
Mostly sailing, great adventures, plus motorcycles, autos, sword fishing.

Water depth S of MV increased to 1 fathom/mile out to 50 miles.

1926- cooled off from farm work by swim in Mill Pd.

Whiting’s “Parsonage Pond.”

A dozen or more Ocean-going tugs in Wt around Steamboat Wharf.

Would tow 2-3 barges from Whiting & Belt to Boston or Port M. F.

Clarke Oak. Wt. - photo by A. Fiore et al.

1933- Hollis Smith - land surveyor - Bigelow family at WHop.

Mint Meadows - building a golf course.

"The Bigelow family at West Chop...has put me in charge of building a golf course thru in the middle of the best farm land anywhere on the island." A square section of trees to the center.

Hired weedoppers to duely burn wil trees.

EBA - world to Clearac tractor. "We did not have the sense to be consumed of sentiment of owning the trees.

Cleared all 4 sections of rectangle, brought in road graders.

Bought in lots of loam. Tractor towed a disc harrow cultivator & heavy wood sled for boulders.

1935- bought a house on W shore of Tashmoo. "Northern Pines".

Through Henry Cronin realtor - "If you are on earth - own a slice of it."

Tashmoo opened to sea a few months earlier. Channel dredged from Herring Creek across the sand flats into lake deeper water. Shell fish etc. with salt water - land locked harbor for VH.
1938 hurricane - ANY MV on NE fringe - Mont Electric has worst damage. Weather forecast for NE wind then to SW.

He describes damage as terrible elsewhere.

Black Dog Origin: Black Lab he got working in Mystic, 1962.3

"Toby" - took him on Shenandoah - mascot.


Lost of Squaw Rigger.

Working at Mystic was on Charles W Morgan - his granddaughter sailed on many cruise voyages on it.

Curator of Mystic Museum - Edward Stackpole from Ack.

71,000 ac. - Elizabeth Islands + Nomans (7000 ac.) Dukes - 33,645 ac. of Farming Land: 4893 cult. 16,000 pasture, or unimproved 9200 ac woodland; 1858 unimprovable

Nantucket - no forest due to sea winds & brearv by shrub

Evergreens - earlier extent problematical - oaks great & small are principal constituents. "Oaks, great and small, are the principal constituents of our forests, and the great plain land is a dense jungle of the scrub oak, which thrives despite repeated devastations; fires cover large areas." "The evergreen trees, pines, firs, spruce, have sealed growth still in the island, but their early extent is problematical."

Shaler - originally this region was heavily wooded, mainly with coniferous trees, the present prevalence of the deciduous species being due to the peculiar endurance of their roots in the fires, a capacity which does not exist in the conifers."

heath hen - probably brought to MV for breeding as a game bird 1824 laws for protection in Tisbury. "at cock, hen, and their young my frequent be seen from the state highway in that town."

1742: 1200 whites
1765: 328 houses, 26 negroes, 313 Indians, 2860 whites
Pre-European "several thousand aborigines"

"There were large, open spaces, overgrown with grass and plowing fields which they [Indians] had cultivated for centuries."

quote Wm. Wood en burnig + Morton

"we can readily believe their statements that on the coming of the English to this coast there were open fields covered with grass."

"It is a fair presumption that the Vineyard presented a general aspect of fresh verdure to the explorers, for its virgin soil had not been exhausted by the improvident whisks of its graves of beeches, cedars, and firs destined to provide tribute for hundreds of wasteful fireplaces, whose ancestral skins were toasted and "all outdoors" hecked through chimney flues large enough to exhaust a brickyard."

"The hills and meadows of the island were clad in a rich covering of evergreen that is now all gone, and its place taken by the walnut and hickory and the endless prospect of dwarf oaks that now struggle for a parched existence on the great plains of Tisbury and Edgartown."

describes Indians husbandry forests on Noman's Land until whites despinked
Banks

Indians

inferred that the lagoon site—Wekwehkauski was one of 4-5 subordinate
villages—not permanent

1842 pop'ln of Indians estimated as 3000 (Mass. Hist. Coll. III)

unclear whether already decimated by smallpox

Jan 20 1777 General Court “The removal of stock &c. to the main-land

is recommended”

March 29, 1777 “Resolved: that it be and hereby is recommended to the
inhabitants of Niskayuna, Vincennes to send off said sick land as many of
their cattle as are not absolutely necessary for their present and immediate
support, that they may be in better capacity to retreat from the
enemy, if they should be attacked by a force they are not able to oppose

Sept 1778 Gen. Charles Gage 4000 troops

6000 sheep + 130 oxen up to Sept 12th

total 16579 sheep 315 oxen

plus food, clothing, grain, lumber,

RR Aug 22, 1874 operated 0.135 mi

Road- Mill Peter — Great Harbor (E. town) w/ mill on river at Tuckernuck,

follows old Indian trail between Nunspeag & Tuckernuck

Peat mentioned as a substitute for firewood as early as 1788—still
used in Gy Hed
lack of fences to corral cattle made up by growth of hedges + digging of clitches. But cattle strayed for miles.

Will Lay's Plain = Willie's Plain = son of Nicholas Morton (apocryphil).

Will Lay's pond 1716 ref. William Lay = Indian of Edenton

1646-1652 First allotments of common land incl. "Divided Lots" 10-40 ac.

on Great Pond; Xitine

1652 divide 20 ac per man

1653 First division of common land = 20 proprietor

"meadows upon the pond divided into twenty equal parts"


1684 - NW part of Edenton, towards Tisbury divided into 42 shares

"the Woodland" presumably the "East Pine" and West Pine" lots

"Penny Wise" = a place mentioned 1734, in deed Joseph Norton

1735 Penny Wise Path = near the middle unh near road from Edenton to Hone Holl 1748 Penny Wise Swamp

"It leads by the north side of the Dark woods to and by the south side of the West woods, on the West Tisbury road."

Farkill (Farkill) Path - kilns for attracting tar from wood in the Penny Wise region = path as early as 1758 - Deeds, VI, 365

1850 - largest industry = oil + candle works Daniel Fisher

118,000 dts of candles 13,200 bbls of oil

> then white fishery

candles + oil for trade
Chopp's windick - great and valu for grazing; each lot had shaw w/ rijnal of pesker
1903 - 250 cattle + shyp taken by way of Swimming place

MV Agric. Socieh - in W. Tisbury

"Several miles of "ragged plain" Separated West Tisbury,
Holmes Hole and North Tisbury..."

Tisbury Weaquatchquage (1673) - land at head of lagoon
Weantaqua = land at the head of a tidal core

Des Barres Chart 1775 - showd houses + proper outlines
Feb. 8 Very hard winter for sheep, being a great deal of
snow on the ground—employ'd looking after cattle, sheep &c.

[William Butler—like father—tanner by trade—also farmer, sheep raiser, etc.]

Mar 14. Employ'd meeting fowls


Mar 16. Came down from Chilmark...brought down from Bassett

Mar 16 Flax being the eighth part of what came off acres ground.

Mar 17. Employ'd opening Farm Pond Creek—seed it a running—

Mar 20. Employ'd getting willows on the Plains

[probably for weir or eel pots?]

1792 many MV people moving to NE—New Vineyard—due to pop'n explosion

1792 many MV people moving to NE—New Vineyard—due to pop'n explosion

Mar 24...cutting posts

Mar 27. Employ'd mowing fowls

1966 8.1

Up Island. Some old photographs and postcard

Cattle show & fair WT v 1900

Point Mill 1875—Open hill

1900 Clam Point, Clam Point Cove, Guiters—wind open

Road to Menemsha
April 4. Employ'd sheering in the meadow. It is now as forward in respect to grass and weather as the first day of May in a Common Spring.

April 5. This day Peter Norton carried away a half a load Sedge Hay - gave 20 Shillings for sawn.

April 6. Employ'd plowing at home.

April 21. Up at Squamocket yardly shop

1774/16.1 The Hepshup Tale. Richard Scaglion

First published 1798 Bassett; Baylies 1798
Bassett heard it from Thos. Cooper half blood 60 yrs; heard from his grandmother

March 16, 1847. N. W. Cold fresh wind a Fire commanded in West Tisbury this morning and carry in contact with the woods burned over a very large tract, the wind blowing strong the fire came down near the place where Mr. Beulahs house stood (near Winterbald) it continued to burn until late in the afternoon of the 17th the dammer done was great.

May 25. Sw a great number of vessels pass down the Sound probably do sail during the day and night it having been a very long E'ly Wind
6-15-1847  WSW to WNW very heavy gale. I think the most severe I ever saw at this season of year from the quarter the wind came from the plowed ground was driven in clouds before the wind so thick that the hills at the swimming place could not be seen at time.

6-21-47 Hewd a part of the meadow near the house

6-23 engaged with hay

6-28-47 rec'd letter from Lt. C.H. Davis of the East Survey request me to set up and a head the tide gauge

7-10 Got my hay into the barn from the meadow near the house...

7-21 engaged with hay at the Oak Pond meadow

8-6-47 Crop with rain. heavy storm blows the corn down very much. Teaser?

8-8 Sis. Celia Johnson Wife of William Johnson (the being the last of the Indian Serum descendants of Chippoywiddick Tribe of Indians) died about 12 o'clock

[At funeral daughter looked at mother's mouth, 'being the only colored person now living in all the region of what is called Farm Neck, at which place a very large number of Indians and coloured people formerly resided."

8-11-47 Lt. Davis takes his Barometer onboard of the Steamy Bible

[Many discussions of Camp + Camp Meetings]

8-8 "Life is a span a fleeting hour... Another year of my short life has fled."

8-28-48 engaged in cutting my oats

9-2 Finished windrowing my oats, raised 50 8 3/4 bushels this season.

9-23 commenced getting in my corn
5-24-50 engaged in diviving Indian land on Chappaquiddick Indian land for

7-1-50 Commissioners [he was one] went to Chap to view

the dam on brook to C Lueges (3) Creek meadow

returned to Court House at 2 p.m.

8-6-50 engaged with other Commissioners in laying out the road

from Edg to K Hole

8-8 Surveying and cutting a line for the road through the wood
to the road near Smith Dr house

8-23-50 My John North having stuck a nail in the ball of his foot
a few days ago, dies this morning about 5 o'clock of
the lock jaw, his spasms were violent a short time
before his death, the wound being very trifling closed up
in a short time, he was walking the street 20 or 3 days

10-17 engaged in writing report of Indian land ascertaining
contents of each man's share.

4-25-51 Ship Champion Capt Henry Colt (?) arrives from Pacific
Ocean with 2800 barrels Whale & Sperm Oil.

8-13-51 A young man by the name of Mitchell was drowned near Cape

Poge jet so called this afternoon he with two other

attempted to swim across the jet the tide running in very

strong but was unable to reach the opposite side shore.

4-8-52 this day I am 60 years old oh how my years have flown away

5-6-52 Went to Deep Bottom on business of the Indians

[ Lots of logins out roads, many deaths and injuries, many

camp meetings ]
5-23-52 I bought the 1/8 part of the宅 works and land belonging to the heirs of Thos. Jernegan

12-20-52 Perambulated a part of the road from West Tisburg Village to Edg

10-20-55 Went to Deep Bottom with the Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining a line of ancient Indian land.

