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MAYNARD MA
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HISTORY OF MAYNARD, MASSACHUSETTS

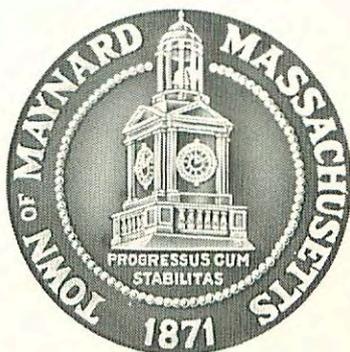


1871 - 1971

MAYNARD HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Roy Helander

**HISTORY
OF
MAYNARD, MASSACHUSETTS**

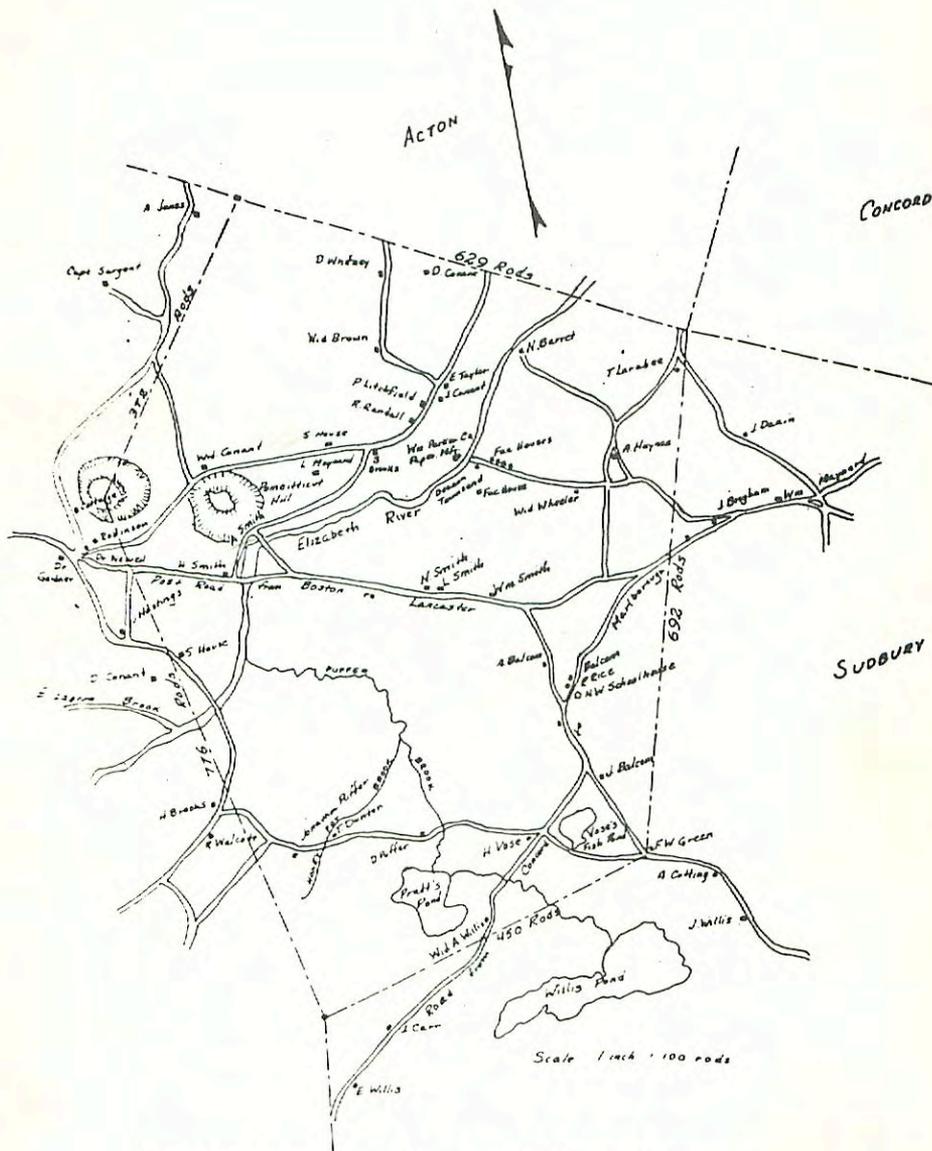


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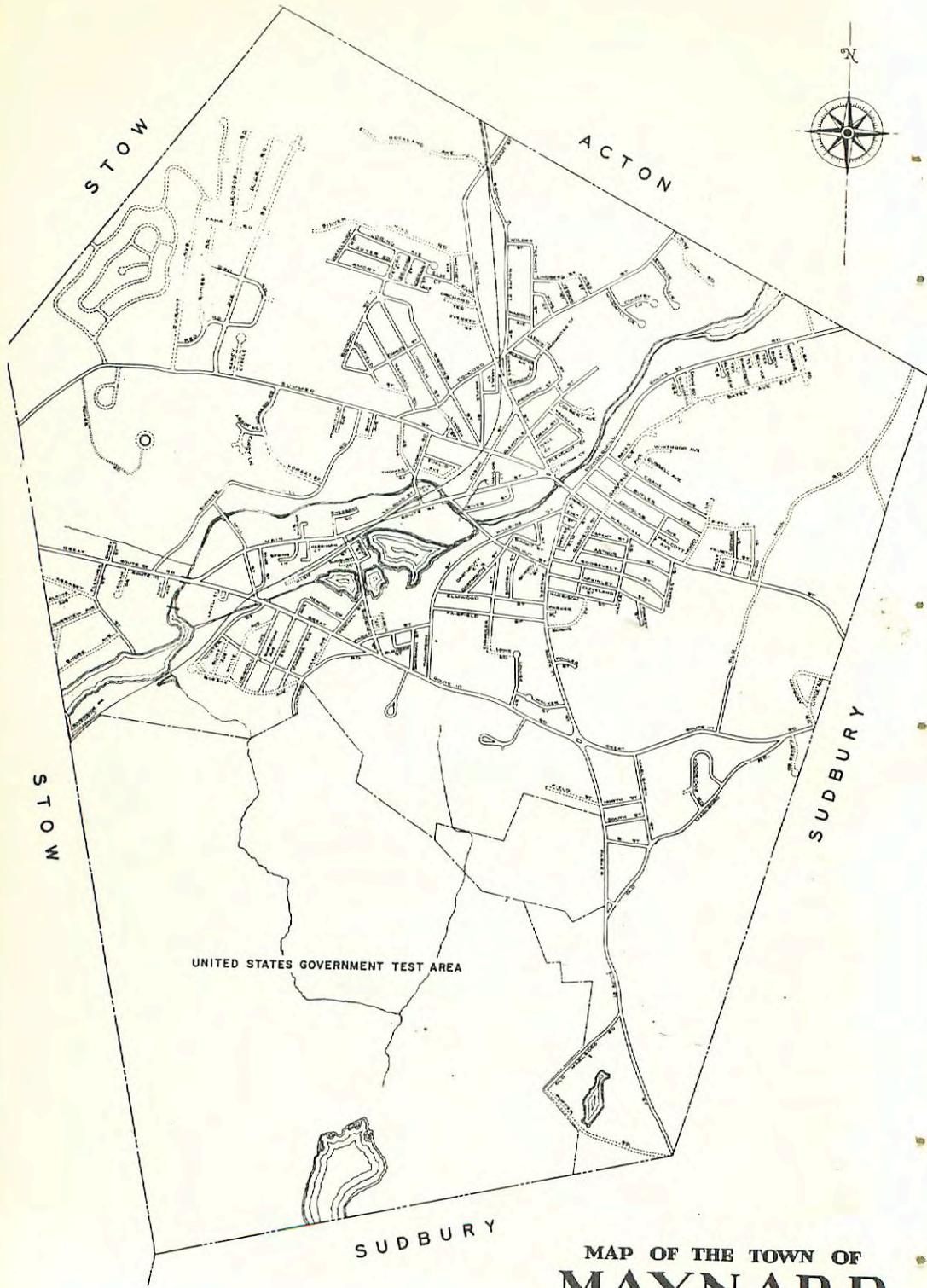
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Maynard town limits as they would have appeared in the year 1830

Paul Murphy



STOW

ACTON

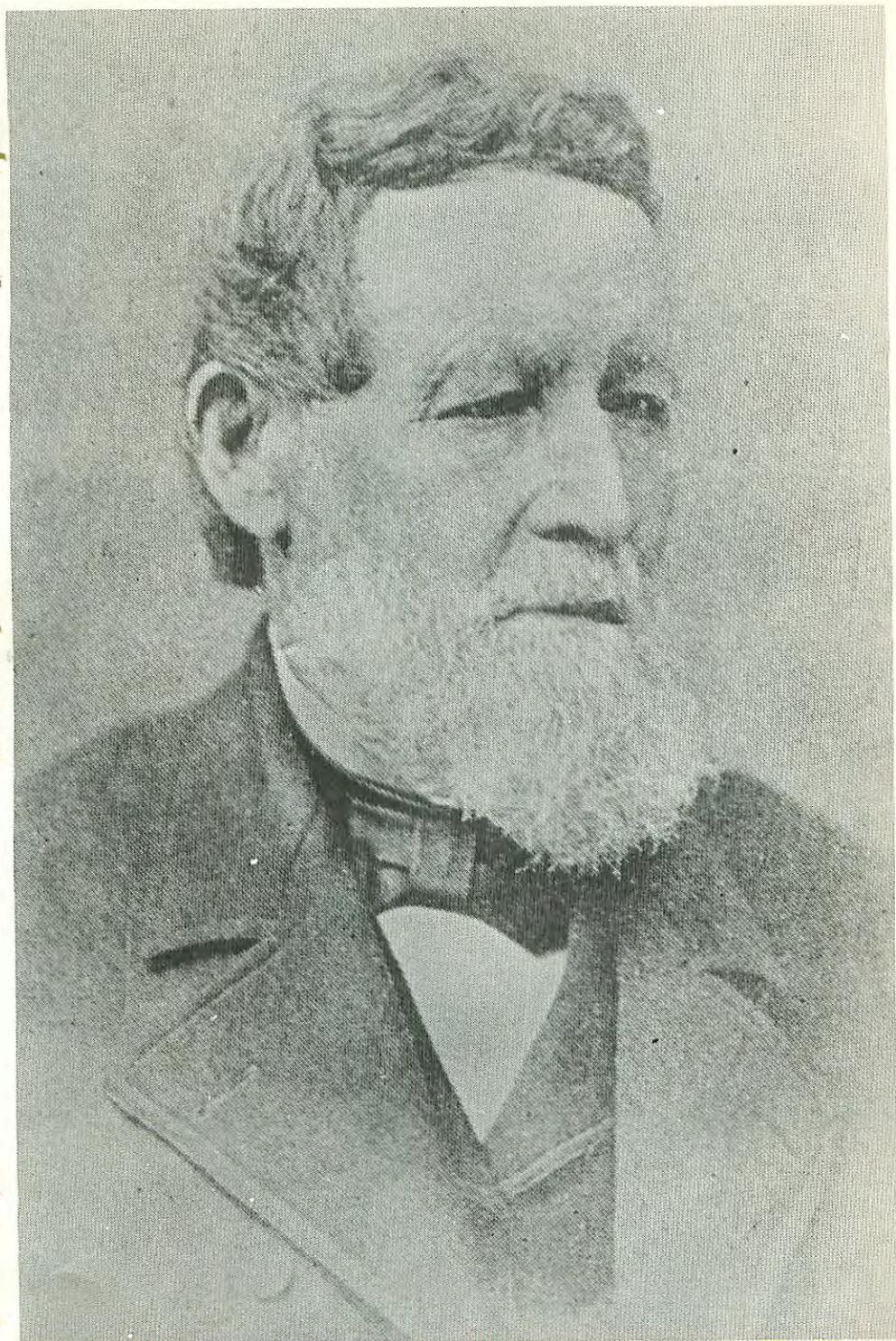
STOW

SUDBURY

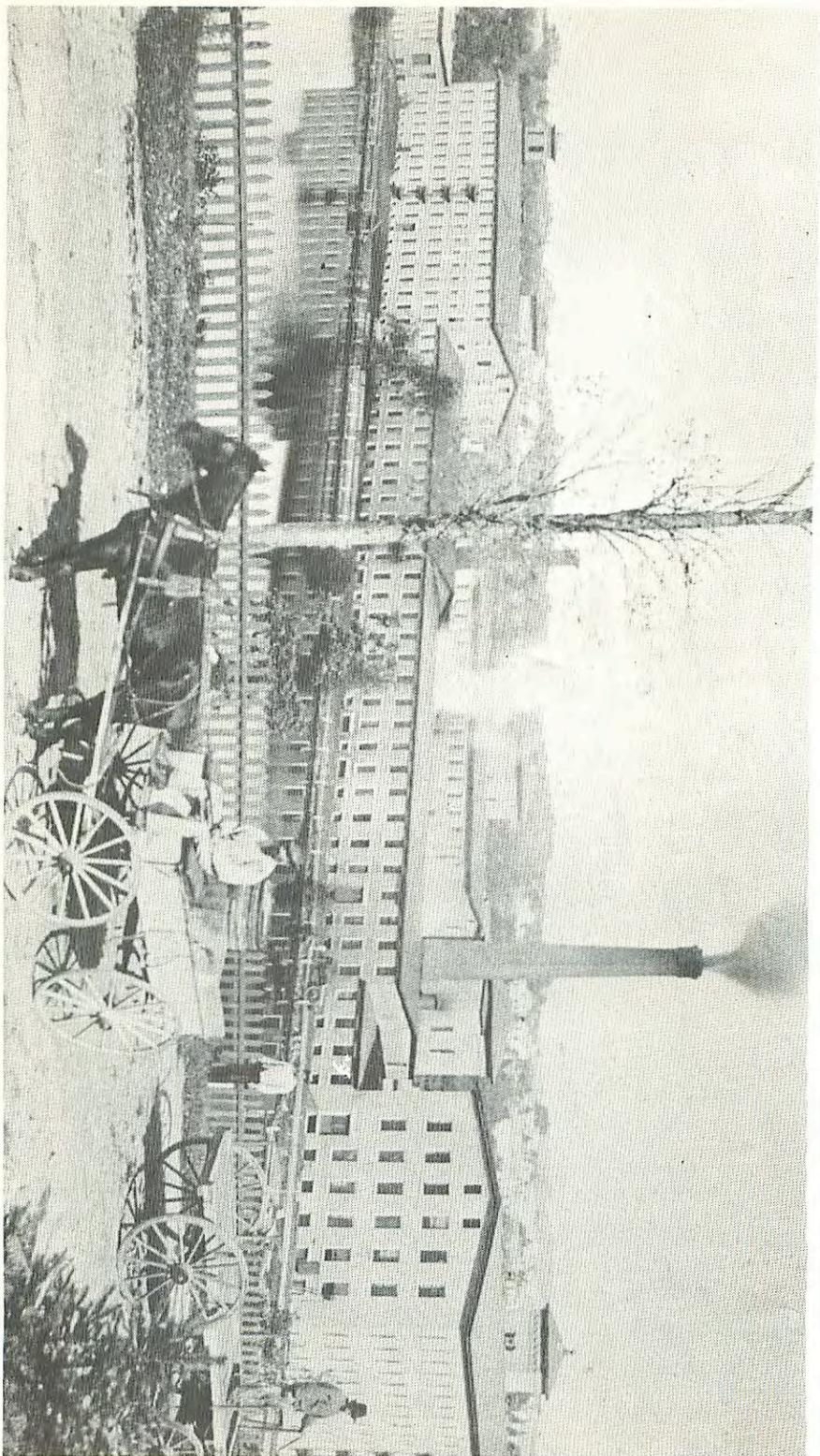
SUDBURY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TEST AREA

MAP OF THE TOWN OF
MAYNARD
MASSACHUSETTS SEP. 1969



AMORY MAYNARD
1804 - 1890



ASSABET MILLS - 1881

MAYNARD HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

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Elizabeth M. Schnair

Winnifred G. Hearon

Beverley G. Allan

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Number . . . **433**

*“The Moving Finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all thy piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all thy Tears wash out a Word of it.”*

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam

FOREWORD

American musical folklore is full of ballads about valleys and rivers which flow through them -- Red River, Shenandoah, Ohio, etc., but none to the Assabet River and its valley. So, belatedly and lovingly let this record of Maynard and its people give recognition to that river and to that valley of which we are a part. For indeed it is true that without Assabet the town of Maynard would not have been. The waters of the river drew entrepreneurs to its shores, who harnessed its power for industrial and commercial use. This brought in its wake the people who manned these enterprises and businesses through the decades -- English, Scottish, Irish, Finnish, Polish, Italian, Russian, Lithuanian, Jewish, Scandinavians, among a host of twenty-one nationalities.

The cultural and social impact of so many diverse ethnic groups has left an indelible mark on our community. The melting pot that is America is a reality of our history also, as the following pages will attest.

We are fully aware that the people of Maynard are interested in their town's history. All of us living here today have the right to feel proud of our town, its history and its record.

The story unfolded in this book is the culmination of a search among all available records, archives, newspapers, and interviews with local citizens. As the data accumulated, it became apparent that full treatment of the material was impossible in a single volume. Like the tip of an iceberg, one-eighth above water, this book, hopefully, will encourage our readers to acquaint themselves more fully with our history. All papers and notes are available upon request from the archives of the Maynard Historical Society or the Maynard Public Library.

It is appropriate that this history of Maynard is not written by professionals. It is written by inhabitants of the town from material gathered over a period of eight years. It is written by working people for working people.

Those of us who were privileged to work on this history dedicate it to the people of Maynard, particularly to those who guided its first one hundred years.

"What is past is but prologue."

MAYNARD HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to acknowledge with grateful thanks the assistance that has come from numerous sources. Among these are the following:

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Also, special credit should be given to Mr. Charles Berriel for the photographic work and the valuable time he has so generously donated; to Mr. Frederick L. Ganong and Mr. Joseph E. Boothroyd for their assistance and advice with the text; to Mr. William C. Parenteau for technical advice on printing; to Mrs. Birger R. (Aune Salo) Koski and to Mrs. Ralph (Marie Heffron) Sheridan, for the forbearance, patience and succor that both have given to their husbands in compiling this history of Maynard; to the Maynard Historical Society members for their cooperation and support; and to all who have donated books, clippings, articles and pictures of Maynard's history. Without the valuable assistance of all of these public-spirited people the project could not have been accomplished.

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HISTORY OF MAYNARD MASSACHUSETTS

CHAPTER I

SETTLING OF THE LAND

"A New World in the Making"

The town of Maynard, Massachusetts, incorporated on April 19, 1871, is located in Middlesex County, about twenty-one miles west of Boston; bounded on the west by Stow, on the east and south by Sudbury, and on the north by Acton. It was originally known as Assabet Village, named for the river which flows through the valley where the town is located. It is 5.7 square miles in area, and at the time of its incorporation was the third smallest town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Prior to its incorporation in 1871, the history of Maynard for nearly two and a half centuries is the history of the parent towns of Sudbury and Stow.

Sudbury had its beginning in 1683 when the General Court voted that a group of English immigrants - Bryan Pendleton, Peter Noyes, Edmund Brown and others were allowed to go to their plantation; and Leift. Willard, Thomas Bro(wne) and John Oliver were appointed to set out the boundaries.¹ Until 1780 it extended from Weston, then a part of Watertown, to the Assabet River. It was the nineteenth town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the second plantation to be settled away from the coastline. Some of the settlers came direct from England, and some from Watertown after a brief stay in that settlement. The Sudbury town records contain lists of the names of the settlers from Watertown and also the names of the first settlers who came from England on the Ship *Confidence* in April of 1638. *They represented the noble English element that came to the New England shores at the period. They were religious in their habits and Puritanic in their principles. Their respect for God's word helped them to find time from the demands of every day life to serve their Creator. Town meetings opened with prayer. They were self-reliant; though they recognized all proper authority. Their procedures in town meetings and the manner in which the records were kept indicate that some of them were educated men. Another trait was their desire for territorial enlargement and for pioneering new places. The industrious nature of these men was a prominent characteristic for every individual, from the minister to the humblest citizen, had a share in the manual work of the settlement.*

The land awarded to these settlers was determined by three different grants, each being preceded by a different petition. The boundaries of the land contained in the first grant as established by a committee appointed by

the General Court are described in the Colony Records as:

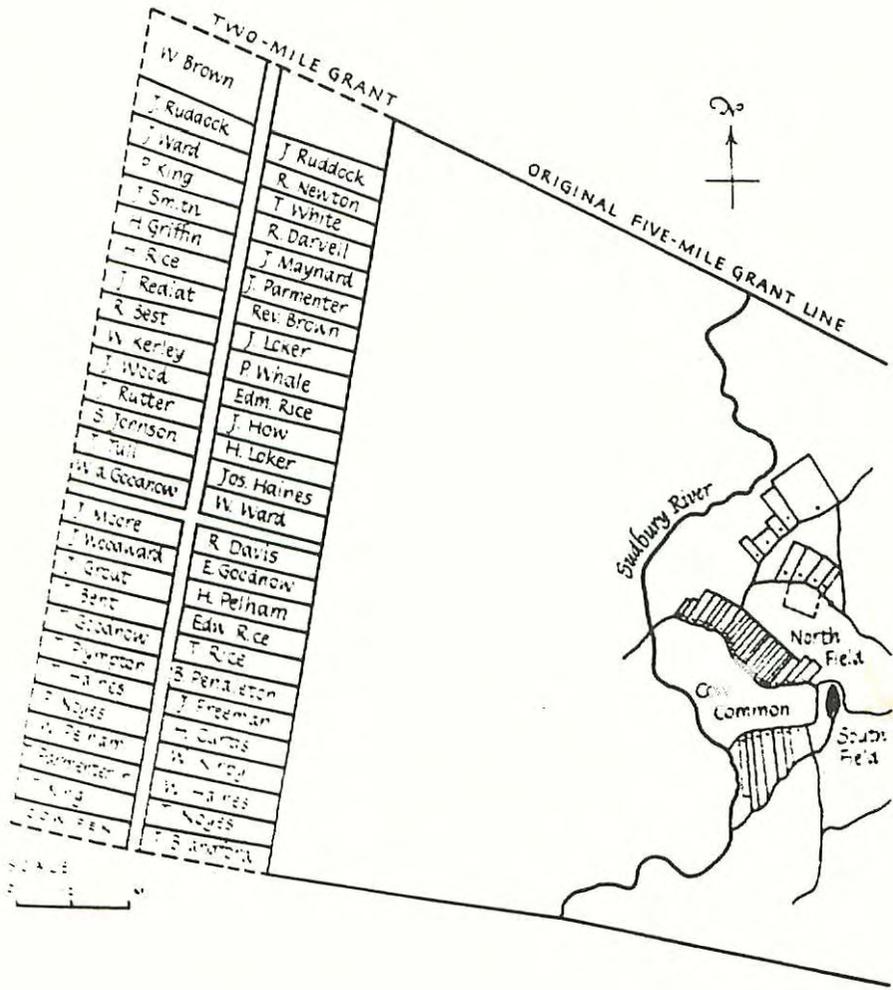
“A tract of land about five miles square, bounded by Concord on the North, Watertown (now Weston) on the East, and on the South by a line running a little to the East of Nobscot Hill along the present Framingham and Sudbury boundary to Weston, and on the West a line two miles East of the present western boundary.”

The following year an additional mile on the southeast and southwestern sides of the town was granted. This was granted to make up for the deficiency in the first grant which was discovered on making a survey after the settlement began. Deeds registering purchase of these lands by the Colonists from the Indians bear the signature of Cato or Karto, or Goodman, as he was called by the English, his brothers, Cutchamokin and Jojenny, and were signed by Governor Winthrop in 1648.

The third grant was made in 1649 and is known as the “Two-mile Grant.” The deed for the purchase of this land from the Indians by the Colony Courts is recorded at the Middlesex Registry of Deeds in Cambridge (Book 9, pp. 344-352), under date of March 19, 1685, and was signed by Indians Jehojakim, John Magos, Muskqua John, John Speen, Abigail Harding, Sarah C. Harding, Peter Musquamog, Benjamin Boheu, Dorothy Wenneto, Mary Nepamun, Betty, Peter Jethro, John Bowman and David Manoon, as the “ancient native and hereditary Indian proprietors of this two miles of land.” The price paid was twelve pounds of current money of New England (British pounds, about \$60.00). The committee to arrange the purchase included Captain Edmond Goodenow, Leift. Josiah Haines, John Goodenow, John Brigham and Joseph Freeman. This lot of two miles embraced the territory from a line drawn approximately through Willis’ Pond and Sudbury White Pond to the Assabet River.

The Colony Records concerning this grant state that Sudbury was granted two miles westward next adjoining to them for their further enlargement, provided it did not prejudice Wm. Brown in his 200 acres which had already been granted. The land granted to Brown is described in the Colony Records, vol. II, page 273, as “200 acres of land to be layed out to him without the west lyne of Sudbury by Captain Simon Willard and Sergeant Wheeler for twenty-five pounds.” This land was probably in that part of Sudbury which is now Maynard. It was five miles in length, north and south, and two miles wide, east and west, and its northerly boundary was a direct continuation of the Concord and Sudbury old town line to the Assabet River.

It is written in the Sudbury Records that between November 27, 1651 and January 4, 1655 several meetings were held with lengthy discussions on the various plans submitted, concerning the laying out and apportionment of this land. At length the plan was adopted of dividing it into

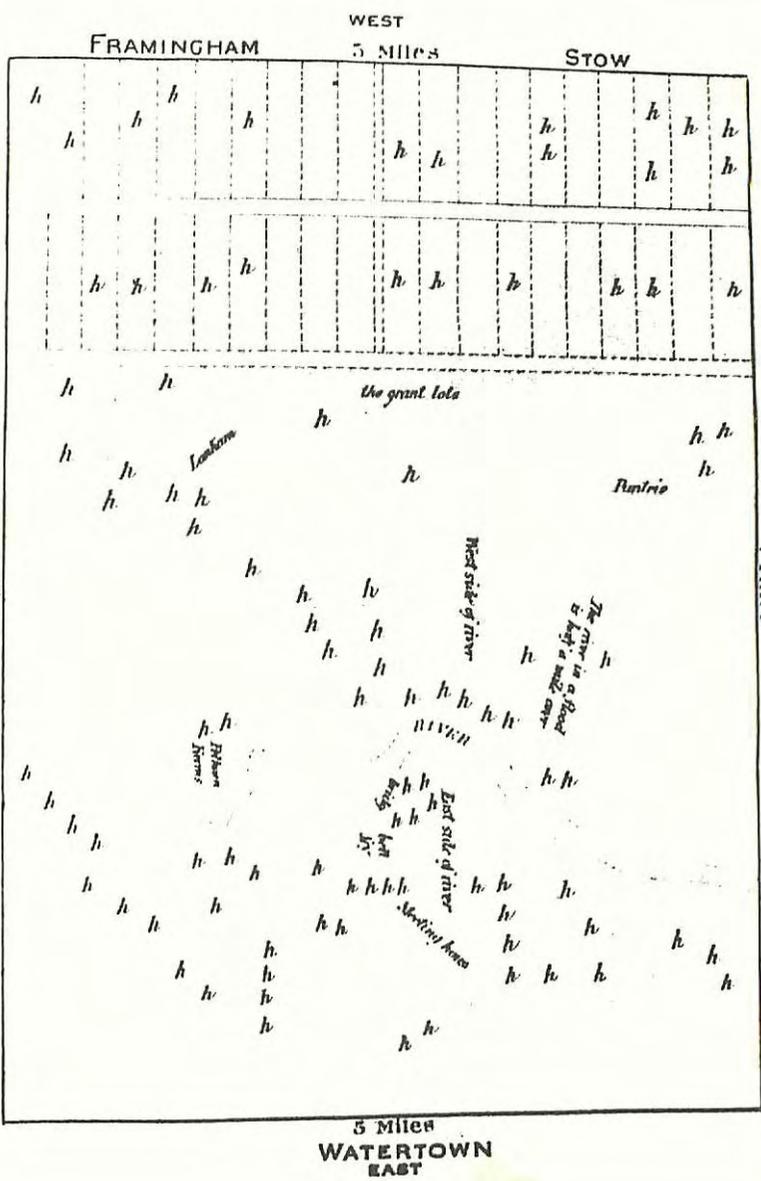


SUDBURY'S TWO-MILE GRANT LOTS, 1658
 some of which became part of the town of Maynard in 1871.

THE Plot of
SUDBERRY Township by JO. BRIGHAM

1708

FRAMINGHAM FARMS
7 Miles
SOUTH



four squadrons whereby the southeast was to be the first, the northeast the second, the northwest the third and the southwest the fourth. These squadrons were sub-divided into parcels of equal size, each containing one hundred and thirty acres, and were apportioned to the people by lot.²

Another portion adjoining the foregoing may have been a tract of land which was termed the "Tantamous transfer" and is reputed to have been obtained by the white men through a horse trade with the Indians. Tantamous, sometimes called Jethro or Old Jethro, whose headquarters were at Nobscot, is supposed to have purchased a mare and colt from Hermon Garrett of Concord, giving a mortgage which was not paid. It was foreclosed by suit and a section of one thousand acres came to Garrett on May 19, 1651 in settlement of his claim amounting to twenty pounds, six shillings, fourpence. The land was along the Assabet River. Tantamous in his earlier years is reputed to have lived in Issabaeth, the country about the Assabet River, now Maynard. The Colony Records, vol. III, page 225, May 22, 1651 record that Captain Willard and Lieut. Goodenow were appointed to lay out the one thousand acres of land at Isabaeth which Jethro, the Indian, mortgaged to Hermon Garrett.³

The Act of Incorporation for the Sudbury Plantation was drawn up and signed September 4, 1639, when the Colony Court ordered that "the new plantation by Concord shall be called Sudbury." (Colony Records, vol. I, page 271). It is believed that the name Sudbury was given by Reverend Edmund Brown, first minister of Sudbury, and one of its most influential men, who figured prominently in its settlement and who came from the vicinity of Sudbury, England.⁴

The territory of Stow was also among the earliest of the colonial towns and as originally settled in 1650 was more than twice the size of its present area. It extended from the Assabet River to Lancaster and from Concord to Marlborough. From that tract of land parts were taken to form other towns as we now know them. These are Harvard, incorporated in 1733; Shirley, 1764; Boxboro, 1783; Hudson, 1866; and Maynard, 1871. That portion of Maynard which was formerly part of Stow was probably a section of a tract mentioned as "Pompasittakutt," (which means "land of many hills"), "the new plantation beyond Concord,"⁵ which was inhabited by the Nobscots, Nashobas and Nipmucs.

The first actual settlements were made by Matthew Boon in 1660 near the Sudbury line and by John Kettle in 1663 near the Lancaster border, both of whom came from Charlestown. Tradition has it that Boon acquired the land of the Indians for a jack-knife. In 1665, five hundred acres of land were laid out to Major Eleaser Lusher in Pompositticut, west of Sudbury, and a little later five hundred acres were conveyed to Captain Daniel Gookin and one hundred and fifty acres to Richard Heldredge; but probably none of

these men ever resided upon their lands.⁶ Much of the area was woodland and the meadows were not as suitable for farming as were the rich and fertile fields in Concord and Sudbury. Moreover, the territory was isolated from the other two plantations by the river and great fear of the Indians and their tomahawks contributed to the forfeiting of the lands back to the General Court. According to Crowell's *Stow, Massachusetts*, in 1678, however, a committee was chosen by the Court to lay out in the most convenient places twelve lots, each containing fifty acres of land, as near together as they may be. The petitioners were to cast lots for these homesteads and the place to be settled with no less than ten families.

By October 11, 1681 the inhabitants had so increased in numbers that four men, Thomas Stevens, Boaz Brown, Thomas Gates and Stephen Hall, were appointed by the committee to take charge of the plantation and were invested with the powers of selectmen. By early 1683, the settlers, anxious to take their place among the colony towns began proceedings for incorporation. In their petition to the General Court was included a list of names and a request that a suitable and comly name be given. On the list was the name Stow. Simon Bradstreet, who was governor at that time, had befriended a man named John Stow on the ship bearing them to the New World. When he came upon the name on the list, he naturally thought of his friend and called the new town Stow.

On May 16, 1683, the General Court, being satisfied that the people could act for themselves, decreed that the place should become a town. Deeds were drawn in 1684 to purchase formally the lands from the Indians. The signees of the deeds are the same as for the Sudbury land purchases.⁷

The plantations of Sudbury and Stow continued to grow and develop despite hardships incurred by nature and conflicts with the Indians. The hub of communications in those early days were the meetinghouses for public worship. In Sudbury, a meetinghouse was built in 1642-43 by John Rutter in what is now the old burying ground in Wayland (on present Route 27).⁸

Stow's first meetinghouse was built in 1686 in the lower village, east of the Old Common, and was used for thirty years.⁹ As the years passed, larger and more comfortable churches were built in both communities to accommodate the growing population.

The lush valley of the Sudbury River was a natural magnet to the pioneers and thus the eastern section of the Sudbury plantation was found most desirous and became the center of activity from the very beginning. It was not until 1650 that development of the west side began, and this was accomplished only after investigations of the country and its native inhabitants, plus the building of a substantial roadway. This portion of the land was referred to as the "New Grant Lands." According to tradition and record, settlers by the names of Brown, Parmenter, Howe, Crane, Taylor,

Wedge, Woodward, Moore, Walker, Noyes, Balcom, Rice, Freeman, Carley, Wood, Skinner, Gibson, Marble and Jekyl were among the first to occupy this fine new territory. Later came Fairbanks, Haynes, Stone, Willis, Smith, Hayden, Maynard, Perry, Bowker, Pratt, Puffer, Vose, Brigham and others.¹⁰

The Indians who lived about this vicinity probably belonged to the Nipmucks or Nipnets, who dwelt in the interior of Massachusetts, or in what was called fresh water country, which the word Nipnet signifies. Through the years numerous Indian relics have been uncovered along the length of the river which lends credence to the bit of history that follows. The remains of Indians have been discovered at several sites in the area. These include the Louis Brigham farm on Great Road and the Ben Smith Dam. At the latter site, the remains of six Indians buried side by side, along with several relics were uncovered. Indian artifacts were also discovered on the Lucius Maynard farm on Summer Street, formerly known as the Gibson farm, and on the Balcom estate on Parker Street, now the site of Atkins and Merrill, Inc. Along the river, excavations were found which may have been the storehouses of Indian corn.¹¹

Tradition holds that the Indians once held a "pow-wow" on top of Pompositticut Hill, overlooking Concord and Sudbury, to decide which place to destroy. According to Drake's *History of Middlesex County*, the Indians feared the influence of Reverend Edward Bulkley, a Concord minister, with their Great Spirit, so Sudbury suffered the attack while Concord was spared. One of the leading warriors is quoted as saying, "We no prosper if we burn Concord. The Great Spirit love that people. They have a great man there. He great pray."¹² This event took place during the invasion of King Philip's Indians in 1676. At that time the white settlers were probably all or nearly all wiped out, and it is supposed that every dwelling on the west side of the Sudbury River was destroyed. The Nobscot Indians who were friendly with the white men had warned them that King Philip and his Indians were approaching and to seek refuge. But nothing could save the northwest district, which because of its isolated condition was doomed. Matthew Boon and his son were killed by the Indians while fleeing toward Sudbury. Boon's wife and the rest of his family reached safety at a garrison in that town. John Kettle was killed near the present Bolton town line. His wife and some of his children were captured by the Indians at Lancaster.¹³ (At the bicentennial anniversary of the town of Stow, 1883, stone monuments were erected as near as possible to mark the sites of these tragedies.)

It is quite probable that some of the owners of the lots in the "New Grant lands" lived on them prior to the war, because among the names on a petition to the General Court purporting to have sustained losses on account

of the Indian attack were Joseph Freeman, John Smith, Corporal Henry L. Rice, Thomas Rice, Benjamin Crane and "Widdow" Habgood (Hapgood).¹⁴

This war rendered such great havoc to the Sudbury and Stow settlers that both districts were sparsely settled for more than a quarter of a century after the conflict had ended. According to Gutteridge's *History of Maynard*, a map of 1708 by John Brigham gives fifteen dwellings in the second and third squadrons, which was later known as the Northwest District, now Maynard.¹⁵

Early Homesteads in The Territory

The William Brown farm in 1650, consisting of two hundred acres, was situated north of the Assabet River in what was later called the Northeast District of Stow and was on both sides of the road to Acton. All that remains is the George F. Brown house at 93 Acton Street, built about 1830.¹⁶

The Marble family lived on the Stow side of the Assabet River. The homestead was near the Acton line at Parmenter's crossing and built prior to 1683, while the barn was built in 1722. It was later occupied by Daniel Whitney and then by Joel Parmenter. The entire homestead was destroyed by fire April 2, 1924.¹⁷

John Smith had assigned to him in 1655 lot number 29 in the second squadron. The family owned land on both sides of the Assabet River, and at one time it owned a great part of the land now in Maynard. Later, there were four brothers, Haman, Levi, Asa and William. Haman built for himself the house at 36 Great Road. Levi owned the farm, later known as the Thompson or Eveleth farm at 178 Great Road. About 1816 it was also run as a tavern. Asa lived at what is now 84 Summerhill Road and it was in this house that Amory Maynard lived when he first came to the village. William owned the farm now 206-208 Great Road. Haman had four sons; George and Benjamin occupied the house at 38 Great Road, which was built about 1785; Dexter lived in the house at 40 Concord Street.¹⁸

The Maynard family was long known in this section. Zachary, son of John, born in 1647, lived at one time near the spring on the northeast side of what is now Waltham Street, at the head of the brook which flows through the property of the Maynard Rod and Gun Club. Amory Maynard for whom the town of Maynard was named is a direct descendant of John.¹⁹

The Puffer place on New Lancaster Road or Puffer Road, originally known as the Wedge-Pratt place, was purchased by Jabez Puffer in 1743. It remained in the family until 1889 when Winthrop Puffer sold the property to Delette Hall. In 1942 the United States Government purchased the property and dismantled the house.

John and Joseph Balcom settled about 1683. The estate was located on both sides of Sudbury Road, now Parker Street, and extended as far as the



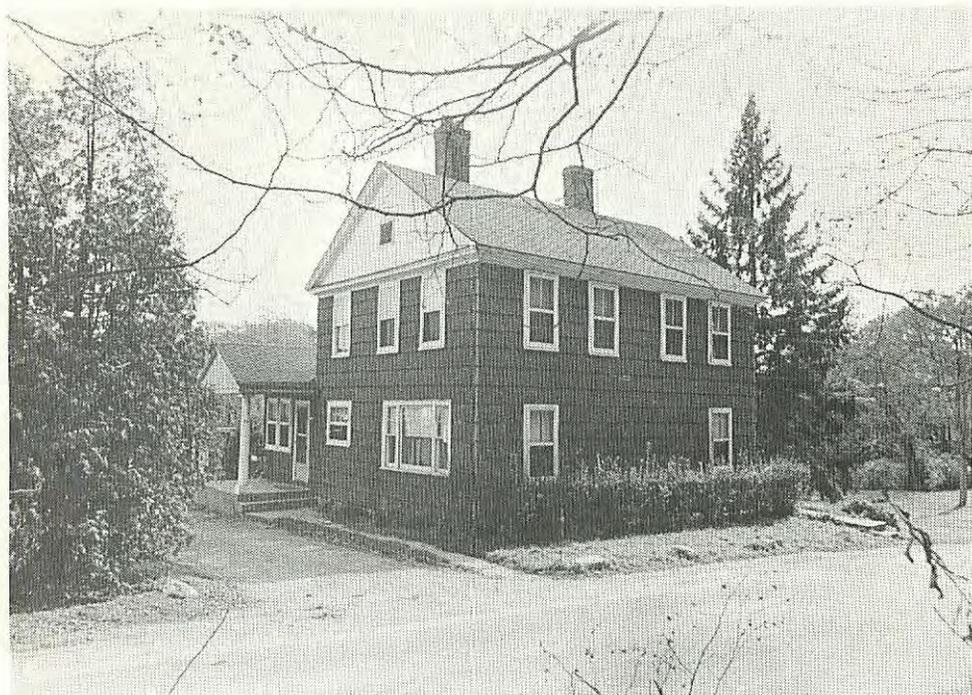
GEORGE F. BROWN HOUSE on Acton Street
Built about 1830



HAMAN SMITH HOUSE on Great Road



GEORGE SMITH HOUSE on Great Road
Built in 1784



ASA SMITH HOUSE on Summer Hill Road



DEXTER SMITH HOUSE on Concord Street



LEVI SMITH HOUSE on Great Road
Built in the late 1700's



WILLIAM SMITH HOUSE on Great Road



SILAS BROOKS HOUSE on Summer Street
Built in 1764



LOUIS BRIGHAM HOUSE on Great Road
Built in mid-1700's

Rice property. The family first lived on what was later known as the Felix Dettling place on Parker Street, which was considered a very old house when sold in 1757.²⁰ This house was dismantled several years ago. Asahel lived on the farm on the west side of Parker Street, which is now the site of Atkins and Merrill, Inc. This old homestead was destroyed by fire on February 1, 1934.²¹ Hollis Balcom, brother of Asahel, lived on the farm on the opposite side of Parker Street. This place was destroyed by fire October 24, 1926.²²

The Rice place at the junction of New Lancaster Road, later known as Puffer Road, and Old Marlborough Road was purchased in 1685 from Benjamin Crane of Stow by Joseph Rice of Marlborough. It was opened as a tavern in the early part of the eighteenth century and continued as such until 1815.²³ It later became known as the Vose farm, and in 1942 was purchased by the government and the buildings dismantled.

The Freeman homestead was located along the Stow and Sudbury line. Joseph was among the Stow settlers in 1678 or 1679, his lot being number 9, and his name appears among the petitioners for relief because of loss sustained in King Philip's War. The exact location of this homestead is not available.

The Wood family resided on the Stow side of the river, near the old Sudbury and Stow town lines. John Wood was one of the original grantees of Sudbury. He was also one of the petitioners for the Marlboro' township, and served as selectman of that town in 1663-1665. The bridge nearby the homestead was known as "Dr. Wood's Bridge," now Russell's Bridge.

The Brigham place was on the Old Sudbury and Marlborough Roads, near the present Sudbury town line on Great Road. The name of John appears on deeds and petitions prior to 1706.²⁴ The Louis Brigham homestead at 318 Great Road has been known for many years as the "Asparagus Farm."

The Gibson family settled early and lived for a long time on the Stow side of the river on what was later known as Summer Hill Farm.²⁵ Arrington was an early member of the family. Phalen's *History of the Town of Acton* states that Mary Gibson of Stow, a daughter of this family, married Ezekiel Davis of Acton and on February 23, 1745 they became the parents of Captain Isaac Davis, who was the first to fall at the Old North Bridge in the battle of Concord on April 19, 1775.²⁶ This farm was purchased by Charles Maynard, father of Lucius, in 1828. The present homestead at 114 Summer Street was built in 1835.

The Brooks family was among the early settlers on the Stow side of the river. Luke Brooks was born in Concord in 1732. Thomas and Silas owned farms on Summer Street. Silas occupied the house at 90 Summer Street which was built in 1764. Thomas lived at 52 Summer Street.²⁷

Although the territory now known as Maynard was for a long time isolated, its influence was felt throughout the towns to which it belonged. In Sudbury the names of Balcom, Rice, Puffer, Brigham, Vose, Maynard, and others appeared on official boards; while in Stow the Gibsons, Whitneys, Browns, Conants, Smiths, Brooks, and others were well-known and substantial citizens.

In 1723, the inhabitants of the Northwest District were successful in petitioning the General Court for a division of the town of Sudbury into an east and west precinct.²⁸ This action opened the gateway to much progress in building new meetinghouses, churches, schools, mills and roads.

Early Roads

One of the earliest main roads in the new west precinct was the New Lancaster Road, which ran from the meetinghouse at Sudbury Center, passing south of what is now Vose's Pond, and followed along what was later called Puffer Road, crossing the Assabet River to Stow Lower Village and from there to Lancaster. This road probably existed before 1725.²⁹ In 1715, the first bridge actually connecting the towns of Sudbury and Stow was built over the Assabet River on the New Lancaster Road and was known as "Dr. Wood's Bridge," which we now know as Russell's Bridge.³⁰

Another early road, the Old Marlborough and Concord Great Road, connected Concord with Marlborough and intersected with the New Lancaster Road at the Rice Tavern. This road was heavily traveled at the time of the Revolutionary War. According to a diary kept by a Captain Joshua Berry of Greenland, New Hampshire, a wagon train, consisting of ten wagons of ammunition and supplies, traveling from Portsmouth to the Colonial forces under General Stark in New York State, made an overnight stop at Rice Tavern at "Sutberry" on November 27, 1776. It is supposed that he came by way of the Old Marlborough and Concord Great Road.³¹

No doubt very few people know the early settlers found iron ore here. Hudson in his *Annals* records that what is known as bog iron was dug near the present Sudbury town line and floated down the Sudbury River to Billerica. For that reason the stretch of road from the town line on Parker Street to the Cutting farm in Sudbury was known as the "Iron Works Causeway."³²

The "Thirty-rod Highway," going northerly and laid out when the territory was divided into squadrons in the 1650's, passed a little easterly of the Rice Tavern, and it is not improbable that our present Parker Street is a part of that ancient highway.

Concord Road was another early road in this territory. It extended from the lower common in Stow, passing north of Pompositticut Hill on what is

now Summer Street, along Concord Street to Fletcher Corner in Acton and on to Concord, crossing the river at the Old North Bridge.³³

Epilogue

Aye, they came in search of freedom, but in the process became conquerors.

The search for individual freedom, religious and otherwise, from the 12th to the 16th century ended in England and Europe in the 17th century with an exodus to the western hemisphere, North and South America.

This was virgin territory for the taking, except for the Red Man. The commercial interests, inherited from the past, that moved in alongside the "escape to freedom" of the Pilgrim and Puritan philosophy proved genocidal to the Indian across America, the Beautiful.

CHAPTER II

A TOWN IS BORN ¹

“*Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water*”

Assabet River ²

The Assabet River, winding its way through the north central part of Maynard, is a prominent feature of the natural beauty of the village. It enters Maynard at Russell's Bridge, formerly 'Dr. Wood's Bridge', at the Stow town line and flows along what may be termed the smaller Pompositticut Hill, now Assabet Heights, to the Ben Smith Dam. At this point part of the waters have been diverted into an artificial channel and conducted to the Mill Pond. The river continues on from the dam, passing the larger Pompositticut Hill, now Summer Hill, through the center of the town and exits at the Acton town line near the northeastern corner.

The name Assabet is from the Indian Algonquin language and means "the place where materials for making fishnets grows."³ There has been considerable question concerning the correct spelling of the name. As early as 1650 it appears in the records and on maps variously as Asibath, Isabeth, Elisabeth, Elzibet, Elizabeth, Assabaeth, Assobet, and otherwise. It is believed that the reason for the various spellings was the difficulty the early settlers had in understanding the Indians or their inability with spelling. It was standardized as Assabet in 1850.⁴ On page 43 of *A Brief History of the Towne of Sudbury in Massachusetts*, it is written that by mid-century (1850) Sudbury had become three distinct villages, each with its mill, store, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop--'Old Mill Village' in South Sudbury, the 'Middle of the Town', now Sudbury Centre, and 'Assabet Village', in North Sudbury.⁵ In Hudson's *History of Marlborough*, we read, 'the post-office in the southeast part of Stow is called Assabet, which will give the name a permanent character' (1861).⁶

The Assabet River, which is approximately thirty miles long, originates in a swamp in the town of Westborough and flows northerly to Northborough, and then northeasterly through the towns of Marlborough, Berlin, Hudson, Stow, Maynard, the southerly corner of Acton and into Concord, where it joins with the Sudbury River to form the Concord River.

The industrial development of the territory located near the river in order to make use of its water power. The commercial and residential counterparts soon located near the industries, and as a result communities such as Maynard developed as the hub for the supply of goods and services to the expanding area. In the middle of the nineteenth century the river in Assabet Village turned the wheels of a woolen mill which made some of the finest woolen cloth in America. Just below the center of the village was a paper

mill, which at one time furnished material for one of the leading newspapers of New England, the Boston Journal. A powder mill, which manufactured powder for military and commercial purposes was situated where the river leaves the village.

