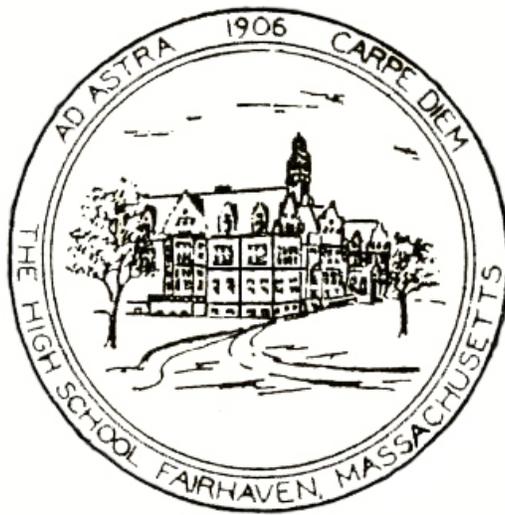


About Our High School



About Fairhaven High School

A booklet to acquaint students of Fairhaven High School with little-known facts about their school.

COMPILED BY A SENIOR ENGLISH
CLASS IN 1954

Mimeographing by courtesy of the Business Department of Fairhaven High School

Funded by the Fairhaven High School Alumni Association

PREFACE

To those of its faculty, students and alumni who love Fairhaven High School, it comes, as a distinct shock to realize that very little authentic information about the school is available. We walk its corridors, realizing that we are indeed surrounded by beauty, but so used have we become to the unique qualities of our school, that we are no longer sensitive to its artistic appeal, curious about its history or grateful for its very distinct advantages.

As the years creep on, information about the past of F.H.S. is harder and harder to come by. Charming legends and personal antidotes about the building and its founder are lost---carried only as they have been heretofore---on the tongues of those who gradually are passing from our scene.

It has been felt, therefore, that there has developed a very real need to get down in black and white, facts about our school that can now be discovered only from diverse printed and written records, or are carried in the memories of our senior townspeople.

A 1954 Senior English class of F.H.S. has undertaken this project, and in the following pages, lie the results of investigation by members of this group. These results are not so extensive as we should wish. At every turn, investigators have been piqued by insufficient evidence, a dearth of authoritative written records, complete current ignorance of many pertinent phases of school history and sparse newspaper coverage of the institution's founding and progress throughout the years.

To the many friends who have helped in this project go sincere thanks. It is to be hoped that this little booklet will stimulate increased gratitude for Henry Huttleston Rogers; whose penchant for silent beneficence and quiet generosity may perhaps account for some of the frustration in our investigations. He said little; he did much. This booklet is in essence, an account of his deeds and their far-flung results.

N.G.H.

Dedication

In deep appreciation and gratitude for the immense help and encouragement which he has bestowed upon us---we, the pupils of a 1954 Senior English class of F.H.S., dedicate this booklet to Mr. James Parkinson, the director of the Printing and Mechanical Drawing departments. From Mr. Parkinson have come many of the facts and findings, which have gone into the comprising of this booklet.

Through the years, Mr. Parkinson has seen a great many students graduate from Fairhaven High School. He has helped many in time of need and truly has done his part to better the lives and lessen the blows of many boys and girls.

This is why we deem it an honor and a pleasure to dedicate this work to that kind and warm-hearted faculty member---Mr. James Parkinson.

Fairhaven High School

Based upon an article in "The Fairhaven Star"

Of September 8, 1906

Upon entering Fairhaven, Massachusetts via the New Bedford-Fairhaven Bridge, a very beautiful high school is noticed by every passerby. This school is a structure of architectural significance. It was built in Elizabethan style and is located on the northeast corner of Huttleston Avenue and Main Street. This boldly-designed edifice, two hundred feet in length by one hundred one in depth, with a wing and gymnasium on the north, octagonal in shape, with a tower roof, was the gift of Henry Huttleston Rogers to his beloved town.

At the time it was built, Fairhaven High School was said to be the most remarkable in the world. Nothing was lacking in equipment. On the opening day of the school--September 10, 1906- it was said to be more nearly complete than any other high school or college in existence at the time. No similar school in the world offered such opportunities to its students.

The cost of this beautiful public gift is not known, but we have heard it said that to build a high school today, in 1954, equivalent to this one would cost about five million dollars.

The high school is three stories high above the basement, and from this third story, one can see a picturesque view of the town, the Acushnet River, and the million-dollar bridge, joining the town to New Bedford. There are sixty- seven rooms in the building, not including halls and corridors.

The materials used to build this remarkable school were the best money could buy. The basement and the first story are built of granite-ashlar, quarried from the Fort Phoenix ledge in Fairhaven. The second story forms limestone trimmings for the building, while limestone dormer windows and brick and limestone gables constitute the third floor. The roof is covered with green slate, and the flashings are of copper.

There is a turret in the center of the main building thirty-five feet high which contains an illuminated clock in copper, elaborately designed. Also, there is a turret for ventilation at the apex of the gymnasium roof.

Broad lawns, broken by granolithic walks entirely around the building and by driveways, surround the building. At the east and west sides of the building are driveways and walks leading from the street to all points of entrance to the building. The main approach to Fairhaven High School is a broad walk of granolithic at the center of the lot's edge. The walk, which leads to a broad platform, is curbed on both sides. On either side of the platform are high posts, upon which lanterns are placed. From the platform are walks branching to the girls' entrance on one side and to the boys' entrance on the other.

In the center of the grassplot, between the platform just referred to and the main driveway, is a seventy-five foot flagstaff, set in an octagonal stone, forming a seat at the base. This seat, incidentally has been a favorite meeting spot of the students down through the years.

