

Save

# THE DUKES COUNTY INTELLIGENCER

Published by  
DUKES COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
EDGARTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS



## The Remarkable Brick Barns Of Martha's Vineyard

BY PETER COLT JOSEPHS

## Sassafras

BY NELSON COON

## Bibliography Of The Archaeology, Anthropology, Botany, Geology And Zoology Of Martha's Vineyard

BY JAMES B. RICHARDSON, III

## DCHS News

May 1974

Vol. 15, No. 4

# DUKES COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

DORIS C. STODDARD . . . . . *President*  
 GALE HUNTINGTON . . . . . *Vice President*  
 JOHN WORTH OSBORN . . . . . *Treasurer*  
 MARIAN R. HALPERIN . . . . . *Secretary*

### *Council*

DOROTHY COTTLE POOLE . . . . . *Term expires 1976*  
 JOHN H. MONTGOMERY . . . . . *Term expires 1976*  
 WILLIAM E. SORENSEN . . . . . *Term expires 1976*  
 DORRIS S. HOUGH . . . . . *Term expires 1975*  
 NELSON COON . . . . . *Term expires 1975*  
 STANLEY MURPHY . . . . . *Term expires 1975*  
 B. JEAN SILVA . . . . . *Term expires 1974*  
 DR. SIDNEY N. RIGGS . . . . . *Term expires 1974*  
 REV. JOHN T. GOLDING . . . . . *Term expires 1974*

THOMAS NORTON . . . . . *Curator*  
 DOROTHY COTTLE POOLE . . . . . *Historian*  
 DORIS C. STODDARD . . . . . *Genealogist*  
 DR. SIDNEY N. RIGGS . . . . . *Cover Artist*  
 DEIDAMIA OSBORN BETTENCOURT . . . . . *Reference Librarian*  
 MARIAN R. HALPERIN . . . . . *Registrar*  
 GALE HUNTINGTON . . . . . *Acting Editor, Intelligencer*

## DUES

Active membership	\$5.00 annual dues
Active husband and wife membership	\$8.00 annual dues
Sustaining membership	\$25.00 annual dues
Life membership	\$100.00

PLEASE - give us your change of address promptly to save postage and insure arrival of every issue of the *Intelligencer*.

This Society is supported entirely by membership dues, gifts, and bequests.

Your gift or bequest will be deeply appreciated and should be made payable to the "Dukes County Historical Society, Inc." All such contributions are deductible under Federal Income Tax Law.

Copyright 1974  
 by the  
 Dukes County Historical Society, Inc.  
 Edgartown, Massachusetts

## The Remarkable Brick Barns Of Martha's Vineyard

© BY PETER COLT JOSEPHS

It was the year 1852 and the brickyard near the mouth of the Roaring Brook on the north shore of the Vineyard was operating full tilt. The brick works was the largest business enterprise in the town of Chilmark, and one of the largest on the entire Island. Twelve men, and at times more than twice that number, worked in the yard that was dominated by the tall square chimney - firing the kiln, pressing the brick, stacking the brick in the drying sheds, tending the sluiceway and the other machinery, and digging the clay from the nearby pits. For some reason the great overshot waterwheel was never hooked up.



Photograph courtesy of Flora Harris Epstein.  
 The brickyard at the Roaring Brook, Chilmark, about 1860 looking northeast across Vineyard Sound. Originally the wharf was longer.

Schooners from New Bedford, Providence, Boston and ports all up and down the coast stood in to the brickyard to tie up at its long wharf and take on cargoes of building brick and fire brick.

Dr. Charles E. Banks in his three volume *The History Of Martha's Vineyard*, says that the first brick factory was established at the Roaring Brook by Messrs Smith and Barrows. It had an annual output of 600,000 bricks with a value of some \$2,400.00.<sup>(1)</sup>

The Smith and Barrows Company operated the brickyard from 1836 to 1864. The Boston Fire Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Co. took over the works in July of 1866 and then sold to Nathaniel Harris in January 1867.<sup>(2)</sup>

Nathaniel Harris arrived on the Island at the end of the Civil War. He continued to operate the brickyard until some time in the 1870's when the supply of cordwood to fuel the kiln began to give out, and the yards had to be abandoned, although the supply of fine quality clay was as great as ever. The Boston Fire Brick Company shifted its operations to Gay Head and dug and exported clay from there until into the early years of this century. It is possible that small quantities of brick had been produced near the Roaring Brook site since the late 1700's.

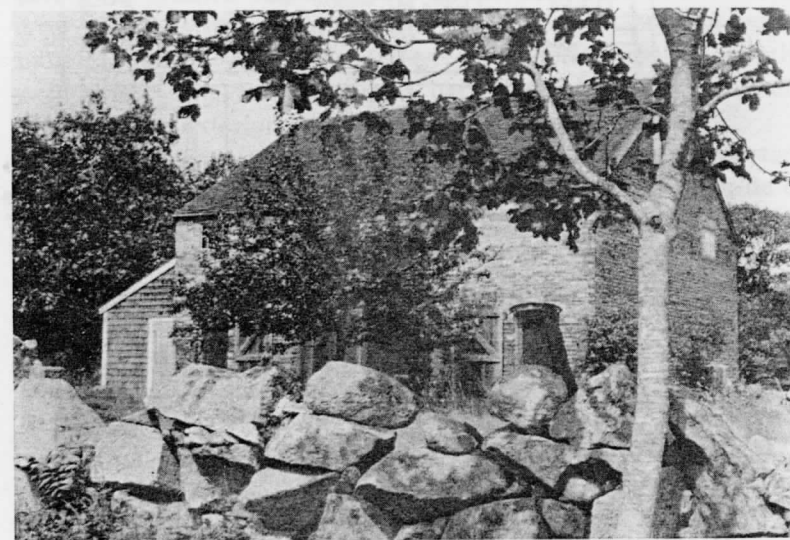
The Harris family still owns the site of the brickyard and the farm where one of the brick barns once stood. There is a tradition in the Harris family that about 1852 the brickyard produced a huge batch of bad brick which were given gratis to any who would come and cart them away. And that is how the three brick barns of Martha's Vineyard, all of them in Chilmark, came to be built.

The aged and distinguished author and writer for the *Vineyard Gazette* Joseph Chase Allen thinks that that tradition is probably untrue. Rather, he says, the mechanics of brickmaking of that day made it inevitable that only a third or so of each batch of brick would be perfect and hence saleable at top dollar. The perfect hard, red-fired bricks were produced at the center of each batch. The outer third of the hatch would be underbaked and soft with an orange-pinkish hue. These were called salmon bricks. The inner third, closest to the fire, would often be overbaked and would bulge and warp and often be almost black. These were known as swelled bricks.

The salmon brick would be sold at a fraction of the price of the

perfect brick and was used for inside walls and chimneys where there was no exposure to the weather. There was no market for the swelled brick. Thus each year saw several hundred thousand reject bricks produced which would accumulate in huge heaps about the brick works.

Apparently between the years 1852 and 1859 three quick-witted up-Island farmer-fishermen got for nothing, or for very little, enough reject bricks to build the three remarkable brick barns. The three Chilmark men were Osborn Charles Tilton who built his barn on a high hill back from and above the brickyard; John Hammett who erected his about a half mile away on a line to the east of Osborn Tilton's; and James Norton Tilton who constructed his brick barn about a mile to the southeast on a high hill south of the Middle Road. This section of the Middle Road was once an extension of Tea Lane.

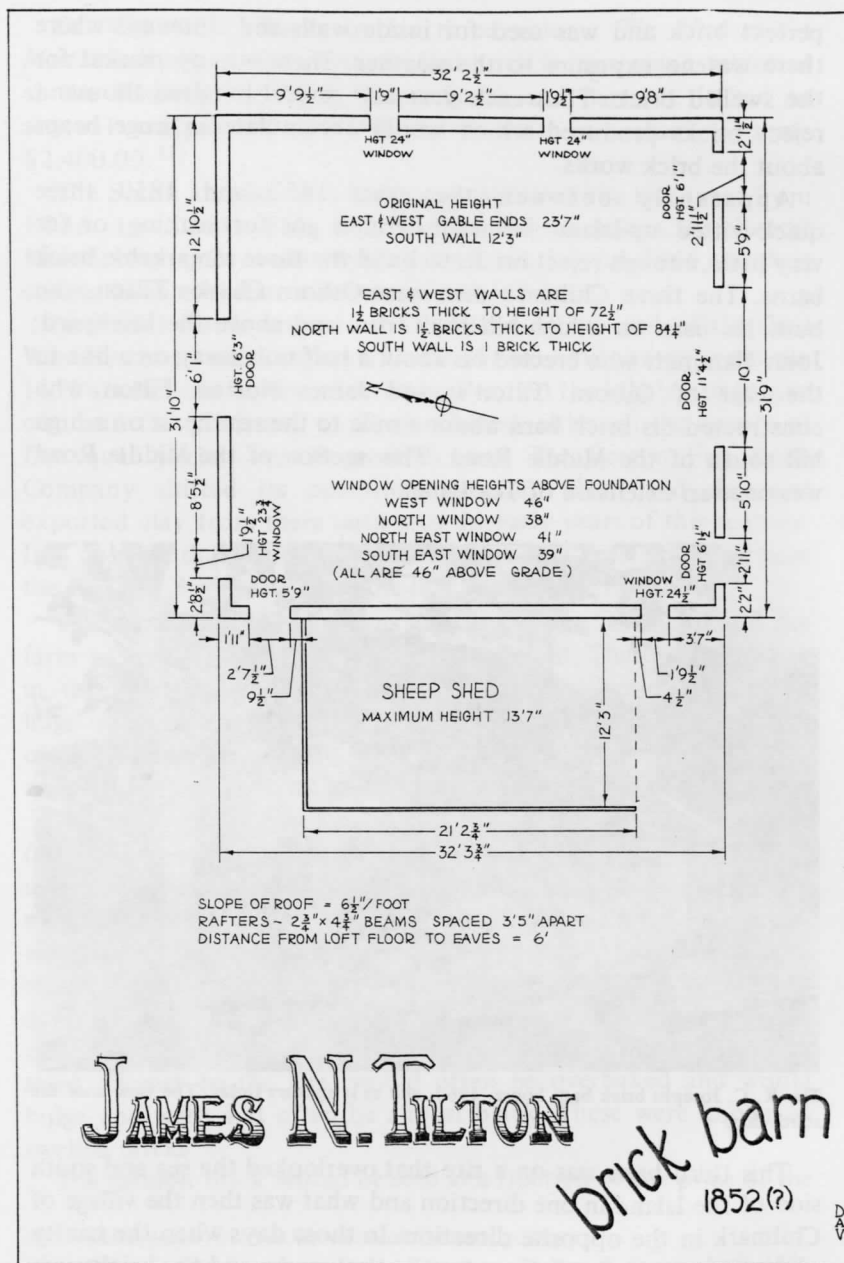


The R. C. Josephs brick barn house, 1960, and as it appears today. The view is of the south side.

This third barn was on a site that overlooked the sea and south side of the Island in one direction and what was then the village of Chilmark in the opposite direction. In those days when the trinity of human population, sheep by the thousands, and the brickyards

(1) Banks, *History*. . . Vol. II, Annals of Chilmark, p. 69.

(2) Dukes County Registry of Deeds, Edgartown. To Wm. F. Durgin, April, 1864. To James Edmund, July, 1864.



had denuded the Island of its primeval forests all three brick barns were in sight of one another.