The building of the Ben Smith Dam created a large basin which made it possible to use the river above the dam as a popular recreation area for boating, bathing, canoeing, skating and fishing. It provided a spot where the older generations of the town learned to swim, and from 1906 to 1916 passenger-carrying motor launches operated on the river between the dam and Lake Boon. Today, the basin is used by snowmobiles.

Farming, Commerce and Industry

The lives of the early settlers in this territory depended on the products of the soil. The virgin forests in the area provided raw materials to the several saw and grist mills and the lumber used for increasing growth and development of the area. In the early days, the inhabitants carried their saw logs and corn to the saw mills and grist mills when going to the mill was quite an event for members of the homestead.

Old settlers spoke of two saw and grist mills on the brook known as Taylor Brook, which empties into Thanksgiving Pond at the Assabet River. Traces of the dam of Asa Smith's mill may still be found on the old Taylor farm. The Puffer mill was further up the brook, and this mill because of the small water power, ran very slowly, so the people used to start the machinery and then go to other work, or gossip, and when the saw had run its course it would stop of itself. Taylor Brook carries water from Puffer's Pond to the Assabet River by way of Puffer's Brook and Honey Pot Brook, both of which cross Puffer Road near the old Jim Haynes and Lent farms.⁷

Farming in our Maynard area through the eighteenth century was central to the existence of its inhabitants. The area was excellent farm country and the land on Pompositicut Hill was very good pasturage. The number of farms was small even though the acreage was large. The evidence for this is apparent when we remember the seemingly never-ending fieldstone walls extending over hill and dale and woods just a few decades back delineating huge property boundaries. Most of them have since been destroyed, the stones being used for house foundations and so on, but long stretches can still be found. The nineteenth century saw an increasing population drawn from the 'Old Country', buying or renting smaller areas for cultivation and livestock, with many working part time for wealthier farmers, millers, lumber interests, or the railroads while working their own farms.

For many years there was no commercial center to the settlement of the Northwest District, but as the inhabitants took up residence close to the Assabet River, water power was used and a village took shape. In 1821,

James and William Rice purchased the Asa Smith saw and grist mill, originally owned by Gibson and then Jewel, which was located on the Assabet River near the bridge at Mill Street.⁸ Traces of the old mill race may still be seen. They were the first to use water power in this area for manufacturing, making spindles and other factory machinery for Smith's mills at Peterborough, New Hampshire, and Waltham, Massachusetts.⁹

In 1820 William May erected a mill for the manufacture of paper by hand. This mill was built at the corner of what is now Waltham and Parker Streets, and made use of the river nearby. The mill subsequently passed into the hands of John Sawyer of Boston, who introduced new machinery. Sawyer sold the mill to William Parker of Boston. On February 5, 1831 the mills were incorporated as the Fourdrinier Paper Company, with William Parker, Samuel Townsend and Peter C. Jones, incorporators, at Assabet in the towns of Stow and Sudbury.¹⁰ William T. Parker succeeded his father. Paper was produced for one of the leading New England newspapers, The Boston Journal, and in the early 1880's the mill was producing wall paper. Water for making the paper was taken from the brook which rises near the Glenwood Cemetery and runs under Powder Mill Road into the Assabet River.¹¹ The mill was in operation until 1882. William Maynard and August Hemenway purchased the mill for the water rights, although they never utilized it, and they sold the property in September 1893 to the Assabet Manufacturing Company. The buildings were destroyed by fire May 14, 1894, only the chimney remaining. In 1913, the dam was rebuilt, causing one citizen to comment, "There is a dam which was repaired a year ago, and it is now a dam by a mill site; but no mill by a dam sight!" On Friday, August 14, 1914, the chimney was razed to the ground.¹² Traces of the dam may be seen to the south of the present Paper Mill Bridge at Summer and Waltham Streets.

In 1835, powder mills were built on the Assabet River, just over the town line in Acton. Charles Gerry of Sudbury was the master builder of the plant. Nathan Pratt built the dam and operated the mills until 1864 when they were sold to the American Powder Company and merged with the Massachusetts Powder Mills at Barre, Massachusetts.¹³ The business grew rapidly and eventually covered more than four hundred acres in Acton, Concord, Sudbury and Maynard. In 1883 the name of the company was changed to the American Powder Mills. During World War I the entire output of the company was under contract to the Russian government with inspectors from that country on the job. At that time cartridges were manufactured in two long, one-story buildings located on the south side of Powder Mill Road. Many local women were employed. In 1940, following several serious explosions, the manufacture of powder ceased and the property passed into the hands of the American Cyanamid Company, and

CHAP. XXXIII.

An Act to incorporate the Fourdrinier Paper Company.

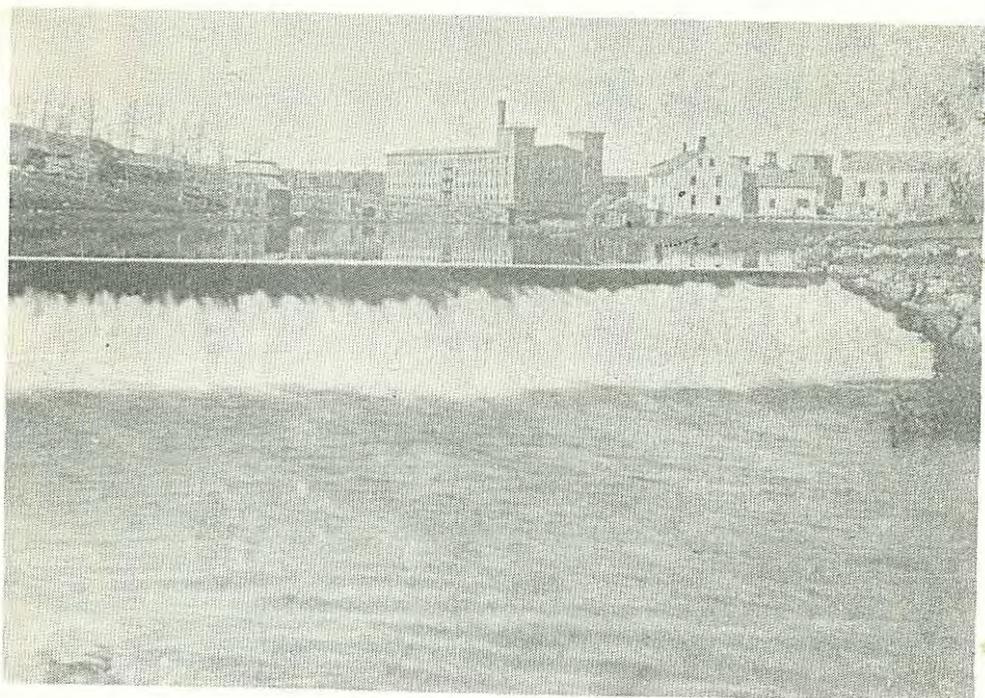
Persons incor-
porated.

SEC. 1. **BE** it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That William Parker, Samuel Townsend, and Peter C. Jones, with such other persons as may become associates with them, their successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are created a body corporate, by the name of the Fourdrinier Paper Company, for the purpose of manufacturing paper on the Assobet River in the towns of Stow and Sudbury in the county of Middlesex, and for this purpose shall have all the powers and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and requirements contained in an act entitled "An Act defining the General Powers and Duties of Manufacturing Corporations," passed on the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

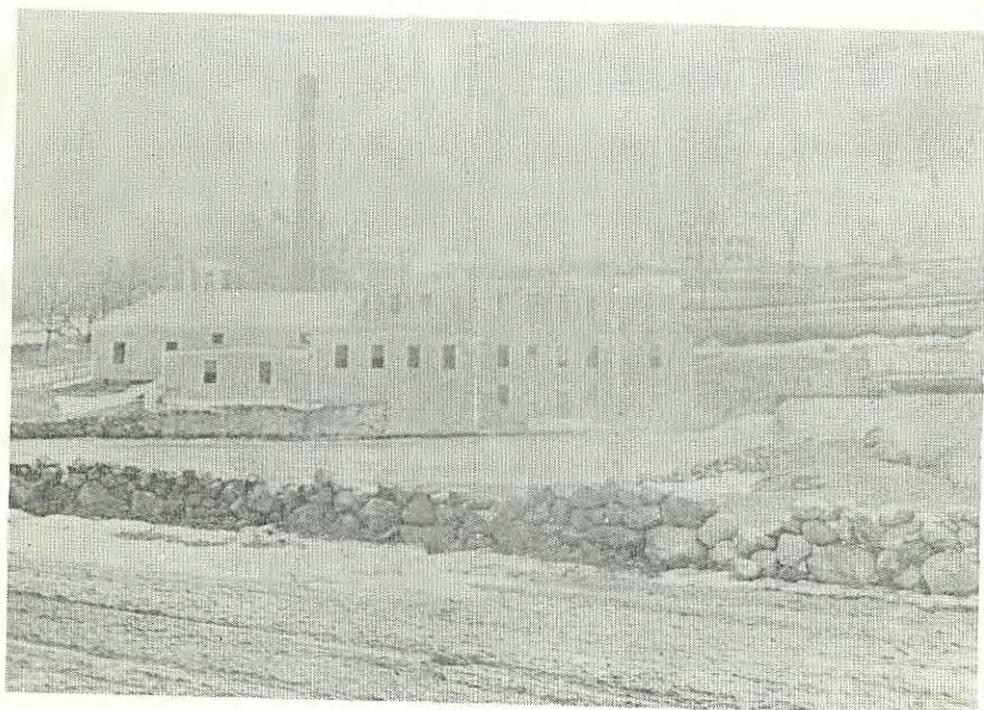
Real and per-
sonal estate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said corporation may lawfully take and hold such real estate, not exceeding in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and such personal estate, not exceeding in value the sum of thirty thousand dollars, as may be suitable and convenient for the manufacture aforesaid.

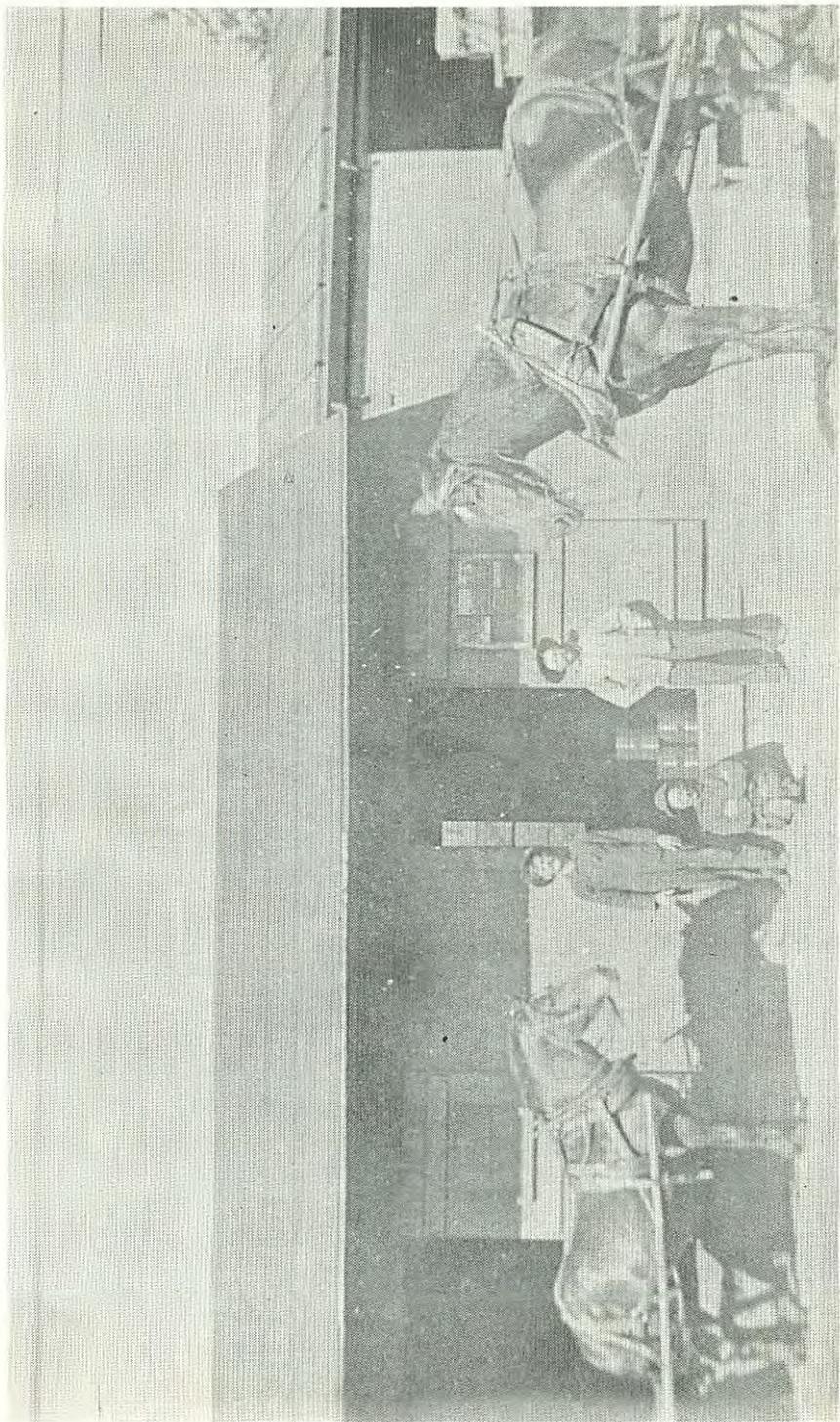
[Approved by the Governor, February 5, 1831.]



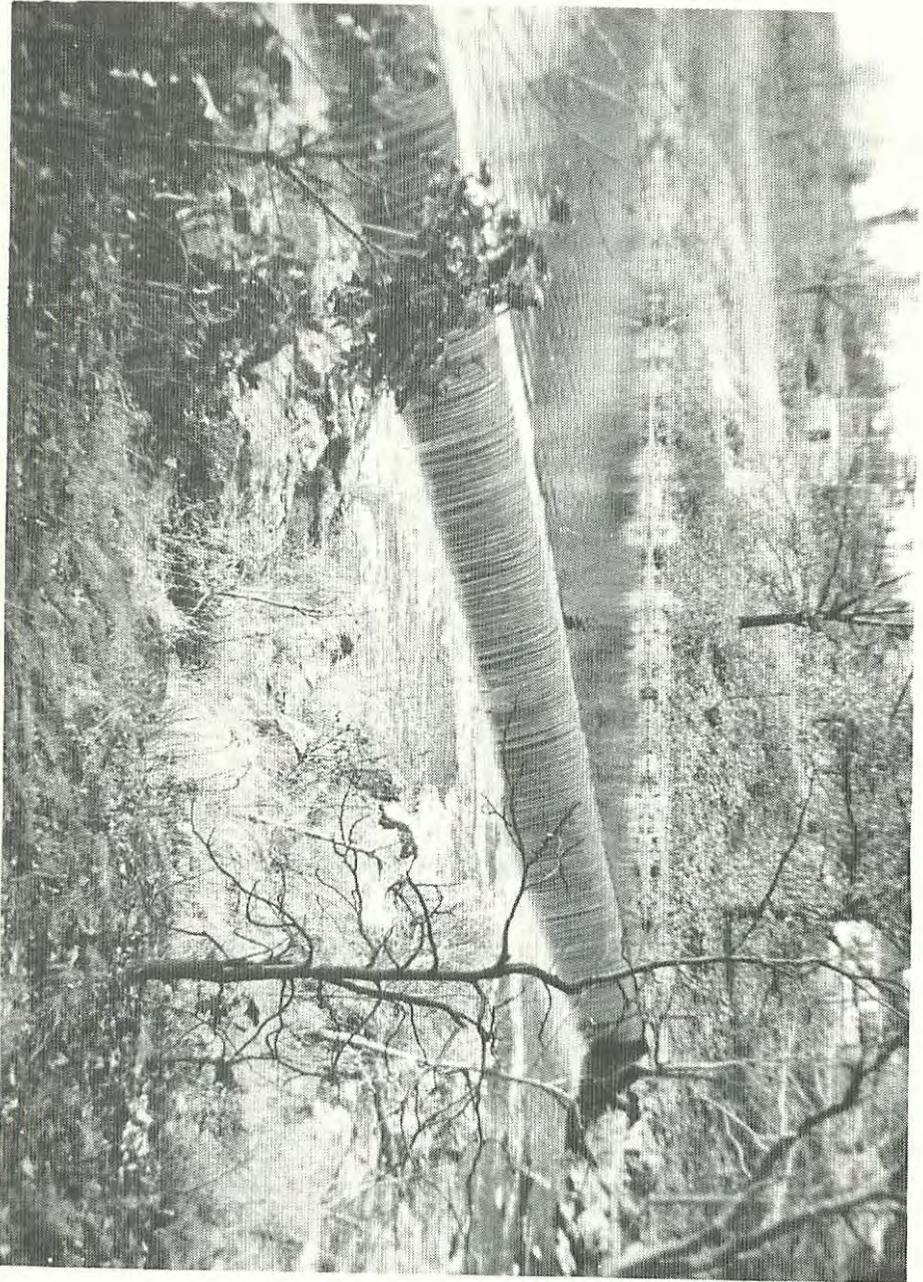
PAPER MILL DAM



PAPER MILL — Built in 1820



AT AMERICAN POWDER MILLS



BEN SMITH DAM - Built in 1847

eventually split into several types of business under individual ownership. During the more than one hundred years of operation as a powder company there were many explosions, some with serious loss of life and property damage.¹⁴ The most severe ones occurred in 1895 when two corning mills and a press mill exploded, killing five men; and in 1915 a glaze mill exploded, which was felt for fifty miles, with extensive damage to store windows in Maynard and as far as Waltham and Lowell.¹⁵

One of the first establishments in this area for the storage of ice was in the Maynard territory. The business was carried on by Nathaniel Wyeth. Established about 1850, where Front Street is now located, the building was of brick and held 40,000 tons of ice which was cut on the Mill Pond to be shipped to Boston. The most modern machinery of the time was used.¹⁶ It went out of business in 1864, the Assabet Manufacturing Company purchasing the building which it dismantled to use the brick in building one of its mills.¹⁷

In 1846, Amory Maynard of Marlborough, with his ingenious foresight in seeing great potential in water power by use of dams, founded the Assabet Mill with a partner, William H. Knight of Saxonville. The Ben Smith Dam was built across the Assabet River, a canal dug, channelling part of the water into a reservoir, the present Mill Pond, for power through the use of water-wheels, and the mill began operating in 1847.¹⁸

The Maynard Family¹⁹

Amory Maynard was born in the northeast part of Marlborough, at the foot of Fort Meadow Pond, February 28, 1804, the son of Isaac and Lydia (Howe) Maynard. He left school at the age of fourteen to enter the sawmill owned by his father at Fort Meadow, and also helped on the farm. The father died when Amory was sixteen and the boy took charge of the business, carrying it on successfully. He also took on building and contracting, and within a short time was employing about sixty men. When the city of Boston took over Fort Meadow Pond for water supply, the sawmill lost its water rights, and Amory turned to Assabet Village for further operation.

On January 26, 1826 he married Mary P. Priest, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe Priest of Marlborough. He was called to his reward March 5, 1890, and his remains together with those of his wife lie in the family tomb, which was erected in 1880 near the Glenwood Cemetery.

When he first came to the village he resided on Summer Hill Lane, now Summer Hill Road. Later, he resided at what is now 145 Main Street, and his son Lorenzo at 147 Main Street.

In 1873, Amory built a fine residence on the hill, at first called Beechmont Avenue, now Dartmouth Street. Soon after, Lorenzo built nearby on

the same street. These fine residences with their spacious grounds made a beautiful picture. The estates have long since been cut up into house lots and covered with dwellings. The residence built by Amory was destroyed by an early morning fire on July 29, 1965. The barn to this estate is now an apartment house at 7-9 Elmwood Street. Lorenzo's residence is still standing near the lower end of Dartmouth Street. This also has been made into an apartment house, as is the barn nearby.

Lorenzo was associated with his father in the conduct of the Assabet Mills and became superintendent in 1885 when the father retired because of illness. He was active in town affairs and held several town offices. He moved to Winchester after the failure of the mills and died there March 13, 1904. He had one son, William H.

William, the second son of Amory, was assistant superintendent of the mills until 1885, when he became ill, and upon his recovery traveled to California. Following his return he settled in Worcester where he died November 6, 1906. He had two sons, Amory and Harlan, and four daughters, Nettie (Mrs. E. C. Van Etten), Lessie (Mrs. Paul Morgan), Susan (Mrs. Warren S. Peters) and Grace.

Mary Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren S. Peters, and a great-granddaughter of Amory Maynard, married Frank E. Sanderson who served as town clerk of Maynard for thirty-six years. Mr. Sanderson retired in 1949. The Maynard influence in town affairs had been carried on for more than one hundred years.

There are no members of the Maynard family now living in Maynard.

Roads and Bridges ²⁰

In the early days of the village it was difficult to travel to other places. To get to Concord from the section of Stow, now Maynard, below the lower cemetery, on what is now Great Road, one would turn left following a very narrow lane-like road called Summer Lane, now known as Summer Hill Road, to Summer Street and then continuing by way of Concord Street to Fletcher Corner in Acton to Concord, not crossing the river until reaching the Old North Bridge.

As previously mentioned, the first record of which we have any knowledge concerning a bridge in the Maynard territory is of date December 14, 1715, when the town of Sudbury voted that 'there be a horse bridge built over the Assabath River . . . and that the selectmen do order that the bridge be erected and built over Assabath River, between the land of Timothy Gibson and Thomas Burt's land.' It became known as 'Dr. Wood's Bridge,' probably because of the Wood family who lived nearby. The New Lancaster Road crossed this bridge and carried the traffic west through Stow to Lancaster. It stood on or by the site of the present bridge,

now known as Russell's Bridge, near the Whitman place, not far from the entrance of Assabet Brook.²¹ It is one-eighth in Stow and seven-eighths in Maynard. Russell's Bridge was badly damaged by flood in November 1927, and was rebuilt in 1929.²²

According to Hudson's *History of Sudbury*, in 1778 Jonathan Puffer of Stow was released from taxes on condition that 'he keep the causeway, the New Lancaster Road, and bridge over Honey Pot Brook from the Stow line to the eastward of said causeway in good repair for ten years.'²³

But as the village grew new roads and bridges were built affording shorter and more comfortable travel. Great Road, below the river on the Sudbury side, was built in 1800. In 1816, the Old Fitchburg Road Bridge, now known as the Ben Smith Bridge was built, thereby opening up the road for traffic from Boston to Fitchburg. In May 1831, the road from Silas Brooks' house at the corner of Summer Lane, now Summer Hill Road, to William Hunt's house in Sudbury was laid out, and this is now part Summer and part Waltham Streets. In April 1839, Acton Street from Paper Mill Corner to Concord Street was laid out. In November 1839, Summer Hill Road was laid out in place of Summer Lane. In March 1838, Acton Road from Concord Street to the Acton town line was opened.

When Amory Maynard came to the village there was no 'Main Street,' but the rapid growth of the village soon made necessary a road through the valley and a bridge across the river. In 1848 and 1849, Main Street was built from Parker's paper mill to the county road near the stone bridge (Ben Smith's Bridge) east of Haman Smith's house in Stow. On September 22, 1848 the town of Stow appointed a committee to contract for the building of this road and a bridge at Assabet; and on April 2, 1849, Sudbury voted \$1,310.00 to pay for the road and bridge near Knight's factory. A two-span wooden bridge was built at the place where this road, now Main Street, crosses the Assabet River. This was replaced in 1872 by one of iron with wooden planks. In 1901 this bridge was replaced with a wider and stronger iron bridge in order to permit the electric cars to travel over it, and this one was replaced in 1922 with the present concrete bridge.

Nason Street was partially opened soon after Main Street. Glendale Street was laid out in August 1851, from Acton to Summer Street, and was named for the hotel of that name which stood nearby on Summer Street. Glendale Street was extended from Acton Street in the opposite direction in 1853. In March 1853, Taylor Road was laid out. On September 4, 1854, Sudbury Street was opened and extended across the Mill Pond by a wooden bridge on stone abutments. This was replaced by a concrete structure in 1915, and again rebuilt following the hurricane of 1955. In April 1865, Walnut Street from Main to Thompson Street was laid out on the south side of the river, but in 1872 it was relocated on the north side of the river from

Main Street to Parker Street and an iron bridge built. This was replaced with the present concrete one in 1922. A bridge at what is now Mill Street was built about 1816 and was known as Jewel's Mill Bridge. In 1927 the present structure was built following the floods which destroyed the original one. Mill Street was extended from Main Street to Great Road in 1857.

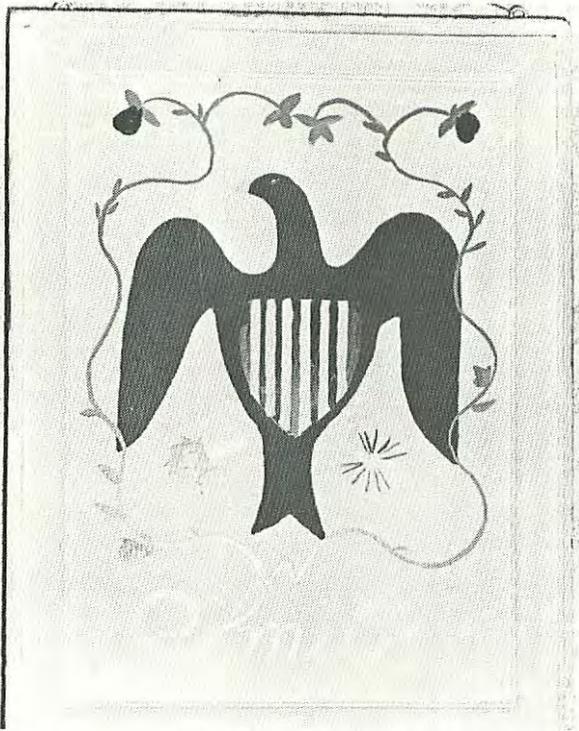
About 1840, the Paper Mill Bridge, a wooden structure was built on Summer Street. Previously there was just a fordway at this point. On November 5, 1927 the bridge was so badly damaged by the flood that it had to be replaced with the present structure. For many years a footbridge was used across the river on Florida Road, originally Florida Row, which would be washed away by the high water every spring. The present concrete structure was built in 1914.^{24 25 '26}

Early Inns and Taverns

The Rice Tavern situated at the junction of New Lancaster Road, now Puffer Road, and Old Marlborough and Concord Great Road, now Old Marlborough Road, was opened in the early part of the eighteenth century and operated as an inn until 1815. The original owner of the property was Benjamin Crane of Stow, who sold it to Joseph Rice of Marlborough in 1685. The inn was run for many years by Jonathan Rice, Sr., and Jonathan, Jr. Stagecoaches operating on both roads near the inn made regular stops for the accommodation of the passengers. The inn was also a general place of meetings for the early settlers and many matters of importance to the Northwest District were settled under its roof. In Hudson's *History of Sudbury* it states that a petition was submitted in 1729 asking that the subscribers, who claimed to be owners of the 'New Grant' lots, might hold a legal meeting 'to be at the house of Jonathan Rice, Northwest District in said Sudbury, Innholder'.²⁷

The Levi Smith house at 178 Great Road was run as an inn about 1816 by Jonathan Smith. It was one of several along the Great Road for the accommodation of travelers between Boston and Fitchburg.²⁸ At one time it was known as the Red Fox Inn and Tavern.²⁹ It ceased to operate as an inn about 1848.

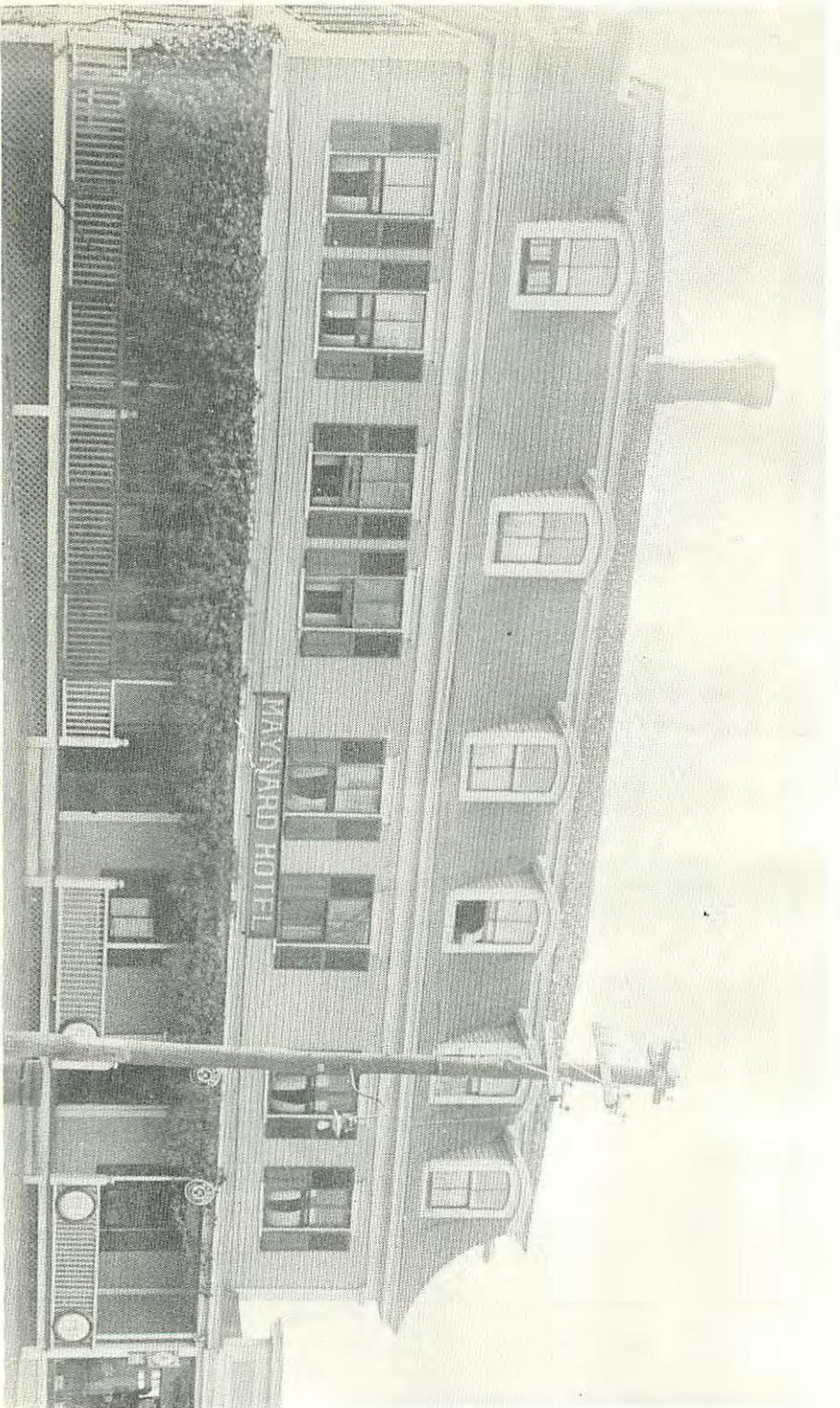
With the arrival of the Assabet Manufacturing Company on the scene in Assabet Village, it was not long before a tavern-hotel was erected right in the village for the accommodation of the local residents. This was known as the Glendale House and was located on Summer Street where the municipal parking lot is now situated. It was built by Peter Haley in 1867, and the name is reputed to have come from a blanket called the 'Glendale Mills Blanket' that was manufactured by the Assabet Manufacturing Company. The name of the tavern-hotel was later changed to the Maynard Hotel. It was enlarged twice, scorched by fire several times and finally destroyed by fire on January 29, 1921.³⁰



Sign of LEVI SMITH'S TAVERN, also known as the RED FOX INN



MURAL PAINTED OVER FIREPLACE AT THE RED FOX INN



MAYNARD HOTEL (Originally Glendale House)
Built in 1867 on Summer Street

Commerce and Business

Information concerning commerce and business is sparse for the decades prior to 1871. There had to be blacksmiths and wheelwrights; there must have been a store or two. Gutteridge tells us that the first druggist in town was Thomas Wouldhave (1865) at the corner of Main and River Streets; that Union Hall, adjacent to the present Methodist Church, had a store on the lower floor, and in the basement was the first billiard table in town; James M. Sawyer, on his return from the Civil War, set up a barber shop in the north end of the building and the first local printer was D. C. Osborn. Also, Riverside Hall, built in the late 1860's, had Haynes Brothers General Store, and during 1866-68 while Abel Haynes was postmaster the postoffice was located in the building; Silas Brooks was manufacturing vinegar at his mill on Summer Hill Road; and John K. Harriman had a variety store in what was later the laundry building on Main Street. There was neither telephones nor doctors in the village and in case of sickness one had to ask a friend to walk or hire a horse and drive to Stow for Dr. Abel C. Livermore, or Acton Centre for Dr. Harris Cowdry.

Thus, it was --- "a town was born." Assabet Village became the by-product of man's ingenuity and his natural inclination for continuous development. He used the virgin forests, the sloping pastures, the fertile fields, the strength of running streams, and harnessed these gifts of nature to his brain and brawn.

One of the authors of this book decided to ride horseback back into time - 1871 to be exact - to see what Maynard Town looked like. This is what she saw and imagined.

Maynard Town, 1871³¹

It was a clear sparkling morning in mid-April and the smell of spring in the wind made me restless. It was early in the year for planting, too cold to be idle, yet I wanted to be on the move! I thought it was a fine day to take a ride and I knew exactly where to head.

My brother was pretty well grown when I was born and he used to tell me stories about riding trails with my Paw. He especially liked the country around Sudbury and Stow, and Paw liked the taverns. I always thought that someday I would see it for myself. Now I hear there is a new town called Maynard down there so I decided to look it over.

I saddled my horse, Jess, and we took off toward the Fitchburg road as dawn was breaking. When we came to the old cemetery on Stow Lower Common I took the road opposite that led to Dr. Wood's Bridge. It was called New Lancaster Road and was one of the first roads in the area. It was used by stage-coaches from Boston and Lancaster, and points west, because the bridge was the only one in the vicinity to cross the Assabet River until

1816. It linked Stow with Sudbury back in 1715. I led Jess down the banking near the bridge and while she drank the cold clear water I took a good view of the scenery about me. It was quite beautiful in the stillness of early morning. The river stretched as far as the eye could see in either direction and I could visualize the Nipmucs gliding between the pines and hemlocks in their birch canoes long ago.

Enough dreaming! Back on the trail, Jess and I continued along the old dirt road. We entered into some truly beautiful country. The road was lined with huge oaks and pines. There also were numerous open meadows - some used for farming and some for cattle grazing. It was my belief that this area was the most beautiful section of the town, and I could see why my brother was so impressed even though he was just a boy. I passed several old salt box houses covered with weathered shakes. They were quite far apart - I couldn't see one from another, but this was understandable since the farms were so extensive. *We waded across a brook which the farmers used to cool the jugs of fresh cow's milk before taking them into market.*

At the end of the road, now called Puffer's Road, stood John Vose's house. My Paw used to stop here because it then was the old Rice Tavern. It was used as such for about one hundred years, and weary travelers stopped there for food and rest. My brother claimed that my Paw always talked a lot after they stopped there. The tavern was at the intersection of New Lancaser Road and Old Marlborough Road on which we were now trotting. The latter was an old stage-coach road, leading the traveler from Boston through Concord to the Post Road in Marlborough.

A short distance away, where the road joins the road to Sudbury was the old house belonging to Asa Balcom. I was pleased to see as we approached, that Mr. Balcom was outside doing some repairs to shrubbery that had been damaged by the winter. I stopped a few minutes to talk to him, as I had heard that he was one of the smartest men around. I could see that he was proud and excited about the new town of Maynard and was convinced it would be a fine community. He told me that he was just chosen to serve on the first board of selectmen. I wish I could have tarried with him a little longer but I couldn't spare the time. As I was leaving he suggested that I take particular notice of the little one room schoolhouse on Old Marlborough Road just beyond the fork where that road leaves the Sudbury Road. *It was built in 1779 by Sudbury and was called the Northwest District School.* I must confess it didn't look much like a school to me, but I guess its a matter of what one gets out of school that counts - not what it looks like.

I soon came to another part of the Fitchburg Road and at the same time face to face with the lovely old Brigham house. The Brighams formerly ran a blacksmith shop here, but now the land is used for farming. I was taken by the huge old barns. The timbers are held together with wooden pegs instead

of nails and is in excellent condition.

I turned Jess to the left here and we came to a small burial plot belonging to the Catholic Church, on the right side of the road. The gravestone for James Heffernan, a Civil War veteran from Sudbury, was easily discernible from the road. The marker revealed that he was buried in 1870 - the first to be interred there.

Rounding the curve a short distance away I was again on the road to Sudbury, heading into the center of Maynard. There was another small burial plot here. There was also a welcomed water-pump near the road and while I drank eagerly from a battered tin cup, I scanned a marker bearing the name "John Marble, Stow, Mass."

There were no houses on this road since the land here was used for farming. A man named Reardon owned the farm and further down, the farm belonged to a man named Mahoney.

Parker's Paper Mill was at the next intersection and presented quite a picturesque scene. The mill itself was a trim, clean looking wooden frame building, three stories high, with a dam across the Assabet furnishing power for the manufacture of paper. I stopped for a few minutes staring into the water to watch the silvery splinters of sunshine bouncing incessantly toward the bridge.

The Paper Mill Bridge was built only about thirty years ago and enabled travelers to come into Maynard from Concord and Sudbury much more directly than by using surrounding back roads into the center of town. The road (Acton Road) extended almost in a straight line to the Acton town line. It was quite thick with mud along the sides - looked as if the center had just been scraped to make driving a little easier, and Jess and I picked our way carefully. There were only a few houses here and I could see from Glendale Street the back of a two-room schoolhouse. The building was only seven years old and already being enlarged. I couldn't help but think about the planning done by the early pioneers who were preparing the foundations for the nation. They had little worldly goods, were plagued by illnesses, death and sometimes hunger, but one of their prime activities was to build schools for the enlightenment and culture of their children. Asa Balcom expected great progress in this country within the next one hundred years and I know he is right about that.

I continued along the South Acton Road past the road from Stow to Concord almost to the Acton line, but took a turn across the railroad tracks and onto Acton Street. There were a few houses here - the Parmenter's, Dean's and Brown's. The Fowler homestead could be seen without leaving the road. All these homes contained large farms - consequently were quite scattered. If my Paw were here he'd say "Their neighbors won't bother them."

Now we continued on to the road from Stow to Concord and I turned right. A compact little village was beginning to spring up here. There were no houses on the right except Dexter Smith's and the Randall's, but Maple and Brooks Streets were becoming quite populated. Brooks Street ended at Concord Street and above were all farms.

I turned down Summer Street and headed back to the center of town again. There were a few houses on Summer Street - the Whitman's, a lovely house set far off the road, and Thomas Brooks' house on the opposite side. I crossed the railroad tracks and headed across Nason Street.

There was little commercial activity on Nason Street although a bakery and a market were well established on opposite corners at the intersection. From there to Main Street was nothing but residences - some single houses, some double and some blocks. All were set close to the dirt road. The buildings were neat and well constructed but it was evident that all were built to satisfy one major requirement; urgent living quarters for a rapidly growing mill town. Architecture was not a factor here.

I continued down Summer Street and tied Jess to a post outside the Glendale House. My stomach was badly in need of food and drink and I had heard about the meals prepared here under the direction of William Wood. The hotel was built four years ago and was host mainly to young married mill-operatives. Renting of rooms was no problem since housing was scarce. There were several boarding and rooming houses in town but the Glendale House was considered the best one. It certainly was fine looking and its food was excellent. After my meal was consumed Mr. Wood allowed me to see the kitchen which was bristling with activity. The huge shiny black range was almost hidden by numerous pots and pans set to bubbling and boiling and sending forth appetizing odors to my nostrils. A young fellow was shaking orangey-gray ashes into a hod which he would take out back and empty. Another lad was bringing in more coal and wood, no doubt a continuous process in a place like this.

I bade goodbye and my thanks to Mr. Wood and off I went down the street toward the main road. There were no other houses on the street but there was a blacksmith shop on the opposite side operated by Charlie Watson. There also was another water pump at the end of Summer Street.

As I left Summer Street at the turn, the entire Main Street spread out ahead of me. Union Hall was on the corner, housing a market and a barber shop on the first floor and a hall on the second. The Catholics and Methodists held religious services here until they could build their own churches. There was a small drug store further up the street near River Street and some more rooming houses. In the center of the town was a beautiful white church of the Union Congregationalists, its tall spire stretching toward the heavens as if beseeching the good Lord to grant his

blessings upon the little village along the Assabet.

Near the church was another water-pump and I noticed a young boy filling a wooden bucket with water. He told me he was a water boy in the mill and his job was to bring drinking water to the labourers. Each department had its own water boy and all day long they went back and forth to the pump.

I was now in front of Riverside Hall, where just a few days ago Maynard held its first town meeting and election. The block was built by the Maynards and the hall was on the second floor.

Walnut Street, directly opposite Riverside Hall, is on the south side of the river. In this L-shaped area is Amory Maynard's Mill - now called the Assabet Manufacturing Company. Some of the buildings were wooden, but new ones of brick are being built, as the business is rapidly expanding. The bridge in front is a narrow two-span and wooden planked, and Jess's hooves clattered noisily over it. It reminded me to have his feet checked since we had done a great deal of traveling and still had quite a journey ahead of us.

Opposite the mill, down an alleyway was a blacksmith shop, John Y. Tucker, blacksmith. This was a very busy place, being close to the center of the village, but noting that I was a stranger, Mr. Tucker extended the courtesy of attending to Jess immediately. Looking out the rear window of the shop I could see across the river a large field stretching all the way back to Summer Street. There was nothing else but the railroad track.

I left Mr. Tucker and proceeded onto Main Street. Above the mill buildings were a few young boys with small wagons which they were loading with coal to take home to their own black iron stoves.

The mill pond was in the rear of the mill complex and furnishes water power for the water wheels. Amory Maynard's house and also that of his son, Lorenzo, stand side by side opposite the mill entrance. I saw some women carrying supper pails to their husbands at work. Some of these men see little of the daylight in April. They start to work before daybreak and return home again in the evening dusk.

After passing another block of rooming houses, some of these being the first residences in the town for mill workers, I came to the Main Street School. It was small, made of wood, and had a small play area. Next to it was the Chapel of St. Bridget's, the first Catholic Church in town. It too was small and wooden.

I stopped to visit with the Rafferty family a short distance from the school. Mr. Rafferty was an old friend of my Paw's and his son Tom was about my age. Perhaps I could find out here what it was like to live in a mill town.

The Rafferty's lived in a new single house, built close to the road but with quite a bit of land in the rear which ran all the way down to the river. I think one reason for building houses close to the road when so much space was

available was that winters here were very severe and only the well-to-do had horses and plows to clear their driveways and sidewalks, and so the closer to the road the better for the shoveler. The Rafferty's had a flock of black hens and Mrs. Rafferty was just going out with some grain for them as I was tying up my horse. She greeted me warmly and I went inside where Mr. Rafferty took me into the front parlor. The parlor was used mostly for company and children were never allowed to play there. I noticed a large field adjacent to the house which Mr. Rafferty said he would soon plant with potatoes, beets and carrots. They would be stored in sand bins in the cellar to be used in the winter time. According to Mr. Rafferty, there was a scarcity of professional men in the town at this time; a couple of lawyers, James Sweeney and John Hillis, a Dr. Abel C. Livermore from Stow attended to the sick and Henry Fowler to the dead. But most of the men were in some way connected with the mill. This is the reason they were attracted to the town - to find employment here. The population was mostly English, Irish and Scots, many coming directly from their respective homelands or from other mill towns in this country.

As we continued our conversation a young boy bounded through the door carrying a gallon milk jug. He had been sent up to Mill Street for fresh milk for supper. He was all excited about a minor fracas he witnessed outside Julius Loewe's Tavern, which terminated with the appearance of Officer Thomas Farrell. Mr. Rafferty calmed the boy and introduced him to me. I asked him about school and it took no great perception on my part to realize that he would rather do without it. He liked it when some of the boys would hide the hand-bell so teachers couldn't start classes on time or when they were called into the mill to work on a big rush order. They could earn four cents an hour, and if they worked sixty hours would have \$2.40 jingling in their pockets Saturday afternoons. Some of the bigger boys earned seven and eight cents an hour in the carding room. Mr. Rafferty did not sanction all this. He hoped his son would acquire a good education and become a lawyer. He also hoped that soon young children would not be allowed to work in the mill or anywhere else until they were sixteen or seventeen years old.

I had refused an invitation to supper because I did not wish to take the time, but the tantalizing odor of hot bread distracted me from our conversation. Mrs. Rafferty soon appeared with tea and biscuits and I needed no persuasion to partake of them. She was a busy woman, I could see that. In the corner of the room near a big window was a sewing machine, one of those new-fangled ones you pumped with both feet. She made the apron she wore and most of her dresses. She also makes some of the boys shirts and coats and helps other women with larger families with their sewing in the winter time. The daylight is short-lived in the winter and all the sewing had to be done before the kerosene lamps were lit.

There was not much time for fun and relaxation for a millhand. His labouring hours were long and his work days were dreary, starting at six o'clock in the morning and ending at six o'clock in the evening. His pay was meager, but his wants were few. A spinner, for instance, earned $18\frac{1}{3}$ cents an hour or \$11.25 for a sixty hour week. He had to dole out his money very carefully. His rent, if he lived in an apartment owned by the mill was \$3.50 a month. A new suit cost \$4.00 and a woolen overcoat, \$5.95.

There were many chores to do and every member of the family had responsibility - wood to chop, coal to carry, ashes to sift, animals to tend, lamps to clean and daily trips to the post office for the mail, to the dairy for milk, gardening and preserving in season. There were no sidewalks or street lights, consequently there were few people on the streets at night. This was an accepted way of life for these people who believed that real hardship prevailed in the generation prior to theirs and that their progress was to make life easier for the generation to follow. A man ached with fatigue by nightfall and bedded down early. Before dawn would break the hum of mills amongst the hills would start anew. Time was passing much too quickly and I reluctantly took my leave from the Rafferty home.

A few houses lined the road as Jess and I plodded on. Mill Street crossed Main Street and from here I could see a small bridge crossing the river. Soon I came to the largest bridge in town - the Ben Smith Bridge on Great Road and from it I had a clear view of Amory Maynard's dam. Today it was beautiful - the Assabet River is wild in the spring and water was spilling at a powerful rate over the dam and under the bridge. The Smith houses loomed up ahead of me but I chose to ride along Summer Lane Road and turned off the Great Road just above the bridge. This road was as old as Old Marlborough Road and was used by Stow residents to get to Concord before the Ben Smith Bridge was built in 1816. The only house on the lane was the one in which Amory Maynard resided when he came to Assabet Village in 1846. There wasn't another house until Silas Brooks' farm at the end of Summer Lane. James Bent lived opposite on Summer Street and next to his house was the little old Brick School, built by the town of Stow one hundred years ago and still being used. On the other side of the street a little further on was the Summer Hill Farm of Charles Maynard. Here once lived Mary Gibson, mother of Captain Isaac Davis of Revolutionary fame.

The home of Jonathan Bent was the last house in Maynard on that road. The boundary line between Stow and Maynard runs through this property. Bent and Asahel Balcom were great friends and both are members of the selectmen. Bent's home was attractively set at the end of a long driveway with two huge elms on either side.

It was beginning to get dark and I couldn't help but wish the dusk would hold off a while longer, but wishing doesn't help. I proceeded past the Bent

house and shortly was back on the Fitchburg Road heading for my own hearth. Asa Balcom's words of pride and enthusiasm for the new town were much on my mind as I took one lingering glance behind me.

