected treasurer of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings in April, 1926, following the death of Charles H. Morton, which occurred that same year, at the age of 84. (The Fairhaven Institution for Savings was incorporated February 10, 1832.) One of the sons, William H., died December 8, 1944, aged 73, the daughter of May lives with her mother, in fact the three sisters mentioned above live in the Carpenter homestead on Lafayette Street.

In August, 1883, the cottage on the southwest corner of Oxford and West Streets was erected, and was occupied by the Misses Charity and Jane Allen. We do not forget Mr. Thomas W. Wrightington who died in February, 1917, at the age of 80. Thomas W. Wrightington and Miss Susan G., daughter of Capt. Bowen, were married on August 11, 1863. E. A. Dana of wind-mill fame, Hiram Rand, Thomas N. Thatcher who at one time lived in the second house north of Wilde's store, and others. There were the Oxford artists, Lemuel Eldred and Charles H. Gifford, the former, prior to 1879, having his studio at the southwest corner of South Main and Church Streets and the latter having a fine and successful studio on Broadway, New York, exhibited marine scenery.

In October, 1887, Mrs. Nathan Anthony of Marlborough Street, Boston, purchased the Davis property at the extreme end of Oxford Point, commanding a view up and down the river.

We pass again the former home of Miss Alice Charry remembering that it was she who was prompt and present every day at the old high school during the entire school year 1881-1882, according to the report of the school board for that period.

In comparatively recent years we find the late Mr. Louis Wilton Tilden, formerly of New Bedford, adopting Oxford as a permanent place of abode, living at No. 34 Oxford Street, having resided there for nearly twenty years. Mr. Tilden, a former vice-president of the First National Bank of New Bedford, was considered one of Fairhaven's most esteemed citizens. In April, 1926, his wife,

Katherine C., passed away, since which time Miss Caroline N. Tilden, long an efficient bookkeeper, at the Pairpoint Corporation, has made her home with her brother. Mr. Tilden died December 20, 1949. Miss Tilden died on May 15, 1950, aged 81.

Then there was Seth A. Shaw, brakeman, and this brings to mind the story of the well known Fairhaven dog, the story set forth in THE FAIRHAVEN STAR of January, 1906.

Well-Known Fairhaven Dog. - "Although not generally known a little black and white fox terrier dog, whose home was until recently in Fairhaven, had his picture posted in nearly every city in the United States and in many foreign countries. The dog was owned by Courtland Shaw, whose home was in Philadelphia.

Although the fame of the nameless dog lives on the placards that act as trademarks and advertisements for a prominent talking machine company, the dog is dead. It died in Philadelphia soon after it was taken there from its Fairhaven home.

When the talking machine was in its first stages, Courtland Shaw was employed by the company in their record making. Shaw, at that time, lived in Fairhaven. Soon after the records began to make a success, Shaw put a blank on the machine and filled it up with a message to his family. Instead of sending a letter, Shaw sent the record by express.

His little daughter put the record on the machine that the Shaw Family had in their house. She listened to her father's flow of language for a few minutes. Then she ran out and brought in her little pet dog.

As soon as he heard the sounds that came from the machine the dog began to jump and bark. Around and around the room it ran yelping loudly with joy. The next letter to the father contained this information. He told the head of the company how the dog acted, and the Superintendent at once asked him to have a picture taken of the dog in front of the machine.

Shaw sent the order home, and the record was replaced on the talking machine. This time the canine was more placid. He sat calmly in front of the instrument until the end of the record. At this time snapshots of several of his poses had been taken. These were sent to the Philadelphia office and were enlarged. Later they were put in the hands of a photographer and he was asked to pick the most artistic one.

The one he selected was the one that was seen in every window where the talking machine was sold and in every home where

the instrument furnished a part of the home entertainment. It is known as "His Master's Voice." It attained a wide popularity, and dog fanciers and artists have often commented on the beauty of the dog in the picture.

After the company became assured that the machine would become a success, Courtland Shaw moved his family to Philadelphia. The dog was taken with them, but the change of climate did not seem to do him good, as he died shortly afterwards." (New Bedford Sunday Times).

"Mary and Annie," Jesse A. Warner. - The generation of 68 years and more ago, certainly had a good time at Oxford Point. It was on July 4, 1884, at 1:30 in the afternoon, that five cat-rigged boats entered an exciting three-mile race, with the crowd of spectators in holiday attire to witness the outcome. They were the "Bluefish," owned by David West and sailed by Francis Norris; "Dude", owned and sailed by Charles H. Gifford; "Mary and Annie." owned and sailed by Jesse a Warner; "Charry," owned by Capt. John Charry and sailed by Israel Norris; and the "Emily," owned by Capt. Thomas Taber and sailed by Clarence Bourne. In this contest the "Mary and Annie," owned and sailed by Mr. Warner, amid the tooting of horns, the waving of flags and the shouting of the victorious, crossed the line ahead of all competitors and was proclaimed the winner of the regatta.

Mr. Warner lived at 23 Cherry Street, and died in January, 1892, in his 74th year. David West, the owner of the "Bluefish," died in August, 1894, in his 84th year.

Site of the Coggeshall Memorial. - Benjamin and Dexter Jenney, brothers, lived at the corner of Cherry and Lafayette streets. Dexter, who was a cobbler by trade, with his shop in the southwest room, second floor, in the building occupied for years by S. S. Swift & Company, at the southwest corner of. Bridge and Main streets, became a very successful business man, an owner of several ships, and, it is said, possessed a good-sized bank account. Reverses came. He died in December, 1888, aged 78. We might add here that Eben Akin, Jr. had his office as town clerk in the southeast room on the same floor, in the same building and at the same time, during his first period as town official, 1842-1855.

A Medley. - Let us record a few unrelated items concerning Oxford Village, including transfers of parcels of property, old locations of stores, civic interest of citizens, political appointments, etc.

The old store until recently at the northwest corner of Main and Oxford Streets has had thousands of customers. More than a

hundred years ago, business at this stand was carried on by John Howland & Co., for about 20 years, beginning in 1816. In the Mercury we find this: "Notice. A copartnership has been formed under the name of Bartholomew Taber & Son, at the stand formerly occupied by John Howland & Co. (Signed) Bartholomew Taber, Joseph B. Taber. Fairhaven, July 14, 1840." Later this store was owned by J. B. Taber, at least in 1870. Asa Dunham followed J. B. Taber as proprietor. Ruel Washburn, who afterwards became proprietor, was burned out in February, 1878, followed by Mr. H. F. Wilde. Mr. Wilde was an advertiser in the first volume of THE STAR, issued in 1879. This store was continued by a son, Lorenzo Frank Wilde who died on November 11, 1942. The sign which had been on the Main street front of the store for many years, read:

VEGETABLES

Wilde's

FRUITS

MEATS

GROCERIES

No. 208 North Main St. (1942)

On Saturday, January 17, 1852, Dexter Jenney's store was entered and \$1,000, it was reported, was stolen. Upon relating this item to an Oxford citizen, he forthwith produced a letter written by Mr. Dexter in October, 1852, in which he wrote of this loss, estimated by him to be \$1,300, and expressing appreciation to the owners of the Bark Winthrop, of which he was agent, for their donation of salable material to the value of several hundred dollars. On the site of Mr. Jenney's house was erected the residence, which in time became the Coggeshall Memorial. Other letters before me, written by Mr. Jenney, are intensely interesting. Mr. Dexter's watch, in the custodianship of the Memorial Society, runs today with accuracy and precision.

The Colonial Club voted in 1916, to accept the gift of the Coggeshall homestead and at Oxford, willed to the Club by Mrs. John E. Coggeshall.

In May 1839 the grocery store of Mr. J. S. Hersey of this town was entered and robbed of goods to a considerable amount.

More than one hundred years ago there appeared the following in The Mercury - "Dexter Jenney has received a new supply of gentlemen's and ladies' boots and shoes of various kinds - also hats, caps, stocks, collars, handkerchiefs, gloves, mittens and hose together with various other articles of merchandise; likewise, Dr. Sweet's Rheumatic Liquid for Chronic and Inflammatory rheumatism. Boots and shoes of all description manufactured from the best

of stock at the shortest notice, will be sold low for cash. Fairhaven, Oxford Village, Dec. 1, 1840."

At the town meeting held at 10 A. M. on April 2, 1849, Article 15 read as follows: - "To see if the town will vote to purchase or lease a lot of land situated in Oxford Village, and build an Engine House thereon for the engine that is to be located at that place." On Monday evening, May 6, 1867, the following persons were elected officers of the Engine Company, No.5, Oxford Village: - Foreman, George F. Neal; First Assistant, Thomas Wrightington; Second Assistant, Albert Barney; Leading Suction Hoseman John Gurney; Captain Leading Hose, Charles Coombs; Clerk Charles P. Maxfield.

"BUILDING. Charles H. Gifford the artist, commenced today (Saturday, July 3, 1875), the building of a house on the south side of Lafayette street, Oxford village, Fairhaven. The lot has a commanding view of the harbor and a good shore privilege." At a later date the tower was added.

In our enumeration of Physicians of years ago, we unintentionally omitted the name of our life long and able friend, Dr. Edward M. Whitney who in 1881 had his office over the old, brick Savings Bank, advertising as follows: - "Dr. Edward M. Whitney, Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence over Savings Bank, Center Street." In the following year he removed his office and residence to 88 Main Street.

There was Alonzo Whitney of Oxford, who petitioned for an oyster grant in March, 1886, good for ten years. Mr. Whitney died in January, 1910, at the age of 83. He was the father of Dr. Edward M. Whitney, who married in September, 1885, Miss Mary W. Williams, the wedding taking place at the home of Roland Fish, the rooms for the occasion being decorated by the late Samuel F. Watterson. This double house which stood where the town hall now stands was built in 1836 on land purchased by Roland Fish and Weston Robinson for \$352.80. In August, 1901, Dr. Whitney married Miss Fanny L. Winslow, the ceremony taking place in the cabin of the sloop yacht "Nervie." Dr. Edward M. Whitney died in 1920, at the age of 65.

Miss Abbie H. Nye. - The more we delve into Fairhaven history, the more we find the inhabitants participating in almost every human activity. About fifty-eight years ago, when the Millicent Library was opened to the public, two alert assistants stood ready to wait on the patrons, without the loss of a split second. Silence reigned supreme throughout the building; nothing above a whisper

was tolerated; the entire atmosphere was conducive to concentrated study. The trustees' room was the sanctum sanctorum; the reading room, which had been open every day and every evening since February 1, 1893, was separated from the newspaper department; a most wonderful reference room was cherished; order, of things and persons, prevailed. In short, we regarded the institution as the paragon of perfection.

That was not all. Little did we know then of the experiences through which one of the assistants had passed. At the close of the Civil War, reconstruction problems in the wrecked South had to be solved. The slaves had been freed simultaneously. There were the Ku Klux Klan, the Jim Crow cars, the "grandfather clause," the partial judges, etc., that confused the best thinkers of the times.

Congress established the "Freedmen's Bureau" in 1865, in order to give the ex-slaves an opportunity to attend school and become self-supporting citizens. Their citizenry, however, although the fifteenth amendment stated that no man could be denied the right to vote on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," was a mockery. This United States Bureau distributed clothing and food to the needy. Johnson vetoed the bill extending the life of this Bureau. It survived.

What did Fairhaven do? It organized; it sent clothing; it sent food; it sent money; it aided in salvaging a disunited nation; it sent Christian souls to assist in solving one of the greatest problems the United States of America ever faced.

In February, 1866, Miss Abbie H. Nye took charge of one of the Freedmen's schools. On the afternoon of February 28th, of that year, directors from Fairhaven were chosen as follows: - Mrs. Thomas S. Brimblecome, Mrs. Moses H. Delano, Mrs. James Fisher, Mrs. Peleg Gifford, Miss Charlotte Graupner, Mrs. Lois Howland, Mrs. Noah Stoddard, Mrs. Isaiah West. The "Freedmen's and 'White Refugees' Aid Society" voted at its meeting, in October, 1866, to adopt Miss Jennie Howard of Fairhaven as a teacher to instruct the poor white people of Richmond." "DESTITUTION IN RICHMOND. The Freedmen's Aid Society has received a letter from Miss J. E. Howard, teacher in Richmond, acknowledging the receipts of clothing sent to her for distribution, and drawing a sad picture of the sufferings of the poor white people there, for the want of food, clothing, fuel and shelter. Books for the school are also much needed."

From the Standard of April 12, 1866, we take the following: "Letter from Miss Nye. Mrs. Frederick L. Pond, Secretary of the

Freedmen's Aid Society, furnished us with the following extract from a letter written by Miss Abbie H. Nye the teacher recently sent by the Society to Columbus, Ga. The letter is dated April 1st. 'I must acknowledge that I feel perfectly satisfied with the progress of the scholars for the last month, for I have labored under great disadvantages and was very much overworked. I have now an assistant (colored) a very pleasant person, and one that I can trust, for she has quite a good education, having formerly lived in Charlestown. A few days since a colored woman sent for me. I took a long walk in the outskirts of the city, and found her in a miserable little room, for which she agreed to pay \$10 per month. (That is the usual price here, and it is customary to pay in advance). She was not able to do it on account of her health. I felt a great deal of sympathy for her and went to see the white woman who owned the cabin. She talked very fairly; said she, too, was poor, impoverished by the war, and **MUST** have the money. I did not have the money to pay her rent, and scarcely knew how to help her but as a last resort went to the Captain of the Bureau and got a permit for her to go to the Hospital with her children. The latter I have clothed very nicely with the contents of the boxes, and tomorrow morning some of them will enter my school. As to the clothing, I think that I can dispose of it satisfactorily here. The other teachers, having little, send all the needy to me. As I wrote in my last, the poor are constantly coming from Alabama.

The most of my scholars are quite well to do in the world; they pay for rent of school house (\$10 per month), also furnish wood to burn; but I imagine from the heat of today, that that expense will not long be necessary. My scholars seem very much attached to me; every morning some one of them brings me a lovely bouquet of hyacinths, jessamines, and japonicas.

I have been absent only one day from school, and then because of a pouring rain, as a few days before I went out in a like storm and the superintendent said, had he thought of my going he should have prevented it; so I thought it would be wiser to lose one day than perhaps a longer time from exposure. I agree with Mr. Eberhast, the State Supt. of Georgia, that those who would work successfully must be intimidated by no fears of any kind; must be controlled by no hope of reward less noble than that of doing good. They must be possessed of a large share of prudence and discretion; of self-abnegation, patience and forbearance; of that charity which hopeth all things, endureth all things, forgiveth all things.

I shall write soon again and also hope to hear from you. Think of me as well and happy in the discharge of my various duties."

The Leonard Family. - "Samuel Leonard, Jr. has sold to Thomas Howe, of Brookline, his oil manufacturing building and land on both sides of Leonard Street, and homestead east side of Third Street, January 22, 1870." Mr. Samuel Leonard, Jr. had been taken into partnership by his father, in 1853, under the firm name of Samuel Leonard & Son. Let us see what transpired in later years.

The property of J. B. Morse, in the '50's, became the property of Capt. Phineas E. Terry as the map of 1870 shows. Capt. Terry sold this property to Mr. Henry Rogers in 1889, the house being moved farther north, thus giving Mr. Rogers and family, a clear and unobstructed view of the river, Palmer's Island and New Bedford. The Leonard family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard and five daughters, moved to this house, from New Bedford, in the summer of 1878, and remained in this, the Terry house, for 23 years, occupying the house during the change of location.

In 1880, the telephone system was installed for the first time in Fairhaven. Oxford was alive to the situation, for in May, 1882, Mr. H. F. Wilde had one placed in his store as did Elisha S. Whiting the same month. In the following month the home of Mr. Samuel Leonard, on Fort Street, was connected by telephone.

The Leonard family adopted Oxford as a permanent place of residence about fifty years ago, Mrs. Leonard having purchased the Capt. Joseph Taber property, at Oxford, about three years after the death of Mr. Leonard who died in March, 1898, at the age of 74. Mr. Leonard was born in New Bedford on December 17, 1823. At their adopted home, lived the five daughters and Mrs. Leonard until her death in August, 1917, at the age of 91.

In 1903, Miss Aurilla Coffin Leonard and Miss Juliet Pallas Leonard, of 36 Oxford Street, established an art store at the corner of Union and Sixth Streets, New Bedford, moving to the Merchants Bank building in 1906, calling it "Oxford Shop." This was continued until 1932.

The daughters passed away in this order: Louise, in June, 1930, at the age of 70; Francelia Nye, in November, 1931, at the age of 65; Aurilla, in April, 1943, in her 88th year; Juliet Pallas Leonard, in May, 1948, aged 90. Kate, one of the five sisters, became an Episcopal nun, in Boston.

About fifty years ago there appeared in THE FAIRHAVEN STAR an interesting description of a reunion of the surviving mem-

bers of the ship Roman. This is undoubtedly unknown to many and is worth repeating.

Pleasant Reunion. - "There was a pleasant little reunion at the residence of Mr. Samuel Leonard, on Fort Street, Monday, of the surviving members (with one exception) of the crew of the ship ROMAN, which sailed from New Bedford November 2, 1844. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Alexander R. Barker. The gentlemen present were Samuel Leonard of Fairhaven, Capt. Jonathan C. Hawes and Capt. Thomas B. Hathaway of New Bedford, Capt. Granville S. Allen of Freetown, Capt. Benjamin Akin of Dartmouth, Capt. Joshua L. Macomber of Mattapoisett and Calvin Murdock of Middleboro. The gentlemen were all within a year of 65 years of age, and with the exception of Thomas Luce of New Bedford, now in San Francisco, are the only known survivors of the crew of the ROMAN. It was a happy idea to have a reunion, and to say that the gentlemen had a good time would be but to express it mildly."

"The party gathered at 11 o'clock and had a pleasant little chat before they were summoned to dinner at noon. The dining-room was prettily decorated for the occasion, and in the center of the table was a miniature whaleboat floating upon a sea of chrysanthemum. The boat was rigged with a sail, harpoons and lines in a manner to carry the minds of the old whalers back to the 40's when they manned a boat and pursued the monsters of the deep. The dinner was served by Mrs. Leonard and her charming daughters, and the party enjoyed tender turkeys and all the 'fixins' as they never had before. Everything was done for their enjoyment that was possible, and after dinner, while the smoke was curling up from cigars, the stories of the voyage long ago, and later experiences, were told and enjoyed. Taken altogether, it was a pleasant day, and when the party broke up at 4 o'clock, it was with the best of feelings and with the wish that they might all live to have another reunion at no distant date."

Woodside Cemetery. - A partial list of the sleeping follows:

John W. Baldwin	1900 aged 68
John Bunker	1784-1851
Elizabeth Bunker	1788-1855
Joseph W. Eldredge	1872 aged 30-8
Henry A. Harrington	1934
Hardy Hitch	1806-1892
Louise Miller Knapp	1854-1894

James R. Lawrence	1881 aged 75
Stilhllan Leavitt	1872 aged 65
Henry C. Leavitt	1877 aged 28
Nancy Neil Miller	1830-1894
John H. Mills	1891 aged 42
Seth Mitchell	1859 aged 86
Abner Pease	1852 aged 83
Mercy Pease	1860 aged 79
Elizaheth Pease	1817 aged 55
Jalues C. Randall	1853 aged 75
Andrew J. Rodman	1893 aged 81
Pardon Tripp	1799-1886
Rhodolphus West	1901 aged 81
Phoebe E. Westgate	1867-1897
Martin S. Westgate	1832-1918
Andrew J. Westgate	1904
John A. Williams	1891 aged 68
Janles A. Wilkie	1876 aged 37
David A. Wilkie	1875-1897
Isaiah Wood	1784-1834

CHAPTER VI

Personals

John Taber's Dream. - Continuing the story of Jabez Delano, that relates to the old houses and the War of the Revolution, we find the following:

"The second oldest house of our village is thought by some to be known as the Tobey House. It is opposite the Ansel Gibbs House on the west. There is quite a conflict of opinion relative to the origin of this house. Some assert that it was brought from New Bedford on the ice; others maintain that it was built where it now stands. Mrs. Tobey, now rising eighty years of age having spent her married life in it, never heard of its New Bedford origin. She states that the western part was used as a bakery; that the oven used for that purpose was in it when her husband bought it; that her husband built the east part of the house, and Aaron Benton (colored) built the bakery. The people speak much in praise of old Benton."

"The third antique house is the gambrel roofed one, west of the old meeting house, now known as Phoenix Block; and the only one of that style in the vicinity, save the one at Acushnet. John Taber occupied this house. He was an ironsmith and had his shop at the foot of his garden, about five rods north of his house. The shop is gone, but the house is in good condition, and many blessings fall unstinted on the head and heart of all who hereafter contribute to its preservation. John Taber was very aged in my young boyhood."

The gambrel-roofed house, at the Four Corners, was demolished in June, 1900, to make way for the Masonic Block presented to the Masons, the Lodge changing its name from Concordia to George H. Taber Lodge.

"I have heard the old people relate that John Taber made a declaration that he saw in a dream, a fleet of armed vessels in a southeast direction from his house, and that it was not long before the appearance of Grey's squadron. They further stated that when the fleet did appear and take its position east of the outer Egg Island, its bearing and appearance was in perfect harmony with Mr. Taber's statement.

"Another version of this matter is from Capt. Joseph Taber, grandson of John Taber. He asserts that there was no dream about it; that his grandfather got up in the morning and on looking out of

his east chamber window saw a fleet of ships in full view, occupying the precise appearance and position they actually afterwards did. The latter occurrence seems somewhat borne out by what occurred many years after. Mr. Taber had come in to dinner and left both of his shop doors open, as was usual in pleasant weather. Now the south door of the shop faced the north door of the house, and the east door of the shop opened on the street. After dinner, Mr. Taber stepped out to go to his shop. Looking up, he saw a man standing in the south door facing him. It was Joseph Francis. He knew him as well as he knew any member of his own family. As he approached the door, Joseph turned and walked toward the east door, and as Mr. Taber entered Joseph went out. He followed, and looked up and down the street but saw nothing. Now the sloop Thetis had sailed about four days before, bound for Savannah, of which John Taber, Jr., son of him who had just witnessed this strange apparition, was master, and Joseph Francis was one of the thirty-four who embarked in her. Mr. Taber was exceedingly troubled about this matter, yet wisely kept it to himself. In about ten days, news came of the loss of the Thetis and that twenty-nine out of the thirty-four were lost, among whom was Joseph Francis."

"Having spoken of the Tobey House and Mrs. Tobey, I would here remark that Samuel Hathaway was her father. He lived on Scoticut Neck. His house was on the east side of the road, and nearly opposite where Grey's fleet lay. Mr. Hathaway remained by his house, with his horse saddled and hitched near the east door. About noon of the 6th, Grey's troops hove in sight. Mr. Hathaway took his horse and rode into the woods and thus gained the east shore and followed it to the north, thus evading the enemy."

Nathan Church. - About one hundred thirty-five years ago Nathan Church was an active merchant as is shown by the following advertisement: "NATHAN CHURCH has received from Boston an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of the following articles, viz.. Superfine and common Broadcloths; Black, brown and drab Cassimeres; Pelisse cloths, do. flannels; Coatings; Devonshire Kerseys; Satinets; White, red, yellow and green Flannels; Bombazets; Black and brown Lustrings; Black silk Handkerchiefs; Bandanna and flag do.; Kid Gloves; Vestings; Cotton and worsted Hosiery; Calicoes; White and colored Cambrics; Muslins; Linens; India Cottons; Fine Hats; Ladies' morocco, kid and leather Shoes; Men's fine and coarse do.; Boys' do.; Ribbons, Tapes, Needles, etc. Also a general assortment of Hardware and Crockery and a general assortment of West India Goods and Groceries. Also, just received, a

general assortment of Medicines, all of which he offers for sale on very favorable terms. Fairhaven, December 15, 1815."

Then we find: "At Woburn, March, 1816, Mr. Nathan Church, merchant, of Fairhaven, to Miss Sarah House Clapp."

Nathan Church, in whose counting-house we lived in boyhood days, resided on the southwest corner of Center and Middle Streets. Water and Middle Streets were busy streets. Evidently Mr. Church wanted to move to the country so he purchased of Elizabeth Rodman of New Bedford, on August 16, 1840, a parcel of land for \$1,689.60. Let us now read the metes and bounds of this land, noting that Center Street and Green Street were evidently not well enough laid out at this point to be called "streets." This area of about 84½ rods began "at the southwest corner thereof at the intersection of the north line of the easterly contemplated extension of Center Street with the east line of contemplated Green Street; thence northerly in the line of said Green Street, 200 feet to a corner; thence easterly in a line parallel with said Center Street, 115 feet to a corner; thence southerly in a line parallel with said Green Street, 200 feet to said Center Street; thence westerly in a line with said Center Street, 115 feet to the place of beginning," as per deed.

The brick house which today we admire was erected at a cost of \$22,000, and here Nathan Church, reputed to be the richest man in town, lived. Mr. Church died on Monday, December 12, 1859, aged 74. Sarah House, widow of the late Nathan Church, died in Fairhaven on February 6, 1862.

In February, 1865, this house and land were sold for about \$9,000 to David D. Hammond. Sarah N., wife of Mr. Hammond, died in 1836, aged 23. Julia and Sarah T. were daughters, the former dying in 1909 and the latter in 1923. At the time of the purchase of the Nathan Church homestead Mr. Hammond had remarried, and on Marsh 12th, a year after the purchase of the house, was seized with apoplexy which resulted in his death within a few hours. He was 54 years of age. Mrs. Betsey P., widow of David D. Hammond, died in February 1904, aged 86.

This property was sold to George F. Tripp (uncle of George H. Tripp) in 1866 for \$6,000. George F. Tripp's store was in the building now occupied by the bakery on Center Street and his residence, which he sold to Winslow C. Sylvester, was on the east side of Green Street, now numbered 91.

John Alden's Dreams. - Speaking of divining-sticks, we are reminded that in days of yore, divination was not foreign to the

inhabitants of Fairhaven. The Standard of Tuesday, March 3, 1874 has this revelation: - "A DREAMER TO SOME PURPOSE. Mr. John Alden, of Fairhaven, recently related to us a number of dreams he has experienced, which have had a remarkable fulfillment, and shows that sometimes dreams do not go by contraries.

Forty years ago his brother was away on a whaling voyage, and the ship was lost, and nothing was heard from it for some time. But at length Mr. Alden dreamed that by the middle of June he would learn what end his brother had made. And, sure enough, on the 15th of June his brother arrived at home safe and sound, having been wrecked on Pellew Islands, where the natives murdered some of his shipmates.

About fifteen years ago Alden had been moving a building to a location on Bedford Street, in New Bedford, and was engaged with a number of men to assist him in building up the foundation under it, when one night he dreamed that a particular corner of the wall fell in, though not so suddenly but that he was enabled to shore the building up and prevent it from capsizing. The next day everything happened just as he had dreamed.

A few years later he was employed to move a house a short distance, about three miles southwest of Tremont, and in a dream, though he had never been to that place, he saw the house so distinctly that when he went there to do the job, he recognized it as soon as he came in sight of the place.

A few days ago he had another singular instance of this wonderful dream-power. He had been to East Bridgewater in the cars, and lost a knit woolen scarf or comforter in the cars. A few nights afterward he dreamed that the scarf was found by a brakeman, whom he saw so distinctly in his dream that on another trip he recognized him in the cars, though he had not noticed him before. This brakeman was William Neil, on Conductor Bolles's train, and on Mr. Alden describing the scarf to him he immediately produced it and returned it to him."

Arnold G. Tripp and Son. - Arnold G. Tripp was born on Acushnet soil in May, about 132 years ago. He was a carpenter by trade, an adventurer by nature. In the year 1844, Nantucket suffered the most disastrous fire in its history. There, Mr. Tripp went to pursue his trade. He, like many others, was a '49er, worked in the South, tried his luck at the oil fields in Pennsylvania, entered for a brief period, the grocery business, and with Anselmn G. Bourne of Oxford village, conducted a carpenter shop in a building located on what was formerly the Main Street property of Samuel F.

Watterson. This building was consumed by fire in 1877. Arnold Tripp was a first-class workman, true as steel, and a great joker. In 1855, there were only four houses in the square bounded by South, Green, Church and Laurel Streets. This was true in 1870. The two houses on Church Street were owned by Allen and Gifford respectively; in 1870 by Allen and Rounsville. The two houses on Green Street were owned by F. Hitch and Francis Stoddard, the latter on the northeast corner of Church Street. Arnold Tripp at one time owned the land north of the Harris house which was erected in 1895. The specifications and plans for the Harris house with cost, etc., are in the writer's possession. The lot was a cow pasture and was bounded on the west by a stone wall. The cost of construction of the house with cement cellar floor was \$1,925. Often have I talked with Mr. Tripp and can vouch for his love for a good joke. In Ricketson's "History of New Bedford," a copy of which we own, I read: "There were undoubtedly joking Quakers, who, although rather rare, yet exist, and are usually found to be quite equal to the humorists of other sects." He played his part well, and had many a laugh, as well he might, all of which is described in writing, by a correspondent, as follows:

"Next I write of Tom Tripp's father, he with the Abe Lincoln plug hat. You must remember him, Charlie. He resembled Lincoln in features as well as length of body. Here is the story. You will remember that all who had nothing else to do would go down to the depot and see the train come in. Mr. Tripp happened to be there the time I mention. My mother's sister was coming on a visit from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and did not tell her of her coming. Well, the train arrived at 11 A. M., on time as usual. My aunt got off, with a large bag and other packages; she looked for some man to take the hag to our house. She had never been on a visit, so did not know where we lived. She saw this tall gentleman with the Lincoln hat and frock coat on the platform, and went up to him and asked him if he knew where "John Doe" lived. He told her he did, and she asked him if he would take her bag to the house, which he obligingly did. Mother chanced to look out the window and saw this tall man with a hag coming up Pleasant Street; we lived near old Philip Westgate but on the corner of Pleasant, so she wondered who this tall man was with the bag and the woman. They stopped at the corner, and Mr. Tripp pointed to the house, and my mother noticed the woman was her sister. She saw her talk to Mr. Tripp and then take out her purse and give him some money. When my aunt came in, my mother asked her how she happened to

get this man, Mr. Tripp, to bring her bag. She said that she thought he wanted to get a job same as they do at the trains in Nova Scotia, and so she asked him, and he readily complied with her wishes. My mother was astonished and said, "Why, that man is the richest man in Fairhaven." My aunt, of course, did not know, and told my mother she asked him how much he wanted to bring the bag, and he replied. "Oh, about fifteen cents, is that too much?" So my aunt paid it, and we had a great laugh. Mr. Tripp did not charge too much." I am sure that good Mr. Tripp chuckled, too, but he did not know that he was regarded as the richest man in town.

However, other local men were so regarded, as we read in the notice of deaths, in the Standard, the following: "DIED. In Fairhaven, 12th inst., (December, 1859), Nathan Church, Esq., aged 74 - the wealthiest man in the town."

"In Fairhaven, 19th inst., (May, 1872) Stephen Tripp, in his 88th year. Funeral at 6 William Street.

We take the following from the "Standard-Times" of October 8. 1951.

Fairhaven Banker Thomas Tripp Reaches 94, Works as Usual. - Thomas A. Tripp, Fairhaven's grand old man, is 94 today. He celebrated by activity as usual. As president of Fairhaven Institution for Savings he transacted a variety of work at that bank this morning and attended a board meeting this afternoon. As director of the First National Bank of New Bedford, he attended a noon board meeting in this city.

"I don't feel any older; in fact, I feel lots younger," Mr. Tripp assured his granddaughter, Miss Janet Cary, as she drove him to the Fairhaven bank from his home, 74 Green Street, Fairhaven.

Reversing the usual procedure, Mr. Tripp carried roses to his bank associates. Gathering roses from his garden of some 150 bushes is one of his daily delights. He delivers bouquets in person to Millicent Library, Fairhaven, several times a week, and to many friends.

Apparently tireless, Mr. Tripp made two trips to Providence last week. He never misses church; he was in his pew at the Unitarian Memorial Church yesterday as usual. He is clerk of Spring Street Friends' Meeting and attended its quarterly meeting a week-ago. He looks in frequently at the Fairhaven Water Works Company station - he is president of the company.

Mr. Tripp takes pride in recounting his long banking career. He has been a director of the First National Bank for 60 years, he said today, and president of Fairhaven Institution for Savings, for 50, and a board member 10 years longer.

"I was on the board of the Fairhaven National Bank for 30 years," he observed, "until the good folks in Washington decreed a man couldn't be on the board of two banks within 5 miles of each other. Guess that rule was made for New York, but it was applied here."

A family dinner tonight at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Floyd F. Carey, 6 William Street, Fairhaven, will conclude Mr. Tripp's day. He was born in the William Street house. He takes great joy in his four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

The William P. Jenney Family. - William P. Jenney occupied the elegant and valuable estate situated on Union, Green and Center Streets. This fine and imposing structure was 42 feet front by 51 rear. It was built at a large cost under the immediate supervision of Mr. Jenney. The grounds containing 160 rods were filled with shrubbery and fruit trees of the choicest varieties and were enclosed with substantial fences, walls and beautiful hedges. A picture of this mansion was shown in "Old-Time Fairhaven," and is repeated in this volume.

Mr. William P. Jenney, of the firm of Gibbs & Jenney, was in business here more than one hundred and twenty-five years ago. He and Miss Eliza L. Gibbs were married on Thursday evening, December 13, 1827. It was Mr. Jenney who erected the English Gothic mansion which adorned the greater part of the square between Union and Center Streets where the Memorial Church now stands. Fifty years after the marriage, the Standard writes: "GOLDEN WEDDING. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Jenney was celebrated at their residence, in Fairhaven, last evening (Thursday, December 13, 1877). There were present a large number of relatives and friends of the venerable and worthy couple, including their four sons, Prof. W. L. B. Jenney of the University of Michigan; Prof. Walter P. Jenney of New York; Albert G. Jenney of Boston; Herbert Jenney of Cincinnati, and the only daughter. The presents were numerous and valuable."

Although the mansion was sold in 1862, we find that on Thursday, December 13, 1866, the mansion and furniture were sold at auction, the day of the week, the month of the year and the date of the month seeming to coincide with those of the marriage date.

These sons, we note, were ambitious. They struck out for parts unknown, leaving behind their friends, those who were inclined to nostalgia, to weather the storm on the home front. This time let us read of the prominence of one of the sons.

Under the date of Saturday, November 13, 1875, the Daily Standard tells us this: -
“Personal. Prof. Walter P. Jenney, government geologist, has arrived at his home in Fairhaven, having explored a region of the Black Hills, comprising about 10,000 square miles. The professor has conducted a very successful expedition, a short report of which he has rendered to the government, and the full report will be furnished to the public at an early day. He brings with him specimens of the gold found on Spring Creek; exhibiting something over an ounce as the product of ten hours work in an old cross bed of the Creek. The gold is pronounced of superior purity, and the bed from which it was taken yielded an average of \$4 per cubic yard. The Professor was the first one to strike gold in paying quantities, and the rush up the creek to stake out claims is described as extremely enthusiastic. He has been unusually fortunate in conducting this large, expedition, comprising eight companies of United States troops, together with the retinue necessary to such an exploring party, nearly a thousand men, and not less than 2,000 animals, all told, making a train of four or five miles in length, when on the march without a single serious accident, or the loss of a man. The Professor receives the hearty congratulations of the officers of the government, for the able and economical management of this most successful expedition, which has reversed the general order of proceedings, much to the surprise of old miners. For, instead of the GEOLOGISTS following the miners, the miners have followed the geologist. There were about 200 miners on Spring Creek when the Professor left. By order of the government, they are removed to Fort Laramie, as these lands are in an Indian reservation. On arrival at the Fort, all their property is restored to them, and mounted on their mules, grown fat at the expense of the United States, they at once return to their claims and recommence mining, feeling quite grateful to the government for a very pleasant journey under a safe escort. The Professor also reports that there is gold in the gravel bars of which he designates as Harney's Peak Gold Field and the Bear Lodge Field, but it does not exist in such quantities as to make a rush for the newly discovered auriferous beds desirable, even if the country was open to settlers. Still as the bars may be advantageously worked, there is no reason why the bold savage should preclude the coming of the gentle miner,

and it cannot be doubted that soon the revolver and the bowie knife will exert their civilizing influence in the Black Hills country."

In April, 1862, Lieut. W. L. B. Jenney, son of William P. Jenney, was one of General Grant's staff.

Capt. John Bunker. - Capt. John Bunker, the owner of considerable real estate at Oxford village, and who conveyed the land for the Oxford chapel, died on December 18, 1854, in the 71st year of his age. His widow, Elizabeth, died on March 21st of the following year, aged 66. Immediately after the death of Mrs. Bunker, there was printed the following: - "Administrator's Sale of Personal Estate. Will be sold at public auction, on Friday, the 13th instant (April 1855), at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house formerly occupied by the late John Hunker deceased, in Fairhaven, at the village of Oxford, the household furniture of said deceased; also one windmill. (Signed) Alfred Nye, Admr., April 9, 1855."

The real estate was inherited by the daughter, formerly Miss Rebecca Bunker who, in April 1833, had married Rev. George W. Kelton of Salem. Mr. Kelton died in June, 1859, in his 58th year, and under the date of April 20, 1865, we find that the estate of the late Capt. John Bunker was advertised for sale.

In October, 1871, Mrs. Rebecca Kelton sold the property to Capt. George W. Gifford. This is at the northeast corner of Oxford and Main Streets; Oxford Street, east of Main at that time being known as Bunker's Lane. This house was one of the early Inns of Oxford Village.

It was John Bunker who headed the petition at the town meeting held on Monday, April 4, 1853, for the insertion into the town warrant, of Article 15 which read as follows: - "To see if the town will construct a reservoir at Oxford Village in said town, agreeable to the petition of John Bunker and others."

Death of Capt. John Bunker. - "Friend Garrison: Will you allow me a small place in your excellent paper to announce the triumphant departure from this sin-cursed earth, of an old and tried friend of the slave and of his fellowmen, and more especially of the afflicted - Captain John Bunker, of Fairhaven, Mass., aged 70.

Capt. Bunker has been known by you as a friend of humanity for many years. He has taken great satisfaction in perusing the columns of the "Liberator," and of entertaining the friends of the poor slave, and contributing freely his aid to the flight of the bondman to the enjoyment of his rights.

He is now beyond the power of a Massachusetts Grand Jury, we trust, listening to the glorious announcement: I was hungred, and ye fed me; naked, and ye clothed me; a stranger, and ye took me in,' etc.

Capt. Bunker was a Christian. This was exemplified in his spirit, sentiments, and life. He was an ornament to the Church, a blessing to his family and the community in which he lived - all of which have sustained a loss by his removal; but their loss is his unspeakable gain.

How grand, how sublime, to contemplate and witness the aged veteran of the cross of Christ, after a long life of usefulness and devotion to his God, passing away to that rest which remains for the good!

Thus passed away our much esteemed and respected friend, as gently as the setting sun wends his way behind the western hills.

Brother Bunker lingered with great bodily suffering by that fell destroyer, Consumption; yet patiently he waited the arrival of the messenger to call him away from earth, to his reward on high. He has left a widow, (who must soon follow him,) and one daughter, together with a number of grand-children, to mourn his loss. May they all, when Christ comes to make up his jewels, be found among that number who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the lamb!

His funeral services were performed by the writer of this, on Thursday, 21st instant, in the presence of a large circle of his friends and neighbors, who gave evident marks of their attachment and kindly feeling towards the man who was true to his faith."

(Signed) Israel Washburn.

Fairhaven, Dec. 22, 1854.

Wilson Pope. - In the "Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates we find this sentence: "A few friends of the cause (The sailors' wants) came together, and we organized the 'Fairhaven Seamen's Friend Society'." This notice appears: -"Fairhaven Seamen's Friend and Bible Society. An address by John S. Russell, Esq., of New Bedford, may be expected before the F. S. F. & B. S. on Thursday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, January 5, 1832, at the Congregational meeting house in Fairhaven. The public generally is invited to attend. (Signed) Asa Hill, Sec."

Then under the date of Fairhaven, September 15, 1832 we find: - "NOTICE. The undersigned hereby give notice that a meeting of all persons who have associated as members of the FAIRHAVEN

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, for the moral improvement of seamen is requested to be holden at the Academy Hall, on Monday, the first day of October next, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said Society under the Act of Incorporation. (Signed) Joseph Bates, Enoch S. Jenney, Asa Hill."

The following shows how this Society which received the commendation of all Fairhaven folk, benefited in an unexpected way. This is set forth in a letter to Mr. Wilson Pope, a well known individual of his day.

"New Bedford, 8th mo., 10th, 1849.

Mr. Pope. Dear Sir, Enclosed I send you twenty dollars. Of this amount you probably have no account. More than twenty years ago, I lived in a public house in Fairhaven. One morning, in sweeping the bar room, I found a five dollar bill, N. Y. money. Knowing it did not belong to my employer, and supposing the person that had lost it might be far absent, and it would never be called for, I thought it belonged to me if the owner did not call. Therefore, I put it into my pocket and said nothing about it to anyone. It was not more than one or two days before you called and enquired if we had found a five dollar bill. (I say you, for I think it must be you, I had forgotten your name, but within a few years I have heard your name mentioned in connection with the factory, and think it must be you from the fact that the gentleman stopped at Widow Pope's and resided in New York at the time. I do not know you in person now.) I said I had not found it. It appeared to me the first lie I had ever told, it made such an impression on my mind, I was not in the way of lying or stealing. As I know I never took six cents from my employers in my life; but as I had not said anything about finding it to my employers, I was ashamed to own up. I had rather you had the bill, twice over, but I thought that if I owned that I found it, and had said nothing about it, they would not have the same high opinion of my honesty which they then had. Although that five dollars has given me many unpleasant hours, still I am not sorry that I found the money and kept it. For while a boy I was entrusted with much money, and many times it was in such a way that I might have taken some and no one but God would have known it; and since a man I have done some business, and errors have been made in my favor at bank and with merchants, but the five dollars has always been a regulator to give man his due. I can truly say; money has no temptation, except gained in a fair way. I have no doubt I have given away many dollars in trade when there has been some mistake for fear I should not give the persons

their due. My success in business has been equal to most young men. I thank God that this thing did take place, and that I am able to pay you fourfold, and that He has spared my life to do it. I have no doubt you are the gentleman that lost the money, and if you are not, I had rather you had it, as I feel as though it was paid. Yours with much thought, - - . P.S. I have always intended to pay as soon as I could find out the person."

Then Mr. Pope inserted the following in The Daily Mercury from which this story is taken: - "This is to inform the unknown writer who enclosed the twenty-dollar Bank Note that the subscriber or his brothers are unable by recollection to verify the circumstances named, and have paid the same to the Fairhaven Seamen's Friend Society for the benefit of said Society. (Signed) Wilson Pope."

"The ladies of the Seamen's Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars presented them by Mr. Wilson Pope. In behalf of the Society. (Signed) I. L. Hathaway, Sec. Fairhaven, December 5, 1849."

Capt. Solomon Young. - On the northeast corner of William and Union streets stands the federal building, the United States Post Office, quite in contrast to the early homes of the mail division of this town, but inferior to the building that stood there nearly a century and a half ago, which was erected by Levi Jenney as his homestead. The house with eighteen rooms, and the grounds with shade and fruit trees, was advertised for sale in July, 1870, by Reuben Fish, and in October of that year the furniture was sold at auction by A. D. Stoddard, auctioneer. In April, 1873, this real estate was purchased, through F. W. Tappan, real estate agent, by Capt. Solomon Young, of East Bridgewater, for \$5,150.

"Obituary. Mr. Reuben Fish, formerly a well-known shipbuilder, of Fairhaven, died in Mattapoisett yesterday (Sunday. March 28, 1875). The merchant and whaling vessels from his yard were some of the finest that ever sailed from this port."

Here lived Capt. and Mrs. Young with their children, Abbie, Soloman and John. We all attended the Center Street Grammar School building, and from that building Solomon graduated on June 26, 1884. Solomon's death occurred in March, 1920. Others, in that class, were Mary D. Swift, Frank S. Alden, Fred R. Fish, James H. Hanna, Sumner W. Mackie, Willard E. Norris, Frederick G. Ryder, Bessie A. Drew, William M. Allen, Amos J. Hadley, Albert C. Long, Charles A. Maxfield, Chester G. Rogers and Elisha S. Whiting, Jr.

"Obituary. In the death of Capt. Solomon Young, of Fairhaven, the community has met with the loss of a highly esteemed citizen. In the spring of 1873, Capt. Young purchased the homestead of the late Reuben Fish, at the northeast corner of Union and William Streets, to which he soon removed from Bridgewater. Since that time he has made several voyages in merchant vessels, from the last of which he returned last fall. During his intervals at home, he has been occupied with the improvements of his place, and of another building which he has tastefully fitted up in the village. On the first Sabbath of this month (May) he united with the First Congregational Church, of Fairhaven, upon profession of his faith, the result of long thoughtfulness and serious meditation. A few days thereafter, he was reported to be confined by an attack of pneumonia, from which he died on Friday morning, May 24, 1878, at the age of 54 years and twelve days."

Rev. Hopkins Brown Cady was pastor of the Fairhaven Methodist Society from 1873 to 1875. He had married Sarah Ella Whitman, on April 30, 1859. Mrs. Cady died in September, 1883, at the age of 42. In November, of the following year, he married Mrs. Mehitabel Young, the widow of Capt. Young. Mr. Cady was born April 18, 1841, and died May 2, 1907. Williston Allen Cady, a son, who was born February 18, 1861, was twice married. After the death of his first wife, he married Abbie Freeman Young, a daughter of Capt. Young, in November, 1908.

In 1884, Frank K. Young, son of Capt. Young, conveyed to Mehitabel H. Cady, one undivided fifth part of property located on the northeast corner of William and Union Streets, and a lot with buildings thereon, located on Chestnut Street, the lot having been purchased by Capt. Young of Charles H. Morton. In 1894, Solomon Young, of Taunton, a graduate of our Grammar school, ten years before, conveyed to his mother one-fifth part of the abovementioned properties which he had received from his father.

A barn, on the Young lot on William Street was moved to the land purchased of Mr. Morton, and made into a two-family dwelling house. The writer, with his parents, lived in the lower tenement, Mr. Alexander Bliss and family living on the second floor. The house was known, far and wide, as the "haunted house." No spooks, however, ever bothered us. Perhaps they pester others now. Ask the tenants. We walked about fully "armed."

Fairhaven-Born Physician Dies - Dr. J. A. Young Went To Newport as Boy. - Special to The Standard-Times. NEWPORT, R.I., Dec. 7, 1949 -Dr. John A. Young, 73, native of Fairhaven,

Mass, and a physician here for 43 years, died at his home yesterday after a two-week illness. Attending physician at two fashionable private schools, Dr. Young had maintained his practice until two weeks ago.

Son of the late Captain Solomon Young, Fairhaven clipper ship skipper, and the late Mrs. Mehitabel (Doane) Young, descendant of an old Cape Cod family, Dr. Young came to Newport as a small boy with his family.

The former president of Newport County Medical Society was graduated from Brown University in 1900 and Harvard Medical School in 1904. He established his practice here after a two-year internship at Carney Hospital, Boston.

He had served as attending physician at St. George's School at Middletown, R.I., and the Portsmouth (R.I.) Priory School. He also was an official of several Rhode Island medical groups.

Besides his wife he leaves two sons, John Jr. of McAllen, Texas, and Richard of Pittsburgh, and two daughters, Mrs. W. Starling Burgess of Boston and Mrs. Nigel L. Andrews of Syracuse, N.Y. My dear Mr. Harris:

Thank you very much for the information about the Young family. I am so sorry I can't share this with John, he would have been so interested.

We have in our living room a long sofa, once hair cloth, now green material which was formerly in that Fairhaven house also over the fireplace a large French mirror and French clock which Capt. Young brought home from France as presents to his wife. He may have purchased the sofa in the auction sale you mention.

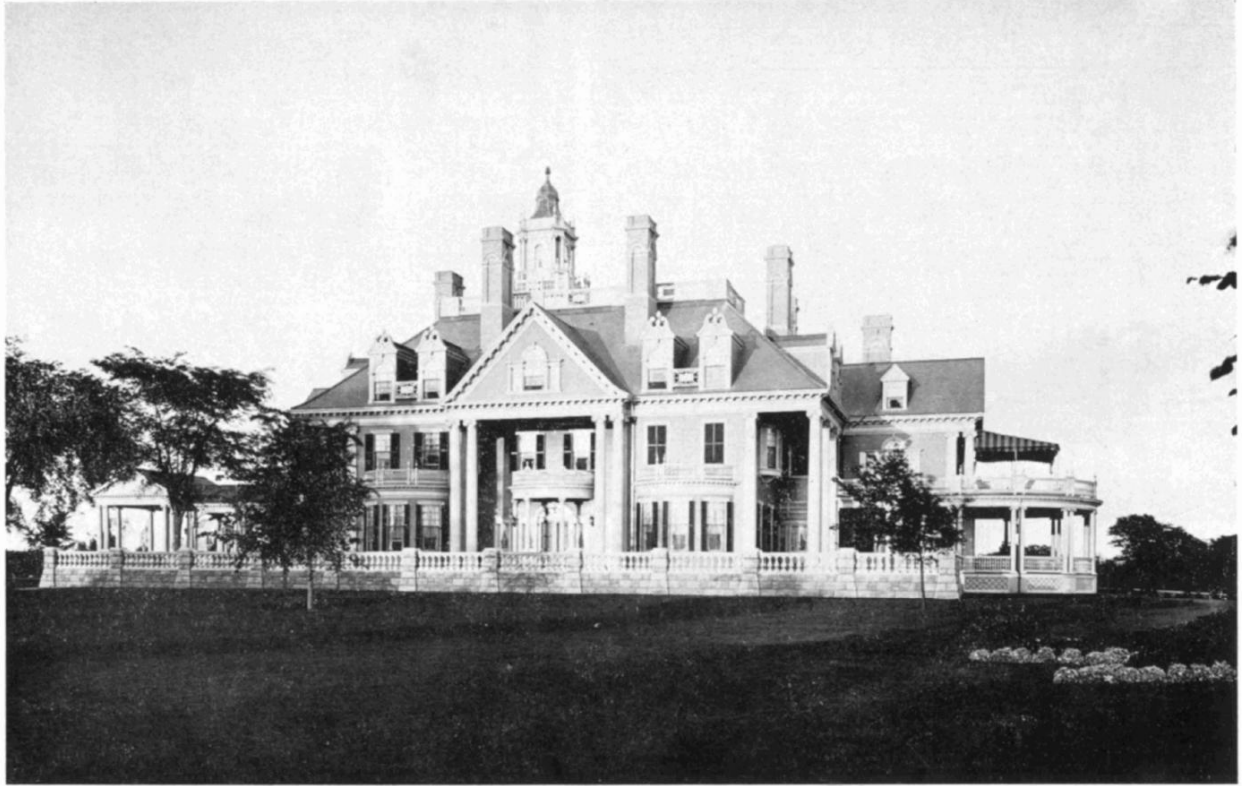
Abbie says that she remembers Tina Swift. We met Alton Paull one time when we visited Fairhaven. John liked to relive his childhood days there and told me much about the fruit trees, the cling clang of the ship builders hammers, the noise of the horse cars and I believe his first desire to be a physician rose from his liking for old Dr. Atwood.

It is indeed a lovely old town.

Thank you again for the information.

Sincerely,
Ellen G. Young

Franklin Delano. - We have written about the success of two brothers, Warren Delano and Franklin Delano, the first being the father of Sara Delano Roosevelt and Frederick A. Delano and the second who married Laura, daughter of William Astor. Franklin,



Henry H. Rogers' Summer Residence



The Civic Center

under the place and date of New York, June 14, 1833, in a long and very legible letter, after writing matters of a strictly family character, asks, "Can we do anything in the way of business here? I must make something 'by hook or by crook' for I shall come out minus somewhat if I do not, and no one lives closer than I do. As for the theater, I have not been into one since I commenced business here." Then Franklin adds: - "I hear nothing excepting that Mr. Durant will make an ascension in a balloon from Castle Garden, and as the President is to be there, there will be a great crowd. Black Hawk is here, and I hope to see him. I had much rather see the NOBLE INDIAN than our chief magistrate, Andrew Jackson. The Indians have always been forced to rove about the country and killed like deer, which is enough to excite their passions and force them to acts which otherwise they would not commit." Mr. Delano continued the next day by saying: - "Mr. Durant made a most splendid ascension in his balloon; you cannot imagine anything so grand. He rose very gradually and sailed over the city, landing on Long Island race course."

Franklin also penned the following: - "I had a line from A. P. Willcox a few days since; he mentioned that Hiram was about to be married." We do know that on Tuesday evening, June 18, 1833, Rev. Mr. Gould performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. Hiram Tripp and Miss Louisa Gifford.

History tells the story about Andrew Jackson and the Indians. The fact is, the lands of the Indians, through Jackson's machinations, were wrested from them in Hitlerite fashion. Jackson became very popular by his anti-Indian attitude, for the tendency of the human race is, to praise the individual who robs another, provided he shares the spoils with us. Jackson was not so successful in removing the Indians from Florida, however. Black Hawk whom Franklin Delano hoped to see, was, as we know, the famous chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, and was the instigator of the Black Hawk War, in 1832. He died in 1838. Mr. Delano voiced the opinion of many fair-minded citizens, and this letter, be it remembered, was written in 1833. After this man Franklin Delano Roosevelt was named.

Fairhaven, A Dull Town! - A daily journal, published on the western bank of the Acushnet River, printed in January 1866, the following: "Fairhaven must be a dull town. A former resident, who has just returned, after 32 years absence, says the place looks very much as it did when he left." Fairhaven was merely taking a nap in order to lunge forward at an accelerated speed. Even then it had

good train service, with dean, up-to-date railroad cars, as we here read: "A NICE TRAIN. The morning train of cars out, from Fairhaven today (Tuesday, May 22, 1866), included two cars which have just been refitted and remodelled by Mr. Card, so as to be as good as new and perhaps better."

Mr. James G. Card worked for the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, making new and repairing old cars. His grandson, James G. Card, of New Bedford, formerly of Fairhaven, is his namesake. Let us take a dip into that bottomless scrap barrel from which we withdraw something about everybody and everything. We find that on the 18th of May 1864, Lemuel C. Wilbur, Assistant Marshall of New Bedford, and Miss Eliza G. Card, daughter of James G. Card, were married. We all remember Mr. Wilbur in after years, and his sons Charlie and Lem. In November, 1872, William H. Hursell, one of our boat builders, whose place of business at one time was off Privilege Street, and wife, sold for \$180 to Mary H. Card and James G. Card, 5,000 feet of land on the west side of Privilege Street. In the next year, James A. Severance and wife sold to James E. Card (son of James G.) for \$150 a lot of land on the west side of Privilege Street. And in February, 1873, James G. had a house built on the above-mentioned street. In that same month and year an item, addressed to the Editor of the Standard, read as follows: "SURPRISE. About 40 of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Card made them a surprise visit at their residence, in Fairhaven, Wednesday evening, 26th inst., Mr. Card's 56th birthday. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and refreshments, which had been carried in abundance, were partaken of. At the close of the supper, Mrs. Card was presented with a sum of money, to her great surprise." Mr. Card died in January, 1884.

In answer to that statement about that "dull town," let us conjecture that Fairhaven had steam up more than a century ago, and events here were travelling at top speed as the following discloses: "In Fairhaven Alms House, on Sunday evening, February 5, 1837, Mr. Joseph H. Lewis, of Utica, to Miss Alice S. Pierce, of Fairhaven, after a tedious courtship of three days and a half."

We stroll by the Methodist church, and seeing Bill approaching with his "go-cart," we stare steadfastly toward the former location of the dials in the tower, inquiring of Bill the time of day. "It was never up there," retorted Bill. Then, when we drawled out a loud "What!" Bill added, "Yes, yes, it used to be there it used to be there."

Yes, Bill was at last right. That was the location of the town clock, placed there in 1841, being at first under the care of Seth Alden for a period exceeding a decade; then Amos T. Pierce took charge of the time-piece from 1852 to 1887, receiving a pittance by a vote of the town in 1866, until his death which occurred in February, 1887, at the age of 72. There was no opposition on the part of the voters when article 13 was considered at the town meeting held in April, 1866, which read: "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to hire a person to take charge of the clock on the Methodist church and appropriate money, not exceeding the Stull of \$25 for the payment thereof, agreeable to the petition of James V. Cox and others." Each year a similar article was in the warrant. Then Frederick Allen, known to all the townspeople, kept the tick-tocker ticking until 1894 when remuneration ceased. Mr. Allen, however, kept the home clock running until 1896 thereby rendering service for nearly a decade. Mr. Allen was followed by Mr. Clifton A. Hacker who kept the hands revolving for a while. Mr. Hacker has experienced a three-fold church connection: 1. The METHODIST church clock; 2. As chimes-master of the UNITARIAN church, a position he has held for half a century; 3. As owner of the building formerly the ADVENT chapel.

Mr. Hacker, it will be remembered, was instrumental in securing for Fairhaven a fire alarm system, six boxes and a bell striker, being installed on April 26, 1898; this was enlarged during his incumbency of 46 years to 72 boxes.

During all those years - 55 in all - that town clock did more "striking" than all the labor unions in the country, without picketing, without bloodshed, without public indignation, without ado. We ought to celebrate in honor of the old town clock - the clock that worked 24 hours a day in war time and in peace time without a grumble.

We mentioned Capt. James V. Cox, who headed the petition to keep the town clock alive. Capt. Cox owned the house on the northwest corner of Center and Pleasant Streets; also the house on the northwest corner of Laurel and Center Streets. Mercy N., his wife, died on December 16, 1868, aged 51. James V. Cox and Miss Mercy N., daughter of Capt. John Howland, were married on Monday morning, November 19, 1838. Capt. Cox died in November 1884, aged 71. Capt. Cox and Mrs. Annie F. Edwards, of New Bedford, were married on October 5, 1869.

Sawin Hall, William Street Hall, Whitwell Hall, one and the same place, now owned by Mr. Hacker, was erected more than

a century ago. It has afforded a rendezvous for all types of gatherings, entertainments, dances, patriotic meetings, town meetings, etc. It was dedicated as an Advent church in 1866, and remained in control of that denomination about three quarters of a century. For several years now it has served Mr. Hacker as his studio. The exterior has been considerably changed since its early days. Memorial windows, one to Joseph Thompson and the other to William H. Baker, can be seen to advantage as one enters the building. Twenty years before its dedication as an ecclesiastical structure, the following advertisement appeared: "SAWIN HALL. William Street, Fairhaven. One night only, Tuesday, October 27, 1846. Signor Blitz respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Fairhaven and its vicinity that he will give a performance at the above hall, consisting of Magical Illusions, Ventriloquism and Dance of Dinner Plates. Doors open at quarter to 7, to commence at 7:15. Admission, 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price."

Nobody alive can brag of being at this performance for it occurred more than a century ago. But Signor Blitz came again years afterwards, and Phoenix Hall was the scene of the exhibition. It was a red letter day for the barefoot lads who were hired to distribute the handbills. The boys witnessed, and were amused by, some of his off-the-stage tricks which helped spread the news of the world-famous magician and ventriloquist. Some public libraries have in their archives the book entitled "The Life of Signor Blitz."

More About Mr. Hacker. - Besides the foregoing, Mr. Hacker entered other fields of usefulness. He was the first electrician at the Atlas Tack Co. on Pleasant Street, and held that position for several years. While there, he published and printed a paper for the management, under the name of the "Lyceum Herald" which had a circulation among the employees. Later, and for several years, he served the town as one of its assessors.

During this time, he produced several inventions: Among them, machines to send pictures by telegraph - a self-lighting kerosene lamp - a device to be placed on the front of an automobile, enabling the driver to see around a blind corner - a cream separator for use in a milk bottle, etc.

During many years, he has maintained a studio, as an amateur painter of portraits, marine and local pictures.

Mr. Hacker owned the first gasoline automobile in Fairhaven, a 30 H. P. Oldsmobile. He was a yachtsman as well, owning among other boats the 40-foot launch "Lady May" formerly owned by President Grover Cleveland.

Being gifted with musical talent, he has had charge of Rogers Memorial Church Chimes since their installation.

John-of-all-Trades. - Under the caption "OLD FAIRHAVEN," we have written of former educational institutions, both public and private; omnibuses, horse-cars, electric cars, telephone, steam railroad, mills and factories, boatbuilding and shipbuilding, old hostleries, meeting-houses, whaling days, sea voyages, shipwrecks, stores and shops, industries, ferry-boats, old buildings, sports, parks, local organizations, newspapers, wharves, town meetings, tramps, taxes, street lighting, bridges, halls, cemeteries, libraries, historic spots, and whatnots. These, for the most part, were impersonal. Today let us head our article "PERSONALS." And, in so doing, narrow our remarks to those whose first name was JOHN.

There was John, the Baptist; John, the Apostle; John Doe and John Dory, John Gilpin, John Chinaman, John of Gaunt, John Down and Johnny-jump-up, to say nothing of John Bull. Cheap John, John Barleycorn, and Johnny-on-the-spot.

But there were local Johns, too. About each one we omit much which the curious and wide-awake may ascertain and supplement, with effort commensurate with their desire to penetrate into the past. 1. There was John Cooke who came to America in 1620, living at Plymouth until about 1660 when he became our first white settler, owning a large tract, later called Oxford. 2. John Isaac Bryant, a stonecutter by trade, was born in Ireland in March, 1850, arriving here with his parents at the age of eight years. John I. was a rattler from the start. At least we find, in a journal published across the river, under the date of Friday May 29, 1874, the following: - "RATTLES from the rattlesnake, brought from Mariposa, California by Mr. John I. Bryant, of Fairhaven, are exhibited in our window." In May, 1876, Mr. Bryant had an experience, described as follows: - "LARCENY. Friday night (May 12) Charles M. Hempstead was given a free lodging at the house of Mr. John I. Bryant, in Fairhaven, and rewarded him Saturday by stealing a pistol. On Sunday morning, Mr. Bryant ascertained that Hempstead had gone to Fall River and started in pursuit. Arriving in that city, he saw the object of his chase near the Granite Mill conversing with a group of men. Mr. Bryant at once collared him and took him to the Police Station recovering his pistol. Hempstead was brought to New Bedford yesterday, for trial, by Deputy Sheriff Dunham." Mr. Bryant served as selectman of Fairhaven a number of years, as postmaster from 1895 to 1899, and as County Commissioner in 1901. He was active in politics, and was honored by

a tablet placed in the town hall building. In May, 1876, he married Lizzie B. Baker who died in February, 1939, at the age of 82. Mr. Bryant died in January, 1929, aged 78. From Mr. Bryant's tombstone we read the following taken from Second Timothy, Chapter Four, Verse Six: - "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." 3. John Damon carried on the blacksmith trade on the northwest corner of Union and Water Streets. Years before, Joseph Damon plied the same trade in the same shop. This stand was taken by Luther and Edward R. Cole soon after Mr. Damon vacated, transferring their shop from the Old South Wharf. The sign which advertised Mr. Cole's business and hung at the corner of the second shop, is now preserved at the Whaling Museum in New Bedford. Mrs. John Damon, who conducted the millinery store at 40 Center Street, seventy years ago and more, was lame. Although we often wondered, why she was so afflicted, we asked no questions. Recently we found, under the date of Saturday, October 10, 1868, the following: - "On Saturday evening last (October 10th), Mrs. John Damon of Fairhaven, who is stopping a few days at the residence of William A. Church, 104 Arnold Street, New Bedford, fell down stairs and fractured the neck of the thigh bone. She is now doing nicely under the treatment of Dr. Sweet." In 1889, Mrs. Damon moved her stock of millinery goods to her residence, 66 Center Street. Three years before, she was advertising as follows: - "Millinery, No. 40 Center Street, Mrs. John Damon." 4. John H. Mills lived, at one time, in the little one-story house on the east side of Main Street, north of Dunham's stable, formerly the home of Nabby Christopher. Many remember how the property was improved in appearance by Mr. Mills, by a rebuilt chimney and a yellow-washed exterior of the house, in 1883. Mr. Mills died on May 29, 1891, aged 42 and was buried at Woodside. Frances I, his widow, died in October, 1893, the first colored adult ever buried at Riverside. 5. John H. Stetson, shoemaker, worked for a number of years in Brockton, purchased the business of Thomas Dahl in February, 1902, and carried on the store, just each of Phoenix Block, finally becoming our Collector of Taxes, retiring a few years ago. Mr. Stetson died on Sunday, November 8, 1942, aged 84. 6. John A. Blaine, father of Dr. Walter E. Blaine, married Mary H. Carr in June, 1868. He lived at one time in the south side of the Daniel Burke, Levi Jenney, Nathan Church house. Mr. Blaine died in July, 1903, at the age of 63. His widow died in 1923, aged 85. 7. John Bailey conducted a boatbuilding shop off Privilege Street in 1877, purchasing the business that year of William H. Hersell. Mr. Bailey sold the

business to Frank C. Smith in July, 1887. In August, 1886, Frank C. Smith and Susan E. Libby were married. 8. John W. L. Hillman and Miss Ella F. Morton were married in 1873. Mr. Hillman was storekeeper for the Citizens' Union Association, in Swift's Block, Middle Street in 1881. This business he purchased, and in January, 1882, it was removed to 43 Center Street, when Leavitt & Taber vacated. Here he remained until 1893. Mr. Hillman died in 1910. His widow died in September, 1933, aged 82. 9. John L. Kennison, known by all in his day, was constable from 1844 to 1851. He lived in the house on the north side of Washington Street, the Albert B. Collins house. 10. John A. Williams was a Middle Street resident at one time. To him we used to listen, on Sunday evenings, at the Methodist church. He was a man who hesitated a bit in his speech but did not hesitate a whit in his faith. His grave is at Woodside, having died in February, 1891, aged 68. 11. John Landers lived in the White house, northwest corner of Washington and Water streets. He was Eben Akin's tailor in the building that was razed to make room for the new Hitch's Block on Main Street. Kate and John were the children we well remember. 12. John F. Nickerson and Miss Annie B. Card, both of Fairhaven, were married in June, 1882. Mr. Nickerson was a tackmaker, by trade, and worked at Fairhaven, afterwards at Brockton. His father, John W. Nickerson, lived on Walnut Street in the 1880's. 13. John Akin, Jr., and Miss Annie E. Hackett, both of Fairhaven, were married on July 26, 1860. Mr. Akin was a moulder by trade. His son, Albert C. Akin, and Miss Alice L. Pease were married in 1903. Bert was pitcher on the Comets in 1886, and the STAR told us that "Bertie Akin is sick with spotted fever (1879-1880)." The same paper mentions another of the same name, telling us that Bertie Stowell attained his thirteenth birthday in October, 1881. Mr. John Akin (Aiken) died in May, 1917, aged 79. Annie E., his wife, died in June, 1899. 14. John H. Flood was a faithful employee of the American Tack Company on Fort Street. He died in 1887, at the age of forty. His widow, Emma F. died in 1924, aged 70. There were at least three children: - John H. Jr., who died in infancy; Charlie whom we remember, born in 1878, dying at the age of eight years, and Mary Emma, born in 1875. The last mentioned and William Barner Gardner were married in June, 1901. Mr. Gardner died in 1941, aged 68.

Space permits mere mention of other Johns. John J. Brownell, John W. Baldwin, John T. Hanna, John T. Hanna, Jr., John F. Sullivan. John Alfred Jones. John W. Bradford, John B. Tarr, John

Wheeler, John S. Tinkham, Capt. John Bunker, Capt. John Charry, John Prouty, John Pease, John Young, John Curran, John Quirk, Capt. John Taber, John M. Howland, John S. Howland, John Hawes, John A. Hawes, John A. Hawes, Jr., John Church, John Jenney, John Gurney, John Adams, John Hawkins, John Manter, John Stone, John Delano, John Alden, John G. Ellis, John P. Ellis, John Mung, and John A. W. Burgess. The last mentioned conducted a fish and oyster market on Middle Street in 1885. In the following year, Mr. Burgess closed the market and entered the employ of the Morse Twist Drill Company of New Bedford. In 1895, he built his dwelling on the west side of Middle Street, south of Union Street. Mr. Burgess became known locally as the reliable weather prophet, Fairhaven's expert prognosticator.

Thus we have had many Johns. Raise your hand if you can tell its meaning.

Before the "Ark" was Built. - George L. Bauldry, who was employed at Valentine's Machine Shop, leased the lot on Spring Street, west of King's blacksmith shop, and erected a livery stable. It was raised and boarded in January, 1889, Walter H. Day being the contractor. Thus Fairhaven was destined to have two livery stables, that of the long established one of Rufus A. Dunham & Company and the new one of Bauldry Brothers. Besides being a hack, boarding, and sale stable, Mr. Bauldry owned the barge "Atlanta," which was always ready to accommodate excursion parties anywhere and at any time. The stable was first lighted by electricity on December 23, 1889.

Recalling the spot prior to the erection of the stable, we witness a vacant lot, near the west line of which was the trodden path to the Mill Pond. On the northern line of this lot stood the henhouse of Courtland Fairchild, the area toward Spring Street being enclosed by a fence. Court, as we called him, the son of Dr. Isaac and Emma Fairchild, lived in the house south of that of Luther Cole on the west side of Middle Street, purchased by Dr. Fairchild in the year 1852. Mr. Cole had owned his house since 1866, and before plying his trade at the northwest corner of Union and Water Streets, in the shop which he rented of Isaac P. Francis in April, 1881, and purchased in August, 1882, had his blacksmith shop on the north side of the Old South Wharf, where he labored for twenty years, beginning in 1863. In October, 1889, Mr. Francis advertised two tenements to let in the house which stood then on the northwest corner of Water Street and Eldredge Lane. Edward R., son of Luther, who lived in the old homestead, and Courtland Fairchild started

in the hen business on a small scale near the blacksmith shop on the wharf, this initial henhouse being, as we remember, a club house for the Water Street urchins in after years. Many a hot chowder in cold weather was served therein.

About the time of the removal from the blacksmith shop on the wharf to the new location, Dr. Fairchild purchased the lot on Spring Street, enabling Courtland to continue his interest in poultry on a larger scale. Mr. Fairchild was librarian of the old library, located in the rear room in the building then and now on the southwest corner of William and Center Streets, in March, 1881, resigning in August 1882, to take effect on September 1st, due to his decision to enter medical school. He received his diploma from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in April, 1885. In September, 1886, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Edward M. Dean, and in July, 1887, removed to Fairhaven and opened an office at the old homestead on Middle Street, formerly occupied by his father. In January, 1891, he left for Whitinsville to establish a medical practice and in March, 1893, moved to West Tisbury to pursue his profession. In March, 1900, Estelle Dean, daughter of Courtland and Elizabeth Fairchild, died at the age of eight years.

Courtland DeN. Fairchild was named after the Rev. Courtland Yardley DeNormandie, minister of the Unitarian Church, corner of Washington and Walnut streets, from 1856 to 1869, preceded by Thomas Dawes and followed by Ellery Channing Butler. This church building was dedicated on December 16, 1832, and was occupied until 1902, afterwards being remodelled into a schoolhouse. Rev. Mr. DeNormandie, who was born in 1827 and died in 1910, served at Kingston, Massachusetts for 37 years. This information we glean from his tombstone at the Kingston cemetery.

The funeral of Dr. Isaac Fairchild was held on Sunday, May 16, 1880. Nearly every physician of New Bedford was present. This service was Episcopal, Rev. George A. Strong of Grace Church officiating. Emma M., widow of Dr. Isaac Fairchild, died in, June, 1899, aged 68.

In a recent book, entitled "Whale Ships and Whaling," by Albert Cook Church, is a full page representation of "Last of the Shipsmiths, Maker of Whalecraft, Edward R Cole at the Old Forge in Fairhaven, Mass." Maria Louise Cole, wife of E. R. Cole, died in March, 1930, aged 63. Ella E. Cole, his sister, died in December, 1916, aged 65. Luther Cole his father, died in January, 1902, in his 80th year and Sarah R, his mother, died in November, 1902, aged

78. Luther Cole and Miss Sarah R. Carsley of Fairhaven were married in April, 1847.

In 1891, Benjamin F. Tripp was foreman at Bauldry's stable. Mr. Tripp had formerly worked at the American Tack Works. He died in March, 1912, in his 60th year. In October, 1891, Lyman C. Bauldry entered the employment of the Pairpoint Manufacturing Co. of New Bedford, his brother, George, continuing in the stable business until March, 1895, when he sold out and removed to Milton. In January, 1892, Mr. Bauldry furnished horses to draw up vessels at Gifford's Marine Railway.

The Fairchild Family. - The house recently occupied by former town treasurer, Charles F. Swift, was the residence of Dr. Isaac Fairchild and his wife, Emma. Here lived the children, Annie, Mary, Sarah, Courtland and Thomas, All seven now deceased. Imagine the festive occasion at this house in February, 1878, it being the annual reunion of the class of 1877, of which Sarah was a member!

Mary E. Fairchild who was teaching at the Center Street Primary School in March, 1880, married Herbert E. Longley in 1881, and died in January 1914, aged 62. The deaths of the other Fairchild children occurred in the following order - Dr. Courtland DeN, in December 1916, in his 55th year; Thomas H., in January 1922, aged 57; Sarah E., in October, 1923, aged 65; Annie J., a lifelong high school teacher, in October 1926, aged 72.

But let us go back to a time anterior to the advent of Dr. Fairchild into Fairhaven. "In Fairhaven, on Monday evening, April 13, 1829, Mr. Thomas Hollis of Otsego Co., N. Y., to Miss Mary A. Delano, daughter of Mr. Jahez Delano, of Fairhaven." Thirty three years later we find Dr. Fairchild coming from the same place as follows: Under "NOTICE" written on June 14, 1852, we find the following in The Daily Mercury: - "Dr. Isaac Fairchild of Otsego Co., N. Y., late one of the House Physicians of Bellevue Hospital, in the city of New York, would respectfully say to the citizens of Fairhaven and vicinity, that he has determined to make their village his future residence, and after the 20th of June inst., he will be happy at all times to render his professional services as physician or surgeon to any who may desire them."

The Rev. Henry J. Fox, D. D. - In April, 1884, Rev. Henry J. Fox, D. D., came to assume the pastorate of the Methodist church, remaining in that capacity until 1886. Upon retiring, the Fox family lived in the Swift house on Water Street, usually approaching by means of a passageway on Middle Street, between the

property of Mr. E. R. Sawin and the store. Dr. Fox died in November, 1891, in his 71st year. On January 5, 1892 Clarinda E., widow of Dr. Fox, died. The interment was at East Saugus. Mrs. Alfred Nye who called and was talking with Mrs. Fox that morning, entered another room to converse with Miss Belle Fox; the daughter. Hearing a fall they hastened to Mrs. Fox who had arisen from her couch and had fallen, due to heart ailment. Death was practically instantaneous. On January 16th, of that year, Miss Belle Amelia Fox died, aged 37.

Pope's Local Feelers. - Harry Pope has had at least a half century of fun. He is, indeed, a joker by inheritance. Before the time related below, we used to hear the charming manner of story telling by "Nat," his dad, with Harry chiming in with laughter and asides before his advent to these shores as a resident. Harry might have been a comic-strip newspaper artist, who knows? Several years before he was old enough to vote, according to the regulations of Uncle Sam, he was prominent in minstrelsy right here in his adopted town. He "joined up" with the U. M. S. Club and set the entire population into a roar of laughter.

In the early days of the Fairhaven Town Hall, that is, on the evening of February 18, 1896, the U. M. S. Club presented a Minstrel Show, and The Fairhaven Star, in its edition of Saturday, February 22, 1896, eighty-four years after the incorporation of the town as a separate municipality, printed these headings: "Pope's Local Feelers Made a Big Hit at the Minstrels on Tuesday Night." Pope was asked what the matter was with him, followed by the inquiry, "Are your teeth loose?" "They have Ben Luther," answered Pope. He then sprang several jokes on citizens. Here is one: "L. N. Baudoin found a couple of girls sparking the other night and put them out." Mr. Baudoin took an ardent interest in the local fire department. Pope then sang an original song, entitled "Pope's Local Feelers." It made a big hit. Postmaster Bryant, Captain Harris, Messrs. Beetle and Baudoin, The Star and many others were victims.

A decade before this, the U. M. S. Club was dispensing merriment by presentations at Phoenix Hall. We herewith appeal to Harry for a second rendition of "Pope's Local Feelers."

The Fords and Boomers. - In September, seventy-five years ago, a fire destroyed the property of Mr. Enos F. Joseph, alias Enos Joseph Frates. The steam fire engine, after exhausting one water supply, was moved to another by the aid of a yoke of bulls. At the point when the last drop of water was drawn from the first

reservoir, before the building was consumed, the engine continued to perform, throwing black ooze upon the house and upon the bystanders.

These hulls were owned by Mr. William C. Ford who will always be pleasantly remembered by the youth of those days. Whenever his excursion wagon, with two seats running the length of the vehicle, one on each side, came into view, it was a foregone conclusion that a ride was in prospect, and the young folk climbed aboard, ad libitum, without any semblance of protest on the part of Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford and his wife Delia lived on the north side of Washington Street, half way between Green and Walnut Streets. He also owned one-fourth the square bounded by Washington, Green, Rodman and Laurel Streets, that is, the southwest corner of the square with a way leading to Laurel Street. Here stood his barn, within which were the restive hulls, and nearer the Laurel Street entrance stood the slaughter house. In 1878, under the date of May 25th, the New Bedford papers told the story of happenings in this vicinity as follows: "INJURY BY A BULL. Saturday afternoon, as a hull belonging to Mr. William C. Ford, residing on Washington Street, was unyoked at his ham, the animal made a rush at Mr. John Boomer, a man over 87 years of age, who was passing at the time. Mr. Boomer was pushed against the fence, and when the bull backed away, he fell to the ground. The animal was driven off, and Mr. Boomer picked up and carried to his residence on Chestnut Street in a wagon and put to bed. Dr. Fairchild was summoned and made an examination, when it was found that Mr. Boomer had suffered an abrasion of the skin on the left side just above the hip and was somewhat bruised, although no bones were broken. A visit to his house this morning showed that he is yet confined to his bed and suffering considerable inward pain, but he is confident of recovery." Mr. Boomer died in September, 1880, in his ninetieth year. Mrs. Ruth Boomer who, in our boyhood days, lived on the west side of Chestnut Street, near Washington Street, stated that, in 1818, Burial Hill (Oxford) had twenty graves, with stones at most of them. Mrs. Boomer, a good soul whom we all knew, died in her 99th year, having been born in 1798.

Mr. William C. Ford, 60 Washington Street (now No. 42), died on August 1, 1888, in his 72d year. Under the date of Saturday, August 4, 1888, "The Star" told us this: "Wednesday afternoon, while moving a building from the Kempton Street schoolhouse lot, New Bedford, William C. Ford, of this town, fell back as he was

fixing the rollers for the building to go on a truck. Dr. Nickerson was summoned, but before his arrival the man was dead. He was taken to the shop of P. P. Jenney & Son. Medical Examiner Taylor pronounced apoplexy the cause of death. Mr. Ford was 71 years old and resided on Washington Street. He leaves an aged widow. He was a teamster, and well known in this vicinity."

Capt. Rufus Allen. - A few weeks ago, we found that Capt. Rufus Allen was Fairhaven's first taxpayer. That was in 1812, the year which emphasized the dissolution of the New Bedford - Fairhaven relationship as one municipality. Henceforth Fairhaven was "on its own," and has remained so for fourteen decades, although several, futile efforts toward reconciliation have been made. The first taxpayer was Rufus Allen, Sr., who died in 1838 at the age of 89. He was 63 years of age when he became tax primate by invitation of Bartholomew Akin, Sr. Rufus Allen, Jr. was at this time about 24 years of age. It was on the 23d of February, 1817, that he, about 30 years old, and Miss Deborah Eldredge, daughter of Capt. Killey Eldredge, were married. In 1825 and in 1826, Rufus Allen, Jr. & Co. were advertising, and seemed to have been in the business of shoe making. Six months after his marriage, his father became well-known throughout this vicinity and environs. It happened in this way:

Rufus Allen, Sr., who was born in 1749, and was then 68 years of age, became the prominent personage of "A CARD," written by a young man whom the captain had befriended. This "Card" was prefaced by the editor of the Mercury as follows: (The following is inserted by request of a young man who lately came from Ireland, in the capacity of writing-master, in the ship Victory, Capt. Allen, who procured him immediate employment after his arrival.)

Here is the letter, in part, emphasizing his gratitude in capital letters - a letter addressed to the people of Fairhaven, then a new, separate town, only five years of age:

"To the inhabitants of Fairhaven. My Friends, I feel it my duty, from the warm reception I have met with in you: the benevolentness of your disposition I have experienced, and the liberal opinions I understand you entertained of me (a stranger,) in being capable of executing in the situation I assumed, to your satisfaction; and in accord with my promises, to try, but in vain, to exhibit my gratitude towards you, by words - I return you thanks of sincerity for the bounties you have bestowed on me; I shall through life consider you as my friends; and that friendly disposition which you have displayed towards me shall be permanent on my memory.

Do me the favor to believe that I feel considerably bound to CAPT. RUFUS ALLEN, for his beneficent attentiveness to me during the passage, and in particular for having had the goodness to introduce me to you after our arrival; and that whatever uneasiness of mind I labored under when first this part of the country presented to my view, my concern was soon allayed in discovering the genuineness and liberal disposition of its inhabitants."

Jessie Wielded the Axe. - The mention of the Fairchild family recalls an incident of more than 75 years ago. On the afternoon of Wednesday, August 8, 1877, Lena Besse and Jessie Caswell, two little girls, were playing together. In their impulse to split a stick of wood Lena held the stick while Jessie wielded the axe. The aim was erratic. Lena's right thumb was cut off below the second joint, hanging by a mere shred of flesh. With rare presence of mind the mother placed the thumb in position, bound it, and sent her son Edward for Dr. Fairchild who patiently reset and rebound the severed member expressing the hope of saving the digit. On January 28th, 1939, nearly 62 years after the catastrophe, we called to learn the outcome and found that Mrs. Arthur Caswell then of Adams Street was the proud possessor of two thumbs.

This was proof enough that the doctors of the olden days exhibited a great measure of common sense in addition to their skill in medicine and surgery. Dr. Fairchild's enlarged picture, an inspiration to look upon, is in the custody of the Coggeshall Memorial, an institution which is the preserver of the past.

Lena evidently forgave the Caswell girl for her part in the episode inasmuch as she, upon reaching maturity, married (a Caswell), Arthur G., in October, 1896, and began housekeeping in the old Fairchild homestead on Middle street. Mrs. Madeleine L. Caswell died November 21, 1952, aged 81.

Go West, Young Man! - Our ambitious men started for the West. In the Standard of October, 1864, we read: - "A FAIRHAVEN SHIPBUILDER ABROAD. Daniel J. Lewis, Esq., formerly of Fairhaven, is engaged in shipbuilding at Port Huron, Mich." Daniel J. Lewis lived at 33 Middle Street. He was the father of James A. Lewis and of Mrs. Levi M. Snow, and grandfather of "Budsie." Levi M. Snow and Miss Sarah E. Lewis, both of Fairhaven, were married by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of Mattapoissett, on January 11, 1866.

Then, under the date of Friday, July 14, 1865, the Standard continues: - "A beautiful new bark called the St. Clair, built at

Port Huron, Mich., last winter, by Daniel J. Lewis, formerly of Fairhaven, for a Boston firm, has arrived at Quebec, loaded with ship lumber for a Boston market."

Hourly Omnibus. - We have previously stated that John Jenney, under the date of March 1, 1851, was advertising "SPRING STYLES" having been conducting the business since at least 1847, but we did not then state the location of his store. The following gives the exact spot. "N. W. MILLETT takes the store formerly kept by John Jenney on Center Street, one door west of the Bank." He advertised for sale, as did Mr. Jenney, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Umbrellas, etc. Fairhaven, March 13, 1852.

From this store on Center Street, conducted by N. W. Millett in 1852 and 1853, the Hourly Omnibus of R A. Dunham & Co. commenced to run, beginning January 8th of that year, to New Bedford. Mr. Millett died in 1855, aged 35. The funeral took place on September 28th, at the corner of Center and Middle Streets.

Mr. Jenney's Death. - "Died. In Fairhaven, January 1st, 1860, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. John Jenney (of the firm of Ewer & Jenney) aged 44.

In the death of Mr. Jenney not only is a fondly loving family bereft of its head but our place is deprived of one of its most excellent and loved citizens. His unswerving integrity won for him the utmost confidence of others in every business relation. His social traits endeared him to a wide circle of personal friends: and his ready and frequent offices of kindness at the bedside of the sick and in the house of mourning have secured for him the grateful remembrance of this entire community. The last stages of his decline were attended with great bodily suffering, but the progress of disease was not more manifest than the evidence of spiritual triumph. The closing days of his life exemplified as only the death of the Christian can, what it is, 'To suffer and be strong'.

In the very hour of dissolution when he seemed more on the other side of Jordan than on this, a voice coming back in a whisper at his lips, was caught by those around him, 'Bright, Bright, Bright.' This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

"The funeral services of Francis R., son of the late John Jenney, will take place from the residence of his mother, on Middle Street, Thursday afternoon, February 5, 1863, at 2 o'clock." Francis was 16 years and 7 months old.

"DISSOLUTION. The partnership, heretofore existing between n. Ewer, Jr. and John Jenney, under the name of B. Ewer,

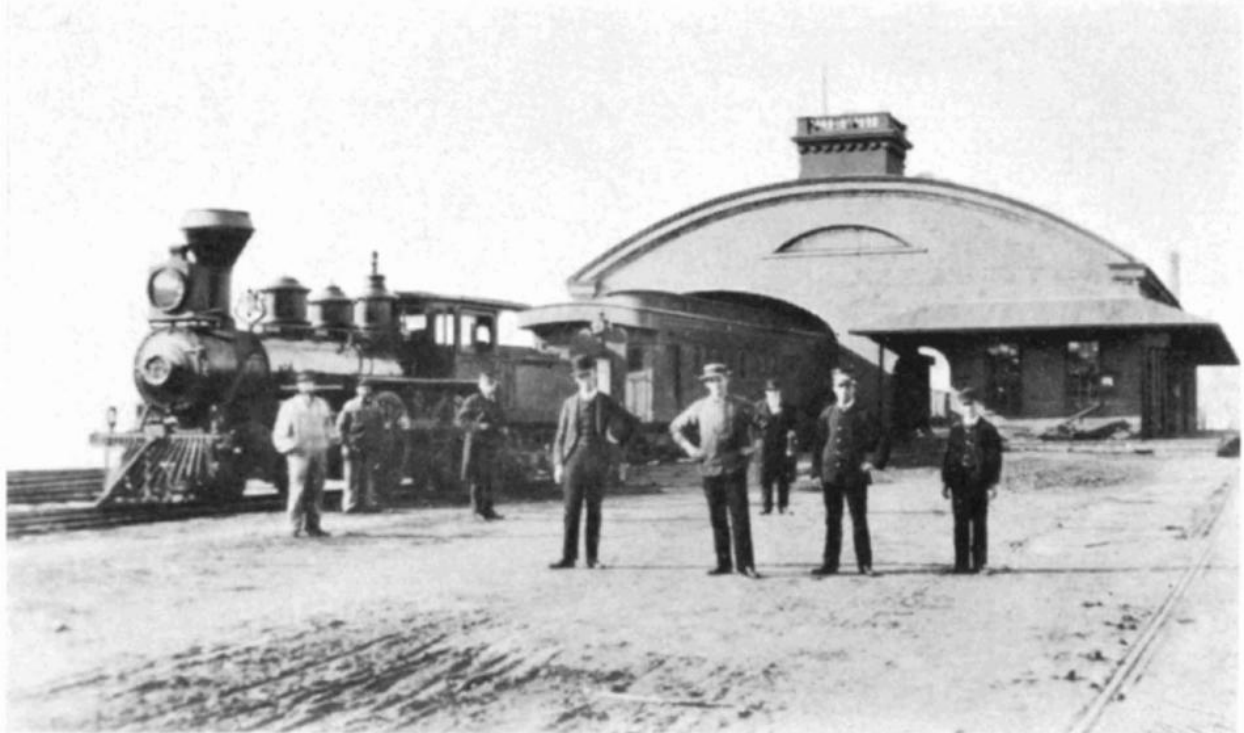
Jr. & Company, terminated (in consequence of the death of Mr. Jenney) on the 8th day of February, 1860."

An Early Partnership. - Under the date of April 8, 1831 we find in the New Bedford Daily Gazette: - "Notice: - Barnabas Ewer, Jr. having taken into co-partnership Paul Ewer, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of P. & B'. Ewer, at the old stand of B. Ewer, Jr., Water street, New Bedford, where may be found a very general assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Shoe Stock, to which the public are respectfully invited. (Signed. Paul Ewer; Barnabas Ewer, Jr.)

Barnabas Ewer, Jr. was killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., on June 3, 1864, in his 53d year. On Friday, September 18, 1874 fire entirely destroyed the house on Fort Street, owned by the widow of Major Ewer. This house stood on the east side of the street about opposite that of Judge Tappan. Major Ewer was thrice married. His first wife, Betsey, died in June 1840; his second wife, Deborah, died in August, 1852; in her 37th year. On December 24, 1857, Barnabas Ewer, Jr. and Mrs. Lucy Arey were married. Lucy died in May, 1896, in Fairhaven, (Rockville).