12-17-55 Went to Gooch Road with the Commissioners to — the lines between the White Inhabitants and Indians.
Dean, V.K. 1937. *The economic geography of Martha's Vineyard.*
PhD Thesis Clark University

Most farms on moraines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1907-15,000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>1880-9225</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1920-1941</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1938-611</td>
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Practically all cultivated land was used as pasture; sheep not housed in winter
hills of Chilmark

Eisenstaedt, A. and H. E. House. 1970 Martha's Vineyard

"Used farmlands have surrounded slowly to thickets of bayberry, huckleberries and to the spires of young cedar."

Dr. Fisher - married Grace, daughter of Timothy Coffin. Fisher + Grace lived for some time in gray-shingled Coffin house on Winter Street.

NSS 1888 - MC SF [98] 3,000 acres

Untilled due to slow + n.

"The great enemy, of course, is not nature but man — man's
dread, indifferently ignorant, laziness and grace."
Eisenstadt Martha's Vineyard. Text by Polly Burroughs.
1988. Osmonor House Birmingham, AL.

Petroleum discovered 1859

Cape Cod Canal 1914

Devil's Bridge

Gap Head - pier for tourists before road; buy Indian goods,
see Fresnel light + view; lighthouse 1799 for Devil's
Bridge; Fresnel lens 1856; replaced w/ automated 1952

Herring Creek - Menemsha Pd + Squibnocket; Edgartown +
Chilmark; Thos. Hart Benton house at Menem Pd. there.

Menemsha - 1800s - "Creekville"; narrow waterway; Lobsterville
center of lobster fishery.

1905 - Men. opening dredged, stone jetty + causeway erected
1910 - active + known as Men
1938 - rebuilt w/ modern bulkhead

Old Mill Pond - Originally - factory for manufacture of cabinet
heavy wool fabric from sheep's wool for seams of pea jackets

-Rough Oak - leaves
Post Oak & Stellate - nowhere in Mass other than Elizabeth is
nearby, MV also Plymouth & Barnstable Co.

MV- tree never grows large - wood is preferred to all other for
fuel. Valuable knees for ship-timber - rarely large enough for
other purposes
v. durable

MV- nearly covers promontory E of Holmes Hole in D River
small in center of island, never > 30'

Little Chincapin Oak O. chinguepin
MV- occupies many acres together, to the exclusion of
almost anything else.

acorns prolific, eaten by cattle, swine, and wild animals

might provide a good shelter for Pines

O. ilicifolia - little value considered a nuisance
Foster, M. 2009. The Hadwen & Barney Candle Factory. How it worked. Historic Nantucket Fall: 4-

Building = Ack manufacturing center

Wm Reid & David Harris - 1st manuf to produce spermaceti

1822 - 1st oil & candle works in Ack. 250 workers. 1.4 m gals sperm oil, 1.2 m lbs candles

150 in US

H & B built 1847 Nathaniel Barney's cousin Charles J. Barney, born on Ack - Daniel Fisher's foreman

Lewis Holmes used CJB as source - Arctic Whalesman

Like most 3 products - whale oil, sperm oil + spermaceti

Whale oil - brown - common fatty acid

Spermaceti - thick, white from head = head oil

Sperm - liquid wax = body oil

Spermaceti thick, white from head = head oil

Large candle house + 2 story; refine sperm oil + spermaceti - candle

1/4 size bleach house - try works - boiling + bleaching + straining oil

Large oil shed - protected casks of oil + tuns

+ large yard + sheds, often cooper

B & H candle house remains - Oil shed surrounded by wall

Spermaceti + spermaceti mixed 2:1; heat 200° to wak off +

dirt to settle; moved to oil shed in casks to 'granulate'

Solidify in winter cold, When warmer + softer put into

bags of dext, folded into cakes into press - straining

Lamp oil - liquid to 32°
remnant heated + regranulated. Second pressing - oil only
to 45° - spring-strained less expensive
remnant - has little oil - last 300 ton press = light-pressed oil
thickened at ~ 70°
remnant = spermaeuli - no oil, brittle; heat + add alkali - black
refined spermaeuli - clear, hardened into blocks - add a bit
of beeswax = candles

Whale oil - boiled, bleached, (quart of alkali per barrel)
Strained - liquid in colder weather + burn longer but slight
fishy smell 4/5ths the price of sperm oil

Fisher - larger + more sophisticated works, he pressed whale
oil also + separately. \[1850 - 60 \text{ tons candles + 13,000 bbl refined}
\]
\[\text{From Norton}\]
1855 - only 1 whale works on island - but - 67,500 gals sperm

970,000 gals whale oil, 142,000 lbs candles

until 1850 sperm oil best lamp oil ever in old
also used as oil - fine machinery
spermaceti candle - translucent, pearly white, bright light, no odor
+ didn't melt in tropics

H+B - lighthouse contracts

Wood - casks, boxes,

10 previously unrecorded archae. sites
Highest archaeol. sensitivity - wetland margins - Great Pd, Katama Bay, Sensekkontucket Pd + Chappaquidick Is.

"Prehistoric Cultural Resources & Site Locations, Martha's Vineyard" Bouck et al. 1983 MV C

Ditch and mound system marking field + property line, often w/ wooden fence

Woodland period - most prevalent cultural components on MV - esp.
in proximiy to large salt pond S coast
In SNE - MW - higher sedentism, ↑ pop's, ↑ trade
MV - ↑ shell fish
LW - large complex village in northeast, but more modest in NF
extended family groups; large shell middens
corn at Hornblower II
LW on MV at coastal + interior locales
coastal sites - found thru development + erosion
inland ... = " " plowig + develop

Small short-term hunting to large scale LT habitation.

Numepog- "fresh pond" - village - prob Edg Cr Pd
perhaps a few hundred people
First divisions in S area between Ketame Bog & Gr Pond
Planning Fields in N

Ketama area - served as peripheral section of Edg from earliest
colonial occupation. Broad area, part of "Edg Plains"
40-ac lots divided among first Eng proprietors in 1646
Plain Rd (prob. Ketame Rd) first mentioned 1662 but my
have been Indian path (Barks 1511)

Chappy - excellent grazing 1703 - 250 street cattle
Cattle taken over 18th/fell

DesBarres 1776 fields across Ketame
1784 Crevecoeur - Ketame = Sheep Pasture, w/ woodland
to W + in center of Chappy
1830 Cape-

Proprietors of Lots received "commonage" - liberty to cut firewood
+ to graze cows - "go & cows" in 1653; 12 street cattle
or horses or & sheep -1663

Jill Bouck - MVHS - curator + staff archaeologist

Models
Chappy - substantial popin yr-round thru much of histo
expect small, special purpose camps & work areas to large
village-like multi-family habitats,
Great Pel

4 prehistoric sites incl. Mashacket Core
ponds - rich in fingers between would have been heaviy used
but little work so model not based on much
Great Pel - underdocumented; due to limited access

Katama - 4 sites along bluffs on W shore of bay
material also in Waller Farm
high bluffs above KB utilized - limited short term

Plains Zone - one large site around Little Pond
routinely collected by locals

Edg Center - would have been rich
MAS area also important

"Throughout the early historic period the Plains area functioned as a
broad, open area used for common pasture, with smaller
woodlots interpered."

Dr Fisher: Edg resident + candleworks scion
tar industry around the Pineswir area.
Barks: winter 1788
Edg oil + candlework - largest in world

Site - right near top of Mashacket Core

Waller Farm - on Katama - on Harris Cr Rd, S of wehr
tank at rd junction w/"R" in Vinyard - stories of artifacts

N. S. Shaler 1874 "Martha's Vineyard gives a rich soil, beautiful drives, brooks, and woods, features denied to its bleaker sister to the east."

Edgartown harbor - eminently safe and secure w/ v. good water, v. good shelter, known "one of the best (harbors) in the U.S."

Fights between farmers & fishermen over draining of ponds.

1800 - knitting, greet industy 15,000 pair per yr

RR - Oak Bluffs to Edgartown opened Aug 22 1874 until? (before 1900)

Sunken forests - stumps of great trees - Wintucket Cove, James Cove, Vineyard Haven bldg.

Little Pond - "Another track through this scrub oak wilderness is a half moon known as Doctor Fisher's Road, built by a gentleman of the name to connect his mill in Tisbury, where water power is to be had, with Edgartown."

LP - 120' above sea level, never known to go dry - legend - low when wet, high when dry

Weeks Neck, Majors Cove, Farm Neck - on Butler meadow stood a mill for grinding tanbark

Oak Bluffs - once a Butler sheep meadow
Oak Bluffs camp meetings 1835 —
on "a grove of venerable oaks" owned by Wm. Butler
-> tent City

March 29, 1777 - General Court said removing all sheep + cattle
Sept 10, 1778 - Major General Grey w/British force entered Holmes Hol
w/83 vessels - took 388 arms, 10,000 sheep, 300 oxen
  burned all salt works

Nov 28, 1898 - great hurricane - greatest storm in century before which even
  the famous storm of 1815 pales into insignificance.

"Such authorities as Professor Shaler and the Rev. Hebron Vincent agreed that
  this island was once covered with pine trees. At Vineyard Haven men
who is himself 80 years of age remembers to have heard his grandmother
  tell of gathering pine knots when a girl in the fields about their head
waters, indicating the former existence of extensive pine forests."

State Rd out of Vine H - oak fence w/ tree trunks bent r-hoeked over to make wayside
fencing
Lambert's Cove area - Oak w/ huckleberry

"Seven Gales" N.S. Shaler estate - bought 7 farms
Roaring Brook - grist mill - built 1849 + brick guns
Hine

First public road to W from Edgartown - only one for 100 yrs - South Rd probably originally an Indian trail - only open roads as elsewhere opened gates + let down bars - Savvy 5 mins
A.S. Dennis 1838 - Edgartown to Gay Head - passed thru 30 pairs of bars

Deep Bottom - location of last wigwam

S of W Tisbury (Shaker description) - broad smooth fields, looks like Isle of Wight; fields of maize + wheat as good as in CT Valley; v. good gardens

Chilmark Rd vista "A foreground of pasture lands dotted with sheep and occasional homes, with her and thru a well or some other homely suggestion off in a field by itself. Beyond on the quiet western of the pond..."

South Shore "These fields we are looking across or down on the map of 1788, before referred to, as "the best mowing grounds in the island, yielding four tons of black grass per acre"

1867 - 40 miles of stone wall in Chilmark - made of round stone
J. Hector St. John 1782 "Chilmark contains store for fencing"

No mention of the Plain"

Provincetown area trees and shrubs are all in a zone < 1 mi wide extending along shore of Plowen Harbor - to N the hills are bare except of ssp. from bare sand/dund.

Flora was once more abundant - W. Bradford Nov 11, 1620 quote

Chap 3 of Acts of 1714 "... the harbor of Cape Cod... is in danger of being dammified, if not made wholly unserviceable, by destroying the trees on the said cape (if not timely prevented), the trees and bushes being of great service to keep the sand from being driven into the harbor by the wind. Be it enacted"

1740 "An Act to prevent damage being done to the harbor of Cape Cod by cattle and horses feeding on Provincetown land."

So - timber cutting and underbrush burning is prohibited and road establishment directed so as not to wear away soil or prevent growth of sand dunes. "All persons are forbidden to walk or drive on this hill except by the public road."

State Act - Chap 420 of Laws of 1892 - Trustees of Public Reservations directed to map and organize the Provincetown lands, collect info and make suggestions for future care and preservation.

