

ILLUSTRATED



FALL RIVER.

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FALL RIVER, MASS.

67. illus

1903



## FALL RIVER, MASS.

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**F**ALL RIVER, the third city of Massachusetts in population, is situated in the southeastern part of the state, forty-nine miles from Boston. It is one terminus of the famous "Fall River Line" between Boston and New York.

The city proper is compactly built along the easterly shores of Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River and extends back about two miles to the Watuppa Lakes. The land rises gradually from the water until a height of 259 feet is attained, so that from a large portion of the residential parts of the city beautiful and extended views are afforded of bay and rivers, lakes and ponds, field and wood.

The natural situation of Fall River thus gives it many advantages both as a place of residence and as a manufacturing center. Cool and invigorating breezes blow over the city from the bay, keeping the temperature in summer lower than in most large cities. The downward slope from all parts of the place to tide water permits of a system of sewerage which, when fully extended, will give perfect drainage from all sections of the city. The city is exceptionally healthy and free from malaria. The water supply coming from the lakes east of the city is in no danger of contamination from sewerage and is natur-

ally remarkably pure. The stream flowing from the chain of lakes furnishes unsurpassed water power and, flowing as it does between granite beds, is so well controlled that freshets have never been known, though there is at all times a constant supply. The bay allows communication with the world, and the broad harbor, of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, is easily reached from the ocean and is protected from storms on all sides. Granite ledges in various parts of the city provide excellent building material which has been utilized in the construction of manufactories and public buildings.

The first regular cloth manufacturing enterprises organized were the Fall River Manufactory and the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory. These were incorporated in 1813 and mark an important era in the history of Fall River. Eight years later, in 1821, the Pocasset Manufacturing Co. was organized and the Anawan Manufactory followed in 1825. All of these mills and others built later were placed directly over the river. From the brow of the hill to its foot, these establishments succeeded each other so rapidly as scarcely to leave space between the buildings for light and air. As new projects were formed, new situations for mill sites were sought out and as these were built upon, the city extended its growth in all directions.

At the present time, there are forty-two companies for the manufacture of cotton goods operating eighty-five mills.

Fall River easily leads all other manufacturing centres of America in the extent of its cotton manufacture. It has more than one-seventh of all the cotton spindles in the United States. It has more than any state in the Union except Massachusetts, nearly as many as all the Southern states combined, and more than twice as many as any other city in America. Every working day more than fourteen hundred miles of cloth are made. If all the mills could be run

upon one and the same piece of cloth no express train could travel fast enough to carry away the product from the looms, for more than two miles of cloth are made every working minute. The work is performed by thirty thousand operatives, who are paid regularly each week \$225,000 in wages. They form a large part of the forty thousand depositors in the four savings banks of the city.

The products of the mills include every variety of cloth. The factories spin, weave, print, and bleach the goods. The chief industrial plant is that of the American Printing Co. and the Fall River Iron Works Co. combined under one management, in magnitude excelling any similar establishment in the country. Few concerns anywhere equal the fine Iron Works mills in amount of cloth manufactured, while the Print Works stands among the very largest for the printing of calico. The Fall River Bleachery takes equal rank among the great bleacheries of the world.

Within the city limits are also manufactories of cotton and other machinery, thread, plush and silk goods, boots, shoes, felt hats and minor products. The hat factory of Messrs. James Marshall & Bros. is capable of turning out nearly 5000 hats every working day, using daily in the process the skins of ten thousand rabbits.

The city has many fine public buildings and business blocks and each year witnesses the tearing down of antiquated wooden buildings and the erection in their place of modern edifices of stone or brick. It already has a number of costly and elegant church buildings with three others in process of erection which will exceed those already built in size and magnificence.

Charitable and benevolent objects supported by voluntary subscriptions find a place here as in the life of every large city. Most of these institutions have substantial buildings devoted to their special work as the Y. M. C. A.,

the Boys Club, the Home for Aged People, the Children's Home, St. Vincent's and St. Joseph's Orphanages, the Seaside Home and the Salvation Army.

Educational interests have always been liberally provided for by the city. Some years before the State of Massachusetts by law obliged the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to provide free text books for the scholars of the public schools, the city of Fall River had voluntarily voted to do so. The annual appropriation for schools is about \$250,000. The B. M. C. Durfee High School building erected by a mother as a memorial to her son has no superior among public school buildings in architectural beauty and appointments. In various parts of the city are other examples of the modern substantial, well lighted and ventilated school house. A valuable adjunct to the school system is the new Public Library and the new Bradford Durfee Textile School, where all the operations of textile machinery will be taught by competent teachers.

Four daily and a larger number of weekly newspapers are published.

The city has a police department of 125 men organized on a metropolitan plan and an equally efficient fire department.

Some years ago large tracts of land overlooking the bay and a third near a tenement district were purchased by the city and laid out for public parks. A large amount of money has been and is to be expended in beautifying these enclosures and in adapting them to their use as breathing places and play grounds.

Fall River was formerly a part of Freetown and was incorporated as a separate town in 1803. The name was soon changed to Troy but in 1834 its old appellation was restored. It became a city in 1854, with a population of about 12,000. At present (1903) the population is about 115,000.

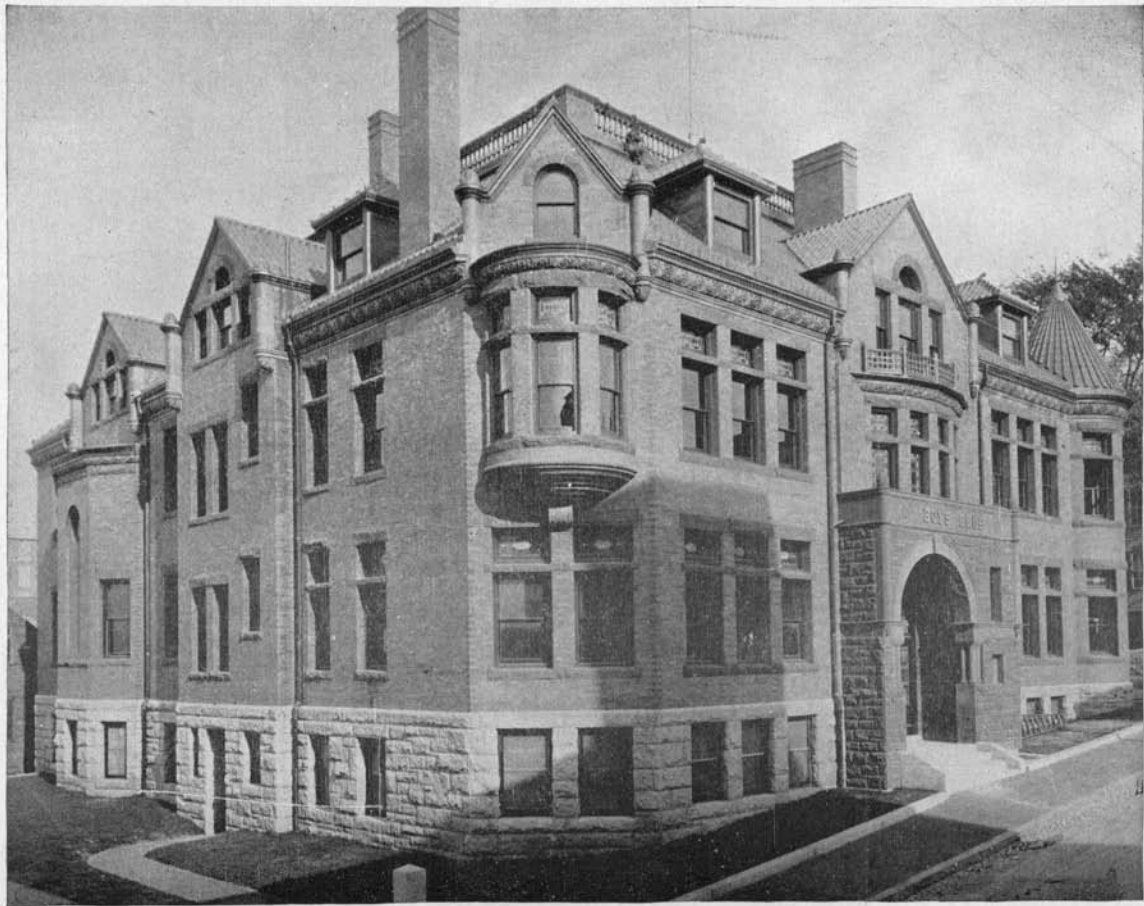


CITY FROM BAY — SOUTH END.

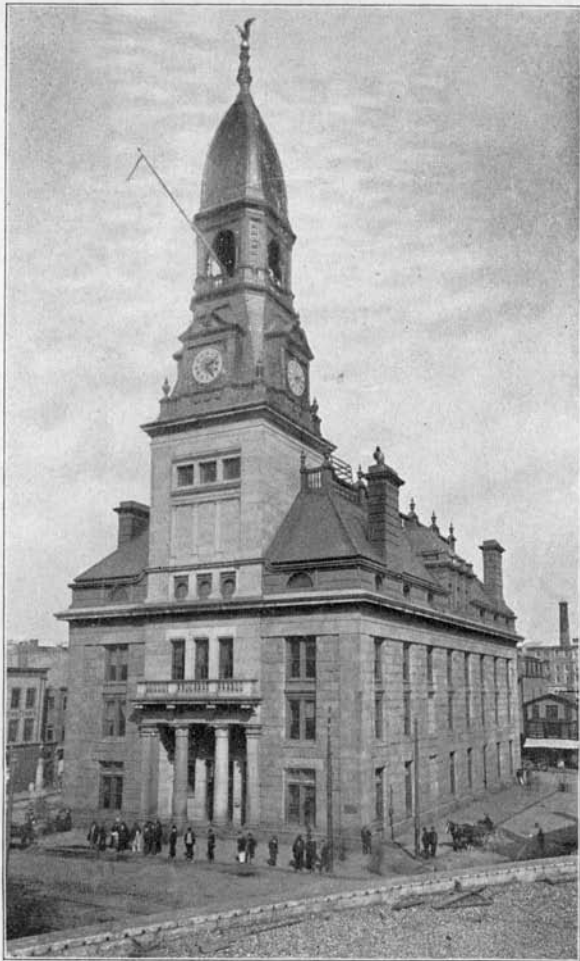


POST OFFICE.





