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Akin House: Elihu Akin House Interpretation Project

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Nature of Request:

In November 2003 the Waterfront Historic Area League (W H A L E) purchased the Elihu Akin House at 732 Dartmouth Street, Dartmouth, Massachusetts from members of the Akin family for \$183,000. The 1762 house had been vacant since 1984. W H A L E purchased the house, one of the oldest in the town, based on exterior evaluation only because the owners would not allow access to the house before purchase.

Although the house suffered great structural damage from a leaking rear dormer, it retains its original architectural integrity and a large number of original elements. These include in the best parlor, a circa 1762 three corner cupboard, portions of a wood paneled ceiling and a paneled wall surrounding the hearth. The rear great hall contains a beamed, chamfered ceiling and at least two large hearths, one built behind the other. The cellar contains the massive, center chimney with stone foundation and root cellar.

Anne W. Baker, W H A L E's preservation consultant, is in the process of preparing a historic structures report. Architect, Greg Jones, has prepared measured drawings, and an estimate of necessary carpentry work to stabilize the house has been obtained. Research on the house and the Akin families is being conducted by Peggi Medeiros, W H A L E's Director of Education & Preservation Services.

W H A L E plans an archival restoration of the house beginning in 2005 with a completion date of September. An archeological study is planned to locate the well, and sites of known outbuildings.

After rehabilitation, W H A L E intends the Akin House to be used as an education center/museum that tells the structural history of the house, the history of the Akin family and the development of the Town of Dartmouth. The audience for the center will be students from elementary grades through college and the general public. Eventually the center will spin off from W H A L E to become an independent, private, non-profit organization. This will follow W H A L E model in two previous projects, the restoration of the Zeiterion Theater and the restoration and establishment of the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum. Both are now successful organizations.

It must be noted that the project is of special importance because research in Southeastern Massachusetts has concentrated on the City of New Bedford. Because of its history as the richest whaling port in the world, the neighboring town of Dartmouth has been neglected. Although New Bedford has the New Bedford Whaling Museum possibly the finest in the world, there is not a single education center or historic house museum in Dartmouth. The Elihu Akin House Project will be the first of its kind.

Support from the N E H through a consultation grant will allow W H A L E to assemble a team of consultants consisting of historic preservationists, humanities scholars and exhibition specialists to plan for the interpretation of the house. The consultants will help W H A L E staff refine the Akin House mission which is to combine the structural history of the property with the social history of the family and the community they helped to create. The dual mission will make the planning process complicated. The consultant

team by combining their areas of expertise will develop a plan that will enable W H A L E to expand the public's knowledge and appreciation of an extraordinary architectural resource and the people who created not only the house but also the region.

Introduction to the Subject:

The Elihu Akin house, located at 762 Dartmouth Street in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, is one of the oldest homes remaining in the town. Its age alone would give the house architectural importance, however, the Akin family were instrumental in the development of South Dartmouth. Pre-dating the Revolution, the small five-room house has been circa dated on the basis of citations by two of the area's most distinguished historians. Daniel Ricketson in his *History of New Bedford, Massachusetts*, written in 1858, includes it in his list of early surviving homes as " the Old Akin house, on an old cross road near Padanaram." Mr. Ricketson cites only one other house in Dartmouth and notes that the Akin house was one of three that had a stone chimney.

A 1908 unpublished manuscripts owned by the New Bedford Whaling Museum's Kendall Institute has a photograph of the house and a brief discussion of its history. Henry Worth noted: "This is the earliest five-room house in this section, and was built by Job Mosher about 1762. After the Revolution, Elihu Akin occupied this house to the time of his death"

What is now the Towns of Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, and the City of New Bedford were invaded and largely burned by the British in 1778. The raid on the then booming shipbuilding area of South Dartmouth resulted in the near destruction of the Akin family. The chance survival of the small house on Potter's Hill gave the Akins what few residents of the entire area had – a home which remained in the family until its sale to the Waterfront Historic Area League in 2003.

Dartmouth, Massachusetts was first visited and described by English explorer Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602. Settlers from Plymouth Plantation, wishing to escape the scrutiny of the First Comers and to establish their own homesteads moved to Southeastern Massachusetts. By the time of King Philip's war they had established farms and small settlements in South Dartmouth, Russells Mills, Bedford Village, at the Head of the River near Acushnet and in Fairhaven. Later the vast area of "Old Dartmouth" became the towns of Acushnet, Fairhaven, Dartmouth, Westport and the City of New Bedford.