The first teachers in the school were selected from a large number of applicants and were considered to have been the best in their fields. The "lucky ones" who were chosen as instructors in the best-equipped high school of its day had charge of departments as follows:

Science, (Principal) A.B. Kimball; Mathematics, A.W. Belcher, of Plymouth; Manual Education, W. Whitney of St. Stephen, New Brunswick; Physical Education, F.C. Hill, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Stenography and Typewriting, Miss G.M. Grant, of Pawtucket, R.I.; English, Miss M.A. Bates, of Syracuse, N.Y.; French and German, Miss E. F. George, of Newton; Domestic Science, Miss M. St. J. Wilcox, of Northampton; Drawing and Domestic Art, Miss Ethele R. Browne, of Pawtucket, R. I;

Music, Miss A.B. Trowbridge, of Stoneham;

The firm of Brigham, Coveney, and Bisbee was given the work of construction, decoration, and mechanical fitting. The architects and school officials worked for nearly two years discussing and planning every detail from the architectural and educational standpoints. The best features of the best schools in the country were taken into consideration. The conveniences put into the school were unique at the time the school was built. The ground was broken April 1, 1905, and the most perfect and the most beautiful high school of its day was opened 18 months later, the date being September 10, 1906.

First Floor

On the south side are two entrances to wings at the east and west ends of the building. There is a porch at each entrance. Over the entrance to each are carved open books bearing Latin inscriptions upon a scroll beneath. That at the west entrance is "Carpe Diem" ("Embrace the opportunity.") The one at the east entrance is "Ad astra" ("To the stars," expressive of high aspirations.) On either side of these are figures, grotesquely carved waterspouts holding shields, one bearing a torch; the other, the lamp of learning.

The porches are made of limestone. The floors have large red tiles, and the ceilings are Guastavino domes. A terrace with a circular balustrade of limestone extends along the whole front of the building between the porches. The entrance to the porches are arched and there are two arches on either side, opening to the terraced walk. The vestibule is reached through a limestone arch having an immense carved keystone. From the porch are two entrances with large pillars of marble.

Located in the interior, which is very impressive and very beautiful, are classrooms, the lecture recitation room, now referred to as Room Eight, office rooms, entrance halls, and a long corridor.

The entrance halls and corridor that connect them are tiled with blocks of marble a foot wide and two feet long. The ceilings of the entrance halls are plaster, and in the center are three eight-pointed stars united to make an attractive design, and from the center of each star is suspended an electric chandelier of unique and artistic design. Large marble pillars at each hall support three arches. Today a bust of Henry Huttleston Rogers stands in the west hall, a gift to the school presented by Mr. Rogers' son after the death of his father. The corridor is nine feet wide, and the ceiling is a series of arches. The walls are Tennessee marble and limestone and the marble cornice is elaborately carved.

There are three rooms that occupy the whole west wing of the building. Each classroom is pleasant and commodious.

Entering the corridor from the west, the main office, initially known as the "master's office," is the first room on the north side and is next to the main stairway.

This middle room is finished in quartered oak, paneled high on the sidewalls, with plaster above. There is a curved seat that extends the whole length of the window on the north, which furnishes splendid light. A fireplace of green tile stands on the west side of the room with quartered oak woodwork around it. A large picture, gift of the class of 1914, has replaced the mirror that at one time hung above the mantel. There are also closets, a bookcase, and a lavatory in this office.

East of the entrance to Room Eight, is a door opening to a hall at the foot of a stairway, leading to the floor under the stage of the auditorium on the second floor. This hall contains three rooms for storage of books and supplies.

Next to this is the principal's office. This room is oval in shape and is finished similarly to the main office. Formerly, the Superintendent of Schools used this office.

This office is west of the east stairway, and opens to the main hall and looks out upon the east entrance hall. This entrance hall stands today as a trophy case in itself. For here are encased the ribbons, the cups, the trophies, and other symbols of honor and glory won by Fairhaven High School athletes and cheerleaders down through the years.

The largest classroom in the building is the study hall or Room 7, which is sixty-seven by twenty-two feet. It occupies the entire south front of the building between the entrance halls. There are four entrances to this room, one from each of the entrance halls and two from the corridor, but the latter doors have not been used in recent years. The room is a marvel. The ceiling is in the style of the Elizabethan Renaissance and is of exquisite beauty. It is a broad expanse of plaster in which is executed in relief medallions and ovals with cherubs. Large drops for lights have cherubs blowing trumpets. The whole is tinted stone color. The walls are paneled with pilasters of quartered oak, which is the finish of the entire room. Between half columns, which panel the walls, are blackboards. The double mullioned windows are deeply recessed with broad sills. All woodwork is stained dark.

Three rooms occupy the east wing. The bookkeeping room is at the south. It is fitted with regular flat top office desks for bookkeeping, and it is also equipped with a banking counter.

The middle classroom is octagonal in shape and was

initially used for typewriting and contained individual drop typewriter desks. The same room is now used primarily for English classes.

The north room of the east wing formerly used for stenography is now used for classes of French and Spanish. All furniture in these rooms was of special design and finish. The chairs and desks were of heavy quartered oak, finely polished, and had bronze adjustable castings. The teachers' desk and chairs were made of very heavy dignified design and fashioned of the best oak. Chairs were beautifully upholstered in black leather. Many of these original pieces have had to be replaced, as time and wear have rendered them useless.

When the school was opened, each teacher had an artistic electric lamp on his desk, and each teacher had a footstool. Each room is finished in quartered oak. The floors are of the same material and thresholds are made of marble.

Bronze grills, located under the windows, hide the radiators.

