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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ATLAS BY JOHN B. D. COGSWELL.

IT seems to be now generally conceded that the Northmen visited Cape Cod and the adjacent shores, nearly nine hundred years ago. Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, the learned editor of the "Antiquitates Americanae," adduces analogies between certain Cape names (of localities) and Norse words, which appear, to say the least, sufficiently conjectural. But, in the year 1000, Leif the Lucky, son of Earl Eric the Red, was at Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and skirted the coast of New England, spending the winter in a region called by him Vinland (Vineland). This is supposed to be within the present limits of Rhode Island. An earlier landing-place had been found upon an island conjectured to be either Nantucket, or an island called Nauset, between Orleans and Chatham, on the back of Cape Cod, which long since disappeared. In the spring of 1004, Thorwald, the brother of Leif, was driven ashore on Cape Cod, perhaps at Race Point, and remained long enough to repair damages, putting in a new keel. The old keel was set up in the sand, and the place was called Kjalarness (Keel-ness, or Keel Cape). Another expedition, under Thorfinn, sailed by Keel Cape in 1007, and called Cape Cod Furdstrandr, or Wonderstrandr, "because it was long to sail by."

Bryant, the latest historian of the United States, thinks that Sebastian Cabot, in his voyage of 1798, made under the patronage of Henry the Seventh, doubled Cape Cod, and sailed as far south as Cape Hatteras.

Bancroft asserts that Cape Cod was the first spot in New England ever trod by Englishmen. This was the company of Bartholomew Gosnold, an intrepid navigator, who sailed from Falmouth, England, March 25, 1602, in a vessel called the "Concord." Some time in the latter part of May, he anchored off Cape Cod, about a league from Provincetown. His men at first called the place Shoal Hope, but afterwards Cape Cod, for "we took great store of codfish." They found pease, strawberries, whortleberries, cypress, birch, and beech trees. The shoals back of the Cape were then peninsulas, which have been wasted away by the action of the sea. The vessel was actually "pestered" by codfish. Martin Pring, Gosnold's mate, sailed again from Cape Ann to Cape Cod in 1603.

In August, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman, voyaging under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, coasted the north headland of Cape Cod, calling the region New Holland, before he knew it was "Gosnold's Cape."

Previously, however, — i. e., in the summer of 1606, — Poutinecourt, a French navigator, had his ship stranded upon a shoal near Cape Cod, whence he returned to Port Royal.

Two French navigators — De Monts and Champlain — were here in 1605. On Champlain's map the peninsula is called Cape Blanc, or the White Cape, from the color of its sands, and Nauset (Eastham) Harbor is called Malle Barre, or the Bad Bar. In 1514, John Smith explored the whole coast from Penobscot to the Cape, and made a map of the country, which he named New England. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I., changed the name of the peninsula to Cape James; but the royal caprice could not efface the homely Cape Cod, "which name," said Cotton Mather, "I suppose it will never lose till shoals of codfish be seen swimming on its highest hills."

Most unfortunately, Smith re-embarked for England, leaving his vessel under the command of Thomas Hunt, to load with fish. When the ship was laden and ready to sail, Hunt enticed sundry Indians of Nauset and other places on board, under pretence of trade, and perfidiously and most unwisely carried them off — twenty-seven in number — to Malaga, in Spain, where he sold the most of them for twenty pounds a man. This cruel and treacherous deed was never forgotten by their countrymen; and the first hostile passage between the Pilgrims and the Indians was at Nauset, ever

known in the Plymouth annals as "The First Encounter."

The name *Cape Cod* was originally intended to apply only to the terminus of the peninsula, or the present Provincetown; but it has long since come to mean the whole peninsula, or the fourteen towns comprising Barnstable County, — including, besides the Indian District of Mashpee, incorporated as a town May 28, 1870, the elder towns of Sandwich, Falmouth, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich, Brewster, Orleans, Chatham, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown.

The names of these towns are not accidental. Thus the pioneers of Barnstable were from the West of England; and some of them probably set sail from the once-famous port of Barnstaple, in County Devon. The settlers of Yarmouth were partly from Norfolk County, and named the new settlement for its chief seaport. Besides, some of the early settlers of Yarmouth came from Lynn, in the colony of Massachusetts; and the "Arbella," the flag-ship of Governor Winthrop, sailed from Yarmouth, England, with several other vessels, for Salem, about April 1, 1630. Gosnold, as we have seen, sailed from Falmouth, England, to visit Falmouth on Cape Cod. The family of Richard Sears, the leading pioneer of Dennis, had formerly lived in Chatham, England, and his grandchildren were among the early settlers of Chatham upon the Cape. Many Cape pioneers were from Falmouth, England, as well as its neighboring town, Truro, in County Cornwall. Sandwich is one of the memorable Cinque Ports of the English Channel, in Kent, — "the flower of the English counties," from which so many brave and true Pilgrims came to the New World. Harwich is a well-known port of eastern England. In the names of these towns was realized John Smith's anticipation of "the new towns in New England, in memory of their old."

Brewster was so called in memory of that excellent Plymouth Elder, "who had a singular good gift in prayer, and ripped up the conscience before the Lord." Provincetown was, as we have said, long known as Cape Cod alone, and its lands as Province lands, — the fee never having passed from the sovereign or the State.

Dennis, set off from Yarmouth and incorporated in 1793, took the name of the first minister of the second or eastern precinct of Yarmouth, who had deceased thirty years before. He was doubtless worthy of the people's love, although tradition ascribes to him a certain worldliness in that, being somewhat engaged in business, he was wont to say, "Twas a pity 'twas a sin to lie, it was so necessary in trade."

Mashpee, or Massapee, has the same meaning as Mississippi, or the "Great River," among tiny creeks and rivulets.

The name of Orleans sounds strangely foreign among the almost unanimously English names of the Cape towns. It was incorporated in 1797, and has perhaps some association with the Duc d'Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe of France, about that time a visitor to this country.

The first settlers of the Cape were Englishmen, mostly of the middle or lower class, — yeomen. And there has been less mixture of alien blood or influence than in perhaps any other portion of the country. The Cape-Cod people are almost more English than the English themselves. "The Cape pedigrees are the longest in the land;" and, fortunately, a Cape man can trace out his ancestors without fear of melancholy exposure, — certainly of their having been hung; for there has never been a capital execution in Barnstable County.

Philologists have noted how deeply rooted certain English provincialisms are in parts of this country. We should naturally expect to find this the case on the Cape, where almost all the families bear names that were on the records of the towns two centuries ago. Thus, within a few years, attention was called to the fact that the Cape children now play the games that have always been played

in Dorsetshire, England, whence many of their Pilgrim ancestors came. In Dorset, the masculine pronoun *he* is constantly applied to inanimate objects. "Everything there," says Conway, "is a 'he' but a tom-cat, and that is a 'she.'" The same usage prevails on the Cape. Thoreau, in his "Cape Cod," speaks of a Truro man near Highland Light, who always said of his apple-trees, "I got him out of the woods; but he don't bear." So, in Dorset, the plural termination (of course among uneducated people) is *en*; as *housen*, *cheesen*, for *houses*, *cheeses*, etc. I remember well the old ladies upon the Cape, who, forty years ago, thus formed their plurals. In the annals of the town of Barnstable, England, are to be found the following Cape names: Gifford, Burgess, Gray, Loring, Higgins, Baker, Hardin, Bassett, Smith, Dyer, Palmer, Cotton, Ferris, Dennis, Russell, Donne, Stone, Snow, Clarke, Cooke, Besso, Sweet, Small, Hammond, Matthews, Harper, Robinson, Jenkins, Newcomb, White, Avery, Roach, Nichols, Berry, Atkins, Ayers, etc., etc.

Cape Cod is a long, irregular peninsula, of sixty-five miles in length on the bay side, seventy-five on the "back side," by from five to twenty in breadth, exactly co-extensive with Barnstable County, from Cohasset Narrows to Wood End and Race Point.

The old geographers compared the configuration of Massachusetts to a boot, of which Cape Cod was the foot, and Falmouth and the Islands the heel ripped off. It was reserved for modern mellifluous orators to assimilate the Cape to "the outstretched arm which Providence held forth to enclose, with protecting welcome, the Pilgrims of the 'Mayflower.'" And a modern visitor whimsically says, "Cape Cod is the bared and bended arm of Massachusetts. The shoulder is at Buzzard's Bay; the elbow, or crazy bone, at Cape Mallebarre; the wrist, at Truro; and the sandy fist, at Provincetown; behind which the State stands on her guard, with her back to the Green Mountains, and her feet planted on the floor of the ocean, like an athlete, protecting her bay; boxing with north-east storms, and, ever and anon, heaving up her Atlantic adversary from the lap of earth, — ready to thrust forward her other fist, which keeps guard the while upon her breast at Cape Ann."

The geologists conjecture that the peninsula has built up its slender line from the wash of the shore of the continent; but a narrow strip of alluvium upon the North looked tempting to the soil-hungry eyes of our fathers. The lofty, bleak, conical hills of Truro are ascribed to glacial action, or ocean icebergs.

We have noticed that Gosnold's men gave rather a favorable description of the productions of the Cape. John Smith, however, said the region was "only a headland of high hills of sand, overgrown with shrubby pines, harts (whortleberries), and such trash, but an excellent harbor for all weathers." Everybody has read the more favorable account the "Mayflower" voyagers gave, even of Provincetown, as having good soil, "a spits depth, excellent black earth," and "all wooded with oaks, pines, sassafras, etc.," till one cannot but think the land looked more attractive to them as fresh from the chilling sea.

Champlain's account of the country, however, has a plate illustrating Indian wigwags, surrounded by corn-fields. Till the first settlers came to Yarmouth and Barnstable, the Indians planted corn at Mattakeese, "or the old, worn-out fields." At the present day, we almost smile as we read about the corn which Captain Standish gathered from the Indians of the Cape to relieve the famine at Plymouth, and without which the fathers had perished. We know how the sound lands of Barnstable, Yarmouth, and East Dennis, won thither Crocker, Bacon, Hineckley, Hallett, Thacher, Sears, and the rest; that it was even proposed to remove the principal settlement from Plymouth to Nauset, or Eastham; and that when, this scheme having

been defeated, Governor Prince and Deacon John Doane in 1643 led a company thither, Bradford said the church at Plymouth was "left like an ancient mother, grown old and forsaken of her children." Eastham formerly justified their confidence to a certain extent, and exported fifteen hundred bushels of maize annually. Orleans exported five hundred bushels of maize, and even some cattle.

Tradition says that the now bare Wellfleet and Truro hills were once covered with wood; and that our ancestors built their vessels, and the substantial houses yet standing, of Cape timber. The Truro farmers once harvested fifty bushels of Indian corn and fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Kendall, an accurate and candid English traveler, wrote, in 1807, "The country of Truro is in great part hilly, with a soil of gravelly loam, supporting lofty woods, and hollowed into verdant and well-watered vales; but with tracts of sand near the inlets of the sea, either drifting in the winds, or supporting a thin growth of beach-grass. Several rivulets and ponds present themselves; and the whole landscape has much in it that is romantic." "In going to Provincetown, for a short space the road lay over hills on which were crops of maize."

Our fathers stimulated their soil with fish manure, the horse-shoe or king-crab, and other fish. Until the year 1718, large quantities of fish had been taken from Herring River, in Sandwich, to fertilize the soil; and it was then ordered by the town that no herrings should be taken in future "to fish corn."

The story is brief. The first settlers of Cape Cod, like American pioneers everywhere, overworked the soil, and returned nothing to it. They cut down trees, the growth of many years, and neglected to plant others. When driven from the sea, during the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, they ploughed the barren downs, planted corn, rye, — anything, everything, — and, when peace returned, went forth to plough the waves again, leaving the drifting sands to obliterate the furrows on their now worthless acres. The soil, originally light, and even, for the most part, excessively thin, had disappeared forever; and the winds have since held high carnival over these deserts, save where the patient, tenacious beach-grass and newly-planted pitch-pines have arrested the flying particles.

In the western part of Eastham, for instance, is a tract of seventeen hundred to two thousand acres, which, says the historian Pratt, "formerly produced wheat and other grain." He goes on to say, "Except a small tract of oaks and pines, no wood is left in the township." The forests were imprudently cut down, many years ago; and, no obstacle being opposed to the fury of the wind, it had already covered with barrenness the large tract above described, and was still encroaching on other parts. Of this tract, Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, who traversed the Cape on horseback early in the present century, wrote, "Nothing can exceed the dreariness and desolation of this scene. Not a living creature was visible; not a house; not even a green thing. The impression made by this landscape cannot be realized without experience. It was a compound of wildness, gloom, and solitude. I felt myself transported to the borders of Nubia. A troop of Bedouins would have finished the picture, and set us down in an African waste."

Elsewhere the doctor continues, "We lodged at Harwich with a Captain A. He was the principal farmer in Harwich, and cut annually from four to eight tons of English hay, — a greater quantity, he told us, than was cut by any farmer farther down the Cape. A farmer in the interior, who cuts annually from one to two hundred tons, may perhaps smile at this story."

Yet, of the inhabitants of Provincetown, the president sagaciously observes, "For aught that we could discern, they were as cheerful, and appeared to enjoy life as well, as any equal number of their countrymen. All the inhabitants whom we saw, of every age, were well clad."

It is mentioned by Dr. Dwight, and is well known, that formerly the inhabitants of Truro and other towns, were annually, in the month of April, warned to plant a quantity of beach-grass, as in other parts of New England, to repair highways. Elsewhere, and doubtless for the same purpose, assessments, payable in brush, were imposed; as at

Provincetown, June 10, 1775, it was ordered, "that every man fetch one burden of brush by the last of February, or forfeit eleven pounds of fish."

It must be added, that the advent of railroads, the growth of young trees and beach-grass, better roads, and a higher ambition, with improved husbandry, have much mitigated the severities of travel on Cape Cod since Dr. Dwight's day. A large portion of the soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables; and it is at least reasonable to hope that Barnstable County will yet stand much higher than at present in these respects.

At the time of the travels of President Dwight upon the Cape, the good people of the county were deeply engaged in the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation, — a process first employed, it is said, by John Sears and others in Dennis, about 1776. Annual profits of from twenty-five to thirty-seven per cent. were anticipated. And the philanthropic doctor, rejoicing in this opportunity to relieve the gloomy picture of sterility and unfruitful cultivation of the soil, has compelled him to delineate, writes thus expansively: "The sight of these works excited in my mind a train of thought which others, perhaps, will pronounce romantic. I could not easily avoid thinking, however, that this business might one day prove the source of a mighty change in the face of this country. Why may it not be believed that many thousands of persons may, one day, be profitably employed in making salt along the immense extent of our shores? There are now (1811) seven millions of inhabitants within the United States; within a moderate period there will be seventy. Will they not, of course, erect works of this nature from St. Mary's to Machias?" And so on, at great length of happy anticipation. But, alas! the doctor lived before the days of Syracuse; and the marine manufacture of salt has long since failed to be profitable in Barnstable County, while the salt-works have almost ceased to exist.

The lands of Barnstable County were well adapted to the raising of sheep; and quite large flocks were owned here at an early date. Sandwich, in its municipal capacity, provided for the employment of shepherds and the erection of sheep-yards and houses. The great obstacle was the ravages of wolves, then numerous. In 1655, nine wolves were killed in Barnstable; six, in Yarmouth; and four, in Eastham.

In 1717, a singular scheme was propounded to protect the sheep-husbandry of Cape Cod. The town of Sandwich instructed the town-clerk "to confer with the several towns on the Cape to ascertain if they will respectively furnish their proportion of £500 to make a good board fence of more than six feet high from Picket (Peaked) Cliff, the north-east boundary between Sandwich and Plymouth, to Wayquansett Bay, between Sandwich and Wareham, to keep wolves from coming into the country." The clerk was directed to promise, on behalf of the town of Sandwich, that "Whatever the fence should cost more than £500 shall be borne by this town alone." The adjoining town of Falmouth acceded to the proposal; the other towns hesitated, or declined. Sandwich then applied to the General Court for the passage of an act compelling them to bear their proportionate part of the expense. But the representatives of towns beyond the bounds of Barnstable County — as, for instance, its next northerly neighbors of Plymouth and Wareham — quite naturally objected, that "they did not want all the wolves to be shut out of that county upon their own limits." And so this notable project came to grief.

Until 1754 at least, the Indian custom continued of annually firing the woods; so that the underbrush was consumed, lofty trees only remaining. Thus the "forest primeval" was a very different thing from the tangled maze of scrub-oaks and dwarf pines, which we traverse at the present day. These firings encouraged the growth of tender herbage for sheep and cattle, and supplied the dearth of pasturage to some extent. This dearth it was which caused the "Great Marshes" at Barnstable, and other bodies of salt marsh, to be so highly appreciated.

In the early days, wild fowl, deer, and indeed all kinds of game, were to be found in great abundance upon the Cape. As early as 1739, laws were enacted to prevent the hunting of deer at improper seasons. As late as 1831, a deep snow proved fatal to very great numbers, and at least two hundred were barbarously slaughtered. In

1873, thirty-nine were killed in Plymouth, Wareham, and Sandwich. The law protects them nominally; but the hunter does not cherish for it a very profound reverence. May it yet be long ere the last fallow deer shall disappear from the fine old woods of Plymouth and Barnstable, — "the hunter and the deer a shade."

The climate of the Cape is, as its dwellers are well aware, variable in the extreme; but, on the whole, most healthful. There is lovely weather, when sea and sky and earth seem in heavenly accord; but, again, the piercing north-easters, driving before them the loose covering of the bones of Mother Earth, are trying in the extreme to those "not to the manner born." Mr. Whitman, minister at Wellfleet from 1785 to 1808, used to write to his friends inland, that the blowing sand scratched his windows, so that he was obliged to have a new pane set every week, that he might see out!

Of scenery in the Cape townships, themselves there perhaps is not so much to boast. Falmouth, Sandwich, and Barnstable are pleasant and rather picturesque towns, originally abounding in game — fish, and birds. Sandwich mutton long was, as Sandwich trout still are, precious to the epicurean taste. Our barren heaths, covered with starved vegetation, recall to a traveller the heather of Scotland. Some one has said that poverty grass should be adopted as the Barnstable chat-d'arms.

The numerous ponds, or lakes (as elsewhere they would be called), relieve a somewhat sombre and dreary landscape. It is said that there are forty in Falmouth alone, so beautiful that in an older country poetry and romance would have cast about them a mystical halo. They are also healthful.

Thoreau, than whom no closer observer of nature and her processes has lived in America, writes with enthusiasm of the brilliancy of autumnal scenery upon the Cape. Speaking of the shrubby hills surrounding Provincetown, he says, "Notwithstanding the universal barrenness and the contiguity of the desert, I never saw an autumn landscape so beautifully painted as this was. It was like the richest rug imaginable, spread over an uneven surface; no damask, nor velvet, nor Tyrian dye or stuffs, nor the work of any loom, could ever match it."

It needed not the trained eye or expressive pen of Thoreau to disclose one element of beauty, grandeur, and solemnity always present in our landscape, — the many-voiced ocean. It is ever with us; it is impossible to escape it. In storm or calm, it is before us. Our fathers sometimes built their houses in the hollows of the hills to escape the harsh mists that blew from off its vexed surface; but they could not close their ears to its deep voice, — the vast roar, or "rut," in stormy or threatening weather, heard so many miles away from the shore. A tourist says, "I asked an old man, partially blind, did he 'love the sound of the sea?' — 'No; I do not like to hear the sound of the surf,' he replied. His sons had been drowned in it. But in Wellfleet or Truro he could have found no wooded hollow deep enough to shut out that dull, sullen, cruel monotone."

The first permanent European settlement within the present limits of the United States was made by the Spanish at St. Augustine, in 1565. In 1602, Bartholomew Gosnold had made a brief halt at Cuttyhunk, one of the Elizabeth Islands. May 13, 1607, John Smith, Bartholomew Gosnold, and their associates, fixed upon the present site of Jamestown, in Virginia, for a permanent settlement. The beginning of the Dutch settlement on Manhattan Island was made about 1613. During these early years of the seventeenth century, a little but vigorous band of Separatists from the Church of England had been in the habit of meeting for religious worship at Scrooby, on the borders of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire in England, some of them residing in the adjacent villages of Bawtrey and Ansterfield. William Brewster, afterwards Elder Brewster, was the principal man among them. William Bradford, afterwards their historian and second governor, was another of the God-fearing congregation. Hunted, persecuted, and imprisoned, this little community resolved to remove into the Low Countries, where they understood there was greater tolerance in religious matters. After several ineffectual attempts to leave England, and much delay and suffering, the Scrooby congregation were reunited at Amster-

dam, in Holland, in the spring of 1608. Simple English rusties, they were launched upon the sea of a great city. Other congregations had preceded them, and with these they could not agree; wherefore, to avoid strife, they removed to Leyden, where, with great diligence, they did whatever their hands found to do, winning the esteem of the strange people among whom they had come. Brewster became a teacher, and printer of prohibited religious books; Bradford was a silk-weaver; Carver, Cushman, and Winslow were leading men among them. The latter, of better family and fortune than the rest, had joined them at Leyden. There, too, and in some never explained fashion, the brave-hearted Captain Miles Standish became attached to them, and faithfully followed their after fortunes.

Twelve years passed away in humble industries, new anxieties gradually besetting them. They had scarcely any accessions to their number. They were aliens in a strange land. Themselves growing older, and their children now coming forward, they feared they would backslide from the way of their fathers. They determined to emigrate to America; and John Carver and Robert Cushman were sent to England to negotiate with the Virginia Company for a location. Brewster was afterwards joined to the negotiators; and a patent was obtained, which was never used. After much negotiation, discussion, and difference of opinion, it was, in the summer of 1620, agreed that those who were ready should go to commence a settlement, under the care of Elder William Brewster; whilst the other and larger portion should, for the present, remain at Leyden, under the care of Pastor John Robinson. July 21 was kept as a day of fasting and prayer; July 22, they went to the port of Delft Haven, where the next day they embarked on board the "Speedwell," a vessel of sixty tons, for Southampton, England, where the "Mayflower," chartered in London, was to meet them. August 5, both vessels sailed, with about one hundred and twenty passengers. The "Speedwell" having sprung a leak, they put in at Dartmouth about a week after. Again setting sail, they proceeded about a hundred leagues, and then put back to Plymouth, where the "Speedwell" was condemned as unseaworthy. A month more was wasted, and then the "Mayflower" sailed alone; bearing captain, officers, and crew, and one hundred and two persons, for the new colony. They had only obtained means to go at all by mortgaging their labor for seven years to a company of merchant adventurers in London. Sailing on the 6th of September, sixty-five stormy, tempestuous, anxious days passed before they sighted the sand-hills of Cape Cod, this being the 9th of November. Conceiving this place to be outside of their patent, they proposed to pass on to the west, somewhere about the Hudson River; but encountering, in severe weather, the dangerous headlands of the Cape and the shoals of Nantucket, they were obliged to turn about, and were indeed thankful, and fell upon their knees in gratitude to God Almighty, when, November 11, they dropped safe anchor in the land-locked harbor of Provincetown.

There were enough of difficulties and dangers yet to be encountered; and, with their usual promptitude, they resolutely turned themselves to that which was a very present peril. At that season of the year, and worn and exhausted as they were, there was no question of settling anywhere but at Provincetown, whither they had been almost miraculously brought, or in its immediate neighborhood; but this locality was out of the limits of their patent; and some of the wilder sort began to intimate that they would be out of all government. Wherefore on that very day, in the cabin of the "Mayflower," was drawn up the memorable Social Compact, to form a "civil body politic," and for "giving such just & equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet & convenient for ye general good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

All the males signed this compact, except seven servants. The draft of this memorable paper is admirable and comprehensive; its conception and execution was the perfection of human wisdom. Two things may here be profitably noted. The signers of the compact recite that they are "loyall subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord, by ye grace

of God, of Great Britain &c., King." Next, they have hereto subscribed their names "at Cape Cod." They were English subjects; and, being settlers here, they ratified forever Gosnold's name of Cape Cod. John Carver was then unanimously chosen governor. And the next day, being Sunday, was observed as a day of rest.

The ship's shallop was found to be out of order, and required sixteen days for repairs. November 15, an exploring party went out, of sixteen men, under Captain Standish's command. Their way was long and toilsome, having to make the entire circuit of Provincetown Harbor; and they did not return to the ship until the 17th, very weary, but having brought a supply of Indian corn for seed, "purposing to make satisfaction should we meet with any of the inhabitants of that place." November 27, twenty-four men went out in the shallop, now repaired. More corn and Indian graves were found. December 6, a third company was sent out, which was attacked at Eastham on the morning of December 8, but without damage. That day was very stormy, and they were thankful to find anchorage under the lee of Clark's Island, in Plymouth Harbor; and there, on the 10th, they kept the Sabbath as a day of rest. December 11, they visited the mainland, and returned to the ship, finding that Peregrine White had been born on the ship during their absence, and that Mistress William Bradford, whose husband had been absent with them, had accidentally fallen overboard and been drowned. December 16, the "Mayflower" finally left Provincetown Harbor for New Plymouth. The exact location for the settlement was not finally determined until the 20th; and, had weather intervening, it was not, probably, until Wednesday the 25th that the ship's company generally went on shore. Indeed, it was not until March 21 that the last of them finally disembarked. The winter was terrible with sickness and death: one-half the company died, and Governor Carver was of them. Edward Thompson, James Chilton, and Jasper, son of Governor Carver, had died in Provincetown Harbor.