The Russell family was among the first great landowners in the area and the Dartmouth Street land where the Akin house sits was originally part of the John Russell farm. In 1762 house carpenter, Job Mosher purchased land from the Russell's and built the house. Research on the Moshers is continuing. According to Henry Worth the property was sold in 1767 to Jonathan Delano, Jr. After his death the estate sold in 1769 to Elihu Akin. The Akins did very well in the years before the Revolution and the house and land were undoubtedly purchased as an investment. Elihu's true focus was down the hill at the waterfront where he had started shipbuilding, owned the license for a tavern, a wharf at

the foot of Prospect Street and built a fine home

The son of Captain John and Hannah Sherman Akin, Elihu was born on August 6, 1720. The family of Scottish descent lived for a time in nearby Rhode Island. According to family historian Robert Akin, Elihu had been a shipwright in Newport as late as 1747.

As the Revolution approached, rational arguments over independence ceased and passion took over. The war allowed payback for old slights and hurts. Not everyone wanted a war with England, which had been home. In South Dartmouth Elihu Akin had earned the public trust and had great influence. After the outbreak of war at Lexington and Concord, Tories were expelled from the town and Akin was behind the expulsion. They fled straight to the British army and offered their services. In September 1778, they returned to Dartmouth.

According to historian, Leonard Bolles Ellis in *The History of New Bedford*, "Padanaram did not escape the attention of the British, for on Sunday, (September 6, 1778) barges loaded with soldiers were sent to that village and several houses were burned. Most of them belonged to the Akin family, who were enthusiastic supporters of the American cause, and had been instrumental in expelling Richard Shearman, Eldred Tupper, and William Castle from the vicinity. Tradition says that it was information from these men that caused the property of the Akins to receive the special attention of the enemy. The first two named are credited with acting as pilots to the squadron."

The Akin family lost everything except the house on Potter's Hill and surrounding land. Elihu moved his wife and children there. In 1780 Elihu Akin and James Akin received compensation funds from the Massachusetts General Court. The total amount for all of Bedford, however, was only 1,200 pounds, which did not begin to approach the Akin losses.

Another of Henry B. Worth's, circa 1908 unpublished manuscripts, *Padanaram History*, was transcribed in 1978 by Richard C. Mulready. The original material and the transcription are in the collection of the New Bedford Whaling Museum's Kendall Institute. The rather disjointed history has several references to Elihu Akin. It needs to be noted that the Akin family was a large one and Elihu, a child of a second marriage. These marriages had in effect given Captain John Akin two families of different generations. In explaining the division of Captain Akin's property, Worth notes, "Elihu Akin acquired the tracts that were left to Ebenezer and Joseph and built his house on the South West corner of Prospect and Water. This was burned by the English in 1778 and his son, Abraham, built the present house on the same foundation where his house had been burned. Elihu Akin lived the remainder of his life in the old house at the top of Potter's Hill and the corner of Rockland and Dartmouth streets."

The manuscript continues, "The loss by the British raids was a severe blow to Elihu Akin from which he never recovered. His wharf at the foot of Prospect Street and his ship yard and other property were burned as a retaliation for his zeal in the course of the Continental Revolution."

Akin however had won the respect of the community and for twenty years after the war, the village was called Akin's Wharf in his honor and to commemorate his early shipbuilding. By the early 1800's, however, the wealthy Laban Thatcher used his influence to rename the village, Padanaram. Still for nearly a generation the Akin's name stood for their village.

Elihu Akin's son, Joseph grew up in the house and Joseph's daughter, Julia Ann, later married an up and coming young man from New Bedford, William Canfield. He had gone whaling and then after returning to New Bedford in the dead of winter was ordered to row the ship's captain to shore. William Canfield's feet were frost bitten so badly he never went whaling again. William Canfield became a newspaperman publishing several papers centering on the whaling industry during the 1840's including the *Register*, the *Morning Register*, and the *New Bedford Register*. Later he ran a New Bedford hotel, the Sheridan, in what is today the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park.