On the north wall, behind each stairway, is a limestone mullioned window of stained glass. Each window has twenty lights and each light is a design in colors. The designs are reproductions of the seals and coats of arms of the original colonies, the colonizing countries, and the different seals adopted by Massachusetts. Some subjects are repeated in the two windows. In order that the designs might be accurate, copies of many of the originals were secured in Europe. Each light measures twenty by forty-two inches. The east stairway is a Massachusetts window; the west is Colonial.

The lecture room or Room 8 has a wainscoting of quartered oak nearly five feet high and the seats for the pupils are arranged in half circles on an incline.

North of this is a hall opening to the gymnasium gallery, which is above the running track. The hall is reached by an iron stairway in the corridor at the gymnasium entrance on the basement floor.

Second Floor

There are three rooms at the east of similar size and shape as these below. The room on the north was, at one time, a mechanical drawing room; now history, economics, and social studies are taught there.

Next to this room is the art room. Now it is used for free hand drawing classes and painting. It is equipped with adjustable drawing tables and with ample cases for storing individual pupils' finished and unfinished work, plus a bulletin board for display of completed work.

The library is located in the south part of the wing. This is equipped with books, reading tables, and accommodations for reference work. It is finished with English oak of a beautiful grain. There is a paneled wainscoting of good height, and an elaborate cornice extends around the room. The fireplace on the west side of the room is of green tile with a handsome mantel, upon which is considerable carving. There are fine, large, mullioned windows on the south and two groups of three on the east. Four immense bog oak tables reputed to have cost \$1,000 each furnish study space for pupils. Initially, fine electric lamps stood upon each table.

The three rooms just mentioned open into the main hall at the head of the east stairway and are also connected with each other.

Adjacent to the library is the office practice room, shut off from the main hall by two doors. It connects with the auditorium on the west and, at one time, was a well-appointed teachers' room, lavishly furnished and carpeted by a fine oriental rug.

The main hall is square and has a marble floor. On the west side is a marble platform reached by long steps of marble. The platform is one entrance to the auditorium. At the right of the platform are steps leading to the stairway at the right to the third floor. Left of the steps is a corridor running behind the stage to the main hall at the west end of the building, which is winding to the one just mentioned. There are two entrances to the stage from the corridor. The floor of the corridor is mosaic, and the walls are of elaborate wainscoting in panels.

The auditorium occupies with stage and two-ante rooms, practically the whole of the room between the halls. It is sixty seven by forty-two feet. Its height includes the second and third stories.

At the north side of the auditorium is the stage, which is thirty by thirteen feet. On either side of the stage are two ante-rooms, each having a lavatory, and each opening into the long corridor behind the stage. The room is finished in quartered oak, stained dark, with a dead finish. A paneled wainscoting nine feet high extends around the room. The ceiling is a series of trusses. The beams have animal heads, under which are high pendants. There are gargoyles on either side of the beam. A huge bay window of limestone with leaded glass is on the south. The arches in the room are carved and there are recesses in the walls for statues. The floor is of oak. The three hundred and eight-one seats are arranged on an incline. The auditorium is one of the most beautiful rooms in the building.

In the room opposite the head of the west main stairway is located the experimental electrical apparatus. The roof contains a three panel switch-board. It has Edison service, service from the building and service from storage batteries. There is a five horse power generator and a five-horse motor in the room. The room has numerous cabinets for the equipment of the physics and chemical laboratories. There is a lavatory connected and an entrance to the auditorium at the east and the physics laboratory on the west.

The physics laboratory is in the south and the chemical department in the north. These rooms are said to be college equipped even at the present time. The tables in these rooms have outlets for gas, water, electricity, and compressed air. The octagonal room between these laboratories was used as a lecture room for physics and chemistry. It is now used as a classroom for chemistry. The room is equipped with elevated seats on an incline, facing the demonstration table which is in front of the entrance.

Third Floor

There is a square hall with a mosaic floor at the head of the west stairway. On the south side of the hall are two windows, under which are seats. At the right are two entrances. The one at the south was once the janitor's suite. It consisted of five rooms opening from a corridor. Left of the stairway in the main hall are steps leading to a corridor from which opened a photographic room. Today, some third and fourth year English classes are taught there.

The east hall is like that on the west side. The three rooms in the east wing are connected to make practically one room, with high arches between. A Home Economic room is on the north. The two other rooms at one time were devoted to the departments of botany and biology. Now only the room on the south is used for biology.

FACTS ABOUT FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL AT ITS OPENING IN 1906

Ground was broken April 1905
Frontage of main building about 200 ft.
Depth of main building 101 ft.
Octagonal gym measures 64 ft.
Number of rooms in basement 27
Number of rooms on the 1st floor 12
Number of rooms on the 2nd floor 4
Number of rooms on the 3rd floor 14
Total number of rooms not including halls and corridors 67
Number of pieces of marble in hall and 1st floor corridor 5,400
Number of bricks used 1,600,000
Number of feet curbing in ground 4,500
Weight of main girders 6,250 lbs.
Weight of 2 other girders of main roof 3 tons each
Number of carpenters employed 100
Number of masons 32
Number of steam fitters 8
Number of electricians 6
Number of laborers 80
Number of civil engineers 3
Number of architects 6
Number of terracotta workers 6
Number of roofers 10
Number of copper smiths 2
Number of stone carvers 5
Number of galvanized iron workers 3
Number of lathers 4
Number of marble and tile workers 16
Number of painters and glaziers 12
Number of plumbers 4
Number of tanks in private plant 2
Capacity of gas tanks 3,750
Capacity of two boilers 65hp each
Capacity of two engines 65 hp each
Capacity of generators 35 kilowatts
Number of electric lights 1,400
Number of clocks 67
Number of telephones 30
Number of fire alarm switches 275
Number of feet of electric wires 65,000
Number of feet electric wire conduit 30,000

The Architects of Fairhaven High School

The architects of Fairhaven High School were Brigham, Coveney, and Bisbee of Boston. The Senior member of the firm, Mr. Charles Brigham, was an architect of considerable repute. He was born in Watertown, Massachusetts in 1841 and served through the Civil War.