BOYS CLUB.



CITY HALL.



COURT HOUSE.

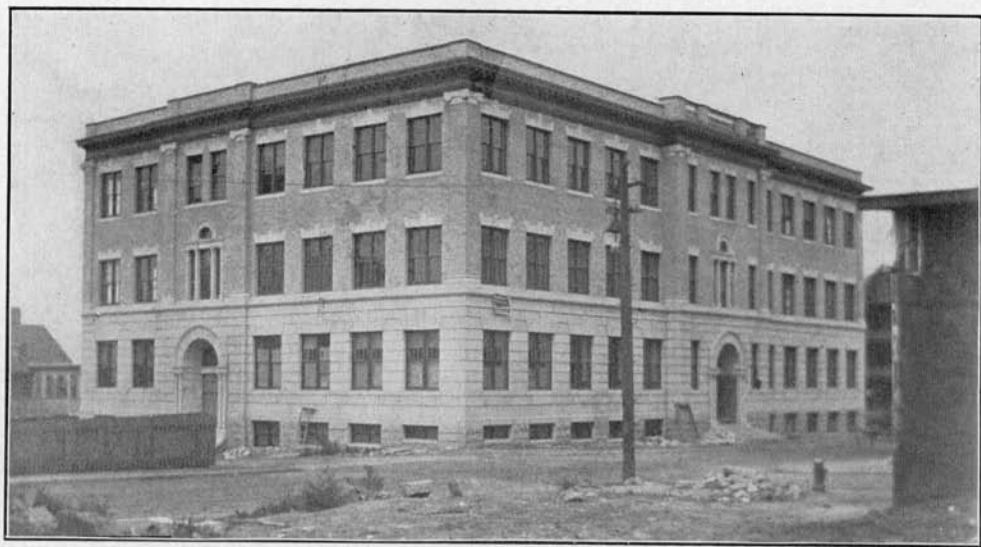
N. Main St.



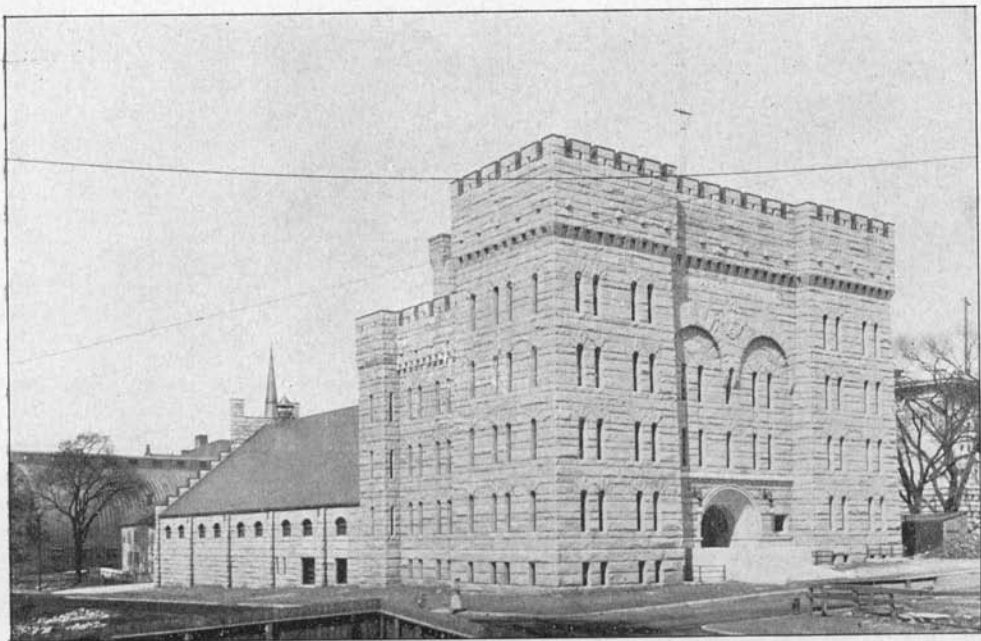
PUBLIC LIBRARY.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.



TEXTILE SCHOOL.



STATE ARMORY.

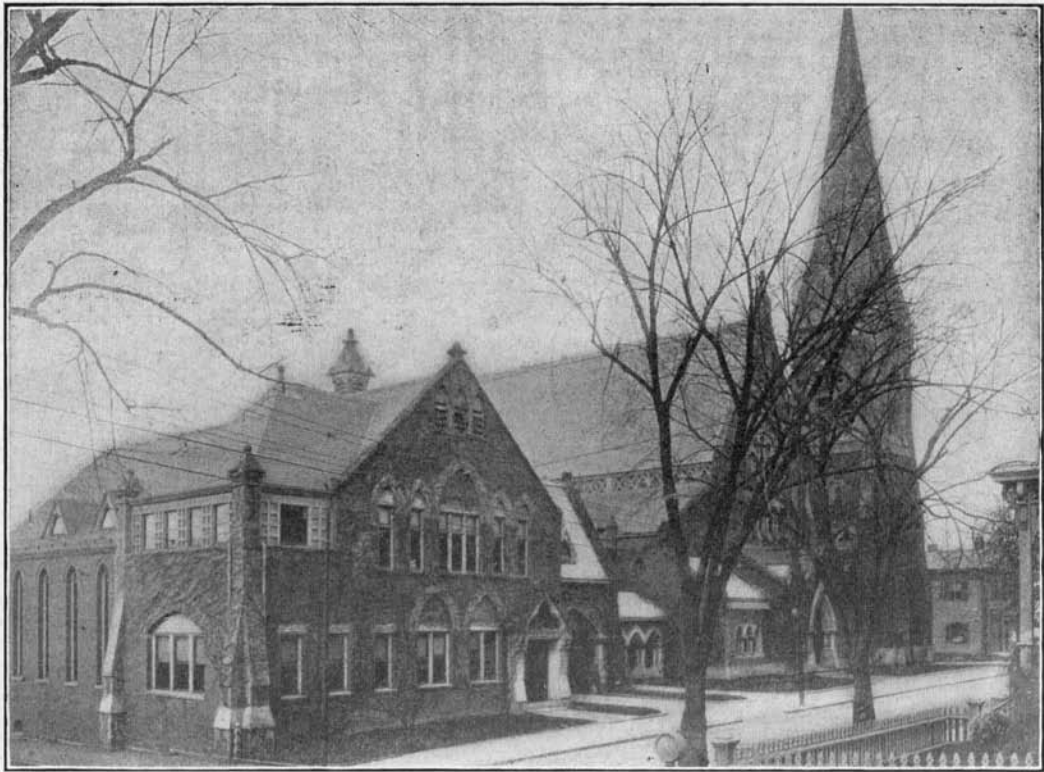


MELLEN HOUSE.

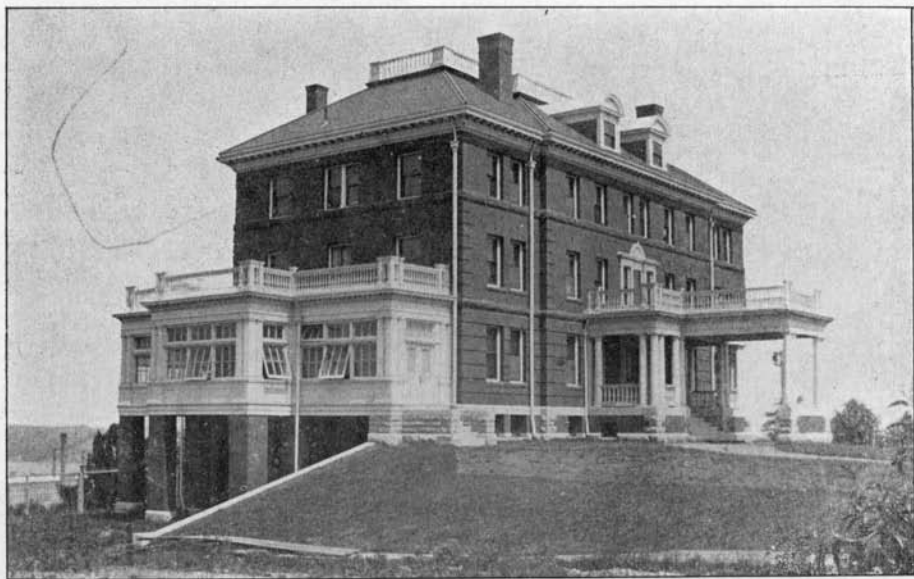




QUEQUECHAN CLUB.