Report - House Document No. 339 Feb 1893

Appendix III - 2nd Ann. Rep of Trustees of Public Reservations 1892-93
Rec'd - mgd into hands of Bd of Harvord & Land Commissioners
directed to start reforestation

First veg planted - P. sylvestris + Scotch broom, then Ammophila + Myrica + then P. rigida

Why so hard to re-establish vigorous forest growth - same Q
for Block Island

BI - forests established when BI was part of a large land mass,
then became an island

Chappaquidick

"The most conspicuous element of vegetation is a large number of oaks which form square miles of low dense woods. Q. ilicifolia is the most abundant species, but Q. kellevia, Q. victoria, Q. palustris and Q. alba are also plentiful..."

"All are stunted in stature, although this may be due to the fact that the timber throughout the island is second growth, and possibly the original trees may have been much larger."

Bulk of underbrush - G. frondosa, G. resinae, V. corymbosum, V. vacillans, V. Pennsylvanicum, Andromeda leucodendron, Myrica, Viburnum, Amelanchier

"Sturdy roots flourished in the new soil, and then came two centuries of fishing, fowling, sheep raising, grinding at mills beside island streams; piloting, ship chandlery, whaling, yes, and statesmanship at home and abroad."

"There is no strange social organism than a summer resort."

1870-1900. When summer resort impacted seafaring community.

"The speculator or investor is almost as constant in the landscape as the tree."

Photos- old houses w/wood. Plz.

3 most imp MA towns- Boston, Salem, ACK- made Holmes. HOLU imported ACK ships discharged oil at F

E = Great Harbor.

S Beach- waves heard all across island.

Plain- grooved w/ gentle depressions not unlike giant fingerprints. Islanders opened ponds for oysters.

Plain once forested (Coniferous, Spruce).

When did visitors stop being travelers & become excursionists or summer visitors?

Transition had hardly begun when Hawthorne in 1830.

"In any case, far away and a century ago, in E; with no summer visitors to behold, there could have been no ground-nursery."

Webster - 3 letters who visited Dr Fehr & took over 64, 65.
over Great Plain shooting plover - printed
1844 Drive across a prairie to visit the surf.

Get Webster's Iffers.

Samuel Devens - Drive thru 30 separate poles of bars E -> GH

Oak Bluffs - grove of enormous oaks - largest in NE

Holmes Hou to Eastville - 7 1/2 mi around Lesson Pk

Cottage City maps - lay out

1844 RR OB - E

Capt Nathaniel Herrman "Our summer prop'n is a community of rollers, and
the group of everything that offers which is calculated to vary the monotonous
of existence

1865-70 E 1846 -> 1516 Tis - 1699 -> 1526 - whaling hurt by Civil War

Industry prosp't after a 1865 155 whaling ships - New Bed, Fairhaven, E

1871 23 crushed in War

West Chop: 1st proposed development 1872 lots "mostly covered with
lands

Forest Trees"

Develp with 1st - 1887 Tashmoo Square - 1st public water supply on island
Makonikey - large hotel + 20 cottages 1890s - labyrinth of streets

1893 opened & closed that year

Then Kaolin and Clay Products - tracks laid to wharf from kaolin but port

Mak Inn - opened as YWCA camp

Shaler "Of Nantucket or MV, the latter is very much better, as it gives a
rich soil, beautiful drives, brooks and woods, features cleaved to
its bluer sky to the east"
Hough

Windy Gables - Sanford - bought land to bluff at Weguobasket "at the ending rock"

after husband died wife & abush - built new house
gold plated bath. Moved huge lawn for lawn, tennis court

Indian Hill - original had rits etc. too difficult to reach
so drivers renamed

1883 Chepp, both houses

Chepp - dotted w/ pine & bayberry bushes

Big place 1890s - Washqua Farm, West End Park

Chappacquiddick Camp, Scaview Cib

1892 Duke's Cove, Street Railroad Co. - Cottage Cib to Grady's

Directors - provisional included N.S. H.W. Chase, Scrim

only record

New period "a new regime in which summer residents
formed clubs and associations to lay out golf courses and
provide for their own entertainment"

"Now the summer visitors were apt to be strangers who
remained strangers, except to themselves"

Yachting, Golf 1893
"Once the Great Plain had been wooded with conifers, but it had been cut and burned over, so that even a hundred years ago it supported a scraggly growth of scrub oak, not much larger than brush. Here and there a deformed pine or blackened out of larger size stood above the scrub, roosting place for hawks, eagles or hawks. On the Great Plain the swimmers grew, wildflowers in profusion, and, especially after a spring fire, blueberries and huckleberries of large size and succulence!

describes this as great depression - no motion of T

farmers counted on sea for fish, shellfish, seaweed

"And the great flocks of sheep which ranged the Chilmark and Tisbury hills (there were at one time fifteen thousand sheep on the island) ate of grass and herbage which had been sprinkled with salt spray..."

Father — managing editor of New Bedford Standard Times gave H.B. Hough the YG in 1920 as wedding present.

They left 1 year.

MV — 7 mi off MA, 20 mi New Bedford, 80 mi Boston, 150 NYC.

1985 — 12,000 popn. Summer: 627,000.

Rev. John Goddard at funeral 1985. "What he wrote and what he stood for was so specific to this place that it was universal!"

E— had whaling wharves — rope walk, oil refining sheds, with glass reeds, salt works, factories for pilot boats.

"The climate was mild enough so that gardens bloomed until after Thanksgiving!"

"There was ample evidence that the islanders had ventured into industry long ago. The empty shell of an old woollen mill stood by a pond and a rippling brook; an overshot wheel and a crumbling brick chimney marked the ruin of a brickies work; not a few houses used the stones of old grist mills for doorsteps and so it went."

"In the Gold Rush of 1849 alone 40000 gold company had departed and at all times men moved away, usually by route through the Far East."

"We would not condone New Bedford any superiority of climate whatever."
"It has astonished me to think what an important ingredient in almost all affairs is time."

Eel grass disappeared. "Where there had been great areas of the waving green grass reaching up to the mirror of the sun there was now nothing but shifting sand."

Shift from bay to deep sea scallops.
"Once more the Thunderer goes to the world." Onu Gazette had gone to press early.

1865 Makabeaet Creek—shoreline coming closer so overshot was filling it and limiting flow. Creek had served for 140 years.

New creek chartered around 1888, due in law to "inventors"—i.e., people vs farmer landlords who had stuck charters & exclusive rights to seining in KB plus lease on EGP; farmer, townspeople thought—rightfully.

Dr Fisher son supported pond people—re-tarried General Benj.Thomson could Gazette 1890s POND OF THE PEOPLE.

Most formidable creature = wood tick; luckily, own of Rock Mt spelted for relationship wood tick + meadow mouse or vole = principal host of typhus control by reducing vole. Dr Marshall Hettig—HVT.

By 1920 enough summer people to be exclusive, excluded.


Also anti-Semitism: leaflets handed out be for WWII, established.

3 black men excluded from golf course.

Whit Griswold: their earliest columnist—became York president.

HBB died a few weeks before this went to press.

Walt Whitman: "Another time mastsvel taking ... My left foot is on the gunwale, my right arm throws far out the coils of slender rope..."

"The grandmother explains that ordinarily they would not go on someone else's property, but the "No Trespassing" sign, being bad manners practically invites them."

Ships leaving Eds proceeded to Tarpaulin Cove - overnight - then sailed around Gay Head in 0.m. - gone 4-5 p.m.

"For some years after the turn of the century Vineyard Sound remained a great coastal highway, and any view from a hill on the north side of the island always embraced numbers of beautiful schooners, three, four, five and even six masted, tacking or sailing, with the wind under full sail against the blue of the Sound and the sky."

Fish Hook - just below Ram's Hill

South Red - few stonewalls as may crushed & built into the road

Dr. Walter Brooks McDaniel 1800 - Cohutta C'H - "A forgotten town that could do worse than change its name"

Dr. Daniel Ash - Portrait - MV HS
Historical Quotes on Martha's Vineyard


West Chop—long a sheep pasture became exclusive summer resort. 1887

Lagoon Pâl—name obscure—not one of other great ponds—lagoon.

Indian word loogowakun meant agriculture.

All land on Oak Bluff's side of pond was called Farm Neck.

Farm Neck—was all farm and sheep pasture for Norton, Butters, Lucas, Smiths.

Dr. Fisher—wealthiest man on Island in his time. Came 1821

whale oil merchant, founder 1st pres. of MV Bank, largest spermaceti candle factory in world

part owner at one time or another of most of Edgartown whaling ships

hardtack factory in Edgartown, Grist mill in N Tisbury

Edgartown & W Tisbury Rd—called Tekemmy Trail asked to Indian village on Tisbury Great Pond; Road leads over the Island's Great Plain.

"The Great Plain is, perhaps, the largest uninhabited stretch of land in the State of Massachusetts."

Beyond the airport—Jimmy Green's Farm—small house on Tekemmy Hill

last surviving beall hen—very tame, shot easily and good eating

West Tisbury—known for farming & zoo yrs of sheep farming
pasture always a problem

- cattle sold on Ndubukat onto wharves

sheep, cattle, corn & rye

fields were small w/ stone walls up-island & rail fences down-island w/ four stones brought from mainland.

Dr. Fisk Mill, w/ pond & dam

what caught... on Thursday + Dr. Fisk Ed.
Northeast Folklore xxiii 68 pp.

1807 Names & Families

Luce - 47, Norton - 23, Maynew - 24, Smith - 28, Allen - 17, Pease - 19
Tilton - 19, Burt - 16, Dunnam - 14, Heathorn - 13, Hillman - 10, Look - 10,
Vincent - 10, Martin - 9, Perry - 8, Davis - 7, Lumber - 6

Caphigone - community of farms

Tilton plough a lot of clay


2nd tour of US 1844 to NV thru MT to Ohio, MS river, Ata river:

Excerpts

First published 1847 Dresden. Through career--many mistakes in assembling fossil animals.

Intro - Quick of ACK appearance at Guy Hed

1844 Trip - clay by day; settled St Louis 1855

Promoted idea that humans lived with & hunted Mastodons.

New Bedford to NV. NB ships w/ whale oil.

Holmes Hole - friendly town 1400.

Indians at GH - surprising to him.

Bare hills - few trees around houses; irregular fields + field stone walls.

Love of the land holds them to lonely + melancholy site.

Stayed in well-furnished house, double bed.

Unearthly magical appearance; rose-red, gray, black, brown, white.

Vivianite creeper; brown cool.

Conglomerate has shark teeth; crabs.

Church in large schoolhouse on hill - view to NV Mound WSE families. No trees.

Moved the lighthouse while he was there - 20 steps.

Man had 2 immense short tusks.

GH Indians - PiequaHa Indians; only 2 speak native tongue.
Boatload of white clay taken for alum factories. All who want help get paid $3. Man can produce 1 ton/day. Shipload 90 tons
Road very bad - had to walk next to wagon
52 vertebrae, 19 other bones, 62 shark teeth, 3 incisors of Saumur, 325 crab parts, 40 pieces of cane
2 hrs by steamship to NE
Dr. Strock bought Lucia Property
1971 Gave him right of first refusal
Farm - 16 ac., fish market
Lobster rolls at Tisbury Fair

1979 - Sold farm; bought house at Blinnar Light
Condlin from NY went to farm $274,000
Mulholland, Denta, Arcuti 1998

MHC Reconnaissance Survey Report Chilmark 1384 + table

Mass Hist Commission

Tisbury Mayor 1671 N J Devins. Chilmark, Chilcompo, Nomans ET glut

Incorp Chilmark 1714 Chilcompo, Tisbury 1736

W Bel w/ GI - 1855 Gosnold 1864

Mauland element - all residents subject to lord of man

Abel Hill - 1st Mulholland

One purported ancient trail connected Tacomma & Westboroughkommuck

Ritchie Wampanoag pop'n MV 1600AD = 1500

Other author 1642 3000

Contact period 4 sagamores on MV one on Aquinnish

1765 Chilmark 182 Indians - largest outside GI

Chilmark Algonquin name - Westboroughkommuck

Maize Zicks Peterson site carbonised (Ritchie) in Chilmark

Hornblower II - G Head - Ritchie 1969 AD 1660

Corn, beans & traded w/ Fur

South Rd laid out 1704 (replacd native trail) - continued Mill path

from Tisbury 1748. Menemsha Rd

Tannery near Peak Hill 1726 1836-1800 est 4th mill on New Kilk

1684 fulling mill on FM mill Br 1728 Grt Mill River Rd

Peak pop'n 1800 1832 - 7000 Wool -> CT + MA

Prior to Gray's Raid 1770+ - 20,000 sheep - Chilmark

1831 - Brickyard Chilmark - most butts, cheese + wool
Norton, H.F. 1923 Martha's Vineyard History - Legends - Stories. Pyne
Prickett, Hartford.