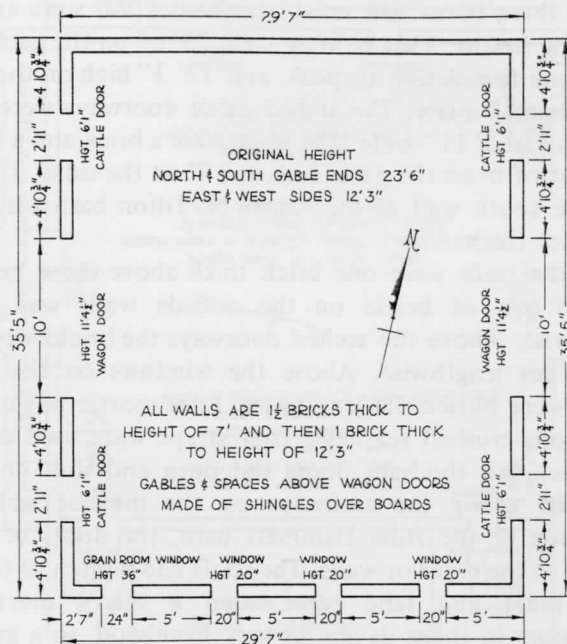
The three barns had many similarities. All were apparently of the same height. That is, they were 23' 6" on the gable ends from fieldstone foundation to peak, and 12' 3" high on the sides. They were almost square. The arched cattle doorways were all about 6' 1" high and 2' 11" wide. The walls were a brick and a half thick to a height of 6' on the gable ends and 7' on the sides. The exception was the south wall of the James N. Tilton barn which was only one brick thick.

All the walls were one brick thick above those heights. Every seventh row of bricks on the outside walls was butted flat, lengthwise. Above the arched doorways the bricks were butted on their sides lengthwise. Above the windows on the interior the bricks were butted flat lengthwise. Lime mortar was used, made in part from crushed seashells. Iron straps were used at random as cross-ties. All the barn doors slid open and shut on iron tracks mounted above the archways on the interior walls with the exception of the John Hammett barn, the doors of which were hinged to the exterior walls. The roofs had a pitch of 6.5".

Animals and land represented a man's most important possessions in those days - his very livelihood, so a great pride of craftsmanship went into the construction of the barns just as it had into the farmhouses. Oxen and cart and perhaps horse and wagon, too, had worked for weeks and months to haul the bricks from the Roaring Brook to the barn sites. And in every case it was a hard up-hill climb much of the way. There must have been cooperation by the three farmer-fishermen in the building of the barns. And perhaps it took years to build each one.

The Osborn C. Tilton barn was built to the north of the just completed North Road and measured 29' 7" on the north and south gable ends by 35' 5" on the east and west sides. According to Mrs. David Epstein (Flora Harris) of Watertown and Chilmark this barn was brick only up to the eaves. The peaks like the roofs

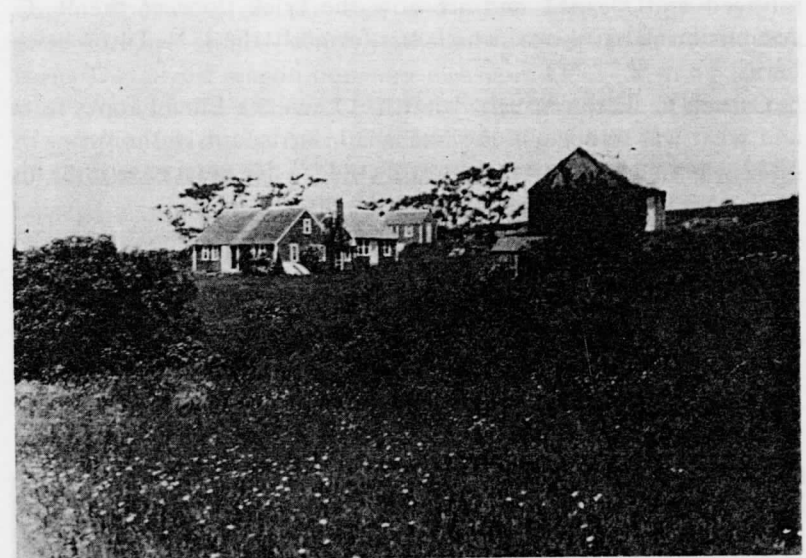




ALL WINDOW OPENING HEIGHTS ARE 40" ABOVE FOUNDATION  
ALL DIMENSIONS EXCEPT OVERALL LENGTHS ARE ESTIMATES

OSBORN C. TILTON  
brick barn  
1852

were wood which were beamed with ship timbers probably picked up alongshore. At any rate the building was top-heavy because the timbers were so huge.



Photograph courtesy of Flora Harris Epstein.

The Sydney P. Harris farm and 17th century farmhouse in 1932 when the old Osborn C. Tilton brick barn was still standing. The view shows the south gable end and east side of the barn.

There were large barns doors on the east and west sides reaching to the eaves. The small cattle door was on the west side to the left of the large door. There had been other doors which had been either bricked up or sealed. There was a sheep shed attached to the east side of the barn. This barn collapsed and was totally demolished in the 1944 hurricane which did terrific damage on the Island. Only the mansard roofed half-excavated foundation site remains today. It serves as a shelter for Sydney (Preston) Harris's cattle.

Mrs. Sydney Harris, a widow, and the mother of Flora and Preston apparently was alone on the place that night when the hurricane hit. When she got up the next morning there was nothing but a pile of bricks where the barn had been. The roof had been pushed down into the barn knocking out the walls. Two half-inch steel rods running the length of the building at eave level,

put there after the 1938 hurricane in an attempt to better tie the barn together, had snapped.

Many of the bricks from this hurricane-demolished barn were salvaged and cleaned and are now the brick floor of the R. C. Josephs brick barnhouse which was formerly the J. N. Tilton brick barn.

Osborn C. Tilton bought what had been the Daniel Jones farm and what was to become the Nathaniel Harris farm in the spring of 1852 when he was thirty-eight years old.<sup>(3)</sup> He must have built his brick barn soon after that. He sold the place in 1864.

The John Hammett brick barn was also on the north side of the new North Road. John Hammett was Joe Allen's maternal great grandfather. John Hammett's son Humphrey Hammett, Joe Allen's grandfather, was twenty-four years old when the barn was built. That was either in 1852 according to his marriage record, or in 1859 by his death record.

This barn measured 32' 7" on the north and south gable ends and 35' 4" on the east and west sides. This barn



Ruin of the old John Hammett brick barn, 1974. The view shows the new south side and the new east gable end.

(3) Daniel Jones to Osborn C. Tilton, March 1852; to James Edmund, July 1864; to the Boston Fire Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Co., July, 1866; to Nathaniel Harris, January, 1867.

had the same flat arch construction as the other barns with no keystone, which is the weakest form of arch. There are four small windows and four cattle doorways as well as three large to huge wagon doorways on the east and west sides. All the wagon doorways are arched which is the most unusual feature of this barn. The largest wagon doorway measures 11' 2" high by 10' 8" wide. As with the Osborn C. Tilton barn there is a half-excavated foundation which was open to animals on the south.

Attached to the barn on the east, a 100' by 40' barnyard once boasted a carriage house, corn crib and sheds for the oxen. To the east and connected with the barnyard an elaborately walled square once contained a brick hen house, two privies, a well, and some giant boxwoods, and the surviving four chimneyed 18th century house with a long kitchen ell. The house is actually quite similar to the 17th century Osborn C. Tilton house which had been moved some time in the past from Nomans Land and, according to tradition, to its present location on the Harris estate. The Tilton house sat to the west of the barn. The Hammett farmhouse has long been abandoned, but a good roof has kept it from complete destruction.

An interesting architectural feature of the Hammett brick barn is the brick-and-a-half columns that rise from loft level to roof on either side of the large central wagon archways on the east and west sides.

Like the other two brick barns, this one also developed large cracks as the fieldstone foundation settled. Also all the bad brick did not help.

George Manter and his wife Daisy inherited the farm in exchange for moving in and caring for Humphrey W. Hammett and his wife Mary O. for the last years of their lives. George Manter was Joe Allen's uncle. In an attempt to do something about the cracks that had developed in the walls, George and Humphrey tried drilling holes through the walls at the corners in order to tie the barn together across the corners with mammoth six-foot-long nuts and bolts. But this proved counter-productive. They then cut down two huge white oaks and tried to shore up the south gable end by placing the butt ends of the oaks against the bulging wall. They thought they had the problem solved, but then the great gale of September 1904 struck the Island with fury. The storm

had an eye and surely must have been a hurricane. At any rate, the gables and the top six feet of both sidewalls fell. And the roof, rafters and all, was lifted off intact. Weeks later one entire section of roof was found several miles away. The other half of the roof was never found! Perhaps it was blown out to sea.



Josephs archive

This view shows the new west gable end and new south side of the old John Hammett brick barn, 1974.

lived on it until 1891 when he died at the age of ninety. During his lifetime and then during the lifetime of his son Humphrey, and after that during George Manter's stewardship the place was one of the very finest of the Island's farms. In 1861 there were one hundred and sixty-four sheep on the place. At that time, because of the Civil War the price of wool was sky high. But as they years went by Vineyard farming underwent a steady decline.

In the spring of 1913 Dr. Charles R. L. Putnam bought the great farm with its most remarkable brick barn from George and Daisy Manter. Dr. Putnam kept a large stable of ponies in the brick barn for his many children. Dr. Putnam also had the south, east and west walls of the barn concreted over to hold together what was left of them. When Dr. Putnam's widow died she willed the huge estate to the Harvard University Medical School. Then a few years

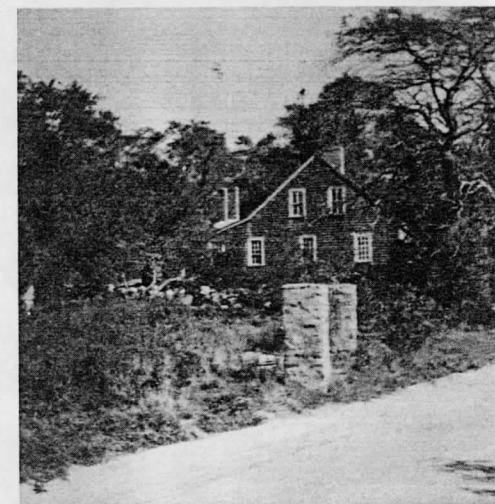
George and Humphrey then proceeded to brick up new shallow gables on the east and west sides and reroofed the barn with the ridgepole going at right angles to the way it had gone before the storm. That is what gives the barn the squat, eerie appearance it has today.

John Hammett had bought the old Daniel Tilton farm in May of 1835 and

ago Harvard sold most of the land to Land/Vest Properties, Inc., Limited Partnership, Boston. The land was subdivided, and in 1973 the house, the brick barn and three hundred, twenty three acres were put on the market as "Spring Point."