THEN

NOW

Fitchburg Road	Great Road
New Lancaster Road	White Pond Road (Stow)
Dr. Wood's Bridge	Russell's Bridge
New Lancaster Road	Puffer Road (Maynard)
"Road to Sudbury"	Parker Street
First Burial Plot	Catholic Cemetery
Second Burial Plot	Glenwood cemetery
Parker's Paper Mill	Murphy and Snyder, Inc., Printers
Acton road	Acton Street
South Acton Road	Brown Street
"Road from Stow to Concord"	Concord Street
Whitman House	Site of Emerson Junior High School
Glendale House	Memorial Park
Union Hall	Site of Methodist Church
Riverside Hall	Gruber's Block
Tucker's Blacksmith Shop	Rear of Maynard Coal Company office
Maynard's Houses	145 and 147 Main Street
Main Street School	Site of Town Building & Library
Loewe's Tavern	Main Street and Spring Lane
Summer Lane Road	Summer Hill Road
Amory Maynard's first home	Riggs' - 84 Summer Hill Road
Silas Brooks	Torppa's - 90 Summer Street
Brick School	Paul Crotty's - 101 Summer Street
Charles Maynard's Summer Hill Farm	Borden's - 114 Summer Street
Jonathan Bent House	Mason Farm - Summer Street

CHAPTER III

TRANSPORTATION, FARMING, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN THE NEW TOWN.

*"It matters not that man labours,
It matters much that man labours well."*

Transportation ¹

The earliest settlers adopted the modes of travel used by the Indians. The Indians had dim narrow moccasin paths in many places through the woods; some of them little more than trails made by animals. But these would not long suffice for the practical needs of the white men. Bridle paths were cut through the forest from one homestead to another, and these were connected by one great road with the meetinghouse and the grist mills.

Ultimately, better roads were built and wagons came into heavy use. Just prior to the Revolutionary War, transportation between towns and cities was by stage-wagon, later known as stage-coaches. They operated between Boston and Lancaster until 1815 by way of the New Lancaster Road; also, from Marlborough to Concord by way of Old Marlborough and Concord Great Road. In 1816 there were lines from Boston to Fitchburg by way of the "Great Road," and from Lowell to Framingham. All of these stage-coaches made regular stops at the inns and taverns along these roads, along with the ox teams, and four and eight and ten-horse wagons used to haul heavy merchandise between the communities. ²

The laying of the Marlborough branch of the railroad was an important historical event for the village of Assabet. Originally chartered as the Lancaster and Sterling Railroad, the land was acquired June 6, 1846, but construction was not started until after it was purchased by the Fitchburg Railroad, chartered in 1843. In December 1848 work commenced on the gravel pit at "Brooks' crossing," now Summer Street crossing, the Monday after Thanksgiving of that year. The man who ran his shovel into the earth to make the first excavation was Michael Sweeney. ³

The railroad entered the village at the north side from Acton, and crossed through the center at a southwesterly angle to the present Stow town line near Russell's Bridge. The first station in town was near the corner of Sudbury and Main Streets. When the new station was built at what is now 151 Main Street, the old one became a freight house.

Amory Maynard was one of the prime movers in securing the right-of-way, and was given a life pass over the railroad. He was appointed station agent, a position he held (in his name) for about forty years.

The first train to run over the branch road with passengers was in July 1850. At one time as many as twenty-four trains per day ran through the

village and town. Passenger service was discontinued beyond Maynard, April 29, 1939; freight service stopped shortly afterwards, and the tracks were removed from Maynard to Hudson. The last passenger train in and out of Maynard to South Acton was on the evening of May 16, 1958.⁴ This was a sorrowful sight for a great many of the inhabitants. A diesel engine now hauls occasional freight to and from the Maynard Industries, Inc. The "Iron Horse" which had put the stage-coach out had succumbed to the motor age.

As the horse and buggy age drew to a close -- while the automobile was still a novelty -- New England went through the electric car era. In August 1901, the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway Company, with headquarters at Maynard, began operations. On August 18, 1901, the first electric car was seen on the streets of Maynard, when an open car was run from the carbarn on Great Road as far as the Main Street Bridge. The following morning temporary tracks were laid across the bridge, and the car proceeded across. At 1 p.m. on August 19, 1901, a trial trip was made to Concord Junction (West Concord) to connect with part of the line operating from that point to Concord center. By late August the road was completed between Concord and Hudson, and on October 1, 1901 a regular schedule was operating. The line connected at Wood Square, Hudson, with lines of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company and of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company. At Monument Square in Concord, connection would be made with the Lexington and Boston Street Railway, which ran to Arlington Heights. In May 1903, the Lowell, Acton and Maynard Street Railway Company constructed a line from Maynard center to the railroad crossing at South Acton. On September 18, 1903, the first car ran over the line. In 1909, the line was extended as far as West Acton and the first car over the line ran on September 2, 1909.⁵ In July 1902, the Board of Railroad Commissioners issued a permit to the Boston and Western Electric Railroad to construct a high speed line between Marlborough and Waltham, with a branch line from South Sudbury to Maynard, but this plan was dropped because the Maynard selectmen would not go along with the proposal to enter Maynard by way of McKinley Street to Walnut Street to Main Street to connect with the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway at that point.⁶

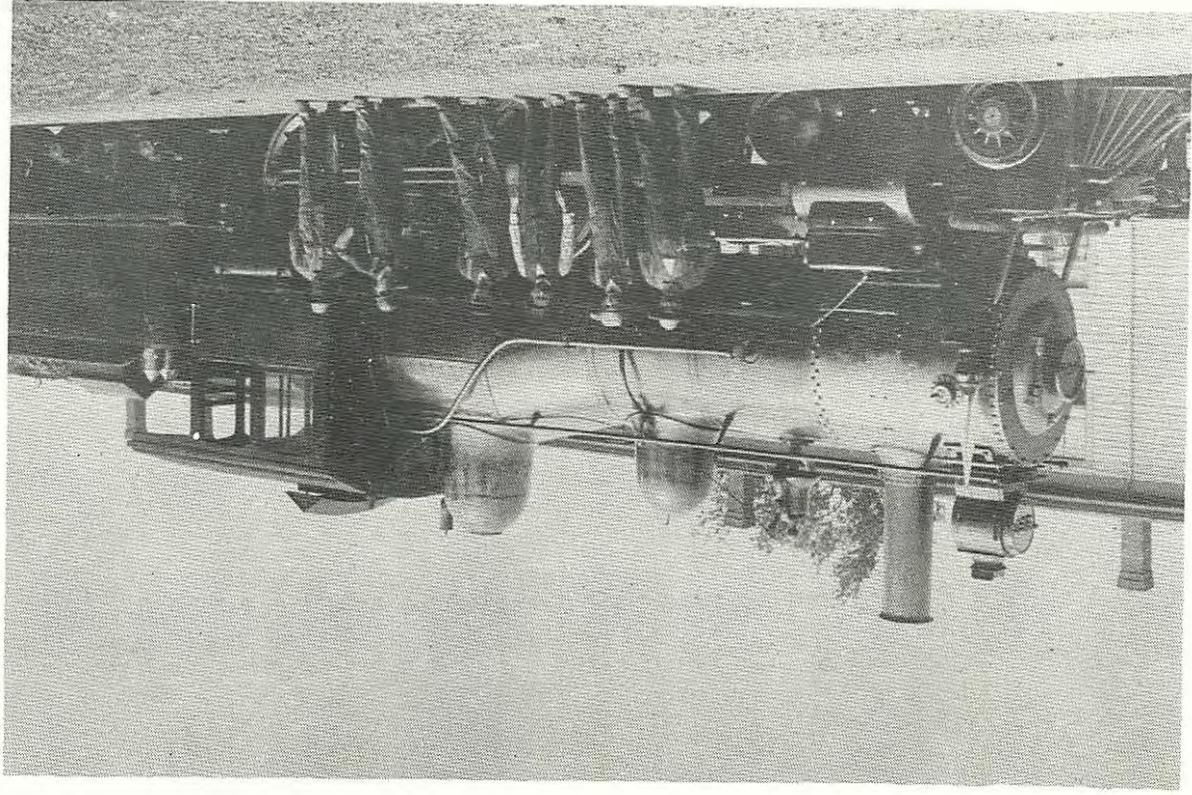
The line of the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway Company prospered through 1917. In those days, everyone shopped on Saturday night. Maynard, known chiefly as a shopping center, was in the days before prohibition an "oasis of refreshment" in a "desert of no license" -- Acton, Concord, Stow and Sudbury. Thus, while the men visited the "emporiums" the women shopped at the many fine stores; all returning home with their purchases on the last electric trolley of the day.



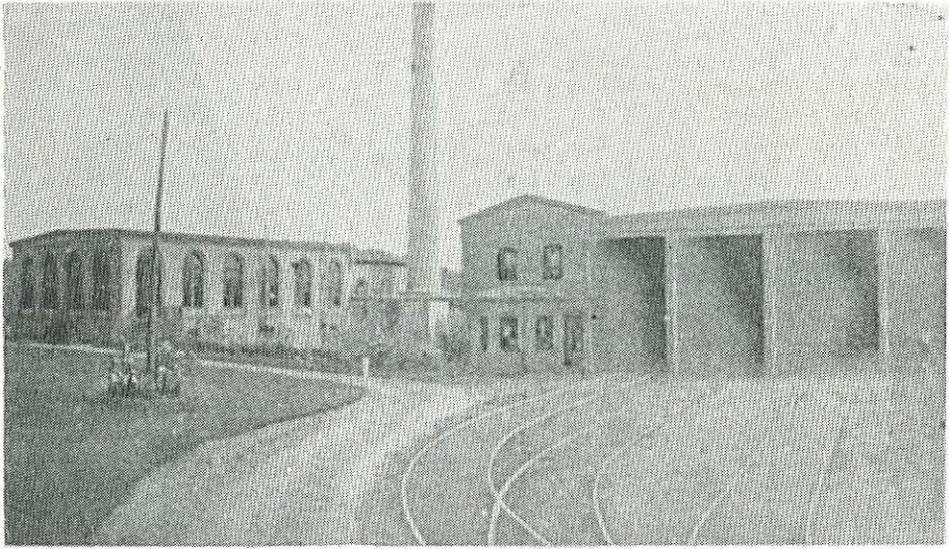
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD STATION
Early 1900's



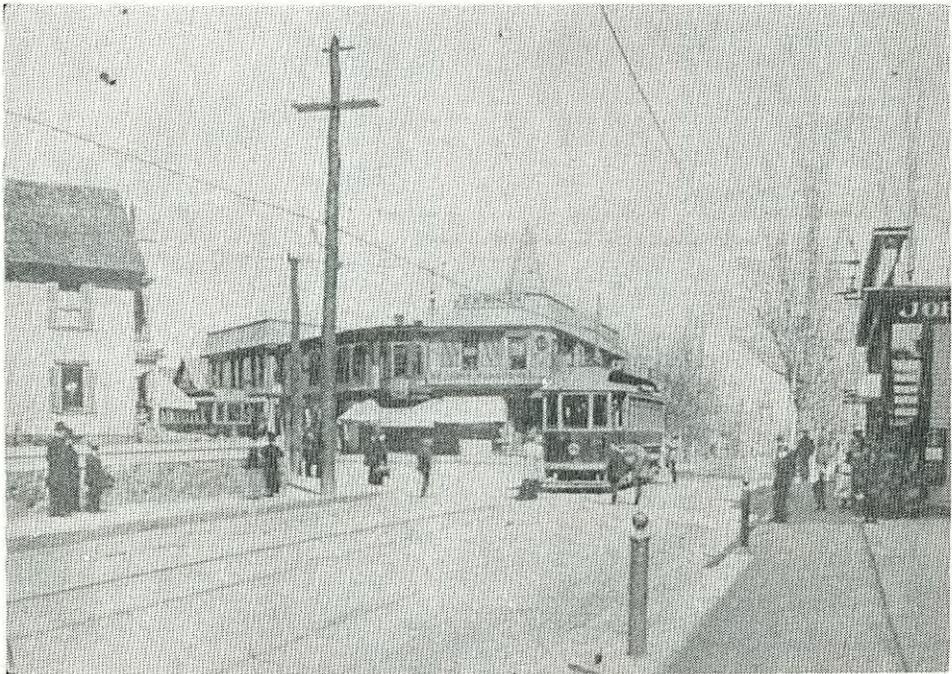
RAILROAD YARD AT MAYNARD
Early 1900's



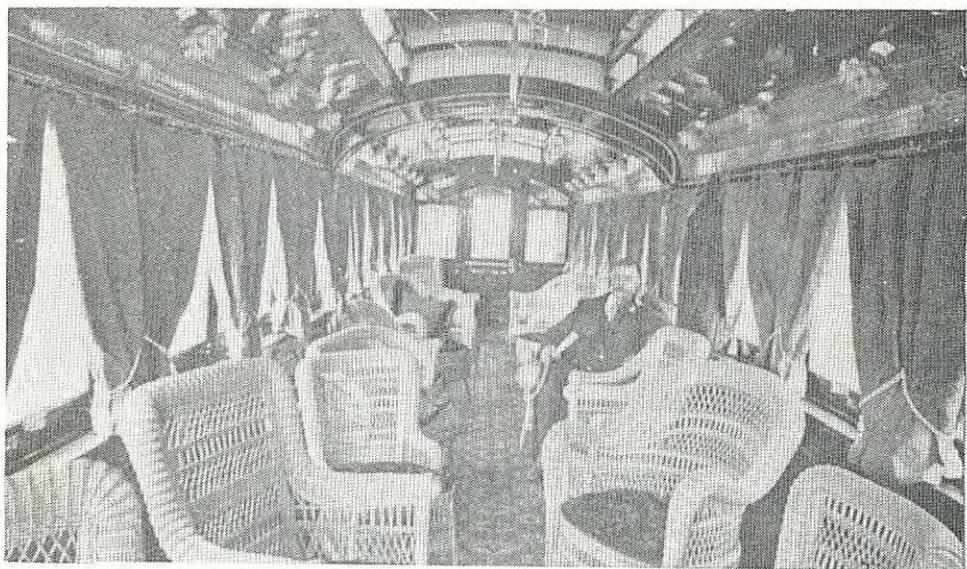
ENGINE AND CREW NEAR R.R. STATION - early 1900's
(Third from the left is George Salisbury, Station Agent at Maynard)



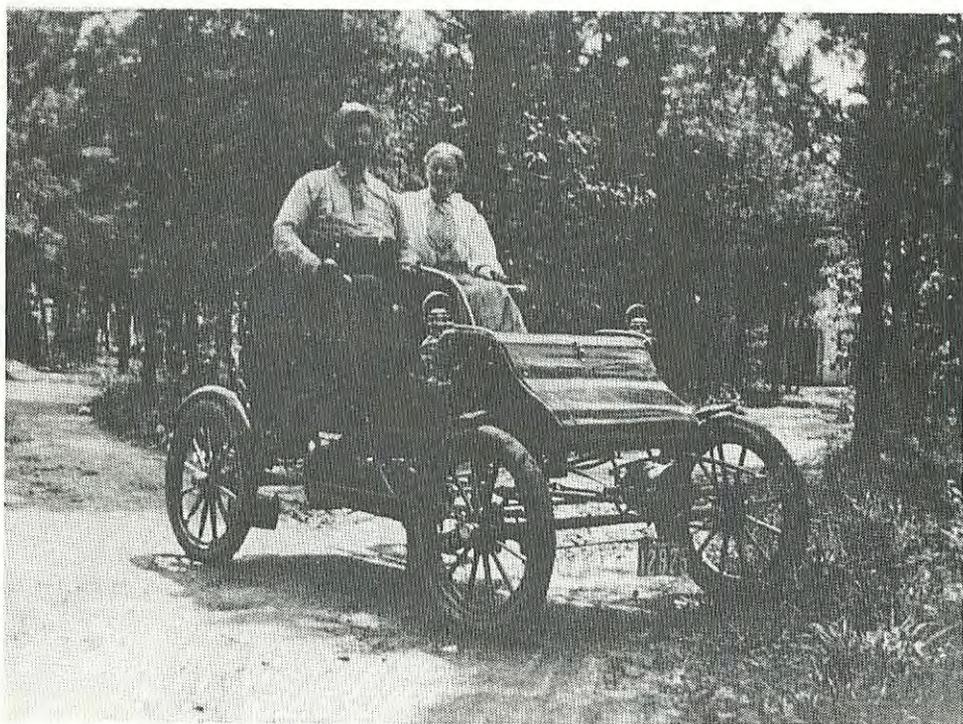
CONCORD, MAYNARD and HUDSON STREET RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS



STREET CARS at JUNCTION of MAIN and NASON STS.



INTERIOR PARLOR CAR, CONCORD, MAYNARD & HUDSON ST. RY. CO.



DR. FRANK U. RICH AND DAUGHTER GERTRUDE IN THEIR NEW AUTOMOBILE
(This was the first automobile in Maynard - 1899)

On January 25, 1918, a disastrous fire destroyed the carbarn and practically all rolling stock, severely crippling the company. The company hung on until December 20, 1921 at which time it was forced into the receiver's hands. On January 16, 1923, the Massachusetts Supreme Court ordered it to cease operating immediately. The rolling stock was sold in February 1923, and the tracks, poles and wires were sold in September and dismantled. The power station on Great Road was sold to the Polish Catholics and is today St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church. The house originally occupied by J.W. Ogden, superintendent of the street railway, is now a two family house at 67-67A Great Road. The carbarn was used for several years by the Lovell Bus Lines, Inc., later by the Raytheon Company, followed by Atkins and Merrill, Inc., and at present by the Digital Equipment Corporation.

The Woburn and Reading Bus Company, John F. Lovell of Woburn, owner, moved into town on Friday, January 19, 1923, with a large bus and began irregular trips from Maynard to South Acton. After permanent franchises had been obtained from the five towns - Acton, Maynard, Concord, Stow and Hudson - Lovell started bus service over the old Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway line, following the present Route 62 the entire distance. Busses to Concord began on February 26, 1923 and to Hudson on March 23. The line was later extended to Arlington Heights and to Clinton and Leominster. By 1954, the Lovell Bus Line however was out of business and the service between Maynard and Concord only, was taken over by the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway Company, which is now a part of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

On November 8, 1966 at town meeting the citizens of Maynard voted two to one (1951 to 931) to join the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority in order to keep some public transportation operating in Maynard. For this the town is assessed annually a share of the operating costs. The first year the cost was \$4,000.00 and for 1970 it had risen to almost \$36,000.00, with no end in sight. The March 3, 1970 town meeting voted to file a bill with the Legislature asking permission for the town of Maynard to withdraw from the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

An item in the *Maynard News* of June 23, 1899 states that a "horseless carriage is expected to arrive in town soon." It has been ascertained that Dr. Frank U. Rich was the owner and the first to have an automobile in Maynard. The second and third owners shortly afterwards were Frank H. Harriman of Harriman's New Method Laundry and David Loewe, a local businessman.

Car ownership for the next decade and a half remained a rarity until Henry Ford started his mass production line and the \$5.00 day. During this

period, however, the few dealers that sold cars also rented them for pleasure trips (price for a party of two 50¢ an hour). Businesses and commercial establishments started converting from horse-drawn wagon to the horseless carriage. However, it was not until after the First World War that the automobile came into its own. By 1925, the assessor's report indicates 879 motor vehicles in town, one for every nine people, and earlier, in 1920, six Socony gasoline dealers in business.

Speeding apparently is not a recently acquired vice because in May 1902 it is reported that two cycles and three autos passed through town speeding. No doubt the speed was slow, maybe 20 to 30 miles per hour. But considering the dirt roads and the dust raised, it would create the impression of a cyclone passing through town. But, as automobiles became more numerous the dirt roads of 1900 soon gave way to macadam and new traffic rules were promulgated. (Parking in the rumble seat became a national pastime!)

Assabet Mills⁷

In 1846 Amory Maynard and William Knight began the operations which established their woolen mills on the Assabet River. The water power, water rights and mill which had been used by Asa Smith were purchased on November 24, 1845 by Knight along with two houses at Mill Street and Summer Lane, now Summer Hill Road.⁸ Knight for several years owned and operated a carpet factory at Saxonville which had recently been destroyed by fire.

Amory Maynard, who had taken charge of his father's sawmill when Isaac Maynard died, began taking on building and contracting, and in this way he came in contact with Knight, for whom he had done some building, and this resulted in their partnership for the manufacture of carpets. Having been deprived of his water rights at Fort Meadow Pond, Maynard turned to Assabet Village for further operations. On May 19, 1846, he made his first land purchase from Eben S. Brooks. This land was situated on both sides of the Assabet River. He also purchased land at this time from Thomas H. and Silas P. Brooks, and Haman, George and Benjamin Smith, continuing his purchases until he controlled all available water power, water rights and mill sites in this vicinity. In July, 1846, no less than thirty-four deeds are recorded, covering his purchases - a map of November 1846 shows that he owned one hundred and nine acres of choice land in the heart of the village.⁹

Within a few years he had control of the water rights up the river to Boon Pond (Stow) and to Fort Meadow Pond (Marlborough).

In order to make the river a more stable source of power, Maynard bought a strip of land from Haman Smith, two and one-half rods wide from the river to what is now the Mill Pond; dug a canal and led the water to

what was then a low, swampy hollow with a trout brook running through. The tract of land was cleared of trees and a temporary earthen dam built across from the Thompson Street side to the Main Street side. The Ben Smith Dam having been thrown across the river, water led into the Mill Pond by way of the canal and water wheels installed, everything was ready for the erection of the mill buildings. Artemas Whitney, a close associate of Amory Maynard, had the contract to build the dam, canal and mill pond.

The first mill building was a wooden structure, 50 feet by 100 feet, located approximately at the corner of what was later named Main Street and Walnut Street. Walnut Street was originally laid out in 1865 on the south side of the river from Main Street to Thompson Street, but in 1872 it was necessary to use this land for additional mill buildings and Walnut Street was relocated on the north side of the river from Main Street to Parker Street.

In the spring of 1847, Assabet Mills began the manufacture of carpet yarns, and soon after carpets. The former Mary Wood wound the first bobbin in the new factory. She married Robert Gutteridge, a carpet weaver, and they became the parents of William H. Gutteridge, author of *A Brief History of Maynard, Mass. 1921*.

The company was granted a charter of incorporation by the General Court in 1849. In 1855, the industry was contained in three wooden buildings and consisted of eleven worsted combers, four sets of cards, fifty-two hand carpet looms, and employed one hundred and twenty-five hands. One of these original buildings was used as a wool shop, and later moved to Main Street where it was made into an apartment house at Nos. 165 to 169.

At William Knight's retirement in 1852, Amory Maynard took over the entire business and ran it successfully until the panic of 1857. At that time, the company failed and the mills were sold at auction. In the conduct of his mills, Maynard's two sons, Lorenzo and William, were associated with him.

In 1862, the mills were reorganized as a corporation with the name Assabet Manufacturing Company: F. A. Goding, President; T. Quincy Brown, Treasurer; and Amory Maynard, Agent. The small wooden buildings were replaced by others of brick and enlarged capacity. New machinery was installed and the manufacture of carpets discontinued -- blankets, flannels and woolen cloth being substituted. The Civil War was in progress and large government orders were filled, which enabled the company to undertake an extensive program of expansion by constructing larger buildings, new streets and tenement houses for the employees.

In 1864, a large brick ice-house, that stood where Front Street is now located was purchased by the company. The building was torn down and the

bricks used for mill construction. According to Gutteridge's *History*, the granite arch and keystone of some may be seen over the door of No. 12 mill, the Digital Equipment Corporation office on Main Street.¹⁰

The business was successful in its operation and several large buildings were added. The number of employees became so great that more tenements to house them had to be built by the company, new streets laid out, and an entire community life grew up around the factory. It is assumed that River Street and Railroad Street were laid out at this time.

Amory Maynard continued as agent until failing health in 1885 necessitated relinquishing the position to his son, Lorenzo, with his grandson, William H. Maynard, as superintendent. In 1847, the valuation of the business was set at \$150,000.00, and on the death of Amory Maynard, March 5, 1890, it was \$1,500,000.00.

In 1886, the present red brick chimney, two hundred and seven feet high, was erected. In 1892, the fine "Mill Clock," often referred to as the "Town Clock," was given by Lorenzo Maynard and placed in position in the Fall of that year in the tower erected by the Assabet Manufacturing Company.¹¹ The clock is still operating and it serves as a landmark for folks of yesteryear and today.

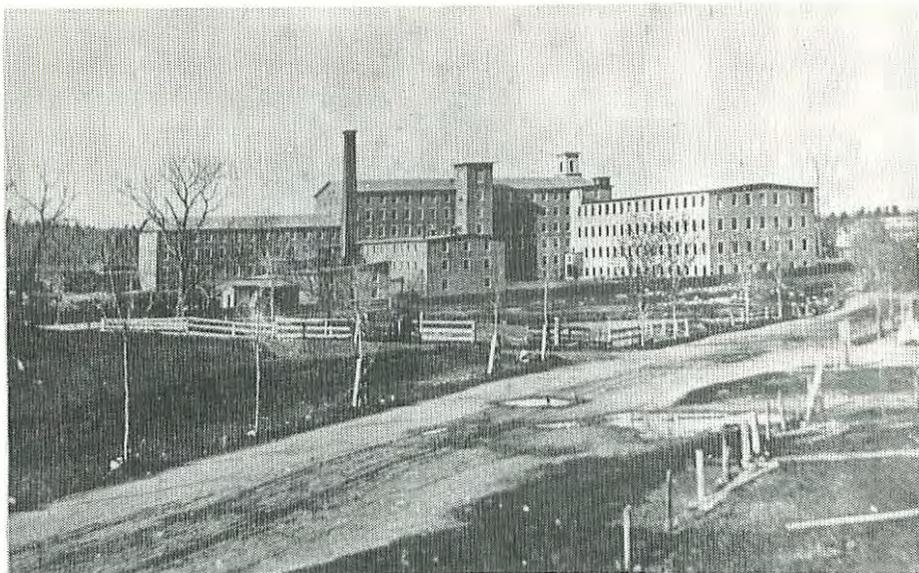
Dull times and poor business, beginning in 1893-94, finally drove the company into insolvency on December 31, 1868. Receivers were appointed who kept the mills running on a reduced output until May 1, 1899, when the American Woolen Company bought them for \$400,000.00. At that time it was the largest woolen mill in the United States, with sixty-six sets of cards and three hundred and fifty broad looms.

The Assabet Manufacturing Company while in operation had served as a depository of saving for the employees, as well as others, there being no banking institution in the town. When the company failed, the depository did likewise. The assignees paid the depositors two dividends totalling 55%.¹²

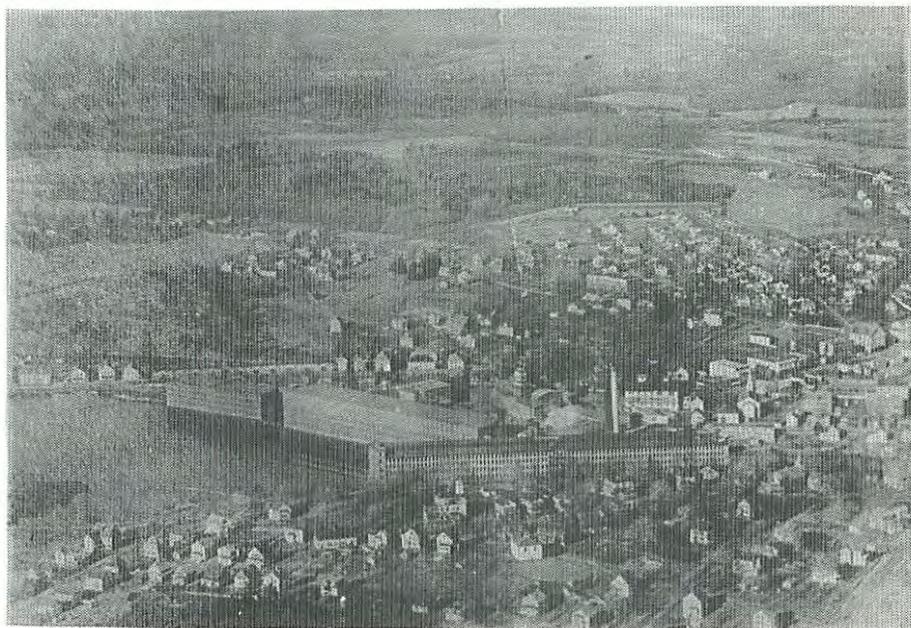
The town of Maynard was among the depositors and suffered the loss of \$3,377.34.¹³

The American Woolen Company, soon after it purchased the mills, began to improve the property, replacing the old machinery with new and increasing its capacity. In 1901 the Riverside Buildings (No. 3 mill) was erected. Also, in 1901, to make room for the new weave room, the freight sheds near the old sawmill were moved across Walnut Street to the corner of Hillside Street. The old sawmill was torn down and a new one built on the river bank near the freight sheds, fronting on Walnut Street. In June 1901, the Reardon estate off Parker Street was purchased to build sixty tenements. This became known as the "New Village."

In July 1901, Agent Amory Maynard, II, and Superintendent George Hinchcliffe assisted in laying the first stone for the new No. 5 mill on

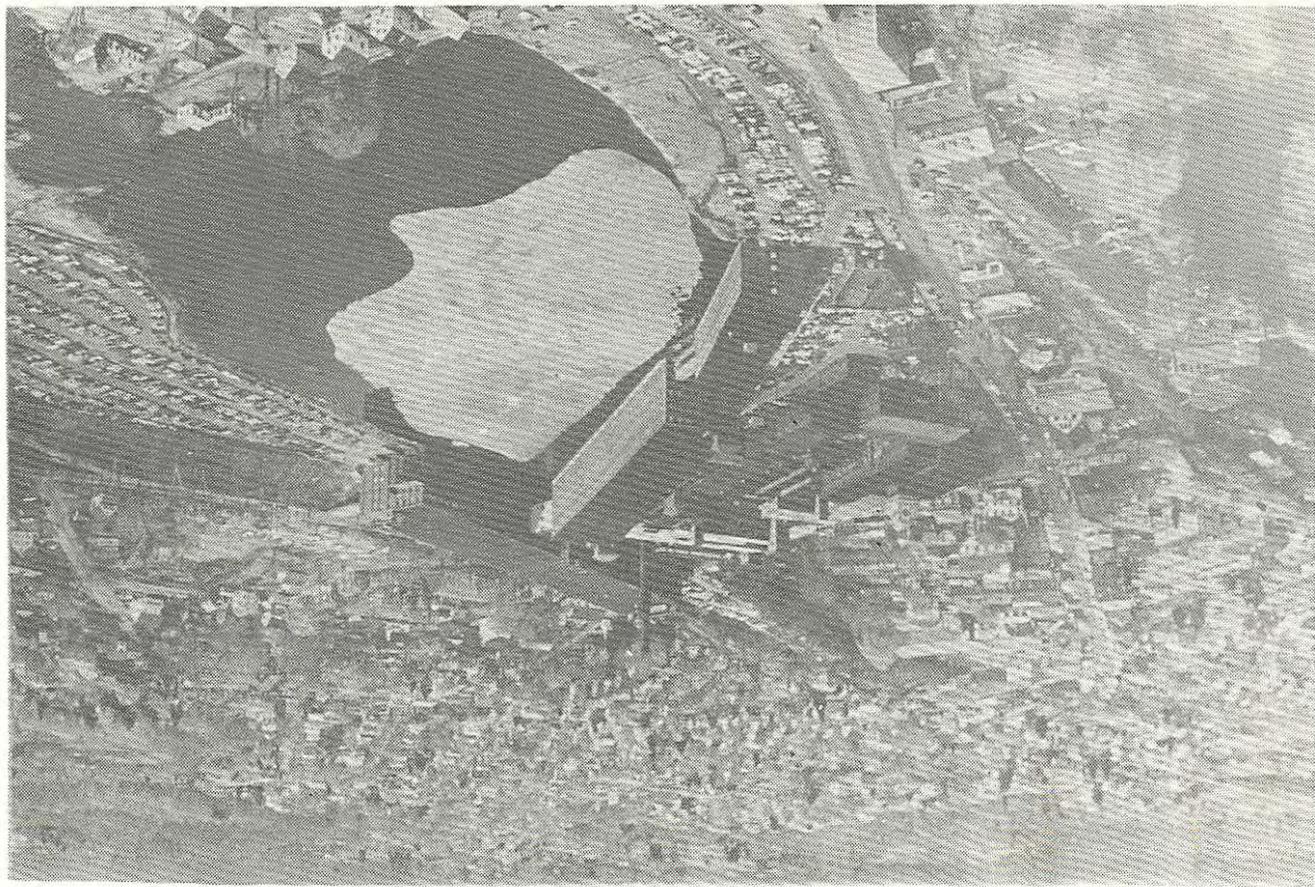


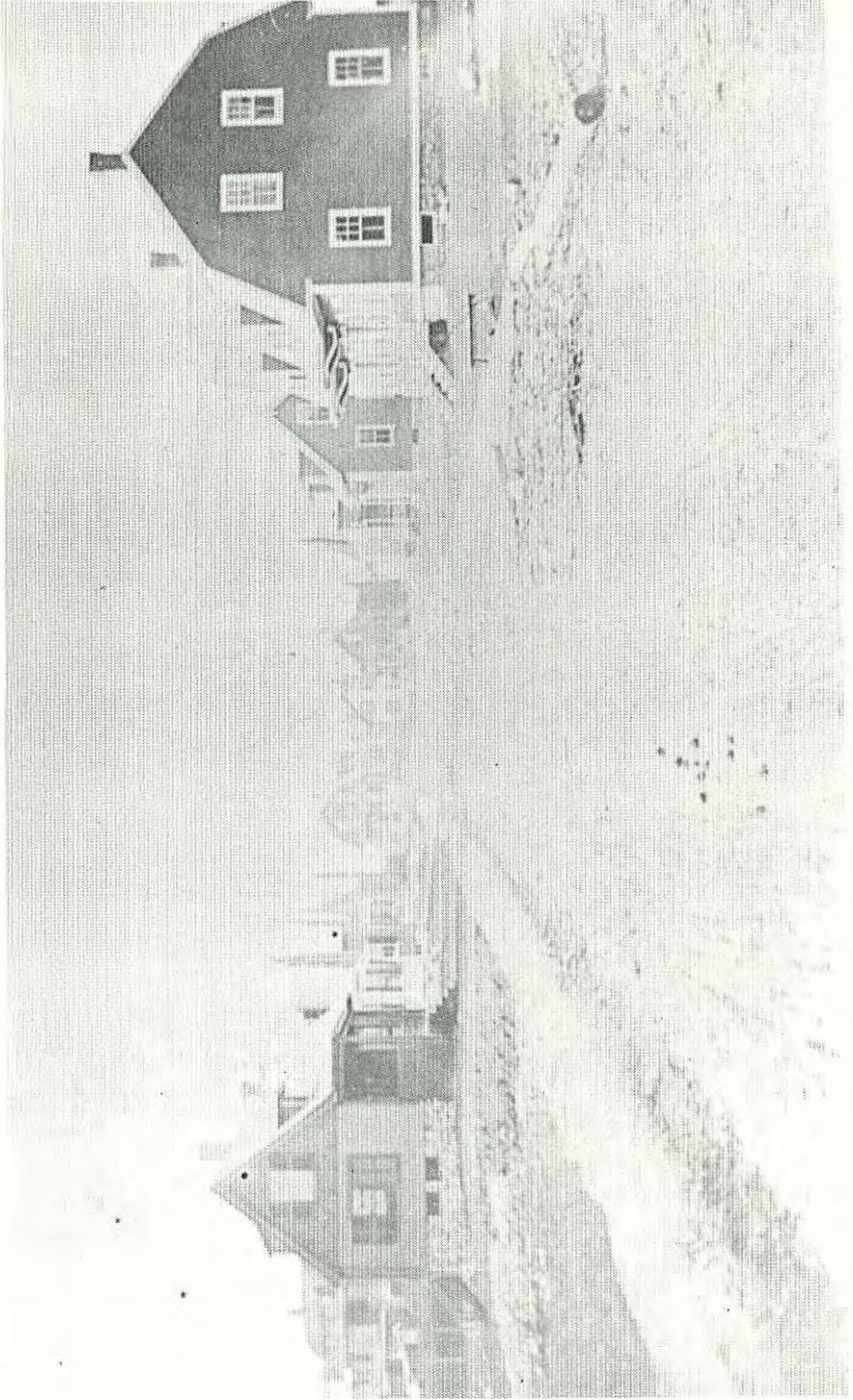
ASSABET MILLS – 1867
(from Walnut Street)



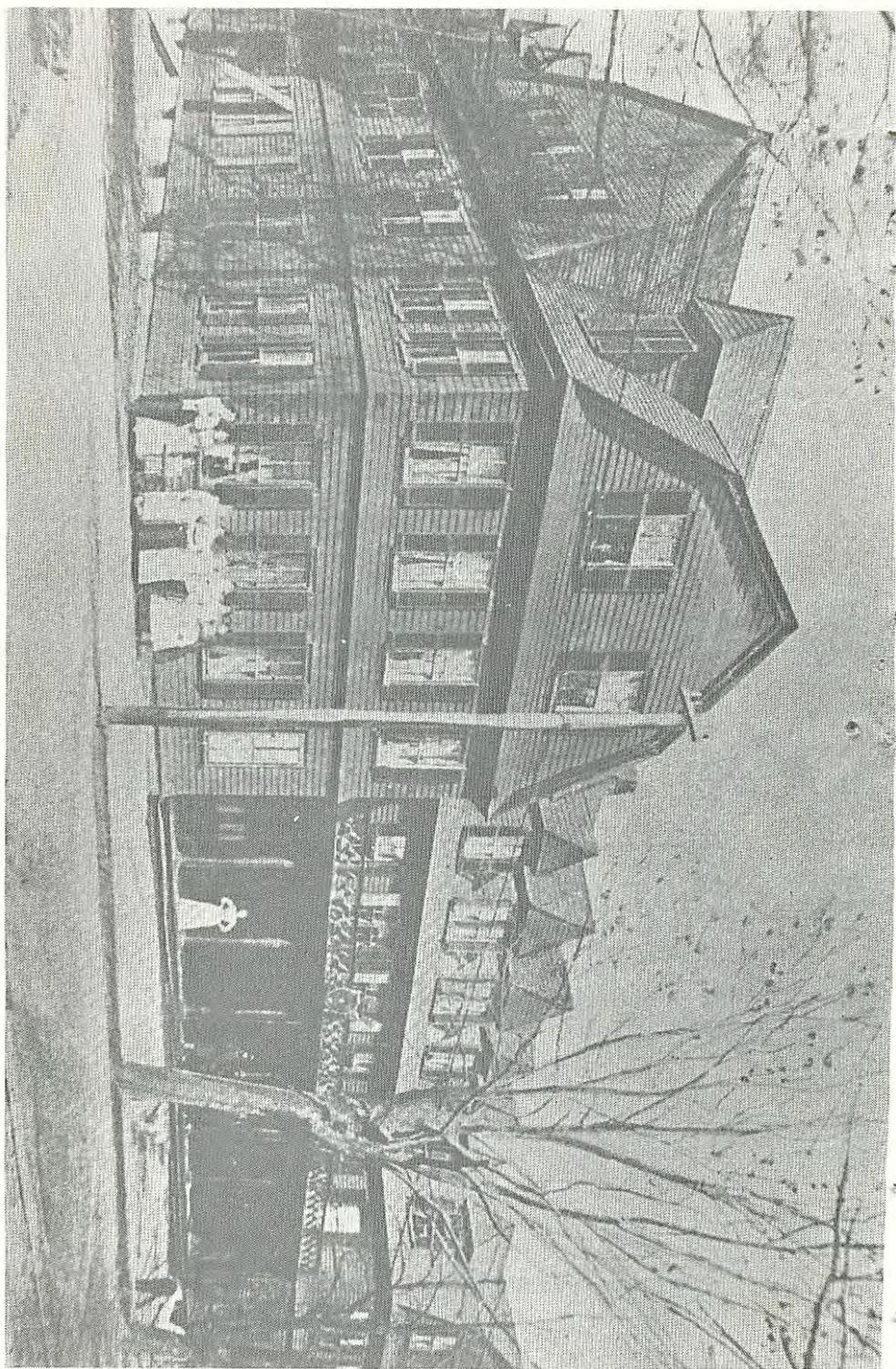
AEROPLANE VIEW OF MAYNARD IN 1920

MAYNARD INDUSTRIES, INC. - AEROPLANE VIEW OF MAYNARD - 1970





BEGINNING OF THE NEW VILLAGE - 1902



ASSABET HOUSE — now the site of the United States Post Office

Thompson Street. This building, when completed, was 640 feet long, 106 feet wide and five stories high. It was known as a one hundred set mill. Dynamos were installed, replacing the old gasometer that had supplied light to the mills and several of the nearby buildings, including the Maynard Block and the Union Congregational Church.¹⁴ The building of the No. 5 mill was completed in March 1902. The same year saw a large double boarding house with eighty rooms built on Main Street, where an old mill barn was torn down to make room for it. This building was known as the "Assabet and Middlesex houses." Later, for almost thirty years, 1934 to 1963, it served as the "Maynard Town Hall." The land is presently the site of the United States Post Office Building.

In 1902, the Mahoney estate off Waltham Street was purchased and staked out for tenements. In all one hundred and sixty were erected, with a sewerage system installed by the company to take care of the tenements.¹⁵

Another boarding house was built on upper Main Street, near a similar such structure recently completed. One of these was destroyed by fire several years ago. The other is next to Buscemi's market at 179 Main Street. The company also built five blocks - two on Sudbury Court and three on company property near the Paper Mill Dam, No. 2-4-6 Main Street.

With the installation of dynamos in the new powerhouse, electricity became available, and on September 1, 1902 a contract was made between the American Woolen Company and the town of Maynard for lighting the streets of the town.¹⁶

In 1904, No. 6 mill was erected, and in 1905, a new office building was constructed on Main Street. In 1906, five double houses were built on Maynard's hill, two on Dartmouth Court, two on Dartmouth Street and one on Elmwood Street. In 1911, work began on a new storehouse, 100 feet by 50 feet, four stories high, out over the Mill Pond. In August 1913, the company rebuilt the dam and sluiceway at the old Paper Mill property which it had purchased in 1895.¹⁷ In 1916, a chimney of hollow yellow brick, two hundred feet high, was built near the red brick chimney. This could not withstand the rigors of time and was torn down in October 1956. In 1918, No. 1 mill was built over the Mill Pond, 500 feet long, five stories high, and a steam turbine engine installed. Also, the same year, the Gorham Brown farm off Waltham Street was purchased and several new houses built. One of the streets in this development was named for Frank J. DeMars, the first Maynard man to fall in World War I.¹⁸

On August 17, 1920, four houses, a barn and storehouses located along Hillside Street burned with a loss of \$75,000.00. One of the storehouses burned is said to have been the 'old original mill building of 1846'.¹⁹ It had been moved to this location in 1901. By 1921, twelve large buildings were devoted to the manufacturing of woolen cloth, with one hundred and

twenty-eight sets of sixty-inch cards and seven hundred and sixty broad looms.

In 1934, the American Woolen Company became solely a manufacturing enterprise. At that time it sold at public auction all of the property except the mill buildings because ownership of mill houses, once a necessity, was no longer economically justified.²⁰ Most of the houses were purchased by the tenants, who were mill employees.

Generally poor conditions in the textile field in 1927 caused serious depressed conditions in the town. This continued through the stock market crash of 1929. By 1934 production had increased and it continued at an up and down pace until war broke out in Europe in 1939.

By 1941, when the United States became involved in the war, the mill was flourishing on a seven-day week, twenty-four hours a day, employing over two thousand and making blankets, overcoatings and other cloth for the Armed Forces. Every able-bodied person who was willing to work was hired. These conditions prevailed until a few years after the end of the war in 1945, when the Assabet Mills became a casualty of the shifting public taste in textiles. No longer were soft woolens such as were made in the Maynard mills in fashion. People wanted the hard woven worsteds. The synthetic materials were also making heavy inroads in the cloth manufacturing industry.

The American Woolen Company closed the Assabet Mills permanently in the latter part of 1950. These mills had served as a business barometer for the entire community during its existence. Most of the townspeople and many from the surrounding towns had found employment in them. When business was good at the mills, the town flourished; but there were many lean periods. "As goes the mill, so goes the town," was an expression often heard on the streets of Maynard. The townspeople had passed through their share of panics, strikes, shutdowns, lockouts, and the entire community suffered thereby.

With the closing of the Assabet Mills the people of Maynard were now faced with a situation which had become too familiar in New England since the Great Depression, that of being a "one-industry" community suddenly bereft of the mill payroll by which the community by and large existed. The American Woolen Company advertised the mills for sale and a local group of citizens was organized to negotiate with them for the purchase of the property. The company rejected all bids and continued to keep the former employees guessing by saying that it "might" re-open the mills.

In July 1953, ten enterprising Worcester businessmen formed the Maynard Industries, Incorporated, and they purchased the sprawling mill complex for an estimated \$200,000.00. This led to the solution of the town's unemployment problems by bringing the diversification of industry

which had been denied the community for more than one hundred years. Maynard had faced up to the loss of its single, all-important industry. Today about twenty firms are doing business in the mill buildings, with the Digital Equipment Corporation leading the way by occupying more than 90% of the space, and no longer are our economic eggs all in one basket. Maynard ceased to be a 'one industry town.' This soon inspired other well-known industries to become established in Maynard.

The Laboring Man in Maynard²¹

As has been mentioned in an earlier chapter, industrial development along the Assabet River came into being because of the availability of water power and the foresight of that nineteenth century entrepreneur, Amory Maynard, in seeing that it could be harnessed to fulfill a human need. The third part of this equation, and just as important if not more so, was human labor. Without that Amory could have sat on the banks of the Assabet until doomsday and gazed upon its waters.

The first of course to sell their labor power were the descendants of the English and Scots that settled the area, plus a generous sprinkling of Irish that fled the "ould sod" during and after the potato famine of 1847 in Ireland. The greater portion of the population of Assabet Village, a little under 2,000 at the time of incorporation of the town, labored from dawn until dusk in the mills of the Assabet Manufacturing Company. They knew not of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, (*I Hear America Singing*, 1860) but they felt in their bones that this was the promised land, away from the stagnation that was Europe.

It was not, however, until the turn of the century with the acquisition of the bankrupt Assabet Manufacturing Company by the American Woolen Company that the influx of people reached flood proportions. Cheap labor was needed. The population of Maynard nearly doubled from the census of 1895 (3,500) to 1905. They came from all over Europe and Canada. It has been related by old time residents that posters in the mill urged the employees to write their relatives and friends in the old country encouraging them to come to this country; that agents of the company were available in various capitals of Europe to expedite their trip across.

The streets did not turn out to be paved with gold, but as the years passed only an infinitesimal number returned to the land of their birth. Peasants that they were, the bleakness of life was so much a part of them that the drudgery of the day did not kill their zeal - tomorrow would be better.

With the cyclical nature of the textile industry on top of the periodic recessions and depressions of the American economy, the natural result was that labor turmoil would take place. Source material not being available, it is

assumed that prior to 1899 labor troubles erupted periodically. Access to newspapers from that time on for fifty years clearly demonstrate that all was not quiet along the Assabet.

Wages and working conditions of course were the main bones of contention. The skilled workers were the first to organize. The spinners who were organized in a union during the days of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, re-organized in 1902 their local with the advent of the American Woolen Company on the scene; followed by the loomfixers, mulefixers, mule-spinners and weavers during the ensuing decade either as independent locals or part of the American Federation of Labor. The spinners struck in January 1902 for extra pay for overtime, causing the entire mill with one thousand employees to close. A year later they struck again, complaining that \$10.44 per week was not enough. They were given \$12.00. That same year they and the loomfixers joined the American Federation of Labor. Work stoppages occurred in the unskilled departments during these years, but without an organization to back them they were short lived.