For a time, Mr. Brigham was associated with Mr. John H. Sturgis, and at twenty-five, he entered into partnership with Mr. Sturgis, an association continuing for twenty years.

These early days of professional experience were involved with residential architecture, and Sturgis and Brigham designed many beautiful homes in Boston and Newport.

Moreover, Mr. Brigham was largely responsible for the Church of the Advent on Brimmer Street, Boston. Other notable structures, for which Mr. Brigham was responsible, were wings of the State House in Boston, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and the Institution for Savings in New Bedford, Massachusetts. His partner, Mr. Coveney, who had great skill and originality and warm enthusiasm and was a long-time student of medieval church architecture, ably assisted him. In June 1906, the firm of Brigham, Coveney, and Bisbee was organized.

Under commission from Henry Huttleston Rogers, Mr. Brigham and his associates designed:

1. Millicent Library
2. The Rogers Summer Home
3. The Tabitha Inn
4. The Town Hall
5. The Unitarian Church with its Parish House and Manse.

From a periodical of the time entitled "The New England Magazine" - -interesting quotations on the great Rogers' enterprises may be found; two of these follow:

"If one has crossed the river from New Bedford, the just completed High School meets the eye, a boldly designed edifice 172 feet in length by 101 in breadth, and on the southern outskirts of the town is the spacious country mansion of Mr. Henry H. Rogers, a wooden edifice with pleasing irregularity of outline. In what may be styled the heart of Fairhaven, one comes upon a public library of generous size, a town hall of yet more ample proportions, an inn of exceedingly hospitable aspect, and forming parts of one architectural grouping, a towered stone church with parish-house and parsonage adjoining.

Each of these eight structures is distinctly a building of note, and each is the work of Mr. Brigham."

"Surveying them at leisure, one cannot help perceiving that in their construction a unique opportunity was lost. Each was the gift of Mr. Rogers to his native town, and in no case was the element of cost a matter needing to be greatly considered in construction. Had Mr. Rogers started with the intention of eventually erecting the entire eight, or could the architect have foreseen such a final result, some definite style might have been chosen in the first instance, to which the structure subsequently built should have conformed. For example, the church is in the Third Pointed or Perpendicular phase of Gothic, and had the Rogers mansion, the school, the inn, the library and the town hall been designed in the same style and executed in the same material, we should have seen wrought out in gray stone, such harmony of architectural effect on a large scale as can be seen nowhere in America today."

"But, presumably Mr. Rogers contemplated in the beginning no such series of architectural gifts to Fairhaven, and consequently, his architect is not to be blamed for not seizing a non-existing opportunity. We must deal, therefore, with things as they are, and the actual in this particular is something we may well give thanks for."

Another quotation states:

"Latest built of all the architect's Fairhaven structures is the High School. At first view one is impelled to wonder if enough pupils to fill it can be found in all Fairhaven, but inquiry brings out the fact that in addition to Fairhaven students, others from any town in Bristol County are admitted on payment of school fees."

Mr. Henry V. Bisbee, junior member of the firm of Brigham, Coveney, Bisbee, now living in Hingham, Mass. and a native of Fairhaven, was largely responsible for direction of the F.H.S. building project. He states that practically all plans of the building were made at a field office, erected on Huttleston Avenue, opposite the site of the school.

He also tells us that due to Mr. Rogers' desire that the school be completed on the anniversary of his 50-year graduation from F.H.S.-- men worked in two shifts and finally in three shifts; having the building ready by 5 A.M. of the Monday when dedication exercises were to be and were held. He states that he had three Fairhaven young men working under him at the time: James H. Perry, Frank Brown and Paul L. Knipe.

Mr. Bisbee, in more recent years, has been associated with the Bethlehem Steel Company and has designed parts of the Fore River and East Boston Yards, the Baltimore Yard, the interiors of huge passenger ships and also the memorial at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, L.I.

Henry Huttleston (Huddleston) Rogers

Henry Huttleston (Huddleston) Rogers was born on January 29, 1840, in Fairhaven, the son of Rowland and Mary Eldridge (Huddleston) Rogers both of early New England ancestry.

Henry was a tall, dominating man. He did not decide on anything until he had examined all issues, and when he had made up his mind, he stuck to his guns.

He had to take a strict examination, which he passed, before being admitted to the high school in 1852. At the age of fifteen, he was going on a whaler, but his mother discovered his intention and put a stop to the project. He graduated from high school at the age of sixteen, and until the age of twenty, he continued to work in his father's store.

An important year in his life came when he was twenty. After the railroad reached town, Henry got a job as assistant baggage man. That same year, he fell in love with Abbie Gifford, the daughter of a whaling captain. They were neighbors and schoolmates.

Also at the age of twenty, he left for the oilfields of Pennsylvania and entered into a partnership with Charles P. Ellis, a friend, erecting a refinery between Titusville and Oil City. The first year in business they netted \$30,000 profit.

In 1862 when he was twenty-two, he came back to Fairhaven and married Abbie Gifford. Then Rogers and his bride went back to Pennsylvania where they occupied a humble home on the banks of Oil Creek. They had four daughters and one son. "Soon after his marriage, he visited his mother in Fairhaven and installed for her one of the earliest telephones. It is said that he called his mother each night until her death."