Major Barnabas Ewer, Jr. - On August 25, 1862, Horace Scott obtained authority from the Governor of this Commonwealth for Barnabas Ewer, Jr. to raise a Company of soldiers. Capt. Ewer was absent at the time, but upon his return he accepted the responsibility. Within four weeks he had enlisted 101 men, going into camp at Lakeville with 98 of these recruits. The oldest recruit was 55, the youngest 18. The average age was 260. Thirty-three of the Company were married. Four days after going to Lakeville, the Company was granted a furlough of a few days at the end of which every man reported for duty. It was a group with a fine morale, not a member of which was put into a guard house. The contributions here had increased to \$2,465. The Company was made up of men from Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, Marion, Rochester, Lakeville, Wareham, Tisbury, Falmouth, Acushnet, New Bedford and Litchfield, Me.

The names of the recruits from Fairhaven follow: - Barnabas Ewer, Jr., Captain; Corp. Jesse A. Warner, George B. Braley, Charles G. Braley, Benjamin Baker, Edward F. Damon, Thomas W. Crowell, Frederick H. Hitch, Corp. James N. Cox, Zabadiel S. Sampson, Francis H. Stoddard, Martin Bowen, George Dunham, Sergo Joshua H. Wilkey, Corp. James F. Tripp, Alden Davis, Sergo Elisha Copeland, William F. Allen, Benjamin Hurt, Reuben Corson, Henry P. Crowell, Corp. Horace P. Tripp, Lemuel C. Wood, Jr.;



*Fairhaven Railroad Station. A Crew of Eight.
Erected 1859. Demolished 1927*



Fort Phoenix

William Purrington, Charles H. Gifford, Sergo Nelson J. Sweet, George P. Briggs, Stephen Westgate, Sergo Thomas Bowen, Edward H. Dillingham, Thomas Wrightington, John P. Freeman, Andrew Westgate, Albert M. Wilcox, Roland Smith, William F. Caswell, Charles W. Gelette, Samuel M. Marvel, Loring P. Taber, Lieut. Jabez M. Lyle, Sergo George F. Rodgers, Albert D. Gelette.

The Third Regiment left Camp Joe Hooker on a special train on Wednesday, October 22, 1862 for Boston at 11 A. M. arriving in Boston at 2 o'clock. The last night in camp was celebrated in a lively manner. The sutler's stock was well-nigh depleted. They embarked on Steamer Mississippi at Boston for Newbern, N. C. Solomon K. Eaton, First Lieutenant, relinquished his profession of architect in favor of O. F. Smith, No. 11 No. Water Street, New Bedford.

A Hero. - The remains of the late Major Barnabas Ewer, Jr. arrived in Fairhaven on the morning of Monday, November 27, 1865 and the funeral services were observed at the late residence of the deceased on Wednesday, at one o'clock P. M.

Every war brings forth events like the following: - taken from the Standard of Wednesday, November 29, 1865. "TOKEN OF RESPECT. The flags on the engine houses and post office. in Fairhaven, are at half mast today in respect to the memory of Major Barnabas Ewer, Jr." "FUNERAL OF MAJOR EWER. The funeral of Major Barnabas Ewer, Jr., of 58th Regiment, who was killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor, in June, 1864, was attended at the residence of his family, in Fairhaven, yesterday (Wednesday, November 29, 1865). The exercises were conducted by Rev. John Willard. A very large number of people evinced their respect for the deceased by their presence, and most of them followed the remains to the grave. Lieut. Cols. James Barton and Samuel C. Hart, Maj. William E. Mason and Capts. John A. Hawes, Joshua H. Wilkey and Allen Almy acted as pall-bearers. Major Ewer was a true gentleman and soldier, and his death is lamented wherever he was known.

Capt. Hinckley of Fall River, who exhumed the remains, was also at the funeral. He brought home the lettered head-board which stood at the Major's grave in Virginia and states that the features of all the bodies disinterred were recognizable when first exposed to the air."

"THE DEATH OF MAJ. EWER. An officer of the 58th Regiment writes as follows: - 'We have met with a great loss in Maj. Ewer. A braver man I never saw. He was hit about 9

o'clock in the morning and died in the afternoon about one o'clock. He was sensible to the last, and said he died happy, as it was for a good cause. Just before he died, he said, 'Doctor, how goes the battle?' 'We are driving them.' was the reply. He raised his hand and cheered, and cried, 'Good! good!' He was a hero in every sense of the word.' Friday, June 24, 1864."

Mrs. Harold B. Dutton. - From the "Standard-Times" of August 3, 1945, we take the following:

"Mrs. Dutton has completed 25 years of wholehearted service as a key worker in Fairhaven's summer playgrounds - the last 17 as full-time supervisor. She was chairman of the Fairhaven Mothers Club committee which organized initial playground activities at Cushman Park, and in the beginning was a volunteer worker. A school teacher before her marriage, she took special interest in promoting playground programs for the younger children. The project was accepted as a town responsibility after the first few years. It has been expanded by opening of play centers at the Oxford and Anthony schools. Mrs. Dutton is on the job from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. five days a week, for 10 weeks. She and her helpers conduct story hours each afternoon, and supervise sports, handicrafts and general activities. Ragweed control has been among civic projects undertaken by playground children at her instigation."

Homeward Bound. - Death among the Scott Light Guards was inevitable. Sergeant George F. Rodgers, of Company I, died in the hospital at Newbern on the 4th day of June, 1863, of typhoid fever. He lived in the north part of Fairhaven.

In the attack on Plymouth, N. C., Company I was under fire. It was reported by the press that Francis H. Stoddard, of Fairhaven, was dangerously wounded, his left arm being shot away. John Freeman, of Fairhaven, received sabre cuts on the head. The following were taken prisoners: - Charles Gifford, George B. Braley, Albert D. Gelette, Benjamin Burt, Thomas Crowell, Roland Smith, William H. Ingraham.

The Third Regiment left Camp at Newbern at 6:30 o'clock, on Thursday, June 11th, A. M. At 10:30, Company E, Capt. Hawes, followed. For five months, Company I was at Plymouth, N.C., then at Newbern. Upon arrival at Boston, they were taken to Camp Joe Hooker, at Lakeville, where the men were furloughed. The guns and equipment belonging to the Regiment were, on June 24th, turned over to the quartermaster. The guard was taken off and freedom granted to the men. Regiment Third was mustered out of the United States Service on Friday, June 26, at Camp Hooker, Lakeville.

Capt. Hawes dismissed his Company at the Guard Armory in New Bedford.

The return of the Third Regiment heralded the expiration of the nine months enlistment, June 26, 1863. When the Third left Boston, there were enlisted men to the number of 976 with 38 officers. They returned with 902 men and 38 officers. The barracks at Camp Joe Hooker were taken down and removed to Camp Meigs, Readville, in the last month of 1863.

Built for Lemuel C. Tripp. - In March, 1867, Weston Howland, Esq. purchased the former residence of Ezekiel Sawin, Esq., southwest corner of Washington and William Streets, considered one of the finest dwelling houses in Fairhaven. In the same month, another fine residence was for sale, that of the estate of Lemuel C. Tripp who died in 1864. Mrs. Tripp who afterwards lived in the house at the northeast corner of Washington and William Streets, died in 1906, at the age of 96. The house and grounds were in perfect order and the purchaser did not have to expend a dollar in repairs or improvements. This is the house at the northeast corner of Spring and Adams Street, which had the following successive owners: Lemuel C. Tripp who built it in the early fifties, Bartlett, Marston, Rogers, Thomas, and the present owners who acquired the property in 1904. At the time of the ownership by the Marstons, the writer was attending the school on Spring Street, diagonally opposite. "Bert" Marston was attending the school at that time. Miss Allen, our teacher, was unable to unlock the door and "Bert" scampered across the street for help. In a trice brother "Bill" came to the rescue, and dexterously unlocked the door, and school was soon in session.

King Philip. - The versions concerning King Philip seem to be strikingly partisan, the most severe rebuke of the colonists running in substance as follows: King Philip did all in his power to prevent war with the palefaces. The English settlers, on the other hand, showed marks of a barbarous people. They stole from the Indians; they tore up their fields; they captured Philip's wife and children and sold them as slaves in Bermuda; they drove the Wampanoags from the land, they completely exterminated the Indians, and our land is considered by many to be an ill-gotten possession.

On the twelfth of August, 1676, Philip was surrounded by the English who persuaded a hostile Indian to shoot him. Not satisfied with this the English settlers chopped off his hands, and, after quartering his body, leaving it to decay on four trees, marched to Plymouth, placing his head on the top of a staff. And then, they, in the delirium of victory proclaimed a period of thanksgiving.

On the Other Side of the Shield. - Another version runs, in substance, like this: Philip could not condone the possession by the English of so much Indian territory since he believed that the land had been obtained by duress. It was reported that Philip, sometime before the outbreak of the war, was plotting to unite the Indians against the English. This alleged plot was reported by a one-time secretary to Philip, who straightway informed the governor of his discovery. The English were thereafter on their guard. At the call of Philip, Indians from various quarters assembled. The English were threatened, their cattle slaughtered, their homes burned and other depredations committed. The English were infuriated and determined. Both sides were constantly reinforced. Suspicion made both panicky. As the armed English approached, temptation to attack was carried into action. On the 26th of June, troops from Boston started for Mount Hope. They were joined by another company, all arriving at Swanzy on the 28th. Here they united with Plymouth forces who had previously arrived. Hostility on both sides was patent. A few skirmishes ensued. Battle to the death was the motto of each side. Philip was killed on August 12th. The war was over.

Long, Faithful Service. - Following Mr. Lee, there were ministers not strictly belonging to the Old Fairhaven period, but whose type of service and tenure of office may easily be ascertained.

"CHURCH TO BUY PARSONAGE. The Congregational church society has voted to purchase the property at 113 Laurel Street, the home of the late Sarah F. Fuller, for a parsonage. The property consists of about 30 rods of land and a story and a half house." Sept. 25, 1915.

Trespassing somewhat into the realm of New Fairhaven in contradistinction to Old Fairhaven, we take cognizance of an item in the Standard-Times of March 18, 1944 which states: - "Tomorrow marks the fifteenth anniversary of the present pastorate of the Rev. John H. Maddaford at First Congregational Church, Fairhaven." Then we glean from THE FAIRHAVEN STAR, before us, dated Friday, March 28, 1930, the following: - "Rev. John H. Maddaford, pastor of the First Congregational Church, observed the first anniversary of his pastorate last Sunday. The esteem in which the pastor is held was proved intangible by his parishioners by the presentation of an automobile to him at the conclusion of the morning service.

The first inkling of the gift that the minister received was when Kenneth Campbell handed him a written notice during the Sunday

school hour prior to the regular church service stating that the machine was being presented as a token of appreciation of what had been accomplished during the first year of his pastorate.

After the morning service, several hundred parishioners and other well wishers gathered outside the church and applauded as he was driven away, accompanied by Warren L. Davis, 18 Cedar Street.

The pulpit at the morning service was decorated with a handsome bouquet, the gift of the Lyman class and the Ladies' Aid Society. A plant was given him by the Primary and Beginner's Department of the Sunday School, represented by Dana Marston and Ruth Patasini.

Ten dollars in gold was presented the pastor in the evening by Edward Wilbur, representing the Young People's Society."

Rev. Mr. Maddaford's subject at the morning service was "Retrospect and Prospect." It is in the STAR of March 28, 1930, together with a likeness of the young man of thirty-five.

Don't Forget the Turnouts. - In 1881, changes were rapidly taking place. Dr. C. C. Cundall who had been at the Hotel removed his office to quarters over the National Bank. All can remember the injunction at his front door, "Ring and walk in." In this year, bodies began to be removed from the Railroadside burying ground to Riverside Cemetery. William N. Alden opened a fish market on Mill Bridge, and Joseph B. Peck was acting as clerk for Elisha Whiting. A new barber came to town in August, 1881, Mr. Henry A. Gray, who took the basement store at the southwest corner of Main and Washington Streets, formerly occupied by Alfred Nye. Mr. Gray remained until November and vacated. He previously carried on business at 92 South Third Street, in New Bedford. Miss Carrie D. Stackpole was giving piano lessons at 42 William Street. This was the year that doubts were expressed about the continuance of the Library. A vote in February, however, settled the matter and the Library was given a new lease of life. George Jones, the genial Collector, was at 44 Center Street. The fact that Mr. Jones was gardener for William P. Jenney at one time is beyond the recollection of anyone living. Years ago Mr. Jones and partner sold their grocery store to Leavitt & Taber.

In this year Mr. Arnold Tripp made his son, Thomas A., a black-walnut desk with drawers, pigeon holes, patent lock and roll top. It was a specimen of excellent workmanship. This desk is still cherished by the recipient.

In the very last month of the year, the school committee and friends expressed publicly their appreciation of the superior work

of Mr. George H. Tripp as principal of the high school. He was presented with Worcester's unabridged dictionary, and his marked success was voiced with unanimous approval. Mr. Tripp went to New Bedford, first as principal of a Grammar school, and later was appointed Librarian of the New Bedford Public Library. At the time of the writer's attendance at the Fairhaven high school, Mr. Tripp was a member of the school committee. His record from first to last has been extraordinarily laudable, and the Town of Fairhaven is justly proud of such a citizen.

The Street Railway Company started in 1872. There were three turn-outs, one on Pope's Island, one on Bridge Street, just west of Main Street, and the third in front of the house for years occupied by Bartholomew Taber, Jr. Ten years later, that is in 1882, the one on Pope's Island was moved further east, the other two were taken up and instead of these, one was located on Main Street, just north of Pease Street. This one, in 1887, was located on Mill Bridge.

CHAPTER VII

The Gay Nineties - Fore and Aft

North, East, West, South, - A Barrel of Names. - Let us enumerate a few more of the business houses of the town, L. H. Stoddard, at 33 Main Street, was selling Harris' Oolong Mixture; James D. Vaughan & Son at 47 Middle Street, were carrying on the upholstering trade; Jabez Delano, Jr., was conducting, at 44 Spring Street, a picture frame shop; Roland Fish, at 2 Water street, was dealing in coal and lumber; at 43 Center Street, Tappan & Company sold lamps of all kinds, lamp chimneys. fonts, chandeliers, wicks, etc.; there was the grocery store of John G. Ellis at the northeast corner of Bridge and Main Streets; At 87 Main street Eben Akin, Jr., with his tailoring establishment upstairs, advertising thus: - "A lot of well-made pants at low prices," as well as "Pekin Ducks' eggs, 75 cents per dozen." Charles A. Johnson, at this time, was plumber and steam fitter, carrying on a tin shop at the southeast corner of Center and Water Streets, selling out to I. N. Babbitt, Jr. who soon took the store under Fountain Hall vacated by Eldredge Brothers. The former firm of Purrington and Taber became B. Taber and Sons, carrying on the house, ship and sign painting business at the southwest corner of Center and Water Streets, until succeeded by Taber Brothers on January 1, 1881.

Besides the shoe repairing establishments of Stephen Weed at the northwest corner of Washington and Middle Streets, and the store of E. M. Dean, we had R. J. Dent on the Mill Bridge, and Andrew W. White on Bridge Street, west of Main. There was a broom manufacturing concern conducted by W. R. Taber, on Bridge Street, which for a while did a thriving business, and at 167 South Main Street Miss Olive B. Perkins carried on a millinery store hats, feathers, ribbons, etc. At the southwest corner of Main and Bridge Street was the grocery store of Swift, Eldredge, Nye and Co., the firm being composed of S. S. Swift, O. S. Irish, Wm. D. Eldredge and C. G. Nye, afterwards going under the name of S. S. Swift & Co. Charles G. Nye died February 9, 1952, in his 93d year.

Besides the stationary stores, we had the horse drawn portable meat wagons of Seth E. Stevens and C. B. Shaw and others.

Let us not forget one of the oldest stands in town, that of Wilde's store, northwest corner of Oxford and Main Streets; who

advertised in the very first issue of THE STAR which was printed on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1879.

Nasketucket, New Boston, Sconticut Neck, North Fairhaven. Poverty Point, New Zealand, Wahoo, Pease Village (District) and the islands in the harbor had their respective happening, as well as that apparently deteriorating section known as the twenty-acre purchase.

It is said that "he that runs may read," but why not, after a strenuous day, be seated, staring at "The Fairhaven Star" once a week. It is related that the first proprietor of the Fairhaven newspaper had at the outset, just a pied lot of type. In quest of a name for his sidereal sheet he began to sort and select from the type on hand. By chance the arrangement of the letters R A T S didn't suit him for a name, so he took these four letters, placing them in reverse order. This appellation has survived for more than 70 years.

Even before the STAR began to scintillate, momentous events were occurring, viz., "In Fairhaven, 21st inst., (November 1867), Rufus B. Jenney of Fairhaven, 21st inst., Mary E. Howe of Jamaica, Vermont." "In Fairhaven, 21st inst., (November 1867), Augustus F. Perry, of Boston, to Susan B. Terry, of Fairhaven." Mr. Perry, 7 Middle Street, died September 14, 1910, aged 72. Mrs. Perry died May 16, 1923, in her 83rd year. "In Fairhaven, 2d inst., (January 1871), William W. Hayes, of Farmington, N. B., to Miss Helen L. Terry, of Fairhaven." Mrs. Hayes died April 6, 1922, aged 90. "In Fairhaven, 9th inst., (Thursday, February 1875), at the residence of Rev. Alfred Manchester, Marcellus P. Whitfield, to Miss Abbie M. Delano." Mr. Whitfield died April 3, 1926, in his 77th year.

At the top of Blossom's Hill, on the south side of the road, one espied until recently the stone foundations of Freeman Benson's stable. Here considerable business was transacted about seventy years ago. "ARRIVED TODAY. Sixteen Canadian horses from 900 to 1,300 pounds. All parties wanting a good horse will please call and examine. (Signed) N. F. Benson, East Fairhaven, April 6, 1878."

The ancient pump and well, on Union Street, associated with whalery, in front of the former store of Rufus Allen, afterwards of James S. Robinson, has undergone repairs from time to time for well-nigh one hundred years. Seventy-five years ago, Mr. George W. King, our venerable blacksmith, was the repair man. Why let it go neglected, after each repair job, until it seems ready to yield up the ghost? The last rejuvenation took place in 1948.

Three score and ten years ago, Charles H. Robinson, at his Alopecial Hair Dressing Rooms, second floor, southwest corner of Phoenix Block, was coining money by offering ingeniously attractive bargains as follows: A hair-cut, a shampoo and twelve shaves for \$1.00.

At the Center Street Grammar School we have seen children kept after school, deprived of recess, placed in corners, compelled to sit with the opposite sex, mouths washed with soap and water, ears boxed, and the recipients of sarcasm aplenty. All this was mild in contrast to the performance which took place in the year of our birth. In this very room the Knights of Labor held their meetings in 1885, the forerunner of the Labor Unions of today. "FIGHT. Two carpenters, 70 years old, employed in making repairs on the Grammar schoolhouse, Center Street, Fairhaven, got to fighting yesterday (Monday, June 3d), and one was cut on the wrist with a screw driver.

Credit to "The Star" - On yonder wall hangs, in an appropriate frame, the first issue of "The Star" which, with later issues, were left at our door, in the days when its circulation was free. Of course, this framed "STAR" is Vol. 1, No.1.

Since this is a chapter of "personals," we have herein cited scores of names known to the "old gentry," appearing in the earliest years of our weekly, local newspaper, that has passed the seventy third year of its existence.

Here we have resorted to the queersome tactics of presenting statements, often incongruous, sometimes unrelated, a mere jumble of names, just scraps of facts, mostly a hodgepodge of composition, all, however, more or less amusing to the reader who loves to revel in the past, enjoying a respite from the humdrum of every-day patchwork of events.

Fairhaven in 1879. - In the year 1879 occurred many events, trivial and otherwise, that will undoubtedly please the "Old Folks at Home." For example, Mr. Robert H. Taher, manufacturer, leased the building on Church Street formerly used as a bakery by J. T. Huttrick. John Stetson, long an efficient town official, was captain of the ball team called the Favorites, this nine consisting of Benj. F. Shurtleff, 1. f., Charles Thomas, p., Walter Miller, c., Henry L. Card, s. s., Henry Stetson, c. f., Fred Nickerson, 3d b., Charles Bird, 1st b., John Sullivan, r. f., and John Stetson, 2d b. Captain C. C. Harris bought and fitted up a ship's caboose for a boat bazaar, and rented row and sail boats for years, with his place of business near the foot of Washington Street. This was the year that the four

pinnacles, each 20 feet long, now removed, were made by William Bosworth to surmount the tower of the Brick Church. In the educational field Miss Annie Delano resigned as assistant at the High School to accept the principalship of the Mattapoisett High School, Miss Annie J. Fairchild taking her place. We had Louise P. Miller, M. D. at 72 Union Street, Nancy Buffington at the Post Office, corner of Center and William Streets with the Concordia Lodge of Masons on the second floor; Frank A. Rand was clerk at the Savings Bank; Mr. Rand died at (40) Summer street, in November 1915, aged 61. Walter P. Winsor who purchased the brick house of George F. Tripp; E. S. Whiting's slaughter house at the head of Cherry Street; E. A. Dana engaged in the manufacture of Wind mills, Henry L. Card dispensing refreshments at Fort Phoenix; I. N. Babbitt, with his patented pruning implement; Joseph C. Omey, foreman of the Relief Engine Company at Oxford Village, with Benj. F. Drew as clerk.

There was Dr. Tappan's dental parlors over Leavitt and Taber's store, 43 Center Street, where teeth were extracted without pain (to the dentist) for 25 cents, teeth cleaned for 25c and filled for fifty cents. J. H. Wilkie was foreman of the Fairhaven Hook and Ladder Company and Robert Leavitt was clerk.

In July of that year the new gates at the Main Street Railroad crossing were installed and proved a novelty in Fairhaven. The selectmen and collector of taxes had their headquarters in the building recently burned and removed, east of Phoenix Block.

George Bisbee married Emma Nickerson, Irving Bird married Lizzie Place, Horatio Gilbert married Nellie Buttrick and James Parr married Mrs. E. H. Wilkie.

At 68 Spring Street, E.M. Brigham was carrying on the Fairhaven Laundry, Eben Delano sold live fish at his market at the northeast corner of Main and Washington Streets while Alfred Nye was dispensing groceries from the basement of the house at the southwest corner of Main and Washington.

This was the year that the Fairhaven Brass Band held a Tent Fair on Higgins' Wharf, continuing for a period of two weeks, with matinees for the children in the afternoon and dances for the adults in the evening, on a 24-foot-square dance board.

On Middle Street we find the Citizens' Union Store with I. N. Babbitt, Jr., Pres., John Gurney, Vice Pres., Charles P. Maxfield, Sec., and Henry B. Gifford, Treasurer. At the southeast corner of Bridge and Main Streets Roland Smith was plying the blacksmith's trade. Off Privilege Street, we find the boat shop of John Bailey, and

at the residence of C. D. Hunt people gathered to witness the unfolding of the night-blooming cereus.

Let us not forget the ventilators first installed at the market of Elisha Whiting, one on each side of the entrance, by A. B. Nott, afterwards the inventor of spittoons on wheels, etc. Joseph G. Morse was the engineer of Contest No. 3 at this time. In this year, too, the appropriation for schools was \$6,000 with a school population of 500, eleven schools and a private school. This was the year of tremendous excitement due to the pedestrian walking matches in Phoenix Hall when Horace K. Nye won the championship of the town. Arthur Harrington and Frank T. Lambert were also pedestrians of no mean ability. E. M. Delano had his Centennial Shoe Shop at the southwest corner of Union and Water Streets, having been burned out earlier when at the northeast corner of Washington and Middle Streets. We cannot forget the old Mill Pond the dumping place for ashes, night soil and all sorts of debris, nor the Mill bridge where flourished fish markets and cobbler shops and real estate brokers.

Fairhaven at that time had a population not exceeding 3,000. George Lloyd and Isaiah Gurney established an independent line of transportation to New Bedford in opposition to the Street Railway line. The Street Railway Company reduced fares to three cents, putting Lloyd and Gurney out of business. We had then the old bridge, horse cars, and a municipality that was without a telephone.

It is still the year 1879. Let us take Phoenix Block for the nucleus of our wanderings, and, beginning at the eastern end, recall the merchants of that year. Elisha S. Whiting's meat market is first in order; then the millinery store of Mrs. John Damort, next, the news depot and ice cream parlor of Henry L. Card. Here we purchase almost anything from Wareham oysters, to horse-car tickets for five cents. The dry goods store of Mrs. A. P. Willcox comes next. This was the headquarters for school books, as authorized by the school committee, as well as the former legal liquor agency for the town. Then beginning on Center Street and rounding the corner into Main Street, with an entrance on each street, we find the old establishment of Levi M. Snow. Next we observe the open doorway leading to Phoenix Hall and the hair dressing room of Charles H. Robinson. The grocery store of Obed F. Hitch is next and after that the meat market of Joseph Millett. Across the alley or driveway and beneath Fountain Hall we find the grocery store of Eldredge Brothers.

Some of these stores in after years changed hands many times, for instance, to retrace our steps, Millett's market was purchased by Joseph B. Peck in 1882, which became Peck & Barney, then A. J. Barney, Jr., followed by Swift & Nye in 1886, and by Delano and Nye in 1887. Taking the next store south, under the management of Obed F. Hitch in 1879, we note that E. A. Bates assumes charge in 1881, then Job H. Wilcox in 1882, Eldridge Bros. in 1883 and H. D. Burke & Co. in 1888. It was in April, 1872, that Frederick M. Fuller sold his grocery business to Obed F. Hitch. The drug store was formerly that of J. I. Church when Richmond's drug store was diagonally across the street. The dry goods store goes back to a date remembered by few citizens. Before Mrs. Willcox assumed charge the store was conducted by Mr. A. P. Willcox, who purchased the business of Charles Brigham in 1858. Mrs. Willcox sold to C. D. Milliken, of New Bedford, with Misses Susan and Sarah Willcox in charge, subsequently coming into the ownership. The store of H. L. Card and the store of Elisha S. Whiting were conducted by these gentlemen for half a century or thereabouts, Mrs. John Damon moved her business quarters to the house next east of the Methodist Church where she resided, the vacated store being rented by E. M. Dean, who moved from the old stand at the southwest corner of Union and Water Streets. Here he took into partnership Thomas S. Dahl under the firm name of E. M. Dean & Co., this was in 1889.

In this year, 1879, the spirit of Fairhaven was shown. There was illness in the family of Seth Alden - six members were ill with typhoid fever. It was harvest time. Welcome Lawton asked for volunteers to garner the crops for Mr. Alden. Forty men responded and his vegetables were put into safe storage, including 1,000 bushels of turnips. Other events of the year follow: Miss Lizzie B. Pratt, a teacher with rare ability and tact, established a very successful private school for young children, in the room of the Library Association, rear of the post office, in August, 1880, completing the term with a picnic at the Fort. Fairhaven had in this year the boat building shops of William H. Hursell and James M. Allen at Oxford, William T. Swift on Higgins' Wharf, John Hailey off Privilege Street and Joshua Delano on Fort Street. There was the Embroidery Co., under the proprietorship of L. H. and W. C. Stoddard, the Tappan Real Estate Agency on Fort Street, W. S. Bryden, agent for organs and pianos, with residence opposite the hotel. "In Fairhaven, 14th inst., (June 1876) William S. Bryden to Miss Adelaide Thacher." These were the clays, too, when P. T. Barnum held the "Greatest Show on Earth" on Pope's Island.

In this year, the Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works was sold at auction for \$7,500., originally costing \$50,000. Reorganization took place with Edwin S. Thayer as President and Job C. Tripp as Treasurer. "Job C. Tripp of Fairhaven has been engaged as bookkeeper for the concern of J. C. Bradford, Constructor of Steam engines, New Bedford, August 5, 1864." The George F. Tripp's former residence corner of Center and Green Streets, was sold at public auction for \$4,000.00 costing originally \$22,000.00. This house was purchased by Mr. Walter P. Winsor. The main entrance on center Street was removed and a conservatory built.

"Cashier Elected. - Mr. Walter P. Winsor was today elected cashier of the First National Bank of New Bedford, (Tuesday, July 14, 1874). He was a clerk in the bank a few years ago, and then went to the Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company of which he has been Secretary since the death of Capt. Borden Wood. He is a very estimable and worthy young man."

The same year we witnessed the spectacle of an absolutely neglected spot-the Railroadside Burying Ground, with stones broken and scattered, rubbish heaps visible, an impenetrable underbrush of briars, and hens roosting in all sections. Edward West removed some of the bodies from Railroadside cemetery in 1881. In April, 1887, there was considerable agitation about erecting a new railroad station on this site. In the "Star" of August 23, 1890 we find the following: - "Old Colony officials were in town recently looking into the matter of building a new depot. The location talked of is the site of the Old Burying Ground, at the foot of William Street." Contrast that condition which the writer well remembers to the present aspect due to the untiring efforts of the Improvement Association. This was the year in which the Fairhaven Brass Band was giving outdoor concerts, at advantageous points in the center, and also at Oxford Village, under the leadership of Mr. William H. Heap. There was Mr. Goodnow residing at the Hotel, acting as telegrapher at the Old Colony R. R. station. And there was Dr. J. C. Mara's estate at the northern part of the town. Miss Lizzie Delano opened a drawing school on Middle Street in the building formerly occupied by Nancy Delano as a millinery store.

The News of the Day - 1879. - We have said that Alfred Nye was dispensing groceries from the basement of the house at the southwest corner of Main and Washington Streets in 1879. It was now time for expansion. In October, 1880, Mr. Nye purchased of Mary S. Wadsworth, for \$250, the lot of land, containing 70 rods, diagonally across from his old stand, that is, at the northeast corner

of Main and Washington Streets. Eben Delano's fish market which stood here was razed by Harvey Wadsworth, and Mr. Nye erected one of the finest stores in this section, a building 30 by 45 feet, still standing. Mr. Delano then went to the Mill Bridge, occupying the quarters formerly used, by E. J. Dillingham as a shoe shop. The late Horace K. Nye, son of the builder, related that this lot was used by Charles Stevens for a garden. It was low and all the water of the street poured into it, making a pond upon which, in winter, he and others used to skate. His father, upon purchasing the land, had it filled in by Enoch Taber and Robert Pease the gravel coming from George H. Taber's lot at Oxford, and erected the store (Frederick Pearce, carpenter, and Abner Howard, mason), in which Horace worked for 50 years. This most attractive grocery store opened on Mar. 12, 1881. This store was converted into a modern self-service store in 1950.

At the southeast corner of Main and Center Streets stood the house of Deacon Charles Drew. Just east of the house, the land was elevated, and here the ladies of the First Congregational church held Lawn Festivals, the like of which had seldom been seen. Tickets to the grounds, ten cents. Supper on the European plan from 5 to 8. Robert H. Taber furnished reflector lanterns from his factory, and Japanese lanterns were used to illuminate the grounds amid the growing fir trees. Tables were set for refreshments, and in the words of the reporter, "The gay lanterns and the handsome dresses of the ladies made the place look like a part of Utopia."

Upon a stone foundation rested a fence running, on Center Street, to Leavitt and Taber's store. Over this the agile boys vaulted in their games, and incidentally did considerable damage to the gardens in the rear. In April, 1882, Deacon Drew then added a picket fence to the one with a smooth top, and thus precluded further depredations.

In our boyhood days, we anxiously watched for the incoming of the "Rescue" and the "Etta M. Story," two vessels owned by Ahira Kelley. Our joy was complete when permission was granted by David N. Kelley, afterwards in business at the old stand, to use one of the dories in which we encircled Crow Island, and manoeuvred among the boats in the harbor.

The Wahoo Band was strictly a local organization composed of the following members:

F. R. F. Harrison, Bones; Walter Miller, Violin; Capt. Sam. Stubbs, Harmonica; Wm. B. Westgate, Accordion, and W. H. Braley, Banjo.

The News of the Day - (1880-1881) - In 1880, Mr. Edwin Stowell, Mr. Russell Hathaway and Mr. E. Frank Williams held the principal offices in the Concordia Lodge. On December 4th, of this year Alfred Delano sustained a heavy loss in the death of his horse "Hi Hi." Mr. Delano died in August, 1882, at the early age of 58. He lies in the family lot at Nasketucket.

Entering the year 1881, we find Luther Cole taking possession of the shop at the northwest corner of Water and Union Streets, where he and his son, who lived on Middle Street, carried on the art of blacksmithing. Previous to this, his shop was on Kelley's Wharf. Amos Pierce not only conducted the bowling alley, but diagnosed the complaints of the old town clock. Late in 1881, Leavitt and Taber went out of business, and J. W. L. Hillman, who had been appointed storekeeper for the Citizens' Union Association on Middle Street, purchased the latter store, and the following year removed to the store vacated by Mr. Leavitt under the Star office at 43 Center Street. In 1881, Obed F. Hitch sold his grocery store to E. A. Bates who had worked for the American Tack Company for 16 years. Rufus A. Dunham Jr. was retained by the new proprietor. F. R. F. Harrison succeeded Mr. Bates as driver for the Tack Company. In July, Herbert D. Burke, clerk at the Citizens' Union Store, Middle Street, entered the employ of Abner Tucker, grocer, in New Bedford. Rufus Dunham, Jr. succeeded Mr. Burke at the Union store.

George H. Tripp, who had made such a praiseworthy record as principal of the Fairhaven High School, was elected to the principalship of the New Bedford Middle street Grammar school. Mr. Tripp was succeeded by Mr. L. R. Wentworth. Madison Edwards and James Ede opened their shoe store on Main Street, north of Eldredge Bros., on Saturday Oct. 8th, of this year. This building, 20 x 28, was erected on the lot of Levi M. Snow. Joseph K. Nye appeared on the street with his new Christmas present-a 52-inch bicycle-followed by many a header. The mail was distributed. In we rushed for the letters that never came. At the entrance, on the left, we find a narrow passageway partitioned off with one door leading to the main office. The obvious need of a door on the inner partition, at the right, was later seen by Eben Akin, Jr., as soon as he assumed office. Thus we had for the first time, in Fairhaven, a one-way thoroughfare.

The Mill Pond, although yielding a dubious quality of ice, nevertheless furnished the fish dealers with the refrigeration requisite for preserving their fish. This harvesting of ice frequently left traps, and Horace K. Nye became an involuntary bather in consequence. The telephone line, proving its worth, was extended to Mattapoisett.

In June, 1891, Leonard Bliss and John Manter took possession of Herman H. Hathaway's old paint shop and began business, and the last part of the same year Mr. Manter was advertising: "Wagon, carriage, and harness repairing, 163 Main Street; Shop formerly occupied by R. M. Simmons." On February 8, 1872, P. Henry Phillips of Philadelphia and Miss Hattie E., daughter of Robert M. Simmons, were united in marriage. Dr. Robert S. Phillips died in Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1944, aged 71. Dr. Phillips was the son of P. Henry and Mrs. Harriet Simpson Phillips. In 1903, the firm name was Bliss and Upjohn. The piles for Mr. Hathaway's new shop were driven in February, 1891, directly over the water of the old Mill Pond which was filled in, creating Cushman Park, in 1903. Mr. Bliss fitted up the front room of his paint shop on Main Street, as an office in September, 1895. In 1898, a bicycle club was organized, in June, with rooms over Whiting's market. A. L. Bliss was elected president.

Mr. John W. L. Kempton was the first, or one of the first, in town to own a bicycle of the old high-wheeled type. Others among the first ones were Thomas B. Fairchild, Joseph K. Nye, and William C. Card. Thomas Fairchild entered the Bridgewater Normal School in February, 1882. In November, 1890, he married Bessie E. Taber of Acushnet. For twenty years, he was proprietor of a drug store in New Bedford, corner of County and Wing Streets. He died in 1922, at the age of 57.

Mr. John W. L. Kempton who married Carrie Howard in May, 1882, died in August, 1927, in his 70th year. In the summer of 1880, Carrie H. Howard kept a private school at the Spring Street schoolhouse. She died in November, 1919. Other children of Mr. Abner and Lucy A. Howard were Charles Howard; Miss Lucy P. Howard who died in November, 1925, in her 57th year; Miss Idella who died in May, 1922; Lillian L. who married Harry C. Smith in November, 1888; (At the age of three years Lillian fell down stairs, breaking her arm, on Friday, May 26, 1871. She was attended by Dr. Fairchild.) Marietta Howard who married John C. Pease, Jr., and Nellie E. who married Albert Doe in October, 1888. In 1914, Phoebe E. Doe (Nellie) was married to David T. Hathaway. She died in August, 1926, aged 60. Mr. Hathaway died in September, 1932, in his 79th year. John C. Pease, Jr. died in January, 1906, in his 57th year, and his father John C. Pease, a cooper and pilot, died in January, 1893, aged 80. Mr. Pease had his cooper shop on the west side of Water Street, between that of Benjamin W. Terry and that of Clark, Jenney and Tripp. The cooper shops were destroyed by fire at 2 A. M. on

Saturday, October 22, 1882. Elizabeth E., wife of John C. Pease, died in August, 1884, aged 70. Bartemas Luce, of Tisbury, and Delia F. Pease, daughter of John C. Pease, Sr., were married on May 28, 1863. Jeremiah H. Pease, of Fairhaven, and Miss Sarah E. Wood, of New Bedford, were married on December 26, 1865. Jeremiah, son of John C. Pease died in February, 1924, in his 84th year. Sarah, his widow, died in January, 1934, aged 91. Annie E., wife of Benjamin Kempton, died in February, 1885, aged 51. Abner Howard died in April, 1887, in his 71st year. Mrs. Lucy A. Howard died in June, 1896, in her 65th year.

David T. Hathaway married Miss Sarah W. Ellis on October 23, 1873. In 1879, Mr. Hathaway lived on the southeast corner of Washington Street and Egypt lane. In April, 1887, he built a cottage on Green Street, on a lot purchased of I. N. Babbitt, Jr. Mr. Babbitt and Elizabeth G., daughter of Samuel L. Ward, were married in 1865. Mrs. Rachel S., wife of Samuel L. Ward, died in April, 1844, in her 29th year. In December, 1852, Lyndon B., son of Samuel L. and Jeremiah Ward died, aged five months.

Elbridge Morton was succeeded as postmaster by Charles H. Morton. The latter, about 75 years ago, owned the tract of land extending from the stone house of Manuel Rose, southeast corner of Union and Laurel Streets, to the railroad track. In July, 1871, he sold to Nathaniel S. Taber the buildings and 55 rods of land on the east side of Laurel Street for \$600. This, with the land of Mr. Rose, constituted about half the square bounded by Union, Laurel, Chestnut Streets and the railroad. George F. Tripp, who lived in the brick house, northeast corner of Center and Green Street, owned the other half of this square. Mr. George F. Tripp, a native of Fairhaven, many years a merchant, died on Wednesday, January 17, 1883, at Hyde Park where he removed a few years before, aged 64.

It was on Saturday afternoon, August 23, 1873, that Miss Lizzie Nye Stuart, of this town, with others, went bathing at Falmouth, and was drowned. Miss Stuart was 18 years of age, having been born in 1855, and was employed at the Fairhaven post office. Her grave is at Riverside Cemetery.

Speaking of former post office employees brings to mind Mr. Jotham Goodnow, who in 1879 was telegrapher at the Fairhaven Branch Railroad station. He removed to Wareham in 1880, being succeeded as telegrapher by Miss Mary Butler, who resigned in June, 1886. In June, 1884, Mr. Goodnow and Miss Sarah E. Church were married. In 1893, Mr. Goodnow bought the grocery business which had been carried on by J. W. L. Hillman, on the south side

of Center Street, about half way between Main and William Streets removing to the southwest corner of Center and William streets in March, 1894. The first location was formerly the business headquarters of George F. Tripp. Giving up the grocery business, Mr. Goodnow became a post office employee at Fairhaven, becoming assistant postmaster, serving in all a period of about 15 years. Mr. Goodnow died in March, 1924, aged 72. Sarah E. (Church) Goodnow died in 1936, aged 79.

About 65 years ago the writer was doing odd jobs for the mother of Sarah Goodnow, who lived on the east side of South Main Street, third house north of Church Street, chopping wood, picking apples, etc., the orchard being in the rear of the house" and extending to Fort street. He climbed the trees and used the ladder to procure bona fide hand-picked apples. Little did Mr. Goodnow know that the writer picked, and carefully packed the apples in barrels, headed them up, carted them in a wheelbarrow to the freight station and shipped them to him at Wareham! Mrs. Sarah J. Church, widow of Capt. John Church, 11 Main Street, died in February, 1893, very suddenly while sitting in her chair reading. She was in her 78th year.

Mr. Hillman's business career was as follows: - In April, 1881, he was appointed storekeeper for the Citizens' Union Association with its place of business in the Swift Block on the west side of Middle Street, immediately north of the Sawin homestead. In December of that year, he purchased this store, and in January, 1882, removed to 43 Center Street, under THE STAR office. This was just after the store had been vacated by Leavitt & Taber. This store Mr. Hillman conducted until 1893. In July of that year, Mr. Hillman went to California. He died in January, 1910. Mr. Taber of Leavitt & Taber was the brother of the late Mr. Jonathan Taber, Jr. whose daughter was proprietor of the old stand of Henry L. Card in Phoenix Block, under the name of Taber's Variety Store, until the fall of 1949 when it was incorporated within the scope of The Browne Pharmacy. Mr. Taber died on March 4, 1945, aged 75. Mr. Jonathan Taber, Jr. was Master of the Fairhaven Masonic Lodge in 1925.

The Shoe Shop on Wheels. - In the cold month of January, 1889, the shoe shop of E. M. Dean, located on the southwest corner of Water and Union Streets started on its journey northward along Water Street, then turning into Washington, it passed Middle and Main Streets without mishap. As it was en route to the estate of John Howard of New Boston, the roof became entangled in a

telephone wire and swung it against the chimney of the lockup taking off the smoke outlet close to the roof. Ten years before this, three years after Mr. Dean moved from the northeast corner of Middle and Washington streets to Union Street, one could see a unique vane on Mr. Dean's shoe store. It was the skin of a very small calf stuffed to life size, holding a boot in its mouth.

In 1880 a lean to was attached to the station house and served for the Fairhaven Hook and Ladder Company, with J. H. Wilkie, Foreman and Robert Leavitt, Clerk. It was in May, 1868, that Joshua Wilkie and Elmira F. Eldredge were married by Rev. C. Y. DeNormandie. They lived in the historic house, 69 Rotch Street, built before the Revolution. Elmira F. Wilkie died in December 1906, in her 65th year. A daughter, Annie N. Wilkie, one of the four graduates of the local high school class of 1885, was married in 1918 to Edward W. Sanders. She died in February, 1939. Edward W. Sanders and Edna W. Rotch were married in June 1903.

Mr. Leavitt was selectman from 1879 to 1883 with George A. Briggs and Daniel W. Deane. He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School in 1883 with Horace K. Nye as secretary. Mr. Leavitt, eight years a grocer, was of the firm of Leavitt & Taber until Mr. Taber withdrew to go into business in the West. Before Mr. Leavitt's time, the grocery store was conducted by Jones and Sears and following that by Barlow & Sears, 1872, and following that by Williams & Sisson. George Jones was our tax collector and Elisha Harvey Sears afterwards conducted a grocery store at his residence near the southwest corner of Center and Rotch Streets. On the 20th of May, 1884, Ruth W., wife of George Jones, died, and on the 31st of that month Mr. Jones resigned his office. Mr. Jones was born in 1822, and died in 1894.

George F. Tripp conducted a store in the same building. J. W. L. Hillman followed Mr. Leavitt, and Jotham Goodnow followed Mr. Hillman, afterwards taking the store at the southwest corner of Center and William Streets. In 1880, Mr. Leavitt was Senior Deacon in the local Masonic Order. He lived on Privilege Street in the house afterwards occupied by Frank C. Smith, the boatbuilder. He removed to Brockton in October, 1883. Mr. Leavitt died in November, 1907, in his 63d year. In 1894, the so-called police station was turned over to the Protecting Society.

Constable Reccord and family lived at one time in that section of the town that was locally known as New Zealand. There were Emma, Augustus, Bertha and Arthur. They later lived in the house, next north of Job C. Tripp on Walnut Street. In 1887, Mr. Reccord was

truant officer. Phineas W. Reccord, who was blacksmith at the American Tack Works, died in June, 1900, aged 67. Emma, his widow, died in March, 1902, in her 69th years. Emma C. who graduated from the local high school in the class of 1885, married Frederick E. Delano, in August, 1887. Bertha E. who graduated in the class of 1891, married Ralph C. Fish, in December, 1894, and Arthur I., who in 1897 had a grocery store nearby, died in March, 1938. Arthur graduated from the Grammar school the year that his brother entered Brown. Mrs. Fish died in 1949.

Bygone Days. - Two business locations, unknown to the present generation, were conspicuous in their time. It was in June, 1897, that Fred L. Breed was married to Fay D. Hayes, and in July, 1899, Mr. Breed, who had previously been drug clerk for Levi M. Snow, opened a pharmacy in the store vacated by Card & Terry. This was at 58 Main Street, where stood the headquarters of Eben Akin, Jr., in the older building, under the number 87 Main Street. Even before that time, Church & Almy were carrying on business in this store, in the 1850's. On February 15, 1851, Harriet H., only daughter of E. R. and H. H. Almy, died at the age of nine years and three months. Harriet H., wife of E. R. Almy, 9 Main Street, died on July 6, 1859, aged 40. Edwin R. Almy, at one time Almy & Chase, carried on a Clothing store here. Mr. Almy died on May 27, 1867, aged 53.

Levi Morton Snow of Mattapoisett was married to Sarah Lewis on January 11, 1866. He retired on New Year's Eve 1909, having been in business in Phoenix Block since 1876. Mr. Snow purchased of Jas. I. Church his stock and good will in 1876. Mr. Snow who was born in April 1841, died in 1915 in his 74th year. Mrs. Gertrude S. Thayer, daughter of Levi M. Snow and Sarah Elizabeth (Lewis), died in New Bedford on April 23, 1944, widow of Dr. William H. Thayer. She was born in Fairhaven June 17, 1883.

It seems only a short time ago that George D. Hammond was clerk for Levi M. Snow. Mr. Hammond retired from Mr. Snow's employ in March, 1890, and opened, with James I. Church, a drug store in New Bedford at the northeast corner of William and Pleasant Streets. Mr. Hammond died in September, 1938, aged 80. Mr. R. A. Wells of Boston succeeded Mr. Hammond at Snow's Drug Store.

In October, 1871, William W. Carsley of Taunton sold to Thomas P. W. Perkins and Chauncey L. Shaw of Fairhaven 24 rods of land on the southwest corner of Bridge and Privilege Streets

for \$150. Here was erected the blacksmith shop which our generation well remembers.

In October, 1872, Anthony Pierce, Jr., sold the dwelling house, corner of Main and Bridge Streets, known as the Pawn estate, with about 50 rods to Mrs. Elizabeth E. Ellis for \$1,900. And in the same year, William H. Hursell and wife sold for \$180 to Mary H. Card and James G. Card 5,000 feet on the west side of Privilege street.

In July, 1908, the Ellis house and lot were sold at auction for \$3,500. Mr. John G. Ellis was an advertiser of choice groceries, teas, coffees, spices, flour and grain in the first volume of THE STAR of 1879, the store being located at the northeast corner of Main and Bridge Streets.

The Fairhaven women of the past were active, alert, loyal and patriotic. On Wednesday, April 16, 1862, a petition asking Congress to abolish slavery was signed by 2,007 women; 1,250 by New Bedford, 572 by Dartmouth and 185 by Fairhaven women.

As far back as most of us can remember, the Union Hotel was conducted by Mrs. Ebenezer Bryden. Mrs. Bryden succeeded Charles H. Allen, as proprietor. We have the most pleasant recollections of the Brydens who purchased, or so courteously declined to buy, the strings of scup, butterfish or tautog which we vended for Herbert Damon during our Grammar school days, accumulating the dimes to acquire a college course, far in the distance. We have memories of other customers as well. Ebenezer Bryden died in February, 1893, in his 75th year. Elizabeth, his widow, died in July, 1912, in her 78th year. It was in January, 1871, that Herbert A. Damon of Fairhaven was married to Miss Addie H. Waite, daughter of Stephen Waite, Esq., of New Bedford. Mr. Damon died in March, 1926, aged 81. About the time of these fish deliveries, that is, in July, 1884, Mary Curran, daughter of John and Mary Curran, was employed at the hotel. In February 1888, Miss Curran was married to George Borden. John D. Curran, a son, died in October 1902, in his 37th year. Besides Mary and John there were other children, viz., Charlie, Willie, Jimmie, Neddie and Frank, the last mentioned now living (1952) at Harbor View, having survived the hurricane and flood of September 21, 1938, although his home was somewhat twisted in a cater-cornered fashion by the force of the storm. The Currans, more than a half century ago, lived on the east side of Green Street, south of the lot upon which Lorenzo Braley erected a house in 1879, and the only house between Rodman and Washington Streets until about 1876. It is now 135 Green Street.

and owned and occupied by Mr. John B. DeGraw, the genial publisher of "The Fairhaven Star." Mr. Curran died in August 1894, aged 82.

Regulations and Higher Wages. - Many Fairhaven residents remember, without doubt, the drivers and conductors of 1889, just before the advent of the electric cars. Car 1. W. B. Kempton, Algernon Brownell. Car 2. Arthur Washburn, Charles Westgate. Car 3. William Hanna, John Jenney. Car 4. Charles Gifford, George Baker. The crew for the train car consisted of William Howland and Charles F. Brownell. The meal trip men were Jerry Sullivan, William Perry, Charles Westgate and George A. Mathewson. In July, 1889, Joseph B. Peck was driver.

On February 14, 1885, the Street Railway Company issued the following regulations: - "Drivers are not allowed to use a whip, lean against the rail of the car, or converse with a passenger. Fares must be collected for trunks and all heavy packages. Baby carriages are not allowed upon the car. Disorderly persons will not be permitted to ride. Passengers must not ride upon the steps of box cars. Smoking on the rear platform is prohibited. Cars must not be started until the passenger who alights is two feet away. No person, not an employee of the Company, will be permitted to drive, without permission of the Company. Drivers must walk their horses around curves, and must come to a full stop for passengers. All streets, except those within three-fourths of a mile of the starting point, must be called upon each half trip. They must drive their horses at a steady gait, and with taut rein, keeping the right hand upon the brake handle at all times."

In October, 1892, the employees of the Street Railway Company, Charles B. Sayles, Supt., were informed that their wages would be increased to \$2.20 per day instead of \$2.00, that is, those who had been five years with the Company.

In the Special Home Week Edition of the "Star", Aug. 1, 1903. - "Her Children Have Made Names in World. Sons and Daughters of Fairhaven who have distinguished themselves. With the town filled with Old Home Week enthusiasm, the minds of Fairhaven people turn to former residents, and at the present time the question is frequently asked, "What has become of So-and-So?"

Usually the reply presents a few facts of So-and-So's career after he left "home," and closes with a complimentary remark regarding his success. For Fairhaven's sons and daughters have been successful, due, no doubt, to their inherent ability, their vim and their perseverance.

They have, as a matter of fact, contributed largely to the country's success - in her mercantile pursuits, her professions, in her wars, and people are continually reminded of this - to mention two illustrations - when they have occasion to use the products of the Standard Oil Company or when they admire the lofty "skyscraper" in the metropolis.

But success has not been won by Fairhaven's sons alone. Her daughters have claimed a share in business as well as educational lines.

Old Home Week reminded the writer of the numerous pleasant hours he spent during past long winter evenings with an elderly friend who was a veritable mine of reminiscence, and remembered, it would seem, almost everyone who could claim Fairhaven as "home."

I called upon him often, and after he had comfortably seated himself in his big arm chair before the cheerful fireplace and had his pipe lighted to his satisfaction, he would entertain me by the hour talking of Fairhaven's children, as he called them. So, at this time, it may be interesting to Fairhaven people to read some of the conversation that passed between us on these occasions.

"Speaking of the success of Fairhaven boys, I suppose Mr. Rogers stands at the head of the list," I ventured to remark one evening.

"Henry was a great boy," he said, "and I knew he would amount to something. I remember when he used to weigh out sugar and things in the Old Union Grocery, of which his father was manager. He was as full of ambition as a sound nut is full of meat. The store was the place where the citizens who desired to settle all the great problems of the town and the country would congregate.

"One day they discussed the need of a new schoolhouse, and they finally decided that the town could not afford it because it would increase the taxes.

"Henry heard their conversation, and said that some day, when he became rich he would build the town a schoolhouse if they would furnish the seats and desks. They all agreed, and the incident was forgotten, as any boy's remark will be. Henry built the schoolhouse a few years later, but it is needless to say that he also furnished the desks and seats.

"I think it was about '68 when he left town to go to the oil fields. He worked hard and tried to learn the whys and wherefores of everything. His employers soon found that he was becoming a valuable man to them.

"Promotion followed promotion, until now he is the power of the whole concern. In spite of his success, he is the same Henry that he

was years ago, and his example has no doubt been one which many Fairhaven young men have followed. The work he is doing for Fairhaven is simply a great man's pastime.

"Then there was Cornelius Grinnell-Neil we used to call him - smart as a whip, square as a brick, and always ready to do one a good turn. He was born in Oxford. It must have been in '69 when he went away, and he had not been gone long before we heard that he had struck oil of the Standard quality. He arose to the position of general superintendent of the Pratt works of the company. He comes to Fairhaven several times a year, and seems to delight in greeting his old friends, who are always glad to hear his 'Hello, Bill,' 'Hello, John,' and feel his hearty grasp of the hand.

"There were quite a number who made their success in Standard Oil. Walter Cutler had a chance to prove his ability in various ways, and the company sent him over to Europe, where he erected all of their plants. It was an enormous undertaking, and shows the confidence they had in him. He was born on Centre Street, next to the old post office.

"George Gifford was another Oxford boy. He is now a superintendent of one of the company's plants.

"Henry H. Bisbee, who is in charge of the Naphtha department of the Pratt works in, New York, was a smart fellow. I remember when he was a tinman in business next to the hotel.

"It seems to me that someone told me once that Fairhaven had something of a claim on General U. S. Grant. Have you ever heard anything to that effect?" I asked.

"I had nearly forgotten that," he replied. "The way of it was this. His great-grandmother was a Delano, born in East Fairhaven in a house which stood opposite the Nasketucket Mill Pond. She went west and married a Grant, so you see that Fairhaven has a claim on the great general, although there are comparatively few people who are aware of the fact. Perhaps this accounts for the remarkable amount of sand in the famous fighter.

"And, speaking of Delano's, Edward Delano has become a prominent figure in Chicago's educational branches. I don't remember when he went west, but he must be nearly 70 years old now. He is supervisor of schools in the "Windy City," a position he has held for many years.

"Elnathan S. Eldredge went to Chicago in 1867 and fortified with what little knowledge he had gained as a clerk in a Fairhaven grocery, he started in business as a retail grocer. At the time of

his death, a few months ago, he was a member of the firm of Merrill & Eldridge, leading dealers in butter and eggs in Chicago. He was the first president of the Old Produce Exchange in that city and served for three years as president of the Butter and Egg Board, which organization, as a mark of respect, attended his funeral in a body.

"Captain William H. Whitfield became a leading master mariner in the old whaling days and was sent to the legislature in 1872. He died about 15 years ago.

"Rufus A. Soule, for seven years state senator from New Bedford, became very successful in business as well as politics. He is a member of the firm of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Manufacturers of shoes.

"Charles W. Lewis is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, and is in charge of the machinists employed at the plant at Lima, O.

"Thomas Noland left Fairhaven when he was 16, to enlist in the Civil war. He became the head of the commissary department in New Orleans and after the war was elected a State Senator from New Orleans, La. He also served as internal revenue collector at New Orleans.

"William H. Dwelley, Jr., went to work in the Fall River Bleachery when he was 16 and after that worked with Thomas A. Edison for five years. He had the contract for the electrical work at the Grinnell Mill in New Bedford, the first mill to be lighted by electricity. He is now assistant treasurer of the American Woolen company.

"Miss Addie Jenney was in the insurance business in Boston for a number of years, succeeding her father, when he died.

"Henry H. Allen is now cashier of the Blue Hill National Bank, Dorchester, and Walter P. Winsor is president of the First National bank, New Bedford.

"Moses H. Delano is a well known mining expert and Isaac Delano became a well known lawyer in some Michigan City, the name which has gone from me. (The author of "Old-Time Fairhaven" has, on the wall, before him the High School Diploma awarded to Isaac Delano in 1854).

"William Wilde is a successful business man in Denver, Col., C. D. Bird is located in Natrona, Pa., where he holds a responsible position with the Standard Oil company.

"Professor Franklin B. Dexter is a professor of History at Yale College, and Everett H. Jenney an East Fairhaven boy, of a more recent generation, is prominently connected in the management of a large thread concern in Boston. He has become quite prominent at the Hub. I saw in the papers a while ago that he had been elected to the common council.

"F. R. Whitwell a successful business man in Fort Plain, N.Y., and Nathan Church became a well known newspaper publisher on the Pacific coast.

"Dr. Herbert Terry is a successful physician in Providence, R.I.

"George Howland Cox went to Boston years ago to work as a bookkeeper in the office of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. He is not only prominent in the affairs of the company now, but is a member of the state armory commission and chairman of the Cambridge park commissioners. Last fall he declined a nomination as mayor of Cambridge.

"He is a fine after-dinner speaker and a great mimic. He can imitate the voice and manner of people he knew when a boy with such cleverness that one will easily recognize who is imitated.

"He was somewhat mischievous, but there was nothing mean about him. His brother James went out to Calumet, Mich., where he now resides, and is interested in the Calumet & Hecla Company. He has become quite prominent, and has served as colonel on the governor's staff. He served in the civil war with great credit.

"Alexander Winsor, brother of the selectman, decided to follow the sea. His daring disposition won him a great honor from the Chinese government. For a good many years, he was captain of steamers running between Shanghai and northern ports.

"During the China-Japan war his steamer, with about twenty English craft, became penned up in one of the harbors. Capt. Winsor didn't like being a prisoner, and finally his patience gave out entirely, and he told the other captains that he believed that he had fuel enough and speed enough to get out and away without being caught.

"All doubted the success of the undertaking, and while none of them desired to become prisoners of the Japs, they said that if Capt. Winsor would lead they would follow.

"When an opportune time arrived, they started out, and had not gone far when they saw the Jap warships over against the horizon, and it wasn't long before there was a lively race on. The English

steamers had too much of a start, however, and reached a port of safety.

"China's grand old man, Li Hung Chang, was so tickled over the incident that he presented Capt. Winsor with the Order of the Double Dragon as an appreciation of his bravery. It is one of the highest honors that the government confers. He came back to Fairhaven a few years ago, built a handsome residence on Fort Street, where he died.

"Warren Delano, who died several years ago quite wealthy, made his success in Shanghai. He was connected with the firm of Russell & Co., one of the largest mercantile houses in China. Fred D. Hitch, now living in Newburg, N. Y., was also a member of this firm. The late Franklyn Delano was successful in a business way in New York. He married a daughter of William Astor.

"Capt. George W. Brown, who was in Fairhaven for a few weeks last summer, is a captain of a large steamer on the Pacific Steamship line between San Francisco and Panama. He was always in his element when on the water, and I am not surprised at his success."

"I have heard a good deal about W. L. B. Jenney, the Chicago architect. He was born in Fairhaven, wasn't he?" I asked.

"Yes, and he was a likely boy. Young Jenney wanted to be an architect, so he was sent to Paris after a time to complete his education. When the Civil war broke out he signified his intention of coming home and fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

"He had already made something of a reputation in Paris, and the attention of prominent ones was called to the fact that he would be a valuable addition to the French army. He was offered a large sum of money and a position on the general's staff to remain, but he declined.

"He came home and enlisted, won promotion and finally became a member of Gen. Fremont's staff. He was afterwards on Gen Sherman's staff, and while there was placed in charge of the building of Fort Donaldson.

"After the war he started in business as an architect in Chicago. He has won a reputation which extends throughout the United States, and has constructed many magnificent buildings.

He is the originator of the steel skeleton idea used in the construction of the modern 'skyscraper' buildings.

"All the Jenneys were smart. Herbert went out to Cincinnati, O., and became one of the prominent lawyers of the city, and his

brother Ansel, when he died, was cashier of one of Cincinnati's large banks.

"Speaking of lawyers reminds me that Justice Morton was born in Fairhaven -in Acushnet when that town was a part of Fairhaven.

"In educational lines Fairhaven is well represented. Ellen Hamlin Vilas was one of the first teachers in the Fairhaven High school. She left here to accept a similar position at double the salary in some place in Kansas. While there she married a son of Cabinet Minister Vilas who died some time afterwards, leaving an immense sheep ranch.

"She managed this successfully for a while, when she returned East and settled in a Vermont city, where she is the leading principal in the public schools. She has under her 120 pupils and six assistants. I have heard it said that the superintendent of schools depends a great deal upon her suggestions in carrying out his work.

"Abbie A. K. Howard was for years a successful teacher in the Boston public schools. She is now living in this town.

"Albert S. Morse worked his way through college, and is now professor of French in Brown University, Providence. While in the High school, he worked at typesetting, and secured employment at this while attending college.

"Fairhaven is represented in the Unitarian denomination by Rev. Augustus P. Record, pastor of the Channing Memorial Church in Newport. I shouldn't be surprised if he became a high light in Unitarianism. He is certainly headed that way.

"Ella Nye Cushman has for years been a trusted employee at the United States Census Bureau, Washington, D. C, and Harriett M. Howland, who several years ago entered the employ of the Bartlett Lumber Company, Boston, as bookkeeper, is now a member of the firm.

'Lewis S. Judd, Jr., was a very studious boy, and he is now an assistant librarian at the Astor library, while Rufus A. Dunham, Jr., is cashier of the Astor House.

"Charles A. Harris worked hard for an education, and is now principal of the High school at Oxford, Mass. Russell Hathaway, Jr., became night city editor of the Boston Advertiser.

"James S. Robinson, Jr., learned the printers' trade in Fairhaven, and finally secured a responsible position on the business end of the Boston Herald, and is there now. He is the legislative correspondent for several papers."

"What you have told me illustrates the passage in the Bible that a man is not without honor except in his own country," I remarked. "What about those who have remained at home? There are surely some who have achieved success."

"There are," replied my friend, "but you know it is natural to think first of those who have been successful away from home. It seems harder for a man to win success among those who have always known him."

"But among those at home are Thomas A. Tripp, manager of the Pairpoint Corporation; Elton E. Wilde, treasurer of the New Bedford & Onset Street Railroad Company; George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Free Public Library, and Lewis T. Shurtleff, manager of the paper manufacturing department of the Pairpoint Corporation."

"L. T. Willcox, Albert B. Collins and James L. Gillingham are well known New Bedford lawyers and the two latter continue to reside in Fairhaven. Mr. Collins has served as selectman and assessor in Fairhaven. Mr. Gillingham has held various town offices, including selectman, and served as a representative to the general court."

CHAPTER VIII

Strolls and Recollections

In Our Teens. - On April 19th, 1887, a group of nearly fifty pupils had their pictures taken on the front steps of the Rogers School. In those days, the grounds south of the school building were emerging from a huckleberry pasture into a future playground. The Fairhaven Iron Foundry was across the street on the southwest, while across the street, east of the school, there was not a house, this parcel of land being used for a general playground by the children.

Across this lot, at recess time, meandered the boys and girls, their final destination being the grocery store of Harvey Sears, where the old-time lunches of pickles, cookies and candy could be purchased.

Those were the days when teachers were teachers. No teacher of the grades appealed to me like the one whose picture is in this group. She was one of the most patient, sympathetic and efficient teachers the town ever had - and some of us were far from the angelic strain. She was Annie H. Delano (Manter). Mrs. Manter died on June 11, 1941, aged 89.

At the close of the recess periods, we formed in line, up and down the walk, at the rear of the building, when at the given signal, in we marched in perfect formation, keeping in step to the beat of the drum, so ably handled by Clarence A. Terry.

At the close of school, marching down the front walk, we were not permitted to break the line until we reached the road. Then away we went, those living west running without a stop until arriving at the post office, then on the southwest corner of Center and William Streets.

But during this run let us see what the landscape was in those days on the north side of Center Street. After crossing Chestnut Street, where stood the house in which our classmate, Kitty, lived on the northwest corner of Center and Chestnut, "Kitty" from C. A. T. the initials of one of your Assessors, we passed Deacon Allen's house where tick-tacks sounded on the windows, the power being on the end of a string located on Laurel Street.

Then came a vacant lot extending to Laurel Street. Here, at the corner of the lot, close to the fence, was the old-fashioned iron lamp post. These in our era were cared for by George Reeves who could be seen, during the day, on his rounds, with his short ladder

to trim the wicks and replenish the lamps with oil. Toward evening, around he went again for the purpose of lighting the antecedents of the electric lights.

Then was passed Cox's, and after that the stately residence of Mr. Tripp, afterwards the home of Walter Winsor. Next came the house of Hervey Tripp, where lived Frank Tappan, one of the group in the picture. Then came the Center Street Primary and Grammar school building. How the boys, a few years before, did shake the old lightning rods as they were dismissed, always resulting in Ma'am - opening the upper window and calling the culprits to task!

We passed one more house before we reached the Methodist Church with its grounds surrounded with stone posts, connected by strong iron chains, "walked" by many a boy to and from school, with the agility of Barnum's best tight rope walker. Crossing Walnut Street, before the days of the Town Building we approached a double house with spacious ground.

This double house was occupied on the east side by William Bradford, the noted artist, and on the other by Roland Fish, who had his coal office on Water Street, near the Old Colony Railroad station, afterwards the office of the Fairhaven Iron Foundry.

Next came the house of Dr. Atwood on the corner of Center and William Streets, before which stood the horse and buggy ready for an emergency call. This house now stands at the corner of Union and William Streets where it was moved in May, 1891.

Crossing William Street we passed the Congregational Church, with its four Gothic pinnacles, long since removed from its upper structure, and the tall iron fence surrounding the entire area. On this corner stood another old-fashioned iron lamp post.

Many a Fourth of July we stole up those rickety steps to the belfry, where we tied springs and ropes to the clapper and lowered the improvised bell-rope to colleagues below who hurriedly carried the line over the wall, west of the Church, and into the fenced in area in the rear of Phoenix Hall. Here, safe from detection, we rang the old bell to our heart's content.

One more building we pass before we reach the cannon, the goal in this imaginary pilgrimage, old Phoenix Block, including the two adjacent buildings east. We can see the Town Clerk and the Tax Collector sallying forth from the offices above Whiting's Market, the customers coming from the next store, with ribbons and worsted. Next we passed the variety store of Henry L. Card.

The store of S. P. and S. H. Willcox comes next, and finally the corner store of Levi M. Snow, the druggist. On the floor above was the tonsorial room of Charlie Robinson, where twenty cents purchased an up to date hair cut. Let us not forget the house that stood where now stands the Masonic building, for here on the dirt sidewalk we played many a game of marbles without a word of protest from the Jenney family.

Let us now cross the street to the southeast corner of Main and Center Streets, and rush back to the Rogers School, noting the changes on the south side of Center Street. Another iron lamp post, with its projecting crosspiece ready to receive the heavenly end of the ladder manned by Mr. Reeves, stood here at the corner, in front of the house of Deacon Drew, with grounds elevated above the street and abounding in evergreens. You remember, I suppose, the protruding steps, extending two or three feet over the sidewalk, since the house on both Main and Center Streets was evidently on the boundry line of the highway.

Moving eastward we pass Leavitt and Taber's store, where Mr. Tarr served the customers. One house more we pass before we reach the post office building, where upstairs were the quarters of the Concordia Lodge of Masons. Across the street, where the Library now stands, we pass the property of Levi M. Snow, the druggist, with spacious garden on Center Street.

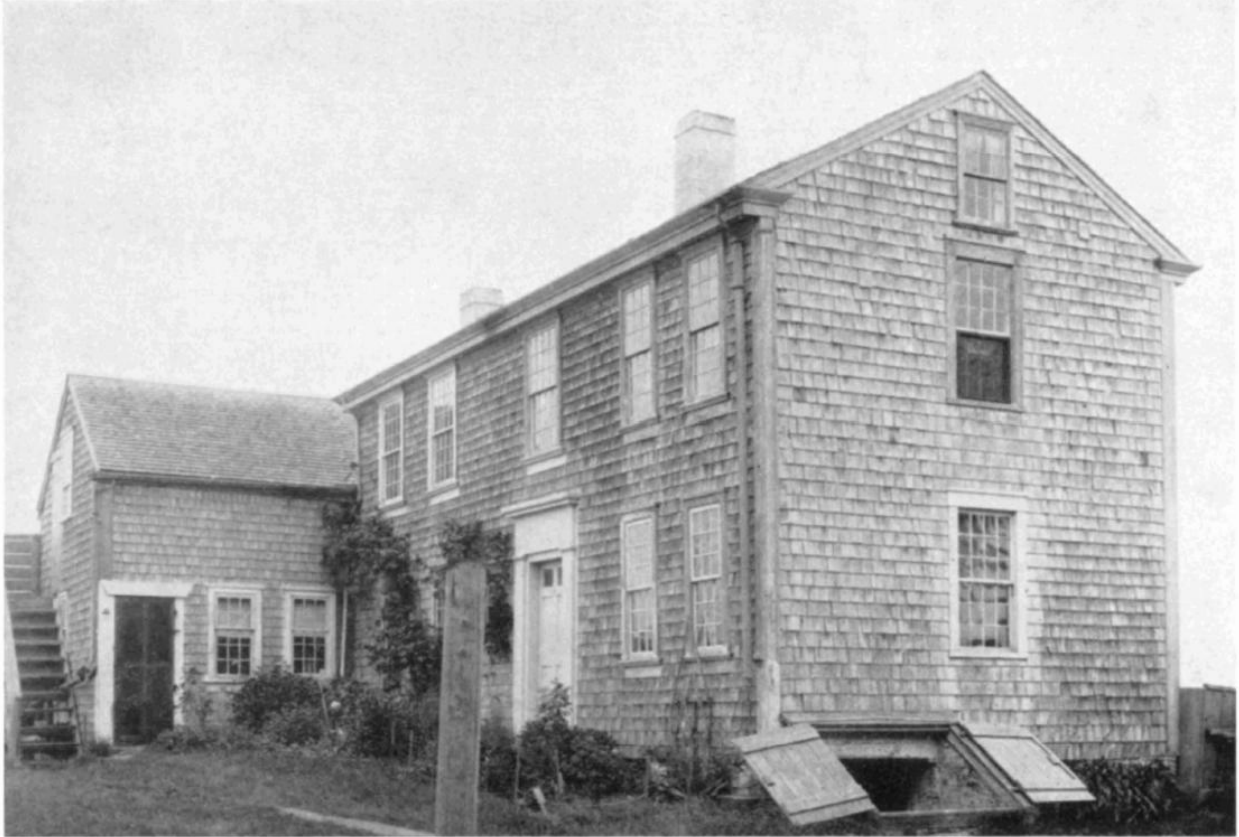
The house, facing William Street, was situated about 50 feet from Center Street. This garden plot took up about half the frontage, and directly adjacent was a barn (formerly a cooper shop), of Dr. Atwood's, where cows mooed, and hens cackled, and pigs squealed. East of the barn was a small area where children skated in winter, and hens roamed in the summer. Just around the corner stood the building which housed Contest Engine, No. 3. It was in front of this building that we clothed ourselves in feminine attire, and, carrying either torches or brooms, marched about town in honor of Belva Lockwood.

On the southeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets stood the house of Weston Raymond, where Harry, one of the group in the picture, lived. Next we pass the house of Benjamin Beetle, and where is located the Unitarian Church stood the Gothic mansion of Phineas Merrihew. This house, built by Wm. P. Jenney, was surrounded by beautiful gardens, and was separated from Center Street by a high stone wall.

Continuing we come to the house of Hiram Tripp. Here lived a former librarian of the City of New Bedford. On the corner of



Center Street, Looking West



Proctor House, First House in 20-Acre Purchase

Laurel and Center stood a barn afterwards converted into a comfortable dwelling and occupied by Z. Willis Kemp. Opposite Deacon Allen's house stood a barn with a lean-to, with yard used for pigs and hens.

And here we are again in front of the Rogers School. And all these reminders merely because I recently came across the picture taken sixty-five years ago.

A Stroll Around the Square: Center, Walnut, Green and Union Streets. - Let us take a desultory stroll around one square in Old Fairhaven, selecting for our initial journey the southeast corner of Center and Walnut streets, for a starting point, travelling east, and muse upon the past.

On this corner stood the house, facing west, in which lived Porterfield Hutchins and family on the first floor, and Weston Raymond and family on the second floor. Harry W. Raymond, with the post office box, No. 316, was the manager of the baseball club - the Sachems - whose average age was fourteen in 1887. Although this residence has disappeared from this corner, we possess a remarkably fine picture and even the photographic plate of this house which was for sale in 1857, as is shown by the following: "Auction Sale of House and Lot. On Monday, June 1, 1857, at 2 P. M., if not previously disposed of, the two-story dwelling house and lot with 23 rods, corner of Center and Walnut Streets, now occupied by Porterfield Hutchins. (Signed) Reuben Fish."

Eleanor M., wife of Weston K. Raymond, died in May 1867, aged 35. Weston K. Raymond married Mrs. Lucretia W. Chase on May 22, 1870. Mrs. Raymond died in March, 1900, at 31 Walnut Street, aged 67. Mr. Raymond died in October, 1902, aged 73. Sarah F. Hutchins and Charles D. Francis were married on June 6, 1866. Hannah J., widow of Porterfield Hutchins, died in May, 1899, aged 90. Porterfield Hutchins died on August 19, 1883 in his 87th year.

Before proceeding east, we glance across the street, espying the chain-connected stone posts of the once Center Congregational Church which disbanded in 1849. The curbing of the Methodist church was moved back two or three feet, the lot raised one foot, and the stone posts removed in 1893. One glance farther north reminds us that Obed F. Hitch lived in the house north of the church on Walnut Street. Mr. Hitch was proprietor of the grocery store north of the Phoenix Hall entrance, 65 Main Street, advertising in the STAR of 1879, and sold out to E. A. Bates in 1881, removing to

Falmouth. Mr. Hitch was on the Board of Assessors with Matthew Merry and Elbridge G. Paull in 1881.

A few steps eastward bring us in front of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Beetle and children, Walter and Elizabeth, the former still in business, at the age of 95 on Feb. 2, 1952. The daughter graduated from the Fairhaven high school in the year 1890, and later from Tabor Academy, Marion, Massachusetts, marrying Prof. Albert M. Freeman a Yale graduate, in June 1894. She died in 1899, the funeral taking place from the Beetle home, then at the southeast corner of Green and Center streets. It was on the 17th of April, 1856, that Benjamin F. Beetle and Miss Sarah D. Swan were married. Going back one generation - on the evening of September 20, 1825, Benjamin Beetle and Miss Eliza Damon, daughter of Tucker Damon were married by Rev. Mr. Gould. During the occupancy of this house, Mr. Beetle installed one of Knott's ventilators, being among the first purchasers of the invention. This was in 1879. In 1881, he had a stone cross-walk laid from his front door to the north side of the street. A majestic horse-chestnut tree stood before the house, and is still there waiting, perhaps, for the return of the old homestead which at present is located on the west side of Laurel Street, south of Union.

In March, 1886, Mr. Beetle purchased the house at the southeast corner Of Center and Green Streets to which he removed in 1890. This was formerly the homestead of Capt. Joseph Taber and where Deacon Hiram Tripp once lived as well as George H. Tripp, his son, who was the high school principal in 1878, and was elected librarian of the New Bedford Public Library in 1901. George H. Tripp purchased the Peleg Gifford house on Green Street, in October, 1889. Deacon Tripp owned the apparently portable house which stood on the Millicent Library site, and was purchased by Levi M. Snow in 1879. From the top of this house was taken the picture of the tall spire of the Congregational Church before the September gale of 1869. Deacon Tripp died in June, 1889, at the age of 84. Here Geo. H. Tripp was born. George H. Tripp and Helen E. Covell were married April 8, 1885. The bam of this Taber estate at the southwest corner of Center and Laurel Streets was converted into a two story tenement. There are many pictures of the old bam about town. Mr. George Brown moved into Mr. Beetle's former residence and Mr. Kemp, the high school principal, into the new tenement created by the renovation of the bam. Mr. Kemp was elected to a Tabor Academy position in August 1889, and was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1895. In 1901, he was elected principal of Sanborn

Seminary, Kingston, N. H., serving until retirement at the age of 76. Mr. Kemp died May 9, 1943, aged 86. In 1888, Mr. Beetle purchased the Drew House which stood on the southeast corner of Main and Center Streets, and in the same years he opened a carpenter's shop in the Swift building on Middle Street. This building was destroyed by fire in February, 1908. It was erected about 1800. The Drew House was demolished in 1903. Mr. Beetle died in August 1905, at the age of 77.

A few steps take us to the high stone wall extending along the north boundary of the Phineas Merrihew property - once owned by William P. Jenney who was born in Fairhaven April 8, 1802, and died March 7, 1881. Between the wall and the row of trees on the south side of Center Street, there was ample room for running matches held by those then attending the Center Street Primary and Grammar Schools. Well do we remember the fleetness of the Chairman of the present Board of Assessors, as he outdistanced us in these running contests. Clarence, in the winter of 1883, fell upon the ice, it is said, while skating on the Mill Pond, injuring his hip. Up to that time, we were game losers in the running races when Clarence was an entrant.

Our school, on the north side of the street, had a well with a never failing supply of sparkling water cherished not only by the pupils, but by the family of Hervey Tripp, too. In 1883, the well fell under suspicion, and during the process of cleaning, was found to possess a bountiful supply of live and dead toads.

It was on Friday afternoon, June 26, 1885, that the farewell exercises took place at this Grammar School. Miss Amanda F. Sears, principal and Miss Lucy F. Winchester, assistant, were the teachers in charge of the last school exercises to be held within the walls of the old structure that had served as a Grammar School since 1843. Visitors turned out in unusually large numbers to witness the last closing exercises - A Young Folks' Convention. It was highly praised by the press. Master Jackson was president and Master Shurtleff was secretary of the Convention.

Miss Sears resigned, in 1887, from the Rogers School principalship, Miss Annie H. Delano taking her place, assuming the principalship in October, 1888.

This Grammar School closed forever. Disintegration began. In August, 1885, the furniture was distributed between the Oxford and the Sconticut Neck Schools. In this same year the Knights of Labor held their meetings on the second floor of this building. In June, 1886, the bell, rung and tolled from the upper recitation room,

extending the entire width of the building, by all the boys who ever attended, was sold to Capt. Eben Pierce who sent it to Pennsylvania. Its weight was 201 pounds. In September, 1886, the Young Men's Prohibition Club was organized with Harry E. Dodge as president and E. Frank Bryant and Stephen M. Allen as vice-presidents. Their meetings were held in the front room of the lower floor which was used as a primary room. Mr. Dodge was born in Marion and died at Chicopee Falls in November, 1933. In April, 1887, the school building was sold, and in 1888, the lot was filled in and partially graded. The schoolhouse is now on the property of the late Walter Howland, on Alden Road, near Boston Hill Road. For a period, a tennis club was granted permission to use the lot, the writer being a member. In March, 1886, at a town meeting, it was voted to place in the well near the foot of Union Street the pump of the Center Street School but the well was so deep that the pump was found to be seven feet too short and the project was given up. This was just after the school was abandoned.

We reach the end of the stone wall and turn the corner into Green, going South, following the hedge to Union Street, previous to which we observe the house on the old school house site which was once on the Roger estate. On the way we note, south of the Capt. Joseph Taber home, the new residence of Capt. David N. Kelley, completed in 1888. Mr. Kelley died on Friday, May 15, 1942, aged 85. This brings to mind the dogs of those days, Echo belonging to David Kelley and Nero owned by Frank Kelley. There was Trusty owned by Deacon Nye, and the Siberian bloodhound. Prince, owned by F. R. F. Harrison, and there was Dannie owned by Burke & Bumpus. In April, 1892, Nero killed four out-of five rats freed by William F. Church, one of Nero's best friends, but Mr. Church related to the writer that the fifth rat disappeared up Mr. Church's trouser leg. In May, 1881, Mr. Harrison took the place of E. A. Bates, driving the American Tack Company's wagon. Anderson W. Kelley president of William F. Nye, Inc., whose residence was the late Joseph K. Nye house, died at Saint Petersburg, Florida, in December 1926, aged 55.

Next we notice Miss Train's barn on the east side of Green Street, which was converted into a dwelling house in 1900, and after that, the large area extending from Green Street to Laurel, with clumps of shrubbery, and hedges teeming with winter cherries, and in the distance the stone house of Manuel Rose. Mr. Rose died in March, 1905, at the age of 80. Lucy Rose, born in 1830, died in 1917. Here boarded some of the operatives of the old cotton mill.

At closer range, we saunter down Green Street to Union recalling the English-Gothic mansion once owned by Phineas Merrihew whose son, George C. died in February, 1880, at the age of 24. George was born on Water Street in the Manter house. When the mansion was razed the well-house of Miss Train who afterwards purchased the property, was sold to George T. Thatcher, and the north piazza to P. C. Headley, Thompson Farm, Sconticut Neck, in 1901.

Rounding into Union Street we walk on a genuine concrete sidewalk and note that the former estate of William Proctor Jenney, fronting on Union Street, had a beautiful iron fence and a circular drive. Across the street, on the southwest corner of Union and Green Streets, lived Mr. Elbridge G. Paull and family, and south we note E. G. Tallman's house begun in the spring of 1892. On November 6, 1872, at the home of Capt. Jabez Delano, Edward G. Tallman and Ella S. Delano were married. Mrs. Tallman died in March, 1933, aged 83.

Mr. Paull who died in June, 1924, was a public-spirited man, serving the town in several capacities, and was an indispensable adjunct to the Atlas Tack Corporation. Mr. Paull came to Fairhaven more than 75 years ago, serving as blacksmith at the American Tack Works for 20 years, it was stated in "The Star." He was a member of the school board (resigning in 1888) as later was his son, Alton, who served for a period of approximately, eighteen years, ten years of which he acted as chairman. Alton was historian of the class of 1891, married Miss Estelle Delano in 1907, and in less than a quarter of a century from the date of high school graduation, erected the house in which he lives, that is, in July, 1914. Alton B. Paull was born in the Nathaniel S. Taber house, Laurel Street. Alton was organist of the North Congregational Church in New Bedford, in 1892, a year after graduation, and in a Taunton church in 1903. We find the following in The Fairhaven Star: - "Alton B. Paull, Teacher of Piano and Organ, September 1892." His musical ability is known far beyond the limits of Fairhaven. Nancy M., wife of E. G. Paull, died in October, 1912, aged 73.

Retracing our steps for a moment we observe that in the house in which the late Miss Trowbridge resided, lived Mr. Winslow C. Sylvester who died in June, 1896. In 1877, Mr. Sylvester was a merchant tailor at 17 North Second Street, New Bedford, removing to new quarters at 47 William Street, in 1879. His son, Winslow B. Sylvester, who died in July, 1909, at the age of 49, was known in the surrounding towns as a star baseball pitcher. Mr. W. C. Sylvester

and Miss Mary S. Tripp were married on May 30, 1852, at the residence of Marlbro Bradford, by Rev. Jacob Roberts.

Then we come to the northeast corner of Union and Walnut Streets, where lived Mr. Cyrus D. Hunt. This property, which faced Union Street, was sold to Mr. Hunt by Phineas Merrihew. Alice Lombard, daughter of Phineas E. and Mary L. Merrihew of Chicago, died in Fairhaven on July 29, 1865, aged 2 years and 9 months. The funeral took place on Monday, July 31st at the residence of Isaac Terry, at 68 Walnut Street. In 1867, Mr. Hunt was elected agent of the American Tack Company, resigning in 1897. He died in August, 1903, at the age of 69. Wallace Hunt died in November, 1928, aged 60.

Dr. White's father, Mr. C. W. White, a Boston business man, rented Mr. Hunt's uptown residence for the summer of 1888 as Mr. Hunt had also a Fort Street house. Mr. White erected the house on the southeast corner of Walnut and Union Streets in 1897, having purchased the property of the heirs of A. D. Stoddard in June, 1895. He died in 1908, at the age of 79. Dr. Charles Warren White and Eliza W. Child, teacher of Room One, Rogers School, were married in March 1891. Anna Bryden, wife of Zephaniah W. Pease, died in September, 1921. Dr. White died in 1904, at the age of 44. Mrs. White and Mr. Pease were married in 1922. Mr. Pease died in June, 1933. "Accident-Zeph. W. Pease, a pupil at the High School (N. B.), had his arm broken while in the play ground during recess, on Wednesday, January 7, 1874. The necessary surgical aid was rendered by Dr. Matthes."

From "The Fairhaven Star" of November 6, 1952, we gather this: "Mrs. Eliza C. Pease, 79, of Penn Wynne, Pa., widow of Zephaniah W. Pease, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edwards W. Petze, of Penn Wynn, after a long illness.

Mrs. Pease was born in Waquoit, a daughter of the late William and Laura (Hamlin) Childs, and came to Fairhaven in 1891, when she accepted a teaching position in the local schools. She was married in 1892 to Dr. Charles Warren White, who was establishing a medical practice in Fairhaven. Dr. White died in 1904. She was married to Mr. Pease in 1922, and remained in Fairhaven for ten years after his death in 1933.

During her residence of 52 years in Fairhaven, Mrs. Pease was active in a great many church, civic and charitable organizations. She served for many years as a member of the visiting board of St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, and was a member and

an active participant in organizations of the First Congregational Church for a half century.

She was a trustee of the Millicent Library until she left Fairhaven, and served two terms as president of the Fairhaven Mothers' Club. She was a member of the Fairhaven Benevolent Association for 50 years, and served ten years as secretary and treasurer of that organization.

Mrs. Pease was a charter member of the Fairhaven Colonial Club and an honorary member of the club at the time of her death, and a charter member of the Round-About Club of this town.

Besides her daughter, Mrs. Petze, the former Miss Barbara White, she leaves a brother, William Childs of Worcester, and a granddaughter, Miss Melissa Petze.

Mr. Hunt owned the building occupied, in 1883, by Dr. Frances DeP. Tappan and The Fairhaven Star, located on Center Street, halfway between William and Main Streets. Mrs. Hunt was an artist, and held annual exhibits and sales of her work at her uptown residence, beginning in 1888.

Diagonally across the street lived the Miller family. In 1879, Louise P. Miller, M. D. had her office at 72 Union Street. In January, 1881, Dr. W. B. Knapp married Dr. Miller who was the first lady in Fairhaven to be registered, and the first to vote for school committee. She died in 1894. The house was then occupied by Mr. Eugene. W. Miller and wife, the former Bessie Drew, married in January 1897. Mrs. Miller died Feb. 16, 1943, aged 71. Mr. Miller died March 28, 1948, aged 74. Just west of Mr. Miller's residence, Mr. George Sawin carried on a livery stable business about the middle of the preceding century.

We are now on the home stretch of this imaginary trip. Walking north through Walnut Street, we spy the skating arena on the northwest corner where later the Stoddard house was erected. At about the spot where the Millicent Library driveway is located, stood the Contest Engine house, now located on Spring Street near Main. The Belva Lockwood battalion formed at the Contest Engine house and paraded the streets on Thursday evening, November 6, 1884, led by the Fairhaven Brass Band. In 1879, Mr. Leonard Frank Waldron took charge of the engine at the Fairhaven Iron Works, and in 1880, he became engineer of the Contest, No.3. Mr. Waldron died in September, 1909, at the age of 69. We well remember Fred C., Carrie and Lizzie, children of Mr. Waldron, the first of whom died in May, 1933, at the age of 67. Joseph G. Morse immediately preceded Mr. Waldron as engineer of the Contest. James

P. Terry furnished the horses to draw the engine at \$100.00 per year in the year 1887. In 1888 the Isaiah Terry building, southeast corner of Water and Union Streets, became the headquarters of the Veteran Firemen's Association. And we note, too, at the southwest corner of Center and Walnut streets the continuation of the low area which served as a skating pond, and the barnyard of Dr. George Atwood, with the barn, a former cooper shop, on Center Street near the present entrance to the library. In this building Deacon William W. Allen who died in March, 1903, at the age of 89, worked as cooper. Betsey B., wife of Deacon Wiliam W. Allen, died on July 22, 1877, in her 58th year. Funeral was at 96 Center Street.

The destruction of the Fish and Robinson house, where Roland Fish and the marine artist, William Bradford, lived, the Grinnell house and the removal of the Snow and at Atwood houses, all belong to a period somewhat more modern. But here we are at the starting point of the journey around the square. Let us listen to the Band Concert which was given right here on the corner of Walnut and Center Streets, in 1879.

A Shorter Stroll. - In lieu of reading about Old Fairhaven (a few do) while sitting in our cosy abodes, let us view the old scenes by the healthy process of ambulation, and exhilarating stroll, at times, perchance, accelerated into a snappy heel-and-toe.