N - South rd thru middle of State Forest - Waldron's Farm Rd
continues up to Duarte Rd

Edgartown
1646 original Home Lots
1646-52 division of "Town Lands" - 10-40 ac. in 5 portion
bordering on Great Rd + Katama Bgs
1653 - div. of "Common Land" or "Planting Field" among 20 proprietors
in N part
1654 - total of 25 proprietors - needed to live on land for yrs
land went from Pease's Pt to Katama along harbor
1676 another div. of "Plain Lots" - 40 lots

Dr. Daniel Fish, Sharon, MA 1800 -> Vineyard Haven in 1824
introduced candle making - was a physician & capitalist
largest candle factory in U.S. > 250,000 annually
founder of MV Nat. Bank & friend of John Murray Forbes,
owner of Neuson

built a grist mill near Middleport

Sheep and cattle grazed in large numbers over the hills

Nothing on Plai.
"Duarte Cranberry Bog" - WT near other Duarte Pd
Airport Bog - near Duarte Pd

5A - Beech + Nyssa nearly identical in fluctuations
Both decline greatly with settlement - switch to maple
Both peaks with steeper decline at 8000 BP - 1200 BP
at transition, P -> O, 5000 BP, n 2000 BP

Ericaceous 1 with Amelanchium

5C - Quite similar - oscillating O vs. Be/Ny
Ericaceae + increased together
Plant last 2000 yrs with Be/Ny

Copy Diagram
Quotes from Ogden & Others on Early Forests and their Change

"Character and Composition of the Vineyard Woodlands"

By no stretch of the imagination can any of these woodlands be called "forests". It is true that there are some very good woodlands which, in the absence of further disturbance, will probably develop into true forests in time. These "good woodlands" are restricted to the protected valleys and slopes of the moraine that forms the northwest coast of Martha's Vineyard." Pg. 24. (Ogden 1958)

"There can be little doubt that the species composition of the pre-colonial forests was much the same as today. That the forests were larger and probably somewhat richer in species abundance seems equally probable, although the evidence is less specific on this point. Data gleaned from early historical records indicate that large timber trees were the rule, rather than the exception, and that many of the early homes and fishing vessels were constructed of native wood (Banks, 1911).

There is very good evidence to support the inference suggested by Brereton's account that there were no forests of white pine on the island. All of the early homes which were constructed of native wood have hand-hewn oak beams and rafters. It seems unlikely that the colonists would have preferred so hard a wood had softer woods, such as pine or cedar, been available. Another indication that there must have been sizeable trees in the Vineyard forests is the record of a whaling ship 135 feet long, of 65 tons burden, that was constructed of Vineyard timber. Although the keel was not a single log, for the practice of splicing keels for added strength was initiated early in the ship-building trade, there are no oaks on the Vineyard today which approach the dimensions required for this construction." Pg. 32. (Ogden 1958)

"Vineyard cabinetmakers were highly skilled and were quick to take advantage of the variety of hardwoods found on the island. Pieces of furniture still survive made of native Walnut (Juglans nigra) as well as hickory (Carya spp.). Some of these articles, notably chair and pew seats, as well as wainscoting and paneling, require stock from trees not less than 30 and even 42 inches in diameter." (Ogden 1958)

"Even in the best modern woodlands, referred to earlier in this paper* there are stone fences running through the woods." Pg. 33. (Ogden 1958)

"The fact that beech and gum are similarly distributed in the modern Vineyard woodlands suggested that the area around the Airport bog may well have supported a pre-Colonial forest similar in composition to the "young forests" now found only in restricted and protected sites in the valleys along the north shore of the island. This lends some support to the concept of a mesic forest covering much more of the island in pre-Colonial times than at present." Pg. 61. (Ogden 1958)

"From the studies reported in this paper, the follow-generalizations can be drawn:
1) The present vegetation is entirely secondary and the modern woodlands are in various stages of re-forestation following clear-cutting.
2) The early colonists found richer and more varied forests, with trees substantially larger than any now found in the area.
3) The dependence of the early colonists upon the forests for timber and fuel resulted in the depletion of seed sources and the disappearance of tree species which could not withstand repeated cutting and burning.
4) There is evidence of an early consciousness of the importance of woodlands, and attempts at a form of tree-farming. These efforts, however, would not spare those trees which could not stand repeated cutting, or which were especially prized for their wood.
5) From early historical documents it seems apparent that neither white pine nor chestnut were conspicuous members of the pre-colonial forests.
6) From pollen data, it seems probable that ash, basswood, and tulip trees were absent from the pre-colonial forests, or if present, were exceedingly rare.
7) The pollen evidence from Martha's Vineyard indicates at least two episodes of major forest disturbance in postglacial time. It is probable that at least one of these episodes may have been due to forest clearance and land occupation by early Indian inhabitants.” (Ogden 1958)

Colonial Settlement 17th C

“...the woods of this island were full of high timbered Oaks...(and) in the thickest part of these woods, you may see a furlong or more round about...” PO: “At least some portions, if not all, of the Vineyard were covered with a high canopied mature forest when the colonists arrived”. “…the pre-colonial forests of Martha’s Vineyard did not contain any different trees than are now found on the island, but rather, that the present “better woodlands” now found in only in restricted sites in a small part of the island, were once more widespread”. (Ogden 1961)

“Thus a relatively scarce native community type—modified somewhat with the addition of several introduced taxa became considerably more widespread because of human disturbance.” (Dunwiddie 1990)
James Gordon Ogden III (1928-1996)

James Gordon Ogden III, age 67, limnologist and paleobotanist, Professor of Biology at Dalhousie University (Halifax, Nova Scotia), and formerly Professor of Botany at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, OH, died 17 April 1996 at his home in Martha's Vineyard, MA, after a lengthy illness. A recipient of a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship (1962-1963), Ogden published numerous scientific articles covering the broad span of his scientific interests. He served as coeditor and associate editor of the journal Radiocarbon (1968-1981). His research on radiocarbon dating to study the history of forests was the first of its kind in Ohio and culminated in the seminal paper, "Forest history of Ohio. I. Radiocarbon dates and pollen stratigraphy of Silver Lake, Logan County, Ohio" (Ohio J Sci 66:387-400). He joined The Ohio Academy of Science (1958-1974, 1990), affiliated with Section Plant Sciences, was elected a Fellow (1961), and participated in the Academy's Visiting Scientists Program (1961, 1962, 1964-1966). James Gordon Ogden III (Pete), born 6 July 1928 in Martha's Vineyard, MA, was the son of Dorothy Frances (Phillips) and James Gordon Ogden, Jr. His childhood years were spent in Pittsburgh, PA, and Lakeland, FL. He and his parents enjoyed summers at their East Chop home on the Vineyard where Pete was an active member of the local beach and tennis clubs, and softball team.

Ogden received the BS (1951) and BA (1952) from Florida Southern College (now University), MS (1954) from the University of Tennessee, and PhD in botany (1958) from Yale University. His thesis concerned "A Photo-tube Solar Radiation Integrator for Field Use," and his doctoral dissertation was titled the "Wisconsin Vegetation and Climate of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts." Gaining early professional experiences through assistantships in biology at Florida Southern College (1948-1952) and Yale University (1954-1957) and in botany at the University of Tennessee (1952-1954), Ogden also taught biology at Manatee County High School, FL (1952). Concurrently he served as climatologist, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, CT (1956). He was an assistant and associate professor (1958-1963) and professor and director of radiocarbon dating laboratory (1963-1969), Department of Botany and Bacteriology, Ohio Wesleyan University; and professor and director of radiocarbon dating laboratory, Department of Biology, Dalhousie University (1969-1994). Dr. Ogden studied Pleistocene biogeography, pollen stratigraphy, paleoecology, paleoclimatology, microclimatic ecology, instrumentation for environmental investigations, post-glacial history of vegetation and climate, and impacts of eutrophication and acid-rain on water quality of streams and lakes in Nova Scotia. While in Ohio, he wrote on the early forests of Delaware County, using the bearing tree records from the 1832 and 1835 land surveys (Ohio J Sci 65:29-36). When Dr. Ogden received his Guggenheim fellowship, he took a leave of absence (1962-1963) to study, in part, radiocarbon dating laboratories in England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Germany. During the summer of 1965 he
conducted glacial research in Greenland with Ohio Wesleyan University colleague George Growl.

Ogden's memberships in professional societies included: the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow), American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Quaternary Association, American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, Botanical Society of America, Canadian Quaternary Association, and Ecological Society of America. He also served on the Membership Committee, Nova Scotia Environmental Control Council (1973-1977) and was also a member of the National Geographic Society. His excellence in scholarship was recognized with awards and honors: Gold Medal Award, Kappa Delta Pi (1951); Emile E. Watson Biology Medal (1951); Cullman Sterling Fellow, Yale University (1957-1958), and election to Sigma Xi. Recognizing Ogden's professional contributions to environmental stewardship, the government of Nova Scotia presented him (spring 1984) with the Environmental Control Award for 1983.

In later life Ogden devoted attention to environmental issues on Martha's Vineyard. He was a lecturer for the Nathan Mayhew Seminars and an advisor to the Friends of Sengekontacket. A contributor to the Vineyard Gazette, he was also a lifelong member and former officer of Union Chapel. James Gordon Ogden III was predeceased by his first wife Anne Elise (Bowditch) Ogden whom he married on 28 July 1956. Surviving are their four children, Karen Frances Ogden of Oak Bluffs, MA, Lawrence Gordon Ogden of Hudson, Quebec, Ford Bowditch Ogden of the Boston, MA, area, and Eric Bowditch Ogden of Vineyard, MA; two grandchildren; and second, former wife Barbara Diana Lyon and her five children, Jennifer, David, Cailleagh, Joanna, and Gillian. Memorial services were held on 18 May 1996 in Chapman Cole & Gleason Funeral Home, Oak Bluffs.

Contributions in memory of Pete Ogden may be sent to the Canadian Cancer Society (phone 888-939-3333)- According to Ogden's former student of Halifax, Nova Scotia, John K. Underwood, who provided helpful information for this biographical sketch. "Pete had the never-ending kindness and patience of a teacher who shunned interference with inquisitive minds" (Eulogy for Dr. Ogden, given by John K. Underwood, 18 May 1996).

