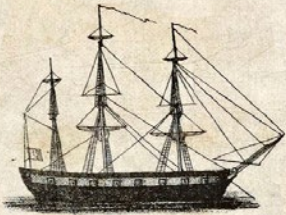


FALMOUTH NECK.

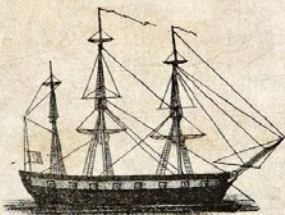
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*Oct. 18, 1775.*

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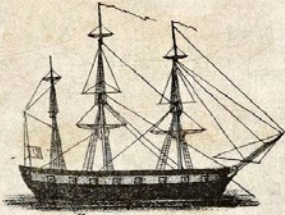
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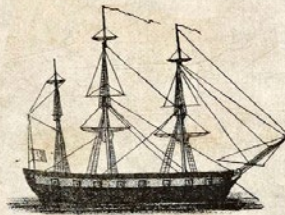
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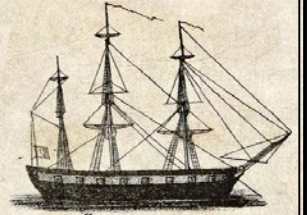
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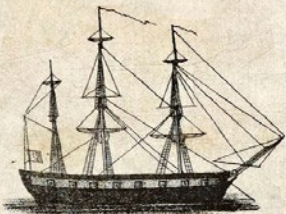
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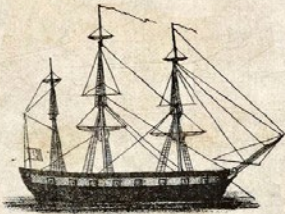
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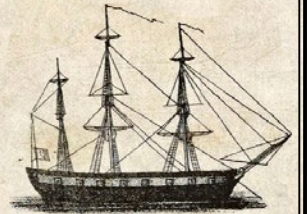
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*destroyed by MOWETT,*



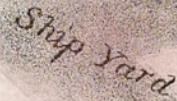
*Oct. 18, 1775.*

## Custom House Important Building



When ships brought goods into or took goods out of a port town like Falmouth, the custom house was in charge of keeping track of what the goods were and how much money they were worth. The custom house collected taxes on the goods.

## Ship Yard Industry



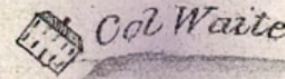
Shipbuilding was once a very important business for Maine cities like Falmouth. The Eastern White Pine, which is very common in Maine, is one of the best trees for making ship masts.

## Fort Important Building



In the 1700s, it was important for cities and towns to defend themselves with forts or batteries, where cannons could be shot off. When Mowatt attacked, Falmouth had a fort, but it failed in defending the city.

## Colonel Waite Important People



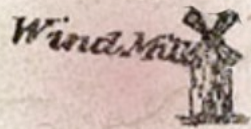
Colonel John Waite was a sea captain who lived in Falmouth. When Sheriff William Tyng, a loyalist (someone who was against the revolution), fled to the British, John Waite was appointed sheriff of the county, a role that he held for 34 years.

## Tannery Industry



During the 1700s and 1800s, Falmouth was home to many tanneries. Located close to a lot of trees whose bark supplies the tannins needed to make skins into leather, it also had a well connected port, so it was easy to get the finished leather to market.

## Gristmill Industry



A Gristmill is a building that grinds wheat into flour or corn into cornmeal. In the 1700s, gristmills were often powered by wind or by moving water. At the time of the Revolution, Falmouth had a windmill, but later on also had gristmills powered by water.

## Greely's Tavern Important Building



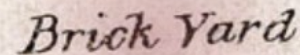
Alice Greely owned a tavern (an inn and restaurant) in Falmouth. She stood by her tavern during Mowatt's attack, putting out the fires that started near her tavern. Because her tavern was one of the few buildings downtown that survived, it became a sort of headquarters for Falmouth during the Revolutionary War.

## Smith's Store Important Building



Luckily for the town of Falmouth, Smith's Store was immediately behind Mr. Tyng's house and therefore, did not burn down. Mr. Tyng was a loyalist (against the Revolution) and Mowatt did not aim towards the Tyng property.

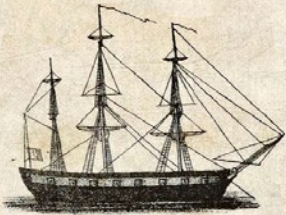
## Brick Yard Industry



Making bricks requires very hot fires, which in the 1700s, required a lot of wood. Falmouth was well supplied with lumber, and it was a well connected port which made it easy to get the finished bricks to market, so the town was a good place for brickyards.