Starting our jaunt from the "Four Corners," the trysting-place for the members of the Morning Walk Club of yesteryear, we behold an unusual sight. Can you imagine an equine plunging through one of the show windows of the Browne Pharmacy! C. D. Brigham conducted the Fairhaven Cash Store on Middle Street in 1852. He then moved to Phoenix Block about the time it was first occupied by stores, and in March, 1853, an attempt was made to burglarize the shop, which was unsuccessful. A. P. Willcox took the store in the late 1850's', and this store extended through from Center Street to the exit at the north side of the Block.

Our "movie" stunt happened in this wise: - "FELL IN A FIT. In Fairhaven, this forenoon, (Friday, January 11, 1861) one of the horses attached to the omnibus, fell in a fit, and after being released from the 'bus, staggered about and finally fell through one of the windows of A. P. Willcox Dry Goods Store."

Again the "Four-Corners" commands our attention, being the rendezvous of the unemployed. "AUCTION. Will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday next, April 19, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Main and Center Streets, the following property: - One four-year-old colt; one three-year-old heifer; two one-year

old bulls; two wagons; one harness. (Signed) George H. Taber, Auctioneer." This reminds us that George H. Taber, Junior, broke his left leg on Friday afternoon, May 5, 1876, while wrestling in the gymnasium in the third story of the Cummings Building, New Bedford George was then about 17 years of age.

Walking to the corner of Center and Middle Streets we are reminded that Levi M. Snow, who sold his Drug Store to Mr. Browne in 1910, lived in the second story of the house on the northeast corner where Algernon Brownell afterwards resided for well-nigh thirty years. Under the date of May 6, 1876, we read: - "A splendid Abutilon in the drug store of Levi M. Snow attracts much attention. He has also a window full of very fine plants which are much prettier than a display of powders and pills." It was three years later that Mr. Snow acquired the property on the southeast corner of Center and William Streets. And under the date of April 17, 1878 we read: - "Mr. Snow, the popular druggist, and fisherman, is having his sail boat 'Psychic' put in order for the coming fishing season."

On the west side of Middle Street in the northernmost store of Swift's Block, so-called, we find the Vaughans who advertised as follows: - "James D. Vaughan & Son, Carpet, Curtain, Furniture Upholsterers, 47 Middle Street, Fairhaven. (Signed) Fred J. Vaughan. June 14, 1879." Mr. James D. Vaughan died at 64 Spring Street in October, 1886, in his 70th year.

In the fifth house from the corner, on the east side of Middle Street, lived Tucker Damon Jr. and family. Among the children was Fred Damon who in August 1883 went into partnership with Leander P. Nichols, leasing the store at 63 Purchase Street, for five years. Frederick H. Damon, forty years in the shoe business, in New Bedford, died in September 1933, aged 85. He retired in 1918. A store, under the firm name of Nichols & Damon, is now located on William Street, New Bedford.

Under the date of June 14, 1878, we read: - "The boat built by Mr. Swift (William T.) of Fairhaven for Mr. John L. Clark, of New York, is worth special mention. It is a model of the boat builder's art and is well worth seeing at Mr. Swift's shop." Mr. Clark was Tucker Damon's (Jr.) son-in-law. John L. Clark who married Martha Damon died April 27, 1914; his widow died in March 1935, aged 88.

Mr. Swift's shop was on Higgins' Wharf, next a dwelling house near the corner of Middle and Pease Streets, but in May, 1946, it was moved to the east side of Main Street facing Pease Street. Then

we read: -"In Fairhaven, 30th January, 1877, William Swift, in his 89th year. Funeral at 89 Main Street. This was William T. Swift's father and the late Charles F. Swift's grandfather.

Continuing north we espy on the northwest corner of Washington and Middle Streets, a sign which read: - "S. WEED" who advertised as follows, under the date of November 19, 1881: - "FAIRHAVEN ATTENTION! Great reduction in prices of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at Stephen Weed's Repair Shop, corner Middle and Washington Streets." We recall this statement: - "Lot N. Jones, of Mattapoisett, has sold to Stephen Weed, of Fairhaven, the Alden house and lot on Washington Street, Fairhaven, for \$800. April 26, 1869."

One Square, One House. - Let us note the number of dwellings in the area bounded by Washington, Green, Rodman and Laurel Streets as viewed today. In so doing, we count nineteen structures, including one double garage on Laurel Street, and one store on Washington Street.

Going back about ninety-five years, we find that there was only one house on this section, and that lone house was on Washington Street, near Laurel. It was owned by W. Chase. Twenty years later, one discovers that the number of houses on this plot has increased to three, the house of W. Chase becoming that of W. H. Hoeg, and the two new ones were respectively those of John Curran on Green Street, and Thomas Hanna on Rodman Street. The Currans, with a large family, in all nine, as we remember, are not forgotten by scores of citizens. Concerning Mr. Hanna's house we record the following: - About seventy-five years ago, Joseph Stetson was conducting a cobbler shop on Spring Street. This shop stood between the two houses west of the Cushman Park entrance, and was purchased by Thomas Hanna for just one hundred dollars. The house, remembered by many, east of these two houses, was the property of Timothy Morton, grandfather of Capt. Charles H. Morton. In the lower part of this house lived Mrs. Mary Delano and her son, William Frederick Delano, well known as a former member of the local Board of Health. It was on November 26, 1852 that Charlotte, wife of Timothy Morton, died at the age of 64. Timothy Morton died on January 25, 1881, in his 93d year.

After Mr. Hanna had lived in the house of his purchase a while, he had it moved to (within a few feet of) its present location. During the process of moving the cat left early each morning but returned each evening to enjoy undisturbed repose. The large window in front discloses the fact that in that room existed the cobbler

shop of Mr. Stetson. This house is now No.5 Rodman Street. The next house east was originally the barn of George W. King, and stood immediately east of his residence. It was moved from its original location and transformed into a dwelling house.

Mr. Hanna had, at first a large area of land on the east side of the square, in fact, about one fourth of the square. For this entire area he paid one hundred dollars. Here he raised produce for sale, making a specialty of celery cultivation. In addition to his market-gardening, Mr. Hanna was engaged in laying out grounds for some of the finest residences in Fairhaven. Thomas Hanna, born in May, 1818, died in July 1913.

We find, under the date of February 1, 1866, a communication for the Standard, reading as follows: - "A GREAT SURPRISE. Mr. William H. Hoeg, of Fairhaven, was greatly surprised on the evening of January 30th, by loud rapping at the door. On opening it, an unconditional surrender was demanded, and forthwith in marched a corps of mirthful enemy, armed with baskets containing sweet and dainty ammunition. After a few hours of chit-chat and pleasure, the table was spread, at the head of which sat the host and his family and the happy guests bringing up the rear. A few hours later and they departed, feeling, in spite of the snow and long walks, that truly those hours would not be forgotten." William H. Hoeg died on May 20, 1883, aged 73. William H. Hoeg, Jr., died on December 29, 1917. The latter was a town official nearly fifty years ago.

What does the following, under the date of Saturday, October 18, 1862, mean? "NOTICE. The subscribers give notice that they have NOT given up business as reported by a Christian neighbor, but continue at the old stand, 83 Purchase Street. (Signed) Akin & Lawton." Perhaps, in the words of Coleridge, the above implies 'Whispering tongues can poison truth.' This Akin was our kind and helpful Ebenezer Akin, Jr., one-time local merchant, postmaster and long-time town clerk and treasurer, always trusted, always honored. Akin & Lawton advertised, under the date of Friday, April 12, 1861, as follows: - "Akin & Lawton. Spring Overcoats, Frock and Dress Coats, Business Suits, etc. They have all kinds of Gents' furnishings among which are the new and cheap PAPER NECK TIES." Akin & Lawton, were Merchant Tailors at 93 Purchase Street in April, 1851.

Although the paper necktie idea may be novel to some, Fairhaven inhabitants were reading in 1866 the advertisement of the

Paper Collar Manufactory, then located at the northeast corner of Washington and Middle streets.

Four score years ago and more, Fairhaven was consuming tobacco at a record pace, at least, so we judge by the following advertisement: - "CIGARS AND TOBACCO. Two hundred thousand Cigars of various brands, and ONE TON OF GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO. For sale by James I. Church, Phoenix Block, Corner Main and Center Streets, Fairhaven. January 27, 1863." Mr. Church lived for years in the Phineas W. Reccord house on Walnut Street.

From Bridge Corner to Cross Street. - Let us become acquainted with a small section of Pease District, from Bridge Corner toward the south on both east and west sides of Main Street as far as Cross Street, afterwards called Cowen Street. This area, like almost all areas, has changed, either in ownership of the property, or additional houses or both. On the east side of Main Street, We had, about ninety-nine years ago, the blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of Bridge Street; then came a large building lot; next south was the residence of Isaac Grinnell, afterwards becoming the property of T. P. W. Perkins; then the house of Rudolphus W. Dexter, previously mentioned, afterwards becoming the Benjamin H. Chase house; and then the carriage shop of Robert M. Simmons (who lost the chickens) afterwards the place of business of the late A. Leonard Bliss.

This area, south of the blacksmith shop, underwent changes in ownership. It belonged to Perkins and Smith about 85 years ago. It was in May 1874 that "Jireh C. Sherman's new cottage on Main Street, near the bridge, will soon be ready for plastering," and under the date of March 31, 1877, we read: - "Real Estate Sale. John M. Foster has sold for Jireh C. Sherman, house and lot of about 57 rods, in Fairhaven, on the east side of Main Street, first house south of Bridge street, to Capt. Charles Taber of Fairhaven."

Under the date of August 1878, we read: - "Roland Holcomb, of New Bedford, has sold to Thomas P. W. Perkins, of Fairhaven, 13¼ rods land adjoining land of Charles S. Taber and Loring Haskins," This land was east of Charles Taber's property and south of Loring Haskins property, the latter living on Bridge Street, just east of the blacksmith shop.

On the west side of Main Street, there has stood for a century or more the building on the southwest corner of Bridge Street, the lower part of which has, for the greater part of its existence, been a grocery store, with the cobbler shop of Dexter Jenney, and the

office of the town clerk upstairs. This property for years has been in the Capt. Charles H. Morton family, originally designated as Dexter Jenney's store. In fact we find printed" on the Fairhaven map of 1870 the following: - "Charles H. Morton-Resident, Main, Corner Bridge Street."

Just south was the homestead of Harvey Wadsworth; then the Stewart house becoming the property of Mrs. Dexter (the house struck by lightning in 1878); then a vacant lot upon which was erected a house by Olive B. Perkins who, in August 1894, married Henry A. Sherman; then the Grinnell estate south of which we see the homestead of Asa Pease, afterwards becoming the property of Jonathan Cowen on the northwest corner of Main and Cowen Streets.

Miss Perkins conducted a millinery parlor in the Grinnell alias Perkins house. Under the date of April 9, 1892 the advertisement ran as follows: - "Millinery Opening at Miss O. B. Perkins, Monday and Tuesday, April 11th and 12th. All are invited." Miss Olive B. Perkins' millinery venture is proving a great success. Owing to the increase of business she has secured the services of an assistant, Miss Brightman of New Bedford." Star, Saturday, November 8, 1879. In July of that year we find our local paper informing us of the following: - "A. D. Mitchell is building for Olive B. Perkins a cottage house on the corner of Green and Bridge Streets."

Thus we have a picture of this east-west side of Main Street between Bridge and Cowen Streets, in the early days.

Union, Main, Ferry and Middle Streets. - Let us today scan the area bounded on the north by Union Street, on the east by Main Street, on the south by Ferry Street and on the west by Middle Street.

Before the birth of any of our living native citizens, there were seven structures on this plot; three on Union Street, two on Middle Street, and two bordering on Main Street. In 1864 one of these, the building which stood on the southeast corner of Middle and Union Streets, was moved to the southwest corner of Water and Center Streets, where it now stands. This is the building for which Gibbs & Jenney received proposals in May, 1831. In the following year, the Fairhaven Institution for Savings opened an office in this building, at its original site, receiving deposits on Mondays between the hours of one and two in the afternoons.

The small, two story building on Union Street, just west of the house erected by Nicholas Stoddard in 1798, and sold to Wilson Pope in 1850, in time disappeared. This building was an ell to the old meeting house (Phoenix Block). Before this, the homestead at

the northwest corner of Main and Ferry Streets was razed. Today we see standing four of the old-time houses, and today we discern on the entire area, eight buildings.

Midway between the Allen house and the Star Office stands the double house occupied within our remembrance by the Waldron family on one side, and the Butman family on the other. In October, 1883, Thomas S. Butman sold to Ruth C. Waldron, land and buildings west side of Main Street, Fairhaven. It was on November 20, 1873 that Charles D. Waldron and Miss Damaris Urquhart were married. Exactly six years later they suffered the loss of their daughter, Edith, who died on November 29, 1879, aged one year, one month, one day.

One of the later buildings is the present home of The Fairhaven Star, which was a cooper shop, and was moved to its present location from Union Wharf in August, 1902. The building on the northwest corner of Main and Ferry Streets became the old home of The Star, which stood, in our boyhood days, just north of the Rufus Allen house, on Middle Street, and was used as a millinery shop. It was moved to Main Street, No. 70, in June, 1883, and was the first building in town to be lighted by electricity.

On Ferry Street we now find a small building which formerly was an ell of the old Wrightington house which stood on the elevation north of the railroad track, between Laurel and Green Streets. Here the Sullivans lived, Dan, Jack, and Jerry, with their sisters and parents. Speaking of the Sullivans, what have we here! "ACCIDENT. Daniel Sullivan, a boy of fifteen years, residing in Fairhaven, got his left arm caught between a boat and the wharf in that place on Monday (September 4, 1876), and broke the bones between the elbow and wrist. He was brought to New Bedford this morning, (said the Standard) and Dr. Sweet set the bones."

The Taber Block, so called, on the northeast corner of Ferry and Middle Streets, was erected in 1897, and the cottage north the same year.

Let us note more of the changes that took place in this tract of parallelogrammatic shape. About a hundred years ago, the Russells owned the property situated on the northwest corner of Main and Ferry Streets. From the Standard we glean the following transfer of property. "Monday, July 21, 1873. The Russell heirs have sold to the New Bedford & Fairhaven Street Railway Company, house and 31 rods land northwest corner of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad and Main Street, Fairhaven." "Wednesday, July 23, 1873. Capt. John Church has sold to the New Bedford Street Railway

Company lot of land northwest corner of Fairhaven Branch Railroad and Middle Street, Fairhaven. This adjoins the late purchase of the Company and gives the Company land extending through from Main to Middle Streets." "Friday, July 25, 1873. THE NEW CAR HOUSE to be erected near the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, in Fairhaven, will be 132 feet in length, extending from Main to Middle Streets, and 35 feet wide with 18 foot posts. A large stable for the horses of the line will join the carhouse on the north, giving the building a front of 126 feet on Main Street. The stable will have a rear of 50 feet." "Thursday, August 7, 1873. CONTRACT. Messrs. Bosworth & Baker, carpenters, of New Bedford, have contracted to build the new car-house and stable for the Street Railway Company in Fairhaven. The house where the car-house is to be erected is to be sold at public auction next Wednesday."

"HOUSE BY AUCTION. Will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, August 13, 1873, at 12½ o'clock, the two story house, No. 22 Main Street, Fairhaven. Said house to be removed in fifteen days. Terms cash. (Signed) George H. Taber, Auctioneer." The house, we find upon referring to the Fairhaven map of 1855, was that of Mrs. Russell. Wing Russell died on June 18, 1852, in the 86th year of his age. Mrs. Judith, his widow, died on November 13, 1855, aged 90. The map of 1870 shows that the property was then in the Russell family although we read: "In Fairhaven, 17th inst. (August, 1869) Miss Mary daughter of the late Wing and Judith Russell, aged 73. Funeral at her late residence, 22 Main Street."

Five years before this, we find that Miss Polly Wing's house, corner of Main and North of the railroad, was on fire. "It is supposed that it caught from a spark from the locomotive. The damage was trifling. Monday, August 8, 1864."

Under the date of Monday, August 25, 1873, we find: "Fairhaven. The house recently purchased by Mr. John P. Ellis, on the land where the Horse Railway Company is to erect its car house, has been sold by Mr. Ellis to Mr. Nathaniel S. Taber, and will be removed to the west side of Water Street, south of Center Street." This was the dwelling next to Luther Cole's Blacksmith shop, with Simeon Bailey and family as tenants on the first floor and Thomas Ames and family on the second floor. Then under the date of Thursday, September 18, 1873, we find: "The new building for the horse car stable in Fairhaven is nearly covered in. Its huge dimensions are readily seen from the west side of the river."

Center, Walnut, Washington and Green Streets. - By way of comparison let us inspect the square bounded by Center, Walnut, Washington and Green Streets, noting the changes that have taken place within a comparatively short time. A century and a quarter ago there were no buildings on this area. On December 27, 1832 land was sold by William Rotch Jr. to the town of Fairhaven for a schoolhouse, already erected (in the summer of 1832) for \$493.50. The Delano homestead was erected in 1835-1836, although the last addition, of any consequence, soaring to the fourth story, was not built until 1895. The land on the southwest corner of that square was purchased for the Center Congregational Meeting-house on May 28, 1841 for - \$1,154, and the building was erected that year. This land extended easterly along Center Street as far as the schoolhouse lot, and the lot upon which the dwelling-house now stands was sold by the meeting-house trustees in 1842.

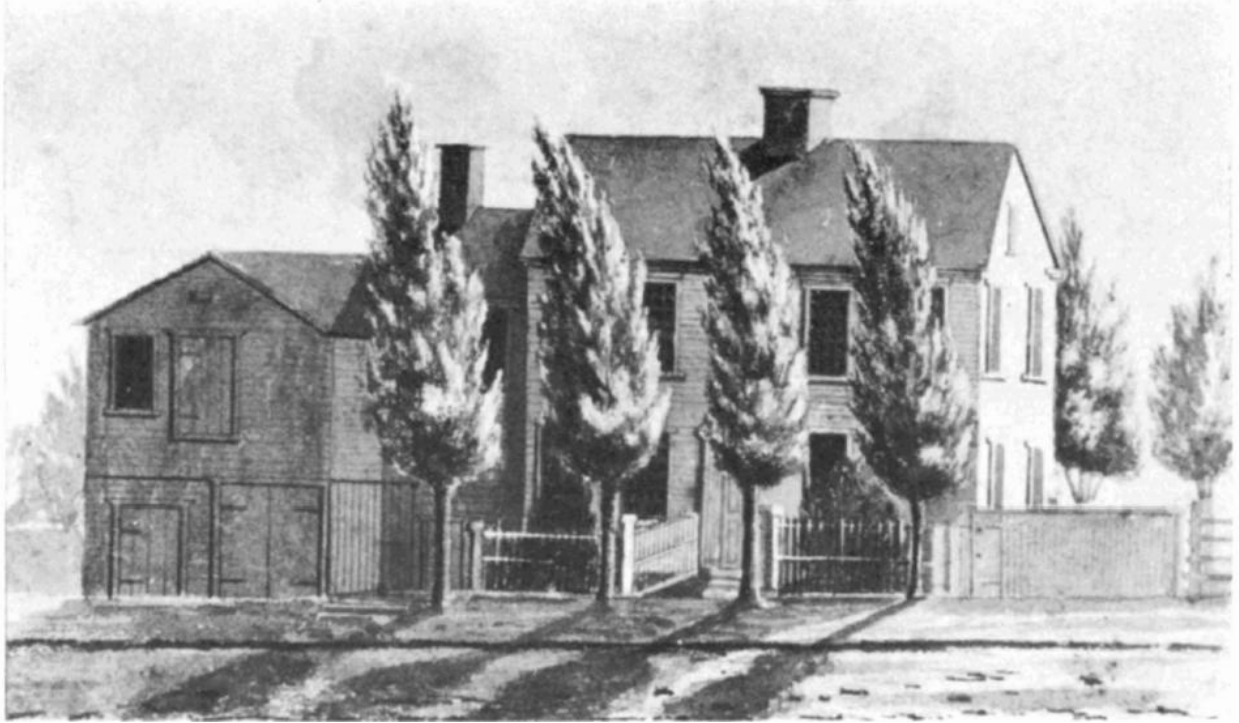
The dwelling house facing Walnut Street, north of the present Methodist Church, was erected about 1852 as was the house on Green Street, now owned by Mr. Clifton A. Hacker, built by his grandfather, Mr. Caleb P. Purrington, formerly of the firm of Purrington & Taber. At the time of the purchase by Mr. Purrington there was a small dwelling on the premises. On Green Street the Judd house was built about 1864, and the house on the southeast corner of the square - the Hervey Tripp dwelling - was standing at the time of the erection of the meeting-house. North of the location of the Judd house, on Green Street, stood the carpenter shop of Frederic Pearce, which later was moved to the northwest corner of Washington and Green Streets.

Having enumerated all the buildings on this square, let us concentrate on the structure on the northeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets and reminisce a bit, first stating that on the south side of Center Street, just south of the horse-chestnut tree, stood a house owned and occupied by Rev. Jacob Robers.

On Sunday, as one entered the vestry, over sixty-five years ago, he would find the various Sunday school classes assembled to study and recite the lesson of the day, in their assigned locations. In the northwest corner of the room we find the class of Charles A. Pope; in the northeast corner the class of Alfred Nye; near the southeast corner, the class of Eben Akin, Jr. and across the aisle the class of Sarah Taber, etc. The Sunday school officials of 1883 were Robert Leavitt, Superintendent; Robert H. Taber, Assistant Superintendent; Ebenezer Akin, Jr., Treasurer; Horace K. Nye, Secretary; Annie Morse, Librarian; Addie Taber, Organist. After



*Rogers School, First group of pupils that entered
Room 8, 1885. The teachers and 46 pupils.
Taken April 19, 1887.*



*Nathaniel Pope estate, S.W. cor. Center and
William Streets, before hill was cut down (six feet).*

From a sketch by William Bradford.

the bell was sounded by the Supt. as a signal for closing the lesson period, the attention of the School was directed to a wonderfully executed white and colored crayon drawing, resting on an easel within the enrailed enclosure, used to further the Biblical instruction through visualization. Mr. Marcus Benson was the artist whose drawings delighted the children.

About that time or a year later the STAR OF PROMISE was organized. This was the year in which the parsonage on Middle Street was purchased. Glorious Christmas trees, enlivened by Santa Claus, brightened the vestry and delighted young and old alike.

The Methodist Church building was destroyed by fire in January, 1946. It has since been rebuilt.

Washington, Green, Spring and Walnut Streets. - According to the map of 1855, we note the following dwellings in the area bounded by Washington, Green, Spring and Walnut Streets. On Washington Street stood (and stands) the house of William C. Ford about half-way between Green and Walnut Streets. On Green Street stood (and stand) the houses of Joshua Delano and Moses Delano. On Spring Street stood (and stands) the house of J. Pease. On Walnut Street stood the houses of Miland, Tripp, Howard and Morton.

Fifteen years later, we find that two changes had taken place, viz., the Miland property had become the property of Alexander Tripp, and at the northwest corner of Green and Washington Streets, we find the carpenter shop of Frederick Pearce. Under the date of Monday, May 3, 1869, the Standard gives us the following: "REAL ESTATE SALE. Thomas D. Eliot of New Bedford has sold to Elbridge G. Morton fifty-eight rods land, northeast corner of Washington and Walnut Streets, Fairhaven, for \$726.20." Under the date of Wednesday, April 13, 1870, we find: - "REAL ESTATE SALE: Frederick S. Peace has sold to Warren Delano, Jr. and others twenty-four rods land west side of Green Street, Fairhaven, for \$700."

Another Short Stroll. - He who doesn't look backward is ill-equipped to look forward. If that be so, let us reminisce a bit, strolling here and there, causing the present sights to aid in recalling the past. We start at the southwest corner of Center and William Streets, thinking of the time when a part of the lower floor of that building served amply as the post office of the village, with a full-time postmaster and one assistant, competent to perform Uncle Sam's work with satisfaction and despatch, and recalling that Jonathan T. Huttrick, Eldridge G. Morton, Charles H. Morton. Eben Akin,

Jr., Job C. Tripp and John I. Bryant were the respective postmasters at that locality. In front of this office, Rufus A. Dunham & Company, proprietors of the Omnibus line, halted their steeds to receive and deliver the mails, two each way daily, from and to New Bedford.

Sauntering west, we pass the locations of two previous post offices, one in Phoenix Block and the other across the street, the latter opening for business more than a century and a quarter ago. We round the corner and recall the description of the shattered glass in this wise: - "THIEVERY. On Thursday night (April 16, 1868) a large pane of glass in the door of Frederick M. Fuller's grocery, Fairhaven, was broken. The burglar entered, found the key of the safe, unlocked it, and took what money was there - about fifteen dollars."

Going directly down Center Street, the former generation inspected property advertised as follows: - "AUCTION. 44 Center Street. Thursday, February 27, 1868. A lot of land on the southeast corner of Water and Center Streets, 11 rods." Since the auction was at 44 Center Street, we know that the authorized town official had seized the property for non-payment of taxes. The house of Calvin Delano formerly stood on this site, on Water Street, and was burned in 1864.

Article Eleven - A Dream of 75 Years Ago. - Land is purchased, plans made, specifications drawn up, contracts signed, and the house is constructed. Little do the promoters realize that soon the property will pass into other hands. When the transfer takes place, the architects, and contractors, busy themselves with making changes in the construction. We see this as we walk about the town.

For our diversion today, let us take the corners of thoroughfares and note the changes. First we take the junction of Washington and William Streets. Of the four residences here, only one, that of the Rowlands, built by Ezekiel Sawin and purchased by the former in 1867, rests on the original foundation, and has so rested for more than one hundred years. The house at the southeast corner originally faced William Street, and in its longer dimension ran east and west. A passing glance will show the former outline of the residence of Philemon Fuller. The dwelling on the northwest corner faced Washington Street, near the old lockup or watch-house, with the yard on the corner. The house on the northeast corner has been moved a bit north of its original location.

Although the Sawin mansion has been in evidence, practically as it appears today, for more than a century, it has not been accorded a decent sidewalk to Main Street. In some instances we have

slept long and soundly, outstripping "Rip" by many decades. To be sure attempts have been made to better the situation, but all have been futile. At a town meeting held on Monday, March 6, 1876, Article Eleven was: "To see if the town will vote to pave the sidewalk on the south side of. Washington Street from Main to the land of Weston Howland."

Let us go now to the other end of the diagonal of this square. Here we find only one building of olden days, Phoenix Block, the Congregational Meeting House, erected in 1794; even that does not stand in its original foundation for it was one story high and fronted south. On the northwest corner we used to see and admire the gambrel roofed house, the garden of which extended north to the blacksmith shop. Of this house Capt. Jabez Delano said nearly eighty years ago: "The house is in good condition, and may blessings fall unstinted upon the head and heart of all who hereafter contribute to its preservation." The houses, within remembrance, were in point of age: 1. Proctor house. 2. Tobey house. 3. The gambrel roofed house where once lived John Taber.

On the southeast corner stood, as we well remember, the Drew homestead, erected on land purchased in 1762 by Isaac Drew, who died in his 97th year. Then followed Joshua, our first postmaster, with Charles, his son, our second; another Charles, then Philip of New Bedford, the fifth generation. On the southwest corner former generations were favored to gaze upon a cozy cottage. It was moved to make way for Richmond's block with drug store. Mr. Richmond died and the building passed into other hands as is described in the following, under the date of Thursday, November 16, 1876: - 'THE FAIRHAVEN BANK. The new banking house of the National Bank of Fairhaven is fast approaching completion, and it is expected will be ready for occupancy about the first of the new year. The room on the corner of Main and Center Streets, 32 x 19 feet, is to be used as the public banking room, and is to be fitted with a circular counter. A large iron vault, built by Morris & Ireland, Boston, is to be placed in the easterly end of this room. It weights 12,000 pounds, and was drawn from the depot to the building yesterday (November 15th) by the team of Mr. A. K. P. Sawin of New Bedford. The vault rests on a foundation of granite and railroad iron, and is to be both fire and burglar proof. The safe at present in use by the bank will be transferred to this vault. In the south part of the building is a room 19 feet square, for the directors. In the rear of the directors' room is the president's room. The room now

occupied by the bank is to be taken by the Fairhaven Institution for Savings."

The building was at last ready for banking purposes. This we read in The Standard of March, 1877, as follows: "NATIONAL BANK OF FAIRHAVEN. This corporation today (Monday, March 12, 1877), commences business in its new banking rooms at the corner of Main and Center streets. Since its organization as a state bank in 1832, it has occupied the lower floor of the brick block next west of its present location. Two of the original board of directors are still alive, though they several years since severed their connection with the bank. In 1864, it was incorporated as a national bank, No. 490, and was one of the first in this section to invest largely in government bonds. It has always prospered, and under its present able and careful management must continue successful. The rooms occupy the whole lower floor, and are models of taste and convenience. The northeast room is used as a banking room. It is 30 x 20, is high in ceiling, and lighted by six fine German plate glass windows supplied by Hill, Turner & Co. of Boston. The finishing is in black walnut and the flooring in strips of the same, alternated with hard pine.

The directors' room is in the southeast corner, 20 x 20, and also finished in black walnut. It has a handsome American Brussels carpet, and is furnished with the furniture used in the former quarters. Opening from this is the president's room which has a library, also a toilet room. The vault is of the best material, and most substantially built by Paul Howland of New Bedford. The safe, which has been in use but a short time, is one of the best, made by Morris & Ireland, and is fitted with a chronometer lock.

The counter is of the best material and workmanship from the shop of Collins & Bowie of New Bedford, and in design and completion reflects credit upon this enterprising firm. The ceilings are handsomely decorated in fresco of Romanesque pattern, and were ornamented by Clark & Berthold of New York. The doors were furnished by Mosher & Brownell of New Bedford. Particular attention has been given to ventilation and heating by the most approved appliances. The painting, setting of glass, panels, etc., has been superintended by Bartholomew Taber.

The front of the bank on both streets was designed, constructed and placed by the Fairhaven Iron Works, and is a piece of work to which the company can point with satisfaction as combining both ornamental and strength. Every detail of alteration and refitting has

been personally superintended by Arnold G. Tripp, and reflects much credit upon his experience and judgment."

Center, Rotch, Union and Pleasant Streets. - In 1855, there was only one house on the square bounded by Center, Rotch, Union and Pleasant Streets, and that building was on Rotch Street, about half way between Union and Center Streets. It was occupied by B. Kanuse. Fifteen years later this property was owned by H. Sears and was still the only house on the square. The change in ownership happened in this way. 'The dwelling house and lot, corner of Rotch and Union Streets, belonging to the estate of the late Ebenezer Delano, containing 55 rods, was advertised to be sold at auction on Saturday, July 3, 1869. Under the date of July 20th of that year we find: - "REAL ESTATE SALE. Ebenezer A. Delano and Isaac Delano have sold to Elisha H. Sears, 54.95 rods land with building, northwest corner of Rotch and Union Streets, Fairhaven, for \$615." The Sears property finally extended to Center Street, a rectangular plot of a little more than one-third of the square. The entire portion of the remaining being owned by one individual, designated on the map as W. P. On this square at the present time we count twelve dwellings. The extension of Mr. Sears' property happened in this wise: - "Charles Eldredge has sold to Elisha H. Sears 34 rods land, southwest corner of Rotch and Center Streets, Fairhaven, for \$125. Wednesday, May 20, 1874."

The nearest neighbor to Mr. Sears in our time was Seth R. Durfee who was married to Miss Lizzie J. Gifford on the 20th of January, 1870. This house, however, was the home of B. W. Gifford as shown on the map of 1855 and 1871, and was the only house on the entire area bounded by Chestnut, Union, Summer Streets and the railroad.

Charles Eldredge owned several tracts of land aggregating many acres in Fairhaven. In the 1850's Mr. Eldredge lived at the southeast corner of Chestnut and the contemplated Rodman Streets. This was sold to Capt. Elisha Babcock. Mr. Eldredge later lived in the house on the east side of William Street, at the extreme south end. He owned also the large tract extending easterly from the railroad on the south, Rotch Street and Summer Street on the west and County Street on the north. County Street was the map name of the extension of Washington Street beyond Summer Street. We read under the date of Saturday, July 12, 1873: - "REAL ESTATE SALE. Charles Eldredge has sold for \$140, to Charles C. Hamlin 28.79 rods land, southeast corner of Washington and Summer Streets, Fairhaven."

To digress, we remember in boyhood days that Stephen Weed conducted a cobbler shop in the basement of his house. Later we learned that in 1866 he was conducting a boot and shoe making establishment in the little store on Center Street, west of the former quarters of the Savings Bank. Let's ascertain when he moved to the northwest corner of Middle and Washington Streets. "REAL ESTATE SALE. Andrew Coleman and wife, of Mattapoisett, have sold to Lot N. Jones of the same place, house and eleven rods of land, northwest corner of Washington and Middle Streets, Fairhaven, for \$800. Friday, February 12, 1869." Then we read: - "Lot N. Jones of Mattapoisett has sold to Stephen Weed of Fairhaven the Alden house and lot on Washington Street, Fairhaven, for \$800. April 26, 1869."

CHAPTER IX

Old Structures

An Historical Relic. - The north boundary stone of the Proctor House, so called, that is to say, of the twenty-acre purchase, seems to be intact. Due to a possible disappearance of this boundary mark, the attention of all citizens is hereby called. It is an historical relic.

The Proctor House. - The house, built in 1760, which stood southwest of the old candle works, at the head of Middle Street, before that thoroughfare spanned the stream, was sold to Samuel Proctor in 1774. In regard to this property, Henry B. Worth, Esq. wrote: - "Lot numbered one in the west series was sold in 1774 by Abishai Delano to Samuel Proctor, and from the price stated in the deed, the present house must have been built." Thereafter, that is, for more than a century and a half, it went by the name of the "Proctor House." Mr. Worth stated also: - "In 1780 it was valued among the six finest houses in Dartmouth."

Of the estate of Samuel Proctor, Charles, the son, took the west half of the lot, and the daughter, Susan Jenney, wife of Levi Jenney, took the east half. Mrs. Jenney lived in the house at the northwest corner of Washington and Main Streets, and a store stood at the northeast corner of Washington and Middle Streets.

Susan P., widow of Levi Jenney, died on September 15, 1865, in her 84th year. Following her demise, the administrator's notice of the sale of real estate was published as follows: - "ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold by public auction, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 28th day of November, 1865, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the house and lot of the late Susan P. Jenney, situated at the intersection of Main and Washington streets, in Fairhaven. Said lot contains about 30 rods. Also, at the same time and place, one undivided half of the store and lot next adjoining on the west, formerly the store of L. J. and J. Tripp. Also, at same time and place, five undivided eighth part of the Proctor House and lot, so-called, situated between the said store lot and the river, and bounded on the north by the old candle house property. (Signed) Sam'l P. Burt, Admr. Fairhaven, November 17, 1865." Samuel P. Burt and family lived for some time in the Jenney house.

Thus we locate the old store of Levi Jenney and Joseph Tripp, where later flourished the paper collar manufactory, Fred Hitch's private school, E. M. Dean's cobbler shop, etc.

On November 17, 1864, William N. Alden of Waldo, Oregon, and Ruth A. Keith, of Fairhaven, were married. Mr. Alden bought the estate of the heirs of Levi Jenney, corner of Main and Washington Streets, in April 1871. This house has been the homestead of the Aldens until recently.

Nathaniel Proctor and Samuel Proctor, the first in his 26th year, and the second in his 23d year, sons of Samuel and Abigail Proctor, were lost at sea in the sloop Thetis, on November 23, 1809. More concerning the Proctors was told under "Old Fairhaven" in the STAR of July 24, 1941.

Mr. Clifton A. Hacker, an artist of no mean ability, portrayed in an oil painting, 24 inches by 36 inches, the old Proctor House. This finished product, Mr. Hacker has presented to Charles A. Harris of this town, who is a grandson of Capt. Charles C. Harris a long time owner of the Proctor House, in fact, some of the family for a third of a century. Charles A. Harris lived, when a boy in this house, and he would be pleased to show this cherished painting to any who care to recall old scenes.

The Proctor House, like many other landmarks, was permitted to slip through the fingers of the living generation, posterity thereby losing much of an historical character. The house was demolished in March, 1932.

Isaac Sherman and Samuel Proctor were members of the committee that purchased the bell which arrived in 1796, and was placed in the belfry of the Congregational Meeting House, remaining there until 1914. Samuel Proctor died in January, 1797, aged 42. His wife, Abigail, died in August, 1789, aged 29.

"NEW CASH STORE. The subscriber finding that a nimble six-pence is better than a slow shilling would inform his friends and the public that he will commence selling goods from February ht, ON THE CASH SYSTEM, and will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of Family Groceries, Provisions, etc. which he will sell at the lowest market price. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. (Signed) Charles Proctor, Fairhaven, February 1, 1848."

Charles Proctor was the son of Samuel Proctor. In 1791, Samuel Proctor and Isaac Sherman were conducting a store on Middle Street, selling to Swift in 1827. It was on September 12, 1816 that Charles Proctor, of Fairhaven, was married to Miss Mary J. Black

ler of Newton. The grocery store of Charles Proctor was on the north side of Washington Street, east of Middle Street.

The Abner Pease Homestead. - The Abner Pease homestead, southwest corner of Main and Pease Streets, is one of the old houses of the town, being built about 1800. In 1855, it was designated as the property of Mrs. Pease, Mr. Pease having died in 1852, aged 83 (buried at Woodside), and was the only residence in the area bounded by Pease lane, Main Street, the water connecting the river with the Mill Pond, and the Acushnet River. The tide-mill existed here in the early days; in fact it was erected in 1792, and served until about 1850. There was a barn within our remembrance opposite the southern entrance to Privilege Street. This barn was destroyed by fire in January, 1908. In April, 1869, Henry Akin and others sold to James A. Tripp and Alexander A. Tripp, the Abner Pease homestead, west side of Main Street, including one and three quarters acres land for \$1,500. This was 65 years after Mr. Pease began shipbuilding at this locality, and seven years after the Pease estate was sold at public auction by George H. Taber. In 1883, Warren Delano, 3d bought the Pease property.

Prof. Franklin B. Dexter, a native of the Town of Fairhaven, delivered two lectures on the History of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, the one delivered on December 16, 1918, mentioning the Pease family, runs as follows:

"A typical example of their (Quakers) endeavors for the effacement of personal identity was the rule that their graves should remain unmarked; and I remember how Uncle Abner Pease, our well-to-do and naturally rather masterful neighbor, in plain disregard of the rule set up a low stone over the resting place of the wife of his youth, and, when the Meeting ordered its removal, inserted it in the wall over his parlor fireplace, where Aunt Mercy, the placid partner of his later years was obliged to contemplate it, let us hope without jealousy."

Eldredge Lane. - Eldredge lane is a neglected town way which deserves better treatment. Squatters, if there be any, should be summarily ousted. Along the south side of this street, within our memory, stood three houses, always in good repair and appearance. One house stood at the water's edge, west of Kelley's headquarters, the Kelley office building being one of the former dwelling houses, and the third was on the corner of the lane and Water Street, of which we have a picture, with the front entrance on the lane. Many of the occupants of these houses can be enumerated by the older citizens. These houses, with one other on Water Street.

immediately south, were owned by the Hawes family. At the river end of this lane, many a baptism has taken place, notices being given by the officials of the different religious sects.

The Kelley office building was, a generation ago, a two apartment house, here, at one time the writer lived with his parents.

It still seems to be news to some that from this lane there extended a bridge to Crow Island, destroyed by the gale of 1815, and never rebuilt. It was in connection with the rope walk on the island, which island was purchased by Samuel Borden in 1805, and remained in the family until 1902. The lane was made a town way in 1811, land damages being \$210.

On the north side of the lane stood the Eldredge house, so-called with its front door facing and near the lane, the precise location being discerned without trouble. This house, built by Noah Allen, came into the possession of the Eldredge family in 1770, and held by them for a period of 85 years. Although the ancient structure was razed, a picture rests before us of the old homestead. In August, 1874, S. Eldredge and others sold to Harvey R. Caswell the homestead of the late Killey S. Eldredge, west side of water Street, for \$1,500. In March, 1876, Harvey R. Caswell sold for \$1,500, to Henry Caswell, guardian, land and buildings, west side of Water Street, Fairhaven. Harvey R. Caswell died in May, 1897, in his 68th year. Mr. Isaac P. Francis who died in March, 1912, in his 70th year, once owned the Caswell property. At the foot of Eldredge Lane stood a cooper shop, on the north side, where worked at one time Samuel Eldredge and Welcome J. Lawton and others. Flock to this locality and view our ancient town street, and picture the bridge which extended to Crow Island.

Fairhaven Cotton Factory. - Ninety years ago, more or less, William P. Handy lived at the corner of Chestnut Street and a contemplated street running nearly parallel with the railroad tracks. Handy's Oil Refinery was located on the wharf at the foot of Center Street. Throughout our boyhood days this wharf was known as Handy's Wharf. The main building of the Empire Rock Oil Company, of Fairhaven, located on the line of the railroad, was entirely consumed by fire on the evening of January 7, 1862. The Company was composed of William P. Handy and Barnabas Ewer, Jr. The Oil Company buildings were rebuilt. Mr. Handy died February 27, 1880, aged 61 years.

This Mr. Handy had a daughter named Melora who, nearly fifty years ago, wrote the following, copied from her own handwriting, penned in the year following the completion of Tabitha Inn.

"A Short History of the Cotton Factory in Fairhaven - Built in 1843. There are a number of the old Fairhaven residents who can recall quite vividly to their memories, that, on this very land where the INN now stands, was once a Cotton Factory. The name of it was the Acushnet, built in the year 1843. It stood on the northeast corner of Laurel and Union Streets and was three stories high. After it remained idle for several years, the rooms on the first floor were converted into a machine shop, those upstairs a carpenter shop.

At the rear of the building was a one-story brick Iron Foundry which extended through to Chestnut Street. After being a machine and carpenter shop for a year or two it burned down.

The office of Fish & Robinson stood on the southeast corner of Center and Laurel Streets, a story and a half building. In one of the upper rooms there would be several bags of peanuts. The school children were quite eager to visit those upper rooms and be given a handful of peanuts. They were a present to Fish & Robinson from the firm that forwarded the lumber to them from the south. Seems as though I could taste those same peanuts now.

Some of the operatives boarded in the stone house on the opposite corner. The directors were: Wilson Pope, Weston Robinson. Roland Fish, Fairhaven; Joshua Pope, Brooklyn, William P. Handy, bookkeeper.

In connection with the Cotton Factory, Fish & Robinson had a lumber yard. It was on the corner of Center and Chestnut Streets as near as I can remember. There are some Fairhaven ladies that can remember how much pleasure they took after school hours in visiting the lumber yard and tilting on the boards.

There has been a lumber yard there quite recently similar to the one in by-gone days but not quite so extensive; they seemed to take a different shape and cover a larger space of ground. Suddenly the piles of lumber grew longer, then for a short time they seemed to diminish. In a few short hours they grew longer again, wider, higher, the boards in different lengths, widths and colors. The colors seemed to vie with each other. Some of the boards have been condensed if we may use that word.

Occasionally a nail has been used and some paint; some glass has been inlaid between these boards. A few bricks have been used also to give warmth and life to these boards which have just been mentioned. The lumber pile has lost its identity and its character has matured into a substantial looking building of graceful form and beauty.

For many years we have not heard the whirr of the wheels or the rattle of the shuttles; they are motionless and silent. (The factory was closed in June, 1850).

Instead you will hear clinking of glass, the rattle of dishes, and everything to eat according to your wishes with the odor of some tempting viands. The odor from pine, maple, spruce, hemlock from the old lumber yard has vanished.

In the place of bags of peanuts, you will have peanut butter and perhaps a few peanut sandwiches. In days gone by, lanterns were hung to keep people from falling over the lumber; the new lumber will be lighted by electricity; the corridors in the yard between the piles of lumber used to be carpeted with grass: yours will have handsome rugs.

The glass, if it was winter, was protected from the rain, hail and snow with a piece of old canvas, hut the new glass by bobbinet curtains. The whortle-berries which grew on this land will not have a tendency to cling to the mother bush. They will quietly recline between a toothsome crust. The old saying is, there are a great many ins and outs in the world. Many will have their nights out but we shall try and stay INN.

The above was written by Melora B. Handy, Fairhaven, Mass., October 27, 1905. Melora B., daughter of the late William P. and Mary M. Handy, died on July 10, 1932, aged 84. The original of this composition is still in existence.

The Fairhaven Cotton Mill, built in 1843, then on the block in 1857, transformed into the Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works in 1862, was fortunate to have had the old stone house across the street as a boarding house for its operatives. J. Nye seems to have been the occupant in the fifties. In our day, Manuel Rose, a Portuguese, lived there. His barn and sheds were east and adjacent to the house. Diagonally across the street, he pastured his cows in the lot owned by the Joseph Taber heirs. The map of 1871 shows that Mr. Rose lived there then. But before that time, the stone house had several owners in succession, shown by the following: - "Will be sold at public auction, in Fairhaven, on the premises, on Saturday, April 17, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., formerly owned by James S. Robinson, the lot of land with a two-story stone dwelling-house standing thereon, containing about 45 rods, situated on corner of Union and Laurel Streets." Then we read: - "A. D. Stoddard has sold at auction the two-story stone house and 45 rods land, corner of Union and Laurel Streets, to Isaiah F. Terry for \$1,175."

The Hardy E. Hitch House. - In May, 1867, Charles Hitch of New Bedford, purchased at auction, for \$1,000, the two-story double house and 30 rods of land of the estate of the late Hardy E. Hitch, corner of Church and Laurel Streets. In April, 1872, Charles Hitch sold for \$1,400 to George Jones, building and 30 rods of land northeast corner of Church and Laurel Streets, Fairhaven. In this double house lived the families of Elbridge Bryant (upstairs) and Isaac Dodge on the lower floor, paying their rent to George Jones. George J. Dodge, the only living male member of this Dodge family, carries the name of George Jones Dodge. Years ago, George Jones, our tax collector conducted a store in the lower story of the Blackler Shipyard Building, the upper story being the shipbuilding office, once a velocipede rink. Under the date of January 15, 1870, we read that William Whitlock Allen sold to George Jones 57 rods land west side of Chestnut Street, Fairhaven, for \$350. A year and a half later occurred the following: - "SILVER WEDDING. Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, of Fairhaven, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Saturday evening (June 1, 1872). The form of strengthening the matrimonial bond was gone through with by H. N. Kimball, Esq., of New Bedford." In March, 1872, William G. Hitch sold to Frederick P. Delano, land and buildings on the east side of Green Street, Fairhaven for \$1,000.

Capt. Frederick P. Delano died March 19, 1877, aged 53. The funeral was held at his late residence, 79 Green Street, on the 22d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

North of the Frederick P. Delano house at the southeast corner of Green and South Streets, was erected a dwelling house by Frank H. Kelley, into which he moved in November, 1899.

The Philip Nye House. - "FOR SALE. The house and lot formerly occupied by Philip Nye, situated in the village of Fairhaven, on the N. E. corner of Union and Walnut Streets. The house is two and a half stories high, forty-two feet by thirty-six feet rear, with an addition, 16 x 20 feet. The lot contains 115 rods of land on which are many fine fruit trees in bearing condition. This is one of the pleasantest situations in the town, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, and being in the immediate neighborhood of the churches and schools, renders it one of the most desirable residences. For terms, etc., which are very reasonable, apply to the subscriber on the premises. (Signed) Deborah Nye. Fairhaven, April 30, 1857."

The Seth A. Mitchell House. - And on the same street, we find another house and lot for sale as follows: - "House and Lot at

auction. Will be sold on the premises on March 30, 1855, at 2 o'clock P. M., the house and lot situated on Walnut Street, Fairhaven, now occupied by Seth A. Mitchell. The house is built in the best manner, is 28 x 34 front, with porch 20 x 33 and wood-house 17 x 24, with excellent well of water, cistern, etc. The lot contains 57 rods. For particulars, enquire of Seth A. Mitchell on the premises." This house is near the northwest corner of Spring and Walnut Street and was owned by Isaac Terry for many years.

In December, 1924, the "Star," printed the following: - S. Frank Alden has purchased the house at 54 Walnut Street and is making extensive repairs. There will be a sleeping porch built on the west and sun parlors on the south. Mr. Alden will occupy the whole house. Mrs. Taber, who has lived in the upper part of the house for the past 25 years, is to make her home for the present with Miss Dwelly on William Street.

On Center, William and Walnut Streets. - Some time ago, we wrote of the Purrington & Taber fire of 1864, itemizing the various houses damaged, including the dwelling on the northeast corner of Center and Water Streets, diagonally across from the origin of the conflagration, and owned by Jonathan Wheeler.

On Saturday, June 20, 1863, an auction took place, at which time parcels of real estate, formerly the property of Ezekiel Sawin who built the mansion at the southwest corner of Washington and William Streets, were sold. Then the dwelling house and lot once one of the choicest residences in town, on the northeast corner of Water and Center Streets, was sold to Jonathan Wheeler for \$810. In September, 1879, Elizabeth Wheeler sold to Charlotte E. Hutchins and Mary L. Wheeler for \$500 (reserving a life interest) this house.

Another sale was the house and lot at the northwest corner of Middle and Center Streets to E. Sawin for \$625. The press stated that the "Gifford" house and lot on Main Street was sold to Arnold Tripp for \$335. Sawin's Hall with stable and lot went to F. R. Whitwell for \$775. The lot on the west side of Walnut Street, next north of the Unitarian church was purchased by Isaac Terry for \$195. Additional real estate was sold at this auction. Sawin's Hall, where town meetings were held for several years, beginning in 1859, assumed a new designation after its sale, as advertised as follows: - "The FAIR IN FAIRHAVEN, for soldiers' aid at WHITWELL'S HALL, last evening was very successful. Thursday, July 14, 1864."

Under the date of April 23, 1863, we find the following: - TO LET. The lower part of a two-story house, 66 Center Street,

in Fairhaven, now occupied by Horace Scott, near the omnibus stand, and three or four minutes walk from the depot. Apply to N. S. Taber, 36 William Street or to S. H. Keith on the premises." Evidently Mr. Scott, Supt. of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad lived in the Nathaniel S. Taber house at that time, one door east of the Methodist church. Afterwards, Mr. Keith lived in the apartment over the National Bank where lived later Dr. C. C. Cundall with his front door admonition, "Ring and walk in," John A. Orton and others. In 1878, Mr. Keith built his house on the west side of Fort Street, well remembered by many. This was the year before Edwin Stowell and Lorenzo Shurtleff purchased their property on Fort Street, the first being on the northeast corner of Church Street.

Skiing to more recent times, yet still in the somewhat hazy past, we visualize the scenes at Walnut Street, the grounds, the house, the type of furniture, etc. where our genial Mr. Browne until recently resided.

"HOUSE AND LOT AND FURNITURE. At auction, on Thursday, April 9, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m., will be sold the dwelling house and lot of Capt. J. H. Swift situated in Fairhaven, No. 48 Walnut Street. The house is two stories high, containing 11 rooms, good well of water and cistern, with furnace in a good, dry cellar. The lot is 75 feet front, by 100 feet deep on which are 14 bearing fruit trees, a grape arbor, etc. The furniture consists of Parlor set; elegant rose wood chairs, sofa, marble-top table, Tapestry Brussels carpet, curtains and fixtures, handsome picture, elegant looking glass, ottomans, etc. Sitting room: Mahogany chairs, sofa, curtains and fixtures with Brussels carpet. Chamber and kitchen: Furniture, tea and dining sets, glass ware, etc. The house may be seen day before and morning of sale from 10 to 12 o'clock. If stormy, the sale next fair day. (Signed) A. D. Stoddard, Auct'r. Fairhaven, April 14, 1863."

Mr. Swift lived where later lived Job C. Tripp on the west side of Walnut Street between the residence of Frederick Pearce on the south and that of Phineas W. Reccord on the north. Horace Scott once resided here. Mr. Tripp at one time lived near the northeast corner of Washington and Rotch Streets.

From the "White" House, Oxfordward. - The house on the southwest corner of Washington and Water streets has always been known to the writer as the "White" house. It was in the White family nearly one hundred years ago. More about this house follows: "FOR SALE. A large, two-story dwelling house and lot conveniently fitted up for two or four families, centrally located

on the corner of Washington and Water Streets, in the village of Fairhaven. For particulars, inquire of Bartholomew Taber, living near the premises. Price, \$1,400. (Signed) Ansel White, April 20, 1867." Bartholomew Taber owned the house at the northwest corner of Water Street and the way leading to the old South Wharf.

In the "White" house lived at one time the Landers family, Kate and John being known to us. Their father was tailor in the employ of Eben Akin, Jr., when the latter conducted his store on the east side of Main Street, fourth building south of the corner of Washington, the store that was razed in the year 1895. Besides Mr. Akin, who, by the way, served as town clerk and treasurer for a period of 25 years, 1842-1855, and again 1875-1887, other town officials occupied his store, as we shall see by the following: "ASSESSORS' NOTICE. The assessors of the town of Fairhaven will be at their room, No. 87 Main Street, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., where all claims for remittance of taxes will be received and considered. Fairhaven, March 4, 1867."

Before being a town official at this location, Mr. Akin's office was on the second floor of the building on the southwest corner of Bridge and Main Streets. Mr. Akin, of the firm of Akin & Lawton, 83 Purchase Street, New Bedford, was advertising "Spring Overcoats, Coats, Vests and Pants of the very best style," and under the date of October 3, 1866, six months later, with the partnership dissolved, Eben Akin, Jr., advertised "Foreign & Domestic goods for fall and winter wear."

In the vicinity of the Bridge street office there was considerable excitement 85 years ago. The woodshed of Asa Pease was afire! Sparks blew and flew in all directions, igniting several buildings, the following indicating the place of a near-disaster: "CARD. The subscriber would tender his thanks to the members of the fire department, and also to the citizens of Fairhaven, for the assistance rendered this morning (Wednesday, July 18, 1866), in saving the residence of his mother from fire. (Signed) Cornelius Grinnell." We learn about a nearby dwelling as follows: "FOR SALE, FAIRHAVEN. House and lot, No. 165 Main Street, a few rods south of Bridge Street. The house is of two stories, well built, and commodious. Apply to Mrs. R. W. Dexter on the premises. May 10 1867." Mrs. Dexter's house was on the east side of Main Street, just north of the carriage stop until recently the paint shop of A. Leonard Bliss.

Wending our way to Town lane (North Street), we spy the stone schoolhouse where Eben Akin, Jr., received his early instruction. Across that lane, a little to the west, stood the chapel. South

of the chapel, hut on Bunker's lane, stood the engine house. About half-way between these buildings was the primary school, according to the map of 1855. The map of 1870 shows us that the schoolhouse had disappeared. Is the following the cause? "AT AUCTION. The wooden building and lot situated in Oxford Village, Fairhaven, known as the infant school house, of school district, No.2. Building, 18 x 30 feet, one story; lot contains about 35 rods enclosed with a good fence. Sale to take place on the premises on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. (Signed) A. D. Stoddard, Auctioneer."

The auction took place on scheduled time, after which the "Standard" announced. "A. D. Stoddard sold at auction, on Saturday, the infant school house in District No.2, Oxford Village, Fairhaven, with 35 rods land to F. R. Whitwell, Jr., for \$290."

And here we have more about the schoolhouse. "Elsie H. Whitwell has sold to Hiram Rand the schoolhouse lot No.2, (formerly No. 11) in Fairhaven, 31½ rods land with building for \$290. November, 1868."

Under the date of Thursday, October 23, 1873, we find: "REAL ESTATE SALE. Hiram Rand has sold to John S. Tinkham, a lot of land, in Fairhaven, formerly the property of School District, No.2, for \$350."

About this time Article 16, in the town warrant, read as follows: - "Also, that a crossing be placed across Main Street from Joseph B. Taber's store to intersect the court which leads to the Engine House."

Oxford had its "Realtor" who was evidently a good loser. "SATISFIED. A friend of ours," stated the Standard, "bought a parcel of land at Oxford Village, Fairhaven, in 1850, which cost him in subsequent improvements \$1,250. He sold it last week for \$500, and expresses himself perfectly satisfied to retire from the real estate business in future. Tuesday, April 16, 1867."

The English-Gothic Mansion. - Let us now go from the site of the Washington Street church to read what was taking place in November, 1868, in the English-Gothic mansion that later was shunted to oblivion. "For the Standard. Fairhaven, November 18, 1868. Messrs. Editors, I drop you a line to give you the outline of a parlor concert given at the house of P. E. Merrihew last evening for the benefit of the First Congregational Church. It was one of the largest things that has happened in Fairhaven for some time. The listeners numbered about 150, and everyone was well pleased, and resolved to be there at the next, if another is given.

The instrumental introduction, by Miss H. T-p was very fine, as was the Song of the Old Folks.

The duet of Mr. and Mrs. Jones by Mr. J. T-p and Miss G. T-p was good. An instrumental duet by the Bisbee boys was also good, and the ballads of Auld Robin Gray by Miss M-y M-w was finely done. Robin Ruff by Mr. M-n and Prof. P-t was loudly encored, and had to be repeated.

Bridgewater and Strike the Cymbal were rendered with vigor and enthusiasm, and the Old Sexton was sung by Mr. M-n splendidly. John Anderson, My Jo, was given in costume by Miss A-e T-p and Dr. S-r finely, and the banjo solo will speak for itself when we say George did his best and had to do it again. The last hymn, 'Lord, dismiss us' was excellent; also the solo on the Piano by Miss B-t.

The whole affair was a decided success and reflected credit on the originators as well as the performers. The net profit to the church is about \$75."

Leaving this northwest corner of Green and Union Streets, let us wander a few steps away, to the northeast corner of Union and Walnut Streets, where lived the Congregational pastor three score and ten years ago: - "FOR SALE. The dwelling house situated on the northeast corner of Union and Walnut streets, recently occupied by Rev. A. S. Walker, formerly owned by the late Philip Nye. Inquire of Mrs. P. E. Merrihew, or G. F. Tripp. August 16, 1871."

The Turner House. - Let us now direct our attention to the Turner House, so-called. This house was built in 1858 or thereabouts. At least, we note that date, chiseled in the solid stone over the front entrance of the stone stable. This stable was substantially built, so substantial was it that not even the flood and hurricane of 1938 could put it out of existence. It is worth a long walk to see the huge stones in the upper tiers of construction. The house was constructed for Capt. James Turner, and the builder was Arnold G. Tripp. After adjustments had been made, the house was sold at auction in 1860 to Capt. James S. Robinson for \$3,750. An advertisement, in 1867, shows that the house had never been occupied. Soon it was sold to Capt. Benjamin Butman for \$5,000. In 1870, Mr. Butman advertised it for sale, and in 1871 the property was purchased by Mr. Tappan. Mr. Tappan came to this vicinity as a real estate broker having his main office in New Bedford. He advertised extensively as the journals of the day show. He became Justice of the Peace and afterwards was elevated to the Bench by the Governor

and Council. Mr. Tappan served as town officer in 1895. Judge Tappan died in 1904, at the age of 88.

Lillian Hall Tappan was the adopted daughter of Judge Tappan. Miss Tappan opened a summer school for small children at the Center Street Primary School. She was a high school graduate of 1873.

"Mosquito Inlet". - Let us take a kaleidoscopic view of one of the old landmarks. From Harbor View, one can see the good sized structure on Sconticut Neck, which in its early days, 77 years ago, and for years afterwards, served as a place of relaxation for the Roman Catholic clergy. Under the date of Monday, November 18, 1872, the Standard informs us of its construction in this wise: "A large building has been commenced at Sconticut Neck on the land recently presented by Mrs. Edward L. Baker to a body of the Catholic Clergy. Those who know what it is intended for, keep their own counsel, but it is generally supposed to be a place for summer recreation."

The enigma was soon solved, for under the date of 'Wednesday, April 9, 1873, we read in the Standard: "Caleb Hammond is building the center section of the summer resort for the Catholic clergy at Sconticut Neck. It is 60 by 62 feet, three stories high, with a hell tower. The rooms are very large, there being only four, with the necessary corridors, on the first floor. The plans contemplate the erection of wings at some future time which will make the front of the building some 270 feet long."

The building progresses, for under the date of May, 1873, we find: "The building for the summer resort of the Catholic clergy at Sconticut Neck is raised and boarded, and can easily be seen from the Fairhaven railroad, a short distance east of Fairhaven. It has a French roof, and tower in the center."

Under the date of Friday, May 30, 1873, we note the following: "The Summer House at Sconticut Neck, Fairhaven, building by Caleb Hammond, of New Bedford, for the Catholic clergy, is nearly completed. It will not be plastered this season, and the rooms are temporarily divided with matched board partitions."

On the 10th of July we read: "SUMMERING. A large number of Catholic Clergy are spending their summer vacation at Sconticut Neck." Five days later we read: "A FLAG STATION has been made at the crossing of the Sconticut Neck road on the Fairhaven Branch Railroad for the accommodation of the Catholic Clergy at their new summer retreat on the Neck." Ten days later we read: "SCONTICUT STATION. A platform and flight of steps up the

bank have been built at the new station on the Fairhaven Branch Railroad at the Sconticut Neck crossing."

Under the date of Friday, July 31, 1874, we find: "A NEW NAME. As the train on the Fairhaven railroad stopped the other evening at the new flag station at Sconticut Neck to let out a single passenger of diminutive size, a waggish brakeman opened a car door and sang out, "Mosquito Inlet."

Under the date of April 17, 1877, we read; "A NEW FARMHOUSE is being erected on the grounds near Sconticut Neck, Fairhaven, used by the Catholic Clergymen of the Boston diocese for a summer residence. It is to be occupied by the man who has charge of the farm."

In 1877, one could see the procession of Jesuit Fathers on their way to St. Theresa's Home.

In the STAR of April 18, 1896, we read; "The waiting station, which has been in use at South Ware, is to be placed at Sconticut Neck Bridge for the accommodation of the Catholic Clergymen who summer on the Neck."

Old Structures - New Owners. - Fish, Robinson and Co. owned considerable property in Fairhaven. One parcel of land was on Green Street, near the northern terminus. We say terminus for Green Street, not so very long ago, was a dead end a few rods north of Spring Street. "REAL ESTATE SALE. Fish, Robinson & Co., of Fairhaven, have sold for \$172.50, to Alexander Tripp, 380 rods land on the west side of Green street, Fairhaven." This was in June 1875. The residence of Mr. Tripp was on the east side of Walnut Street, with the land extending east to Green Street. The newly acquired parcel was just north of the section running to Green Street to which plot Mr. Tripp's barn was moved more than fifty-five years ago, and now, in its renovated condition accommodates two families.

The mention of Mr. Tripp who died in April 1896, in his 80th year, recalls the fact that on July 7, 1870 Mr. Charles C. Woodman, principal of our high school, in 1867, and Henrietta D., daughter of Alexander and Caroline S. Tripp, were married. Soon followed the customary celebration, for we read in the Standard: - "WOODEN WEDDING. About one hundred of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Woodman, of Worcester, gathered at the home of Alexander Tripp, Esq., in Fairhaven, on Wednesday evening, July 7, 1875, to extend congratulations on the fifth anniversary of their marriage. The extensive decorations of the rooms, the beautiful and appropriate trimmings of the bride's dress and the numerous mementoes left by the guests were all suggestions of the enjoyable occasion." A few

days after this anniversary, there took place a graduation at the Bridgewater Normal School, that is, on Tuesday, July 13, 1875, on which occasion one who was destined to become one of our high school assistants was the recipient of a diploma. That individual was Annie Judson Fairchild whose essay was entitled, "He Hath a Daily Beauty in His Life."

Other sales were made in 1875, as follows: - "REAL ESTATE SALE. Roland Fish and others have sold to the Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works Co., 147 rods land, bounded by premises of grantees on the south, and bounded west, north and east by Laurel, Center and Chestnut Streets, with buildings thereon for \$1,045." as announced by the Standard of August 5, 1875. This property included the north part of the square bounded by Union, Laurel, Center and Chestnut Streets. On the south part of the square stood the Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works which was the renovated building formerly used as the Fairhaven Cotton Factory. The Cotton Mill began operation in 1843 followed by the Iron Works in 1862. This property and the wharf property was advertised as follows: - "PUBLIC AUCTION. A double tenement house, on the north side of Spring Street, with about 40 rods of land, on Tuesday, May 25, 1875. A lot fronting on Laurel, Center and Chestnut Streets, with a stable thereon standing. The wharf and lot, No. 2 Water Street, with the coal sheds, office, scales, iron safe, etc."

The year of 1875 had other changes. The town was witnessing the construction of houses, stores, etc. as is evident by the following: "W. S. Guild has today (July 2, 1875), raised the frame of a cottage house on Main Street, occupying the site of No. 152 recently removed." This house stands on the west side of the Street, midway between Pease and Cowen streets. "FAIRHAVEN. John G. Ellis is building a large addition to the house, northeast corner of Bridge and Main Streets to be occupied as a store. The frame was raised yesterday (Thursday, July 1, 1875)" By the town maps of 1855 and 1870 this property is listed as that of J. Pawn. In October, 1872, Anthony Pierce, Jr. sold the dwelling house, known as the Pawn estate, with about 50 rods, to Mrs. Elizabeth E. Ellis, for \$1,900. In July, 1908, the Ellis house and lot were sold at auction for \$3,500. The store and dwelling house became distinct and separate units, one facing Bridge street; the other facing Main street, both being near the northeast corner of these streets.

Force Rules the World. - Turning west into Washington Street and loitering on the southeast corner of that Street and Water Street, we clearly remember when that lot was vacant and recall that Mr.

Samuel S. Bumpus, more than half a century ago, that is, in March 1896, was excavating here for the foundation of his house. Prospects looked good then, for taxes were \$12.50 per thousand. They are now four times that sum.

Mrs. Bumpus celebrated her 96th birthday in August, 1952. It was in Taunton, on the 9th of November, 1875, that Samuel S. Bumpus and Miss Elizabeth C. Williams were married. In June, 1892, according to the Star, "Samuel S. Bumpus was agreeably surprised by a party of friends. A bountiful supper was served and he received a number of gifts. It was his 51st birthday."

One of the daughters, a successful teacher in this vicinity, Mary E., was married to Shirley G. Mitchell on December 26, 1912, by Rev. W. Lenoir Hood. Shirley was the son of Amos D. and Annie Babcock Mitchell, the former dying in September, 1898, at the age of 61, and his widow in 1925, aged 74. Shirley Gile Mitchell graduated from the Rogers School on June 29, 1894. Shirley died December 8, 1951. Other members of the class were: - Cora May Campbell, Ethel Sherman Davis, Louis Albert Delano, Frank Otis Dillingham, Charles Irving Drew, Margaret McGregor Garthly, Addie May Loomis Hallett, Frank Thomas Maxfield, Susie Dexter Miller, Linnaeus Woodman Morton, Grace Belle Perry, Nella Louise Rogers, Jennie Judith Valentine, Arthur Sidney Washburn.

Mr. Amos D. Mitchell, of Block Island, moved into the Blankinship house, on Privilege Street, in March, 1892, and in the spring of that year he began the construction of the new house for Mr. E. G. Tallman. In fact, Mr. Mitchell built many houses for the citizens of this town. The Grinnell house was demolished by Mr. Mitchell, in 1893. A generation ago the following appeared: "BLOCK ISLAND. A. D. Mitchell, the United States mail contractor, between Block Island and Newport, has chartered schooner Minnie Chase, Capt. Ricketson, to run as a regular tri-weekly mail and passenger packet between the two places, her regular trips to commence July 11, 1875, to continue one year for \$1,000."

The demolition of the Grinnell house leads us to state some facts concerning the taking of the Grinnell property. Not only on the Robinson property (afterwards the Bradford half of the Fish-Robinson house) did fruit trees flourish but also on the Grinnell property which the town took to complete the desired area for the town hall grounds. This property had been in the Grinnell family for sixty years or more but the political unit is no respecter of persons. Joshua Grinnell died on July 24, 1852, aged 55. The house and land then became the property of his son, Henry F. Grinnell (whose mother

was Jane P. Grinnell). The town hall was to be erected. The time to take initiatory step to secure the land at length arrived. Two well-to-do gentlemen who today haven't a cent in their pockets, took it upon themselves to ascertain the purchase price of the Grinnell property. These two gentlemen with Mr. Grinnell sat in a room around a conference table in San Francisco, California. Mr. Grinnell afterwards wrote as follows: - "When Messrs. X and Y were here (San Francisco, 1891), I told them decidedly that I did not want to sell, and Mr. X then said that Mr. Y could force us to give it up, but that he would not do such a thing." "They insisted upon my naming a price and finally the day before they left, I did name a price, so high that I knew there was no danger of my getting it. I really did not want to sell. After owning the place for 60 years, it seems hard to have it taken from us whether we are willing or not." (\$10,000 was the sum named). On July 8, 1891, Mr. Grinnell wrote as follows: - "I feel very had to part with our property."

We have recently witnessed the demolition of the dwelling house about across the street from the Bumpus house - the house in which lived in our boyhood days Albert B. Collins and his aunt Sarah L. Kennison, the latter being the daughter of John L. and Maria A. Kennison. Miss Kennison died in March, 1888, at the age of 60. John L. Kennison was our constable for a decade. Albert Brownell Collins was born in Fairhaven, studied law with Stetson and Greene, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. In the Standard of May 5, of that year we read: - "Albert B. Collins, Attorney-at-Law, No. 42 North Water Street, New Bedford. Fairhaven, 42 Center Street, 7 to 9 p.m."

A Swap. - In December, 1870, we note an exchange of property. "Henry J. J. Thompson has sold to Hannah D. Delano, of Fairhaven, forty acres of land with the buildings, known as the Silas and Lorain Pope Farm, in Fairhaven, for \$900." "Hannah D. Delano has sold to Henry J. J. Thompson, of Fairhaven, thirty rods land and buildings thereon with the exception of a barn, on the east side of Laurel Street in Fairhaven, for \$900."

Long Ago. - Looking out from a window of our home, toward the west, we see the former residence of Capt. Ansel Tripp whose death occurred more than fifty-four years ago, at 36 Spring Street, now just east of the Spring Street entrance to Cushman Park. This house was owned and occupied by Dennis McCarthy more than ninety years ago; and at that time Mr. McCarthy. advertised as follows: "HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, IN FAIRHAVEN. A

two-story dwelling house and lot containing 18 rods of land, situated on the corner of Washington and William Streets." This was the house which, in June, 1892, William G. Cowen, of Denver, Colorado, sold to Hannah G. Morton. Dennis McCarthy was born in the Parish of Valley Coughlin, County of Cork, Ireland, June 28, 1796. He died November 27, 1869, in his 74th year. Caroline G., his wife, died December 27, 1870.

Before me lies a book which formerly belonged to Denis McCarthy, his given name thus spelled in his own handwriting. On one of the pages we find the date 1817, making Denis at that time 21 years of age. Mr. McCarthy, according to the records, was prominent among the Methodists when they worshipped in their Chapel on Main Street.

Within our reach, we spy a booklet which, upon reading, shows us that Ansel Tripp received a Master Mason certificate, in 1856, from the Star in the East Lodge of New Bedford. Capt. Ansel Tripp, whose photograph lies before us, was in command of whaling vessels for a number of years. Upon his retirement from that field of work, he became engaged in the painting business for Taber Brothers. He was a member of Concordia Lodge of Masons of this town. Mr. Ansel Tripp and Matilda J. McLerning were married on Thursday afternoon, June 23, 1853, by Rev. Mr. Roberts. Mrs. Tripp died in June, 1885, in her 56th year. Mr. Tripp died in August, 1895, in his 76th year.

The homestead of Capt. Ansel Tripp, 56 Spring Street, was advertised, to be sold, at auction, in April, 1896.

This house advertised by Mr. McCarthy, which faced Washington Street, took a quarter turn, and faces William Street. When this house took the quarter turn, the Hammond family was living in a portion of it, attesting to the statement that not a dish on the pantry shelf was caused to totter during the spin.

North of this house, two houses intervening, we come to the oft-spoken Hall which more than one hundred years ago was resounding with festivities, advertised as follows: "COTILLION PARTY at Sawin Hall, March 10, 1852, under the auspices of Geo. W. Sawin." A year later occurred the following: "DANCE AT FAIRHAVEN. Mr. G. W. Sawin will give a party at Sawin's Hall, Fairhaven, on Friday evening, March 4, 1853. Music by Smith and Hawes' Cotillion Band. Tickets to be had at the door."

Dances, levees and soirees were held at Phoenix Hall in 1854, about as soon as it was opened after its renovation. In this year, Mr.

Sawin sponsored assemblies there as well as at Sawin's Hall. He was referred to, in the papers of the day, as Mr. George W. Sawin "that popular manager." In 1866 Mr. Sawin was baggage master on the Fairhaven Branch Railroad.

The mention of the railroad causes us to quote the following: "TICKET MASTER AT FAIRHAVEN. James Freeman, Esq. who has acceptably discharged the duties of ticket master at the depot of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad in that place, has retired from his position. He was an excellent officer. His successor is Mr. Judd who has filled the place of conductor upon the road since it was opened to the public travel."

About that time the "Wareham Transcript" was so complimentary that it should be mentioned. "FAIRHAVEN RAILROAD. We do not know of seventeen miles of railroad that is more pleasantly and quickly passed than that distance on the Fairhaven Road. Everyone connected with the road, from its superintendent to the brakemen, seem to be at work for the comfort and safety of their passengers. We should much less fear to ask the portly, good natured looking 'Super' of that route to assist us with our baggage than those who are appointed to do it on some others."

We find that James Freeman, mentioned above, with Phineas Merrihew, owned the double house on the east side of Water Street, near the head of Eldredge Lane, Mr. Freeman having purchased, in 1838, and Mr. Merrihew in 1848. In 1855, Mr. Merrihew sold to Nathan D. Manter. About that date, Mr. Merrihew was conducting a blacksmith shop on the east side of Water Street, near the corner of Ferry Street, north of the paint shop of Charles Allen, afterwards occupied by Fred Allen as a store, No. 1 Water Street, nearly seventy years ago. This blacksmith shop, in 1878, was occupied by Raymond & Webb. Years afterwards, Mr. Merrihew owned the English-Gothic mansion erected by William P. Jenney, and razed to make way for the Memorial church.

Mr. Manter lived in his newly acquired house throughout his career of thirty years as conductor on the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, from its beginning in 1854, at age of 34. Under the date of January 1865, we read: "In Fairhaven, 7th inst., of diphtheria, Carrie Fayette, only daughter of Nathan D. and Mary D. Manter, 5 years, 5 months, 26 days." The funeral took place at 63 Water Street.

Under the date of November 10, 1866, we read: "FOR SALE in the village of Fairhaven, one half of a double house with land, known as the James Freeman house."

Because of color blindness Mr. Manter resigned in 1883, when Thomas J. Furlong took his place. He, however, continued in the employ of the Railroad until August 29, 1891, as baggage master, having been connected with the railroad for 37 years. Mr. Manter was one of the old-time stage drivers, driving the Wareham stage for eight years prior to his position as conductor on the railroad at the age of 26.

Mr. Nathan D. Manter, who was born 132 years ago, died in July 1899, in his 79th year. Mary D., his wife, died in December 1891, in her 65th year. They were both buried at Long Plain, originally Fairhaven territory. There were two sons, John H. who married Jennie F. Flanders, in September, 1888, and Fred A., who married Annie Howes Delano in August, 1891, Mrs. Manter dying on June 11, 1941, aged 89. Fred A. Manter died April 23, 1952, aged 94.

The Laws of Physics Well-nigh Shattered. - Different buildings have occupied the same space at different times but the changes have operated in such quick succession that the law of impenetrability was running the risk of being shattered. Ira Gerrish's clothing store became Frank Lambert's cigar manufactory; then the billiard parlors of Bisbee Bros., originally standing on the west side of Main Street opposite the old Union store which once was under the management of Noah Stoddard. This building was moved to the east side of the street next north of Edwards & Ede's shoe store, then back again to the west side of the street a little north of its original location. On this spot, stood in later years the STAR office and now a portion of the Whitfield building occupies this area. Even before any of these were thought of, the blacksmith shop of John Taber stood on this site, and the end of construction here is not yet.

Speaking of Bisbee Bros. recalls an advertisement in the columns of the STAR of September 17, 1881, reading as follows: "Patronize Home Institutions and Save Money. Clocks, Jewelry and small articles, in general, repaired at short notice and at reasonable prices. (Signed) Bisbee Bros., Main Street, opposite old Union store." During the following year, Bisbee Bros. continued in business, after the building had crossed the street, but in 1883, the partnership was dissolved, being carried on thereafter by Martin Lyman Bisbee. The words "There's Music In The Air" prefaced the statement that the brothers gave banjo lessons, according to an advertisement in the STAR.

CHAPTER X

The Branch Meeting House

Let us briefly review the history of this Nasketucket Chapel. Before us is a well kept, and extremely legible book giving information in regard to this building. This account book has on the outside cover the name of William Gould.

Nearly ninety years ago, there appeared in the Daily Standard, the following: - "NOTICE. The proprietors of the Meeting House (called the Branch Meeting House) in Fairhaven, standing on land belonging to the heirs of the late Isaac Stevens of Fairhaven, are requested to assemble at said Meeting House on Thursday, the 23d day of March, 1865, at 7 o'clock P. M., to see if the proprietors will move said house off said land and pay all back arrears of rent on the same. (Signed) Seth E. Stevens. Fairhaven, March 14, 1865."

The Branch Meeting House, however, was not moved for sixty years after the above meeting was called, namely in the summer of 1925. Let us review in brief the history of this Nasketucket chapel.

Before me is a well kept, and extremely legible book giving the information in regard to this building. This account book has on the outside cover the name of William Gould. To digress for a moment, one might truthfully say that the Methodist Church building of 1841 was not erected by a group of disgruntled Congregationalists, but by a band of individuals filled with righteous indignation. Mr. Gould became pastor of the Congregational Society then housed in the edifice known as Phoenix Block, in 1823, when he was about 31 years of age, remaining as pastor for 17 years. The Branch Meeting House was started by Mr. Gould at the time of his pastorate at the old church on Main Street. Careful analysis will show why his place was taken by another. Mr. Gould's friends, stirred by the course of events, erected the meeting house on the northeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets, and here Mr. Gould carried on his good work for several years.

Taking up the main subject under consideration, we find in Rev. Mr. Gould's notebook the following: - "We, the undersigned, promise to pay the several sums affixed to our respective names, to be appropriated to the building of a small and convenient house for religious worship." "The building is to be located in that part of this Town, which shall best accommodate the people living in a

northeasterly direction from the Village of Fairhaven." "The House when erected is to be placed under the direction of a board of Trustees, to be chosen from the subscribers, whose duty it shall be to fill all vacancies in the board occasioned by the death of the members. Fairhaven, August 20, 1838."

The preliminary words to the lease are as follows: - "Whereas at a meeting of the Proprietors of the Meeting House late erected on the land of Isaac Stevens, in Fairhaven, the following persons were chosen to manage the affairs of said House and to procure a lease of the lot on which it stands from said Stevens (being on the southwest part of the farm late owned by Capt. Seth Stevens deceased) viz., Lemuel S. Akin, Benjamin Hamblin, Benjamin Jenney, Lemuel C. Tripp, Joseph Tripp, Charles Damon, Atkins Adams, Asa Swift.

On January 9th, 1839, a lease was signed conveying the use of the land by Isaac Stevens to Lemuel S. Akin and others aforesaid, for the sum of \$15 for a term of fifteen years, from the first of September last passed, then to be ended. This deed was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Edwin R. Almy and Levi Jenney.

Fifty-eight men of the town subscribed \$422.00, the largest contributions being: - Lemuel Tripp, \$50; Lemuel C. Tripp, Asa Swift, Nathan Church, Fish & Robinson, Atkins Adams, Benjamin Hamblin, each contributed \$20. Other subscriptions ranged from \$1.00 to \$15.00. The ladies of the Village contributed the sum of \$34.25, the amounts ranging from 25 cents to \$8.00, from 18 contributors. The ladies of Nasketucket, 21 in number, contributed \$15.60, the amounts ranging from five cents to \$6.00. The whole amount subscribed was \$471.85.

Fish & Robinson furnished the pews for \$20.00. \$40.09 was paid for labor. Various mechanics and workers gave freely of their time toward the construction. The stone foundation and work thereon was also donated.

From scanty records we glean the following: - At a meeting, held on December 4, 1866, four articles were inserted in the notice of the proprietors, the third being, "To choose a Board of Trustees to fill the place of those made vacant by death or resignation." Two notices were posted, one in the Fairhaven Union Store and the other on the Branch Meeting House door. The signers of this notice were: Charles Damon, Joseph Tripp, A. P. Willcox, Hiram Tripp, Reuben Fish. At this meeting "William M. Stetson, George Stevens, Henry T. Aiken were chosen trustees for five years, making five in all, there

being only two of the old Hoard (of 1838) now living, Charles Damon and Joseph Tripp."

In the winter of 1866-1867, the pews were remodelled. The pew doors were sold for \$2.00. William M. Stetson, Henry T. Aiken, Joseph Pierce, George Stevens and Andrew P. Jenney gave respectively the following number of days' work in carpentering and painting: - 8, 8, 1½, 4, 2, the time being given is 10 hours for a day. Others worked gratuitously from time to time to keep the meeting house out of debt. No strikes at Nasketucket for higher wages or shorter days. They appreciated what they got and had.

In July, 1867, the records read: - "We commenced to take up a monthly collection." By February, 1870, the amount in the treasury was \$4.90, after paying for lamp chimneys, oil, wicks, glass and putty, and paint for a bier. By June, 1871, there was in the treasury the sum of \$2.52.

Another attempt toward removal was made. At a meeting of the proprietors of the Branch Meeting House, so-called, in East Fairhaven, held on the 21st of May, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., article four was, "To see if the proprietors will vote to move said Meeting House opposite the entrance of the Burying Ground, agreeable to the request of Henry T. Akin." At this meeting, - held on scheduled time, article four was indefinitely postponed.

On June 29, 1873, the records continue: - "Commenced to take up a collection for the purpose of procuring a stove for the Branch Meeting House," and by October 28th there was on hand the sum of \$11.65. On October 29th, "Delivered \$11.70 to William M. Stetson to procure a stove for said House."

The land upon which the Branch Meeting House stood, became in 1867 the property of Henry T. Akin whose daughter voluntarily gave \$200, one-half of the expense of acquiring its present location. This removal took place in the summer of 1925.

The following persons, not previously mentioned, contributed toward the cost of construction of the Nasketucket Chapel: A. P. Willcox and Lemuel S. Akin, \$10 each; Silvanus Allen, \$8; Lemuel C. Wood, Isaac Norton, Hardy Hitch, Seth Alden, David Hammond, Hiram Tripp, Frederick A. Hitch, Edmund Allen, Reuben Fish and Jethro Taber, \$5 each; Barnabas Hammond and Jonathan Buttrick, \$3 each; John Alden, \$2; Joshua Drew, Cornelius Grinnell and Joseph Marvel, \$1 each.

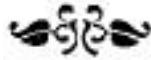
NASKATUCKET CEMETERY

At this place of burial, the old, slate headstones bespeak its age. One such stone bears the death date of 1797, although it is asserted by residents of that part of the town that this plot was used as a burying ground long before that date.

We enumerate the names of a few whose remains lie here, although the number is only a fraction of the total interred.

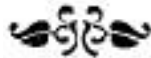
Henry T. Akin	1836-1913
Bartholomew Akin	1750-1835
Mercy Akin	1812 aged 57
Lemuel S. Aiken	1822-1900
Capt. Silas P. Alden	1869 aged 56-9
Capt. John Alden	1843 aged 72
Ruth Alden	1845 aged 73
William N. Alden	1830-1897
Ruth A. Alden	1875 aged 36
Anne J. Alden	1828-1909
John, s. of W. & R.	1867-1896
Ellie F., d. of W. & R.	1865-1892
Edward E. Baker	1860-1926
Nathaniel F. Benson	1831-1899
Levi Blossom	1836-1929
Charles F. Dillingham	1854-1922
Ebenezer P. Delano	1900 aged 67
Alfred Delano, Jr.	1882 aged 58
Harry W. Delano	1863-1946
Capt. Thomas Delano	1869 aged 74
Addie E. Dunn Delano	1853-1929
Zenas W. Dodge	1869-1937
Benj. F. Dunn	1831-1895
Adeliza E. Dunn	1834-1885
Esther Delano Dunn	1837-1907
Nathaniel B. Dunn	1865-1926
Arthur H. Francis	1871-1943
William V. Haney	1833-1898
Charles F. Jenney	1830-1907

George A. Mathewson	1868-1943
Denis McCarthy	1796-1869
Alvin H. Paine	1859-1920
Carrie E. Jenney Shurtleff	1862-1929
Henry J. J. Thompson	1823-1901
Rhoda A. Delano Thompson	1832-1927
Mercy P. Taber	1892 aged 63
widow of Capt. Silas P. Alden; Also of Rev. George H. Winchester.	
Rev. Frederick Upham	1799-1891



CONCLUSION

The mention of the name of George B. Luther (in both Volumes of "Old Time Fairhaven") who was President of the National Bank from 1912 until his death, reminds us of his words of appreciation as he knew it, as follows:



OLD-TIME FAIRHAVEN

by Charles A. Harris - Reynolds Printing

"As a resident of Fairhaven for sixty odd years, and closely connected with its business and social life for practically the whole of that period, it is with much pleasure I read the recent book published by Charles A. Harris, entitled Old-Time Fairhaven. Many of the characters named in this book were well known to me and it is a pleasure to read of their part in building the Fairhaven which we enjoy today. My compliments to the author as nothing but a love for the subject could ever warrant the years of time which he has devoted to the accomplishment of this book."

Our final announcement is this - "Old-Time Fairhaven, Volume Three," is ready for the Printer.

Max edit, 13 DEC 2016

OLD-TIME FAIRHAVEN

MASSACHUSETTS

Volume Three

By

CHARLES A. HARRIS

With Illustrations

REYNOLDS PRINTING
New Bedford, Massachusetts
1952

Copyright, 1954,

By

CHARLES A. HARRIS



Charles A. Harris

Superintendent of Public Schools in Plymouth Territory

Seventeen years.

Plymouth 1913—1922

Provincetown 1926--1934

Dedicated to our beloved Daughter

Katherine Ross Harris

(Now Mrs. Paul Perch)

Preface

For a decade, articles on "Old Fairhaven," the basis of this book, appeared in "The Fairhaven Star," and it seemed to the writer of this compilation, that this material should be preserved for ready reference. With this in mind, we humbly submitted "Old-Time Fairhaven" in October, 1947. Excerpts from the remaining material, with additions, we now submit as "Old-Time Fairhaven, Massachusetts, Volume Three," having presented Volume Two in December, 1952.

We hereby express our indebtedness to the publishers of "The Fairhaven Star," and to "The Standard-Times" for permission to use material from their respective publications, as well as to the "Review & Herald Publishing Association" for permission to use extracts from the "Autobiography of Elder Joseph Bates."

Negatives, photographs and cuts were loaned for the illustrated pages of "A Brief History of the Town of Fairhaven," published in 1903, the committee of the Old Home Week Association expressing, in the preface of that book, their obligations to C. D. Waldron, Edward G. Spooner, Herbert D. Burke, Helen B. Copeland, Joseph G. Tirrell and Henry W. Taber for these loans.

In so far as we have been able to contact the representatives of these persons, we have, likewise, met with the same courteous permission to make use of these cuts incorporated within the succeeding Volumes.

C. A. H.

Fairhaven, Mass.

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CHAPTER I

Fort Phoenix and Vicinity

Revolutionary War Breastworks. - Let us review our early information on the Fairhaven Battery. At the very beginning of the Revolutionary War, breastworks were thrown up for protection, but real fortifications were not erected until 1809, when a war was in the offing. At this time, the first barracks were constructed, and four years later the keeper's house was erected. In 1812, an anticipated skirmish did not materialize, although the Nimrod entered the harbor, anchoring about a mile below the fort. The boats were lowered before daybreak the next morning, with the intention of landing, but the blasts of the horns of the stage-drivers, as was the custom in passing through the village to awaken the prospective passengers, was misinterpreted by the officers of the Nimrod as a general alarm, and orders were straightway given for the immediate return of the boats. Within an hour, they weighed anchor, and sailed for Wareham where they landed and set fire to the town. In 1841, the Battery was somewhat improved. It was supplied with nine 24-pounders with a 3-mile range. This Battery, in 1854, was under the care of Mr. William Webb who resided there for 32 years, having taken charge at Fairhaven in 1822.

Capt. Joshua Besse, One of the Hostages. - Among the hostages held by the English, mentioned above, was Joshua Besse, a lad in his teens. In the Standard of 1874, we read: "In Wareham, 8th inst. (May 1874), Capt. Joshua Besse, in his 79th year." Also, "OBITUARY. Capt. Joshua Besse, a well known and much respected citizen of Wareham, died on Friday, in his 79th year. He was one of the twelve hostages found on board of the bark at the time the British invaded Wareham in 1814, under the cowardly cover of the flag of truce from the brig-of-war Nimrod, which at the time lay anchored four miles from the lighthouse."