The first time the landing of the Pilgrims was publicly celebrated was probably at Plymouth, December 20, 1769. The same year the Old Colony Club was formed. For more than a century now, eloquence and wit and poetry have balanced their choicest periods, and strung their loftiest numbers, in celebration of Forefathers' Day at the rock of Plymouth. This is well. But the corresponding associations of the Cape have been neglected, in comparison. Provincetown was their haven of refuge after the perils of the sea. It is well-known that a considerable minority urged that the settlement should be there; and, if fishing-gear had been provided for the capture of codfish and whales, possibly they would have remained. It has been conjectured that Coppin, the pilot,—who exclaimed when the third exploring expedition was driven in the shallop into Plymouth Harbor, "Lord, be merciful: my eyes never saw this place before!"—had intended to guide it to Cummaquid, or Barnstable Harbor, but accidentally passed by its entrance, being blinded by the snow-storm. Much eloquence has been expended upon the circumstance that the explorers—thirteen of the Pilgrims—kept the next day but one, December 10, holy, as being the Sabbath Day, at Clark's Island, in Plymouth Harbor. Had they not done so, they would have passed it very differently from their associates—eighty odd souls—in Provincetown Harbor. The whole party had already passed four Sabbaths there,—each of them, doubtless, scrupulously observed, according to their invariable custom, before and after, and under all circumstances. The "Mayflower" lay at Provincetown from November 11 to December 16. There was the first birth, the first deaths and burials, the signing of the immortal compact, which contained the germ of all American liberty, civil and religious. History is not like to forget what happened in the good harbor of Provincetown, which monumental marble will yet commemorate also,—

"Till the waves of the bay
Where the 'Mayflower' lay
Shall foam and freeze no more!"

The "Mayflower" had thus sailed away from the welcoming harbor of Provincetown, dropping her anchor on Saturday, December 16, half-way between Plymouth and Clark's Island, a mile and a

half from shore. Fortunately, many of the company remained on board till houses were built on shore. She sailed upon her return voyage April 5, the day of Governor Carver's death, which occurred very suddenly after labor in the fields. He had done noble work in caring for the sick during the last three months, which had reduced the number of the colonists one-half by death, and compelled the "Mayflower" to sail half-manned. Probably his successor, William Bradford, the Plymouth historian, was promptly chosen.

It may be presumed nobody now believes that Jones, the good captain of the "Mayflower," was guilty of any treachery or unkindness to the Pilgrims. His name attaches to Jones River in Kingston, about the bridging of which there was, in later times, great difficulties (far more than now about a great railway or canal), and which Captain Jones explored in the winter of 1620-21. The "Mayflower," more famous than Jason's ship or *Æneas's*, lasted long enough to serve as one of the fleet that brought Winthrop's company, in 1630, to Massachusetts Bay.

Thus the "Mayflower" came never again to the Cape; but some of her passengers toiled thither many times, and for many years after.

Upon the "Mayflower's" report in England, on her arrival there, May 6, 1621, that a settlement had been made outside of the limits anticipated, it appeared that on the 3d of November previous, just as the Pilgrims were nearing the sand-hills of the Cape, King James had signed a patent to incorporate the adventurers to the northern parts of Virginia, "as the Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America." Through the agency of the merchant adventurers of London, with whom they were associated, a grant was obtained for the Pilgrims from the Council of Plymouth, including the lands about Cape Cod Bay. The merchant adventurers had a lien upon this grant, as security for their advances to the pioneers; but it was sent out to Plymouth by the gold ship "Fortune," which arrived Nov. 9, 1621. This document is still extant, and is the only real monument of title to soil or sovereignty the Plymouth Colony ever obtained, their efforts to procure a royal charter constantly failing. By the "Fortune" came thirty-five accessions to the colony, some of them old friends,—like Thomas Prince, afterwards governor; the Bassetts, afterwards of Sandwich and Yarmouth; Robert Cushman, who had been left behind at Plymouth when the "Speedwell" was condemned, and others,—but no supplies of food, which was most necessary. The "Fortune" sailed again on the 14th of December, with a cargo valued at £500; and with it returned Cushman, who during his stay at Plymouth had preached a sermon printed afterwards at London, and the first contribution of that kind from the New World. The "Fortune" was taken by the French, and stripped of her cargo.

When, on the 16th of March, 1621, the naked *Samoset* entered Plymouth boldly, crying, "Welcome, Englishmen!" he informed them that the Nauset, or principal tribe of Cape Indians, were very bitter against the white people, especially Englishmen, because of Hunt's having carried off and sold as slaves seven of their number. In revenge, the Nausets had killed three Englishmen shortly before the coming of the "Mayflower;" and they had made the harmless assault upon the Pilgrims in the "First Encounter,"—a spot upon the shore of the Bay where, for many moons in modern times, the rapt Methodist in primitive camp-meeting lifted his voice to praise God, and wrestled earnestly for his blessing to save souls.

Samoset introduced Tisquantum or Squanto, one of Hunt's victims, who had been brought back to Plymouth, and who was very useful to them in introducing them to Massasoit, the chieftain of the Wampanoags; who became their attached and faithful friend, and whose treaty was kept inviolate for fifty-four years.

In 1621, John Billington, an idle son of a worthless father, strayed away into the Plymouth woods, and was lost. He emerged at Manomet, twenty miles away, near the head of Buzzard's Bay, soon to become the town of Sandwich. There he was received, sheltered, and fed by the Indians, but was passed down the Cape till he fell into the hands of the Nausets, whose children had been sold into slavery, and whose corn pits had been robbed and

graves violated by the Pilgrims the autumn previous. Massasoit, having set on foot inquiries, informed the Plymouth authorities of his whereabouts. The Governor thereupon sent out the shallop, with ten men, accompanied by Squanto and another Indian as guides and interpreters. Coming to anchor at Cummaquid (or Barnstable) Harbor, they were invited on shore by Indians making friendly gestures. Retaining hostages, the Pilgrims went on shore, and were received by Iyanough, chieftain of Cummaquid, and Mattachiest, or that portion of Yarmouth adjacent to East Barnstable. Iyanough was about twenty-six years of age, "very personable, gentle, courteous, and fair conditioned," who entertained them plentifully and with high courtesy,—so much so that, when they desired water in the night, he took their rumet, and himself went off in the dark to bring it,—which, according to the customs of his people, a squaw or some inferior Indian would have done for himself. The next day he volunteered to sail with them to Nauset, and himself acted as their messenger to Aspinet, the Sachem of Nauset, who came at sunset with a train of a hundred warriors, bearing the boy Billington with them, decorated, whom they brought out to the shallop and delivered up.

Pleasant intercourse followed, and a treaty of peace was made with Aspinet as well as Iyanough. The opportunity was improved to make some recompense for the corn and kettle carried away the year before. But there was an old woman, claiming to be over one hundred years old, who had never seen an Englishman, and now walked far to look upon that spectacle. But she wept so sore as she saw them, that it became necessary to explain that she had had three sons, all of whom Hunt had carried away, leaving her childless in her great age. The ambassadors pacified her in part, and made her some small presents. Upon the return voyage, Iyanough made for them a grand entertainment.

In September following, treaties of peace and amity were made with all the Cape Indians, who were understood, however, to bear a general fealty to the Pokanokets, of whom Massasoit and Philip were successively chiefs.

In 1622, there being great dearth of food at Plymouth, Governor Bradford, with a company, sailed round the Cape to Manamoyk (Chatham), where he bought eight hogsheds of corn and beans. Later, the Pilgrims bought corn and beans at Nauset and Mattachiest (Yarmouth),—in all twenty-eight hogsheds,—receiving in all these trips great civility from the Indians.

The following year, Captain Standish went to Nauset, found and recovered a shallop left there the year before, as well as a quantity of corn then purchased and left in the care of the Indians, intact. Some trifles were stolen, however, from his shallop whilst lying in the creek, which, after his fashion, he took the promptest measures to have restored, as they were by the Sachem on the following day, with many flowing apologies, and the assurance that the offender had been promptly punished.

Soon after, the Governor went with a party to Manomet to buy corn, where the Dutch and French used to come, and all were much struck with the proximity of the heads of the creek and river; emptying one into Cape-Cod Bay, the other into Buzzard's Bay,—a circumstance which soon suggested the idea of a ship canal, which has now been agitated for more than two hundred years.

In February, 1623, Standish came, with a party of six, in a shallop, to Mattachiest, or Mattacheese, where he bought "a good quantity of corn from the natives." "Through extremity, he and his men were forced to lodge in the Indians houses, which they much pressed, as he thinks, with a design to kill him." Here, also, "some trifles were missed." They were only a few beads; but the captain, with his usual prompt resolution, demanded restitution, which the sachem caused to be made, and then ordered more corn to be brought, by way of recompense.

March 25, the active little captain was again at Scusset Harbor with a shallop, to bring away corn which Governor Bradford had left at Manomet, several miles away. All the Indians assisted in transporting the corn; but he nevertheless suspected that Wittawamet, a powerful, blooming savage of the Massachusetts, who was tarrying there, was engaged in manipulating Cannacum, the local chieftain, to a conspiracy against Plym-

outh. Wherefore he exercised great caution against surprise.

A few days after, Hobamok informed the Plymouth people that a plot had been concocted against them, to which the Indians of Panet (Truro), Nauset, Mattachiest, Manomet, and Agawam were privy. The captain, being put in charge of this affair, determined first to surprise the leaders of the conspiracy, and accordingly repaired to Weymouth, where he found Wittawamet and his brother, with another, and Pecksuot, a bold and powerful creature. These the captain and his men fell upon and slew. Several other dangerous Indians were also killed; and the captain returned in triumph, bearing the head of Wittawamet, which was hung on a pole. The story reads like a tale of the captains of Israel, or the heroes of the "Iliad."

These events caused great consternation among the Indians. Terror overpread them. The deed was doubtless wise and salutary; but probably its consequences may have reached some not guilty of bad faith. Some of the Cape-Cod tribes, fearing the exterminating hand of the mighty captain, betook themselves to the swamps, where many died of disease. Among these were three sachems, of whom we have been reading,—Cannacum, of Manomet; Aspinet, of Nauset; and the gentle Iyanough, of Mattachiest. Of him, it is hard to believe that he was guilty. He perished, as we have said, in the swamps; and within a few years the remains of an Indian chief were accidentally exhumed at Yarmouth, and accepted as those of Iyanough. They may be seen at Plymouth, in Pilgrim Hall; and we never look upon them without some feeling of sympathy towards the graceful, courteous, youthful chieftain.

For several years after these incidents, trade was not good between the Plymouth people and the Cape Indians, doubtless because of the terror which Standish had inspired. But friendly relations were soon resumed, and there was never any hostility afterwards,—as, indeed, many believe the Cape Indians never intended any treachery before.

In December, 1626, a ship said to have been called the "Sparrow-Hawk," full of passengers bound from London to Virginia, went ashore at Potanamaquut Harbor (Harwich). The master was sick; they were out of wood, water, or beer, and were trying to make land to supply their necessities. The friendly Indians brought the news to Plymouth, and relieved the shipwrecked people to the best of their ability. Governor Bradford went down with a boat to Namskakel (Brewster), carrying what was needful; bought corn of the Indians for them; and, having made them comfortable, left them to repair their ship and proceed upon their voyage. But when the repairs were substantially completed, another great storm, driving her on the beach, shattered her frame so completely that she was abandoned, and passengers and crew made their way to Plymouth, whence they again started, it is understood, for Virginia. The wreck was long visible; and, when at last it disappeared, the beach beneath which it was hidden was called the "Old Ship." But tradition was not to remain unaided; for in 1663, after two hundred and thirty-seven years, the remains of the "old ship" reappeared on the outside of the beach, their identity being undoubted. Gathered together, they were set up on Boston Common, were visited with wondering interest by many people, and are still extant. Such are the freaks of the sea and the sand on Cape Cod.

At least as early as 1627, the colonists built a trading-house at Manomet, as also a pinnace, and placed several servants there to plant corn, tend swine, and man the boat. Goods and passengers were taken from Plymouth to Scusset on the Bay side, up the creek, and then by a short portage to Manomet River, where they were transferred to the pinnace; thence voyaging to the west and south,—Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound. By this route, communication was first opened with the Dutch on Manhattan Island. And we may add, that in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812-15, the shrewd and hardy Cape mariners were wont to escape the British cruisers, transporting both boats and cargo from bay to bay.

In 1630, Richard Garrett and others were shipwrecked on Cape Cod, some perishing from exposure. The weather was terrible, and the ground

deeply frozen; but the Indians, with great labor, buried the dead, nursed the survivors, and, when sufficiently recovered, conducted them tenderly to Plymouth.

The Massachusetts people, at this time, resorted so frequently to the Cape to buy corn that the Plymouth people remonstrated sharply; claiming this traffic as their exclusive privilege. Verily, so far, the story seems to be like that of the highly favored Israelites going down into the pagan land of Egypt to buy corn.

Jan. 13, 1630, the Council for New England issued to William Bradford and his associates a patent of the soil from Cohasset River on the north to Narragansett River on the south.

The debt of the colony to the merchant adventurers who had supplied the first outfit was now fixed at £1,800, to be paid in nine annual instalments, and was assumed by eight of the principal men, who were called the "Purchasers," and who were permitted to carry on the external trade of the colony as an equivalent. They were Governor Bradford, Edward Winslow, Miles Standish, Isaac Allerton, Thomas Prince, William Brewster, John Alden, and John Howland.

The charter to Bradford from the Council of Plymouth was never countersigned by the King; and the colony's powers of government were therefore derived from the Provincetown compact, or from the necessity of the case. When John Billington committed murder, they consulted Governor Winthrop and the Massachusetts elders, and were advised to seek power from the Mosaic code, which they did, and after proceeded very comfortably.

It would be manifestly impossible and impracticable to follow in detail the proceedings at Plymouth, except so far as they are connected with the territory and people of Barnstable County. We shall not attempt to notice the transactions about Weston's settlement at Weymouth (Wessagusset), or Morton's frolics at Merry Mount, or the vexatious behavior of Lyford and Oldham, or the fishing and trading enterprises eastward and westward, or the friendship with Massasoit. John Robinson, the justly beloved pastor at Leyden, died in 1625, without sight of the promised land. Roger Williams lived two years in Plymouth, in peace and contentment; and in 1632, Governor Winthrop made a memorable visit there. William Bradford remained governor till 1632, and served also in 1635, 1637, 1639-43, 1645-57; Edward Winslow served as governor in 1633, 1636, 1644; Thomas Prince served in 1634 and 1638, and from 1657 to 1672. Josiah Winslow, born in the colony and son of Edward Winslow, served from 1673 to 1680.

The success of the colony trading-post at Manomet had doubtless drawn attention to the capabilities of the peninsula; and probably the frequent traffic for grain with the Cape Indians, by both Plymouth and Massachusetts, had caused the region to seem very attractive for cultivation. The first movement for a permanent settlement was made by Edmund Freeman and others, who, April 3, 1637, obtained a grant from the colony court for land sufficient for three score families. The locality was four miles distant from Manomet. Edmund Freeman was at Saugus, the ancient Lynn, in 1635; at Duxbury in 1637; and, with his nine associates in the Sandwich purchase, was admitted a freeman at Plymouth, Jan. 2, 1637. The associates and settlers were from Lynn, Duxbury, and Plymouth,—principally from Lynn. John Alden and Miles Standish were directed "to go to Sandwich with all convenient speed, and set forth the bounds of the lands granted there." Only two towns beside Plymouth were organized at this time,—Scituate, Oct. 5, 1636; and Duxbury, June 7, 1637. The fact was, the older and more conservative men at Plymouth did not encourage the formation of new towns. They preferred to build up Plymouth into a strong municipality, and keeping the other settlements subordinate; probably fearing they would be too weak to sustain themselves, especially against possible Indian hostilities. Alden, Prince, Standish, and others, who built houses and cultivated lands at Duxbury, were obliged to pledge themselves at first to return to Plymouth in the winter season.

Aug. 7, 1637, "Liberty was granted to Mr. Stephen Hopkins to erect a house at Mattacheese, and cut hay there this year to winter his cattle; provided, however, that it be not to withdraw him

from the town of Plymouth." September 3, permission was given to two others to go and dwell and have a lot there, "with the consent of the committee for the place." Subsequently, it is said, "the people of Lynn, having established a settlement at Sandwich, an attempt was made from the same quarter to establish another at Mattacheese. The leader was Rev. Stephen Bachiller (or Batchelor, now usually Bachelder), late pastor of Lynn, who, at the advanced age of seventy-six, travelled the whole distance from Lynn to Mattacheese, more than one hundred miles, at an inclement season of the year, on foot." Mr. Bachiller was an extraordinary man. He was in Boston in June, 1631, being then seventy-one years old, and was soon settled as pastor at Saugus or Lynn. The next year, the Massachusetts General Court inhibited his general preaching and teaching, on account of his contempt of authority, "and until some scandal be removed." But the next year the inhibition was removed, probably on his announcing his intention to remove to Mattacheese. He did not stay there very long, however, and went to Newbury. In 1641, he was pastor of a church at Hampton, where he was full of contention, as usual. Here he was excommunicated for alleged immorality; but the sentence was removed two years after, though he was forbidden to exercise ministerial offices. It is said that this vigorous but troublesome clergyman returned to England, married a fifth wife, and died on Tower Hill, in London, aged ninety. He is regarded as the ancestor of a large family in this country; among his descendants being reckoned Daniel Webster and John G. Whittier.

Such was the beginning of Yarmouth. Its permanent settlement was made in 1639. The grantees were Anthony Thacher, John Crow (Crowell), and Thomas Howes. Besides Mattacheese, its limits included Hockanom, Nobscusset, and Sursuit, — North and East Dennis; to which latter location Richard Sears, of Leyden and Plymouth, led a company in 1643. The Yarmouth settlers are understood to have been more entirely in accord with the Plymouth authorities than those of Sandwich. Many of them were of the original Leyden Company. In 1722, Nobscusset and Sursuit became the eastern precinct, for parish purposes; but were not incorporated as Dennis till 1793.

Meantime settlers had entered upon the territory between Sandwich and Yarmouth; but an early grant to Calicut and others, of Dorchester, seems not to have been availed of. June 4, 1639, a grant was made by the colony court to Rev. Joseph Hull and Thomas Dimoc, "to erect a plantation or town at or about a place called by the Indians Mattacheese." As we have already explained, Mattacheese included portions of both Barnstable and Yarmouth. Hull and Dimoc were pioneers of a remarkable band, which arrived at Barnstable, Oct. 11, 1639. Its leader, Rev. John Lothrop, had been pastor of a Congregational Church in Southwark, London, which is said to have ordained its own pastor about 1616. This congregation was broken up by the pursuits of the Bishop of London, and Lothrop himself was thrown into prison, where he long lingered, his wife meantime dying in extreme want, and his children, it is said, begging bread. Released on an implied condition of self-exile, he and his church came together again at Plymouth, and settled at first at Scituate. But a large portion were dissatisfied with the location, and lands at Sippican (Rochester) were allotted to them. Some dissatisfaction existing still, all parties were harmonized by the grant of lands at Barnstable; and thither Lothrop came, followed by more than half the members of the church. Those remaining at Scituate reorganized, and called Rev. Charles Chauncy to the pastorate. From these circumstances arises the claim of the Congregational Church at West Barnstable to be regarded as the oldest of that denomination in the world.

Yarmouth and Sandwich sent deputies to the General Court at Plymouth in June, 1639; and Barnstable was represented by Hull and Dimoc, as deputies, on the first Tuesday of the following December. The three towns appear to have been moderately prosperous from the beginning.

Taunton was incorporated in the same year with these. The first representative assembly was held June 4, 1639. At this, Plymouth, Scituate, Duxbury, Sandwich, and Yarmouth had deputies; and

in December, were added to these the deputies of Taunton and Barnstable.

Hitherto the legislative power had been exercised at the General Court by the Governor and assistants, with the whole body of the freemen, whose attendance had now become impossible through the establishment of distant settlements, and representation by deputy was substituted.

October 3, Thomas Prince and Captain Standish were at Sandwich, by order of the government, to hear and determine certain differences. October 7, the court ordered "a pair of stocks and a pound" to be erected at Yarmouth. Some years after the Council of Plymouth had issued a patent to William Bradford for the Colony of Plymouth, the government being now settled he surrendered his patent to the body of freemen. March 2, 1640, the court made a grant to "the purchasers" and "old comers" of "a tract extending from the bounds of Yarmouth, three miles eastward of Namsketak and across the neck from sea to sea." The "purchasers" were those heretofore mentioned as having assumed the debt of the colony to the merchant adventurers of London, — £1,800, — and other debts amounting to £2,600 more, with an obligation yearly to import hoes and shoes to the value of £50, and to sell Indian corn at six shillings a bushel. The "old comers" were certain of the colonists that came over in the first three vessels, — the "Mayflower," the "Fortune," and the "Anne." The patent being now surrendered to the whole company, and charters issued to the towns, it was agreed that the purchasers and "old comers" should have three tracts of land to themselves, to be chosen by themselves, of which the above described was one. It was the ancient Eastham, with what we now know as Orleans and Brewster.

Marshfield was first represented March 2, 1640. This year was made the first general assessment to raise £25. Plymouth paid £8; Scituate, £4; Duxbury, £3 10s.; Sandwich, £3; Taunton, Barnstable, and Yarmouth, each £2 10s.; Marshfield, £2.

Edward Winslow, Miles Standish, and Edmund Freeman, three of the assistants, held a court at Yarmouth on June 17 of this year.

Thomas Prince and John Alden were at Sandwich, "by virtue of a commission," to settle certain differences. Indeed, to use the political slang of the present day, the Plymouth Colony government was largely "run by commission."

John Alden had been hired as a cooper at Southampton, and came over in the "Mayflower," uncertain whether to remain or return to England. He was then a very young man. The muse of Longfellow has caused his successful courtship of Priscilla Mullens of Barnstable, and the rejection of Miles Standish as her suitor, to be cherished as a beautiful joy by many thousands, who probably do not know that the son of the little, great-hearted captain married the daughter of Priscilla Alden, from whom are descended many persons, including, it is said, two Presidents of the United States. But John Alden, thus accidentally enlisted in the Pilgrim ranks, became an ideal Pilgrim. As he matured into the strength of full manhood, he became stern, simple, strong to a degree. No hardship subdued him. He was a man of iron, and lived to a great age. He was often called to the Cape on official duty, and his descendants have been well known here. He lived to be ninety years old; but the Rev. Timothy Alden of Yarmouth was ninety-three years old. In 1642 began an agitation for removal of the entire settlement of Plymouth to Eastham, then absolutely regarded as a land of plenty; whilst it was considered that in passing it by in 1620, and going on to Plymouth, they "had pitched upon a spot whose soil was poor and barren." In 1644, this project was revived, and Governor Bradford and others, going down to view the country, and they having bought lands of the sachems of Nanset and Monamoyick, a grant was made to Plymouth Church for a new location. But there was still a difference of opinion, and it was agreed that such only as desired should remove. So many went that the new settlement commenced with considerable éclat. It is said that "divers of the considerablest of the church and town removed," and "the town of Plymouth was almost deserted."

Thomas Prince was the most distinguished of the Eastham band. He had married a daughter of the good old Elder Brewster, and had been twice governor, being still and continuing an assistant. Many thousands of people have stopped by the

road-side in Eastham to look at the Prince pear-tree; and when it at last decayed, and was wrought into memorials, a shoot from it shot up gallantly, and is perhaps still extant. Prince himself was a man of vitality, stern and vigorous.

Next to him came John Doane, who, after he was made deacon of the Plymouth Church, always declined other office as incompatible. He secured a valuable tract of two hundred acres, upon which some of his descendants live by agriculture to this day. He lived to be a very old man, probably dying in 1686, at ninety-five years. But "Father" Pratt, the historian of Eastham, says he lived to be one hundred and ten years old, and, indeed, to be rocked in his cradle again, like a little child. At all events, his daughter, Abigail Doane, born Jan. 13, 1632, died at Eastham, Jan. 23, 1735, one hundred and three years old, complete. She enjoyed that customary honor among our fathers, that a centenary sermon was preached in her chamber in 1732, on her birthday, by the Rev. Joseph Lord.

Edward Bangs, co-founder of Eastham with Prince and Doane, lived to be eighty-six years old. Thus were the fathers spared to enjoy the fruits of their early labors. Indeed, the longevity of the fathers of the Cape was wonderful; and many interesting instances might be given, did space permit.

Nauset was incorporated June 2, 1646; but the name was changed to Eastham in 1651.

In 1648, Captain Standish was again of "a commission" to hear and end all differences remaining at Yarmouth; in which he seems to have succeeded. In 1649, selectmen were chosen for the first time in the towns of the colony.

About 1655, the spirit of intolerance towards the Quakers began to exhibit itself in the Plymouth Colony. It was far less conspicuous and dominant in the Plymouth than in the Massachusetts Colony, and least of all in the Cape towns. But in that year the General Court forbade the entertaining of any Quaker, on penalty of a fine of £5 or whipping. Nicholas Uphall, of Boston, driven into exile from Massachusetts for open sympathy with the Quakers, found for a time shelter at Sandwich, though a warrant was out against him. In 1659, Nicholas Davis, of Barnstable, visiting Boston on business, was thrown into prison, and after sentenced to banishment, on pain of death in case of return. Plymouth, as the weaker colony, was largely under the influence of Massachusetts. But there was a wide difference in the inspiration and conduct of the two colonies.