The company had a very simple strategy for stalemating union activity — divide and conquer. The ethnic groups in the mill were used against each other; witness the strike of 1911 in the stripping department. This department's employees, composed of Finns, were fired and replaced by Poles. This succeeded time after time as the ethnic groups, each speaking their own language and very little English, were naturally not on speaking terms and less so after events such as above.

By August 1914, however, some of the individual locals did unite and organized a Labor Day parade and picnic at John A. Crowe Park. Music, sports and speeches railing against the 54-hour week kept the one thousand in attendance occupied. These picnics were an annual affair through 1919. By 1916, most of the departments were organized into the American Federation of Labor.

Immediately following the First World War, in February 1919, the textile union demand was for the eight-hour day, forty-eight hours a week and time and one-half pay for overtime. The company accepted this but being on a four day week at the time it really did not matter. That same year a division between the conservative and radical union members was used to good advantage by the company. The newly organized radical Amalgamated Textile Workers was pitted against the old United Textile Workers in such a fashion that the American Woolen Company was the ultimate winner in a six week strike.

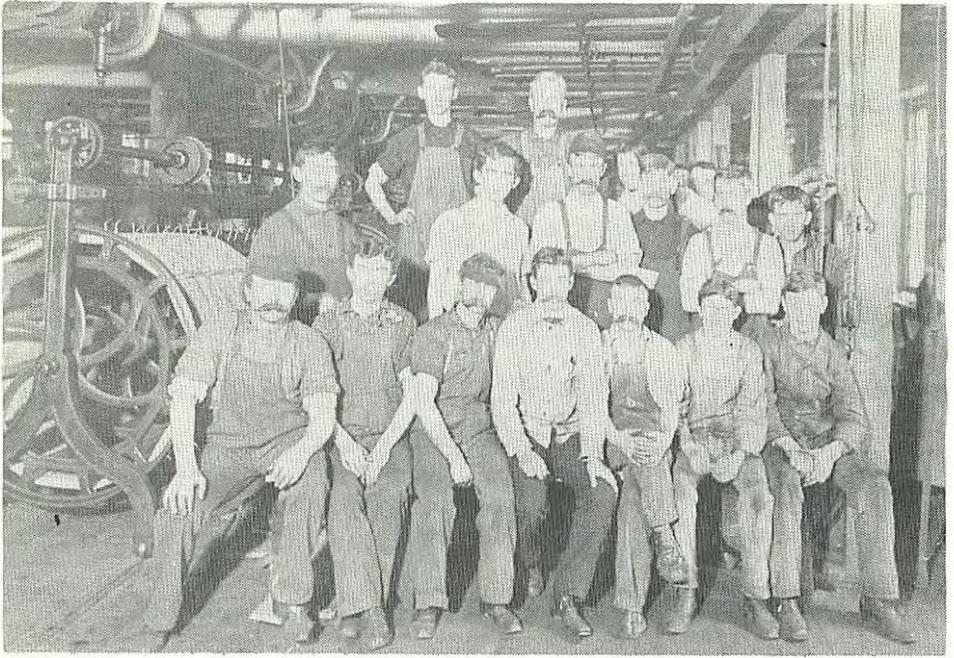
With hard times in the early 1920's, the fortunes of both unions were at low ebb. The Amalgamated Textile Workers disappeared in 1922 and the United Textile Workers barely kept a toe-hold in the mills until 1931. Attempts galore through the decade of the 1920's to strengthen the union



FINISHING ROOM EMPLOYEES – ASSABET MILLS



DRY FINISHING DEPARTMENT



DRESSING ROOM EMPLOYEES



SPECKING ROOM EMPLOYEES

were fruitless. By February 1931, the situation had deteriorated to such an extent, with the United Textile Workers wringing its hands for the preceding ten years with every wage cut and working conditions worsened, that the new National Textile Workers Union was able to call a strike of the weavers. The demands were — return of the 12 1/2% wage cut that the United Textile Workers council had agreed to; end of the efficiency system, whereby stop watches and pencil tapping of employee's movements were recorded; and return of the 10% bonus for night work. Again, the Company conferred with the old United Textile Workers leadership and agreed to cut out the efficiency system and thereby succeeded again in splitting the workers and breaking the strike of the National Textile Workers Union.

In 1933, the United Textile Workers nationally re-organized itself into an industrial, as opposed to a craft union. A general strike of the textile workers throughout the nation, 1,700 in Maynard, in 1934 succeeded. The points at issue were wages, working conditions and union recognition.

In 1939, the mill workers voted at a National Labor Relations Board election to join the Committee for Industrial Organization (C.I.O.). This local in 1950 vanished with the closing of the American Woolen Company.

Maynard in the Great Depression ²²

*“Once I built a railroad, made it run,
Made it run against time,
Once I built a railroad, now it's done,
Brother can you spare a dime?”*

That verse from a popular song of the early 1930's epitomizes in unmistakable terms the anguish of the times, from the promise of a “car in every garage” and a “chicken in every pot” to the well of despair of not knowing from whence the next meal would come. Of course, Maynard was in rather a fortunate position, for all during the decades of its existence the residents had experienced this feast or famine economy due to the reliance on one industry, and textile at that, notorious for its cycles and poor wages. This experience came in handy when the big thing came along.

Those lean years brought the veterans' bonus marchers to Anacostia Flats in Washington; the hunger marchers to state capitals and Washington; the young men riding the rails all over the country in search of work; and the destroying of pigs to raise the price of pork. It also brought back a feeling of community togetherness, call it what you may, and a realization that we are all human beings, not brute animals. With only

reassurances but nothing else coming from Washington — ‘‘Prosperity was just around the corner’’ — by the end of 1930 most communities were in dire straits, and Maynard was no exception.

The welfare department did what it could but was far from meeting the relief needs. Under those circumstances a citizens’ committee on relief called an organizational meeting at the Maynard High School Auditorium on January 2, 1931 with James A. Coughlan, Rev. Matthew A. Vance, as chairman, and Harold J. Morgan as treasurer. An initial fund of \$1,000.00 and commitments of \$50 weekly started the committee on its way. A long list of members on the general committee aided the effort. This committee carried on through 1934 with special self-help projects; cooperated in various ways with the town welfare secretary; endorsed a field day organized by the Sunset Intertown Baseball League to raise funds, with the businessmen contributing prizes; planned for a minstrel show that would be in charge of the inimitable James B. Farrell with an all-female cast; yearly drives to collect funds from the more fortunate; received donations from parties held by the Maynard Country Club and plays put on by the Maynard Players and Little Theatre Group.

The self-help projects were singularly helpful materially and dignifying for the individual. These took the form of private vegetable gardens in various parts of the town - forty behind Alumni Field on the Salo Farm, twenty on Thompson Street, nineteen on Fowler’s field, and other places - making a total of two hundred and fifty gardens. The committee spent \$600.00 the first year for ploughing, fertilizer and seed and estimated that \$2,000.00 worth of produce was raised. The next year between six and eight acres were under cultivation in different sections of the town.

The summer of 1933 was the start of a community garden effort for welfare men sponsored by the welfare department and the citizens committee. This garden was situated on Powder Mill Road on land owned by the American Powder Mills. A most intriguing aspect of this endeavor was the use of a building there for canning purposes. Cooking tanks and pipes were made and donated by the American Woolen Company, and the land, building and electricity by the American Powder Mills. The town steamroller was backed up to the building to provide steam for cooking, and 23,000 large cans were donated by the state. Beans, carrots, chard, potatoes and other vegetables were distributed fresh to the welfare recipients, and 3,849 cans of string beans, 2,391 cans of tomatoes, and 253 cans of beets were stored the first year at the West Concord Cold Storage for winter distribution. The Salo Farm gardens back of Alumni Field distributed 1,272 pounds of beans, 50 bushels of chard, 375 bundles of turnips, 900 bushels of beets, 1,746 pounds of cabbage, 2,410 pounds of summer squash, 530 bunches of carrots and 100 dozen of cucumbers. The canning

in future years after 1933 was carried on in the Middlesex House, a part of our old town hall. Donald Lent was in charge of all projects.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars and Auxiliary and the American Legion and Auxiliary held affairs to raise funds for needy families. The local Red Cross, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Crotty, received cotton cloth and set up sewing units.

A barometer of the increasing hard times was indicated by the July 15, 1932 report of the welfare department - "about one-fifth of the population on relief; 1931 welfare costs were \$35,000.00, but by mid-year of 1932 that amount had been expended"; by the school department 10% cut in wages; by the special town meeting January 1933 report that "until the annual town meeting in March the treasurer could only pay town employees, but no other bills"; in 1932, \$50,000.00 was outstanding in taxes and now the figure was \$65,000.00, plus water and sewer bills amounting to another \$50,000.00; by the closing of the Main Street school to reduce teachers by two and saving the cost of heat and janitor service.

The Maynard Unemployed Council was host in 1932 and 1933 to the hunger marchers passing through the town on their way to Boston to press for social security. A parade and speeches at John A. Crowe Park took place both years.

With the advent of Federal intervention in relief matters in 1933, the Civil Works Administration (CWA), Emergency Relief Administration (ERA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for a start; and other measures later, Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Project Administration (WPA), and National Youth Administration (NYA), the pressure for direct local participation lessened but the relief rolls remained high until our entry into the Second World War. Many worthwhile and needed public projects were built during these years. In these days of inflation it is of interest to note the work allowance on a budget plan that was adhered to (of course, those were the days of the nickel cigar) was \$2.00 a week for food, \$1.50 for fuel and light, \$5.00 for rent, 75 cents for clothing and \$1.50 a week for food for those under sixteen.

In 1938, the economy still sick, records show the relief and soldier's relief funds depleted, seventy-five names added to the WPA rolls, twenty-four girls and twelve young men added to the NYA and two hundred families on relief. That year the WPA had 359 men and 14 women employed. In 1940, a new WPA sewing project held an open house.

And so, the Great Depression continued for twelve years, never-to-be-forgotten by those who lived through it. It did prove, however, that Maynard as a community did not sit passively -- the citizens tried long before the Federal government was forced to act by the rising storm of protest.

Business and Commerce

Maynard by the 1880's had become the business and commercial center for the surrounding farm communities of Acton, Stow, Sudbury, Concord and others.

According to Asahel Balcom in Drake's *History of Middlesex County*, by 1880 there were two hotels in the village, four dry goods and grocery stores (one of them a cooperative store), three dry goods stores, several millinery and dressmaking stores and two butchering establishments.

During the next decade the number of early businessmen in the town had increased to one hundred and sixteen, which included some of the types that have since faded from the local scene, namely: blacksmith, cider and vinegar manufacturer, cigar manufacturer, depot carriage, harnessmaker, iceman, livery stable, saloons, soap manufacturer, wheelwright and woolen goods manufacturer.²³

The Businessman in Maynard²⁴

It is usually taken for granted that a person starting in business is a rugged individualist, a loner, who is going to make his way in the world on his own. This possibly is so, but he finds out in short order that economic forces much more powerful than himself make him look around for aid to defend himself.

The businessman of Maynard found this out in the early years of the history of the town. He was in a position similar to the working man in Maynard - dependent mainly on the textile mill pay envelope for his sustenance. When the mill was slow, business was slow; when the mill boomed, business boomed. The answer of the business community was two-fold, (1) many attempts at organization of an association to bolster Maynard as the business hub of the entire area and (2) at times three and four merchants trying to attract other industries into town to offset the curse of being a one company town.

The first association of record was a Board of Trade organized December 11, 1889 with the following officers: President M. Howell Garfield, Vice-president F. U. Rich, Secretary David Henderson, Treasurer Michael Sweeney and the following as members, Edward Henderson, Abel G. Haynes, Frank R. Connors, William H. Gutteridge, Julius Loewe, William W. Oliver, Orrin S. Fowler and Charles Randall. The same news clipping also mentions that "it is reported Lorenzo Maynard has offered to contribute land and invest \$10,000.00 in a building for some new industry." It is not known how long this Board of Trade existed, but it is known that no new industry was drawn into town. During this period up through the first decade of the twentieth century there is no record of any formal business

organization. However, a vigorous merchants' baseball league was in existence during most of these years - competition between the barbers and the merchants was keen. (Reviewing the *Maynard News* sports pages during those years makes hilarious reading.) An annual supper meeting of the merchants and barbers baseball league in the fall of every year, paid for by the losers, must have contributed to some discussion also of mutual business problems. A Merchants' Week in May 1900, held at Music Hall, Main Street, had Governor W. Murray Crane, Lieutenant-Governor John L. Bates and Admiral William T. Sampson as speakers. Events for the week included industrial and business exhibits, a parade led by David Henderson, Civil War Veterans, and cultural and athletic performances. This was a well organized week to popularize Maynard as a business center.

One thread of conversation that continually seemed to intrude itself upon the discussions of the merchants from earliest times was the length of the business day. During the heyday of the town as a textile mill center, hours were long for both the working man and woman and merchant - in the case of the former from six in the morning until six at night, and the latter continuing into the evening hours to cater to their needs. Attempts at solutions over the decades included closing Wednesday afternoons or closing earlier some evenings; to wit, "businessmen to close stores at six P.M. Wednesday and Thursday each week beginning the first week of February." This question has not been resolved up to the present, for evening and even Sunday hours are coming into vogue today in 1970 - the chase for that elusive Yankee dollar making for a hard taskmaster.

Early attempts on the part of small groups of businessmen to entice industry or business into town include the following excerpts from the *Maynard News*: — "Lapointe Machine of Boston may settle in town. Three or four local people are financially backing this newly-organized concern, Julius Loewe, Frank H. Harriman and J. Keyes Hall of Stow. Loewe has offered land free to the company" (1905). A short news article in May 1906 states that "Lapointe Machine has settled in Hudson." Promoters of Assabet Park in 1905 made an offer of 55,000 square feet of land free to any industry locating in town, with a wire concern from Worcester evincing interest. The article continues "with the American Woolen Company controlling the water rights, it is hoped that it will consent to giving of these rights." The former Assabet Manufacturing Company would never entertain such thoughts for a moment. Apparently, American Woolen Company did not either.

A vignette of Main Street, U.S.A. emerges from a combined advertisement in 1909 of Assabet Furniture, Christie Variety, Kaleva Cooperative and M. Keto that the Finn Band and the Maynard Band will play concerts on alternate Saturday nights near their business establish-

ments; of a newsnote that a Greek ice cream pushcart peddler is plying his trade; that a Japanese auction room is open on Nason Street; that an auto parade is planned as in other towns, with prizes to be awarded for the best decorated auto (1910); several street fakirs entertain people in Post Office square, but no bargains indicated (1913); Dr. Garland has installed a fountain cuspidor which is not only a great convenience, but also sanitary (1911); C.D. Holmes sells his photography business to George Elson after twenty-five years in business (1911); physicians association formed that sets uniform rates (1911); W. O. Strout advertisement that "auto parties carried to all parts of the state by Pierce Arrow auto truck" (1915); that horses left under shade trees are chewing the bark off and owners will be prosecuted by the tree warden (1915); Orrin S. Fowler is to build a block (the present Manning Building) on lot between P.J. Sullivan's tailor shop and the Union Congregational Church (1915); Parmenter moves the American Eagle Cafe from Fowler's lot on Main Street to back of the Post Office on Walnut Street (1915); National Express Company, 59 Main Street, advertises its been in town since 1840 (1914); selectmen permit Thomas Parker and James A. Coughlan to place gas pumps under street curbing (1915); A. Z. Lloyd disposes of his 5 and 10 cent store to Woolworth's (1916). The period roughly from 1910 to 1925 saw Main and Nason Streets built into a business area with very few homes left.

It is believed that the Maynard Businessmen's Association was formed in 1909 with the purpose of inducing new business into town, getting back Harriman Brothers Laundry, which had moved that year to Hudson; by reducing water rates, etc. A. Lincoln Filene of Boston store fame spoke at the Businessmen's Association meeting. The first annual outing of the group took place at Nahant with about fifty in attendance on July 29, 1910. That same year a news report states that the stores are open but there is no business as the mill is closed and there is no mill pay. The association had contact with several companies over a period of years who wished to become established in Maynard but for various reasons did not; either the American Woolen Company was the stumbling block or sufficient inducements were not forthcoming from the town. The following is a partial listing gleaned from the *Maynard News*: - "Polar Waist Company wants to establish in town, 200 employees, all will be local" (1911); "Showcase concern from Cambridge wants to settle in town" (1912); "Poindexter Furniture Company of New York wants to locate in town, would have 150 employees" (1913); "Machine shop wants to locate in Maynard - letter to selectmen" (1919); "Two companies want to come to Maynard" (1920); "Association and railroad lists business and industrial sites in town in a Boston and Maine Railroad booklet concerned with cities and towns along its line" (1920); "Association meets with seventy-five in attendance -



MAYNARD & CAMBRIDGE BUSINESSMEN AT OUTING — JOHN A. CROWE PARK
about 1910



W. O. STROUT with church group on an outing - 1915



MAYNARD BOTTLING WORKS — making deliveries
M. KETO, Proprietor



L. MAYNARD WATERING TROUGH
1891



BALCOM MEMORIAL TROUGH
1892



RAFFERTY MEMORIAL TROUGH
1892

W. A. HAYNES MEMORIAL TROUGH
1904
(only the base remains)



GRANITE SIGNPOST
(the only one remaining in Maynard)

have been in touch with three manufacturers, one of which is interested in locating in Maynard" (1927).

The Businessmen's Association died many deaths in its lifetime but always revived subsequently as the nagging problem did not seem to go away. The first association accomplishment was the establishment of a commercial bank to help increase business opportunities. The second association, revived in 1916, was interested in developing a good business climate by involving itself more in town affairs relating to the center, such as street car stops, etc. The third association sprang into life in 1920 and existed through the following year - the 50th Anniversary of the Town. It was quite active in participation for that celebration. The fourth association had its revival meeting in 1925 with over one hundred in attendance. The fifth in 1932 changed the name to the Maynard Chamber of Commerce. It was active in trying to mitigate the suffering brought on by the Great Depression.

By 1941, the board of selectmen was sponsoring a civic improvement committee. This would suggest that the businessmen of that period had no organization and the selectmen were urging this group of citizenry to become active. It is not known if this group accomplished much for nothing is reported in the papers.

After the Second World War the Chamber of Commerce was revived a few times, but each time became inactive through lack of interest or energetic leaders.

Watering Troughs²⁵

When the term watering trough is mentioned it brings memories back to life for many old timers and a nostalgic touch to those who have just read about those simple days of yester-year. Be that as it may, a hard fact of life then was that Maynard was a business and commercial center and had to make a shopping visit by customers and clients as inviting as possible. As has been mentioned earlier in this chapter, the women shopped the stores and the men slaked their thirst at the emporiums, but what about the faithful horse and dog? Watering troughs, of course! The top of the trough was for horses and a small opening near the bottom on one side for "man's best friend," while a bubbler on top was for humans. They were as important then as automobile parking space is today.

On March 14, 1881, a committee of two, Joseph Hapgood and George Flood, was appointed to consider the matter of public watering troughs. Since then the town has received four.

In 1888, Lorenzo Maynard erected one at the corner of Nason and Main Streets. This was presented to the town in 1891. In 1915, Nason Street was widened from Main Street to Summer Street and the watering trough was

relocated at the foot of Walnut Street, where it remained until parking meters were installed in 1951, at which time it was removed to the public works garage. At the request of the Maynard Historical Society, and with the full cooperation of the board of selectmen, fire department, police department and public works department it was re-located in front of the Fire and Police Station on June 25, 1969.

Mrs. Asahel Balcom had one erected in 1892 at the crossroads at Great Road and Parker Street where it stands today. Also in 1892, Thomas H. Rafferty was given permission to erect one on Main Street near the Sudbury Street railroad crossing. According to Gutteridge's *History of Maynard* this one was first made spherical for one of the battlefields, but before leaving the shop it was damaged and Rafferty obtained it. In April 1894, the town voted to accept from Mr. Rafferty the gift of this memorial fountain, together with a sum of \$200.00 for its maintenance.²⁶ (This fund now amounts to approximately \$600.00, according to the 1969 Town Report.)

At town meeting on June 27, 1904 it was voted to accept the watering trough, the gift of the late Warren A. Haynes; and permission was granted by his son, W.A. ("Bert") Haynes, to remove a watering trough owned by Mr. Haynes at the corner of Concord and Tremont Streets and re-locate it at the corner of Concord and Acton Streets.²⁷ Today, only the base of this one remains at the site.

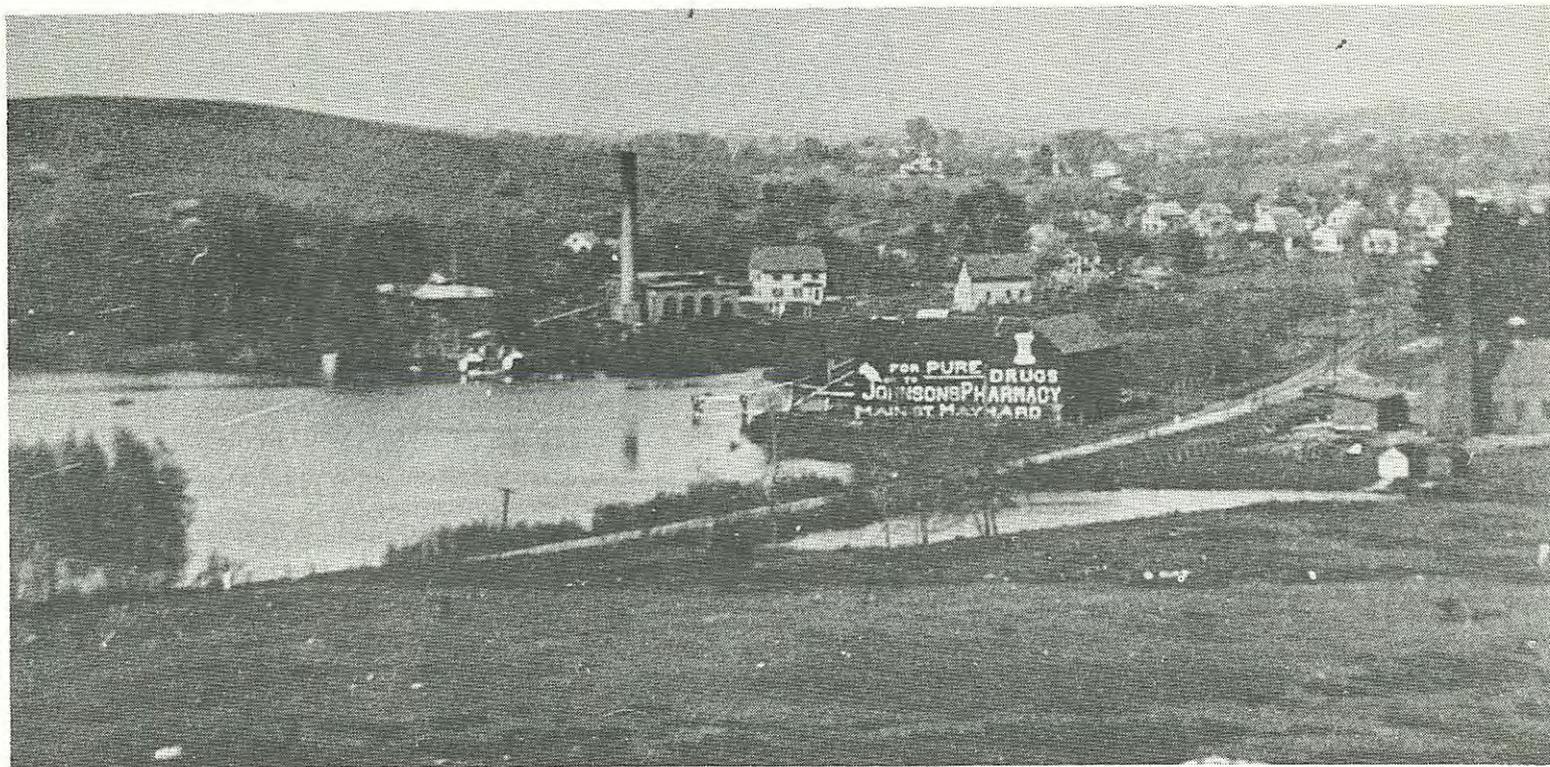
While these watering troughs no longer serve the purpose for which they were originally intended - for horses, dogs and human beings to quench their thirst - they still stand as mementos of the past, and as memorials to the families who donated them to the town.

Ice Houses and Ice Harvesting ²⁸

Ice harvesting on New England ponds in the 1800's and early 1900's, until the advent of the modern refrigerators, was big winter business. During the months of January and February, it was a common sight on the ponds, lakes and many rivers to see men and horses harvesting ice and storing it in barn-like icehouses on the nearby shore. The ice in these houses was insulated with layers of sawdust to prevent shrinkage and making the supply last through the summer until cold weather arrived once more.

In colonial times the only means of preservation of meats and perishables in warm weather was by water constantly pouring into and through a box house erected over a spring.

About 1850 one of the largest icehouses in this territory was built by N.J. Wyeth where Front Street is located. This building was of brick and held 40,000 tons of ice which was harvested on the Mill Pond to be shipped by rail to Boston. It went out of business in 1864. Later, a wooden icehouse



JAMES R. BENT ICEHOUSE ON THE ASSABET

C.M. & H. St. Ry.
Powerhouse and barn

Boston & Maine RR to Marlboro
Running like a road in center of picture

Pumping Station

124-Pound Leo at 73 Still Totes Those 260-Pound Ice Cakes



(C) Photo by Edward F. Carr

NOT CAKE FOR DESSERT—Leo Comeau, who can carry ice more than twice his weight of 124 pounds!

THE LAST OF AN ERA

was erected on the edge of the Mill Pond, what is now Sudbury Court. This was closed in early 1900 and the American Woolen Company built the present tenement block on the site. Several of the farmers in the village had their own private icehouses, among them were A.G. and W.A. Haynes and Benjamin Smith.

For many years the Independent Ice Company of Boston cut ice on Mirror Lake, now White Pond. This icehouse, filled to capacity, was destroyed by fire February 3, 1922. ²⁹

The Riverside Co-operative Association had an icehouse on land near the Ben Smith Dam built in 1889. This was in the rear of the old Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway carbarn. James R. Bent built a large one on the shore of the Assabet River, just across the railroad tracks from the old town pumping station. Many of the youths of Maynard of the "good old days" learned to swim at this spot. (The *Maynard News* of June 15, 1906 reports "Officer Connors ordered to stop anyone bathing in the river without a suit." Also, from the same source, "Boys bathing near the icehouse on the Assabet River will be arrested unless they wear bathing suits.") This icehouse was the original home of the famous Ice House A. C. basketball team of the early 1900's, who made use of it between ice cutting seasons.

In November 1905, John Comeau built one on the Stow side of the river near Russell's Bridge, which held six hundred tons. In November 1905, an icehouse was erected at Puffer's Pond to supply families of Finnish nationality; and in 1907 James R. Bent cut ice on this same pond for the American Powder Company.

From about 1914, Charles "C.C." Murray operated the Bent icehouse until it was destroyed by fire in 1918. In 1919, John Zaniewski erected one near the site of the destroyed Bent icehouse. This one was burned in the mid-1920's. Evariste Gagne owned and operated one near the same location, which was later owned by Thomas Ely. This was also destroyed by fire during the 1940's. In 1915, Fred Taylor was operating the old Comeau icehouse, and in 1921, William O. Strout was harvesting ice on the Assabet River and in South Acton for delivery in Maynard.

J. Leo Comeau, son of John Comeau, was in the ice business from 1907 to May 1965, when stricken with fatal heart attack. He cut ice with his father on the Assabet River, also cut it in West Concord and East Acton. When artificial ice came into mass production Leo drove to Lowell daily to load his wagon and return to Maynard to make deliveries. Leo was so punctual that the folks who lived along his route to Lowell could set their clocks by him. His ice wagon was a twenty-six year old truck, which he bought second - hand and drove it 182,000 miles. Leo can truly be called

“the last of a vanished age.”³⁰ (Some of his equipment is on display at the Maynard Historical Society.)

The icehouses went out of business after artificial ice was in mass production, and a while later the home refrigerator that did not require ice came on the market. With the arrival of the modern refrigerator, housewives can thank their lucky stars they don't have to mess around with iceboxes as their grandparents did and were so proud to own. In order to have the iceman stop at the house it was necessary for the tenant to place a square card bearing the word “ICE” in the window. The amount of ice needed was indicated by the position of the card. The iceman lugged the desired piece of ice on his shoulder to the icebox, dripping water at every step across the floor. It was necessary to keep a pan under the icebox for the melting ice to drip into, and this became a real messy problem if it was not emptied promptly before overflowing and flooding the kitchen floor. Some homes were fortunate in that the owner could cut a hole through the floor and run a short hose into it to avoid use of the drip pan.

Cigar Manufacturers³¹

Cigar making was among the early trades in the town. A Maynard and Stow directory published for 1887-88 lists Edward Craig as a cigar manufacturer on Harriman Court. It also lists William H. Irwin and William H. McGowan as cigarmakers.³² In the 1890's, John W. Connors was manufacturing cigars in his shop located at the corner of Sudbury Street and Park Street. By 1900 he moved to Loewe's Block (now the Pizza House) on Nason Street and added three cigarmakers to his force. He advertised as the “largest cigarmaker in Middlesex County,” and made such popular brands as *Home Market Club* (“the cigar that made Maynard famous”), *J.W.C.*, *Assabet* and *Forester Guide*. His cigars were sold throughout Middlesex County.

In the early 1900's, Edward T. McManus, brother-in-law of Connors, operated a cigar factory at the rear of his home on the opposite corner of Sudbury and Park Streets. He later moved to Nason Street and occupied a building at what is now Memorial Park. Business flourished and he moved to a larger location on Main Street, now Stretch's. His most noted brand was the *E.T.M.* McManus drove a horse and wagon throughout the neighboring communities to deliver his product.

James C. Mahoney operated a shop about 1900 at the corner of Summer and Glendale Streets on the second floor of the Farrell house, and made such brands as *Rosebud*, *Navy Bell*, *Union Brand* and *J.C.M.* George Morris operated this shop after Mahoney and made the *Roamer* and *G. M.*

Cornelius J. Lynch, a former State representative from this district,

purchased the business of Mr. Connors in 1907, and in May 1910 owing to rapid increase in business was obliged to secure more space and moved to the basement of the Maynard Smoke Shop in the Masonic Building on Main Street, where he manufactured the *Middlesex* and *C.J.L.*. An item in the September 16, 1910 *Maynard News* reports, "one of the features of the aviation meet at Atlantic, Massachusetts, was the presentation of a *Middlesex* cigar to Claude Graham-White, one of the leading aviators of the time, by its proud producer C. J. Lynch."

George E. "Speck" White entered the employ of C. J. Lynch, and in 1916 purchased the business. He continued the manufacture of the *Middlesex* and added the *Captor* to his line. White operated the business until 1921 and then sold it to William H. Irwin, who was a real old timer among the cigar makers. Mr. Irwin produced the *Irwin Club*, and operated the shop until the late 1920's. Chester Irwin, his son, had a shop for a short time on Nason Street; and Harry Ledgard also made cigars for a few years in a shop on Summer Street.³³ Other members of the cigar making profession were Edward F. Ledgard, John Maley, William Ryan and William McGrath.

Cigar making in Maynard became a thing of the past when William H. Irwin, who was one of the cigar makers in town in the 1880's, closed his shop in the late 1920's.

Harriman Brothers New Method Laundry³⁴

In September 1890, two local enterprising young men, Frank H. and Rowland F. Harriman, and a lady assistant, started the Harriman Brothers New Method Laundry in two small rooms, 20 x 34 feet and 10 x 15 feet, in the J. K. Harriman building on Main Street, near the corner of Harriman Court. J. K. Harriman, father of Frank and Rowland, was one of the pioneer businessmen of the community, and served as postmaster from April 1862 to November 1866. In 1891, the two brothers formed a partnership. The building at the time had a grocery store, barber shop, photograph studio, cigar shop, two tenements and a hall. The laundry eventually absorbed all the space in the building, until it finally had 15,000 square feet in eight rooms on three floors. By 1903 it was the second largest industry in Maynard, with seventy-five employees, second only to the Assabet Mills. Pay for a forty-five hour week for females was \$7.00, and for males \$11.00. The annual business at that time was running between \$50,000.00 and \$60,000.00, covering fifteen agencies in thirty-nine towns within a thirty-mile radius of Maynard. Horse-drawn wagons were used for delivery until 1905. In August of that year a large auto car was put on the road. It was built in such a manner it could carry laundry baskets between Maynard and Waltham. Shortly, a second truck was put on the run between Maynard and Fitchburg.

In May 1909, Frank sold his part of the business to Richard Russell and Rowland sold his share to Jeremiah O'Neil of Hudson, and the entire business was moved to that town. Thus, the Harriman Brothers New Method Laundry after fifteen years of successful business had left the Maynard scene. The new owners could not make a go of the business in Hudson, and in less than one year closed permanently.

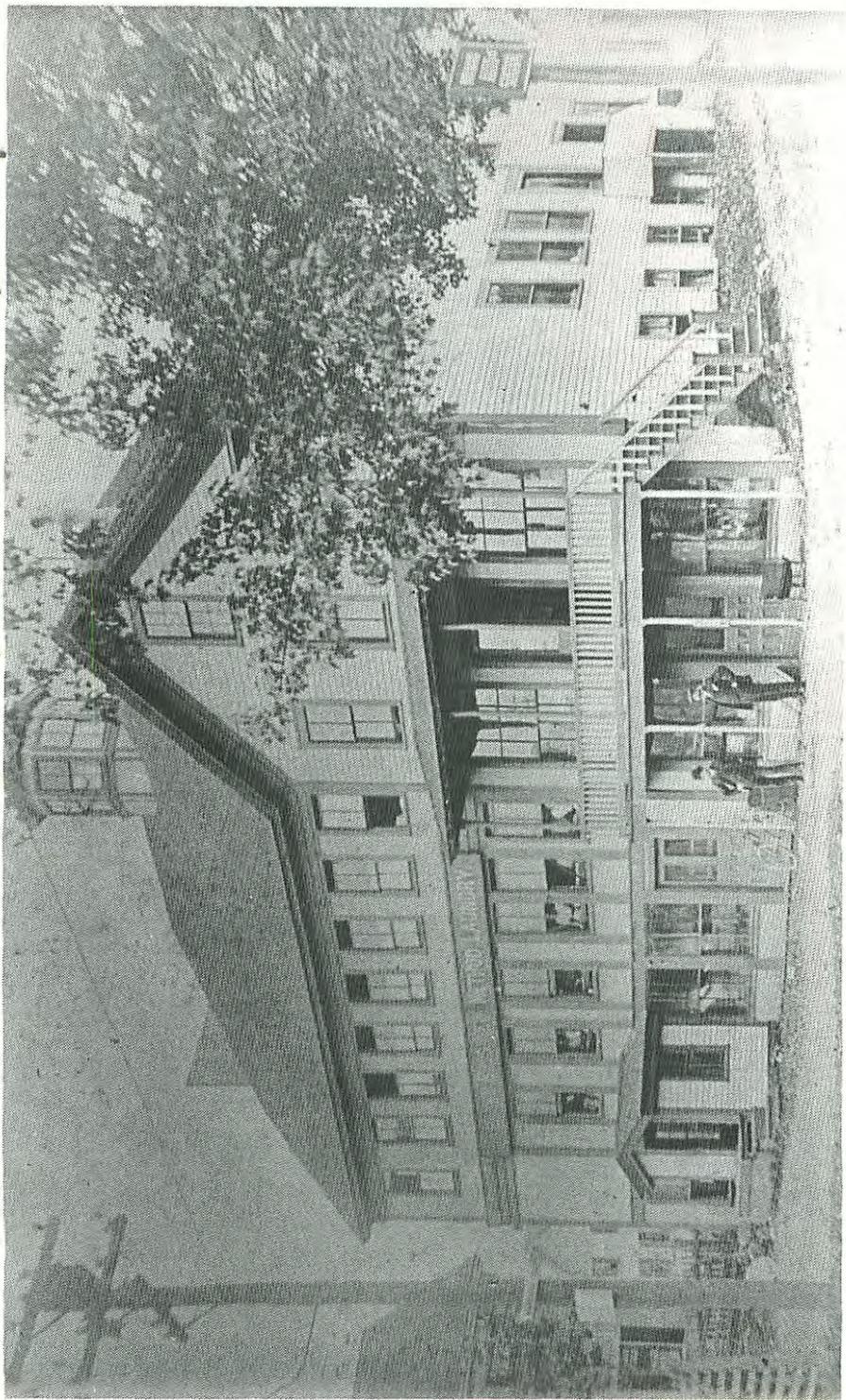
The building in Maynard, today less than one-half its original size, was converted into tenements, with one small store on the street floor, known as Jim's Variety Store. The old Harriman homestead on the opposite corner of Harriman Court served for many years as the meeting place for the Alku Temperance Society, and is today owned and occupied by Maynard Post, No. 1812, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Maydale Spring Company³⁵

K. Paul Hilander, a young Maynard man of Finnish origin, with Abraham Pirnes, formed a partnership and purchased the Maynard Bottling Works from Waino Keto on April 24, 1914. The company, which had been established in 1899, was located at Florida Road and Euclid Avenue. Hilander had worked for the concern in various capacities for about six months prior to reorganization as the Maynard Bottling Company. The partnership lasted for a short time, however, Hilander buying out Pirnes' interest and continuing the business as sole owner and manager. His capital was not large, but his desire was to manufacture a high grade beverage. With all machinery of the motorless type he labored early and late to supply the demands of exacting customers. The ingredients used in the manufacture of his product were the best procurable. As business increased, the company acquired the most modern machinery to keep up with all competitors.

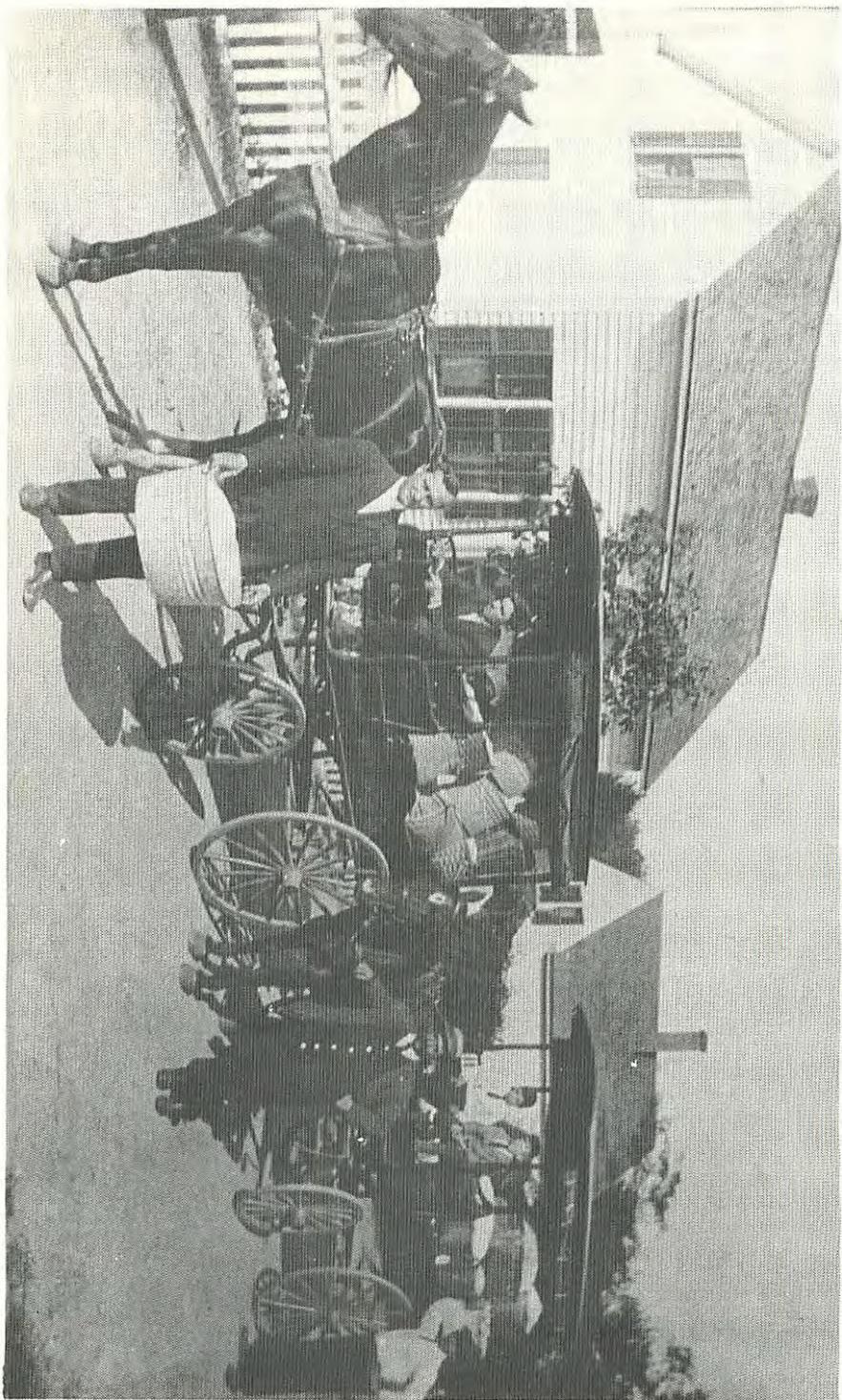
In November 1915, Hilander purchased the old Cullen Wet Wash Laundry building on Glendale Street and converted it into a modern bottling factory. The property contained a spring and tests proved the water to contain many desirable mineral qualities that are essential for good health. The spring water was not only used in the manufacture of his beverages, but many ordered it in five-gallon containers for use at home.

By 1916, the business had broadened so that the name of the company was changed from the Maynard Bottling Company to the Maydale Spring Company, under which title it continued with ever-increasing success.³⁶ The company employed a dozen men and had trucks on the road delivering through New England. From the humble beginning of a few dozen cases each week to the record-breaking years when thousands of cases were turned



HARRIMAN BROTHERS NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

Roland and Frank standing in front



PETERSON AND WALDRON WET WASH LAUNDRY
(later becoming the Middlesex Laundry)

out is an enviable record and bespeaks of fair dealings, prompt service and a beverage that for quality had no peer. Hilander continued the business until the mid-1950's, when failing health forced him to retire, and the business closed.

Murphy and Snyder, Inc.³⁷

In 1917, Albert R. Murphy, Sr., and John Snyder purchased a two-room print shop in Fowler's Block, above the present Manning Pharmacy, from Frank E. Taylor. Taylor had started the business a few years before on the second floor of Gove's Block, now Cocco's Block, at the corner of Nason and Summer Streets. The new owners operated the business for ten years, then Snyder bought a print shop in his native town of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and sold his interest in the Maynard firm to Murphy. Murphy with the help of his brother Henry ran the business in such a progressive fashion that it moved to larger quarters in the Riverside Cooperative Association Building on Nason Street, now the site of the Knights of Columbus Building. It occupied one-half of the Nason Street floor. George E., son of Albert, and the present manager, entered the business on a full time basis in 1933. On January 30, 1936, fire destroyed the upper floors of the building. The firm moved the day after the fire to 55 Main Street, where the Western Auto Store is located, thereby losing but little time in operation. During World War II, the elder Mr. Murphy had to carry on the business alone when his brother Henry, and his two sons, George and Albert, Jr., joined the armed forces. All returned to the business after the war.

In 1950, the firm moved to 17 Summer Street, next to the Fine Arts Theatre. Larger and modern equipment was installed. Then, in 1957 it moved to its present location at the corner of Waltham and Parker Streets, the firm purchasing what was formerly a branch store of the United Cooperative Society. Murphy, Sr. retired from active business in 1962 and his sons George and Albert, Jr., the principle stockholders, took over the management of the business. The firm now employs twelve and the business continues to grow. Besides regular commercial work the firm prints reports for many towns and also prints several thousand greeting cards each year.

Middlesex Launderers and Cleaners, Inc.³⁸

The Middlesex Family Laundry first saw the light of day in Stow Lower Village in 1911 when Hans Peterson of Maynard and Theodore Nelson of Stow organized a two-man laundry. Peterson had worked several years for the Harriman Brothers New Method Laundry until it moved to Hudson in

1909. He then worked two years for the recently built Riverview Laundry at Concord Junction (West Concord) before deciding to go in business for himself. In 1912, Nelson withdrew from the business and Dennis Waldron became a partner. The business was moved to the present location on Powder Mill Road, on land formerly owned by Max Blatt. Deliveries were made by horse and wagon. During the same year, Henry Tolman, who with C. F. Connors had built the Riverview Laundry in 1909 in Concord Junction, joined the firm, as Waldron had retired.

Six years later, Tolman's plant at Concord Junction was destroyed by fire and he transferred the operation to the Maynard plant. Peterson died in 1926. In 1930, the firm started dry cleaning operations, and in 1937, Tolman's two sons, Lucius and Wilbur joined the firm. In 1946, after Henry died, the business was incorporated with Lucius as President, Thomas Wetherbee, a son-in-law, Vice-President, and Wilbur, General Manager.

In 1958, the Fabric Care Center was established on River Street. Expansion of service with all modern equipment was rapid, and the firm was operating two stores in Maynard; stores in Concord, South and West Acton; a coin-operated laundry, dry cleaning facility, and fur storage; delivery routes in the surrounding towns within a ten-mile radius; and with about sixty-five employees. Services were provided to hotels, motels, schools and hospitals. Lucius died in 1960 and Wilbur became President of the Corporation.

In June 1970 all operations of the business were consolidated at 49 River Street, the Powder Mill Road facility was phased out and house-to-house pickup service discontinued. It now provides dry cleaning, laundering, rug cleaning, fur storage and coin-operated services, with branch stores at Concord and West Acton. ³⁹

The Co-operatives in Maynard ⁴⁰

A co-operative by its very nature is more than a business venture by a large group of people, it is also a cultural, social and educational institution. The co-operatives that Maynard has been blessed with since nearly the incorporation of the town fall into this larger category.

The Sovereigns of Industry, or the Riverside Co-operative Association was organized in Maynard on December 21, 1875 by a small group of English and Scottish textile workers. It was a co-operative venture based on the Rochdale principles, quite popular in a few communities. The Maynard group bought in Boston wholesale and delivered in town by wheelbarrow to its members. So much interest was created by this venture that in November 1878, three years later, the Riverside Co-operative Association

was incorporated with capital stock of \$1,500.00. It opened in the basement of Darling's Block at the corner of Nason and Summer Streets, present home of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. From there it moved to the Riverside Block on Main Street beside the Assabet River. (Possibly this is the origin of the name Riverside Co-operative Association.)

In 1882, the association bought land on the corner of Nason and Summer Streets, where the Knights of Columbus building is located, and erected a four-story building for \$15,000.00, with the store on the first floor, Nason Street front, rooms on the second floor, a meeting hall on the third floor and a banquet hall on the fourth. This became known as Co-operative Hall. Town meetings, rallies, athletic and social functions were held there until the two upper floors were destroyed by fire on the evening of January 30, 1936.

The 25th Anniversary program in 1903 divulged that this was the largest grocery business in town with four hundred members, \$1,250,000.00 sales in that period, and \$60,000.00 paid out in dividends, or rebates. Rebates varied from year to year, running from 2% to a record high of 10% in 1907. In those days horses and wagons were used for home deliveries.

In 1908, and again in 1920, due to economic conditions in the local woolen mills, the only money paid out in town was the Co-operative rebate. By 1921, price adjustments, continued depression and a fire on August 12, 1920, caused a serious decline in business. It dropped steadily until in February 1929 the directors were empowered to carry on or dispose of the store. In September 1929, George Morse, manager of the store for eighteen years, purchased the business, with the Association retaining the building. After the fire of January 30, 1936, which destroyed the entire upper sections of the building, the Association voted to sell the property to the Maynard Council, 2121, Knights of Columbus Building Association and disband. And, so passed into Maynard history not only one of the oldest co-operative associations in the state, fifty-one years as a store, but also a center of social, cultural and municipal affairs since 1882.