Capt. Jabez Delano, the Historian, Speaks. - From an article in the Evening Standard of 1873, signed "D," but without question was written by Capt. Jabez Delano, I glean the following statements concerning Fairhaven.

"Now in those days there was in our village a store kept by Church & Almy, on Main Street. In the next street west from the store is the house once the residence of Daniel Egery, noted as heading the expedition which brought into this port the first marine prize of the War of the Revolution, the incidents of which are fragmentary and somewhat complicated. This seems to be strange, seeing that the time elapsed is not quite one hundred years, and the adventurers, some forty in number, were all residents of our immediate vicinity, among which I can only name the following: - Daniel Egery, Captain; Nathaniel Pope, second in command; Benjamin Spooner, drummer and minute-man of 1775; Noah Stoddard who commanded the privateer brig Skammel, in the war, and Barnabas Hammond who had been boatswain of a man-of-war. I think Capt. John Alden was one of the companions of Cpts. Egery and Pope, though of this I am not certain. He lived out east of the village on his farm, about a mile distant, and near the Neck Gate. When Gen. Grey was marching his 4,000 men from the village towards the Neck Gate, Capt. Alden was loading his team with household fixings, and had started on his way for the woods, when the front column of Grey's troops have in sight. Capt. Alden was necessitated to abandon his team and seek safety by flight. He got a wall between him and the column, and by running in a stooping position he evaded the enemy, though it was said several shots were fired at him. The oxen were taken from his team and driven down the Neck road ahead of the troops. On reaching a vacant lot east of Pope's Wharf, the oxen were slain and roasted. The fleet, by some said to number forty sail, had dropped over from Clark's Cove and taken a position east from the outer Egg Island. I notice that this latter change of position is not noticed by those whose accounts have appeared in print. While they lay at this point, they took on board their flagship, Carysford, General Charles E. Grey, one of the old Delano residents. Gen. Grey was very aged, and represented as hale, active and of engaging manners. His treatment was of the most genial character. After spending the day on board, the visitor was taken to the landing where clasping of the hand and the God bless you closed the interview."

"Capt. John Alden was the John Quincy Adams of Fairhaven. A close, keen scrutinizer of human nature, endowed with a full share of sound, common sense, a rigid economist, and lived to walk the outer confines of human life without a

faltering tread. His pounding barrel lasted forty years; it was always housed, and when not in use, kept bottom up. His clothes line lasted twenty years; it was brought in when the clothes were. Going to church in company with a stranger minister who had been stopping at his house, he noticed a nail, and stooping, picked it up, remarking, I'm in better business than him that made it, for I can do it quicker; in those days the nail was wrought out by hand hammer. Of the mode in which the sick were treated he remarked that he would fill the saddle-bags with codfish and cure more sick folks than all the doctors. The father of John Alden mowed the day he was eighty years of age; had a sermon preached at his house on his one hundredth anniversary and died at the age of 103. My mother was sister to Capt. Alden. Fairhaven, 1873. (Signed) D."

Patriotic and Wealthy. - "9th Reg't Infantry. Able-bodied men who are desirous of engaging in the service of their Country, are requested to call at the RENDEZVOUS, now opened at the house of Amos Pratt, at the Head of the River, in Fairhaven, where they can enlist for three years, or during the War, at their option; they will receive a bounty of \$16 and an advance on account of pay, of \$24, \$8 per month, and at the time of their discharge, 160 acres of land!! The provisions made by Government as to clothing and good living are strong inducements to enter the service; and with a proper degree of prudence the soldier may, at the expiration of his enlistment, retire to private life with a handsome property and be hailed with enthusiasm, as the supporter of the rights and liberties of his happy Country. Fairhaven, March 4, 1813."

Resistance to Taxation. - What is this that was taking place in Fairhaven more than a century and a quarter ago? FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. The undersigned hereby offers a reward of Fifty Dollars for information on proof, of the person who purchased a pair of coarse shoes of a soldier belonging to the United States Fort at this place on the 8th inst. (Signed) William King, Lieut-Commander, U. S. Garrison. Fairhaven, September 9, 1813." By law the penalty was \$300.

At a town meeting, held on August 2, 1814, it was voted to raise the sum of \$1,200 for the payment of additional wages allowed the drafted and enlisted militia of said town, and of other expenditures of defence."

Resistance to this tax was initiated by Nathaniel Stetson who rebelled against the tax of \$14.31 on his property because of the principle involved, and he put his opposition into force by appealing to the Court for this injustice after the collector had seized and sold his chaise. The Court, two years later, ruled that the seizure and sale were illegal. Consequently, at the town meeting held on April 7, 1817, it was voted, "to refund the whole of the County and town taxes for the year 1814 to each individual that had paid the same."

That this reimbursement was carried out is evident by the receipts before me, 111 in number, signed by the respective recipients, in April or May, 1818. Among the signatures, some, in April and others in May, I present the names of a few whose names are familiar, with the amounts received, viz., Timothy Morton, \$1.90; Alfred Nye, \$1.31; Levin Stott, \$3.00; Samuel Borden, \$59.57; Seth Stevens, \$15.85; Rowland Gibbs, \$29.64; Joseph Bates, \$14.31; Warren Delano, \$17.82; Jethro Babcock, \$1.17; Bartholomew Taber, \$8.84; Eliza Adams, \$1.11; Ansell Gibbs, \$33.79; Noah Stoddard, \$24.90; Nathan Church, \$22.05. Receipts were also signed by Solomon Williams, Joseph Tripp, Barzillai Adams, Richard Delano.

The form which the town had printed, and the recipients signed, read as follows: -
 _____ 1818. Received of Ebenezer Akin _____. Dollars _____ Cents, being the amount of a State, County and Town tax, assessed in the Town of Fairhaven, for the year 1814, and paid by me for said year. (Name)

That Legendary Bird. - Fort Phoenix had existed, under that name, for some time when the old Congregational church building was deserted, and renovated into a business block with stores on the ground floor. In September, 1853, the hall above the stores was dedicated. An address was delivered by Mr. M. L. Montague, principal of our newly established high school. He had been principal of the Grammar school on Center Street, and was so successful there that he was appointed the first principal of our high school which opened in 1852. In a letter written by Mrs. Sarah J. Irish, wife of William M. Irish, a century ago, we select the following: "The new hall is to be dedicated tomorrow evening. Mr. Montague is going to make a speech. It is reported that he named it." Since there is no evidence to the contrary, we are free to assume that Mr. Montague selected "Phoenix" for the name

of the hall, by appropriating the designation of our ancient fortification.

Uncle Ned. - The late Charles S. Bird, known to many, who wrote in verse under the heading "Some Old Timers," touched upon the characteristics of twenty or more in that category. Mr. Bird began with the following:

"Ned Haskins was a queer old chap, who dwelt down by the shore,

He thrived, I think, by catching fish and eels, With his basket, I can see him going up street to the store, With his faithful little dog close by his heels."

Under the date of July 27, 1878, we find the following:

Mr. Edward Haskins, the solitary, who resides upon the shore of the cove near the Beacon, during the recent heated term, met with the loss of his boon companion and faithful friend Fido, who having attained the age of seventeen years, departed to the bourne whither good spaniel dogs are supposed to go. Uncle Ned, sad and lonesome, wanders about and says, 'I cannot bear to go home; it seems as though I had lost everything'."

Under the date of September 10th of that year we find this:

"LARGE PEACHES. Mr. Edward Haskins, the Fairhaven hermit, has upon one tree thirty peaches, of freestone variety, the largest of which measures eleven inches in circumference."

To make Uncle Ned's life more complete let us repeat what we wrote about him ten or more years ago:

"Uncle Ned was born in South Dartmouth, in 1808, coming to Beacon Grove just after the close of the Civil War. Here he spent, with his chickens, ducks, cat and dog, twenty years of hermit life. Edward Haskins was a seafaring man for two score years. He lived at the Grove northeast of Beacon Villa, in a line intersecting the prolongation of Garrison lane, where years ago hunting was good and game plentiful, in small quarters built by Joshua Howland who permitted him to remain there. In 1892, it was owned by Seth Alden. There were three rooms on the lower floor, and upstairs was an open attic. In March, 1886, Uncle Ned was stricken with paralysis, and on the morning of January 21, 1893, he was found dead on the floor of his home. Uncle Ned's-shanty

was burned, undoubtedly by an incendiary, on Sunday, October 13, 1895."

The Ladies Vexed. - "Fairhaven Fort. At a meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Society of the County Street Church, yesterday afternoon (Thursday, April 25, 1861), it was unanimously resolved that as the Fort in Fairhaven still remains in a useless condition for all purposes of defense, and as the parties to whom the matter properly belongs manifest so little interest in the thing, we, the Ladies of this Association, feeling that it is expedient to commence the work at once, hereby declare our readiness to do what we can to put this Fort in a proper condition for the defence of our harbor."

"Fairhaven. At a town meeting on Saturday last (May 4, 1861), it was voted to authorize the Selectmen to obtain a loan of \$5,000 for the defense of the town and harbor whenever it should be deemed necessary by them. It was further voted to pay each volunteer in service a sum of money in addition to that received from the general government, sufficient to make his pay \$25 a month. A committee was appointed to procure equipment for the Home and Coast Guard."

"FORT PHOENIX. A guard of ten privates of Company A, Home and Coast Guard, under command of Sergeant Henry F. Clark, were stationed at Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, Saturday afternoon, May 4, 1861. The exercises contemplated on the occasion did not take place on account of the storm. Yesterday morning, Mr. Fisher, of the domestic bakery carried over a liberal supply of pork and beans, and puddings, which were thankfully received by the guard."

"FORT PHOENIX. Our reporter visited Fort Phoenix yesterday afternoon (Friday, May 10, 1861), by invitation of Henry F. Thomas, Esq., commander of Company A, Home and Coast Guard. During the past week a great improvement has been made in the appearance of the fortification. From the old fort walls on the east and west sides, a neat stone wall has been built about four feet high, surmounted by a picket fence, two feet high. The walls, outside and inside, and the barracks, have undergone several coats of whitewash. The sleeping, cooking, and eating apartments are very handy and convenient. The members of the guard have two hours on duty, and from four to six off. The fortifications have been visited by many of our citizens during the past week, who

have been shown around the place with true gallantry. Hereafter, however, no visitors will be allowed within the lines unless they have a written pass from the commander."

"SHOW YOUR COLORS. Schooner Sarah McDonald, from Providence, was 'brought to' this morning (May 15, 1861) by a gun from Fort Phoenix, she showing no colors. The schooner came to an anchor, and after setting the American ensign in her rigging, was permitted to enter the harbor."

"The teachers and scholars of the Kempton and Charles Street schools, to the number of 175, visited Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, on Saturday afternoon last, May 18, 1861."

Items of 1861. - "Mr. Editor, Your correspondent, with a number of ladies, visited Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, yesterday (Tuesday, May 28, 1861), and desire to express through the 'Standard' our appreciation of the gentlemanly politeness of both officers and privates toward us. Sergeant Raymond and Corporal Scott showed us every attention, and we hereby vote them, gentlemen and soldiers. They called out the guard and received us in true military style. Then Mr. Scott, always polite, whether as Corporal or Railroad Superintendent, took us through the barracks, and showed us every part, which certainly looked as if they lacked nothing in comfort and convenience. Afterwards the ladies and some of the soldiers joined in singing two or three patriotic songs, when a prayer was made, and we left with a higher opinion than ever of the men who have come to the defense of our country in her hour of peril. We venture to assert that never before were there so much intelligence, culture, moral strength, high manhood, under arms as at present in the loyal States of this nation. Surely our cause is safe in the hands of such men and of God."

(For the Standard. Tues., July, 16, 1861)

* * * * * "Our words are addressed to those by whom 'our forts' (Forts Phoenix and Taber) are occasionally spoken of as being useless or extravagant. But really, are they useless? They have been furnished and garrisoned in order to accomplish certain definite ends, viz., to secure the inhabitants of our city and of our little neighbor across the river, at all hours of day and night against any sudden attacks from pirates, called euphonicly by some - privateers; also to let our angry, hot-headed Southern brethren know that our harbor is in no such defenceless condition as to allow any of their sailing

craft to come to our waters with hostile intentions, and Haunt their base-born Hag defiantly in our faces; and also in case one of Jeff Davis's sea-savages should venture this side of Dumpling Light, that we may drive him back towards Cuttyhunk both scared and crippled or else disable and seize him, and moor him toothless and helpless, along side some handy wharf."

* * * * *

"In New Bedford and Fairhaven are four Companies of men, who have associated themselves together in order that they may be made good soldiers; as good as any who ever planned a skillful and successful retreat, or ever stood up in brave and manly defence, or else ever fought a bloody battle through to glorious victory. Let us see to what extent they can be instructed by doing duty at, or, in other phrase, by going to school in 'our forts'.

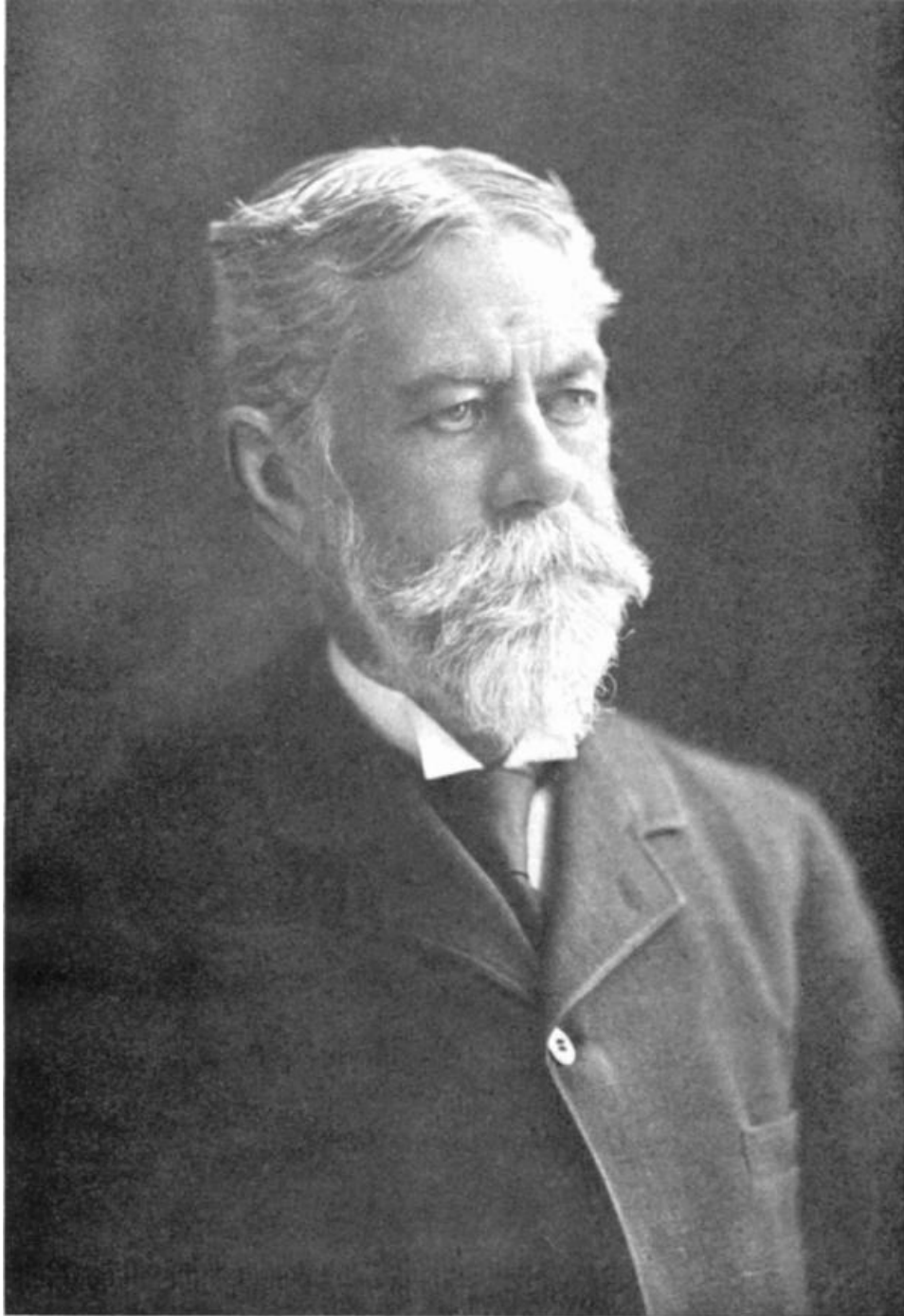
The four companies are divided into squads, and two of these squads are stationed for a week at a time at the two forts. During the whole week, the men in regular turn do guard duty through each hour of every day and night and those who are not on guard employ their time (Sunday excepted) in drilling, in marching, in exercising with the big guns, and in shooting at target."

"Fort Phoenix has been repaired; scarcely anything has been done to its barracks; a rough shed and a little fencing have been put up; a few articles of house-furniture have been provided; a magazine has been built; and the guns have been mounted. July 18, (Thursday,) 1861.

"THE FORTS. A detachment of Company C, under command of Sergeant John W. Wood and Corporal George D. Watkins, relieved Company A at Fort Taber. A squad of Company D., of Fairhaven, commanded by Sergeant Horace Scott, will relieve Company B at Fort Phoenix this afternoon. Saturday, July 20, 1861.

"THE FORTS. This forenoon a detachment of Company B. Sergeant William D. Alden, Corporal Allen B. Wilcox, relieved a detachment of Company C at Fort Taber.

A detachment of Company A, Lieutenant Willis, commander, Corporal N. B. Gifford, will relieve Company D. at Fort Phoenix this afternoon. July 27, Sat., 1861.



Cyrus D. Hunt – Agent American Nail Machine Co. – 1864

See Page 89 – Vol. I

"THE FORTS. A detachment of Company D. of Fairhaven, Sergeant William M. Irish, Corporal Merrihew, relieved Company B. at Fort Taber this afternoon.

A squad of Company C, Sergeant Francis Rodman, Corporal George D. Watkins, will relieve Company A. at Fort Phoenix." Sat., Aug. 3, 1861.

Secessionists in Fairhaven. - It has been related to us that there were a few, comparatively few, in Fairhaven, who seemed to favor the South in the struggle for National unity. Citizens who raised the ire of their contemporaries by calling and speaking at War meetings and then hired substitutes for \$300 to face the bullets of the Rebels, were, due to the charitable and forgiving spirit of mankind, honored by our townsmen in after years.

Under the date of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, we find the following: - "SECESSIONISTS IN FAIRHAVEN. We learn from undoubted authority that there are not less than eight secessionists in Fairhaven, who boldly and defiantly intrude their sentiments upon loyal and Union loving citizens. Why not smoke them out? Then under the date of Thursday, August 7, 1862: - "APPOINTMENT. Dr. Atwood of Fairhaven is authorized by the Surgeon General to examine recruits to be raised in that town." "FAIRHAVEN WAR MEETING. Monday, September 1, 1862. Called to order by Horace Scott, Esq., who read the telegram in relation to Stonewall Jackson's army being surrounded. It was received with cheers."

Nymphs du Pave. - "A GOOD DEED DONE. Fort Phoenix, since it was garrisoned, has been a great attraction to the nymphs du pave, much to the annoyance of the officers in command, and of the people living in that vicinity. This grievance was a difficult one to abate, but at length, becoming unendurable, a squad of the females was yesterday (Tuesday, June 2, 1863), hustled off under guard to the ferryboat. We are glad to see this movement which will not be many times repeated before the 'ladies' find that their room is better than their company."

Before the above involuntary evacuation took place, conditions at Fort Phoenix were described as follows: - "Wednesday, April 29, 1863. The men at Fort Phoenix are contented and happy, under the charge of Sergeant Childs, and they have acquired a very commendable proficiency in drill, con

sidering the short time they have been under instruction. The guns, six in number, are all mounted. The arrangements in the barracks are convenient, and comfortable, and everything is kept in apple-pie order. The cooking department is superintended by 'Uncle Tom' in first-rate style; everything moves along pleasantly, and the recruits have an agreeable prospect before them in the life they have just entered upon."

A Modern Gibraltar. - The Magazine of 1861 was evidently not wholly satisfactory, for under the date of September 7, 1864, we find the following: - "FORT PHOENIX. A new magazine is being constructed at Fort Phoenix, just inside the walls on the north side of the fort. It is to be mostly underground, 36 feet long and 12 feet 6 inches wide, and entered by a covered passage from the inside of the fort. The portion above the surface will have stone walls 8 feet thick, and be covered with a brick arch two feet in thickness, topped with five feet of concrete. Workmen are now engaged in excavating the solid rock for the required space. The work of construction is superintended by John Langley. The fort is garrisoned by a sergeant, a corporal, and 21 privates, of Capt. Niebuhr's heavy artillery."

An Armory Wanted. - In days of yore, after a day's work of 10 to 14 hours, the fun began: "FAIR. The Soldiers' Aid Fair, in Phoenix Hall, commences this evening (Tuesday, April 7, 1863). If you want to see tableaux, if you want to see any of your friends, if you want to enjoy yourself, if you want something good to eat, if you want anything whatever, go to it. The ladies of Fairhaven can keep a hotel, and will supply all your wants, and the ferryboat will take you over."

We all knew Joshua Wilkie. Under the date of Monday, January 9, 1871, we read: "Capt. Joshua H. Wilkie, of Fairhaven, has recently been appointed to a position in the calking department of the navy yard at Charlestown."

The old fortification remains under the charge of Mr. William Webb, now about 75 years of age, and who has held the post for nearly 40 years." On September 26, 1863, Mr. William Webb died in his 81st year. He was formerly a Sergeant in the army, and was wounded at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814. In Fairhaven, on Sunday evening, December 15, 1859 Mr. William Webb Jr. was married to Miss Hannah A. Crowell. William Webb lived on Fort Street, next house south of Edmund Allen, (J. B. Tarr & Henry Rogers estate) and William Webb,

Jr. lived next south of that. William Webb, Jr. died in 1872, aged 45.

At a town meeting held at Sawin's Hall, on Monday April 7, 1862, at 9 A. M., Article 13 was as follows: - "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to furnish an armory for the use of the Home and Coast Guard, agreeable to the petition of Henry A. Church and others."

Monday, April 20, 1863. "HEAVY ARTILLERY. The first squad of this company numbering thirty-one men in full uniform, left New Bedford this afternoon to garrison Fort Phoenix, and were escorted over by the Union Drill Club, Capt. William H. Matthews. Immediately upon their arrival at the Fort, the stars and stripes were raised, after which twelve men were detailed for guard duty. The men were then shown to their quarters in the second story of the building occupied by the old Home Guard for the same purpose, but which has been refitted, and now furnishes comfortable barracks. One of the rooms is arranged for the warrant officers, with twelve large berths. The other room is for the privates, and contains thirty-two berths, with a large fireplace. The lower part of the building is to be used for a dining room and cooking purposes. The other building will be fitted up for the officers and the Quartermasters' stores, clothing, etc."

"None of the guns have as yet been mounted, but will be in a day or two. The garrison will be under command of Orderly Sergeant James D. Childs, for the present."

"The Drill Club turned out in full numbers, and attracted much attention as they marched through the streets. They are a fine body of men, and very proficient in drill; their even step and uniform appearance being subjects of remark by all who noticed them. They return their thanks to the Railroad Company for free passages over the river,"

Fort Taber and Fort Phoenix. - In all pictures of the interior of Fort Phoenix, we see the cannon mounted on improvised, wooden structures, with the muzzles peering over the parapet of the fortification. In our early days, these cannon were on movable carriages, the iron tracks of which were discernible until recently. Not all of these carriages were intact, however, but showed decidedly the ravages of time, weather and neglect.

In 1858, there was talk of erecting at Clark's Point, New Bedford, a government fort, Fort Taber, which was begun a

few years later. That we may recall when Fort Taber, within our view, was under construction, we quote the following from The Standard of Wednesday, October 1, 1862:

"THE FORT AT CLARK'S POINT. This structure, the foundation of which was last season brought up to the level of the ground, has this year been considerably forwarded, a gang of from 30 to 50 men having been kept continually at work upon it. About a dozen of the embrasures for the lower tier of guns have been completed, and it is expected that the whole, twenty-six in number, will be finished this season, unless the weather should be very unfavorable. Many of the piers to support the coverings of the casemates have been erected, also the walls on one side of each of the two magazines and in case of an emergency the lower tier of guns might be mounted the coming winter. The stone used in its construction is brought from Sullivan, Me., and is a fine grained and very tough granite."

Agitation was rife about the dismantling of Fort Phoenix. In a communication sent to The Standard, under the date of October 4, 1861, the writer of the article upheld the continuance of the condition at Fort Phoenix in these words:

"To dismantle these guns and sustain those on Fort Taber seems ill judgment. Fort Phoenix, we think must be admitted, is better adapted to the defence of our harbor than any other as now constituted. The work on Clark's Point, now being carried on by the United States Government, would necessarily render that position the more vulnerable point. What vessel or vessels can pass Fort Phoenix? The poor-house is connected with the city by telegraph; could it not be lengthened to Fort Taber? Could not ONE of the city watch be spared for night duty, and under the direction of the commanding officer, telegraph to the office of the chief of police? A thousand men would be at the Fort with the same rapidity that they now rush upon an alarm of fire at the sound of the midnight bells. We say let the guns alone - have them economically taken proper care of, and they will be there in case of emergency."

Ten years before this, we find unpatriotic citizens abroad as the following insinuates: "NOTICE. All persons are strictly forbidden from landing on any of the Government land at Fairhaven unless by permission from William Webb, U.S. Agent." October 14, 1851.

Under the same date, was published the following: TEN DOLLARS REWARD, The above reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the persons who threw the guns off the blocking, and committed other depredations in Fairhaven Fort, on the 9th Inst."

Under the date of July 30, 1875, we find the following:

"FORT PHOENIX, Sergeant Wetzel, in charge of Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, has received instructions to ascertain what disposition can be made of the guns preparatory to dismantling the fort, The guns are old ones and of a style out of use by the United States Government, and they will probably be sold for old metal, but they are so heavy that there is no demand for them here."

Found at Last. - Under the date of May 17, 1884, we find:

"The five cannon at Fort Phoenix have been dismantled and the carriages cut up for firewood,"

Now there are at Fort Phoenix eight bases for as many cannon. With only five cannon at the fort, were there ever eight, one on each base? We answer in the affirmative, for under the date of Thursday, March 9, 1876, we find the following:

"GENEROUS. Three of the 24-pound cannon at Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, have been presented by the government to a Grand Army post in Cambridgeport, for monumental purposes,"

"Our Venerable Uncle Samuel," - "FIRE, The Barracks at Fort Phoenix were set on fire by incendiaries today (Monday, August 26, 1872), noon, and before the engine from the village could reach the spot and check the progress of the flames, one of the old buildings was destroyed and the other partly burned. Sergeant Wetzel, who has charge of the government property, lost hay, fuel, garden tools, etc" of the value of \$150, and the loss to the government is about \$300, The house, in which the Sergeant and his family reside, was somewhat scorched, His wife was the first to discover the fire, and endeavored to extinguish it by throwing on water, but it got beyond her ability to quench," - "Standard."

Under the date of August 27, 1872, we read: - "The Fire at Fort Phoenix. To the Editor of the Standard, Having visited the fort last evening, and investigated the facts of the occur

renee, I desire to state the results. The origin of the fire was probably, the sparks from the chimney of the dwelling apartments, which the wind carried to the dry tinder-like barracks, which were stored with hay and combustible matter. No blame can be imputed to the very trustworthy and vigilant Sergeant Wetzel, or his active wife, who first discovering the fire, worked alone to extinguish the flames till help came from the neighbors. The loss to the Sergeant's family was heavy. I found them wearied, wet and hungry, at 8 o'clock at evening, not having had any food since breakfast and then without a mouthful, amid the ruins and discomforts of their emptied rooms. Two of their nearest neighbors as soon as informed, supplied them with provisions and kind sympathy. The loss to the government is too inconsiderable to be spoken of. The building needed repair or removal. It was with great exposure and risk that the Sergeant lived there through the last inclement winter, and not without suffering. Our venerable Uncle Samuel ought to provide more comfortable quarters for its wounded pensioners, who continue to do duty at the ancient garrisons. This Sergeant, after fourteen years service in the army, suffers from a wound received in battle which requires the constant surgical care of Dr. Fairchild. (Signed) Fairhaven."

Under the date of August 9, 1873, we read: - "FORT PHOENIX. Sergeant John Wetzel has received instructions to repair the tenement house at this venerable fort. This does not indicate an intention to dismantel and abandon it right away. Glad of it."

Who Owns the Guns? - In 1892, a circular letter, with the caption "Fort Phoenix," was printed and distributed. It was worded as follows: - "The great historic interest (reaching back to Revolutionary times) which centers around this spot; the natural beauty of the situation; the thousands who gather here to enjoy the sea breezes during the summer season, all combine to render this place the most attractive of any in this vicinity."

"For twenty-five years, this place was left to decay until rescued by the efforts of the Fairhaven Improvement Association, which has made needed repairs and improvements to the extent of several hundred dollars."

"The owner of the five guns lying within the parapet (having been offered \$375 for the same to form a battery to

be planted in a private estate on the banks of the Hudson River,) kindly offers to let them remain at the Fort for the same price. A former citizen (now a summer resident) generously offers to purchase the guns if the Association will properly mount them on carriages. This will require from \$300 to \$400 more. The Improvement Association appeals to all who are interested in retaining and preserving objects of historical value, to contribute for this purpose, and save the guns, which of themselves have great historic value, having been built at Westpoint Foundry for the Mexican War. They are rifled bore, twenty-four pounders, in complete order and weigh six thousand pounds each. Nearly \$100 of the sum wanted has been contributed. Any subscription which you may make may be forwarded to Eben Akin, Jr., Treasurer, and will be duly acknowledged in the Fairhaven and New Bedford papers. (Signed) Job C. Tripp, E. G. Paull, John I. Bryant, Mrs. H. K. Nye, Committee on Fort Phoenix."

In the STAR of August 13, 1892, we find the following: "HOLD THE FORT. The guns must be mounted. The Improvement Association Clambake. Fort Phoenix, Thursday next. Tickets 60 cents." Under the same date the STAR carried the following: - "HOLD THE FORT. The Improvement Association is determined to see the historic guns at Fort Phoenix again placed in position, and asks the assistance of all patriotic and public spirited people to the extent of attending the clambake which it proposes to give at the Fort next Thursday, August 18th. As the Association makes a success of everything it attempts, there is no doubt in regard to the success of the bake, the crowd of patriots that will make onslaught on the clams or that the guns will once more be heard to belch forth the old time thunder from the old fort." Two hundred people attended the clambake and thoroughly enjoyed the dinner.

Under the date of August 27th the Star states: - "THE FORT PHOENIX GUNS. Warren Delano, Esq., having made the generous offer to purchase the guns at the Fort if sufficient amount be raised to properly mount them, we take pleasure in announcing the following contributions for that purpose. These subscriptions began to come in during the months of July and August. Union Street Railway Co., \$100; David L. Parker, \$5; Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, \$5; Henry A. Johnson, \$10; Levi M. Snow, \$5; Weston Howland, \$5; Mrs. W. Grimshaw, \$5; H. W. Fitch, \$10; Charles L. Seip, M. D., \$5; William W.

Crapo, \$5; George H. Taber, Jr., \$10; Henry H. Rogers, \$50; Mrs. N. J. Lawton, \$2; Cash, \$10. Possibly other subscriptions were made.

We know from observation that the guns were mounted. The question is, "Who morally owns the guns?"

"Rocky Pasture" and "Ledge Lot." - Let's recall "Rocky Pasture," and "Ledge Lot," by reading the following: - "CLAM BAKE. The Congregational Society, of Fairhaven, will hold a Clam Bake on Friday, the 19th inst., (August 1870), in Rocky Pasture, near Fort Phoenix."

"The American Tack Company sold the Ledge Lot on Fort Street, containing five acres to Edward Delano, of New York, for \$3,500." This was in January, 1873. "This comprises the romantic site on the shore, north of Fort Phoenix, (about one mile across from Potomska Mills), with the stone quarry, and the rocky elevation covered with red cedars, having an elegant sand beach. Commanding an unobstructed view of New Bedford, from the Head-of-the-River to the end of Clark's Point, together with the harbor, islands and Sconticut Neck, it has long been a favorite resort for family picnics and excursions, as well as for the promenades of friends and lovers. It has now become private property of a son of Fairhaven, who appreciates its attractions, and has the requisite wealth and taste to improve and enjoy it."

The "Ledge Lot," a marvelous landmark, was, indeed, blown to atoms and incorporated within the costly structures the town possesses, through the generosity of Mr. Rogers. The Fairhaven Star gives us the various steps concerning the annihilation of this wonderful formation, and the progress made in its destruction.

The work of removing the ledge in the lot at the foot of Fort Street is progressing rapidly. The rock will be removed as far as the cedar grove at the west, and the lot will be graded from Fort Street to the wall on the south side of the lot. Steam drills are used in the operation and several tons are removed with each blast. Over 30 men are at work on the job. Feb. 2, 1899.

The mammoth ledge in the lot at the foot of Fort Street, which is owned by H. H. Rogers, is being removed by J. B. Sullivan & Son of New Bedford and will be replaced by a bed of flowers.

The task is a big one as it involves the removal of between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of rock. The work is to be completed by May 20, 1900. - Nov. 18, 1899.

"One of the largest blasts, if not the largest, that Fairhaven or New Bedford have ever known, was fired at the ledge at Fort Phoenix Thursday afternoon, where John B. Sullivan & Son are at work removing the vast amount of rock in the lot at the foot of Fort street.

The whole south end of the ledge, over 100 feet in length, was prepared and 20 holes, from six to ten feet deep, were drilled at regular intervals. Four kegs of powder and ten sticks of dynamite were used, and when the electric spark ignited these combustibles an explosion took place that was noticeable for miles around. Over 1500 tons of granite were displaced and thrown about, one huge boulder, weighing at least seven tons, sailing through the air for a distance of 50 feet. The blast was very satisfactory." - Feb. 17, 1900.

"The removal of the ledge at the foot of Fort Street attracts a great deal of attention. It is probably the largest contract of this nature ever given out in this part of the state." Mar. 17, 1900.

Mr. Sullivan had sixty men employed this year on the work, to be completed by May 20, 1900.

Stone from the fort ledge is being used in rebuilding the retaining walls and filling-up at Union Wharf, and in macadamizing the streets. - 1900.

Omit the Gill. - From a letter, written at Fort Phoenix, in October, 1814, by Daniel Edson, we find that the rationing of food is by no means a novelty in Fairhaven: "RATIONS. Our ration is one pound of good bread a day; one and a quarter pounds of beef per day for four days per week; two ounces pork per day for two days of week; one and a quarter pounds codfish for the other day. We draw also a pint of molasses for every six persons, with sufficiency of potatoes, and one gill of rum a day for every man; one pound of coffee for 50 men."

References Regarding The Fort. - Much more may be learned concerning Fort Phoenix by reading articles in "The Fairhaven Star," especially the numbers under the dates of October 21, 1893; December 14, 1923; June 8, 1933. These are on file at The Millicent Library.

Lady Fairhaven's Gift. - Under the date of June 4, 1933, the Sunday "Standard-Times," of New Bedford, Massachusetts, printed the following:

DEDICATION OF GIFT RECALLS FORT HISTORY

Old Fairhaven Landmark Now Memorial to Henry H. Rogers.

Built Prior to 1775

Presented to Town by Daughter of Noted Resident.

Formal dedication, Friday, of a tablet signaling Lady Fairhaven's gift of Fort Phoenix to the town of Fairhaven as a memorial to her father, the late Henry H. Rogers, has revived widespread interest in the famous landmark's history.

History of Fort Phoenix is analogous to the history of the nation and linked close with it. The site has been fortified for 160 years or more, and long before the Revolutionary War it served the Colonists as a stronghold in warfare with the Indians. Two other forts, a little to the east, preceded it. The first bore the peculiar name of Fort Ruins and was built about 200 years ago. Its destruction was followed by erection of another, nearby, which remained until shortly before Fort Phoenix was built sometime prior to 1775.

No records showing the exact date when the present fort was built have ever been unearthed. Captain Benjamin Dillingham and Eleazer Hathaway supervised its construction, which occupied two years. At the beginning of the Revolution the Massachusetts Legislature voted to station 75 men in this section for defense and on March 28, 1776, William Tallman as commissary, Benjamin Dillingham as captain and Manassah Kempton as first lieutenant, were in charge of military operations under the general supervision of Walter Spooner to whom the Legislature had entrusted 500 pounds for defense.

An old document relates that "Walter Spooner was directed to procure ten old whaleboats for the defense of the neighboring islands, and the commissary general was directed to forward 25 rounds for each of the six cannon at the fort which had recently been built at Nolscot." The latter name was presumably given by the Indians to the rocky point on which Fort Phoenix stands.

Increase Artillery

The old fort's artillery later was increased to 11 cannon, its magazine was full of ammunition, and although the barracks could have accommodated 200 men it was garrisoned with a company of only 36 men commanded by Captain Timothy Ingraham, a youth of 28. He died in 1816 at the age of 66 and is buried in the old cemetery on South Second Street.

Most of the business carried on then as now at this port was on the New Bedford side of the river and consisted chiefly of whaling and shipbuilding. Extensive commerce was carried on with American and foreign ports. British cruisers were off the coast and privateering was rife. The dauntless little garrison irked the British and plans were made to destroy it.

On Sept. 5, 1776; enemy troops were landed at Clark's Cove, destroyed a small fortification near Fort Rodman and marched through the streets of New Bedford, burning a distillery, several warehouses and shipyards. They marched around the Head of the River and down Scoticut Neck to the harbor where waiting ships took them aboard. On the same day a landing party attacked Fort Phoenix.

According to records an eye-witness named Elisha Macomber said the British light horse and artillery landed by the marsh east of the fort. The garrison fired two guns at their approach, spiked the cannon and retired to the low wall at the north. One soldier was wounded by a British volley.

Gaining possession of the garrison, the British crippled the cannon, destroyed the barracks, burned the gun carriages and platform, and blew up the magazines.

Forces Are Routed

On the following day, Sunday, Sept. 6, General Gray's forces were routed by Major Israel Fearing of Wareham. The latter's heroic defense of Fairhaven, was commemorated about 50 years ago by erection of a large granite boulder with a bronze tablet telling of his valor. The monument was placed at the entrance of Fort Phoenix by the Fairhaven Improvement Association on July 29, 1905, with Thomas A. Tripp and the late William W. Crapo as speakers.

Following the raid by the fleet the fort was restored and for a time was known as Fort Fearing in honor of the major.

Later the name was changed to Fort Phoenix though no local historian appears to have given a reason for the change. There is reason to believe that the name was applied because a new fort sprang up, Phoenix-like, from ashes of the former one.

Between the Revolution and the War of 1812, the fort was little used but at the outbreak of the latter conflict it was repaired and put into serviceable condition again. Barracks 80-feet long and one story high were constructed. In June, 1814, an attempt by the British sloop of war Nimrod to land barges in Fairhaven was repulsed by the garrison at Fort Phoenix. Now and again guns of the fort boomed out during the war period, and on Dec. 24, 1815, the cannon at Fort Phoenix joined in thundering celebration of the declaration of peace.

During the Civil War Fort Phoenix was garrisoned by the New Bedford Home and Coast Guard and after the war it was in charge of United States Army details until 1873 when it was turned over to the selectmen of Fairhaven for supervision though still remaining in possession of the government.

The fort did not figure in the World War until the day the armistice was signed. On that occasion some over-zealous celebrators set fire to a building inside the fort enclosure.

Fort Is Purchased

Early in January, 1926, the late John I. Bryant, then chairman of the Fairhaven Board of Selectmen, announced that the historic fort had been purchased from the War Department for \$5,000 by Mrs. Urban H. Broughton of London, England, daughter of Henry H. Rogers.

Purchase of the property was made under authority of a congressional act authorizing the War Department to dispose of several old fortifications. Under provisions of the act Fort Phoenix was first offered to the State, then to Bristol County and then to Fairhaven. State and County declined to make the purchase and the site was bought by the Fairhaven selectmen on behalf of Mrs. Broughton, who became Lady Fairhaven.

It was accepted at the next annual town meeting. The Fairhaven Improvement Association had the walls repaired, boulders and loose stones cleared away and has since kept the place in a state of excellent repair.

Fort Phoenix is now one of the most popular recreation spots of this vicinity, particularly in the summer. Picnic parties have considered it a favorite meeting place for decades

and scores of outings are held there each year while thousands bathe each summer at its sandy beach.

In September, 1927, Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held a field day at Fort Phoenix and placed a bronze tablet on one of the ledges to commemorate the first naval engagement of the Revolutionary War. A tablet commemorating the part played in the history of Fairhaven by Fort Phoenix was unveiled Dec. 14, 1930, by members of Fort Phoenix Chapter, D. A. R., on a rock wall of the fort.

Lady Fairhaven's Gift

Lady Fairhaven's gift was in keeping with the example of generosity to the town of Fairhaven set by her father. In a letter to Mr. Bryant she said: "I cannot tell you how pleased I am to have the property belong to the town for since my childhood it has been a spot which I have always remembered. I am quite sure that my father, with his love for Fairhaven, would not wish to feel that Fort Phoenix with its traditions should go to anyone outside the town."

The notable list of gifts to the town, crowned by his daughter's donation of the old fort, includes Fairhaven's water and sewage system, the Town Hall, the High School, Millicent Memorial Library, Rogers School, Cushman Park. Other gifts shared by the community are Unitarian Memorial Church, parsonage and parish house, the Masonic Hall, Tabitha Inn and numerous areas of road construction.

Lady Fairhaven was first married to Bradford Ferris Duff, who died in 1893, three years after their marriage. She married Urban H. Broughton in 1895. He served in the British Parliament later and was elevated to the peerage, choosing the name of his wife's ancestral home for his title. Their sons, Huttleston and Henry Broughton, served with the British forces in the World War.

Lady Fairhaven has frequently visited her father's old hometown.

The Town Pound; Clarkie's Pond; The Green Street Schoolhouse. - Fifteen years ago or more, Mr. E. Franklin Bryant, of New Haven, a long-time resident of Fairhaven, wrote: "I read The Star from bowsprit to rudder. When I read your article it carries me back to the years you write about. The

names you mention seem to carry me so far back that I want to remain there."

Mr. Bryant, seven years older than the writer, died in April, 1941. He had been ill for some time, and we had exchanged many letters. Toward the end, word came from the family "to write every day." Every twenty-four hours, without fail, he received a letter about old times, old places, former citizens, various changes, etc., in Fairhaven. In a semi-coma, too weak to open, too weak to read the letters that daily arrived, he would smile and hold fast each letter that was tucked into his hand, until the end. He knew what each one contained. During our period of correspondence, the writer sent more than two hundred typewritten letters which were placed in binders and called by him, the H. B. of L. (the Harris Books of Letters). They are in existence today, embracing an outline of former days here.

In January, 1939, Mr. Bryant wrote concerning the Town Pound, nearby houses, Clark's Pond, etc., as follows: "I have been told that there was none-such pound, where horses and other four-footed animals could find lodgings, if perchance they strayed from their owners' properties. I have seen, with my own eyes, cattle impounded for such causes. I think that some of the Wilcox Family were keepers. They lived on Fort Street; one named 'Wash' was reputed to be 100 years old ere he unshackled the mortal coil."

"This pound was there when I attended the Green Street School. It was built of boards, but a few kicks from a cow or bossy would render it unfit for business. I remember as boys we would walk around the top of the pound enclosure, that was, of course, Hat boards on top, for we were not circus rope walkers. Indeed, I swear that there was a Pound just where I have delineated. (He had sent a drawing of that locality). Yes, I am using big words for a Primary Graduate."

"Now let us stop right here in front of the school, and look to the west. We are on Green Street. We are looking at and over an empty lot; here and there a stream of water that gushes forth from across some hidden spring is seen; stones from the great ice Hoes, that once did a great business, delivering stones, large as rocks all over the New England states, so I'm told. Rocks and pools meet our gaze. Over there is the old Fitch house, just about west of the Pound that I have mentioned. The Fitch house is on Fort Street about

opposite the Boat Shop of Joshua Delano, 'Hardly a man is now alive, etc.', but there stood ye Fitch house."

"Look to the north of the Fitch house. You see a small house, related to a hut, methinks. Here lived a man and wife. The man was a shoe cobbler, named White, and wife ditto. They were owners of a pet monkey; this animal caused much merriment among the children who loved to come that way so as to get a good look at the monkey as it climbed to the ridge of the little house. Oh yes, that is Mrs. White, broom in hand, as she motions to the monkey to come down; no monkey business for Mrs. White. So far as I know, the pet got down when it got good and ready. The house north of the White house was that of Isaac N. Babbitt, Jr. Sammie and his sister lived here. Sister was a proof reader for the New Bedford Evening Journal, I think," and died September 25, 1951.

"Do you know where Clarkie's Pond was when you were a boy 'mit. skates,' the kind you had to gimlet the heels of your shoes to strap 'em on? Well, it was - follow your nose south on Green Street until you get to the lot right aback of the residence of Joseph Stowell. (Joseph Stowell died in 1944). Back of the Stowell family house was the Pond that acquired the name of Clarkie's Pond, not overgrown, but a safe place for tender youth and more tender maids to skate and slide."

The Green Street Schoolhouse and surrounding were thus described by Mr. Bryant: "It was on the left hand side, going south, enclosed by a high board fence, with the north and east sides entirely boarded up about five or six feet high, the south side about five feet. No fence in front - a stone wall, about two feet high, extended from the board fence on the south."

As a preliminary to the verses below, let us state that Miss Minnie Westgate (daughter of Laura and Stephen Westgate) and Mr. Arthur W. Forbes were married in October, 1892. In February, 1894, they removed to New Bedford. Years and years ago, Minnie Westgate wrote in Mr. Bryant's autograph album the following:

"May your path be strewn with roses,
Bright and thornless to the end,
And when in death your head reposes,
May the Saviour be your friend."

Arthur W. Forbes died March 17, 1946, aged 77, and Mrs. Minerva Forbes, his widow, died May 12, 1947.

Three Questions. - How many remember "Hul-A-Kadooker," alias "How-De-Kadookerr" He lived on the north side of Washington Street, in line with Charles Eldredge baseball field, and attended the Center School Grammar School about 1880. His given name is unknown to the writer, but his surname was Bryant. An impediment in his speech was a handicap to him in saying plainly, "How do you do," in lieu of which he pronounced it like his nickname above.

One more inquiry. Do you recall Mr. Ricketts? He owned two houses, one near the corner of Fort and Cedar Streets; the other near the junction of Farm Field Lane and Cedar Street, nearly opposite the residence of the late Patrick Egan. This man Ricketts was certainly a master of legerdemain, so thought we boys. He could give absent treatment to a wart without fail. Off it came while you slept. This is the way the story is told: Suddenly a wart is discovered. We start for "Dr." Ricketts office, a little cabin near an orchard. A high fence kept all trespassers out. The boys knew that Mr. Ricketts took dinner at the Union Hotel. The wart-afflicted boy would station himself at Mr. Ricketts' gate, knowing that, upon his return, he would unpocket a monstrous key to unlock it. One day, upon his return, he spied an urchin about nine years of age with his hand out-stretched like unto the afflicted in Bible stories. "Hello," said Mr. Ricketts, "what do you want?" "Can you cure warts, Mr. Ricketts?" Mr. Ricketts, answering in the affirmative, asked to see the wart. He took the boy's hand into his, and rubbed the wart with his thumb, saying, "My boy, your wart will go away." A few days later the wart was missing, and the boy, overjoyed, shouted to the entire family and to all his chums, "See, my wart has gone!" That magic thumb of "Dr." Ricketts had done the trick. "Thank you, Mr. Ricketts, I will pay you now, years after, by telling it to everyone through "Old Fairhaven."

Still another question. Do you remember Billy Burns? Billy, at one time, drove for the New Bedford Flour Mills, with loads for Fairhaven delivery. Over the bridge, the old bridge, built when New Bedford was a mere town, came Billy Burns, humming some tune or other; always kind to his horses, slowing up for the youngsters who wanted to ride, with a cheery, "Get on board." Billy Burns, the singster-songster will ever be remembered.

CHAPTER II

Four Corners and Nearby

"A Man and Woman, Named Pope." - In making mention of the several garrisons and blockhouses in the early Fairhaven days, it has been stated and reiterated that "A man and woman, named Pope, were killed by the Indians while trying to reach Cooke's garrison from the Sconticut Neck blockhouse, The killing took place near the 'frog pond' in the vicinity of Spring and Walnut Streets." Another writer makes a similar statement introduced by the expression "According to tradition," and gives the names of the murdered parties as Pope. Capt. Jabez Delano, in an historical article, was careful enough to state: - "It is SAID their name was Pope."

Briefly stated, the facts seem to be these: Experience Mitchell came over in the ship *Ann*, in 1623. Of his eight children one was named Jacob. Jacob married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Pope, of Plymouth, in 1666, and settled within the present Fairhaven bounds. At the commencement of King Philip's War, in 1675, Jacob and his wife were killed by the Indians. Furthermore, a deposition stated that, in addition to the mention of Jacob and his wife, John Pope was killed.

The fact that Jacob Mitchell married a Pope, coupled with the fact that John Pope was also killed at the same time by the Indians undoubtedly accounts for the statement that "a man and woman named Pope were killed by the Indians."

Jacob Mitchell became ensign bearer of the militia company in 1673. He lived in a house which stood on a hill on the northwest corner of Washington and Walnut Streets. This hill was cut down. From this point Mr. Mitchell and his wife, Susanna Pope Mitchell, started on horseback for the Cooke garrison house at Oxford, intending to take the path which passed to the east and north of Herring River. Near the 'frog pond' they were both fatally shot, and one version states that their bodies were buried in a nearby orchard.

The late Bartholomew G. Akin, of 14 Oxford Street, called attention to a book entitled, "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater," printed in 1840, a book devoting most of it's

pages to genealogy in which we find an account of the family of Mitchell, showing that Experience Mitchell came over in the ship Ann in 1623. The names of his children, as appears from his will, deeds and other written documents, were Thomas, John, Jacob, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and Hannah.

Thomas first had land of his father at Dartmouth, but relinquished it again to his father, 1669, who the same day conveyed it to Jacob. Jacob married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Pope of Plymouth, 1666, and settled at Dartmouth, now Fairhaven. In 1675 at the commencement of Philip's War he was killed, and his wife also, by the Indians early in the morning as they were going to the garrison, whither they had sent their children the afternoon before; they both lived to reach the garrison but died of their wounds.

The children of Jacob and Susanna Mitchell were Jacob, Thomas and Mary; the children came to Bridgewater and were taken care of, and brought up by their uncle Edward. It is interesting to note that Thomas married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Kingman, 1696; he, his brother, and sister Mary were all married at the same time, and all married Kingmans, who were also brother and sisters. Jacob married Deliverance, a daughter of John Kingman, 1696; Mary married Samuel Kingman, 1696.

According to our custom whereby the surname of the wife is dropped and the surname of the husband is substituted as the family name, it would appear that Jacob Mitchell (John Cooke's nephew) and his wife, Susanna, were the ones wounded, presumably near the "Frog Pond," dying after reaching the garrison.

Again, under the date of June 25, 1677, Dorothy Hayward, who was taken by the Indians in June 1675, in Dartmouth, gave a deposition to this effect: - "William Palmer was slain by the Indians, and JACOB MITCHELL and HIS WIFE, and John Pope," (brother of Susanna (Pope) Mitchell). This deponent, it further states, saw these Indians: - Ponoho, Watanom, John Bryant, Nenpos, Potak, Tosanem.

Hubbard informs us, says the Bridgewater History, that "in June 1676, (it was 1675) a man and woman were slain by the Indians at Dartmouth; and that another woman was taken; but, because she had kept an Indian child before, so much kindness was shown her as that she was sent back, after they had dressed her wounds; and the Indians guarded her till she

came within sight of the English." "The man and woman alluded to were probably Jacob Mitchell and his wife; and Dorothy Hayward, who afterwards gave the deposition, was probably the woman who was made a prisoner and treated with such exemplary humanity. (Bridgewater History").

The fact that Jacob Mitchell married a Pope coupled with the fact that Dorothy Hayward's deposition mentions a John Pope undoubtedly accounts for the statement that "A man and woman named Pope were killed by the Indians while trying to reach Cook's Garrison from the Sconticut Neck blockhouse."

The Rotch Family. - We have before us a very legible and business like bill, signed, under the words "Received Payment" by William Rotch, Jun'r, showing that he had been paid for one barrel beef, nails, a coffee-pot, a time-glass, tea, etc. for Schooner Isaac. This bill was dated July 2, 1788, that is, when New Bedford, then including Fairhaven and Acushnet, was one year of age.

When we read this signature, we think of the farm extending approximately from William Street to Rotch Street, and from the line of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad to the proximity of Spring Street.

The Rotch family had considerable to do with Fairhaven. Joseph Rotch had three sons; William, Francis, and Joseph. It was from Francis et al. that the trustees of the Center Congregational Church purchased the land at the northeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets, and it was from William, Jr. that the town purchased the land where for forty years stood the Center Street Grammar School building.

William Rotch, Jr., besides being a son of Joseph Rotch and inheriting considerable acreage from his father, was a merchant in "Old Dartmouth" on his own account. Half a decade after we were separated from Old Dartmouth under the name of New Bedford, William Rotch, Jr. was advertising for sale, under the date of November 23, 1792, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Glass Tumblers, Twine and Cordage, Paint, Sheathing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Sail Cloth, Flour, Shipbread, Pork, Salt, etc., etc.

Let us now delve into this package on our desk to see what it contains besides this above mentioned bill of 1788, signed by William Rotch, jr., and kept for his signature's sake. First we withdraw the genuine autograph of James Monroe,

our fifth President; then the autograph of Andrew Jackson, our seventh President; next comes the autograph of Benjamin F. Butler, an Army Officer in the Civil War and Governor of Massachusetts; then the autograph of John Quincy Adams, our sixth President; then autographs of others, e. g., Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, Edward E. Hale, etc.

In addition to those who made a livelihood by being merchants, like William Rotch, Jr., there were others who preferred the excitement engendered by a vision of gold nuggets. Let us enlarge on this statement.

Dates, a few of them, are handy utensils. Some persons don't know the date of the discovery of America; the date of the incorporation of this town; the dates of their birthdays. Others, including the writer, don't remember the era of the mad rush for gold, although we have more than a faint remembrance of hearing and reading about it. So let us together briefly review history along this line. Some of our ancestors were entranced over the prospect of finding gold; of picking it off the abundant and luxurious "gold-trees" of the West. Thus, in the age when the facilities of transportation and conveyance were meager, when danger was overhanging, a galaxy of courageous beings set out for the glittering gold dust in the American Occident with as much enthusiasm as Ponce de Leon sought the "Fountain of Youth." These were groups, we read, denominated the "Forty-Niners," who were stricken with the "gold-fever." Artisans and professional individuals alike were sorely afflicted. They followed the adage, "Go West, Young Man," and off they started.

About a century ago, gold was flowing into Fairhaven. Under the date of March 27, 1852, a receipt before us was signed by an Express Company for "Express on Gold, \$2.13; Freight on Gold, \$2.12; Insurance on Gold, \$3.35 -Total, \$7.60, representing considerable yellow metal.

Bristol Gazette. - Five years after this vicinity (New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet) was set off from Old Dartmouth, the first newspaper appeared. This was "The Medley or New Bedford Marine Journal," printed and published by John Spooner in New Bedford. It was a weekly publication, and the subscription price was nine shillings per annum. Volume One, Number One, printed on Tuesday, November 27, 1792, is on file at the Millicent Library.

Let us enter the period of the War of 1812, quoting from the Mercury and the Bristol Gazette, the latter being the first newspaper published in this town, copies of which are on file at the local library.

In the Mercury of Friday, March 13, 1812, we read: - "We understand that the United States sloop of war 'Wasp', Capt. Jones, will sail from Sandy Hook the first fair wind; and it is rumored she has on board two messengers with despatches for England and France." And on March 20th of that year, the same paper states: - "The 'Wasp', sloop of war, has sailed from New York for Europe, in a secret manner. Those who watched her, say she has carried out two messengers with despatches. Conjectures are numerous and various on the subject." On August 6, 1812, the Wasp' of this town was captured by the British. In the following month, Fairhaven prepared for defense by enlisting men for the regular militia and for volunteer companies.

According to the Bristol Gazette, we find preparation for war before this: - "Notice: - The inhabitants of the southerly part of Fairhaven are requested to meet at the Academy, in Fairhaven Village, on Saturday, the 8th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming volunteer companies to repel invasion, and support the laws of the Country, July 31, 1812." Again we find further patriotism: - "ATTENTION. The Company of Volunteers under my command, are hereby notified to appear in front of the Fairhaven Academy, tomorrow, at 3 o'clock P. M., completely armed and equipped for actual service. (Signed) J. Gleason, Jun., Captain, Fairhaven, September 11, 1812."

The above-mentioned "Gleason" was the publisher of the first newspaper of Fairhaven. He notifies the inhabitants as follows: - "Notice. The subscriber respectfully informs the patrons of this Gazette that in consequence of having received an appointment in the army of the United States, he has relinquished the publication of the paper to Paul Taber, by whom in the future, it will be published. (Signed) Joseph Gleason, Jun. Fairhaven, February 5, 1813."

Then we find the following notice under the date of February 19, 1813: - "Notice. The publication of the Bristol Gazette will be suspended to the 18th of October next (for the purpose of closing accounts with our subscribers) at which

time it will be recommenced, if sufficient encouragement be offered. (Signed) Paul Taber."

A few items of interest we quote from the Bristol Gazette: - "Wood will be received of subscribers in arrears, if delivered at this office immediately. October 16, 1812." "Most articles of country produce will be received of those who cannot conveniently pay cash. December 18, 1812."

"FARM TO LET. To let. A Fairhaven house and farm, one quarter mile south of Fairhaven meeting house, consisting of twelve acres of meadow and tillage land, in a high state of cultivation. Apply to Ruby Allen. Fairhaven, January 15, 1813."

More concerning the Bristol Gazette we find in the Mercury as follows: -"OBITUARY EXTRA. Expired, at Fairhaven, on Saturday last (July 10, 1813), the 'Bristol Gazette', alias 'New Bedford Gazette', alias 'Old Colony Gazette,' aged four years and nine months. This was the offspring of Jacobinism, and has been nursed by Democracy. In its infancy, it was pronounced by its god-fathers to be a vigorous child; but their opinion proceeded rather from parental fondness than from correct judgment; for symptoms of short life were very clearly discovered by those who had made the Constitution their study. From the time of its birth to its exit, it had been under the care of FIVE different physicians, besides NINE consulting QUACKS, who recommended change of air, but never varied the regimen. Some of them were superstitious enough to believe that there was something in the NAME which prevented its growth, and therefore it was twice changed; but still its imbecility increased with its age. It was finally concluded by the faculty, that the air of New Bedford was too pure and bracing for its consumptive habit, and the atmosphere of Fairhaven, it was thought, would be more congenial to its nature. It lingered a few months after its removal, and then expired. But it is yet doubtful whether it died of grief on account of the political dissolution of one of its foster parents, or for want of sustenance."

To interpret impartially the above "obituary" one should acquaint himself with the friction that existed between the east and west banks of the Acushnet, due to irreconcilable political viewpoints.

Swift's Block, 1808 - 1908. - Coming back to a more recent date we notice that Swift's Block on the west side of Mid-

dle Street, just north of the house of Ezekiel R. Sawin; was a busy place in years gone by - grocery stores, meat markets, fish markets, upholsterer shops, carpenter shops, auction rooms, etc. The Swift house, west, on Water Street, built in 1791, and until recently was standing, was one of the oldest houses in town. It undoubtedly was destined to be razed within a short time like most of the buildings along the street on both sides. Here lived within our memory Elisha Copeland who on Christmas Day, 1866, married Miss Mary A. Church. Mr. Copeland died in April, 1885, aged 49. Mary A., widow of Elisha Copeland, 27 Church Street, died in July, 1925, in the 86th year of her age. Miss Helen B. Copeland, their daughter, who was born in Fairhaven, was a graduate of the Fairhaven High School in the class of 1888. In January, 1889, she was employed at the office of N. P. Hayes Hardware Store, New Bedford. Mr. Job C. Tripp became postmaster in 1891, serving in that capacity for four years. In April, 1891, Miss Copeland became 'Mr. Tripp's assistant, and continued as a post office employee for nearly thirty years, serving through several postmasterships.

Plainly do we remember when Mr. Henry H. Rogers walked into the building that he had presented the town, and announced that he hadn't a cent with him, and turning to the wicket at the post office said, "Helen, will you trust me for a postage stamp?" Helen, smilingly acquiesced, and passed him the stamp. Helen B. Copeland died of pneumonia in March, 1920, leaving a host of friends.

Writing of Swift's Block brings to mind several interesting items of long ago. Mr. Tucked Damon, Jr. was town clerk from 1855 to 1875. In The Daily Mercury we find the following: - "DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Swift and Damon is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) Andrew M. Swift, Tucker Damon, Jr. Fairhaven, November 1, 1845." Again we find "To the Citizens of Fairhaven: - The subscriber would give notice that he has taken the store recently occupied by Swift and Damon, Middle Street, where he will offer a prime assortment of Boots and Shoes for a few days only at auction prices. Store open at 4 o'clock P. M. for retailing, and auction to commence at one half past 7 in the evening. (Signed) J. Wheeler, May 28, 1847."

Early Business Firms. - In the same family, there were John Hawes, John A. Hawes, Sr. and Capt. John A. Hawes of our day. The last-mentioned was buried at Riverside; the first and the second, at Acushnet. John A. Hawes, Sr. was a member of a firm which advertised as follows: - "JOHN A. HAWES & CO., Fairhaven. Request all those persons who have unsettled accounts with them of six months or longer standing as well as those who are indebted to them by any contract already due, to call and settle the same. Would also suggest to those whose promises, so often given, have become of little value, that it may be to their interest to make settlement soon, with something more substantial. May 23, 1823."

The members of the firm of John A. Hawes & Co. are divulged in the following: - "NOTICE. The Company heretofore trading under the firm of John A. Hawes & Co. is this day by mutual agreement dissolved. (Signed) Elias Terry, Job Stevens, Warren Delano, Ansel Allen. Fairhaven, April 22, 1824." John A. Hawes and Elizabeth Borden were married in 1822.

Mr. A. D. Stoddard whose earliest participation in business, as far as we have ascertained, was in 1819, signed the following, under the place and date given: - "NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Dabney & Stoddard is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Dabney is authorized to settle the business of said firm. (Signed) A. D. Stoddard. Fairhaven, September 22, 1823."

Mahogany, Black Walnut and White Wood Coffins. - The formation and dissolution of partnerships were not uncommon in Fairhaven. The three following items give the location of business firms that existed for more than a half century. Here we note familiar names. "NOTICE. John A. Hawes having disposed of his stock of groceries to Messrs. Bradford & Fuller, and relinquished to them the store formerly occupied by him, wished to make an entire close of that branch of his business. Fairhaven, December 15, 1826."

About twenty years later the following was published: "DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bradford, Fuller & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Melvin O. Bradford is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. (Signed) M. O. Bradford, Philemon Fuller, Marlbro Bradford. Fairhaven, October 30, 1847,"

This store, so familiar to Fairhaven customers, soon had a new tenant. "CABINET FURNITURE. Fairhaven. The subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Bradford, Fuller & Co., on Water Street, Fairhaven, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which they will sell as cheap as it can be bought elsewhere. P. P. W. T. hold themselves in readiness to do all kinds of Cabinet and Ship work at the shortest notice. Orders respectfully solicited. Also, on hand, a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut and White Wood coffins. (Signed) Phineas Peckham, William Taylor, Fairhaven, August 19, 1852."

Bradford and Fuller's store was in Delano's Lane - a way leading to the Old South Wharf.

Under the signature of M. O. Bradford, Auctioneer, we find that a dwelling house with lot of land in the village of Fairhaven, on the corner of Main and Washington streets, was to be sold at auction on Saturday, September 3, 1836. Melvin Bradford married Hannah Kempton, parents of the famous artist, William Bradford who was born in the present Acushnet territory. Melvin O. Bradford was born in 1791, and died in January, 1860, 25th. Marlbro died in 1865, in his 76th year. Both were buried in Acushnet. Hannah Kempton Bradford, widow of Melvin Bradford died June 15, 1875, in her 83d year. In June 1855, the lot and dwelling house recently occupied by Melvin O. Bradford, corner of Washington and William Streets, was for sale,

William Bradford, a member of the firm of George M. Eddy & Co., in 1845, started in business for himself in that year, changing store locations several times during the following six years. A letter from his late daughter Mary states that her father was not a successful business man.

Among the deaths of January 1863 we find the following: - "In Fairhaven, 24th inst., Dolly, wife of Marlbro Bradford, aged 70 - a member of the Society of Friends."

"In Lynn, 25th January, 1854, George M. Bradford, aged 21. Funeral at the residence of his father, Melvin O. Bradford, in Fairhaven, on 7th day, 28th inst., at 1 P. M.

One of Several. - Possibly the following refers to the Brass Foundry, the origin of which, so far as can be ascertained, has been shrouded in somewhat of a mystery. "THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced the BRASS FOUNDING and

COPPERSMITH BUSINESS in the south part of Fairhaven. Any orders in the above business will be faithfully and promptly executed. (Signed) Joseph W. Webb. Fairhaven, July 18 1832." Forty years after this, a Brass Foundry existed on the property of J. P. Winslow, north of the residence of William F. Nye.

Fairhaven Insurance Companies. - To the Editor of the STAR. The Fairhaven Insurance Company, which started in 1831, voted in 1834 to discontinue taking risks against fires. In 1842, it considered the propriety of surrendering its charter, and in 1851, it gave notice as follows: - "FAIRHAVEN INSURANCE COMPANY. The stockholders of the Fairhaven Insurance Company are hereby notified that the division of the Capital Stock and a final dividend of the earnings of said company will be made and payable on and after Monday next, the 9th inst. Fairhaven, June 7, 1851. (Signed) I. F. Terry, Sec."

The upper, front room, over the former quarters of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings, until recently occupied by the Whiting Insurance Agency, has echoed and re-echoed with the deliberations of many Fairhaven individuals, clubs and associations. Here Insurance Policies were written a century ago, resolutions adopted, physicians consulted, books put into circulation by the Fairhaven Library Association, and many meetings, pertaining to the public welfare, were held. This, too, was the home of many a political meeting. Meetings of the Institution for Savings were held in the Insurance Office on January 4, 1835; on December 25th of the same year; on January 2, 1848; on January 6, 1851, etc.

Let us mention another insurance company, the Fairhaven Mutual Marine Insurance Company, and ponder over the names of its directors, elected on Monday, October 6, 1862, known both to the past and the off-shuffling generation: Joseph Tripp, Philomen Fuller, James Tripp, John S. Taber, E. Sawin, Jireh Swift, Jr., Lemuel C. Tripp, Wilson Pope, James V. Cox, Isaiah West, George F. Tripp, Francis Stoddard, Hiram Tripp, Gideon Allen, James S. Robinson, Borden Wood, M. Bradford, Roland Fish, W. G. Robinson, Henry A. Church.

A Century Ago or More. - Under the date of Fairhaven, August 14, 1838, we find: - "CABINET Furniture. Ira Gerrish will continue in the cabinet making business at the

old stand." It was called the Fairhaven Furniture Warehouse, Main Street.

We find that in 1839 Jonathan Buttrick and Edwin Sanders inserted the following notice in the Daily Mercury: "COPARTNERSHIP FORMED. The subscribers entered into partnership on the 1st (December) for the purpose of carrying on the Ship and Pilot Bread Bakery business under the firm of Buttrick and Sanders, and will be happy to wait on all former customers of the establishment and others, with punctuality and dispatch, promising that no exertion shall be spared to give satisfaction. (Signed) Jonathan Buttrick, Edwin Sanders."

"MINIATURE PAINTING. Miss M. T. Thompson informs the public of New Bedford and Fairhaven that she has taken a room at Mr. Wing's Coffee House in Fairhaven where she will execute portraits in miniature with despatch, and in a style that, she flatters herself, will give satisfaction to anyone who may employ her. January 4, 1841."

William P. Jenney, late in life, entered the Insurance business in Boston, having had considerable experience in that line as is manifest by the following: - "INSURANCE. The Mutual Safety Insurance Co. of New York will take risks on whaling vessels and cargoes at the usual rates. The subscribers will transmit orders on application to them. (Signed) Gibbs & Jenney. Fairhaven, February 10, 1841."

Reminders of the Past. - As a reminder of olden days, we often look at four books lodged in yonder book-case: one is entitled "The Man of Two Worlds," and was book No. 37 of the "Fairhaven Episcopal Methodist S. S. Library," according to the printed label, undoubtedly in circulation at the Chapel at North Main street; another, No. 302, was issued at the same place and has the same worded label; the third book was issued by the "Fairhaven, Mass. F. C. S. S. S.," a library book of the Center Congregational Sunday School, and the fourth, marked "Fairhaven Center Ch. S. S. Library, No. 608," was also in circulation, at the building recently burned, during the occupancy of the Congregationalists.

In addition to the damage done to the church building by the hurricanes of 1938 and 1944, we find that "about half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon (December 2, 1878), during the gale, the upper part of the steeple of the Methodist Church, Center Street, together with the staff and vane were

blown off." Soon after the gale of 1938, the vane and staff were deposited with the Dartmouth Historical Association.

The Old Meeting House. - The belfry of the initial home of the First Congregational Society of Fairhaven, denominated Phoenix Hall, since its abandonment by that religious body, has vanished. The last vestige of the tower was removed in April, 1940. Only history, coupled with photographs, gives us any idea of its ancient past. Going back a hundred years and more, we learn that in June, 1841, the First Congregational Society, Rev. Mr. Roberts, procured and installed a fine-toned organ from the manufactory of Messrs. Goodrich & Co. of Boston. On the 4th of October, 1842, at Mr. Roberts' church, the funeral services of Nathan L. Church, the eldest son of Nathan and Sarah H. Church, aged 19 years, 6 months, took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Choirs sang, prayers were offered, the Scripture read, preaching resounded, baptisms were administered, communion was partaken, testimony given, the Deity praised, weddings were solemnized and funeral services took place in this once consecrated edifice. The great galaxy of Christian folk who worshipped here are gone. Those who resort to the past in order to get a correct perspective of the present and to predict the future think on these things.

"The Fairhaven Young Men's Temperance Society will hold their annual meeting at Mr. Gould's Meeting House, this (Monday) evening, at 6½ o'clock, (Feb. 22, 1836).

(Signed) Edmund Allen, Sec.

It was stated by the journals of the day that on July 8, 1844, the cornerstone of the Congregational church building was laid with appropriate exercises. After inquiry of the pastor, the janitor, church officials, communicants both young and old, and after careful inspection by interested citizens, the location of this mystifying stone has not been revealed.

Above the main entrance to the edifice are two tablets, one worded, "Built in 1844," the other, "Gathered in 1794." It has been believably suggested that this unusual location might be a CORNER stone. Since there seems to be considerable scepticism in regard to this notion, we await further revelation concerning the truth of the matter. At any rate, two years after the laying of the cornerstone this Society advertised as follows: - "REAL ESTATE IN

FAIRHAVEN AT AUCTION. The Meeting house, recently occupied by the First Congregational Society, Fairhaven, together with the valuable lot on which it stands, consisting of 40 rods, more or less, will be sold at auction on Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1846, at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms at the time and place of sale. Fairhaven, July 24, 1846."

Rev. William Gould who began his pastorate in 1823, in the room afterwards designated as Phoenix Hall, was an active, enterprising individual as is shown by the following: - "SACRED CONCERT. A Concert of Sacred Music will be given at Rev. Mr. Gould's Meeting House in Fairhaven on Wednesday evening, January 28, 1835 under the direction of Mr. Hayden. Leader of the orchestra, Mr. Crandall of Taunton; Double Bass by Mr. Barrell of Weymouth. Exercises will commence at 6½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. After the exercises, a collection will be taken to defray the expenses of the occasion." The house was crowded to overflowing so much so that there was apprehension lest the galleries should give way under the pressure, and it was thought necessary to prop them up during the exercises.

Occurring later we find this: - "The members of the Union Sacred Music Society are hereby notified that a meeting of the Society will be held at the Rev. Jacob Roberts' church in Fairhaven this evening, for rehearsal. (Signed) Jno. F. Pope, Sec., Wednesday, March 8, 1843." For the next evening we find: - "GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT FAIRHAVEN. The Union Sacred Music Society of New Bedford and Fairhaven will give a Concert of Sacred Music at Rev. Jacob Roberts' church in Fairhaven this evening (Thursday, March 9, 1843. Tickets, 25 cts., Children, half fare, to be obtained in Fairhaven at Sawyer's store." This led to the public announcement of Mr. L. Hayden who advertised as instructor in Sacred Music.

It was about this time that small-pox was playing havoc in this vicinity. The Board of Health of this town held a meeting at the room of the Insurance Company on July 4, 1832, with Joshua Hitch as Chairman and Alden D. Stoddard, Secretary. Dr. Jeremiah Miller was appointed to act for the Board of Health as Quarantine Physician. The New Bedford Board acted as follows: - "NOTICE. The Board of Health, having obtained permission to occupy Palmer's Island for Quarantine purposes, hereby forbid all persons landing

on said island, so long as it is thus occupied. (Signed) Jos. S. Tillinghast, Chairman. New Bedford, August 13, 1832."

On January 30, 1840 the citizens were summoned to meet at Academy Hall on Friday, February 7th of that year at 2 P. M., "To see what measures the town will take to prevent the spread of that loathesome disease small-pox." And at a town meeting held in 1843, Article 12 was, "To see if the town will employ Dr. Artemas Stebbins to vaccinate the inhabitants of the town agreeable to his proposition." Dr. Stebbins vaccinated in New Bedford in June, 1836.

The Year 1851. - Mr. George Sawin carried on a livery stable business about the middle of the preceding century. We find the following advertisement under the date of Fairhaven, April 24, 1851: - "COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of George W. Sawin & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the Livery Stable business at the old stand of George W. Sawin where they will be prepared at all hours to furnish horses and carriages to those who will give us a call. Being determined to please customers they hope by unremitting attention to obtain a share of public patronage. (Signed) George W. Sawin, John P. Ellis." This livery stable was located where was built by Julia and Amanda F. Sears, the house which now stands on the south side of Union Street about half way between Walnut and William Streets. Mr. Ellis was at that time about 25 years of age, having died in June, 1899, at the age of 73.

We present other items of more or less historical value which belong to the year 1851. New Bedford became a city in 1847 with a population of about 16,000 inhabitants. (The population of New Bedford in 1850, was 16,441 and five years later it was 20,391. The population of Fairhaven in those respective years was 4,304 and 4,692.) Up to that time there was no regular towboat available, stationed in the harbor. Finally, in March, 1856, the steam tug "Spray," of 80 tons, was purchased, with Capt. J. H. Slocum in command. This does not mean that there were no tugboats previous to this; indeed, there were boats that did the necessary towing. In the early part of 1851, the following advertisement was presented to the public: - "NOTICE is hereby given that the rates for towing all square-rigged vessels by the New Bedford and Fairhaven Ferry Boat will be as follows: - Those coming

in from Palmer's Island to wharf. \$8.00; Eleven foot Bank to wharf \$10.00; Butler's Flat to wharf, \$12.00; Clark's Point Light to wharf, \$15.00. Those going out from wharf to Palmer's Island, \$5.00; To Eleven foot Bank, \$10.00; To Butler's Flat, \$12.00; To Clark's Point Light \$15.00. In all the above cases where the boat leaves her route and fastens to a square-rigged vessel, not less than \$5.00 will be charged. (Signed) I. H. Bartlett, Treas."

Phoenix Block in the Offing. - "IMPROVEMENT IN FAIRHAVEN. The old meeting-house, at the "Four Corners," in Fairhaven Village, has been purchased by an enterprising Company, and is to be modernized and fitted up in good style. A block of stores is to be constructed in the lower portion of the building, and the upper story is to be used for a hall. It will make a large and commodious room of nearly the size of Liberty Hall in New Bedford. The improvement will be a great convenience to the enterprising and thriving village of Fairhaven. February 9, 1853."

As we stated in the "Standard," a few days ago, an enterprising company has been formed who have purchased this property, and will fit it up with stores, halls, etc. When completed, it will make a very handsome building," February 18, 1853." The meeting was held at the store of B. Ewer, Jr. & Co. on Friday, March 4, 1853, to organize. The notice was signed by N. S. Higgins.

In September, 1853, B. Ewer, Jr. & Co., advertised as follows: - "PHOENIX HALL, FAIRHAVEN, having been completed, will be let for the various purposes for which the same is so well adapted."

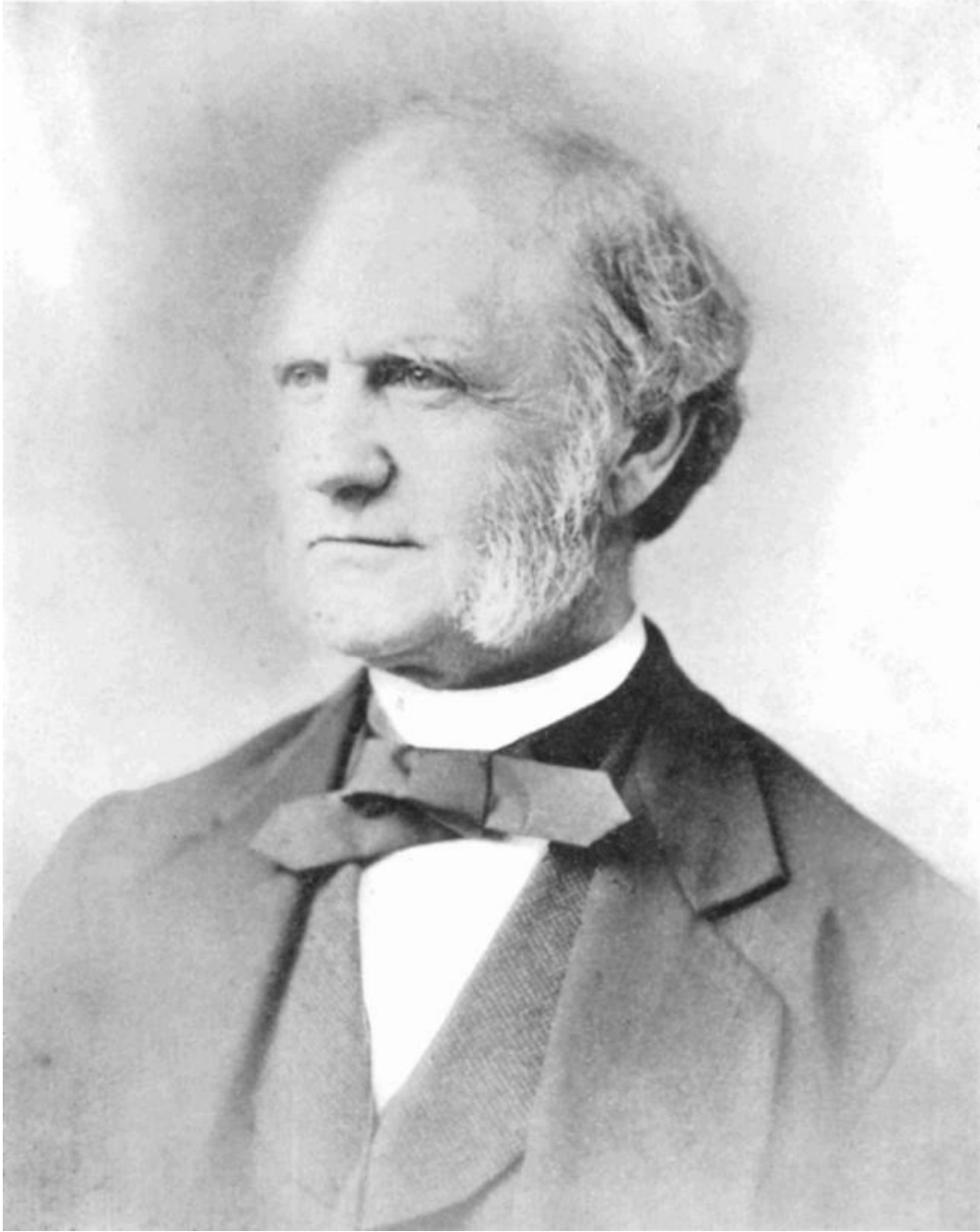
Phoenix Hall a Reality. - Phoenix Hall, since its existence as such in 1853, has been favored with town meetings, dances, fairs, lectures, walking matches, plays, suppers, lodge meetings, religious meetings, caucuses, graduations and scores of other functions. Then, a trifle more than a century after the structure was erected as the first meeting house, we find, in our local paper, under the date of September 3, 1898, this: "PHOENIX HALL has been transformed into a large, cool, airy and spacious billiard and pool room with a shooting gallery also attached. Stage entertainments are given which are free to the public two nights a week by first class vaudeville artists, under the management of Messrs. Card & Gurney, who are striving their utmost to please their patrons and the public.

The north room is used by Mr. Card, who has saved more souls than the Salvation Army has, but his line is the soles of your s hoes."

Mentioning Phoenix hall reminds those now in the vicinity of 75 years of age of the lectures given there by Dr. B. F. Beardsley in 1883, some of these talks being sponsored by the school board. In that year one could still see on Middle Street the one-story building used as a millinery shop, later the temporary quarters of THE FAIRHAVEN STAR.

Re the Ferry and the Depot. - Fifteen years before the abandonment of the meeting house, we find near by a place of business advertised as follows: - "TO LET. The lower part of a new store near the meeting house in Fairhaven, lately occupied by Charles Drew for the sale of Dry Goods. (Signed) Ansel Gibbs. Fairhaven, April 6, 1830."

About this time, other happenings were being enacted in Fairhaven. The following items, given chronologically, tell their own story. "At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad the following was considered on Wednesday, February 23, 1853: - "To see what action is necessary for the purpose of establishing a Ferry across the river from Fairhaven to New Bedford." Then under the date of March 14, 1853, we find this: - "Depot at Fairhaven. The depot building for the Fairhaven Branch Railroad at that village will be a large and elegant structure, although it is to be regretted that the Directors have decided to construct it of wood. It will be 168 feet in length, and arranged in the most convenient manner." Three days later the public was reading this: - "NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Proposals will be received on or before the 28th inst., for the constructing, and completing the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, about 15 miles in length, and running from Fairhaven easterly to the Cape Cod Branch Railroad at the Tremont Iron Works, including the grading, masonry and superstructure of the Road, according to plans and specifications which have been prepared and are ready for examination at the office of the Engineer, Seth H. Ingalls, in Mattapoisett, or at the Railroad Office in Fairhaven. All proposals must be directed to E. Sawin, President of the Road at Fairhaven, and will be received for the whole Road or for any divisions or sections of the Road. March 17, 1853." Then under the date of April 2, 1853, we learn that "The contract for the grading, masonry and superstructure of the



Dr. George Atwood

President, The Fairhaven Library Association

1860 – 1888

Fairhaven Branch Railroad has been given to Messrs. D. C. Sawin & Co. of Ramapo, N. Y." On the 29th of the same month is printed, "Iron for the Fairhaven Railroad. The British bark "Falcon" arrived in Fairhaven, Friday, April 29, 1853, from Newport, Wales, with iron for the Fairhaven Railroad."

Revivals. - Fairhaven has been visited by periodic revivals, the "Great Revival" occurring in 1805-1807, at the first meeting house erected here, in 1794, being an example. Rev. Isaiah Weston, who officiated from 1795 to 1808, was therefore the minister during that period at which time the church membership was greatly augmented.

Rev. Moses How wrote of revivals in his diary. Let us repeat what he had to say under the date of November 25, 1819: "Attended a church conference, in Fairhaven, in the afternoon. Few out, and a cold time. Soon after I began to preach, the cloud began to break, light began to shine, the arrows began to fly, tears began to How from many eyes, and good signs of a revival appeared."

Under the date of October 4, 1866, we read: "THE RECENT REVIVAL. We have taken considerable pains to ascertain the number of conversions in connection with the churches of this city (New Bedford) and Fairhaven during the revival of last winter and spring, and now give the figures as near as they can be ascertained. In Fairhaven, Advent 50; Methodist, 35; Congregational, 25." Under the date of November 17, 1866, we find: "The Revival in East Fairhaven included 30 converts, nearly half of whom are heads of families." In Grace Church, New Bedford, the additions during the last five years were 123.

Then, under the date of September 28, 1871, we read: "PROTRACTED MEETING. Meetings are being held, in Fairhaven, every evening, at the Advent church, with preaching by ministers of various denominations. All our Methodist and Congregationalist friends are cordially invited to come in."

About 144 years ago, we are told, religious revivals manifested themselves, and the total church members were thereby augmented. About one hundred years ago this zeal entered the schoolhouses. We find the following in the Standard, under the date of Saturday, March 23, 1850: - "A SCHOOL TURNED INTO A PRAYER MEETING. There is a deep, religious feeling in the town of Fairhaven. The

work of regeneration is spreading from house to house. We are told that on Wednesday last, the scholars of one of the town schools were so deeply impressed with the subject of religion that one of the teachers was led to embrace the teachings of the Gospel. All other books for a time were laid aside, a man of God was sent for, and the schools turned into a prayer meeting."

The Center Church Sabbath School. - The Methodists took possession of the edifice on the northeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets in 1849. Between 1841 and that date the building was occupied by the congregation of the Center Church (Congregational). Before me is "List of the names of persons connected with the Center Church Sabbath School - January 1846." The Superintendent of the Sabbath School was Joseph Simmons and his Assistant was Eben Akin, Jr. The Librarians were Obed F. Hitch and George Wing. In this Sabbath School, besides the Bible Class, with Joseph Simmons as teacher, there were thirteen classes with these respective teachers: - Class No.1, Miss Mary A. Poor; No.2, Miss Harriet E. Fuller; No.3, Mrs. Abigail Damon; No.4, Miss Lydia Tripp; No.5, Mrs. Lydia Cook; No.6, Mrs. Mary Hammond; No.7, Mrs. Sarah D. Tobey; No.8, Miss Lurana Young; No. 9, Miss Mary Terry; No. 10, Charles Tobey; No. 11, Alexander Swift; No. 12, Josiah H. Jenney; Also James M. Kempton; No. 13, Frederic Hitch; Also Ebenezer Akin, Jr. In brief this little book contains the names of more than one hundred who attended the Center Congregational. Sabbath School in 1846, before that structure was purchased by the Methodists.

A Preacher and Schoolmaster. - Rev. William Gould was pastor of the Congregational Church when the services were held in what is now Phoenix Hall. He was pastor of the Center Congregational church when that body erected the structure that is now in its renewed condition, the Methodist place of worship. Mr. Gould also conducted a private school in several parts of the town. But evidently that was not all, for under the date of March, 1851, we find the following: - "Having had my attention called to Rev. William Gould's Compound Cough Syrup, and having prescribed it in quite a number of cases, I can confidently recommend it as almost the only medicine going the round of advertisement, that has real and substantial value. (Signed) E. W. Gleason, M. D., Boston."

The Daily Mercury in this year contained the following item: - "Lightning. In Fairhaven on Friday evening, May 9, 1851, during the storm, the lightning passed down the rod attached to the spire of the Congregational church (Rev. Mr. Roberts') in great quantities, tearing up the ground at the base. The structure was not in the least damaged."

On Monday, January 28, 1901, the William P. Sulling's House on the east side of the Acushnet road, about a half mile from the Acushnet line and east of the Woodside Cemetery, was destroyed by fire. It was in this house that Rev. William Gould, years ago, conducted a boarding school.

Before this, however, Mr. Gould lived in the "railroad house" which was for years the first house south of the Main Street railroad crossing, on the west side of the street. At the time of Mr. Gould's occupancy, this house stood on the east side of the street, in the line of the railroad, but was moved when the Fairhaven Branch was built. Here Mr. Gould conducted a private school.

An ell of this house was moved to the foot of Walnut Street, east side of Fort Street, north of the railroad, and was used for a residence. It was then that Mr. Gould removed his school to the east side of the Alden road, east of Woodside Cemetery.

Purrington and Taber. - Merchants in Fairhaven were plying their respective means of livelihood 80 and 90 years ago with as much assiduity as the merchants of today. In 1858 Messrs. Purrington and Taber completed a substantial three-story, wooden building, 35 x 50, at the corner of Center and Water Streets, before the completion of which they occupied the old structure which stood in the rear, for a paint shop. The new shop, owned by Bartholomew Taber, was burned in 1864, and the building now standing at the southwest corner of Water and Center Streets was moved from the lot on the south side of Union Street, just east of Middle Street.

Recognition for faithful service was manifest on Sunday, February 27, 1895. On that evening the librarian of the Unitarian Sunday School, Mr. B. Taber, Jr., was presented a silver tea set, consisting of seven pieces, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem that was felt toward him by members of the school. Mr. William Higgins made the presentation speech to which Mr. Taber responded. Rev. Mr. DeNormandie remarked that the gift was a token of the good-will

of the donors. Mr. Taber had been librarian for 25 years. This was the father of Thomas and Bartholomew Taber who comprised the firm of Taber Bros. Bartholomew retired in 1917, after pursuing his vocation for half a century.