Charles Pratt, a dealer and refiner of oils, appears in Rogers and Ellis' life about 1863. Pratt contracted for all of the oil output from Rogers and Ellis at a certain price. Trade in crude oil suddenly picked up. Ellis and Rogers had no oil wells but still they struggled on trying to live up to their contract with Pratt, but soon their surplus was wiped out, and they were in debt to Pratt for several thousand dollars. Rogers saw Pratt personally in New York and Pratt decided he needed a man like Rogers, who could assume responsibility, to work for him. He sent Rogers to Pennsylvania to straighten out the affairs of the Pennsylvania Salt Company of which Pratt was chief owner. Rogers did the work so well that Pratt made Rogers foreman of his Brooklyn refinery. He received \$25 a week, with the promise of a partnership if sales were over \$50,000 a year. The first year the

*"Old Time Fairhaven" by Mr. Charles Harris

sales went over twice that, and in the second year sales doubled the first. Pratt gave Rogers the interest in the business he had promised him.

The Pratt Oil Company later absorbed by Standard Oil Trust and Henry H. Rogers became an immensely rich man when he was only thirty-two, becoming one of the directors of the new company.

In 1885, Rogers gave Fairhaven a well-equipped grade school. That was the first of a long series of public benefactions to Fairhaven, all bestowed during the lifetime of Rogers.

Rogers gave many buildings to Fairhaven. He paved Fairhaven's streets, gave the town its water works system, a Masonic lodge building, a grammar school (1885), a public library (1893), a town hall (1894), a magnificent Unitarian Church and Parsonage (1904) and a high school building (1906).

Rogers lost his first wife on May 21, 1894. She was the mother of five children. Later he married Emelle Augusta Randel, the divorced wife of Lucius Hart.

Mr. Rogers' last great individual enterprise was the building of a low-grade Virginian Railway from the West Virginia coalfields to Norfolk. The strain involved in the transaction weakened him. On May 19, 1909 in New York City, he died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke.

What Some People said about Mr. Rogers:

"Kind to everyone, he goes about doing good, silent and unseen. I would fain acknowledge his generosity and affectionate interest which makes it possible for me to go to college."----- -- ----
----- -- ----- -- ----- Helen Keller

"When I was in need, all others failed me. I always held Mr. Rogers in reserve until He never failed me . " ----- -Booker T. Washington.

"By no sign, no hint, no word, did he ever betray any consciousness that I was under any obligation to him. I have never been so great as that, and I have not known another who was." -
-----Mark Twain

Mr. Rogers' friendship for Mark Twain is an interesting legend. At sixty years of age, Mr. Clemens found himself bankrupt by the failure of his publishing house with \$100,000 of unpaid debts. He felt himself personally responsible for payment; and made a lecture trip around the world with this purpose in mind.

At Mr. Rogers' suggestion, Mr. Clemens turned over all his earnings to him and they were invested with such wisdom to discharge all of his self-imposed obligations and have something left. Mr. Rogers' continued to advise Mr. Clemens, and he brought him a fortune, ease and happiness.

The two were great friends and often sailed together on Mr. Rogers' yacht, "The Kanawha." Mr. Clemens was present at several of the dedications of the buildings in Fairhaven.

Unique Facts About Fairhaven High School and Mr. Rogers

A few days before the dedication of our high school, Mr. Rogers inspected the building to see if everything was in order. Upon entering the auditorium on the second floor, an astonishing discovery was made. There were no seats in the hall. Being rather upset, Mr. Rogers telephoned several railroad companies trying to locate the chairs. After a few hours of telephoning, he located them on a railroad siding at a station down south. Mr. Rogers sent a special train for the seats, and he had all tracks cleared while they were on their way. When the chairs arrived, it was Friday night and the dedication was to take place on the following Monday. It was late Saturday afternoon when the work of placing the chairs in their respective spots began. The workers continued laboring throughout the night, all day Sunday, and they finished shortly before midnight on Sunday. On Monday morning the fully equipped auditorium took its place among one of the most beautiful rooms in the high school.

Pupils of Fairhaven High School first entered their lovely new school building on Wednesday, April 10, 1906 and remained for two periods of class work. The new High School, however, was by no means finished, but this was the 50th anniversary of Mr. Rogers' graduation.

The pupils entered the new building at 10:00 A.M. preceded by Mr. Frank M. Marsh, the Superintendent of Schools and Mr. A.B. Kimball, the principal of the high school. The pupils were escorted to the large room on the southwest corner of the building which now is room 4. There Mr. and Mrs. Rogers received them.

After two recitation periods, the school was dismissed for the day.

At this time, there were 90 pupils in the entire high school enrollment.

When Fairhaven High School was first opened, the school produced its own gas, therefore, making the building one of the first places in Fairhaven to have the use of gas. It is said that the tanks, which were used to make the gas, are buried under the lawn on the east side of the school.

Until recent years, the high school produced its own electricity from a steam engine-driven generator. During the hurricane of 1938, the only lights left burning in Fairhaven were in the high school, and it became overnight, a shelter for the refugees of the storm.

Every few years during the life of Mr. Rogers, each member of the graduating class would receive, from an unknown source, a twenty-dollar gold piece as a graduation gift. Every student knew, however, that only one person could possibly be responsible for this--Mr. Rogers, himself.

One summer the teachers of Fairhaven High School spent a most carefree vacation. A certain person who wished his identity to remain unknown paid their salaries continuously during the summer months. Mr. Rogers could not keep all his good deeds secret, however.