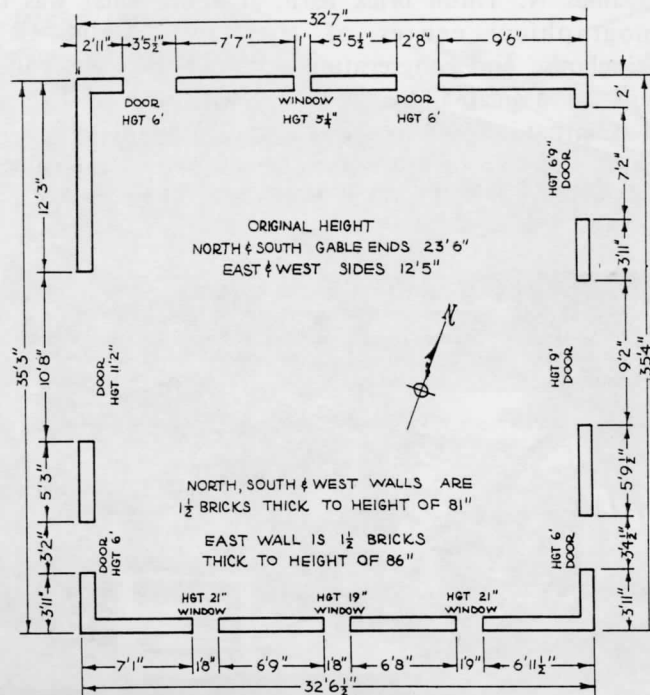
The James N. Tilton brick barn sits on its hilltop southwest of the intersection of the Middle and Meeting House Roads. At the time that James N. Tilton built his brick barn one could look out from that hilltop over treeless pastures and meadows at the then village of Chilmark with its two churches, town hall, post office,

general store and a few tall vase-shaped American elms. Like the mystical village of "Brigadoon" that ancient village of Chilmark has vanished almost as though it never existed and the present Chilmark center is found two and a half miles to the west. Only the long abandoned cellar holes and house and barn foundations and the open wells remain to show that the village ever existed. And the whole is choked in ailanthus, locust, grapevine and brush jungle.



Josephs archive

View of the west gable end of the John Hammett 18th century farmhouse.



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS EXCEPT WINDOWS  
ALL WINDOW OPENING HEIGHTS ARE 40" ABOVE FOUNDATION

JOHN HAMMETT

brick barn  
1852 (?)

D  
A

The farm to which James's brick barn belonged was apparently a very prosperous one. (4) There were miles of stone walls dividing the one hundred fifty acres or more into fields and pastures. Also there are the fancy foundation stones of what was once a two and a half story dwelling. The late Mary Guerin bought out the heirs and tore down the house in 1921 and used the lumber to build "Greystone" to the west. An apple and pear orchard separated the brick barn from the giant sycamore maple, well, and farmhouse to the east.

The James N. Tilton brick barn measures 32' 3" on the east and west gable ends and 31' 10" on the north and south sides. It has four ground floor window openings 2' high by 1' 9" wide. There are three arched cattle doorways 6' 1" high by 2' 11" wide. The north wall wagon archway is 6' 3" high by 6' 1" wide. As long as anyone now living can remember there has been a gigantic crack above it running from arch to eave. But the crack actually adds to the picturesqueness of the structure. The wagon doorway on the south by which the loaded hay wagons would enter the barn is 11' 5" high by 10' wide.

The south wall is unusual in being only one brick thick in its entirety. Perhaps that was because it was the warm and sunny side of the building. But the sun, as every farmer knows, is the most destructive force in nature, far more so than wind or rain or low temperature. Could that be why farmer James N. Tilton built the upper half of his south wall of firebrick? At any rate, the cream colored firebrick half of the wall is in perfect shape today, while the lower half built of salmon brick is badly pitted and both corners have crumbled away. The barn was built with both regular and jumbo sized odd brick.

The structure is well proportioned and has beautiful lines. Huge oak beams tie the north and south walls together keeping them from buckling out because of the enormous weight of the roof. The beams also support the hay lofts. Attached to the barn on the west is a large sheep shed that was open on the south. An oddly dimensioned barnyard, call it a hundred feet square, surrounds the barn. Part of the west wall of the barnyard is one of the finest

(4) *Vineyard Gazette*, August 1, 1941, Polly Woolcott, "One Old Barn Is Insured Against The Fate Of Ever Housing A Summer Stock Theatre."



examples of flat-faced retaining wall to be found in New England. That section measures 6' 3" high and is 47' 6" long.



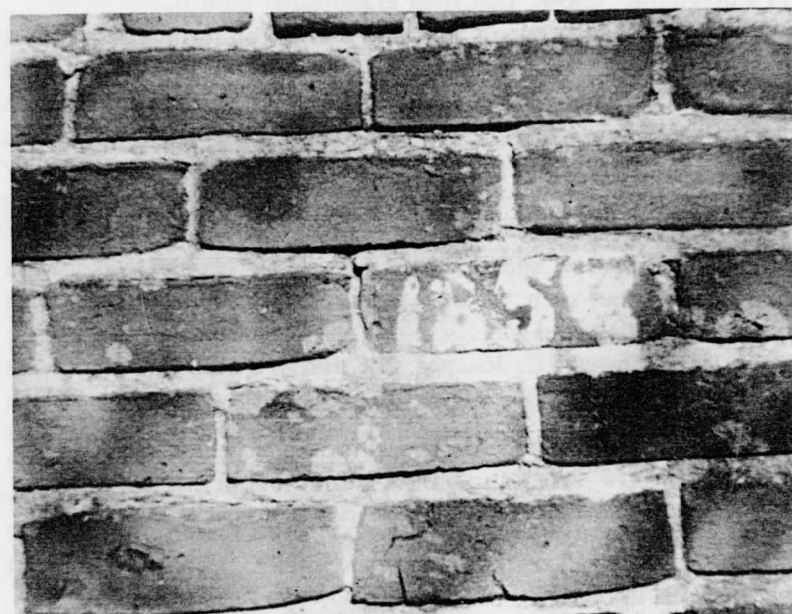
Josephs archive

The R. C. Josephs brick barnhouse - the old James N. Tilton barn - in 1960 and as it looks today.

Perhaps a yoke of oxen was used to scoop off the brow of the hill for the barn square is nice and flat while the terrain about it rises to the west. An unusual lane runs northeast from the barn square down the hill and through the present woods to the outskirts of the former village. It is a little over a twelfth of a mile long, (442') and sixty-three feet wide at its mouth and eleven feet wide at the barn square. Aside from being the original entrance to the farm it seems also to have been used to funnel the sheep home from the outlying pastures.

Existing Chilmark tax assessors' records beginning with the year 1861 indicate that in the year 1866 there were the following animals on the farm; two cows, one yearling, one swine, two horses, and fifty sheep. In 1872 two oxen are listed as well. In 1896 eighty sheep are listed among other animals. But by 1900 only twenty sheep and no other animals were listed. That was the year in which Martha Tilton, James's widow (she was his second

wife and the mother of three of his four sons) abandoned the farm. She was in ill health and died in New Bedford three years later.



Josephs archive

The date on the west wall of the James N. Tilton brick barn.

James N. Tilton, the years of his life are 1816 - 1881, apparently built, or completed his brick barn at the age of thirty-six in 1852. On the exterior west wall at the southwest corner and in the lee of the sheepshed at a height of six feet from the ground is a date painted with crude brush strokes. It seems to read 1852.

James began to buy up the old Norton Bassett place which dates from about 1800, which included a house lot and barn in 1839. He completed his acquisition of land in 1847. He may have used some of the timbers from the old Bassett barn in the construction of his new brick barn. There is no proof, of course, that James did actually build the barn. There are those who insist that the architecture of the structure is circa 1825. But there are many who think that James N. Tilton must have built it. Two of



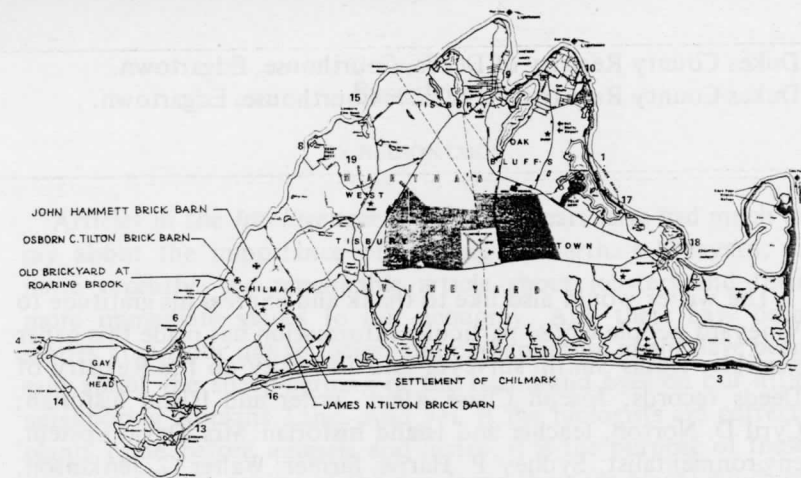
Jame's grandsons, Robert Tilton, a lobsterman, and Alpheus (A. P.) Tilton a carpenter and selectman of the town of Gosnold, both of Cuttyhunk "know" that their grandfather built it.

After it was abandoned the James N. Tilton farm was soon lost in a locust and ailanthus jungle. Yet the bright red brick of the barn reflecting sunlight and moonlight had captivated much of the up-Island community. According to Rita Benton (Mrs. Thomas Hart Benton) of Kansas City, Missouri, and Chilmark and Gay Head, the brick barn became a favorite rendezvous for sweethearts and for the guests of local weddings after the ceremonies. They came on horseback and in horse drawn carriage and wagon. Rita remembers one such joyous gathering after a wedding. This remarkable brick ruin was also a popular place for picnics.

In 1931 Roswell C. Josephs, the author's father, who died in 1963, bought from Mary Guerin the heart of the farm which included the brick barn, sheep shed and a corn crib. During his subsequent teaching-free summers he hacked back the jungle and began the process of rebuilding the barn. He knocked out new windows and eventually made it into a remarkable summer house twenty years ahead of its time architectually, and, one of the first barnhouses, in fact.

Chilmark was without electricity then as it was to be for nearly ten years longer. But by 1932 the brick barnhouse had one of the very first indoor bathrooms in the town. And the old brick barn is still without electricity. Such a rebuilding job, however, is never finished and the heirs continue the task. This brick barn is undoubtedly the Island's most unusual ancient structure and perhaps its most unusual and imaginative summer house as well.

The James N. Tilton brick barn is really a marvelous Brughel-like work of art and as such might be considered a national art treasure. Indeed, applications are currently pending on a listing with the Historic American Buildings Survey and with the National Register of Historic Places for the old James N. Tilton brick barn.



It may not be possible to further unravel the story of the three Chilmark brick barns but there is a European correlation that might well bear looking into. A few Europeans who have visited the Vineyard, and a few Americans well-travelled in Europe, have noted the similarity between the Vineyard brick barns and the brick barns of Flanders. The Low Countries beckon.

#### Bibliography and Acknowledgements

- Banks, Charles E. *The History of Martha's Vineyard* Edgartown, 1911.
- Vital Records of Chilmark, Massachusetts to the Year 1850*, Boston, 1904.
- The Vineyard Gazette*, Edgartown, 1846.
- Chilmark Tax Assessors Records, Town Hall, Chilmark.
- Chilmark Birth, Marriage and Death Records, Town Hall, Chilmark.
- Dukes County Historical Society, Library, Edgartown.

Dukes County Registry of Deeds, Courthouse, Edgartown.  
Dukes County Registry of Probate, Courthouse, Edgartown.

The writer would also like to thank and express his gratitude to Vineyard people whose particular information has made this paper possible. Hollis Smith, surveyor and authority on the Registry of Deeds records; Joseph Chase Allen, writer and Island historian; Cyril D. Norton, teacher and Island historian; Mrs. David Epstein, environmentalist; Sydney P. Harris, farmer; Walter G. Jenkinson, Sr., farmer, coasting captain, and jack of all trades deceased, and Mrs. Jenkinson; Roswell C. Josephs, teacher, and summer architect deceased, and Mrs. Josephs; Alpheus P. Tilton, builder; Ernest Correllus, Jr., farmer; Mrs. Anne W. Luedeman, title searchers; George M. Horn, Jr., linguist.