The United Co-operative Society, which is still active and is now the largest commercial organization in town, had its beginning in the Finnish bathhouse on River Street in 1906, when a group of Finnish weavers and mill workers held discussions that led to a membership drive enlisting one hundred and eighty-seven, mostly weavers and other workers in the local mill, who invested \$1,600.00 to get the society started. It was not known then that it would some day be the oldest and largest supermarket in Maynard, and would have a bakery, dairy, service station, appliance store and would deal in fuel oils.

The founders started the first store in January 1907. The stock and

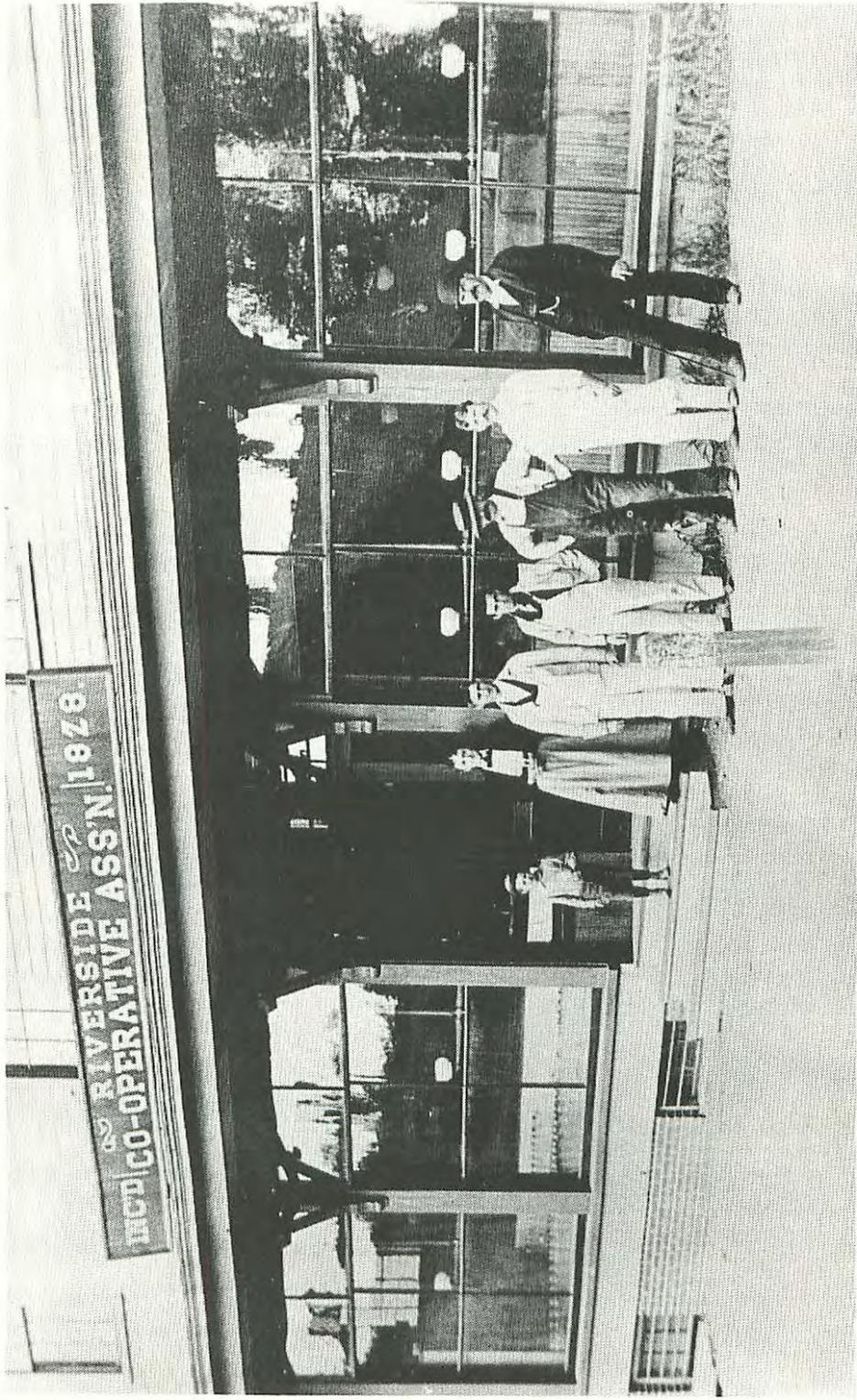
fixtures of a private grocery store were purchased and set up in part of the building on Main Street, which is now the main Co-operative building, with Matti Hekkala, manager. The new group was called Kaleva Co-operative Association, "Kaleva" being the ancient name of the Finnish people. Membership grew slowly, from 187 to 315, during the early years and annual sales fluctuated. In 1912, the present Co-operative building on Main Street was purchased for \$16,000.00.

In 1921, it became the United Co-operative Society of Maynard, Incorporated. From that time on the growth has been steady and the building modernized several times. Also, with the passing of time the needs of the Co-operative have changed; some departments discontinued, others added. At one time or another it has operated a restaurant, coal and wood department, grain, feed and fertilizer department, bakery route, milk route, branch store at the corner of Parker and Waltham Streets, and a branch store at Worcester. There have been fourteen general managers - Arvo Rivers serving the longest. His tenure ran from 1932 to 1964. He was succeeded by Edward Misserian, Robert Bannion and in January 1969 by Clements C. Newman. A Young Co-operators Club was active in the mid-1930's. Changing times and trends have placed in-town business as compared to shopping centers in a defensive position, and the Co-operative is no exception. But, after sixty-five years it is still with us, its membership numbering about three thousand-a tribute to the tenacity of little people.⁴¹

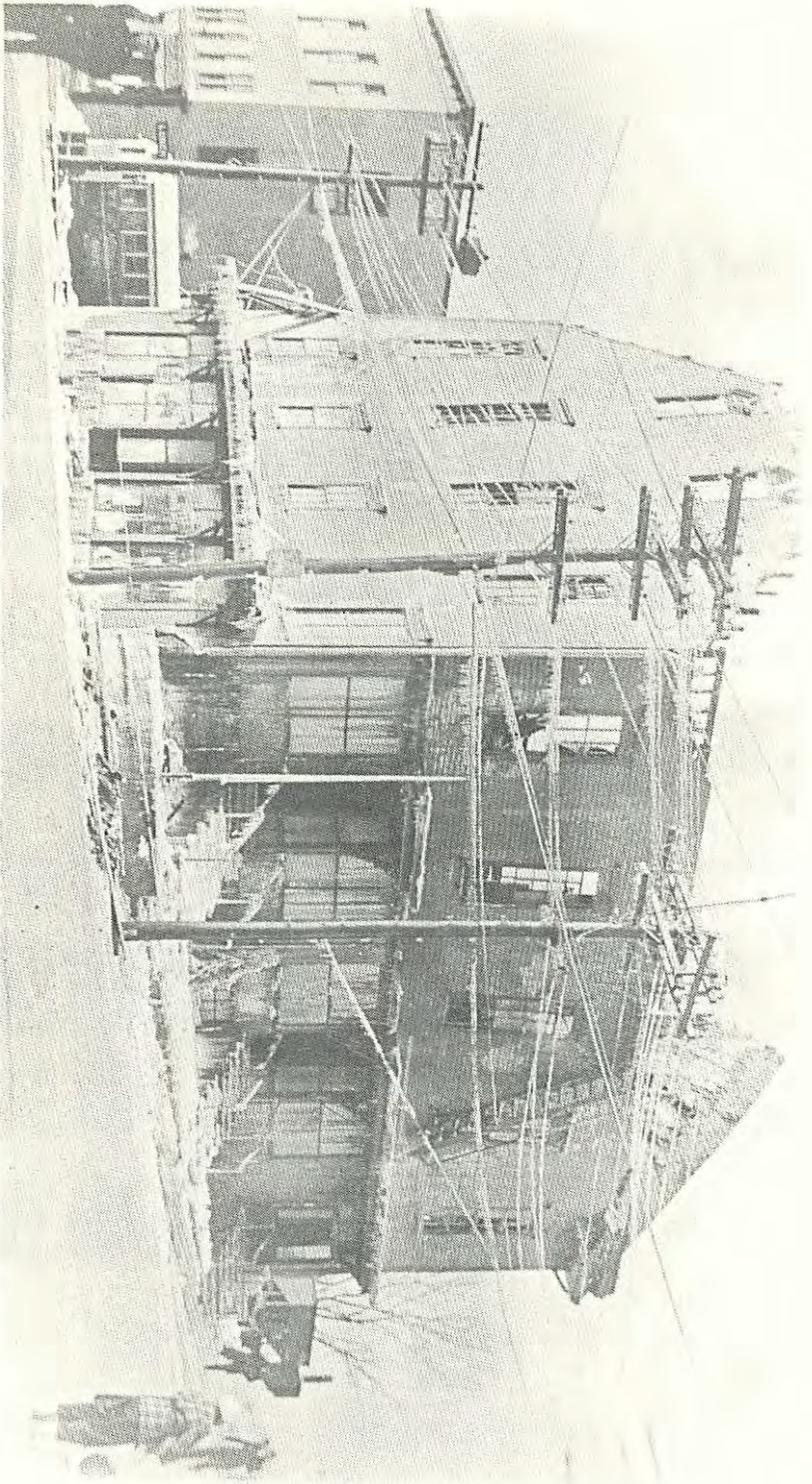
The International Co-operative Association was organized by the Polish people in Maynard, with a sprinkling of Lithuanians and Russians. A census taken by Rev. Francis Jablonski in December 1910 indicated that about six hundred Polish people resided in town. Most of them could speak but little English so it was only natural that a store catering to their needs, in their own language, was in order. On January 6, 1911, the International Co-operative Association opened its doors in Higgin's Block on lower Main Street, next to the Methodist Church. With little business knowledge it floundered the first year, and in February 1912 closed for several days. However, the annual meeting in April 1915 was told that everything was in good order.

In 1918, the Co-operative moved to Masonic Block, at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. In 1920, a bakery was added to the business. This was located in a building, now 120 Great Road, which is presently a home. An enormous oven was in there up to recent times. The bakery closed its doors in the latter part of the 1920's.

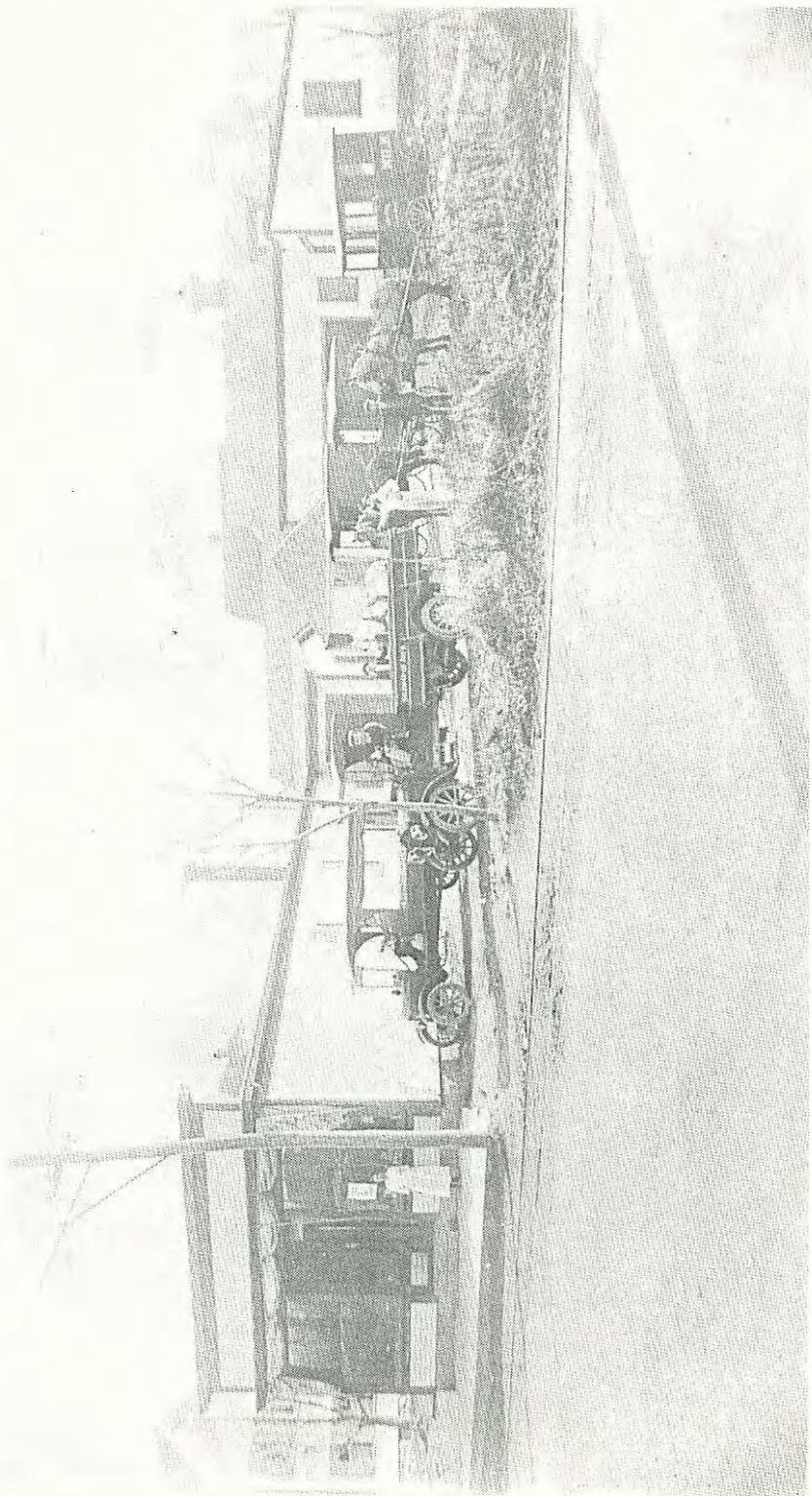
At the height of the Great Depression the Co-operative went under due to over-extended credit. An auction was held and Jacob Sawutz, an employee there for two years, bought the business and continued it under private management. Membership is surmised to have been between 250 and 400.



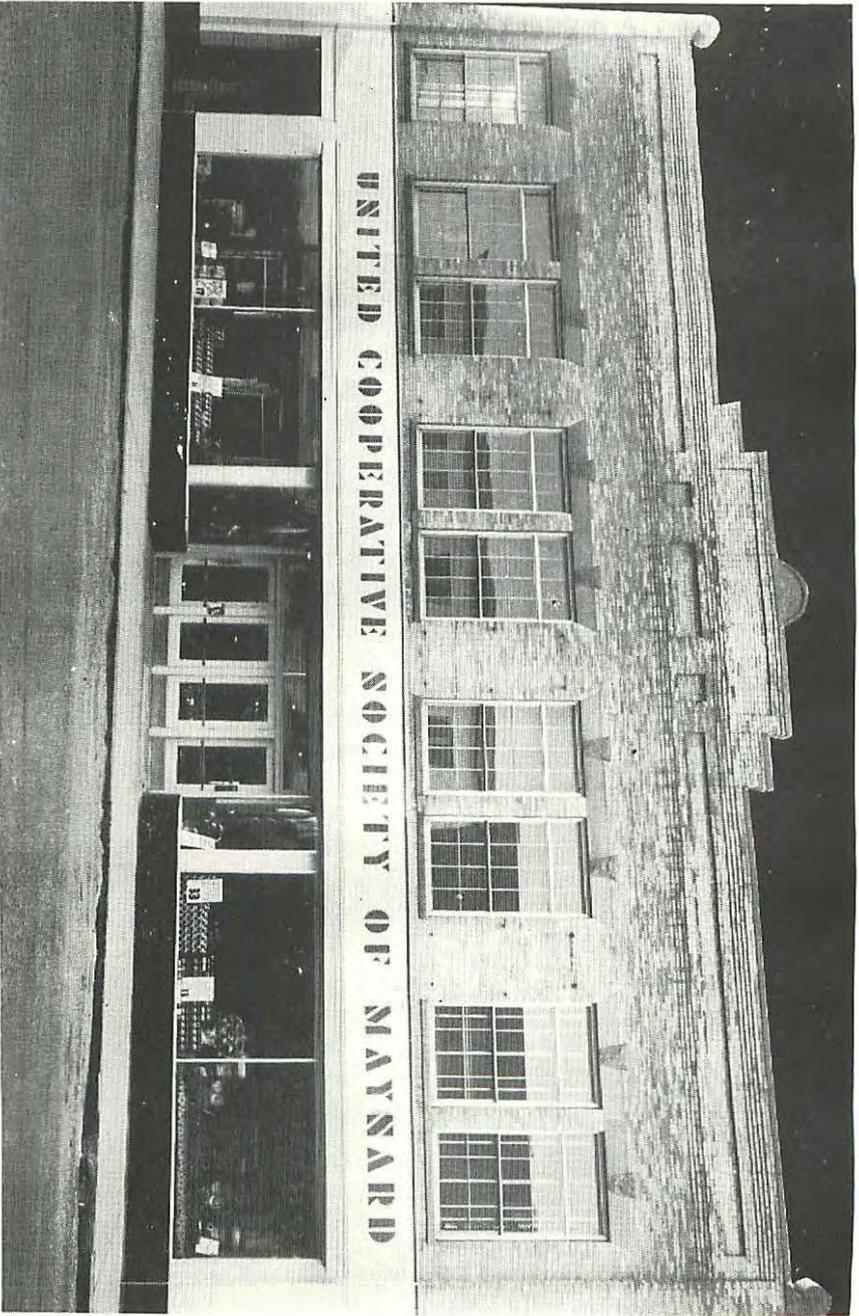
RIVERSIDE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION - 1894



RUINS OF RIVERSIDE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION BUILDING — January 30, 1936



KALEVA CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION BAKERY AND DAIRY - Powder Mill Road



The life span of this Co-operative was twenty years.

The First National Co-operative Association of Maynard was born at the Finnish Congregational Church on Walnut Street in October 1915, with a charter membership of forty-two. This group refused to go along with the vote of the Maynard Milk Producers' Co-operative to affiliate with the United Co-operative Society. Their reasons stemmed mainly from political differences, as the United Co-operative Society leadership of that period had socialistic leanings. The Rochdale principles of co-operation did not apparently prevent the dominant group from throwing its weight around.

The first store of the First National Co-operative Association was just across the street from the United Co-operative Society, the space presently occupied by the Western Auto Store. Milk was processed somewhere on Maynard Hill for home delivery and sale at the store. It opened sometime about March 1916. The building owned by the Naylor's housed also Abe Bander's clothing store, which later became the New Idea Store of Samuel Lerer. A fire September 15, 1916 caused considerable damage to both establishments, but was not fatal. The association bought the Somerset Hotel property on the corner of Main and River Streets on March 26, 1920. This store is presently owned and occupied by Jacob's Market. A milkroom and bakery were added at the rear of the building. Membership fluctuated around the two hundred mark through the years. Some of the managers were Lauri Koski, Martin Kilkka, Waino Williams, Alex Sopenan, Toivo Niemi, Teuvo Krekula and Mr. Kaikkonen (first name missing). The Association went bankrupt in 1941 due mostly to the leniency of the management and board of directors during the Great Depression starting in 1929. Members charged, or had to charge, to feed themselves, and unable finally to pay, felt the Association was theirs and should support them. And so passed into Maynard history another co-operative, alongside the Riverside Co-operative Association and the International Co-operative Association.

Newspapers

The town has had three weekly newspapers, *Enterprise Weekly*, printed at Marlborough by the Enterprise Press, Inc., *The Maynard News*, printed at Hudson and *The Assabet Valley Beacon*, printed at South Acton by the Beacon Publishing Company.

The *Enterprise Weekly* was born in 1888 and was published by Wood Brothers at Hudson. It was printed Saturday morning. The first edition was published April 7, 1888, and the subscription rate was \$1.00 per year, single copy three cents. Its predecessor in the Maynard area was the *Freeman*, first published in 1834 and put out by Pratt Brothers in Marlborough. After serving as our hometown newspaper since 1890, the

Enterprise Weekly suspended publication temporarily with the April 9, 1970 edition.⁴²

The Maynard News published from Hudson started in 1899. It carried area news, but specialized in the affairs of Maynard town and its people. This paper has been one of the major sources of information to the authors of this book. The *News* ceased publication in 1943, due to lack of personnel caused by the Second World War. The rights and paraphernalia (including the bound annual issues of *The Maynard News*) were passed on in the latter 1940's to a corporation that issued a new weekly called *The Beacon*. Mrs. Beatrice Parsons of Acton founded *The Beacon* in 1945 and was editor for several years. It was started as a newspaper for the servicemen, with many local contributions to the early issues created at the Acton Town Hall. (Mrs. Parsons now resides at Jacksonville, Florida.)

In the summer of 1953, The Beacon Publishing Company, Inc., Earle Tuttle of South Acton, owner and publisher, became the first concern to move into the former Assabet Mills after the purchase by the Maynard Industries, Inc. When the company was first incorporated, its sole publication was *The Beacon*. The name was changed in 1963 to *The Assabet Valley Beacon*. Other papers in the chain include the *Hudson News-Enterprise*, *Concord Free Press*, *Littleton Independent*, *Nashoba Free Press*, *Sudbury Citizen*, *Marlboro City-Post*, *Northboro Star*, *Chelmsford Sentinel*, *Westford Eagle* and *Westboro Independent*.

On Thursday morning, May 29, 1969, ground-breaking ceremonies were held for the new Beacon Publishing Company, Inc., plant at 20 Main Street, South Acton, and the entire operation was moved to the new plant on October 26, 1969.⁴³

H.H. Scott Incorporated

An internationally known manufacturer of fine high fidelity components was founded at Cambridge in 1947 by Herman Hosmer Scott, one of the great engineers of the period. The business expanded rapidly and in 1957 the firm made the decision to link its future with the Assabet Valley communities by becoming the first major industry in many years to build its own plant in Maynard. The ultra-modern quarters are situated on a fifteen acre plot of land on Powder Mill Road. In 1960, the firm found it necessary to take space in the Maynard Industrial Park. In 1967, an addition was made at the Powder Mill Road plant. The Maynard plant is now more than triple its original size. When founded at Cambridge the company employed only a handful, but now has a current payroll of more than seven hundred employees. Herman Scott holds more than one hundred patents for original

research in the electronics field. The company is recognized as a leading manufacturer of stereo components, kits and consoles.⁴⁴

Digital Equipment Corporation

In October 1957, the Digital Equipment Corporation, Kenneth Olsen, President, founder of minicomputers and now one of the world's largest manufacturers of these computers and related components, began operations in the Maynard Industrial Park with \$70,000.00 capital. It occupied 9,000 square feet on one floor, but by May of 1968 the firm occupied nearly 1,000,000 square feet in Maynard alone, 90% of the former home of the American Woolen Company, and about equal to the total floor space in the Prudential Building, Boston's tallest building. In 1968, the firm ranked fifth in production of computers with over thirty sales offices located on four continents. It now employs more than five thousand, has fifty sales outlets throughout the world and is growing at a rapid pace. Expansion as fast as possible is the keyword. It has five plants operating around the world, and three more being built. Of its total employees, more than thirty-two hundred work at the Maynard plant, many of whom are local residents. The firm is also the world's leading supplier of logic modules.⁴⁵ Anxious to fulfill the obligations of a responsible corporate citizen, Digital has made contributions totalling several thousand dollars to local organizations. Because of the large volume of requests for donations, it was decided that the company's contributions would be limited to organizations which serve the area in which the majority of its employees reside. Thus, Digital has responded in a very substantial manner.

To keep pace with plant expansion, parking facilities were also increased. With the new lot created by filling part of the Mill Pond, adjacent to the present parking lots, there is room for over 1,500 vehicles. Is it not rather sad to contemplate on the fact that progress industrially must destroy a beauty spot - the Mill Pond - one thing of beauty in the center of the town?

Agitation for a public park on the small hill by the pond opposite St. Bridget's Church began back in 1913 and continued through the years, but to no avail as we were then a "company town" and the land was owned by that company. This area was called Amory Grove by 1899, and a little later, "Lorenzo Maynard Grove."

Atkins and Merrill, Incorporated

In 1968, Atkins and Merrill, Incorporated, Edward M. Scheu, President, decided to move most of its total operation to Maynard. This firm specializes in design manufacture of precision engineered devices for research and development. It purchased a sixty-acre plot on the west side of

Parker Street, originally known as the Balcom estate and later as the Salo farm. Ground was broken for its new industrial park that will involve three buildings, an expenditure of approximately three million dollars, and will eventually employ up to 1,500 individuals. The firm began operations twenty-nine years ago. The Engineering Model and Mockup Division was located on the Boston Post Road in Sudbury; the Exhibits Division was later established in the old Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway car barn on Great Road, Maynard; and the Re-inforced Plastics Division is located on Route 20, Marlborough.⁴⁶

The first building erected is a 110,000 square foot hyperbolic paraboloid structure which will allow for further expansion in current product lines and improve the growth potential in new areas of systems development. The building was occupied in July 1969, with the Engineering Model and Mockup Group being the first to move in, followed by the Corporate Offices. The creative Environments Group and the Electronic Simulator Group soon followed. The Re-inforced Plastics Division remains at Marlboro, Mass. At open house held October 15, 1969 more than 1,800 visitors attended. There are at present about 300 employees at the plant.

The company became an important part of history during the moon landings. When millions of earth-bound viewers were watching television programming of the Apollo 12 mission, they were kept abreast of all lunar module activity with the aid of full-scale LM (lunar module) mock-ups employed by each of the three major net works. These fully instrumented mock-ups were designed and constructed especially for television use by the Engineering Model and Mock-up Division, with an assist from the Creative Environments Division. The mock-ups were first used for television coverage of the Apollo 8 mission that took astronauts Borman, Lovell and Anders to lunar orbit in December 1968. Since then, each flight required new systems packages. In order to update the original LM mock-ups, exact detail mock-ups of each systems package have been supplied. When the color television camera failed on the Apollo 12 mission, the networks had to revert to simulation techniques and the A&M mock-ups to keep the world up-to-date on the Lunar Extravehicular Activities. The NBC and ABC networks have installed the A&M lunar modules in their New York City studios. CBS network mock-up is housed at Gruman's Bethpage, Long Island, facility on a simulated moon surface.⁴⁷

Telephones⁴⁸

The first telephone in town was located in B. F. Johnson's drugstore in 1888. As there were no private telephones in town at this time, it was necessary to call at the drugstore to send and receive messages. On Sep-

tember 15, 1888, a telephone was installed in the new residence of Dr. F. U. Rich on Summer Street. It was connected with the drugstore for those who desired his services. The first telephone operator in Maynard was Miss Ruth Blanchard, who was the daughter of Rev. Merrill Blanchard, pastor of the Union Congregational Church from 1891 to 1897. In June 1903, the new telephone exchange on the second floor of Naylor's Block, corner of Main and Nason Streets, was in operation. More private and business phones made it necessary for the telephone company to acquire this added space. Early subscribers were Dr. Marsh, the Assabet Mills, Orrin S. Fowler, B. F. Townsend, Priest Brothers, James Mullin, Rev. A. B. Papineau, E. H. Davis, W. S. Howe, Arthur E. Walker, W. A. Haynes and Dr. C. L. King.

In February 1917, fire destroyed Naylor's Block and the telephone company opened a new exchange in Fowler's Block, now Manning's, on Main Street where it remained until 1955, when it moved to a new building on Walnut Street owned by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Today there are more than 6,000 subscribers receiving service through the Maynard exchange, and with direct dialing it is possible to place a call to any part of the globe.

The Gas Company in Maynard⁴⁹

On January 31, 1911, Charles S. Davis and E. E. Coggins, representing the Marlboro-Hudson Gas Company, Incorporated, conducted a hearing at Riverside Co-operative Hall with the voters of Maynard relative to introducing gas into the town. The amount to be charged for gas was to be \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the officials assured the voters that "the coal gas they manufactured was far superior to the water gas sold for less money." All present at the hearing were favorable toward the gas company. A franchise was drawn up by attorneys Sweeney and Wilson and signed by selectmen William Jones, William Connolly and Arthur E. Walker on February 11, 1911.

The actual laying of pipe was begun in April of that year. A total of 36,960 feet of pipe was used from Hudson, through Gleasondale and Stow to Maynard, and another 20,000 feet was laid in all the existing streets west of Parker Street. This was completed by November 1911. In June 1912, an additional 14,000 feet was used to complete the section known as the "New Village." By this time 588 customers were acquired. The progressive expansion of gas mains has been comparable with the growth and development of the town itself.

In 1939, the Marlboro-Hudson Gas Company was purchased by the New England Gas and Electric Association from the New England Electric

System. Ten years later the company merged with the Worcester Gas Light Company, which is the present distributor. The company purchases its gas supply from its Framingham Division. Natural gas was introduced into the area in 1951 and with it began a tremendous growth in customers. There are now approximately 2,000 customers in Maynard, including over 100 commercial accounts.⁵⁰

Banking Institutions in Maynard⁵¹

The first bank in Maynard was an adjunct of the Assabet Manufacturing Company. We do not have any record when it was instituted. It was either a savings or a share buying institution of the company for its employees. When the company went bankrupt or insolvent on January 1, 1899 it also involved an estimated \$132,000.00 belonging to the employees of the town. According to the *Maynard News* of July 28, 1899 the people were still waiting for money deposited by them in the Assabet Manufacturing Company. On August 12, 1899 the assignees paid the depositors 25% , and on February 23, 1900, a final payment of 35% was made. This loss of 40% of their savings under rather mysterious and cloudy circumstances engendered great bitterness towards the Maynard family. When two years later the American Woolen Company, which took over the Assabet Manufacturing Company, attempted to change the name of the town back to Assabet Village, vociferous support came from the depositors.

Assabet Institution for Savings opened April 29, 1904 in one of the parlors connected with Riverside Hall on the second floor of Riverside Block, now Gruber's, on Main Street. C. J. Bodfish was elected President, Charles H. Persons, Vice-President, and Alfred T. Haynes, Treasurer. The first pass book was issued to Dr. F. U. Rich. On December 4, 1914, the bank moved to a vacated store on the first floor of the same building, formerly occupied by Charles H. Persons, dealer in pianos and musical instruments. Business increased to the point that on January 18, 1939 the new bank building for the Assabet Institution for Savings on Nason Street opened its doors. It continues to grow with the community. Howard L. King is President and Arthur R. Carlton, Treasurer.

Middlesex Bank - In June 1913, the subscribers for the Maynard Trust Company voted to locate in Naylor's Block, Main Street, in part of the building which is now occupied by F. W. Woolworth Company. On November 24, 1913, the bank was officially opened with George H. Creighton, President, H. J. Dwinell, Vice-President, and Charles E. Wheeler, Treasurer. On October 15, 1925, land was purchased from the Naylor's to build a new bank building on Main Street, which was occupied in May 1926. On March 1, 1927, the company merged with the Middlesex County National Bank, and, on August 5, 1965 moved into a new building

on Nason Street, formerly occupied by the First National Stores, Incorporated, with greatly expanded facilities. The building on Main Street was sold to Bubier-Riley Insurance Company, now the Volunteer Insurance Agency, Inc., who moved their office to it. The Middlesex County National Bank changed its name in 1968 to Middlesex Bank, and it is one of twenty-five offices in fifteen communities. William G. O'Brien is manager of the Maynard Branch.

Maynard Consumers' Credit Union opened for business in August 1948 for members of the United Co-operative Society. It was located in the United Co-operative Society Building on Main Street. On June 30, 1970 the bank moved to the recently vacated *Enterprise Weekly* office at 39a Main Street. Membership is open to the public. Louis A. Florio is President and Mrs. Martha Weckstrom, Treasurer.

Hudson Co-operative Bank serving Hudson, Maynard and surrounding territory was established in 1885. George Salisbury, station agent at the Fitchburg Railroad Station was the Maynard collector for the bank, and in 1891 was elected a director. Some time prior to September 1901, Charles H. Persons succeeded Salisbury as the Maynard collector, and also served as a director. Frank E. Sanderson, as Mr. Persons' assistant, began taking collections for the bank in Maynard and continued to do so until August 1922, when, because of pressure of business, Persons gave up serving as Maynard collector. In April 1927, Sanderson again became official collector and in 1931 he was made a director. He continued as such until his retirement in 1963. Since then collections have been made by Mrs. Louise Webster, who purchased Sanderson's store in 1954, and who in turn sold the store to John and Ann Tomyl in 1970.

Postal Savings System was introduced at the local post office in July 1911. Many newly arrived immigrants into Maynard used the system, trusting it more than private banks, after all, this was Uncle Sam's Bank. The system was discontinued March 28, 1966 and all deposits transferred to the United States Treasury.

Rooming and Boarding Houses, Hotels and Hostelries ⁵²

The needs of travellers passing through what is now Maynard in the early times was filled by Rice Tavern at Vose's Pond on Puffer Road, as this was on the stagecoach route from Boston to Lancaster. It closed in 1815 after being a tavern for more than one hundred years. With the erection of Ben Smith Bridge in 1816, the Great Road was opened to stagecoach travel, and Levi Smith ran a tavern at what was later known as the Thompson or Eveleth farm. Peter Haley in 1867 built the Glendale House on Summer

Street, where the present municipal parking lot and Memorial Park is situated. This was a tavern-hotel. Later, the name was changed to the Maynard Hotel. It was owned and operated for many years by Hugh McGrail; then John Desmond; finally by Martin Peterson. The building was destroyed completely by fire January 29, 1921.

The Maple House was built at the corner of Acton and Summer Streets by George F. E. Cutting in 1880, and managed by him for many years. His son G. Frank Cutting ran the business for several years. The last proprietor was William Campbell. It was torn down in the 1930's by St. Bridget's Parish, as it had purchased the property with the intention of building a new church. When the idea was abandoned the town purchased the land and built the present fire and police station on the site.

The American House on Harriman Court was erected sometime in the 1880's and was operated for many years by Julius Loewe and later by his son David. It was torn down June 8, 1933.

In 1901, another Glendale House at the corner of Glendale and Summer Streets was opened by Thomas Farrell, father of the late James B. Farrell. It was previously known as the Pomossitticut House. Mr. Farrell died the following year and so it must have closed for good. It is now used as a dwelling.

In December 1901, Mrs. William Martin was advertising table and board on Main Street, next to the Harriman Brothers New Method Laundry. In May 1902, two boarding houses were built by the American Woolen Company on Main Street. One of these was called the Lakeview House and was run by Mrs. Gibbons; the other was the West End House. The Lakeview later was renamed the Minto House, possibly after the Finnish proprietors. Part of the West End House is now the site of Buscemi's Market. The Lakeview or Minto House was destroyed by fire in the 1940's. Also, in 1901, a large boarding house with eighty rooms was built on Main Street, just across from the mill. This was known as the Assabet and Middlesex House. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell managed the Middlesex and Mrs. McAskill ran the Assabet. This is now the site of the United States Post Office.

Gutteridge in his *History of Maynard* tells of Mrs. Hillis for many years operating the Central House. This building is standing at 183 Main Street.

The Somerset Hotel was built by B. J. Coughlin at the corner of Main and River Streets in 1909. He later sold it to Harry Clarke. It is now owned and occupied by Jacob's Market.

The American Powder Mills operated a large boarding house just on the town line on Powder Mill Road.

As late as September 1927 there were five boarding houses according to

the town census figures. With the American Woolen Company falling on hard times and the movement of single people into town slowing up, the residents of Maynard in the majority either owning homes or renting tenements, the hotels and rooming houses disappeared from the local scene. Restaurants and diners took care of the dietary needs of the few that just had rooms.

Motels

The Maynard Motel, modern version of the hotel, was built at the Acton town line on Powder Mill Road in 1961-62 by Leon Christian. He felt that a motel was necessary due to the increase in industrial activity in the town and its surrounding territory. It consists of fourteen deluxe units, with modern conveniences. It is now owned and operated by Mrs. Shirley Mosher.⁵³

Origin of Street Names

Dean, Warren and Walcott Streets were named for persons who were the first to build on them. Pine Street was so named on account of a growth of pines on the west side; Harriman Court for the Harriman family, who owned considerable property on the court; Thompson Street for Aaron S. Thompson, who owned most of the land in the vicinity; Parker Street for William T. Parker, who owned the paper mill and other adjacent property; Elm Street because of a large elm tree in front of No. 9, the old Parker homestead; Brooks Street for Silas P. Brooks, who owned the land before it was cut into house lots. Tremont and Brown Street were named by Warren A. Haynes, who purchased and cut up a section of the Ezekiel Brown place; and Haynes Street was named for himself. Everett Street was named by Hiram Curtis of Everett, owner of the land, and a former representative in the General Court. Percival Street was named for John Percival from whom Amory Maynard purchased the land for building purposes. Florida Road was named by Luke S. Brooks owner of the land, and perhaps in memory of his pleasant winters in Florida. The streets on Maynard's hill were given their names by C. F. Monks, the real estate dealer who purchased the property and laid out Bancroft, Chandler, Dartmouth, Elmwood and Fairfield Streets.⁵⁴

In 1901, the Reardon farm and in 1902 the Mahoney farm were purchased by the American Woolen Company, it erecting one hundred and sixty tenements, with their own sewerage system. The streets were named after Presidents of the United States - Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Cleveland, Hayes, Arthur, Grant and Garfield. This section of the town was at one time known as "Reardonville" and "Mahoneyville," but with

the laying out of streets and building houses it became known as the "New Village." In 1918, the Gorham Brown farm was purchased by the American Woolen Company, tenements built, and one of the new streets named for Frank J. DeMars, the first Maynard man to fall in battle in World War I. Forrest Street was named for Forrest Holt, son-in-law of Gorham Brown.

In 1921, a new section of the town was opened up on the south side of Great Road, on the old Augustus P. Newton property. Five of the streets were named for persons who were old residents in that section of town - Espie, Driscoll, O'Moore, Sheridan and White.⁵⁵

Since 1921 many new streets and developments have been accepted by the town meeting - too numerous to attempt publishing the origin of their names.

The early streets of the town were just plain earth and were winding, narrow and rough for travel; later gravel was used to provide a more firm surface. In July 1897, macadam was used for the first time on Main Street. For many years the streets throughout the business district of the town had to be sprinkled from a watering cart during the spring, summer and autumn months to lay the dust. This dust raised by horses and carriages created a hazard to the businessmen as well as to the ladies and their ankle-length dresses which dragged on the streets.⁵⁶

They Used To Move Buildings

Numerous changes in the location of buildings have been made from time to time as improvements required. Because of the strength and durability of the buildings they could be moved without damage to the structure. Until the coming of electricity and telephones with their wires strung across the streets, it was quite a simple process to move a building along the streets without delay and undue expense. The method used was a horse-drawn winch and rollers.

Block No. 165-169 Main Street was the first wool shop at the Assabet Mills, and was originally located in back of the Maynard Industries office. No. 3 High Street stood where The Country Store building is located. No. 4 High Street stood where the Shell Service Station is located. It was moved to make way for the Fitchburg Railroad Station. The railroad station was torn down in the 1950's. The two tenement houses on the right side of Sudbury Court were moved from Main Street when the Main Street school, later the Wilson School, was built. It is now the site of the Town Building and Public Library. The Findley Robertson house was moved from Main Street to Acton Street to make way for the Naylor's to build the block now occupied

by Arthur's, Parker Hardware and Dom's Barber shop. Union Hall, later known as Higgins Building at the corner of Summer and Main Streets, was moved to build the Methodist Church. It now stands next to the church facing Main Street as an apartment building. To make way for the new block where Sanderson's and the Edison Company office are located, and to make room for the former Peoples' Theatre building, now 14 Nason Street, the Dean Millinery building went to 73 Nason Street to be used as a dwelling house; the old double house, owned by Amory Maynard, to 14 Waltham Street, and another formerly occupied by the Henry Ledgard family, was moved to Acton Street and is now the Rodoff Shalom Synagogue. The original Nason Street School, which was erected in 1864, was moved in 1892 to Acton Street to make way for the larger twelve-room school building, and now stands as a dwelling house at No. 26-28. The old Turnpike School was moved from Great Road to Acton Street to be made into a dwelling.⁵⁷

While there have been a few buildings moved in recent years, for the most it would be too expensive a proposition, so they have been torn down and hauled away.

Farming,⁵⁸

Market gardening and farming generally continued a slow descent throughout the decades. Nearly all the outlying open areas of the town were utilized either for fruit and vegetable growing, dairying or chicken farming. Part of these products were shipped into the Boston market, the rest sold locally to retailers or from door to door. In the early 1870's, the main production of the farmers of Maynard was milk, with forty thousand cans sent to the Boston Market annually. (The town records show there were two hundred and seventy-five cows in Maynard in 1871, and today not one). The proprietors of many of these farms also worked in the textile mill or elsewhere to supplement their incomes. It is interesting to note in the newspapers at the turn of the twentieth century the annual poultry shows put on by the Maynard Poultrymen's Association in Music Hall; and a little later, the organization of dairy farmers of the Maynard Milk Producers' Co-Operative, Kaleva Co-operative Society and the First National Co-operative Association in 1915; the picking of apples at the orchards of Luke Brooks, Summer Street, and shipping of them to Europe.

The United States government taking of a goodly portion of Maynard territory during the Second World War to form the "Ammunition Dump" severely curtailed the amount of farming. After the war only a handful of farmers grimly held onto their lands, the last being the Salo-Simon vegetable farm operating up to 1967, finally selling the property to Atkins

& Merrill Incorporated.

Maynard as the industrial and commercial center of the area has been weakened also since the Second World War in relation to the surrounding communities. The textile mill buildings are still here, with new kinds of industry; there are two new plants on the outskirts of town; the business district remains in the center of town; but the development of industrial plants and shopping centers following people to where they live has detracted from the growth. Maynard has been found wanting in aggressiveness in inducing new industry and business when it had the chance after the closing of the American Woolen Company in 1950.

CHAPTER IV

TOWN GOVERNMENT

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Declaration of Independence

July 4, 1776

Town Officers - 1971

SELECTMEN

Willis D. Dodd
Howard E. Boeske
Thomas A. Cocco

TOWN CLERK

Ingrid A. Martin

TREASURER-COLLECTOR

Howard L. King

MODERATOR

Emile L. Genest

ASSESSORS

Ralph L. Sheridan
Thomas J. Duggan

Alric B. French

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Edward J. Troisi
Richard J. Flaherty
Thomas H. Whalen
Thomas F. Fitzpatrick
George S. Mead

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

George J. Lemire
Doris G. Fardy
Joseph E. Boothroyd

BOARD OF HEALTH

Irving H. Manning
Henry F. Regan
John J. Johnston

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Michael Barilone
John J. Tobin
John F. Tomyl

CONSTABLES

Joseph J. Falco
John A. Mitzcavitch
Eino Nyholm

PLANNING BOARD

James F. Coleman
Thomas V. Schuler
James T. Hanson
Helen E. Hatch
Robert W. Larkin

HOUSING AUTHORITY

Edward J. Allard
James J. Bakun
Walter W. Larkin
Stanley Nowick
Raymond W. Dionne

REGIONAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Robert E. Kingsbury

Town Seal



On February 2, 1889, the Board of Selectmen voted to adopt as the "Seal of the Town of Maynard" the one presented to the Board on that evening.¹

On March 12, 1900, the town meeting voted to adopt as the official seal of the Town of Maynard the one already in use upon town documents, a copy of which is attached, as required by Chapter 256, Acts of 1899, General Laws.^{2 *}

Town Colors

At the town meeting on February 12, 1917 it was voted to appoint a committee of three to consider a "Town Color." A. Merrill Osgood, William A. Naylor and James C. Mahoney were appointed as the committee. (See Chautauqua Circuit, page 142.)

On March 5, 1917, the town meeting voted to adopt "Blue and White" as the official "Town Colors."³

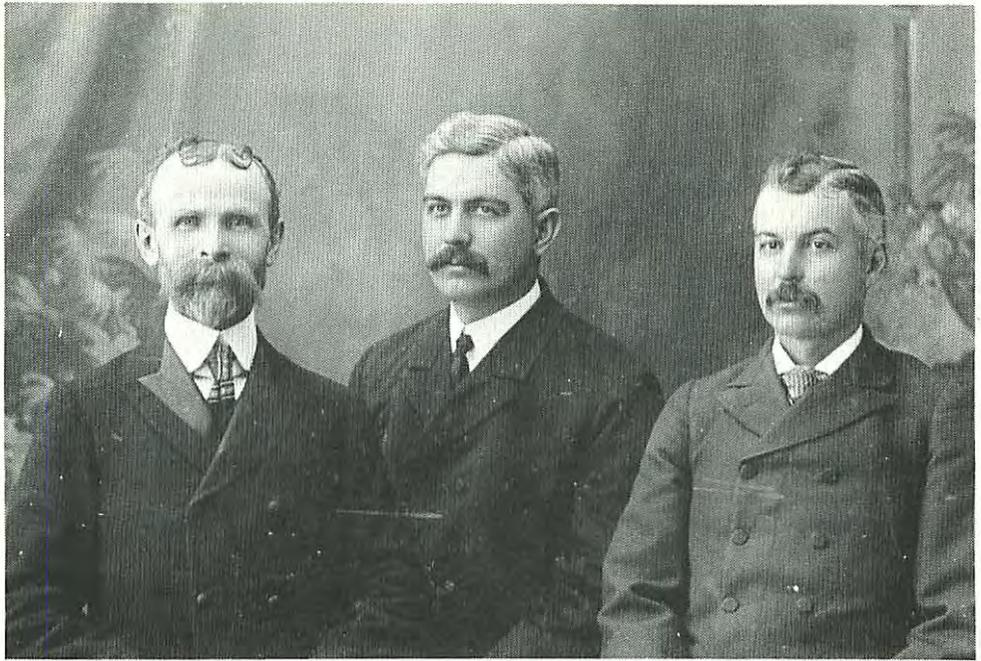
Petition for a new town⁴

By 1870 it appeared obvious that the small village should become an independent town, and legal procedures were instituted to make it one. The village had a population twice as large as either Sudbury or Stow. It had over five hundred registered voters who were forced to journey several miles to the polling places over rough country roads, and it needed street lights, roads, sidewalks, police and schools which the parent towns were loath to supply. Diversified interests existed. Assabet Village was given to manufacturing -- the others to agriculture.

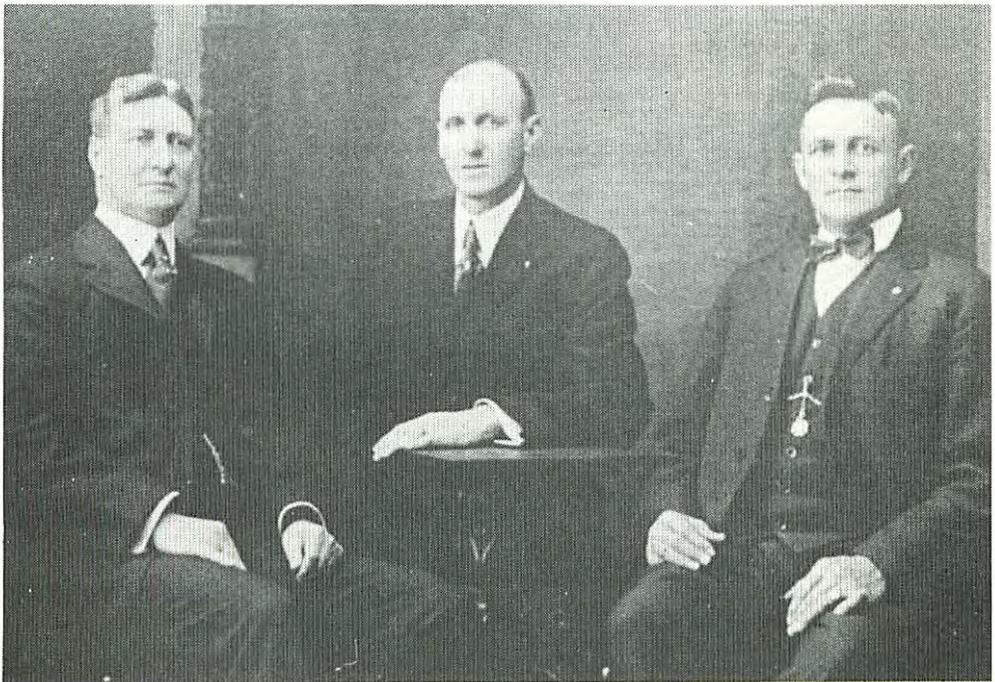
On January 26, 1871, the following petition was submitted to the Legislature by residents of the village:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: —

**The Town Seal appears on the town report for the first time in 1891, and for the first time on the town warrant in 1900.*



BOARD OF SELECTMEN – 1902
P. J. Sullivan - Arthur J. Coughlin - George H. Hart



BOARD OF SELECTMEN – 1921
Edwin Carlton - Frank S. Binks - Charles Keene



MAYNARD BOARD OF SELECTMEN — 1971

Howard E. Boeske - Willis D. Dodd - Thomas A. Cocco

Feb 12

Petition of Henry Fowler
and 70 others for incorporation
of a new town, to be called
the town of Maynard

Presented by Train of
Boston.