The four-faced clock located high in the tower of the high school is a most interesting and unusual time-teller.

To reach this clock, one has to ascend to the highest classroom in the school, Room 20, located on the third floor of the building. In the ceiling of this room is a trap door; one must travel in a bending position for about fifteen feet through a narrow passageway, until three short ladders are reached. You climb one ladder, turn the corner, and climb another ladder. After climbing the third ladder, you boost yourself up through a trap door and find yourself on the floor of the tower, itself. You are surprised to find the tower is such a small room, only about eight feet by eight feet. In the center of this room is the clock.

This apparatus is a most interesting thing to see. It is eighteen inches wide and sits on a stand three feet high. Every eight days, someone must travel up to this tower to wind the four-faced clock. A steel wire attached to a large weight is wound thirty-two times on an iron drum. Four turns wind out every day. As the drum turns, it makes a long pendulum swing. Through a series of gears, the swinging pendulum makes each of the four iron bars connected to the hands of each face move. A gear on the clock turns a forty-watt bulb on at a certain time each night and off at a certain time each morning. This one bulb gives enough illumination to make the small tower room a very bright place at night.

It has been said that at times one clock face is not giving the same time as another, but that is usually due to the angle at which one is looking up to the tower from below.

The four-faced clock has been up in the tower since Fairhaven High School was built in 1906, and in all that time, it has had to be repaired only once. When it was first installed the three-foot stand, upon which it sits, was beautifully painted in a dark green with a gold design on it. Some of the design can still be seen today.

A trip up to the clock tower is a well-remembered scientific adventure.

The original equipment of the physics apparatus room consisted of twelve complete sets of apparatus to cover any type of student experiment work in the physics laboratory. Each set had spares to off-set those parts of equipment which likely could be lost, worn out, or broken. Those sets included all the necessary items such as meters, lenses, optical benches, expansion apparatus, and boilers which ordinarily are considered, even today, too expensive to make available in student laboratory work. Most of the original equipment is still in use.

For teacher demonstration work, the equipment is really superb. There are air pumps, bell jars, large demonstration lenses and mirrors, prisms, complete static electricity apparatus, spectroscope, barograph, thermograph, hygrometer and other outstanding equipment.

For accurate measurement there are such things as balances of ordinary to high precision, spherometer, and micrometers. Some of the apparatus belonging to the high school is definitely of the college level. There are such instruments as apparatus to measure the acceleration of gravity, a wave machine, a powerful portable astronomical telescope, and a set of vacuum tubes to study cathode rays, X-rays, and fluorescent lighting.

At the foot of Green Street stood the summer home of Henry Huttleston Rogers, having 85 rooms and surrounded by extensive lawns and gardens. Here Mr. Rogers spent many weekends. Sometimes with guests, sometimes accompanied by his immediate family, he would sail in his stately yacht, the Kanawha, from New York into New Bedford harbor.

The house was made up of several wings---one of each being assigned to different members of his family---Colonel Henry Rogers, his son; Mr. and Mrs. Broughton (Cara Rogers); and Mr. and Mrs. Coe (Mai Rogers) ;and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin (Anne E. Rogers).

On his extensive front porch, Mr. Rogers had set up a fine telescope to enable him to peruse the harbor and spent pleasant hours so engaged.

In later years, the Rogers' home was divided into several dwellings--now to be seen in various parts of t he town. The lawns and gardens of the estate have fallen into private ownership.

In England between Windsor and London, there is a lush, green meadow of historical importance; it is called Runnymede. Cara Rogers Broughton, daughter of Henry Huttleston Rogers (after she became the Lady Fairhaven) purchased the meadow from private ownership, had it enclosed by a fine wall and impressive gate- -and presented it to the crown.

It was at Runnymede that t he English King John, pursued by his nobles as he fled from Windsor, was caught and forced to concede to their demands and gave promise to sign the "Magna Carta," the Great Charter, (1215) upon which some of the intrinsic rights of Englishmen and Americans are based.

Thus, our little Fairhaven is curiously linked with a spot reminiscent of retention of human freedom and dignity.

Cara Rogers, daughter of Henry Rogers, married Mr. Urban Broughton, a young English engineer who was affiliated with her father's enterprises. They had two children--the older of whom was born in Fairhaven. Posthumously, Mr. Broughton was granted peerage. His older son, Huttleston Broughton, inherited the peerage and chose to be called Lord Fairhaven--a title reminiscent of the town of his birth.

Lord Fairhaven, a trustee of the Millicent Library, lives at Anglesey Abbey in Cambridgeshire, England. He is now in his late 50's, is unmarried and engaged in various hobbies, one of the most interesting of which is collecting paintings of Windsor Castle.

Cara Rogers Broughton (Lady Fairhaven) visited this town for the last time in 1938. She attended an assembly in her honor

in the Auditorium of the Addition. She did not like to speak publicly, but was prevailed upon to say a few words. Her speech ended with a rather nostalgic exhortation to F.H.S. pupils when she said, "Take care of my Fairhaven."

Shortly after the high school was opened, seventeen boys worked in the kitchen. At the time when Miss Strong headed the department of domestic science, more than sixty boys in the junior and senior classes asked to be allowed to take courses in cooking which were introduced by popular demand. Miss Strong planned the classes to give the boys foundation knowledge of culinary matters. Their signified objectives were the qualifications to serve as chiefs at camps. The boys mastered the art of cooking.

Franklin Dexter, a schoolmate of H.H. Rogers, is undoubtedly the youngest scholar who attended Fairhaven High School. He entered at the age of nine and graduated when he was thirteen. After graduating from Fairhaven High School, he entered Yale University, and later, he became professor of history at Yale.