WILLIAM R. BURK

https://kb.osu.edu/dspace/bitstream/handle/1811/23836/V099N5_115.pdf?jsessionid=ABC2522DBD650E14BCED43A37FAE5798?sequence=1

Jeremiah Pease  

Record of Indian Lands on the Island of Chappaquiddic,  
and Christian Town, in Duke's County, belonging to  
Jeremiah Pease  Edgartown  Feb 23, 1849  
Also of Deep Bottom in said County Oct 1846

Boundary descriptions - meadows, houses, heaps of  
stones, ditches, Cove Meadow, small ponds in said  
meadow, Cape Poge Pond, upland, Edgartown harbor, "the land  
set off for the support of the poor", Sally Webquish,  
Creek, the Indian line fence, tract of meadow land, Elialem Jones,  
"It is understood that the six Tracts or Lots of meadow set  
off to several persons before mentioned, are to hold their width  
according to the number of rods stated in each Tract, from one  
end to the other until they come to the brook, or upland, meaning  
the six Tracts or Lots, situated near the Wally House of Abraham  
Brown.

Description of land to support the Poor - near E harbor,  
Also "on the cliff near Edgartown harbor... to Cape Poge Pond,  
79 acres,  
"Should any person hereafter appear, having legal claims in right of  
heirship upon the Indian lands on the Island of Chappaquiddic, it is  
understood that they shall receive their share out of the lands set off  
for the support of the poor."

"We have set off in common (under the following regulations) the Pej  
Swamps on said Island of Chappaquiddick belonging to said  
Indians & People of colour, viz.
Indian Land bounds - 581 ½ ac. description

Indian Wood Land - 111 ac. + 86 rods

Has a list of Indian families.

Boundaries for Christiantown

Division line fence between said Indians, and the White Inhabitants, wall or fence, stone wall, watering place which was formerly reserved for the White People and Indians one rod from the corner of a stone wall and a heap of stones.

"The Spring or Wateringplace contained within the above mentioned Tract set off to said Diadem, shall ever be considered free for the use of those Persons whose situation in the judgment of the Guardian of the said Indians shall need it necessary for them to use.

Set off land for a Meeting House and for support for the poor.

"We have also divided the Wood Land belonging to said Indians and People of Colour at Christiantown, lying detached from their other lands in the following manner:

lays out specific bounds for individual families.

lays out "Boundaries of the whole Tracts of land owned by the Indians and People of colour in Christiantown.

314 ½ ac. and nine rods

Detached Wood Lands owned by Indian and People of Colour

75 ac. and 34 rods
List of families
Signed by Commissioners John Hawcoch, Thomas Fish, Jeremiah Pease
Copy by Jeremiah 2-23-1849

Chappaquiddick
Hon. Levi Thaxter - Guardian of the Indians and People of colour and overseer of the Poor of said Indians and People of colour

Shares of woodland, shares of the land at the landing place, shares of the Peat swamp... for each family
Shares of the Neck.

Could actually (roughly) figure some out
Pocha Pathy Indian line fence,

"We have also set off three square shares of the wood land, also of the land on the Neck, so called, and of the Peat Swamp, and have reserved sufficient Landing Place to accommodate said Indians and People of colour."

Neck - "A road or cartway by gates and bars for the accommodation of all concerned, is reserved to, and from Cobog Point so called, on the southeast side of said Neck, and also, on the southwest side of said Neck, from the Pond to the harbour."

"We have also reserved a road, leading from the Swimming Place road so called to Simpsons hill, for the accommodation of the persons here in named, to whom the wood land is set off, and a road leads from the Landing Place to the road on the Northeast side of the Indian line fence said roads being twenty feet in width."
It is also intimated that the persons to whom the Peal Swamp is set off shall have the privilege of passing to and from the several shares of said swamp with cart teams etc for the purpose of taking their Peal etc.

"It is understood that those persons who have a sufficient of Peal formerly set off to them, were not entitled to any part of the new division of the Peal swamp..."

made Dec 27 1856

Report on the division of the Indian land at Chippaquidick by Jeremiah Pease and Richard Beede, written and compared with the original by me Jeremiah Pease

Deep Bottom Division 1856 - Not Indian

John Vinson - Leavitt Thaxter - appointed by Legislature - apportion and divide land

Stone set in ground, stonebound, brook running from Deep Bottom into a pond, the five paths, the county road leading from Edgartown to West Tisbury, corner of Indian lands

Earlier Section

We have set off in common (under the following regulations) the Peal Swamp on said Indian land of Chippaquidick belonging to said Indians & People of Colour, viz.

The Peal contained in the Swamp lying near the Martin House shall remain free for all those families who may not have a sufficiency of Peal contained in the land set off to said Families, and
those who may have more Potl contained within the land set off to
them, than shall be sufficient for their own use, shall have no
claims upon the remainder, but it shall be divided among said
inhabitants according to the judgment of the Guardians and Overseers.

The land set off to the several Families and adjoining the Pot
Swamps, is meant to extend no farther into said Swamps than
shall be judged expedient by the Guardians and Overseers.

The privilege of picking Cranberries shall ever remain free for the
Indians and People of Colour but no one shall be chanced from
making any improvements upon Cranberry Swamps within their
respective territories which shall prove them more beneficial
to their interest.

The passways to and from the several Swamps aforesaid
mentioned shall be under the direction of the Guardians and
Overseers.

The following are the Boundaries of the Indian Woodland on the said
Island of Ch—which we have set off in common and undivided
to the Indians and P.o.C., said land lying and detached
from their other lands, about one hundred and twenty rods
to the Southwest.

In the division of the lands on the P.o.C. we have decided that
Roads, cart or Passways shall ever be used in their usual manner,
or in the same manner as heretofore practiced.
We,

Box 2 Folder 6  Surveys - Interesting notes, one map Belain
Toms Neck, Indian Well known by the name of Jacks
Well, Caleb's Pond, always reserving the ways as laid out
aforesaid, Swamp Meadow some times called Squaw
Meadow, Poqua Pond.

Box 2 Folder 2

"Perambulation the lines between Edgartown and Tisbury

October 23 1822

Plan and deed of land of Starbuck's Neck
"land adjoining squash meadow Pond"

1822 Dec 27 Survey the Indian line Farm so called on
13. of Chippaway deed

So he kept separate surveyor's journal

June 6 1823

This day commenced running the surveying a lot of wood
land for Thomas Smith at the head of the Pond so called
on road that leads from Edgartown to Holmeshole.

Journal 1856

4-27-56 attended meeting at Pohogonot

6-12-56 Went to Deep Bottom on business of Indians

7-16-56 The telegraph cable is laid from E. Chop of H. Hole to Woods Hole

9-15-56 Engaged surveying for Dr. Dan'l Fisher
1-31-57  This has been the most sever month I ever knew an account of snow, ice, frosty and cold, the thermometer has been from 11 to 12 o'clock or 12 degrees below zero and ice in the harbor is now 12 inches thick and extends to Cape Rose, and a great quantity floats in the sound."

2-10-57  100 men are engaged in cutting a channel through the ice
2-18-57  Ice leaves the harbor today have been closed up since the 6th of Jan.

6-5  Light cloudy a little rain a.m.

[Day he died]

Box 2 Folder 4  Chap- Local Records
Less polished copy of surveys - with small sketch maps

Box 2 Folder 7  Record of Vessels at Eldersburg Jan 1829 -
Vessel name, Captain, Origin, Bound, Wher, Belonging,
1-31-23 Most moderate winter so far, for 40 years there has not been
3 inches of snow at any time
2-28-23 Brig Neutraliah on shore on Toms Shoal, took a load of
molasses out
3-2-23 Murder committed at Gay Head

1-9-24 Took down Saltworks Mill Veins
2-24 Most remarkable winter since the memory of man — all the
snow that has fall would not be enough to cover the ground
six inches.
3-3-24 Cargo of ivory put under my charge
3-6-24 Rain at night to SSW west eeling
3-13-24 assisted in pulling up Saltworks Spouts mill
3-13-24 Being appointed by the Hon. Court of Sessions one of th
Committee to lay out a road from East Harbour to the East
and West side of Holmes Hole Harbour & to Tisbury
5-31-24 A lion and other animals are exhibited here as a show
2-2-25 Violent storm with high tide — does much damage to th
Wharves Saltworks & Capl Siles Butlers Shop is
demolished the tide was so high, reaching about 12 inches
it was in remarkable Storm of Sept 1815. the wind is
that to be about the same in that gale.
2-16- news of the Election of John Q. Adams President of th
U.S. came by mail great rejoicing Cannons
fired etc.
2-18 H Hole, the Brig Albion of Portland John Jones Master from Havannah
with a cargo of molasses being on shore
2-16 Went a fishing to the Seal of the Vineyard this day Benjamin Worth kills a Whale so near the Boat in which I was fishing as to give me a favorable opportunity to see all the maneuvers.

5-20-25 assisted in putting down spears of the schooner

6-10 One of the legs of Bartleth Fisher (and his vest & part of his short) found on the south beach.

4-29-26 This day I have dismissed Hebron Hines & given up his Indenture, he having lived with me between 5 & 9 (?) years. I have been very faithfully, may God bless him, in time of Eternity.

7-4-26 This day John Adams one of the former Presidents of USA dies & Thomas Jefferson one of the former Presidents dies the same day 2 or 4 hours difference.

8-26-26 U.S. Topographical Engs arrives to survey this Harbour for the purpose of ascertaining the utility of a Lighthouse on the flats. [P involved in surveying]

9-8- Sounding ... part of the harbour, Middle Ground etc.

December 1826 to cont.
Richard Peace Journal 1835

Henry Whiting

Farming 1861-66

George Willoughby Diaries 1880-83 Lived on Chappy

1-7-80 Put board under hen root to catch droppings. All must be saved; cleaned out poultry house got on
bbl of nice dressing.

2-9-80 Went down to ballet swamp and cut wood of halves

Clams, eels, scallops, goats, sheep, ducks

3-4-80 Got one load of swamp wood

3-15-80 Saw a live seal off Cape Pogue

3-20-80 Helped Isaiah burn the old hill near the barns ground

4-1 Stewed Great porridge I ever saw - had meat and dinner for supper

Four cats. 20 cod, 

Salt beef, potatoes, peas, beans, radishes, squashes, corn

4-23 Helped Isaiah Bostin cart one load of ope from between the Neds. "We burnt off N Neck and were so unfortunate as to burn Granville Dummett's boat and boat house"

5-1 Got liquid manure from G Huxford - said I could have 4 bbl

5-5 Went to Cape Pogue to work for E Worth - set fence

5-7 Finished saw

5-10 Had to foot it home so foggy (from Pogue?)

5-15 Went down to the house plan - wind spoiled over a piece of bushy land

5-17 Went into woods for my summer's wood, shall have to
go once more to get enough.
5-22 Went to the common and got a load of wood.
Caught 20 Bluefish, took to town and sent off to 04.
Iced the fish.
5-21 Went to get caught 10 Bluefish.
Bees. Various people help plow, harrow.
Caught sharks.
7-28 Went fishing. Got 138 fish tubes full.
Cut hay.
7-31 Went to common and got wood. Cut last spruce.
8-13 Went to town to see Geo. Cleaveland about some scrub land. His show will show it tomorrow.
8-27 Amore early and went to Christian Town. So Mr. Saunders.
about donkey. In going up I passed through this wonderfull scrub land. The most part of the undergrowth is about 2 ft high. The land appears good and there isn't much trouble to clear it. In my opinion, the land is very level and I could see 3 or 3 miles in all directions and then I couldn't see out of this wildness of scrub oaks.
9-1 Finished cutting meadow and poled the hay.
9-16 Went after pine needles, got 1 bag.
9-24 Ground 2 acres and cut a road through the first swamp.
9-29 Brought a load of oly cow dung to burn.
10-22 Went down with team for my coal. About 2100 of it.
One load.
10-25 Got another load of seaweed. Put dirt on the seaweed around the house to keep from blowing away.
11-4
Brought 3 loads seaweed - one for pig pen, 2 to barn house.