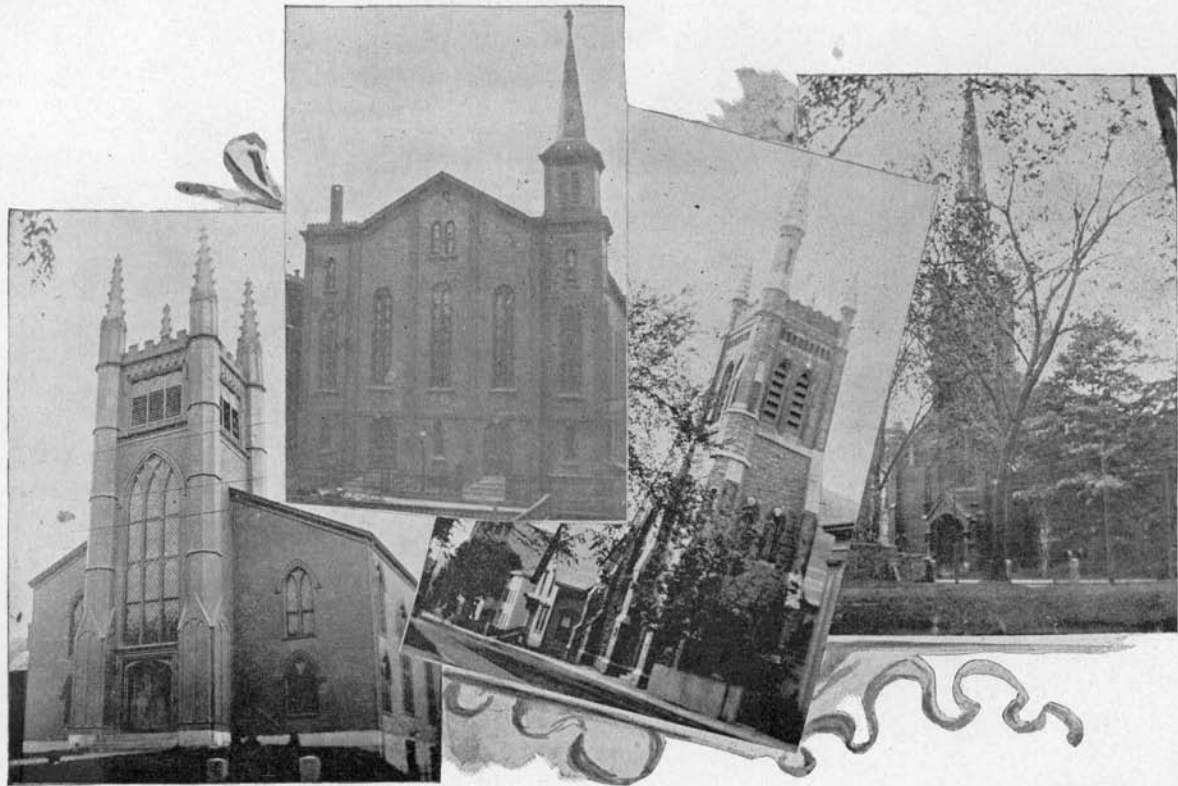


CENTRAL CHURCH.



HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE.

Bay St.



ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.  
UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.



ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



B. M. C. DURFEE HIGH SCHOOL.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.



FALL RIVER STATION..

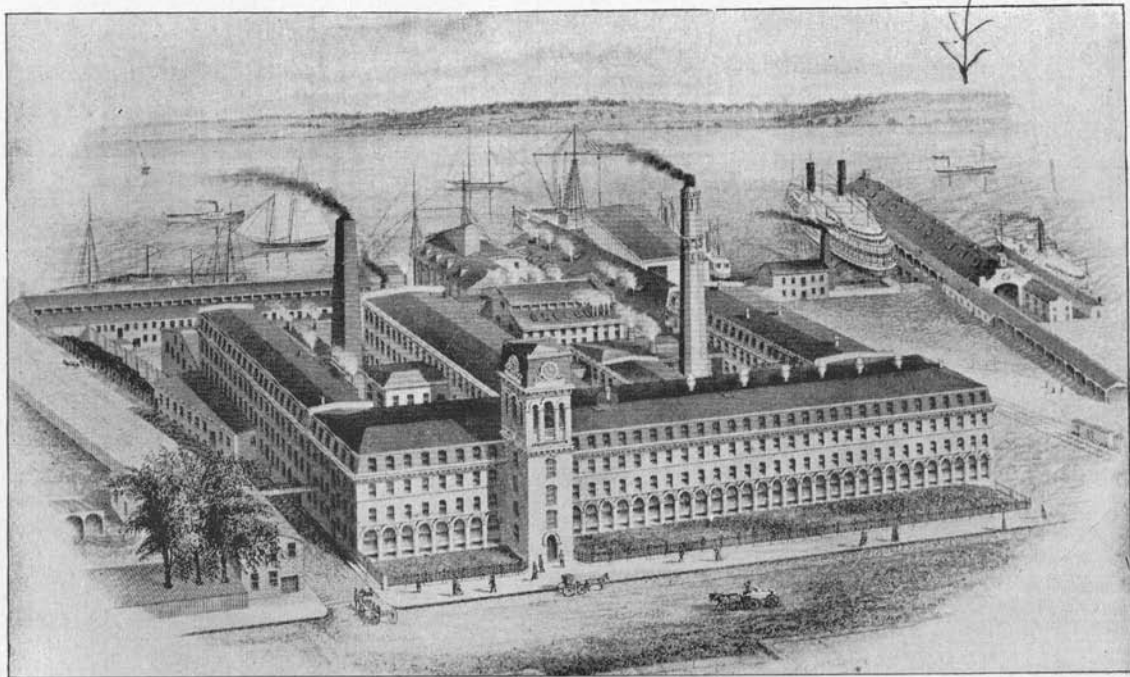
PHOTO ENGLAND

A & P store (Railroad) N. Main St.  
is now on this location

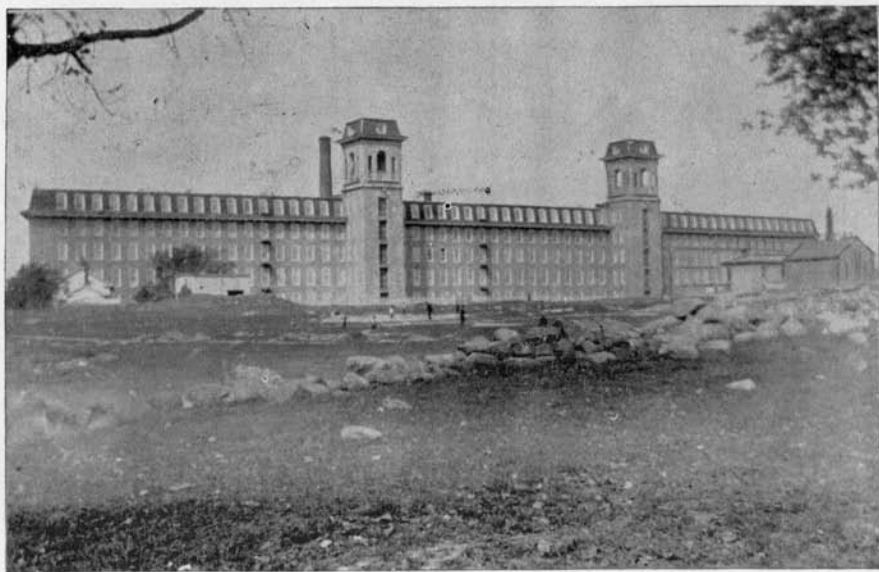


Razed by Fire  
in 1941

Fall River Line



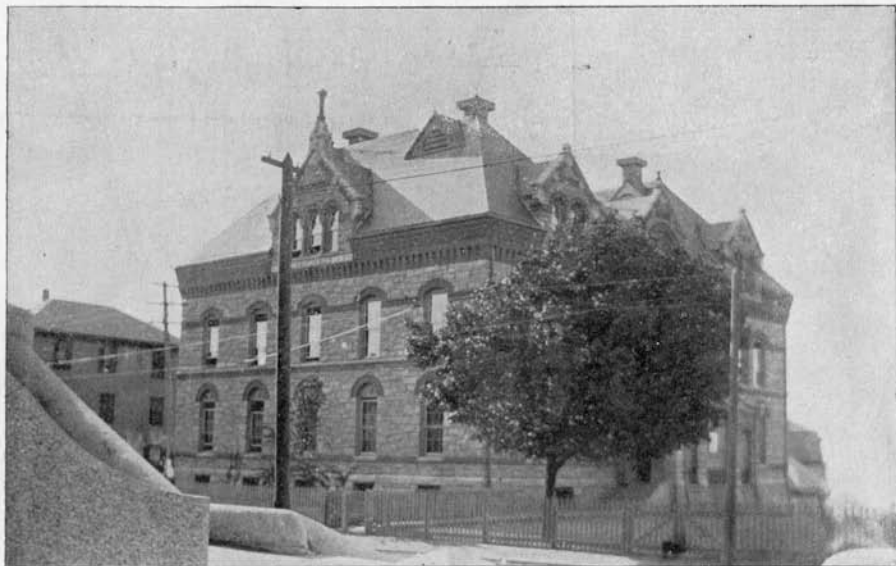
AMERICAN PRINTING CO.



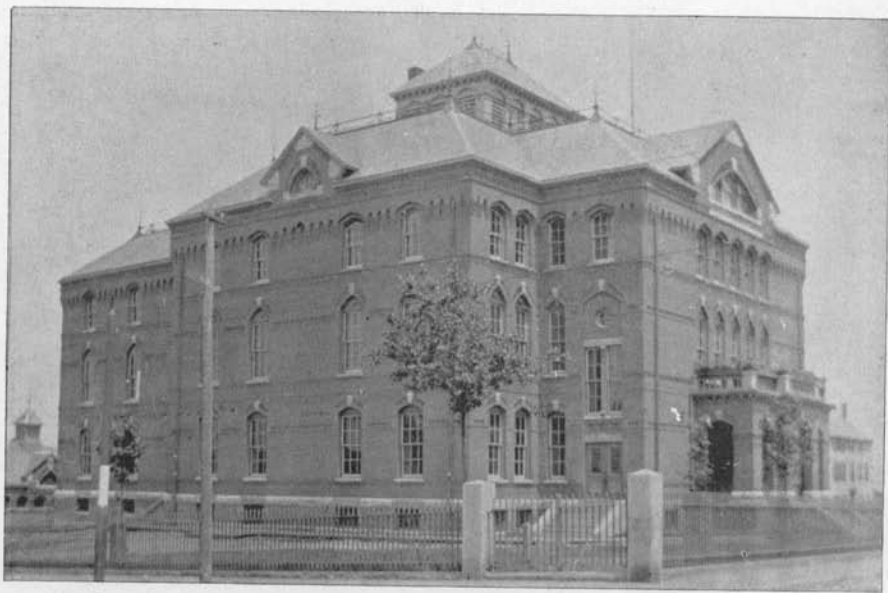
MERCHANTS MILLS.