Most visitors to Fairhaven High School are charmed by the series of six oil paintings over the wall moldings in the west entrance hall. These are copies in oils of originals in the Library of Congress, Washington; D.C. John W. Alexander painted the originals.

The paintings-subtle in line and delicate of tint- - - tell the story of COMMUNICATION as follows:

1. First painting on west wall (left, as one enters west Front door.)

The Building Of A Cairn

Early man, before modes of communication were established, erected heaps of stones as mark or memorial of the place of an important happening. Established, erected heaps of stones as mark or memorial of the place of an important happening.

2. Second painting (left)

Oral Tradition

A speaker communicates thoughts to his fellows by oral expression.

3. Third painting (left)

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS

Early Egyptians carve out of stone hieroglyphic writing.

4. Fourth painting (right)

INDIAN SKIN WRITING

Indians use dried skins to paint ideas in picture language.

5. Fifth painting (right)

MONKS COPYING IN MONASTERIES

Before advent of printing press, monks labor on illuminated, hand-copied manuscripts.

6. Sixth painting (right)

THE PRINTING PRESS

Manuscripts come from first press invented by Gutenberg.

In the east entrance hall, over the moldings are two magnificent works in oils. The one to the left upon entrance represents Religion. The one to the right symbolizes Education. Originals in the Library of Congress were the work of Charles Pearce.

When the new High School was about to open, Mr. Rogers said:

"For the boy starting out in life who is anxious to succeed in business I believe that the ordinary High School education is the best outfit. He is master of the ordinary implements of business life; he has at least a foundation of general knowledge. Our American high schools each cultivate a sense of greatness of the country which inspires him with the confidence of her future, and hence his own.

"The High School boy has set for him a standard of manliness, of personal honor, of good conduct, and that give--and--take which is the necessity of all civilized social conflict."

According to the reminiscences of the late Mr. Thomas Tripp, Mr. Rogers' next contemplated gift to Fairhaven would have been a hospital for children, which he planned

to build in the vicinity of the Unitarian Church. His death frustrated the plan.

When Mr. Rogers was consulting with his architects about the decoration of Room 7, he expressed a desire that that room be made especially beautiful. Since so many students left school – early in those days, Mr. Rogers indicated that Room 7, intended as a homeroom for Juniors and Seniors, must be particularly attractive that young people might wish to stay therein. Hence, the lovely ceiling of Room 7, which could not be replaced today for \$10,000.

Many men who have attended Fairhaven High School have entered the service of their country. Some may be gone and others may still be around, but they will always be remembered for their deeds. It would be quite impossible to name each single individual, so we shall merely give the numbers and the war in which they were engaged.

In the Civil War, 33 men fought. Of these, 32 belonged to the Union Army and one lone person belonged to the Confederate Army. His name was Henry Mortz.

In the Spanish War, there were two men from F.H.S.

In World War I, 86 men fought.

Next in the line of fire came World War II, and no fewer than 912 served in this encounter.

At one time F. H. S. carried on an extensive course in agriculture. The cafeteria used the produce of the "F. H. S. farmers". Prior to 1916, extending from the back of the school nearly to Linden Avenue were fine gardens planted by students in the agricultural course.

In 1926, the students of Fairhaven High School decided that they would like to be the first class to publish a yearbook. They accomplished this task in about four weeks.

The boiler room is the heart of any building during the cold winter months and chilly fall and spring. The

boiler room in the basement of Fairhaven High School contains two large water tube boilers. These boilers are the originals that were put in when the school was first built. They are rated at seventy-five horsepower each and use about three hundred and fifty tons of coal each year.

Inside the boilers there are grates which measure twenty-four square feet. These boilers were retubed in 1938 and 1939. Water is pumped into these high-pressure boilers. The steam goes through an eight-inch main line and then branches into a three-inch line. All piping is hidden in the walls of the engine room. In this system which is called a gravity system, steam goes through the radiators and back to the boilers about eight to ten times an hour. Bronze grills are in the wall of each room. This is called one-pipe system.

The walls of the engine room are white enameled brick. A dome with a skylight in the center provides light.

Two men are in the boiler room on a cold day. The boilers are started about four in the morning, and it takes about twenty-five minutes to get up steam. Every five to ten minutes coal is put in and the fires raked.

Between the boys' and girl's sections of the cafeteria, there are two six-foot fans which circulate heat through the building. A sixteen horsepower motor turns these fans. This is called an indirect heating system. The heating system has never failed to operate since the day it was first put in.

Few people know that Mr. Rogers equipped the cafeteria with fine china and handsome monogrammed silverware, which has been carefully preserved.

According to a 1910 inventory, the school owned following monogrammed silverware.

Monogram Silverware

SILVERWARE

Sugar Bowls 2

FORKS

Breakfast 224

Dinner 2 doz.

Game Set 1

Oyster 1

Serving 1

KNIVES

Breakfast 2 doz.

Bread & Butter 22

Dinner 2 doz.

Orange 1 doz.

LADLES

Cream 2

Soup 1

PITCHERS

Cream 2

SERVERS

Ice Cream 2

Butter 2

Pie 1

Sauce 2

SPOONS

Coffee 2 doz.

Berry 1 doz.

Bouillon 2 doz.

Dessert 2 doz.

Orange 1 doz.

Tablespoons 212

Teaspoons 181

TRAYS

Tray 1

TONGS

Sugar 1

Chafing Dish Spoons 7

Chafing Dish Forks 6

Chafing Dishes 7

Much fine table linen was also provided and was carefully worked with embroidered monograms by girls in the early sewing classes.

The Alumni Association of Fairhaven High School was organized in 1894 with Henry H. Rogers as president.