Our fathers of the Plymouth Colony were Pilgrims and Separatists. They left England to enjoy freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, which had driven them already to separate themselves entirely from the Church of England. In this they differed from the Massachusetts colonists, who were Puritans, not desiring to abandon, but to purify, that church. In this country, however, they gradually assimilated themselves to the Pilgrim doctrine. "Some of the chief of them," wrote Winslow, "advised with us how they should do to fall upon a right platform of worship; and desired to that end, since God had honored us to lay the foundation of a Commonwealth, and to settle a church in it, to show them whereupon our practice was grounded." The Massachusetts Colony was, comparatively, strong, powerful, and rich; the Plymouth, weak, uninfluential, poor. The Massachusetts people were, many of them, of aristocratic connections; with few exceptions, the Plymouth people were from the middle, or lower classes of English society. The Massachusetts government was, in the main, of a rather bigoted and intolerant temper; the Plymouth was, in the main, of a catholic and tolerant complexion, although so good and wise a man as Edward Winslow once spoke contemptuously of tolerance as "carrion." The Pilgrims only erred when, in the period between 1637-60, they were overpersuaded by the Massachusetts magistrates to join in severe measures against the Quakers. James Cudworth, one of the pioneers of Barnstable, but who afterwards removed to Scituate, wrote in 1658 of the unfortunate episode, "Plymouth saddle is on the Bay horse; we shall follow them in the career." For opposing the measures of persecution, Cudworth and Isaac Robinson, son of Pastor Robinson, of Leyden, who was first of Barnstable and afterwards one of the earliest settlers of Falmouth, were for some years disfranchised. On the 7th of June, 1639, the

General Court at Plymouth, by special order, permitted Robinson and three others to frequent the Quaker meetings "to endeavor to seduce them from the error of their ways." But the reverse effect followed. Robinson became a sympathizer with the Quakers; and June 6, 1660 (a year later, less one day), he was pronounced "a manifest opposer of the laws." During this religious crusade, the Quakers who had sought a home in Sandwich and Barnstable were treated with great severity, being both fined and whipped. But, fortunately, no blood was shed; there were no executions. Palliation for this most unwise and unchristian harshness is to be found partly in the open influence of Massachusetts, and in the provocations afforded by the unreasonableness and intemperance of the Quakers themselves; but our greatest satisfaction is in remembering that the bigoted spirit did not rule long at Plymouth, and that gentle, charitable tolerance soon restored peace and brought healing. Indeed, in those years, the Pilgrims acted contrary to their own dearly cherished convictions, and the teachings of their most revered pastor. The covenant of the little church at Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, England, which was the mother of the Plymouth settlement, was, "to walk in God's ways made known, or to be made known unto them, according to their best endeavors, whatsoever it should cost them, the Lord assisting them." Henry Barrows, executed in England, April 6, 1593, for the crime "of writing books to lessen the Queens prerogative in matters spiritual, and with claiming the right of a church to manage its own affairs," wrote, "Deal tenderly with tender consciences. Why should our adversaries wish to persuade the civil magistrates to deal with us by the sword and not by the word, by prisons and not by persuasions? As for dungeons, irons, close prison, torment, hunger, cold, want of means to maintain families, these may cause some to make shipwreck of a good conscience, or to lose their life; but they are not fit ways to persuade honest men to any truth, or dissuade them from errors."

The great, inestimable discovery of the Pilgrims in ecclesiastical polity was the right of each church to manage its own affairs, without interference by others. Hence, by an easy deduction, comes religious liberty; then, civil; individual independence; social equality; — the Compact, the Republic. Thus it has happened that this handful of Pilgrims were the real founders of the State. Baylies, their historian, writes, "Meaning to found a church, they gave birth to a nation; and, in settling the towns, they commenced an Empire."

Only forty-one persons signed the compact, on board the "Mayflower." Nov. 11, 1620; of these, twenty-one died before the end of March following; others died soon after. When the Cape towns were settled, almost all then surviving were too well established, or too old, to remove. One of them, John Howland, came to Barnstable. Many of the descendants of the "Mayflower" men — the Whites, Alders, Winslows, etc. — are here.

In 1657, Thomas Prince of Eastham, who had been an assistant since coming to the Cape in 1644, though previously governor, was again chosen governor of the colony, and was rechosen until 1665. It had been enacted in 1633 "that the chief government shall be tied to the town of Plymouth, and that the governor for the time being shall be tied there to keep his residence and dwelling; and there also to hold such courts as concern the whole." Governor Prince had, during these years, been allowed to reside at Eastham by special dispensation. In 1665, however, the court concluded it indispensably necessary that the governor should reside at Plymouth, and a house being there provided for him, he ceased to be a resident of the Cape. The office of governor was not, however, desired by those whom the people wished to have serve. Bradford, Winslow, and Prince alternated in the position for many years; serving, apparently, from a sense of duty. Governor Prince's salary is said to have been about £50 per annum. He was contumaciously re-elected till 1673, but died in April of that year.

In 1671, fees and penalties having been established in reference to the regulation of the Cape fisheries, their proceeds were applied to the expenses of the free school at Plymouth. Josiah Winslow, son of Edward, was now governor from 1673 to his death, 1680. He was the only one of

the Plymouth governors who was born in America. He was brave, frank, courteous, liberal in expenditure, and, if his portrait is to be relied upon, fond of pleasure and luxury. He was less stern and rigid, officially and personally, than either of the other governors of Plymouth. In his administration came King Philip's war, which all but ruined the colony. None of its horrors occurred in Barnstable County; and we do not feel called upon to follow its various, bloody fortunes, but shall rather give some account of the relations the white settlers of the Cape and their Indian neighbors have sustained to each other.

It must, in the first place, be stated that, except in the case of the Nausets, terribly aggrieved by Hunt's wanton outrage in kidnapping and selling into slavery seven of their tribe, the Cape Indians were ever peaceable, kind, hospitable, and generous.

It must be admitted they had pretty contemptuous treatment at times. Thus, when fear of their violence was doubtless sincerely entertained, the General Court at Plymouth ordered "that whoever shall shoot off a gun on any unnecessary occasion, or at any game except at an Indian or a wolf, shall forfeit five shillings for every shot."

When Gosnold went on shore in Cape Cod Harbor, May 15, 1602, a young Indian, with plates of copper suspended from his ears, bow and arrow in his hand, approached him with friendly salutation and offers of service.

Our fathers of the Cape were on good terms with the Indians from the time of the first settlements at Sandwich, Yarmouth, and Barnstable. They seem to have dealt fairly, on the whole, with the lords of the soil, and to have fully paid the prices agreed on for the permanent occupancy of lands over which the Indian only roved at will. In 1657, Messhatampine, sagamore, acknowledged that he had been fully satisfied and paid for all and every parcel of land sold by Antony Thacher, John Crow, and Thomas Howes, of Yarmouth (committee).

In 1715, the proprietors of the town of Truro provided that an error in their transactions with the Indians should be at once corrected; for "we are not willing that any Indian should suffer any wrong through our means or mistake."

Doubtless the Englishmen were more greedy of land than the wandering owners of so many thousand acres, which they valued so little. When the committee from Plymouth had purchased the territory of Eastham, they asked who laid claim to Billingsgate (Wellfleet). It was answered, there was not any one who owned it. "Then," said the committee, "that land is ours." The Indians replied that "it was." But long after came an Indian, calling himself Lieutenant Anthony, who made claim to those lands, and the settlers bought of him.

It is believed that damage done to Indians or their property was promptly repaired. Certainly, in one famous case at Plymouth, the General Court convicted and caused to be executed three white men for murder of an Indian, upon very slight evidence of a murder having been committed at all. So, doubtless, the Indians were required to do equal justice, and obey the laws and regulations made for their control, — in some instances more difficult, as when, in 1656, it was ordered by the court that "no Indian shall fire a gun in the night, nor on Lord's days."

But, on the other hand, Gov. Josiah Winslow could say, in 1676, "I think I can truly say that, before these present troubles with the Indians broke out, we did not possess one foot of land in this colony but what was fairly obtained, by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors." There were always safeguards thrown about the sale of their lands by the Indians; as when, in 1722, Meltiah Bourne, of Sandwich, applied to the General Court to be allowed to purchase land of Nathan Wickett, an Indian, John Otis, Col. William Bassett, and Eldad Tupper were appointed to act for the Indians to insure justice. In 1727, the Indian proprietors of Oyster Island asked leave to sell their lands; and a committee was appointed to assist them.

Cape Cod was the paradise of the Indian, two centuries and a half ago. The soil was light, yet quick, and raised corn with but little labor, with the use of their clam-shell hoes. But the waters were

richer for them than the land. Fish, shell-fish, sea-fowl, were abundant. The woods were filled with game. Fur-bearing animals were easily taken. Subsistence without exhausting fatigue could readily be obtained. Rev. Gideon Hawley, who had been a missionary among the Mohawks and the Six Nations, came to Mashpee in 1758. He wrote, "There is no place I ever saw so adapted to an Indian town as this." He preached the gospel to the Mashpees for nearly half a century; dying in 1807, aged eighty years. Over ten thousand acres of land were reserved for the Indians at Mashpee, at the solicitation of Richard Bourne, and confirmed to them by the General Court, in 1685. Bourne was from the county of Devon, was at Plymouth in 1636, and at Sandwich in 1639. He commenced his labors with the Indians in 1653, and gathered a church at Mashpee in 1670. Eliot, the Indian apostle, and Cotton, were at his ordination. Eliot had labored with the Indians of Yarmouth as early as 1647 or 1648. He had begun to preach to the Indians at Watertown in 1646. Bourne's Indian parish at first extended from Middleborough to Provincetown, nearly one hundred miles. The elder and younger Mayhew had begun their Christianizing labors at Martha's Vineyard, as early as 1644.

Thomas Tupper was preaching in Sandwich in 1693 to one hundred and eighty Indians. But his father, one of the original settlers of Sandwich (who died in 1678, aged ninety years), "had also given much time to the work of gospeling the Indians."

In 1672, two years after Richard Bourne was ordained over the Indian church at Mashpee, Samuel Treat was settled as minister at Eastham. He entered with energy and zeal upon the work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. It has been well said, "He stands next to Eliot for his devotion and success in improving the condition of the natives." He encouraged the Indians to choose civil magistrates and establish courts, to dispose of differences among themselves. He visited and taught those residing in the territory which is now Orleans, Harwich, Brewster, and Chatham. Indeed, he wrote to Increase, Mather, of Boston, that, for parish purposes, he regarded all the Cape below Yarmouth as being in Eastham. In 1693, he had five hundred adult praying Indians under his charge.

Mr. Treat spoke and taught in the Indian language, and translated from it with facility. He translated the "Confession of Faith" into Nauset. With a commanding presence and powerful voice, he was yet kind, gentle, and affable in his intercourse with the Indians; visiting in their wigwams and sharing in their festivals, till they came to love him as a father. When (in 1715) he died, after a pastorate of forty-four years, a great snow-storm was raging, so that he could not be buried for many days. It is a pious tradition that his colored disciples dug an arch a quarter of a mile long, and bore the remains of their apostle and friend upon their shoulders to his grave on the melancholy plain of Nauset.

The Nausets and other tribes upon the Cape and the Islands, as has been before said, owed and acknowledged allegiance to Philip, the famous King of the Wampanoags. His emissaries were sent through this region to secure co-operation before the terrible outbreak of hostilities which nearly swept away the feeble colonies of New England. On the Cape there were more Indians than white people. The infant settlements of the Cape were at their mercy. Had they been annihilated, and the Cape Indians joined their red brethren of the interior, all had been lost. But such was the influence of Treat, Pastor Thornton of Yarmouth, Bourne, Tupper, and Mayhew, that the Cape Indians remained peaceful all through the war. Hinchley and the rest were free to march against the Narragansetts, and our fathers were even enabled to tender a shelter on the Cape to those whose homes had been ravaged by the ruthless savages. Under God, these pious and wise ministers, saved New England.

But they could not save their gentle and docile pupils. They withered and perished under the pestilential influence of the whites and the losses they sustained in our wars. There were twenty of them with Captain Pierce of Scituate, and one of them is said to have borne him off the field after the fatal ambush. They fell at Cape Breton, under

Thacher of Yarmouth and Gorham of Barnstable. Twenty-two Mashpees enlisted in the first regiment raised in Barnstable County for the Revolutionary war, of whom only one returned. Twenty-six of them appear in the roster of a regiment organized in 1777. At the close of that war, there were seventy-three widows in the Mashpee plantation.

Fifty years after the death of Treat, only one hundred and six of his Indian population remained. There were five in Wellfleet, eleven in Eastham, and ninety-one in Harwich, where (at Potanamaquut) their burying-ground can still be traced. Rev. Dr. Alden of Yarmouth wrote in 1794, "Within the memory of some, the Indians in this town were nearly as numerous as the white people." So late as 1779, there was in Indiantown a small cluster of wigwams, about one mile from Bass River, in the south-eastern part of the town, inhabited by the remnant of the Pawtunnawhat Indians. In 1797, one wigwam only remained on the river side. In this town the small-pox so devastated the Indian population, that in 1757 the town ordered "the sale to the highest bidder of the lot where the Indian meeting-house stood." In 1778, the town voted that "The charge made by the Indians having the small-pox shall be paid out of the town treasury, and that their effects be sold to pay the same; also, that the lands formerly belonging to the Indians to live upon, be sold or hired out." Evidently, the town regarded itself as the successor and heir of the defunct aborigines; and the lands were subsequently, in fact, sold, and proceeds appropriated, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the last person claiming survivorship of the tribe, himself of mixed blood.

The Rev. Dr. Alden of Yarmouth has preserved some fine traits and interesting anecdotes of the Indians there, one or two of which have been crystallized into enduring verse by the genius of Whittier.

When William Bourne (born 1728), great-grandson of Richard Bourne, who had labored so devotedly for the Mashpee Indians, was about to die of a disease pronounced incurable by the physicians, it is said the Indian medicine men begged to be permitted to try their skill, for the love they bore his ancestor's memory, and the family yielding to their importunity, restored him to health.

The Abbé Raynal, as is well known, commended the Mashpees for their devotion to the American cause during the Revolutionary war. But, as we have seen, they have been devoted to it in every war, — Indian, French, English, Civil.

There can hardly be said to be an individual now at Mashpee of unmixed Indian blood. Mr. Freeman, the historian of Cape Cod, says the tract originally contained thirteen thousand five hundred acres, a considerable portion of which was alienated by the tribe, under suitable guardianship. Indeed, so strict were the terms of the settlement that the lands were not alienable, even with the consent of the General Court, without the assent of *all* the Indians.

In 1685, there were one hundred and forty-one praying Indians at Mashpee. In 1693, the Indians were subjected to guardianship; the guardians being subordinate to overseers appointed by the colonial government. But, in 1763, Mashpee was constituted a district, with power to elect its own officers. In 1718, the civil capacity to make contracts was taken from the Indians. In 1738-9, all powers were taken away from the proprietors of the soil, and a board of overseers was created, against their indignant remonstrance; and they ever after continued to protest against the restriction of guardianship as minors.

As early as 1792, the only Indian church left in Massachusetts was that at Mashpee. In 1818, the Mashpees petitioned the Legislature, "to grant us the unspeakable privilege of choosing our own overseers." Small appropriations for educational purposes were made to their benefit, from time to time, and "the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in North America" aided in sustaining their minister. Until whale-fishing became almost extinct, the Mashpees were able and bold whalers.

In 1834, Mashpee was again incorporated as a district, the people being authorized to choose their own officers, and manage their own affairs, assisted by a commissioner appointed by the governor; but still restricted from selling the lands without the consent of *all* the Indians. This was called "an

act restoring the rights of self-government, in part, to the Mashpee Indians." In 1870, it was thought proper to break up entirely the condition of pupillage of the Indians in Massachusetts. All were declared citizens, and Mashpee and Gay Head (Martha's Vineyard) were created towns, — with, of course, full liberty to manage their own affairs. But they were poor people. The charges of town government would necessarily be oppressive to them. It was necessary that the lands heretofore held in common should now be divided in severalty, and set off to those having rights in them by tribal affinity. To do this work, a commission was appointed for each town. The expense of the commissions was larger than was expected; and seemed very large, considering the value for taxable purposes of the property divided. But the compensation and expenses were allowed by the tribunal the Commonwealth had prescribed; they certainly could not have been paid by the poor Indians; if there was blame anywhere to be lodged, it must have been, not with the Indians, but with the commissioners who made, and the courts which allowed, the charges. The Mashpees are an industrious, cheerful, kindly people. Such as they are, they are the largest remnant of the great tribes. Let us be kind to them, even to generosity.

A recent and thoroughly competent writer upon the history of Plymouth Colony, says, of King Philip's war: "All her towns, except those along the Cape, suffered; and these stood nobly to their allegiance, and never failed in all that was required of them." At the close of the terrible contest, it was estimated that Plymouth Colony had incurred a debt more than equal to the entire personal valuation of the people; but every farthing was paid, principal and interest, and the brave little government went on to tax itself heavily to sustain its quota for the French-Indian war at the East. Of this last great assessment, the towns stood in the following order of rate: Scituate, Plymouth, Barnstable, etc.

The Plymouth Colony had but six governors, from 1620 to 1692, seventy-two years, when it was merged in the Massachusetts; "the calf," it was said, "dying in the cow's belly." Thomas Hinckley, of Barnstable, was the last governor, from 1680 to 1692, except the three years of Andros's usurpation, — 1685-88. Thomas Hinckley was a staunch and tried public servant, though somewhat stern and inflexible. He came to Barnstable as a pioneer, accompanying his father, when twenty-one years of age, and became the progenitor of numerous descendants. Born in England, he was in Plymouth in 1636, and, from the time of his settlement at Barnstable in 1639, was always in the magistracy till the death of the colony; surviving it many years, and dying at the age of eighty-six years.

The colony was not divided into counties till 1685, when Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable were erected. In 1686, Rochester was incorporated as a town, in the county of Barnstable. But it was soon detached, and annexed to Plymouth County, to which, indeed, it more naturally belonged.

Falmouth, Harwich, Truro, and Chatham were reckoned as being of the new county; although Falmouth was not incorporated till 1686, Harwich till 1694, Truro in 1709, and Chatham in 1712.

The settlement of Truro began about 1700. Its Indian name was Pemet; and for a time it was called Dangerfield, probably because its shoals and terrible highlands were so perilous to shipping. Its people were skilled fishermen, and famous whalers. Falmouth was Sacoinesset, and was largely colonized from Barnstable and Sandwich. Feb. 7, 1664, Isaac Robinson, son of Pastor Robinson, was approved by the court to keep an ordinary there. Him Mr. Chief Justice Sewall (Justice of the Supreme Court from 1693 to 1718, Chief Justice from 1718 to 1728) met in the highway, — an old man with long, white hair flowing, — and records it in his diary. William Nickerson, of Yarmouth, bought lands at Chatham as early as 1665. Harwich was mentioned in the court records, as a town, as early as 1694.

The county seat was fixed at Barnstable, a court-house built there, and the proper courts were set in motion. Fifty years after, Harwich, and the towns below it, petitioned the Legislature for a division of the county; then, to have the number of the courts in the county diminished; and, finally, to have two terms of the court in each year at Eastham; but,

being unsuccessful in all these applications, appear to have accepted their grievances with a good grace, for we hear no more about the matter. The ground of complaint was the great distance, and the time consumed in going to and from the shire town over such roads as the county had one hundred and forty years ago. Now the resident of Provincetown, leaving home in the morning, can knock at the door of the register of deeds in Barnstable before that functionary is out of bed, unless he is an early riser; then it was at least a two days' very hard journey. In 1752, Truro voted "to pay Dea. Paine's expenses and cost of shoeing his horse to go to Barnstable for the purpose of getting an associate pastor with the Rev. Mr. Avery."

Oct. 11, 1775, the court, taking its seat for the first time by authority of "the government and people of Massachusetts Bay," directed "the King's arms to be removed from the court-room and burned by the common hangman." As there never was a capital execution in this county, the officer must have been a little out of practice.

In the spring of 1689, news of the arrival of William of Orange having been received, old Gov. Simon Bradstreet was escorted up to the town-house in Boston by the trainbands, with beat of drum; and the Plymouth government was set going again under Governor Hinckley without friction. Rev. Ichabod Wiswall of Duxbury was sent out to England as agent, to solicit a new colony charter. It had been thought that Plymouth might be made to march with New York in a new charter; just as old Peter Stuyvesant had claimed, in 1647, that Cape Cod was the true eastern boundary of the New Netherlands. Shrewd Increase Mather aided Wiswall in defeating this proposition, much to the satisfaction of Plymouth; and then bent all his energies to having her united with the Massachusetts; in which notable scheme he succeeded, much to the disgust of the people of the Old Colony; but the charter was so issued, and Sir William Phips in due time came out as Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. The Old Colony had had its stormy, precarious, glorious day: its work was done.

Ichabod Wiswall had neither the sagacity nor the influence of Increase Mather, and the impoverished colony could not command money enough to manipulate a separate charter.

For the expedition in 1690, out of the twenty towns in Plymouth Colony the amount assessed on Scituate was the largest; Barnstable, Yarmouth, Eastham, Sandwich, Taunton, and Plymouth were next in order. The Cape was prosperous: its fisheries — whale, cod, mackerel — were profitable, and its agriculture was yet respectable.

In 1714, the Province Lands were constituted a distinct precinct, called "the Precinct of Cape Cod." This was incorporated as Provincetown, June 14, 1717.

In April, 1718, a pirate-ship called the "Whidah," of twenty-three guns and one hundred and thirty men, Capt. Samuel Bellamy, commander, was wrecked at Cape Cod; and six of the pirates were tried, convicted, and executed at Boston. The stories of the pirate-ship lingered more than a century along the shore.

About 1738, Benjamin Marston commenced to manufacture cloth at what has ever since been known as "Marston's Mills," in Barnstable.

Wellfleet, a part of Eastham, was incorporated as a district in 1763. Her people, before the Revolution, were largely and profitably engaged in whale-fishing, and at least one great fortune was accumulated there.

The old General Court met for the last time at Plymouth, July, 1792; and its last act was a characteristic one, — the appointment of a fast for the last Wednesday in August. And so, with prayer and solemn psalm, passed away the little commonwealth, — one of the feeblest governments that has ever existed, yet heroic in its temper, and to this day more imperial in its influences than any other.

June 14, 1727, the "Province Lands" were incorporated in a township as Provincetown, "saving always the right of this Province to said lands, which is to be in no wise prejudiced." The provincial government provided for the support of the government as before. The inhabitants were exempted from military duty, and from taxation except for municipal purposes.

In 1740, a company was raised on the Cape for the famous Carthage expedition under Admiral

Vernon, by Timothy Ruggles; then a young lawyer in Sandwich, distinguished afterwards in the French wars, then the leader of the Massachusetts Tories, and, in 1775, reputed "the best soldier in the Colonies."

The hardy Cape seamen were well represented at the siege of Louisburg, and did their part through all the weary war years that followed.

It is manifestly impossible, in a sketch like this, to detail with any minuteness the part borne by Cape Cod in the French wars, the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, or the war of the Rebellion. From its situation and maritime employment, the Cape has suffered severely in all these wars. What we shall say of the Revolutionary war is true of the others, that, considering all circumstances, — the ruin of their business and the resultant poverty, the exposed condition of the coast, and the exhaustion consequent upon the almost unceasing watchfulness of the enemies' cruisers, — our fathers did their duty well. Col. James Otis of Barnstable was a tried and trusted leader of the patriot party in the movements preceding the war. All we have space to say here of his illustrious son is, that he brought his genius and his life, a free-will offering, to the altar of Liberty.

Col. Nathaniel Freeman of Sandwich was perhaps the most active representative of the county throughout the Revolution, in both civil and military movements. Major Joseph Dimmock of Falmouth had a soldier's heart. When news of Lexington came, he was ploughing, like Putnam, as doubtless many a New-England farmer was on that unusually mild and genial day, — April 19, 1775. He looked troubled for a moment, but soon said to his son, "Here, Braddock, look to the team: I must go." He distinguished himself in attacking and resisting the British warships in Vineyard Sound.

It is the proud tradition of Yarmouth that, when, in 1776, Capt. Joshua Gray had the drum beat to raise volunteers to re-enforce Washington at Dor-

chester Heights, eighty-one men, one-half the effective force of the town, were next day on the march. When the Lexington news reached Harwich, the father of Ebenezer Weeks said to him, then seventeen years old, "Eben, you are the only one that can be spared; take the gun and go: fight for religion and liberty." Eben went, fought at Bunker Hill and Long Island, and came back to tell the tale in after years to his children's children.

Orleans was incorporated in 1797, and Brewster in 1803.

It is impossible to dwell upon the occupations, peculiarities, and domestic habits of the Cape people, for these two hundred and fifty years. The pursuits have largely changed. The cod and mackerel fisheries are carried on, though not so successfully as formerly. The coasting trade is almost revolutionized. The whale-fishery is no longer carried on at the Cape. Her high-spirited, energetic ship-masters are no more in demand, in the present decline of American commerce. Her population is diminishing. Her accumulated earnings have diminished during the last few disastrous years.

But the same race is here, and the same spirit. Economy is not unpopular, but honored. Beggary is not, and comfort presides in every home. The young men go away, and find employment and success in every part of our land and of the globe. But their attachment to home never fades, and they all look forward to a return to the good old Cape.