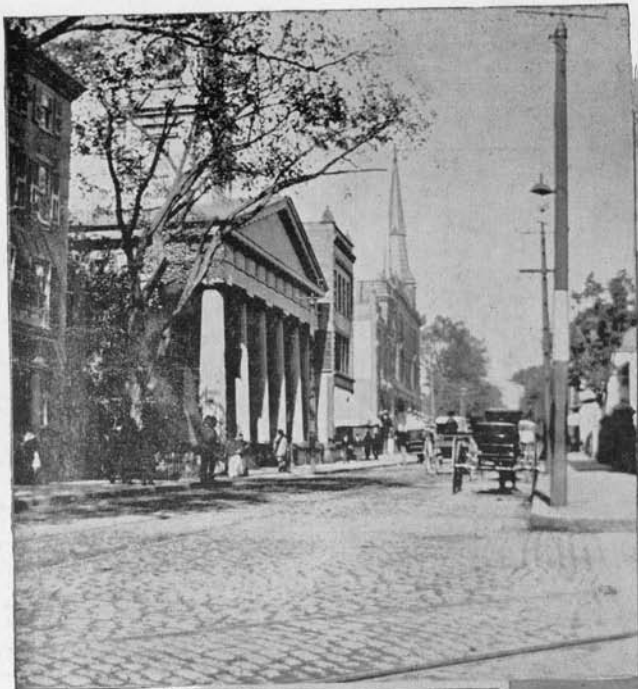
RICHARD BORDEN MILL.



SLADE SCHOOL.



DAVENPORT SCHOOL.



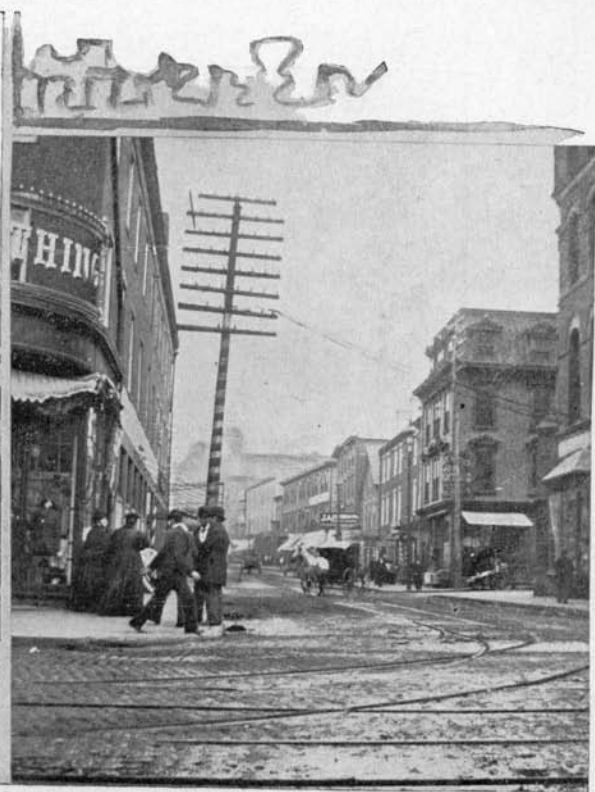
[[NORTH MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.



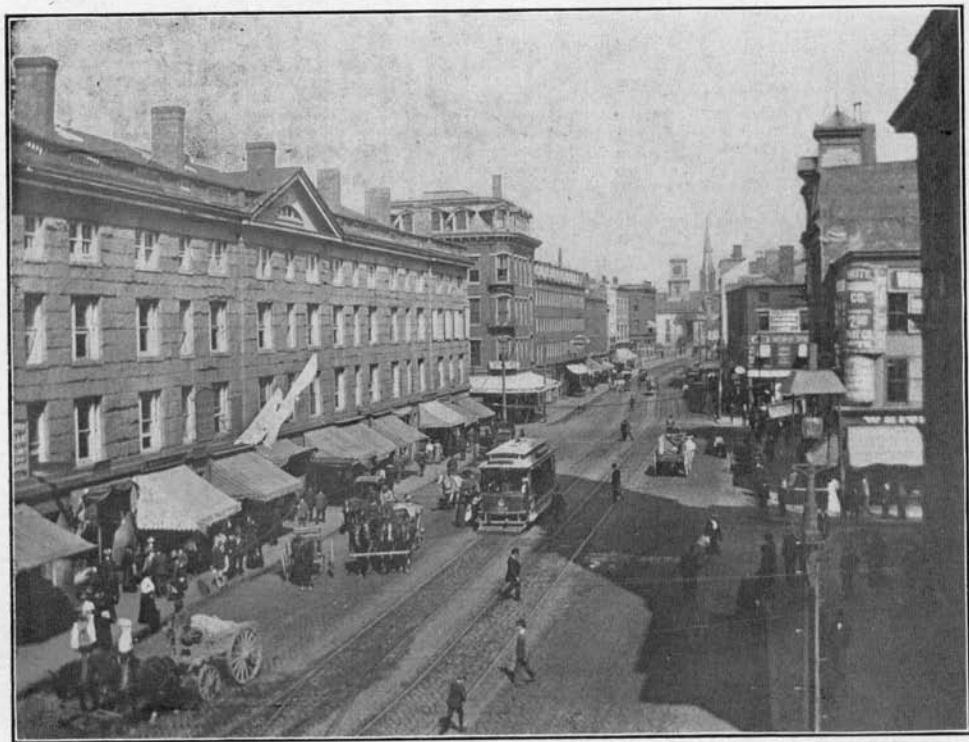
NORTH MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.



COR. PLEASANT AND FLINT STS.

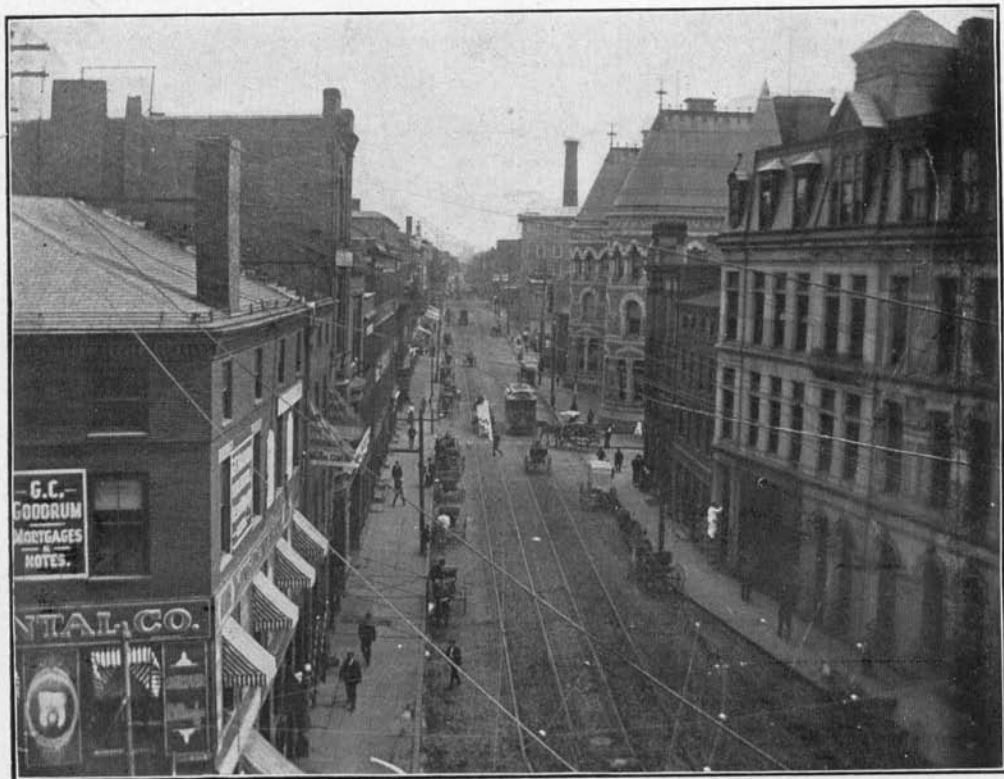


COR. PLEASANT AND MAIN STS.

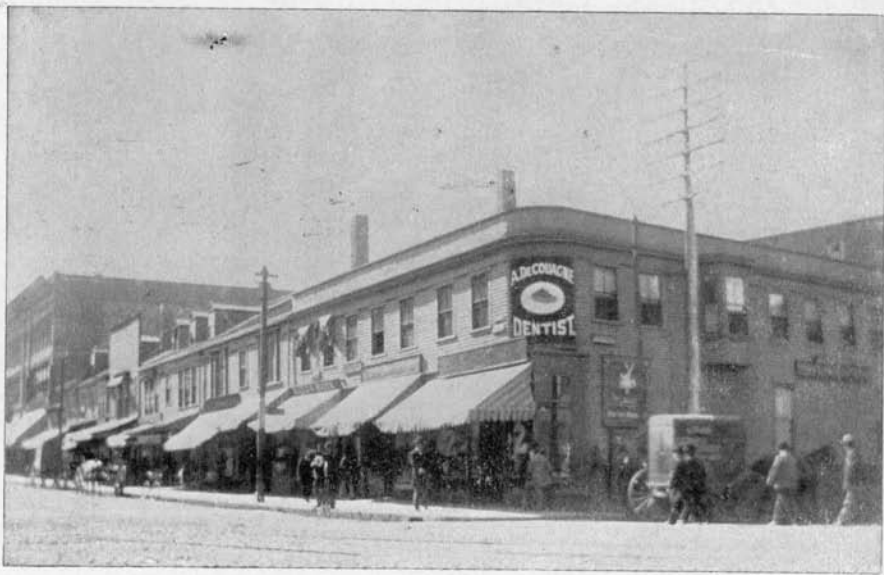


NORTH MAIN STREET.





BEDFORD STREET.



CORNER SOUTH MAIN AND POCASSET STS.