A FEW GRADUATES OF FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL IN INTERESTING NICHES

1910 William Tallman -One of the leading architects in the state, and head of Tallman, LaBrode, and Rounseville Co. in New Bedford

1911 Orrin B. Carpenter-Treasurer of the Institution for Savings in Fairhaven

1911 Bradford Luther-President of the National Bank of Fairhaven

1912 Clyde Rounseville-An architect and partner in the Tallman, La Brode, and Rounseville Co, in New Bedford

1914 Curtis Tripp-A well-known New Bedford physician; a former chief of staff at St. Luke's Hospital, and President of the Massachusetts Medical Society

1915 Albert Stanton-A Fairhaven selectman, and the former chairman of the Board of Selectmen

1916 Edwin Babbit-President of the National Fireworks Corp.

1919 Malcom E. Campbell -Director of the current mission sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America: He is also dean of the school of textiles at North Carolina State College

1920 Walter Bowman Jr.-Principal of Taunton High School in Taunton, Mass.

1921 Joseph Reagan -A priest, principal and teacher in a Philippine school; he was held captive by the Communists in China for three years

1922 Dr. William Bettencourt- Assistant Principal of Belmont High School in Belmont, Mass.

1923 John C. Allen- Second Assistant Postmaster General in Washington, D.C.

1923 Carlton Holland-Principal of Bellows Falls High School in Vermont

1923 Charles J. L.Tripp- A Wall Street broker, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange

1924 Maria Reagan -A nun, who, with her brother, is teaching school in the Philippine Islands.

1927 Granville Prior- head of the History Department at the Citadel in South Carolina.

1929 David Entin - A lawyer in Fall River, Mass.

1929 John Freitas - Superintendent of Schools in White River Junction in Vermont.

1929 Raymond Mck. Mitchell - New Bedford lawyer and a newly appointed trustee of the Millicent Library.

1929 - Michael O'Leary - Town clerk and treasurer of Fairhaven.

1929 Dr. Filbert Silveira - Prominent Fairhaven doctor and a member of the staff at St. Luke's Hospital.

1933 Walter Machado - a foot doctor in Roxbury, Mass.

1934 Commander Charles Carr - Commanding officer at Naval Air Technical Training Center, Norman, Okla.

1934 Dr. George Walmsley - a successful veterinarian in Fairhaven and the proprietor of the Capeway Animal Hospital.

1935 Barbara Barstow - Violinist who has played with the Oklahoma Symphony and the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra.

1935 Charlotte Nye - Head librarian in the Children's Room in the New Bedford Library. 1935 Earl Lee - A missionary in India where he lives with his wife and children.

1937 Rev. Allen Harkness - At the present a chaplain in the U.S. Army.

1937 Shirley Kanter - author of movie scripts in Hollywood studios, and some magazine articles; she has also done advertising and copywriting for a large department store in Bridgeport, Conn.

1937 Dr. Harold Woodcock - an eye and ear doctor in New Bedford with a fine practice.

1939 Lieutenant Commander Robert Carr - A teacher in the special weapons school at North Island, San Diego; specializing in Nuclear Science.

1941 Arthur Tripp - Recently appointed the Assistant Pastor of the Arlington St. Unitarian Church in Boston.

1942 Armand Poyant - Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Italy.

1944 Dennis Mahoney - Recently appointed as Assistant District Attorney in New York.

1947 Martha Lewin - A talented actress in New York and environs. With her husband she will operate the Somerset Summer Theatre this season.

1949 David Jenney - Currently employed in the research department of United Aircraft in Hartford, Conn.

1949 Sherman Kinney - Graduated from Springfield College, and signed to a Milwaukee Braves farm team. At present, he is serving in the Army.

1951 Barton Leach - A student at the University of Pennsylvania. He is to captain the basketball team in 1955.

It is acknowledged with pride that the hundreds of other F.H.S. graduates have done and are doing distinguished work in the professions, in industry, in government service, and in domestic undertakings.

Thus, Fairhaven High School goes on contributing, through the medium of good public education, to a realization of the American dream.

On the following pages will be found photo static copies of the original plans of F.H.S. drawn up by Brigham, Coveney, and Bisbee in 1905. These plans were made available by the courtesy of Mr. Henry Bisbee, a F.H.S. graduate, and now of Hingham, Mass. Mr. Bisbee is the only surviving member of the firm, which designed our school.

**FACULTY
OF
FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL
1954**

FLAVEL N. GIFFORD, Superintendent of Schools
CHESTER M. DOWNING, Principal
WALTER D. WOOD, Assistant Principal
DORIS D. BRUCE, Director of Guidance

Therese J. Boucher
Robert C. Lawton
Raymond G. Boyce
Evelyn L. Martin*
Alexander N. Clement
Donald K. Marvin
George N. Cook*
Elsie L. McCarthy*
Mary I. Cook
Edward J. McDermott*
Edith R. Cromie*
Lillian E. Modesto
Louise F. Dennie *
Jeanette M. Mulvey
Earl J. Dias*
Marie R. Noyer
Edith K. Dias*
Phillips A. Noyes

Grace L. Downing
James Parkinson
Melvin Entin*
Elsie N. Peltz
Donald N. Gavin
Bradford I. Pierce*
Elizabeth I. Hastings
Avis Pillsbury
Ann F. Hayes
Hazel B. Raymond
Margaret C. Howland
Ruth S. Robinson
Mabel G. Hoyle
Beatrice Spence
Marguerite A. Johnson
Cuthbert W. Tunstall*
Vivian N. Kellick
Cecelia Urquiola

* F.H.S. Graduates