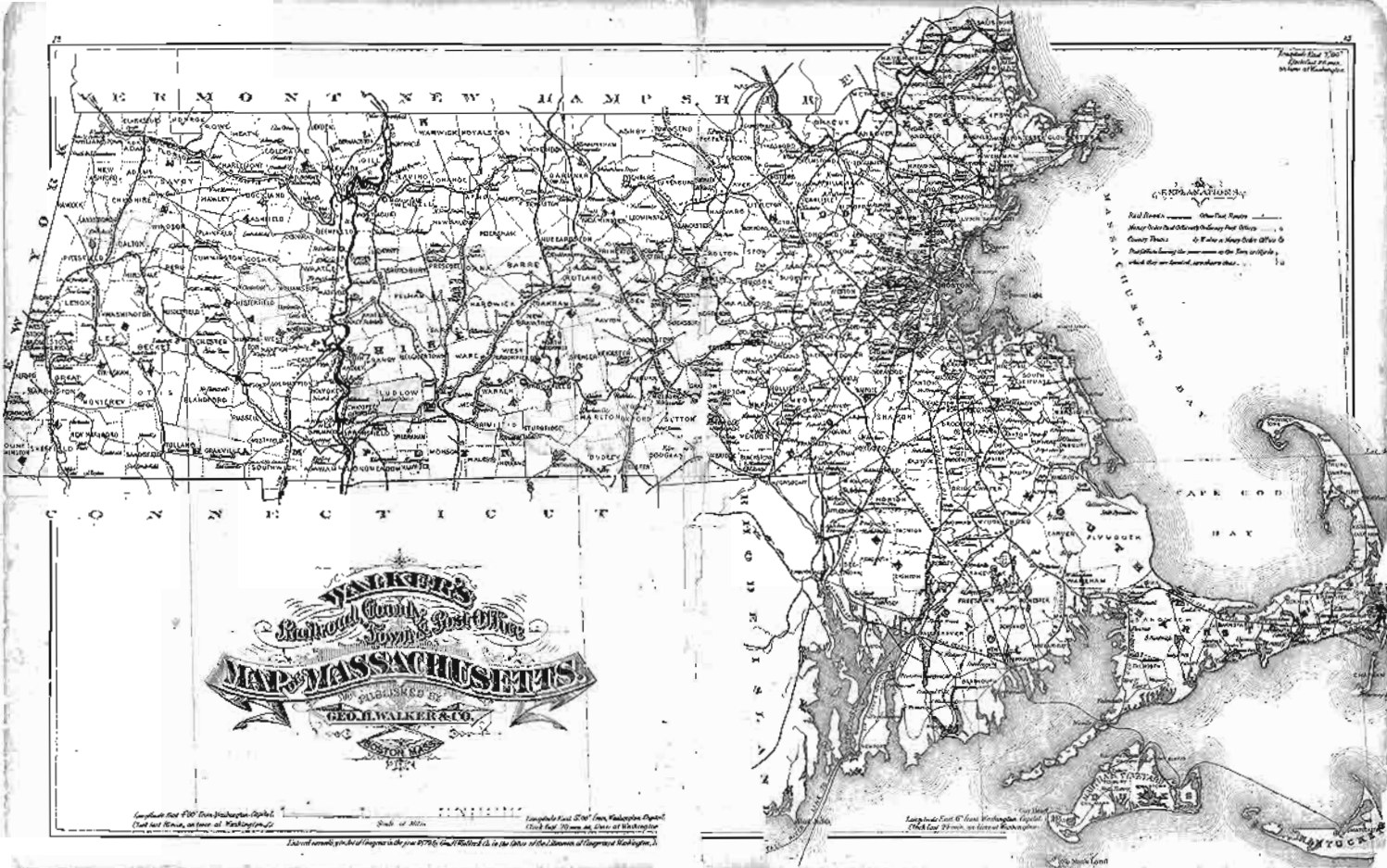
As we write these lines, a newspaper before us accidentally presents the following item: "The exhibit of Barnstable County finances is very favorable. Notwithstanding the large expenditure for county buildings during the past year, the county debt is less than \$20,000." [1880.]

As the United States census is about to be taken, we refrain from presenting any statistics of population, valuation, etc.

It may be useful to refer to a few sources of

historical information, to guide such as are anxious to read about the Cape history and the history of the Old Colony.

There are those curious to learn something of the important distinction between the "Separatists" of Plymouth and the Puritans of Massachusetts, who may be referred to such works as Waddington's "Congregational History;" Punchard's "History of Congregationalism;" the writings of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, editor of the "Congregationalist," especially his "Footprints of the Pilgrims;" Bartlett's "Pilgrim Fathers;" Baylies' "History of the Old Colony;" Barry's "History of Massachusetts;" Palfrey's "History of New England;" Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation;" Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrims;" Bancroft's "History of the United States;" Bryant and Gay's recent history; Bacon's "Genesis of the New-England Churches;" the orations at Plymouth, memorably those of Webster, Story, Everett, Choate; Robert C. Winthrop's fine address on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, 1870. See, also, for local history, "Alden's Epitaphs;" the articles on the Cape towns in the series of proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Freeman's valuable "History of Cape Cod;" Mr. Otis's valuable genealogies of Barnstable, and many other articles of his in the "Barnstable Patriot" and "Yarmouth Register;" Palfrey's Oration and the Centennial Proceedings at the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Barnstable; Pratt's "History of Eastham, Orleans, and Wellfleet;" C. F. Swift's Fourth of July address at Yarmouth; "History of the Church in West Barnstable," by its pastor; Tudor's "Life of James Otis;" many historical articles in the county papers. And whoever is sufficiently interested to pursue the subject through but a part of these references will find countless others branching out from the study of each and every one.

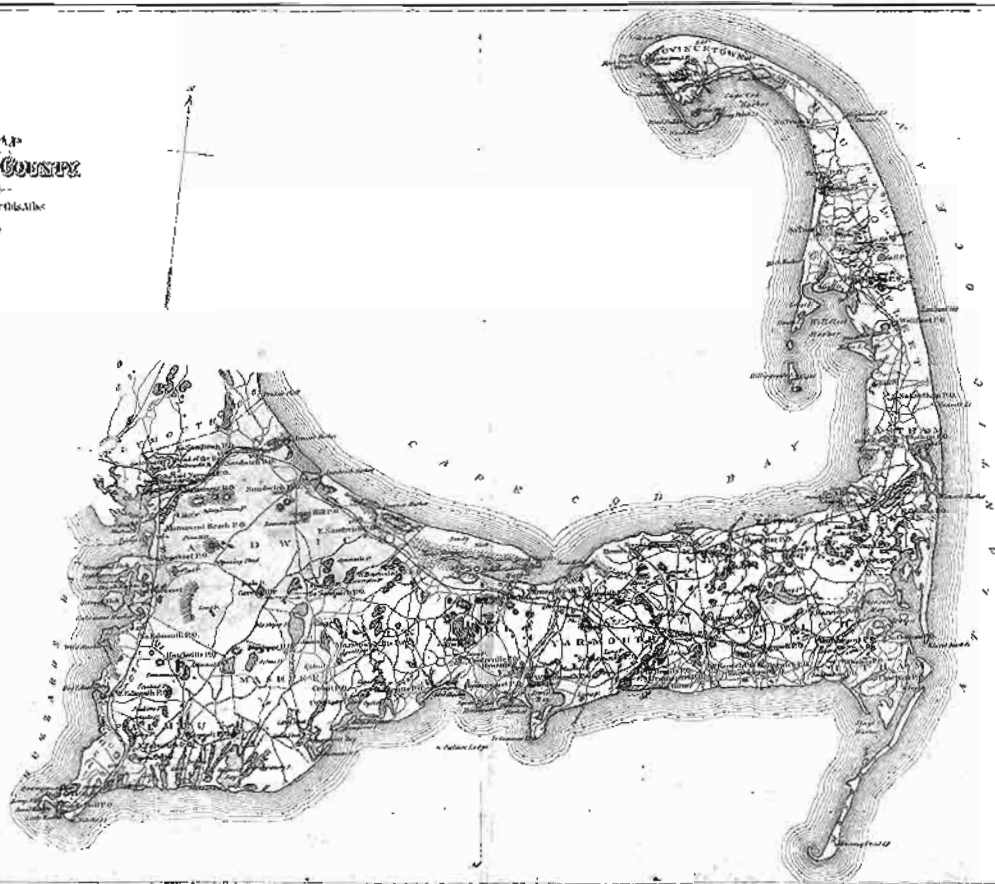


NEW MAP
OF
BARNSTABLE COUNTY

1880

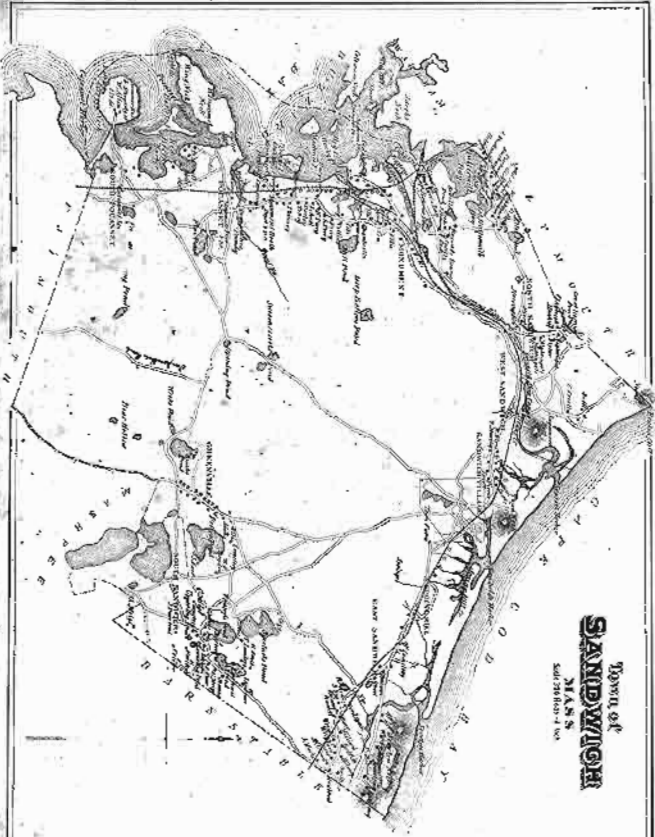
Prepared Expressly for this State

John H. Allen & Son



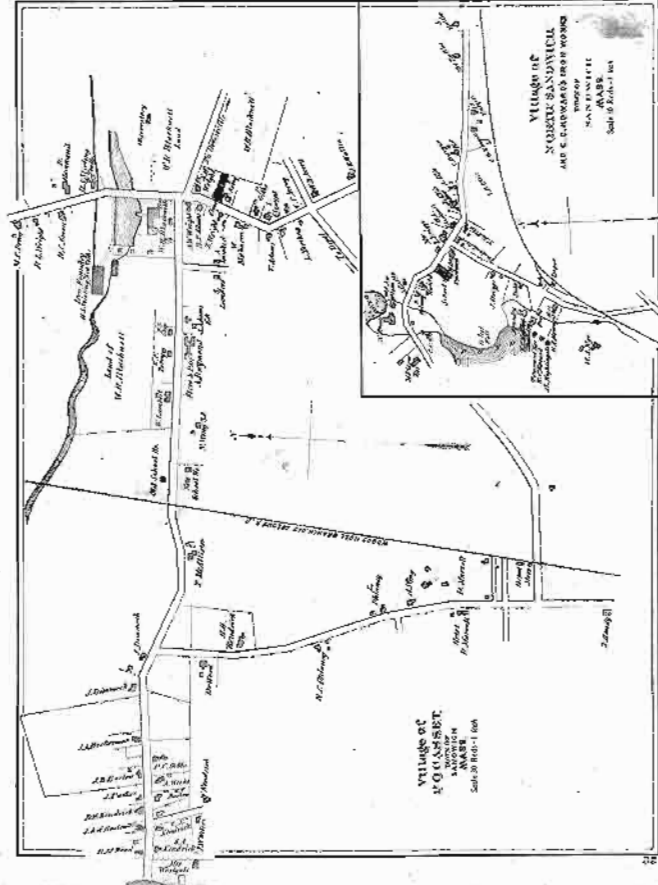
Island of SANDWICH ISLANDS

Scale of Miles - 10



Village of MOONSET

Scale of Miles - 10

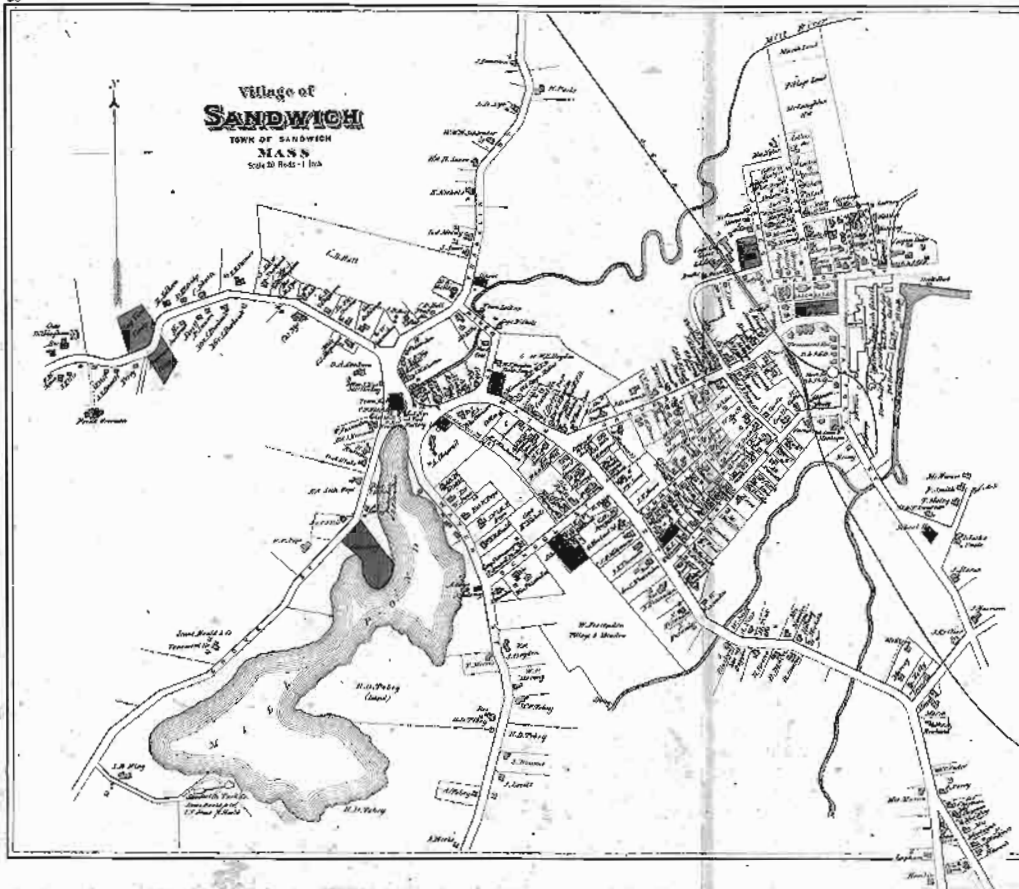


Village of MOONSET

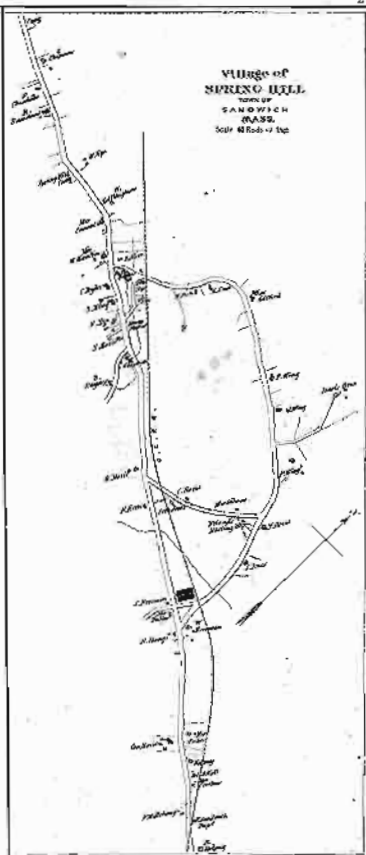
Scale of Miles - 10

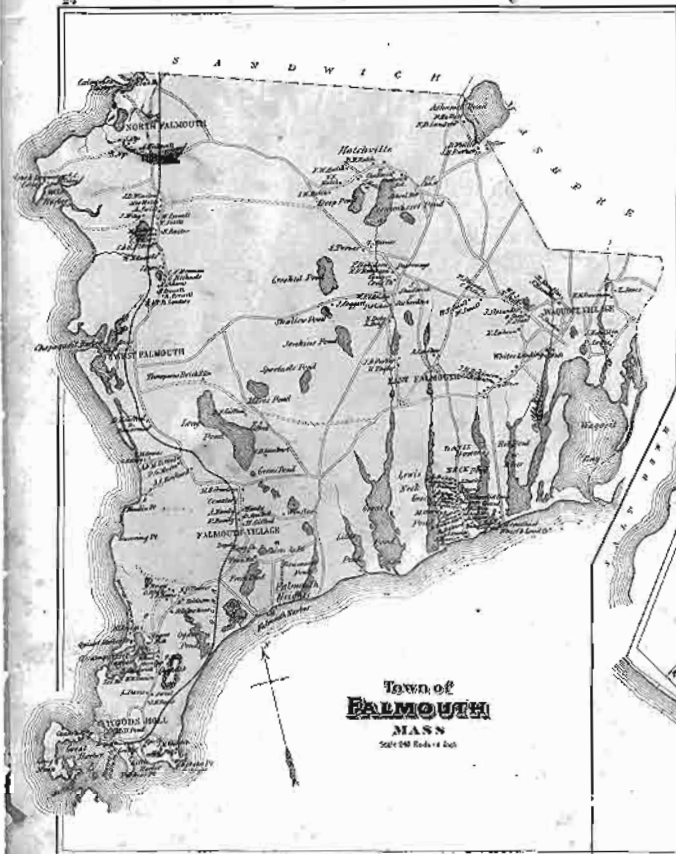


Village of
SANDWICH
TOWN OF SANDWICH
MASS.
Scale 40 Rods = 1 Inch

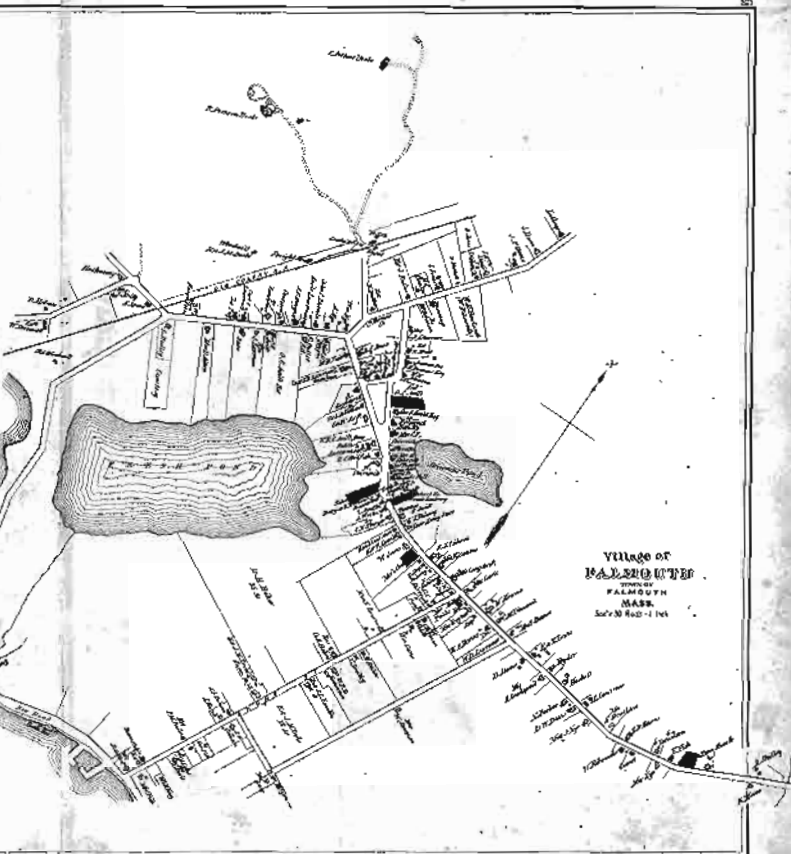


Village of
SPRING HILL
TOWN OF
SANDWICH
MASS.
Scale 40 Rods = 1 Inch



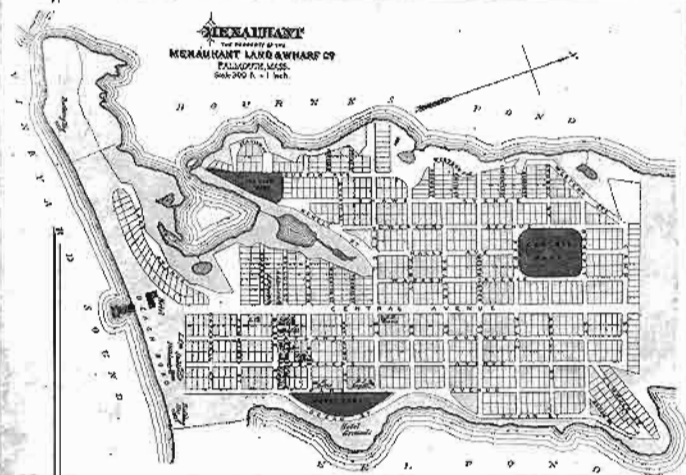


Town of FALMOUTH MASS.
Scale 1:50,000

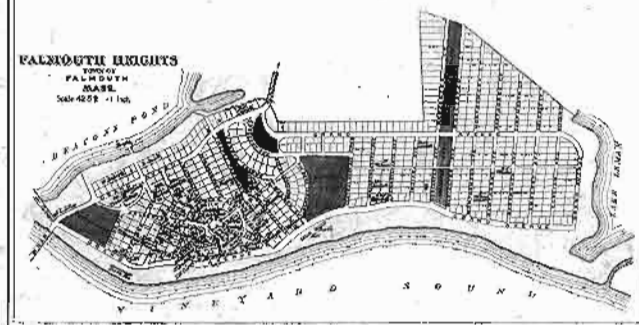


Village of FALMOUTH MASS.
Scale 1:10,000

MERMAINT
TOWN OF
MERMAINT LAND & WHARF OF
PALMOUTH MASS.
Scale 200 ft. = 1 inch.



PALMOUTH HEIGHTS
TOWN OF
PALMOUTH
MASS.
Scale 400 ft. = 1 inch.



VILLAGE OF HULL
TOWN OF
HULL
MASS.
Scale 20 ft. = 1 inch.

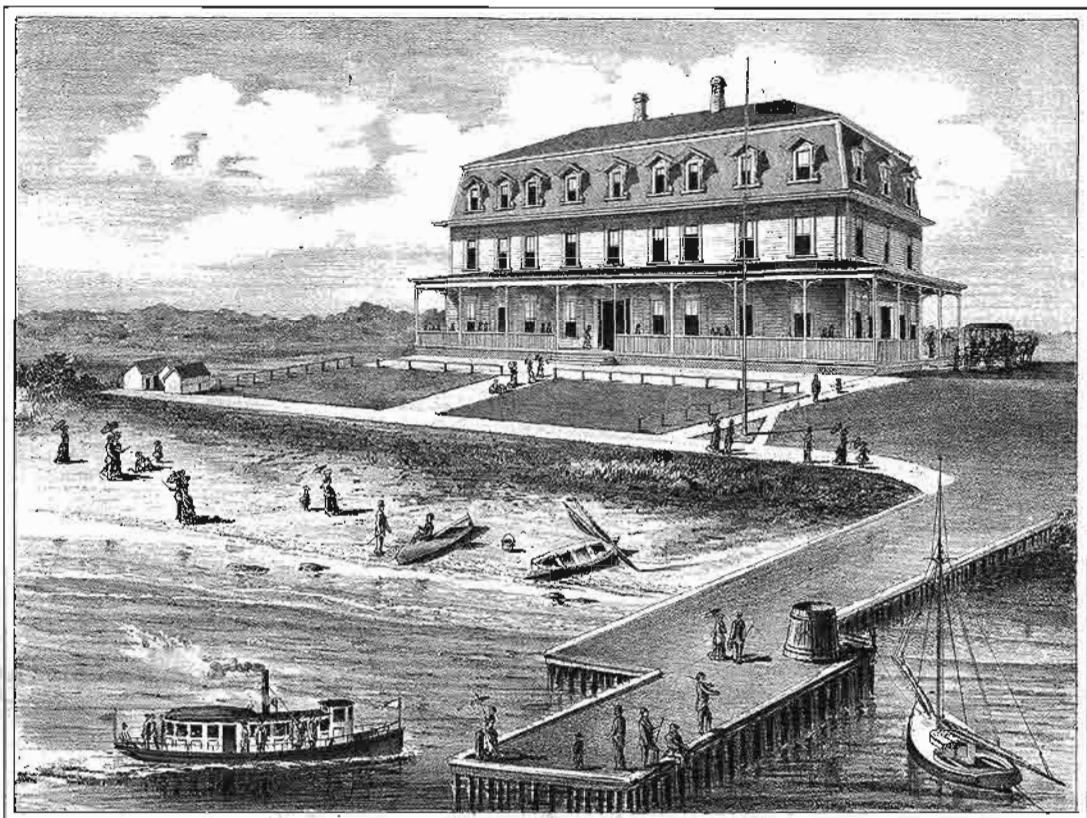


VILLAGE OF HULL
TOWN OF
HULL
MASS.
Scale 20 ft. = 1 inch.