Old City Hall,  
Built in 1842)

That is,  
the 4 walls  
are from 1842

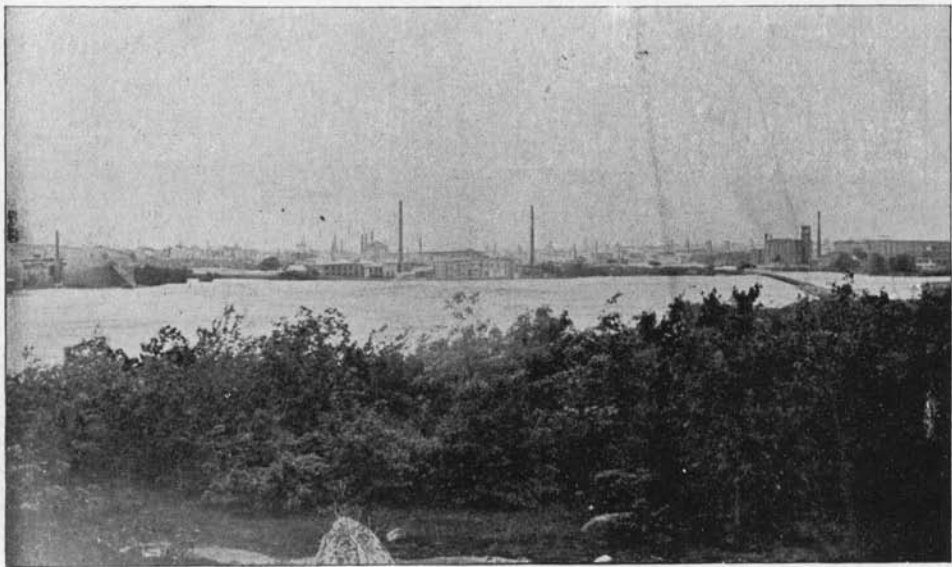


SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

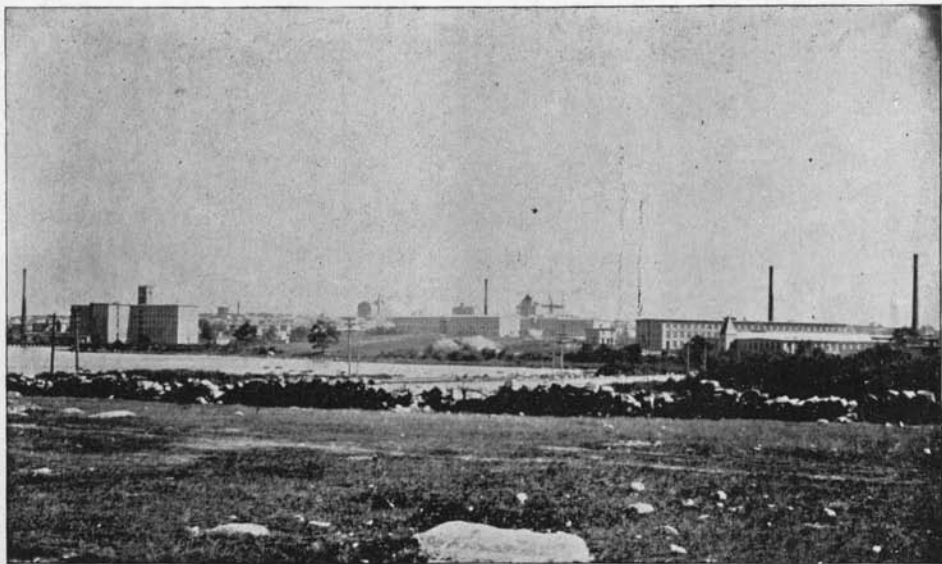
The tower  
is and clock  
are from  
1875

Interior  
burned in  
1886

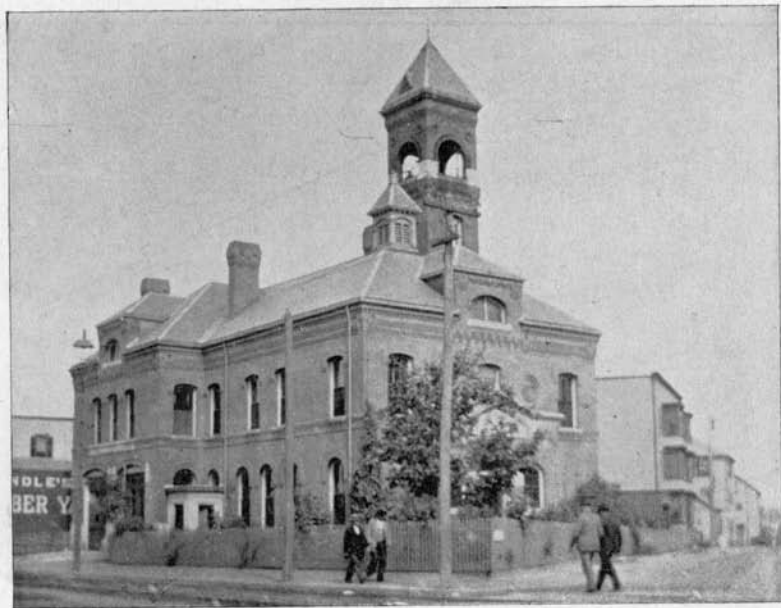
Torn down



MILLS ALONG THE QUEQUECHAN RIVER.



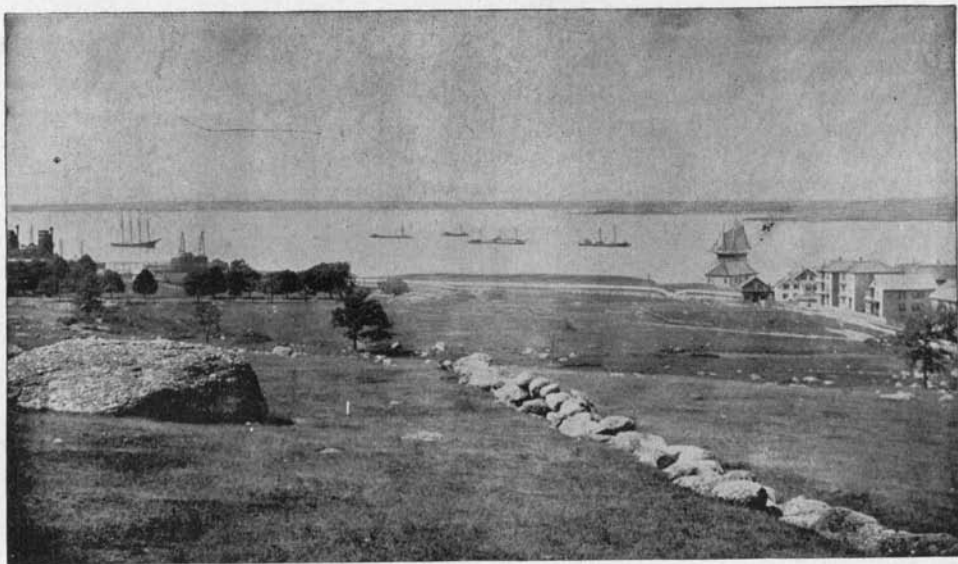
A PART OF FLINT VILLAGE.



POCASSET ENGINE HOUSE.

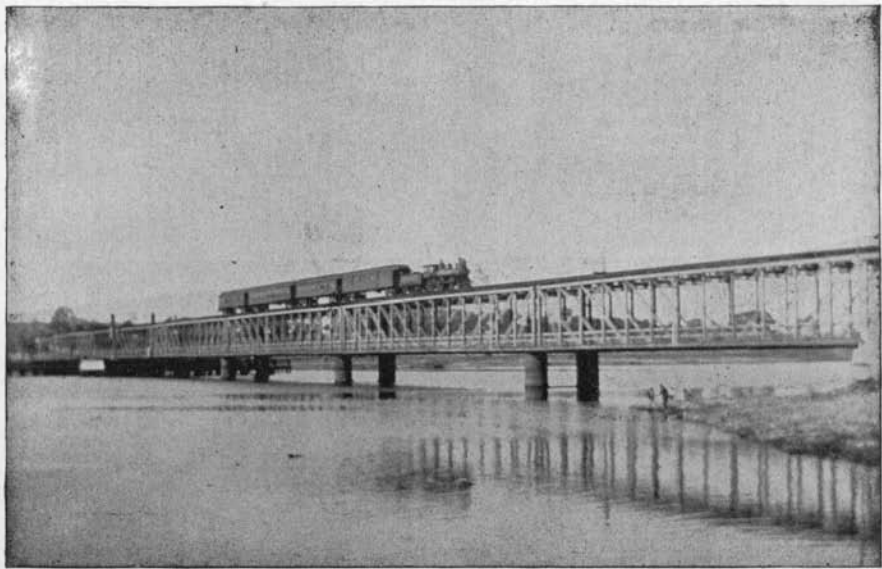


STS. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH.



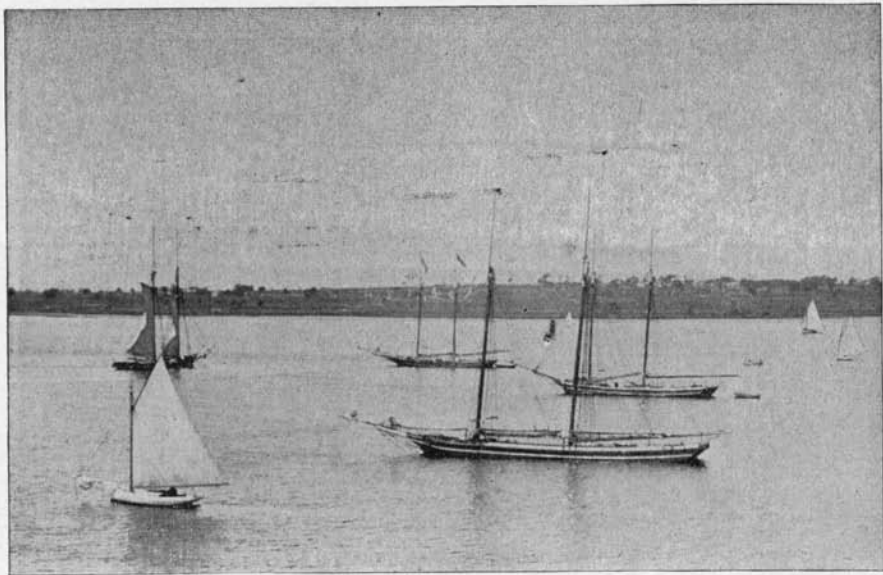
BAY FROM SOUTH PARK.