Brick Barri  
Chilmark  
April 1974

## Sassafras

BY NELSON COON

Articles in the *Intelligencer* in the past years have had much to say about the importance of whaling to Martha's Vineyard, or more recently, the remarkable article about lobsters and their more immediate values to our economy. And there have been stories about our native fishes, and perhaps more might have been said about the sheep-herding of the Island and over on our little neighboring Nomans Land. And yet, if the biologists are correct, plants came before animals and hence, it is the purpose of these pages to tell something of the one living thing (or plant) which so early brought the Island into notice of the world of exploration and commerce -- the sassafras tree.

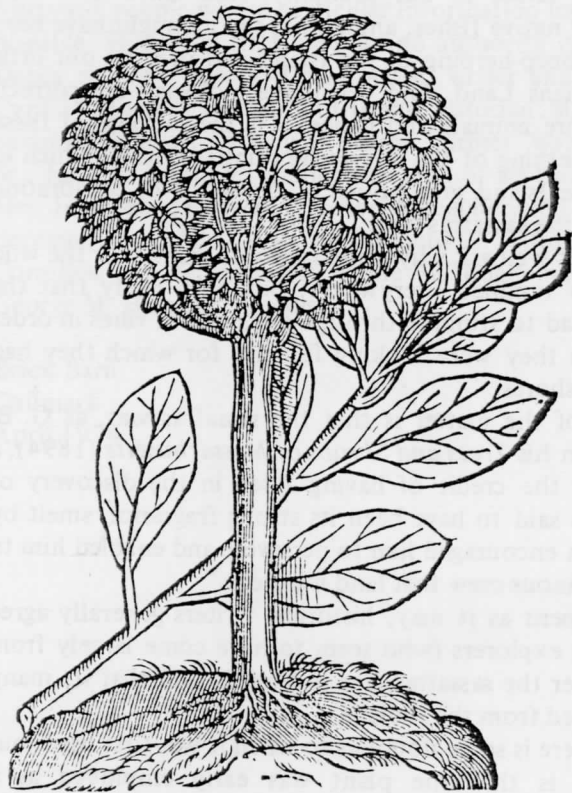
Here one might well ask why our Island was named for the wild grapevines which rambed everywhere, but it is likely that the early explorers had to stumble through the mats of vines in order to find the trees they were looking for and for which they had been sent to our shores.

For the fact of the matter is that the sassafras was, as G. B. Emerson wrote in his *Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts* (1894), a tree which "has the credit of having aided in the discovery of America, as it is said to have been its strong fragrance, smelt by Columbus, which encouraged him to persevere and enabled him to convince his mutinous crew that land was near."

Be that statement as it may, historical writers generally agree that the Spanish explorers (who seem to have come largely from Italy) did discover the sassafras tree in Florida and that its many values were learned from the Indians.

Historically there is some doubt as to when it was first used, but one speculation is that the plant was early employed as a treatment for scurvy by Cartier during his exploration of the St. Lawrence in 1535. De Soto also mentioned something he called cinnamon wood which likely was sassafras. But the stronger evidence for its discovery and use was when the French established a Huguenot Colony on the St. John's River in Florida in 1564.

This colony, Fort Caroline, was discovered and its inhabitants massacred by the Spanish in 1565. It was only six years after that, that Nicholas Monardes, a Spanish physician, in 1571, in a treatise on the medicinal plants of the new world wrote that "after the Frenchmen were destroyed our Spanish soldiers became ill as the French had. Some of the French who remained showed our soldiers the cure that they had used." This was sassafras tea.



In a book printed in England in 1607, called *The Theatre of Plants*, appeared this imaginary drawing of the sassafras yet with the single branch well showing the hand-shaped leaf.

Right about this time there was much interest in all the findings from this new world across the ocean and a number of writings about the interesting new plants to be found were published in Europe, especially in Italy. In 1584 Giovanni Maria wrote a story called *The Mine of the World* (La Minero del Mondo) which was published in Venice in 1611, in which among other plants he told in translation

"In the West Indies in a region called Florida there is a tree called sassafras which is a very good remedy against every illness to

which human creatures are subject."

At just about the same time (1612) there was published in England a book by Whitaker in which, in talking about the "physical plants" and noting pines, pitch trees, cedar, ash, maple and cypress, mention was made of what we know as sassafras, saying that "it is called by the inhabitants 'Winauk,' a kind of wood of most pleasant and sweete smel, and of rare vertues in phisick for the cure of many diseases."

The fact is that there seems to have been wide knowledge among the explorers' fraternity of the possible importance of the plant life of America and some of the men who were with Sir Walter Raleigh when he financed the expedition for the possible colonizing of the North American coast, told about the sassafras as one of the plants they had found and, a year later when Ralph Lane was sent as Governor to establish a colony on Roanoke Island in Virginia, he reported that he had found "great woods of Sassafras, Walnuts, etc." growing in the vicinity of Roanoke.



The sassafras seems always to be home near salt water, as shown by this drawing done by Frances McGaw of the Island and from the book, *Using Wayside Plants* by Nelson Coon.

There was a lull after the disappearance of the Roanoke colony and then in 1602 Raleigh sent out an expedition to find out what had happened to Roanoke, and the Captain Mace who was in charge brought back to England a number of medicinal plants including sassafras which by then had been said to have values, including especially its ability to cure syphilis.

In that same year, 1602, Bartholomew Gosnold went out for an exploration of the coast of New England, naming in his travels such places as Cape Cod, the Elizabeth Islands, and our own Martha's Vineyard, bringing back to his own profit, a good

ton of the sassafras roots. There is good evidence to feel that this shipload was the first plant product exported in commercial quantities from New England. Indeed the men on the expedition knew of its values, for Gabriel Archer, one of the men who accompanied Gosnold, wrote about a miraculous cure effected on this exploratory voyage when he wrote that "The powder of sassafras in twelve hours cured one of our company who had overindulged by eating the bellies of dog fish, a very delicious meat."

So important was this voyage, when our Island was discovered, that the following year, 1603, Martin Pring was sent to New England by some Bristol merchants specifically for sassafras roots, and this was so successful that the importance (and monetary value of the two shiploads Pring brought) gave its worth real notice in America. From this, King James in 1606 granted two patents for the establishment of colonies in America, one to be headed by Gosnold to be known as the London Company (which established Jamestown in 1607) and the other the Plymouth Colony. One historian suggests that the strong possibility of making money on sassafras "played an important part in convincing merchants to invest in the company."

This is borne out by the fact that there is noted in a report of the Jamestown Council which wrote to the promoters of the London Company in England, among other things that -

"Our easiest and richest commodity being as sassafras roots which were gathered by the sailors after loss and spoil of many of our tools and with drawing our men from our labor to their uses against our knowledge.

Just a couple of years later the folks in Jamestown were advised by England of things that were wanted in that country, a list headed by

"Small sassafras roots to be dug in the winter and dried and none to be medled with in the summer, and it is worth 50 pounds or better per ton."

But the interest in the medicinal, and hence financial, values of sassafras was not confined to the English, for in 1621 one finds that in the French relations of their voyages to Canada we are told

that the Indians and the French themselves "falling into a contagious disease, of which Phisitians could give no reason or remedy, they were all in a short space restored to their health merely by drinking water, in which Saxifrage was infused and boyled, which was then discovered to them by the natives, and we justly entertain this before that many excellent medicines, either for conservation of Nature in her vigour or restauration in her decadence may be communicated unto us....."

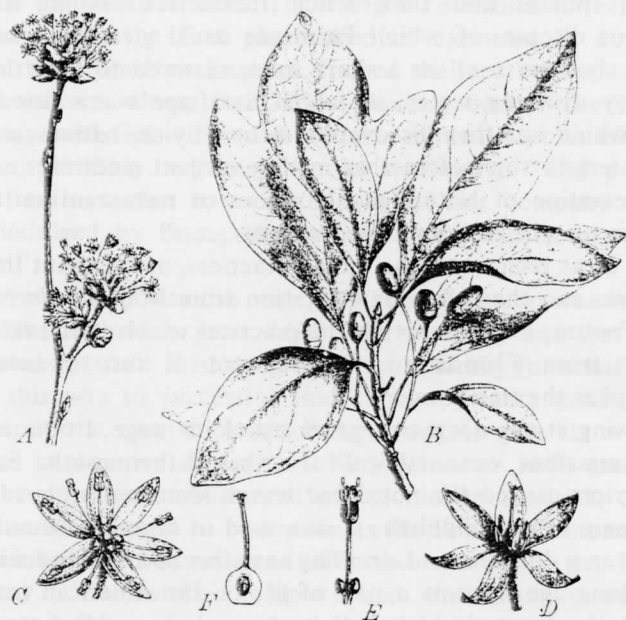
There is, as relative to the Indian practices, much about the use of sassafras and the following quotation from *Iroquois Herbalism* (W. N. Fenton, 1942) sums up the practices which were evidently common from Florida to Canada, and as far towards the Mississippi as the tree grows:

"Living at the northern extremity of its range, Iroquois uses of sassafras were typical of tribes farther south. Seneca warriors carried the powdered leaves, women employed it as a tonic after childbirth, it was used in cases of rheumatism and as a diuretic; and drinking sassafras as a spring tonic has so long ago become a part of life on the American frontier that the Iroquois herbalists have regularly peddled the root bark on the doorsteps of their white neighbors."

But, what, the reader may ask, is this tree and where does it belong in the world of botanical classification? Here one can go to our standard New England-oriented Gray's *Botany* for a scientific viewpoint. Reducing the terminology there to common language, one finds that sassafras is classified as an aromatic tree belonging to the laurel family in which we find two genera from other countries such as *Persea* and *Litsea*, and one other American plant, the *Lindera Benzoin*, or allspice or feverbush, and then one species of *Sassafras*, *S. albidum*, the white sassafras and likely the one most known to the early gatherers, and a variety of *Albidum*, called *molle* which has been called the red sassafras.

Here it may be noted that sassafras is not the only name, for its properties gave it other names, one being the ague tree, another saloop, saxifrag, cinnamon wood, and smelling stick. The name under which we know it - sassafras - comes from the Spanish *Salsafra* which means a "container for a condiment or sauce," - surely a good bit of nomenclature.



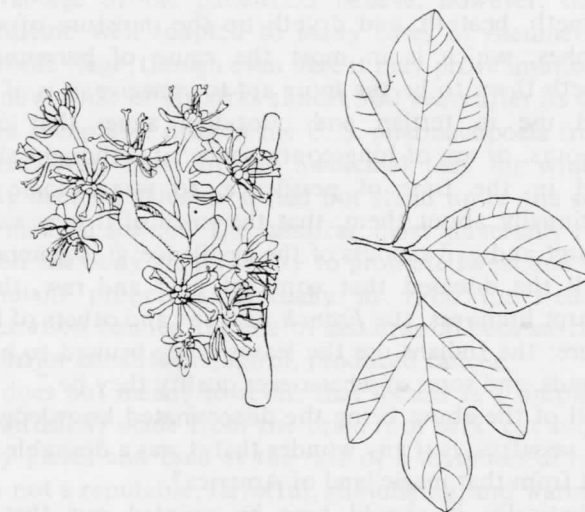


Sassafras (*Sassafras officinale*, Laurel Family, *Lauraceæ*). A flowering twig of staminate plant. B, branch bearing leaves and fruit. C, staminate flower. D, pistillate flower. E, stamen, showing nectar glands at base of filament, and anther opening by up-turned valves. F, pistil, cut vertically.