H. of R. Jan 26 1871

Referred to Com. on Towns
sent up for consideration

W. H. Thompson Clerk
Senate, Jan. 27, 1871

Concurred
W. H. Thompson
Clerk

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The undersigned citizens
and legal voters of the Northern part of Sudbury and
the Eastern part of Stow, being the parts of said towns, com-
monly called Melabot, unto your Honorable Body, respectfully
represent; that they are situated in the extreme part of the
towns to which they belong; that they are at the distance
of five miles from the centre of Sudbury, and three miles
from the centre of Stow; that there is no convenient intercourse
by any regular mode of conveyance with those centres; that
from all these causes, and from their variance with said
towns in pursuits and interests, they are subject to great
injurious inconveniences in exercising their legal rights as
voters and citizens; that they are deprived of their fair
share of educational advantages and street improvements
according to their taxation; that these evils are oppressive
and can only be remedied by incorporating your petitioners
into a distinct municipality; that the territory which they
desire to have incorporated into a town contains above fif-
teen hundred inhabitants, more than three hundred families,
and over two hundred legal voters; that it contains taxable
property to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars,
included in which is a large and quickly growing woolen man-
ufactury with a very important water power, and a paper
mill; and that the above liberal valuation is constantly in-
creasing; that a branch of the Fitchburg Rail Road passes through
the centre of said territory; that while it will be of great advan-
tage to your petitioners that said territory be incorporated
into a town it will not deprive the before-mentioned towns
of any considerable proportional part of their territory.

Therefore your petitioners pray that the
above named territory may be incorporated into a town bear-
ing the name of "Maynard" with all the powers, privi-
leges, rights and liabilities of towns, and with substantially the
following boundary lines.

Beginning at the North-West corner of the farm of the late Dan-
iel Whitney; thence running Southwaly to the road Westwaly of the
house of Jonathan P. Bent; thence more easterly on a straight line
to the town line separating Stow from Hudson; thence Easterly on said
town line to the South East corner of Stow; thence North Easterly on
a straight line crossing Bottomless and Willis Pond to the Concord
town line, at or near the place familiarly known as Dunge Hole;
thence North Westwaly on said town line of Concord & on the town
line of Acton to the point of beginning.

Furthermore your petitioners pray that an equitable share of all funds,
credits, and other public property, real and personal may be decreed to them,
and that they may be required to assume and pay their just proportion of
the debts and liabilities of their respective towns, that is to say, that that por-
tion of said territory which now belongs to Sudbury may be decreed to pay
its just proportion of the debts & liabilities of Sudbury, and that that
portion which now belongs to Stow may be decreed to pay its just pro-
portion of the debts & liabilities of Stow, such portions to be assessed when,
and in what manner, commissioners appointed by your Honorable Body
may determine; And for all which your petitioners, as in duty
bound will ever pray.

Henry Fowler	Benj. Conant
Leah W. Merritt	S. P. Bartles
Aaron S. Thompson	Aschel Baker
Wm. Barrett	Wm. Bart
J. H. Curwin	Geo. Lawler
Thomas Whitney	Richard Tully
John Bradburn	Michael Fitzsimons
George Smith	William Shupple
William Nichols	Walter P. S.
John Little	James Semple
John Turner	John Goldsmith
F. F. Robinson	Richard Shuman
George Humphreys	John M. Fox
John P. Miller	W. D. Norton
Isaac Stott	W. B. Hays
John Morrison	John S. Wagon
David Henderson	John Jackson
James H. Lind	R. H. Chase
James Carney	Joseph Adams
John A. White	John H. Allen
John A. White	W. Maynard
E. R. Chase	Thomas S. Poole
J. Kelley	Samuel Smith
John Willis	John W. Robbins
Wm. W. Harding	Carin Boyler
William W. Harding	Constance H. Stuart
William G. Smellie	Joseph Waine
A. F. Perkins	James Carney
Charles H. Stuart	Richard Manning
John W. Dwyer	James Doherty
James Willey	Walker Brockley
James C. Curtis	Thos. S. Farrell
William Collins	Frank. Washburn
William S. Green	Patrick Tarry
Wm. D. Curtis	John Burdett
William Russell	

“The undersigned citizens and legal voters of the Northern part of Sudbury and the Eastern part of Stow, being the parts of said towns commonly called Assabet, unto your Honorable Body respectfully represent; that they are situated in the extreme part of the towns to which they belong; that they are at the distance of five miles from the center of Sudbury and three miles from the center of Stow; that there is no convenient intercourse by any regular mode of conveyance with these centers; that from all these causes, and from their variance with said towns in pursuits and interests, they are subject to great and injurious inconveniences in exercising their legal rights as voters and citizens; that they are deprived of their fair share of Educational Advantages and street improvements according to their taxation; that these evils are oppressive and can only be remedied by incorporating your petitioners into a distinct municipality; that the territory which they desire to have incorporated into a town contains above fifteen hundred inhabitants, more than three hundred families, and over two hundred legal voters; that it contains taxable property to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars, included in which is a large and quickly growing woolen manufactory with a very important waterpower, and a paper mill, and the above liberal valuation is constantly increasing; that a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad passes through the center of said territory; that while it will be of great advantage to your petitioners that said territory be incorporated into a town it will not deprive the before-mentioned towns of any considerable proportional part of their territory.

“Wherefore, your petitioners pray that the above-named territory may be incorporated into a town bearing the name of *MAYNARD*, with all the powers, privileges, rights and liabilities of towns, and with substantially the following boundary lines:

“Beginning at the north-west corner of the farm of the late Daniel Whitney, thence running southerly to the road westerly of the house of Jonathan P. Bent; thence more easterly on a straight line to the town line separating Stow from Hudson; thence easterly on said town line to the Southeast corner of Stow; thence Northeasterly on a straight line crossing Bottomless and Willis Pond to the Concord town line, at or near the place familiarly known as Dungee Hole; thence Northwesterly on said town line of Concord on the town line of Acton to the point of beginning.

“Furthermore, your petitioners pray that an equitable share of all funds, credits and other public property real and personal may be decreed to them, and that they may be required to assume and pay their just proportion of the debts and liabilities of their respective towns, that is to say, that that portion of said territory which now belongs to Sudbury may be decreed to pay its just proportion of the debts and liabilities of Sudbury, and that that portion which now belongs to Stow may be decreed to pay its

just proportion of the debts and liabilities of Stow, such portions to be assessed when, and in what manner commissioners appointed by your Honorable Body may determine; and for all which your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray”:

Henry Fowler	Benjamin Conant
Seth W. Merrill	S. P. Brooks
Aaron S. Thompson	Asahel Balcom
T. H. Brooks	J. P. Bent
J. K. Harriman	Jas. Lawler
Artemas Whitney	Michael Feeley
John Proudman	Michael Fitzsimons
Hugh McPhail	William Supple
William Ritchie	Walter Ross
John Little	James Semple
John Turner	John Goldsmith
F. F. Robertson	Michael Sweeney
George Carmichael	John K. Fix
Peter Fletcher	J. P. Foster
Isaac Stott	A. G. Haynes
John Morrison	John P. Ryan
David Henderson	John Jackson
James B. Lord	C. H. Cheney
James Carney	Joseph Adams
John H. White	John H. Allen
A. McArthur	L. Maynard
E. R. Chase	Thomas G. Hillis
J. Valley	Samuel Smithson
John Hillis	John M. Robbins
Wm. M. Harding	Gavin Taylor
William F. Harding	Walker Brooks
Cornelius H. Stuart	Henry C. Curtis
William O'Donnell	Thomas H. Farrell
Joseph Walker	William Cullen
A. F. Perkins	Fredk. Marshall
James Corney	William H. Green
Charles B. Stuart	Patrick Dacey
David Flannery	Irving D. Curtis
John W. Flood	John Brummitt
James Doherty	William Russell *
James Rilley	

**A breakdown of the signers by nationality shows English 24, Scottish 12, Irish 11, German 1, definitely. The rest are either English, Scottish or Irish.*

Not unexpectedly, the foregoing petition triggered strong reaction from both Sudbury and Stow. Several groups of residents proceeded to submit various entreaties to the Legislature, both for and against the petition for the new town.

Benjamin Smith, on January 26, 1871, submitted the following document, which bore the signatures of fifty-six men:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

“We, the undersigned inhabitants of and owners of real estate in the Northern part of Sudbury and the Eastern part of Stow, being those parts commonly called Assabet, respectfully pray that the petition of Henry Fowler and others for the incorporation of said territory into a town may be granted, and as in duty bound will ever pray.”

The following petition was submitted from Sudbury on February 14, 1871, reading thusly:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts:

“We, the subscribers, residents of the territory, surrounding the village of Assabet humbly represent that we are desirous of being incorporated into the new town petitioned for by Henry Fowler and others, and therefore petition in aid of same”:

Webster Cutting	Elburt Goding
Abijah Brigham	Lewis Brigham
Millard Maynard	Gilbert Maynard

R. S. Willis

Another petition was submitted on February 17, 1871, as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

“We the undersigned legal voters and property holders in the Northern part of Sudbury and the Eastern part of Stow, respectfully pray that the petition of Henry Fowler and others for the incorporation of the said territory into a new town, bearing the name of Maynard, may be granted, and, as in duty bound will ever pray”:

Ebenezer Stuart	John H. Vose
Henry Walcott	Geo. W. Merrill
Albert S. Stuart	Thomas Rouse
Marshall Walcott	Dennis Sheehan
Winthrop Puffer	George Walcott
A. J. Clarke	Dennis Long

F. W. Nyman

The following petition was submitted by B. W. Gleason on February 15, 1871, and twenty-nine other citizens of Stow in remonstrance against Mr. Fowler's petition:

“The undersigned inhabitants and qualified voters of the town of Stow would respectfully remonstrate against the creation of a new town as prayed for by Henry Fowler and others, by the taking off from our small town the most thrifty portion, the only portion that has increased in its population and in its valuation for the past ten years.

“And, we decidedly object to the taking of a portion of our citizens into a new town and compelling them to pay a portion of the large town debts of Sudbury, this would be manifestly unfair and unjust, and we believe that if action in this matter for a few years, (sic) the condition of things will be so changed as to make it comparatively easy to correct all inconveniences now supposed to exist for the wont of the new town.”

Two other petitions were submitted by Stow residents objecting to the new town. Calvin Hale, with fifty-seven signers appealed to the Legislature February 27, 1871, with this complaint:

“The undersigned legal voters of the town of Stow respectfully and urgently remonstrate against having our small town divided for the purpose of forming a new town as prayed for in the petition of Henry Fowler and others, taking as it is proposed about one-half of our population and more than a third part of the valuation, it would leave our ancient town in a weak and crippled condition to which we most decidedly object.”

This was followed March 2, 1871 by another objection submitted by Henry Gates and seventy-one others expressing the same complaint.⁵

The town of Sudbury was very strong in opposition to the separation and appointed a committee to nominate a committee of three to oppose any petition to the General Court to set off any part of Sudbury. The committee appointed on January 23, 1871 was Thomas Hurlbut, Charles Thompson and James Moore, who were instructed by the town to “use all honorable means to prevent the formation of a new town.” The large woolen mills being on the Sudbury side of the river, would mean quite a loss. The town of Stow, which had remonstrated at first; acquiesced peacefully in the end.

The reasons against a separate town were insignificant in comparison to the appeals made by Henry Fowler and the other signers of the petition. Both towns were so large in area they could easily forfeit the necessary land without being impoverished. The new territory had resources amply sufficient to support itself.

After several hearings and committee meetings, an agreement was reached and on April 19, 1871 a bill was passed by the General Court (Chap. 198, Acts of 1871, “An Act to Incorporate the Town of Maynard,” -- see Appendix, page 180).

The people of the village and those in all the surrounding areas were celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of the Old North Bridge, Concord, when the momentous news was flashed over the telegraph wires that at twenty minutes past five the Charter has been signed. Assabet Village was no more, and *MAYNARD* was christened.

It was a natural conclusion that the new town be named after Amory Maynard, whose faith and foresight founded the small village, and who developed it from a sparsely settled farming district which he found in 1846 to the lively manufacturing town of 1871. The new name was chosen by unanimous vote of the citizens.

Nineteen hundred acres were taken from Sudbury on the south side of the Assabet River, for which it received \$22,500; this being considered our portion of the debt. Sudbury transferred to Maynard one hundred and four shares of stock in the Framingham and Lowell Railroad. Maynard agreed to pay \$300 a year for ten years toward the support of their paupers and one-third part of the cost of the support of their military paupers. Thirteen hundred acres on the north side of the river were taken from Stow, for which Maynard was to pay \$6,500.00. The first payment was made by Maynard on May 1, 1871 of \$1,335.00 to Sudbury and \$738.73 to Stow. At this time, the valuation of the new town as set off was \$1,002,000.00, with three hundred and twenty-one houses, eight hundred and forty-four polls with a population of eighteen hundred and twenty, containing five and seven-tenths square miles, making it the third smallest town in the state.⁶

Following the town boundary lines, we find the lines of four towns, Sudbury, Concord, Acton and Maynard intersect at one point; that the boundary line on the west crosses Russell's Bridge, about seven-eighths of the bridge being in Maynard; at the southeast corner, the bound post is described as being near the "Iron Works Causeway."

The First Town Warrant

The first Town Warrant issued by the Town of Maynard called for a meeting on Thursday, April 27, 1871, at Riverside Hall (now Gruber's Block) on Main Street, prior to the inaugural celebration. Joseph W. Reed, John Hillis and James Sweeney, prominent attorneys, drew up the terms of the Town Charter. Mr. Reed read the first warrant: -

TOWN OF MAYNARD *TOWN WARRANT No. 1*⁷

I, Joseph W. Reed, one of the Justices of Peace within and for the County of Middlesex, do issue the following warrant:-

“In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby required to notify and warn Inhabitants of the Town of Maynard, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at Riverside Hall in said Town on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of April current at one of the clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles, to wit:-

“First, to choose a moderator to preside at the said meeting.

“Second, to choose all such town officers for the year ensuing, as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meeting, Maynard 27 April 1871.”

Mr. Asahel Balcom was unanimously chosen as Moderator.

The following town officials were chosen:-

<i>Selectmen</i>	<i>Field Drivers</i>
Asahel Balcom	Benjamin Smith
Henry Fowler	Hollis Balcom
Jonathan P. Bent	<i>Fence Viewers</i>
<i>Clerk</i>	Joel Abbott
Eli R. Chase	Jonathan P. Bent
<i>Treasurer and</i>	Silas P. Brooks
<i>Collector</i>	<i>Highway Surveyors</i>
Lorenzo Maynard	Thomas H. Brooks
<i>Assessors</i>	Artemas Whitney
Asahel Balcom	Henry Fowler
Artemas Whitney	<i>Surveyors of Lumber</i>
Benjamin Conant	Abel G. Haynes
<i>Constables</i>	Asahel Balcom
Fred Fletcher	B.R. Moore
William Maxwell	Samuel Potter
Thomas Farrell	J.H. Allen
<i>School Committee</i>	<i>Fire Wardens</i>
John H. Vose	George H. Cutting
John Hillis	J. K. Harriman
William H. Harding	William Cullen

The meeting adjourned so the citizens could take part in a gala celebration which was held that same date. It featured a parade from Main and Sudbury Streets, down Main to Nason and Summer Streets, back up Main to Walnut Street. The parade marshal was J. P. Foster, with aides W. M. Harding, John Hickland, Eli R. Chase and John Little. One of the highlights of the day was the raising of the Stars and Stripes from the top of Pompositticut Hill by Messrs. Ben. Smith, Charles Maynard, J. K. Harriman and Andrew McEachran. A pre-arranged signal from an ancient cannon, used in the Revolutionary War at the Old North Bridge and borrowed from Concord for



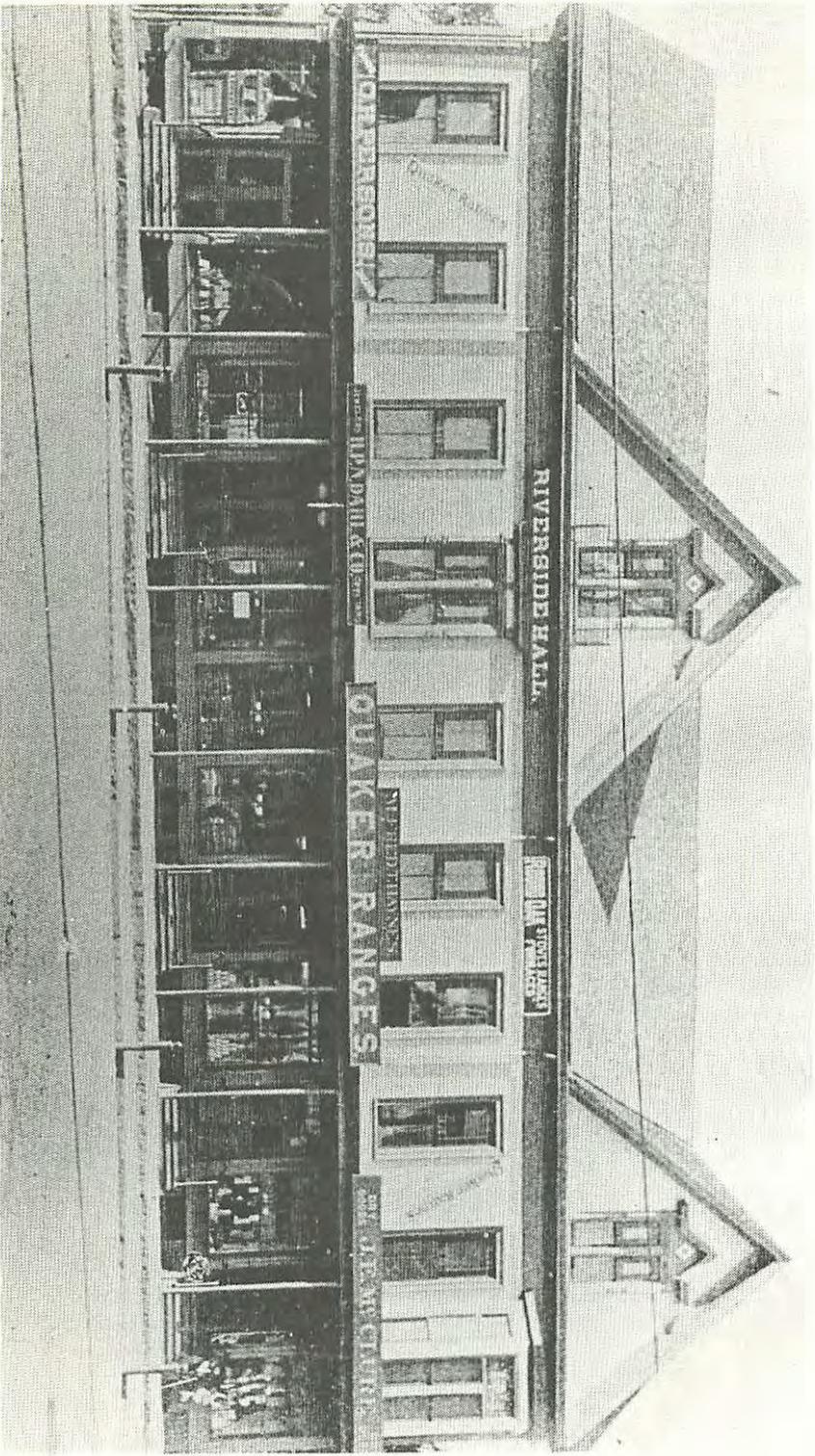
JOHN HILLIS

Prominent citizen in the early days of the town.



FRANK E. SANDERSON

Town Clerk for thirty-six years



RIVERSIDE BLOCK
(now Gruber's)

the occasion, announced to the world that the flag was unfurled and wafting its blessings on the new community.

The celebration continued into the evening with a program of music and speeches at Riverside Hall. Speakers were Reverend Webster Hazelwood, John Hillis, Joseph W. Reed, Henry Fowler and General John L. Swift. The entire cost of the celebration which included such items as souvenir badges, printed programs, a carriage to Sudbury, Stow and Concord to bring the selectmen of those towns to the celebration, the cannon and three kegs of powder came to the sum of \$818.23.⁸

Vigorous measures were at once adopted to put the new town on a strong footing, and numerous improvements were projected - new schools, new streets and a cemetery were among them. The first appropriation for schools was two thousand dollars and for highways, one thousand dollars. Compared with the current appropriations those sums seem quite infinitesimal.

The complete appropriation for the year 1871, is as follows:

For Support of Schools	\$ 2,000.00
For Repairs of Highways	1,000.00
For Incidental Expenses	4,000.00
For Alterations & Repairs of School-houses	2,000.00
For State Tax, payable to Town of Sudbury	948.75
For County Tax, payable to Town of Sudbury	386.25
For State Tax, payable to Town of Stow	525.00
For County Tax, payable to Town of Stow	213.73
	\$11,073.73
Overlayings	319.11

Total Appropriation for the year 1871 \$11,392.84⁹

The first vote of thanks recorded was to John Hillis and Joseph W. Reed, resident attorneys, and to James Sweeney, a Boston attorney and former resident, for their services and efforts in obtaining the Charter, for which they would accept no compensation.¹⁰

On April 1, 1872, the Sudbury committee of three, Thomas Hurlbut, Charles Thompson and James Moore, who were chosen to oppose the incorporation, reported to the town of Sudbury that previous to any hearings before the Legislature on the petition of Henry Fowler and others for an act incorporating the town of Maynard, certain propositions were made by the petitioners as terms of a separation and settlement between the town of Sudbury and the proposed new town. Having reviewed these propositions before the citizens of Sudbury, February 20, 1871, the committee was granted permission to arrange a satisfactory settlement. This same com-

mittee attended to the establishment of boundaries between the two towns and erected stone monuments marked S and M at such places as the line crosses the highway. It was to handle all matters and unforeseen problems pertaining to Sudbury and the new town, and to supervise the provisions of the charter incorporating the town of Maynard.

A census taken May 1, 1871 of Maynard reveals the following statistics:¹¹

Total number of males	895
Total number of females	925
Total number of polls	844
Total number of dwellings	321
Total number of cows	275
Total number of horses	79
Total number of sheep	1
Total number of acres of land assessed	3,015
Total valuation of town	\$1,002,000.00

Town Meeting

New England is peculiar in its system of government; the form that sets local government apart from that in all other sections of the country outside New England is the *Town Meeting*. Only in this northeastern corner of our country did the settlers initiate and their descendants maintain the practice of operating local government as a democratic process. It has been said many times that the selectmen system of town administration coupled with a town meeting is the last fortress of democracy. This form of government has remained reasonably successful for many Massachusetts towns until today. Maynard adopted this system in 1871, and has found it to meet all requirements.

Board of Selectmen *

Three selectmen were elected at the first town meeting held on April 27, 1871 to serve a one year term. They were elected each year by ballot until 1890; in 1891 one was elected for one year, one for two years and one for three years. Their successors served three year terms thereafter until 1909. The town resumed the annual election of the three selectmen in 1910, and this system remained in use until 1950. In 1951, one was elected for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and this system is now in use.

* A complete list of Selectmen appears in the Appendix, p. 183

The Board has been head of many departments in its lifetime. It has served as board of health, cemetery committee, overseers of the poor, fence viewers, field drivers, assessors, police commissioners, and has covered a wide range of judicial, appointive, financial and legislative activities. It also has jurisdiction over the police and fire departments and fills all vacancies in these departments. It makes some special appointments such as town counsel, sealer of weights and measures, dog officer, fish and game warden, building inspector, etc. It also issues various licenses. Most of all the selectmen today are a sounding board for every kind of complaint.

Town Clerk *

The office of town clerk has been filled annually by election since the first town meeting in 1871. In 1884, the town clerk was made clerk of the board of registrars of voters. In 1890, the laws instructed the clerk to instruct voters in election procedure. At the town meeting on March 13, 1961 it was voted to provide permanent tenure for Mrs. Eleanor Jones, the long time incumbent of that office.

Moderator

At the first annual town meeting in 1871 a moderator was elected from the floor. This procedure was followed at all town meetings until 1915. In that year the moderator was elected by ballot at the annual town meeting to serve a term of one year. This practice has continued until the present. He presides at all town meetings held during the year.

Board of Assessors

Three assessors were elected at the first town meeting in 1871 to serve for one year and this practice continued until 1887. In 1888, the town warrant called for the election of three assessors, one to serve for one year, one to serve for two years, and one to serve for three years, succeeding members to serve three-year terms. They are still elected in this manner. In 1872 two of the selectmen were assessors, and in 1873 one selectman served as assessor, treasurer and collector. In 1918, two of the assessors resigned and the Middlesex County Commissioners appointed three assessors, under the provisions of a 1913 State law, to serve until others were duly elected.

* A complete list of Town Clerks appears in the Appendix, p. 185

Treasurer and Tax Collector

A treasurer was elected by ballot for one year at the first annual town meeting in 1871, the method of election that has remained in effect to the present time.

The office of tax collector was established at the first town meeting and until 1894 was filled by the treasurer. In 1894, the offices of treasurer and tax collector were separated, and each was elected annually until 1951. In 1952, the two offices were brought together under the title of town treasurer and collector and the term of office was increased to three years.

Registrars of Voters

The office of registrar of voters first appears in the selectmen's records in 1884, after the passage of an act by the General Court which ordered that the selectmen in each town should appoint three citizens of the town to act as a board of registrars, one to be selected for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and one each year thereafter to serve for three years. This procedure is in effect at the present time.

Town Accountant

The inspecting and auditing of the town's accounts were first done by auditors elected annually at the town meetings since 1888. One was elected in 1889, and another in 1890; from 1891 to 1924 two were elected, and one in 1925, the year the office of auditor was abolished. On December 29, 1924 the selectmen were empowered to appoint an accountant. The town voted March 9, 1925 to abolish the auditors. The accountant was appointed to serve a three year term, and was appointed in this manner until 1960. In 1961, an act to provide life tenure for James V. King, the incumbent in the office of town accountant for many years was approved by the voters at the annual town meeting.

School Committee

A school committee has been elected by ballot since the first annual town meeting in 1871. The number elected annually has been three; an exception was recorded in 1886, when three members were elected for the day schools and three members for the evening schools. In 1887, one member of the committee was elected for one year, one for two years and one for three years; and since 1888 one member has been elected each year for a three-year term. In 1964, the committee was increased to five members, the two additional members were elected for three year terms; succeeding members

to serve three year terms. Direct supervision over school affairs is maintained by the committee through the superintendent, whose reports were made to the committee annually. In 1902, Maynard became part of a union with Stow and Boxboro and acted jointly in appointing a superintendent of schools. This system remained until 1916. In 1968 the town meeting voted to join with the city of Marlborough and the towns of Berlin, Boylston, Hudson, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough to establish a regional vocational school. The school committee is one of the major town boards serving without pay.

Trustees of the Public Library

The warrant for the annual town meeting in 1881 called for consideration to be given to the question of establishing a public library, and a committee of five was appointed to take action on the matter. That year a library was opened, and in 1882 three persons were elected to serve as library trustees. In 1888, three trustees were again appointed to serve for one year, and the next year three were elected, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years. Their successors have been elected for three year terms. Direct supervision over library affairs is maintained by the trustees through the head librarian.

Board of Public Welfare

During the first years of existence as a town, Maynard's board of selectmen was also its board of overseers of the poor. The two offices were combined until 1886. A separate board of overseers appears in 1888 for the first time in the town records. The board was an elected one of three members for one year. After 1891, one member was elected for one year, one for two years and one for three years, their successors being elected one each year for a three year term. In 1927, the overseers of the poor became known as the board of public welfare according to the General Laws; and in 1939, reorganizational moves were undertaken by the State Department of Public Welfare and Maynard was made a part of District 2, with administrative offices in Worcester. In July 1968, the State Department took control of all welfare in the state and the local board of public welfare was abolished.

Board of Health

At the annual town meeting in 1872 it was voted that the selectmen should be given the duties of the board of health. From 1886 to 1891, however, three members were elected to the board annually. From 1891 the

office has been filled by electing one member for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and their successors being elected for a three year term.

Cemetery Commissioners

This committee is found in the annual reports as early as 1889, when the selectmen, as in years past, are shown performing the duties of the office. This board served again in 1891. In 1903 a separate board of three cemetery commissioners was elected, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, their successors to serve three year terms. This method remained in effect until 1952 at which time the cemetery department was absorbed by the public works department. From 1935 to 1952 a superintendent of the Glenwood Cemetery was appointed annually by the commissioners.

Water Commissioners

On May 25, 1888, the General Court authorized the town to construct its own water system, and to elect a board of three water commissioners, one to serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and succeeding members for three years each. The commissioners were vested with the powers granted to the town and were made trustees of the water sinking fund. They appointed a superintendent of water works in 1892. In 1934, the superintendent also was appointed superintendent of sewers, and in 1952 the commissioners and the superintendent were absorbed into the public works department.

Sewer Commissioners

In 1887 the selectmen were named a committee to supervise the laying of a sewer or drain on what is now Nason Street. In 1907, a committee of eight was appointed to look into the matter of sewerage for the town. In 1914, a committee of seven was appointed and in 1925 another committee was named. In 1930, a board of three commissioners was elected for one year, two years and three years, with succeeding incumbents to serve for three years. It appointed a superintendent of sewers annually, and since 1934 this office was combined with superintendent of water works. All were absorbed by the public works department in 1952.

Constables

Three constables were elected at the first annual town meeting in 1871,

and were given the added duties of truant officers. They were relieved of the work of truant officers in 1890 when this work was given to the police department. Their duties also included the care and feeding of tramps, serving notices for town meetings and the preservation of order. Three constables are still elected each year at the annual town meeting.

Tree Warden

In 1900, at the annual town meeting it was voted to consider the election of a warden to supervise the care of trees on public ways and property, and the following year the office of tree warden appeared on the ballot. The position has been filled annually until 1952, when it was absorbed by the public works department.

Finance Committee

While a finance committee was not formally set up in the town until 1915, its functions were variously carried out by the selectmen or by elected or appointed officials since 1871. From 1872 through 1886, the selectmen included a list of recommended "assessments" for various departments in their annual report. In 1887, it mentioned them as "appropriations" and continued to do so for the next several years. In 1898 and again in 1901 the warrants for the annual town meetings called for the town to consider the appointment of a committee to consider appropriations; in these years, however, the selectmen still included the appropriations in their reports.

In 1902, a committee on appropriations, consisting of the selectmen and six citizens was appointed. Such an appointment continued until 1915. The appointments were made from the floor at the annual town meeting. In a revision of the town by-laws in 1914, a recommendation was made that in the future the moderator be authorized to appoint a finance committee. The town clerk was notified on May 28, 1915 that the moderator had appointed nine persons, three to serve for one year, three for two years and three for three years, subsequent members of the committee to be appointed for three year terms. This method of filling the office has been followed to the present.

Planning Board

At a special town meeting on November 13, 1950 it was voted to establish a planning board under Chapter 41, General Laws, to consist of five members. On March 5, 1951 at the annual town meeting one member was elected for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years, and their successors to be elected for terms of five years each.

Public Works Department

In 1871, supervision over the streets and highways was placed with three road commissioners and three highway surveyors, who were elected at the first annual town meeting. The road commissioners were elected annually from 1871 to 1882. The highway surveyors were re-established in 1883, and were elected annually until 1890. In 1890, the selectmen appointed a superintendent of streets, and this became an annual appointment until 1952.

March 10, 1952, at the annual town meeting it was voted to petition the General Court for a special act for the purpose of establishing a public works department. The act was passed in June and accepted by the town at the November 1952 election. A board of three commissioners was elected at the annual town meeting on March 2, 1953, to serve one, two and three year terms; their successors to serve three years terms. The commissioners annually appoint a superintendent of public works. Combined with the street department in 1952 were the water, sewer, cemetery, tree, moth, parks, parking areas and town dump. The three commissioners have general supervision through the superintendent over the work of all these departments.

The physical plant under the control of the department consists of a garage with mechanics to take care of all of the equipment, i. e., trucks, plows, sweepers, graders, sanders, rollers, etc.; the pumping station at White Pond, the wells off Old Marlborough Road and inside of the Government Reservation, and the reservoir on top of Summer Hill; the sewerage filtration and treatment plant off Concord Street, together with several miles of water, sewer and drainage lines; the Glenwood Cemetery; Memorial Park and John A. Crowe Park; the town sanitary land-fill operation off Waltham Street; the town public parking lots; and several miles of streets and sidewalks to keep in first-class condition the year round. There are at present twenty-five employees under the superintendent.¹²

Housing Authority

After a six-month study by a Needs Committee, a special town meeting on November 1, 1965 voted that a housing authority was needed for the purpose of providing housing for the elderly persons of low income in Maynard, and that the town provide for its organization. At the annual town meeting on March 14, 1966, four members were elected to the housing authority to serve for one, two, three and four year terms, and their successors to be elected for five year terms. A fifth member was to be appointed by the State Housing Board. The five members of the authority appoint an

executive director. An unusual thing about a housing authority is that once the town has brought the authority into being it has virtually no control over the authority's actions. It is empowered to deal directly with the State Housing Board and with agencies of the Federal government. A certificate of organization was issued by the Secretary of State in February 1966.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the elderly housing development known as Powder Mill Circle took place in June 1968 and occupancy was started in mid-May of 1969. The 56-unit development was dedicated June 22, 1969, the first of its kind completed in the town of Maynard under the Massachusetts state-aided housing program. The complex provides modern, comfortable, convenient and economical housing for the senior citizens of the community.¹³

Cemeteries ¹⁴

Another of the first requirements of the new town was to obtain land for a cemetery. On May 26, 1871, a committee of three - Aaron S. Thompson, Amory Maynard and John Proudman was chosen to select a site for this purpose. Glenwood Cemetery was established in 1871 by the purchase of six to eight acres of land on the east side of Parker Street (being part of the Mitchell place) from Amory and Lorenzo Maynard for the sum of \$1,031.00. A small portion of this land had been used as a private burial ground before the incorporation of the town, and the name of John Marble, 1750-1820, appears as the first burial.¹⁵ Thomas H. Brooks was the first interred after Glenwood Cemetery was officially established. He was buried May 9, 1872¹⁶ By the united efforts of the ladies of the town the cemetery was beautified by the planting of a variety of trees and flowering shrubs, a good well of water, and building of a neat artistic summer house near the well. The summer house stood until the hurricane of September 1938, when it was demolished by the falling trees. April 3, 1876 a lot was granted to the Henry Wilson Post, No. 86, Grand Army of the Republic, to be used under its direction for burial of deceased soldiers. In 1880, the sum of \$250.00 was deposited by Benjamin Conant with the town treasurer and the interest on same was to be used for the care of his lot. This was the beginning of the perpetual care fund, which has since grown to approximately \$100,000.00.

Additions were made along Great Road by land acquired in 1903 from Lorenzo Maynard, and in 1928 when the town purchased eleven acres adjoining the cemetery from the heirs of William Taylor. That same year the beautiful granite arch at the main entrance was erected, the gift of William F. Litchfield, a leading businessman of the town.

The selectmen served as cemetery commissioners during the early years until 1894 and annually appointed a sexton, or undertaker. Oddly enough

they appointed Henry Fowler in 1872; Herbert Fowler in 1878; and Orrin S. Fowler from 1882 to 1894.¹⁷

In 1869, St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Parish secured land and laid out a fine cemetery on Great Road. James Heffernan, a Civil War Veteran, was the first person interred. He was buried April 12, 1870.¹⁸ (There were several burials before the land was purchased for a cemetery. One stone bears the name O'Donnell, dated May 28, 1859; one Hurly, 1863; one Owens, 1865; and one Doyle, September 12, 1866.) This cemetery has been enlarged from time to time by purchases of adjoining property. In 1900, a stone fence and suitable entrances were built along Great Road by architects McGinnis, Walsh and Sullivan of Boston.¹⁹

Both Glenwood and St. Bridget's cemeteries are well kept at all times.

Street Lighting ²⁰

Maynard was a happy place for young people up to 1878, but that year dealt a mortal blow to those that were wont to wander arm in arm under a kindly moon or in total darkness whispering sweet nothings to each other. Another curse of civilization, in the form of oil lamps stuck on six to seven foot high posts lit up the streets of the town, forever ruining the privacy so needed for that stolen kiss or hug.

In March 1878 a committee of three was appointed to inquire into the matter of street lamps. They were Joel Abbott, John K. Harriman and Amory Maynard. The committee was instructed to purchase such ones as they think best, have them erected and take charge of running them.²¹ The lamps used kerosene oil for fuel, and were attended for many years by a superintendent of street lamps who was appointed by the selectmen. David Henderson was the first one appointed to this position.

In 1880, the contract for lighting the street lamps called for the lamplighter to find oil, wicks and chimneys; light the lamps, thirty-six in number, whenever the selectmen thought necessary, for \$1.50 per night, and replace all damages caused by neglect or carelessness. Now and then the glass of the outside casing would break, so that in rainy weather the hot chimney would break and the burning lamp would soot up the interior. In winter weather working with water was out of the question. (If the reader thinks ice is difficult to handle let him try manipulating barehanded a wet kerosene rag at 20 degrees below zero in a gale.) In 1888, the lamps were lighted seventeen nights each month, and in 1891, seventy-four lamps were lighted nineteen nights each month from sunset to midnight. In 1901, Fred Taylor had the contract to light the street lamps at 3 1/2 c per lamp. He was the last lamplighter in town.²²

In 1892, the Assabet Manufacturing Company was granted the right to erect poles and run electric wires through certain streets in town, i.e.,

Walnut, River and Brooks Streets.²³ When the dynamos were installed and electric power introduced at the mills in 1902, the way was opened for lighting the town streets, and on September 1, 1902 a contract was signed between the town of Maynard and the American Woolen Company for this service.

The electric lights burned only part of the night at the start, and were turned off on nights when the moon was full; but in September 1920, a contract was signed for all night lighting. In 1930, twenty-four new white lights were installed in the business section.

In 1931, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston began supplying current to the town, having bought the lines from the American Woolen Company. (Acts of 1931, Chap. 77, p.65). The current was changed from the old 40-cycle to 60-cycle.(When radio and other electrically operated equipment was first introduced to the town the 40-cycle current presented a real problem; but this was soon overcome with the advent of the 60-cycle current of the Edison Company.) In 1958, all wires were put underground in the business section and new lights erected on Main and Nason Streets. In 1959, all homes and businesses on Main Street were connected to underground cables and the old wooden light poles removed. Nason Street was completed in the same manner in 1960 and new improved lighting installed in the business section.

Sewerage System ²⁴

Sewerage had been one of the considerations of the earliest town meetings; but no positive action was taken. In 1902, the American Woolen Company built its own system to take care of the former Reardon and Mahoney estates, with filter beds near the Old McGrath place off Waltham Street (now Rod and Gun Club property). Early in 1906, pollution had become a problem locally as the odor emanating from the Assabet River was overpowering and agitation was started for a sewer system. A committee was appointed in 1907 to act with the board of health to investigate the advisability of installing a sewerage system. This committee recommended nothing be done at that time because of the large town debt outstanding. In 1909, the State Board of Health deplored the lack of such a system, and after it had received a petition from the town of Concord to prevent the American Woolen Company from dumping chemicals into the river, issued an order for the American Woolen Company to stop polluting the river. At certain times of the year when the flow of the river was slow, waste from the tenements along Railroad Street, Florida Road and River Streets would lie in puddles, thereby causing an obnoxious odor. By 1912, a bill sponsored by the town of Concord to purify the Assabet River was expected to force

Maynard to put in a sewer system. Another committee was appointed in 1914, and after an extensive investigation it recommended the construction of a system costing approximately \$125,000.00, to include about eight and one-half miles of piping, a disposal plant and fixtures, with a total capacity of 500,000 gallons daily. The General Court under Chapter 340, Acts of 1916, granted the town permission for its construction. Work was not started due to conditions caused by World War I. Again in 1925, the matter was discussed, and in 1928 the General Court granted permission to the town to acquire land on the Maynard-Acton town line for a disposal plant site, and a contract was signed to build a sewerage plant and pipe the town. In 1930, Edwin Carlton was appointed superintendent of sewers by the recently elected sewer commissioners, and in 1934 the position was combined with the superintendent of the water works, William A. Naylor assuming both positions. In 1936, the Textile Realty Company, representing the American Woolen Company, turned its system over to the town, and in 1952 the town meeting voted to place the sewer department under the control of the public works department.

Water System ²⁵

At the time of the incorporation of the town all water for drinking and culinary purposes came from wells. The woolen mill had water boys who would go out to a well near the center of the village and fetch pails of drinking water for the employees. With an increasing population, the need of a water system became a crying necessity. In 1886, the town began discussion of action to be taken regarding a system of water works. A committee of seven persons was appointed to make the necessary recommendations. It reported that an adequate supply of pure water could be obtained by securing White Pond, about three miles to the south. Application was made to the General Court, and on May 25, 1888, a bill was enacted "that the town of Maynard may supply itself and its inhabitants with water for the extinguishment of fires, for domestic and other purposes. . .and. . .may convey water from White Pond in the towns of Hudson and Stow." (Acts of 1888, Chap. 407, Sec. 1 and 2). Thomas Hillis, Thomas Naylor and Frank W. Nyman were chosen as water commissioners, and on August 14, 1888 they made a contract with Howland & Ellis, a Boston firm of engineers, to put in a system of water with a reservoir. All work was to be completed by December 1888. Trouble broke out in the fall and the work stopped.

In the spring of 1889, the first contractor was dropped and the contract given to another firm. An injunction taken out by the first contractor caused the second one to ask to be relieved. Friction developed among the commissioners, one of whom brought suit against the town. Backed by the

town, the other two continued the work. Thomas Naylor took charge as superintendent and with the aid of a general inspector completed the work in 1889. Total cost of the system was \$75,121.15. Later improvements to the system brought its total cost by 1921 to \$213,000.00, financed largely out of returns from the water system and additional water loans authorized by the General Court.

In 1891, the commissioners appointed Thomas Naylor as superintendent. William A. Naylor, son of Thomas, succeeded his father as superintendent June 23, 1905 and served until his retirement in December 1946. In 1952, the water department was absorbed by the public works department.

With the continued growth in population, it was necessary to begin search for more water. Considerable money has been spent in this endeavor. The severe drought which started in 1960 caused a serious shortage and drastic curtailment of the use of water was imposed. The town secured the use of an unused well inside the United States Army reservation and began pumping water into White Pond. Then, in 1965, the public works department leased the so-called "Quirk Well," off Old Marlborough Road, and started pumping water into the water mains. This eased the shortage. In 1967, the town voted at town meeting to take this well and the land around it by eminent domain.

Public Parks

JOHN A. CROWE PARK 26

On April 2, 1900, a committee of five - Rev. John A. Crowe, Julius Loewe, Charles H. Persons, Augustus P. Newton and James J. Morgan - was appointed to investigate the matter of purchasing land for a public playground. On April 1, 1901, the town purchased six acres of land on Great Road from William H. Eveleth for \$1,000.00. Under the supervision of Fr. Crowe, the first park superintendent, it was leveled and improved, and because of his great interest in securing it for the town and fitting it for use, the town voted on March 9, 1908 that the public park hereafter be known as the "John A. Crowe Park." On October 1, 1915, through the instrumentality of a number of public-spirited citizens of Maynard, a granite monument with a bronze tablet was erected at the park and dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Postmaster Arthur J. Coughlan was master of ceremonies; Selectman Frank J. Binks spoke on behalf of the town; Mayor Good and Superintendent of Schools Fitzgerald of Cambridge spoke, followed by Fr. Crowe. A baseball game between Cambridge and Maynard businessmen followed.

In 1921, \$2,000.00 was appropriated to build a grandstand to seat six

hundred persons, with dressing rooms for the players underneath the stand. In 1934, tennis courts were laid out, and in 1938 the fieldstone bandstand was erected.

This beautiful park has been the scene of many a spirited sporting event, and Maynard is well-known in the sports world for her outstanding teams, as well as individual athletes who have made a name in the field of sports, many of whom received their early training at John A. Crowe Park.

MEMORIAL PARK ²⁷

In 1922, the old "Maynard Hotel" property on Summer Street was purchased for \$10,000.00, and in 1925, \$4,000.00 was appropriated for grading and improving the lot. A contract was awarded for a Soldiers' monument to be erected in the new park. The park and monument were dedicated on Sunday, November 15, 1925, as Memorial Park, with Congressman Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell as the speaker. A flagpole was erected from contributions received from the public and several fraternal organizations. In 1926, three trustees of Soldiers' Memorial were elected for the first time.

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1930, a new permanent granite monument with a bronze Honor Roll was dedicated in memory of the men and women of Maynard who served in World War I. This was a gift of Henry and Guyer Fowler, both veterans, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Nellie T. Fowler, who was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also the first President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

In 1961, a vacant lot at the corner of Nason and Summer Streets was used to enlarge the park, and, in 1964, the park was again enlarged by removing an old building on Nason Street. In that year, the World War II Honor Roll was removed from the lawn of the Union Congregational Church and relocated at Memorial Park.

Our Schools ²⁸

"Redeign, Wrighting and Casting Accounts"

Being situated on the outskirts of the mother towns, the inhabitants were remote from schools, and educational privileges, like those of a religious nature, were for many years only to be obtained by exposure and effort. In Sudbury, prior to 1700, educational privileges were very scant; and, when, a little later a school was established on each side of the Sudbury River, the children living remote from the centers would naturally be at a disadvantage. But as the years advanced, privileges for them increased.

The family of Henry Balcom of Charlestown moved to the northwest part of Sudbury about 1685, and it is probable that this family furnished one of



SUMMER HOUSE AT GLENWOOD CEMETERY



OLD WELL ON CONCORD STREET



MEMORIAL PARK — 1970



REV. JOHN A. CROWE

the town's early schoolmasters. In 1701, the town "voted and chose John Long and John Balcom" who were "to teach children to rede and wright and cast accounts," and "to pay them for one year thirty shillings (about \$7.20) each." By April 17, 1719, the town was called upon "to see if it will grant the Northwest quarter of the town's petition, they desiring the schoolmaster some part of the time with them." In 1773, Daniel Bowker was paid eighteen pounds (\$90) for building the Northwest schoolhouse. Six years later, in 1779, Sudbury voted to build a new schoolhouse in the northwest corner of the town, and "to appropriate two old schoolhouses for the erection of a new one." The northwest portion of Sudbury, now in Maynard, was, it is supposed, a school district for at least one hundred and fifty years.²⁹

On the Stow side of the village, school privileges were perhaps even more meager in the early times than on the Sudbury side, its settlement being of a later date. The first reference to schools on the town books was December 13, 1714, when Thomas Brown was chosen as schoolmaster for one quarter of a year. The schools were at first in private homes, and the vote to build the first schoolhouse was in 1731-1732. Two were opened near the center of the town. At a Stow town meeting assembled March 7, 1757 it was voted "that every quarter of the town shall have their proportion of schooling."³⁰

BRICK SCHOOL

March 3, 1766, the town of Stow voted to build three schoolhouses in the outlying districts, and there is no doubt that one of these was the Brick School on Summer Street, for we find the record of the school committee chosen December 17, 1789 for the Northeast Corner district were Luke Brooks, 1st, John Marble and Captain Sargent, all residents of the Assabet Village section. The General Court in 1789 ordered that the towns should be divided into districts; the town of Stow already had five schoolhouses, and it was therefore divided into districts, one of which, District No. 5 contained the "Red Brick School." It remained as District No. 5 until the incorporation of the town of Maynard. The school lot is said to have been given by Mr. Randall.³¹

At the close of the second term in 1872, it was deemed no longer necessary or advisable to maintain this school, and, as the citizens seemed to be unanimously of the same opinion it was discontinued. Thus, the old Brick School was closed, having worthily served its purpose for over one hundred years. It was sold at auction for \$113.50. Many of our early citizens received all the schooling they ever had within its walls. Among its pupils were numbered George, Charles, Lorenzo and William Maynard, and their children; also, the Fowlers, Bents, Parmenters, Thomas Hillis,

the Brooks, Browns, Whitneys and many other old families in the district. William H. Gutteridge, author of *A Brief History of Maynard-1920*, and his wife, also received their schooling in it. Henry Fowler, grandfather of Guyer W. Fowler, and one of the original signers of the petition requesting incorporation of the town of Maynard, was a teacher at this school. It is now used as a dwelling at 101 Summer Street. (Some of the original blackboards remain on the walls.) (Two of the original seats are now owned by the Maynard Historical Society.)