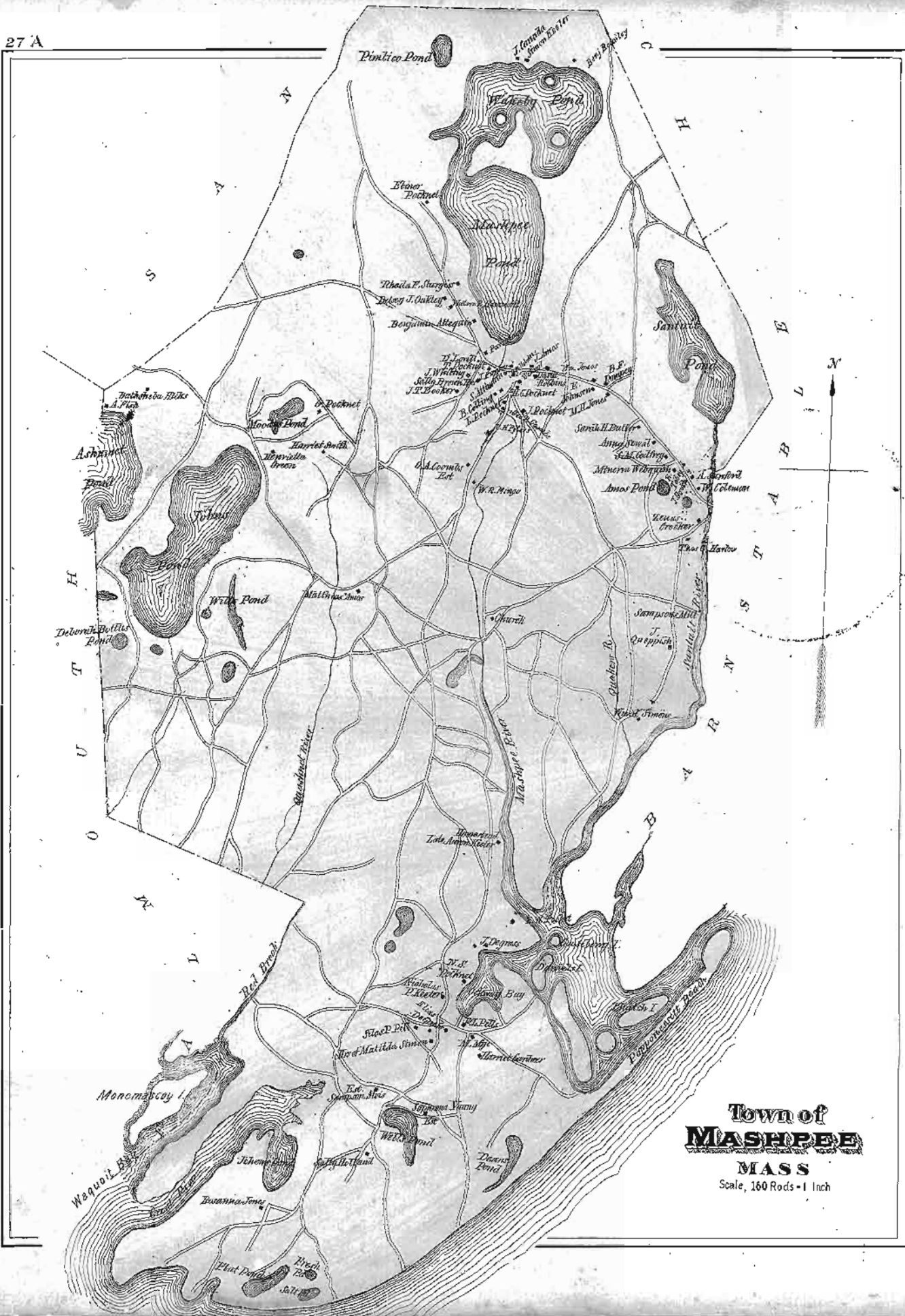


VILLAGE OF WEST HULL
TOWN OF
WEST HULL
MASS.
Scale 20 ft. = 1 inch.



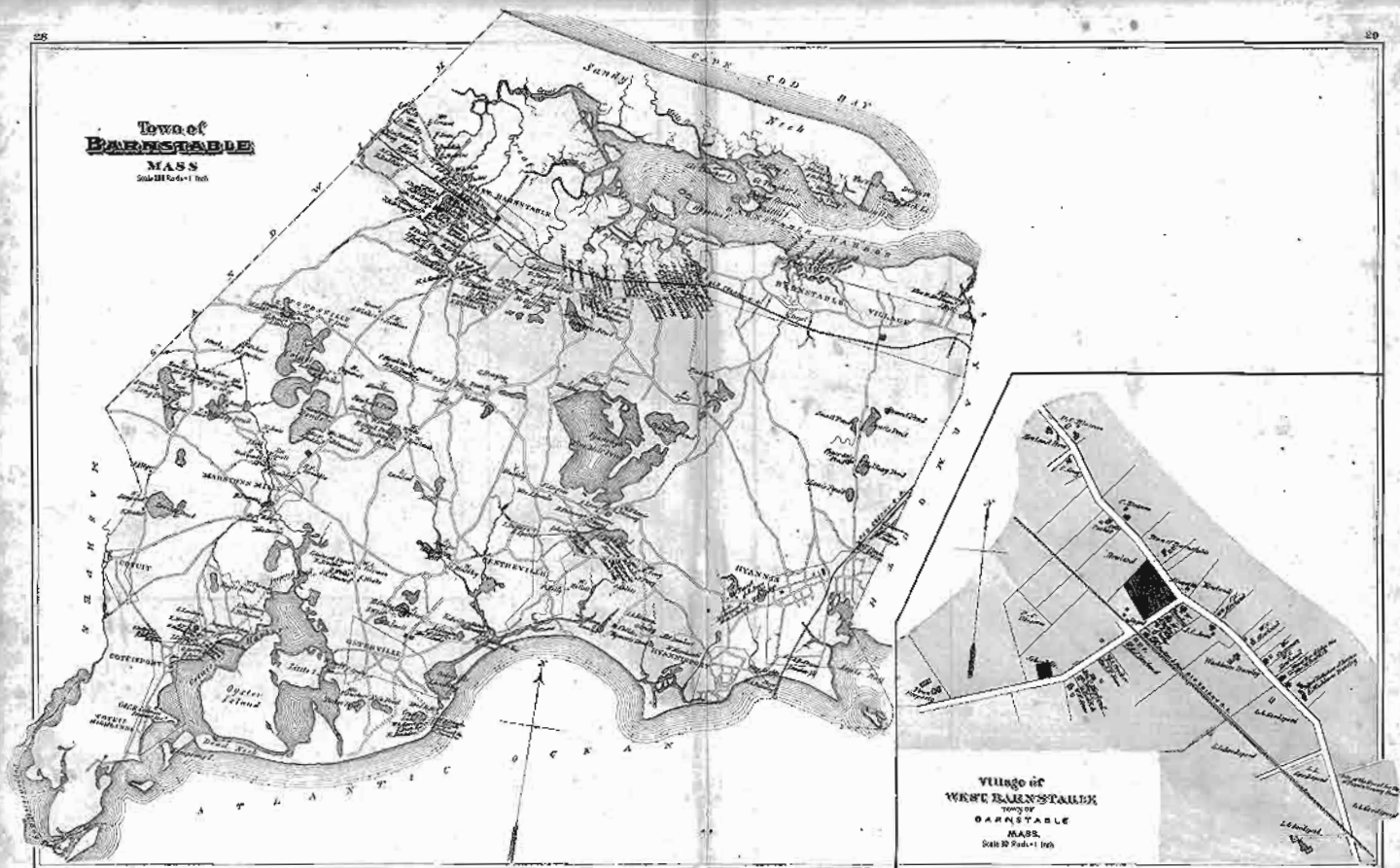


MENAUHANT HOTEL, EAST FAIRMOUTH, MASS.
"OCEAN HOME."

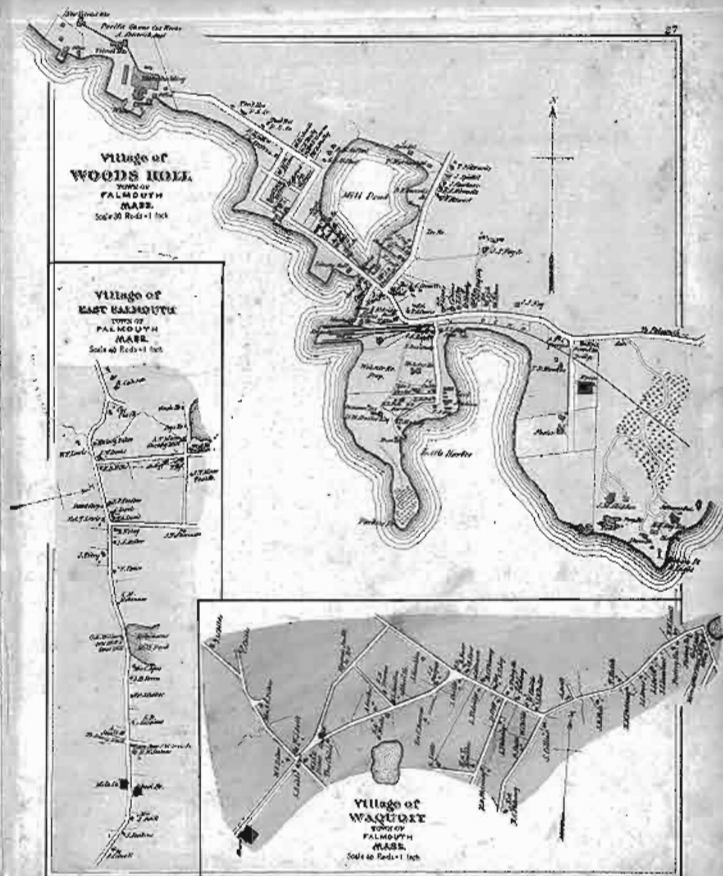
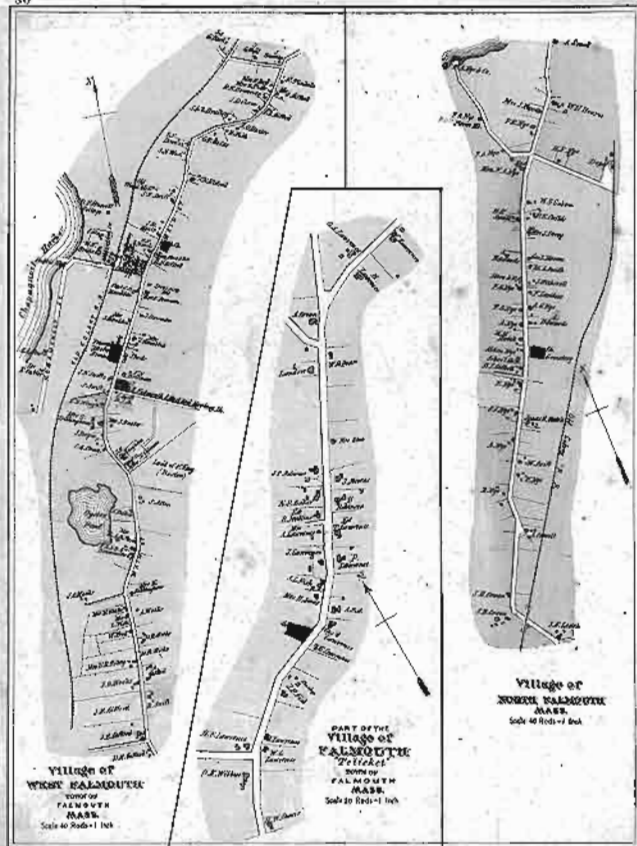


Town of BARNSTABLE

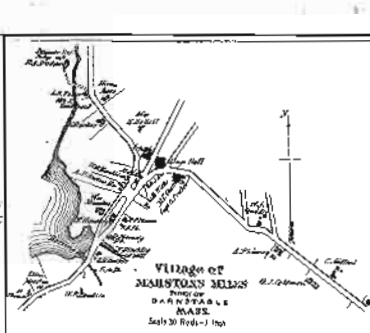
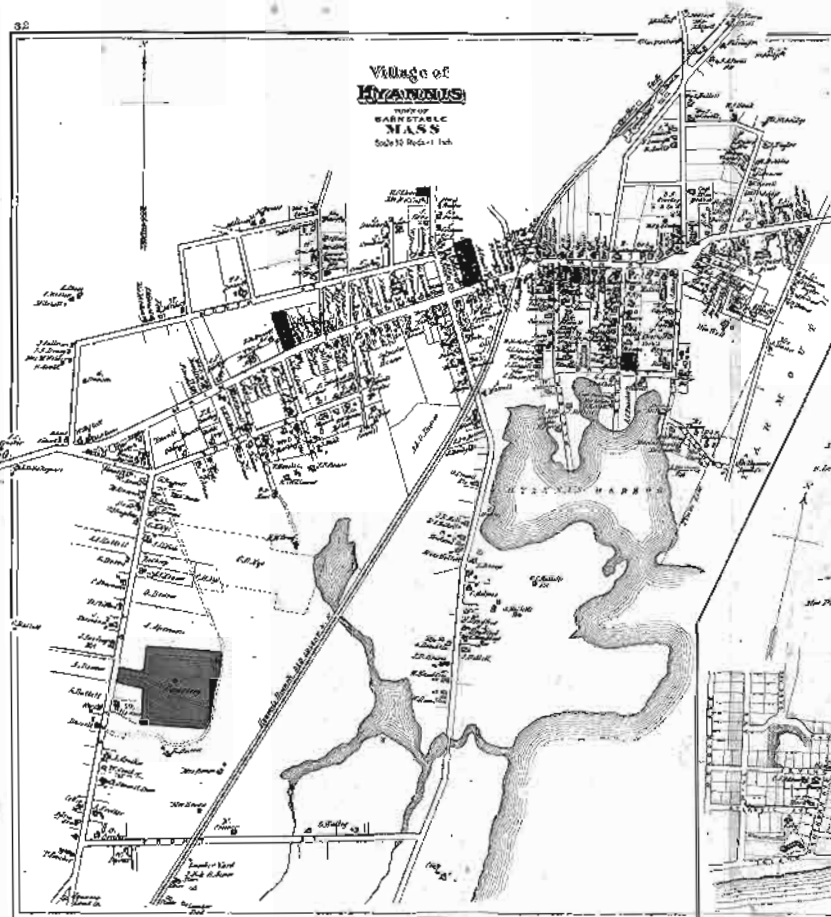
MASS.
Scale 10 Miles = 1 Inch



Village of
WEST BARNSTABLE
MASS.
Scale 10 Miles = 1 Inch



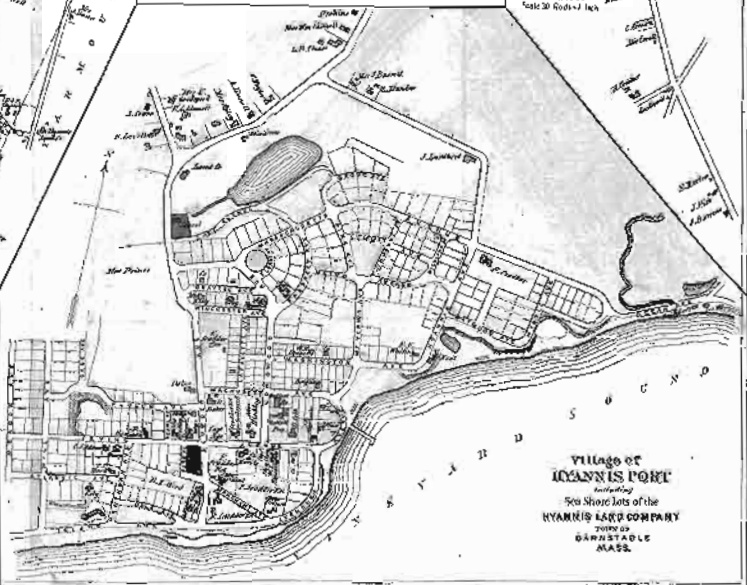
**Village of
HYANNIS**
TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.
Scale 10 Miles - 1 Inch



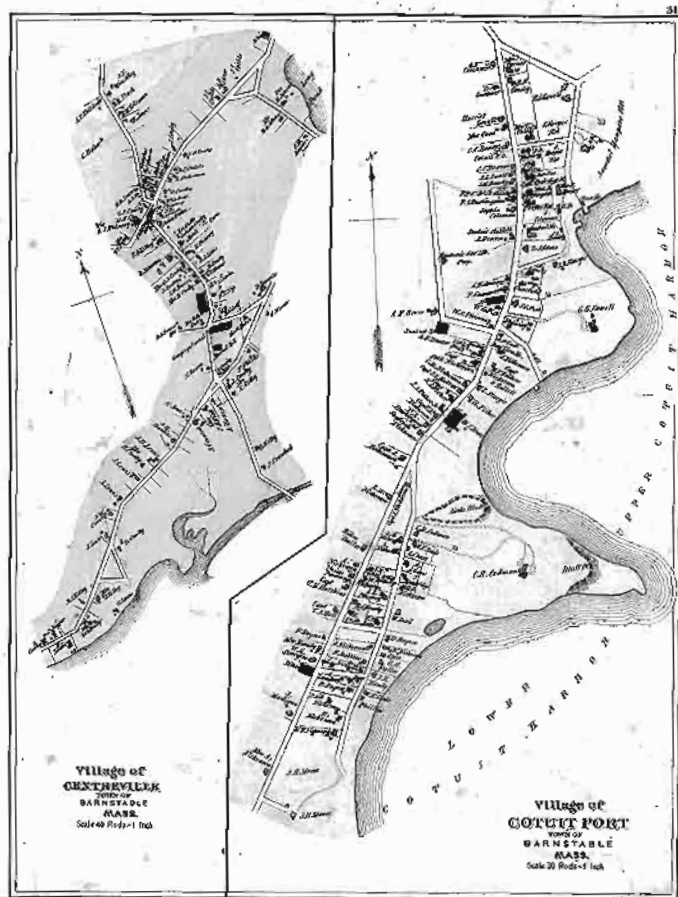
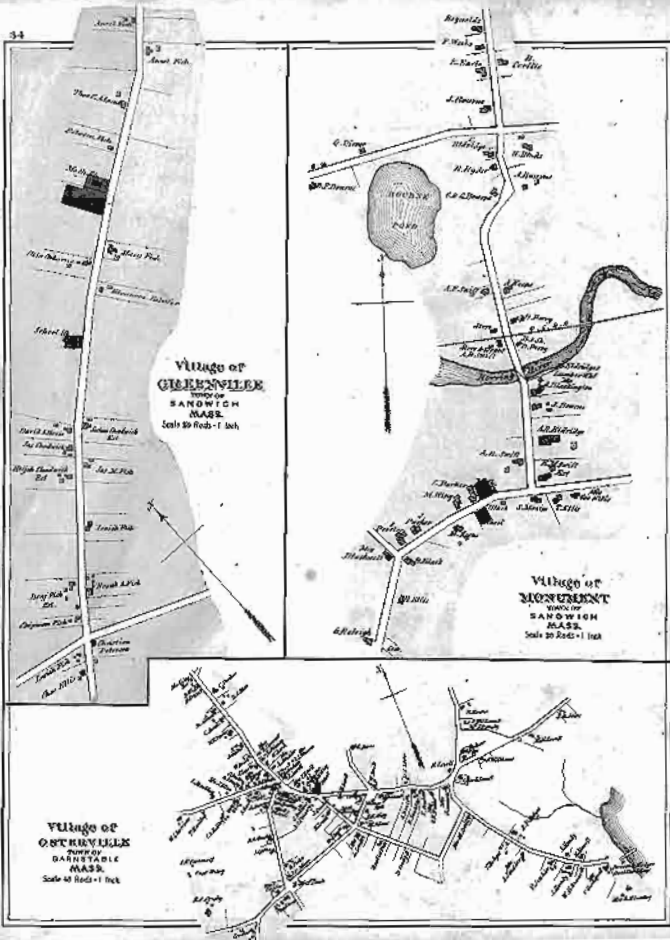
**Village of
MARSTON MILLS**
TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.
Scale 10 Miles - 1 Inch



**Village of
COTUIT**
TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.
Scale 10 Miles - 1 Inch

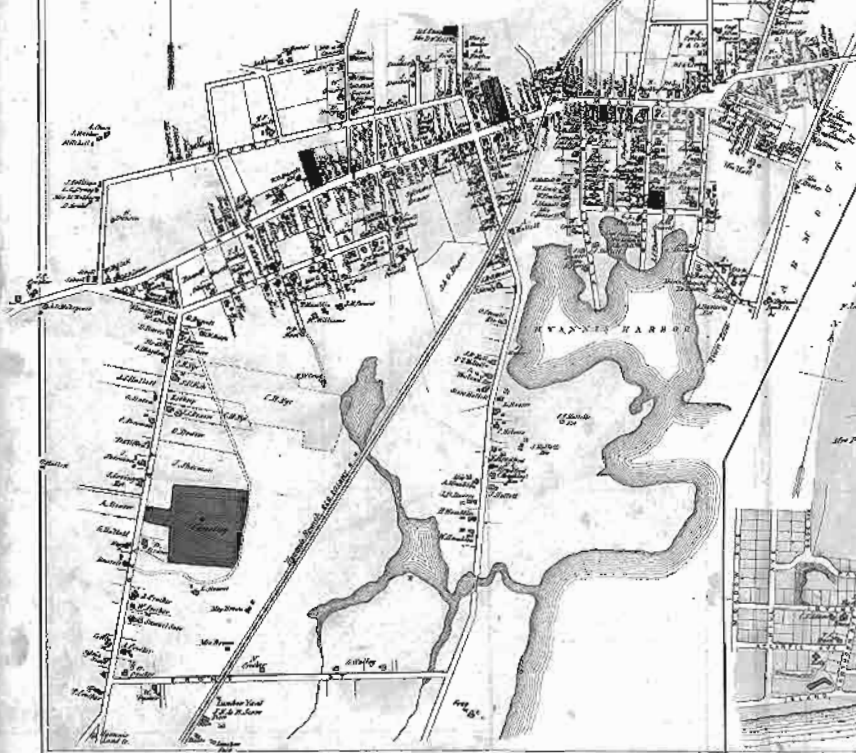


**Village of
HYANNIS PORT**
Including
500 Shore lots of the
HYANNIS LAND COMPANY
TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.



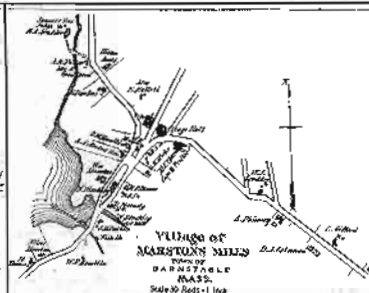
Village of HYANNIS

TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.
Scale 20 Feet = 1 Inch



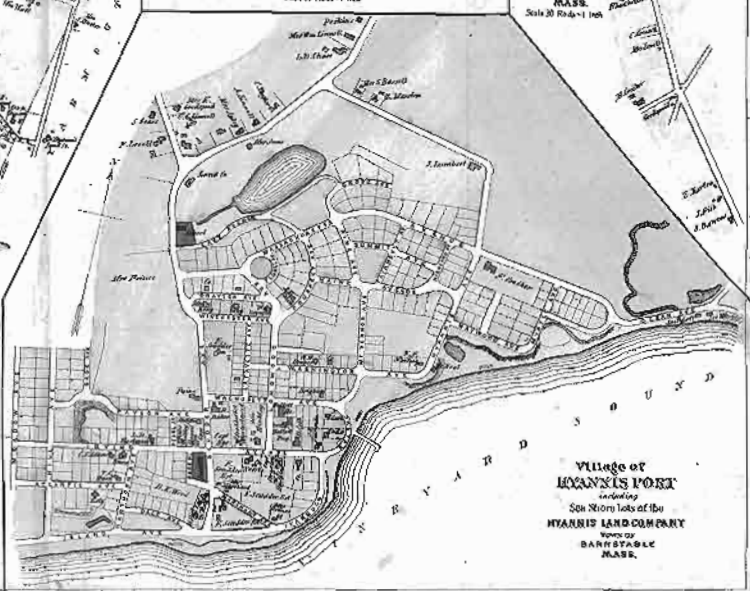
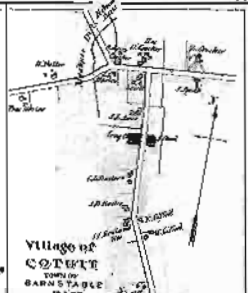
Village of MARSTON MILLS

TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.
Scale 20 Feet = 1 Inch



Village of COTUIT

TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.
Scale 20 Feet = 1 Inch



Village of HYANNIS PORT

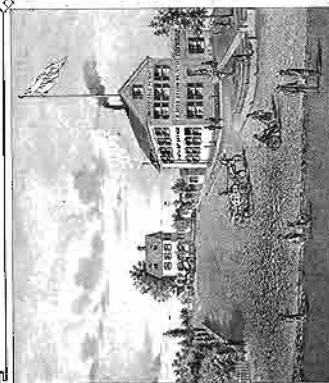
including
See North side of the
HYANNIS LAND COMPANY
TOWN OF
BARNSTABLE
MASS.