With the above botanical illustration the scientific name is given as *S. officinale*, differing from the presently accepted name of *S. albidum*. Another name used by some authorities is *S. variifolium*.

The feature of the sassafras trees is the mitten-shaped leaves which run from about 4" to 6" long and are highly variable in shape. The trees may grow from 50' to 60 feet tall, but very often one will find them as a clump of almost weedlike sprouting plants. Sexually, the sassafras are what the botanists call "Dioecious" in that the male and female flowers are separate, with sometimes one sex on a tree, sometimes both. The flowers are tiny, greenish yellow and appear with the leaves with no especial beauty, as there are no lovely petals to catch the eye. The fruits are bluish in color, about a half inch in size and are borne on tiny red stalks. The leaves themselves are a little oily and aromatic, in autumn turning

rich red and orange. One would think that the values in the tree would be from the fragrance of the leaves and bark, but actually the characteristic which has made the tree so valuable is found in the bark of the roots which, dug in the fall and dried, can be stored and later used as further indicated.



This illustration well shows the cluster of flowers in the branch axils.

There were and are some uses of the extracts of sassafras which are beyond the medicinal, but basically it was for the great and very specific values that sassafras was wanted. Before discussing what is known today of these values it may be of interest to detail the supposed values as they were touted in the early 17th century. While much was written in Latin, Spanish, Italian and German, here below is a quotation of the botanical writings of John Parkinson, published in 1640 under the title *Theatricum Botanicum*.

After describing the tree he says that it grows shallowly-rooted as

"all other sorts of Indian trees do."

"The decoction (of the roots) is familiarly given in all cold diseases and obstructions of the Liver and spleens, as also in



cold rheumes and defluxions of the head, on the teeth, eyes or lunges, warming and drying up the moisture, and strengthening the parts afterwards, and therefore is available in coughes, and other cold diseases of the brest, stomacke, and lungs, and restraineth castings, and helpeth digestion, breaketh and expelleth winde, the gravell and stone in the kidneyes, and provoketh urine, and womens' courses, it also warmeth, heateth, and dryeth up the moisture of womens' wombes, which is in most the cause of barrenness, and causeth them to be the more apt to conceive; it is of especial good use in tertian and quotidian agues that come of humours, or are of long continuance: it is thought also to be good in the time of pestilence, to weare some thereof continually about them, that the smell of it may expell the corrupt and evil vapours of the pestilence: it is generally used in all the diseased that come of cold and raw, then, and corrupt humours, the *French* disease, and others of like foul nature: the Indians use the leaves being bruised to heal their wounds, and sores of whatsoever quality they be."

With all of the above being the disseminated knowledge of the values of sassafras, is it any wonder that it was a desirable product to import from that magic land of America?

Parenthetically it should here be pointed out that a vital recommendation was that it would cure the "French disease" (or the disease which the French may have called the Spanish or Italian disease) this being syphilis, and the others of "foul nature" being gonorrhea, a cure for which there was then (as now) a great need.

However questionable some of these values obviously were, the belief in efficacy probably had great psychological values and the trade went on for several centuries as "major commerce" while back here in the colonies its uses were also considered important. From historical reports and as above noted, we know that the Indian herbalists, most likely the squaws, regularly peddled the root bark to the doorsteps of their white neighbors, as indeed they did with many other of their now-recognized as-sound plant medicines.

But eventually with the growth of medical science and the careful examination of claims, there began to come some

questioning and we find a Dr. Barton of Philadelphia in 1804 writing an essay in which he says:

"The oil of Sassafras, when externally applied to the body in rheumatic affections, is remarkable for its power of shifting the pain from its original seat: but not always to the advantage of the patient....I believe, however, that it is a medicine well adapted to many cases of rheumatism in its chronic stage; though even here it may prove injurious."

And now what of sassafras almost 500 years after its discovery? It was an acceptable drug in the U. S. pharmacopoeia from 1840-1910. However, most of the medicinal uses for which it was originally deemed valuable would not stand up to the scrutiny of today's medical science. The sassafras' most universally recognized effects on the body are its ability to promote sweat and urine, and its stimulant properties. Actually in 1960 the Federal Drug Administration banned the use of sassafras oil because they found that its major constituent, safrol, produced cancer.

This does not mean, however, that its use as a simple sassafras tea (or infusion) made from the dried root bark, cut and chopped into tiny pieces and used at the rate of a teaspoonful to a cup of water is not a reputable, flavorful, stimulating, and warming tonic. It was only the expressed oil which was banned and it could well be as medical science progresses that there may come change back, to think of it as having some of the old values. Perhaps then we can agree with Don Marquis in his verse which says:

"Fill me with sassafras, nurse,

And Juniper juice

Let me see if I'm still any use!

For I want to be young and to sing again."

Whether or not the custom came from the Indians who just drank it as a "tea" or whether the colonists found this was a pleasurable (and said to be curative) drink, it is hard to determine, but actually most people today would associate the sassafras tree with the tea which may be brewed from its roots or root bark. And among some peoples the flowers of the tree were used in the spring for the same purpose. The noted French naturalist who explored widely in America, Andrew Michaux, wrote (in 1810-1813) in his *North American Sylva* that the flowers were

gathered during the spring and sold in city markets to be used as a spring tonic. For many, sassafras was used as a daily drink, much as we do coffee, and in London in the 19th century it was served with milk and sugar under the name of saloop.

In many parts of the South, especially in Louisiana, the dried leaves were an ingredient of the soup known as gombo file or gombo zob. This usefulness was due to the mucilaginous nature of the leaves which were picked when mature, dried, sifted and preserved for use. This preparation, mixed with soups, gives them a ropy consistency and a peculiar flavor, much relished by those accustomed to it. The Creoles who first introduced this use learned of it from the Choctaw Indians. This same quality made it a good ingredient for the slightly fermented drink called Root Beer, made thus as the writer knew it, not the tasteless carbonated beverage of today.

There are references to the fact that early peoples thinned down their alcoholic beverages with the sassafras tea. In 1748 Peter Kalm, a student of the great Linnaeus who traveled much in America, (and for whom our Mountain Laurel — *Kalmia latifolia* — is named) wrote that sassafras root bark was put into brandy either while it was distilling, or after it was made.

The above uses for food and drink, as well as medicine, are indeed not the only values of the sassafras trees, some of the same aromatic properties have caused it to be used for a bug repellent and an insecticide. Chips of the root are said to discourage moths in dresser-drawers, much as does cedar-wood, and also the dried and powdered bark is recommended as a cure for fleas on dogs and cats, to say nothing of the use of sassafras oil for the treatment of head lice.

The scent and taste of sassafras has also found uses in such products as mouth washes and tooth paste, the oil itself being used as a scent for perfumes, soaps and cosmetics.

Finally, nearly every book on the subject of dyeing gives an important place to the same sassafras root bark which makes the medicine and the tea. According to the methods of dyeing and mordanting, some beautiful soft pleasing and long-lasting colors can be obtained by the expert dyer, including from soft greys, rose-tan, rose-brown and a very excellent brown.

In summary, then, one can say that one of the seemingly unimportant trees of our country has not only many values of a real practical nature, but was, in fact, important in the colonization of America. Finding it on Martha's Vineyard was, one might say, the genuine starting point of American history, and something of which every Vineyarder should be aware and proud.

## Bibliography Of The Archaeology, Anthropology, Botany, Geology And Zoology Of Martha's Vineyard

BY JAMES B. RICHARDSON, III

### Editorial Note.

For the past two years Dr. Richardson has been working in northwest Peru and has located artifact assemblages that date from 9,000 B. C. At present he is associate professor of anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh.

Many distinguished scholars, professional and non-professional, have written books and articles covering many aspects of the natural and social sciences of Martha's Vineyard. From the attention that the scientist and the layman have given to the Island since its discovery, it must be one of the best studied one hundred square miles in North America. But, as anyone can tell you, much more remains to be learned.

Many of the authors (Banks, Gookin, the Mayhews, etc.) listed in the bibliography are well known to Islanders and have been discussed in the articles of Gifford (1967), Hough (1962), Wilson (1973), and in the monumental work of Charles Banks (1911). In addition to those individuals mentioned in the above works, there are a number of scientists whose work has touched the Island, but due to the fact that most of their scholarly work was done elsewhere, they are relatively unknown. Briefly, I wish to comment on the careers of a few of these prominent geologists, botanists and anthropologists.

The most famous scientist to have turned his attention to the Island was the British geologist, Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875), considered the founder of modern geology. In 76 monographs, and hundreds of articles, he introduced the Pleistocene as a further subdivision of geological history and most importantly arranged for the publication of Charles Darwin's views on the *Origins of Species* (1858). In addition to being one of Darwin's earliest supporters, he revolutionized geology by introducing the concepts of stratigraphy. Lyell visited the United States on three occasions,

during which he carried out extensive geological and paleontological research in the eastern United States. It was during his first visit (1841-42) that he made a trip from Boston to Martha's Vineyard (April 19-25, 1842). He traveled across the Island and reached Gay Head late on the night of April 19, where he spent several days with Indian assistants, collecting fossils from around the cliffs and in Chilmark. The findings were published in his *Travels in North America* (1845).

Edward Hitchcock (1793-1864) set the foundations for the geology of Massachusetts and was one of the most influential of the early geologists who worked on the Island. He graduated from the Yale Theological Seminary (1820) and from 1825 through 1864 he was professor of chemistry and natural history at Amherst College where he served as president from 1845-1854. He made the first complete geological survey of Massachusetts, and was the state geologist of Vermont from 1857-1861.

Many other geologists contributed to our knowledge of the Island, including Nathaniel Shaler (1841-1906) who received his degree from Harvard and served on its faculty from 1865-1887 after which he took a position with the United States Geological Survey's Atlantic division. William Dall (1845-1868) studied under Louis Agassiz at Harvard and was a member on the International Telegraph Expedition to Alaska (1865-1868). He also participated in the United States Coast Survey in Alaska (1871-1884) and later was a paleontologist with the United States Geological Survey (1884-1925). He was considered an authority on Pacific coast mollusks as well as upon northwest coast and Alaskan Indians. Joseph Cushman (1881-1949) was a micropaleontologist, who obtained his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1909 and became the director of the Boston Society for Natural History Museum and in 1923 the director of the Cushman Laboratory for Foraminiferal Research. In addition to his many honors and awards, he is noted for his development of accurate methods for classifying foraminifera which enabled him to determine the presence of oil in areas of drilling. This, of course, has been of critical importance to the oil industry.

Among the paleobotanists and botanists that have worked on the Island are Bradley M. Davis (1871-1957), a Harvard Ph.D.,

who was head of the department of biology at Woods Hole (1897-1906) and professor of botany at the University of Michigan from 1919 to 1942. John M. Fogg (1898-) also received his Ph.D. from Harvard (1925) and was professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania until 1953 when he became director of the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia and later the director of the Barnes Arboretum in Merion, Pa. He has written many articles on the plant life of Pennsylvania. Hugh Raup (1901-) acquired his Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1925 after which he joined the Harvard faculty, retiring in 1967. His work has taken him throughout New England and Canada where he has worked on occasion with archaeologists, aiding them in reconstructing past New England climates. Mention must also be made of the research of J. Gordon Ogden III (Ph.D. Yale, 1958) who has contributed greatly to our knowledge of the former climates and environments of Martha's Vineyard. Nelson Coon, past president of the New England Botanical Club and of The Dukes County Historical Society, is also a noted Island botanist.