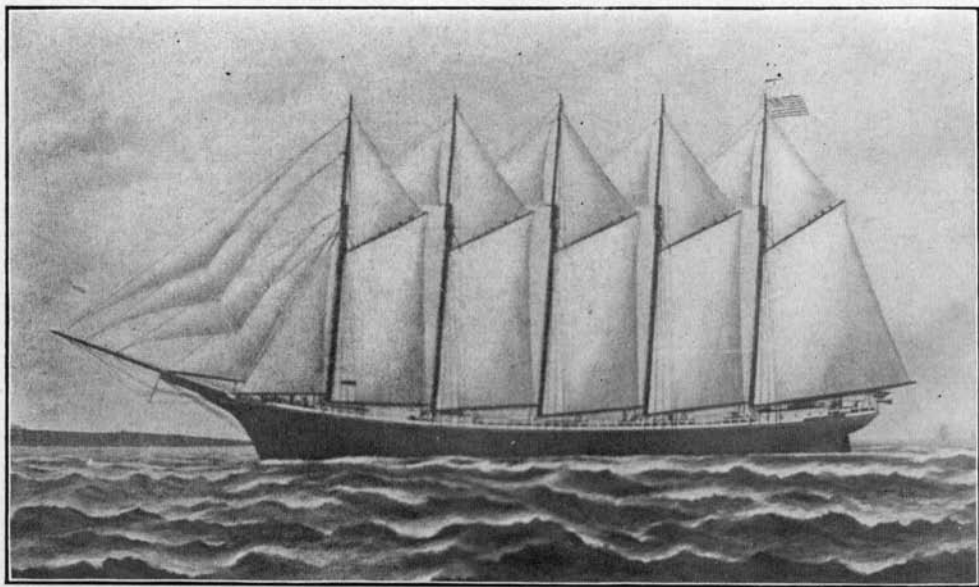


SLADE'S FERRY BRIDGE.

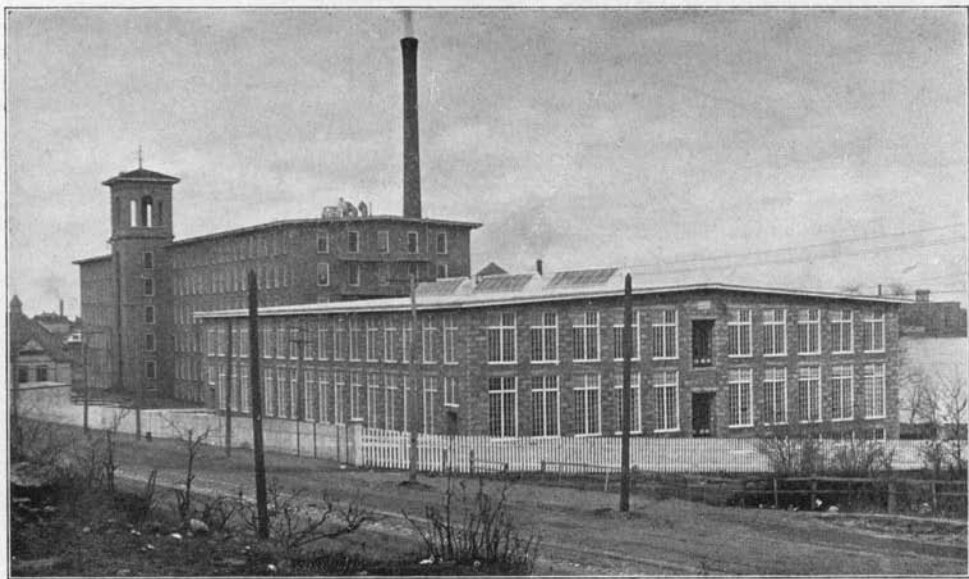
Railroad Train in 1902  
Over the bridge



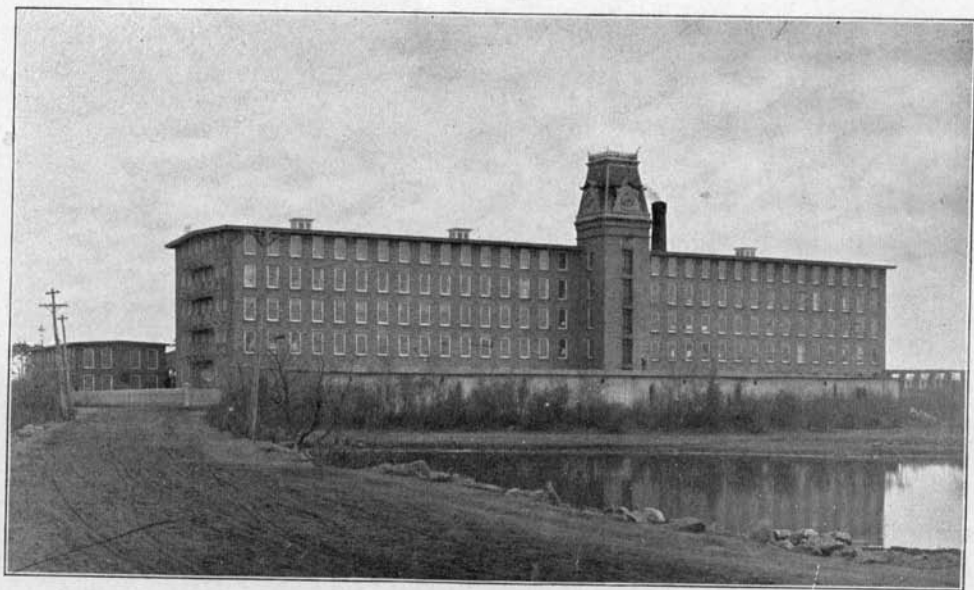
BAY FROM POCASSET WHARF.



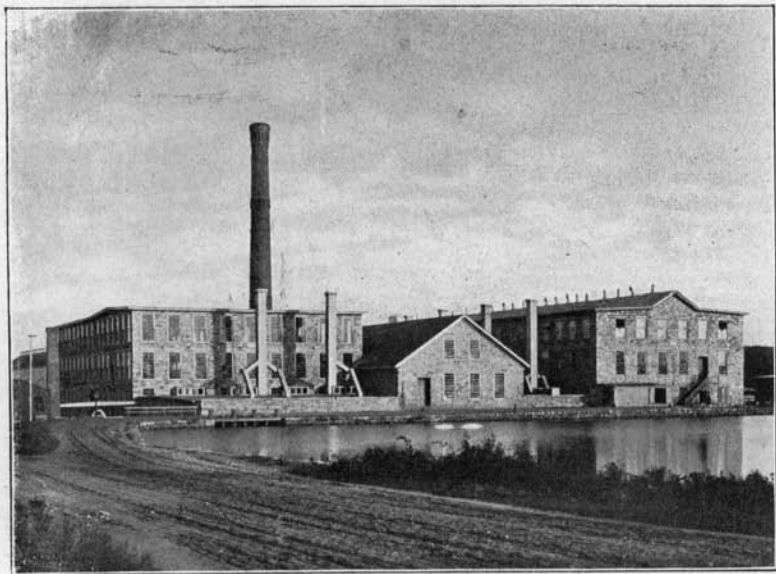
SCHOONER MARY W. BOWEN, OF FALL RIVER.



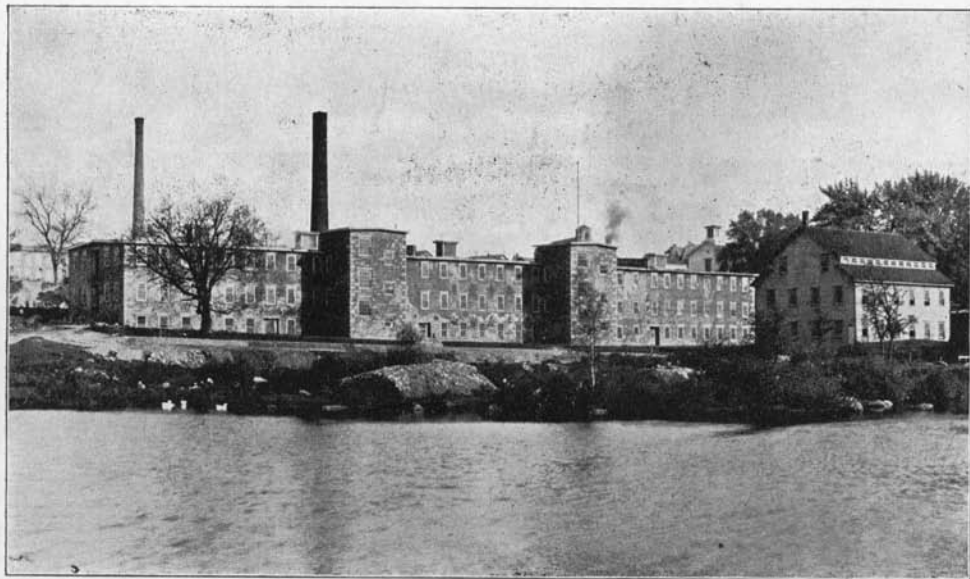
SHOVE MILLS.



BOURNE MILLS.



FALL RIVER BLEACHERY.

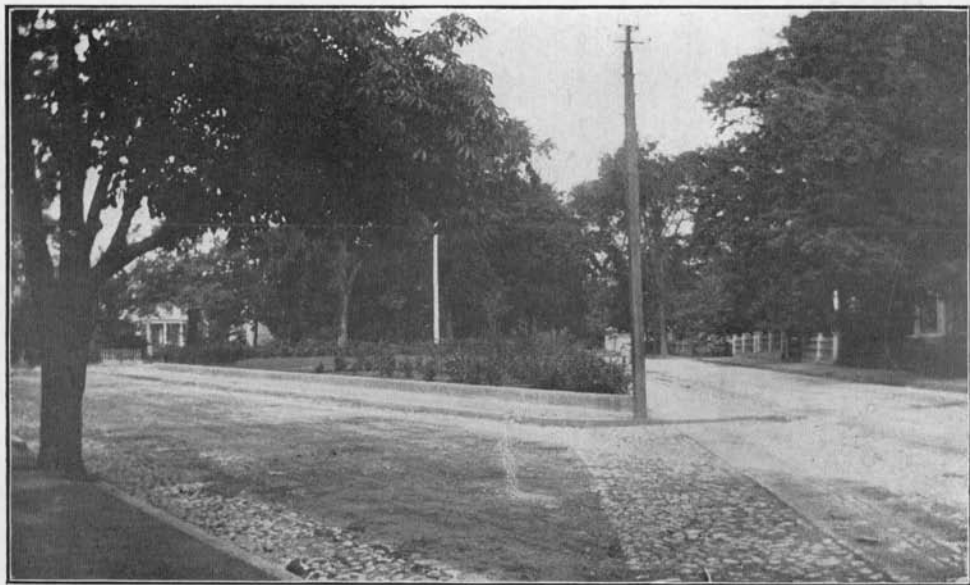


MARSHALL'S HAT FACTORY.