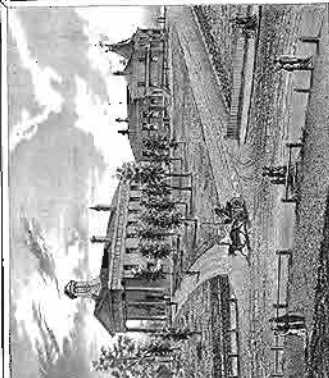
—SUMMER RESIDENCE OF E. C. GODMAN, SCITUAT, MASS.—



—SUMMER RESIDENCE OF AUGUSTUS F. PERKINS, SCITUAT, MASS.—



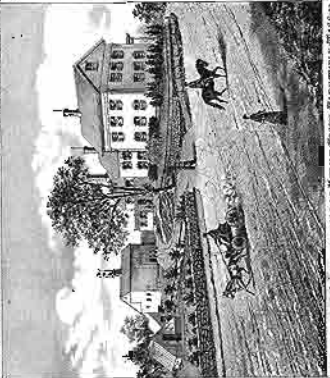
—ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF RESIDENCE OF W. H. BROS, BARNSTABLE, MASS.—



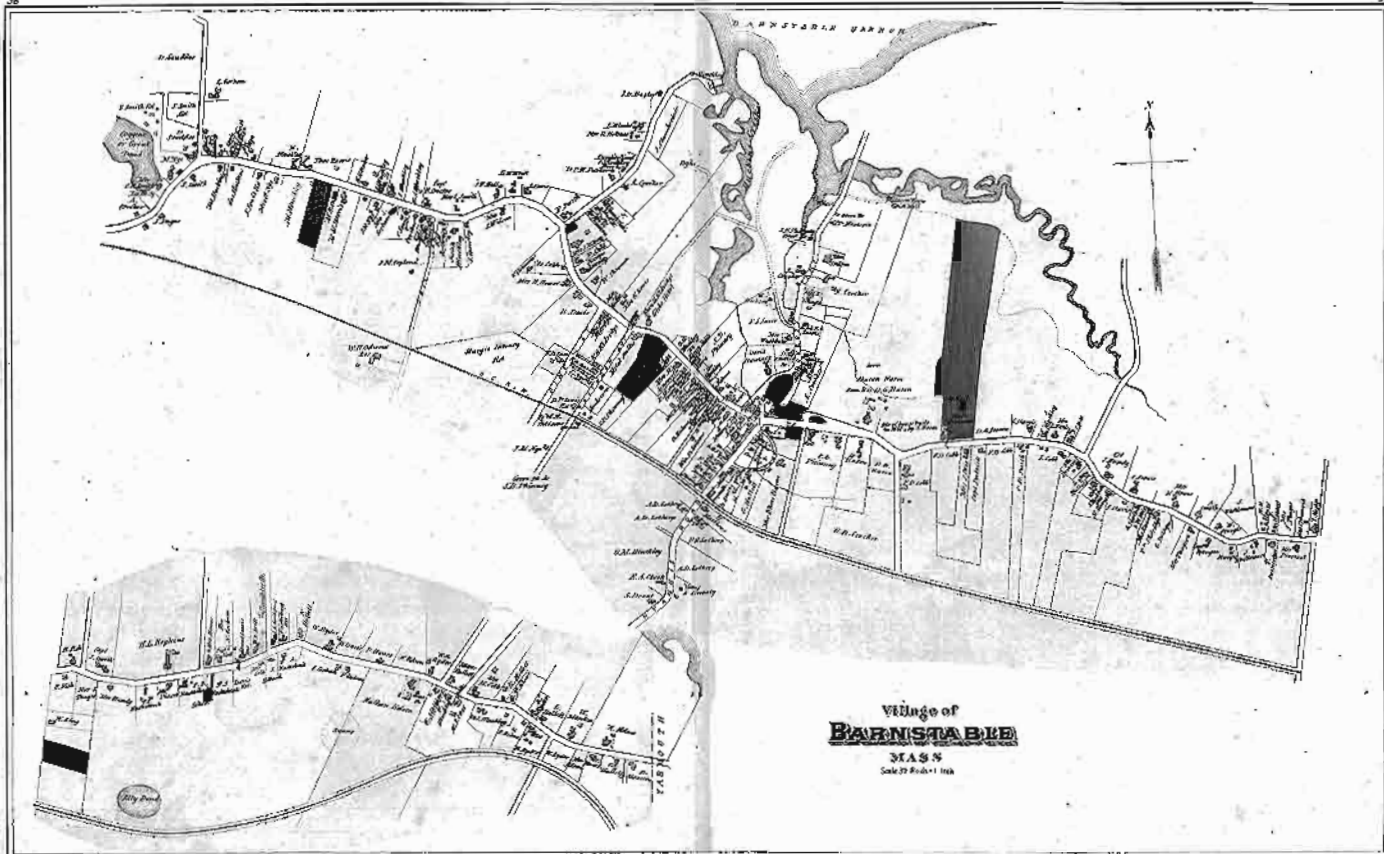
—BARNSTABLE COUNTY COURT HOUSE & SAIL, BARNSTABLE, MASS.—

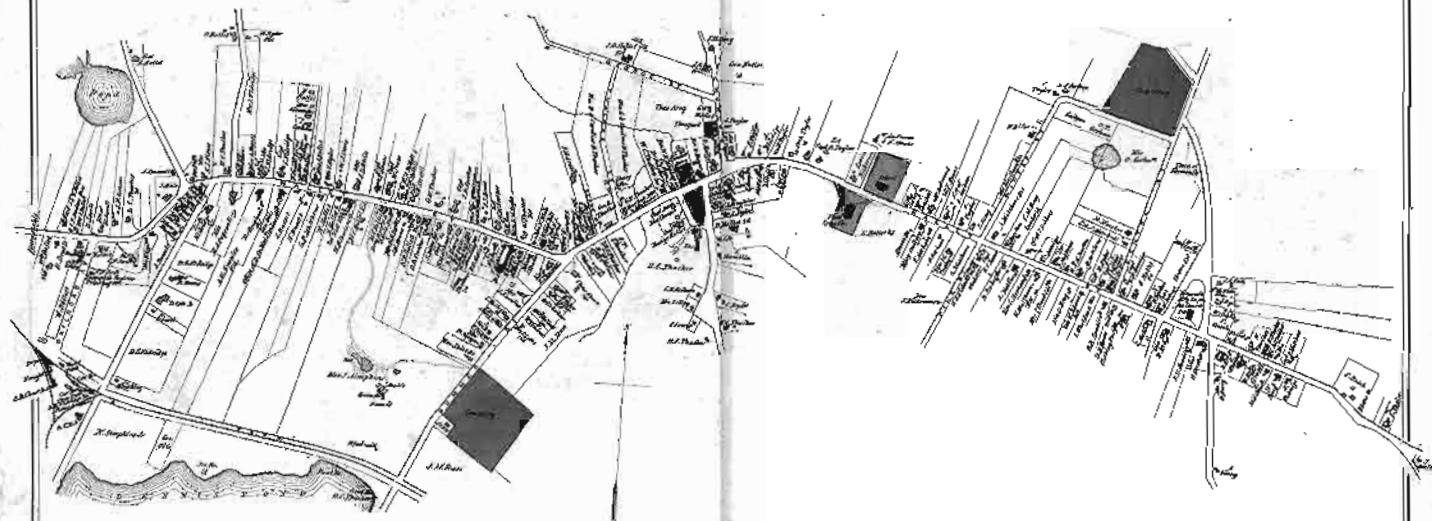


—RESIDENCE & GROUNDS OF MR. PETER SPINNO, BARNSTABLE, MASS.—



—RESIDENCE & GROUNDS OF MRS. J. B. BARNSTABLE, BARNSTABLE, MASS.—





Village of
YARMOUTHPORT

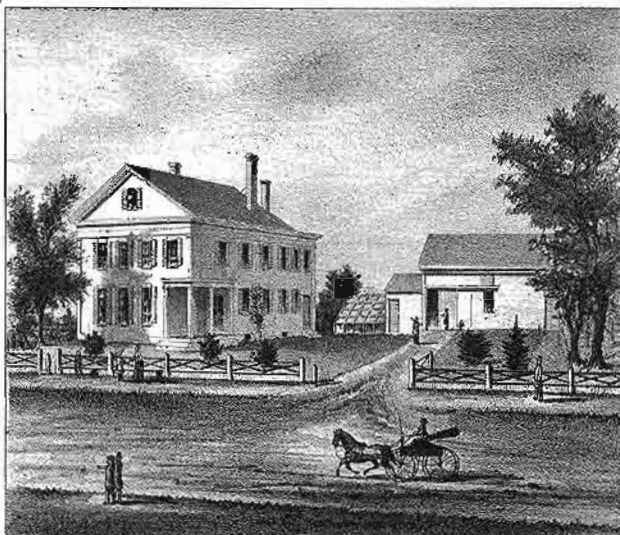
MAINE

Town of
YARMOUTH
MASS

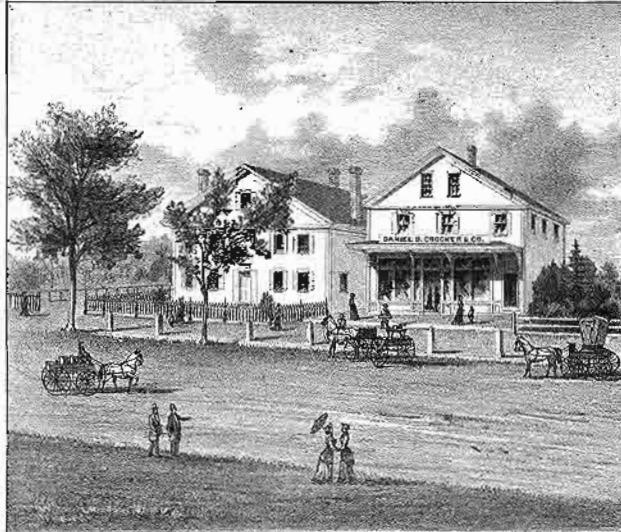
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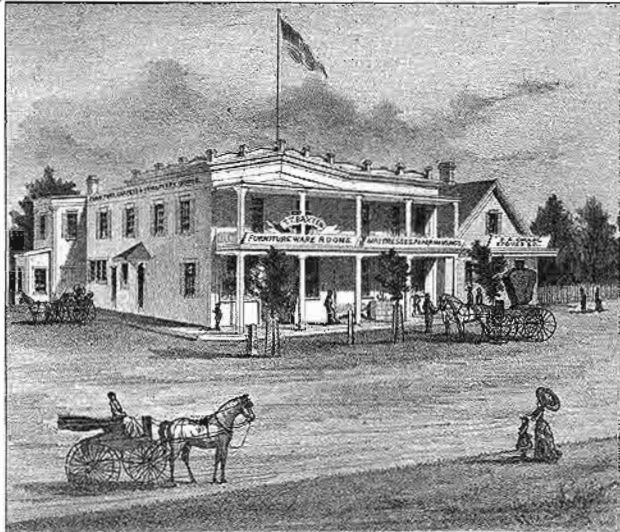
~SUMMER RESIDENCE OF MR. AZARIAH ELBRIDGE, YARMOUTHPORT, MASS.~



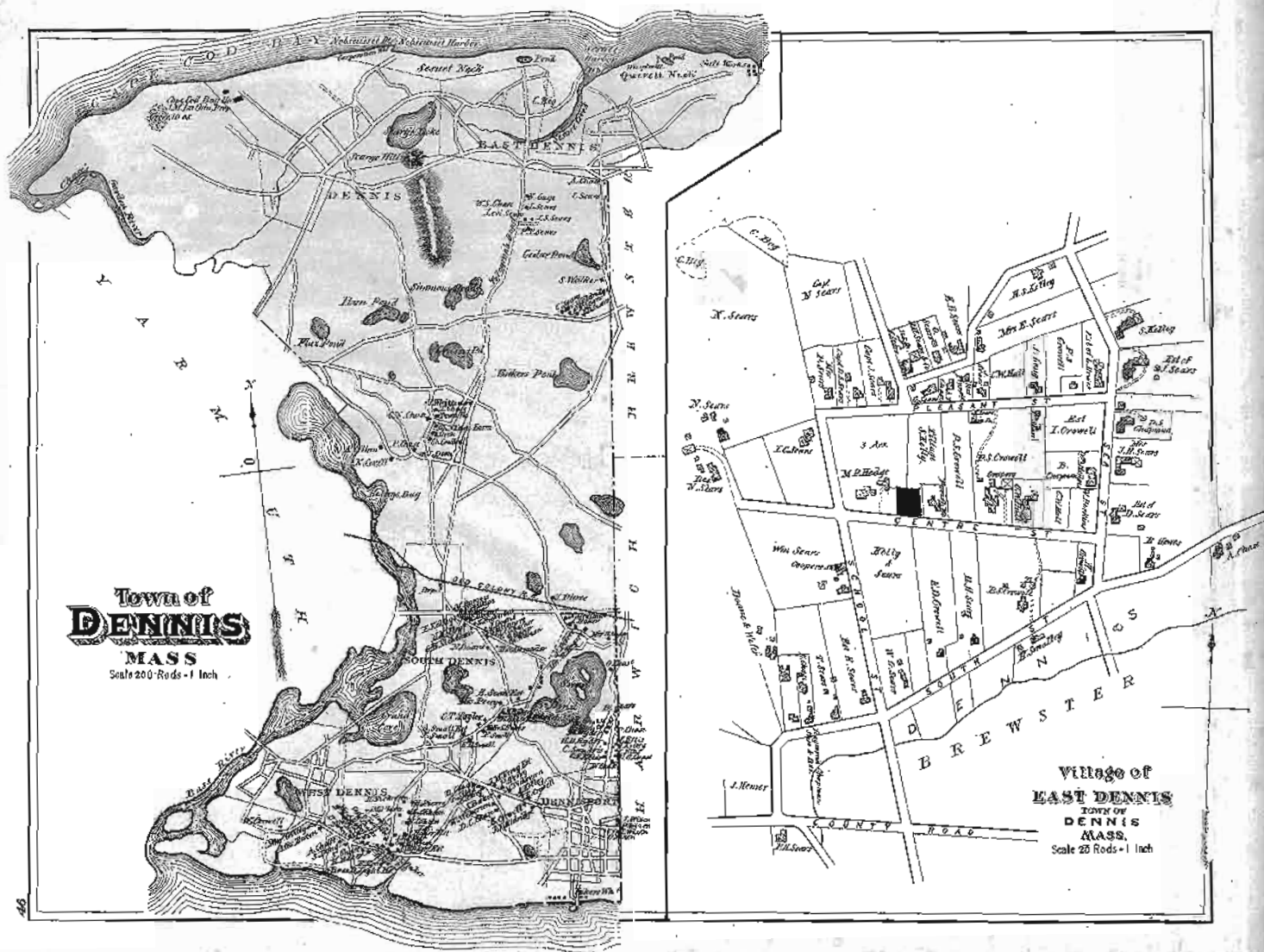
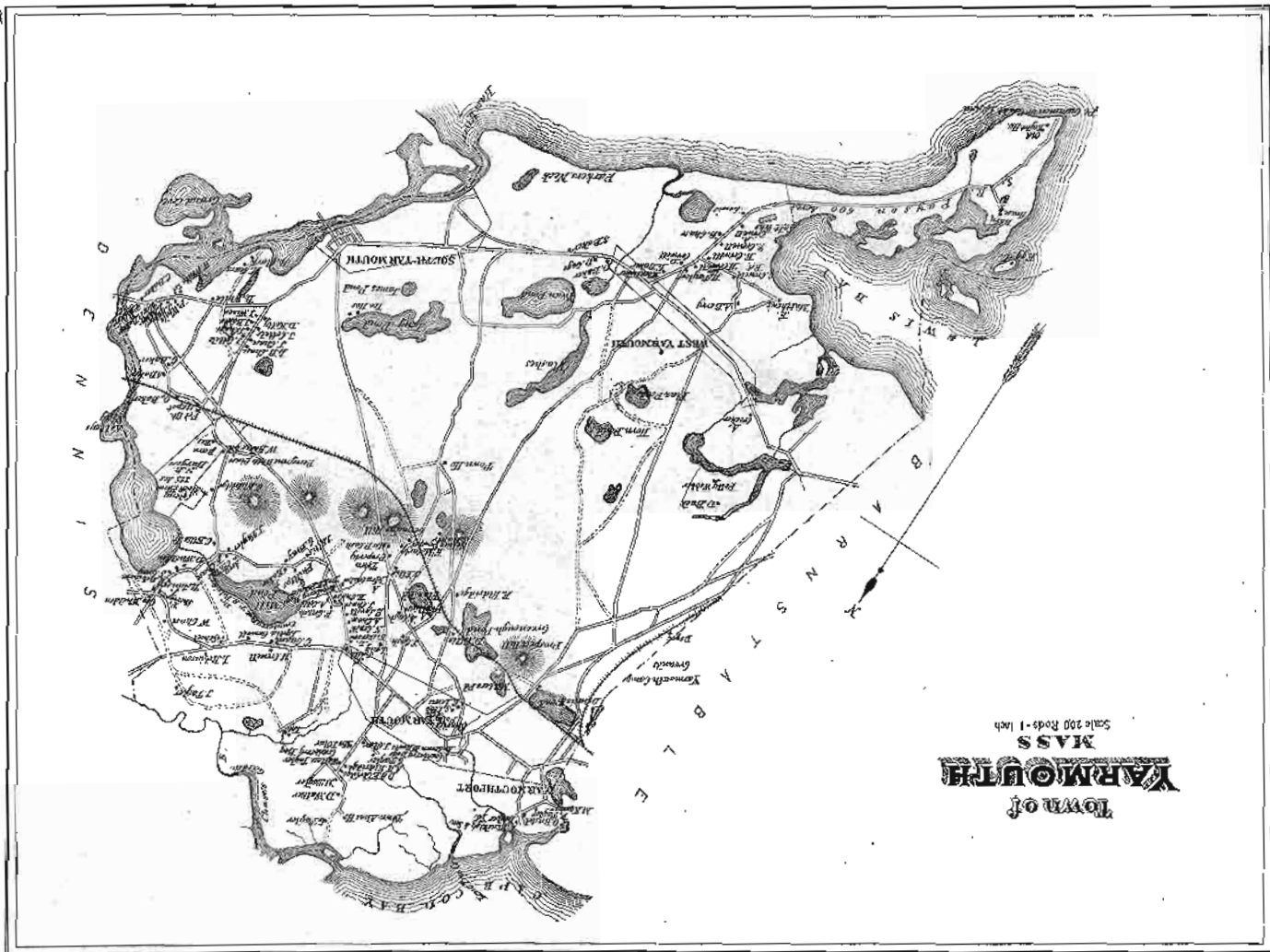
~RESIDENCE OF P. S. GOWELL, EAST DENNIS, MASS.~

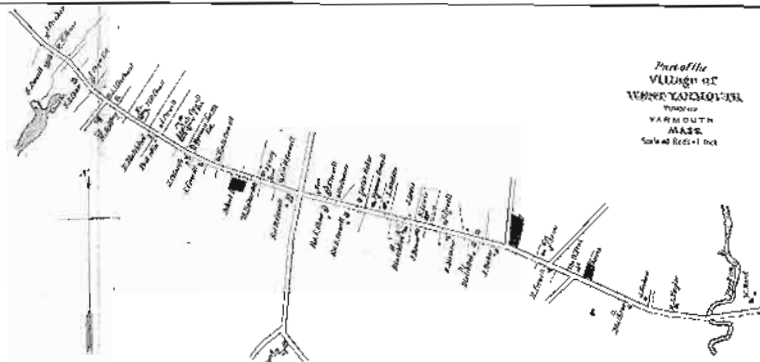
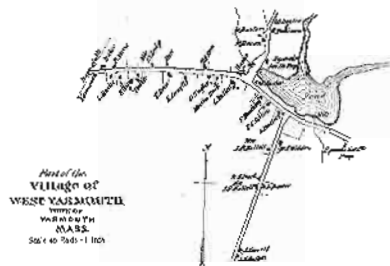
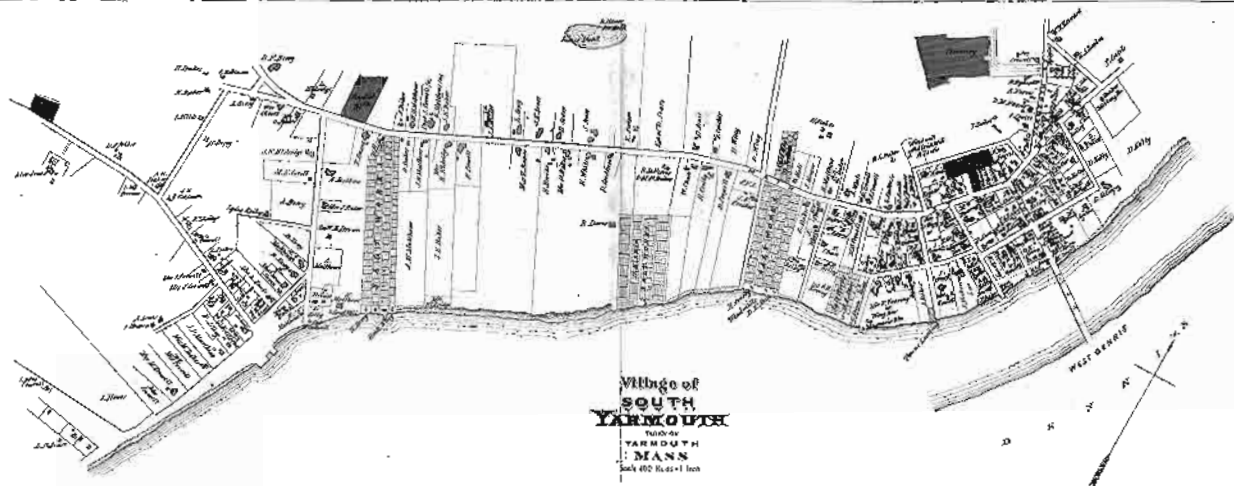


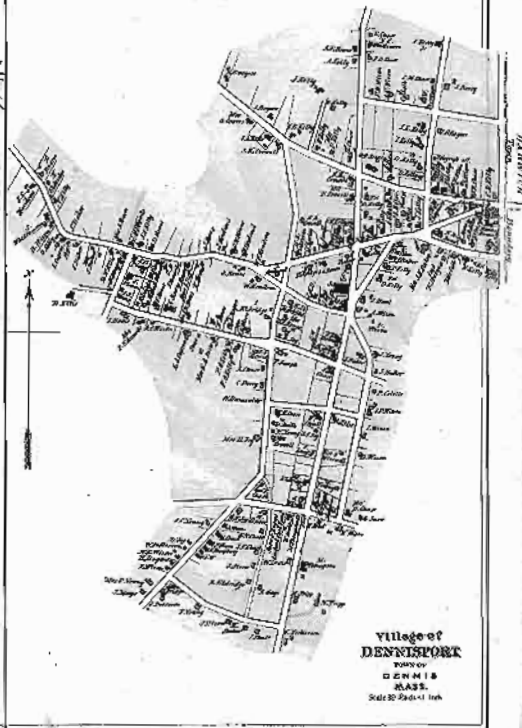
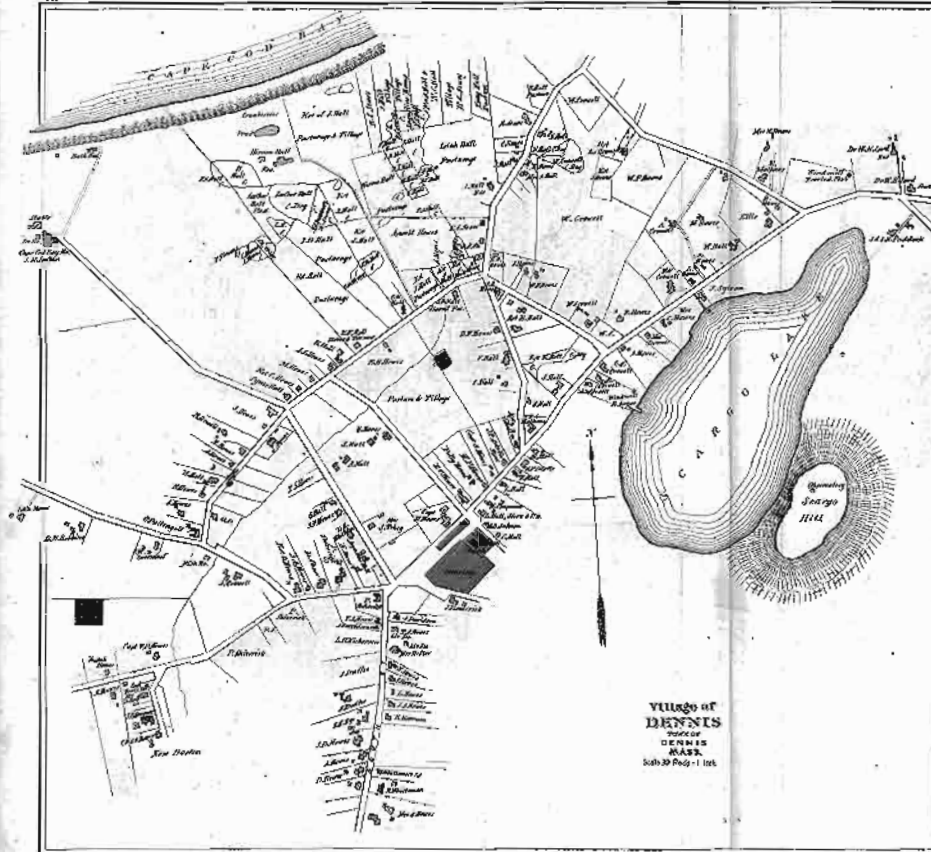
~STORE & RESIDENCE OF DANIEL S. CRUCKER, YARMOUTHPORT, MASS.~