Anthropology and archaeology had a slow beginning on the Island, but due to the recent work of William A. Ritchie, the prehistory of Martha's Vineyard is now serving as a chronological yardstick against which cultural development in southern New England is measured. The first anthropologist to mention the Island Indians was Henry R. Schoolcraft (1793-1864), an American explorer and ethnologist. He was superintendent of Indian affairs in Michigan (1836-41) and was on the expedition that discovered the source of the Mississippi River in 1834. Vladimir Fewkes (1901-41) received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931 and spent most of his archaeological career in Europe. He was the associate director of the American School of Prehistoric Research at Harvard and later was with the University of Pennsylvania Museum. E. A. Hooten (1887-1954), a renowned physical anthropologist, received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin before joining the Harvard anthropology faculty where he trained many of the third generation of American physical anthropologists. Samuel Guernsey (1868-1936) completed the first archaeological survey of the Chilmark region, but spent most of his archaeological career in the Southwestern United States, and as a staff member of the Peabody Museum at

Harvard. Frank G. Speck (1881-1950) was the leading authority on the Indians of the eastern United States. After completing his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania (1908) he soon founded its first department of anthropology and remained as its chairman until his death. He was a noted expert on the Iroquois, Wampanoag, Micmac, Penobscot, and other eastern groups. In August of 1936, Douglas Byers and Frederick Johnson of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation at Andover excavated the first sites on the Island near Squibnocket Pond. The work of Gale Huntington is of critical importance to our understanding of Island prehistory and his excavations at the Lagoon site in the 1950's, were instrumental in luring William A. Ritchie to conduct research on the Island. Ritchie, then the New York State archaeologist, has been responsible for unraveling the prehistoric record of New York and parts of New England. From 1964 to 1967 he carried out a series of excavations in the Gay Head and Vineyard Haven areas which have been instrumental in revealing some of the hidden secrets of the early Indian occupation on the Island. The graduate students who worked with him on the Island are now spread over North America. Frank Schambach (Harvard) is the chairman of the department of anthropology at the Memorial University of Newfoundland and is active in Arctic archaeology; Bruce Bourque (Harvard) is the state archaeologist of Maine; and Mike Moseley (Harvard) is completing a five year project on the north coast of Peru which has been recently reported in the *National Geographic*. Thus the Island has been a training ground where neophyte archaeologists have "cut their teeth." Currently, Steven Pearlman of the University of Massachusetts is excavating near Menemsha. This work will form the basis of his doctoral thesis.

The geological work of Clifford Kaye of the United States Geological Survey in Boston, carries on the tradition, which stems back to Lyell. To point up the geological importance of the Island, Kaye hosted the Friends of the Pleistocene at Katama in 1964, a conference of noted professionals concerned with the North American glacial periods. Joseph Waters of Villanova University, has contributed many articles on Island zoology and has done the faunal analysis for Huntington and Ritchie, which has aided these two scholars in the reconstruction of the prehistoric economic



patterns of Martha's Vineyard's earliest inhabitants.

There are other authors who certainly should be mentioned; however, the following bibliography will enable the reader to judge for himself the state of our present scientific knowledge of the Island and the many gaps that future investigators (possibly you) must fill in.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Anonymous

- n.d. *The Devil's Bridge*. Manuscript in the Archives of the Dukes County Historical Society.

### Attaquin, H.

- 1970 *A Brief History of Gay Head or "Aquiniuh."* Gay Head. Atlantic Continental and Slope of the United States. *United States Geological Survey Professional Papers* 529 (the following list can be located under the title above).

- 1966 Emery, K. O., *Geologic Background*; 529-A.

- 1968 Pratt, Richard, *Physiography and Sediments of the Deep-Sea Basin*; 529-B.

- 1968 Uchupi, Elazar, *Physiography*; 529-C.

- 1969 Stanley, Daniel, *Color of Marine Sediments*; 529-D.

- 1970 Schlee, John and Richard Pratt, *Gravels of the Northeastern Part*; 529-H.

- 1970 Uchupi, Elazar, *Shallow Structure*; 529-I.

- 1970 Trumbull, James, *Sand Size, New Jersey to Nova Scotia*; 529-K.

- 1970 Hazel, Joseph, *Ostracode Zoogeography in the Southern Nova Scotia and North Virginia Faunal Provinces*; 529-E.

- 1973 Schlee, John, *Sediment Texture of the Northeastern Part*; 529-L.

### Banks, C. E.

- 1911 *History of Martha's Vineyard*, 3 vols. Boston.

### Bassett, B.

- 1792 *Fabulous Traditions and Customs of the Indians of Martha's Vineyard. Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*. Cambridge, Vol. 1:139-140.

### Baylies, W.

- 1793 *Description of Gay Head. American Academy of Arts and Sciences Memoirs*, No. 2:150-155.

### Bicknell, Eugene

- 1913 *The Heather, Calluna vulgaris*, on Martha's Vineyard. *Rhodora*, Vol. 15, No. 179:189-192.

### Blake, W. P.

- 1876 *Notes of the Occurrence of Siderite at Gay Head, Mass. Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers*, Vol. 4:112-113.

### Bowditch, A. J.

- 1965 *Terrestrial Mammals of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., with Special Reference to Peromyscus*. Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

### Brown, T. C.

- 1905 *A New Lower Tertiary Fauna for Chappaquiddick Island, M. V. American Journal of Science*, Fourth Series, Vol. 20:229-238; *Science*, Vol. 21:990-991.

### Bryson, J.

- 1893 *The Glacial Geology of Martha's Vineyard Compared with that of Long Island. American Geologist*, Vol. 11:210-212.

### Burgess, E. S.

- 1926 *The Old South Road of Gay Head*, The Dukes County Historical Society. Reprint, *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1970.

### Burk, C. John

- 1968 *A Floristic Comparison of Lower Cape Cod, Mass. and the North Carolina Outer Banks. Rhodora*, Vol. 70:215-227.

### Byers, Douglas S.

- 1941 *A further note on the Squibnocket Cliff Shell Heap. American Antiquity*, Vol. 7, No. 1:68.



Byers, Douglas and Frederick Johnson

- 1941 Two Sites on Martha's Vineyard. *Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Andover.

Chamberlain, Barbara Blau

- 1964 *These Fragile Outposts: A Geological Look at Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket*. Natural History Press.

Chase, Henry E.

- 1885 Notes on the Wampanoag Indians. *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1883*, pp. 878-908, Washington.

Clark, W. B.

- 1890 The Geologic Features of Gay Head, Mass. *John Hopkins University Circular*, No. 10:28.

Coker, Robert E.

- 1926 Fauna of Penikese Island. *Biological Bulletin*, Vol. 50.

Coon, Nelson

- 1957 *Using Wayside Plants*. Hearthside Press.  
1962 *Using Plants for Healing*. Hearthside Press.  
1969 *Wild Flowers of Martha's Vineyard*, Dukes County Historical Society.

Croasdale, Hannah

- 1948 Fresh and Brackish Water Algae of Penikese Island. *Rhodora*, Vol. 50, No. 599:269-279.

Cushman, J. A.

- 1904 Miocene Barnacles from Gay Head, Mass., with Notes on *Balanus Proteus* Conrad. *American Geologist*, Vol. 34:293-296.  
1904 Notes on the Pleistocene Fauna of Sankaty Head, Nantucket, Mass. *American Geologist*, Vol. 34:169-174.  
1905 Fossil Crabs of Gay Head Miocene. *American Naturalist*, Vol. 39:281-390.

Dall, W. H.

- 1894 Notes on the Miocene and Pliocene of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and on the Land Phosphate of the Ashley River District, South Carolina. *American Journal of Science*, Third Series, Vol. 48:296-301.

Davis, B. M.

- 1913 General Characteristics of Algae Vegetation of Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound in the Vicinity of Woods Hole. *U. S. Bureau of Fisheries Bulletin*, Vol. 31, No. 1:445-54 and No. 2:795-833.

Dearborn, H. A.

- 1826 Sketch of the Mineralogy of Gay Head and of Bird Island. *Boston Journal of Philosophy and Arts*, Vol. 3:588-590.

Dearden, Elizabeth

- 1948 The Flora of Penikese, Seventy-five Years After: The Penikese Island Fungi. *Rhodora*, Vol. 50, No. 600:285-304.

Dexter, Ralph

- 1955 Crooked Oaks on Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard. *Rhodora*, Vol. 57:132.

Doty, Maxwell

- 1948 The Flora of Penikese Seventy-five Years after: Penikese Island Marine Algae. *Rhodora*, Vol. 50, No. 599:253-269.

Earle, John M.

- 1861? Report of Commissioners to Determine the Title of Certain Lands Claimed by Indians at Deep Bottom, Martha's Vineyard. *Massachusetts House Document* No. 47.  
1861 Report Concerning the Indians of the Commonwealth. *Massachusetts Senate Document* No. 96.

Elvin, Joseph B.

- 1964 The Passing of An Era On the Vineyard (Trap Fishing). *Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 5, No. 4:84-119.  
1966 The Fishes of Martha's Vineyard. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 7, No. 3.

Emerson, Amelia

- 1935 *Early History of Naushon Island*. Boston.  
1963 *Naushon Data*. Concord Press.

Fewkes, Vladimir

- 1941 A Preliminary Report on Pottery Making at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 7, No. 1:67-68.

- Flannery, Regina  
 1939 An Analysis of Coastal Algonkian Culture. *The Catholic University of America Anthropological Series*, No. 7.
- Fogg, John M.  
 1930 The Flora of the Elizabeth Islands, Mass. *Rhodora*, Vol. 32, No. 397:119-132, 147-161, 167-180, 208-221, 226-258, and 263-282.
- Forbes, Edith  
 1901 *Historical Annals of Naushon*. Boston.
- Forbes, Sarah S.  
 1905 *The Botany of Naushon*. George H. Ellis and Co., Boston.
- Freeman, James  
 1971 Dukes County - 1807. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 12, No. 4, reprint from Massachusetts Historical Society Publications.
- Gardner, Russell H.  
 1970 My Sanchekantackett. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 12, No. 2:47-67.
- Gifford, Doris Cottle  
 1967 Jonathon Mayhew and the Missionary Mayhews. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 8, no. 3:50-56.
- Gookin, Daniel  
 1792 Descriptions of the New England Indians in 1674. *Mass. Historical Collections*, Vol. 1, Boston.  
 1795 Some Account of the Indians of Martha's Vineyard. *Mass. Historical Collections*, Vol. 3, Boston.
- Gookin, Warner F.  
 1947 *Capawack: Alias Martha's Vineyard*, Edgartown.  
 1950 *Voyage of Discovery to the Southern Parts of Norumbega*. The Dukes County Historical Society.
- Gookin, Warner and Philip Barbour  
 1963 *Bartholomew Gosnold, Discoverer and Planter*. Archon Books.
- Griscom, Ludlow L. and Guy Emerson  
 1959 *Birds of Martha's Vineyard*.
- Gross, Alfred O.  
 1928 *The Heath Hen*, Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. 6, No. 4.