In this family there were at least three named Bartholomew: the first having been born in 1779 and dying in 1860; the second, the librarian, who was born in 1812 and died in 1885; the third who died in September 1925, aged 77.

Vendue at Richmond Block. - Chronologically arranged, we present the following in regard to structures at the Four Corners. About the middle of November, 1859, the foundation of the Richmond building was laid. Here the drug store was opened. Then we find the following: - "DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, in Fairhaven, at store in Richmond's Block, Main Street, commencing on Tuesday evening, May 31, 1870, through the week." Henry L. Card had his store in the southeast room of the Bank Building during the Richmond ownership. Next, in 1873, the building south of the drug store was moved to the southeast corner of Washington and Chestnut Streets. Under the date of March 10, 1874, we find: - "Noah Stoddard has sold to Abner C. Fish, building and lot west side of Main street, Fairhaven, for \$900:" On July 18, 1892, Amanda H., widow of Capt. Abner C. Fish, died at the age of 69 years and 11 months. In 1876, the Bank purchased the drug store property and an additional parcel of land from Abner Fish, opening the banking business in March, 1877.

Across the street, a change in ownership was taking place. Under the date of July 11, 1873, we find: - "FOR SALE IN FAIRHAVEN VILLAGE, The estate of the late J. B. Bisbee, consisting of house, store and land, convenient to churches, schoolhouses, post office, and horse-cars. Apply on the premises at 51 or 53 Main Street." Then we read, under the date of Tuesday, August 18, 1874: - "REAL ESTATE SALE. Henry H. Bisbee and others, of Fairhaven, have sold for \$3,500 to Phineas E. Terry, 16 rods land with buildings on the east side of Main Street, in Fairhaven."

Horatio W. Richmond. - In 1855, a building belonging to the estate of Capt. Noah Stoddard stood on the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets. Five years later, Horatio W. Richmond, proprietor of a drug store north of Fountain Hall, erected on this site a new building which presented a

handsome architectural appearance. It was three stories high and the ground floor was, in July, occupied as a drug store, the upper part being used as a residence. Levi M. Snow was clerk for Mr. Richmond for about a year, going then to Charlestown for two years, then back to Fairhaven as clerk for James I. Church who conducted an apothecary shop in Phoenix Block, for 12 years, buying Mr. Church out in 1876. During the proprietorship of Mr. Church on the night of August 19, 1861, this store was broken into. About \$15 and a quantity of fancy articles, cigars, etc., making the value of the amount stolen about \$100. Again, in December, the same store was entered and goods to the amount of \$100 taken. On the same night, the store of George F. Tripp was entered, the thieves securing about \$25.

In the New Bedford "Mercury" of August 11, 1862, Mr. Richmond advertised for a young man with drug store experience, to take the place of Mr. Snow. Mr. Church later in 1876, conducted a shoe store at 40 Center Street.

Mr. Richmond died on May 14, 1876, at the age of 48. In September, the National Bank bought the house and lot of Mr. Richmond's estate for \$4,000, and Alexander Covell bought the stock and fixtures of the apothecary shop. Thus Mr. Snow became proprietor of a drug store at a very opportune time.

In February, 1877, the new bank building received a coat of paint, iron fronts were placed in position, and the fine plate glass, purchased for the windows, arrived. The glass was ordered directly from France at \$30 per pane. They were of odd size and Boston parties were unable to provide them. On Monday, March 12, 1877, the First National Bank opened for the transaction of business in their new and elegantly fitted rooms.

The Fairhaven Savings Bank purchased of the First National the building formerly occupied by both institutions and the lot upon which it stood. After some alterations the lower story of the building was taken possession of by the Savings Bank.

The Old Oil Factory. - Before the birth of anyone now living, there was erected at the southeast corner of South and Main Streets, the house which now stands on the west side of Main Street, south of the railroad tracks. The Fairhaven map of 1855 designates this as the Stoddard property, showing the

oil factory on the southwest corner of Fort and South Streets. The map of 1870 designates this property as under the ownership of Capt. W. Washburn, the oil factory being there then, as it was years afterwards. It was on October 1, 1851, that Mrs. Elizabeth S., wife of Capt. William Washburn, and daughter of the late Noah Stoddard, died in the 31st year of her age. Captain Washburn, well known to many, was in command of the bark Arab of Fairhaven, which sailed on Tuesday, September 14, 1858, for Hurd's Island for see-elephant oil. It was in April, 1902, that Sarah P., wife of William Washburn, died, aged 80.

Fairhaven Coal Yard. - None can remember, at least in its inception, the existence of the following, advertised in this way: - "FAIRHAVEN COAL YARD. The subscriber having established a yard in Fairhaven, near the Depot, for the sale of the various kinds of Coals of different sizes for family use, would inform the public that he will deliver, screened and in good order, at the lowest market prices, the following kinds of Coal: - Lehigh, White and Red Ash. Also the favorite Franklin Coal. His coal will be under cover and he can deliver it at all times good and clean. And can also be relied upon as being of the finest and best quality. All orders, left at the office in the store of Jonathan Bisbee on Main Street, next door north of the Union Hotel, or at B. Taber & Son's at the Point, will meet with prompt attention. (Signed) William Bradford. Fairhaven, 7th Mo., 30th, 1855."

Under the date of Saturday, July 26, 1873, the Standard tells us: - "The old Coal Shed near the railroad depot, in Fairhaven, formerly occupied by Lewis S. Judd, having become sadly dilapidated, is being removed." The map of 1870 shows the locations of both coal sheds; the one of Fish, Robinson & Co. on their wharf, and the second on the northwest corner of Middle and Ferry Streets.

Fairhaven Coal Company. - Under the date of July 30, 1855, William Bradford was advertising: "Fairhaven Coal Yard, near the depot." On Saturday, November 16th, seventeen years later, (1872), the Standard tells us: - "BOUGHT OUT. Messrs. J. H. Perry & Company of this city have purchased the coal yard of Mr. Roland Fish of Fairhaven, which they will continue to carry on in connection with their extensive business this side of the river." Ten days later the same journal published the following: - "FAIRHAVEN COAL

COMPANY. Having taken the wharf premises immediately north of Ferry Slip, we propose to stock and keep always on sale all choice kinds of coal for mechanical and domestic uses which we shall offer wholesale or retail, at lowest cash rates. (Signed) John H. Perry & Co., Proprietors. Roland Fish, Agent." These coal sheds were erected in 1845 and were demolished in 1891. Roland Fish gave up his office on Water Street in September, 1893. Miss M. Alice Fish, of 20 William Street, daughter of Roland and Lucy Pope Fish, born in 1836, carried on the coal agency after the death of her father who lived in the house which stood where the town hall now stands. The old brick depot, alluded to above, erected in 1859, was razed in 1929.

Under the date of Monday, March 16, 1874, we find: "The Coal Business, for many years conducted, in New Bedford, by Messrs. John H. Perry & Co., will, after this month, be conducted by Samuel C. Hart, the junior partner of that firm, Mr. Perry retiring."

Before us lies an original bill from Wm. Bradford, for 3,200 pounds Franklin Coal at \$8.00 per ton, the total bill being 12.80; this was receipted by Wm. Bradford under the date of November 17, 1856.

Before us also lies a bill for 3000 pounds of Lehigh coal for \$7.75; this bill is from the firm of Fish, Robinson & Co., under the date of September 9, 1861. J. Terry was the official weigher in both instances.

Fairhaven Cole House. - Mr. Edward R. Cole lived in one of the old houses of the town. It was in 1804 that this house was erected by Thomas Huttleston who at one time occupied the house at the corner of Main and Bridge Streets. Under the date of May 9, 1831, we find: - "House and lot occupied by Thomas Huttleston for sale. Apply to William H. Allen." And under the date of August 16, 1832, we find: "House and lot for sale in Fairhaven. House and lot lately owned and occupied by Thomas Huttleston, situated on the road leading from Fairhaven to Oxford Village and nearly opposite Thomas Nye's store. The lot contains about 90 rods. (Signed) James Moore."

Thomas Nye's store, it is recorded, was at the corner of Main and Bridge Streets. The shop of Thomas Nye stood at the angle of the road, north of the residence of Edward A.

Dana. Mr. Thomas Huttlestone died in New Bedford on September 27, 1835, aged 63.

Under the date of October 23, 1835, presumably relating to the Cole house, we find: - "TO LET. A convenient, two-story dwelling house recently occupied by A. P. Willcox, situated in the center of the Village of Fairhaven. The said house has two parlors in front and nine fireplaces, and is in complete repair. (Signed Lemuel Tripp)." In this house, erected in 1804, a granddaughter of Mr. Cole discovered, a few years ago, while playing in one of the rooms, a half-cent dated 1804.

Here we meet an individual known to the preceding generation in this wise - "BRICK 40,000 Hard and Salmon Brick, Lime, Cement, Clay and Hair, received and for sale by Damon & Libby. Fairhaven June 6, 1854." Then under the date of May 22, 1855, we find: - "NOTICE. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Damon & Libby was dissolved on the 17th instant, by mutual consent. (Signed) Tucker Damon, Jr., William A. Libby."

In this year, 1855, about a century ago, the tax rate was \$5.70 per thousand.

"NOTICE. The undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally that he will sell all Provisions and Groceries for CASH ONLY, on and after February 1, 1856. Also for sale, Paper hangings, Lime, Cement, Common and Press Brick, Plastering Hair, etc. (Signed) William A. Libby."

"FOR SALE. One hundred Barrels Lincolnville Lime, Cement, Bricks, pressed and common, Plastering Hair, etc. Just received by William A. Libby. Fairhaven, June 25, 1856."

Sidewalks Wanted. - For the convenience of the Patrons of the new Drug Store which began business in July 1860, Article 15 was inserted into the warrant for the town meeting, held at Sawin's Hall, on Monday, April 2d of that year, and read as follows: - "To see if the town will vote to grade and curb the sidewalk on the west side of Main street, from Center to Union, and on the south side of Center Street, from Main to Middle, agreeable to the petition of H. W. Richmond and others;"

At this town meeting, it was voted to grade and curb the west sidewalk on Main Street, from Center to Union, and the

south side of Center from Main to Middle. Then on May 7th, the selectmen advertised for proposals for Flagging and Curbing stones.

At this time James I. Church was proprietor of the Drug Store in Phoenix Block, and it was evident that the brick sidewalk about the Block needed attention to offset the prospects of a perfect walk in front of the new building, so we find the following in Article 21 of the town meeting: - "To see if the town will vote to rebrick or repair the sidewalk on the north side of Center Street, from Main to the flagging in front of the First Congregational Church, agreeable to the petition of Charles Eldredge and others."

Other matters considered at that town meeting were: Article 29, "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to purchase a carriage suitable for the transportation of the Hooks and Ladders connected with the Fire Department." Article 23, "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to procure a suitable person to ring the Phoenix Hall Bell at 7 o'clock A. M., at noon and at 9 o'clock in the evening, agreeable to the petition of I. F. Terry and others."

The foundation for the Richmond building was laid about the middle of November, 1859. Mr. Richmond was in business in Fairhaven at least as early as December 1851, and in July, 1860, he opened the new Drug Store at the southwest corner of Center and Main Streets. Additional information is as follows: - "SALE AT AUCTION. The building on Main Street, now occupied by H. W. Richmond, as a Drug Store. Auction on Wednesday, March 14, 1860. .

John A. Hawes, Jr. - This affords an opportunity to contribute information concerning John A. Hawes, the location of the store of B. Ewer, Jr., and Samuel Sawyer. We stated that the store on the south side of Center Street between Main and Middle Streets was possibly that of B. Ewer, Jr., & Co. since that firm advertised in January, 1858, a house, with store adjoining, corner of Middle and Center Streets, for sale. We remember the store and many of its tenants in later years, and now state with a greater degree of positiveness its owners of 1858, since we find under the date of February, 1849, the following: - "LAW NOTICE. John A. Hawes has taken a room in Fairhaven Village over the store of B. Ewer, Jr., (a few rods west of the Bank) where he will attend to the business of his profession with promptness and fidelity." On Janu-

ary 4, 1842, Mrs. Eleanor Savery, wife of Aaron Savery, died, aged 34. On June 28, 1850, Aaron Savery and Mrs. Mary A. Taber were married by John A. Hawes, Esq.

John A. Hawes was appointed by the Governor and Council a notary public for Bristol County. Then we find the following advertisement: - "John A. Hawes, Attorney at Law. Office, over Mechanics Bank, New Bedford. October 15, 1851." Under the date of November 18, 1852, we find: "John A. Hawes, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. Office, 47 Water, Corner William Street, New Bedford. The Administration of Estates respectfully solicited." Notwithstanding the above in regard to John A. Hawes, several histories assert, "He never practiced his profession."

In 1856, Mr. Hawes was clerk of the Proprietors of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge, and in the same year he was acting as secretary of the Fairhaven Mutual Marine Insurance Company. On May 6, 1856, the assessors, John Terry, John Jenney, George H. Taber, Matthew Howard, Benjamin White, 2d, notified the citizens of Fairhaven Village that they could be consulted at the store of B. Ewer, Jr. & Co., and at the office of Fish, Robinson & Company, until June 9th.

Capt. Hawes died on March 10, 1883, aged 59. The funeral took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 13, at 2 o'clock. Representatives of the New Bedford Yacht Club, of which he was one of the originators, the Grand Army, Company E 3d Regiment, Capt. Hawes' old Command in the nine months' service during the Rebellion, were present among scores of others. Every room in the spacious residence was filled.

For the "Standard." - "The annual Festival of the Methodist church, in this place, holden Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, of last week, may be regarded as a very successful one. The attendance was large, and the exercises passed off pleasantly. An original colloquy, entitled "A School of 1794," elicited special commendation and applause. Rev. Mark Trafton favored us with some interesting remarks on Thursday, and Friend Tillinghast made a characteristic speech to the children Friday evening. The gratifying sum of \$150 was netted. But a feature infinitely more gratifying than "net proceeds" was the harmonious commingling of all creeds and classes of society. Members of the other religious denominations were especially liberal in contributing articles for

exhibition and sale, and it is believed that may with propriety be urged in reply to the sweeping denunciations of festivals often heard, that this at least has drawn more closely the cord that binds Christians together, and thus, in some slight degree, at least, contribute to hasten the "good time coming" when sectarian strife shall cease, and but one language anywhere be heard - that of ascription of praise to God."

Fairhaven, Feb. 6, 1860.

The Recruiting Office is Not Extant. - In 1862, a recruiting office was opened at the corner of Water and Center streets for the enlistment of 33 men, the notice being signed by B. Taber, Jr., Chairman of Selectmen. The inhabitants of Fairhaven were notified by A. G. Liscomb, constable, to assemble at Sawin's Hall on Saturday, July 19, 1862, to see what action the Town would take in relation to raising its quota of volunteers for the war; and also what sum of money as bounty, if any, they would be willing to appropriate. The Town voted payment of \$100 to each man who enlisted. Among the volunteers from Lakeville was Rev. Israel Washburn, 65, a Methodist minister, formerly of Fairhaven.

He Sang in the Chorus. - A lad, about fourteen years of age, was seen carrying a pail of black paint and a nifty paint brush. The fellow, artistically inclined, approached the granite posts, dipped his brush and deftly administered the beautifier to the tops of the Methodist posts. There were twelve posts on the Walnut street line. He was detected, and was notified that he would be held responsible for the removal of the paint. He scurried here and there in search of the services of a first class stonecutter, alias a paint-remover. Finally John I. Bryant was selected. As the work on the stone posts progressed, the lad, with palpitating heart, watched the proceedings. When the job was done, Mr. Bryant beckoned to the chap who then thought, no doubt, that his last day had come. Was he to be fined, punished, imprisoned or tortured? Instead, John I. gave the lad a fatherly talk and handed him a bill fully receipted. The stonecutter had gratuitously extricated the youth from an embarrassing predicament.

He became one of our prominent business men and served the town in various capacities.

The Methodists Again. - An aged lady was riding with us as we passed through Yarmouth. Soon she endeavored to call the place by name but couldn't remember. Finally she said,

"Why that place where they hold religious picnics." Just sixty five years ago we boarded the horse-cars, riding to the railroad station in New Bedford, taking there from the train for the Beulah Camp Ground, alighting from the train at Hemlock Station, alias Hemlock Gutter. Yes, the Methodists held picnics.

Soldiers' Aid Societies. - The ladies of the Fairhaven and Oxford Village Soldiers' Aid Societies held a Social Fair and Festival at Phoenix Hall, commencing Tuesday evening, April 7th, which continued for four evenings. Among other attractions the "Old Folks' Concert" (the singers dressed in ye costume of olden time) was a prominent one. Chowder, ice cream, and other refreshments were served each evening. The price of admission to the hall was 10 cents. The ferryboat Union left New Bedford at 7 and 8 o'clock, returning at 10 and 10:30. Tickets, including ferriage and admission to hall, for sale at depot for 15 cents.

The Stevens and Stoddards. - We now reach the small two-story building on the south side of Washington Street, about half way between Main and William Streets. This was built for a work shop for the father of Miss Cora Stevens, George H. Stevens, machinist, a trifle more than a hundred years ago. In the only room on the second floor of this building, with one window on the south, two on the east and three on the north, Miss Mary T. Stoddard conducted a private school, with morning sessions only, for about 20 years, beginning about 1846. Miss Stoddard was born in 1816 and died in December 1891, aged 75. She was the daughter of Capt. Alden D. and Mary Stoddard, the former born in 1790 and died in 1874, the latter born in 1789 and died in October 1876, in her 88th year. They lived on the east side of Walnut Street south of Union. Other daughters were Amelia T. who married Jonathan Hawes; she died in 1907, aged 84; Julia A. who was born in 1819 and died in 1907. There was one brother, Edward H. who died in May 1899 in his 72d year.

Mrs. Jonathan Hawes and the Misses Stoddard built the house on the northwest corner of Union and Walnut Streets in May, 1885.

A Strike without a Picket! - A noisy demonstration was taking place in the vicinity of these squares nearly eighty-nine years ago. The town clock was accused of being on a strike, anticipating Mr. Clifton Hacker's idea of utilizing the works

for a fire signal by "fixing it so that the striking mechanism would be released and strike continuously until it ran down." At any rate, we found the following which explains itself: - "INSTANT DEATH. In Fairhaven, August 6, 1865, at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes, the old town clock unwound its coil. Its voice was firm to the last. Aged, about 25 years."

Were they poking fun at our town clock, so carefully nurtured through the early years by Seth Alden, Amos Pierce, and afterwards by Fred Allen and Clifton Hacker! Twenty three days later, the Standard wrote: - "BORN. In Fairhaven, 27th inst. (August 1865), at 10 A. M. the usual fee being paid, a singular child, having its face and hands in all directions at once. It immediately commenced striking and makes noise enough to be heard all over the village."

Writing of clocks, reminds us of an item in The Fairhaven Star of October, 1880, which read as follows: - "A member of the Methodist Church has withdrawn his subscription to the Star because it suggested the town clock be changed from the Methodist to the Congregational Church."

In the Old Brick Bank. - "The Savings Bank will take possession of its new quarters now being fitted up in the rooms formerly occupied by the National Bank, about August 1st. Arnold G. Tripp, by whom the alterations and improvements are being made, has nearly completed a handsome counter for the banking room. It runs from the eastern wall, parallel with the sidewalk a distance of 12 feet 6 inches, and then running at a right angle runs 10 feet 6 inches, to the partition wall of the directors' room. It is substantially built of black walnut with neat mouldings, and along the front are inserted panels of gnarled black walnut. The base or counter proper is 3 feet 5 inches high; it is surmounted by a series of 15 plate glass windows, set in a continuous black walnut sash, crowned by an elaborate frieze with dental cornice and inlaid with panels of French black walnut. The total height of the desk from the floor to the cornice is 7 feet.

The interior of the counter is well fitted with mahogany desks and numerous convenient drawers, etc. At the side of the teller's desk is an opening through the top for the transaction of business and arranged with folding doors on the outside. Along the counter front on the outside, just below the windows runs a shelf 8 inches broad for the convenience of patrons of the bank.

The floor of the banking room is laid in alternate narrow strips of black walnut and southern pine. The directors' room, accessible from the banking room by a door at the right of the counter, is finished in white ash; the floor will be handsomely carpeted."

The above renovation took place about 64 years ago. However, in November, 1863, when both Banks were occupying the brick building, the Fairhaven Bank and the Institution for Savings were undergoing repairs. The exterior was repainted, the bank rooms were grained in oak and the walls were covered with panel paper.

Horatio Seymour and Francis Preston Blair. - "WENT INTO MOURNING. The large Seymour and Blair Hag, hung across the street at the Four Corners, Fairhaven, was draped in mourning yesterday (Wednesday, November 4, 1868), by one of the leaders of the faithful in that town. A citizen, who had been to war, and fought under and for the Hag, was indignant, however, at having the stars and stripes dressed in mourning, and with the assistance of a boy, stripped the cambric from the starry Hag."

Winship, Gerrish, Lambert, Bisbee. - T. Lambert & Company bought of Mrs. M. A. Winship the building which had been occupied by Mr. Gerrish, and opened a cigar manufactory. It was closed for a short time. Then Mr. Lambert reopened his cigar store, west side of Main Street, near Center, installed a billiard table, and afterwards sold this establishment to Bisbee Bros.

Franklin T. Lambert and Miss Hannah E. Ryder were married in December 1888. In January, 1871, M. Lyman Bisbee, machinist at the Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works received his monthly wages, fifty dollars. This he placed in his pocket and the next day when he was about to pay his board bill, he discovered that the money had been lost or stolen. In September, 1882, Bisbee Brothers moved their billiard hall to the east side of Main Street, next to Edwards and Ede's store. In March, 1883, Bisbee Bros. dissolved partnership.

Sleepers for the Speaker's Stand. - Some may remember the campaign of 1872 when the political alignment was Grant and Wilson vs. Greeley and Brown, a committee sponsoring the latter candidates, consisting of John M. Hathaway, president and Henry Crowell, secretary, being formed here.

On Tuesday evening, September 17, 1872, at 7 o'clock, nearly half a thousand persons gathered near Phoenix Hall, corner of Main and Center Streets, to witness the unfurling of the American Hag as a prelude to the campaign struggle, in behalf of Grant and Wilson. For three quarters of an hour before the exercises, Smith's band of New Bedford rendered patriotic selections followed by the unfurling of the Hag to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner. The emblem of liberty was suspended across Main Street between Phoenix Hall and the residence of Capt. James Robinson. Then Tucker Damon, Jr. took the stand (which, by the way, was made of the street Railway Company's sleepers) and introduced the speaker, the Hon. George Marston of New Bedford. At the conclusion of the exercises three cheers were given for the speaker. (B. Gratz Brown was Greeley's running mate.)

The sleepers for the construction of the speaker's stand happened to be in readiness since the track for the horse railroad from New Bedford had been completed nearly to the corner of Main and Center Streets at this time. It had been decided by the Company that when the tracks had been laid to this point the cars would run and the omnibus would then cease to make trips. The horse railway line to the depot was completed on October 7, 1872, and on Saturday, October 12, 1872, regular trips were made. On every trip the cars were crowded.

Those who go to Framingham by automobile through Natick will, perhaps, remember the small building over the Natick line, in which the running mate of President Grant, Henry Wilson, used to ply his trade of cobbler.

On April 29th, 1853, Mrs. Emma P., wife of Capt. James S. Robinson, died in her 37th year. Capt. Robinson died in December, 1898, aged 87. Harriet E., wife of Capt. Robinson, mother of Girard, James S., Jr., Mary E., Anna B. and Thomas R., died in February, 1909, in her 89th year. James S., Jr. worked at the STAR office from 1882 to 1886. He died in May 1938. On the 31st of May, 1842, at the residence of W. G. Robinson, Ann B., wife of James S. Robinson, died, aged 29 years. James S. Robinson and Harriet, daughter of Killey Eldredge of New Bedford, were married by Rev. Jacob Roberts on July 12, 1855.

Union, Walnut, Morse and William Streets. - Under the date of May 19, 1877, we read in the Standard: - "Real Estate Sale. Lyman H. Stoddard has sold to Thomas C. Stoddard the lot on the corner of Union and William Streets, Fairhaven; also an adjoining lot with stable." This area, in our boyhood days, was set off from the highway by a high slat fence behind which grew trees bearing luscious fruit. Before this period, however, George W. Sawin and John P. Ellis were carrying on the Livery Stable business on the south side of Union Street, about half way between Walnut and William Streets. This was in 1851. Mr. Sawin opened this stable some years before. Mr. Ellis, when he became partner, was then about 25 years of age, having died in June, 1899, at the age of 73.

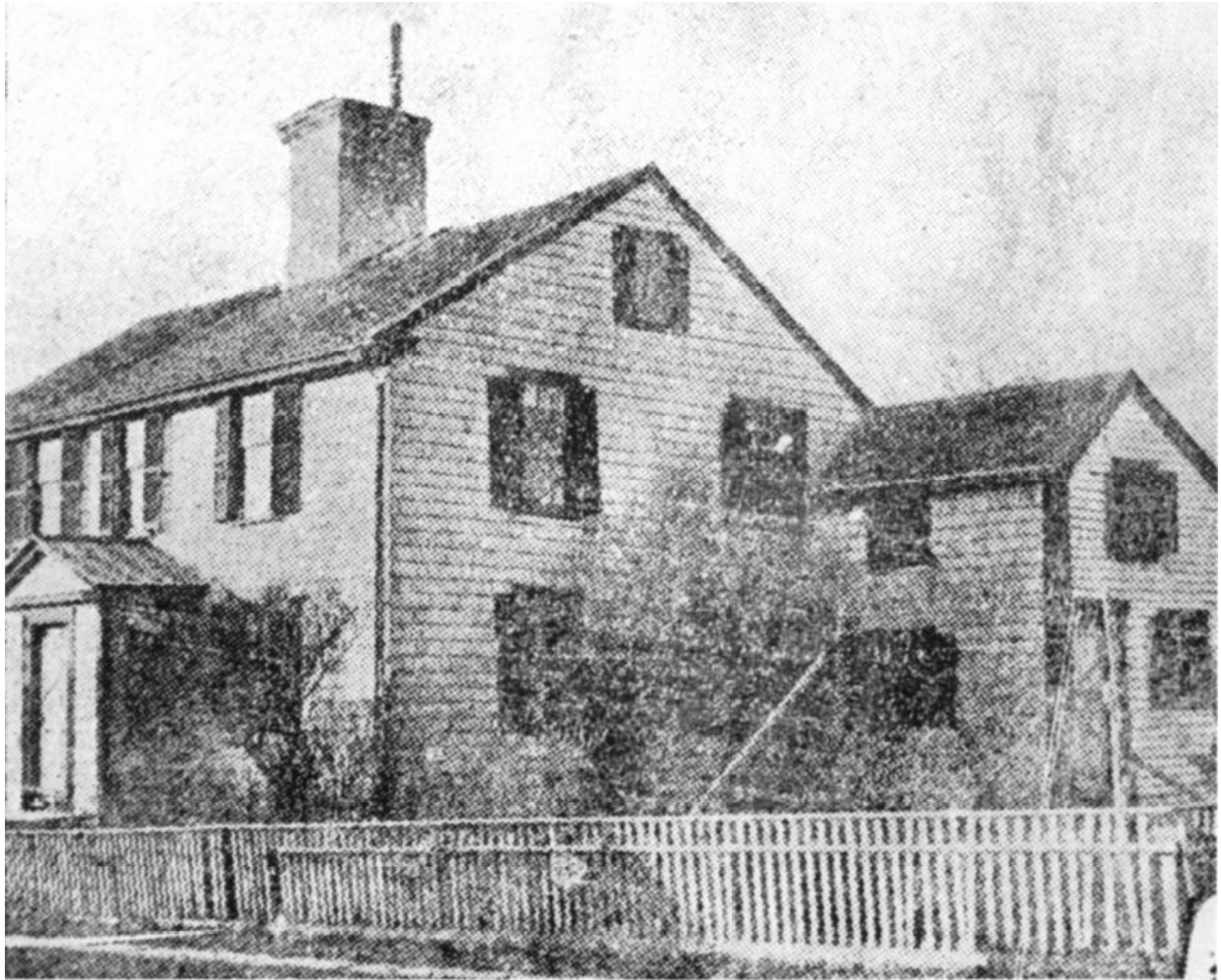
This land, sold to Thomas C. Stoddard, comprised two parcels, one at the southeast corner of Union and William Streets, with a frontage of 100 feet on Union Street and a depth on William Street of 250 feet, the lot being a right-angled parallelogram. Lyman Stoddard purchased this of George H. Grannies in March, 1866; the other, just west on Union Street, adjoined the first parcel, with a frontage on that street of 47 feet and a depth of 108 feet, another rectangular strip belonging to the estate of Jeremiah Miller prior to 1867. This was the stable lot. In other words, the combined parcels extended from Union Street south to the property formerly owned by Charles Eldredge, and west to the Miller property, touching the premises formerly owned by Samuel B. Hamblin, on the north and west.

More than ninety years ago, this square encompassed by Union, Walnut, Morse and William Streets, four dwelling houses, a stable and one other structure. However, the fact is that at that time Fort Street was not reached through Walnut Street so a distinct square did not become extant until about 1867. On this square at the present time there stand eight dwelling houses, besides other structures.

Speaking of the Millers reminds us that, under Old Fairhaven," in the STAR of July 22, 1943, when writing of the torchlight procession and illuminations of 1876, we stated: "George Miller (here a little girl was very prettily dressed as Goddess of Liberty, etc.) We soon learned that the "little girl" was none other than Eugene W. Miller, aged about two years. We can see our Eugene wearing enviable curls, for



Mrs. Lemuel C. Tripp – Said to have been the first American Lady
To sail around the world.



The Noah Allen House

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some time beyond the customary period. This reminds us that Phineas Reccord wore ear rings, round, wire, gold ones. He claimed he wore them to improve his vision. He doffed them later in life. It was from the house of George Miller, 72 Union Street, that occurred, on Wednesday, March 13, 1867, the funeral of Susan Nell, sister of Mrs. Miller. The Miller house, built in 1838, and later sold, had been in the Miller family for more than a hundred years, having been built for Dr. Jeremiah Miller.

Dr. Miller, besides being a physician, conducted a drug store, owned property at Oxford and was the possessor of the tide-mill on Main Street. This tide mill, built about 1792, just after the dam was placed across the creek, was operated until 1850. The date of the establishment of this mill antedates the acceptance of the street connecting Fairhaven and Oxford villages by three years. The tide-mill had in turn numerous owners. Under the date of September 23, 1873, we find: "Real Estate Sale. Phoebe Miller and others have sold to William N. Alden for \$50 mill and lot on the west side of the mill bridge, Fairhaven." Mrs. Miller, widow of Dr. Jeremiah Miller, died January 29, 1880, in her 87th year. It was in 1842 that the construction of the plank walk at the Mill Bridge became the first instance of a sidewalk in Fairhaven.

The Water Line Collar Company. - Fairhaven has a new enterprise. This was in 1866. Mr. E. M. Dean, before his days as cobbler on Water Street, corner of Union, had his shop in the building on the northeast corner of Washington and Middle Streets. This building burned down on May 9, 1876. In the month of April, ten years prior to the burning of the building, a new enterprise sprang up in this town in the very building which was later burned. This enterprise was under the partnership of Joseph D. Ellis of Fairhaven, late acting Ensign U. S. N., and Lysander C. Tripp of New Bedford, late acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. They perfected their arrangements for the manufacture of paper collars and leased this building. Their advertisement under the date of May 10, 1866, ran as follows: - "Water Line Collar Company, Fairhaven, Mass. Gentlemen's collars and cuffs. Plain, Enamel and Fancy. Manufactory in full operation. Work of superior quality. All dealers have our goods, etc." This water-line collar was strong, worn on either side, was perspiration proof and warranted.

Silvermine in Fairhaven! This was the heading of an item in a New Bedford paper. It goes on to say, "On Monday, May 14, 1866, Mr. Ebenezer Akin while ploughing one of his fields turned up a half pistareen. It was coined in 1733 and the date was as distinct as on the day it was minted."

The Akin family has been a prominent family in the history of Fairhaven. Through the generations we have John Akin, Benjamin Akin, Bartholomew Akin, Ebenezer Akin, Ebenezer Akin, Jr., and Bartholomew Akin, the last mentioned living until recently on Oxford Street, nearly across from the first home of THE STAR.

"A Balm for Every Wound!" A Dr. Birmingham was advertising extensively this remedy, and to him was addressed a letter intended for public reading, printed in The Mercury, recommending to all "Anti-Spasmodic Drops," Signed, under the place and date of Fairhaven, July 4, 1871, by Rev. Frederick Upham, D. D. and Rev. Samuel F. Upham.

One Cent Reward! Many advertisements concerning indented servants who had run away in their attempt to escape their work as bound apprentices, were conspicuous in the newspapers of a century ago. The reward of one cent was commonly offered for their return.

The Standard, under the date of Wednesday, May 9, 1866, wrote: - "The Water Line Collar Company. The new manufactory of paper collars, cuffs, etc., which we recently noticed as having been established in Fairhaven, we are glad to learn, is doing a good business, constantly increasing its production. They manufacture none but first class goods, no inferior stock being used, or second rate articles put into the market. Retailers will do well to patronize home industry."

The Store is No More. - "BOOT AND SHOE STORE. The subscriber has just received at his store, No. 25 Center Street, a new stock of goods; also a new assortment of Pure Gum and Common Rubber Boots of all sizes together with an assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. which he proposes to sell as low as can be bought in any other store. Two doors west of National Bank, Fairhaven. (Signed) Ira Gerrish, November 12, 1877."

Few remember the following, found under the date of May 2, 1860: - NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN FAIRHAVEN. The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fairhaven and vicinity that he has opened a

Boot and Shoe Store in the place formerly occupied as a Post Office, No. 38 Center Street, where he intends to keep a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, and to sell as low as any other store in the vicinity. He intends to sell for CASH only, and will give you a good article at Union Store Price. Hoping to receive a share of public patronage, I remains yours, (Signed) Benjamin T. Taber." Two months later, Mr. Taber's advertisement was changed to read: - "NEW BOOT AND SHOE AND HAT AND CAP STORE."

Deductions One Hundred Years Ago. - Fish & Robinson were advertising Yellow Pine Lumber, Rice and Naval Stores in February, 1839. James D. Vaughan, of 8 Cheapside, New Bedford, was advertising furniture and repair work. In 1867, Mr. Vaughan was upholsterer for Christian Dantsizen of William Street, New Bedford. In 1882, Mr. Vaughan who had been carrying on business in the store next south of Dr. Fairchild's on the west side of Middle Street, removed to the shop on Union Street, owned by Isaiah Terry. This shop was the ell to the old meeting house, now Phoenix Hall. In October, 1886, James D. Vaughan died at 64 Spring Street, in his 70th year. His son, Fred Vaughan, continued the business, still owning the little black dog that travelled all over town on three legs. In October, 1887, Edward M. Dunn took the shop formerly occupied by F. J. Vaughan.

In 1839 the Fairhaven Bank was advertising shares for sale. Melvin O. Bradford advertised for sale the house and lot, corner of Center and Water Streets, two stories and good barn and shed. M. O. Bradford lived in the '50's at the northeast corner of Washington and William streets, the house afterwards purchased by Mrs. Lemuel Tripp.

One hundred years ago, the treasurer and collector, Nathaniel Church, notified the property owners of the town that there would be a deduction of 6% if the tax bill was paid within 30 days; 4% within 60 days and 2% within 120 days. The notice of the collector 10 years later offered the 6% and the 4% deductions. This notice of 1849 is still in existence signed by Eben Akin, Jr. And in September, 1854, Mr. Akin notified the tax payers that he would be at the store of Samuel Wilde, Long Plain; store of John R. Davis, Jr., Acushnet Village; store of E. R. Almy; and at his office, corner of Bridge and Main Streets. The sign "TOWN CLERIC which was outside this building is still in existence. Mr. Church was town

clerk from 1834 to 1842. He was selectman in 1843, 1844, 1845-1850, 1854. In 1859, the store and goods of Mr. Wilde were consumed by fire.

For many months Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes advertised as follows: - "A pew in Grace Church, No. 83, For Sale or To Let, beginning in December, 1839. Under the date of Wednesday, December 25, 1839, we find this: - "NOTICE - The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Waterson and Whiting is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by William Waterson. (Signed, William Waterson, Sumner Whiting.)" The shoe store of William Waterson was entered in February, 1855, and boots and shoes valued at \$100 were taken. Sumner Whiting died in September, 1857, aged 55. Betsey Braley, daughter of Sumner and Hannah Whiting, died on September 28, 1842, aged 16 months.

The school committee of 1839, consisting of D.M.B. Thaxter, Furman R. Whitwell, William Payson, Daniel Davis and Samuel Sawyer, appointed October 25th and 28th to consider applicants for the winter schools. D. M. B. Thaxter was cashier of the Fairhaven Bank, and its annual meeting was held on Monday, October 7th of this year.

Mr. Duncan Thaxter lived on the west side of Main Street, between Pease and Cowen Streets. "FOR SALE. House and land situated in Fairhaven on Main Street, between Bridge and the village, recently occupied by D. M. B. Thaxter; two parlors, kitchen, four bed rooms; well and barn. 34 sq. rods land. Trees. Fairhaven, November 27, 1845. (Signed) Capt. S. Read." On January 2, 1837, Elizabeth Holbrook, youngest child of D. M. B. Thaxter, died at the age of three years.

The Old Meeting House and the Cannon. - Although the history of the Congregational Meeting-House and its successor, the Brick Church, would fill a moderately-sized volume, we, at this time, direct our meager efforts to the assembling of a few trivial odds and ends, leaving the embellishment of the subject to other hands.

The meeting-house originally had a porch which was removed when the house of worship was transformed into Phoenix Hall. This porch, it is remembered, stood for years on the south side of Union Street, about half way between Main and Middle Streets. It became a tailor shop, a cobbler shop, a repair shop and a musicians' rendezvous.

This meeting-house had also a vestry which for several generations after the abandonment of the premises for services and entertainments, was used as a grocery store, Elbridge Bros., Proprietors, in our day, preceded by the Union Grocery Store, Noah Stoddard, Manager, with Henry H. Rogers and Cornelius Grinnell clerks, and followed by Forrest & Long and others. On the second floor was a hall known as Fountain Hall, where clubs, bands, and organizations such as the Independent Order of Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance had their headquarters.

The old meeting-house bequeathed to Phoenix Hall the old system of lighting. We can see the old chandelier hanging from the center of the circle above, and the side lamps in brackets on either side wall with their oil-burning outfit. In the spring of 1890, however, Phoenix Hall was wired for electric lights, and in the same year and season we note that a gate was placed at the entrance to the Phoenix Hall yard.

Phoenix Hall was the scene of town meetings from 1864 to 1894, although it is recorded that Fountain Hall was occasionally used for that purpose. Few remember the brick sidewalk on two sides of Phoenix Block. Then there was the widening of the sidewalk in front of the Brick church thus inviting the bicyclists to spin, four abreast along the pedestrians' thoroughfare in defiance of town by-laws.

It is difficult to segregate the old meeting-house from the old cannon at the Four Corners. In the year 1832, while the Rev. William Gould was officiating at the meeting-house, this cannon was placed, muzzle downward, in its Four-Corners location. Upon the sale of the property, which took place about fifteen years later, the cannon was removed to Union Street where, throughout the major part of our boyhood days, it remained upon a pair of skids. More than seventy years ago the writer saw it lowered into its Four-Corners resting place, and in 1885 the Improvement Association placed upon it an inscription. A pronounced degree of refurbishing would greatly enhance its appearance.

In the STAR of May 20, 1882, we find the following: "THE OLD CANNON. A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC. Capt. Alexander Winsor has caused the old cannon that for so many years was planted muzzle down on the 'four corners' to be replaced in its old position. This gun was captured from the English at Nassau, N. P., 1777, by Ezekiel Hopkins, Com-

mander of the Ship Alfred, and was brought to New London, Conn., and soon afterwards was brought to this town and mounted at Fort Phoenix. On the 5th of September, 1778, a fleet of British ships landed troops at Clark's Cove, who came to this town, spiked the guns in the fort, and knocked off the trunnions. This cannon was taken by Nathaniel Pope who commanded the minute men, soon after the visit of the British, strapped to a timber and planted on the shore to prevent the landing of the enemy. At the time of the building of Union Wharf, the gun was placed muzzle down near the old church, corner of Main and Center Streets. More than twenty years ago it was removed to a town lot, and from there it was taken by a descendant of Mr. Pope to his premises on Union Street. The cannon was painted and an inscription placed upon it."

Under the date of May 27, 1882, we find the following in the same newspaper: - "That future generations may know to whom they are indebted for the replacing of the old cannon at the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets, we publish the following Roll of Honor: - Deacon Charles Drew (who suggested the idea), Capt. Alexander Winsor (who superintended its execution), and Capt. J. V. Cox (who paid the expenses). It was painted yesterday (Friday, May 26, 1882) by direction of Captain Cox. It is stated that the figures upon the breech indicate the weight of the gun - 1807 lbs,"

Although the above quotations are from the STAR of 1882, the plate on the old cannon, bearing the inscription, states: -"Placed here 1883."

The Morning Mercury concurs with the STAR in setting the planting time of the old cannon as 1882. That Daily gave us the news for Saturday, May 20th of that year (1882) as follows: - "FAIRHAVEN. The old historic cannon that for years stood muzzle down at the Four Corners, and which was removed some twenty years ago, has been restored to its former position." "The bricks have been taken up from the sidewalk at Phoenix Hall and the walk is to be concreted."

The STAR gives us the story of the brass plate as follows: - "A brass plate bearing the following inscription was placed on the old cannon at the Four Corners on Wednesday, July 15, 1885. 'Taken from the British at Nassau, 1777, by Colonial ship of war Alfred. Placed on Fort Phoenix 1778. Recaptured by British and left on the Fort, spiked and with trun-

nions knocked off. Afterwards mounted in Union Street for village defence. Placed here 1883'."

In the summer of 1950, the sidewalk on the north side of Center Street between Main and William Streets was narrowed. It was then that the old cannon was removed to the southwest corner of the town hall lawn, "The Fairhaven Star" of September 7th, 1950 recording the event.

In the "Star" of October 27, 1900, we discern the following: It is suggested that the cannon which is rusting out at the four corners, and is a nuisance to passers by, particularly when surrounded by loiterers, be taken up, repainted and mounted on a carriage and placed near the flag staff on the Rogers school lawn or at Riverside Cemetery or at some other suitable location. Thus we see that it took just half a century for this suggestion to mature. We now spy it at the Fort.

Before the Fire. - Years ago Cyrus Peckham presented to the Methodist church a likeness of Capt. Elisha Babcock. We have searched throughout the former edifice for this picture but it has been as difficult to locate as the corner stone of the Congregational church or the mottoes on the walls of the Rogers School - mottoes chosen by Mr. Rogers or his committee - to adorn the walls and to penetrate the minds of the youth.

Nearly sixty-four years ago Elisha Babcock set forth the following instrument: "Fifth. I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in said Fairhaven the sum of one thousand dollars deposited in trust for the same in the Five Cents Savings Bank in New Bedford, Book No. 40,882, the income and interest alone to be used for the support of the Gospel in said church. Said one thousand dollars is given with this proviso, viz., that if said church shall hold any festival, concert, lecture or meeting of any kind where an entrance fee is charged at the door or by the sale of tickets, said church shall forfeit all claim to said sum and my will is that the said one thousand dollars be given to the trustees of any Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States that shall first accept of it under the conditions named above, and these conditions and forfeitures shall apply to any church that may receive it for all coming time. (Signed) Elisha Babcock, April 29, 1886."

Pedestrianism. - About seventy-five years ago, pedestrianism was at its height in Fairhaven. On Monday evening, April

28, 1879, the "fans" gathered in Phoenix Hall which had then been devoted to secular performances for more than a quarter of a century, to witness one of the most exciting contests in the history of the local walking enthusiasm. Two Fairhavenites were matched against each other for the honors of the occasion, Frank T. Lambert and Arthur H. Harrington. In this hall, on a track 143 feet in length and 3½ feet in width, the contestants vied with each other for pedestrian laurels. There were 37 laps to the mile, plus eleven feet. David A. Caldwell, principal of the high school, was the official track measurer and time keeper. The Fairhaven Band, under the leadership of William Heap whom few remember, rendered appropriate selections. The respective lap checkers, and the judges, three in number, took their places, and all was in readiness for the grind. At exactly 6:14 that evening, the signal for starting was given. Off they started for the goal. Nowadays, by way of comparison, we travel by motor vehicle more than a hundred miles in the same time that the winner that evening travelled the road to victory.

Neither man exhibited the attitude of defeatism, so much talked about today; still 'tis silly to imagine that both can win, and it is only the wise who knows when he is licked. For more than four long hours, the race continued. The pedestrians started off together, Harrington slowly but surely gaining, and after a few miles he had gained a whole lap. Encouraged by this, he spurted again attempting to pass Lambert the second time, to no avail. Twas nip and tuck, until it was charged that one, if not both of the rivals, was running. At any rate, Lambert, about the 17th mile, left the track. Excitement was high. He was urged to resume the race. The crowd, at fever heat, roared for action, which influenced Lambert, after a rest of about 20 minutes, to re-enter the race, with the intention of completing at least 20 miles, but he finally retired after participating about 3½ hours. Arthur, after making the last mile in 13¼ minutes, withdrew from the track after walking 21 miles, claiming the race. Three lusty cheers greeted him as he finished. Harrington challenged any local man to vie with him in a square heel-and-toe or go-as-you-please contest over a course of 25 miles or more, any distance agreeable to him. Harrington's time was 4 hours 12 minutes and 18 seconds.

Democracy Then Reigned Supreme. - From time immemorial Fairhaven has had spirited town meetings; at least in the years when pure democracy ruled. Today, with our representative government, so called, which too often means oligarchical control, even the citizens do not have executed by the authorities the votes passed by the people. Should some of the old-time political discussions be put on the air, they would cause much merriment. Let us take a view of a caucus which was enacted in Phoenix Hall and reported by the Daily Evening Standard about seventy five years ago, since almost all the participants then were known to the older citizens. It runs like this: - "CAUCUS IN FAIRHAVEN. A large meeting and diverse opinions. Some things which were done and some which were undone. The political cauldron in the usually quiet town of Fairhaven has been pretty effectually stirred up this year, and as a sequel to the meetings which have been held previously in other parts of the town, the meeting in Phoenix Hall, last evening (Friday, March 1, 1878), had been looked forward to with much interest. It was understood that an attempt was to be made to carry things by parties who were opposed to certain of the present selectmen, and lively times were anticipated. At the hour for which the meeting was called, the hall was crowded with people; the great majority of whom were voters.

The assembly was called to order by Thos. B. Fuller, who read the call as published in the papers.

Weston Howland then arose, and said the meeting had assembled to consult upon matters of much interest to the citizens of Fairhaven. The call did not read exactly as, in his mind, it should, and he moved to strike out that portion in regard to the nomination of officers to govern the town the ensuing year, and insert in its place that the meeting 'nominate candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the coming town meeting.'

David A. Caldwell was nominated for chairman, but declined on account of the position he held. Thomas B. Fuller was then nominated, but declined on account of inexperience, and Job C. Tripp was elected. Mr. Fuller was then elected secretary.

Capt. William H. Whitfield said he supposed the caucus would proceed in the usual manner, by appointing a committee to nominate town officers.

Weston Howland objected to this mode of procedure, and said he should not vote for nominees whom he thought incompetent for the position.

Lewis S. Judd wanted to know what all the talk was about, and thought it was premature.

John Gurney moved that nominations be made by the meeting at large.

Messrs. Judd and Whitfield hoped the latter motion would not prevail and that the business would proceed in the usual form.

Mr. Howland thought the meeting was competent to choose its officers at large, as well as to nominate a ticket made up by two or three persons.

James Marston moved to amend Mr. Gurney's motion by nominating the old board of Selectmen and voting upon each name separately.

Cyrus D. Hunt hoped the amendment would not prevail and wanted the usual course of procedure.

David West hoped the committee would not consist of office holders. The affairs of the town had been conducted the last year honestly, by men against whom no one could say ought. It was apparent that an effort was being made tonight to oust them and put in rogues.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Gurney and Caldwell, the former said he was ready to accept the amendment. Mr. Howland opposed the amendment, and thought the original motion should prevail.

The amendment was voted down. Mr. Howland then nominated Eben Akin, Jr., as Town Clerk and Treasurer but the motion was declared out of order by the chairman.

James A. Davis moved that the nominations be made at large.

Mr. Hunt moved that a committee of eleven be appointed to nominate town officers. Lost.

The motion of Mr. Davis was put and carried, and that of Mr. Howland, in regard to the Town Clerk, was also carried.

Welcome J. Lawton was nominated for selectman and overseer of the poor.

As this motion was about being put, Mr. Howland said he had brought with him a list of candidates to present for the consideration of the meeting.

Messrs. Hunt, Judd and Davis thought Mr. Howland wished to be a committee of one to present names for the consideration of the meeting, which seemed rather inconsistent since he had opposed the appointment of even a large committee for that purpose.

Mr. Howland disclaimed any intention of wishing to run the meeting, and said all he wished to do was to expedite business.

Daniel W. Deane was nominated in place of Mr. Lawton and the nomination was accepted.

The name of George H. Taber was presented as candidate for selectman but Alexander Winsor was substituted instead, the latter however declining. Lewis S. Judd was then nominated but his name was not accepted.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Taber's name and the chair thought there were 72 votes in favor to 75 against, but said he was not sure. The house was then divided, those in favor of Mr. Taber going to the north side, and those opposed to the south.

After the boys had been excluded from the hall, four tellers were appointed by the chair to count the votes. The first count varied so much that a second was ordered which resulted in 150 votes in favor of Mr. Taber and 130 against.

Arnold G. Tripp was nominated for selectman but the name of Henry B. Gifford was offered as an amendment. The result of the ballot was that Mr. Tripp was accepted.

Welcome J. Lawton, George H. Taber and Arnold G. Tripp were nominated for overseers of the poor.

For Assessors, Obed F. Hitch, George H. Taber and Matthew Merry were nominated.

Charles H. Morton and Albert B. Collins were nominated as School Committee, but defeated, and Cyrus D. Hunt received the nomination.

For Constables, Joshua R. Delano and Roland Smith were nominated.

For Fence Viewers, Anselm D. Bourne and Aaron Savery received nominations.

George H. Taber was then nominated for moderator at the town meeting.

Daniel W. Deane asked leave to withdraw his name as candidate for Selectman, but no action was taken upon his request.

Weston Howland here moved to take the sense of the meeting in regard to the nomination of Mr. Taber for Selectman, and asked that the voters pass in front of the chairman and be counted for or against the nominee.

William Mann said he thought he was present at a fair caucus. Since the nomination of Mr. Taber many of his supporters had gone home, and it was not fair to that gentleman to revive that matter.

Weston Howland moved that the vote declaring Mr. Taber a nominee for Selectman be reconsidered.

Prof. Caldwell said the mover was out of order. He did not vote in the affirmative and therefore had no right to call for a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Judd thought it was not necessary to strictly follow parliamentary rules at a caucus.

Much confusion then prevailed and after motions and counter motions the bulk of Mr. Taber's supporters left the hall amid hisses, groans and cheers from his opponents.

After order was restored, Mr. Judd moved to take the sense of the meeting in regard to the nomination of Mr. Taber but the chair ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Howland appealed from the decision of the chair.

A motion to adjourn was lost by an overwhelming majority.

The appeal from the chair was then sustained, and the motion to reconsider was carried.

On motion of Mr. Judd, the name of Rufus A. Dunham was substituted for that of Mr. Taber as candidate for Selectman. On motion, the votes declaring Welcome J. Lawton and George H. Taber, candidates for overseers of the poor were reconsidered, and Daniel W. Deane and Rufus A. Dunham were substituted.

On motion of Mr. Howland, who himself put the motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman for the able manner in which he had presided, after which an adjournment was had.

The caucus as a whole was one of the liveliest Fairhaven has witnessed for years, and as the bulk of Mr. Taber's supporters (as stated above) had left the hall when the change was made in the nominations there is pretty good ground for

saying that things will be pretty well mixed at the town meeting on Monday next."

"FAIRHAYEN TOWN MEETING. Rarely before has there been so much interest in the annual town meeting in Fairhaven as today. There was a large attendance at 10 o'clock and Job C. Tripp was elected moderator by 90 votes, to 88 for George H. Taber.

Cyrus D. Hunt moved to elect four persons as members of the school committee, so that the board shall consist of six instead of three. This was defeated, and Mr. Hunt then positively declined to be a candidate and said he would not accept, if elected.

Balloting for town officers then commenced, and it was voted to close the polls at 1 o'clock. Eight different tickets were plied by zealous distributors and the various snow-flake ballots rung the changes on the list of names, which comprised all the candidates found on the eight sorts.

The contest centers on the election of selectmen and overseers of the poor. Mr. Akin is of course elected Town Clerk and Treasurer. Messrs. Delano and Smith constables, and Messrs. Bourne and Savery, Fence Viewers. At 1:30 P. M. the moderator, who, with the clerk and Messrs. N. P. Fish and William C. Stoddard, was busy counting votes, could state nothing further than as above.

At 2:15 P. M. the moderator, clerk and tellers finished counting the votes, and declared the result as follows: -

For Town Clerk and Treasurer, Eben Akin, Jr., 428; scattering 1.

For Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor (three to be elected), Arnold G. Tripp, 292; Daniel W. Deane, 217; George H. Taber, 214; Welcome J. Lawton, 211; Rufus A. Dunham, 207.

For Assessors (three to be elected), Obed F. Hitch, 433; Matthew Merry, 412; George H. Taber, 339.

For School Committee, (one to be elected), Charles H. Morton, 218; Cyrus D. Hunt, 198. For Constables, (two to be elected), Joshua R. Delano, 431; Roland Smith, 431.

For Fence Viewers, (two to be elected), Anselm D. Bourne, 431; Aaron Savery, 431.

Daniel W. Deane said he was not insensible to the compliment paid to him by the people in re-electing him a member of the board of selectmen but as he was not in accord with the views of the other members of the board, he positively declined. A motion to accept the declination was, on motion of L. S. Judd, laid on the table.

The following officers were elected by general nomination:

Collector of Taxes, George Jones.

Board of Health, Joshua R. Delano, John M. Hathaway, William Waterson.

Pound Keepers, Alfred Delano, Henry Jenney. Field Drivers, Henry Jenney, Alfred Delano, William Waterson.

Truant Officers, The School Committee and Constables. The following salaries were voted: - Town Treasurer, \$250; Collector of Taxes, \$250; Firemen, each, \$10 per year. Board of Selectmen and Overseers, \$220; and the Assessors the same.

George H. Taber moved that six dollars be paid to the moderator. The moderator, Mr. Job C. Tripp, hoped that the motion would not prevail. The meeting had behaved so well that it was a pleasure to preside. The motion was put by Weston Howland and carried."

Bisbee, Johnson, Babbitt. - Previously we learned that after the death of Jonathan B. Bisbee, in June, 1872, at the age of 76, his house, store and land, on the east side of Main street, north of the Union Hotel, were for sale, and that in August, 1874, the property was sold to Capt. Phineas E. Terry. The property had been advertised as follows: - "FOR SALE. At No. 53 Main Street, Fairhaven. A two-story house, with twelve rooms, in good order, with well and cistern water. Also a two-story store. The lot contains 5,280 feet of land. Horse cars run by the door. The premises will be sold at a great bargain. July 15, 1873." Capt. Terry, for several years after retirement, resided in his house on Fort Street, afterwards occupied by Samuel Leonard and family. Phineas E. Terry and Miss Cordelia G. Morton, daughter of Elbridge G. Morton, Sr., were married on January 9, 1862. The Terry house, so-called, was later purchased by Henry H. Rogers and moved to a location a bit north of its original site.

Mr. Terry evidently wanted to remove the shop which stood between his newly-acquired house and the Hotel, for the betterment of his dwelling house property. Soon an opportunity presented itself. On April 17, 1875 a public auction was to take place by order of the selectmen of the town of Fairhaven, at which was to be sold a lot of land, containing about 25 rods at the corner of Water and Center streets. Whether this auction took place is not clear but under the date of May 4, 1875, it is recorded, the town of Fairhaven sold to Phineas E. Terry for \$139, lot of land, southeast corner of Water and Center Streets. (To this location the tin-shop was moved but not immediately.) In April, 1875, we find that Charles A. Johnson was carrying on business in this shop on Main Street, advertising as follows: - "FAIRHAVENI Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, etc. Tin and Sheet-iron Work and Plumbing promptly attended to in a workmanlike and satisfactory manner at the old stand, 51 Main Street. (Signed) C. A. Johnson, April 15, 1875." To the location, corner of Water and Center Streets, the tin-shop of Jonathan Bisbee, at that time occupied by Mr. Johnson, found its resting place.

Isaac N. Babbitt, Jr. became Mr. Johnson's successor at the Water Street shop, conducting the stove and tin-ware business, with Edwin W. Forrest as assistant. In October, 1883, Mr. Babbitt removed his stock to the store on Main Street, under Fountain Hall, vacated by Eldridge Bros., the latter firm moving to the store vacated by Job H. Wilcox in Phoenix Block. The firm of Forrest & Long succeeded I. N. Babbitt, Jr. in December, 1892. In 1885, the Johnson-Babbitt Water street establishment was converted into a two-family dwelling house.

Albert Brownell Collins, Esq., et al. - In March, 1893, Frank E. Sisson, clerk for J. W. L. Hillman, secured a position at M. C. Swift's, Gertrude and Charles were two other children of that family living at the southeast corner of Fort and Cottage Streets. Mr. Frank W. Sisson, 35 Fort Street, died in May 1926, aged 74.

J. W. L. Hillman and Miss Ella F. Morton were married on the 16th of July, 1873, by Rev. Allred Manchester. John M., son, was engaged in the silk worm culture in the year 1884, before his entrance to the Grammar school class at the Rogers School. In March, 1895, John was with Norcross Bros. John Morton Hillman died on May 18, 1942. Cordelia, the daughter, accepted a position as clerk at the Fairhaven In-

stitution for Savings in September, 1893, having resigned her position at the Nasketucket School. She was acting as Vice president of the Mustard Seed Society in 1891. In June, 1910, Edward W. Albertson and Cordelia F. Hillman were married. Some may remember that Frank A. Rand resigned his position as clerk of the Savings Bank in 1887 after a service there of more than a dozen years. Mr. Rand died in 1915, aged 61.

In March, 1888, Sarah L. Kennison, daughter of John L. and Maria A. Kennison, and aunt of Albert B. Collins, Esq., died at the age of 60. They lived on the north side of Washington Street, just east of the Warren Delano property. John L. Kennison was constable, signing the town meeting notices from 1844 to 1851. On August 30, 1888, Albert B. Collins and Lucia Allen were married at the residence of Mrs. Lucia Winsor on Middle street. Lucia R, widow of Capt. Zenas Winsor died in June, 1894, aged 62. Miss Allen graduated from the local high school in 1882, and from the Swain Free School. She taught as a substitute, before marriage, at Falmouth and then in the "Happy Alley" school, at Marion. On Monday, August 10, 1891, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Collins received congratulations - a daughter was born. Mrs. Collins, at the age of 29, died on Friday, September 8, 1891, of pneumonia, the funeral taking place at the Unitarian church. Sybil was thus left motherless at the age of two. In November, of the next year, she was ill with typhoid fever. After her mother's death, she was placed in the Hillman home, Mr. Collins living with the Harris family, first on Water Street and afterwards on Green Street in the house recently occupied by the family of the late Dr. Peters. The plans of this house, built for Holder A. Harris, in 1895, were drawn by Mrs. Adeline S. Harris who also outlined the specifications. Thus we saw considerable of Sybil during the early years of her life. On November 21, 1914, Sybil Kennison Collins and Russell Bassett Leonard were married. Miss Mabel G. Andrew of Marion, afterwards a teacher, under the superintendence of the writer, in the West Medway school system, being bridesmaid. Mr. Leonard died in March, 1919. In the summer of 1921, Mrs. Leonard was attending summer school at Hyannis. She taught later at Quincy. Albert Brownell Collins was born in Fairhaven, studied law with Stetson and Greene and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He died in November, 1922, in his 68th year.

In the Standard of May 5, 1877 we read: - "Albert B. Collins, Attorney-at-Law, No. 42 No. Water St., (New Bedford). Fairhaven, 42 Center St. 7-9 P. M." "In Cambridge, October 21, 1856, of consumption, Sybil W., wife of Joseph W. Collins, aged 32. Funeral at the Unitarian church, at Fairhaven, at 2½ o'clock, on Friday 24, 1856."

Joseph W. Collins, Beaufort, S. C., died in October, 1895. This was the father of Albert B. Collins, Esq.

Mrs. Ella F. Hillman died in September, 1933, aged 82. Well does the writer remember, when he entered the corridor of the Unitarian Church, northwest corner of Walnut and Washington Streets, one Sunday afternoon, the invitation extended by Mrs. Hillman to sit in her pew, and how courteously she shared the book of responsive readings. Boyhood memories of good deeds of good people.

D. C. Potter and others. - In 1881, it was suggested through the columns of the "Star" that an Improvement Association be organized, and, in April, Mr. D. C. Potter spoke before the Literary Club strongly advocating such an organization. Two years later, the Improvement Association became a reality, the society numbering more than eighty members. Evidences of general improvement due to this organization may be seen on every hand.

Miss Lizzie Pratt continued her most successful private school for the little folk, which was held in the room of the Library Association, rear of the post office. Dr. E. M. Whitney opened an office over the Savings Bank. These rooms later were the quarters of the Fairhaven Library, with Miss Nancy Buffington, of sterling worth, as librarian. Rumors of the removal of the Library to these quarters had been rife for some time, the earliest suggestion being made in the early part of 1881.

Advice to Young Men. - In August, 1880, the office of "The Fairhaven Star" was transferred from 13 Oxford Street to 43 Center Street, over the grocery store of Leavitt and Taber. This two-story, wooden building stands on the south side of Center Street, about halfway between Main and William Streets. From this location, near the Four Corners, the editor of "The Fairhaven Star," Mr. Charles Dean Waldron, wrote an editorial for the supplement devoted to town interests, and dated Saturday, December 25, 1880, in these words:

"Young men of Fairhaven, don't stand on the street, evenings, but go home, and see if you cannot think of some industry that will serve to build up our town and at the same time fill your pocket-book. There are many branches of business in which you might engage which in time would prove lucrative. Do not be deterred by the jeers of those who know no better and have no other ambition than that of deriding and speaking ill of their fellow men. The present is as good a time as any. We have a beautiful town most desirably located and possessing many advantages for doing business. Where are the men to engage in it? Many are employed in New Bedford; many have been obliged to seek a livelihood at a distance; a few find employment in our own town, and some are found gathered around the stoves in back shops or around the wharves, for lack of employment. This ought not to be so; brace up and bestir your selves. Our young men say "if they only had capital!" Capital is not always absolutely necessary; have ambition, be persevering, and success is sure.

If there are any of our young men who shall decide to act for themselves they have but to mention to us the fact and THE STAR will do whatever it can to further their plans."

CHAPTER III

Rhymes, Poetry and the Centennial

Written for the "Mercury" more than a century ago. -

Slow tolled the solemn bell,
Slow fell the chilly rain,
And slow within a mansion fair
Gathered a funeral train.

A husband bowed with years,
Brothers and sons were there,
And gathered to that house of grief
Nephews and nieces fair.

Then spoke the holy man,
Of those whose deaths are blessed.
Of those who in the Lord have died,
Who from their labor rest.

My memory then looked through
The vista of past years,
And many an hour of social joy
The opening prospect cheers.

I saw the wheel, the loom,
The needle plied with skill,
And household duties well performed
That kept her busy still.

But what shall follow her?
Purple and linen fine,
The girdle for the merchant wrought,
Or jewels from the mine?

The wear of passing years
And of corroding rust,
Or the insidious silent moth,
Hath many turned to dust.

Though much may still remain,
Proof of her skill and care,
The field that she considered well,
Orchard and garden fair.

Yet written on them all
 The question still I see,
 For us why did she vex her heart?
 And whose shall these things be?

What then shall follow her?
 The love she bore her kind,
 The charity that thought no ill,
 To others failings blind.

The vigil with the sick,
 The care to children given,
 The sympathy she felt for all
 Whose hearts by grief were riven.

The feast spread for the poor,
 The warning kindly meant;
 The skill by patient practice learned
 To others freely lent.

Truth none could ever doubt,
 And prayer for all who err,
 Distrust of self, and trust in God,
 These, these will follow her.

Fairhaven, May 26th, 1848.

Almost a Century Ago. - (Lines written on hearing of the death of "Little Eddie Turner," who died suddenly in Fairhaven, April 12, 1858, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 27 days.)

Cease, fond parent! cease your weeping,
 For the Lov'd one gone to rest;
 On his Saviour's bosom sleeping,
 In the mansions of the Blest.

Saw ye not the white robed throng,
 Gathered round your darling one?
 Heard ye not their heaven taught song,
 As they bore him safely home?

Knew ye not their heavenly voices,
 Bidding him from earth away?
 Think ye not how he rejoices,
 In the light of endless days?

Yes, he knows his angel brother,
Hand in hand they wait for you;
Mourn not, mourn not, Father, Mother,
Blest - to have bright Angels two.

Gentle Sisters! cease your anguish,
Though no more your care he'll own;
And while o'er his grave you languish,
Know he wears a priceless crown.

Brothers, too! you sadly miss him,
E'en thou little tiny one;
Yet above we all may meet him;
Where sad partings never come.

1858.

From a Fairhaven Pen. -

(For the "Standard.")
A NATION'S CALL
By Harriet N. Hathaway

Lulled to repose by sweet, syren-like numbers,
Well nigh were we lost in our own easy slumbers;
With the night of oppression fast closing around us
We dreamed not how strong were the fetters that bound us.

But hark to the "war-cry" uprising and swelling,
Awaking the inmates of each peaceful dwelling;
Filling each heart with the direst alarms,
Crying, "Up freeman, up freeman, to arms!"

Our white-winged ships have sailed over all seas,
With our Star Spangled Banner flung out to the breeze;
All nations in homage have bowed to its sway,
Like a queen, our Republic has ruled till today.

But look you around, see yon-fast gathering foe.
Arisen in their might, now look you, for Lo!
You foeman advancing is no foreign power,
O, my country, the grief and the shame of this hour!

'Kin to Lucifer's fall is the tale which we tell,
Of our own sister States from allegiance fell;
In the dust they have trampled our ensign, and woe,
They have aimed at fair Freedom an impious blow!

With treasonous hate and with death-dealing hand,
 Have they broken away from their sisterhood band,
 O, theirs is the shame, theirs will be the disgrace,
 Which time in its cycles can never efface!

There cometh a sound as the voice of great waters –
 'Tis the loyal uprising of our sons and our daughters;
 It gathereth in volume, it swelleth in might;
 "We'll be true to our Country, Our God, and the Right."

We'll lift up our ensign on tree-top and tower,
 It shall float o'er our churches, and ne'er from this hour
 Will we sleep on our arms, until we efface
 From our nation's escutcheon this burning disgrace.

We shrink from uplifting the death-dealing dart
 Which the life-blood may call from our own brother's heart;
 Now God of our Fathers be with us today,
 If in peace we may conquer, lead us the way.

Fairhaven, August 12, 1861.

Ninety Years Ago. - How the men and women, in the year 2000, will joke, perchance, about the individuals who are living at this period -the paint and puff age! Most generations have looked back with a similar attitude, each generation "joshing" the preceding. But we, in 1954, can look back to the good old days without making fun or faces. There, for instance, was Charlie Robinson occupying for years the upper room at the southwest corner of Phoenix Block, advertising within the range of all pocket-books, as follows: - "Go to Robinson's Alopecial Hair Dressing Rooms. He will shave you for \$1.00 per month, and come as often as you please. Hair cut and shampoo thrown in." In 1855, R. J. Stockton was the tonsorial artist in this town.

THEN there were smiling faces when the tax bills were received. It was, indeed, a pleasure, no doubt, to pay taxes then. Scores know, and can point out, the abodes of the heavy taxpayers who paid, in 1879, the following sums: - Elisha Babcock, \$41.35; Luther Cole, \$33.10; Moses H. Delano, \$33.85; Samuel H. Eldredge, \$30.10; William C. Ford, \$33.10; Peleg W. Gifford, \$38.35; Obed F. Hitch, \$43.60; George Jones, \$45.10; George W. King, \$31.60; Elbridge G. Morton, \$36.10; William F. Nye, \$42.10; Frederick S. Pearce, \$48.85; Elbridge

G. Paull, \$33.00; Alexander Winsor, \$45.10; Stephen Weed, \$31.60. The tax rate was just \$15.00 per thousand.

Even the merchants had a jocular and poetic strain, for we find Mr. Elisha S. Whiting, 42 Center street, breaking into rhyme as follows:

"Why not give us a call?
Never mind if your purchase is small.
Try our various kinds of meats,
Potatoes, onions, cabbages, beets."

Seventy years ago we note that Cyrus D. Hunt knew a bargain when it was presented. The William Penn Howland estate - the Henry A. Church house - with 320 rods of land and costing \$30,000 was knocked down at an auction sale to Mr. Hunt for just \$3,500.

The Fairhaven Branch Railroad was especially honored by the lyrically minded, as we shall see.

"This railroad lies finely along the south shore
Was opened in October, eighteen fifty-four;
Durability, smoothness and safety combine
To make this a useful and popular line.

E. Sawin presides over the corporation,
Mr. Scott superintends the affairs at the station,
Manter and Porter, both conductors of trains,
Both liked by the public, for they spare no pains.

Those splendid propellers, the Dawn and Daylight,
Connect at the depot for New York at night.

Capt. Hutchins commands that fine ferry boat,
Which crosses the river - the nicest afloat.
Mr. Hathaway is all that could be desired
The corporation lucky the day he was hired.

This road also conveys the summer excursions
To Tremont and back for pleasant diversions.
So in its success all its patrons may share,
By taking a ride at a very low fare."

The booklet, "New Bedford Traders in Rhyme," printed in 1860 by the Mercury Job Press, 21 Hamilton Street, loaned by Mr. Pierce D. Brown, has, besides the above concerning the railroad, the following about Mr. Wing who opened the Union Hotel in 1831, afterward taking charge of the Parker

House in New Bedford. "Parker House. James Wing Proprietor.

A proprietor so genial and courteous to all
Invites every traveller to give him a call.
A host in himself for full thirty years
The Community feels that he has no peers.

His name and his sign are known very well,
As a landlord who keeps the finest hotel.
He sets a good table with luxuries rare,
And the best furnished rooms you'll surely find there.

Those who have examined his fine bill of fare,
Pronounce him of caterers the very best
So each passenger, traveller, boarder and guest
Will find at this house entertainment and rest."

Then there was the cost of living which caused a grin on every face. "ADVANCE IN BOARD. From and after this date the Boarding House keepers of New Bedford and vicinity will charge \$6 per week for board, washing not included, or \$1 per day. August, 1864."

Yes, the oncoming generation, if it be sagacious, will more than once, long for the good old days -but these are gone, mayhaps, forever.

He Gave His Customers Fits. - We distinctly remember the shop of Ebenezer Akin, Jr., at 87 Main Street, east side, fourth building south of the corner of Main and Washington streets. This building was razed in 1895, and another, now standing, took its place. The large lock and the mammoth key that locked and unlocked it are still extant.

In the 1850's the old building was occupied by Church and Almy. Edward R. Almy who sold cloths, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, valises, etc. died in 1867. In this same building, the firm of Chase and Almy carried on business for some time. After Mr. Almy's death, Mr. Chase continued the business and broke into rhyme in order to advertise his goods as we shall see. "Fairhaven, July 25, 1867. New arrangements and great attractions. At 87 Main Street, Fairhaven. Having made arrangements with Messrs. T. D. Williams & Co., I take the liberty of inviting you to call on me, at the store, and examine our stock and prices. (Signed) Benjamin H. Chase."

“Walk right up Main Street and tell all you meet,
Of coats, pants, and collars so fine,
At the very same place, where the very same Chase
Will fight it out still on that line.

This Knight of the shears, for the last twenty years,
Has given his customers fits,
And when he thought best, to have a short rest,
They chased him half out of his wits.

But now what cheer! Just stop in and hear
The list of low prices and see
In packages neat, our goods can't be beat
Though the Fairhaven Bridge may be free."

Mr. Benjamin H. Chase owned the house on the east side of Main Street next north of the old carriage shop of A. M. Simmons.

To explain the last poetic line may we say that it was in the year 1867 that Fairhaven, at its town meeting, was discussing the possibility of maintaining a free bridge. It came a little later.

High School Graduation of 1869. -

PARTING SONG

By Minnie A. Eldredge

With swelling hearts we gather here
To close the happy hour,
So fraught with tender memories,
And hope's unfading flowers:

Fond memories of days gone by,
Of joys forever past,
And hopes, as o'er our tasks we bent,
Of victory at last.

CHORUS.

The past is gone and active life
Will now demand our strength: -
Work well, and trust in God to bring
Our souls to Him at length.

Four years have flown on noiseless wing
Since side by side we stood
To claim the right to join this band
And seek our common good.

Link after link has left the chain,
 As leaves fall to the ground,
 Till we, a little band remain,
 Our hearts together bound.

Chorus: The past is gone, etc.

Kind schoolmates, to your care we leave
 The days that cannot last;
 With you, our hearts in one were joined
 In joys that now are past.

Though now our mission bids us go
 Where other duties call,
 Our hearts will often wander back
 To this familiar hall.

Chorus: The past is gone etc.
 Kind teachers, too, on memory's page
 Our thanks shall be enshrined;
 Your friendly counsel e'er shall stand
 As guards around the mind.

Your influence had the power to clear
 The darkness of our night, -
 Reflected from that radiant sphere,
 Where God alone is light.

A Remarkable Diary. - Although Rev. Moses How, who became acquainted with Fairhaven as early as 1820, assumed charge of the Seamen's Bethel in 1844, he nevertheless continued to keep in touch with this town for fifteen additional years as is evidenced by the following excerpts from his diary. "Mar. 4, 1845, Preached at the funeral of Mrs. Tripp, in Fairhaven, aged 91." "Mar. 15th, Exchanged with the Methodists in Fairhaven." "Apr. 12th, Preached in Fairhaven at the funeral of Mrs. Adams, 91 years old." "Aug. 25th, Preached at the funeral in Methodist church, Fairhaven." "Oct. 19th, Exchanged with Mr. Dawes, in Fairhaven."

"Apr. 8, 1846, Preached at the funeral of Abner Vincent, Long Plain." "In the two years past, I have preached 288 times; attended 191 funerals; married 98 couples; kept a record of about 7,000 seamen; put into ships 740 Bibles and 192 Testaments." "Oct. 25th, Exchanged with Mr. Dawes, Unitarian, Fairhaven." "Dec. 29th, Preached at the house of

Capt. Noah Stoddard, in Fairhaven, who is almost 92 years old."

"May 18, 1847, Preached at the funeral of old Mrs. Stevens, of Fairhaven." "July 23, 1848, A Quaker preached once for me." "Sept. 17th, Exchanged with the Methodists, in Fairhaven." "Dec. 19th, California is reputed to be rich in gold. Many going." "Feb. 4, 1849, Preached to a large company bound to California." "Nov. 13th, Attended, with Mr. Dawes, the funeral of Capt. J. Howland, Fairhaven."

"Jan. 29, 1850, Capt. Noah Stoddard died, aged 95." "Feb. 1st, Attended with Mr. Dawes the funeral of Capt. Stoddard." "Mar. 4th, Attended, in the Methodist church, Fairhaven, the funeral of Mrs. Brownell." "Apr. 20, Was at the funeral of William Rotch, Jr., aged 90." "Sept. 30th, Attended the funeral of Capt. Zacheus Allen, Fairhaven." "June 8, 1852, Attended the funeral of Dr. Miller, in Fairhaven." "Between Sept. 1st and 10th, 1852, we had 13 to visit us." "Mar. 9, 1854, Preached at the funeral of Dr. Miller, Jr., Fairhaven." "June 2d, Attended the funeral of Mr. Stoddard, Fairhaven." "Nov. 7th, Preached at the funeral of Elizabeth Taber, Fairhaven, aged 92."

"Sun., Dec. 9, 1855, On returning home, Mrs. How said that the men in Mr. Johnson's house had been playing cards, and some other play, all the afternoon. They looked to me as though they were playing cards. What a melancholy thought that we have neighbors that are spending the Holy Sabbath in such a way. Poor creatures, what a sad account they will have to give in the judgment of the great day!"

'April 15, 1859, Sent to the Port Society my resignation to take effect April 15th." This closes my labors of almost fifteen years at the Seamen's Bethel. In that time, I have preached 2,222 times; attended 1,287 funerals; joined in marriage, 1,016 couples."

Rev. Mr. How, having been born in 1789, had attained the age of 70 years. It will be remembered that he stated in his diary that his marriage to Frances Dearborn took place on Sept. 11, 1823. After his resignation from his charge at the Seamen's Bethel, an event' occurred which occasioned the following composition:

OLD-TIME FAIRHAVEN Vol. 3

THE GOLDEN WEDDING

of

Mr. and Mrs. Moses How

Sept. 11, 1873

To this dear home with hearts elate,
We've come, our devious way,
With filial love to celebrate
Your GOLDEN WEDDING DAY.

The suns of fifty years have set,
Since first you pledged your vow,
And friends and kindred here have met
At its renewal now.

The touch of time to form and face
Its changes may impart,
But we rejoice it leaves no trace
Of change upon the heart!

With hearts as young, with love more true,
With faith that years bestow,
The nuptial vows you now renew,
Of fifty years ago!

Within that lengthened round of life
How varied is the scene!
While sunny blessings have been ripe,
Deep shades have passed between.

Within these walls the fleeting years
Have seen your children wed;
Forth from these walls bedewed with tears,
Have passed the early dead!

But thanks to God who kindly spared
Your lives to see this day,
Thanks for the blessings you have shared
Through all life's changeful way.

That He may guide, uphold you still -
Still shield you with His care -
Your latter days with blessings fill,
We breathe our fervent prayer.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. LURANA E. SWIFT,**FAIRHAVEN**

I knew her, beautiful and gay,
When life's first hopes began to dawn,
That usher love and heart away
To realms of future bliss unborn.

I knew her as life hurrying led,
And o'er her cheek the rose tints blent
As buoyantly she fain would tread,
The path that fairy pleasures lent.

But now, this gentle early friend,
Has passed away from earth and time,
Finding that all its pleasures end
And she must seek another clime.

So face to face, we met again
She, lying there so calm and still,
If marble statue, she had been
Or never feel the life blood thrill.

In purple velvet casket lay,
Her much loved form in dainty dress;
While flowers, their perfume shed, as they
Would wish, that last long sleep to bless.

Was there no word from these cold lips,
No tone of welcome for me now,
Ere yet, time's seals in death's eclipse
Her gentle eyes and polished brow?

There was! her last words quiver yet
Around the portals of the heart,
They warn as never to forget
Or from one tender Friend depart.

From Christ, the one in such an hour,
When dearest friends of earth grow dim,
The only one, who has the power
To shelter trembling souls in him.

J. A. G.

High School Graduation of 1877; Class Song, Composed by Emma Church. -

"Memory paints a glowing picture
Which is very dear to me,
Of the days we've passed together
In the school house by the sea.

Now they've passed away forever;
They are never more to be,
And I fain would trace them over,
They have been so swift to flee.

Chorus

Don't forget us, we will ever
Love you as we have of yore;
Don't forget us, but remember
Your schoolmates gone before.

And with you our dear, kind schoolmates
Many of our thoughts will dwell;
For to you we leave the keeping
Of the place we loved so well.

When we all shall meet again,
Ask our Father; He can tell;
We resign you to His keeping
As we bid you all 'farewell.'

Chorus

Our kind teachers we will cherish
As our dearest, truest friends,
Upon whose earnest, careful teaching
Much of our future life depends.

May God to you his blessing
As His help to each he lends;
As 'Good-bye' to you we whisper,
Our love to each and all extend.

Chorus

"RECEPTION. The reception of the graduating class of the Fairhaven high school took place last evening (Thursday, March 1, 1877) in Hawes' Hall."

And a First Class Shave for Ten Cents; - Mr. Charles H. Robinson who gave us a first rate haircut for 20 cents, and who was manager of the pedestrian race, was advertising as follows, vying with Levi M. Snow for poetical superiority: "ROBINSON'S Alopecial Hair Dressing Room, Phoenix Block, Fairhaven, Mass. Open from 7 A.M. to 12 P.M., and from 1 P.M. to 8 P. M. Saturdays to 10 P.M. Open Sundays from 7 to 10 A.M."

"Now if you wish an easy shave,
As good as barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my pleasant room,
At morn, or eve, or busy noon.

I comb and curl the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face,
And all my efforts you will find,
Both please the taste and suit the mind."

John Isaac. - When "The Star" was ten years of age, it presented to us the following, under the date of March 9: "There were 517 votes cast on election day. John H. Howland, William P. Macomber and John I. Bryant were elected Selectmen. The vote on license was No, 205; Yes, 7. The sum of \$5,000.00 was appropriated for the schools; \$29,010.00 for debt and interest."

Then it blossomed into a "poetic" strain, as follows: -

"John 1.
Fine b'y
No fly
 On him
Gets there
Don't care
For Bob
 Or Phin,
Always smart,
Little tart,
Tender heart,
 For distress.
Never sleeps,
Seldom eats,
Freely speaks,
 Quietness."

John I. in Prose (Thirty-one years later.)

JOHN I. BRYANT A SPEAKER

The Central Labor union of New Bedford at its meeting Friday night of last week by unanimous votes in both instances endorsed the candidacies of Andrew P. Doyle for representative in the south district and Charles Lewin in the north district.

County Commissioner John I. Bryant of this town, was a speaker being introduced to the meeting as an official who had always been friendly to labor.

Preliminary to his chosen subject, which was sort of a review of his career, Mr. Bryant said he had appeared before the commissioners and had given them his views on the compensation act which he believed is a good measure.

"If a man works in a sewer and is injured I believe he should be compensated," said Mr. Bryant. "I believe if a man working over a boiler in a court house in this city is injured, Bristol County should take care of him. The law will not allow it now, but a law should be enacted that would allow the city, the county or state to take care of men injured in their employ."

Mr. Bryant gave an interesting review of his career since coming to this country as a mere child with his parents in a sailing vessel which was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy. He told of the troubles he and his brother had when they started to go to school in New Bedford, and how they were twice expelled for fighting with other boys. Being unable to get along in school he and his brother were sent to work in the Wamsutta Mill.

That was more than fifty years ago, he said, and they used to get to work at 5.30 o'clock in the morning, working up to 7 o'clock then go home to breakfast.

In those days they worked up to 7 o'clock in the evening and \$6 a month is what John I. Bryant received for his services as back boy in the mill.

The speaker told how his father enlisted when the civil war broke out and that he fell at Fredricksburg. Mr. Bryant traced his own career from boyhood up and his address was intensely interesting in every detail. (In the "Star" of Nov. 5, 1910.)



House Sold By Reuben Fish – 1857

See Page 177 – Vol. II



The Fish – Bradford House
Present Location of Town Hall

The Hustler. - In 1891, the STAR said: - "THE HUSTLER made its appearance Monday morning, and is a very bright little paper." Before us lies the copy dated June 27, 1891. The editors and publishers were Ralph S. Bryden and Russell Hathaway, Jr. On page four, we find the following: "We don't want the earth! Either with or without a fence around it! But we do want you to employ THRASHER'S EXPRESS for the prompt delivery of baggage, bundles and packages in Fairhaven or New Bedford."

From "The Hustler". -

"THE SPECIALS

Attention Citizens! and you shall hear,
Of the Fairhaven Specials and their
Career How they caught two boys ringing the Brick church bell,
And locked them up in the Station House cell.

On the Fourth of July of eighty-nine
About which time I write this rhyme
Two boys lay abed till the clock struck one
Planning what they should do to have some fun.

From bed they jumped at the sound of a cracker
Rushed to the window to see what was the matter.
They shut down the window, jumped into their clothes,
And crept down stairs on the tips of their toes.

One said, "the bells have not been rung,"
So the boys thought it ought to be done.
So right away these boys did hustle,
And went right in by the coalroom scuttle.

They pulled six times and then did stop
And looked out the window in search of a "Cop."
They heard a noise and saw a light,
And then prepared to take their flight.

As it happened "There was no moon that night."
So the boys were captured by lantern-light.
The Specials collared them without a fight,
And lodged them in the station for the rest of the night.

They let them out about half past eight
Without any water or crackers to eat;
They left the "hotel" with a bitter sigh
Saying, "They won't catch us next Fourth of July."

Mould. - In the Rufus Allen house, built in 1774, on the northwest corner of Union and Middle Streets, well-nigh the oldest house in town, if not the oldest, afterwards lived Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Winsor. It will be remembered by many, no doubt, that opposite the Allen house, on the south side of Union Street, next to the corner house, stood a house occupied in succession by Nicholas Hathaway, who died July 1, 1875, in his 81st year, Ezekiel Taylor, Hannah Cotter and others. This house was finally razed, there remaining for a long time the hideous cellar hole. From the Allen house the Winsors discerned day after day a little dog trotting along, with his head down and his tail drooping almost to the ground, up and down the street. He acted as if he had been beaten and had left his former master - now friendless and homeless. He was seen to go, night after night, for a week or more, to this old cellar hole. One cold day Mrs. Winsor went over with an old piece of carpet, putting it down for him to lie on. It grew colder. About dark she went across the street to the dog's humble abode, picked him up, carpet and all, and brought him over, putting him under the piazza. This was the first time that anyone had succeeded in getting near him. Soon he was taken into the house and would shake and tremble every time he was spoken to. They named him "Mould." There is more to the story but we close with a tribute to him written by Zenas Winsor - a tribute to the dog that came to them in April, 1909, and died on August 4, 1918, at 7 P. M.

I came one day, I shook with fear,
'Twas years ago, but still I'm here,
The day I came 'twas bitter cold,
I had no name but now it's Mould.
I wandered 'round, my tail was low,
I had no home, nowhere to go,
I stand here now in bold relief,
I'm neither stranger; tramp, nor thief.
I've feasted at the "White House" board,
Within my bed there's biscuit stored,
At meal time I am always 'round
To get a tip that's handed down.
Although I have no gift of speech,
My gratitude no thought can reach,
I have no silver, wealth nor gold,
I am your friend, the mongrel "Mould."

OUT IN THE COLD.

By Louise F. Stewart

Out in the cold with little bare feet,
Wand'ring alone through the rain and the sleet;
No one to love him, none to protect.
Mid this cold world, and still colder sect.

Mothers, now picture this scene in your heart,
Could you view the orphan and not a tear start?
Could you pass the wand'rer so ragged and torn?
Think, were it your darling cast out and forlorn.

He's a poor little waif without shelter or home;
Take him in at your door and say not, "where from?"
But pity the fatherless, motherless boy;
The angels will see it and fill you with joy.

He's no friend to gladden, no fireside to cheer,
His heart aches with sorrow, his pathway is drear;
Don't pass by him rudely nor sneer at his lot,
Don't pierce him with arrows and make life a blot.

He peers at your window with his sparkling eye,
As he brushes a tear and stifles a sigh;
Lend him your sympathy, lend him your love,
The Master is speaking in tones from above.

The Shepherd will gather them safe in his fold,
The little stray lambs, cast out in the cold
He'll press them so close to his own loving breast,
There, may the orphan, find home and sweet rest.

Fairhaven, 1880.

Written for the Fairhaven Star.

1812-1912. - Fairhaven, as a municipality, attained the century mark in February, 1912, and Fairhaven celebrated the centennial. A poem for the occasion was written by Lewis S. Judd, Jr., a former resident of the town, and then an assistant librarian in the New York Public Library.

CENTENNIAL POEM

Fair home town of my childhood days,
A little song I send to thee,
Not equal to the love and praise
Unvoiced, that ever lives in me.

O'er the bright waters deep and blue,
 Thy ships sailed far in elder time,
 Bearing thy valiant sons and true,
 To many a distant sea and clime.

From lonely Arctic's ice-bound night,
 From Tropic wealth of sunlit isles,
 Their freighted treasure home they brought;
 Victors o'er ocean's ceaseless toils.

So, forth from youth's loved homeland shore,
 Away toward far horizons borne,
 Thy sons have sailed life's vast seas o'er;
 The while a hundred years have flown.

The garnered treasure of the years,
 Or gain or loss, or joy or pain,
 Strength wrought through hope, and e'en by fears,
 We bring as home we come again.

Fair haven of the shining bay,
 We all are thine, and thou art ours.
 Take thou, to crown thy natal day,
 Our garlands wrought of memory's flowers.

Ferry Restoration Celebrated By Poem In Year 1895. -
 The poem follows:

OUR FERRY

She's coming, she's coming, our ferry's in sight!
 The sound of her whistle fills our hearts with delight;
 Let the people rejoice this festival day,
 For the ferry "Fairhaven" is nearing the quay.

Her conscience is pure, she's not strayed from the fold,
 Like the old ferry "Union" they say she was sold.
 She sailed from the wharf one fine summer day,
 'Twas back in the "seventies" she paddled away.