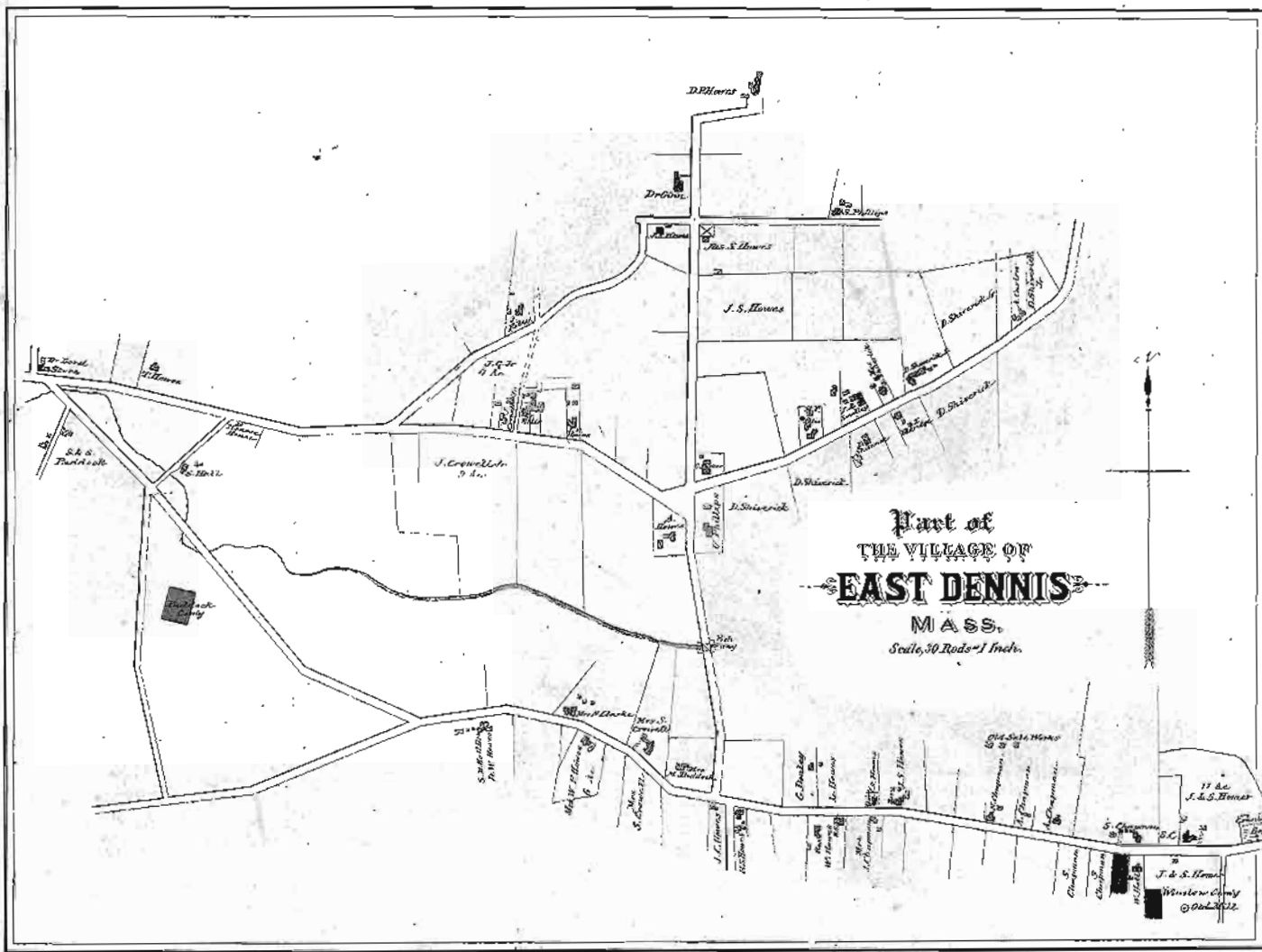
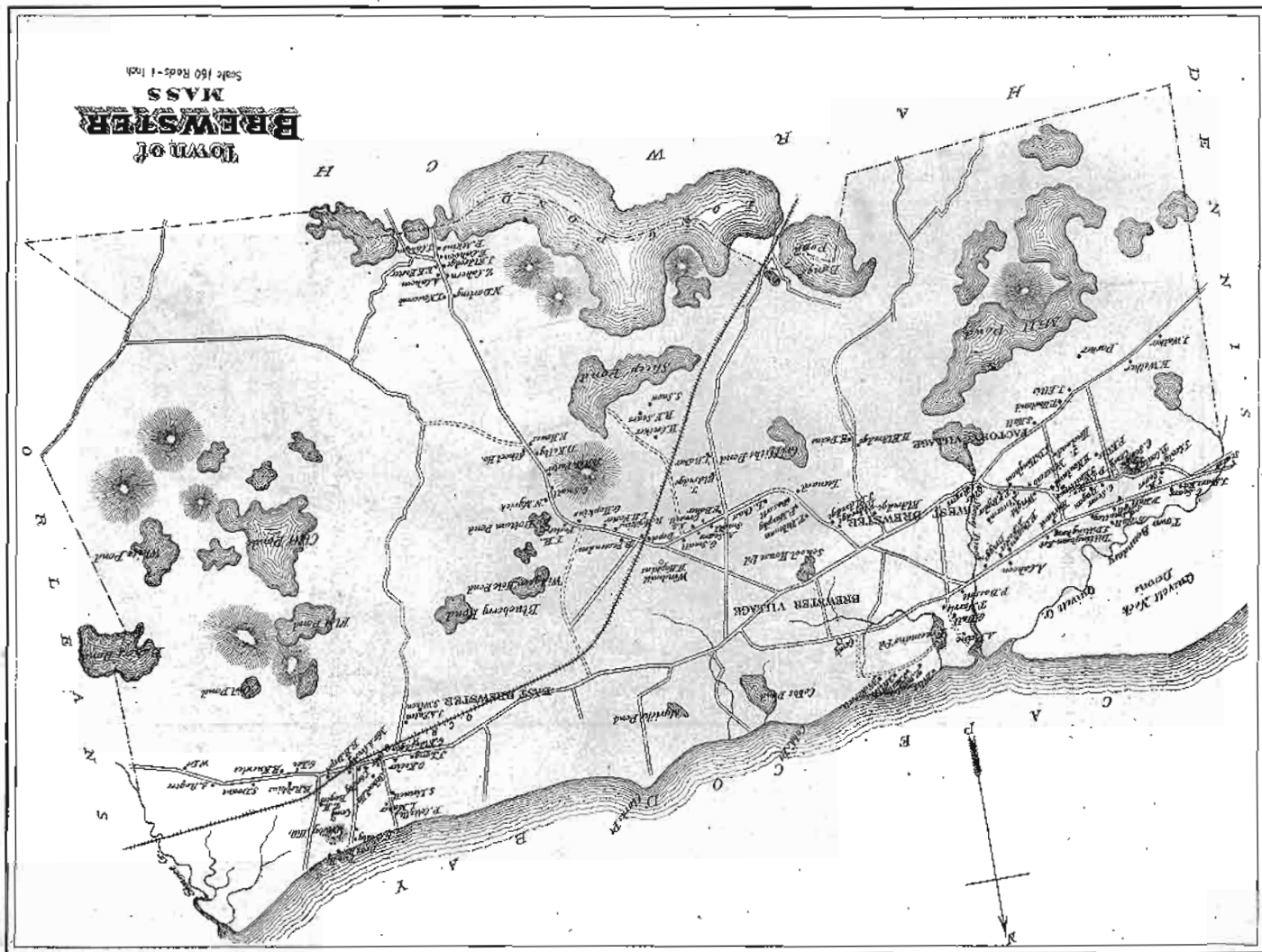


~STORE & WAREHOUSE OF T. F. BAXTER, WEST DENNIS, MASS.~





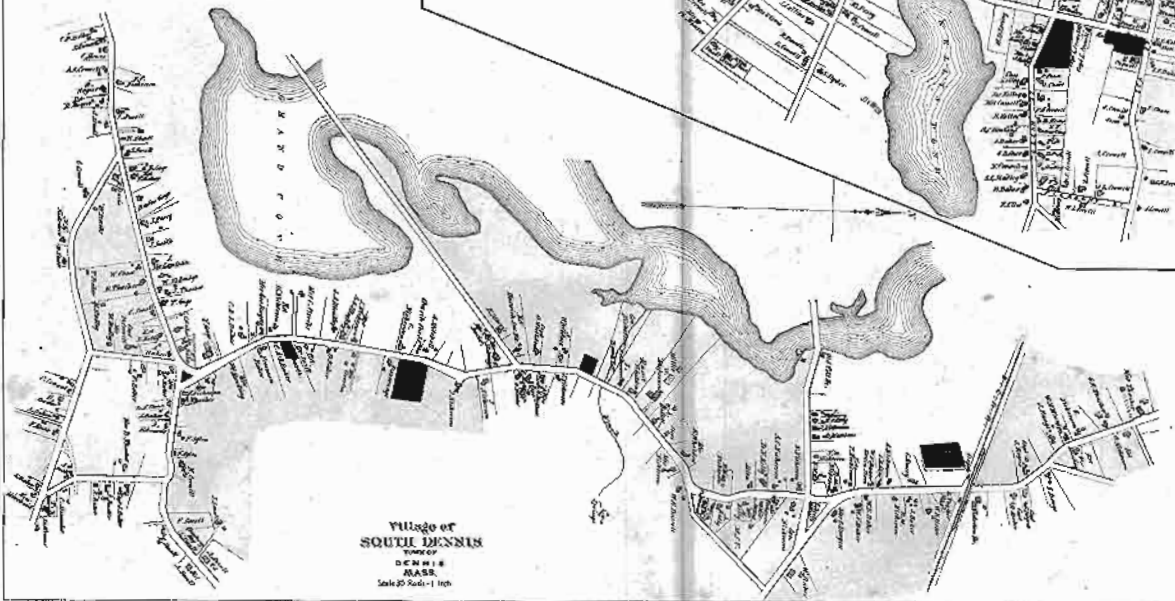


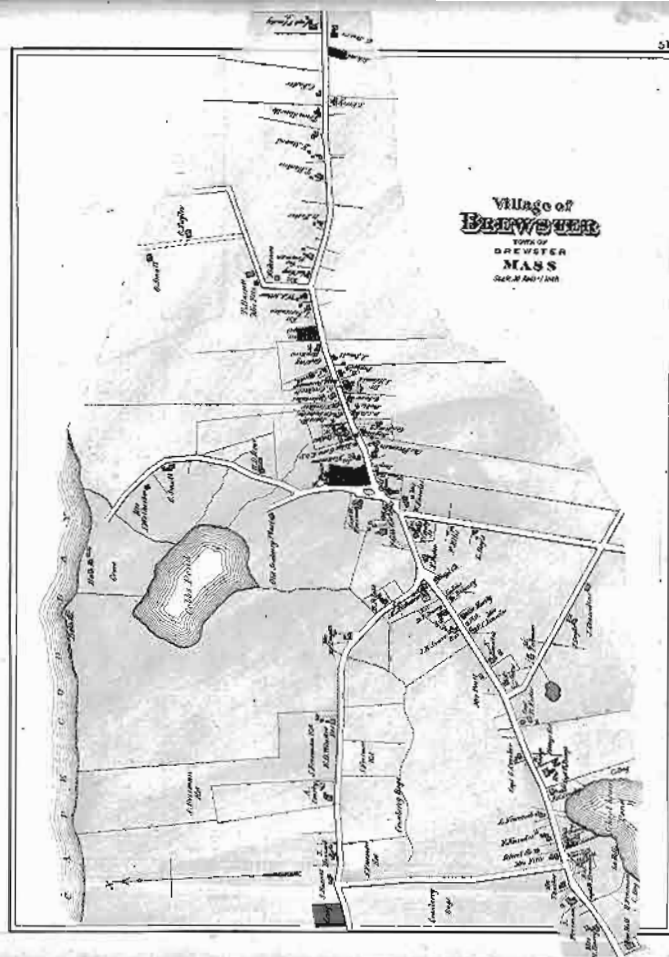
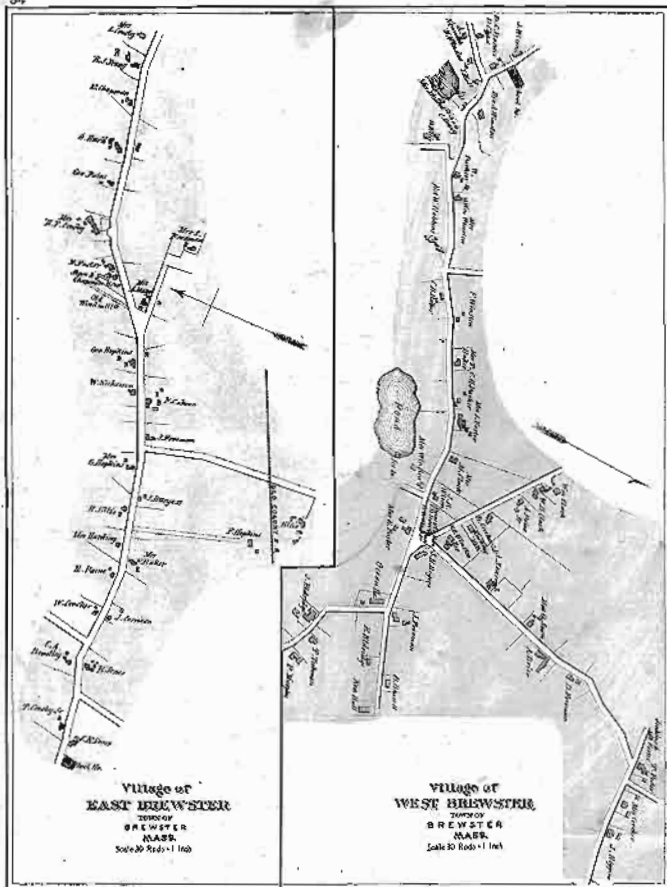


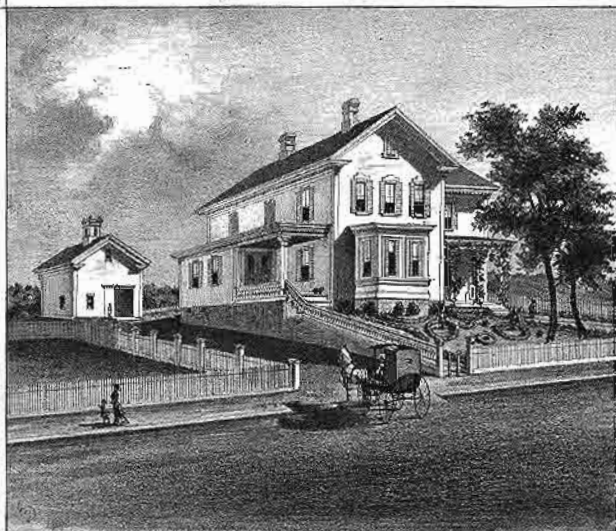
Village of
WEST DENNIS
TOWN OF
DENNIS
MASS.
Scale of Feet - 1 inch



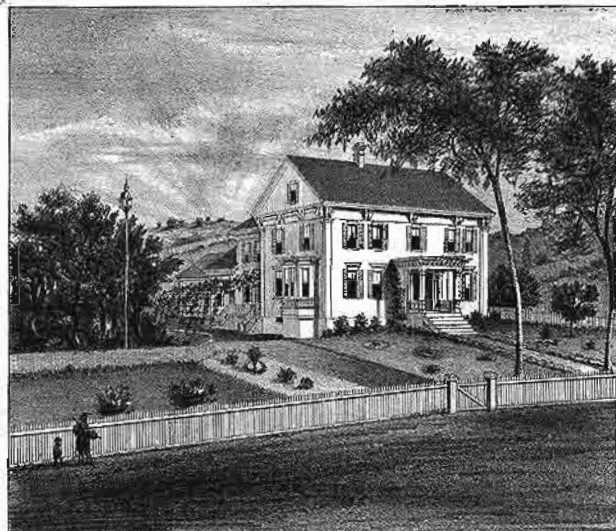
Village of
SOUTH DENNIS
TOWN OF
DENNIS
MASS.
Scale of Feet - 1 inch







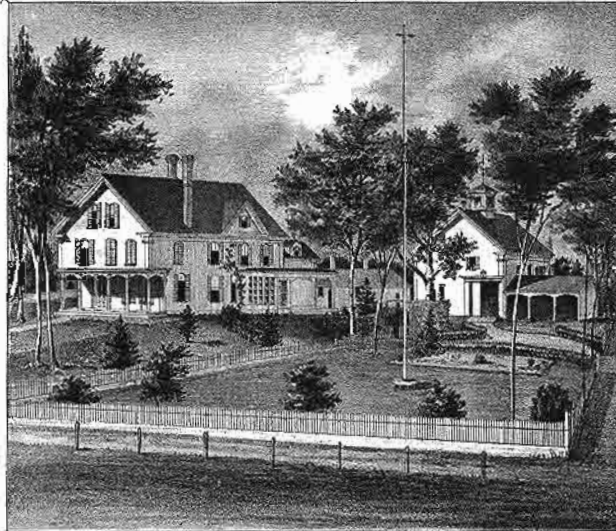
—RESIDENCE OF J. H. FREEMAN WRENTHAM, MASS.—



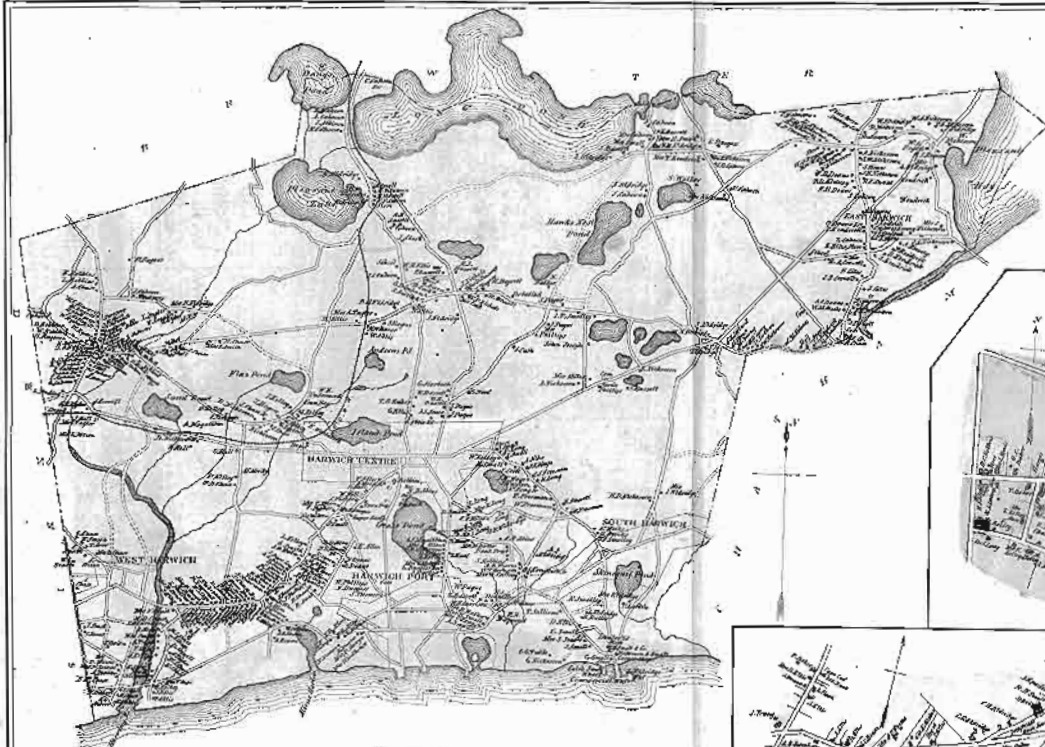
—RESIDENCE OF H. D. FREEMAN PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—



—RESIDENCE OF JOS. M. SEARS, BREWSTER, MASS.—



—RESIDENCE OF ISAAC CROSBY, EAST BREWSTER, MASS.—



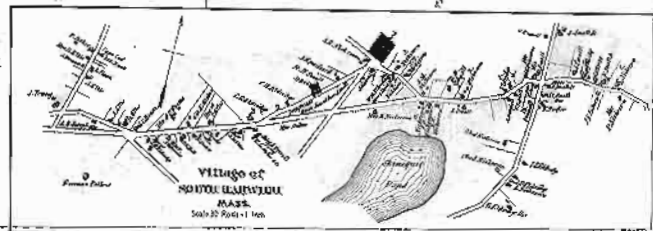
Town of HARWICH

MASS.

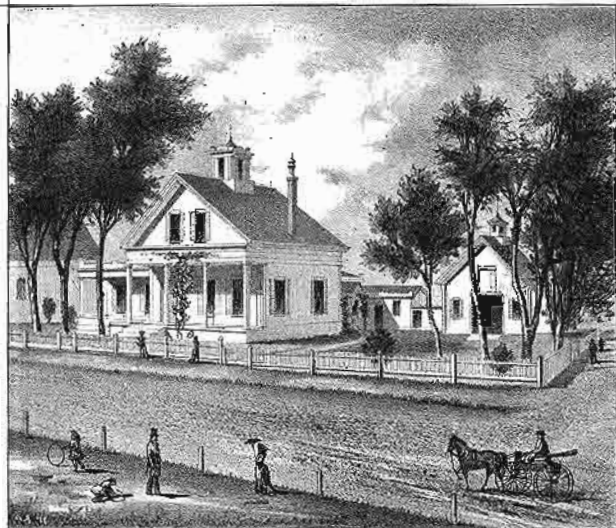
Scale 25 Feet = 1 Inch



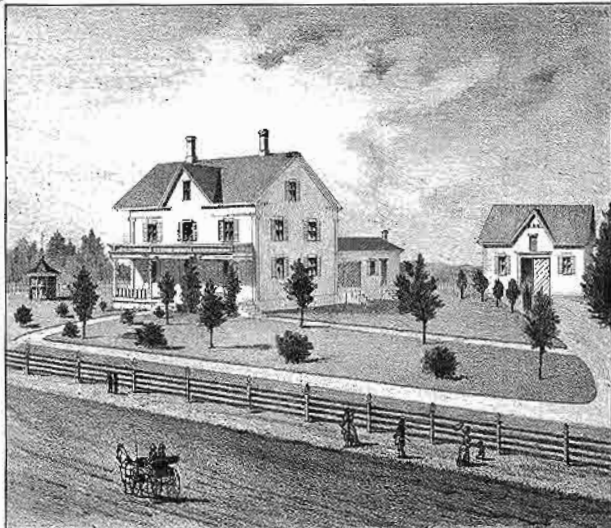
Village of WEST HARWICH TOWN OF HARWICH MASS. Scale 25 Feet = 1 Inch



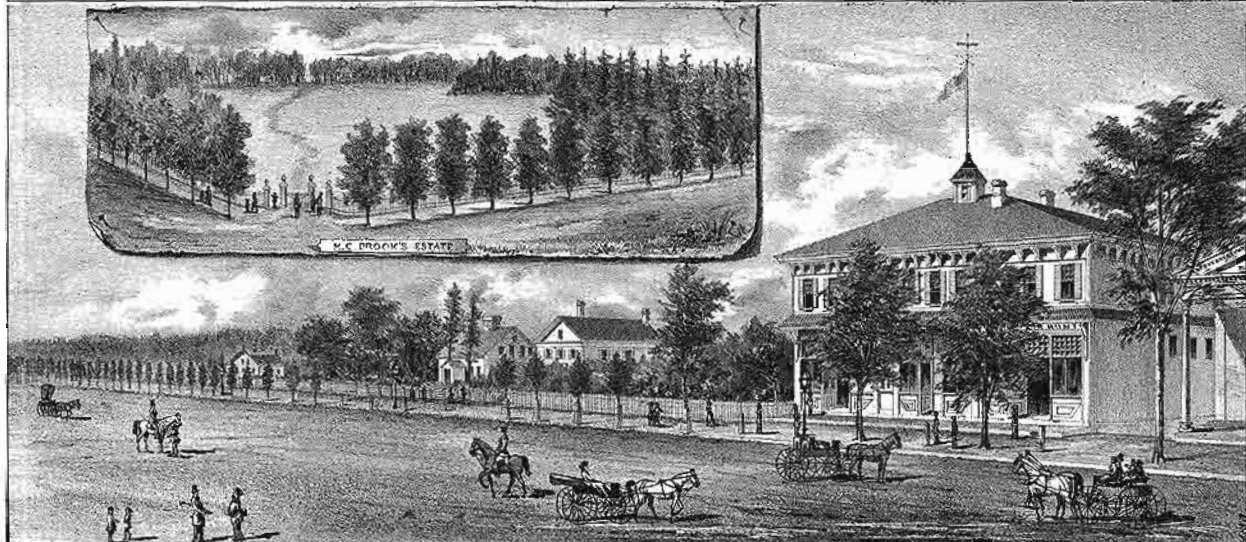
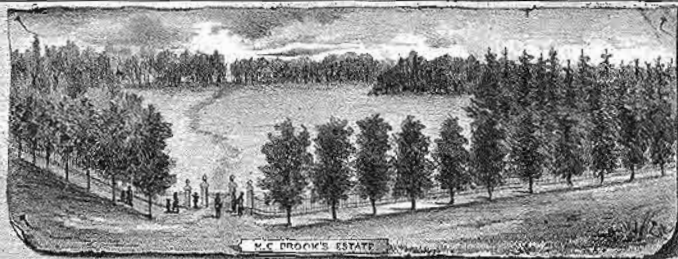
Village of SOUTH HARWICH MASS. Scale 25 Feet = 1 Inch



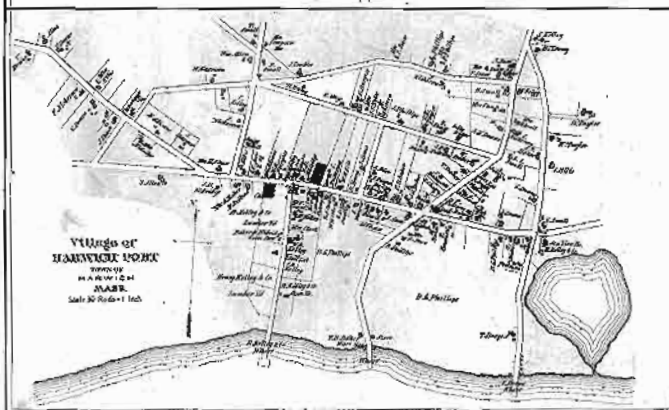
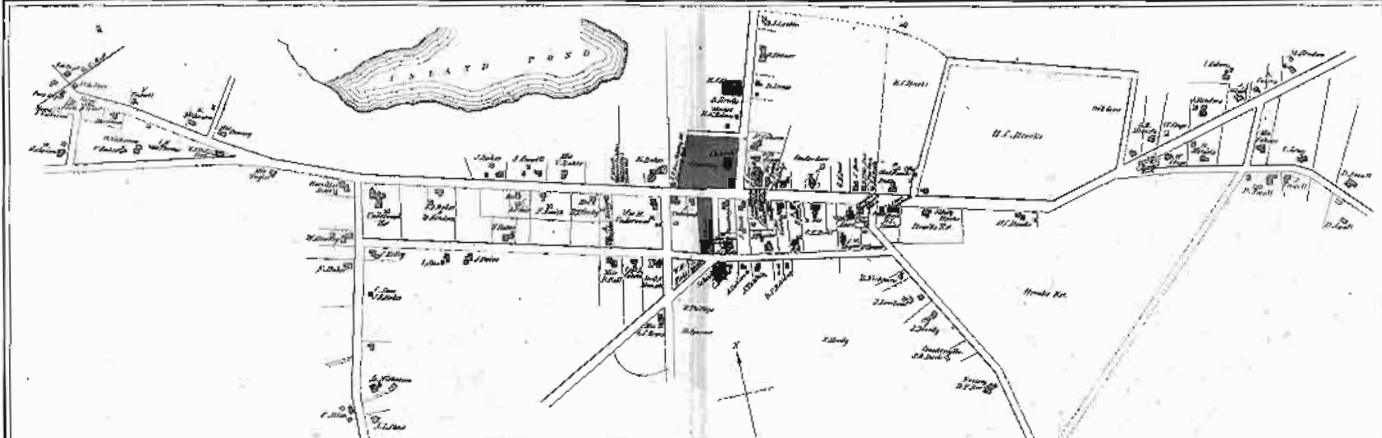
RESIDENCE OF ISAAC H. LOVELAND, CHATHAM, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF WM. E. BRET, HARWICH, MASS.