- Guernsey, Samuel J.  
 1916 Notes on Archaeological Explorations of Martha's Vineyard. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 18, No. 1:81-97.
- Heuer, R. J.  
 1970 *Exploring for Sea Shells on Martha's Vineyard*. The Felix Neck Wildlife Trust, Inc., Vineyard Haven.
- Hilferty, Frank J.  
 1960 The Mosses of Massachusetts, a County Catalogue with Annotations. *Rhodora*, Vol. 62, No. 738:145-174.
- Hitchcock, E.  
 1824 Notices of the Geology of Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands. *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. 7:240-248.  
 1832 Report on the Geology of Massachusetts Examined Under the Direction of the Government of that State During the Years 1830 and 1831. *American Journal of Science*, Vol. 22:170.  
 1833 *Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, and Zoology of Massachusetts*. Amherst, Mass.  
 1835 *Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology of Massachusetts*. Amherst, Mass.
- Hollick, A.  
 1893 Observations on the Geology and Botany of Martha's Vineyard. *New York Academy of Sciences Transactions*, 13:8-22.  
 1896 Martha's Vineyard Cretaceous Plants (abstract). *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, Vol. 7:12-14; *American Geologist*, Vol. 16:239; *Science*, New Series, Vol. 2:281.  
 1901 A Reconnaissance of the Elizabeth Islands. *Annals of the New York Academy of Science*, Vol. 8:387-418.  
 1902 Geological and Botanical Notes, Cape Cod and Chappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts. *New York Botanical Garden Bulletin*, Vol. 2:381-407.  
 1906 The Cretaceous Flora of Southern New York and New England. *U. S. Geological Survey Monograph* 50.
- Hooton, E. A.  
 1915 Notes on Skeletal Remains from Martha's Vineyard.

- American Anthropologist*, New Series, Vol. 18:98-104.
- Horner, N.  
1929 "Late Glacial Marine Limit in Massachusetts." *American Journal of Science*, Vol. 17:123-145.
- Hough, Doris S.  
1962 Some Vineyard Authors. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 3, no. 4:14-24.
- Hough, Henry B.  
1933 *The Heath Hen's Journey to Extinction*. Dukes County Historical Society.  
1944 *Rugosa* Roses on Martha's Vineyard. *American Rose Annual*.
- Huden, John C.  
1962 Indian Place Names of New England. *Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*.
- Huntington, Gale  
1956 The Indians and Explorers. In *Martha's Vineyard, a Short History and Guide* edited by Eleanor Mayhew. Dukes County Historical Society.  
1959 An Archaeological Study from Martha's Vineyard, *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 1, No. 2.  
1961 A Cache of Indian Antifacts Donated by George Magnuson. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 2, No. 3.  
1962 The Animal Food Supply of Vineyard Indians. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 4:32-39.  
1973 Vinland and the Vineyard. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 15, No. 2:35-48.
- Hyypä, E.  
1955 On the Pleistocene Geology of Southern New England. *Societa Geographica Fenniae; Acta Geographica*, Vol. 14:155-225.
- Jacobs, S. S.  
1853 *Nonatum and Natick*. Massachusetts Sabbath School Society Bookstore, Boston.
- Jeffrey, E. C.  
1910 A New *Prepinus* from Martha's Vineyard. *Boston Society of Natural History Proceedings*, Vol. 34, No. 10:333-338.

- Jernegan, William and Benjamin Bassett  
1764 *Reports on the Indian Population of Martha's Vineyard*. Boston.
- Jones, F. M.  
1943 *The Lepidoptera of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard Islands*. The Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.
- Jones, J. A.  
1830 *Traditions of the North American Indians*. London.
- Jordon, D. S.  
1874 The Flora of Penikese Island. *American Naturalist*, Vol. 7, No. 4:193-197.
- Kaye, Clifford  
1962 Early Postglacial Beavers in Southeastern New England. *Science*, Vol. 138, no. 3543:906-907.  
1964 Illinoian and Early Wisconsin Moraines of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. *U. S. Geological Survey Research 1964*, Chapter C, Professional Paper 501-C: 134-139.  
1964 *Itinerary for the Friends of the Pleistocene*. 27th Annual Reunion, May 23 and 24, 1964, Katama, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. (unpublished).  
1964 Outline of Pleistocene Geology of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. *U. S. Geological Survey Research 1964*, Chapter C, Professional Paper 501-C:140-143.  
1964 Upper Cretaceous to Recent Stratigraphy of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. (abs.). *Geological Society of America Special Paper* 76:91.  
1968 Fossiliferous Bauxite in Glacial Drift, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. (Abs.). *Geological Society of America Special Paper* 101:441.
- Kaye, Clifford and Mary E. Morse  
1965 Magnetic Spherules, Colored Corundum and other Unusual Constituents of a Heavy Beach Sand, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. *U. S. Geological Survey Research 1965*, Chapter D, Professional Paper 525-D-37-43.
- Keith, Allan R.  
1969 The Mammals of Martha's Vineyard, *The Dukes County Intelligencer* Vol. 11, No. 2.
- Keniston, Allan  
1966 The Last Years of the Heath Hen. *The Dukes County*

Knight, M. F.

- 1925 Wampanoag Indian Tales. *Journal of American Folklore*, Vol. 38:134-137.

Knox, A.

- 1952 Micropaleontology and Geology of the Gay Head Cliffs, Mass. *Geological Society of America 'Bulletin'*, Vol. 63, No. 12, pt. 2:1271.

Lewis, I. F., editor

- 1924 Flora of Penikese, Fifty Years Later. *Rhodora*, Vol. 26: 181-195, 211-219 and 222-229.

Lyell, Charles

- 1844 "On the Tertiary Strata of the Island of Martha's Vineyard in Mass." *Proceedings of the Geological Society of London*, Vol. 4:31-33, 1841-1843; *American Journal of Science*, Vol. 46:318-320.
- 1845 *Travels in North America in the Years 1841-2; with Geological Observations on the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia*, New York, Vol. 2: 203-207.

Lord, Annie Daggett

- 1964 The Language of Martha's Vineyard. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 6, No. 2:143-149.

Mayhew, Eleanor R.

- 1959 The Christiantown Story, 1659-1959. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 1, No. 1:1-10.

Mayhew, Experience

- 1709 *Massachusetts Psalter or Psalms of David*. (Published in Algonkian), Boston.
- 1724 *Indian Converts*. London.
- 1829 *Indian Narratives: Containing an Account of the First Native Preacher of Martha's Vineyard*. Published at J. Loring's Sabbath School Bookstore, Boston, 108 pp.
- 1829 *Narratives of the Lives of Pious Indian Children, Who Lived on Martha's Vineyard more than One Hundred Years Since*. Published at J. Loring's Sabbath School Bookstore, Boston.

Mayhew, Matthew

- 1694 *A Brief Narrative of the Success which the Gospel hath had, among the Indians of Martha's Vineyard (and*

*Places Adjacent)*, in *New England. With Some Remarkable Curiosities, Concerning the Numbers, the Customs, and the Present Circumstances of the Indians of that Island...* Printed by Bartholomew Green, Boston, 55p.

- 1695 *Conquests and Triumphs of Grace*. London.

Mayhew, Shirley

- 1973 *Seasons of a Vineyard Pond*. Felix Neck Press.

Pease, Richard L.

- 1871 *Report of the Commissioners on Questions of Title to Land and all Boundary Lines at Gay Head*. Boston.

Poole, D. C.

- 1965 *Pecten irradians* (the Bay Scallop). *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 6, No. 3.
- 1974 The Lobster Industry of Martha's Vineyard. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 15, No. 3.

Raup, H. M.

- 1937 Recent Changes in Climate and Vegetation in Southern New England and Adjacent New York. *Journal Arnold Arboretum*, Vol. 18:79-117.

Raup, H. M. and D. R. Lawrence

- 1963 Paleocology of Pleistocene Mollusks from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. *Journal of Paleontology*, Vol. 37:472-485.

Richardson, James B. III

- 1965 *Changing Subsistence Economy on Martha's Vineyard*. Manuscript prepared for Seminar on Human Ecology, University of Illinois.
- 1969 Death's Heads, Cherubs, Urn and Willow: A Stylistic Analysis of Martha's Vineyard Tombstones. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 10, No. 3:179-200.

Riggs, Sidney N.

- 1962 Christian Indians of Colonial Massachusetts. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 4, No. 1:3-9.

Ritchie, William A.

- 1965 The Small Stemmed Point in New England. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, Vol. 35:134-138.
- 1966 *3,600 Years of Coastal Adaptation on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts*. Paper presented at the Society

- for American Archaeology Meetings, Reno, Nevada.
- 1966 *A Culture Sequence and Chronology on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts: A Study in Coastal Ecology and Adaptation*. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Meetings, Amherst, Massachusetts.
- 1968 *The Archaeology of Martha's Vineyard*. Natural History Press.
- Ryan, Eva
- 1961 Some Gay Head People Sixty Years Ago. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 2, No. 3.
- Sanford, S. N.
- 1934 Fossils of Colorful Gay Head. *Boston Society of Natural History 'Bulletin'*, 7:3-5.
- Scaglione, Richard
- 1974 The Moshop Tale: a Chronological Analysis of a Wampanoag Indian Myth. Manuscript to be submitted the *The Dukes County Intelligencer* for Publication.
- Schoolcraft, H. R.
- 1846 Moshop or the Giant of Nope. In J. Keese, editor, *The Opal*: 197-201.
- Scoville, D. R.
- 1970 *Indian Legends of Martha's Vineyard*. Oak Bluffs.
- Shaler, N. S.
- 1886 Geology of Martha's Vineyard. *U. S. Geological Survey Annual 'Report'*, Vol. 7:297-360.
- 1888 Report on the Geology of Martha's Vineyard. *U. S. Geological Survey Annual 'Report'*, 7:297-363.
- 1889 Geology of Nantucket. *U. S. Geological Survey 'Bulletin'*, 53:601-652.
- 1889 On the Occurrence of Fossils of Cretaceous Age on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. *Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology Bulletin*, Vol. 16:89-97.
- 1897 Geology of the Cape Cod District. *U. S. Geological Survey Annual 'Report'*, 18, pt. 2:497-593.
- Shaler, N. S., J. B. Woodworth and C. F. Marbutt
- 1896 The Glacial Brick Clays of Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts. *U. S. Geological Survey Annual 'Report'*, 17, pt. 1:957:1004.

- Speck, Frank G.
- 1928 Mythology of the Wampanoag. *El Palacio*, Sante Fe, Vol. 25:83-86.
- 1928 Territorial Subdivisions and Boundaries of the Wampanoag, Massachusetts, and Nauset Indians. *Indian Notes and Monographs, Museum of American Indians, Heye Foundation*, New York, ser. 2, Vol. 44:7-152.
- 1948 Utilization of Marine Life by the Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science*, Vol. 38:257-265.
- Sterling, D.
- 1967 *The Outer Lands, a Natural History Guide to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Block Island and Long Island*. The American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- Stimpson, W.
- 1863 On the Fossil Crab of Gay Head. *Boston Journal of Natural History*:583-589.
- Strahler, Arthur N.
- 1966 *A Geologists View of Cape Cod*. Natural History Press.
- Tantaquidgeon, G.
- 1930 Newly Discovered Straw Basketry of the Wampanoag Indians. *Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, New York, Vol. 7:475-484.
- 1930 Notes on the Gay Head Indians of Massachusetts. *Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, New York, Vol. 7:1-26.
- The Chappaquiddick Tribe, *Report of the Indian Commission*, 1827.
- The Committee Respecting the Indians in Dukes County, *Resolve and Report*, Boston, 1859.
- Travers, M. A.
- 1957 *The Wampanoag Indian Federation of the Algonquin Nation*. 245 pages. New Bedford.
- 1960 *The Wampanoag Indian Tribute Tribes of Martha's Vineyard*. Reynolds, New Bedford.
- Tripp, John
- 1893 Native Church at Gay Head. *Magazine of New England History*, Vol. 3, No. 4:250-253. (Originally published in



- Zion's Advocate, Sept., 1831)
- Trumbull, James H.  
1903 *Natick Dictionary*. Washington.
- Tweed, Katharine W.  
1968 Portraits of Some Gay Head People. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 9, No. 4:103-113.
- Uhler, P.  
1892 A Study of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard. *Maryland Academy of Science 'Transactions'*, New Series, Vol. 1:204-212.
- Vanderhoop, M. A.  
1904 The Gay Head Indians. *New Bedford Standard*, republished in the *Vineyard Gazette*, June-Oct., 1920.
- Waters, Joseph H.  
1962 Former Distribution of the Red-Bellied Turtle in the Northeast. *Copeia*, Vol. 3:649-651.  
1962 How Early Post-Wisconsin Man Came to New England. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society*, Vol. 23, No. 2:21-25.  
1963 Biochemical Relationships of the Mouse *Peromyscus* in New England. *Systematic Zoology*, Vol. 12, No. 3:122-133.  
1963 Red Fox and Gray Fox from New England Archaeological Sites. *Journal of Mammalogy*, Vol. 45, No. 2:307-308.  
1966 Second Find of Red-Bellied Turtle on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. *Copeia*: 592.  
1967 Animal Remains from Archaeological Sites on Martha's Vineyard. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 9, No. 2:60-67.  
1967 Foxes on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. *Journal of Mammalogy*, Vol. 48:137-138.  
1967 Gray seal remains from southern New England archaeological sites. *Journal of Mammalogy*, Vol. 48:139-141.  
1969 Temporal Fluctuations in Marine Mollusc Populations as Indicated by Pre-Columbian Shell Heaps on Martha's Vineyard. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 10, No. 4:230-238.