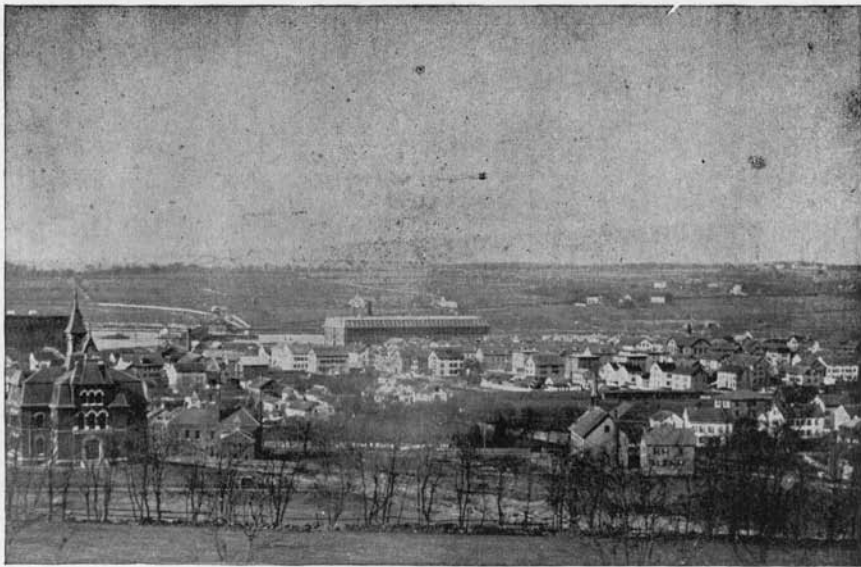


WHIPPLE STREET.





JACKSON PARK.



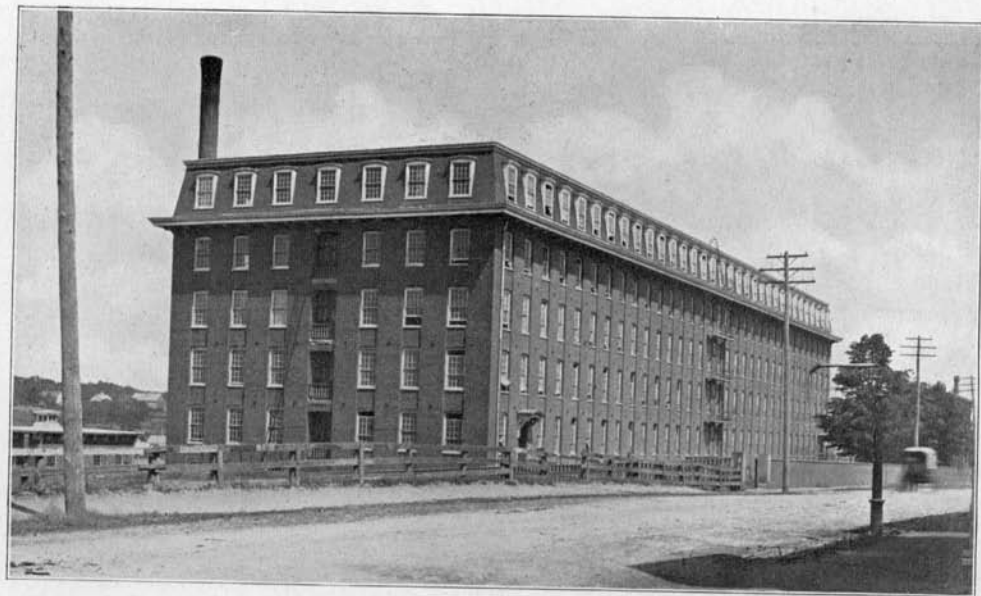
BOWENVILLE FROM NORTH PARK.



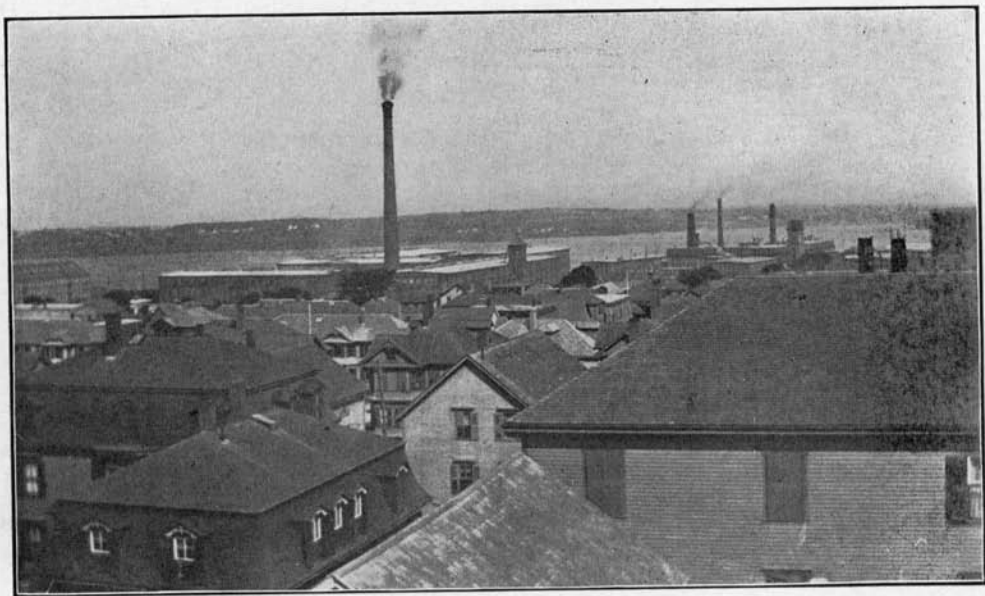
TAUNTON RIVER FROM NORTH PARK.



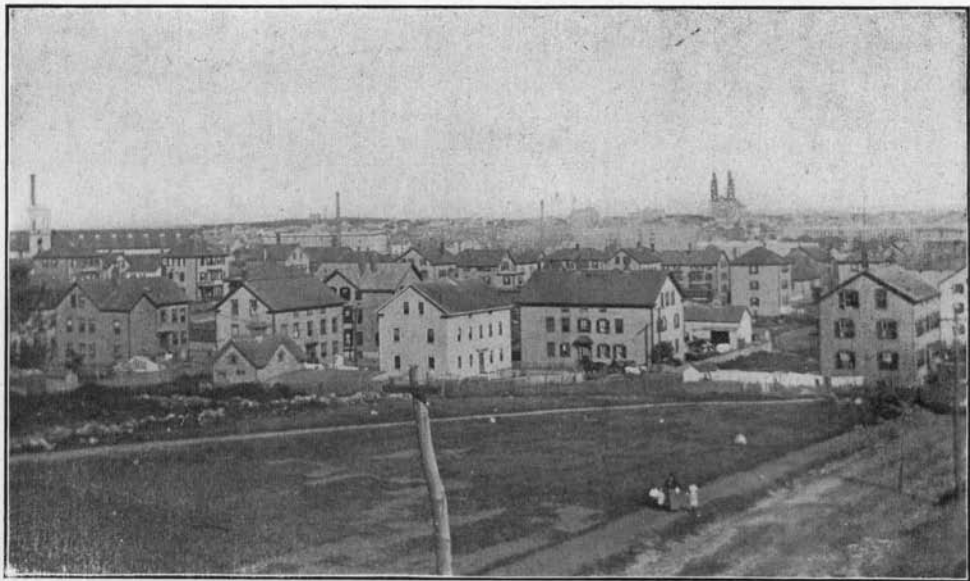
NARRAGANSETT MILLS



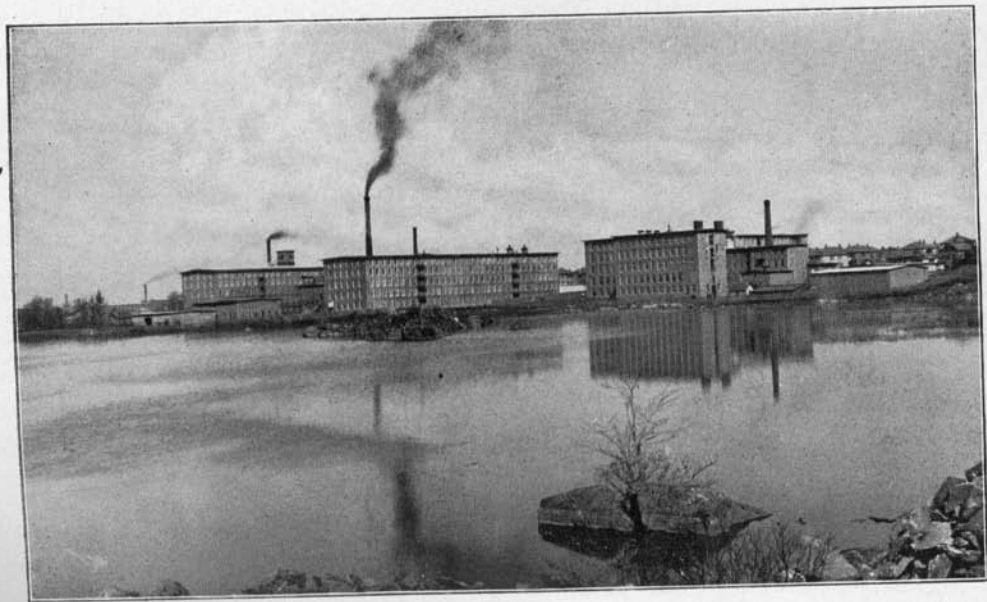
WEETAMOE MILLS.



MILLS FROM SOUTH PARK.



PART OF FLINT VILLAGE.