The old boat has been gone for twenty-four years,
 In a "buss" and in "horse-cars" we have crossed over piers;
 But the "buss" and the "horse-cars" have both gone to decay
 Since the new trolley cars came with us to stay.
 There is one more link that we miss in the chain,
 It's to cross on the ferry by water again;

We have long lived on husks that the swine would not eat.
But the balsam of justice has brought us relief.

It has built us a boat that is novel and new,
Where nurses with babies will have room enough, too;
And fat men with corns and ladies with trains,
Can pass one another and not be profane.

In fact if a man with his friend wants to smoke,
They will only cross over one side of the boat;
The cabin is large with plenty of room,
Just across from the men's, is the women's saloon

Where hats may be worn above standard size.
They need not wear feathers but an ostrich full size;
There flowers may bloom from a sun-flower down,
On the bonnets of maidens while coming to town.

Our Governor while on a political spree,
May come to the city by the side of the sea;
He may want to return by the way of the Cape,
Let him cross on the ferry and not have to wait.

Last, but not least, -in the autumn so fair
The cranberry farmers to the city repair,
To invest their sums they have been saving so long,
If they don't get away laid by "Jerry and Tom."

Our history tells of man long ago, His name was
Washington as all of us know;
Although there's a lapse of a hundred years,
When this day comes, in thought he appears.

We commemorate him on this gala day,
Although he's in ashes the sparks with us stay;
The day has returned, forever supreme,
And from ocean to ocean our flag may be seen.

As an emblem of justice it floats on the breeze,
In the sweet sunny south the slave is at ease;
The whip, and the lash, and the slave holders gold
Live only in history, that's all we are told.

So rejoice with us friends from the city and town,
Old glory has floated from Washington down;
Long may she float, for the next hundred years,
On the staff of the ferry that still leaves her piers.

Written by Zenas Winsor.

Old Home Week. - From the Star of July 25, 1903.

Fairhaven is donning its holiday attire for Old Home Week next week.

Flags are flying everywhere and if anyone doubts that Fairhaven is the banner Hag town of the state they have only to gaze along its highways. Flags of all sizes are displayed, from small buttonhole colors to great 40-footers between spires of public buildings. Add to this the display which is made with bunting in front of the stores and residences and the sight is sufficient to stir the patriotic enthusiasm of anyone.

Everybody is getting ready to celebrate. The Union Street Railway Co. made a very liberal contribution toward the expenses of the celebration. The Improvement Association has placed a Hag upon each trolley pole throughout the town. The result is a line of Hags as far as the eye can see.

The celebration will commence tomorrow morning with a union service in the Congregational Church. The Rev. Robert Collyer, D.D., of New York, will deliver the sermon. Alton B. Paull will preside at the organ.

Monday morning's parade will commence the second day's celebration. The parade will be in three divisions. The leading feature will be the display of the Atlas Tack Co., which will occupy the first division. The display will be headed by a representation of Atlas carrying the world upon his shoulders.

John I. Bryant will be chief marshal and George H. Carpenter, chief of staff. The aides will be Thomas A. Tripp, Joseph Pettee, Jr., Lyman C. Bauldry and Charles A. Tobey.

The parade will form on William Street, and will follow the following route: William, Union, Green, Cottage, Fort, Cedar, Green, Huttleston Avenue, Adams and return on the other side of the avenue in order that those participating in the parade may be able to see practically the whole display, then to the bridge, to Middle, Center, and pass in review of the town officers in front of the town hall.

On Tuesday morning a steamboat excursion will be held to Gay Head. Chace's orchestra will accompany the excursion and will play for dancing at that resort. Tickets for the excursion are 50c.

IN OLD HOME WEEK.

To J.M.L.

The town keeps holiday, dear heart,
The town you held so dear;
 Old faces smile as glad hands clasp,
 Old voices greet the ear.

The old home doors are opened wide
 The wanderers to greet,
And old-time friends pace side by side
 Along the village street.

The dignified old dwellings wear
 Their garb of colors gay;
Against the blue, the dear old Hag
 Waves o'er the dusty way.

Beyond the elm trees' noble arch
 The sparkling waters show,
Where, on the river's heaving breast,
 The buoyant vessels go.

Above the restless azure bay
 The old fort watches still,
Poised on its cliff against whose base
 The breakers rage at will.

Far off, the dim horizon line,
 The island chain defines,
Whereon, in fast-revolving gleams,
 The Gay Head beacon shines.

Just as of yore the old town sits
 Beside the summer sea;
Giving to all our truant ones
 A welcome warm and free.

And many are the errant feet
 That answer to her call;
But many more are those she's loved
 Who never come at all.

And thou art one. How fair must be
 The scenes wherein thou art,
That naught can win thee here to take
 Thine olden, joyous part (1)

The summer must be wondrous fair,
 Land, sea and sky serene,
 The pathways, where thy dear feet stray,
 Must wind through living green.

The hum of insect, song of bird,
 The sunset cloud, the flowers,
 Must far surpass their lovely types
 On this old earth of ours.

I see thee with companions, too,
 Earth's noblest ones, and best;
 Old friends and kindred, gone before,
 To that fair land of rest.

Thus, while the town keeps holiday,
 It cheers this heart of mine
 To dream that thou dost keep it, too,
 In that blest home of thine.

That life hastes onward, time speeds by,
 And soon thy voice will say;
 "All grief is ended, longing past,
 The old home waits, today."

-F. H. L.

Aug. 1903.

Nearly Three Centuries and a Half Ago. - ("Guy Fawkes Day.") And here is a sestet which bobs up, reminding us of the birthday of Mr. Clifton A. Hacker, running like this:

"Remember, remember,
 The fifth of November
 The gunpowder treason and plot;
 We know no reason
 Why gunpowder treason
 Should ever be forgot."

Van. - Coming down to a more recent date, having placed an order with a local nurseryman for a number of trees, we dug the holes in readiness for their arrival. Delay (which we afterwards ascertained was no fault of the nurseryman) caused us to drop a line or two, to our townsman in the aforesaid business, as follows: -

DEDICATED TO RIP VAN WINKLE

We ordered trees the first of month
We made out check for April eight
We dug the holes, we have them yet
And now we wonder what's the date!

Into the holes the neighbors fall
They break their legs and that's not all
They just stay in, and won't get out
I'll leave them there, I guess they'll sprout.

The worst of all is now in sight
They howl all through the darkest night
No one can sleep, not even sneeze
So Rip Van Wink, please bring those trees.

Augustus Caesar
141 Green St.

Fairhaven 1812-1912. - In this chapter is to be found the 'Centennial Poem,' written for the occasion by Mr. Lewis S. Judd, Jr., and printed in the Supplement of "The Fairhaven Star," of February 24, 1912. The historical address for the Centennial Celebration was read by Mr. Job C. Tripp. That composition contains so much that should be familiar to us, that we, forthwith, incorporate it within this chapter.

FAIRHAVEN CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

"Ye Little Old Folkes' Concert" a Feature - Job C. Tripp Delivers Address - Original Poem by Lewis S. Judd of New York, a Native of Fairhaven.

Fairhaven as a town, turned the century mark Thursday, and celebrated the event in spite of the big wind, in a happy manner. The day did not promise to be just the sort of birthday that a hundred-year-old was entitled to, in the early morning, but the west wind soon chased the rain clouds away, as it did almost everything else; and the sun shone brightly by the time the school children gathered at the Town hall in the morning to have their party.

The afternoon exercises included all that the children enjoyed, together with an address by Job C. Tripp, who was able to link the past with the present through his long life in the town, and a centennial poem written by Lewis S. Judd of

New York, a native of Fairhaven. Morris R. Brownell, of the board of selectmen, introduced Mr. Tripp.

Nearly a hundred school children, who occupied the stage, furnished the entire entertainment in the morning, and they proved to be delightful entertainers.

It was called "Ye Little Olde Folkes Concert," which describes it well. The children were old folks for the day, the boys in satin coats, knickerbockers, slippers with big buckles, and wearing the wig that was in vogue in days of yore; the girls were visions of the past in their satin frocks, crinolines, powdered wigs and decorated with patches.

It was a remarkable picture that both audiences had, when the curtain revealed the stage with the singing school in session with Wellington Bingham, mounted on a box, rapping for attention to the singing master.

The other school children, the 1912 young people of Fairhaven who made up the morning audience, had a joyful hour watching and listening to the 1812 group on the stage. The audience was as quiet and attentive as could be desired, in fact quite spellbound.

In the afternoon, when the parents and older people gathered, they began to rave at once about the charm of the young aristocrats as Master Bingham's singing school, and the program was fascinating throughout.

At the close of Mr. Tripp's address, when he read "Ring out wild bells," the chimes of the Unitarian church obeyed the sentiment, and the appropriate tune was played as Mr. Tripp read the words.

The program of "Ye Little Olde Folkes Concert," which was arranged by a committee consisting of Miss M. Louise. Norris, chairman; Miss Myra D. Crowell, Miss Sara B. Clarke, Mrs. Percy Fletcher and Miss Anna T. Trowbridge, with Miss Ann Williams as pianist, follows:

Prayer - Rev. James A. Lytle.

Alphabet Song.

What Can the Matter Be? -Dorothy Bingham.

Scotland's Burning. (An old Time Round).

Grandma's Advice. - Venadys Shurtleff.

Yankee Doodle.

Billy Boy. - Millicent Maxfield. Loring Braley.

The Bell Doth Toll.

Revolutionary Tea.-Wellington Bingham.
Overboard the Tea It Goes. - Boys' Chorus.
Dost Thou Love Me Sister Ruth. -Ruth Babbitt. Harold Spurr.
Three Blind Mice.
Cousin Jedediah. - Roswell Dunham.
Mount Vernon Bells.
Auld Lang Syne.
Remarks. - Selectman Morris R. Brownell.
Address. - Job C. Tripp.
Song - A Hundred Years Ago. - Wayland Cobb.
Centennial Poem. - (Written for the occasion by Lewis S. Judd of New York.)
America.

"Ye Goodly Company of Singers comprised: -

Marion Bennett	Norman Haney
Donald Campbell	Emma Marshall
Harold Spurr	Alex Wilson
Roger Grimshaw	Willard Alden
Evelyn Frisbee	Ward Shurtleff
Charles Parker	Florence Souza
Milton Price	Helen Chace
Stanley Terry	Doris MacMackin
Marjorie Gifford	Mildred McGill
John McAuliffe	Elizabeth Paull
Bernard Hubbard	Mary Sherman
Edna Dunn	Norma Sayles
W'h'lmi'a Franklin	Marion Calloway
Lida Machado	Kathrine McAuliffe
Abraham Etelman	Esther Raiche
Walter Whitney	Wellingt'n Bingham
Percy Silver	Roswell Dunham
Norman Worseley	Franklyn Thatcher
Esther Jackson	Wilma Murray
Katharine Jordan	John Lowney
Elizabeth Marsh	Dorothy Bingham
Julia Machado	Mildred Stetson
Doris Negus	Ruth Babbitt
William Studley	George Burke
Helen Newton	Malcolm Campbell
Emma Beauregard	Edwin Allard
Madeline Caswell	Everett Miller

Wayland Cobb
 Helen Haskell
 Catherine Fleming
 Mildred Chase
 Clara Foster
 Florence Freitas
 Helen Bettencourt
 Mary Lewis
 Helen Weeks
 Marion Brotherson
 Lothrop Gifford
 Raymond Terry
 Bernice Taylor
 Irene Hayes
 Muriel Shurtleff
 Adelbert Simmons
 Venadys Shurtleff
 Marion Denning

Dorothy Hirst
 Doris Maxfield
 Esther Austin
 Loring Braley
 Millicent Maxfield
 Alice Sylvia
 Dora Palmer
 Ellen Thomas
 Ida Palmer
 Evelyn Wilkinson
 Mat'da Baillargeon
 Marchant Wilde
 Jack Haydon
 Eugene Sweeney
 Harold Allen
 Joseph Rogers
 Dorothy Baker
 Elsie Kelley

JOB C. TRIPP'S ADDRESS

Over 100 years ago, June 7, 1811, there appeared in the New Bedford Mercury the following editorial:

“We are informed that a petition is presented to the legislature signed by a number of Democrats praying for a division of this town. As we have not seen the petition, we have got to learn the cogent arguments which it may contain to induce the legislature to grant it. Whatever may be the ostensible motives of this measure, we have reason to believe that the contemplated division line that the convenience of the inhabitants is not the real motive. If the inhabitants experience any inconvenience from the present extent of territory and dispersed population of the town, that inconvenience will not be obviated by a division which will leave to each of the two towns but a 'string of land,' as Mr. Jefferson would say, of twelve to fourteen miles in length, and but one or two in breadth. We believe, however, that the convenience of the inhabitants generally, is the professed object of the petitioners. There are a few Democrats amongst us, who like their “brethren of the same principles' have an ardent longing for office. Their ambition at present aspires to town offices, as the first step to promotion. The correct politics of New Bedford, as it now is, precludes from the hope of success, and the object

of the petitioners, as explained and avowed to each other, is the creation of a new town, having a Democratic majority, we do not mean to be understood to be objecting at present to the propriety and expediency of granting the prayer of the petition. In whatever light it may appear to us, at present we shall suspend our judgment, until we have an opportunity to examine the contents of the petition and the arguments, which transcendent ingenuity of its advocates may offer in its support."

There is no doubt but what in that day there was an intense opposition in the town of New Bedford to the petition for a new township on this side of the river, from a fear of loss in both territory and population. The feeling on this side of the river was quite as pronounced and vehement in favor of the new town, by a people who were desirous of managing their own affairs in a locality separated by a river one mile wide, from the parent or main community of New Bedford. At this time party feeling ran high, congress had declared war against England. The voters on the other side of the river were called Federalists while those on this side of the river were dubbed Democrats, a name at that time analagous to that of Socialists at the present time. The people here at that time were strongly opposed to England but were very friendly to France. One of our citizens fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and afterwards fitted out three privateers to prey on British commerce. I think the first prize was captured right here in Buzzards Bay. In the New Bedford Mercury of Feb. 14th, 1812, under the head of "legislative correspondence," is the following brief item:

"A bill for establishing the town of Fairhaven was received from the senate, where it had passed to be engrossed. It was ordered to a second reading 184 to 167, and Wednesday, Feb. 19th, assigned."

Under date of Feb. 19th, under "legislative correspondence" is printed the following:

"The Fairhaven (part of New Bedford) bill and the South Reading, passed a stage. Wednesday is assigned for the third reading of the former."

And again under date of Feb. 20th is the short announcement:

"The Fairhaven bill was passed to be enacted." A copy of which I will read to you:

Act to Establish the Town of Fairhaven.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled and by the authority of the same.

That the easterly part of New Bedford, in the County of Bristol, as described within the following bounds with the inhabitants therein, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a separate town, by the name of Fairhaven, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Acushnet River: thence northerly, by said river, until it comes to the north side of a bridge at the head of said river; thence westerly by the north side of the highway to Swift's Corner (so called); thence northerly by the easterly side of the highway which leads to Rounsvill's Furnace, until it comes to Freetown line; thence by the line of said Freetown, until it comes to Peaked Rock (so called) in the north-east corner of the town of New Bedford; thence southerly, by Rochester line, until it comes to Buzzards Bay; thence by said Bay to the first mentioned bound, and the town of Fairhaven is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, rights and immunities, and subject to all the duties and requisitions to which other towns are entitled and subjected by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

Second 2nd. Be it further enacted that of all state and county taxes which shall be levied and required of said towns previous to a new valuation the said town of Fairhaven shall pay 3-10 part thereof.

Section 3rd. Be it further enacted, that all the expenses arising for the support of the poor of said town of New Bedford, with whom it is now chargeable, together with such poor as have removed out of said town, prior to this act of incorporation but who may lawfully return to said town for support shall be divided between the two towns in proportion to the taxes which they are liable to pay, respectively, according to this act.

Section 4th. Be it further enacted, that John Hawes, Esq., be, and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrant, directed to some suitable inhabitant of Fairhaven, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof qualified to vote for town officers, to meet at such convenient time and place as shall be expressed in said warrant to choose such officers as

towns are by law authorized to choose in the months of March or April annually, and that said John Hawes, Esq., be, and he is hereby authorized and impowered to preside at said meeting during the election of a moderator, and to exercise all the powers and do all the duties which Town Clerks by law have and do perform in the election of moderators at Town Meetings.

E. W. Ripley, Speaker.

Samuel Dana, Prest. of Senate.

Council Chamber, 22nd February, 1812.

Approved, E. Gerry.

And thus and then the Town of Fairhaven was born.

“Town Meeting, 1815.

The first town meeting in Fairhaven of which any record is preserved was held at the Town House on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1815, at 2 p.m. James Taber was moderator and Samuel Taber clerk.

The list of jurors was approved and it was voted that the selectmen and town clerk may draw jurors without calling the town together for the purpose,

The warrant for this meeting was signed by James Taber and Joseph Whelden, selectmen, and was addressed to Samuel Taber, Constable."

The town meetings were held also in the Methodist Church at Acushnet, and afterwards in the Congregational Church not far away, this being the geographical centre of the town north and south, the new town being about thirteen miles in length and about 3½ miles in breadth. But later on town meetings were held in the old academy near the present High school building, and still later in the new town house, which was built near the Acushnet line and occupied until it was destroyed by fire.

But since Acushnet was set apart as an independent township in 1860 the town meetings have been held in Phoenix Hall until this town hall was completed. (Town Meetings were held in Sawin Hall 1859-1864.) I should be glad to give you the names of the first town officers, but I learn that during the great gale of 1815, all the records of the first

three years of the town, which were kept at Kelley's Wharf, were washed away and never recovered. This great storm in 1815 was the most severe the town ever experienced. The tide, with immense great waves, rose ten to fifteen feet above the ordinary high tide and destroyed much property. I think this part of the town where we are assembled was an island.

The new town of Fairhaven was noted for its whale fishery, while most all of the trades and occupations contributed to this business, which gradually increased up to the year 1858, when there were 48 ships and barks sailing from this port.

I trust you will not find it too tedious to listen to the names of some of the citizens who were living when this town was born and who, were they living today, would be over 100 years old. These citizens I have seen and knew many of them as a boy. They were the ancestors of many who are here assembled today. Rufus Allen, Atkins Adams, Seth Alden, Ebenezer Akin, Marlbro Bradford, Jonathan Buttrick, Samuel Borden, Thomas Brimblecome, Caleb Church, Wesley Chase, Warren Delano, Joshua Delano, Amaziah Delano, Joseph Damon, Charles Drew, Isaac Daggett, Kelley S. Eldredge, Samuel H. Eldredge, Reuben Fish, William L. B. Gibbs, Bethuel Gifford, Rev. William Gould, George Hitch, Porterfield Hutchins, James Hammond, Adam Hathaway, Henry H. Huttleston, Nathaniel S. Higgins, William P. Jenney, Dexter Jenney, Lemuel S. Atkin, Sylvanius Allen, John Alden, Jonathan B. Bisbee, Martin Bowen, Franklin Bates, Thomas Bennett, Dennis McCarthy, Nathaniel Church, Arthur Cox, Nathaniel Delano, Moses Delano, Elnathan Delano, Charles Damon, Loring Dexter, Daniel D. Demoranville, Salathiel Eldredge, Benjamin Ellis, Roland Fish, Joshua Grinnell, Ira Gerrish, Hardy Hitch, Frederick Hitch, James H. Hutchins, David D. Hammond, Bradford Hathaway, David Howe, John Howard, John Jenney, Enoch S. Jenney, Zaccheus M. Allen, Silas Alden, Alborn Allen, Melvin D. Bradford, John Bracey, Joseph Bates, Pardon Brightman, Nathan Church, Hervey Caswell, James V. Cox, Jabez Delano, Thomas Delano, Tucker Damon, Rufus Dunham, George H. Dean, Rodolphus Dexter, Charles Eldredge, Philemon Fuller, William C. Ford, Isaac Grinnell, John Gurney, Obed Hitch, Hardy E. Hitch, Jeremiah S. Hersey, Nicholas Hathaway, Daniel K. Hathaway, Franklin Hatch, John H. Howland, Levi Jenney, Henry C. Ingraham, Oliver S. Irish, Nathan J. Lawton, Dr. Jeremiah Miller, James Marvell, James C. Mara, Philip Nye,



Pease District School – Erected 1837 – Demolished 1906

See pages 137, 291 – Volume I – Chapter IV – Volume III



Washington Street Christian Meeting House

Dedicated 1832

Frederick S. Pearce, Amos T. Pearce, Weston G. Robinson, Ezekiel Sawin, Noah Stoddard, Dr. Samuel Sawyer, Joseph Smith, Jesse Sherman, Noah Spooner, Job Taber, Jethro Taber, George H. Taber, Joseph B. Taber, Arnold G. Tripp, Hiram Tripp, Ebenezer Tripp, William Terry, John H. Thompson, Amaziah P. Wilcox, Hiram Webb, Elihus Wood, Marshall Wilbur, Alexander Winsor, William Watterson, Samuel White, John L. Kennison, Albert Liscomb, Seth A. Mitchell, Elbridg,e G. Morton, Warren Maxfield, James S. Nye, Charles Proctor, John Pease, Samuel E. Rand, Levin Stott, Alden D. Stoddard, John Shaw, Henry Stetson, Jabez Sherman, Enoch T. Taber, Asa F. Taber, George Taber, Bartholomew Taber, Sr., Charles S. Taber, Lemuel Tripp, James Tripp, Luke Tobey, Phineas Terry, Duncan 'M. B. Thaxter, George Willcox, James Wing, Lemuel C. Wood, Samuel L. Ward, Zenas Winsor, Firman F. Whitwell, Hervey Wadsworth, Welcome J. Lawton, James R. Lawrence, Joseph B. Morse, Joseph Millett, Isaac DD. Norton, Wilson Pope, Jesse Paine, Rowland Rogers, Rev. Jacob Roberts, John Stoddard, Charles S. Stevens, Asa Swift, Walter D. Swan, John Stackpole, Granville Taber, Ellery T. Taber, Wing H. Taber, Joseph Tripp, Lemuel C. Tripp, Pardon Tripp, Isaiah F. Terry, Isaac Terry, Henry Vincent, William Webb, Isaac Wood, Andrew Westgate, Seth Williams, Sumner Whiting, William B. Whitfield, James T. Church, Jonathan Cowen.

Of course, there were many others whose names do not appear on the list, men whom I have never seen. It has always been a satisfaction to me to find that among the names mentioned I have seen one man who fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill, Mr. Noah Stoddard, Senior.

These citizens, in their day, could bear comparison with those of any other community in the olden times. The ability shown in their respective callings as business men, as town officials, as masters of the various trades connected with the whaling industry, and as captains of merchant and whaling ships was unquestioned. The public school system was then in its infancy. There was no such opportunity to secure a good education, such as we have today, but what they lacked in this was apparently made up by an increased vigor in the performance of their duties.

I have listened with wonder at the experiences of captains like William Washburn of the ship Ansel Gibbs, on Hudson Bay whaling, Captain Isaiah West on Indian Ocean whal-

ing, Captain Young of the ship Sharon on Antarctic whaling, Captain Charles Bryant on Alaska whaling and his other experiences in Alaska where he was such an important factor in the purchase of this vast territory by the United States from the Empire of Russia. The experiences of these men much surpassed in interest any book of adventure I ever read.

And now, as we look back over the past one hundred years, and contemplate the great prosperity of our neighboring city and the pleasant relations existing in social and business life between us and them, we must confess that the two municipalities are much more closely bound together than they ever were in the olden times.

The particulars in relation to business in Fairhaven, during the olden time, are quite fully given in a book published by the committee on "Old Home Week," which the Improvement Association has for sale.

Our town has vastly improved in the last century in those things that make life more pleasant. Improvement in its civic life, in its relations, moral, and educational life. In the beauty of its surroundings, and as the years roll on towards the second century, I am sure there will be increased respect and love for our former citizen, Henry H. Rogers, who has placed in our town buildings which embrace seven distinct types of the world's best architecture. Our town is also indebted to Warren Delano, a former citizen, for one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Southern Massachusetts. The latter with tender care for the dead, and the former with wise provision for the living, have both shown their love for their native town. As the years roll on into the second century of its existence, we have reason to hope for continued improvement, so that the coming citizens at the close of the next hundred years may see the realization of England's inspired poet, when he writes:

Ring out wild bells, ring in the new
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
 For those that here we see no more
 Ring out the feud of rich and poor

Ring in redress to all mankind.
Ring out a slowly dying cause,
 And ancient forms of party strife;
 Ring in the nobler modes of life,

With sweeter manners, purer laws.
Ring out false pride in place and blood,
 The civic slander and the spite;
 Ring in the love of truth and light,

Ring in the common love of good.
Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
 Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
 Ring out the thousand wars of old,

Ring in the thousand years of peace.
Ring in the valiant man and free
 The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
 Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

(Adapted from "New Year's Eve." - Tennyson.)

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL

Before the celebration of the Fairhaven Centennial (1812-1912) took place, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the town, another Centennial (1776-1876), which was nation-wide, occurred, an exposition being held in Philadelphia where more than three million persons wended their way for the occasion.

Above our heads, as we write, hangs a banner, 2¼ x 3½ feet, with thirty-six stars in the blue field which is fifteen inches square. In a lower position, we note the word "Centennial" printed in large type; below this, we observe the likeness of our first President; and below Washington, we discern the dates "1776-1876," horizontally placed.

Thousands of these Hags were thrown to the breeze throughout the United States of America, the one above our heads being one of many unfurled in Fairhaven more than three quarters of a century ago.

CHAPTER IV

Schools

Since this chapter is headed "Schools" and the writer having had a lifelong interest in them, located in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, it may be pardonable after attaining the age of eighty years and more, to submit the following letter expressing appreciation of the person depicted in the frontispiece of this book.

GEORGE C. PETERSON

COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Plymouth, Mass.

September 22, 1926

Mr. Albert W. Dow
Methuen, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I have known Mr. Charles A. Harris for the past fourteen years both as an efficient superintendent of schools and also intimately as a man. For nine years, from 1913 to 1922, Mr. Harris was superintendent of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and for four years of this period I was a member of the school committee with whom he served.

As a superintendent of schools, Mr. Harris possesses unusual ability, energy, and enthusiasm, and wholehearted devotion to progressive principles and high ideals in school service. His work for the betterment and improvement of the Plymouth public schools was of such a high order as to obtain the favor and commendation not only of the citizens of Plymouth, but of educators and teachers throughout the State.

In Plymouth, Mr. Harris worked faithfully, quietly, and enthusiastically during the whole period of his incumbency to place the Plymouth public schools on a firm basis of Principles that are modern and progressive and at the same time are well recognized and permanent.

Concerning Mr. Harris' personal character and integrity, I can only speak in the highest terms; and I have always

found him to be a man exceptionally upright, straightforward, and conscientious.

There is no doubt that Mr. Harris is one of the best school superintendents of the state and stands at the front of his profession, and I feel that any town or city and any school committee would be extremely fortunate to obtain the benefits of his training, experience and services.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Geo. C. Peterson.

"School House Hill." - The livery stable of Rufus A. Dunham & Co. stood on the east side of Main Street, about half way between Washington and Spring streets, the stone piers which supported the structure being visible until recently. Very near, and north of the stable, on a line with Main Street, stood a one-story house which came into the possession of Edward Manchester, Jr., when he acquired the property on the southeast corner of Spring and Main Streets, in 1886. Within that little dwelling, razed fifty-nine years ago, lived in turn a number of tenants. Many remember John H. Mills and wife, and a few, perhaps, remember the Indian squaws, possibly with Negro blood, by the names of Nabby Christopher and Nancy Neptune. The first tenant of the "school house," however, was Mr. Josiah Proctor who transformed that temple of learning into an abode, and lived there soon after its removal from "school house hill." This removal, from the land on Center Street, just east of Phoenix Hall building, took place several generations ago. On this elevation it was erected more than a quarter century before the Congregational Church building (Phoenix Block) was built, and was the schoolhouse for this section of the town, standing there throughout the Revolutionary period. This was not the only schoolhouse in town, for Oxford had its institution of learning as did Nasketucket and North Fairhaven. This one-story, one-room structure, hardly more than fifteen by twenty feet on the ground floor, moved from Center Street about the time that Dartmouth was separated from New Bedford, was the arena of a joyful dance upon the occasion of the building of the wooden structure which served as a Congregational church for half a century. When the old meeting house was transformed from a sacred shrine to a secular building, another terpsichorean performance took place to christen it as "Phoenix Hall."

This leads us to mention the fact that in 1790 the Congregational Society negotiated the purchase of the land where now stands Phoenix Block. Let us at this point read the deed conveying this property. "Know all men by these presents, that we, Benjamin Church and Joseph Church, both of New Bedford, in the County of Bristol, Yeomen, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty nine pounds, twelve shillings, to us in hand paid before the delivery hereof, by John Alden, Henry Jenne, Isaac Shearman, William Gordon and Lemuel Williams, all of New Bedford aforesaid (a committee chosen by the Proprietors of a Congregational Meeting House preparing to be built in that part of New Bedford aforesaid, called Fairhaven) to procure a lot to erect said Meeting House on, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained and sold, and do, by these presents, give, grant, bargain and sell, convey and confirm unto them, the aforesaid committee, in their said capacity, a certain lot of land lying and being in Fairhaven aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz., Beginning at the southwest corner bounds of Barnabas Wing's lot, from thence east in line of said lot six rods and two third parts of a rod to a stake for a corner; thence south seven rods and two fifth parts of a rod to the street that leads into said Fairhaven; thence west in the north line of said street, six rods and two third parts of a rod to a corner in the aforesaid street and the Easternmost Street in said Fairhaven, thence north in the line of said Easternmost Street seven rods and two fifth parts of a rod to the first mentioned bounds. Said lot is bounded north on Barnabas Wing's lot, east on John Alden's lot, south and west on the streets, and is five sixth parts of the lot known by the name of the 'schoolhouse lot'."

In witness whereof, we, the said Benjamin and Joseph have hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety."

The above deed was recorded September 15, 1802.

New Bedford Academy. - Before Fairhaven, as a separate town, existed, our Academy was advertised as follows: "NEW BEDFORD ACADEMY. The public are respectfully informed that the Academy will be opened on Monday, the 11th of April next, under the direction of Mr. Nathan Alden and Miss Abiah Haskell. (Signed) Jos. Bates, Levi Jenney; Proprietors' Committee, New Bedford, March 3, 1808;"

Let us note the various doings 143 years ago at our preserved Academy, when the town existed under the name of New Bedford.

1. "New Bedford Academy. The undersigned respectfully inform the public that male and female scholars will be received at the New Bedford Academy for the next quarter which will commence on Monday, the 24th of April next. Tuition, \$2 per quarter. House rent, 15 per cent. (Signed) Jno. Delano, Nicholas Taber, Committee. New Bedford, March 17, 1809."

2. "Kine Pock Inoculation. Vaccination, this day at the Head of the River. Tomorrow at Fairhaven in the Academy Hall, 1 o'clock. September 22, 1809."

3. "Fashionable Amusement. The last night of Mr. Bernard's Readings and Recitations this summer. At the Academy Hall, Fairhaven. This evening, September 1, 1809. Mr. Bernard will offer a course of Lectures, moral and entertaining, under the title of BON TON, beginning at half past seven o'clock. Admittance, Fifty cents."

In this year, New Bedford set up a list of voters as follows: - 1. At the 'Market-house in the village of Bedford. 2. At Jireh Swift & Co.'s store at the Head of the River. 3. At Isaac Thompson's store between Fairhaven and Oxford, March 16, 1809."

More About the Academy. - Let us consider the events centering about Bridge corner and radiating somewhat from that point. It is written in books pertaining to Fairhaven that the old Academy served for educational purposes from 1800 to 1836. Historians state "The last recorded meeting of the trustees is dated April 5, 1836." In this year the trustees consisting of E. Sawin, Nathan Church, Thomas Bennett, A. D. Stoddard, D. M. B. Thaxter, advertised that the Fairhaven Academy would open its spring term on Monday, April 25, 1836. Mr. Ephraim Ward was the principal at that time and the assistant was Miss Mary Ward. The curriculum consisted of the regular English branches together with Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, etc. The summer term opened Monday, July 11th of that year.

The old Academy, however, attempted to serve beyond that period as we find under the date of April 20, 1837 the following: - "FAIRHAVEN ACADEMY. The spring term

of the Fairhaven Academy will commence on Monday, the first day of May, under the direction of Mr. Gideon S. Johnson, as principal, assisted in the female department by Miss Abby Mead. Particular attention will be given to the culture of the moral character, and instruction in the French, Greek, and Latin languages, together with the other branches of study usually taught in Academies. Terms of admission made known by the trustees. As the number will be necessarily limited, application for admission should be made immediately to Thomas Bennett, Nathan Church, Bartholomew Taber, E. Sawin, D. M. B. Thaxter, Trustees."

In 1842, Mr. Bartlett advertised: "FAIRHAVEN ACADEMY. Mr. L. L. Bartlett would inform the inhabitants of Fairhaven and vicinity that he has left the Academy, and will open a school on Tuesday, the 5th instant (July 1842) in Union Hall, first door south of Wing's Hotel, for the admission of both sexes. In addition to a thorough course of English instruction, lessons will be given in French and Latin, if desired. Terms, exclusive of rent, \$5."

The old Academy building was soon to pass into other hands, in fact was sold at auction, in 1841, being purchased by John A. Hawes. Town meetings had been held here from 1832 to 1844. Since regular school routine had well-nigh ceased at this old institution, the town was making sure of a place for general assembly. So under the date of June 18, 1836, at a town meeting held at Academy Hall on Saturday, June 18th of that year, Article Two read as follows: - "To see if the town will purchase the Methodist Meeting House and lot of land on which it stands for a Town House." Years rolled by, and a Town House was erected farther north in 1843, but the town purchased in July, 1851, the Methodist Chapel for a high school, instead of for a place of town meetings.

About the time that the town was considering the purchase of the Methodist place of worship, we find that the Meeting house was used for other purposes as well, as the following makes evident: - "SINGING SCHOOL. A school for instruction in vocal music is opened at the Methodist Meeting House in this town, under the direction of Mr. Luke P. Lincoln. Those who wish to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of the interesting science can be accommodated. The terms of tuition may be known on application to either of the subscribers. (Signed)

T. I. Dyre, J. B. Morse, W. Maxfield, Jr., J. W. Dyre, Asa Allen. Fairhaven, May 24, 1836."

The Academy Rooms of Former Days Described. - "The teacher's platform was raised fully two feet above the Hoar, so that he could overlook every part of the room. These plain, solid, board affairs contrast strangely with the neat slenderly built desks and seats of the modern school room, but it is doubtful if any schoolroom of today can boast better scholastic work than that of the establishment of a century ago.

At the end of each of these rooms are the same old fireplaces which in former ages sent a merry glow of warmth and cheer over the rooms. Today they look a trifle queer but in their day they were of the most approved type. On three sides of each room are the same old windows, openings of good size, but glazed in those small panes of glass which were strictly up to date a century ago. The interiors of the desks disclose the fact that the schoolboys and girls, of generations past, were not so very strikingly different from those of today. They left behind them many reminders of idle moments in the form of scribbled doggerel or scratched signatures and initials.

The second story of the old Academy has undergone a material alteration since it was first built. In former days it was one long hall, capable of seating about two hundred. Here the town meetings were held after the village was separated from New Bedford, and a heated issue of paramount importance was discussed to its conclusion within these walls. The old platform with its queer pulpit, occupied the middle of the south side, and the seats were arranged in a semi-circle facing south. It has since been relegated to some unknown hiding place. Here were held those hot meetings which resulted in the separation of the present town of Fairhaven from New Bedford, and later the separation of Acushnet from Fairhaven.

During the rivalry which finally culminated in the separation of Acushnet from Fairhaven, there were hot times in the village, and the competition between the two sections of the single settlement was great. Each wanted the town house, and by holding the meetings here the Fairhaven contingent managed to secure the vote which placed the Town Hall at Oxford. But this seat of the municipal affairs was of short duration, for one night the Oxford Town Hall was

burned down and there was ample assertion that the work, was that of a jealous incendiary. Then the meetings reverted to the old Academy, (1832-1844), and until Phoenix Hall came into being were held there. (Sawin Hall was town meeting headquarters from 1859-1864). But the old hall had another use, which stamps it as notable in the history of the town. Here were held the initial meetings of several of the town's religious societies. The present Fairhaven Unitarian Church, then known as the Free Will Baptist, held meetings in this room for many years, in fact, till the present house on Washington Street was erected. Many eminent divines have preached there, and from it have issued many of those sterling teachings which have made a lasting imprint on the life of the town.

The old building continued in use for these various purposes till most of its originators passed away. In 1800, Captain Borden had built the house on the corner of Bridge Street, afterwards the property of the estate of his grandson, Capt. John A. Hawes. He grew tired of the constant noise and confusion of the school, and as the town now had ample school accommodation for the young folks, he acquired the interest of the other owners and closed the Academy. For years the property remained in the Hawes family. For many years it was idle, or was used as a general storage place for the cast off heirlooms of the house. The lower floor, with its desks and seats, were never disturbed and stand precisely now as they did when the last pupils packed up their books and went home.

But the upper floor is not at all the same. About the year 1870 or 1871 Captain Hawes, who will be remembered for years to come, as a generous patron of music, determined to make the old hall into a sort of conservatory of music. Accordingly, the big room was divided into two parts, the westerly and smaller part being made a billiard hall and the eastern half a music hall, with everything which goes to make an ideal home of music. At the western side was erected a pipe organ, and in an advantageous place was located a grand piano. The walls were ornamented with symbolic figures and the place was made very comfortable for an audience of perhaps 125. Many of the musical people of New Bedford and Fairhaven can recall pleasant evenings of music spent in the old hall. The walls remain the same now, and much of the furnishings. The grand piano is still there, and occasionally

musicals are held here. But the pipe organ was sold several years ago and now occupies a place in the Swedish Church on Middle Street, New Bedford.

In former years, a melodious old bell hung in the belfry which surmounts the tower on the north. Several years ago it was taken down, but still does service in calling the Hawes farm servants from distant fields to the house. It hangs in the porch of the Hawes house, and frequently sends out its musical note as it did in days now rapidly passing out of memory. With the old Academy building, it forms an interesting link between the present and the past, and if the interest which has recently been awakened is successful, both may be so preserved that they will remain for generations to come."

The Records Presented to the New Bedford Free Public Library. - The following was found in the Evening Standard of Wednesday, June 28, 1876: "Samuel P. Burt has presented to the Free Public Library the records of the proprietors of the New Bedford Academy, which are in good condition except as to binding:" The "Standard," that same year, published the following:

"NEW BEDFORD ACADEMY. An organization was effected April 13, 1798, it appears from the manuscript folio, when fourteen of the proposed sixteen shares were subscribed for, by John Alden, Isaac Shearman, Levi Jenne, Noah Stoddard, Nicholas Stoddard, Killey Eldredge, Thomas Delano, Jethro Allen, Joseph Bates, Robert Bennett, Reuben Jenne, Nicholas Taber, Luther Willson, and Benjamin Lincoln.

The next meeting was August 30, and Isaac Shearman and Joseph Bates were appointed a committee to contract with Robert Bennett to build an academy in New Bedford between the villages of Fair Haven and Oxford, according to a plan prepared by Rev. J. Weston, and to receive a commission of 2½ per cent for their services. The proprietors covenanted with each other to pay the whole expense in case only fourteen shares be taken. Killey Eldredge was chosen clerk for the year, and Joseph Bates, treasurer.

On August 30, 1799, the treasurer was authorized to employ a painter, to have fences and outhouses built, and that the building be finished ready for school purposes by the first of October. Voted to allow Robert Bennett \$96 in addition to contract for building a tower.

The academy seems to have had a checkered existence sometimes with a school and sometimes without. The records have little to say with regard to the scholastic interests of the institution, further than the appointment of committees, but the details of letting the hall for other purposes are full. The closing minute of each business meeting is generally, 'and further acted not.' In 1811, the treasurer was authorized to let the hall for assemblies, from \$3 to \$5 per evening, as he should judge by the numbers in attendance ought to be paid. In 1816, it was voted to let the hall for religious meetings for any persuasion, the preacher being of a good moral character, for \$2 each meeting, to be paid before receiving the key. In 1819, the price for meetings was reduced to fifty cents. In 1821, the hall was let a year for \$57.50; in 1822 for \$30; in 1827, for \$25; and in 1828, for \$25 a year, for religious meetings, and to the town of Fairhaven, for town meetings at \$8 a day. In 1824, a dividend of \$2 a share was declared. Unsuccessful attempts were made to sell the property at auction in 1810 and 1832 but a sale was effected in 1841. The building is now owned by Capt. John A. Hawes (1876), and is next north of his residence. It was called the New Bedford Academy, because it was at first in the town of New Bedford which included Fairhaven until 1812."

THE OLD FAIRHAVEN ACADEMY. - More than a half century ago, the Evening Standard favored its readers with an account of the Academy, under the date of Thursday, November 19, 1896. The article, in part, follows: "THE OLD FAIRHAVEN ACADEMY. A Venerable Reminder of the Town's Interesting Past. For generations a landmark across the river, tradition says it was built about the year 1795.

The recent talk looking toward the removal or demolition of the old Fairhaven Academy building because it will come within the line of the new bridge, has at least awakened a great deal of interest in the old building if it has done no more, and this interest has been of such a nature that it will probably result in a general demand for the preservation of the ancient structure. Although the north side of it stands about three feet on the line of the land recently acquired by Mr. Rogers for a park plot at the eastern approach of the new way, it is understood that he prefers that it be allowed to remain as it is a venerable reminder of the past of the old town.

The old Fairhaven Academy is, and has been for several generations, a landmark. Though almost everyone has known that it had a past and an interesting one, few are really familiar with its history and the important part it has played in the intellectual development of the town. But it has played an important part, and the oldest citizens recall many interesting facts which cluster around it.

The old Academy antedates the public schools of the town by many years. It was the culmination of a long felt want for the facilities for teaching the higher academic branches in the little town, and in its early days was an institution far above the average of its kind. Within its walls were taught many of those who have been the inspiration and life of the community ever since, and have long since gone to their reward.

For a long time there had been evinced in the village a feeling that there should be a higher school than the few small private schools which existed. These were as good as prevailed in most towns the size of Fairhaven, or New Bedford, as it was then, but came far from meeting the demands of the progressive settlement. They were held in the houses of citizens each taking turns at entertaining the school and the schoolmaster. But in 1795 several of the leading citizens determined to establish the Academy. They formed a company and raised the necessary funds by private subscription to erect the house, and equip it as it is today, after over a century of existence. Among the promoters of the scheme were Captain Samuel Borden, Roland Gibbs, Ansel Gibbs, Joseph Bates, and Noah Stoddard. All of them have been dead many years, and all the earliest students have joined them in the great schoolroom of eternity. Probably the oldest student living today (1896) is Captain George H. Taber, of Fairhaven, and to his remarkable memory much of this article is indebted. Captain Taber graduated in the class of 1823."

Private Schools. - At Long Plain, a Boarding School, with a term of eleven weeks, beginning on Wednesday, February 13, 1840, giving instruction in English branches, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, was opened. Board was from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. Tuition was from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per term.

The spring term of the NORTH FAIRHAVEN BOARDING SCHOOL began at M. D. Russell's, on Monday, April 19,

1841, under the instruction of Miss Jewett who paid particular attention to the moral and intellectual education of her pupils. This school was in existence in 1848.

"FAIRHAVEN CLASSICAL SCHOOL. The next term of this school will commence on Monday the 24th instant. Instruction will be given in the higher branches of English, the French and Latin languages, Navigation, Plain and Ornamental Writing, etc. Pupils of both sexes will be received. (Signed) J. Briggs, Instructor. February 20, 1834."

"NOTICE. Mr. Gould will resume his Schools this week. Those who have heretofore attended his Juvenile Class for Singing are requested to meet at his Schoolroom next Thursday afternoon (April 10, 1834) at 4 o'clock. As he expects to leave town in a few weeks, those who wish to take lessons in Practical or Ornamental Penmanship must apply immediately. Terms, 14 lessons, \$2.00. Private lessons, 20 cents each." "A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING. William H. Simmons informs the inhabitants of Fairhaven and its vicinity that he will commence a School for the instruction of young Gentlemen and Ladies in the Art of Penmanship for the term of 12 lessons, in the Hall of the Central District School House, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M. Stationery gratis. Hours of instruction from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. The instructor will warrant those who may give their attention to his system the above named term, a handsome, easy hand. Fairhaven, May 25, 1833." "PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SCHOOL HOUSE. Sealed proposals will be received for building a school house in Oxford Village, Town of Fairhaven, and fencing the lot, until Saturday, the 6th day of May next. Specifications for said building will be delivered to anyone disposed to contract for erecting the same, by applying to either of the subscribers. (Signed) Joseph B. Taber, Amos Rogers, Thomas S. Brimblecome, Building Committee. April 27, 1848."

"FAIRHAVEN NEW ACADEMY. Mr. L. L. Bartlett will open his school in the NEW ACADEMY in Fairhaven, Lower Village, on Monday, October 3, 1842, for the admission of both sexes. Mrs. Bartlett will assist in the Female Department. Terms, exclusive of rent and fuel, \$5. Fairhaven, September 27, 1842." This structure built about 1835 is easily located.

"A SELECT SCHOOL for young ladies will be opened in Fairhaven on Wednesday, April 17, 1844, at the school room on William Street. Number of scholars limited to 20. Apply to D. McB. Thaxter or D. W. Poor."

"UNION SEMINARY - North Fairhaven, March 6, 1846. Recently established boarding school, both sexes. Located on Boston Road, 2½ miles from Fairhaven Village. For tuition, board, washing, etc., per quarter, \$25.00. Music extra, \$8.00; Languages, each extra, \$2.00; Drawing extra, \$2.00. (Signed) Alonzo Tripp, Principal."

Union Seminary was established in 1844 and terminated in 1847. In 1849 Mr. Alonzo Tripp became principal of the New Seminary, advertised as "VILLAGE SEMINARY" at Hyannis. Miss Marion Baker, who was teacher of Music in New Bedford and Fairhaven, became assistant teacher.

THE PEASE DISTRICT. - Mr. Abner Pease, a successful business man, died in 1852, at the age of 83. Fifteen years before his death, he presented to the town a schoolhouse, the district being called the Pease District, and a sum of money, the interest of which was to help defray the school expenses. This schoolhouse, a photograph of which the writer possesses, was located on the east side of Privilege Street, about half way between Bridge and Cowen Streets.

But let us look over the records of this interesting District, written by the secretaries during the years of its existence. The number of individuals who attended the famous Pease District School, No. 19, is rapidly dwindling. Before us lies the Book of Records, the doings of the Pease District, Fairhaven.

The first entry is under the date of April 6, 1838, at the time when Bartholomew Taber and Rodolphus W. Dexter were selectmen. The qualified voters were notified to meet on the 16th of April, at 7 P. M. to effect an organization of the District. On this date, an organization took place with Abner Pease, Moderator, R. W. Dexter, Clerk, and J. R. Lawrence, Prudential Committee. The deed of Abner Pease, conveying the house and lot, was accepted.

It was reported at a meeting, in April, 1839, that \$36.95 was paid for maintaining the summer school, and \$55.25 for the winter school. At this meeting, it was voted to construct a drain through the lot and to place a ventilator on the schoolhouse. The meeting of 1840 chose Abner Pease moderator and

Prudential Committeeman, and it was voted to exclude all children under four years of age. It was the sentiment of the meeting that all scholars over 12 be excluded from the summer school, and all under six from the winter school.

In April, 1842, it was voted to appropriate the sum of \$15 for a District Library, all qualified voters having the privilege of taking books, the larger ones to be returned within two weeks and the smaller ones within one week. Horace Mann, the first Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, suggested in his fourth annual report, a copy of which the writer possesses, the introduction of the District School Library, with the result that the Legislature, in 1842, granted \$15 to every school district which should raise and appropriate an equal sum for the purpose of such a library. Books were selected under the supervision of the State Board, and found their way rapidly into the districts. One book, in my hands as I write, is entitled, "School District Library, Number 142, published in 1842, The History of France. Others are on the library shelves before me, printed at an earlier date but under the sanction of the State Board of Education. Evidently the Pease District took advantage of the State's offer and began to purchase the approved books at once.

In 1854, Harvey Wadsworth was clerk and Prudential Committeeman. The following year, William Irish was moderator. In 1863, it was voted that Ebenezer Akin, Jr., Treasurer, call on the selectmen for the interest money that was due the District from the money left by Abner Pease, Esq. In 1866, it was voted that Jane Allen have the thanks of the district for her kindness to the children. In 1863, the number of the District became No.3. In 1867, the schoolhouse was insured for \$800.

In 1870, the right of the town to use the schoolhouse was brought up for discussion, and we find that in 1882, it was turned over to the local school committee conditionally.

At a meeting, held on August 18, 1885, Mr. Job C. Tripp announced that the school board did not choose to keep a school in said district, but would advise the District to keep hold of the school fund in some way if by holding an evening school or something of that kind. Mr. Gifford, Mr. Perkins and A. B. Collins maintained that a fence should be built and the house repaired and that since a former school board had

accepted the building, it was their duty to fulfill the contract. Dr. Cundall was of the opinion that the janitor ought to put up the fence, etc.

A meeting was called for Wednesday evening, November 18, 1885, at 7½ o'clock, to see what action be taken in regard to a suit brought against the so-called District for the Pease heirs to recover the property given the District. At this meeting remarks were made by John Gurney, Albert Gifford, Charles Pease, Isaiah Gurney, H. B. Gifford, O. T. Perkins, Fred Pease and S. S. Swift to the effect that the town had use of the schoolhouse and lot according to records of the meeting of May 20, 1882, and it was voted that the clerk and treasurer attend Court at Taunton on December 1st and report that the feeling of the District is that we have nothing to do with the property. Thus endeth the records that began 47 years previously.

The penmanship, phraseology and general appearance of the official records during the last years of the life of the District had deteriorated considerably from the 1838 recording.

This structure was torn down in November, 1906, by M. P. Whitfield. It had been vacant since 1887. The house and lot went through litigation, to the heirs, and the income of the Pease Fund to the town.

Stray Bits Concerning District No. 19. - Under the date of November 19, 1840, we find this in the Mercury: - "TEACHER WANTED. A male teacher is wanted for a public school in District No. 19 in Fairhaven to commence on the 1st of December. Good recommendations required. Apply to Abner Pease, Fairhaven, November 19, 1840."

Miss Addie E. Burke, daughter of Daniel and Susanna Burke, was teacher at the Pease District school, 1872-1874. Miss Burke died in 1876, at the age of 27.

In 1881, Miss Lucy F. Winchester, daughter of the Rev. George H. Winchester, a teacher with eight years experience, was appointed to the Pease District position. Rev. George H. Winchester died in December, 1884. In April, 1882, Edward, his son, died at the age of 23.

It was on July 17, 1873, at the Methodist Church, that Rev. George H. Winchester was married to Mercy P. Alden. At the Nasketucket Cemetery a stone bears this inscription:

"Widow of Capt. Silas P. Alden; Also of Rev. Geo. H. Winchester, died January 9, 1892, aged 63."

In 1865, the Warren Delano house, southwest corner of Washington and Middle Streets, was purchased by Silas P. Alden. At the annual meeting of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings, in January, 1870, Cyrus D. Hunt was elected a member of the board of trustees in place of Silas P. Alden, deceased. Isaiah F. Terry was president.

School Reports of 1838, 1843. - In the Fairhaven School Report, under the date of 1843, we find the following: - "All the larger scholars are arranged on the outside of the room; some facing in and some out; on roosts, (for such seats deserve no better name) from 20 to 22 inches high, - five inches higher than a common chair made for adults. There was no such thing as sitting on the seat and touching the floor with the feet at the same time."

"THE FORMS, - (if we had seen them anywhere but among children we could hardly have guessed what they were for,) were all much too high, awkward in every respect, so unstable, that if they attempt to write on them they must, from necessity, imitate Stephen Hopkins' hand-writing; the perpendicular side of the house made the backs of all the seats that had any backs at all. There were two seats lower than the rest, but without backs; these constituted the first stages of painful positions. The room was heated by a close wood-stove, without legs, seated very comfortably Hat upon the floor, the pipe, for a considerable space, was gone, but made as good as new by stuffing paper into the cavity; there was no danger from this, however, for, had the house burned up in consequence, there would have been no loss but a gain, to the district."

"Out of 18 schoolhouses, so called, there are but five that ought to stand another day."

In the School Report sent to the State Department of Education, in 1838, we glean the following information: Population, 3,649. Valuation, \$703,719.75. Number of schools, 18. Number of scholars of all ages in all the schools - In summer, 585 - In winter, 486. Average wages paid per month, including board - To Males, \$28.75; To Females, \$13.35. Average wages per month, exclusive of board - Of Males, \$18.25; of Females, \$7. Amount of money raised by

taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers, board and fuel, \$2,000.

The report of 1838 was signed by Samuel Sawyer; that of 1843 by Jones Robinson, Phineas White, Paulinus Ide and Samuel Sawyer.

What an inconceivable change took place when, within a half century from the time of the publication of these reports, the Rogers School on Center Street was constructed through the liberality of Henry Rogers!

School Reports of 1845-46. - One hundred six years ago this month (March 1846) the school committee of Fairhaven, including Acushnet, submitted to the town its annual report. The total population then was about 4,000 and the members of the committee were Thomas Dawes, chairman; Daniel W. Poor, secretary; Jones Robinson, Frederick Jenney and James L. Humphrey. Mr. Dawes was pastor of the Washington street church and Mr. Poor was pastor of the Congregational meeting house on the corner of Center and Walnut Streets. In those days there was no professional superintendent of schools, those institutions being allotted to member of the committee for inspection. Messrs. Robinson and Humphrey had charge of all the schools of Acushnet with the exception of District No.4 which was located at Acushnet village. Mr. Jenney had charge of Districts No. 14, 15 and 16, Sconticut Neck, Nasketucket and New Boston respectively; Messrs. Dawes and Poor looked out for the remaining Fairhaven schools and also No.4 at Acushnet. Evidently No. 17, West Island, with no schoolhouse, held no school during the summer months, and was not allotted to any member of the committee, although \$15 was the sum held apart for instruction there. The entire school budget was \$3,750.

Let us now exclude the schools of Acushnet and deal with those of the present area of Fairhaven which contained Districts No. 10 to 17 inclusive; also No. 19, called Pease District. The schools of the Fairhaven area cost the town \$2,350 for the year, \$1,375 of this being appropriated for the united District 12 and 13, Center Grammar school building, North and South primaries. Excluding District, No. 12 and 13, the average amount of money appropriated by the town for each school was about \$150.

There were, in the school system, 13 teachers, 2 males and 11 females for the summer schools; for the winter schools

there were 7 males and 8 females. At the Grammar school on Center Street there were two teachers and 70 pupils in both winter and summer schools. The other schools of the town averaged about 40 pupils in the summer and 35 in the winter. West Island with no housing facilities owned by the town, and four pupils, held a winter session. The south primary had two teachers, the enrollment being 64, but in the summer one teacher sufficed for 55 pupils. Within the Fairhaven area there were eight SCHOLARS (as they were called) in summer, and seven in winter under four years of age. The number of pupils over 16 years of age attending school, were six in summer and ten in winter at the Grammar school. At the other schools they numbered ten in winter.

The length of schooling in months depended on several factors. In the summer schools, the period of schooling was from three months at the Pease District to six months in District No. 10. For the winter months, the length was from $3\frac{1}{4}$ months in District 17 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ months in the Pease District, six districts keeping five months each. The total length of schooling in months are given as follows: District, No.10, 11 months; No. 11, $10\frac{1}{4}$ months; No. 12 and 13, including the Grammar school building where two other schools, the Medium and the Infant, were held - also the North and South Primaries, were nine months each; No. 14, 8~ months; No. 15, $7\frac{3}{4}$ months; No. 16, nine months; No. 17, $3\frac{3}{4}$ months; No. 19, $8\frac{1}{4}$ months.

The WAGES of male teachers per month, including board, was about \$28; without board, \$20. District No. 11 paid \$35 or \$23 without board; The Grammar school paid \$45 or \$32 without board. Pease District paid \$45 or \$35 without board. The WAGES of female teachers seemed to be from \$10 to \$15 per month, including board; without board \$5 to \$9. Pease District paid \$22, the value of wages without board being \$16.

The number of books in the district libraries varied as follows: No. 10, 52; No. 11, 70; No. 12 and 13, 112; No. 14, 65; No. 15, 53; No. 16, 72; No. 19, 51. Total, 475.

The number of children between the ages of four and 16 in town were 761, distributed as follows; North Fairhaven, 40; Oxford, 104; District 12 and 13, 430; Scoticut Neck, 34; Naskatucket, 32; New Boston, 65; West Island, 4; Pease District, 52. Total, 761.

Blackboards were scarce, all schools having one each, although there were three at the Grammar school. Outline maps were minus in all schools except at the Grammar school and the Pease District, the former having 19 and the latter eight. Globes were rare indeed, there being one at the Grammar school and one at the North Primary.

In order to increase the number of months schooling a few districts voluntarily contributed for board. No. 10 contributed \$88; No. 15, \$32; No. 14, \$20. Quoting directly from the report, written a hundred years ago, we find: "Several districts have, during the past year, uttered their wants in a decisive manner. Three have taxed themselves voluntarily to procure a lengthened session of their schools. This fact may be attributed to the superior excellence of the teachers employed; but it shows, also, most clearly, what they would be glad to have, and what they are willing to do, if they could only secure able instruction for their youth. Here, then, are plain intimations in regard to the necessities of the town. We hope that they will not be disregarded. We would be glad to see, in all the more populous districts, permanent schools established, well provided with apparatus, and furnished with regular and permanent teachers."

Those were the days when teachers boarded round. From the synopsis of the school report of 1845-1846, we quote: "In District No. 10, the teacher boarded round; in Districts 12 and 13 (South Primary), the assistant teacher boarded at home; In District No. 14, the female teacher boarded round; the male teacher boarded at home; In District No. 15, the male teacher boarded round; the female teacher boarded herself; In District No. 16, the male teacher boarded at home; In District No. 17, the teacher boarded at home."

The subjects discussed by the committee in their report a century ago were: 1. Schoolhouses; 2. Instruction; 3. Studies; 4. Introduction of Music books; 5. Attendance; 6. Libraries; 7. Funds; 8. Committees (Town and Prudential).

All in all, school reports like the one issued a century ago, show that little improvement has been made in stirring reports from that time to this. Intelligence and high ideals, throughout this land, indeed, throughout the world, have not perceptibly risen, and certainly have not increased in proportion to expenditures.

In brief, it is going to take more than the expenditure of money, providing children and youth with elementary, high school, trade, and collegiate instruction, at the hands of highly trained and well-paid teachers to make the world a whit better. In the matter of true education, we, the people, are only half awake.

School Reports of 1855 and 1857. - The Report of 1855 states that George L. Montague taught District, No. 15 in the winter of 1854-1855. Mr. Montague was at that time about twenty years of age.

In the school report for the year ending March 31, 1857, we read: - "Two scholars prepared for college." Miss Lucy A. Manter served as teacher during the summer term in District, No.2. The report states: - "She conducted the school in a manner that gave good satisfaction to all interested. Her instructions were able and her discipline was good." Before us lie two quaint cards, three inches by six inches, with the words in capitals, REWARD OF MERIT. These were granted for diligence and good behavior, and were presented to Willie A. Wing by his teacher, who signed her name L. A. Manter on one card and Lucie A. Manter on the other. This school, No.2, was in Acushnet (probably Long Plain) which became a separate town in 1860.

There was "Music" in the Air. - The male inhabitants of Fairhaven were notified to assemble at the Town House on Thursday, April 22, 1847, at 2 P. M. to consider among other articles, Article Two, which was "to see if the town will fill the vacancy in the Board of School Committee, and add two more members thereto." This was done, and Samuel Sawyer, Charles Eldredge and John A. Hawes were added to the board. Contention arises. Under the date of April 26, we find the following: - "To the Inhabitants of the Town of Fairhaven, to the Prudential Committees and others, we state that the following persons, viz., Jones Robinson, James L. Humphrey, Samuel Sawyer, Charles Eldredge and John A. Hawes, all duly notified by the constituted authorities that they had been elected to the Board of School Committee, held a meeting on Saturday 24th inst; that the two first named gentlemen protested against acting, and positively refused to act upon the Board with the subscribers; that under the circumstances, we, being in majority of the Board elected and constituting the legal number required by law, believe ourselves to be the only

legal school committee in the town for the current year or until such time as competent authorities shall decide otherwise. We have, therefore, organized and are discharging such duties as fall under the charge and supervision of such a committee." They gave notice that the examination of teachers would take place at the schoolhouse on Center Street on Wednesday, the 28th, at 9 A. M., and at District No.6 on Thursday, the 29th, as may be presented by the Prudential committees. (Signed) Samuel Sawyer, Charles Eldredge, John A. Hawes, Fairhaven, April 26, 1847.

Thus the sectional bitterness is exemplified, and continued until finally, in the year 1860, the town was divided, Acushnet becoming a separate township. In this year, two school reports were issued, one signed by James L. Humphrey and Jones Robinson; the other signed by Samuel Sawyer, Charles Eldredge and John A. Hawes.

Jones Robinson was on the local school board for more than 20 years; a teacher for 30 years, and a justice of the peace for 40 years, having been appointed by the Governor and Council, in April, 1851, for the County of Bristol.

This affords an opportunity to contribute information concerning John A. Hawes, the location of the store of B. Ewer, Jr., and Samuel Sawyer. We stated that the store on the south side of Center Street, between Main and Middle Streets, was possibly that of B. Ewer, Jr. and Co. since that firm advertised in January, 1858, a house with store adjoining, corner of Middle and Center streets for sale. We remember the store and many of its tenants in later years, and now state with a greater degree of positiveness, its owners in 1858, since we find under the date of February, 1849, the following: - "LAW NOTICE. John A. Hawes has taken a room in Fairhaven Village over the store of B. Ewer, Jr. (a few rods west of the Bank) where he will attend to the business of his profession with promptness and fidelity." On January 4, 1842, Mrs. Eleanor Savery, wife of Aaron Savery, died, aged 34. On June 28, 1850, Aaron Savery and Mrs. Mary A. Taber were married by John A. Hawes, Esq. (John Hawes died in December 1821, in his 57th year; John A. Hawes, Sr. died in November, 1827, in his 33d year). John A. Hawes was appointed by the Governor and Council a notary public for Bristol County. Then we find the following advertisement: - "John A. Hawes, Attorney at Law. Office, over Mechanics Bank, New Bedford.

October 15, 1851." Under the date of November 18, 1852, we find: - "John A. Hawes, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. Office, 47 Water, Comer William Street, New Bedford." The Administration of Estates respectfully solicited." Notwithstanding the above in regard to John A. Hawes, several histories assert, "He never practiced his profession,"

We are Glad to Know - We Don't Remember. - In the warrant for a town meeting, held on April 5, 1847, Article 13 read as follows: - "To see if the town will vote to accept a street running from Washington street to Church Street, now known as Laurel Street;" also, "To see if the town will vote to accept a street running from Washington Street to Center Street, known as Chestnut Street."

Directly east of Green Street these two cart paths were considered for future thoroughfares. Just west of Green Street an institution had arisen a few years before this, and was developing into a cherished agency for general education. This was the Center Street Primary and Grammar School. Genuine good times were had there.

The exhibition of the Center Street Grammar School, so says the Mercury, took place on the afternoon of Friday, December 18, 1863. "The school room, which had been beautifully decorated with evergreens and Hags, was also ornamented by numerous drawings on the blackboards, and mottoes, the handiwork of the children. Notwithstanding the storm, the room was crowded with the parents and friends of the scholars, and the exercises were exceedingly interesting. The declamations of Masters John C. Terry, Samuel N. Stoddard, Charles F. Williams, J. H. Bryant, J. H. Delano; the recitations of Misses Ella S. Delano, Etta E. Alden; the readings of Hiawatha's Wooing by Miss Ruth Read and the musical dialogue, 'Leaving School' by nine girls, each dressed with wreaths, were especially deserving of notice. Miss Carrie C. Stackpole presided at the piano and the exercises were interspersed with the singing of many school and patriotic songs. One of the most attractive features of the exhibition was the performance of the calisthenic exercises by the scholars, lately introduced. A marked improvement is visible in this school under the charge of Mr. Mosher and Miss Dean. The scholars appeared well, and gave evidence of the careful training and studious habits."

A few may remember that on Saturday evening, December 31, 1871, a New Year's tree, laden with gifts, stood in the

Grammar School room on Center Street. Miss Minter was the teacher, and a program consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, dialogues and declamations, was given. Mary E. Minter, of Plymouth, read an essay at the Bridgewater Normal School on Tuesday, July 14, 1868, entitled, "What the Teacher Should Be." It was in April, 1874, that Miss Minter resigned as principal of the Center Street Grammar School, being succeeded by Miss Deborah P. Rand who had been Miss Minter's assistant teacher. In September, 1887, Jabez N. Smith and Deborah P. Rand were married. Mrs. Smith died in June, 1914.

We are mistaken if we think that Fairhaven was educationally dead a century ago. The fourth term of the Fairhaven Writing Academy began on Monday evening, December 2, 1839, with the session from 5 to 7:30 o'clock at Union Hall. This school was popular for several years. The school kept for three evenings each week; Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

On January 30, 1840, the citizens were summoned to meet at Academy Hall on Friday, February 7th of that year at 2 P. M., "To see what measures the town will take to prevent the spread of that loathsome disease, small-pox." On Saturday, July 17, 1841, at a public auction, held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the building known as the Academy with the lot of land, 28 rods, situated between Fairhaven and Oxford Villages, was offered for sale.

More About the Center Street Building. - The Center Street building, taken down soon after the Rogers School was opened, seated in the hall on the second floor, 100 years ago, 80 pupils, and had no recitation room, although the necessity for one was recognized by the committee of 1846, 14 years after the building was erected. Then two classes were held simultaneously in the hall, at opposite ends, disturbing each other in various ways. As all who ever attended there can attest, a recitation room on the south end was fashioned and served well for that purpose. The Medium school was below the hall, and the Infant school was on the same floor with the Medium school, in the rear of the building. The school board stated that, "Three schools for one building are just two too many." This sentiment was in the days of decentralization. Mr. Hiram W. French was principal and Miss Margaret Kempton was the assistant teacher. The committee further stated that the Grammar School was a model for its kind. The teach

ers of the Medium school were Miss Margaret White and Miss Ann Liscomb. Miss Lucy Hathaway and Miss Adeline Grinnell were the teachers of the Infant school. Miss Mary Fairchild's school was on the first floor on the south end, years afterwards.

In Districts 12 and 13, there were six schools. Besides the Grammar, Medium and the Infant schools which were in the same building, there was the North Primary school of which the committee wrote, "HOUSE. What it ought to be, good and commodious, with a respectable playground nicely fenced in." The teacher was Miss Clarissa Crossman. Then there was the South Primary, No. 1 with Miss M. G. Croswell as teacher. The South Primary, No.2 was erected in 1845, and was greatly needed because of the increase in the number of pupils. At the town meeting held on April 5, 1847, Article Eight was considered: - "To see if the town will provide a pound in the vicinity of School District, No.2. These six schools enumerated, made up District 12 and 13. Districts numbered from one to ten were in Acushnet, then a part of Fairhaven.

This was before the town maintained a high school. At a town meeting held on June 2, 1851, it was voted that this town establish a high school, and at a special meeting held on November 10th of that year, it was voted to hire sufficient money to keep one term of the high school commencing January 26, 1852.

In 1866, Dr. Isaac Fairchild was chairman of the school committee, and Charles Drew was secretary. It is of interest to note that Mr. Drew's grandfather, Isaac Drew, had duties assigned to him for the Sabbath. At an adjourned church meeting, held on the 11th of April, 1795, it was voted that Isaac Drew be appointed overseer to keep the boys in subjection in the meeting house in the intermission on Sundays. On April 9, 1803, it was voted that Mr. Weston (Rev. Isaiah Weston) be requested to notice any disorderly persons in the time of service in this house (afterwards Phoenix Han) and that he call such disorderly person or persons by his or their names at the time of their disorderly behavior. Mr. Weston was the first pastor, serving from 1795 to 1808. He was later Collector of the Port of New Bedford. In 1802, he erected the house on Middle Street (east side) in which Rev. and Mrs.

James M. Leighton lived until 1884. Mr. Weston sold this house in 1805.

Jingle Bells! Jingle Bells! - Fairhaven was doing well for its school children nearly three score and ten years ago: "FAIRHAVEN. The Fairhaven Grammar School has been thoroughly renovated during the vacation, having been painted inside and out, the seats repaired, the yard enlarged and a new fence placed around it. School recommenced yesterday, Sept. 3, 1878." This schoolhouse stood where the house numbered 50 Center Street now stands.

Before the publication of THE STAR, the news spread, for under the date of January 26, 1879, we read: "FAIRHAVEN. The scholars of the Grammar School were allowed a recess yesterday (Friday, January 24), from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2

P. M., and in company with their favorite principal, Miss Rand, they enjoyed a pleasant sleigh ride to Mattapoissett, filling three mammoth sleighs provided by Dunham & Co. It was a favorable day for the ride to which they had been looking forward since the coming of the snow, and the juveniles will long remember it and talk about it. The good citizens of Mattapoissett were entertained by the sight of so many happy children."

What will the present generation think of this talk? "DIKING; The brook crossing Main Street, Fairhaven, at Mill Bridge, is being diked by the owners of land up the stream, for the benefit of their land which is injured by salt water brought in by the periodical How of the tide. Authority for the operation was granted by Act of the General Court in March last. July 6, 1871."

Under the date of October 9, 1866, a New Bedford paper printed the following: 'SHIP CARPENTERS' WAGES, IN 1837. Our Westport Point correspondent sends us a bill of work done on brig 'Mexico,' in 1837, by which it appears the wages of ship carpenters at that time was one dollar per day." And in 1867, the day's work at the Wamsutta Mills consisted of eleven hours.

But getting back to the subject of the Grammar School, a few additional remarks might not be amiss:

In September, 1885, Mr. Z. Willis Kemp became principal of the high school, then housed in the Rogers School, and became supervisor of all the schools in this building. Although

we have experienced the tingle of the ferule wielded by this gentleman, we pronounce him our ideal as a friend of youth.

In March, 1886, there was on exhibition in the store window of J. W. L. Hillman, a bird house which was an exact model of the Rogers School. It stood four and a half feet high and was made by George A. Westgate who made one visit to the school before the construction of the model.

On February 7, 1888, the Rogers School Hall, 38 x 58, in the east attic, was dedicated. Those who participated in the program were Nellie Taber, Annie Fuller, Essie Jackson, Robbie Bisbee, Bertha Allen, Agnes D. Allen, Beulah Luther, Florence Howard, and Eddie Saunders whose recitation was entitled, "Grandpa's Pet."

A short time after the Rogers School was constructed and used, it became increasingly noticeable that the bricks were turning white. This was speedily rectified by Mr. Rogers who had the bricks replaced by face brick. This was in the summer of 1890. On December 19, of that year the tower was struck by lightning at 8:45 A. M.

By Vendue. - Speaking of schoolhouses recalls the auction sales of several, among which was the first one the writer ever attended. George H. Taber was the auctioneer, and on Saturday, May 22, 1886, he sold the schoolhouse at the southwest corner of Spring and Rotch Streets to William N. Alden for \$395. This included on-half acre of land upon which the building stood. The coal shed, to be removed, was knocked down to Abner Howard for \$10.25. In June, Mr. Alden withdrew his claim, and the town held the lot as a stone crusher location. The lot was, however, sold at auction on June 23, 1888, to Mrs. Theodore Thomas for \$603. The stone crusher had been removed the previous month. The Rogers estate, at the northeast corner of Spring and Adams Streets was purchased by Mrs. Rogers for a summer residence, in April, 1887, for \$10,000. Mrs. Minna L. Thomas, wife of Theodore Thomas, died in April, 1889.

The schoolhouse on the east side of Green Street, south of Church Street, which was on leased land, was sold to Edwin Stowell for \$52. Mr. Stowell left for Birmingham, Alabama in April, 1888. He died in February, 1922, aged 88.

The "Pink" schoolhouse, on the town farm, was sold to Amos Rogers for \$52. It was removed to the northeast corner

of North Main and Coggestall Streets where, for several years, it served as a dwelling house, but in the late summer of 1952 was again removed rendering to that area an enlarged space for a public park. This "pink" schoolhouse was quite in contrast to the traditional "red" schoolhouse of former days, but those were not the only colors favored by the school authorities, for we find: - "The democracy of Fairhaven are warned to meet in the 'white' schoolhouse on the evening of Thursday, September 2, 1852, in behalf of Pierce."

The Spring Street Schoolhouse was purchased by Mr. George R. Valentine, and removed to his premises on Spring Street in August 1888. This building which was fitted up as a machine shop, was about 20 x 50 feet. Mr. George R. Valentine, of 28 Spring Street, died in May, 1925, aged 75.

There is still surviving a goodly number of Fairhavenites who went to school in these buildings, and they avow that schooling in those days, when the entire school appropriation was about \$6,000, was well-nigh perfect.

Dr. Louise P. (Miller) Knapp was the first lady in Fairhaven to be registered, and the first to vote for school committee. Women were authorized by law to vote for school committee in Massachusetts in 1881, although women members of school boards were legalized in 1874. Free text books and school supplies were authorized by a law enacted in the year 1884. Before this date sixteen towns had already adopted the free text-book system. Fairhaven considered this question at a town meeting held at the town house on April 5, 1858, about 95 years ago. Article 15 of the warrant read: - "To see if the town will authorize the school committee to furnish at the expense of the town the school books used in all the public schools, agreeable to the petition of Samuel P. Wing and others."

A High School Atmosphere. - Although the town authorized the establishment of a high school in 1852, the sentiment expressed at a town meeting held on April 1, 1833, was unmistakable, for then it was voted that the town dispense with a high school. At this meeting the town voted for the support of the public schools, the sum of \$1,500.

There was, however, a high school atmosphere in Fairhaven, culminating in the following advertisement: - "A HIGH SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Miss E. L. Blacker will

commence her school in the village of Fairhaven, for the instruction of Young Ladies, on Monday, April 23, 1835, at 9 o'clock, at her usual schoolroom where will be taught all the branches of an English education, usually taught in other high schools. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of the pupils. Tuition, \$3 to \$4 per quarter." The second term of Miss Blackler's school began on Monday, July 6th of that year.

High School. - It was about a century ago that sentiment reigned for the establishment of a town high school. We note that at the town meeting of July 5, 1851, the citizens considered Article 4 which read as follows: - "To hear the report of the committee appointed at the adjourned town meeting held on the 2d inst., for the purpose of examining and obtaining the prices of different localities, and to get estimates of the expenses of building or otherwise providing for a high school house." Article 5 was as follows: - "To see if the town will locate the house for the accommodation of the high school, agreeably to the recommendation of said committee, and raise and authorize said committee to purchase a lot of land with a building, and repair the same or purchase a lot and build a suitable house for said school."

The outcome of the meeting was not wholly satisfactory and on the 19th of the same month there was another meeting called, Article 2 being as follows: - "To see if the town will reconsider a vote passed at a town meeting holden on the fifth instant, whereby it was voted to locate the house for the accommodation of the high school, agreeable to the recommendation of the committee appointed at the adjourned annual town meeting. Then Article 3 was considered. "To see if the town will so amend said vote, as to limit the committee to locate the place of building said school house to Union Street, on the south, Jabez Delano's dwelling house on the east, and Enoch S. Jenney's on the north. Article 4: - "To see if the town will accept of a donation of a lot of land for the building of said school house, agreeable to the conditions of the donor." Article 5 was: - "To see if the town will instruct the building committee, appointed at the town meeting, holden on the 5th instant, to receive a deed of gift of said lot agreeable to the petition of Isaiah F. Terry and others."

On Main Street, Looking West. - We are in imagination in front of the old high school building. We enter the yard by a gateless gateway, - - - all remember the posts set at equal distances from the side fence posts, making it possible for several pupils to enter simultaneously. One of these posts was pulled up in November, 1879. The principal, having ascertained the culprits, ordered them to reset it, which was straightway done. The grounds were surrounded in 1883, and before, by a high board fence giving the institution the general appearance of a reform school. This barrier was lowered at this date. An attempt to set the high school building afire in 1885 was futile. We remember the ornamental tops to the upper windows, much like those of Fountain Hall. The old high school building was the upper story of the old Methodist Chapel, and Fountain Hall was the vestry or Chapel of the Old Congregational Church, (Phoenix Hall.)

The high school lot on the south side was 146½ feet, 74 feet on the west, 147 feet on the north line, and the frontage of Main Street was 102 feet. This property was conveyed to the town by a deed dated July 29, 1851.

The old high school building was sold at auction on the afternoon of September 25, 1920, to a building wrecker of New Bedford for \$550, Mr. James N. Gifford being the auctioneer.

Within. - Let us enter the high school about sixty-five years ago. We, seated in our single seats, faced the light, two windows on the river end, contrary to all rules for pupil placement. In the southwest corner of this upper, main room was a bookcase which contained everything; everything that a high school of that period possessed, with the exception of a few test tubes, casseroles and the like. In the opposite corner of the main room, was the piano. Overhead was located centrally the opening for foul and hot air to escape, with a ventilator on the roof. On top of the bookcase, in the southwest corner, stood the bust of one of the Caesars. On top of the piano, in the northwest corner, stood a large globe. On the chimney, in the middle of the west wall, hung the picture of George Washington. A blackboard was on either side of the chimney, and not a blackBOARD either, but a painted strip of plastering. Just in front of the chimney was the principal's desk, facing east; of course a chair for the principal and three more

for the school committee. There were wide cracks in the floor! Two teachers taught the youth, although at the inception of this institution, three were employed. However, this teaching staff was sufficient to inspire determined pupils to go to and through college. On the top shelf of the bookcase, right hand side, was a human skeleton presented to the high school by Mr. John Alden, then a medical student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. This was in 1888. An unofficial visit to the high school in 1883 revealed that the books of general reference were confined to an out-of-date dictionary and an ancient encyclopedia. At the back of the school-room was a room which led to the attic and roof. This room contained an old barrel which served to hold the waste paper, and where pencils were sharpened by jackknife.

The picture at the left of the chimney was "Madonna and Child with John the Baptist," by the painter Botticelli. The picture at the right was a classical picture. The teacher's platform was raised, like those at the Rogers School, now discarded. The thermometer was at the top of the blackboard near the chimney. A roller map hung above the blackboard. The settees for recitation purposes were, at one time in a hollow square, at another time parallel, running north and south. Blackboards, with cracks, were between the windows, tabooed today. No physical education, no stadium, no coach, not much of anything compared with the conditions today.

The following notice, under the date of December 29, 1864, appeared in the papers of the day; - "FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL. Applicants for admission to this school must present themselves for examination at the High School House on Wednesday next, January 4, 1865, at 9 o'clock."

Presentation in Fairhaven. - Mr. Charles P. Rugg, for four years Principal of the Fairhaven High School, having been appointed Principal of the High School in your city, (New Bedford), closed his labors in this town on Friday afternoon, 29th inst, As he was about to take leave of his school, he was surprised by a present of a beautiful silver goblet. The presentation was made, in behalf of the scholars, by Miss Abbie E. Lyon. In addressing Mr. Rugg, she said:

"Your pupils wish to express, through me, their regret at the separation which is about to take place. We have daily met in this building, and many hours have been passed here,



Helen B. Copeland – Post Office Employee nearly 30 years

See Chapter II – Volume III



Two-horse Street Railway Car

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long to be remembered. While we look back and recall the arduous duties you have performed, the skillful training of the minds that have been placed under your care, the kindness and patience you have ever shown in assisting us to ascend, step by step, the hill of science, and knowing that we are about to part, this becomes truly a moment of sadness. But while we deeply feel our loss, we know that you will pass to a sphere of greater usefulness, and we trust that a kind Providence will bestow his choicest blessings upon you. It is with pleasure, mingled with sadness, that I present to you this slight token of love and esteem from many of your pupils. And we hope that in years to come it will serve to remind you of those who have derived much benefit from your instruction."

Mr. Rugg replied in a very few appropriate and feeling words expressive of great pleasure and gratitude at the reception of this beautiful gift; gratitude not so much for its intrinsic value as because it was a remembrancer of the happy days he had spent with his pupils in that pleasant schoolroom.

The goblet was finely engraved with the following inscription: "Presented to Charles P. Rugg, by the Members of the Fairhaven High School, November 29, 1861." It was purchased of Messrs. Dexter & Haskins, New Bedford. For the Mercury. Fairhaven, Nov. 29, 1861.

Class of 1870. - Good times have, been experienced in the past by members and friends of the old Fairhaven high school. On Friday, July 22, 1870, occurred the close of the summer term. The second class held their exhibition. Included in the exercises was an essay on "Boys" read by the author, Miss Rebecca L. H. Taber; (Miss Rebecca L. H. Taber, daughter of Capt. John S. and Mary A. Taber, died on Monday, February 12, 1940, aged 86). An essay by Miss Allie P. Whitfield, and an essay by Olive B. Perkins, which was a brief history of the town including the bridge question; A debate on Women's Rights by Miss Lucy E. Davis and Master Ansel G. Bourne. This was followed by an essay on "Wit" by Edward H. Neil. Mr. Henry C. Crane was principal of the high school at that time and Miss P. B. Cathelle was assistant.

"April 12, 1873. Miss P. B. Cathelle, recently teacher in the high school, sails in the steamer Europa from New York, today, for a tour of study and travel in Europe."

High School Pupils More Than Seventy-five Years Ago. - David A. Caldwell was a popular high school principal, serving the town of Fairhaven in 1865, and again from 1874 to 1879. We have before us a Teacher's Register published in January, 1859. Before any entries are made, we find the following: - "Commenced March 15, 1875. D. A. Caldwell, Fairhaven, Mass." Then follow the names of the pupils who attended the old high school building, formerly a Methodist chapel, the subjects pursued, and the marks given by Mr. Caldwell, based on a scale of ten, to the members of his respective classes more than seventy-five years ago. The classes were designated as First Class, Second Class, Third Class, Fourth Class, Fifth Class. Fairhaven did not then ape the College. There were no such classes as Freshmen, Juniors, Sophomores and Seniors. There was no Varsity team. There was no baccalaureate sermon and there was no wearing of cap and gown. We reserved these for the College, or University. The members of the First Class in English Literature were as follows: - Abbie Allen, Annie Card, Sallie Church, Emma Damon, Charles Delano, Henry Dwelley, James Gillingham, Carrie Hanna, Sarah Hathaway, Fred Manter, Joseph Nye, Alice Robinson, Louise Robinson, Nettie Stetson. All the marks were exceptionally high, showing that the members of that class were bent on graduation. These same pupils, with the addition of "Fred Bonney, pursued the subject of Astronomy. In this class of fifteen, six received marks of nine or over, these being: - Alice Robinson, 10 (perfect), Nettie Stetson, 9.9, Joseph Nye and Fred Manter each received 9.8, Henry Dwelley, 9.4, James Gillingham, 9. On the same page we note as prospective members of the Virgil Class the names of George H. Taber and Thomas A. Tripp.

The Second Class pursued the subject of Philosophy, with the following members: - Charles Alden, Minnie Babcock, Myra Barney, Lizzie Bourne, Mary Butler, Alice Butman, Will Caswell, Emma Church, Ella Day, Harry Delano, Sarah Fairchild, George Hammond, Carrie Howard, Emma Jenney, Edgar Marston, Annie Robinson, Mary Robinson, Carrie Shaw, Lottie Stetson, Olive Stetson, Winnie Stowell, Etta Swift, Edgar Taber. The rank or mark for the four week period is given for each pupil.

The members of the Third Class in Rhetoric were as follows: - Bessie Allen, Lizzie Allen, Lloyd Akin, Albert Barney,

Otis Bryant, Edward Cole, Emma Delano, Lizzie Delano, Emma Dunham, Lloyd Ellis, Fred Nickerson, Ella Nye, Edward Palmer, Lizzie Pratt, Ada Sears, Addie Taber, John. Taber, Estelle White, Alice Delano, Will Collins, Will Howland, Charles Nye, Myra Slocum. The marks of scholarship of each of the above are given each day and for each month. The lowest mark was given to * * * * * , and based on the scale of ten, was 2.5, and the highest mark for the first month was earned by Lizzie Pratt and Addie Taber and was 10 (perfect). Ella Nye was next with a mark of 9.3. In fact there were three who received a mark greater than 9, namely Lloyd Akin, 9.2, Otis Bryant, 9.1, Estelle White, 9.2. Besides these, there were five who received marks greater than 8.

The members of the Fourth Class Arithmetic were: Lizzie Allen, Laura Barney, Jennie Brown, Annie Bryden, Herbert Burke, Annie Eldredge, Jos. Fraga, George Gifford, Mattie Hanna, Nellie Hathaway, Levi Keene, Emmie Marston, Horace Nye, Ida Palmer, Lizzie Severance, Charles Swift, Lillie Tripp, Clara White, Julia White, Sophie Davis.

In Fourth Class Arithmetic, each of the following received a mark above 9, viz., Jos. Fraga, 9.1; Mattie Hanna, 9.8; Horace Nye, 9.65; Lizzie Severance, 9.45; Julia White, 9.55; Sophie Davis, 9.2.

The Fifth Class in Arithmetic was composed of the following: - Addie Alden, Alborn Allen, Lizzie Babcock, Clara Bourne, Arthur Bryant, Alice Butman, Willie Church, Albert Cummings, Fred Davis, Benj. DeCosta, Herbert Dwelley, Charles Dunham, Arthur Francis, Henry. Gidley, John Hanna, Marcia Hammond, John Howland, Esther Kendrick, Samuel Kenney, John Manter, Nora Morse, Katie Quirk, Gerard Robinson, Annie Rogers, George Ryder, Stillman Ryder, Clara Stone, Walter Stowell, Herbert Sullings, Anna West, Clara Wilde, Mary Savery.

In the First Year Latin Class were: - Mary Butler, Sallie Church, Sadie Clark, Sarah Fairchild, Jas. Gillingham, Carrie Howard, Lewis Judd, Nettie Stetson. The highest ranks were attained by Mary Butler, James Gillingham, Nettie Stetson and Lewis Judd.

The last page of Mr. Caldwell's Register was headed, "RED INK 1875." This was followed by a list of names of 23 boys and girls.

Yes, We Know Who Won the Whistle. - Fairhaven entered educational contests at an early age. On the evening of Thursday, April 22, 1875, a second grand spelling match for this vicinity took place in Liberty Hall, New Bedford. Contestants from this side of the river were on hand. A whistle was presented to a Fairhaven lad who had just emerged from the Grammar School, for the first mistake, and an autograph album was presented to a Fairhaven lassie, of the Centennial class, who was the first girl who spelled a word wrong. There were one hundred entrants to the spelling bee. David A. Caldwell, the principal of our high school, presented the prizes.

In just what age were these young people living? The horse cars had begun to run. The Fairhaven locomotives had begun to toot. Nevertheless some thought that the era was altogether too fast. Under the date of Thursday, February 17, 1876, the Standard tells us: - "To the Fast Livers and Fast Travellers; There are some people yet left who like the old-fashion way of travelling, thinking that by the old ways there is a chance of living longer, and not so much fear, for the stages are more sure to keep on the track. They are a little longer going, but the passengers get paid for their time, for the stages take them at their homes and land them where they wish to be left, without any charge or expense at either end. The stage fares between New Bedford and Fall River are soon to be reduced. (Signed) Centennial Year."

In January, 1877, the New Bedford and Fall River stage fare was reduced to 80 cents.

Report Cards. - For generations the pupils in the public schools have received Report Cards from their teachers, showing to the parents the standing of the children. These marks were supposed to be known to the teacher, to the pupil, and to the parents. Even then, for some unaccountable reason, the parents were not sure of a chance to examine the cards. This was quite a contrast to the method employed in the Fairhaven schools in days gone-by, for the standing of the entire school was printed so that each family, the whole populace, could at a glance learn of the status of each pupil.

Before us lies a sheet of paper, 8½ by 11¾ inches, headed, "FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL, Report of Attendance, Department and Scholarship, for the year ending February 23, 1877. Department and Scholarship Marked on the Scale of 10. Absences Counted by Sessions."

The pupils were ranked in three ways: - 1. Rank according to Attendance and Punctuality (With a note, 'Two tardinesses reckoned as one absence'.) 2. Rank according to Department. 3. Rank according to Scholarship.

Ninety-three pupils were listed. The absences ranged from one session to 144 sessions. The rank in Department ranged from 10 (perfect) to 6.27. The rank in Scholarship ranged from 9.59 to 4.74. Some of our acquaintances had a creditable attendance, viz., H. Nye with only one absent mark; J. Fraga with four; C. Bourne with six; A. Bryant with six; C. Dunham with six; O. Bryant with seven, etc.

According to the marks given for Department, we find that there were pupils then who knew how to behave. Marked on the scale of 10, we find that the following were among the highest: - C. Bourne, 9.63; C. Wilde, 9.63; H. Burke, 9.47; K. Quirk, 9.43; A. Bryant, 9.30; L. Akin, 9.27; H. Nye, 9.20; C. Fairchild, 9.16;; H. Harris, 9.02, etc.