11-6
Going to put a pair of barns between 2 sheep pastures so I can get some stone out of the further pasture to finish my pig-pen wall.

11-9
Got 6 loads of stone with dynamite out of Isaiah's farther sheep pasture to build a side wall to the pig pen.

11-10
Worked a while rockin' wall to set hen pen on. Smashed both thumbs.

Sea weed to make pig pen warm & tight.

11-11
Saw Chas. Dunkem in town. He has asked me fair and square to take his farm, I accepted.

11-17
Went to town to get some corn ground but mill is out of order.

11-18
Brought 2 1/2 loads seaweed from hen house.

12-3
Went to town loading and cut some wood.

12-20
2 bags pine needles - put litter in pig pen.

Found a monk fish - cooked for the heat.

1881

1-1
I have succeeded in living within my income the past year

Have a chance to carry on a 500 ac farm on shares - haven't decided.

Cape Rogue frozen.

1-13
Went to see folk clearing Mr. Ellis' wood lot for stumps & wood.

1-24
Went after summer to tan the hide skin.

2-18
Went to woods for wood. Went to loading for wood - numerous times.

2-29
Scrubbed the edge of the swamp; burned off edge of swamp.

4-1
Pulled barberry bushes. Control.

Burned whole piece. fire got away from us but plowed around to

4-14
Got a load of roots for fuel.

4-26
Went to common to cut wood.
4-29 Put in potatoes. Put ashes over them.
5-3 Common to cut wood.
5-4 Used shank compost in hogshed as dressing
5-20 Worked day to pay off cord of wood.
5-24 Night soil on tomatoes too strong.
6-7 Common for wood
8-7 Got 8 9 1/2 huckleberries
Culting sage on meadow
Nov 29-30 Teaming seaweed all day
12-27 Carted 2 loads seaweed from the Dyke
1882
1-1 Lived within means and saved 32.79 Net. Owes various livestock
long accounting
Various wood cutting
4-1 Our wood is gone and we are burning whatever we can lay our
hands on.
4-18 Went to town with Clara. I Fed.... When we got home we found
Ria in bed with a new born son. She had been alone
since noon.
4-19 Spent forenoon picking part of the stumps off this hillside
Swim the animals across the ferry"
May 23 Off on a boat
Wife Ria - Marvin
1883

1-1  Rumney, NH

2-1-86  Back on Cheppee

2-3  Eel Pond Sowon

2-16  Some of worst work ever seen
First to ME ~ 1744; movement 1749-1794

Autocratic rule of Thos. Mayhew (Simon Athearn)
- hazards;
- retreat from hardships - whaling + sea, Revolution;
- problems with land proprietorships

Most were Baptists (recall sermon by Mayhew’s expulsion of Peter Folger to Act)

1640 Th Mayhew bought MV from Lord Saylors 2 days later
- obtained Fernandes' interest thru Richard Vines
- then bought Indian rights

Of 8 associates only John Dyer took up . . . in 1st crew
Thos. Mayhew Jr. moved with JD & several Wethersfield families 1642
- TM Sr did not - but went due to ownership

Simon Athearn - one of 20 who petitioned governor for inland govt
- put down by TM as MV to NY
- initial grievances and desire to leave - felt by many

Sheep required larger acreage & land scarce
Before 1776 MV & ACK 25-50 vs Whaling fleet & more whalemen
- Women worked inland
- English put in at FH - led to traitor accusations
- Whaling weakened by war & costs; Gray’s Raid - revolts
- MA offered free land in ME - ag on MV could no longer support

James Allen - owned 7 of original homes lots on W Side Mill Brook
- home for 20 yrs - Everett Allen Davie’s detail opposite W E Center.
he had given it to Tisby in 1701 as site for meeting house
and covenan
t
Includes house on Pausenor Rd
Samuel Allen owned keepingin property 1705-

1780 Shubael Coffle - miller & innkeeper of Chickamoo
Lived at Lumbert Cove when he was a miller & ferryman

1780 John & Priscilla Butler - 7th son Samuel Tanner of Farm Neck
Married Hannah Cheng of Roxby - all sons learned tanning
Elijan - oldest - tanner at Eastville
Thos. & former continued father's business + inhabited all high land at Farm Neck after 1750
Son of Thos.
WM Butler - farmed farm land + taught in local schools - kept
journal "Hicks should be well looked to get off fine shodden"

Thos Butler bought great tracts Chickamoo w/1700, where there was a
brick kiln, Lived near Old House Rd

Thos Look moved to MV n.1686 topaid gristmolk Tisqui
for Jos Nunk. Bought from him in July 1715 when bought ponds
were privy - & transferred to son Samuel
Riggs, Dionis Coffin (ed.) 1973. People to Remember. Three
Hundred Years in Tisbury and West Tisbury, Dukes County
Historical Society, Edgartown.

Woodcuts by Dr Sidney N. Riggs

Simon Attearn 1642-1715 one of 16 proprietors owning land before 1670
Instrumental in changing govt NY to MA

John Eddy 1637-1715 early divisions Edg; 1667 1/6 West Chop neck
exchanged for Tacony land.

Jonathan Lambert 1657-1738 - Carpenter from Barnstable; 1694 bought land
from Sachem Josias on James Pond; deaf mute; Married J Eddy, dau.

Thos. Locke - collier at Lynn Iron Works, Locke's Brook (Tiasquin).

Isaac Chase 1650-1727 owned most of VH village and W Chop -- 6 sons and dau

1837-1918

Captain West Mitchell - house at Quansig - built by early Hanover -
his wife's people, Master of Massachusetts. 1/22 ships caught
in 1871 i.e. All 1200 escaped.

Capt Ralph Parker 1823-1771 WWII torpedoed, Parker Oil

Judge Everitt Allen Davis 1857-1929 married Georgina Whiting Judge

Wm Morris Butler 1861-1937 Family Camp Martha, 13th child.

Coolidge Company mgr + US Senator, Mohu

Judge Arthur Davis 1892-1964 Judge of Probate

Allan Kanistian 1887-1968 Grocer, Gardener, Naturalist, Duke Co Treasurer,

Historical Society, Edgartown Superintendent

---over---
Albert Littlefield 1822-1907
Benj Bartlett Smith 1839-1918
Made ingenious chutes & dams on Old Mill R to flood their boys
also early gold miners

Obed Daigle - Trap fisherman 1850-1931. See son John Tobey D's
It began with a Whoo'

Jimmy Green's place Eel's Rel. - Hitler's last play

Frederic Foster 1873-1966 Sec. Gen. Society of Cincinnati, actor
Duke Co Hist Soc

Clerk

Wright & Potter, Boston

oldest historic manuscripts of the Vineyard
old parchment is intact - only one of 2 engraved by Lord Lovelace

Town Charter - land granted to Thee Mayhew Sr & Jr by James Farnet

Agent to Wm Earl of Sterling, portion of Island near Middle
on South side granted to individuals - freeholders for a Town-ship
They purchased Indian rights. Formerly called Middletown.

E - land of Sachem Tawonquate; W by Massauchusets; S by Quan-niams; N by Sound
Inhabitants, Freeholders + Associates + Heirs Successors + Assignees

Ie Lands, Soyles, Woods, Meadows, Pastures, Marches, Waters, Fishing,
Hawking, Hunting & Fowling

Pay yearly - 2 barrels of good merchantable Codfish to be delivered
at Bridge of this City (NY?) Signed sealed at Province of Fort
James, New York on Monday July 8, 23rd year of Charles 2nd
of England, Scotland, Ireland + France 1671

NE town records - developed from England when organized commuinity
was parish. Records by law for parish - marriage, baptisms, burials.
Rector/ vicar of parish = clerk. Kept book = record of act. church
Nothing on material interests - except in towns w/ mayor + corporation.

NE - Social system - separation of church + state. Community unit = town
conducted material interests. Church - subordinate - spiritual welfare
Town - political entity of colony; independent. First club of freeholders
or proprietors who were incorporated - procure suitable book.
to keep true record of acts of townsme in meetings legally assembled by warrant. Also changed vital statistics to include births, deaths, not baptisms + burials.

Vineyard people - largely from Mass-Bay + Plymouth colonies

First town records - Edgartown - but Tisbury 1446 later has oldest original volumes. Edg - records - copy w/oldest book to 1730

Tisbury - 1st book 50 pp. Nov 14, 1669 - 1st record conveys mill privileges on Tiasquin on N Mill River in (W Ta) deed from Enj Church (nked Indian Sypherd) to Jos. Merry,

Last - March 11, 1683/4 (1683)

2nd book "new book" 1679 Mar 17, 1687

Wm Swift began deciphering almost illegible writing - 1679 & transcribed

PP to print

1 - Discussion of land sales referencing purchase from Indians

2 - Church to Merry. Millwright of town of Dartmouth in Newplimouth County sold to Jos Merry of Hampton in Norfolk Co, Mass. - one mill on Westernmost

Breake of Tukinemy + land bought of Josias Sachem - 200 pounds

2-3 June 17, 1670 - Josias alias Katumummin Sachem of Tukemmy

sold land to Wm Peabody. Josias Sturdivt James Allin - sell them his privilege - make them free from herding cattle so y they cattle shall have liberty ... to graze within commons of Tukemmy
Feb 9, 1681 - Allen + Mayhew appointed by Freeholders to lay out
swamp or low land to those men who had none or but little
on their houses. Lots made them equal as we could without
how laid out all swamp land beginning at Wasquesins
1st to Henry Leve etc. Them Swamp at head of Millpond
brook etc.

May 17, 1682 - Town gave Peter Robson 20 ac with firewood
and grazing for cattle

March 11, 1687 - every Freeholder should have a dividend of 25 ac.
of land laid out to every whole share

March 17, 1687 - No man shall keep > 100 sheep on common - hole-shew
+ 50 for half. Fine - £ 6 p to informer for each sheep
Oct 17, 1687  No person shall carry out of the bounds of the
first land purchased any Brush staves or wood or timber
forfeit 4 shillings to informer & town

June 22, 1688 - divide among freeholders - all wood & woodland
also all lands clear from brush or already in grass
with water & wakour left for common

Feb 15 1688 - medo(w) + mesh on hessa neck - divided out
according to each man's propriety.

Aug 28 1688 - Any ramsb running on commons after Sept &
taken home w/ 12p reward

Dec 4 1688 - all fences - 4 ft and 2 inches - judged sufficient
Any ditches or fwaes built be casting up bance - shall hav
hedges or rakes so equivalent to 4' 8" spoil
2 men - judges + savairs of fwaes

Feb 6 1695  limit certain day to drive sheep on commons at
shearing time  5 days of good weather to drive sheep
or pay someone 2p per sheep
Sheep sheep + cut + mark lambs

Feb 12 1695  No swine on commons from April to June 1/2
1/2 to person who took them up

Sept 2 1697  No shear fans on common Sept 6 to Nov 17
Feb 27 1699 - Area to be laid out for proprietors -
people who have cut any timber or fencing have 7 days to carry away

1714 - Chilmark estate?