FALMOUTH NECK.

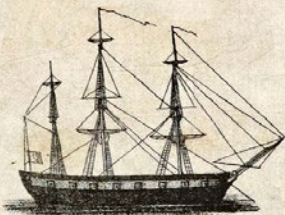
*destroyed by MOWETT,*



*Oct. 18, 1775.*

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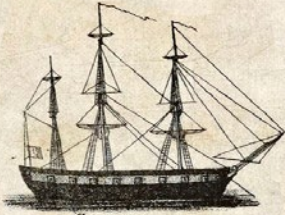
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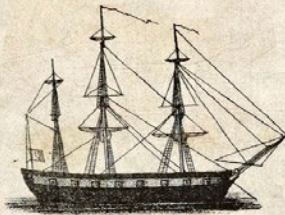
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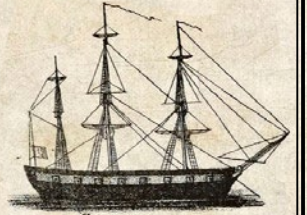
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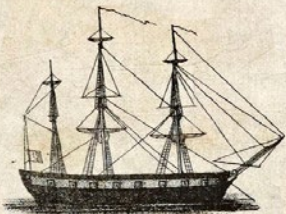
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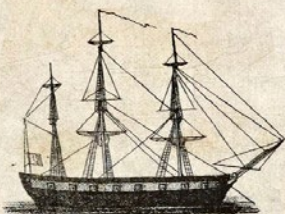
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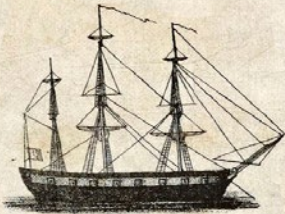
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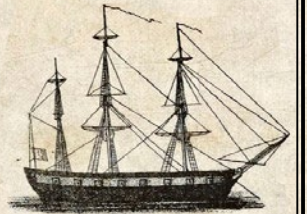
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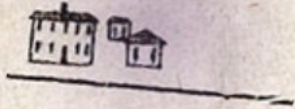
FALMOUTH NECK.

*destroyed by MOWETT,*



*Oct. 18, 1775.*

*Reverend Smith*  
*Important People*  
*Rev. Mr. Smith*



Thomas Smith was Falmouth's first official minister. Because the town had no doctor until 12 years after Rev. Smith arrived, he filled in, treating injuries and illnesses as best he could. When he was 73, Rev. Smith's home was destroyed by Mowatt.

*Distillery*  
*Industry*



Distilleries produce alcoholic drinks like whiskey and rum. It might seem strange now, but in the 1700s, most people believed that drinking alcohol was good for your health. Of course Falmouth had a distillery to keep its citizens in... good health.

*Nathaniel Deering*  
*Important People*



Nathaniel Deering was a wealthy shipbuilder who lived in Falmouth during the Revolution. Later, his family would buy the huge plot of land belonging to the Bracketts and turn it into what we now call Deering Oaks.

*Anthony Brackett*  
*Important People*



Anthony Brackett and his brother, Joshua, owned a huge tract of land north of Falmouth Neck. Part of that land was used as a large apple orchard.

*Meeting House*  
*Important Building*



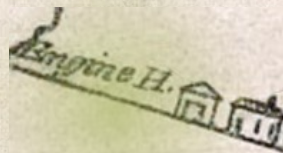
The First Parish Meeting-house, the church pastored by Rev. Smith, survived Mowatt's attack with very little damage, and is still standing today. Only one cannonball was shot through the walls of the meetinghouse--that cannonball is still on display in First Parish!

*Orchard*  
*Industry*



Many citizens of Falmouth were involved in growing food. At the time of the Revolution, there were several orchards in the town.

*Engine House*  
*Important Building*



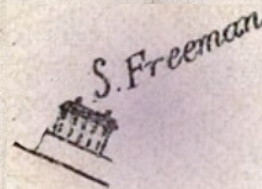
An engine house is a building that houses a fire engine, the old-fashioned version of a firetruck. The town of Falmouth had a new fire engine when Mowatt attacked. Ironically, the engine house was destroyed in the fire.

*Dr. Coffin Jr.*  
*Important People*



Dr. Nathaniel Coffin's father was the first doctor in the town of Falmouth. When he grew ill in the 1760s, he sent Nathaniel to Guy's Hospital in London to train to be a doctor. Nathaniel took over his father's practice when he returned.

*Samuel Freeman*  
*Important People*



Samuel Freeman ran a school for many years in Falmouth. He also served as postmaster, and eventually became Judge of Probate for Cumberland County.