PRIVATE SCHOOL

For a few years a well-known private school for young ladies in this district, called the Smith School, was conducted by Mrs. Susan Smith at the Levi Smith place on Great Road. It is assumed that this school was opened in 1848³², and closed in 1857³³. The building used for this school is now at 166 Great Road, enlarged and used as a dwelling.³⁴

TURNPIKE SCHOOL

In 1800, the town of Sudbury granted money for the building of three schoolhouses, which money was to be divided equally between the districts. The Northwest was to have for its share \$157.50. The schoolhouse, a one-room wooden structure, stood at about the center of the district, by the county roadside on Old Marlborough Road, on land owned by the Balcom family (near the fork in the road at Parker Street and Old Marlborough Road). After the incorporation of the town of Maynard, this schoolhouse, then known as the "Balcom School," but originally the "Northwest District Schoolhouse of Sudbury," was moved to a new location a short distance nearer the village. This was at the corner of Parker Street and Great Road, then known as "Mitchell's Corner," and on land which is now a part of Glenwood Cemetery. It was re-named the Turnpike School. This school afforded education to many of our citizens. Among its pupils were the Balcoms, Voses, Parmenters, Cheneys, Raffertys, Reardons, Brigham, Puffers, McGowans, Thomas Farrell, McCormicks, and others. Mrs. Sarah Nyman, who for forty-one years served as town librarian, was a pupil at this school. Asahel Balcom, one of our first selectmen, and John H. Vose, a member of our first school committee, were pupils of this school and later were among its teachers. It was abandoned in 1881, sold at public auction in 1884 for \$125.50, and moved to Acton Street to become a dwelling.³⁵

MAIN STREET SCHOOL

In 1857, a lot of thirty-two rods was purchased from Amory Maynard for

\$208.00 on Main Street (now the site of the Public Library and Town Building), the town of Sudbury also voting "that the committee might borrow \$300.00 in addition to the \$1,000.00 granted, if necessary, to build a schoolhouse at Assabet." On July 11, Amory Maynard and Mary Maynard, his wife, conveyed this land to the town of Sudbury to be used for school purposes; said land reverting to the Maynard heirs if it ceased to be used as such. A two-room wooden schoolhouse was built. In 1892, this school was closed when the new schoolhouse was built on Nason Street. It was re-opened in 1894 and remained open until 1902, when the town voted to build a new schoolhouse on the site. James Mullin purchased the old building at public auction for \$126.00 and moved it to the rear of his home on Main Street, where it remained for many years, being used as workshop and stable, and an occasional meeting hall.³⁶

NASON STREET SCHOOL

In 1864, the town of Stow purchased from Artemas Whitney "for a schoolhouse in District No. 5" forty rods of land on Nason Street for \$225.00. A two-room wooden building was erected on the site. This building was enlarged in 1871 by adding a basement. John K. Harriman was paid the sum of \$3,122.00 for altering and enlarging the building. It was the beginning of the high school. In 1875, the town of Maynard purchased an adjoining lot from Artemas Whitney for \$400.00 to be used as a playground at the school, and in 1879 a fire at this schoolhouse caused \$400.00 damage. In 1891, the building was sold at public auction to Julius Loewe for \$350.00 and moved to Acton Street to be made into a dwelling. It is now 26-28 Acton Street.³⁷

ACTON STREET SCHOOL

In 1877, a new schoolhouse was built at the corner of Acton and Pleasant Streets at a cost of \$3,579.41. It was "heated by furnace, which was a great improvement over the old system of stoves and wood fires, with long funnels constantly getting out of order." Mrs. Mary Sanders was paid \$320.00 for the land. The High School was transferred to this building in 1877 from the old Nason Street school where it remained until 1892. This building was abandoned in 1892 as of no further use, and in 1894 it was sold at auction along with the Garfield Schoolhouse for \$2,150.00 and made into a tenement block. On May 14, 1903 the block was moved to a new location by E. Mandigo in order to erect three dwellings in the rear of the building on what is now Acton Court. It was then referred to as the Mandigo Building. In 1902 the building was demolished and replaced by a garage. It is now the site of Jarmo's Service Station.³⁸

GARFIELD SCHOOL

In 1881, a new schoolhouse was built at the corner of Great Road and Sudbury Street, costing \$4,454.51. Sidney B. Shattuck of Maynard was the builder. The land was purchased from Aaron S. Thompson for \$500.00. In 1885, John H. Vose, principal, named it the Garfield School in memory of President James A. Garfield who was assassinated in 1881, the year in which the schoolhouse was built. It was abandoned in 1892 and sold at public auction along with the Acton Street school in 1894 for the combined price of \$2,150.00. It is now a two-tenement house at 48-50 Sudbury Street. ³⁹

PARKER STREET SCHOOL

In 1886, an attempt was made to start a schoolhouse on Parker Street, near Paper Mill Corner, but the idea was abandoned. ⁴⁰

STUART BUILDING

In 1891, due to growing needs of our school population it was found necessary to hire the Stuart building on Main Street, and the pupils of the 3rd and 4th grades of the abandoned Nason Street school passed to this building. (Stuart building is now occupied by Western Auto.) ⁴¹

THE SECOND NASON STREET SCHOOL

On September 10, 1892, the new twelve-room schoolhouse on Nason Street, costing \$20,927.00, was opened for inspection, and dedicated with impressive ceremonies on October 5 at Music Hall. It was built by David H. Nugent of Marlboro. A September 12, 1916 fire caused \$200.00 damage to the assembly hall on the top floor. On the night of September 20, 1916 the building was destroyed by fire. ⁴²

THE SECOND MAIN STREET SCHOOL

On April 7, 1902, it was voted at town meeting to build a new brick school building of six rooms on the Main Street school site. ⁴³ The contract was awarded to Edward Price of Warren, Mass. The two houses situated on the lot next to the old wooden schoolhouse were moved to Sudbury Court. The new school was the first *town*-owned building to be built of brick, with the exception of the Old Brick School and the town lockup at the rear of the old fire station on Nason Street. The new building which cost \$25,000.00 was dedicated on April 19, 1903. An additional

parcel of land was purchased from Harriman Brothers for \$1,195.00, while the American Woolen Company donated another piece of land. The March 14, 1932 town meeting voted to name this the Woodrow Wilson School. On June 18, 1942, it was closed due to a decrease in enrollment, fuel rationing of World War II and as a matter of economy. It was re-opened in September 1948. On the morning of December 17, 1952 the building was totally destroyed by a pre-dawn fire. On October 10, 1960, it was voted to take by eminent domain all the rights, title or interest which Amory Maynard or his heirs had in the land, and on the same date it was voted to transfer custody and control of the Wilson School land to the selectmen and the library trustees.

BANCROFT STREET SCHOOL

On May 16, 1905, it was voted to purchase of C. F. Monk, 18 lots of land on Parker Street for \$1,800.00 and build thereon a four-room brick school building. On September 1906, this school, known as the Bancroft Street School, was occupied. It was built at a cost of \$20,831.38 by James Mullin of Maynard. On June 2, 1909, a vote to add another story to the building at a cost of \$12,000.00 was passed and this was occupied in 1910. W. C. Croft of Maynard was the contractor for this addition. On March 14, 1932, a vote to name this school the Calvin Coolidge School was passed.

MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL

On January 13, 1915 the town meeting voted to purchase the Dr. F. U. Rich property (once the John Whitman place) on Summer Street, and to build a High School. The Rich house was sold at auction for \$249.00, and is now 18 Florida Road. The building, costing \$61,600.00, was built by J. L. Dolan of Cambridge, and occupied on October 2, 1916. (The Nason Street School had served as a High School until the disastrous fire in September 1916.) On March 14, 1932, it was voted to name this the Maynard High School. In 1964, this school was re-named the Emerson Junior High School.

THE THIRD NASON STREET SCHOOL

On October 4, 1916 a vote to build a two-story, 14-room grade school building on the Nason Street site passed at town meeting. The new school was opened for inspection May 4, 1918, and for classes at the start of the fall term, which was five weeks late due to the serious influenza epidemic. It contained fifteen spacious classrooms and was built by the J. E. Warren Company of Marlboro at a cost of \$70,000.00. On March 3, 1919 town

meeting voted to name this school the Roosevelt School in memory of President Theodore Roosevelt. In October 1919 the town purchased the Cullin property on Glendale Street for school purposes, and in May 1929 voted to purchase the Dawson property on Glendale Street for similar use. Both of these lots were used to enlarge the playground at the school.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

On March 9, 1925 a vote was passed to erect an eight-room school building on Summer Street and, also, to build an addition to the adjoining high school by erecting a two-story building, including a basement to be used as an assembly room and gymnasium, and the sum of \$130,000.00 was appropriated. The contract was awarded to T. P. Hurley Construction Company of Marlboro. The Junior High School was opened for classes on January 19, 1926. On March 14, 1932 a vote to name this school the Emerson Junior High School passed. In 1964 this school was renamed the Guyer W. Fowler Elementary School.

AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM

This was built by the T. P. Hurley Construction Company of Marlboro and opened in 1926. The gymnasium was found too small for regular indoor major meets, and a member of the building committee is said to have remarked, "half of the citizens wanted a gymnasium and the other half did not; so the town had acquired a half gymnasium." On March 14, 1932 town meeting voted to name this building the George Washington Auditorium.

ALUMNI FIELD

On February 3, 1928 at a business meeting to try to revive the High School Alumni Association, Donald Lent, Coach of athletics at the school, informed the meeting that John A. Crowe Park was no longer available for football and suggested that some land owned by the town, known as the Town Farm, would make an ideal site to be known as Alumni Field. On June 26, 1928 town meeting passed without a dissenting vote an article to transfer to the school department for athletic and playground purposes the parcel of land, a part of the Town Farm, on the southerly side of Great Road. The 1928 football schedule was played on the new field. In 1931, two tennis courts and a quarter mile cinder track were built. The cinder track was built mostly by the high school students. In 1934, a fieldhouse was erected, also a hockey rink and bleachers, making it one of the best athletic fields in this section.

GREEN MEADOW SCHOOL

At a special town meeting held in the Peoples' Theatre on April 26, 1954 it was voted to build an elementary school on the portion of the land that was originally annexed to the John A. Crowe Park. This school was built by Louis Froia Construction Company of Newton at a cost of \$382,000.00. It was opened September 5, 1956. The school children suggested the name Green Meadow School, which was accepted by the school committee.

MAYNARD MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM

At the special town meeting held in Peoples' Theatre April 26, 1954 a vote was passed to build a gymnasium on town owned land on Summer Street. Ground was broken March 27, 1955, and dedication took place on November 11, 1956. Franchi Construction Company of Newtonville was the builder at a cost of \$225,000.00. The school committee announced it would name the new gymnasium the "Maynard Memorial Gymnasium" in honor of the veterans of all wars.

NEW MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL

The town meeting on March 5, 1962 passed a motion to construct a high school building on town-owned land off Great Road, known as the "Eveleth Estate property." The contract was awarded to Chick's Construction Company of Clinton at a cost of \$1,694,000.00. A motion to name this school the "John F. Kennedy High School" was defeated at town meeting; however, the gymnasium at the school was named the "John F. Kennedy Memorial Gymnasium." The school opened for classes in September 1964.⁴⁴

ST. BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

On September 6, 1965 a new sixteen-room brick building located on parish land and a filled-in section of the Mill Pond off Percival Street was opened. It is staffed by the Sisters of Notre Dame. It was built to accommodate the Catholic population of Maynard and neighboring communities.⁴⁵

Town Building ⁴⁶

An often expressed desire of the citizens ever since the incorporation of the town was to see some day a town hall and a library, like our sister towns. Many of the neighboring towns had been presented with a library by a civic-minded citizen; but no such thing was to happen in Maynard.

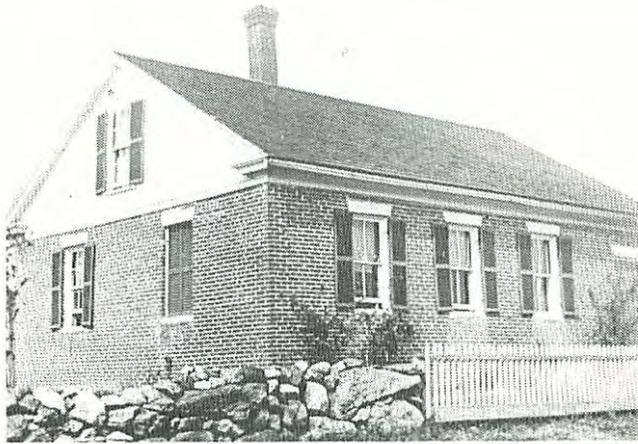
Soon after World War I ended, with the servicemen home and things returning to normalcy, there arose talk of a town hall, public library or municipal building to be erected as a Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial. Committees were appointed at town meetings in 1920 and again in 1922 to look into the matter. Many pieces of property were investigated, one of which was taken by eminent domain, only to be returned to the original owner as no longer necessary. Thus, nothing came of these actions.

In 1934, the town was able to purchase the old "Assabet and Middlesex" boarding house on Main Street from the American Woolen Company for the price of \$3,693.86. The town at last had a "town hall" where eventually all town departments could be under one roof. While it was not modern, it was the first "town hall" the town of Maynard ever owned.

At the time of the purchase of this building, the various town departments were located in several buildings around the town. The selectmen were in Creighton's Block, as was the board of public welfare and board of health; the tax collector, sewer and water department and the police department were in Gruber's Block; the assessors and town accountant were in the Masonic Block; the town clerk was at Sanderson's store; the town treasurer was located at Gutteridge's jewelry store in Naylor's Block on Nason Street; and committee meetings were usually held in the selectmen's rooms. The American Legion had quarters in Odd Fellows Block on Nason Street and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Amory Block on Main Street. Shortly after the "town hall" was ready for occupancy all of the above departments and organizations, as well as the police department, were given space in the building.

At town meeting on March 7, 1960 it was voted to establish a town municipal building committee to formulate plans for a new municipal building. The committee appointed was Jean T. Caisey, Richard T. White, R. Frank Punch, John H. MacDonald and Stanley M. Kulik. On October 10, 1960 at a special town meeting the committee recommended and it was voted to appropriate the sum of \$329,000.00 to construct a combined Town Office and Public Library Building on town owned land on Main Street, known as the "Wilson School Property."

On Sunday, July 29, 1962, the new combined Town Building and Public Library was dedicated with Congressman Philip J. Philbin as the speaker.



OLD BRICK SCHOOL on Summer Street
Built in 1789 by town of Stow - closed in 1872



MRS. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS on Great Road - closed in 1857

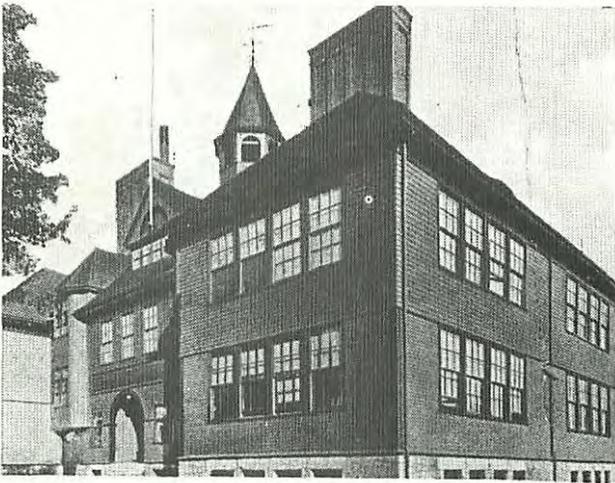


GARFIELD SCHOOL
Corner of Great Road and Sudbury St. - built in 1881 - closed in 1892



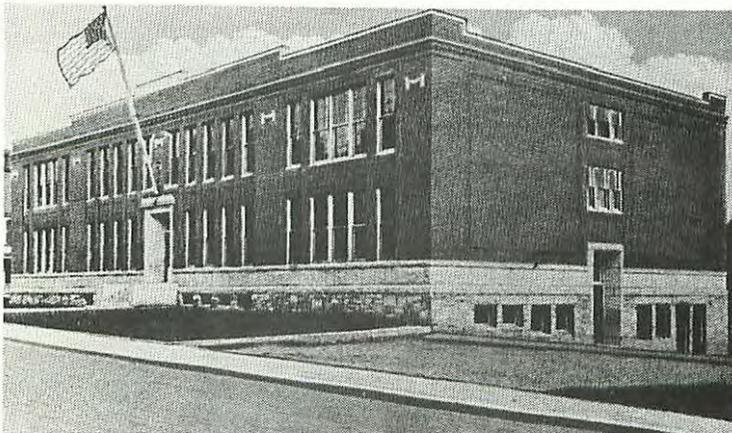
THE FIRST NASON STREET SCHOOL

Built in 1864 by the town of Stow - closed in 1891 - moved to Acton Street.



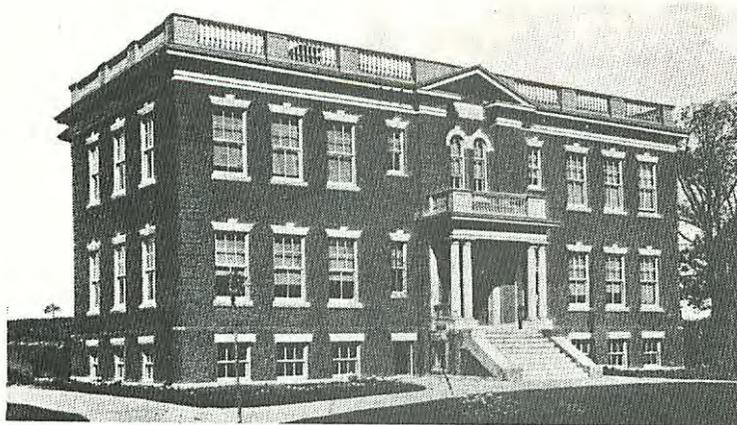
SECOND NASON STREET SCHOOL (ALSO THE HIGH SCHOOL)

Built in 1892 - destroyed by fire in 1916

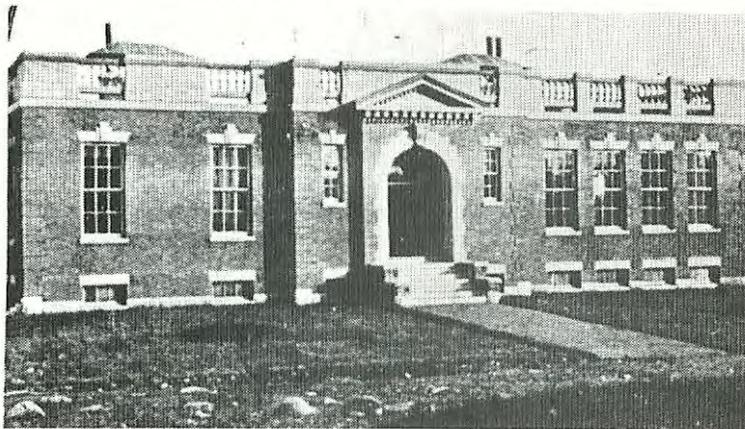


THEODORE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL

Built in 1918 on the site of the old Nason Street School



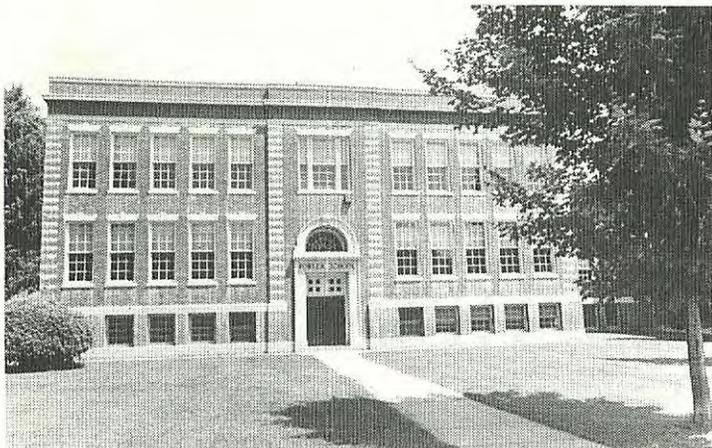
MAIN STREET SCHOOL
(later known as Woodrow Wilson School)



BANCROFT STREET SCHOOL – 1906
(Calvin Coolidge School)



CALVIN COOLIDGE SCHOOL
(Bancroft Street)
1st floor built in 1906 - 2nd floor built in 1910



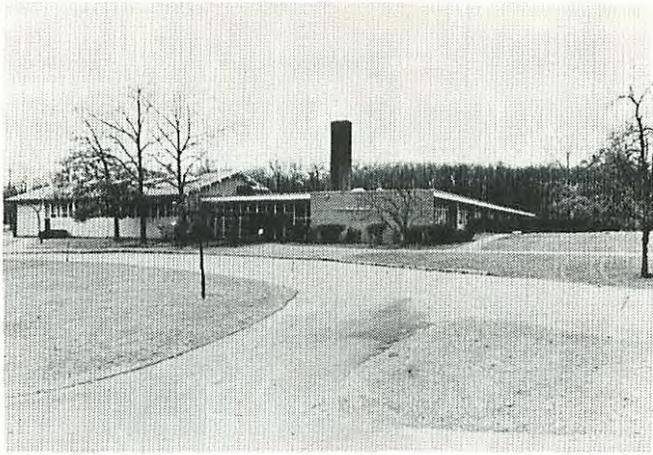
GUYER W. FOWLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



GEORGE WASHINGTON AUDITORIUM AND EMERSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



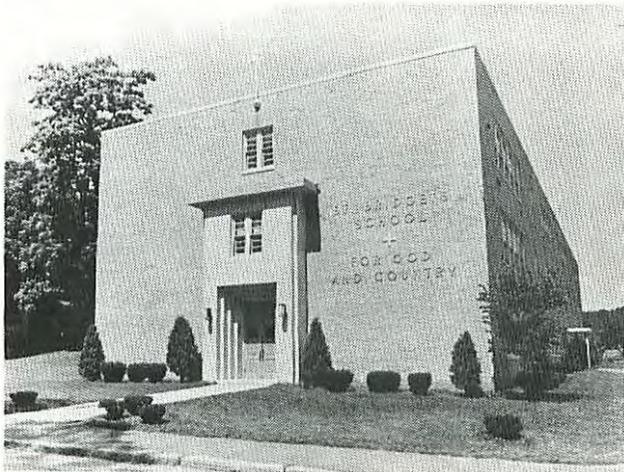
MAYNARD MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM



GREEN MEADOW SCHOOL



NEW MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL



SAINT BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL



MAYNARD TOWN BUILDING AND LIBRARY



MAYNARD FIRE AND POLICE STATION

Now, after these many years of frustration, the citizens of Maynard can point with pride to their Town Building and Public Library.

Public Library ⁴⁷

On March 4, 1881, a committee of five - John Hillis, Abel G. Haynes, Asahel Balcom, Joseph W. Reed and Charles H. Milliken - was appointed to consider the matter of a public library. The library was opened on April 4, 1881 in a room of the Acton Street School; and from an appropriation of \$1,000.00 the committee purchased books and furnishings, and made rules and regulations for the library.

Joseph W. Reed, one of the trustees, was greatly interested and purchased most of the books. He and his wife Mary, who was the first librarian, prepared the first catalogue and cared for the library for sometime after it opened. In 1884, John H. Vose was appointed librarian. In 1888, Mrs. Sarah F. Nyman succeeded Mr. Vose and served for forty-one years, until 1929; from 1929 to 1942, Mrs. John D. Moynihan filled the position; being succeeded by Miss Olive Morgan, who served until 1961, and was followed by the present librarian, Mrs. Walter E. Carbone.

In 1885, the library was moved to larger quarters in the Riverside Co-operative Association building on Summer Street. On July 13, 1918, new library quarters were established in the Naylor Block on Nason Street. On Sunday July 29, 1962, it was moved to the brand new Public Library building on Main Street, which was dedicated that same day along with the new Town Building.

The library has grown from a small number of books in 1881 to seven thousand in 1921 and to more than sixteen thousand in 1970.

Welfare Department

Since the incorporation of the town the need for the care of the poor has been with us. During the first years the selectmen handled the problem by serving as overseers of the poor. From 1888 until 1968 a separate board handled the work, and since 1934 with the aid of a full time agent. Since 1968 all welfare in the state has been assumed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare.

On May 1, 1892 the town purchased the old William Smith farm on Great Road from Abel G. Haynes at a cost of \$4,800.00 to be used for a town farm. Up to that time the poor had been boarded out. In 1920, the same condition existed and the farm was rented. During its operation by the town the farm produced foodstuffs for the inmates, wood for the Maynard schools and public buildings, and for one year provided the town with gravel for the roads dug by the inmates. For many years tramps were put up at the

farm overnight and were obliged to cut a few sticks of wood in return for lodging. In the year 1898, as many as 1664 tramps - 1662 males and 2 females - were lodged overnight at the farm, in a small barn that had been converted into a "tramp house." This practice ceased in 1905 with the passage of new State laws.

In 1928 it was voted to transfer part of the town farm land to the school department for athletic and playground purposes, and in 1947 it was voted to transfer the rest of the land and buildings thereon owned by the town from the welfare department to the highway department. The town farm house was sold on April 25, 1947 to William V. Hansen. It is now 208 Great Road. ⁴⁸

Police Department ⁴⁹

One of the first important needs of the town was police protection and the citizens at the first town meeting in 1871 elected three constables - Fred Fletcher, William Maxwell and Thomas Farrell. The selectmen were to act as police commissioners and appointed eight special policemen - E. L. Stevens, E. F. Tilton, William Taylor, John Hickland, John P. Foster, William F. Wood, William Maynard and Joseph Valley. The constables were to receive \$10.00 extra for serving as truant officers.

In May 1871, the selectmen were authorized to build a lock-up and a committee of three was appointed - John K. Harriman, Amory Maynard and John Fuller - to supervise the building of same. It was built of brick, about fourteen feet by fourteen feet, containing two cells, at a cost of \$455.70. It was located just off Main Street at the rear of what is now No. 2 Railroad Street. The selectmen as police commissioners meticulously reported on the cost of the new lock-up in the annual town report.

By 1876, the cost of police was \$150.00 a year, and by 1890 had risen to \$604.15, with three constables and nine special police. In 1882, two policemen were chosen for night duty and two for duty from twelve noon to midnight at \$2.25 per day.

In April 1894 it was voted to build a new lock-up on the westerly corner of the fire engine house on Nason Street, to be of brick or stone. It was built of brick at a cost of \$694.00. (This building is standing today). From 1894 to 1900 the department appropriation was \$500.00 a year. However, with the great increase in population caused by the American Woolen Company expansion of the mill complex, 1903 saw an appropriation of \$1,700.00. On October 3, 1902, it was voted that the chairman of the board of selectmen was to act as chief of police, and John Connors of Marlborough and Samuel G. King were appointed as full-time patrolmen.

In 1909, a new safety measure for the populace in reach of a telephone was installed at the corner of Main and Nason Streets. It was known as a

“call-light,” and anyone desiring an officer at night could call the telephone operator, who then turned on the light. The officer then learned through the operator the location of the party calling for him. A rather circuitous method of reaching the police compared with today, but adequate for those days and nights of sixty years ago.

In 1913, Officer Connors was named deputy chief; and in 1917 patrol boxes for the night patrolmen were installed at a cost of \$500.00. On February 13, 1924, the police department was made a separate department under the direction of the board of selectmen and Deputy Connors was named chief of police.

Automobile hire by the department in 1920 came to \$121.00 -- no cruisers as yet.

The February 9, 1925 town meeting voted to accept the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 31, Civil Service Act, whereby the chief of police and the regular or permanent police force shall be subject to said chapter and rules made thereunder. On February 11, 1925, John Connors was named chief; Nicholas J. Driscoll, sergeant; Arthur Webber and Harold Hanson, patrolmen, under the Civil Service Rules, with the selectmen retaining direction of the police department.

In 1930, life-preservers, ropes and ladders and a boat were placed on the Mill Pond. Crosswalks and yellow lines were painted in various places for the first time for traffic safety, indicating increased automobile traffic. Also in 1930, the police headquarters were moved from the selectmen's office in Creighton's block to Gruber's block, and in 1934, moved to four rooms fronting Main Street in the west side of the recently acquired “town building.” The lockup also was moved to this location.

In 1936, John Connors, chief of police for thirteen years and with thirty-four years on the force, died on October 9; and on April 1, 1937 Henry F. Piecewicz was appointed chief.

The department received its first cruiser in 1938, and in 1939 a pension system was instituted, with Sergeant Nicholas Driscoll the following year the first to retire under it. The year 1946 saw the installation of the first two-way radio for the cruiser, and in 1950 the one and only traffic light in town was installed at Paper Mill Corner after a traffic survey. Parking meters were installed in 1951 and the five-day week for the department was passed at the 1953 town meeting.

Chief Piecewicz retired in 1954, and on November 30, 1955 Michael T. Zapareski was appointed chief.

On October 4, 1955, the department moved into the new combination police and fire station.

Chief Zapareski retired March 1, 1968, and on October 1, 1968 Sergeant Albert J. Crowley was appointed chief.

The police department now numbers seventeen permanent men.

Fire Department ⁵⁰

The introduction of a water system in 1889 brought the demand for an organized fire department and apparatus to replace the volunteer mill service. In January 1890, the selectmen were authorized to purchase a hook and ladder truck, hose carriage and the required amount of hose and other equipment necessary for fire protection. A committee of three was appointed to carry out this order — Warren S. Peters, David Henderson and Julius Loewe — and in March 1890, the town voted to establish a fire department in accordance with Chapter 35, Public Statutes. The three afore-mentioned men along with W. Jorden and Alfred T. Haynes, were named fire engineers and were instructed to secure a suitable location and erect a building for the fire department. In June 1890, the committee reported the purchase of twenty-seven rods of land on Nason Street from Thomas H. Brooks, Jr., for \$966.00. The fire department building was completed and occupied on January 29, 1891. It was built by Barber and Marshall at a cost of \$5,485.19.

Previous to the erection of the fire department building, the hose carriage was housed in an old barn opposite the Assabet Mills (torn down later to build the Assabet and Middlesex Houses and now the site of the United States Post Office), remaining there until the arrival of the hook and ladder carriage. At that time the hose carriage was removed to the shed in the rear of the Congregational Church, the hook and ladder carriage taking its place in the old barn.

The Hose Company was organized on March 19, 1890 and the Hook and Ladder Company on April 29, 1891. The first hose wagon was drawn by hand. Later, horses were hired from the local stables. In 1903, a horse was purchased for the department and a permanent man hired. Thomas H. ("Tony") Collins was the first permanent man. The fire alarm at this time was the old mill whistle. It was located on top of the mill boiler room and was also connected with the bell on the old Nason Street schoolhouse, so that in the event the whistle fouled up the bell would ring out the number. The whistle was sounded for the first time on May 14, 1903. At that time it was supposed to be the second largest in the state. In 1906, a pair of horses was purchased. In 1914, an up-to-date auto hose and combination truck was installed and another permanent man added at the station. In 1923, a motor driven hook and ladder truck, with a sixty-foot aerial ladder arrived. In 1942, three permanent men were assigned to the station. In 1949, a new combination fire engine and pumper was bought, and in 1952, two-way radio was installed in the department. In 1953, the department was placed

on three shifts. On October 4, 1955, the present combination fire and police station at the corner of Summer and Acton Streets and costing \$166,000.00 was dedicated with Lieutenant - Governor Sumner G. Whittier as the speaker. In 1957, the department purchased a new pumping engine; and in 1958 the town sold the old fire station on Nason Street to the Town Paint and Supply Company for \$16,000.00. In 1963, a new eighty-five foot aerial ladder truck arrived on October 17. (The old ladder truck was sold to Lyndonville, Vermont.) In November 1968, a new one thousand gallons per minute pumping engine arrived. In addition to the regular men on duty on each shift, there are a number of call men who respond for each alarm.

In March 1968, the town meeting voted its first full time fire chief for the department. On May 1, 1968, George F. Whalen, a member of the department, was appointed fire chief. An air whistle alarm has replaced the old mill whistle.

Post Office ⁵¹

The first post office locally was established in 1850 while the village was known as Assabet. Amory Maynard was the first post-master. His little fourth-class office was located opposite the Boston and Maine Railroad station on Main Street. The first five postmasters in Assabet Village were under the fourth-class designation, and their salary was determined by the amount of stamp cancellations.

The post offices were usually located in small stores owned by the postmaster. At one time it was located in Riverside Block; later in Johnson's drugstore; for several years in Masonic Block; in 1916, moved to Naylor's Block on Main Street; then to the Cox building about 1940 at the corner of Nason and Summer Streets; and on March 2, 1963, moved to the present United States Post Office building on Main Street.

During Postmaster Hall's term the office changed to second class. Rural free delivery was established in 1902. Stanley Rice was the first rural carrier and he was followed by Chester Sawyer.

In the early 1900's, the mail was carried in a two-wheel man-powered vehicle from the depot to the post office. It was not unusual to see the man in charge accompanied by an immigrant on whose coat would be tied a tag with the post office box number of relatives, and it was the responsibility of the post office employees to take the immigrant to his or her proper destination.

Carrier service was inaugurated on May 1, 1920 at the local office and the first two carriers appointed were Harold V. Sheridan and James H. Eaton. Later, because of continued growth of the office, G. Edward White and William A. Sweeney were added as carriers.

Postmaster Frank C. Sheridan was the first to be placed under Civil Service, which guarantees tenure in office until retirement.

The following have held the office of postmaster at the local office since 1850:

Amory Maynard, appointed May 30, 1850
Asahel Balcom, appointed April 27, 1858
Lorenzo Maynard, appointed February 4, 1862
John K. Harriman, appointed April 4, 1862
Abel G. Haynes, appointed November 19, 1866
Benjamin F. Johnson, appointed February 23, 1868
George Flood, appointed February 9, 1892
William R. Hall, appointed May 28, 1894
Arthur E. Walker, appointed June 20, 1911
Arthur J. Coughlan, appointed May 13, 1915
William C. Stockwell, appointed January 5, 1923
Frank C. Sheridan, appointed September 1, 1935
John C. Nowick, appointed July 26, 1965

Federal Regional Center

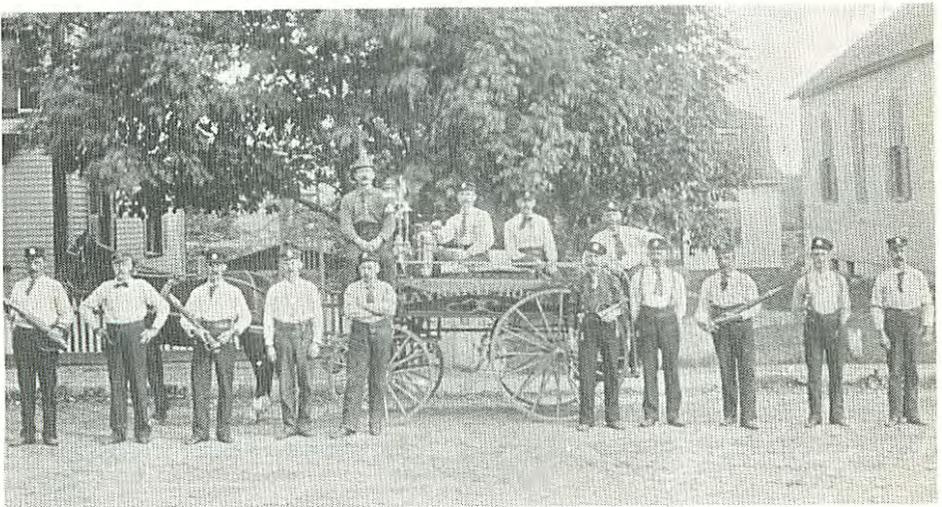
On Monday, April 15, 1968, the Federal government unveiled an ultra-modern two-story underground installation as its new regional center. This \$1,400,000.00 center is Region One Headquarters for the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), and Office of Emergency Planning (OEP). Region One includes New England, New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It is the second of six such "nerve centers," and is located on Old Marlborough Road, opposite Vose Pond. ⁵²

Representatives to the General Court ⁵³

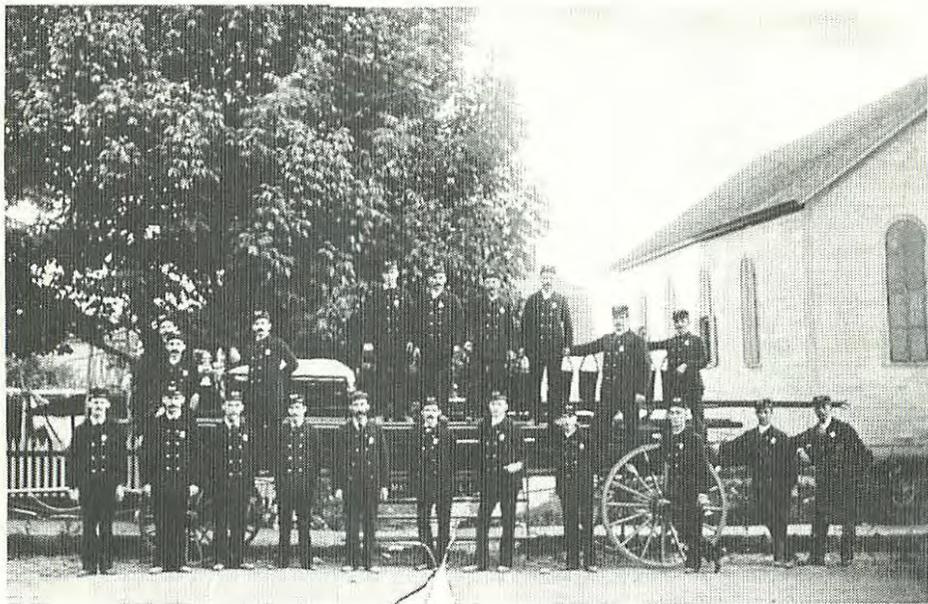
Since incorporation of the town of Maynard in 1871, there have been fourteen local men who have served as representatives on Beacon Hill in the General Court. Possibly as Assabet Village, there might also have been some representatives from the local scene. Up to 1928 representatives served for one year - since then for two years. The area towns served by the representatives have changed substantially from the early years to the present. The elections have always been held in November and the winner began duties the following January.



FIRST FIRE HOUSE IN MAYNARD – Nason Street
(built in 1890 - occupied in 1891)



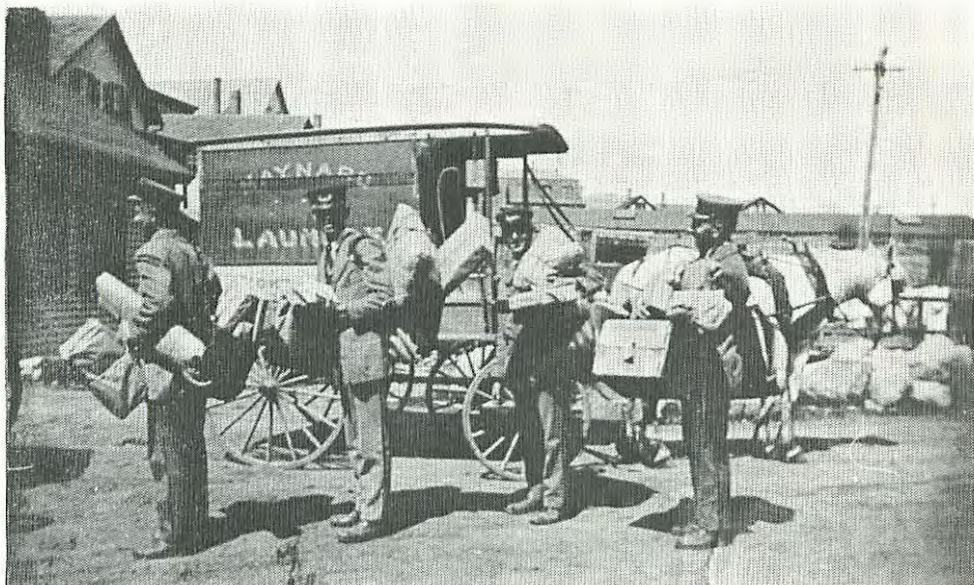
MAYNARD FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE NO. 1 - 1892



MAYNARD HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1 - 1892



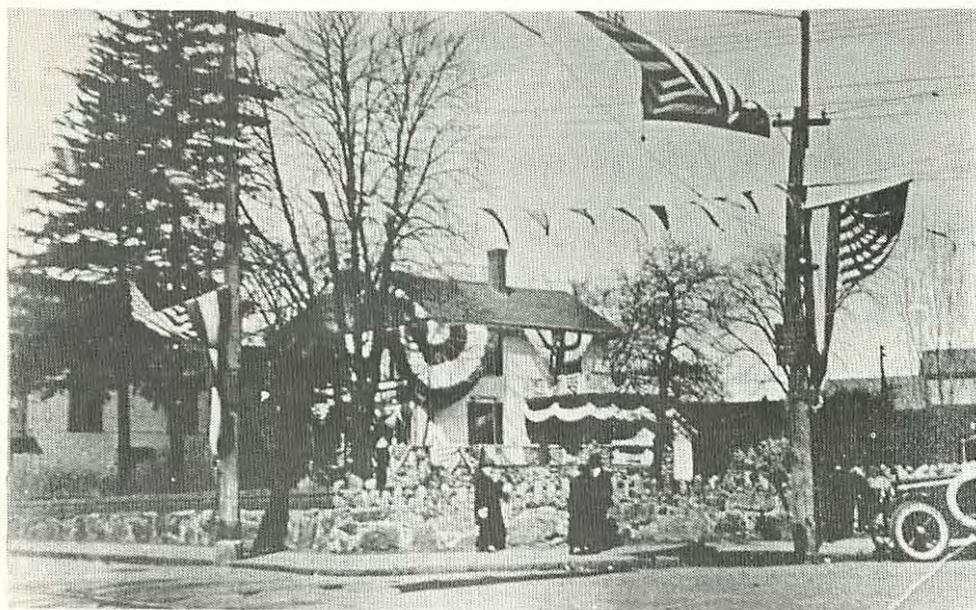
OLD FIRE STATION with TONY COLLINS, THE FIRST DRIVER



THE FIRST FOUR MAIL CARRIERS AT MAYNARD POST OFFICE



REVIEWING STAND - 50th ANNIVERSARY - 1921



HOME OF AMORY MAYNARD, II, - APRIL 1921
Located at the westerly corner of Nason and Main Streets.



MAYNARD TOWN OFFICIALS 1921 - FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The following men from Maynard have been elected to represent the district at the General Court: -

<i>Elected</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Business</i>
November 7, - 1876	John Hillis	27th Middlesex (Maynard, Wayland Sudbury, Weston)	Attorney, active in town affairs, helped to draw up Town Charter.
November 2, - 1880	Hiram Curtis	Same	Storekeeper, real estate.
November 4, - 1884	Alvin D. Russell	30th Middlesex (Maynard, Acton, Stow, Littleton, Boxboro, Carlisle)	Manager, Riverside Co-operative Association
November 8, - 1887	Alvin D. Russell	Same	Same
November 7, - 1893	James F. Sweeney	Same	Attorney, worked on Town Charter.
November 8, - 1898	Charles H. Persons	22nd Middlesex (Maynard, Hudson, Stow, Boxboro)	Piano Store Owner, Town Clerk, Con- cord, Maynard and Hudson Street Rail- way organizer, founder of Sander- son's store.
November 7, - 1899	Charles H. Persons	Same	Same
November 8, - 1904	Patrick J. Sullivan (ran as Republican)	Same	Tailor, Clothier, Selectman.
November 7, - 1905	Patrick J. Sullivan (ran as Independent)	Same	Same
November 5, - 1907	Cornelius J. Lynch	10th Middlesex (Maynard, Stow, Hudson, Boxboro)	Cigar manufact- urer, newspaper reporter.
November 2, - 1909	Albert J. Batley	Same	Florist

<i>Elected</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Business</i>
November 5, - 1912	Arthur J. Coughlan	Same	Real estate, insurance, tax collector, assessor, fire chief, selectman.
November 4, - 1913	Alfred E. McCleary (nominally a Republican but ran under the Bull Moose Progressive Party label)	Same	Attorney, town clerk, moderator.
November 3, - 1914	George H. Creighton	Same	Creighton's Shoe Emporium, selectman, President of Maynard Trust.
November 6, - 1928	Leslie W. Sims	Same	Attorney
November 4, - 1930	Leslie W. Sims	Same	Same
November 8, - 1932	Frank C. Sheridan	Same	Smoke Shop Owner, Sheridan's Orchestra, assessor
November 6, - 1934	Frank C. Sheridan	Same	Same (resigned in August 1935 to become postmaster)
October 29, - 1935	William C. Stockwell	Same	Hardware store, tax collector, selectman, postmaster
November 3, - 1936	William C. Stockwell	Same	Same

Voting Patterns

In the quadrennial elections for national office Maynard remained Republican until 1928. In that year, however, the Democratic Party vote nearly equaled the Republican Party vote and became from that time on the majority party. The elections for local and state office have fluctuated between the two parties and independent, depending on the popularity of the candidate, regardless of party affiliation. In 1912, an exception to the rule was made by the election of the Bull Moose Progressive Party candidate for representative to the General Court.⁵⁴

First Woman Voter

In the Fall of 1920 the women were given the right to vote in all elections; Miss Laura E. Woodart was the first woman to cast a ballot and it was at the annual town election February 14, 1921. ⁵⁵

Attempt To Change The Name Of The Town ⁵⁶

Things have not always been peaceful along the banks of the Assabet River, as will be discovered when one reads about the attempt to change the name of the town of Maynard.

Early in the year 1902, the American Woolen Company and a group of Maynard businessmen under the woolen company's influence, conceived the idea of re-assuming the original name of the town, Assabet. This was the name that had been given the small village that took shape within the confines of the towns of Stow and Sudbury about the year 1830, and this was the name when Amory Maynard first came and found a mere hamlet, which he succeeded in building into a thriving community.

When incorporated in 1871, the town was appropriately and unanimously named for Amory Maynard. From that time on the town grew and prospered and its inhabitants formed an industrious, intelligent community. In 1899, however the Assabet Manufacturing Company failed completely and unexpectedly, crippling the town's great source of revenue and blotting out \$132,000.00, which the mill operatives had deposited within the company. A little more than one-half of this amount was saved out of the wreck.

It was at this time that the first whisper against the Maynard name, so closely allied with that of the Assabet Mills, effected the suggestion that the town adopt a new name, but a leader was lacking and nothing definite was done. The feeling did not die, however, and when the American Woolen Company stepped into the picture and asked for a change in the town's name for business reasons, the idea met with great favor from a portion of the populace, while still another portion favored retaining the old name.