Julia Akin's son, the great grandson of Elihu Akin, became one of the great figures of the Gilded Age. Although born in New Bedford on June 28, 1855, Richard Albert Canfield visited his grandfather Joseph in Dartmouth and heard stories of his great grandfather's life during the Revolutionary war.

Alexander Gardiner in his biography, *Canfield: The True Story of the Greatest Gambler* states that Richard Canfield spent most of his thirteenth summer actually living with his grandmother, Hannah, in the Akin house. He writes: ..it was decided that the time had come for him to help support the family. An attempt to get work in Providence failing, Richard paid a visit to his grandmother at her farm in South Dartmouth and with that as a home base set out for New Bedford each day to make the rounds of the stores to see if they could use a boy. Returning each night to the old farmhouse with the story that he couldn't get work, he was gently upbraided by Grandmother Akin. Why didn't he just settle down and help her on the farm? Or ship on a whaling cruise? Young Dick laughed at the idea of farm work."

His entry in the *Dictionary of American Biography, Volume II*, begins "familiarily known as "Dick" Canfield to the vast sporting public who played for high stakes, art connoisseur, manufacturer, and Wall Street operator was born in New Bedford where he now lies interred." Canfield whose career might not have pleased his Presbyterian forebears, lived on a grand scale, invented a variation of Solitaire still called Canfield, collected important American furniture and was a friend of painter, James McNeil Whistler. One of Whistler's last portraits was of Canfield. In the 1880's he ran a great gambling house next to Delmonico's Restaurant in New York City. "This brown stone house, entered by the elect through great bronze doors put in by Canfield, extravagantly furnished, and fitted out with valuable and beautiful ancient potteries and paintings became the center of New York gambling gentry."

At a time when a time when gambling was neither respectable nor legal, Canfield is written of as an exception to the rules, he was considered a gentleman who ran an honest

house. After making a great deal of money, he devoted himself to collecting English furniture. He spent six months of each year in England and bought his finest pieces of Chippendale from impoverished members of the nobility only too happy to hand their collections over for hard dollars.

Canfield's great love was for art. His collection was considered the second greatest collection of James McNeil Whistler paintings in America. The last portrait Whistler painted was of Canfield and he called it "His Reverence". Although Canfield sold most of his Whistler's in 1914 just before his death, he kept the portrait and left it to his only son.

Richard Albert Canfield invented a variation of Solitaire "Canfield" and won the nickname "The Prince of Gamblers." He had homes in New York City and the Elmwood Section of Providence, Rhode Island. His wife, Genevieve Martin was the daughter of a shoemaker from Pawtucket, Rhode Island and preferred to live in Rhode Island. Canfield had a daughter, Grace, who visited him often in New York and a son, Howland Dartmouth Canfield.

On December 11, 1914 at the age of only 59 Canfield died after a freak accident in New York. His death received front-page coverage in the *New York Times*. The December 12th headline read, "Richard Canfield Killed by a Fall – Famous Gambler's Skull Fractured When He Stumbled on Subway Steps – Driven Out By Jerome – Closed Saratoga Club in 1907 – After That Was A Manufacturer with Home on Madison Avenue" The *Times* described him as "once the best known gambling resort proprietor in the country."

Richard Canfield is buried in New Bedford's Oak Grove Cemetery. He was perhaps the greatest and most intriguing figure produced by either Dartmouth or New Bedford.

762 Dartmouth Street is located on Potter's Hill on the corner of Rockland Street just above the village of Padanaram, Massachusetts. Dartmouth Street runs from the City of New Bedford into Dartmouth through the Bliss Corner area, past the Akin House and there abruptly becomes Elm Street. The five room, classic, center entrance Cape now sits on a smaller piece of land than originally in a busy residential neighborhood.

Boarded and effectively abandoned for at least two decades, the house has suffered extensive interior water damage. A 1983 Form B described the house as "a small and simple Cape Cod dwelling of the mid 18th century which illustrates the roots of the style and how little it has changed over the years. It has a center chimney and centrally located front doorway at the front façade. A window is at each side of the doorway. Roof overhangs somewhat. Foundation is rubble stone."

Current Interpretation/Description

As of fall 2004, the Akin House has been protected from additional water damage by a tarp securing the roof. Measured drawings have been completed. A Historic Structures report funded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation will be completed shortly.