In Scholarship, we find the following with high marks: L. Stetson, 9.59; A. Rogers, 9.38; C. Bourne, 9.26; H. Nye, 9.07; A. Taber, 9.04; some of our business men dropped to 7.63; 7.03; 6.93; 6.71; 6.57; 6.51.

In brief, by the perusal of this sheet of paper, one noted the marks for absences, tardinesses, behavior and scholarship of nearly one hundred of the youth then attending the Fairhaven High School, and it being printed and freely circulated was, mayhaps, the principal subject of conversation, at least until some more thrilling topic, presented itself.

Many readers will immediately perceive that the marking system in Scholarship was based upon subjective judgment - a method severely criticised in the modern school. Many schools, however, continue to issue their Honor Rolls, so-called, by this antiquated procedure.

Still keeping before us the subject of schools, but this time pertaining to those held about an hour, once a week, viz., Sunday or Sabbath Schools, we glance at a program which measures 9¼ by 11½ inches, with the American Eagle, surmounted by the Stars and Stripes in the upper portion, with the date 1776 at the left, and the date 1876 at the right. The wording follows in this wise: - "CENTENNIAL UNION SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT. Given by the Congregational, Methodist, Unitarian, Advent and East Fairhaven Sabbath Schools, in Commemoration of the 100th year of our

Nation's independence, held in the Congregational Church, Fairhaven, Mass., Sunday, July 9, 1876." Then, were listed in the Order of Exercises, thirty-four numbers on the program, closing with the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. F. Upham, D. D. Directly in the central part of the printed program stood forth a Picture of the Liberty Bell.

The East Fairhaven Sabbath School was undoubtedly the school of the Branch Meeting House at Nasketucket, started by Rev. William Gould at the time he was minister of the Congregational church, then in its first building, erected in 1794, afterwards called Phoenix Hall.

Barrels of Common Sense. - A few days before the famous town meeting of 1878, a communication appeared in the Daily Standard, worded as follows: - "FAIRHAVEN AGAIN. To the Editor of the Standard, A writer in the Standard of Monday, 25th ult., says, There is more excitement than common going on just now, as the near approach of town meeting draws on." The writer of this knows comparatively nothing of what the fuss is all about, but only thought that while the waters were being troubled, it might be a good time, should there be developed in the pool any healing qualities, to assist any patient who might need an application of their virtues, to step in and be healed. We saw somewhere about midwinter, wandering about the streets so many little urchins, both boys and girls, some with sleds and skates, and some without either, some well and warmly clad, others not quite so well, but all seeking for some amusement by which they could while away the tedious hours of a cold, perhaps stormy, winter day. At the same time was heard tired hard-working mothers and fathers, destitute of work by which they could comfortably provide for their children without the additional expense of sending them to private schools, querying among themselves what was best to be done? Think of it, you who know nothing about it by experience, and try to realize what it is for mothers, many of whom in these pressing times have to stand at the wash-tub and ironing table, or sit at the sewing machine singing the 'Song of the Shirt,' to have in addition to this not only the anxiety of providing for the material want of their children, but whose nerves are constantly on the stretch to guard against the multitudinous forms of sickness to which

the children are the more exposed by being set adrift at this inclement season, saying nothing of the constant fatigue occasioned by the running out and in of their children, and their neighbors' children, misplacing and displacing everything in the house, in search of something to satisfy their restless longing, and the ceaseless calls for mother, who almost wearies with the sound, to replace a button, sew up a rip or a rent, and attend to the wounds and bruises, and sometimes broken limbs, together with the thousand and one ills that childhood is heir to.

In view of these circumstances, we thus soliloquized: What IS the matter? Is the apparently well-to-do town of Fairhaven SICK? or has it gone on a journey? or it is asleep and needs to be awakened, that the public schools are closed at this season of the year from the lowest to the highest grade, and the children left to be crooked and twisted and deformed through want of care by the proper authorities? I thought it was conceded by all hands that the cold season was the best time for intellectual labors, and the warm season the most suitable for children, as well as adults, to rest, and run or rusticate and recreate.

All nations, since the days of Solomon, have seemed to appreciate the necessity of training their youth at the public expense, even in the way they thought they ought to go, which way of course was according to their advanced or non-advanced state of knowledge or civilization.

But the youth were PRESSED forward toward the mark of the prize which was considered to be their high calling, whether it was war and conquest, literature and the arts, or agriculture and commerce. But we as a people profess to believe that intelligence and moral worth, reason and right, constitute the sure foundation of the nation's strength, the rock on which to build, against which the storms of anarchy and revolution may not prevail.

If the rising generations are found deficient in these most desirable qualities, which, I ask, is most to blame, - 'the nurselings, or the nurse?' Regardless of HER charge SHE NEEDS HERSELF correction; needs to learn that it is dangerous sporting with things so sacred as a nation's trust, the nurture of her youth, her dearest pledge.

Utter ignorance of the financial and political affairs of the town is confessed, but it is respectfully asked, that all in authority,

the town fathers, the citizens, (there are no town mothers), half-orphaned in their birth, will consider or reconsider earnestly and faithfully this subject of liberally, educating their youth, lest the mistakes and omissions, the contracted and illiberal views of the fathers be visited upon the children in their dwarfed and stunted minds, their uncultured tastes and barren souls.

Since writing the above, an article appeared showing that somebody else has been thinking on this subject, while in IT was an important suggestion which the writer of this article might not have thought about, not being aware that Fairhaven was in such a DEEP Rip Van Winkle sleep, as not to have been awakened by the loud raps so distinctly heard in other places, announcing the fact that WOMAN is coming, that she is even at the doors.

It is generally conceded, I think, that woman can become a help-meet to man in the outside agency and direction of school affairs, just as well as she can and does so acceptably inside. There is no logic like the 'logic of events', and it is well known that women are occupying places of responsibility and trust as they never did before. One feature of this place is noticeable which is that woman here is a power whether she or any other one knows it or not; for when an institution drags, she comes to the rescue and things at once go more lively, and certainly the talent and capability of the intelligent, active and philanthropic ladies of Fairhaven ought to be enlisted and employed in this behalf (Signed) A Looker On In Venice. Fairhaven, February 28, 1878."

High School Graduation Essay. - Lloyd Akin, as he was familiarly called and known, one of the twelve of the high school class of 1878, delivered his Oration on the afternoon of February 8th of that year. That composition, written and delivered more than seventy-five years ago, when Lloyd was not quite seventeen years of age, we now present. Lloyd died in November, 1879, in his 19th year.

WARFARE

"Contention seems to be a part of the nature of mankind. Between nations disputes are liable to arise. As there is no higher tribunal to which they may appeal, they must settle the differences themselves; usually preferring war to having the matter peaceably adjusted. As the stronger party is almost

sure to succeed, this method of settlement may seem unjust. No more so than the decision of many cases in our own civil courts where wealth and power seem safeguards against conviction. The evils of war are not so great as many would represent. It is true a great number of men are killed on the battle-field, but it is nothing compared to the multitudes that die of slow and lingering diseases at home. An immense quantity of property is destroyed by armies; but a much greater amount is consumed in conflagrations. Fields are laid waste by war; they are also devastated by the hurricane and drought. War has its benefits as well as evils. The intercourse of nations, even in this manner causes interchange of customs which are advantageous to both. If a civilized nation conquer a barbarous, the latter is benefited by the acts which are introduced. The former compensated by the addition of territory. War is essential from the birth of a nation to the summit of its power. Every part of the earth is populated by some race of people who are always jealous of the encroachment of foreign power. These jealousies lead to bitter struggles. America experienced these contests, her life being one continual scene of blood-shed until she became an independent nation. After becoming firmly established, a nation is forced to engage in wars to resent all insults and protect itself from invasion. If it allows minor abuses to go unheeded, it will be continually beset by other nations until it is consumed. If, however, it resents all encroachments on its rights, it will rise greatly in the estimation and respect of others.

There is another evil with which a nation must contend. Ambition is common to all men, and if the ruler of a great people should have an uncommon desire for power he will be found to be an enemy to mankind. It is essential that such a person should be crushed in the beginning of his power. To accomplish this it becomes the duty of nations to conspire together against him or he will subdue them one by one. Such a character was Napoleon. Restless, ambitious and one of the greatest generals that ever lived, as sovereign of France he dared to carry war through all Europe and was only suppressed by its united power. Besides attending to foreign wars, a nation must meet with internal difficulties. There are always some dissatisfied with the form of government and if this is particularly odious a civil war is the result. These are common to both monarchies and republics. Those of the

former are most successful as the tyranny of many years has been endured until the party against it is so strong as to crush all opposition and overthrow the government.

War also develops the inventive ability of a nation. Each nation in trying to defeat the other devotes its best energy to the improvement of weapons. In this advancement the catapult has been displaced by the heavy cannon, and the galley propelled by oars, by the invincible ironclad. No great progress was made until the invention of gunpowder. This entirely overthrew the old system of warfare and a nation can find safety from a besieging army and bid defiance no longer. In using gunpowder, new implements were required and the cannon and musket were invented. Since this, great progress has been made in the style and executions of these weapons and each invention seems to give room for a greater. The recent introduction of the submarine torpedo marks an important era in the implements of warfare. Their use renders the harbors of a nation safe from the approach of hostile fleets. By these inventions a better protection is afforded a country than formerly, as a small force can hold in check a large army and a day can be lost or won with less slaughter than in the ancient hand to hand conflict. Such an advance in warlike implements must be beneficial to a nation even in times of peace.

Though war is depressing financially to the treasury of a country, the people are never in a more prosperous condition. The army which carries on the war must be supported and all manufactures used in it must be increased. The army must be paid and by this means an immense amount of money is put into circulation. The farmer receives higher prices for his crops; the manufacturer for his goods and the dealer for his wares. But this temporary prosperity is followed by an equal depression. After the war, the factories which have risen to sustain it, are useless as there is no market for the goods; no employment for their workmen. Also the heavy debt which the nation has contracted must be paid; paid by burdensome taxation.

War has a tendency to develop the patriotism of a people. In too long an interval of peace the people of a nation become indifferent to its affairs; or dividing into factions become dissatisfied with its government apparently careless whether its strength is increasing or diminishing. Let a war arise and all

this indifference will be changed and the flame of patriotism will kindle anew.

Much good may often come from war; yet the earth would be more prosperous without it, and we may look forward to a far better state of affairs when it is no longer essential to the support of a nation and can be numbered among the lost arts."

Yes, We Know the Soothsayer of 1885. - Names of Fairhaven High School graduates, enumerated in "Old-Time Fairhaven," are hereby supplemented:

Class of 1879; Laura Anne Barney, Anne Freeman Bryden, Mattie Louise Hanna, Helen Augusta Wing Hathaway, Jane Emeline May Marston, Mary Athalia Nye, Horace Kimball Nye, Lillian Mazel Tripp, Elizabeth Hubbard Severance.

Class of 1880; Clara A. Bourne, Annie C. Rogers, Carrie E. Jenney, Kate A. Galligan, Kate M. Quirk, Esther E. Kendrick, Clarabell Stone, Samuel C. Kenney, Charles S. Dunham, Herbert E. Sullings, John T. Hanna.

At the close of the Fairhaven High School, on Friday afternoon, March 12, 1880, after leaving the school room, the boys gave three rousing cheers for Mr. Tripp.

Class of 1881; Mary E. Akin, Mary E. Haney, John B. Jenney, Annie E. Morse, Annie W. McAlice, Lizzie N. Babcock, Thomas H. Fairchild, Minnie N. Keith, Ella R. Simmons, Carrie F. Sampson, Fannie J. Barney, Lillie E. Jones, James R. Swift, Sadie L. Stetson.

Class of 1882; Lucia R. Allen, Ida E. Cundall, Charles D. Cundall, Everett H. Jenney, William H. Macomber.

Class of 1883; Mamie Smith, Susie Damon, Sey E. Allen, Nellie Jackson, James Galligan, Lizzie B. Sanford, Myra Dwelley, Emily A. Eddy, Henry H. Allen.

Class of 1894; Annie May Nye, Clifford Perry Delano.

Class of 1885; There were four pupils in the high school graduating class of 1885. Arranged in alphabetical order, they were: Bartholomew G. Akin, Allen W. Haskell, Emma C. Reccord, Annie N. Wilkie. Their respective parts were: "After School, What?" and Prophecy, "Reserved Power," "The Vergilian Picture Gallery," and "The Utility of Fiction." The class motto was "Nulla dies sine linea." The exercises took place in the old high school building on Friday, July 3.

The Class consisting of only a quartette, the range of the prophecy included the entire school. The Babcock-King wedding

was foreshadowed, and the prophecy revealed to the public the news five years before the occurrence. The prophecy also foretold by ten years the construction of our new high school building.

Possibly the Oldest Fairhaven High School Diploma Extant. - Franklin B. Dexter, a native of Fairhaven, became a graduate of Yale and a professor of that institution. In a lecture on "Life in Fairhaven," delivered December 16, 1918, he mentioned a few of the early graduates of our high school, established in 1852, among them being Edmund Thompson Allen, in 1853; Isaac Delano, in 1854; Lemuel Tripp Willcox, in 1856; and himself, in 1857.

Before us lie two letters written by Isaac Delano, from Saginaw, Michigan, in 1910. He wrote: "I suppose that as long as I live I shall feel a deep interest in Fairhaven and its people." Again he states: "It is not the building, but the pupils, and the teacher, inside of it which constitutes a school." He further said: "The little, old high school whose picture you sent me, also educated one who afterwards became very distinguished in another direction. I allude to the distinguished member of the Standard Oil Corporation, Henry Huddleston Rogers. How much he accomplished in life I He began as a poor boy. It took years for him to gain the start which the father of Rockefeller gave him; and yet he was so rich when he died that he could have bought out all the old whaleship owners in Fairhaven and New Bedford and had money left. To accomplish what he did, he must have been a born genius in the acquisition of property. Will Fairhaven high school's new edifice ever send forth a more distinguished graduate? I doubt it."

The high school diploma, framed and cherished, awarded to Isaac Delano, in 1854, hangs on yonder wall. The graduating class of the high school for 1897 consists of but two members, Miss Mary E. Bumpus and Miss Hattie L. Chase.

Raised 1830 - Razed 1920. -The old high school building was sold, at auction on the afternoon of September 25th, 1920, to a building wrecker, Alpide Cote, of New Bedford, for \$550. Mr. James N. Gifford being the auctioneer,

Although the old high school building was razed in 1920, yet there are photographs of different views of this building

to acquaint the oncoming generations with its exterior appearance. Its story has been told many times and is practically as follows: - The Methodist Society of New Bedford was founded in 1820; that of Fairhaven as a branch of the former, due to a decision in 1829 to build, possessed a completed edifice in 1830, becoming self-supporting and independent two years later. For nearly two decades they worshipped here, that is, until April 1849, when they purchased the property at the northeast corner of Center and Walnut Streets, built in 1841, and vacated by the Center Congregational Church which had disbanded.

The trustees of the Methodist chapel, on Main Street, sold it to Nathaniel Church and James Tripp, in 1849. In the warrant for the town meeting, held on April 7, 1851, article 10 was as follows: - To see what action the town will take in relation to the establishment of a high school or schools. In July, 1851, this Methodist chapel was purchased by the town for \$1,000. The building was raised one story, and Fairhaven had, at little expense, a high school building that existed without much change for many years. The pews that were originally in the chapel were donated by a member of the Hawes family to the Oxford chapel, erected about 1850. The writer possesses one of the mahogany tops of an original pew of the old high school when it served as the Methodist Church; also the complete end of a pew that was in the Methodist Church when it was serving the community as the Central Congregational Church. The Fairhaven high school opened on January 26, 1852.

"Fairhaven High School. - Report of Scholarship and Department for the year 1865. 100 denotes perfect recitations and correct deportment.

	Scholarship	Department		Scholarship	Department
Graduating Class.					
William H. Cushman,	75	52	Lemuel D. Eldred,	80	65
Walter P. Jenney,	76	60	Josephine C. Allen,	89	83
James A. Morton,	83	71	Minnie Mertz,	58	78
Dora Delano,	75	73	Julia M. Parlow,	83	74
*Mary A. Dunham,	70	61	*Sylvia H. Stevens,	72	76
*Maria P. E. Grinnell,	72	50	Emily Taber,	86	88
Hattie M. Howland,	80	73	Fourth Class.		
Maria C. Leavitt,	86	83	Frederic S. Bradford,	60	59
Georgia L. Marston,	76	74	Joshua H. Delano,	62	58
Georgia F. Neil,	75	60	William D. Eldredge,	75	60
Hattie E. Simmons,	88	81	Daniel W. Kendrick,	78	98
Second Class.			Henry C. Leavitt,	76	62
Frederic H. Damon,	60	53	Henry D. Taylor,	72	57
Charles P. Maxfield,	75	65	Marcellus P. Whitfield,	72	56
George F. Taber,	63	55	Etta E. Alden,	81	75
Drusilla B. Allen,	59	73	Sylvia T. Bisbee,	86	88
Sarah R. Allen,	81	83	Orianna C. Brown,	64	69
*Abbie A. Church,	30	58	Addie E. Burke,	89	63
*Amelia F. Cole,	48	42	Annie H. Delano,	80	67
Ada E. Delano,	84	80	Ella S. Delano,	78	64
Georgia E. Fairfield,	91	68	*Susie A. Delano,	71	87
Sarah F. Hitch,	73	68	*Martha A. Dunham,	76	70
Mary F. Keith,	78	52	*Mary E. Fairchild,	66	81
Ella M. Merrihew,	71	66	*Melora B. Handy,	62	89
Deborah P. Rand,	90	74	Addie T. Hersey,	89	96
*Kittie H. Sawin,	66	52	Martha G. Jenney,	74	72
Isabel E. Stuart,	90	50	Ella F. Morton,	82	65
Lydia M. Wood,	72	96	Fannie A. Purrington,	83	65
Third Class.			Maria F. Tripp,	81	79
William F. Alden,	76	58	*Sibyl M. Whitfield,	64	83
			*Sarah F. Winsor,	87	74
			Lurania L. Wood,	76	57

*The scholarship of these pupils was affected by absence."

Those were the days when whispering lowered the deportment,

CHAPTER V

A Ramble to Oxford and Return

While scurrying to and from Oxford, by a circuitous route, we shuttle back and forth to other locations whenever the spirit moves, which becomes self evident as the reader progresses.

The old gateway to Oxford from the south, by land, was via Bread and Cheese road; the new way is by means of the bridge across Herring River. This short cut, however, has existed for more than a century and a half, that is, from 1795.

The latter entrance, with the changes on both sides of the thoroughfare, is replete with memories, but let us hasten to Bridge Street. not delving into too ancient history, recalling for the most part much from our own experience, and emphasize the personal element, making observations on the way to our destination. We find ourselves confronted with changes at the very start. Herring River has vanished.

At the southeast comer of Bridge and Main Streets stood the blacksmith shop of Roland Smith. (This was before THE STAR, which was first published near the foot of Oxford Street, appeared. In 1877, two years before the birthday of THE STAR, Mr. Charles D. Waldron, its founder, was manufacturing parlor coal-sifters in a building on Union Street, formerly occupied by C. D. Wrightington.) In front of this blacksmith shop the passengers of the horsecars, it is said, patiently waited until the horses were shod before completing their prepaid trip. Mr. Smith, who lived north of the Milton Crowell house, died in June, 1907.

We recall Roland Smith whose blacksmith shop stood on the southeast comer. Few, however, remember who previously carried on this trade at the same locality. The "Standard" tells us, in these words: - "BLACKSMITHING. On Monday, February 3, 1868, the subscriber will open at the comer of Main and Bridge Streets, Fairhaven, a Blacksmith Shop, for the purpose of carrying on the Horse-Shoeing, Carriage Smithing and General Jobbing business. A share of public

patronage solicited. January 30, 1868. (Signed) Geo. T. Lawton."

Directly opposite on the southwest corner stood the grocery store of Swift, Eldredge, Nye & Co., the firm being composed of S. S. Swift, Oliver S. Irish, William D. Eldredge and C. G. Nye, afterwards going under the name of S. S. Swift & Co. This was in 1879. Charles G. Nye and Emma Green of New Bedford were married in December 1886. Mr. Nye observed his 91st birthday in March, 1950.

The blacksmith shop (and building, to be removed within ten days from date of sale), was advertised under the signature of William D. Eldredge. These were sold to Dexter Jenney, in 1884. On this site the house now standing was built, and in October, 1884, Mr. Eldredge and Mr. Swift moved into their new house. In 1889, Mr. Eldredge succeeded to the firm of S. S. Swift & Co. Mr. Swift died in 1891 at the age of 77, Mr. Irish died in February, 1885, at the age of 80. Mr. Eldredge, who was in the high school class of 1869, died in 1906 in his 55th year.

"In Fairhaven, 6th month, 5th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friends' Ceremony, William Delano Eldredge to Guilelma Penn, daughter of Seth S. Swift, 1877.

The change on the northeast corner of Bridge and Main Streets is very noticeable. In May, 1890, it was suggested that a town building be erected at the northwest corner on the Hawes-Pease property. A few steps brings us in front of the John A. Hawes homestead on the west side of Main Street. In January, 1866, Mr. Hawes offered for sale the house purchased by William F. Nye, north of the old high school building. This had been occupied by Mr. Hawes. The advertisement of May, 1865, read, "Hourly communication with New Bedford by 'omnibus.' Price \$2,500." Here Mr. Nye lived until his demise in August, 1910, at the age of 86. Mr. Nye was a sutler with the Union Army. In September, 1877, he purchased the stone building on Fish Island. Before that time his place of business was at the foot of Walnut Street, New Bedford. Under the date of July 12, 1875, we find. - "Neats Foot and Castor Oil; For carriage axles. Equal to Sperm oil and cheaper, \$1.50 per gallon. W.F. Nye's Oil Factory, No.7 Walnut Street. Thursday, October 16, 1873. "William F. Nye's Pure Sperm Oil for Sewing Machines, New Bedford, Mass."



Interior Old High School Building – Building Opened 1852



Dr. George Atwood Residence, N. E. corner Center and William Streets

"W. F. Nye - 7 Walnut Street Wharf, New Bedford, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at lowest prices, wholesale and retail, the following Lubricating Oils: - Sperm, Lard, Neatsfoot Tallow, West Paraffine, April 22, 1875:

"Bouen Duck Eggs. For Hatching. Finest stock in Bristol County, 50c per dozen. W. F. Nye, 200 Main St., Fairhaven, Saturday, April 1, 1876."

"In Fairhaven 15th inst., 1874, John Stoddard to Miss Mattie E., daughter of W. F. Nye, of Fairhaven."

Mr. Nye began the manufacture of lubricating oils in his adopted town (Fairhaven) in 1844, and became the largest manufacturer of watch, clock, sewing machine and typewriting machine oils in the world. Before the purchase by Mr. Nye, Mr. Hawes had moved into the house near the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, erected in 1800. This house was built by Captain Samuel Borden who married Elizabeth Huttleston, daughter of Peleg Huttleston who lived at Oxford Point.

(Another William Nye lived alone in the little cottage, owned by Robert W. Pease, on the south side of the way leading to Kelley's Wharf, just east of the cooper shop. Mr. Nye died in the Soldiers' Home at Quincy. As a boy I used to see him sitting in his little front hall, unable to move about.)

In THE FAIRHAVEN STAR of 1907 we find the following:

"Historic Tree. A large willow tree on the lawn at the residence of William F. Nye, which has shown signs of dying, is being pruned in hopes that it may be saved. This is one of the two willow trees brought from near the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena by the late Capt. Borden and planted by the late John W. Lawton, probably 85 years ago. One was blown down during the gale which wrecked the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge."

The willow, in spite of care, died and was taken down in 1915. An offshoot, however, had previously been set out and is thriving on the attractive grounds now owned by Mr. Tilson B. Almy whose parents took possession of the property in December, 1914.

Poverty Point. - Here we have the for sale notice of two houses not remembered by many of the Fairhaven citizens. "FOR SALE. Two double houses situated in Fairhaven on

the east side of Main Street, said buildings to be moved off the premises in a reasonable time. (Signed) E. Hawes, 37 Fifth St., New Bedford. March 12, 1863." Those two double houses stood, one directly opposite the residence of John A. Hawes, Jr., afterwards the William F. Nye property, the other a little to the south.

In a deed before me, dated April 17, 1817, property is described in part as follows: - "A certain tract of land, at a place called Oxford Village or POVERTY POINT." This term "Poverty Point" was used a number of years before this, as is shown by the following written by Henry B. Worth who gives the probable reason for the sobriquet. "The name 'Poverty Point,' requires examination. It appears in deeds to and from Joshua Howland in 1810, relating to land of Robert Bennett, and had not been used before. About this date, two events took place which may have led to the designation. Robert Bennett, the leading man of the village, was overtaken by financial disaster during those depressing years that preceded the War of 1812. It was some of his land that was attached by Joshua Howland. Then the sloop Thetis sailed the year before for Savannah with 34 men on board, and was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, and all but five were lost. Nineteen lived in and near New Bedford but of these that were lost only three lived at Oxford. But the TRADITION is that there were left in Oxford many widows with children and so that place was called 'Poverty Point.' An examination of the vessel's list does not confirm the theory. Only five lived at Oxford and two of these were saved. The loss of three men at sea would not render the whole village so destitute as to be called 'Poverty Point.'

The probability is that the name described the people more or less aptly and it clung to the community and was in common use until recent years. This condition was due more likely to unfavorable local conditions than to the shipwreck."

Oxford Village suffered its greatest calamity by the construction of the bridge, incorporated in 1796. Thereafter shipbuilding and business in general was transferred almost wholly to Fairhaven Village. Undoubtedly this economic change - was responsible for the term "Poverty Point," as insinuated by Mr. Worth. The first instance of the printed form of the sobriquet applied facetiously to the beautiful

stretch of country called Oxford, was recently spied in a newspaper printed more than 80 years ago. Under the date of Friday, June 17, 1859, the item is worded: "Infant found. The body of a large-sized infant was found in the water at 'Poverty Point,' Fairhaven, on Tuesday afternoon." It is said that the term "Oxford" was used for the first time in 1773.

Capt. John Hawes was selectman from 1857 to 1860 inclusive. In 1861, he was secretary of The Fairhaven Mutual Marine Insurance Co. located in the building now east of Phoenix Block, and advertised as ("next door east of the Post Office"), and served as moderator at town meetings the same year. Capt. Hawes enlisted in the War of the Rebellion and was considered one of the leading citizens of the community. He was a member of the committee of three, composed of John A. Hawes, Dr. George Atwood and Job C. Tripp, having charge of erecting the soldiers' monument at Riverside cemetery. John Alexander Hawes, a Harvard graduate, died in March 1883, at the age of 60. Amelia, his widow, died in 1906, aged 76. In August, 1908, the Hawes homestead, consisting of twenty rooms, was sold at auction, and in 1937 the house was razed.

Everybody living in Fairhaven a half century ago, more or less, knew Jerry Sykes, a one-time mess-boy of Capt. Hawes, and a cheerful and faithful servant of that household. Capt. Hawes, upon meeting Jerry in the South, asked him if he would like to act in the above capacity for him. Jerry replied by saying that he would have to ask his parents. The Captain urged him to do so at once, resulting in the everlasting mutual friendship, both during and following the war. In February, 1886, Jeremiah Sykes and Mrs. Lucy Lane were married, and that same year began housekeeping on Bridge Street. Mr. Sykes was a guest at the reunion of the Veterans in 1893. From a family of Southern slaves he rose to the height of a Northern gentleman. Jerry was born in November, 1844, and died in January, 1923.

In August, 1896, the two-story house, formerly the Hawes property, west side of Main Street, at the new bridge entrance, was sold to William H. Dwelley for fifty dollars. Mr. Dwelley died in September, 1915, in his 78th year. Between this house and the Hawes Home, stood the academy. A group of citizens at a meeting held on April 13, 1798, voted to build an academy, 50 x 24 feet, two stories high. This institution,

called at its inception THE NEW BEDFORD ACADEMY, was opened to both sexes on May 1, 1800. It has been the temporary home of various societies since its erection.

When it was decided, by those who were not Calvinistic, to found a Church of Unitarian tenets, their meetings were held in Academy Hall, as early as 1819. The first Episcopal service ever held in Fairhaven was held in the Academy building on Sunday, July 18, 1897. Town meetings were held here from 1832 to 1844. Before that time they were held at the Head-of-the-River. In 1841 the old Academy building was sold at auction, the advertisement being worded as follows: "Will be sold at public auction on Saturday, July 17th at 2 P. M., on the premises. The building known as the Academy with lot of land (28 rods) belonging thereto, situate between Fairhaven and Oxford Villages. (Signed) George Dunham, Auctioneer." The Academy building was purchased by John A Hawes. After serving in turn in these political, religious and educational capacities until 1836, it was moved to its present location in 1907.

Opposite the Academy, on Samuel Borden's land, was housed the Oxford Fire Engine, No.2, which was purchased by contributions of the inhabitants of Oxford Point in 1805. The machine was afterwards removed to Oxford. More than a century ago the Salt Works existed north of Bridge Street, nearly in line with Hawes' Pond. Before 1820, a salt works existed on the west side of Privilege Street. Take notice that we are now on UNION Street, as the prolongation of Main Street, north of Bridge Street, was called about 100 years ago.

The next building north was the old high school which is worthy of a separate article with a description of its exterior, interior, its history, etc. While passing in this vicinity we might compare the number of high school graduates today with those of former years. In 1938, it is reported there were 119 graduates, from the Fairhaven high school, whereas in 1889 there were three graduates, namely Marguerite Louise Norris, Willard Eldred Norris and William Mackie Allen, the Norris family being residents of Oxford. The class of 1889 entered the high school with 22 members. Miss Mattie L. Norris died on September 30, 1948.

Willard, well-spoken of by everybody, died in 1894 in his 24th year. In 1889, Mr. Allen became bookkeeper at the

Shoe Factory. In 1916, he was appointed postmaster. William, the last of the Allen family, died in July, 1937. Mr. Allen was best man at the wedding of Frederick. Roland Fish and Rosa Lillian Merritt in June, 1894. The Shoe Factory, by the way, was built by an Oxford man in 1887-1888, Mr. F. M. Bates, carpenter, builder and ship joiner. Mr. Bates died in January, 1927, at the age of 77.

Across the street from the old high school, we spy the long, substantial stone wall, with its large top-stones, over which we vaulted in order to speed to the Hawes' ice-pond across the extensive fields, with nothing but open-country all about. And we note in April, 1905, the ground was broken for the new high school which opened with 170 pupils. A remnant of this wall stood on the east side of Main Street, north of Bridge Street, until July 1946.

On the Way to Oxford Heights. - We scurry toward Oxford Heights, recalling rather haphazardly, and with omissions, the familiar places of years ago, passing the house north of William F. Nye's, built by his son, Joseph K., who, when the Fairhaven Water Co. was organized, April 27, 1888, was elected president.

The cellar for this house was dug in December, 1890. Mr. Nye, who married Phila L. Calder in April, 1893, died in 1923 at the age of 65. On the same side of the street were the Winslow houses, two in number, George H. Carpenter and family living in one, and just north of the second house stood, close-by, the little shop or store, with tightly closed green shutters. John P. Winslow died on September 12, 1842, in the 55th year of his age. Mrs. Lydia T., widow of the late John P. Winslow, died on September 13, 1877, in her 86th year. Funeral took place at 218 Main street.

Then we pass "The Homestead," at 228 North Main Street, where the best of board could be found at the Hatch's in 1886. Here lived Ethel Warren who graduated as valedictorian from the Fairhaven high school in 1888, attended Tabor Academy and later was graduated at Smith College, and later still became Mrs. Marcus A. Coolidge, whose address became 164 Blossom Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Next followed the stretch of low, marshy land which nobody would recognize as such today. The Cox house stood at the corner of North Main and Cox's Lane, now called Pilgrim Avenue. We recall Mr. Anthony of "Standard" fame,

Edmund Anthony, Jr., who married Sarah Cox in 1880. Mr. Anthony died in February 1902 at the age of 68.

Mr. Edmund Anthony, Sr., died of apoplexy at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, January 24, 1876, aged 67. In 1850, Mr. Anthony established the Daily Evening Standard and the Republican Standard.

In Wilmington, N. C., 13th June 1876, Frances Willard, wife of Edmund Anthony, Jr., of New Bedford, in her 44th year.

In 1886 the Cox House was remodelled by Editor Anthony.

We recall, also, the house of Anselm D. Bourne, with the greenhouse, and his carpenter shop which stood on the Main Street land formerly owned by Samuel F. Watterson, and which was burned in 1877. Mr. Bourne, who built the tower of C. H. Gifford's house in 1881, died in November, 1891, in his 73d year. His son, Ansel G., who was bookkeeper at the Tack Works, succeeding W. S. Bryden in 1880, died in 1885, at the age of 31.

Retracing our steps to mention houses on the east side of the street, not in order and with omissions, we note the house where lived John and Hattie Paine Hawkins, the former dying in June, 1929, at the age of 78. Then Herman H. Hathaway's, whose shop on Mill Bridge was built on spiles over the old Mill Pond in 1891, twelve years before Herring River was filled in, to create Cushman Park. Mr. Hathaway died in February, 1930, at the age of 72.

And that of Joseph G. Morse, a machinist at the Tack Factory, whose son, Albert S., was our schoolmate in grammar and high school, academy and college, graduating from the local high school, as orator of his class, in 1891, and at Brown University in 1896. He afterwards taught at his Alma Mater. Before college days he was compositor at the office of The Fairhaven Star at 71 Main Street where the Whitfield Block, built in 1917, now stands.

Mr. Morse married, in June, 1899, Lillian Estelle Bryant, who died in November, 1909. Miss Bryant, daughter of Cyrus Bryant, graduated from the local high school in 1891, and lived on Walnut Street, north of the Methodist Church. Mr. Joseph Morse died in 1900, in his 75th year. Later, in this house, lived Col. George L. Montague who married Annie L. Morsein September, 1889, dying in July, 1912, in his 79th year.

Miss Morse was librarian of the M. E. Sunday School in 1883. Mrs. G. L. Montague died in March, 1939, aged 73.

Miss Morse was graduated from the local high school in 1881 with Mary E. Akin and twelve others, constituting the largest graduating class for several years, quite in contrast with the class of 1894 consisting of two members, namely: Annie May Nye and Clifford Delano.

The Main Street entrance to Linden Park, called Linden Avenue, was taken from the Morse property. This park, so called, was purchased from the Hawes estate in 1890. Streets were laid out and trees planted. George A. Briggs was the engineer. This was a period of expansion, begun, we might say, by George W. King (and others,) who in 1876 built the house on the corner of Green and Rodman Streets, which was one of the few new houses to be built in Fairhaven for forty years up to that time. On Thursday, April 22, 1875, a lot containing 96½ rods land, on the southeast corner of Green and Rodman Streets, was sold to George W. King at \$4.25 per rod. From about that date to 1887, there were built in the town 129 dwelling houses.

The large meadow of Mrs. John Hawes, at the corner of Bridge and Adams streets, was divided into house lots, and three streets were laid out, two north and south, and one east and west, in 1886. The first two houses were built on the lot east of the Rogers School, in 1888. The estate of Capt. Elisha Babcock on the corner of Spring and Chestnut Streets was laid out in house lots in August, 1893, three years after the beginning of the development of Linden Park.

Incidentally, we might add that Capt. H. M. Gifford married Lizzie A., daughter of Capt. Babcock, in December, 1886. Miss Babcock was in the high school class of 1881 with Miss Morse and Miss Akin. Mr. F. N. Gifford of New Bedford, formerly of Oxford Village, married Minnie Babcock, daughter of Elisha Babcock, in October, 1881. Frederick N. Gifford of Fairhaven and Miss Susie Macomber, of Mattapoisett, were married on May 30th, 1875. Susan B. Gifford was a daughter.

We Lost Our Way; Now Oxford Again. - Other houses, families and personalities we recall, including those of Isaac P. Francis, of 227 North Main Street, Capt. John Charry and Robert Bennett. The Bennett House, 199 Main Street, had 18

rooms. It was built in 1810 by Capt. Thomas Bennett. Capt. Charry of Wilmington, Delaware and Miss Phoebe A. Derrickson, of Fairhaven, were married on June 12, 1853. Robert Bennett and Miss Eliza C. Simmons were married June 20, 1866. There were Lot and Alice Francis, Charlie and Nellie Coombs, Alice and Louise Robinson, and Albert and Alice Charry, the latter graduating from the Fairhaven high school in 1884, with Nellie C. Coombs, Jennie Tripp and others. Jennie Tripp, (Mrs. W. H. Barney), died in January, 1913 aged 46. Isaac P. Francis died in March, 1912, in his 70th year. On Thursday, December 14, 1882, Miss Coombs and Jennie Tripp were rescued by John Adams, Jr., after breaking through the thin ice on the Mill Pond. Nellie Coombs died in September, 1890, at the age of 22. Her brother, Charles H. Coombs, Jr., died in December, 1917, in his 53rd year.

In 1887, Alice Charry was assistant librarian at the Methodist Sabbath School. She was a public typist at 195 Main Street in 1904. Her brother, Albert W., who, in 1889, was brakeman on the Old Colony Division, died in August, 1891, at the age of 20. Capt. Charry, who owned the catrigged boat, "Charry," that sailed in many races, died in May, 1904, at the age of 79.

Many Oxford residents remember Mrs. Alonzo Veeder and daughter, formerly of Cuttyhunk, who passed several winters with Miss Charry. The hospitality of Mrs. Veeder at her Cuttyhunk home has been appreciated by scores of visitors to that historic island where Bartholomew Gosnold landed 18 years before the "Mayflower" sailed into Provincetown harbor, with John Cooke on board. Albina F. (Flanders) Veeder died on April 25, 1938, aged 80.

We do not ignore the Capt. Milton Crowell house where lived the sisters of Mrs. Crowell, Julia A. and Amanda F. Sears, the latter our teacher at the Center Street Grammar, and the Rogers School, resigning in 1887, succeeded by Miss Annie Delano, daughter of Moses Delano who lived on the west side of Green Street, between Washington and Spring Streets. These sisters afterwards built the house on the south side of Union Street, between the old Dr. George Atwood house, formerly at the northeast corner of William and Center Streets, and the former Miller homestead. Capt. Crowell died in December, 1891, at the age of 62. His wife, the former

Sarah R. Sears, died in 1920, aged 87. Miss Amanda Sears died in November, 1924, at the age of 82 and her sister, Julia, in September, five years later.

Crowell, Whitwell, Bunker, Taber. - The Capt. Milton Crowell house was formerly the residence of Furman R. Whitwell, Jr., who died in 1910 at the age of 74. At the age of 32, Mr. Whitwell was advertising as follows: - "FOR SALE. House and lot on the east side of Main Street, Fairhaven, Mass., now occupied by F. R. Whitwell, Jr. Part or all of the carpets will be sold with the house, if desired. For price, etc., inquire of F. R. Whitwell, Jr. Fairhaven, March 11, 1868."

Just when did Milton Crowell come into possession of the house in which he lived for many years? We have an answer, for under the date of February 2, 1870, we read: "REAL ESTATE SALE. Mrs. Elsie H. Whitwell of St. Paul, Minn., has sold to Milton B. Crowell, of Dennis, house and lot, east side of Main Street, Fairhaven, for \$2,500."

Still northward bound, we arrive at Bunker's Lane, and here we unearth the following: - The estate of John Bunker was advertised for sale in 1865. Again, under the date of Saturday, February 22, 1868, we find: - "FOR SALE. The estate of the late Capt. John Bunker, situated on Main Street, in Fairhaven, consisting of a commodious two-story house, a bam and about 1¼ acres of land. On the premises are some fruit trees and a well of excellent water. The above property is in good condition, repairs and improvements having recently been made. For further particulars, inquire of Capt. Isaiah West, of Fairhaven, or the owner on the premises."

Continuing a bit further to the north, we learn that Jones Robinson advertised, under the date of Fairhaven, December 3, 1867, the following:

"REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!! That valuable estate known as the homestead of the late Bartholomew Taber, deceased, situated in Oxford Village, in Fairhaven, consisting of a large dwelling house, bam and other buildings with about two acres of land with a good orchard, all being pleasantly situated in full view of New Bedford, and is so well known that it requires no further description. Persons wishing to purchase, will inquire of the heirs of said estate or of Jones Robinson."

About three quarters of a century ago, William Mann, one of our constables, lived on the east side of North Main Street, just south of the house of Capt. Milton Crowell's the house that was built for, and became the residence of, Furman R. Whitwell, Jr. We find that Mr. Mann invested in: what was then low, boggy, marshy land, with the dike reaching almost to Main street, shown by the following: - "William Mann has purchased for \$400 two acres land opposite his residence, Main Street, Fairhaven, from estate of F. R. Whitwell, Jr. Tuesday, January 16, 1872." Shall we surmise what the assessment on these two acres is today!

The Capt. Crowell house as we have stated, was formerly the residence of Furman R. Whitwell, Jr., who in 1860 was making soap and curing hams in the two-story stone building at the head of Middle Street, the exact location of which can be easily determined. F. R. Whitwell, Jr. was a soap manufacturer at 148 Ray Street, New Bedford, in December, 1858. The stone of this old candle works, which was razed in 1896, was used to rebuild the Delano wharf at the foot of Washington Street. Mr. Whitwell's father lived on the west side of North Main Street, south of the Anthony house, and in his time was a prominent citizen. He served the town as selectman in 1841, 1842, 1852, 1853, and 1854. He died in 1861, at the age of 68. His house, purchased by Mrs. Roland Smith, was moved, in May, 1899, to the south side of North Street, near Cherry. The "Star," under the date of March 17, 1900, tells us this: - "The residence of Edward Knowles which has been erected on the site of the old Whitwell house on Main Street will probably be ready for occupancy by June 1. It is a handsome and well built residence and stands second to none in this section."

There was the home of Capt. Zenas Bourne, father of Clara A., a very successful teacher, and Clarence I., whom we called "Clanky," who died in September, 1905, at the age of 37. Capt. Bourne and Anna E. Taber, daughter of Elisha Taber of Oxford Village, were married on June 27, 1858. Miss Bourne graduated from the local high school in the class of 1880, entering the Bridgewater Normal School in 1881, taking a four-year course. She was subsequently elected assistant of the Fairhaven high school in April, 1886, taking the place of Annie J. Fairchild who resigned to accept a position in Peabody. Annie J. Fairchild died at 33 Middle

Street, on October 28, 1926, aged 72. Miss Clara Bourne and Mr. Bela Faxon McKenney were married in the summer of 1894. Mr. McKenney died in the summer of 1949.

Built in 1680; Flag of 1776-1876. - Near the residence of the late William Burgess, off North Main Street, are the ruins of the homestead of the late Capt. Thomas Taber, who was a public official in many capacities and a large landholder, having acquired a considerable estate from his father-in-law, in 1682. Capt. Taber, at the age of 21, married 18-year-old Esther, daughter of John Cooke. He died in 1733, aged 86.

(William Pratt Burgess, 191 Main Street, died in November, 1921, in his 70th year.)

This house was built in 1680, and at the present time we find extant one stone end, perhaps 12 feet in height, and a series of projecting stones, showing clearly the location of the immense fireplace. The estate, south of North Street, descended to Philip, one of the sons, who sold to William Wood a large tract, including this shrine, the site of a most interesting homestead.

At the foot of Lafayette Street, stood the new house of Oliver H. Willcox, in 1879. In July, 1880, there was on exhibition at Wilde's store a bat's nest containing the mother and two tiny ones. This was found by Benjamin F. Drew on Mr. Willcox's lot on North Main Street.

In March, 1873, Henry Eldredge sold to James M. Allen for \$800 the dwelling house and land on the south side of Lafayette Street. This property was transferred in June, 1883, for \$1150.

There was Capt. Richard Hathaway who sold to Capt. C. C. Harris the ship's caboose which was transformed into a boat bazaar near the foot of Washington Street, in 1879. Charles C. Harris died in April, 1906, in his 83d year. His widow, Eliza A., died in October 1907, aged 73. Mr. Hathaway lived at what is now 36 Lafayette Street. The Hag, which floated from the staff at the caboose in the centennial year, adorned with the printed picture of the first President, and the dates 1776-1876, is in the possession of the writer.

Oil Paintings; Six Dollars Each. - Oxford residents know well the story of the rescue of Manjiro Nakahama and his four companions, by the late Captain William H. Whitfield, of

Oxford, on June 27, 1841, and the honor that was conferred upon his descendents during the memorable exercises, in Fairhaven, in the year 1918, including the presentation of the Samurai sword.

The rising artists of Oxford had their struggles for recognition. Eighty-six years ago, that is, in 1868, there was an auction sale of oil paintings at George A. Bourne's auction room in New Bedford. There were twenty-one oil paintings by C. H. Gifford, and fourteen by L. D. Eldred, both of Fairhaven, and both of Oxford. A sum slightly in excess of \$200 was realized or less than \$6.00 per picture. Naturally they were considered bargains.

Mr. Gifford's daughter, Elizabeth J., married Manley R. Hubbard, in 1895. Mr. Gifford died in January, 1904, in his 67th year. Mr. Eldred, before 1880, had his studio at the southwest corner of Main and Church Streets. He died in 1921, aged 73. On yonder wall hangs a painting by Lemuel D. Eldred depicting the Hanna house, the Eldredge house, several of Hawes' houses, the Bartholomew Taber house, the old cooper shop and others. This picture was painted from the water not very far north of Eldredge Lane, and represents houses now nonexistent, although within the memory of many.

North Fairhaven. - Arriving at Oxford Street we miss the store on the northwest corner of Main - the store that advertised in "THE STAR" which was at that time circulated free - nearly seventy-five years ago - and until recently was in the same family. This store was previously carried on by Ruel Washburn whose goods had been damaged by fire on February 16, 1878, and he closed out by an auction sale. It was conducted before that by Taber & Howland. In 1878, Mr. H. F. Wilde became proprietor. He had previously been manager of the Sovereign Store of Industry, and previous to that Mr. Wilde had been engineer of the New Bedford Flour Mills. In 1893, he was temporarily engineer of the Fairhaven Water Works.

A short distance away on the west side of North Main Street we discover "Dolly Hill," the grand coasting place of former days where double-runners, laden with youngsters having the time of their lives, sped down the hill. There were acres of space then, but now we find modern streets with modern homes.

Hurrying north we pass the site of the homestead of Capt. Lemuel C. Wood, burned in 1877, and purchased by Cyrus Peckham of Bristol, R.I., formerly of Acushnet, who erected a new house. In July, 1888, Mary A., wife of Mr. Peckham died. She had attended church, and in the afternoon while writing she arose to close a door and fell down stairs, resulting in her death at the age of 66. In December, 1889, Mr. Peckham married Rebecca D. Jenney who survived him. Mr. Peckham died in 1903 at the age of 82.

Then we pass Riverside cemetery, appropriately consecrated in 1850, finally coming to the Oxford schoolhouse built in 1895-1896. We climb the belfry to touch the bell, said to be cast by Paul Revere. Around the top of the bell we discern these words: - "The Living to the Church I call and to the grave I summon all." This wording seems especially appropriate inasmuch as its former home was in the Phoenix Block tower at a time when it summoned people to the services held in the Congregational Church, 1794-1844, before the construction of the "Brick Church." This bell, when in the Phoenix Hall tower, was tolled upon the death of General Grant on July 23d 1885, by a STAR representative. It was placed in the Oxford school tower in 1914, and in the old Congregational Church tower more than 150 years ago.

Near this Oxford schoolhouse, we miss the Pink schoolhouse, so-called, which was moved from the vicinity of the town farm, after being sold to Amos Rogers for \$52.00, on Saturday, May 22, 1886, George H. Taber being the auctioneer. It became a dwelling house, but changed its location for the third time in August 1952.

Miss Kate Drew was a teacher at the Oxford school at its opening. In 1889, we find Miss Drew opening a Kindergarten in the W. C. T. U. rooms in Fountain Hall, beginning Monday morning, February 18th. Miss Drew's grandfather, Deacon Charles Drew, was Postmaster from 1842-1853, having succeeded his father who was in the tailoring business and Postmaster from 1820-1842. Her grandfather, following the postmastership of about a decade, became treasurer of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings, being elected in 1854 and resigning in 1886, after 32 years of service. He died in November, 1886, aged 84. Her grandmother, Catherine, who died in September 1886, aged 86, was born the year that Washington died.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drew was celebrated on Wednesday, February 7, 1883. Miss Drew's great-great grandfather was Isaac Drew, who, according to Ellis in his "History of New Bedford," visited Fort Phoenix on the evening of the dark day, May 19, 1780, and found the Fort garrisoned by one hundred Continentals. Isaac Drew purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Main and Center Streets in 1762 and built the Drew homestead. On Sunday, December 25, 1831, Mr. Isaac Drew, formerly of Plymouth, died in his 97th year. Miss Kate Drew was the daughter of Charles and Henrietta Daggett Drew, and died on November 2, 1938, aged 70.

Speaking of post offices, calls to mind this item from the Mercury under the date of January 18, 1821: - "Two post offices have recently been established in Fairhaven, one at the northern part of the town of which James Taber, Esq., is postmaster, the other at Fairhaven Village, Joshua Drew, postmaster." This was Miss Drew's great-grandfather. James Taber served in the capacity of postmaster of North Fairhaven for a period of nine years. On February 20, 1842 Mr. Joshua Drew, postmaster of Fairhaven, died, aged 82. The funeral was at Rev. Mr. Roberts' church. In Fairhaven, on Saturday night, February 15, 1823, 'Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, wife of Mr. Joshua Drew, Postmaster, died suddenly, aged 56. It was on Monday evening, September 4, 1826, that Joshua Drew, Esq., Postmaster and Miss Hannah Pope were married by Rev. Mr. Gould. On Tuesday morning, February 14, 1826, Mrs. Deborah Drew, wife of Mr. Isaac Drew, died in the 92d year of her age. On Sunday evening, April 29, 1827 Joseph Marvel and Miss Mercy Drew, daughter of Joshua Drew, Esq., were married. Mercy Marvel died August 3, 1870, aged 74. The Drew homestead was demolished in 1903.

We are Wigwagging a Bit. - Straying a little beyond the boundary line of Fairhaven, one reaches the site of the Laura Keene farm which was purchased in 1855 by Mr. Nathan Breed, father of Mrs. Bradford wife of the famous marine artist. (Mr. Nathan Breed, an old and respected resident of Lynn, died at his residence, Monday morning, July 15, 1872.) About a decade later it was purchased by the popular actress, and called "Riverside Lawn." In November, 1883, it passed into the hands of F. A. F. Adams who lived there.

Retracing our steps we arrive at the corner of North Street, where once stood an old district schoolhouse. Further to the east, on Bread and Cheese road or lane, we observe, on the south side, the chapel, 35 x 39, completed in 1850, although begun about a decade before, with an addition on the south, built in 1902. Before this time, services were held in homes, afterwards in the stone schoolhouse.

The chapel bell was donated by Capt. Arthur Cox. This land was sold to thirteen individuals, by Capt. John Bunker, who possessed considerable real estate. This name reminds US that the extension of Oxford Street, east of Main, was called Bunker's Lane; in a later generation, Mara's lane. Mr. Bunker owned a large area including the property on the north-east corner of Oxford and Main Streets. Capt. John Bunker died on December 18, 1854 in the 71st year of his age. On March 21, 1855, Mrs. Elizabeth, his widow died, aged 66.

Mrs. Hawes donated to the chapel the pews used for 19 years in the Methodist chapel, built in 1830, which in 1852 became the old high school building. These pews were replaced in 1898 by chairs, and the old pews were sold to those who cared for reminders of the Methodists of 1830.

Directly across the street was the old baseball field used by the boys of Oxford and Fairhaven Villages, a half century ago or more, now with its area somewhat limited on the west, due to the erection of modern homes. Next east was and is the old stone schoolhouse with its enviable record, affording an opportunity to the ambitious youth of that period and section, since its construction in 1828, to obtain for themselves an elementary education. It was the first public school in Fairhaven or its environs, and was designated as District No. 11. The land upon which it stands belonged to the father of George H. Taber whose house on Adams Street was taken down in November, 1917. Mr. Taber served intermittently as selectman from 1851 to 1886, being chairman in the latter year. The Masonic Lodge, formerly called "Concordia," was named after him the summer before his death, which occurred in December, 1901. The windows of this schoolhouse were at first purposely so high that pupils could not look out, but this inconsideration was taken into account later, for they were lowered one foot in the year 1888, about sixty-five years ago. It was used for school purposes for a period of 66 years. It has housed many societies, churches, assemblies, etc.

Before the Methodist chapel, afterwards the old high school, was completed, the Methodists held services in the stone schoolhouse which was then new. The Mission of the Good Shepherd secured the use of the stone schoolhouse in March, 1906. The CHURCH of the Good Shepherd was dedicated on Easter Day, 1922. The old Cynthia West house, 10 Lafayette Street, housed the first gatherings of Fairhaven's original Methodist society. Mrs. West was born in 1786 and died in 1863.

Before turning into Bread and Cheese lane we observed the house built by Capt. Lawrence Briggs on the northwest corner of Main, and formerly occupied by the late Elisha S. Whiting, Jr., and the next house north, built by Otis Bates who married Miss Alice R. Cannon, daughter of James Cannon, a cooper by trade, in November, 1891. James Cannon died in July, 1914, at the advanced age of 92. And on the northeast corner is the house where lived Frank H. Church who married Sarah E. Fairchild, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Emma Fairchild, in December, 1882. Mr. Church died in March, 1920, in his 65th year. His widow died in October, 1923, aged 65. The Church family lived at 33 Middle Street from 1884 to 1892 when they removed to New Bedford, in October.

A glance south brings to view, on the west side of Main Street, north of the site of the former Wilde's store, the old homestead of Capt. John S. Taber.

Without further enumeration we are now ready to take a bird's eye view of Oxford Village. We immediately find that it has a well-nigh unrivalled history, having within its domain some very interesting landmarks, and is, in brief, with its cosy homes, fine streets, numerous shade trees and the general contour of the land, one of the choice spots of Fairhaven.

Elisha S. Whiting, Jr. and Vernice E. Hodgkins, of Vermont, were married in October, 1897. Mrs. Whiting died in 1898, aged 24. In June, 1902, Mr. Whiting and Mary A. Lincoln were married. Mrs. Whiting died on July 4, 1943, aged 60. Mr. Whiting died on July 7th of the same year, aged 71.

Lafayette Street, many times mentioned, was repaired through the agency of the selectmen in the summer of 1879, and the rumor was current that repairs had not been made on that thoroughfare for fifty years.

Coming to more recent times, there was the spacious Mara estate, with its attractive lily pond, its beautiful trees, its well-earned-for lawn and gardens, a sight for eyes to feast upon. The main entrance was in Bread and Cheese road with another in Bunker's Lane, with the large stone posts, still standing to remind one of the past. James C. Mara of Savannah, Georgia, and Miss Deborah A. B. Hathaway of Fairhaven were married by Rev. Mr. Gould on Tuesday evening, June 17, 1834.

Mrs. Mara was a fancier of flowers and poultry, having contributed many exhibits at fairs and public gatherings before and after 1888. Mrs. Mara died in May, 1896, at the age of 80. Dr. James C. Mara, her husband, was a dentist with his office at 25 Cheapside, New Bedford, in 1866. Dr. Mara, in July, 1845, had his office in the Cummings Block, corner of William Street and Cheapside. In January, 1847, Dr. Mara informed the public that he had purchased of Dr. Morton of Boston, a right to the use of his celebrated patented Gas, the application of which prevents all pain in extracting teeth. In 1863, Dr. Mara was in the Massachusetts legislature. He died in May, 1894, aged 80.

The writer, having been absent from Fairhaven for forty years, saw the contrast when he visited the estate on July 11, 1938. It was recognizable; that was all. The Mara house stood originally on Lafayette Street.

Oxford has been the home of captains, inventors, bankers and business men and women, in fact of those of almost every calling. There was the Rev. William P. Macomber of the Society of Friends, who stands forth as a most worthy resident of Oxford, living at Oxford Street, and dying in February, 1918, at the age of 86. His son, William S., received the M. D. degree in 1892, and married Nellie I. Lloyd in April, 1893.

Mary E. Macomber, daughter of Rev. William P. Macomber, married A. Edward Kelsey in September, 1899. Another Mary Macomber, whose middle name was Frances, daughter of Capt. Thurston Macomber, graduated at Boston University, and was ordained associate pastor of the Congregational Church at Stoughton in February 1914. Miss Macomber died on Wednesday, June 26, 1940. Capt. Macomber died March 7, 1879, aged 64.

Only a few can remember when Elisha S. Whiting started his career as a business man at 42 Center Street. It was in 1865 that he was working for Sumner Snow as clerk. In 1869, Mr. Whiting and Obed Lewis formed a partnership and bought the business of Mr. Snow. It was in this year that the steeple of the "Brick Church" toppled over during the terrific gale in September, wrecking the roof of the barn on adjoining land, and punching a great hole in the northwest corner of the church building. Mr. Whiting witnessed the catastrophe. After the gale had subsided a piece of the lightning rod was discovered standing upright in the ground near the back door of his market. This, Mr. Whiting appropriated, and used as a furnace poker for years. This firm of Whiting and Lewis continued for five years when Mr. Whiting became sole proprietor, retiring in 1918 at the age of 71, succeeded by his son, Elisha S. Whiting, Jr.

In the year 1879, Mr. Whiting's slaughter house stood at the head of Cherry Street. It was later remodelled into a barn, 26 x 34, and located in the rear of his residence on Lafayette Street with a frontage on Cox's lane. It is now in Mattapoisett. In this same year we find that David West had a slaughter house in the rear of his residence at Oxford. Mr. Whiting died in November, 1924, in his 78th year. Mrs. Sarah F. S., widow of Mr. Whiting, died in July, 1926, in her 81st year. Mrs. Whiting had possessed a cactus for ten years, and in July, 1890, it bloomed for the first time, to her and the neighbors' delight. Mr. Elisha S. Whiting, Jr., who was in the Insurance business, until June 1943, became in 1902 the first Master of the George H. Taber Lodge to be elected after the fraternity removed to the new building. George B. Luther was master at the time of removal, having been elected in the Concordia rooms, and filled out his term in the new quarters.

Approximately half a hundred additional names Of Oxford folk. - Oxford Village was teeming with cordial folk a generation and more ago, and undoubtedly maintains that reputation today. There were Seth and Courtland Shaw, Fred and Amos Hadley, "Jim" Hammond and Allen Haskell, Frank and Irving Barrows, Bart and Charles T. Akin, Elisha S. Whiting, Jr., Bert Carpenter, the Norris children - Mattie, Israel, known as Francis; Arthur and Willard; the Whitfield boys, Pierce D. Brown, Hattie Shaw, Grace Gifford, Annie L. Hur-

sell and hosts of others. Dr. Amos I. Hadley died on Dec. 16, 1943.

In this year, we find Oxford lads and lassies graduating from the Center Street Grammar School - Bessie Drew, Elisha S. Whiting, Jr., Willard Norris, Amos Hadley with others of Fairhaven Village. Mrs. Bessie (Drew) Miller, wife of Eugene W. Miller, 33 Union Street, died on Tuesday, February 16, 1943, aged 71.

In 1886, we find Willard acting as a right fielder on the Comets, a newly organized baseball club, and in 1889, he was on the football team contending with the Tabor Academy boys in the lot off Garrison lane, at Fort Phoenix.

In 1887, we find Arthur Norris acting as left fielder for the town nine with Court Shaw as shortstop, and that same year "Billie" Whitfield on second base and Al Braley in center field were doing their stunts for the baseball club called the Sachems, offering to cope with any club whose average age was 14, according to the original score-book on the desk before me. In 1890, we find Oxford players on the U. M. S. Club nine, with Arthur Norris, catcher, Court Shaw, shortstop; Henry Wilson, first base, and Willard Norris, second base.

Drifting from Oxford for a moment let us recall that the U. M. S. Club was organized more than sixty-three years ago, having its rooms over the store of Mrs. John Damon, 40 Center Street. In 1889, electric lights were installed. In February, 1891, the club removed to the rooms over J. W. L. Hillman's grocery store at 41 Center Street, and in May, 1895, it removed to the rooms over the old Savings Bank. On New Year's Eve December 31, 1891, the club celebrated by sponsoring a progressive euchre party with clam chowder, Fred R. Fish, taking first prize and Arthur Norris, second prize. Arthur Norris died in May, 1943, aged 75.

The rooms over the old Savings Bank have had many tenants. They housed, at first, an insurance company and the Savings Bank, when the National Bank occupied the first floor. In June, 1881, Dr. Edward M. Whitney had his office there. In the following year, he removed from the Bank building to his residence, 88 Main Street. The Fairhaven Library Association occupied them for several years, from 1885 until the opening of the Millicent Library. Then the U. M. S. Club, and in 1940 it was occupied by the Whiting Insurance Agency.

To incorporate the girls in this article let us visit the Methodist Church on December 31, 1882, where a watch meeting was being held. Here we listen attentively to Lizzie Haskins, latterly of Oxford, and Carrie Waldron, who married a jovial Oxfordite, as they render appropriate recitations in an effective and pleasing manner. Charlie, by the way, better known as Pat, son of Capt. George W. Gifford, was nursing a badly sprained wrist in June, 1881.

Charles Humphrey Gifford 78, of 30 Main Street, Fairhaven, died on the night of January 10, 1945. Mr. Gifford, born in Rehoboth, was the son of Capt. George W. Gifford. Survivor - Mrs. Carrie (Waldron) Finnell Gifford.

In December, 1884, at the Sunday evening service of the Star of Promise gathering, formed in that month and year, an adjunct of the Methodist church, Lizzie Haskins was participating in the chorus, and in June, 1885, on Children's Day at the same church, Lizzie, and Jessie Caswell, daughter of Lyman Caswell, rendered a duet. In January, 1885, Lizzie was presented with a handsome book by her teacher, Ida M. Dodge, for attending Sunday school every session during the preceding year. Miss Dodge married Robert W. Taber, son of Robert H. Taber, in June, 1885.

Lizzie Haskins, the promoter of parties and good times among the school children of her day, was the daughter of the late Abbie and Benjamin F. Haskins, who lived on Stetson Court, now Green Street, next to Barney Rahl's, having two brothers, Henry and Charlie, the latter dying in January, 1885, at the age of 12. Barney Rahl died in May, 1902, at the age of 86.

Every school boy and every school girl had their autograph albums filled with names of schoolmates and dates of writing. I turn to this, in mine, signed by Lizzie F. Haskins under the date of May 24th, 1883 - breathing forth a sentiment befitting the entire world:

"Our lives are albums written through
With good or ill, with false or true,
And as the blessed Angels turn
The pages of your years,
God grant they read the good with smile,
And blot the ill with tears."

"In Fairhaven, November 17, 1943, Lizzie F., widow of the late Charles A. Irving, of 34 Taber Street, aged 72."

Nearly a Century and a Half Ago. - Oxford Village always contributed toward its share of the news of Old Fairhaven. A half dozen years before Levi Barnard inaugurated the Comb Manufactory, Bartholomew Taber was carrying on the hatting business, and even this was a continuance of the trade established previously by others.

A half decade before Fairhaven received its divorce from New Bedford, the following advertisement pertaining to Oxford was in print: "PORK. Twelve bbls. Prime Pork. Three bbls. Cargo Pork, Three bbls. Pickled Hams, for sale on reasonable terms by Elizabeth Sisson. Oxford Village, October 16, 1807."

Mr. Taber advertised as follows: "Apprentice Wanted. Wanted, as an apprentice to the Hatting Business, a steady, capable lad from 14 to 16 years of age. (Signed) Bartholomew Taber. Fairhaven, May 10, 1815."

Three years later Oxford loses one of its prominent citizens. "At Fairhaven (Village of Oxford) on August 12, 1818, Mr. Robert Bennet, formerly an active Merchant, but for many years past, confined to his chamber through disease of body and depression of mind, died."

In 1822, the Fairhaven Tax Collector accommodated the taxpayers of Oxford by setting aside a day when taxes could be paid within easy walking distance of their homes - at J. Howland & Company's store.

The tills of the Oxford merchants were not empty, for on the night of Wednesday, September 10, 1856, the store of Nathaniel Taber & Son of Oxford Village was entered, and about \$25 was taken.

Daniel Ricketson, in "The History of New Bedford," printed in 1858, stated on page 345: - "Fairhaven proper is really a pleasant place; but Oxford, upon the more elevated portion, is rarely surpassed for natural advantages."

The first instance of the printed form of the sobriquet applied facetiously to the beautiful stretch of country called Oxford, was recently spied in a newspaper, printed 95 years ago. Under the date of Friday, June 17, 1859, the item is worded: - "Infant found. The body of a large-sized infant was found in the water at Poverty Point, Fairhaven, on. Tuesday afternoon."

Oxford, with Acushnet, may claim with honor that shipbuilding began at these respective localities about 170 years ago, the first builder being Charles Stetson (Acushnet). Captain Amos Kelley, a Quaker who came from Cape Cod about 1781, was first to carry on shipbuilding at Oxford. He built the ships Columbia, George, Herald, Libertina and the President; also the brig Polly and the schooner Tabitha, the last vessel built under his supervision. Several vessels were built by William Severance. About 145 years ago Ebenezer Pierce built the ship Ganges and the brig Dolly Taber and some others. Mr. Pierce abandoned the business in 1812. Seth Allen and Joshua Delano did some ship construction at a later date.

We have mentioned the fact that the whaler "Lagoda," the half-size of which is on exhibition at the Bourne Memorial Building, New Bedford, was deprived of her try-works as brick after brick was thrown overboard by the crew in their jubilation at approaching home after a long voyage. The Lagoda was built in Scituate, in 1827, for Ezra Weston by Samuel Hall, shipbuilder. In June, 1868, upon thorough examination of her hull, it was said that there was not a rotten timber in her, although she was then 42 years old.

Before we return to Fairhaven Village, let us scan the horizon for names omitted. There was Mrs. Hannah A. Brown, widow of Frank E. Brown, who died in May 1926, in her 76th year, whom we remember as an inspiring Sabbath School teacher; and Pierce D. Brown, her son, who entered the Bridgewater Normal School in February 1893. Miss Annie C. Maxfield who was prophetess of the high school class of 1891, was a student at the same institution at this time. Miss Maxfield was one of the honor pupils at the Spring Street School in 1881, for the term ending November 18th. The other honor pupils were: -Frank Pease, James Card, Henry Thrasher, Willie Butman, Lillie Hammond, Lloyd Battles, Bertie Akin, George Dodge, John Jenney, Herbert Rose and Flora Card. On Tuesday morning, May 9, 1882, Flora, in a fitting speech, presented in behalf of the pupils of the North Primary School, a photograph album to their teacher, Carrie D. Baker whose birthday they were celebrating. In a communication, in THE STAR of 1881, the anonymous writer inquired what had become of the gong that the pupils of this school clubbed together and bought, adding that the present

teacher had to call the school to order with a cow bell. The Spring Street schoolhouse was moved to Valentine's in August 1888 and fitted up as a machine shop. Irving B. Delano sold the house, shop and lot on Spring Street, formerly occupied by Jabez Delano, to George R. Valentine in May, 1886.

There was Roswell E. Briggs who was chairman of the school committee in 1879-1880; and Grace Gifford of Oxford who lived in the house at the northeast corner of North Main Street and Bunker's Lane. Miss Gifford was attending school in Springfield in 1892. That calls to mind Grace Gifford of Fairhaven Village, who graduated in the high school class of 1890, daughter of James N. Gifford, the carpenter, who lived on Water Street, near Union, in the old Tucker Damon house, sister of Arthur and James N. Gifford, Jr. and Lizzie B. Gifford who married Frederick A. Keith in June, 1882. In February, 1886, Mr. Keith moved to the tenement on the north side of Union Street, vacated by Thomas B. Taber and owned by Mrs. Charlotte A. Lewis who lived in the upper tenement. Mrs. Lewis died in November, 1892, at the age of 70. Frederick A. Keith died in May, 1929, aged 73. Mrs. Lucy, wife of Deacon Tucker Damon, died on Saturday morning, September 25, 1852, in her 69th year.

We Return. - Since we are now returning to Fairhaven Village, incidentally writing about the Gifford family, let us continue, thus closing this chapter with additional information concerning them, and others in this vicinity, with a few transfers of property that took place more than eighty years ago.

James N. Gifford, Jr. conducted a bowling alley south of his residence, 121 Green Street, on the former Amos Pierce property, having leased it in April, 1891. Amos T. Pierce who for years had charge of the town clock then located in the Methodist Church, died in February 1887, aged 72. Mr. Pierce was born in Acushnet on July 17, 1814. In March 1888, his widow, Roxie H., died, aged 72. In 1883, Supt. Warren Ladd of the Street Railway Company permitted Amos Pierce to place his patent axles upon some of the cars as an experiment, the object of the axle being to prevent friction when rounding curves.

The Merrihew mansion, facing Union Street, was leased to Miss Alice B. Train of Boston in April, 1885. In January 1888, Mr. Merrihew was living at 121 Green Street, and had

charge of the alley, perfecting the invention of Mr. Pierce, of setting up the pins and returning the balls. Mr. Merrihew, years ago, was a blacksmith, with his shop on the east side of South Water street, north of the paint shop of Charles Allen, corner of Water and Ferry Streets, afterwards, in our day, conducted by Fred Allen, No.1 Water Street, more than half a century ago, where candy, pies, tobacco, cigars and tonics could be purchased, and mechanical toys of all kinds could be seen in motion. Mr. Allen, in July, 1887, after the death of Mr. Pierce, had the care of the town clock. Clock repairing was one of his specialties at his place of business.

The town hall clock was put up, and in running order, early in August, 1893. Charles H. Allen, 29 Middle Street, died in July 1889, aged 71.

In May, 1881, the building, formerly used by Mr. Merrihew as a blacksmith shop, was demolished by J. P. Terry. This building, which was occupied in 1878 by Raymond and Webb, had been partially destroyed by fire. Newell Raymond and Mrs. H. Annie Thomas, both of Fairhaven, were married on September 25, 1865. In April, 1872, Mr. Merrihew sold to Cyrus D. Hunt for \$3,000 the land and buildings on the corner of Union and Walnut Streets. Before this, Mr. Hunt lived on the east side of Fort Street, opposite the Tack Works.

Mr. Gifford married Annie W. Robbins of New Bedford in June 1888. He was in the real estate business for a quarter of a century previous to which he served as tacker at the Fairhaven plant. Before his marriage he entered the tea and coffee business, that is, in February 1886, and a little later in that year raised ducks, with the duckery at the foot of Union Street. He died in February 1925 at the age of 62. Mr. James N. Gifford, his father, died in 1883, at the age of 63. Mr. James N. Gifford and Miss Adeline H. Beetle, both of Fairhaven, were married on October 29, 1845 by Rev. Mr. Roberts.

Sales in Fairhaven. - Public Sale of Real Estate. Will be sold at Public Auction, in Fairhaven, on the premises, on Tuesday, April 20, 1869, at 2 p.m., the dwelling house situated on the northeast corner of Union and Walnut Streets, owned by Sylvanus B. Bourne, formerly owned by Philip Nye, Land, 200 feet by 150 feet. Twenty apple trees, choice fruit."

"A. D. Stoddard sold at auction yesterday (Tuesday, April 20, 1869), house and 110 rods land, northeast corner of

Union and Walnut Streets, Fairhaven, to Bartholomew Taber, for \$3,400."

"House for Sale. For sale, if applied for immediately, the house and lot on the corner of Union and Walnut Streets, in Fairhaven, beautifully situated, in excellent repair; a fine orchard and lot of about one acre, Apply to A. D. Stoddard, Fairhaven, April 26, 1869."

"Mrs. Sylvanus B. Bourne has sold to Phineas E. Merrihew, house and 114 rods land, northeast corner of Walnut and Union Street, Fairhaven, for \$3,000. June 8, 1869."

This property, as we remember, was later sold to Mr. Cyrus D. Hunt.

Old Landmarks. -Oxford Village, or more inclusively North Fairhaven, had, or does still possess, some of the old landmarks worthy of being recorded in one's memory, e. g.,

1. The New Bedford-Fairhaven Academy.
2. The Philip Taber house.
3. Cook's Memorial.
4. The Coggeshall Memorial.
5. The original home of "The Star."
6. The old Ship Yard.
7. The old Toll House.
8. The Stone School House.
9. The Oxford Chapel.
10. Dolly Hill.
11. The Windmill.
12. Riverside Cemetery.
13. The Coggeshall Street Bridge.
14. Site of the Cook Garrison.
15. The "Pink" school house.
16. The Congregational Meeting House Bell.
17. The old Salt Works.
18. The site of the Town House -1843-1858.
19. The Episcopal Church.
20. The Roman Catholic Church.
21. Woodside Cemetery.
22. Site of the Laura Keene "Riverside Lawn."

Thus Endeth the Ramble to Oxford Village and Return.

CHAPTER VI

The Fairhaven Library Association and Meeting Houses

The Fairhaven Library Association. - (1860--1893) - A succinct account of items, as presented by "The Fairhaven Star" and "The New Bedford Morning Mercury" relating to the Fairhaven Library Association which was organized in 1860, follows. These items, arranged in chronological order, give us some idea of the efforts and accomplishments of the members of the Fairhaven Library Association, from the time of its inception to the opening of The Millicent Library.

In The Daily Mercury under the date of March 6, 1862, we find: - "Proposed Fair. -We learn that the Fairhaven Library Association proposes to hold a Fair week after next. The object of the Fair, for which great preparations are to be made, is to obtain funds to replenish their Library."

In The Daily Mercury, under the date of March 24, 1862, we read:

The Fairhaven
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
will hold a
FESTIVAL AT PHOENIX HALL
Commencing Wednesday, March 26,
and continue three evenings.

This Association proposes holding the Festival for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of Books for their Library. The entertainment will consist of an Old Folks Concert and Tableaux. Chowders and various other refreshments will be served each evening. The whole arrangement will be under the care of an active committee, who will spare no pains to make the Festival attractive. Omnibuses will leave New Bedford for Phoenix Hall each evening at 7½, 8, 8½ and 9 o'clock. Omnibuses will be furnished each evening at the close of the entertainment, to convey passengers to New Bedford, free of expense. Admission to the Hall, 10 cents.

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The Ladies (ever resourceful) held a Fair. - Beginning on Tuesday evening, May 10, 1870 the ladies, in the interest of the Fairhaven library, held a Fair at Phoenix Hall for the purchase of books. The ferryboat left Fairhaven at 10:30 o'clock to accommodate the New Bedford patrons. The admission was 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. As usual, prizes were awarded on the basis of voting. These were a silver watch, a silk umbrella and a doll. The watch was awarded to Mr. James F. Tripp who received 322 votes. Miss Ella Bisbee won the doll with 86 votes. The umbrella was awarded to Mrs. F. M. Fuller with 72 votes.

Special Notice

Sept. 20, 1879.

"We desire to call the attention of all to a meeting to be held in the Library room in this town on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, to start a Reading Room and Debating Society. It is proposed to have a room open every evening in which the papers and magazines can be consulted and where all can have opportunity to chat, agree or disagree as they please." Dec. 20, 1879. "The entertainment given in Phoenix Hall, Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Fairhaven Library Association was a great success, the hall being filled with spectators, among whom were many from New Bedford. The comedy "Still Waters Run Deep" and the farce "A Mysterious Disappearance" were finely rendered by local talent, the characters represented by Messrs Caldwell and Bryden and the Misses Fairfield and Damon being remarkably well sustained."

Jan. 1881. Fairhaven Library Association was in debt.

Feb. 5, 1881. Room over Savings Bank suggested for Library.

Feb. 12, 1881. At the Fairhaven Library Association meeting, it was voted to continue the library, and a committee of seven was appointed to devise a plan of re-organization, and to report at an adjourned meeting next Thursday evening.

Feb. 19, 1881. Library Meeting. Library open every evening, Sundays excepted. Shares \$2.00. Books then free. Others pay 1¢ per day.

Feb. 26, 1881. The committee to solicit money and books, are actively at work and report good success. Nearly every one called upon donated either money or books.

Mar. 5, 1881. The committee on re-location recommend a removal to the rooms of the Savings Bank.

Mar. 19, 1881. George Dean and Courtland Fairchild engaged as librarians of Library Association. Opposition to removal.

Apr. 9, 1881. The average number of books taken from the library is about 80 per week.

May 1881. Library has 1,500 books.

\$25.00 in treasury. All debts paid. 73 shares sold, ensuring \$73 per year.:
President, George Atwood.

Geo. Dean, librarian few years; received \$2.00 a month.

Miss Fairfield wanted the librarianship. Vote taken.

Result, Mr. Dean 7 votes. Miss Fairfield 5 votes. Mr. Dean withdrew, and Miss Fairfield was elected librarian.

June 11, 1881. Miss Georgia E. Fairfield resigned as Treasurer and Librarian. George Dean appointed Librarian.

July 1881. (16th) Evening. 50 books were taken from the library -the largest number ever loaned in one evening. Oct. 1881. The Fairhaven Library loans over 100 books weekly.

Nov. 1881. 174 volumes missing from the Fairhaven Library. One volume has been returned that has been out over four years.

From the STAR, under the date of May 28, 1881, we find:

Synopsis of the Report of the Trustees of the Fairhaven Library Association, read by Dr. George Atwood, May 16, 1881.

"The Association was organized in 1860. Like similar institutions it has had its times of prosperity and its seasons of depression. Among those who have rendered a valuable service to the Association in past years, the report mentions Mr. Horace Scott, who was unwearied in his efforts for its success; Deacon Reuben Nye who donated a series of the Living Age, a gift of great value; Mr. Frederic M, Fuller, who for several years purchased books, kept the accounts, and in other ways did effective work for the Association. On his going from town, the office of librarian and treasurer was filled by Miss Georgia E. Fairfield who has performed her duties with great fidelity, and sometimes under very trying

circumstances; Capt. J. V. Cox, as trustee, has by his counsel, his generous gifts of money and various other services placed the Association under great obligation. There have been many others who by personal service and by donation of books have done much to further the interests of the Library.

At the annual meeting in May, 1880, so little interest was felt in the Library that a quorum of the shareholders did not attend. A few months ago, it came to the notice of the trustees that the Association was in arrears for rent to the amount of \$70.00. A meeting of proprietors was at once called and fully attended. The condition of the organization was thoroughly discussed. The discussion resulted in a determination to resuscitate and continue the Association. At this meeting favorable consideration was given to the proposition to secure pleasanter and more desirable rooms for the Library. At a subsequent meeting, however, it was voted to improve the room now used and remain in it for the present. A vote was passed to sell at auction the shares on which payment of assessments had ceased. Several were thus sold at \$2.00 a share. The remaining shares were by vote of the Association, disposed of at the same price. As a result there are now 75 paying subscribers. It was also voted to let out books at one cent a day for transient readers. This plan has worked successfully. The Library room has been greatly improved in appearance; books have been re-labeled and re-arranged, additional light has been supplied so that the room is now one of the most pleasant in the village. The work of covering and arranging the books has been done by George H. Dean and C. DeN. Fairchild who are entitled to the hearty thanks of the Association. The books now in the Library number about 1,500. The debt has been paid, and the Association is in better condition than ever before. There have been paid into the treasury of the Association for the year ending May 1881, \$126.42; Expended, \$101.83; Balance in treasury \$24.59. Since March 21st, the librarians have received \$8.34 from the day system of letting the books. The running expenses for the same time have been \$8.13. During the past eight years only 58 books have really been lost. On examining the records of the clerk, Mr. S. H. Keith, the trustees find evidence of a faithful performance of duty. They are written correctly and legibly. There any member will find a satisfactory account of the doings of the Association, from its inception to the present time. The report closes as follows: -
"With the Asso-

ciation free from debt, with 50% reduction in rent, and with means at our command for adding new books, there seems no reason to doubt the probability of future success."

Jan. 1882. Courtland Fairchild, Librarian. Annual meeting. \$15.00 in treasury. All bills paid. Income \$119.61.

April 22, 1882. Owing to his onerous duties, the librarian of the Fairhaven Library has procured a sofa upon which to recline after his labors.

August, 1882. Courtland Fairchild resigned and John T. Hanna became Librarian.

Library Association, 1882.

Pres. Dr. George Atwood

Sec. John T. Hanna

Directors: Capt. J. V. Cox; Dr. C. C. Cundall;

C. D. Waldron; C. D. Hunt; D. W. Deane.

John T. Hanna, Librarian.

Balance, \$80.00

Paid into treasury in 1882, \$238.80, including \$82.61 for rental of books.

July 1883. 1,400 volumes. Rooms rear of Post Office. May, 1884. Entertainment in Phoenix Hall. Receipts a nucleus for the erection of a library building.

Nov. 22, 1884. Meeting of the stockholders of the library to see if the Association will appoint a committee to confer with certain citizens in regard to purchasing a building to be used for a library and reading room.

1885

Interest increased. More room needed.

Communication suggests the necessity of a more spacious room. Suggestion that the library be open at least one hour each afternoon.

Another communication speaks of complaints about the room and the lack of good order. Boys noisy, littered the room with paper and peanut shells so that it looked like a hall after town meeting.

Rent of room \$20.00. Salary of Librarian, \$30.00.

A little paint and a few curtains needed.

70 members of the Association.

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Library Association voted to issue 27 additional certificates of stock, making 100.

Board of Directors unanimous for better quarters - but where!

New Library Quarters. Feb. 1885. The Library Association has leased the rooms over the Savings Bank and will fit them up at once. One of the rooms will be for a Reading Room. The new certificates of stock find ready purchasers.

New rooms are to be opened every afternoon and evening. Books from the new quarters will be issued on the evening of Feb. 21, 1885.

The Thalia Society have invested their funds in books for the library.

Busts of Dickens and Shakespeare, the gifts of W. P. Winsor, Esq., have been placed in the library.

Library Rooms open

Every afternoon 2 to 5

Every evening 6 to 8

Sat. evening 6 to 9

In the STAR under the date of October 9, 1886, we find:

“The attention of visitors at the library this week has been attracted to an admirable crayon portrait of our worthy fellow citizen, Dr. George Atwood, which, in a becoming frame, has just been placed upon the wall. Dr. Atwood has been president of the Association ever since its organization in 1860, and the Thalia Club honored itself, as well as the subject of the picture, in placing such a fitting recognition of faithful service as the portrait implies, in the library room.”

Warren Delano presented the Library with 20 volumes, and \$50.00 to purchase books.

1886. One cent per day

Fifty cents for three months.

Stockholders assessed annually \$1.00.

Miss N. H. Buffington, Librarian.

2,500 volumes.

Deacon Charles Drew died in 1886. His house was suggested for a library building.

1888. (Jan.) Warren Delano, Esq. gave \$50.00.

1888. Annual hop for the benefit of the Fairhaven library was given Wednesday evening at Phoenix Hall - Aug. 1, 1888.

Annual election of officers -1888.

Generous gifts of books by Warren Delano and Mr. Frank Delano. \$50.00 in money from Mr. Delano.

Books added during the year, 240.

No. Circulated, 6,000.

Receipts increased by lecture profits.

An entertainment and dance.

Dr. George Atwood. - Dr. Atwood was not only the organizer and president of the Fairhaven Library Association, but was elected president of the Bristol South District Medical Society at its annual meeting held on Wednesday, May 13, 1863. He was physician here for 38 years, with his office at his residence at the northeast corner of William and Center streets. This house was moved to the southeast corner of William and Union Streets to make way for the new town building.

Dr. Atwood was born in Plymouth in 1815. He removed to Fairhaven in 1850. On January 29, 1852, Mrs. Almira, his wife, died, aged 34 years. Lizzie, their daughter, died in 1913, aged 68. On June 21, 1855 Dr. Atwood and Miss Henrietta E. Swift, daughter of Asa Swift, were married by Rev. John Willard, of the Congregational church.

Dr. George Atwood died on Monday, January 16, 1888. Mr. Walter P. Winsor was then elected president of the Library Association, and Dr. C. W. White, of Boston, a skilful physician and surgeon, took Dr. Atwood's office. Later Dr. White's residence and office were at the new house erected on the northwest corner of William and Union Streets, the barn and lot at that location having been purchased of Miss Addie Jenney in January, 1889.

THE MILLICENT LIBRARY. -

Begun on June 21, 1891.

Corner stone laid, Sept. 21, 1891.

Finished, January 30, 1893.

Dedicated, January 30, 1893. (Monday)

Speakers: - Mr. Henry H. Rogers
The Rev. Robert Collyer Address.
Mr. George H. Tripp

At 11 A. M. private services were held in the Trustees' room.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers attended.

1:30 P. M. Exercises in the Congregational Church.

Librarian, D. Carlos Stevens (Don C. Stevens)

Assistant, Miss Abbie H. Nye

Assistant, Annie Thompson

Janitor, James Brierly.

The trustees of the Millicent Library have voted to put in 12 new racks at the library. A gallery will be built on either side by placing perforated iron floor on the top of the present racks. By the addition 15,000 more volumes can be accommodated.

Oxford Free Meeting House. - Union Church, was called, in the deed of 1851, "Meeting House," the wording of the deed, conveying the lot of 16 rods to 13 individuals, by John Bunker, being as follows: "For the use and accommodation of a Meetinghouse, now standing on said lot, which is, and is to be, a free Meeting House, and not devoted to any particular sect or denomination whatever. And it is further understood and agreed that should said Meeting House be dispensed with, removed, or burned down, and no other house be placed in its stead, for the same purpose, and on the principle as above specified, then the above described lot is to revert and accrue to the above-named proprietors."

Mr. Bunker reserved one undivided share as an equal proprietor. A similar transfer was made of the Grammar School lot on Center Street more than a century ago, the schoolhouse being erected before the transfer of land.

Mr. John Bunker died in December, 1854, in the 71st year of his age. Mrs. Elizabeth, his widow, who also signed the deed, died in March, 1855, aged 66.

This lot was conveyed by John Bunker to Joseph B. Taber, Joseph Davis, John A. Peck, Joseph N. Peck, George B. Davis, Amos Rogers, William Hoag, John P. Winslow, Dexter Jenney, Benjamin D. Coombs, Daniel Hathaway, Ellery T. Taber and Bartholomew Taber for \$65.

Let us see what was transpiring in the Fairhaven meetinghouses four score years ago. Pertaining to Oxford, we read: "NOTICE. Mrs. M. A. Archer will speak at the Union Meeting House, Oxford Village, Fairhaven, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. She will have a seance at the same place in the evening. Sunday, April 18, 1869."

The addition on the south end of the "Meeting House," was built by M. P. Whitfield, more than fifty years ago.

Meeting Houses Again. - Under the date of Tuesday, December 27, 1870, we read: - "In the New Boston meetinghouse, East Fairhaven, last evening (26th) a Christmas tree was erected, under the management of Mrs. Richard West, Mrs. Edward Blossom and Mrs. Francis T. Perry, upon which were displayed 467 presents for the Sabbath school children, and 173 yards of cloth to be used in making up clothing for the poor children of the school. An elegant Bible was presented to the church by Mrs. Perry, to be used in the pulpit. Mr. Perry also presented a library case, containing 74 volumes, for the school. The whole affair was a success and the attendance was so large that all could not get into the house."

Returning to New Boston again: - "At the New Boston Sunday School, East Fairhaven, presents are given every month to the scholars who repeat the largest number of verses of the Scripture. On Sunday last (February 19, 1871) Lizzie Shaw, eight years old, received the first prize for repeating 157 consecutive verses without missing a word. Charlotte Blossom was second, with 29 verses."

CHAPTER VII

Incendiarism - Conflagrations

Winter is the Season for Fires. - The first building destroyed by fire, in the village of Fairhaven, following the incorporation of the town, was consumed on Monday morning, January 9, 1832, between five and six o'clock. It was the barn of Noah C. Sturtevant.

This chapter is devoted to an enumeration and description of additional, local fires, selected at random, with a sufficient amount of interspersed material to lessen monotony.

Spermaceti Candle Works. - "NOTICE. Proposals will be received by any of the subscribers (until Saturday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.) for replacing the wood work lately consumed by fire at the Sperm Factory in the village of Fairhaven, the contractor to find the material and do the work, or for the work only. (Signed) Samuel Borden, Jabez Delano, Jr., Warren Delano. Fairhaven, September 28, 1836."

The above mentioned structure was erected about 1835, and was razed in 1896, the stone being used to rebuild the Old North Wharf, at the foot of Washington Street.

The Selectmen on their Toes. - The Union Hotel was slightly damaged by fire which occurred on the afternoon of Sunday, March 22, 1857, about 5 o'clock, to the extent of \$200 loss. On that night an attempt was made to set afire the house of William LeBaron Gibbs. Both fires were undoubtedly the acts of an incendiary. This was followed by an attempt to break into the store of Gibbs & Jenney. The town was aroused, and the selectmen, under the chairmanship of Edmund Allen; offered a reward of \$200 to any person who would give them such information as would lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons who set fire to the Union Hotel and the dwelling house of Mr. Gibbs on Sunday, March 22d.