Sept 12, 1715 - Tax for destroying owls & blackbirds

Feb 25 1737 - Selectmen - Titcomb & Chilmark met to prepare &
renovate Round Marks in Dividing Line

165 - Minister - use of Pensions, provide sufficient pasture for two

- cows + one horse + woodland sufficient for firewood +

- 133 pds

Aug 8 1763 - provision for Dr Samuel Allison of Nantucket

- to inoculate for Small Pox at Holmes Hole

Mar 17 1773 - Town elected officers - Town Clerk, Selectmen,

- Fence viewers, Surveyors of Highways, Wardens, Overseers of Poor,

- Overseers, Surveyors of Lumber, Sealers of Leather,

- Constable, Moderator, Town Treasurer

206-207 - 1775 - Project of treatment + nullification of chertey; advise residents

- against mob behavior + against taxes.

- Concur w/ measures of Am. Congress, Desire body British

Aug 21 1775 - Seek permission to raise men for defense by sea or land

- only small supply of men, arms, ammunition
Feb 27 1699 - Area to be laid out for proprietors - people who have cut any timber or fencing have 7 days to carry away

63 Sept 12, 1715 Tax for destroying crows + blackbirds

103 Feb 25 1737 Selectmen - Tisbury + Chilmark met to preambulate and renew ye Bound Mark's in Dividing Line

145 Minister - use of Peronage, provide sufficient pasture for two cows + one horse + woodland sufficient for firewood + 133 pds

Aug 3 1763 provision for Dr Samuel Gillson of Newtacket to inoculate for Small Pox at Holmes Hole

Mar 17 1773 - Town elected officers - Town Clerk, Selectmen, Fenc-viewers, Surveyors of Highways, Wardens, Overseers of Poor, Hog-reves, Surveyors of Lumber, Reeers of Leathir, Constable, Moderator, Town Treasurer,

206-207 1775 - Rejection of treatment + nullification of sheriffs advise residents against mob behavior + against taxes.

Concur w/ measures of Am. Congress, Direct boys British

Aug 21 1775 - Seek permission to raise mar for defense by sea or land only small supply of men, arms, ammunition
Work out taxes on roads - 10 cts per hour for men and 12 cts per hour for team.

1864 - $125 per Army volunteer. Part of quote for $200,000 called for by President.

To see if Town will do away the Liquor Agency + to instruct Selectmen the way + manner to dispose of liquor remaining.

License clippers in 2nd junk + second hand worn.

Jos. W. Crowell appointed agent to purchase Intoxicating Liquors + sell same at Holmes Hole to be used in the arts or for Medical, Chemical and Mechanical purposes and no other.

Last - May 17, 1864

Honolulu - great world port; Lahaina, Hilo

1930s EMW conceived of book. Lived in small whaling place - barn was church.

She was a Mayhew, wife of Johnson Whiting - H&W's son.

She was one of DCHS founder - 1939 read her first whaling wife book.

Died 1947.

Photo - Osborn's Wharf c1872 DCHS
Definitions

 Cove: small bay or narrow inlet, usually with narrow, restricted entrances; often circular/oval, precipitously walled and sinuous-like

 Fjord: long, narrow inlet w/ steep sides

 Bight: bend or curve; or large bay - shallower than a sound; bight = bay that can be sailed out of in single tack of sq-vign; regardless of wind direction, apex < 25° from edge

 Lagoon: shallow body separated from larger body by barrier island or reef

Whiting, H.L. Report on Edgartown Harbor, pp. 1-4 in *

[Notes from article]

Edgartown Harbor - surveyed 1846, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1875

1846: Opening at E by not beyond SW pt of Chappy; inlet formed by beach; beach + Chappy

1855: 2 small sand islands w/lin; 2 channels w/similar to Des Barres 1875

1855: New opening reported due to storm; old inlet 1 mile E, 1/2 lapping of Chappy

Shore of Chappy along SW = 2300 ft washed away

Opening - narrow channel between Chappy + beach = 3000' x 500' wide

New inlet - middle of bay, = 1400' wide - as recorded 1846

1856: inlet extended across bay - no opening; reports: after W opened, E closed, and W moved E until E shown of Chappy when Muskeget Channel curv was charted

Progress. In equilib for some time, until closed 1869 - storm + tide

tradition

Early 1800's - continuous beach. Trails back + forth. Temporary - re-opened in Gw mss.

"With this exception, there is no record or tradition of the non-sustained effect of the inlet through Cefamy Beach since this section of the coast has been known."

Beach = 2' 6' x 450'.

HLW has surveyed its N maximum = equal to width. Reforms natural shape:

~ 8' below high water + pond. If take plane 6' below HLW + assume average

ht above HLW = 8'.

116,500,000 ft³ = 18,500' x 14' x 450'. "This is not a case of any great convulsion or powerful curvilinear flow. It is but a fairly illustration of the gradual but uneasing work, which is going on upon such shores."
mid 1600s ~ 4500' further out

Same encroachment - main shore. 2 ponds now entirely obliterated - one sand hills, another small marsh.

Cotamay Bay should be opened immediately by artificial means

10 perfect shelter in emergency to those hands to CC; (2) passageway, Swivel from harbor, pilot for small boats to reach vessels needing pilot, (3) safe and direct access to fishing grounds.

Open at W end. Longer period open, contracted section of bay will continue things, thin section.

Should not rely on tide alone, but prepare a wide path and use tide.

Shoals, border beach - need channel - relieve boats - need 4' depth ~ 200'.

Could follow old channels ~ 40,000 yds; 14,000 to just get through beach.

All former survey pts lost - new series using light house, Espirito and

Sampson's Hill station

Henry Mitchell, Report concerning Vineyard Haven. Its character, as a port of refuge and its present condition. pp 4-19

VH - port distinguished north by its amplitude or seacraft, but preeminently for its convenience. Add Q. p. 4

Exposed to N + NE

Ports need - facility of approach, depth of water, protection from sea, shelter from winds, character of bottom.

Provincetown - sheltered basin + outer roadstead

Nantucket ships - need 18' water + 310' radius.

VH = roadstead, not harbor properly speaking; interior - Lagoon Pool - blocked on land
Great current from low to sound:

Water level is much higher diagonally - close ponds and some signs in shallows.

Birds are a mass, some flocks, mostly ducks, a rare vulture.

W. Bridge - Great, high allows for passage; opened gradually.

E. Bridge - Opposite movement, by tidal flow, closed at 4 p.m. today.

Verdane of e. sound to N + S; more on S due to stream washing.

During July 1841 + 1902,

H. Miller: Report on physical survey: much of mudflats, Virginia and Narragansett

Roadstead

Could hardly get merchant vessels a head, or at all.

Advisable: I could open passageway to London, but would favor in wind.

W. Improvable - need to beam a channel, not close off.

Sound at north: difficult part of sound.

East from Harbor - mouth fairly well; but sound, miles of cutting head of

Wood Island - Shoal cut; very deep.

25,000 people

1840 - 25 sammers: 82 ships; half; 67,479; 1,650 schooners; 1,747

Ship's 174 Mica boats. But 100 of 200 took each spoon

2 Choops losing ground at entrance.
Material eroded not washed off but continually a crowd at shore
Sea is constructive to particular level - will preserve a dike; but not see
that "it does not restrain the over-leaping sea in the fury of the storm, but limits its
peaceful domain"
Wind vs. water: irregular mounds & smooth surface; concave circles & parallel
straight lines; slopes are reversed
Wind plays on stage previously raised by water and builds higher still; coarse
grasses the trip sand & straightens dike into a permanent
Exposed to open ocean - dike 7-8' above HW & sound less
Large moves w/ little form A

2 Quahog P. 21 - waves open hole in barrier, current along channel
More likely when basin behind longer exposed end
Propose cuts through A
No place in world - tides so small accompanied by such strong current runs
for out to sea

Edgartown - Max ht Cotam Bay over sea 1.36'; during NE gab 1.82'
Cotam Bay at same level as sea 2 h 32 min before moon transit
High water CB 0.28 min After moon transit
Greatest ht above sea 0.40 min
CB + sea same level 4.2 40 min

During this period current runs S through
So open canal Z hrs before transit Must lay of channel
Ideally larger of day's Z tides; best in period of high tides; best w/ N to E wind
1892 4 Davis.

Edg Harbor curvets: run N by town 2 hrs before low water
and continue until 2 hrs before high water. 5 = low water, bases of 11th hr thru
continues until HW

Old regen = much more water N then back in - as when low in Cove Bay high outside
so inlet & channel were broad & deep. When bay full tide outside was low + channel reduced
E advantages due to S opening

[DRF: If S is shallower than N, which is a harbor, more should flow S to N
as driven by ocean ^3/2. broad vs as opening changes amount flowing N + S
change. Why large, more to N?]

Shoal in Cove Bay has increased greatly; as has, sand in Shapp Pl

Edg + VH harbor field work

137 linear miles of soundings, 20,547 casts of lead. 2,016 angles,
9 current and 3 tidal stations occupied

Bench for survey in E = top of stone foundation under right hand windm

My National Bank

Distance between mean low + high high = 2 ft. Highest storm is
2.6 ft above that - 1849-69. Nov 1871

Henry L. Whiting letter to F.M. Thorn (USGS Superintend) September 1886

"The changes along the southern shore of the island give an interesting illustration of the
movement of what may be termed a rolling beach and the power of the sea deck
upon a sandy shore to drive this material before it."

First survey 40 yrs ago: Recedence: central south shore - 175-200'; Neahkahnie
Cliff - 220'; Chilmark Pd - 180' with overwash into pond of 525'; TGP - 140-180' with
overwash 480-680'; Herring Pond - greatest movement.

"Most of the inlets of the southern ponds are opened artificially for the purpose
of improving its fisheries and to prevent the back flow of marshes by the fresh waters
of ponds. "They sometimes remain open for several months and are closed by -"
The first heavy storms.

Needed to do new survey to capture new opening into Cotamy Bay.

Cape Poge - great waste.

Wasque Point (SE extrem point) - remarkably uniform position.

Straits Island - great increase in size and elevation - only a shoal for SE

20 yrs. Island n 1 1/8 mi. from Wasque Point, N 12 00 feet log N-S, 270'E-W, 4'/12
And supporting beachwoods and swamps for first time in 50 yrs.

Break into Cotamy Bay - moment to west so far - as little material in W Beach

As will move E towards curr E cove, reach jet to E; new openings - "occurred

on the night of January 9th 10th last, after a gale from the ENE to the wind

shifted NEN still blowing a gale. The "west beach" as the portion west of the
opening is now designated was quite low before this gale occurred and after

cut & past of italicized quote (you typed already) ... "

Has been open 8 months - still dying.

Tidal currents through narrow are very strong - increased depth
in part of village, changed position and depth of Cape point. Injurying
Clam and quahog grounds.

Previous open 1886 - similar position and very strong currents
Opening 1871 made by General Warner - artificial and filled up
Was closed for 15-16 yrs (1871 to 1886)

Town had been assess new whether to open it.
House in WT; farm run by son John (Johnson?)

MV Hist Soc./Museum

Letters with Shaker familiar but all about work of Mass Commission. Met in Boston and on MV. No obvious discussion of island history, maps etc.

Plaute table used to note right on original shots

Science, N.S.Y. No. 112  Henry L. Whiting

Mw. Asst US C.G.S.; Chairman of MA Topographical Survey Commission

Died at home in VT 2-4-1897 76 yrs. Born Albany, son of judge

59 yrs continuous service as officer in C.G.S. - only member under every Supt.