Estimates for stabilization of the house and a scope of work have been completed. It has been declared eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and a National Register nomination will be submitted. Historic research is on going. Careful rehabilitation work will begin in 2005. Plans call for an archival restoration respecting and saving all original architectural elements. Any new structural work, portions of a sill, for example, will be clearly marked as new. W H A L E's rehabilitation plan for the Akin house places great value on the structural integrity and historic importance of the building.

The interpretation of the site as an education center/museum is in the early planning stages. This means that the advice of consultants will help determine and refine its future.

Audience:

The Town of Dartmouth is sixty miles south of Boston, thirty miles east of Providence and the fifth largest town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Its population according to the 2000 Census is 30,666. It directly abuts the City of New Bedford with its population of 93, 768. Together Dartmouth and New Bedford have 18, 472 students enrolled in grades K – 12. The University of Massachusetts at Dartmouth is located in the town. Roger Williams University with its degree program in Historic Preservation is located in nearby Bristol, Rhode Island. Dartmouth additionally has a large, wealthy and well-educated summer population located within two miles of the Akin house. The majority of our visitors will be initially from Southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

W H A L E through its *Discovering New Bedford Program* for elementary school students has worked with over five hundred children since 2000. The program is designed as an academic enrichment and curriculum based program for low performing schools throughout the New Bedford school system. New Bedford suffers from high unemployment (15%); a variety of social problems including a high percentage of violence, drug use and AIDS. 25% of families have incomes below the poverty level (twice the Massachusetts average) and educational levels are below the state average. The elementary school population is largely Cape Verdean, African-American and Hispanic. On the State Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment Systems, the majority of students scored in the “failing” or “needs improvement” categories in SY 98-99. The majority of students in our program are minority, low income, often, special needs, children. They benefit both academically from the program and socially through being exposed to an arts and history program that reinforces their in- school curriculum and introduces them to historic districts, a national park and museums both in the Greater New Bedford area and in Boston. Education is a core part of W H A L E's mission and the heart of the Elihu Akin House project.

Timeliness of the Project:

Assistance from the N E H through a Consultation Grant would come at the most critical phase of the project – initial planning.

Organization History:

The Waterfront Historic Area League, a non-profit 501(c) 3 member-supported organization, celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2002. W H A L E was founded to preserve and protect the rich historic character of New Bedford and the surrounding areas through saving endangered buildings, education, advocacy, preservation, and planning. The Waterfront Historic Area League is the second oldest preservation organization in Massachusetts. Building the future on the best of the past, W H A L E has received national recognition including a National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award and three Massachusetts Historical Commission Preservation Awards. Its Executive Director, Antone G. Souza, Jr., has individually received a National Trust Honor Award and Massachusetts Historical Commission Award for his preservation work in New Bedford's neighborhoods. In May 2002, the organization received the Charles W. Eliot II Award from Historic Massachusetts honoring vision and excellence in community planning and a Massachusetts Historical Commission 2002 Preservation Award for Outstanding Organizational Achievement for demonstrating an outstanding commitment to preservation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. As the high point of its fortieth anniversary, the Waterfront Historic Area League received the **National Trust for Historic Preservation's Trustees' Award for Organizational Excellence, awarded to only one organization nationwide.**

W H A L E is driven by two imperatives:

- 1) To save historically and architecturally important buildings and sites and
- 2) To educate children and adults in building the future on the best of the past, using historic preservation and architectural and social history within the context of the City of New Bedford. Its educational mission has evolved from early public lectures to a cable television program, Soundings, a coloring book, *Towers, Turrets & Tenements: The Brave Houses of New Bedford*, and full educational programs. Discovering New Bedford includes our after school enrichment programs for grades 4 – 6 funded through the New Bedford School Department using State and Federal funding, and our Hannigan School Project for fourth graders which began during the 2003/04 school year funded by the Community Foundation of Southeastern Massachusetts.