- Waters, Joseph H. and C. Jean-Jacques Rivard  
1962 *Terrestrial and Marine Mammals of Massachusetts and Other New England States*. Standard Printing Company, Boston, Mass.
- Weeks, A. G.  
1920 *Massasoit of the Wampanoags*. 270 pp. Fall River.
- West, Samuel  
1793 A Letter Concerning Gay Head. *American Academy of Arts and Sciences Memoirs*, No. 2:147-150.
- White, D.  
1890 On the Cretaceous Plants from Martha's Vineyard (abstract). *Geological Society of America 'Bulletin'*, Vol. 1:554-556; *American Journal of Science Third Series*, Vol. 39:93-101.
- Whiting, Henry L.  
1871 Report on Shoreline Changes at Edgartown Harbor, Mass. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 'Report'* for 1871, Appendix 17:262-265.  
1887 Report of Changes in the Shoreline and Beaches of Martha's Vineyard as Derived from Comparisons of Recent with Former Surveys. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 'Report'* for 1886, Appendix 9:263-266.  
1890 Recent Changes in the South Inlet into Edgartown Harbor, Martha's Vineyard. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 'Report'* for 1889, Appendix 14:459-460.
- Whiting, Henry L. and H. Mitchell  
1869 Report Concerning Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 'Report'* for 1869, Appendix 15:236-259.
- Wilson, Harold C.  
1973 A Field Trip for Louis Agassiz. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 15, No. 2:23-34.  
1973 *Those Pearly Isles, The Enchanting Story of the Elizabeth Islands*. Kendall Printing, Falmouth, Mass.  
1973 Warner Gookin, Historical Detective. *The Dukes County Intelligencer*, Vol. 14, No. 3:69-87.
- Woodworth, J. B.  
1892 Note on the Occurrence of Erratic Cambrian Fossils in the Neocene Gravels of the Island of Martha's Vineyard.

*American Geologist*, Vol. 9:243-247.

- 1894 Postglacial Aeolian Action in Southern New England.  
*American Journal of Science*, Third Series, Vol. 47:63-71.
- 1897 Unconformities in Martha's Vineyard and Block Island.  
*Geological Society of American Bulletin*, Vol. 11.
- 1898 Some Glacial Wash-Plains of Southern New England.  
*Bulletin of the Essex Institute*, Vol. 29:71-119.
- 1900 Glacial Origin of Older Pleistocene in the Gay Head Cliffs, with a Note on the Fossil Horse of that Section.  
*Geological Society of American 'Bulletin,'* Vol. 8:459-460.

Woodworth, J. B., and E. Wigglesworth

- 1934 The Geology of Cape Cod and the New England Islands.  
*Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology Memoirs*, 52.

## DCHS News

Another winter has passed, and the warmer weather is allowing us to prepare the unheated Thomas Cooke House for the many people who will visit the society this summer. From June 1 to September 28 (with the exception of July 4), we will be open Tuesday through Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Fortunately as we make these preparations, we can look back on the winter months as an interesting and productive period. With schools and colleges in full swing, we have been visited by a number of researchers, who are involved in some very interesting projects. We have also spent many hours in finding answers for the questions that we receive from historians throughout the United States and from as far away as Australia.

The best news of the winter concerns the recovery of six whaling logs that were among the more than forty log books taken from this society several years ago. On February 6, Gale Huntington, our vice president, and I brought the books back from Philadelphia, where they had been in the hands of a private collector who had purchased them without realizing their origins. For some time, the society had been in contact with this collector, but for one reason or another we had never been able to actually take possession of the books. The credit for finally working out the return of these logs belongs to a new member of the society's council, John H. Montgomery, Jr., and of course the people of Martha's Vineyard should always be grateful to Mr. Huntington, who has been relentlessly on the track of all the logs for more than four years. Now, only two of the books are still missing from their rightful location.

Another pleasant experience this winter resulted from my participation in a two-week seminar conducted by the American Association for State and Local History on the interpretation of history by museums and historical societies. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities covered all the expenses (except for meals) of the twenty participants who gathered in Raleigh, North Carolina. During the two weeks, we attended

eighteen lectures and found many opportunities for discussions among ourselves and with the lecturers, who came from all parts of the country. We also visited several museums and many historic houses in the eastern area of North Carolina. In many ways, the seminar was a crash course in museum work, and it proved to be a very worthwhile experience.

As part of the DCHS News in the last issue of the *Intelligencer* we acknowledged many donations to the Preservation Fund, and since then (between January 15 and March 20) we have also received contributions from: Mr. Leonard B. Athearn, Mr. G. E. Bolloten, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Bruton, Mrs. Helen W. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Bosley Crowther, Mrs. William R. Deeble, Miss Yvonne L. Derrey, Mrs. Anne W. Dunbar in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ferris, Mrs. T. R. Goethals, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Halperin, Miss Esther R. Hancock, Miss Olive Hillman, Dr. and Mrs. S. Bernard Issokson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lipke, Mr. and Mrs. Melville G. MacKay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John H. Montgomery, Jr., Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, Mr. Lester M. Peterson, Dr. and Mrs. David Rappaport, Mrs. Frances C. Sawyer, Mr. Jack R. Schatz, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Secord, Jr., Mrs. Lucretia Sibley, Mr. Lynn B. Tipson, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Tobin, Mrs. Donald F. Thomas, and Mrs. Seth Wakeman.

The people involved in the operation of the society are very grateful for the generosity of our members and friends, who have donated a total of approximately \$2200 to the Preservation Fund. In the future, we hope to find new ways of increasing the size of this fund, and the money will be used for such things as the restoration of paintings and for major repairs on the Cooke House. At this point, it might be appropriate to point out that just our ordinary maintenance expenses run to more than \$3,000 per year.

In our efforts to pay the increased operating expenses of the society, we have been assisted by those sustaining members who paid a substantial increase in dues this year. These sustaining members are: Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Alden, Mrs. Aaern J. Anderson, Mr. Clarence A. Barnes, Jr., Mrs. E. Jared Bliss, Mrs. Greenough Bradley, Mr. John M. Coward, Miss Katharine Cornell, Mr. Paul J. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. Norris Darrell, Jr., Mrs. LeRoy Dowley, Mr.

Hollis Engley, Mrs. William H. English, Jr., Dr. Ruth Fox, Mrs. Samuel L. Fuller, Mr. Arthur E. Grannis, III, Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, Mrs. Anne B. Harrison, Mr. Stanley Hart, Mr. John D. Hawke, Jr., Mr. Jonathon P. Hitesman, Dr. Harry M. Judge, Mrs. Dorothea R. Looney, Brig. Gen. Wilmer F. Lucas, McCarron & Tarlow, Mrs. David G. McCornack, Mr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, Mr. Kevin P. Monaghan, Mr. Townsend R. Morey, Miss Mary Louise Norton, Miss Mildred Renear, Mr. Donald Roberts, Mr. Richard H. Sanger, Mr. Roland Sawyer, Mr. Lynn B. Tipson, Mrs. Walter W. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Keith M. Urmey, Mr. John C. Vibberts, Mrs. Harry A. Yoars, Mr. Arthur C. Young, and Mrs. Lewis W. Young.

We would also like to welcome three new life members: Mr. Edward D. Ashley, Mrs. Eunice Knight, and Miss Rachael Williams.

During the last few months, we have received a number of accessions, but it will not be possible to provide a list of them until the next issue of the *Intelligencer*. A particularly appropriate gift for our society came in the form of two beautifully detailed models of whaleboats, which were presented to us by George Moffett. One is a typical boat formerly used on New Bedford whalers; the other is the type that can still be found in the Azores.

As we begin to make preparations for opening the Thomas Cooke House, we should note that there is always a need for volunteers to do a wide variety of jobs at the society. People with special talents can always find some worthwhile project. This winter, for example, William Sorensen did a wonderful job of repairing our bicycle slot machine. At this time of year, we would particularly like to find someone who could help in cleaning the Thomas Cooke House, which always presents special problems after being closed for the winter. We are not, however, simply asking for unpaid workers; we are mainly interested in bringing a greater number of our members into active participation in the society's affairs. Over the years, it has been the volunteers who have developed this society into an organization that is admired by thousands of visitors each year.

## Some Publications

OF THE DUKES COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON SALE  
AT ISLAND BOOK STORES AND IN THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

*The Mammals of Martha's Vineyard* by Allan R. Keith. Illustrated, paper.  
50¢.

*Whaling Wives* by Emma Mayhew Whiting and Henry Beetle Hough. A new  
edition. Illustrated. Cloth \$4.50.

*Martha's Vineyard A Short History and Guide.* Eleanor Ransom Mayhew,  
Editor. New edition with added index. Maps and illustrations. Paper  
\$3.00.

*The Heath Hen's Journey to Extinction* by Henry Beetle Hough. Illustra-  
tions. Paper 50¢.

*The Fishes of Martha's Vineyard* by Joseph B. Elvin. With 36 illustrations  
of fishes by Will Huntington. Paper, 50¢.

*The History of Martha's Vineyard* by Charles Edward Banks. A new  
edition. Indices, illustrations, three volumes. Cloth, \$30.00.

*Tales and Trails of Martha's Vineyard* by Joseph C. Allen. Illustrated.  
\$3.95. When ordering by mail please add 25¢ to cover postage and  
handling.

*"Cap'n George Fred" Himself.* The autobiography of Captain George  
Fred Tilton of Chilmark. A new edition. Cloth. \$6.50.

*Wild Flowers of Martha's Vineyard* by Nelson Coon. Illustrated.  
Paper \$3.95.

*Indian Legends Of Martha's Vineyard* by Dorothy R. Scoville. Paper  
\$2.50.

*Come - Tour With Me* by Deidamia Osborn Bettencourt. A description of the  
Dukes County Historical Society's Cooke House, museum and grounds.  
Illustrated, paper. 50¢.

*Shipwrecks On Martha's Vineyard* by Dorothy R. Scoville. Illustrated,  
paper. \$3.00.