BROOKS, BLOCK AND HOMESTEAD, HARWICH, MASS.



Village of HAMMARBY POINT
 1900-01
 H. A. R. W. I. C. H.
 H. A. R. W. I. C. H.
 Scale 30 Feet = 1 Inch

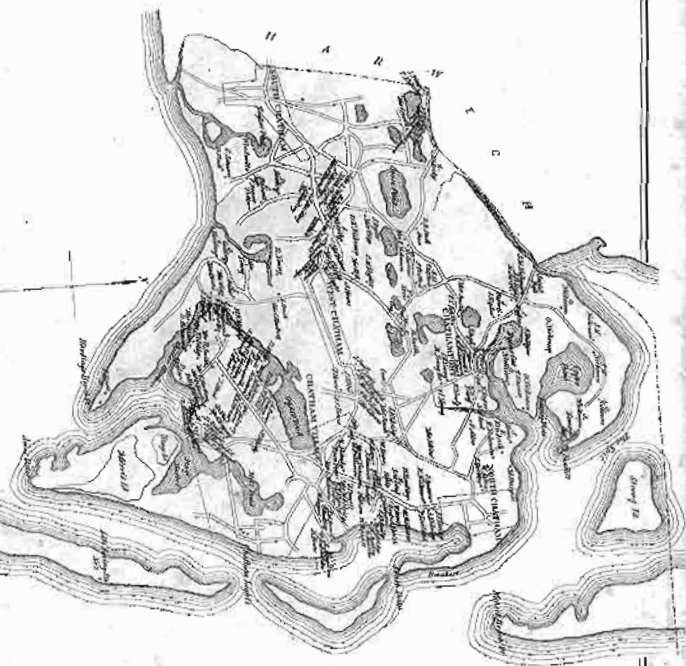
Village of
NORTH CHATHAM

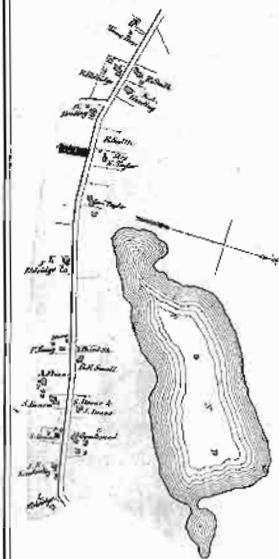
Scale 30 Rads-1 inch



Town of
CHATHAM
MASS.

Spine 150 High - 1 inch





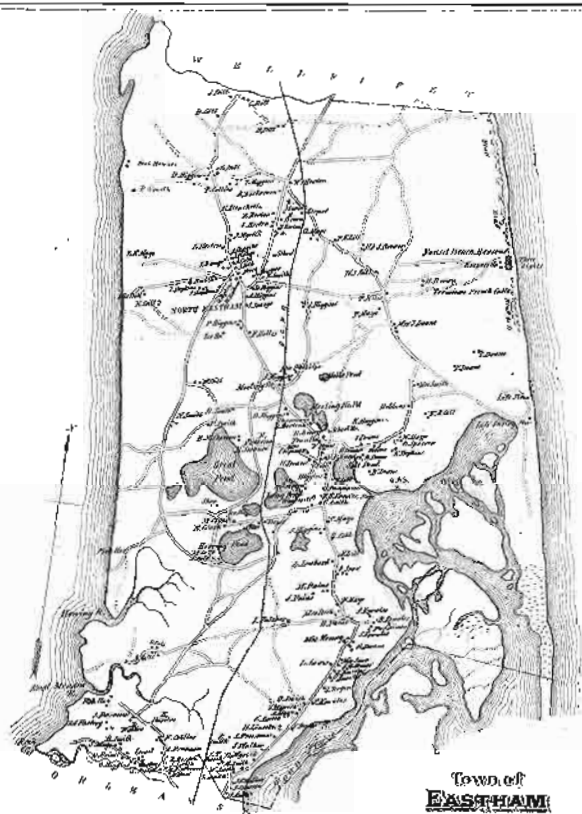
Village of
WEST CHATHAM
TOWN OF
CHATHAM
MASS.
Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch



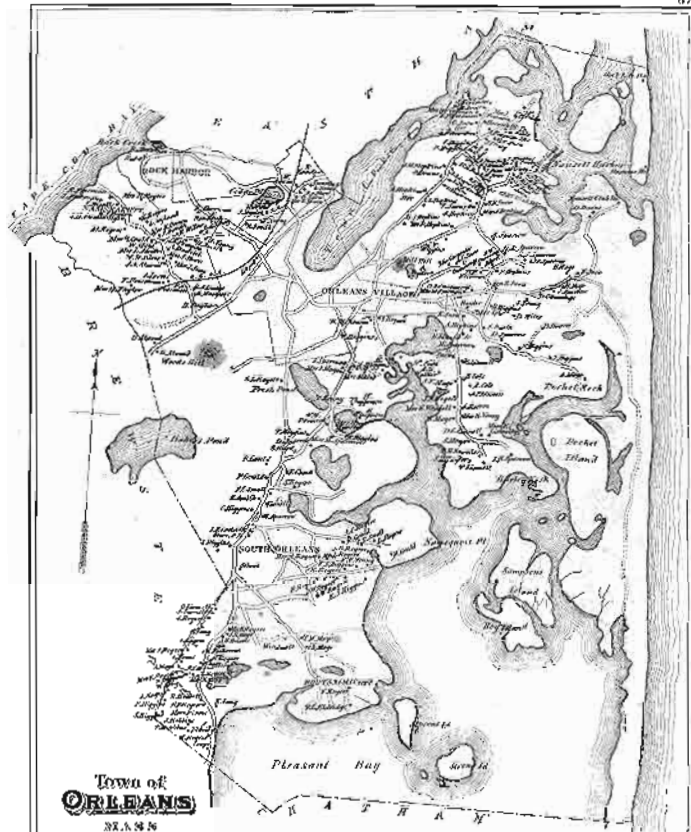
Village of
SOUTH CHATHAM
TOWN OF
CHATHAM
MASS.
Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch



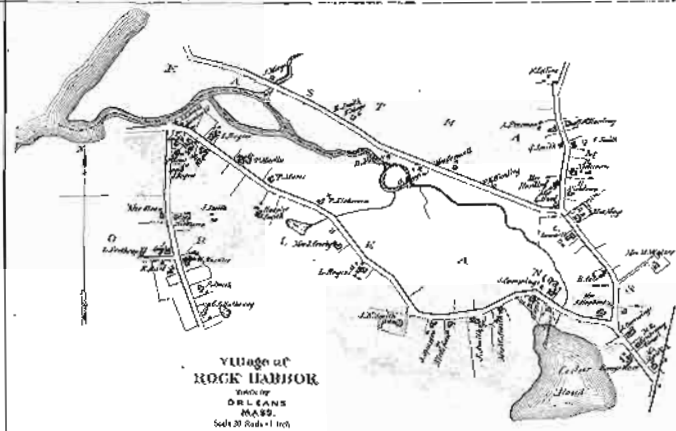
Village of
CHATHAM
TOWN OF
CHATHAM
MASS.
Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch

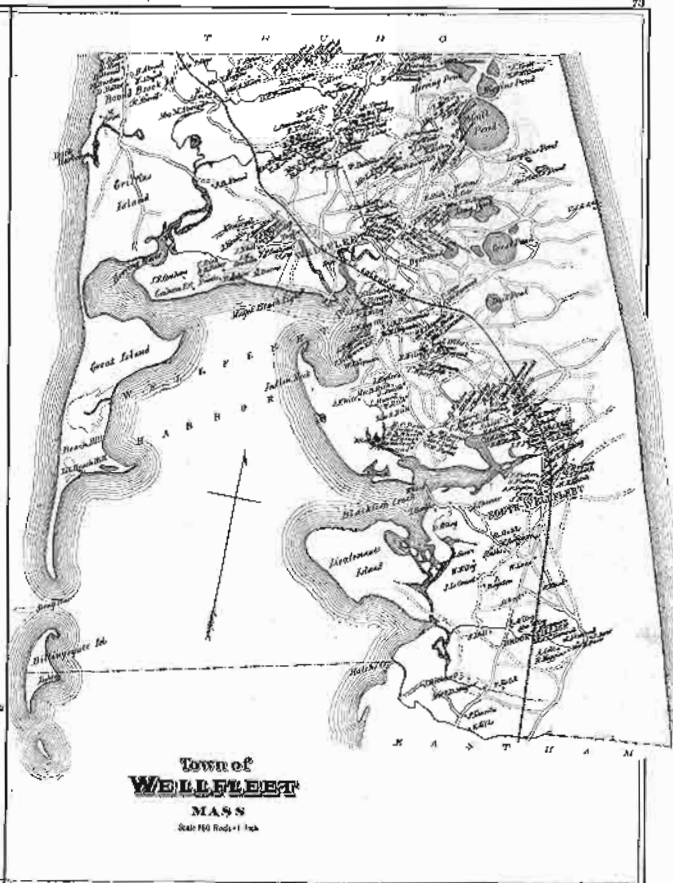
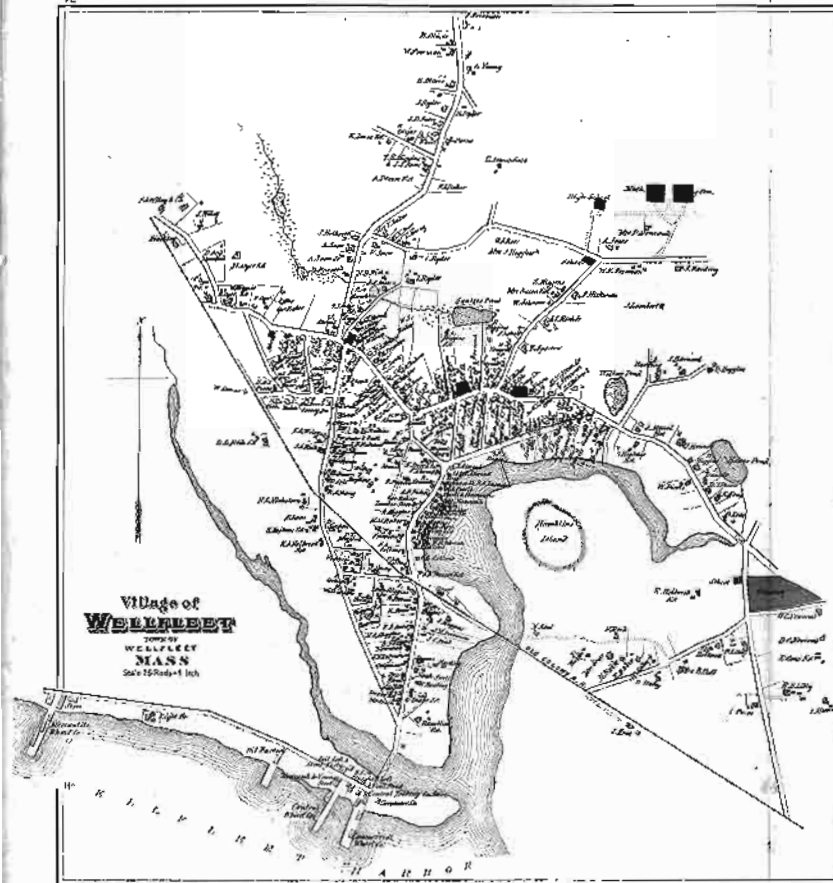


Town of
EASTHAM
MASS
Scale, 100 Feet = 1 Inch



Town of
ORLEANS
MASS
Scale, 100 Feet = 1 Inch





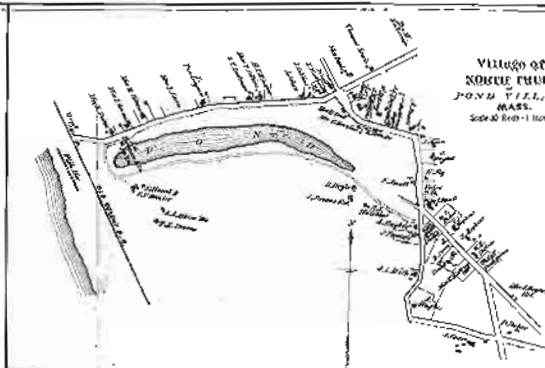
Town of
Taube
MASS

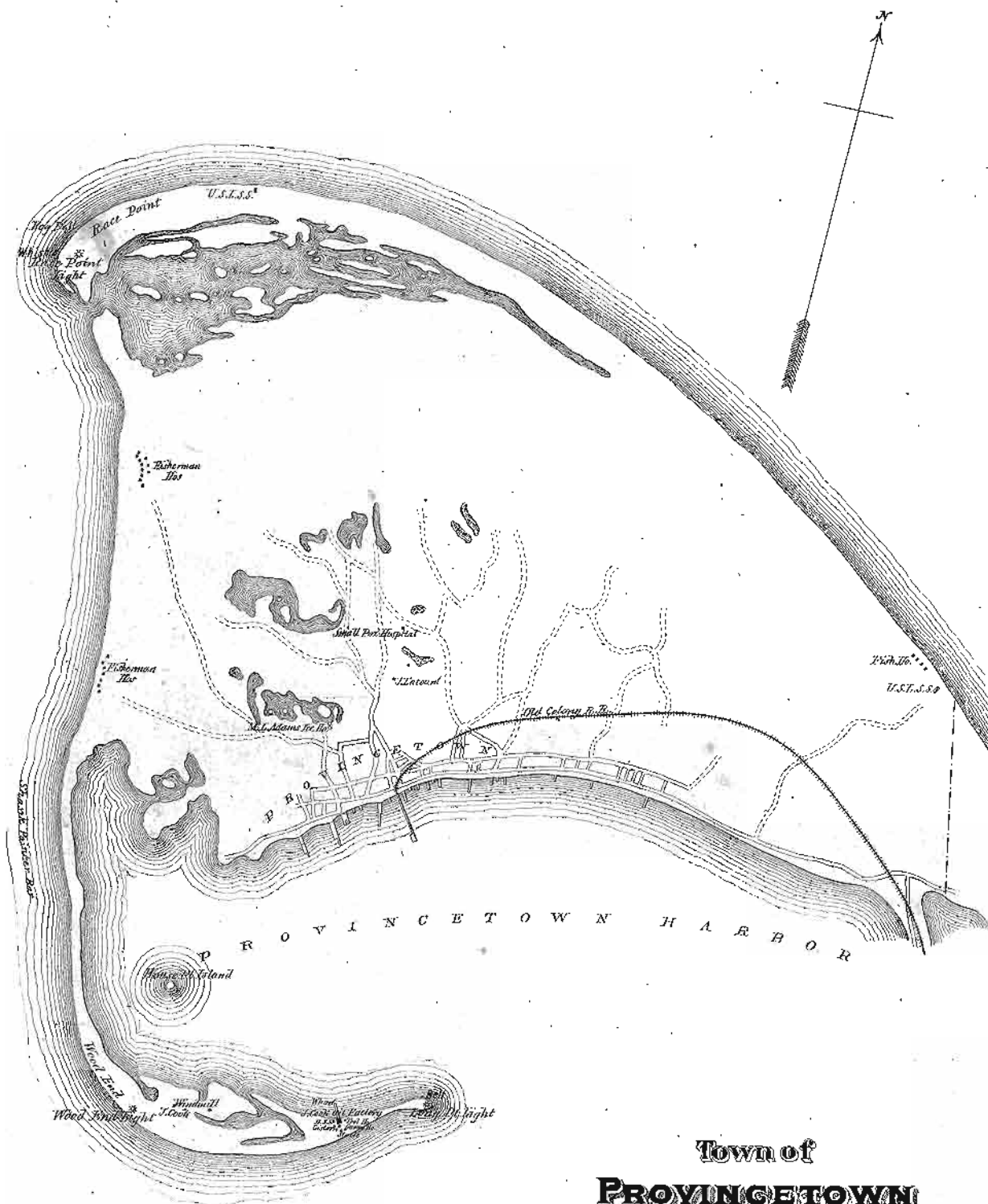
Scale 125 Feet = 1 Inch

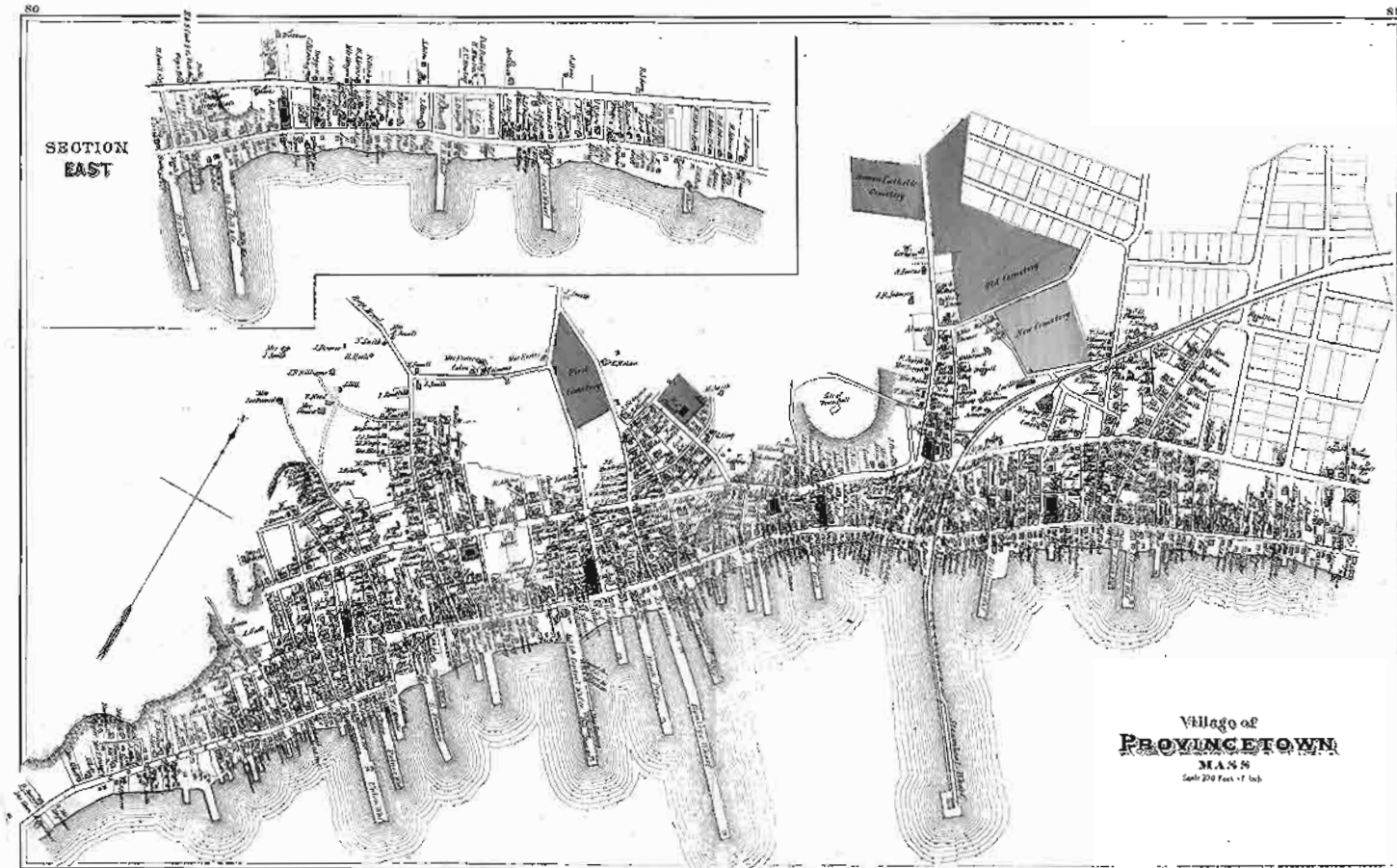


Village of
NOBLE TOWN
POND VILLAGE
MASS.

Scale 50 Feet = 1 Inch





SECTION
EAST

PROMINENT MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, &C.,

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

PATRONS OF THIS ATLAS.

SANDWICH.	INSURANCE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, &c.	LUMBER AND GRAIN.	PHYSICIANS.
KITH MANUFACTURING CO. Manufacturers and Retailers of Cars. Freight and Dump Cars a Specialty. West Sandwich.	A. S. BEARSE, Notary Public and Marine Insurance Agent. Also, Wreck Commissioner. Hyannis, Mass.	C. C. BEARSE, Dealer in Lumber, Building Materials, Limes, Cement, and Hard-ware. Cottlet, Mass.	DR. THOMAS E. PULSFER, Res. & Office, 23 door West of Swedish Church. Yarmouth.
C. E. HALL, Druggist and Apothecary. Dealer in Fine Toilet Articles, Stationery, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Sandwich.	DAVID BURSLEY, Director of the Barnstable County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Barnstable, Mass.	H. B. CHASE & SONS, Dealers in Corn, Meal, Oats, Feed, and Coal. Hyannis, Mass.	J. W. BATTERSHALL, M. D., Yarmouth.
GEORGE F. DEWE, Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Men's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Horse Blankets, &c. The Oldest Clothing House on Cape Cod. Sandwich.	JOSEPH B. HALL, Director of the Barnstable County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and Cashier of the First National Bank, Hyannis.	J. K. & B. BEARS, Dealers in Long and Short Lumber, Common Doors, Windows, and Blinds, Limes, Cement, Hardware, &c. Hyannis, Mass.	BANK. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF YARMOUTH. W. F. DAVID, Cashier.
SANDWICH TACK CO., Manufacturers of Extra Sweden and Common Tacks. Factory also at West Virginia. JONES, HEALD & CO.	THOMAS HARRIS, High Sheriff of Barnstable County. Barnstable.	MUSICAL. J. D. WHITMAN, Piano and Organ Dealer, and Tuner. West Barnstable, Mass.	MERCHANTS. DANIEL B. CROCKER & CO., Have constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, Small Wares, Woolens, Oil, and Straw Carriages. Agents for the New American Improved Self-Threading Sewing-Machine. The most popular Sewing-Machine in the world.
W. E. BOYDEN, Proprietor of Cape Cod Express. Sandwich.	F. H. LOTHROP, Justice of the Peace. Titles to Property carefully examined. Loans Negotiated, Deeds, Wills, &c., Prepared. Office at Bank Building, Barnstable.	HOTELS AND LIVERY. CROSBY HOUSE, GEORGE CHERRY, Proprietor. Livery Stable connected with the House. Centerville.	E. DEXTER PAYNE, Yarmouth Port, Mass. Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Groceries of all kinds, which will be sold as low as can be bought anywhere. Goods delivered in any part of the town.
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