Preservation Advocate, the newsletter of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, in its most recent issue profiled W H A L E's education program calling it "**an innovative approach to teaching history and social history by using the architecture of New Bedford as a history laboratory that could become the model for other preservation agencies.**" They closed by saying, "**It's a model that should inspire other cities and towns to develop similar programs.**"

In 2004 W H A L E can point to 40 restored buildings including the Rotch-Jones Duff House, the Rodman Candleworks, the Andrew Robeson House, the Benjamin Rodman House, the Joseph Grinnell Mansion, the Sundial Building and the Zeiterion Theatre. Each had been neglected for decades and slated for demolition:

- ◆ The 1810 Rodman Candleworks was targeted as a potential parking lot.
- ◆ The Sundial Building had been heavily damaged in a January 1977 gas explosion.
- ◆ The Andrew Robeson House was surrounded by brick warehouses and largely forgotten.
- ◆ The Grinnell Mansion, visited by Abraham Lincoln, had lost its exterior columns and interior staircase.

There were compelling reasons each building should be demolished. W H A L E said no, raised millions of dollars from individuals and businesses in the Greater New Bedford area and building by building saved what became in 1996 the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park:

- ◆ The City of New Bedford forged a unique public private partnership with W H A L E and the area received Belgian Block streets, period lights, sidewalks and underground utilities.
- ◆ During the Blizzard of 1978, the 550-ton Robeson House was moved, relocated across from the Robert Mills Custom House and later restored.
- ◆ The Sundial Building became the administrative offices of the New Bedford Whaling Museum.
- ◆ The Rodman Candleworks, in a pioneering example of adaptive reuse, became the home of New Bedford's finest restaurant.
- ◆ The State Theatre, the last of twenty-two in the downtown, became the Zeiterion Theatre for the Performing Arts.
- ◆ The Duff House, the last Greek revival mansion on its original site with intact gardens became the Rotch Jones Duff House and Garden Museum.
- ◆ The Joseph Grinnell Mansion became congregate housing for the elderly.

Today membership stands at over 1,300 individuals and corporations. Its constituency is primarily based in Southeastern Massachusetts; however, W H A L E has members throughout Massachusetts and, sixty members in 19 states across the nation from New York to California. Membership is made up of all ages from elementary school children to elders.

W H A L E is supported in part by grants from the Grimshaw-Gudewicz Charitable Foundation, the Community Foundation of Southeastern Massachusetts, the Island Foundation, Inc., the Lynch Foundation and the Massachusetts Cultural Council.

A copy of W H A L E's annual operating budget and other support materials are attached.

Description of the Project

An N E H Consultation Grant will allow W H A L E staff to refine interpretation plans for the Elihu Akin House. The project will bring together humanities scholars, historic preservationists, museum staff and educators to plan the best use of the 1762 house as an education center/museum. W H A L E will ask its consultants to consider the following

questions:

- ◆ How can we best tell the story of the Akin family and most especially Elihu's experiences during the Revolutionary War and the early history of Dartmouth?
- ◆ How can we relate the life of Richard Canfield, one of the great Gilded Age figures to the interpretation of the house?
- ◆ How can we best interpret the physical structure of the house without using period furniture?
- ◆ How should we interpret the history of the site – tracing the original 18 acres to the smaller site in 2004?
- ◆ Most critically how do we best combine the social history of the house, the development of Dartmouth and the architectural history of the house?

Description of the Consultation Process

The grant will be used for consultant stipends, which will finance preparation work and participation in the project charrette. Costs will also include a two-day meeting or charrette of consultants and staff to refine the interpretation plan. These costs include meals, mailings, photocopying and photography.

Each consultant will receive a package of research materials and early in the project, visit with W H A L E staff the Akin house site. Staff will be available at any time during the project to answer questions. The project will culminate in a two-day charrette. Day 1 will focus on rehabilitation plans and refining humanities themes for the Akin House. Day 2 will result in specific goals, priorities and a timeline for the museum. The plan will be sent to consultants for review and modifications. W H A L E staff and board will then work from the plan to establish and interpret the museum.

Project Staff

Proposed Consultants – Resumes for all Consultants are attached

Anne W. Baker, Baker Restoration, is a restoration contractor, building archeologist and consultant. During the last 40 years, she has worked with owners, agencies and historians in the documentation and preservation of more than 300, primarily first and second period structures in Rhode Island, southern Massachusetts and Connecticut. She is the author of *Collecting Houses, 17th Century House – 20th Century Adventure*. Ms. Baker will be our principal advisor on insuring the architectural integrity of the Akin house's structure.