Descendant Gov. Win. Bradford

Father of the C.G.S. system - specialized in topography 27 yrs Prof of topography MIT

War planning, transatlantic cable landing

"dignity of manner which is usually associated with "a gentleman of the old school" along with a simplicity of character and openness of heart that made him beloved by all who came in contact with him."

1840 maps ~ 1:10,000 or 1:20,000  1860 1:80,000

Some forests, 1860 redrawn - more topo, more cult., lines

Absoara open areas = pasture  1860 - 1:64,900 engraving ordered by Barbe

1890 BPL - identical to 1860  No 1840 engraving
Looking back in time want to reconstrukt past impacts - if wanted to find one point it would be that with landscape most strongly shaped by humans - deforestation, channels, use of atlas. Then follow that forward to lay down impacts on that.  
NE - this is mid 19thC into late 19thC 
This is why we have used 1830 maps so extensively and why those that employed so much by conservation and ecologists used in various ways - Bicentennial, AWA, Genesee, interpret habitat, barrier impacts, interpret history. Show 1830

Also why we use HDT - 2 or more describe this landscape human activities - scenes, smells, sounds, land use used by Rob, BLM, Census, Timetc.

Coastal NE - unique best resource - much built into etc. CGS coastal shingle - best manifestation - is one when covers entire land mass - of these - best is MV clue to leader Hung Whiting - lived here, focused here, specific studies - like Wasker

Can use to capture critical time or stage for 20thC 
HLW - 1890s to 1920s

S_categories - was decision by Congress - military strategy, leader of CGS - 2 guys, HLW - went with it first + all in love with MV, MA
Features mapped - useful
Features not mapped - e.g. Iron Mountain, height of hills, mills? industry, salt?

Vignette - history of CSS,
- HLW - CSS, MV, Studies of
  Focused studies on HLW - Wasque, Chopo
  Work w/ NSS
  Whirl a whirl
Whiting - Traveled extensively as CGS does
suggest that he like others was regularly questioned on
his hours and involvement with work. But
maintained house in WT and farm run by his
son John (Johnson?).

Worked on Massachusetts Commission with Sheriff. Letters
became more familiar over time but all business
of the Commission. Met in Boston and on MV, but
no obvious discussion of MV maps, change, history.
activity
Henry Whiting and Coast Survey

Professor Henry L Whiting  Sept 15 1886
Report to NSSaler in his MV Report

Mapped Summer 1845 + beginning 1846 then ACK
1856 resurveyed new opening from S into Cutaway Bay
1871 resurvey - closing to the east of 1856 inlet
1886 survey - new opening in January at site of
artificial cut attempted by Gov. G.K. Warren in 1871

S Shore - 40 yrs - illustrates "rolling beach" (NSS term)
Beach - well beyond trend of main land + its straight alignment
= unobstructed front to wave action - prevailing action
normal to it (from S) - storms may be oblique.

Where beaches low - overwash of sands + water envelope into
ponds + marshes
Center of S shore - receded 175-200 ft
Crest of summit of Neshoquitsa Cliff (150' high) - max. wave
~ 220 ft.
Opp. Chilmark Pd ~180' + overwash of sands into pond @ 520'
Great Tisbury Pd E + W of current opening ~ 180 + 140'
with sand incursion 680 + 480'
GTP - current opening ~ same as 1846. But in 25 yrs, an
inlet has opened + closed ~ 3/4 mi to E

Most inlets to ponds opened artificially to improve fisheries + to
prevent overflow of marshes by fresh water (?)
Once opened - width + depth determined by equilibrium forces of
tidal scour + sea-dash. Often open several months then
closed with first heavy winter storm.

Biggest beach movement - in front of Great Harrow Pond - E'town

whole mass of beach driven into pond w x width of barrier

receded w w 480'

Sand overwash greatly changed shore

Small ponds between Mattakeset Bay & Gr Herr Pt obliterated

SW cove lots Neck Pt - now separate pd

Changes confirm island tradition - continuous pond along S

present series of ponds - only inner coves or arms

of larger former sheet

Jan 9-10 1886 - New opening Cotony beach - shift in wind from

ENE to WSW - was a "breaker" in longshore parlance

Opening made by outwashing, S current = 100 yd wide by 1st view

Initially sounds have been moving to W - likely to change

over 20 yrs

Increased size & elevation of Skiffle Island - SE from Waskve P'ly 1 1/2 mi

Aug 15, 1886 - 1200' long N-S, 290' wide, 11 ft

Beach weeds & grasses for 1st time in 50 yrs

New inlet to Waskve P't - S upland of Chappy considerably eroded

max. waste is 580 + 510' at 2 pts; but beach still intact as

tongue outside channel along face of island. Beach has extended

v 620', so beach v 1200' beyond th' outside line of fast land

Beach v 600' beyond shore line 1846, Ht apex of Waskve A

beach v 270' beyond former shore line v 1/2 mi N of Waskve P't

1846 + current shoal line v saw & up E wind. Much d at Bow
Coastal Processes

Longshore drift + currents transport eroded materials
Redeposit to form bay mouth bars, spits, barrier islands across embayments
Barrier islands migrate landward esp during hurricanes + Nor'easters;
Continual redep allows spits + barrier islands to adjust to sea level change

Onshore winds - carry sands to dunes + shelter w/veg
Billingsgate - 1/2 mi + Yarmouth - 30 houses, school, lighthouse
School only in lowest tides

Whiting - MV Mag EG Rd - 1897/1955/1995
Dogfish Bar Aquinnah - accretion
MV Mag - land recession 5-11 ft/yr

Global Warm - ↑ sea level + storm freq + intenc

Skate - Chilmark - EG Rd
4 major breaches Norton Pt - since mid 1800s

Don't build / no structural solutions
W&W on Great Plain - "most of it is barren and uninhabited and is covered by scrub oak"

W&W Clay Pits - one of largest is near the NW Corner of Monomusk
1850
Pond red clay and white kaolin saw
Many along N Pel Valley Malconiby

1850 W&W BI Peat = tug 1854 - 544 cords dug rain
almost no trees removed boulders - small cached off, bis

Naushon W&W Naushon - Deer keep undergrowth down
Deer
when the plane table was moved, all the undetermined points were transferred to the map. To map a coastline, the plane table was set up on a tripod head, which allowed the table to rotate and level independently. A Survey employee who would hold the tripod moved along the shoreline changed direction frequently, using a rod with the alidade and drawing in between. The current location of the shoreline could be sketched and completed in the field, completing the map in the field, where it could be presented to the office from notes, unless there was case of doubt of a defective sketch. Because all angles and distance measurements were recorded on the sheet, there was usually no record of earlier maps—and field notes had regrets. All information in the field notes was included in the report. The plane table is shown in Figure 4.

Brian Hall
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Boston, Mass.
4, Feb. 1885

Dear Professor Shaler,

Our report has been printed as a pub. doc. but only except copies struck off for the legislature. I have gotten a few and sent you a couple.

Mr. Ruseler, however, will put in an order for some once for our use and I have asked the late Potter to have them in a little better type and paper, with cases. I hope the report was satisfactory to you. If I had not been delayed so long in Washington I should like to have had you look it over before the first copy was made.

Our bill for office rent & necessary furniture is about through the
formalities of the legislature. This office puts it with the State Home Commissioner and quite out side of our appropriation.
I have begun the timepiece
tomorrow but shall get off again on Monday and move into our new quarters, 9 Bathurst Square. After we get settled will it not be well to have a meeting on council matters generally.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
My dear Sir—

I don't want to make too much of the N. W. survey developments. But I had occasion to look at my report to Thorne & Day and it struck me that I did not say much of anything, in any notes to you of the physical tidal phenomena. You understand it—-that the new inlet creates one of the most remarkable tidal waterways on our entire Atlantic coast, occurring where the ocean levels on either side are at such different planes. The tidal current through the opening is furious. I am sorry I could not get the precise velocity, but it has disturbed the clams and seashore birds within the bay and scoured out the silt deposits of the last 17 years from along the front and among the shores of Edquitum. I tried to ascertain if this current was stronger now than when the opening of 1856 first from best authority I think it is about the same. In 1856 it broke away a whole ship from a roadway at the upper wharf and carried her outward. Outward, till her anchors were at 70—-for this current, of course. The depth of water into Edquitum harbor from Camaguee way...
is due— but for its then being open. The S.E. channel would be entitled to no more than the reservoir capacity known to Cotting Bay— 5 or 6 ft. at low water.

The other point— the evidence of these lines between the S.E. corner of Cotting Bay and the S.W. corner of Great Gosney Pond I think will average 400 feet in 40 years— equal to 10 feet per year. At this rate, what was the line of land where Plymouth Colony people came to Edgartown in 1630— 2500 before its present alignment?
Subject: some light on 1860 map
Date: Monday, March 5, 2012 1:57:20 PM Eastern Standard Time
From: Hall, Brian
To: Foster, David

David,
I got the idea from the attached webpage that the 1860 map may have been one of the ones that Superintendent Bache ordered made which were resized versions of previously unpublished maps. I think engravings of the 1840s maps were never made; our copies were, as I mentioned, originals from US Archives.

Dr Cloud may be worth talking to, and I will try to track down a copy of the mentioned history book.


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David,

I took a close look at the printouts of the 1/80,000 scale versions of the 1860 and 1890 maps. The 1890 map has the same forest cover as 1860 except for the spot where Cottage City was built (shown as woodland in 1860, developed in 1890). 1890 also has some new roads that are not on 1860; otherwise it is exactly the same (same letter locations etc.)

-B

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Hall, Brian" <brhall@fas.harvard.edu>
Date: March 8, 2012 11:17:14 AM EST
To: "Foster, David" <drfoster@fas.harvard.edu>
Subject: USCGS

David,

I put a couple of full sized printouts of the 1860 and 1890 USCGS that I got from BPL.

Unfortunately when I print them out full sized (36” x 27”) we only get a resolution of 245 dpi; so they are a bit fuzzy looking.

For a higher-resolution wall map, the only way to get the full map (including Cape Cod and marginalia) at full size would be to have them rephotographed (note – they were not scanned as I originally assumed, so I am not sure how much sharper the images could get) at higher resolution if possible. Take a look at the printouts in your office to let me know what you think.

If we only want MV, I know we could photograph the originals with our digital cameras and get very good photos of the island and the croplands. I am in Cambridge on most Thursday evenings for a couple of classes I am taking at HU Extension so heading to the Boston Library would not be a big deal.

-Brian

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Another thought on the 1860 map. If we can get a high resolution version and map as good a digitized version as possible we (you) could make a fascinating viewer in which you could switch between georeferenced versions of e.g., mid-19th C map/mid-19th C digitized map/21st C air photos/21st C Wonder Map/USGS map. I have been looking at the 1860 vs Google maps this a.m. And the comparison is fascinating. For the book I think it will be neat to include (1) some specific details from 1860 – like tilled field patterns in WT and forest patterns in the TGreatPd area and some comparisons – 1860 map and Google maps for well known areas – in some cases the intent will be to show how much change there has been – like the horse farm on the WT-E Road at the head of Tiah’s Cove, which has some really easily understood major changes – and other places to show how title change there has been.

I guess at this point, having read all of the CGS annual reports and the history and read your quick comparison, we have to assume that the "topography" on 1860 is from the 1840s and may at lost have been revised slightly if they ever went back, which isn’t clear. Unfortunately, the really solid CGS reports start with Bache and run form 1850 onwards so there isn’t much on the actual MV work. It is clear however, that Hassler felt that the survey should be expansive, was critical to the coastal effort and should lay the topo groundwork for any future surveys. So it was done right!

As to records