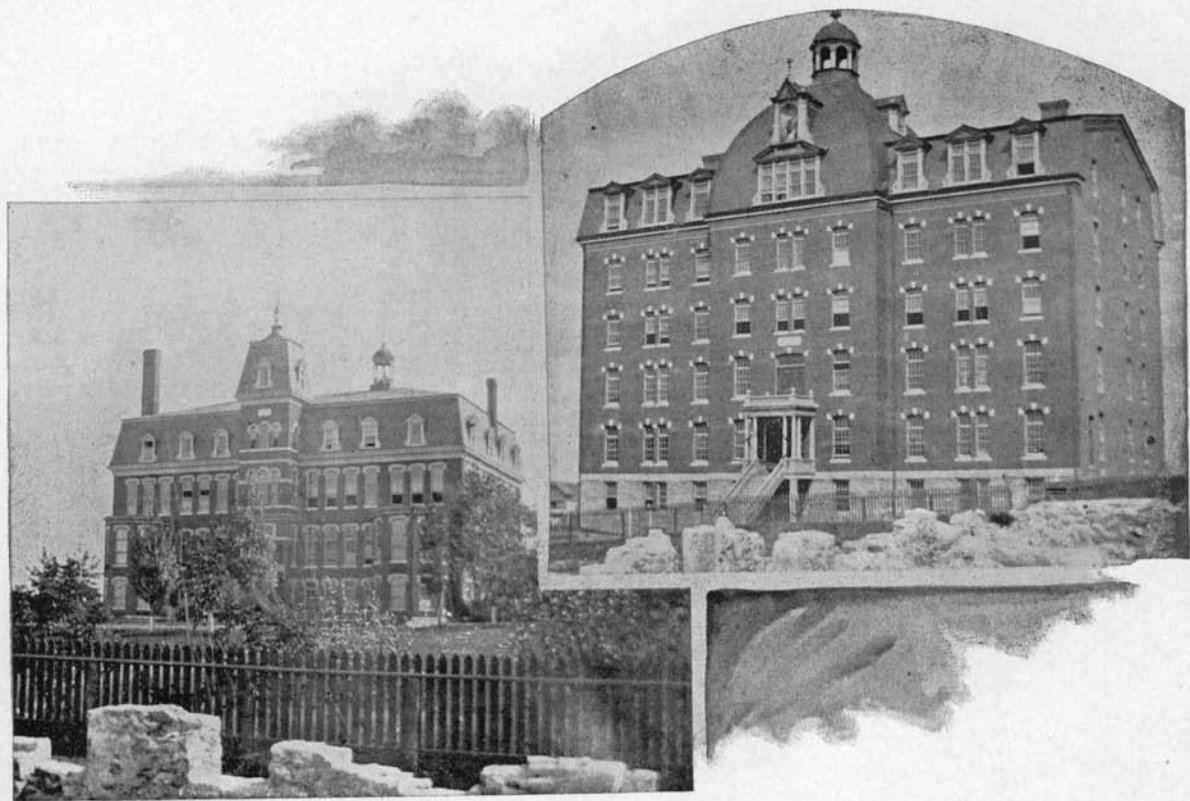


WAMPANOAG AND BARNARD MILLS.

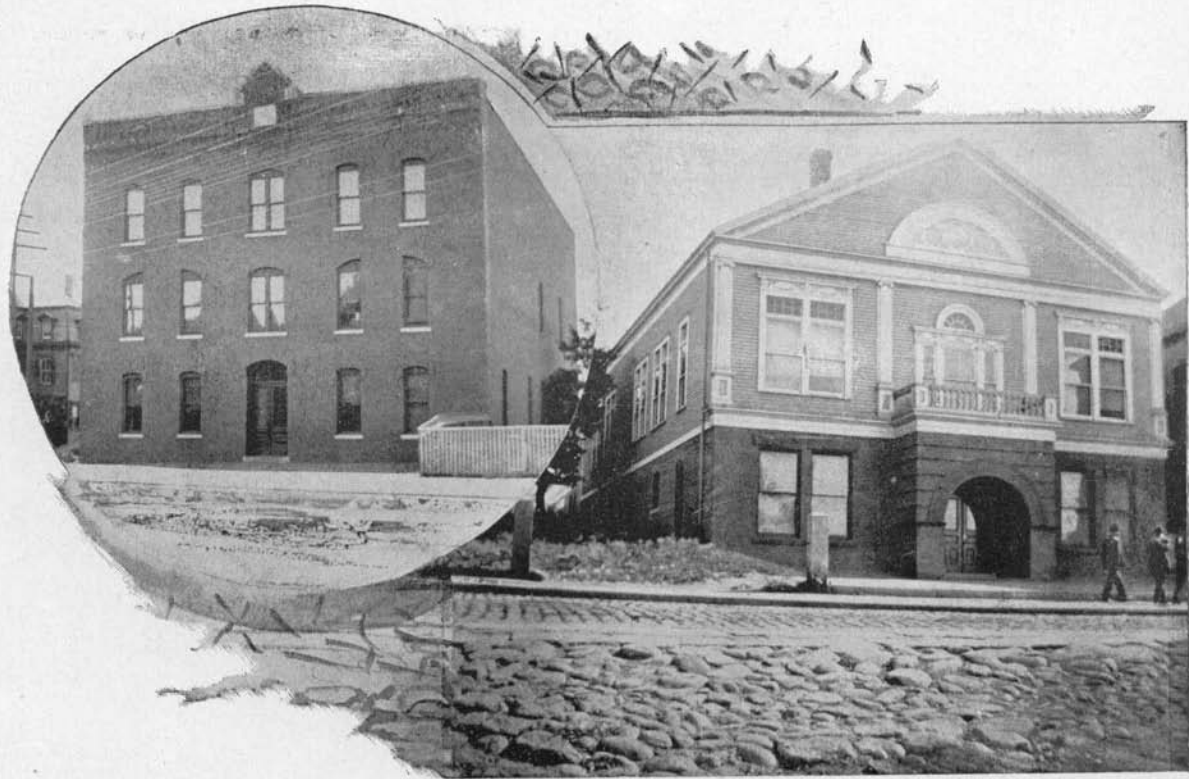




KERR THREAD CO.



CONVENT AND ORPHAN'S HOME, NOTRE DAME PARISH.

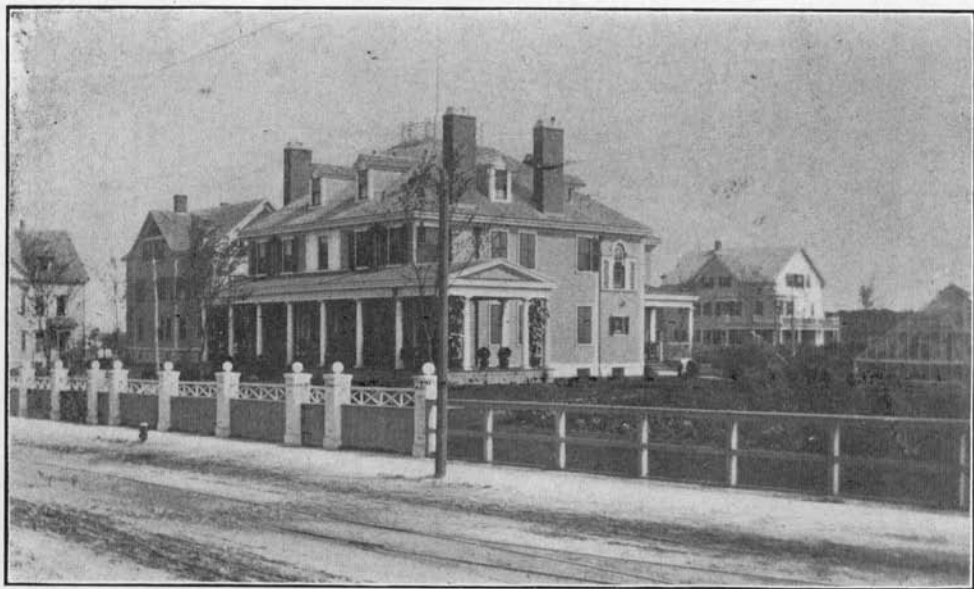


Y. M. P. T. & B. SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

FORESTER'S HALL.



HIGHLAND AVENUE.



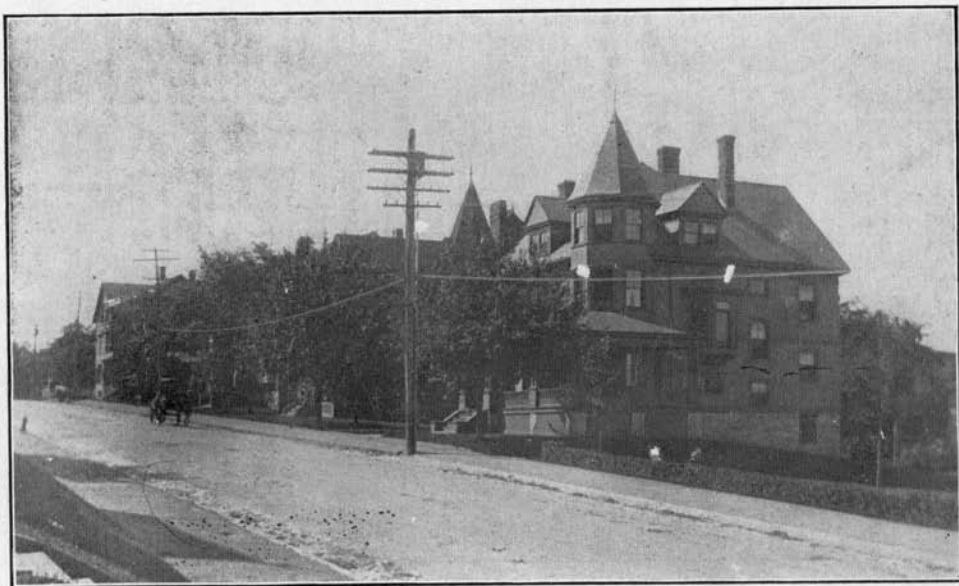
HANOVER STREET.



HIGH STREET.



ROCK STREET.



BELMONT STREET.