Michael Dyer, Librarian, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library holds a Master of Arts in American Studies from Pennsylvania State University. He will advise us on the extensive, uncataloged museum collection of Akin family materials and be invaluable in planning how we may best integrate the history of Dartmouth into the museum

Hayato Sakurai, Assistant Curator, New Bedford Whaling Museum, most recently

curated the landmark *Pacific Encounters: Yankee Whalers, Manjiro and the Opening of Japan* for the museum. The exhibition which will run through April 2005 examines the legacy of the whaling industry on the opening of diplomatic relations and cultural exchange between the US and Japan. Mr. Sakurai holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from Nagoya University and a Bachelor of Arts in Topography from Mie University in Japan. His curator's eye will assist us in planning how best to display the Akin house as a major work of art and architecture without using conventional house museum displays.

Philip Cryan Marshall, Architectural Conservator, Professor, Roger William University School of Architecture, Art & Historic Preservation, has consulted and taught in the field of preservation for over twenty years. Combining two undergraduate degrees (in geology and studio art) from Brown University and an M.S. in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont, with field experience in the construction industry, Mr. Marshall specializes in architectural conservation work. His work with the thirteen properties owned by the Preservation Society of Newport County make him uniquely qualified to assist to planning the interpretation of the Akin House and overcoming the difficulties inherent in a small site with a complex message.

Dr. Louise Anthony is the former Curriculum Director for the New Bedford Public Schools. Before assuming that position in 1996. Dr. Anthony was the City's Chapter 636 magnet program coordinator. Her expertise in curriculum writing will be invaluable in planning a humanities curriculum for elementary school students. .

Sally Sapienza, Curator, Vaughn Cottage Museum, Isle of Shoals, holds a Master of Arts degree in Museum Studies from Syracuse University. During her career she has had extensive experience in both exhibition and education planning for the National Park Services, the Concord Museum and the Children's Museum.

W H A L E Staff

Peggi Medeiros, Director of Education & Preservation, is responsible for the organization's educational programming and research projects. During her career in preservation with the City of New Bedford, W H A L E and the Swain School of Design, she has researched and written architectural and social histories of a number of New Bedford's most important buildings. These include the Sundial Building, the A. J. Davis designed William J. Rotch Cottage, the Zeiterion Theatre and the Rotch Jones Duff House & Garden Museum. After extensive original research, she made the original attribution of the Rotch House to Richard Upjohn. Her research has been utilized in MA Historical Commission grant reports, tax certification projects and additions to the Historic American Building Survey and the National Register. In 1980 she delivered a paper at an International Congress on Historic Preservation organized by the Laval University School

Antone G. Souza, Jr., Executive Director, is a nationally know historic preservationist and economic development specialist. He has received personal awards from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Under his leadership W H A L E in 2000 received the National Trust for Historic Preservation Trustee's Award for Organizational Excellence. Most recently he was selected from over 200 applicants to receive a scholarship to attend Harvard Business School's "Strategic Perspectives in Nonprofit Management" program. He completed the program in July 2004. Mr. Souza will participate in the project in his capacity as W H A L E's Executive Director.

Randall Kunz, Finance Director will oversee all financial areas of the Elhu Akin House Project.

Work Plan: See attached table:

Fund-raising Plan:

W H A L E plans an intensive fundraising campaign for the rehabilitation of the Akin property scheduled to begin in January 2005. Solicitations will be made to our members and to residents of the Town of Dartmouth. We will aggressively pursue grants from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and other private and public funders.

Elihu Akin House Bibliography

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Unpublished Henry Worth Manuscript, Padanaram History, transcribed by Richard C. Mulready, 1978, Collection of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, New Bedford Whaling Museum, Kendall Institute, New Bedford, Massachusetts

Waterfront Historic Area League – Scrapbooks, New Bedford *Evening Standard & Standard-Times* Newspaper Clippings – Circa 1930's – Stories are undated and were pasted into scrapbooks - “50 Years Ago” Column – Richard Canfield material and **New Bedford Memories No. 156** - Photo of Sheridan House with caption

Please note: This is a partial bibliography. Project research is on going and a great deal of material including wills, deeds, genealogies, has yet to be added.