Fire Engines. - Let us note the doings of the town from the insertion of an article in the town warrant to the fulfillment of the suggestion. At the town meeting of Monday, April 7, 1856, Article 17 read: "To see if the town will pur-

chase a suction engine for Fairhaven Village." Items from the Standard tell the intervening steps toward accomplishment. "NEW ENGINE. We understand that the authorities of Fairhaven have ordered from Messrs. Jeffers & Co., of Pawtucket, a first class, side brake, fire engine, and hose reel, which is to be completed about the first of October next. Its capacity is to be m, inch cylinder with a changeable stroke from 7 to 10 inches. April 23, 1857."

"NEW MERSHEEN. We learn that the new fire engine for Fairhaven, being built by Jeffers of Pawtucket, will be finished and arrive about the first of October. She is to be called the CONTEST. A new Company has been organized for it, commanded by J. C. Burbank. Monday, August 10, 1857."

"TO ARRIVE. The new engine built by Jeffers & Co. at Pawtucket, for Fairhaven, is expected to arrive today. (Friday, October 16, 1857) over the Fairhaven Branch Railroad. It is called the CONTEST. The engine house has been neatly repaired and a new Hag staff erected."

"ARRIVED. The new engine, CONTEST, built by Messrs. Jeffers & Co. of Pawtucket, arrived at Fairhaven on Saturday, October 17, 1857. She is a pretty machine and is gotten up in very good taste. She is a side brake of the first class, having 10-inch cylinders with a changeable stroke of from 7 to 10 inches, the cylinders containing 785 cubic inches each, and fitted to play four streams. A trial was made in the afternoon and she threw an inch stream through one shot of hose, 184 feet horizontally, which was satisfactory. A very neat and substantial hose reel came with the machine, and the town has furnished it with 750 feet of new leading hose. She bears the motto, "WE STRIVE TO CONQUER." The Company occupies the house of the Columbia, No.3, whose number they have also adopted."

The Watch House is Extant. - The year 1858, we are told, was noted for the unusual number of incendiary fires, so that, in October of that year, a night watch was established in order to dampen the ardor of incendiarism. The watchmen selected the Center Street Church for a watchhouse.

At an adjourned town meeting held on Saturday, April 9, 1859, the 23d article, to establish a watch house, was adopted, and in May it was decided to construct a brick watch

house 19 x 28 feet to be erected on Washington street. We find that the selectmen, comprised of John A. Hawes, Elbridge G. Morton and A. P. Robinson, posted notices as follows: "SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday, June 15, at noon, for the building of a Police Station, in the Village of Fairhaven, said building to be 19 x 28 feet and the walls to be of brick. Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the Insurance Office in Fairhaven." The watchhouse was completed on August 1, 1859. The writer visited the watchhouse in November 1939, finding no brick construction within or without. The width is 19 x 22 feet. It seems likely that the selectmen hesitated about building the brick watch house, but contracted for a wooden building instead, due to the high bids received. This same thing happened when the brick railroad station was constructed, and the dimensions were reduced. Up to October 17, 1859, there had been only four arrests. The number of night watchmen was reduced from six to four. Capt. F. L. Hull had charge of the Fairhaven night watch in 1859.

About Ninety-Four Years Ago. - Wed., September 26, 1860. Fire in Fairhaven. The dwelling house of Mr. Nathan J. Day, on Almy Street, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday morning, together with a portion of its contents. Mr. Day had vacated the premises on the previous day with the intention of going to Boston, and had removed a portion of his furniture to the Railroad depot. Another tenant was to have taken possession of the house on the following day. The fire is attributed to an incendiary. Insurance on the building, \$650.00.

In December, 1898, the house at the southwest corner of Green and Spring Streets, built by Mr. Walter H. Day, son of Nathan J. and Lydia Day, in 1885, was gutted by fire.

Fire. - A meeting was held on Saturday evening, September 14, 1861, to consider the formation of a volunteer company for the war. R. W. Dexter was appointed president; James V. Cox and C. P. Rugg, vice-presidents; William M. Irish, secretary. Speeches were made by Mr. Dexter and Samuel C. Ward, the remarks of the latter being interrupted by the cry of "FIRE" which broke up the meeting. The fire which occurred at 8:30 o'clock consumed the stable on Green Street, belonging to William C. Ford. Seven tons of hay and

a few bundles of shingles were destroyed but the horses, carriages, pigs, carts, etc. were removed without loss.

A Conflagration. - In 1858, Messrs. Purrington and Taber completed a substantial three story building, 35 x 50, at the corner of Center and Water Streets. This building was burned in the year 1864. For those who would like a detailed account of that fire which threatened the entire village with destruction, we quote from the Mercury of April 25, 1864, as follows: "Fire in Fairhaven. About 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in Fairhaven, which for a time threatened to be exceedingly disastrous. It originated in the three-story building, on the corner of Water and Center s\Streets, owned and occupied by Purrington & Taber, as a paint shop, and was caused by the fumes of naphtha, which they were using in the manufacture of Japan Varnish, igniting from the fire in a stove. The loss in building and stock was \$6,000.

The fire extended to a house, next south, owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James Hammond, which was partially burned. It was insured for \$1,150. Two buildings on the east, one occupied by Caulkers and the other an old barn belonging to Dexter Jenney, were destroyed. On these there was no insurance. A house on the southeast corner of Water and Center Streets, belonging to the estate of Joseph Smith of Warren, R.I., and occupied by John A. Gifford, was nearly destroyed. There was no insurance. This house was built in 1766 by Calvin Delano. It was purchased by Joseph Smith in 1849. The house on the northeast corner of said streets, owned by Jonathan Wheeler and occupied by him and Alden Bradford, was slightly damaged. Insured for \$1,000. Next north, an unoccupied paint shop, and then a house belonging to Mrs. Asa R. Swift, were slightly injured. On the opposite side of the street from Purrington & Taber's shop, and north of it, a small building owned by Albert Sawin, was somewhat damaged. It was uninsured. The building of two stories, next north, owned and occupied by Lemuel C. Tripp, as a counting room, was nearly destroyed with a loss of \$500, and no insurance. Lemuel C. Tripp was a prominent citizen, and a successful shipmaster. He was later a ship agent in the whale fishery industry. Capt. Tripp died at his residence, which he built, at the head of Spring Street, on the morning of Monday, April 25, 1864, at the age of 62. A building next north, owned by Alexander Tripp, one part occupied by him

as a paint shop, and the other as tenements by Daniel Burke and Mrs. Dorman, was considerably burned. The fire then caught a house belonging to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes, occupied by Edward Cook, damaging it slightly. It was fully insured. In the Hawes house lived Mrs. Robert Waterson and family. Mrs. Hawes advertised, in October, 1855, as follows: "For Sale. House in the Village of Fairhaven. Two minutes walk to the ferry. Just finished. A good wood house is attached." This tallies with the description of the house in which the writer lived in 1888, and is now the business headquarters of David N. Kelley and Son, Inc."

The fire spread with great rapidity, the wind blowing strongly from the southeast, and the blazing cinders being carried to a great distance. At one time sixteen buildings were on fire, and, but for the noble exertions of the Fairhaven firemen, and the timely arrival of a steamer, with hand engines Nos. 5 and 11 from New Bedford, the conflagration would have been terrific.

In the building first named were some loaded muskets stored, belonging to the town. Soon after the fire broke out, these guns were discharged, the balls flying in every direction. No one was wounded; but Benjamin S. Carle narrowly escaped, one of the bullets passing through his coat."

Mr. Wheeler's house was the one which he purchased at auction on Saturday, June 20, 1863, A. D. Stoddard being the auctioneer. In September, 1879, Elizabeth C. Wheeler sold to Charlotte E. Hutchins and Mary L. Wheeler for \$500 (reserving a life interest) the house and lot at the northeast corner of Center and Water Streets.

True to tradition, the citizens of Fairhaven lost no time in expressing, through the press, their appreciation and gratitude for their deliverance from a stubbornly fought conflagration, as the following proves: - "CARD. At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Fairhaven, held at the Insurance Office Saturday evening, the 23d inst., Charles Drew having been appointed Chairman, and Job C. Tripp, Secretary, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: 'Whereas, By the breaking out of fire this afternoon, a considerable portion of our village was threatened with destruction, the citizens of Fairhaven, desiring to testify their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by members of the Fire Department of New Bedford and others, it is by them

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the inhabitants of the town of Fairhaven are due, and are hereby tendered to those members of the Fire Department of the City of New Bedford, who by their timely assistance, overpowered Hames, which without such aid, would have swept a large part of our village: Resolved, That especially do we express our great obligations to his Honor, George Howland, Mayor of the City of New Bedford, who sympathizing with us in our misfortune, ordered to our assistance that which effectually subdued the progress of the fire, and to which we are indebted for an escape from the destruction of much more valuable property. Resolved, That we also tender our thanks to the members of our own Fire Department and to many citizens of New Bedford, who by their unwearied exertions, did what they could to help us in our hour of need.' 'Voted, That a copy of the above, Preamble and Resolutions, together with the doings of this meeting, be subscribed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to his Honor George Howland, Mayor of the City of New Bedford; also that copies, so subscribed, be handed into the offices of the New Bedford Mercury and Evening Standard for publication.' (Signed) Charles Drew, Chairman; J. C. Tripp, Secretary."

Under the same date of April 25, 1864, there appeared in the above mentioned newspapers the following: - "A CARD. The undersigned tender their hearty thanks to the firemen, police and citizens of New Bedford and Fairhaven, for their strenuous exertions in saving their property from destruction by fire on Saturday, and especially to the authorities of New Bedford for sending to our assistance a steam fire engine without which all other efforts to save a large part of the village would have proved unavailing. (Signed) Mrs. Asa Swift, Mrs. S. A. Butler.' 'Mrs. Sarah, widow of Asa Swift, died April 29, 1870, in her 90th year. Asa Swift died January 15, 1847, in his 78th year. .

New Bedford was not to be outdone in expressing appreciation as the following shows: - "A CARD. The officers and members of Engine Company, No.5 take pleasure in returning their warmest thanks to Winslow C. Sylvester, A. G. Pierce, Robert C. Topham, and the Ladies, for refreshments so lavishly furnished at the late fire in Fairhaven. They also take this method of manifesting their indebtedness to the Selectmen of that place for horses furnished to assist the Company in

returning from the fire. Per order Pardon G. Thompson, Foreman; Giles G. Barker, Clerk."

Notwithstanding the misfortune, the painting business continued, as is shown: - "PAINTING. The subscribers take this opportunity to thank the public for the generous patronage heretofore extended to them, and would give notice that they are now located at the store on the corner of Water and Union Streets, formerly occupied by Jenney and Tripp, where they will be glad to receive their patrons and to fill any orders for House, Ship, Sign and Ornamental Painting. (Signed). Purrington & Taber. Fairhaven, April 27, 1864."

The Old Windmill. - "FIRE. The old windmill, a little way north from Oxford Village, Fairhaven, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, April 14, 1858. It was no doubt set on fire by an incendiary. The flames reflected upon the buildings in New Bedford to such an extent as to cause a general alarm and give the appearance of a general conflagration in that city."

On the 19th of August, 1856, Capt. Samuel Pierce, 66 years of age, while engaged at the grist mill of Hon. Nathaniel Spooner, accidentally became caught in the gearing, and was thrown onto the wheel fracturing his skull, and causing almost immediate death.

The Building Still Stands. - "FIRE. Corner Bridge and Main Streets." This building was owned by Dexter Jenney who occupied a part of the upper story as a boot and shoe shop, and in the lower part was the grocery store of Seth S. Swift & Co. This was in April, 1858. Then was forthcoming the following proclamation:

"TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. A reward of two hundred dollars will be paid by the Town of Fairhaven for information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the morning of the 15th inst., set fire to the windmill in this town; or who, on the morning of the 21st inst. set fire to the building on the corner of Bridge and Main Streets, owned by Dexter Jenney. (Signed) John A. Hawes, Elbridge G. Morton, Selectmen of Fairhaven. April 28, 1858."

Pyromania? - A stone foundation and cellar hole on the east side of Water Street, about half way between Center and Union Streets, have been in evidence for 95 years or more,

and we have often wondered what structure stood there. Inquiry did not bring an answer. However, we learn now that at 1:30 on the morning of Friday, June 11, 1858, a barn on Water Street, belonging to the estate of Joshua Delano was consumed by fire. The building on the north owned by Nathan Church, the lower part of which he used as a counting house, the upper part being a tenement, caught fire as did a small dwelling on the south and considerable damage was wrought.

The cellar hole is still there, and into it for years emptied the sewage from the tenements on Middle Street 65 years ago. We remember distinctly how difficult it was to interest the Board of Health in the unsanitary condition, but through a woman's persistence the matter was eventually remedied.

On Saturday night, September 4, 1858, an attempt was made to burn the Methodist Center Chapel. Upon opening the church for service on Sunday, a bottle of spirits of turpentine was found. The contents had been poured upon the floor and the seats, and matches were strewn about, but in some miraculous manner, the fire, after burning somewhat, went out. The trustees at once offered a reward of \$200.

The Town House (North of Woodside Cemetery) 1843-1858. - At 4 o'clock, on Thursday, October 21, 1858, a dwelling house belonging to the estate of Levin Stott was set afire at the hands of an incendiary. (Mr. Levin Stott died On Sunday, February 10, 1856, aged 77 (77-11), the funeral taking place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.) We should keep in mind that the year 1858 was the time of establishing the night watch.

The town house built in 1843 had been the target of the incendiaries twice up to this time. The third attempt was on Wednesday, August 11, 1858, at 10 P. M. This time the large wooden structure, which had stood as a town building for 15 years, was totally destroyed.

At a town meeting held in April, 1859, the voters considered Article 22, which read, "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to sell the lot of land on which the town house formerly stood, etc." Thirty-five years before this, the town was buying, instead of selling, house lots, for we find that the committee, chosen to purchase a small farm for the accommodation of the poor, reported on May 15, 1824, to the town meeting that they had purchased a small place of Noah Spooner for the sum of \$548.25. Expansion was evi-

dently anticipated, for Article 7 of the warrant considered at the town meeting held on April 6, 1846, read, "To see if the town will purchase the farm of Noah Spooner or some other for a poor farm."

The place of holding town meetings had shuttled from north to south and vice versa, and after the burning of the town house in 1858, the pertinent question arose, "Where do we go from here?"

One Thousand from New Bedford Witnessed the Conflagration. - The wooden structure, which was used as a railroad station when the road was constructed in 1854, was destroyed by fire four years later. Firebugs were afoot then as well as in the time of John I. Bryant who enumerated the conflagrations, at a town meeting, in the year 1884.

Their first incendiary attempt was on Tuesday evening, January 5, 1858, at about 7:30 o'clock, starting in the room adjacent to the directors' office of the railroad. The fire company, No.3, was promptly on the spot. Company No.5, of New Bedford, arrived with their engine within eight minutes after leaving their fire station, lording it over the company from Oxford Village, which arrived somewhat later. In this instance, so well did the firemen go into action that the loss was only \$200.

At about 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, January 21, of the same year, however, the Fairhaven Depot was burned beyond repair. There were a dozen workmen, more or fewer, about the building at the time, repairing the damage done by the fire of January 5th. The fire was discovered in one of the rooms on the second floor, on the west end near the wharf. There had been no fire in this room for two years. As far as could be ascertained, this, too, was the work of an incendiary. An alarm was given. Just a half hour previously, the train for Boston had pulled out of the station and was well on its way before the flames were discovered.

This depot was used as a passenger and freight station. On the second story were the offices of the corporation, the treasurer's office, etc. At the east end was a tower, 70 feet high, in which was surmounted a bell that came crashing to the ground as the fire burned the structure. On the first floor were the ticket offices, the passenger rooms, telegraph office, freight department, etc. These were all destroyed. There

remained a mere shell, and the outer part of the first floor remained standing. There was little chance to save the building as the flames spread rapidly due to a high wind blowing from the west, causing much anxiety concerning the nearby buildings.

The freight in its entirety was saved, as well as the books and papers of the offices. Engine companies Nos. 5, 7 and 9, from New Bedford, promptly responded, the two first mentioned crossing the river by means of the ferry and No.9 coming over the old bridge. These, in conjunction with the Fairhaven company, No.3, and the Oxford engine, toiled hard and late. After the fire was completely under control, the firemen were sumptuously entertained by the superintendent of the division, Mr. Horace Scott, at the Union Hotel, and a few days later the New Bedford contingent acknowledged this hospitality by "A Card" in the press.

A great crowd was attracted by the conflagration, one thousand spectators from New Bedford being present. The building was insured through two companies, the aggregate amount of insurance being \$6,000, covering the loss to the Railroad.

Another Great Fire. - We wrote of the destruction by fire of the Fairhaven railroad station, which occurred on January 21, 1858. By May of that year, a new station was completed. About a year and a half later, a heading appeared in The Daily Mercury as follows: - "Another Great Fire! Burning of the Fairhaven Depot. Loss about \$10,000." At 2:30 o'clock on the morning of August 30, 1859, flames were discovered belching forth from the station of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, which reduced to ruins the building and its contents. This fire, like the depot fire of 1858, was of incendiary origin. It started in the car house on the south side where no fire was kept at any time, and it was from this southeast corner that the flames issued, spreading with rapidity and soon the whole building was ablaze. The brick safe of the Railroad Company, located in one corner of the structure, was found to be intact, but the ticket office and its contents of tickets, papers, etc. were completely destroyed. The roaring of the flames was distinctly audible on the other side of the Acushnet.

Engine Companies, Nos. 3 and 5, of this town, were quickly on the ground followed by Nos. 6 and 9 from New Bed-

ford. The carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools were, for the most part destroyed together with the seat cushions of the ferryboat, valued at \$150. Several cars were removed without damage. The firemen were liberally served with refreshments by Mr. Horace Scott, Superintendent of the Division. Two Companies carried an aggregate insurance of \$6,000.

As soon as the fire was discovered by the watchman, he gave an alarm and then hastened to cast off the ferryboat, Agnes, from her fastenings, thus saving her from destruction.

John Alden, a townsman, fell into the ferry slip in the confusion that ensued, and was quite seriously injured by striking on the gunwales of a boat. He was rescued by onlookers. At about 4:30 the fire had burned itself out.

The task of clearing away the debris began on the following day. A temporary building, it was stated, would be erected on the site at once, and a new depot would be built before winter set in. After this announcement of a temporary building, it was ascertained that it might be possible to buy a building already standing, and it was soon decided by the railroad officials to procure such a building for immediate use. On August 31, 1859, they purchased, of Seth S. Swift, a small building which was removed from Main Street, near Bridge Street, to the depot site, to be a ladies' waiting room and ticket office until the new depot was ready. This building was built for A. T. West and occupied as a grocery store for a short time. In May of this year, Mr. Asa Porter was conductor of the express train to Boston leaving New Bedford at 7, arriving in Boston at 9.

Under the date of September 28, 1859, we find the following: - "TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the President of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad Company until Thursday, September 28, 1859, at 6 o'clock. Proposals will be received for the whole building or the masonry and carpentry work separately; but the former would be preferred. The Company reserve the right to reject all unsatisfactory bids. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Eaton & Durfee, No. 11 North Water Street, New Bedford. (Signed) E. Sawin, President."

It was decided to build the walls of brick, the roof slate, with iron gutters. It was to be 172 feet long and 56 feet wide, one story high. The south wall was to have no windows; part of the building was to be lighted by sky-lights of plate glass.

There were to be two railroad tracks. The offices were to be on the north side, guarded with fireproof shutters.

At a meeting of the directors of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, held on October 1, 1859, the proposals for building a new depot were examined and the plan advertised was considered too expensive. However, within four days of the above announcement the contract for building the new depot was awarded to Henry Pierce, architect, of New Bedford. The dimensions were reduced to be 125 feet long and 50 feet wide. It was to be near the landing with projecting roof extending to the landing to afford complete shelter to passengers to and from the ferryboats and cars. This substantial, brick depot, the foundation of which was laid on Wednesday, October 12, 1859, was completed on December 19th, of that year. Thirty men were employed to expedite the construction.

This description tallies with the memories of many of the citizens. With a proposal accepted by the officials of the railroad, up went the brick station, the only one known by anyone now living, which stood for three score and ten years; then down it came in 1929, as we all remember, the passenger service being discontinued.

Let us hark back to the good old days and recall the tax rate of 1859 which was \$6.20 per thousand. The poll-tax was \$1.50. Among the heavy taxpayers there were two who each paid over \$1,000 taxes; 47 who paid over \$100.00 each, and 165 who paid from \$25 to \$100 each. In 1856, the number of paupers, either relieved or supported, was 126 at \$1.75 per week.

Huzza for Mrs. Pope! - The Fairhaven map of 1855 shows that a building stood on the northwest corner of Main and Union Streets. (The Tobey house stood next north on Main Street). The map of 1871 shows the Tobey house which we clearly remember, but there is no indication of a building on the northwest corner of the aforesaid streets. What happened? The Standard tells us: - "FIRE IN FAIRHAVEN. About half past two this morning (Thursday, October 17, 1867), an alarm of fire was given from the shop on the northwest corner of Main and Union Streets, Fairhaven, occupied by Henry H. Cory of New Bedford, for the repairing of furniture. The building belongs to the estate of the late Luke Tobey, and was not insured. (Mr. Tobey died

on September 26, 1865, aged 85. Elizabeth, widow of the late Luke Tobey, died on April 12, 1876, aged 87. Both funerals were at their place of late residence, 66 Union Street.) The fire was discovered by Mrs. Pope who lives opposite and who courageously went out, bare-foot and in her night-dress, to give the alarm. There is no doubt that the building was fired by an incendiary."

Sarah E., wife of Wilson Pope, died on the 14th of October, 1874, at midnight, aged 75. On the same day Deborah, wife of the late Capt. Rufus Allen, died, in her 84th year. Deborah and Sarah were daughters of the late Capt. Killey Eldredge, of New Bedford.

"Fairhaven. Mr. Wilson Pope, a well known citizen of Fairhaven, died yesterday (Wednesday, January 8, 1879), at the age of 85 years. He was at one time in Georgia for a considerable number of years as a planter, and returning home, was the leading man in originating and running the Cotton Mill, enlarged and transformed into the Boston & Fairhaven Iron Works. He was also a member of the firm of Fish, Robinson & Co., in the lumber trade, and a director in the Fairhaven Bank, and one of the trustees of the Institution for Savings. His health failed some years ago, and he partially lost the use of his eyes, and for some time he has been almost blind."

Phoenix and Fountain Halls Ablaze. - In February, 1877, fire was discovered in the southwest corner of the second story of the two-story building on the west side of Main Street, just north of Center, owned and occupied by Anselmn D. Bourne as a carpenter shop. The roofs of Phoenix and Fountain Halls caught from sparks, and for a while it looked like a disastrous conflagration.

Center Landmark is Demolished. Feb. 1, 2, 3, 1954 "The Star" writes: - A well-known landmark in the center of Fairhaven made its disappearance this week with the demolishing of a two-story frame building at 47 Main Street, used for the last two decades by the Gold Bond Powder Co. for manufactring operations.

The site of the building will become a parking lot for the Browne Pharmacy, which it adjoins. The Gold Bond Co. has removed its operations to a building at the foot of Center Street.

The building was erected about the middle of the last century by a temperance organization, and was named Fountain hall in tribute to the benefits of water as a beverage. It was the scene of many of the public affairs of the town in the latter 1800's. The ground floor was the location of a number of retail businesses over the years. - See Vol. II, Page 14.

Jupiter Fulminator Raged. - "THE TEMPEST. On Saturday night (August 17, 1878), about eight o'clock, states the Standard, one of the heaviest tempests ever known in this vicinity, was ushered in by very vivid lightning and heavy thunder, and until seven o'clock yesterday morning (August 18th), the storm raged with little cessation. The rain which came in rapidly succeeding showers fell in sheets, rather than drops of water.

The appearance of the sky is described by those who witnessed the tempest as very striking and beautiful. The heavy black thunderclouds, instead of passing by the town, seemed to revolve directly above it, while at times the moon could be seen calmly shining in the very center of the tempest cloud, and to the north, the sky was clear and studded with stars.

Our neighbors in Fairhaven were also visited by the electric fluid. About twenty minutes past four A. M. the house of Mrs. Rodolphus W. Dexter, No. 166 Main Street, was struck, the lightning entering under the eaves and passing into a closet, thence through the floor to the lower story making two holes through the floor and plastering. The bolt then seemed to divide, a part going into the cellar and the rest passing outdoors making three holes in the front door. The screen door was perforated and the bell wire melted. Damage about \$50.

In the closet, a nice cashmere shawl was burned in two places and a fire was started. Prof. F. B. Dexter, a son of Mrs. Dexter, occupied the room into which the closet opened. His first knowledge of the lightning stroke was when he saw the fire in the closet, which he soon extinguished. This would seem to show that he was rendered insensible by the smoke.

On Bridge Street, near the house of M. R. Kill, a tree was struck, the lightning passing to a fence near and shattering it, and two lights of glass in Mr. Kiff's house were broken.

Between three and four o'clock a boat storehouse, at Oxford Village, was struck, a large hole being made in the roof and articles in the building scattered.

A number of chickens, belonging to Robert Simmons, of Fairhaven, were drowned."

Mrs. Dexter's house was on the west side of Main Street, second house south of Bridge Street, not counting the store.

Rudolphus W. Dexter, whose widow and son are mentioned above, was a selectman in 1838, and when the Pease District was organized in that year, Mr. Dexter was chosen clerk. Harvey Wadsworth, who lived next to the Dexters, on the west side, was clerk and prudential committeeman of this district in 1854.

We might add that Prof. Franklin Bowditch Dexter was at successive times tutor and Professor at Yale, registrar of the college and assistant librarian. His widow, Theodosia Mary Wheeler, died about ten years ago, at the age of 93.

Two Strokes - All Out. - Let us consider another department that, in time, emerged triumphantly. The following, written for the Standard, tells the story of the past. "Fairhaven, August 26, 1869. Dear Editor: We had an alarm of fire in our town this morning at half-past eight, caused by some small boys playing with matches in a small shed belonging to Mr. Alexander Tripp, situated on Spring Street. We have a steam fire engine here, which was promptly on the wharf, something less than a quarter of a mile off. The hose was then run towards the fire but would not reach by some forty feet. The fire by this time was all out. They then proceeded to get up steam which took some fifteen minutes. Then they commenced to play, but could not get force enough to reach the building; they played into the street as near the building as they could for about ten minutes; then took up the hose and started for the engine house. By this time the truck containing the water for the boiler, and the coal for the fire came along. We think, perhaps, if the fire had been a little more advanced when they discovered it, we would have lost a considerable portion of our town, unless we could have gotten assistance from your side of the river. We cannot blame the firemen, for who is willing to drag a heavy engine through the streets for no pay, and then get no thanks. (Signed) Comet."

The Reasons Why. - The newspapers were read in those days as we judge by the following: - "Fairhaven, August 27, 1869. Dear Editor: As I was reading your yesterday's edition, my eye fell on that extract signed 'Cornet.' I now wish to inform him the reasons of the delay of our splendid steam fire engine. Shortly after the alarm was given, a number of the firemen were assembled at the engine-house, waiting for more men to assist them in dragging the machine to the fire. But where were they? I suppose at their work. Where were the horses that were hired to drag her to the fires? Not there. After a while they succeeded in obtaining one horse to drag it (not the one that was engaged to do it by the year). However, they succeeded in getting it to the fire. They might have put the suction hose down for water two hundred feet from the fire, but no. The firewards say put it down 150 feet farther. After reaching this place they proceed to lay down the hose to convey the water to the fire, but find them run upon the reel wrong end foremost. This they must unwind and reverse (it was put on the reel by the same fireward that ordered the engine on the wharf, 350 feet from the fire instead of 200 feet from it). All this time they have been getting up steam. Now that they have stearn, they are obliged to blow off some because they have no fresh water for the boiler, the tank having been stopped on the way by one of the selectmen wishing to know what authority the driver had in going after the tank without his orders. After which he proceeds along to the wharf, but finds that if he proceeds down on it, they will not be able to turn around, as the tank is composed of a hogshead mounted on an old express wagon body, which was bought secondhand of a truckman. They carried enough water by hand to supply the boiler and commenced playing (the fire was all out) the hose bursting twice on a forty-pound pressure. No wonder the firemen are disgusted with the principle that things are working on. Why do the people grumble with them, (as they do) when they give them no pay? Do they expect twenty men to drag that engine around the town for nothing and not even get thanked for it! (Signed) An Observer."

N. E. Corner of Main St. and Town Lane. - The Bartholomew Taber house in Oxford Village was, with the exception of two small porches, destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, September 5, 1870. The property,

with no insurance, was owned by John Taber; and was unoccupied. It was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Washing Machine Manufactory. - We have known for some time that Gelett & Bourne carried on business in Fairhaven, but we experienced some difficulty in locating the site of the establishment. The Standard told the secret to the preceding generation in these words: -"FIRE IN FAIRHAVEN. About half-past two o'clock this morning (Thursday, June 22, 1871), a fire broke out in the washing machine manufactory of Gelett & Bourne, on the west side of Water street, north of Union street, Fairhaven, in a building belonging to the estate of F. R. Whitwell. The building was badly damaged, and Gelett & Bourne lost most of their stock and tools.

The next building south, a barn belonging to Nathaniel S. Taber, was destroyed with three tons of hay and two or three harnesses. Mr. Taber's horse, cows and pigs were rescued. The blacksmith shop of John Damon, 28 Water Street, northwest corner of Union, was somewhat damaged on the north side. The next building north of the manufactory is owned by Samuel B. Hamlin of Acushnet and was not occupied. It was considerably damaged, probably to the amount of three or four hundred dollars. The fire was promptly mastered by the steam fire engine of Fairhaven. Steamer, No.2, of New Bedford, was ordered to the scene, but fortunately her services were not required. The harbor was finely illuminated for a short time, and could be seen to be alive with boats going across to Fairhaven."

We might add that the dwelling house on the west side of Water Street just north of Damon's (Cole's) blacksmith shop (remembered by some) was moved there from the northwest corner of Main and Ferry Streets in 1873, taking place of the barn, being purchased by Mr. Taber just previous to the erection of the car-house and barn of the Street Railway Company. This house, purchased by Mr. Taber, was the homestead of Wing Russell who died in June, 1852, in the 86th year of his age. His widow, Mrs. Judith, died in November 1855, aged 90. It was in this house, after its removal, that our house and sign painter and family lived. The question remaining is, did Thomas call, and what did he learn after answering the following invitation: - "PERSONAL. If Thomas P. Ames will call at H. S. Mann's, No. 81 Purchase Street and give his name,

he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. December 21, 1869."

Here we locate Wooas Grove. - It was on Sunday evening, August 6, 1826, that Capt. Lemuel C. Wood and Miss Mercy B. Taber were married by the Rev. Mr. Gould. On Monday, May 12, 1856, Mrs. Mercy B. Wood, wife of Lemuel C. Wood, died, aged 49.

Capt. Lemuel C. Wood, of Fairhaven, and Miss Rosetta H. Ellis, of New Bedford, were married on June 3, 1857. Mrs. Wood died on July 15, 1859, aged 47.

On June 16, 1856, Lemuel C. Wood, Jr., and Miss Sarah H. Wood were married by Rev. Jacob Roberts. On March 26, 1863, Mrs. Wood died, aged 29.

About midnight, on Tuesday, September 30, 1873, fire destroyed the house of Mrs. Wood, in the north part of the town, near the cemetery. This was the estate of Lemuel C. Wood. Little water was available. Some furniture, doors, and blinds were saved. The fire being of a suspicious origin, an inquest was held, beginning in October of that year. The jury of inquest impanelled on Tuesday morning, October 21, 1873, to inquire into the cause of the fire, assembled in the Police Court on Friday, October 24th. The jury consisted of Jonathan Cowen, foreman; Seth Alden; Gardner Hall; John M. Hathaway; Noah Stoddard; Isaac Terry. Zabdiel Sampson acted in behalf of Mrs. Wood. Among the witnesses were: - George H. Taber, Hiram Daggett, Elisha Whiting, Samuel Jenkins, Benjamin Drew, John Henry Howland. The jury, after being out one hour, rendered a verdict that the fire was purposely set by some unknown person. At the town meeting held on Monday, April 6, 1868 article 13 of the warrant read as follows: - "To see if the town will remit a portion of the tax paid by Lemuel C. Wood for 1866."

This was the estate of Lemuel C. Wood, later purchased by Cyrus Peckham, of Bristol, R.I., formerly of Acushnet, who erected a one-and-a-half story house on the old foundation of the late Lemuel C. Wood's house, 34 by 27 feet, with ell on west end, 24 by 17 feet, in the summer of 1877.

In July, 1888, Mary A., wife of Mr. Peckham, died. She had attended church, and in the afternoon while writing she arose to close a door and fell downstairs, resulting in her death, at the age of 66. In December, 1889, Mr. Peckham married

Rebecca D. Jenney, who survived him. Mr. Peckham died in 1903, at the age of 82. Rebecca D., widow of Cyrus W. Peckham, died in 1917, aged 71.

The mention of Zabdiel Sampson as the representative of Mrs. Wood causes one to surmise that a relative pronounced an oration at New Bedford on July 4, 1806, entitled "American Independence." This oration was printed at the Chronicle office, Boston and published at the request of Dr. Freeman Perry, Capt. Noah Stoddard and Capt. Asa Swift. This oration, in its printed form on the desk before me, was delivered by Zabdiel Sampson, A. B. Z. S. Sampson opened a new drug store on Main Street, on March 14, 1842.

Centennial Shoe Factory. - While buildings were going up, buildings were also coming down. "FIRE IN FAIRHAVEN. The two-story building, northeast corner of Middle and Washington Streets, Fairhaven, owned by William N. Alden and occupied by Edwin M. Dean, shoemaker, and Mrs. George Stevens, dressmaker, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning (Tuesday, 'May 9, 1876). Few articles were removed from the building as the fire was burning fiercely when first discovered. The building was valued at \$2,000 and was insured for \$1,000 in the HoHman Company of New York through Tillinghast & Alden. The house of Alfred Nye, opposite side Washington Street, was scorched. Mrs. M. A. Winship is reported to have lost \$1,000 on furniture stored in the building. The sewing machines belonging to Mrs. Stevens were saved. A number of her customers lost garments in process of manufacture. The fire was apparently set near the front door. One night last week an unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the unoccupied house on Fort Street, which formerly belonged to the late William P. Howland."

Pertaining to the fire the Standard then carried the following: - "A CARD. The undersigned wish to return thanks to the firemen and others who labored to save their property from destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst. (Signed) Mrs. G. Stevens, W. N. Alden, S. Weed, A. Nye, A. Manchester. Fairhaven, May 9, 1876." We also find the following, under the same date: - "CARD. The officers and members of Contest No. 3 take this method of returning their sincere thanks to Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Nye and others for the supply of refreshments furnished them at the fire on the 9th inst. (Signed) James E. Card, Foreman. Per order,

L. W. Hathaway, Clerk." We find also the following: "CARD. The officers and members of Engine Company No. 5, Oxford village, extend their sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Nye and other ladies for coffee and other refreshments furnished at the fire in Fairhaven on the morning of the 9th inst. (Signed) B. W. Kempton, Foreman. William Mann, Clerk."

Mr. Dean, from his shop, northeast corner of Washington and Middle Streets, advertised as follows: "LOOK AT THIS GENTLEMEN, at the Centennial Shoe Factory, 23 Washington Street, west side of Main. You can have your Boots and Shoes half-soled and heeled, with good, solid sole leather, for 65 cents per pair. You can also have your Harnesses cleaned, oiled and repaired cheaper than you can get the same done elsewhere. (Signed) E. M. Dean, Fairhaven, April 14, 1876."

The selectmen in those days acted quickly and wisely as the following discloses: - "\$500 Reward. A reward of \$500 will be paid by the Town of Fairhaven to any person who shall secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire, maliciously, to the building on the premises of William N. Alden, in Fairhaven village, on the morning of the 9th of May, 1876. (Signed) George H. Taber, Welcome J. Lawton, Arnold G. Tripp, Selectmen of Fairhaven. May 11, 1876."

James L. Butman moved his building to the southwest corner of Union and Water Streets, where the Centennial Shoe Shop of E. M. Dean commenced business in June 1876. In January, 1889, this shop was moved to the estate of John Howard, and Mr. Dean transferred his business to 40 Center Street, selling out his interest to Thomas Dahl."

Holcomb's Ice House. - About 11 o'clock, on Saturday evening, December 30, 1882, the ice-house and bam of Roland Holcomb, situated at the north end of the Mill Pond, were discovered to be afire. The bells throughout the town pealed forth the notice of the conflagration, and the Relief Company of Oxford Village succeeded in getting the first water on the flames. The ice house, 25 x 50 feet, was burned to the ground, but the walls of the barn, adjoining on the east, about 20 feet square, containing seven tons of hay, worth \$140, were left standing. The ice house was empty. A reward of \$300 was

offered for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary. The ice house was built in November, 1875.

The Cooper Shops Burn. - "INCENDIARY FIRE. At 20 minutes past one, last Sunday morning, Mr. B. W. King, watchman at the street railway stable, and Mr. Church Holmes, watchman at the railroad depot, simultaneously discovered Hames bursting from the roof of the cooper shop of Clark, Jenney & Co., on the west side of Water Street, just south of Union Street. Mr. King, after unsuccessfully endeavoring to awaken several families in the neighborhood by ringing doorbells and pounding on the doors, telephoned to the Central Police Station, in New Bedford, that a fire had broken out in close proximity to the stable and requested that an engine be sent over at once. In the meantime, Mr. Holmes had hurried to the house of Mr. L. Frank Waldron, engineer of steamer "Contest", and, after arousing him, returned to the depot and began to ring the small bell on the roof, while Mr. Thomas Howland, assistant watchman at the stable, ran through several streets shouting "FIRE!"

Engineer Waldron, accompanied by his son, hurried to the engine house, and, unaided, they hauled the engine into the street, where a fire under the boiler was lighted, and in a few minutes she was ready for action. A messenger was sent to arouse Mr. William C. Ford who furnishes horses for the engine, and Mr. J. I. Bryant, foreman of that company, who pays anyone a dollar, that first brings news of a fire to him during the night.

Several houses were visited in search of keys to the churches, for the purpose of ringing the bells but none could be obtained, so a general alarm could not be given.

By the time enough men had gathered to drag the engine to the fire, the horses not having arrived, the flames had gotten well under way, and a cooper shop owned by John C. Pease, next south of Clark, Jenney & Co.'s shop and between it and the marine railway premises, had caught fire."

Such, in brief, were the trials and tribulations of the fire department when we were boys. One two-story building, 25 by 15 feet, a three-story building, 40 by 25 feet and a one story building, 25 by 60 feet were completely destroyed. This was in 1883.

We (All) Remember. - FIRE! At 12:15 a.m., October 7, 1882, the ringing of the bells foretold the destruction by

fire of the slaughter house of Wilcox and Hammond situated in the "Acorn Field" at the head of Center Street.

Fire Of 1887. - In the splendid anniversary edition of The Fairhaven Star, we read that the Fairhaven Water Company had its inception through the very laudable desire of Mr. Joseph K. Nye to supply the town with water. This is true. One great event, however, gave a tremendous impetus to the undertaking. This was the proof of the inadequate water supply in case of fire.

We were pupils in Room 8, Rogers School, about to be dismissed, that is, about half past three in the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 3, 1887, more than sixty-five years ago. The roof of the Machine Shop of the Fairhaven Iron Foundry was discovered by Mr. Willard Eldred to be on fire. The bell on our school building was rung to give the alarm, and later that of the Congregational church. We were dismissed in time to see the main building completely destroyed. An east wind prevented the flames from reaching the foundry proper, which was situated in the rear of the lot.

Mr. Fred Akin was delegated by the foreman to go to the horsecar barn for horses to pull the engine to the scene of the conflagration. Before the horses arrived at the engine house, however, a dozen men, increasing to a score or more as the journey was made to the scene, took the steamer, and were at work with hose in the Foundry well. Steam was gotten up with more or less trouble. Two lines of hose were run. The supply of water gave out. The steamer was then taken to the well at the Rogers School. This worked all right until that supply was in turn exhausted.

Aid was summoned from New Bedford by telephone. On came the 'Progress' over the bridge, 'putting down' at the town pump reservoir at the corner of William and Union Streets, and a stream of water was soon pouring into the burning building. Sparks fell on nearby roofs and men were stationed to guard against the spread of the disaster.

(The new steam fire engine Progress arrived in New Bedford at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of August 29, 1879).

The water in this reservoir, sad to relate, was exhausted. The only recourse left was the Acushnet River, to which inexhaustible supply the 'Contest' hastened; and pumped the salt water into the reservoir, at corner of William and Union Streets.

The Progress, the New Bedford engine, then pumped the brine into the raging flames. Thus the fire was prevented from passing the line of the partition wall into the foundry proper which consisted of a two-story building of wood, 90 feet in length, running east and west, on the north of which was an addition of brick.

The carpenter shop on the extreme south was consumed, and the Machine Shop walls fell in a crash. The scene, as night approached, was awe inspiring. At about 8:30 p.m. the Progress returned to New Bedford while the Contest which came to Fairhaven in 1868, pumped from the river, through 2,400 feet of hose, which proved too much strain on the engine. The Contest then did double duty, first filling the reservoir from the river, and then, changing location, pumped the supply of saline fluid from the reservoir to the fire.

This lack of fire protection was enough for the wise town fathers, and the Fairhaven Water Works became a reality.

The Allen, Fisher, Tarr, Rogers Estate. - "Everything Hath an End, etc." - Under the date of Thursday, September 9, 1943, the Star stated: "The Old Dartmouth Historical Society will hold an informal meeting the morning of September 16th, at the home of Mr. Harry L. Pope, 16 Fort street. Coffee will be served. Charles A. Harris will address the gathering on the history of the area of Fairhaven surrounding Fort Phoenix."

"Where are we today? Perhaps you have noticed in the History of New Bedford, by Ellis, on page 58, a copy of a map drawn in 1762. This map indicates that a considerable part of this area about us, terminating in a blunt or obtuse projection at Fort Phoenix proper, was called Allen's Neck. This map shows also that between the Four Corners and Fort Phoenix there stood only one house, and that was the house of Mr. Allen. Thus, Allens then seemed to predominate. Whether this Allen was a relative of the one we shall soon mention is unknown. At any rate about a century ago the property across the street (east side of Fort Street) became the property of Edmund Allen, and to this day it is mentioned as the Edmund Allen estate. This passed into the hands of James Fisher, and in 1867 Mr. Fisher sold his 12-acre farm to John B. Tarr for \$15,000. Mr. Tarr who had accumulated considerable money through his inventions, was known to many now living, as was also his son Ahijah. In 1884, the Tarr property was sold at auction, bringing by this step, less than one half the amount

paid by Mr. Tarr, and indirectly it became the property of Henry H. Rogers. The dwelling house of the Tarrs was not far from the southeast corner of Fort and Cedar Streets. This, with renovations, became the summer home of Mr. Rogers and family.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, February 18, 1894, the bells of this town began to ring: Crowds were seen rushing down Fort Street; Citizens of New Bedford came over the bridge in packed cars - horse-cars - for the voters of Fairhaven, in meeting assembled, had directed their selectmen not to permit such a contraption, such a contrivance as an electric car to pass over the boundary line of this municipality. The New Bedford folk had been accustomed to ride up and down their city in the new-fangled electric cars, but when they crossed the Acushnet this time, they came in vehicles drawn by beasts of burden. Upon their arrival they saw that Mr. Rogers' summer home was afire and aflame.

While the fire was being stubbornly fought, the spirit of this community displayed itself. It was the spirit of friendliness and hospitality. Mrs. Leonard made coffee for the firemen; Mr. Leonard on the north (of the Pope residence) and Judge Tappan on the south, offered the use of their stables for the reception of the furniture taken from the flaming building; Mr. Tappan offered to place at the disposal of Mr. Rogers his entire residence of fifteen rooms for the entertainment of his guests who were expected to arrive shortly. Similar offers were made by others in town.

(We might add here that the Fairhaven Protecting Society was organized December 20, 1887).

The dwelling was badly damaged and was taken down. Then arose in its stead the magnificent mansion, a veritable palace of eighty-five rooms. This became the summer home of Mr. Rogers, his family and guests. In 1909, Mr. Rogers died, and this mansion, furnishings and lands became by will the property of his son, Harry - Harry, who, at the age of twelve, laid with a silver trowel the corner stone of the Fairhaven town hall building. Within six years, that is in 1915, this mansion and furnishings were sold to a Boston wrecking firm. Complete disintegration took place as we see it today. Thus we have the changes on the old Edmund Allen estate within a century of time.

Why Not Made of Bricks? - Our local paper told us of a most unfortunate incident as follows: - "ROASTED ALIVE. Two horses met their death at the burning of the Congregational Church sheds on Saturday, February 15, 1896. Soon after 12 o'clock Saturday noon, citizens were startled by hearing the Town Hall bell ring, accompanied by cries of 'Fire.'

The scene of the conflagration was the carriage sheds in the rear of the Congregational Church. At about 10 minutes past 12, Abner C. Howland, the janitor of the Congregational Church, dumped some ashes in one of the sheds. He noticed at the time that two boys were at play in the west end of the structure, but, as boys were frequently seen there, he thought nothing of it; and returned to the church to finish his work. About ten minutes later, the sheds were ablaze. The fire started in a heap of brush at the west end of a shed and almost immediately the structure, which would accommodate six or eight carriages, was a mass of flames. It was nearly fifteen minutes after the fire started before the Town Hall bell was rung, thus losing much valuable time. It was but seven minutes after the first stroke of the bell that the hose reel arrived. A large crowd had gathered by this time and it was but a few minutes work to connect the hose to the hydrant. The sheds were burning like tinder and the large two-story house just north of them, occupied by A. B. Crabe and John Akin, Jr., was in imminent danger. This building was immediately wet down and the stream was turned upon the flames. The water did its work and shortly after one o'clock the flames were extinguished. The sheds were totally destroyed and the loss is estimated at about \$250.

Spectators were horrified upon discovering, after the fire was well under way, that two horses were in the sheds. One belonged to Charles Drew of East Fairhaven and the other to William C. Stoddard of Sconticut Neck. When discovered the horses were a mass of flames and all attempts to save them were futile."

Town water was introduced into the Congregational Church building in April 1896.

Church Pews. - Mr. Carruthers whom we have mentioned a while ago died on Friday, August 11, 1905, aged 70. In the STAR of August 26, 1905, we find a tribute to Rev. William Carruthers and a sermon by his friend Rev. William Brunton.

Mr. Carruthers was born in Liverpool in 1835. The clock dial surmounting the tower of the church is well remembered but the Roman figures waited in vain for the hands to move.

The interior as well as the exterior of our meeting-houses, chapels, and churches have undergone changes - in some instances - decidedly for the worse. Here, however, we have a glimpse of progression, a quotation the source of which is unknown. "CHURCH PEWS. There is a speck of history connected with the origin of church pews that cannot help but prove interesting. In the early days of the Anglo-Saxon and some of the Norman churches, a stone bench afforded the only sitting accommodations for members or visitors. In the year 1319, they are spoken of as sitting on the ground, or in a standing posture. At a later period, the people introduced low, three-legged stools, and they were in no uniform order in the church. Directly after the Norman conquests, wooden seats came into fashion. In 1387, a decree was issued that none should call any seat in the church his own except noblemen, and patrons, each entering and holding the one he first found. From 1530 to 1540, seats were more appropriated, and a crossbar guarded the entrance bearing the initials of the owner. It was in 1606 that galleries were thought of. And as early as 1618 pews were arranged to afford comfort by being baized or cushioned, while the sides around were so high as to hide the occupants - a device by the Puritans to avoid being seen by the officer, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned."

Thus progress in church accommodations have been made, but forward steps have been omitted. Probably every church goer, were he asked to enumerate changes that would increase attendance, can do so; and has been able to do so all through the period during which non-attendance has been criticized.

Opposite the "Star" Office. - Many of us recall the fire that startled the town about 9 o'clock, on the evening of Monday, February 13, 1899, at the tin-shop of Forrest & Long at 71 Main Street. The alarm was sounded, and the Center and Oxford Departments were soon on the scene with two streams of water pouring upon the flames, one hose directed towards the interior, the other the outside. The flames at one time broke through the roof but made little progress due to the

layer of snow. This mantle undoubtedly saved Phoenix Block. Within a few days, was found in The Star, the following: "SPECIAL NOTICE. The Phoenix Hall Association takes this method of extending its thanks to the Fairhaven Fire Department and the Fairhaven Protecting Society for their prompt and energetic action and good judgment displayed in saving their property from destruction on the night of the 13th, and thus averting what might have been a terrible conflagration in the heart of our town. (Signed) Job C. Tripp, President; William H. Taber, Treasurer."

The Foundries Disappear. - Many remember the fire that occurred at the Fairhaven Iron Foundry, corner of Laurel and Union Streets, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 3, 1887. Many more remember the foundry fire after this industry was transferred to a newly erected building on the old Fish & Robinson wharf, just north of the railroad track. On Wednesday, March 16, 1894, this plant started up at its new location, ready for business. Roland Fish gave up his Water Street office in September, 1893. At this new home on the water front, a conflagration ensued. This was in May, 1929, taking the memorable "round house" in its fury.

Few, however, are old enough to remember that on Tuesday, August 5, 1873, at 4 o'clock, a fire was discovered on the roof of the machine shop connected with the Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works. Water was at a premium, just as it was in 1887 when salt water was pumped from the river into the reservoir at the southeast corner of William and Union Streets, then thrown upon the raging flames through another line of hose. This time fire extinguishers, just purchased of William C. Stoddard, saved the day. On the afternoon of Monday, March 2d of the next year, after the adjournment of the town meeting, Mr. William C. Stoddard gave an exhibition of the Champion Fire Extinguisher for which he was agent, to a large number of citizens, on Handy's Wharf. A building 10 feet square and 8 feet high was erected of old boards smeared with tar and drenched with kerosene. Mr. Stoddard, with an extinguisher strapped to his back, quickly stepped forward after the fire was well under way, and quenched the flames without hesitation. A second trial proved as satisfactory. On Wednesday, March 26th, a like exhibition was given by Mr. Stoddard on Merrill's Wharf, New Bedford. This time 15 tar barrels, three tiers high, were used, the open end placed

to the wind which blew a gale. In less than one-half minute after the fire was well under way, Mr. Stoddard succeeded in putting out the fire completely.

At the Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works, the Insurance Company saved, it is said, \$40,000 by the use of this extinguisher in August, 1873. Immediately, Mr. Job C. Trip, the treasurer, caused to be published under the caption, "A Card," the following: - "The Boston and Fairhaven Iron Works takes this method of thanking the Fairhaven Fire Department, our employees and neighbors for their timely and efficient aid in extinguishing the fire on our roof, which at one time threatened to destroy our whole works." On Monday, March 13, 1882, George Jones, Tax Collector, sold the Fairhaven Iron Works property for non-payment of taxes.

The Fairhaven Iron Foundry moved into its new quarters, on Granite Wharf, in August, 1893.

CHAPTER VIII

Politics; Personals; Gales; Approach to Modern Fairhaven

Missouri Vs. Fairhaven. - In the year 1819, Missouri applied for admission as a Slave State. The House of Representatives opposed. The Senate was in favor. The question hung fire for two years. Then came the Missouri Compromise of 1820, Missouri being admitted with slavery; the rest of the Louisiana Purchase, north of 36 30 was to be forever free. Congress repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820, in 1854. Fairhaven, Massachusetts opened its eyes with the following result:

"At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Fairhaven, April 18, 1854, by request of Israel Washburn, leave was granted to introduce the following resolution: Resolved, That we, the citizens of Fairhaven, in town meeting assembled, do request that our Senators and Representatives in Congress will oppose every measure or action which shall have a tendency in any degree to repeal the Missouri Compromise and that they use all honorable efforts to defeat the passage of that or any other bill violating said compromise or authorizing or allowing the establishment of slavery in any portion of the territories of the United States, north of the line established preparatory to the admission of Missouri as aforesaid."

Whereupon it was voted unanimously to adopt said resolution. A copy of record, Attest E. Akin, Jr., Town Clerk."

Gibbs and Jenney. - Since the birth of all living residents, the Government light at Palmer's Island has shed its rays, and has been a very welcome beacon to the shipping, entering and leaving the harbor. Just when did we realize that a light and a lighthouse keeper were needed there? It seems that a petition to Congress for a lighthouse on Palmer's Island, at the entrance to this harbor, was signed by ship owners and others in December, 1847. There had been frequent occurrences of disaster, due to the absence there of any guiding light. A bill, carrying an appropriation of \$35,000 for a beacon light, at Palmer's Island, was before Congress in May, 1848.

Under the place and date of Fairhaven, April 30, 1824, Gibbs & Jenney, well-known merchants and business men, caused to be published that all unpaid bills would be left in the hands of an attorney for collection. This notice was followed soon after by this: - "NOTICE. The subscribers are closing their business in this town, and they request all those who are indebted to them to come forward and settle their accounts immediately; otherwise they will be put out of their hands for collection. (Signed) Gibbs & Jenney, Fairhaven, July 16, 1824.

Mr. William Jenney, of the firm of Gibbs & Jenney, Merchants of New York, and Miss Eliza L. Gibbs, daughter of Ansel Gibbs, Esq., were married by Rev. Mr. Gould on Thursday evening, December 13, 1827.

Gibbs & Jenney were merchants in Fairhaven years ago. On April 1, 1831, they advertised for sale, we find, on a large scale; Tar, Rosin, Molasses by the barrel; Tea and Coffee by the bag; Soap by the box; Tobacco by the keg; Old Port and Old Madeira Wine. In that year they advertised also as follows: - "Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 10th day of May, next, for doing the carpenter work in building a store in the village of Fairhaven, 55 x 28 feet, two stories high, to be completed in a workmanlike manner. For plans and specifications apply to Gibbs & Jenney, April 27, 1831.

And under the date of February 25, 1835, we find: "CORN. Nine hundred bushels corn, on board schooner Argo from North Carolina, for sale in lots to suit purchaser. (Signed) Gibbs & Jenney."

Mr. Jenney erected a mansion where the Unitarian Church now stands. On Tuesday night, August 5, 1856, about one o'clock, a daring attempt was made to break into the mansion. The would-be burglars, two in number, broke a square of glass in the lower part of the house, thus being able to open a window. The noise was heard by Mrs. Jenney who inquired of her husband whether any of the windows had been left open. When Mr. Jenney started to investigate, the intruders speedily fled, without any booty for their efforts.

The residence of Mr. Jenney was sold at public auction at one o'clock on May 31, 1862, by Alden D. Stoddard, auctioneer, to Furman R. Whitwell, Jr. for \$5,525. Mr. Jenney

who had been director of the Fairhaven Bank since its establishment in 1831, resigned on October 2, 1866.

"Old Rough-and-Ready." - General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, was elected President in 1848, by the Whigs.

Fairhaven paid its respects to the President of the United States about this time. Zachery Taylor began his term as President in 1849, serving in that capacity a little in excess of one year, following his inauguration. Funeral obsequies in his memory took place in this vicinity on Tuesday, August 6, 1850. In New Bedford there was a general suspension of business. Houses and stores throughout the city - just three years old - were dressed in the insignia of mourning. At 12:30 the procession began to move, the Fairhaven Fire Companies participating. There was the Engine Company, No. 1, the "Flood" Capt. E. Grinnell, numbering 27 men with their uniforms of glazed caps, red shirts, blue collars, with stars; white pantaloons with black stripes. They presented a neat appearance. The Engine Company, the Relief No.5, Capt. B. D. Coombs, numbering 30 men, had their engine appropriately dressed in honor of the occasion. It was drawn by four, fine, chestnut-colored horses. The uniforms of the men were glazed caps, white shirts and black pantaloons. They looked remarkably well. Dexter Jenney was Marshall of the Fairhaven delegation. Various Lodges and Orders with banners and regalia participated, including Division Sons of Temperance, No. 96 of Fairhaven. During the celebration of the obsequies of President Taylor, No. 6 Engine Company were called away to perform the sad office of assisting in the funeral rites of Mr. Alden Pope, a late worthy member of their Company. The corpse was brought to Fairhaven.

Political Activity. - In this year 1868, we are told, the political campaign was at its height. A Grant and Colfax Hag was raised on the afternoon of Saturday, October 10th, at half-past three o'clock, at the American Tack Factory. On Friday, October 16th, the Democratic celebration in this town resulted in a row between some New Bedford and Fairhaven boys, which culminated in having a New Bedford head shoved through a large square of glass in Richmond Drug Store, cutting the scalp. On October 24th, a flag raising took place. The procession formed on William Street, New Bedford. The houses on Fish Island, including the toll-house, were illum-

inated. Free passage was granted over the toll bridge. The only house on Pope's Island, was illuminated from top to bottom. Arriving in Fairhaven, the procession marched through Main Street to Center Street, straight to James V. Cox's residence. This house, 62 Center Street, was purchased in 1854. We might add that Capt. James V. Cox was Inspector of Customs in September, 1883. On Saturday, May 31, 1862, Capt. James V. Cox was chosen director of the Fairhaven Bridge Corporation in place, of Furman R. Whitwell, deceased. Furman R. Whitwell, of Fairhaven, died at his residence, Friday evening last (December 13, 1861), aged 68, of cancer in the jaw. At a Republican caucus, held in Phoenix Hall, on Saturday, October 26, 1872, James V. Cox was chosen moderator and Tucker Damon, Jr., secretary. It was voted that Capt. William H. Whitfield should be returned to the legislature for another year. James V. Cox and Miss Mercy N., daughter of Capt. John Howland, were married on 'Monday morning, November 19, 1838. In April, 1864, Capt. James V. Cox was appointed by the Board of State Charities, an agent, within the Collection District, to procure information respecting foreigners arriving therein, in place of Henry A. Edwards, deceased. Mercy N., wife of Capt. Cox, died in December 1868, age 51. James V. Cox died in November 1884, aged 71, having been born in 1813.

Back to Politics. - To continue with the political procession, we find that among the illuminations, the residences of Roland Fish and Artist Bradford, where now stands the town hall, were conspicuous. In fact the houses throughout the town, including Oxford, were brilliantly illuminated. Later on, the locomotive was stationed near-by with streaming headlight, giving three toots as the procession passed.

About eighty-three years ago, Fairhaven was wide awake.

President Johnson was impeached, escaping removal from office by one vote. Both houses of Congress were antagonistic and over-rode roughshod his vetoes. (Why shouldn't every Congress do that? Otherwise the minority rule and the Country is no longer democratic.)

Grant became the Republican nominee; Horatio Seymour was nominated by the Democrats. The vote of Fairhaven stood: - Grant, 324; Seymour, 74. As Fairhaven went, so went the nation. Of course, Fairhaven entered the campaign

with zest, described as follows: - "Grand Torchlight Procession and Flag Raising in Fairhaven. The Whole Town Ablaze! The procession from New Bedford was accompanied by the New Bedford Brass Band. On the bridge it was received by Messrs. S. H. Keith and N. P. Fish in behalf of the Republicans of Fairhaven, and escorted through Main and Center streets to the residence of Capt. James V. Cox." Capt. Cox and Capt. John A. Hawes spoke. "From there the line of march was through Laurel, Washington, Green, Center, Main, Church, Green, Union, Walnut, Spring, William, Union, Main, Ferry, Middle, Washington and Main Streets to Oxford Village, passing through Lafayette, along the shore, Oxford and Main Streets, returning then to Fairhaven."

Fremont & Dayton - Abraham Lincoln - Belva Lockwood. - Moving to the political arena, we find that a meeting of the citizens of Fairhaven was called for Friday evening, September 5, 1856, at Phoenix Hall at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a FREMONT CLUB. This was the year of the birth of the National Republican Party, although the designation "Republican" was given to the Party by the Anti-Slavery supporters in 1854, and in 1855 the Party assumed national proportion. The first standard-bearer was Fremont, with Dayton as his running mate. This Party, although unsuccessful in the campaign of 1856, succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

The writer has one of the first flags ever thrown to the breeze in Fairhaven, in the year in which the Republican Party was originally organized. This banner is two by three feet, with the words "Fremont and Dayton" printed on the 2d, 3rd and 4th white stripes. In the blue field, are the stars, 31 in number, arranged in the shape of a five-pointed star.

After the formation, a meeting of the Fremont Club was held on Wednesday, September 24, 1856, at Phoenix Hall. Speeches were made by Rev. Israel Washburn, Elbridge G. Morton and others. The ladies presented a silk banner, the stars and stripes, emblazoned with the American eagle. A delegation of sixty from New Bedford were present. The excitement ran high.

A meeting of the citizens of Fairhaven, in favor of the election of Fremont and Dayton, was held at Phoenix Hall

on Monday evening, October 13, at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Republican Convention, at Taunton, on the 15th of October. The Bristol County Republican Convention, at Taunton, on Wednesday, October 15th, was organized by the choice of Elbridge G. Morton, Esq., of Fairhaven, as presiding officer. The Convention balloted for candidates as follows: - For Senators, Elbridge G. Morton, and others.

Although Fairhaven saw exciting times during the Log Cabin campaign a century and more ago, and again in the campaign of 1856, the town has experienced political thrills many times since, all within the memory of individuals very much alive. There was the Belva Lockwood battalion that paraded through the streets on Thursday evening, November 6, 1884, led by the Fairhaven Brass Band. This Band with 20 members held its rehearsals in Fountain Hall. The officers were Benjamin F. Shurtleff, president; Zenas Winsor, clerk and treasurer; Daniel J. Sullivan, leader. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood was the standard-bearer of an Equal Rights Party demanding woman's suffrage.

In November, four years later, a conspicuous torchlight procession in honor of Harrison and Morton made its way through the town thoroughfares, the participants wearing red, tall hats and were furnished brooms and bandannas.

More remember, we are sure, the torchlight procession of Wednesday, October 19, 1892 in honor of the candidates Harrison and Reid. The officers of that event were Frederick R. Fish, Captain; J. W. Marston, 1st Lieutenant; Charles H. Coombs, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant; Stephen H. Bond, Orderly Sergeant.

"The Seventh Ward." - We quote the following from the Evening Standard, "GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN FAIRHAVEN. The Seventh Ward in a Blaze of Light. A long procession and a large meeting. Last evening, (Friday, Oct. 27, 1876), was witnessed, in Fairhaven, the most imposing display in the shape of a torchlight procession that ever passed through its streets. The response of its citizens to the request to illuminate their residences was very generally complied with, and all along the long route of procession the people seemed to vie with each other in displaying their good feeling. The procession was formed at 7 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Hayes & Wheeler Club, and led by the Union

Cornet Band of New Bedford, under the marshalship of Capt. Charles Morton, with Joshua Wilkie and F. W. Tappan as aids, moved through Main Street to Lafayette, Lafayette to Oxford, Oxford to Main, Main to Bridge, Bridge to Adams, Adams to Washington, Washington to Green, Green to Church, Church to Main, Main to Union, Union to Laurel, Laurel to Center, Center to William, William to Spring, Spring to Walnut, Walnut to Center, Center to headquarters. The procession was headed by a mounted escort, and there were nearly a hundred torches in line, besides many citizens who carried transparencies to the following effect: - 'Nothing left for the Democrats after November but a general howl and a firstclass corpse;' 'How about the Income Tax?' '\$8,000,000 in Rebel war claims, \$50,000,000 Cotton Claims, \$100,000,000 subsidy for the Southern Pacific Railroad waiting for Tilden;' 'The War is not a failure;' 'Hard money for us, no rag baby is wanted;' 'We are bound to win;' 'Make Hayes while the sun shines; and then Wheeler in;' 'Good-bye, Uncle Sam;' 'One more vote for Tilden when Tweed arrives;' 'Hurrah for Hayes and honest ways;' 'Tilden's baby begins to fret about Indians;' 'We will Hayes them in November.'

A wagon was in the procession, from which at intervals were fired Roman candles and displayed colored fires. The members of the Club, some of whom are advanced in years, kept in the ranks through the whole route, the older one displayed an ardor that showed that the patriotic blood coursed as quickly in their veins as in those of the veriest youngster. Every Hag displayed and many of the illuminated houses received hearty cheers as the column passed in review. Along the route of the procession there were many fine displays of red and blue lights, Hags and bunting which were greeted with cheers as the column passed along. Among the more prominent illuminations noticed are the following: - Rufus A. Dunham, John Winslow, John Lawton, William Mann, Capt. Milton Crowell, Mrs. Arthur Cox, Ruel Washburn's store, Capt. Joseph Taber, John Neil, William H. Whitfield, Henry Gifford, Miss Charity T. Allen, Oliver Wilcox, Isaac Wood, Union Hotel, Capt. Solomon Young, Cyrus D. Hunt, George Miller (here a little girl was very prettily dressed as Goddess of Liberty. This little one was Eugene Miller), Hervey Tripp, Benjamin Beetle, Roland Fish and William Bradford, Dr. Atwood, Capt. Benjamin Ellis, Rev. W. S. Hawkes, Thomas

Fuller, Capt. Kelley, Hardy Hitch, James Lawrence, Seth Swift, James L. Marston (very fine), David West, George F. Neil, William Purcell, Edward West, James V. Cox, E. G. Paull, W. C. Sylvester, Loring Dexter, Walter P. Winsor, Francis Stoddard, Isaac N. Babbitt, Lysander C. Gurney, Mrs. Church, Rev. Mr. Manchester, Charles H. Morton, Benjamin Taber, William Hoeg, Joshua & Moses H. Delano, Bartholomew Taber, Lewis S. Judd, Capt. Peleg Gifford, George F. Tripp (which was especially fine), Jotham Swift, William Swift, John A. Hawes, Mrs. A. P. Willcox, John Howard, Job C. Tripp, abed F. Hitch, Leavitt & Taber's store, Charles Drew, Capt. Abner Fish, Levi M. Snow and Horace L. Wood. The last place deserves special mention. A little girl was dressed as Goddess of Liberty, holding in her hand a sword whose point rested on a serpent, representing secession. As the procession crossed the railroad track, at Main Street, it was greeted with prolonged whistling by a locomotive which stood with head-light burning just west of the crossing. On Bridge Street and at other points, tar barrels were burned by enthusiastic Republicans, the flames from which lighted up the route for a long distance and presented a scene of real beauty. Across the street, at Oxford Village, there were stretched lines of flags, and nearly every house in the vicinity was illuminated. Shortly before 9 o'clock, the procession reached headquarters and was dismissed, when the members proceeded to Phoenix Hall which was speedily filled to overflowing." In the Standard of Saturday, October 28, 1876, is described the entire program.

Since there are always two sides to a question it becomes appropriate to read the following: - "GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY. The Democrats of Fairhaven will hold their first Rally at Phoenix Hall on Monday Evening, 30 inst. (October 1876), at 7½ o'clock." The Rally was held. The meeting was called to order by Ellery T. Taber who read the following list of officers: - President, Hon. Weston Howland; Vice Presidents, Eben Akin, Jr., Thomas N. Morse, J. C. Mara, John M. Hathaway, Henry Stetson, Quinten F. Collins, Capt. John Charry, Nathan Manter, George F. Briggs, John Terry, Capt. Ansel Tripp, Thomas Perkins, Alphonso Braley, Lyman Bisbee, Thomas N. Allen, James M. Allen, Matthew Merry, Frederick Jenney. Hon. J. M. Day, of Barnstable, was the speaker.

George Henry Tripp. - Under this heading - The Centennial Boat Race - we find this item: - "A whaleboat has just been completed by Samuel H. Mitchell. She is named the CENTENNIAL, under Capt. Granville Taber of Fairhaven." Granville W. Taber died in April, 1898, in his 80th year.

Then there occurred the annual "Antiques and Horribles" procession on the fourth, and in the fall there was bound to occur, preceding each national election, processions in command of efficient officers. On these occasions, homes and houses were brilliantly illuminated along the route, with rows of lighted candles at each window, in honor of their candidate.

Let's note the enthusiasm and the vigor exhibited by the versatile and agile people of years ago, whom few (some) remember. It was in the year 1876, the Centennial year, the year in which one of our foremost educators and citizen was graduated at Dartmouth College. Under the date of Thursday, May 18, 1876, the Standard gives us the following: "George H. Tripp, of Fairhaven, of the graduating class at Dartmouth College, is to take part in a forensic disputation on the subject, 'Are Great Fortunes a Benefit to Our Country?' And on July 1st of that year the same journal writes: - "PERSONAL. Among the graduates from Dartmouth College was George H. Tripp, of Fairhaven. Mr. Tripp's oration was upon 'Literature as the Interpreter of History'."

About Secret Ballots. - One of the envelopes, probably used in Fairhaven, which provided for the secret ballot, according to a law enacted nearly one hundred years ago, is in my possession. Let us enlarge a bit on the subject of the secret ballot.

The Australian Ballot was first employed in Massachusetts in the year 1888. In November, 1889, Fairhaven employed the new Australian system. Dr. James C. Mara was the first man to receive a local ballot. The first four votes were deposited in the following order by: - Job C. Tripp, Edmund Anthony, Jr., Dr. Mara, Joshua Delano. This provides for secret balloting, but it was not the only time that efforts were made to bring about secrecy in casting the vote. On the 22d of May, 1851, a law was approved which required the deposited ballot to be enclosed in a sealed envelope. The Standard had this to say: "THE SECRET BALLOT. The envelopes proved much more perfect than was expected. From

the immense number required (1,200,000) and the short time allowed to get them made in, it was justly supposed that many of them might be in some respect or other, defective. It, however, appears that but very few were found deficient in the sealing matter, and those cases in which votes were not counted because they were not in SEALED envelopes, the Legislature will undoubtedly make the matter right by deciding that all envelopes received by the Selectmen or Inspectors, shall be counted whether found sealed or not. If a voter offers an unsealed envelope, it is undoubtedly the duty of the officers to refuse to receive it; but after they have allowed him to deposit his vote, they cannot refuse to count it, should the envelope be found unsealed.

Previous to this method of voting, the politicians used to keep tabs, and often saw that their opponents were punished in some way. In fact, the opponents of the secret ballot, the envelope system, ridiculed its use and its users. After the passage of the Secret Ballot law, amendments were suggested, it was said by the Whigs, in 1853, "that the law may be so changed that those wishing to vote openly may do so, while those desiring to use the secret mode of voting may have the privilege." This would permit the employer having a hundred employees, more or less, to compel them to vote the open ballot, then dismiss them if the votes were not cast according to their direction.

On the obverse of the official envelope is printed the seal of Massachusetts, with the motto, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam." However, the fact is that all votes were placed inside a sealed envelope, inasmuch as the seal of the State was printed thereon.

The Secret Ballot. - No one act of the Legislature of 1851 was attacked by our political opponents with so much violence as that known as the Secret ballot. "No abuse was too foul-mouthed, no terms of censure and condemnation too severe, no sarcasm too cutting to be heaped upon it. Yet the secret ballot was vindicated by the people. It gave the people of this Commonwealth an opportunity to express their preferences without fear of any 'black list' being suspended as a scare crow, over their heads."

The vote for Presidential Electors - Nov. 1852, was by secret ballot.

Gales: - 1807, 1815, 1869, 1895, 1938, 1944. - Mentioning gales, let us read what The New Bedford Mercury said about an earlier gale, that of September 23, 1815. "THE HURRICANE. On Saturday morning last, this town, in common with other towns in this and the adjacent States, was visited by the most tremendous gale ever remembered in this vicinity. The gale commenced early in the morning and continued with increasing violence until near 12 o'clock. The scene presented during its continuance was awful beyond description. The destruction of property which was occasioned by the wind and tide is extensive and distressing, and several lives were lost in this and the adjacent towns. The tide rose about 10 feet above high water mark and four feet higher than ever before known. At Fairhaven two stores on the Old South Wharf, one store on the Union Wharf, S. Borden's rope walk, B. Church's barn and its contents were carried away, and several dwelling houses and other buildings more or less injured."

Steeple (1845-1869) 25 years; Beacon (1848-1938) 90 years. - On page 46, of "Fairhaven, Massachusetts," in the American Guide Series, we read: "By an interesting coincidence, the hurricane of 1938, like that of 1869, destroyed a beacon relied on by mariners, entering the harbor. In the 1869 gale, the steeple of the 'Brick Church,' as the Congregational Church was called, toppled over in the heavy winds; for years, that steeple had served as a beacon for seamen. When it was destroyed, the government erected another beacon, a large triangular affair, of sheet iron, pointed (painted) white, on the shore of Fort Phoenix. Iron, three-sixteenth of an inch thick, failed to resist the hammering of wind and sea, on September 21, 1938, and the beacon, too, collapsed,"

The government erected the triangular pyramid, at Fort Phoenix, in the year 1848, and it had attained the age of 21 years before the Congregational steeple came to earth.

In the early days, the "Brick Church" was called Trinitarian.

The Tottering Tower. - There are a few persons in town who saw, and have described to the writer, the swaying to and fro of the tall steeple of the Congregational Church during the gale of 1869. It came to earth, and was never rebuilt. A decade before this the steeple was thought to be a bit in

secure. Very likely its swaying propensities had been observed, for in June, 1859, the committee on repairs of that building discussed the matter, finally deciding not to take the steeple down, but to strengthen it instead.

Usually extensive repairs, however, were made to the building, both to exterior and interior in the year 1859. The pinnacles on the corners were taken down. In a photograph before me, taken from the top of the dwelling house which formerly stood where the Millicent Library building now stands, the original pinnacles are shown. Twenty years later four pinnacles, each 20 feet long, were made and placed in position by William Bosworth. In January, 1918, it seems that one pinnacle on the southwest corner of the tower was blown over, but was prevented from falling to the ground by the attached braces. Instead of making further repairs, all four pinnacles were removed.

During the renovation of 1859 the outside of the structure was scraped and painted. Twenty-five thousand feet of lumber was used to stage around the building during the repairs. The east and south of this beautiful church was enclosed by a beautiful iron fence of Gothic style, 90 pounds to a foot, costing \$1,500. This was during the ministry of Rev. John Willard who served from 1855 to 1867. Mr. Willard succeeded Rev. Mr. Roberts and was followed by Rev. Avery S. Walker.

This new church which was erected for the First Congregational Society, was dedicated on Wednesday, September 3, 1845 with appropriate and impressive exercises. The service commenced at 11 o'clock that morning and the sermon was preached by the Rev. E. N. Kirk of Boston, his text being taken from First Timothy, 3d Chapter, 14th, 15th and 16th verses. This eloquent and interesting discourse received the undivided attention of the attendants. Many from New Bedford were in the audience. Rev. Jacob Roberts, the pastor, and Rev. William Gould, the former pastor, (in the old church, which became Phoenix Hall), participated in the exercises of dedication. Mr. Head directed the choir. This church edifice, a choice Gothic type, constructed of brick and stucco, was designed by Mr. Lefavour, an architect of New York City. The structure contained originally 114 pews or "slips" accommodating 600 persons on the main floor, and 200 persons in the galleries. The interior was finished in imitation of black walnut. The cost of the church building, including a

bell weighing about 1,500 pounds, from the manufactory of H. Harper & Co. of Boston, was approximately \$30,000.

It is noticeable that when heavenward extensions are demolished, either by time or storm, the tendency, instead of replacing, seems to be to do away with them entirely; e. g., Brick Church steeple and pinnacles, Phoenix Hall tower, Rogers School vane, tower of old Unitarian Church, vane removed from the Methodist Church tower in September, 1941, etc.

By way of comparison, let us record some of our measurements of the hurricane of September 21, 1938, and then comment upon prior gales in this vicinity.

At the Coggeshall Memorial, we learn that the water in the street was four feet deep; that several good sized boats were discovered, the morning after the inundation, on the lawn of the Colonial Club; that the water was deep enough on the first floor of a home on Lafayette Street to cause the furniture to float about, and that the water extended up this street nearly to the homestead of the late George H. Carpenter. Burial Hill was submerged and the salt water was lapping the base of the Cooke Memorial as frantically as when the boulder rested in its native place at the bottom of the harbor, protruding its tapering head above the waves.

At the Tilson Almy home, there was much destruction. Trees were uprooted, garage carried upstream, and the water stood thirty inches deep on the first floor. Automobiles in front of the nearby apartment house were covered completely. A good-sized sailboat was stranded on the high school lawn. At the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, the water rose to the height of 5 feet and 11½ inches in the street, and it stood 52½ inches in Henry Wilson's store on the southwest corner.

Miss L. Florence Grinnell, who lives at 108 Main Street, sustained loss, like hundreds of others. Her house is reasonably high, still the water rose to the height of eighteen inches on the first floor. After being forced to seek safety in the second story, she spied, upon looking out the window, her front steps drifting off, scaling the fence, diagonally across the street, north, and resting finally as the water subsided, on her neighbor's lawn. They are still in service at 108.

At William Card's garage the water line showed a depth of five feet and nine inches. At the home of Mr. Frank Dunn, on Pease Street, the force of the onrushing flood burst open

the front and rear doors, and Mr. Dunn and wife, imprisoned on the second floor, could see their household effects drifting out of their home.

At the former homestead of the Wilde family, where Mr. H. F. Wilde and wife with their children, L. Frank, William, Channing, Elton, Henry and Clara used to sit about the fireside, an afternoon card party was in progress. As the participants were about to depart, the water was noticed approaching. On it swept, and in it came. Those who lingered were compelled to scamper to places of safety, which in this instance, proved to be the hall stairs.

At the residence of Miss Anna Morton, southeast corner of Washington and Chestnut Streets, the salt water covered most of the lawn.

At the Park Garage, extending from Middle to Main Street, the gushing water floated the large sliding doors, which were burst from their places, over the tops of the automobiles, housed there. The water was six feet and eight inches deep.

At the corner of Main and Spring Streets, the water rose to a height of six feet. In the old shoe factory, it was 46 inches deep on the first floor. The water rushed up Spring Street so that at the home of Mr. George Shurtleff the water stood more than six feet deep in the yard, and the furniture on the first floor was well-nigh ruined.

At the grocery store at the northeast corner of Main and Washington Streets, the old stand of the late Alfred Nye, father of Horace K. Nye, the water covered the counter, and at the Central Fire Station the water was two feet in depth.

Hundreds of like instances can be related concerning the fury of the storm, but this account gives, in almost every instance, the exact measurements.

We have all read about the gales of 1807, of September 23, 1815, and the one of September 8, 1869, and many alive remember the storm of 1895.

On the night of February 7th, 1895, a gale struck this vicinity, which prompted the newspapers to issue such headlines as, "Great September Gale of 1869 Surpassed in Violence," "Worst Known", "Both Bridges over the Acushnet River Submerged," "Highest Tide Ever Known," etc.

A little after 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th, a tidal wave rushed into the harbor and up the river, causing thou

sands of dollars damage. The one condition that prevented further destruction was the fact that the river was completely frozen over.

The old bridge was covered with water a foot or more, and the tide was higher than in 1869. The Coggeshall Street Bridge was covered, and huge ice-cakes, from eight to twelve inches in thickness, were floating over it, with the roadway under three feet of water.

Old men stated emphatically that the tide was the highest within their recollection, and Peter Nelson, boatman, was authority for the statement that it was six inches higher than in the gale of '69.

The electric cars did not venture from New Bedford, east of Fish Island, but by mid-forenoon they succeeded in getting as far as the turnout on Pope's Island where they were met by the horse cars from the Fairhaven side.

Mr. Frank C. Smith became the Paul Revere of the occasion, for he paddled a skiff through Privilege Street early that morning, warning the people of the danger and awakening those that slumbered. On this street the first floors of some houses were covered with water. The double house of Henry L. Card and Davis Sherman was flooded with two to three feet of water in the basement, and Mr. Dwelley who lived in the next house, south, rescued by means of a skiff, 12 of his fourteen pigs, after which he moored the boat to a tree in front of his house. William H. Dwelley died in September, 1915, in his 78th year.

The homes of Albert Gifford and Amos D. Mitchell were among those with water in the cellars. The pavilion at the bathing houses was overturned, and the wharf and the plank walk were carried away.

On Main Street and in Pease Lane the water was a foot or more in depth, and ice cakes, twelve inches thick, covered the roadway. Thatcher Brothers Glass Works were flooded with a foot of water on the first floor, and considerable damage was wrought.

Mr. Charles H. Coombs, Jr. and companion, attempted to cross the old bridge, but in vain. They then, starting for Oxford, tried their luck at driving a horse-drawn vehicle across the Coggeshall Street Bridge. Here they were thwarted, for the bridge was completely submerged. Around the Head-of-

the-River they drove, reaching their place of employment in the New Bedford Machine Shop to find that the water had extinguished the fires under the boilers and that the shop had closed for the day.

Most certainly the monster for destruction was the unparalleled hurricane of September 21, 1938.

In February, 1885, the high tide overflowed Privilege Street, nearly to Main. The yard of the Pease District School was inundated and there was no school.

"Cheerful Workers," (We Knew Them All). - About sixty-five years ago there existed within the Congregational Society the "Cheerful Workers." We glean from The Fairhaven Star, under the date of Saturday, April 19, 1890, the following, which carries the names known to all the citizens of that period:

"CHEERFUL WORKERS. The entertainment given in the vestry of the Congregational Church, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings (April 15 and 16), by the 'Cheerful Workers' proved very attractive. After an overture, 'Rock-a-bye Baby,' an American cradle song, was first on the program, and it was sung by Miss Grace Gifford. A Spanish lullaby, sung by Miss 'Minnie Westgate, followed. This song was illustrated by a tableau, Miss Carrie Jenkins impersonating the Spanish mother. A North German cradle song was sung by Miss Mattie Wilbor, and Miss Jeannie King rendered a lullaby of sunny Italy as she rocked the cradle. Miss Jenkins impersonated an Indian mother, and sang to a papoose hung upon a tree branch. Mrs. Frank Church made a pretty picture as an English lullaby was sung. Miss Grace Burgess was the principal figure in a Norwegian scene, and Miss Lula Loomis posed as a Hungarian mother. Miss Alice Robinson sang a Russian cradle song, and Master Fred Cozzens and Miss Annie Hursell appeared in a Breton home scene, the former singing the lullaby. 'Mrs. Lewis sang a German lullaby; Miss McGlashan, Irish lullaby; Miss Jennie Tripp, a Danish cradle song; Miss Minnie Westgate, a French, and Mrs. William Marston a Scotch lullaby. Miss Minnie Nye sang a Japanese lullaby in the final scene, and Miss Jeannie King was a prominent figure in the tableau. Mrs. Herbert E. Longley sang a number of selections and was encored. Miss Addie Taber played the accompaniments very nicely, and other piano selections were

played by Misses Loomis, Westgate and King." Miss Westgate who became Mrs. Arthur Forbes, died May 12, 1947.

An Approach to Modern Fairhaven. - These final pages with the caption "The Atlas Tack Corporation" suggests that it is time for Industrial Fairhaven to make its appearance. At any rate, here is a start by way of introducing a Volume of Modern Fairhaven, giving the details, it is suggested, of the Wars in which the youth of this town participated, awaiting the material which would be a credit to our Country and an honor to its soldiers, sailors, airmen, in fact all who were or are engaged in the defence of our Country.

Thus, at this point we dovetail "Old Time Fairhaven" of three volumes beginning in 1947, after years of careful research, with the writers of "Modern Fairhaven," accompanied by our unstinted good wishes in their worthy undertaking.

THE ATLAS TACK CORPORATION
THE AMERICAN NAIL MACHINE COMPANY
1864

American Nail Machine Company sold all property to a newly formed corporation, namely, the American Tack Company. Cyrus D. Hunt was elected agent.

THE AMERICAN TACK COMPANY
1867
THE ATLAS TACK COMPANY
1891
A RAGING FIRE; LOSS \$40,000.

The question has been asked as to the date of the construction of the western portion of the building now used by Peirce & Kilburn Corporation. Leading up to the answer, we make several observations. The old stone section of the building, running at right angles to Fort Street, was one of the two stone structures erected for the spermaceti candle industry; the other being one formerly at the head of Middle Street between the property of Frank C. Taylor, Inc., on the west and that of Clarence F. Delano, Inc., on the east. This latter structure, built about 1835, was razed in 1896, and the stone used to rebuild the Delano or Old North Wharf, at the foot of Washington Street.

Immediately north of the candle works was Higgins' Wharf, the site of Higgins' Lumber Yard of former days, and north of that was an inlet of the river, making Main Street at this point, a comparatively narrow causeway, with brackish water on one side and salt water on the other. In fact, before 1795, there was not even a sidewalk here to connect Oxford and Fairhaven villages, and when the sidewalk was constructed, it became the first one of the town. The STAR, some time before, suggested that the stone in the old candle works be used to bridge the brook, to connect Middle Street with Privilege Street.

Going back to the candle works in the south part of the town - a quarter of a century, more or less, after its construction, this Rodman property was purchased by the American Nail Machine Company of Boston. The business prospered. Items from the Standard, given below in chronological order, tell considerable about the Tack Company. "Statement. Capital Stock, American Nail Machine Company, paid in \$250,000. Existing debts, 9th January, 1866, \$37,539.12."

An advertisement appeared in the papers of that day, worded as follows: - "The American Nail Machine Company of Fairhaven are prepared to do Tinning and Galvanizing. Nails and Tacks for sale. March 6, 1866."

Some may recall that on the night of Friday, January 4, 1867, a fire destroyed the west building of the American Nail Machine Company, the loss on building and machinery being \$20,000, and as much more on the stock of nails. In May, of that year, the American Tack Company, with Cyrus D. Hunt as its agent, succeeded the American Nail Machine Company

"American Tack Company, just organized, has purchased the property and rights of the American Nail Machine Company, of Fairhaven. C. D. Hunt is retained as Superintendent." "Notice. It is hereby certified that an Association has been formed under the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, called the American Tack Company, for the purpose of manufacturing tacks and nails. Capital stock, \$50,000. Par Value, \$100.00. (George F. Tripp was one of the Directors) May 8, 1867."

"Dividend. The American Tack Company of Fairhaven pays a dividend of five per cent on the first eight months' operation. January 30, 1868." "American Tack Company. A new fireproof boiler and engine house, 32 feet square with

chimney about 70 feet high, has just been built. The engine and boiler were removed from the center of the main building. November 1869."

"The American Tack Company of Fairhaven, is moving its steam engine into the boiler room from the main building to get more room. This change was contemplated when the boiler room was built, some two years ago. Tuesday, August 15, 1871."

"Notice. Sealed proposals will be received until the 9th inst. (October, 1871) for the carpenters' work and materials for the erection of an addition to the works of the American Tack Company, in Fairhaven. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, Fort Street. The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids. (Signed) J. A. Beauvais, Treasurer, Fairhaven, October 4, 1871."

Here is our answer. "NEW BUILDING. The American Tack Company has just had built at the west end of its factory on Rodman's Wharf, Fairhaven, a wooden building, 80 by 40 feet, with two full stories and French roof, and an ell, one story, 30 by 30 feet. The new building is to take place of one destroyed by fire a few years ago, since which casualty the operations of the concern have been disagreeably cramped for want of space. The new building will be occupied for counting room, packing room, storage, etc. and the ell for a bluing room. The office in the west end, second floor, with windows on three sides, will be the pleasantest in the vicinity. The building was constructed by Anselm D. Bourne, on a contract which was completed to entire satisfaction. Friday, April 26, 1872.

Many remember the erection of the stone addition on Fort Street, in 1882. It is three stories high and the dimensions are 90 by 36 feet.

The date "1882," chiselled from a solid block of stone, was the handiwork of Mr. John I. Bryant.

In a descriptive and pictorial book, written and published by J. H. Burgess, in 1914, "commemorative of the 250th anniversary of when Dartmouth became a town, 1664, New Bedford being a part thereof," we find the following concerning the Atlas Tack Corporation, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts:

In 1864 another industry arose called the American Nail Machine Company, located on Fort Street, taking the former

candle factory for its plant, and was organized to build and operate nail machines. At this time there were over a thousand nail machines operated in New England; the principal ones being located in the Bridgewater, Wareham, Weymouth, East Taunton, and later, Somerset and Fall River. So prominent was this industry that the first certificates of the Fairhaven Bank organized in 1831, had engraved on them a nailer and a nail machine which the nailer was feeding by hand. These hand machines soon gave way to automatic feeders.

This company was the basis of the American Nail Machine Company and later on of the American Tack Company and still later of the Atlas Tack Company. As independent companies arose the process of merging into a central manufacturing company began. Some thirty-nine different concerns were combined, but after four years the number of independent companies grew to ninety-three. Different companies started, and the central manufacturing company was dissolved and sharp competition ensued. During all the time between 1865 and 1886, the relations between the management and the employees were most cordial until at the latter date a strike was inaugurated by the Knights of Labor which appeared on the field. In 1891 the five largest nail factories merged into the Atlas Tack Company which was largely financed by Mr. H. H. Rogers. It is stated on good authority that this is the largest tack factory in the world, making almost every known variety from the old carpet tacks to double pointers and rivets and eyelets.

The present generation knows the particulars concerning the hurricane of August 31st, 1954, but for the benefit of many yet unborn we suggest that, within a few years, their attention be called to this event as described in the local papers of September 1st and the week following.

Also keep in mind that following the stealthy attack by Hurricane "Carol" on August 31st, 1954, Hurricane "Edna" made itself known a few days later. This time preparations, to meet well-nigh any emergency, were made.

Two thousand five hundred police officers were at their respective stations or on their regular beats.

Detailed accounts of "Edna" may be found in the local papers of September 11th and days following.

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