On February 4, 1902, a petition to change the name of the town was presented to the committee on Towns in the General Court. Among the petitioners were James B. Lord, Luke S. Brooks, Ralph Whitehead, Dr. F. U. Rich, Thomas Naylor, Julius Loewe, and the American Woolen Company, William M. Wood, Treasurer. It became House Bill No. 903 - "An Act to Change the Name of the Town of Maynard."

The newspapers received letters, and editorials were written on the subject. As a result, the town assumed the characteristics of a house divided against itself. As a means of fortifying the position taken by the petitioners for a change, a monster petition was circulated among the operatives of the American Woolen Company. It was no secret that the change was desired

primarily by the American Woolen Company, and that it was generally opposed, in heart, at least, by those who had been most active in making the town what it was at the time. The reasons given for the change seemed inadequate. One was "that it would take less ink for the name in writing and stenciling," and another "that the goods made in Maynard have not been up to the standard of the new firm which has charge of the mill."

On March 11, 1902 a hearing was held at the State House, which was continued to March 25, at that time the committee on towns decided to pay a visit to Maynard. At 1:45 p.m. on that date in Riverside Co-operative Hall the meeting was called to order by Senator Day, committee chairman. The hall was well filled with followers and remonstrants. The petitioners were represented by Attorney Michael J. Murray of Boston, while Attorney Thomas Hillis of Maynard appeared for the remonstrants. Julius Loewe, Asahel H. Haynes, Ralph Whitehead and James F. Sweeney spoke in favor of the change in the name. Thomas Hillis, M. Howell Garfield, John W. Ogden, Frank H. Harriman, William B. Case, Rev. Edwin Smith, pastor of the Congregational Church, Abel G. Haynes, John Whitney and Artemas Whitney voiced their sentiments against the change, as also did Sidney B. Shattuck, who said "Maynard was good enough for him." "He was decidedly against going back to the name of Assabet, because it was an Indian name and he had no use for Indians."

The hearing closed at 4:30 p.m. and was to be continued at the State House on March 28th. Attorney Murray of Boston again appeared for the petitioners, and Attorney Hillis of Maynard for the remonstrants. Both petitioners and remonstrants had many adherents. Among the former were many residents of the town who were heavy losers by the failure of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, and who considered this as sufficient reason for the change. Arrayed against these on the remonstrants side were those who contended that this had no connection with the issue, but was simply an exhibition of spite directed against one who had no hand in naming the town.

On May 2, 1902, the committee on towns voted to report a bill to change the name of the town of Maynard to Assabet. Nine of the eleven members of the committee were present. The vote was five to four in favor of the bill. On May 8, 1902, a vote of sixty-nine to seventy-nine not to order the bill to a third reading was taken, thus killing the bill.⁵⁷

Observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Maynard ⁵⁸

At the town meeting held on March 7, 1921 it was voted "that the town of Maynard celebrate the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the town on the 19th of April next, and that it vote and appropriate a sum of money

not to exceed \$1,000.00 for the expenses of the celebration. The underwriting and guaranteeing of the expenses incurred in publishing a history of the town is to be included in said sum, and that the moderator and town clerk be instructed to appoint a committee of not less than twenty-one citizens to make all arrangements for such celebration."

Frank E. Sanderson, town clerk, and Horace F. Bates, town moderator, appointed a committee of thirty to arrange for the celebration. At the next selectmen's meeting on March 9, the committee was enlarged to forty-eight. Arthur J. Coughlan, was appointed chairman, Mr. Sanderson, secretary, and Charles H. Persons, treasurer. Because of critical illness, Mr. Coughlan, was unable to continue this work, and on April 7th, Mr. Sanderson was appointed general chairman and Wallace G. Priest, secretary.

The following men and women served as chairmen of appointed committees:

Music -----	Edwin Carlton
Invitations - - - - -	George H. Gutteridge
Community Singing - - - - -	Mrs. Howard A. Wilson
Printing - - - - -	Frank E. Sanderson
History - - - - -	William H. Gutteridge
Honorary Membership - -	Charles H. Persons
Sunday Observance - - - - -	Albert Batley
School Observance - - - - -	William H. Millington
Press - - - - -	Cornelius J. Lynch
Speakers - - - - -	Howard A. Wilson
Program - - - - -	Arthur J. Coughlan
Decoration - - - - -	Frank S. Binks
Parade - - - - -	Arthur J. Coughlan
Reunion - - - - -	Mrs. Frank E. Sanderson
Reception - - - - -	Howard A. Wilson

The committee engaged the New England Decorating Company of Boston to decorate the streets, schools and town buildings, while the businessmen and private citizens engaged other decorating companies to drape their buildings and homes with flags and bunting, in order to give the town a gala appearance.

A real old-fashioned celebration featuring a spirited reunion of old settlers and others living elsewhere was planned. Tentative plans for the reunion by the committee called for it to be held at Riverside Hall (now Gruber's block), where the first town meeting was held in 1871. Arrangements were made to transport by automobile the elderly and infirm residents to the hall to attend the exercises. Over five hundred invitations were mailed to

Maynardites residing out of town.

The celebration lasted three days, April 17th (Sunday), April 18th and 19th, Anniversary Day. The entire three days of holiday festivities were held under unfavorable weather conditions, cold, rain and snow. Thousands of visitors and former residents came to town to enjoy the celebration. A great many had arrived over Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and Tuesday morning the electric cars and trains brought hundreds more. All the stores, churches, schools and public buildings near the center of town were decorated with flags, bunting and streamers. The electric wire posts had bunting wrapped about them and pennants were suspended from wires strung over the roads from Paper Mill bridge to the Main Street School, including Nason Street. The cost of decorations was \$350.00.

Store windows were used to display a variety of relics, old-pictures, etc., *donated by residents.* Amory Maynard's first home in Maynard was opposite the mill office on Main Street and it was decorated with flags and an appropriate sign of identification. Open house was observed all during the Anniversary Day by Amory Maynard, grandson of the town's founder.

On Sunday, April 17th, appropriate services were conducted at all of the churches. *Many former residents here for the celebration were in attendance.*

On Monday, April 18th, the schools held patriotic exercises. As a basis of these exercises, the children had been for two or three weeks previously writing compositions on the history of Maynard. In some of our schools, *original plays representing scenes from local or national history were written.* The Senior and Junior high schools combined in a pageant written in blank verse by Miss Helena G. Fowler, head of the English department, from material in the compositions written by the pupils. So far as possible, pupils of each nationality were chosen to present the separate parts, and a *folk dance of the nation represented ended each scene.* *On the next day the school children took part in the parade.* A complete account of the participation of the schools in the celebration was stored among the records of the town to be produced at the one hundredth anniversary.

At 7:00 a.m. on the morning of Anniversary Day, April 19, 1921, the Assabet Mills siren blew *steadily for five minutes.* The fire alarm was sounded and all the church bells rang. A salute of fifty guns was fired by Battery D, 2nd Field Artillery of Lowell, under the direction of Captain W. C. Brayne, from the hill at the rear of the Brooks Reed residence on Summer Street. At 9:30 A.M. all of the town officials marched to the Roosevelt School and were photographed by George D. Elson. *All then prepared to take part in the parade.*

Formation of the parade was at Sudbury and Main Streets and began at 11:00 A.M. It marched down Main Street to Nason to Summer to Main

and disbanded at Walnut Street.

A reviewing stand was erected on the lawn of the Congregational Church. Among the honored guests were Governor Channing H. Cox, his wife, and his aide Major Edward Simpson. Mrs. Ralph Case, Mrs. John Maley and Mrs. Albert W. Haynes greeted Mrs. Cox and sat with her on the platform. Seated with the Governor were the selectmen Frank S. Binks, Edwin Carlton and Charles B. Keene, Rev. A.N. Atiyeh, Rev. Arthur B. Papineau, Rev. Albert F. Crowley of Wellesley, a Maynard native, Rev. D. M. Angell, Rev. Francis Jablonski, Rev. Johannes Vaananen, Rev. Theoplan Buketoff, Mr. George H. Creighton, Mr. Albert Batley, Mr. Alfred E. McCleary, Mr. Patrick J. Sullivan, Mr. Howard A. Wilson, Mr. William B. Case, Mr. Amory Maynard, 2nd, Mr. Oswald C. Dreschler and the members of the reception committee.

PARADE ROSTER

First Division

James J. Morgan, Marshal, assisted by Fred Hansen, representing the United States Marines.

John Lawton, Joshua Edwards, Robert Denniston, members of the parade committee.

Squad of Police

Maynard Brass Band

Town Officers

Ladies Auxiliary of the American Legion led by Mrs. Mary Jones.

Frank J. DeMars Post, 235, American Legion

1st Platoon - led by Harold V. Sheridan, Commander

2nd Platoon - led by James Ryan

3rd Platoon - led by William Baron

Color Bearer - Cornelius J. Moynihan

Guards - Frank Murdock and Dana Jones

John T. Higgins, representing the Sailors and Marines.

G.A.R. Veterans in automobiles

Maynard Grange, No. 340, led by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgess

Knights of Pythias, with the Bay State Company in full dress uniforms, led by Raymond Coulter.

Second Division

Ensign John T. Gibbons, 2nd assistant marshal

Finnish Temperance Band

Girl Scouts

Assabet Aerie, No. 643, Order of Eagles

St. Casimir's Polish Society

Finnish residents

Maynard Council, No. 2121, Knights of Columbus, formed as a cross.

Third Division

Sergeant Frank Parks, 3rd assistant marshal

Imatra Band

Summer Hill Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen

Maynard Lodge, No. 131, Odd Fellows

Thomas Campbell, G.A.R. Veteran, drummer, with drum used during the Civil War.

William H. Millington, superintendent of schools, marshal, assisted by teachers.

Main Street School children with red sashes and hats.

Bancroft Street School children with blue sashes and hats.

Nason Street School children with American flags.

Summer Street School children with red, white and blue hats and sashes, led by Patrick Hines, principal.

The Old Timers were given a grand reception by the onlookers. Thomas Campbell, a Civil War Veteran, used a drum presented him by his company in 1863 in Washington, D.C., and which he also played in the first parade in Maynard in 1871. After the parade he was congratulated by Governor Cox.

Following the parade, ceremonies were held in front of the reviewing stand. Frank E. Sanderson gave a patriotic address in which he congratulated Maynard on its growth and development. He then introduced the following guests who made brief addresses: Governor Channing H. Cox, who paid tribute to all the old timers in the parade; Representative Frederick Glazier of Hudson who brought greetings from Hudson; Charles L. Burrill, ex-state treasurer. These guests and others were served a dinner at the Congregational Church by the Ladies' Benevolent Society. At the Methodist Church a luncheon was served by the Ladies' Aid Society. The program of community singing and band concert which was to be held on the church lawn were cancelled because of bad weather, as was a baseball game between old rivals — Concord and Maynard.

At 2:00 p.m., all the old-timers, former residents and many townspeople gathered at Riverside Hall. The gala reunion held forth there from 2 to 6 p.m. and seemed to be the high spot of the day's activities. The exterior of the hall was beautifully draped with flags and blue and yellow bunting. The windows were hung with lace curtains and many potted plants were on the stage. The walls were lined with old pictures and views of the town in years gone by. These caused a great deal of interest as many people recognized old friends and class mates. This gathering was like a big family reunion. Everyone was busy renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. Too

much cannot be said of the spirit of the reunion. It was detracting nothing from any other feature of the celebration to say that here was the very essence of the anniversary.

The reunion committee was headed by Mrs. Frank E. Sanderson, great grand-daughter of Amory Maynard. The guest book, in charge of Miss Emma Deane and Miss Laura Parkin, bears the registration of about thirteen hundred names. The first name registered is John W. Parmenter of Orange, Massachusetts, 86 years old and a former Maynard resident.

At 3:00 p.m., Mr. Sanderson called the assembly to order by ringing the old school bell that had been used by John H. Vose, while teacher at the Old Turnpike School and the Garfield School, and which was loaned for the occasion by Mrs. James Sheridan, Sr. (This bell is now at the Maynard Historical Society.)

Brooks Reed extended a warm welcome and greeting of the town. His father, Joseph W. Reed, as justice of the peace, issued the first town warrant in 1871, and the first town meeting was held in the very same hall. Amory Maynard, 2nd, spoke of his grandfather and grandmother as he remembered them. Erastus Williams of Hyde Park, who campaigned in the village of Assabet for President Grant in 1868, delivered an historical address. Rev. William McGrail, a Maynard native, had this to say, "Maynard is the best town on earth." Thomas Lees of Lowell spoke of his reminiscences. Owen Reynolds of Dedham, organizer and captain of Maynard's first baseball team spoke of the many games that were played. Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, an old favorite and frequent visitor to Maynard was the final orator. He spoke of the many entertainments and dances he had attended here, of taking his wife from Acton, and of the interest he always had in Maynard. He was given a tremendous ovation and ended by singing "Sweet Adeline," accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Louis Sullivan. (Little did he dream then that he was to become the grandfather of a President of the United States, the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.)

Interspersed with the orators were selections by the community chorus, under the supervision of George H. Woods, supervisor of music in the Maynard Schools.

Refreshments of tea and cakes were served by the reunion committee at the end of the program. G. Homer Galger, a former High School teacher, was given a reception by many of his former students. The meeting was brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." The day's program was concluded at 6:00 p.m. by the ringing of the church bells.

An Original Poem for the Fiftieth Anniversary (read at the Bancroft Street School by Miss Marion King). Composed by Miss M. Frances Nagle, Principal.

April 19 - historic day
Is with us once again
The day that's bright with memories
Of great and noble men.

'Twas on this day in years gone by
With loud and ringing cheer
Was born the town of Maynard fair,
To many hearts so dear.

Full fifty years have passed since then
And it has larger grown
It's welcomed those from every land
Its blessings all have known.

They've learned to love her river blue
Her steep and grassy hills
Her springtime and her Autumn bright
Their hearts with sunshine fill.

The children born beneath her skies
Tho' far from here they roam
In spirit are with us today
For Maynard still is home.

And while we celebrate the past
And count the favors won
The future holds fair promises
For nineteen seventy-one.

Our One Hundredth Birthday

Pursuant to an article passed at the annual Town Meeting on March 4, 1968, the Board of Selectmen organized the Maynard Centennial Committee with William J. Bennett becoming Chairman; Birger R. Koski, Assistant Chairman; Virginia M. Murphy, Secretary; Ralph L. Sheridan, Treasurer; Elizabeth M. Schnair, Historian; and Joseph E. Boothroyd, Alternate.

The duties of this Committee are "to organize, plan and put into execution the 1971 Centennial Celebration of the Town of Maynard."

Up to the time of this book going to the printer, in 1970, the following has been accomplished: The Centennial Belles and the Brothers of the Brush have been organized as the Participation Division; a Revenue Division and Publicity Division set up; the Centennial Jazz Band "Boiler Room Boys" organized and playing at the first affair, a dance, sponsored by the Belles on February 14, 1970; an Ethnic Cook Book Committee, sponsored by the Maynard Womans' Club; the following other Committees set up: Parade, Ball, International Day; revival of the annual 1929-1947 Six Mile Road Race, sponsored by the Knights of Kaleva; a revival of the 1929 Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta; the Centennial Medals made and being sold; Youth Day; Industry Day; and a Fireworks contract signed.

*ODE TO MAYNARD TOWN
CENTENNIAL YEAR 1971*

There was a time, it still is,
When my people hoped, they always will,
That life would be fulfilled, today what means that?

Who are my people, from yesteryear and now?
The same earlier, the Anglo-Saxons
As came later, the Irish, the Europeans.

The same? How can it be,
Coming from land so distant and dissimilar?
Aye, but they fled to me.

Away from the poverty that was Europe
Foreseeing the Statue, arm outstretched,
“Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses
Yearning to breathe free.”

They came to me nine and twenty-years after Plymouth Rock.

My land was fertile, my water was clear
My air was clean, I gave of myself in abundance
And my people gave of themselves in return.

My people and I worked together,
Not of one mind at all times, mind you
But we builded and in the process melded.

Melded from a diverse ethnicity into one,
They and I created a new people on Assabet's shore
With one language, not the babel of twenty-one.

There was a time, it still is,
When my people hoped, they still do
That life would be fulfilled.

And I promise, my people willing,
It will, It will.

CHAPTER V

OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS

"Man lives not by bread alone."

The natural resource was here - water. The entrepreneur was here - Amory Maynard. All this combination needed was people. They came, drawn by visions of "streets paved with gold," away from the poverty and special privilege of the old countries; and they lived, loved, worked, played and made Maynard what it is today.

This is the story of "*I Hear America Singing!*" - a saga of twenty-one ethnic groups about the turn of the century¹, split by a company in a company town for the profit of the company; made easier by language barriers; but ultimately all becoming part of the mainstream of American life in Maynard town - a miniature metropolis with its enclaves of nationalities.

The saga of our people follows,—

First there were the Englishmen, carving out a settlement on the Assabet, along with the Scotsmen. Then the potato famine of 1847 in Ireland brought this distraught people in much greater numbers than before to our American shores, and consequently some also to Assabet Village. These three ethnic groups in 1871 contributed seventy of the seventy-one names in a petition to the General Court for incorporating Assabet Village as a town set off from the mother towns of Sudbury and Stow. (The minority of one was of German descent.)

The next to invade the shores of the Assabet were the "Russo-Finns" (as the Finnish people under Czarist Russian rule were called by the local press) in the early 1880's. This nationality by the 1920's comprised between a quarter and a third of the population of Maynard.

Then in rapid order after the American Woolen Company took over the bankrupt Assabet Manufacturing Company in 1899 came the Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Jews, and a smattering of many other ethnic groups. Of course, these nationalities all had representatives in our population mix present in the early 1890's to which the later ones were drawn as if by a magnet. The population nearly doubling between the census of 1895 and 1905 created also conditions for bringing into existence a myriad of national religious, fraternal, social, cultural and athletic organizations through the first third of the twentieth century.

This chapter will try to touch on all the various societies and orders and

meeting places that have been in existence in our town from the 1880's on. It will also attempt to bring into sharp relief the rich cultural and athletic heritage of our multifaceted ethnic mix which most communities of our size and larger have been woefully lacking. The ancient Athenians would have envied us our pre-eminence if we had been contemporary with them.

The first order of business of our pioneer forefathers after an individual shelter was built for the family was a meeting-place for transacting business of the community and religious observance. So, properly we will start with the 1850's and the organization of the first parish and erection of a church building in Assabet Village.

Churches

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ²

Until 1850, the village was entirely without religious services. Those more convenient to Sudbury attended a church at the center; others went to Stow for services. The first consideration for religious services in Assabet Village was taken at a meeting attended by eight men on July 23, 1850 at the newly built railroad station on the corner of Sudbury and Main Streets. It was decided to organize a Sunday school for a start with thirty members. Amory Maynard was the first superintendent and continued so until 1863. At the following meeting it was voted to buy thirty-one settees, put them in the railroad station and engage Rev. George W. Frost for a minister. Incorporation of the Evangelical Union Society took place March 31, 1851, with the parish becoming known as Union Church. This society conducted the financial and business affairs of the parish until August 10, 1927 when the church took over control, adopted a constitution and by-laws and renamed itself as the Union Congregational Church. The Ladies' Benevolent Society was organized at a meeting in the Benjamin Smith house on Great Road on October 2, 1851.

In 1852 the parish voted to build a meeting house by selling twenty-five (\$25) dollar shares with the pews belonging to the shareholders. The settees were moved from the depot to the vestry. The total cost of the church, with furnishings, came to \$3,876.00. It was erected on a piece of land on the south side of the road on the Stow side of the river, donated by Maynard and Knight. The dedication exercises took place March 24, 1853.

In the following years purchases and gifts were made for a bell (1855); pipe organ (1859); additional twenty pews (1866); and new organ (1883). In 1889 the vestibule was added with the Dorcas window installed. Deacon Lorenzo Maynard the following year fitted the entire auditorium with stained glass windows, and in 1892-1893 built and equipped the connecting

chapel. The gas lighting system was replaced by electricity in 1901. The Prudential committee the following year succeeded in getting the pew owners to relinquish all rights to them and with the help of the Ladies' Benevolent Society replacing them with oak pews. Rent for the pews was abolished in 1929.

The gale of April 9, 1909 blew down the church spire. It was rebuilt in 1920. During Rev. Norman MacLean's pastorate (1943-48) louvres were added to the belfry, and by popular subscription chimes were installed.

A parsonage was built at 30 Brooks Street in 1905 at a cost of \$4,157.00. This was sold in 1951 and the property at 43 Brooks Street purchased for \$9,000.00. The present parsonage is located at 2 Louise Street.

Organizations under the church roof include the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Philathea Group, Men's League, Pilgrim Fellowship, Service Group, Couples' Club and Boy Scouts.

Mention should be made of Miss Corinna Shattuck, "the Heroine of Corfa," a famous missionary in Armenia for about thirty-six years. She was a member of the church in 1866-71, and a teacher in the Sunday School. Mention should also be made of Alex Sloan and Christopher Collier, who became ministers, and in more recent years Howard M. Weaving, inspired by the early training of the church became a minister.

List of Pastors:—

Rev. George W. Frost	1852-1854
Rev. J. K. Deering	1854-1856
Rev. A. Morton	1856-1859
Rev. E. P. Tenney	1859-1860
Rev. F. Wallace	1860-1862
Rev. A. H. Fletcher	1862-1864
Rev. Thomas Allender	1864-1866
Rev. O. Hall	1866-1867
Rev. T. D. P. Stone	1867-1870
Rev. Webster Hazelwood	1870-1872
Rev. Edward S. Huntress	1872-1874
Rev. P. B. Sheire	1874-1876
Rev. S. S. Matthews	1876-1878
Rev. C. E. Milliken	1878-1882
Rev. Edwin Smith	1882-1886
Rev. David H. Brewer	1886-1891
Rev. Merrill Blanchard	1891-1897
Rev. Thomas Jackson	1897-1899
Rev. Charles H. Washburn	1899-1904
Rev. Eugene F. Hunt	1904-1911
Rev. Frederick N. Rutan, Ph.D.	1911-1918

Rev. Elias N. Atiyeh	1919-1921
Rev. William L. Boicourt . . .	1921-1930
Rev. Matthew A. Vance	1930-1939
Rev. Leonard W. Fowler	1939-1943
Rev. Norman C. MacLean	1943-1948
Rev. Robert E. Burt	1948-1951
Rev. B. Paul Pardy, D.D.	1951-1955
Rev. Orville D. Ullom	1955-1967
Rev. John P. Condon	1968-

SAINT BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ³

The history of the Catholic religion in Maynard may be said to date from the building of the Maynard-Knight mill in 1847. The new mill soon drew to the little village of Assabet a considerable number of Catholics. By 1850 there were about fifty of the faith in the village and vicinity, but no church closer than Saxonville, Marlborough and Cambridge. Persons in need of a priest were obliged to go to one of these places for his services.

It cannot be said with any degree of certainty just when and where the first Mass was celebrated within the limits of Assabet Village and vicinity. However, it is believed that Rev. George A. Hamilton of St. George's Parish, Saxonville, said it at either Cornelius Cleary's house in Stow, or the home of T. F. Crowley on upper Main Street, just above the Central House, in 1850. During the following fourteen years Mass was said at varying intervals; twice a year, then every three months and finally once a month, in Assabet itself.

Fr. Hamilton would say Mass at the homes of the worshipers, a different one on each visit, and on one occasion Mass was said under a large tree on upper Main Street. In between the monthly visits of Fr. Hamilton there were many of the Catholics of the village who would drive with horse and wagon to Saxonville to attend Mass, and many were known to make the trip on foot, a distance of about twelve miles each way. By 1857 the number of parishioners had increased to such a proportion that Union Hall at the lower end of Main Street was used for religious services.

The Catholics in Assabet Village continued as a mission of St. George's Parish, Saxonville, until 1864. At that time Archbishop Williams assigned them to the Marlborough parish, and through the efforts of Rev. John Conlon in 1865, the first Catholic Church was built on upper Main Street on a site next to where our present Public Library and Town Building is located. The money to build the church was raised by subscription - the Assabet Manufacturing Company helped greatly by a gift of \$500.00. The

church was dedicated by Archbishop Williams in September 1866.

The year 1871 was an historical one in the annals of Assabet Village when it was incorporated as the Town of Maynard; the same year saw the Catholic community of the village made into St. Bridget's Parish. In January of that year Rev. M. O'Reilly became the first resident pastor, and during his pastorate a parochial residence was erected beside the church on Main Street. (This is now standing at 201 Main Street.)

In March 1872, Rev. Timothy Brosnahan became pastor and in 1873 he was named pastor at St. Bernard's Parish, Concord, with St. Bridget's made a mission of that parish. Rev. Michael J. McCall succeeded him in 1877 and during his pastorate the present St. Bridget's Church was erected. The church on Main Street had become too small for the growing parish. The cornerstone was laid in 1881 and the church dedicated in 1884 by Archbishop Williams.

January 1, 1894 the parish was re-established with Rev. John A. Crowe as pastor. During his pastorate many changes were made to the church. The Abel G. Haynes house on Percival Street was purchased and converted into a parsonage. He was succeeded by Rev. Bernard F. Killilea in 1905, who in 1906 had the present parsonage erected, and also began saying Mass for the Catholic colony at Lake Boon.

Rev. Walter A. Browne followed from 1909 to 1917. During his pastorate the mission chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary was built at West Acton.

Rev. John McHugh was appointed pastor in 1917, and both he and his curate Rev. Patrick Meagher were stricken and died during the influenza epidemic of 1918.⁴ Rev. Edward F. Crowley succeeded and remained as pastor until 1930. He was followed by Rev. Walter A. Roche who served as pastor until 1935. Rev. D. Edward O'Bryan was appointed in 1935. During his pastorate St. Elizabeth's Parish was created in West Acton and also Our Lady of Fatima Parish in Sudbury. Fr. O'Bryan died at Maynard in 1952. He was succeeded by Rev. William J. O'Brien, who was elevated to the rank of Monsignor in 1959, and passed away at Maynard during that year.

Rev. John D. Callahan was appointed pastor in 1959, and was elevated to Monsignor shortly after. During his pastorate St. Isadore's Parish in Stow was created, thereby reducing St. Bridget's Parish to Maynard only; and he also directed the building of St. Bridget's Parochial School in 1965.

Five members of St. Bridget's Parish entered God's service through the priesthood - Rev. J. Albert Crowley, Rev. William McGrail, Rev. Albert Fairbanks, Rev. William P. Smith, O.M.I., who is serving as a missionary in Africa, and Edward Lesage, who is studying at St. John's Seminary. Also, the following members entered religious orders - Misses Rose Hannon, Mary Heffernan, Mary Farrell, Agnes Anelons, Mary Ayotte

and Mary A. Doyle, former Superintendent of Schools of Maynard and now a member of the Daughters of the Heart of Mary, working in Pakistan among the lepers and poor.

MAYNARD METHODIST CHURCH ⁵

Methodists that helped to organize the Union Congregational Church, with the addition of many more into Assabet Village by 1867 felt the need to establish a Methodist Church.

On February 2, 1867, a meeting was held at the Nason Street schoolhouse for the purpose of having Methodist preaching in the village of Assabet. Benjamin Conant was chosen chairman of the meeting and Benjamin Jones the secretary. It was voted to choose a "committee of four to solicit subscriptions for the support of public worship." It was likewise voted that Rev. Mr. Colburn of Hudson be invited to speak in Assabet on some religious subject.

Religious services were carried on faithfully at Union Hall. Months passed, during which time a committee of seven engaged ministers, hired the hall, and made all other arrangements for the ensuing year. Parsonage land was purchased, a choir formed, parsonage furniture selected, and an organ procured through rental from Boston.

On September 7, 1867, the Methodist Society met at the house of Samuel Evans. Most of the persons present signed the Declaration and Pledge. Members of the Church included: Charles E. Watson, E. H. Tilton, E. F. Richardson, Emery Smith, T. C. Richardson, Samuel Evans, Jabez Thorp, Edward Henderson, J.A. DeForest, Mary F. Richardson, Francis H. Richardson, S.R. Taylor, Jessie D. Richardson, Samuel G. Brown, Henry Fowler, Charles May, Mary S. May and John Fuller.

Rev. J. A. DeForest was voted on April 1, 1867 as the first official minister of the Methodist Society of Assabet. By 1868, there were 112 members in the Sunday School, with 14 teachers. Union Hall was purchased by the Society in 1870 and was used for religious services until the new church was dedicated in 1895.

Twenty years later (1887) besides the Sabbath services, the Maynard Methodist Episcopal Church conducted prayer meetings, held classes in the Sunday School, boasted of the Ladies' Benevolent Society (organized May 1, 1867) and sponsored church choir and musical programs for the public.

July 29, 1895 it was voted to authorize the trustees to build a new church and raise money for the same. The Union Hall building was sold to James Higgins, who moved it to face Main Street and remodelled it for business and a residence.

November 15, 1908, the pastor Rev. T. J. Judge moved into the recently

built parsonage at 34 Brooks Street.

When the fiftieth anniversary of the forming of the town of Maynard was celebrated in 1921, many of the names which appeared on the committees to formulate and create a working program for this affair were among those also on the records of the Maynard Methodist Church.

February 9, 1917 a banquet was held in observance of the 50th anniversary of the church in Maynard. September 5, 1944 the Maynard and Sudbury parishes were combined. The new Sudbury Methodist Church was dedicated on September 30, 1962.

Interest in young people and scouting was most evident in 1951 when the Church sponsored a new Boy Scout Troop which included 32 members, with Auno Koskinen as volunteer Scout Master. In 1952, the seventh and eighth grade Girl Scouts were allowed to use the Sunday School rooms for their meetings each Saturday morning.

July 28, 1965 it was voted to sell the old parsonage on Brooks Street and to purchase a home at 12 Charles Street to be used as a parsonage.

The 100th anniversary of the Church was celebrated on Sunday, February 12, 1967. An anniversary dinner was held on June 4, 1967 at the cafeteria of the new Maynard High School. Anniversary speaker was the Rev. R. Case, S.T.M., Minister of Belmont Methodist Church, Belmont, and President of the Northeastern Jurisdictional Association of Historical Societies of the Methodist Church, 1964-1968. Benediction was given by the Rev. Edgar F. Redfern, St.M., current pastor of the Maynard Methodist Church.

The following ministers have served the church:-

Rev. J.A. DeForest	1867-1869
Rev. L.D. Frost	1869-1872
Rev. J.S. Day	1872-1874
Rev. M.H.A. Evans	1874-1876
Rev. A. Baylies	1876-1877
Rev. A.C. Godfrey	1877-1879
Rev. G.V. Bent	1879-1880
Rev. L.D. Frost	1880-1881
Rev. G.W.H. Clark	1881-1882
Rev. I.B. Bigelow	1882-1885
Rev. W. Wignall	1885-1888
Rev. C.A. Merrill	1888-1891
Rev. J.F. Mears	1891-1895
Rev. J.A. Mesler	1895-1898
Rev. Edward Higgins	1898-1900
Rev. J. Harris	1900-1900
Rev. F.H. Ellis	1900-1901

Rev. W.F. Lawford	1901-1904
Rev. E. Bisbee	1904-1908
Rev. T.J. Judge	1908-1912
Rev. A.M. Osgood	1912-1917
Rev. G.F. Parsons	1917-1920
Rev. D.M. Angell	1920-1923
Rev. C.M. Redstone	1923-1926
Rev. O.S. Buell	1927-1927
Rev. C.E. Carroll	1927-1928
Rev. C.C. Garland	1928-1930
Rev. E.L. Mills	1930-1932
Rev. J. Rex Shepler	1932-1934
Rev. E.B. Marshall	1934-1940
Rev. H.F. Fulton	1940-1947
Rev. H. Leach	1947-1949
Rev. Robert K. Jones, Jr.	1949-1959
Rev. Lawrence N. O'Brien	1959-1963
Rev. Richard Dean	1963-1965
Rev. Edgar F. Redfern	1965-1970
Rev. Fred Pneuman	1970-

ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Episcopal services began in Maynard in May 1894 with a mission given by Rev. Wilson L. Bevan, Ph. D., of Concord, held in Riverside Co-operative Hall. He was followed by Rev. George H. Moffett and Reverends E. and H. J. Masse.

The cornerstone of the present St. George's Episcopal Church was laid August 10, 1895, and the first service held the following Christmas.

The Mission was incorporated May 28, 1896 as the Parish of St. George, and the Church was consecrated by Bishop Lawrence on April 24, 1897. Reverend Robert L. Lynch was Rector from 1896 to 1898; Rev. Robert W. Hudgell, 1898-1899. Rev. Arthur B. Papineau began his rectorship January 1, 1900. ⁶ The following have served as Rector since Rev. Papineau:

- Rev. Robert Malcolm Ward
- Rev. Eason Cross
- Rev. Dickinson Miller (minister in charge)
- Rev. Burdette Landsdowne
- Rev. Halsey I. Andrews
- Rev. Harry E. Goll
- Rev. David Covell

Rev. Albert Gabriel
Rev. Richard Taylor ⁷

The parsonage is located at 25 Florida Road next to the Church.

SAINT JOHN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ⁸

In 1894, a Bible salesman by the name of John Laitinen arrived and suggested having an outdoor worship service for all the Finnish people in Maynard. This was held the following week by the shore of the Mill Pond in the pine grove across the street from St. Bridget's Church. At this service a meeting was held and the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Maynard was organized. Reverend John Nissila of the Fitchburg congregation served as pastor until 1895. Services were held in the chapel of the Union Congregational Church.

In 1902, the congregation was incorporated as the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Maynard, Massachusetts. The names on the Charter were:- William Luomala, Peter Pekkala, Matti Koski, Erick Johnson, Hugo Kajander, Heikki Aakko, Joseph Kajander, Victor Anderson, Heikki Huikari, Heikki Paakki and Antti Seppala. The lots the church and parsonage are built on were purchased in February 1902 for \$750.00. The building of the church was begun in April 1907. Jacob Oberg and Matti Jokinen made a contract with Mr. Whitney to dig a cellar and lay the foundation for the sum of \$250.00. The plans for the church were drawn by Mr. Johan Peltokorpi of Lanesville. Rev. Antti Kononen was pastor at the time. Work began on the church in June 1907 and was completed in November of the same year. All the work was done by Finnish day-laborers, and the total cost of the building was \$8,000.00. The dedication of the church took place June 6, 1908.

The congregation joined the Suomi Synod in April 1909. Rev. M. I. Kuusi of the Worcester congregation was serving temporarily. In 1910, the congregation joined the Eastern Conference of the Suomi Synod. The Maynard, Allston, Brighton and Quincy congregations joined together to form a pastorate in 1913. Their first pastor was Rev. Alpo Setala.

The Sunday School was first organized in January 1906, with William Luomala, Elias Worlin, Maria Harjula, Liisa Tikka and Mrs. Wuorenmaa as teachers. The Christian Young Peoples Society was organized in 1913 and now functions as the Luther League. The Ladies Aid functioned for sixty years. In 1945 the younger women of the church organized the Bethany Sisters Guild, and following the merger of the Lutheran Church of America, the women re-organized to form the Lutheran Church Women. The Mens' Handicraft Society was active for twenty years from 1913-1933. The men then banded under the banner of the Lutheran Brotherhood of Maynard, Massachusetts, and were known as the Lutheran Church Men.

The choir was organized in 1913.

A parsonage was built in 1929 at a total cost of \$6,225.00, while Dr. Taito A. Kantonen was serving as pastor. However, the first pastor to occupy the parsonage was Rev. and Mrs. Arvo Niskanen, who arrived in 1943. At Open House on November 7, 1943 the first ministerial act was performed in the house. Charles Williams, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams of South Chelmsford was baptized.

St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church in her seventy-seven years has passed through her share of the typical experiences of growth, from an immigrant church to a community church, and during this growth she has made the transition in service from the Finnish to the English language. St. John has two sons serving in the ministry. They are William Sarvela, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sarvela, and Walter Aalto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eino Aalto.

In 1967, St. John relocated in a new building in North Sudbury at the juncture of Route 117 and Waltham Street. She continues to hold membership in the Maynard-Stow Council of Churches, and is an associate member of the Sudbury Council of Churches.

RODOFF SHALOM SYNAGOGUE ⁹

The people of Jewish faith were numerous enough in Maynard by the turn of the century so that a Maynard Hebrew Association was formed. The *Maynard News* reports in July 1901 that a Jewish christening took place in the West End; and in September 1903 that the Jewish people with a Rabbi in their midst will celebrate New Year's Eve, September 22nd, with exercises in Masonic Hall; that Rabbi Greenberg, President S. Goldenberg and Vice-president James Shepard were the leaders of the congregation of fifty. Beginning in 1904, the religious holidays were celebrated in Odd Fellows Hall on Nason Street through 1920. In 1914 Rabbi I. W. Sherr became the new Rabbi of the congregation.

In September 1921 the association purchased a house on Nason Street, removed it to Acton Street, and renovated it for use as the Rodoff Shalom Synagogue. At the same time Rodoff Shalom Society was officially incorporated. The Synagogue is used by members of the Jewish faith from Maynard, Acton and vicinity.

ST. CASIMIR'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ¹⁰

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, there was a steady and remarkable growth in the Polish population of Maynard. In 1905, the Polish people of Catholic faith began using the lower church at St. Bridget's

for their services. By 1910, there were about six hundred Polish speaking people in Maynard, most of whom were attending St. Bridget's, and the Reverend Walter A. Browne, pastor of St. Bridget's, asked Archbishop O'Connell to provide a Polish speaking priest as an assistant. Sunday, December 8, 1912 Rev. Francis Jablonski of Boston, administrator for the Polish speaking people of Maynard, said his first Mass at St. Bridget's Church at 10:30 a.m. Fr. Jablonski began immediately looking for a suitable place to erect a church. The name of St. Casimir, patron saint of the Polish people, was chosen for the parish.

In 1926, Rev. John S. Dziok succeeded Fr. Jablonski as pastor. At this time St. Casimir's parish purchased the power station and land formerly owned and occupied by the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway on Great Road, and through the personal efforts and toil of the hardy and faithful parishioners, the building was remodeled into the present beautiful St. Casimir's Church. The church was blessed on November 12, 1928 by the Rt. Rev. Richard Haberlin as personal representative of His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell.

In 1962, the parish observed the Golden Jubilee of its existence.

Since 1945 materials and improvements included church kneelers, a new cross on top of the church, carillons and chimes, new marble side altars, tiling the entire church, carpeting the Sanctuary, an addition to the church hall, new dual heating system, new system of electrification and a loud speaking system. In 1937, the parish acquired a rectory at 253 Main Street.

Fr. Jablonski served from 1912 to 1926; Rev. John S. Dziok, 1926 to 1939; Rev. William F. Maciaszek, 1939 to 1945; Rev. Francis S. Miaskiewicz, D.C.L., 1945, until his death on January 10, 1970. Rev. Louis Bilicky was named pastor in February 1970.

MISSION EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ¹¹

The Mission Evangelical Congregational Church had its beginning in 1903 with a small group of Finnish-speaking people, who met in Riverside Hall, Temperance Hall, a Harness Shop near the depot and the Union Congregational Church in 1905. With the increased emigration from Finland to the United States and the growing congregation, they decided it would be more convenient to have their meetings and social gatherings in their own building. The first step was taken on December 17, 1912 when the Walnut Street site was purchased and the pastor, Rev. John Vaananen suggested Matti Sittonen from Quincy as the architect-builder. On May 18, 1913 the corner stone was laid during an impressive ceremony with many in attendance. By August 13, 1913 the vestry was ready for its first service; and the upstairs chapel on November 29, 1913. The dedication took place on December 14, 1913.

Through the years the church has been presented with many gifts. One of the first was a United States flag which was donated by the Isaac Davis Women's Relief Corps. Later, in 1935 the church was presented with a bell from the American Woolen Company through the efforts of Matti Katvala, who was a church member and mill worker. Recently a Kawai piano was given in memory of Walfred Riihiluoma.

The original name of the church in 1906 contained the word "Finnish", but since most of its members spoke the English language, the "Finnish" was dropped and the official title became the Mission Evangelical Congregational Church.

The church belongs to the Maynard-Stow Council of Churches, the Congregational Mission Conference of America and was a member in the United Church of Christ. Her regular activities include a Sunday worship service, Sunday School classes, a mid-week devotional service, a Martha Service and a Missionary Group.

The following have served as pastor:

Rev. Groop)	
Rev. Hendrickson	) . . . . .	Early 1900
Rev. Sundelin	.)	
Rev. Miettinen	) . . . . .	1906-1908
Rev. Lillback)	
Rev. Wirta	. . . . .	1908-1912
Rev. Vaananen	. . . . .	1912-1925
Rev. Kotila	. . . . .	1925-1932
Rev. Rinta	. . . . .	1932-1936
Rev. Koponen	. . . . .	1936-1946
Rev. Hamalainen	. . . . .	1946-1965
Rev. Heikkila	. . . . .	1966-

*HOLY ANNUNCIATION RUSSIAN
ORTHODOX GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH* ¹²

The first services of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic faith in Maynard is assumed to be in the year 1899. According to *Maynard News* of December 1, 1899, the Russians were holding occasional services in the vestry of the Union Congregational Church and they planned to acquire a pastor and hold weekly services. However, it was not until 1915 that the parish was assembled. In the interim, Rev. Jacob Grigorieff of the Holy Trinity Church in Boston served as visiting pastor. A newspaper note of August 15, 1913 tells that a Russian wedding took place on Florida Court with Father Jacob Grigorieff performing the ceremony. Members of the

Russian community also travelled to Salem and Boston to services. Also, the clergy from these churches frequently visited Maynard and conducted services in any convenient place available.

After organization of the parish, land was purchased through Arthur Coughlan on Prospect Street and a church erected, with dedication exercises taking place in 1916. Father Grigorieff is considered the founding pastor of the parish. In 1918, the parsonage on 25 Elm Street was purchased.

One of the most fondly remembered pastors is the late Very Reverend Sergei Basilevich. He served from 1928 until his death in 1934.

In 1966, at the 50th anniversary, the Parish had increased from approximately thirty original members to somewhat under 100 members and their families. The present pastor is Rev. Thomas Edwards.

Pastors who have served the Russian (and other Orthodox) peoples in the Maynard area:

V. Rev. Jacob Grigorieff	1915-1916
Hieromonk Luke Chirkun	1916
Hieromonk Sevastian Karpenko	1916-1917
Rev. Vladimir E. Lilikovich	1917-1918
Rev. Alexander Lupinovich	1918
Rev. N. Borisoff	1918-1919
Rev. John Ovsenitsky	1919-1920
Hieromonk John Zlobin	1920-1921
(later Bishop of Alaska)	
V. Rev. Theofan Buketoff	1921
Rev. F. Migdal	1921-1923
Rev. Basil Kolesnikoff	1923
(died in Maynard)	
Rev. John Puhalsky	1923-1925
Rev. John Manchuk	1925-1926
Rev. Daniel Gilevich	1926-1927
Rev. Ina Kibikoff	1927
Rev. Sergei Basilevich	1928-1934
(died and buried in Maynard)	
Rev. Dimitri Kolodiuk	1934-1935
Rev. Alexis Kolestinoff	1936-1937
Rev. John Kivko	1937-1938
Rev. Peter Debrovsky	1938
Rev. Jacob Pshenitchniuk	1938-1940
Rev. Stephen Podlutski	1940-1941
Rev. Alexander Lobanoff	1941-1947
Rev. Anthony Huravsky	1947-1950

Rev. George Sokoloff	1950
Rev. Leo Silkin	1951-1952
Rev. Theodore Bulgarsky	1953
Rev. Stephan Lyashevsky	1953-1956
Rev. John Lewart-Lewinsky	1956-1959
Rev. P. Hranovsky	1960-1962
Rev. John Oblatilloff	1963-1964
Rev. Dimitri Konstantinow	1965-1968
Rev. Thomas Edwards, the present pastor	1968-

(List compiled by Paul Kozak, an active member of the congregation.)

DANES

The Danish people held religious services in the Union Congregational Church as early as August 1899. In November 1901 a successful church fair was held in Music Hall, and at that time the church had forty communicants.

SWEDES

Those of Swedish origin organized a Sunday School in April 1904 at the home of John Nordberg. Religious services were held monthly by the Swedish Lutheran Congregation in the vestry of the Finnish Lutheran Church in 1915. On December 2, 1913, the Ladies' Sewing Circle of the congregation held a bazaar in the same church.

LITHUANIANS

The Lithuanians for religious purposes used St. Bridget's Church, with a Lithuanian speaking priest coming at Easter to hear confessions.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES'

In 1967, after holding meetings for many years in the former Odd Fellows Building on Nason Street, land was purchased on School Street and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses' was erected. Mr. David Crispin is the presiding minister.¹⁴

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

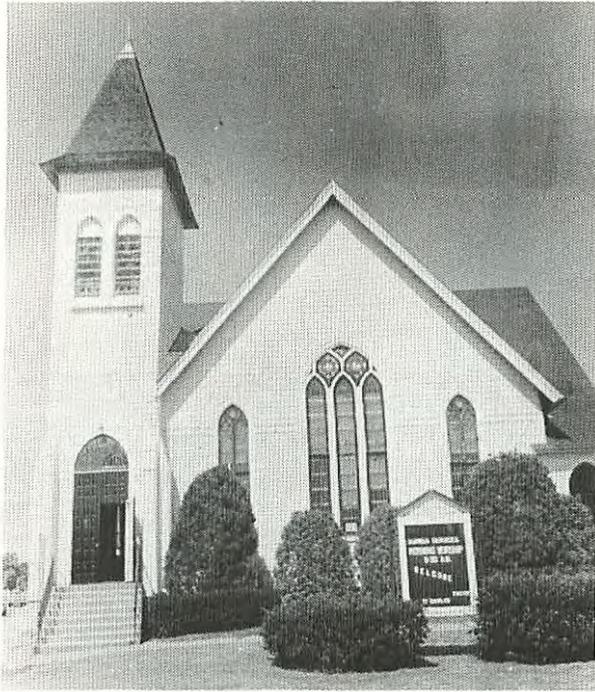
In 1968, the members of this congregation purchased the recently vacated St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church on Glendale Street, and dedicated it as their own church on Sunday, June 9, 1968. Reverend Edison M. Grant, Pastor, resides at the parsonage at 8 Guyer Road.¹⁵



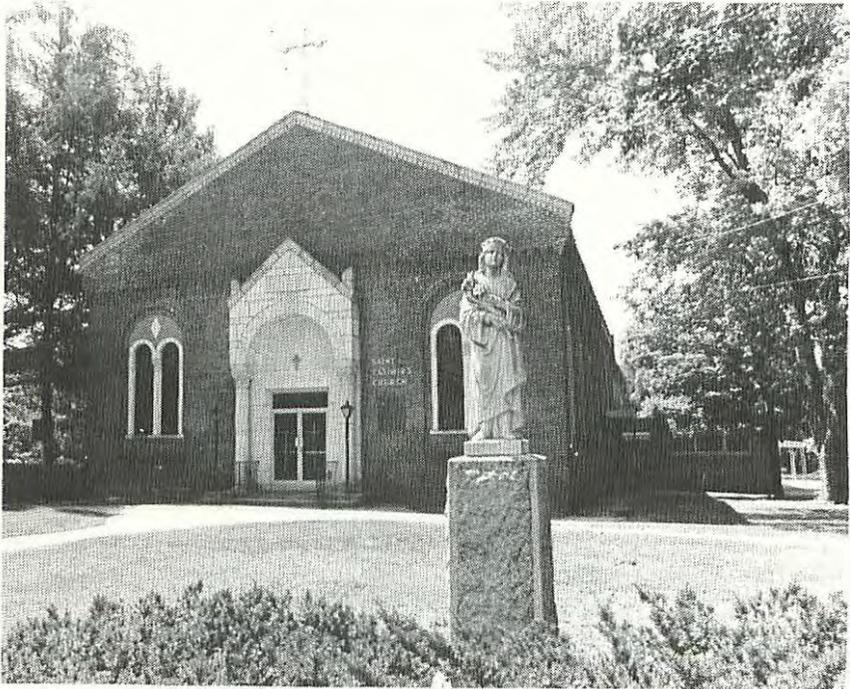
UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



SAINT BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



MAYNARD METHODIST CHURCH



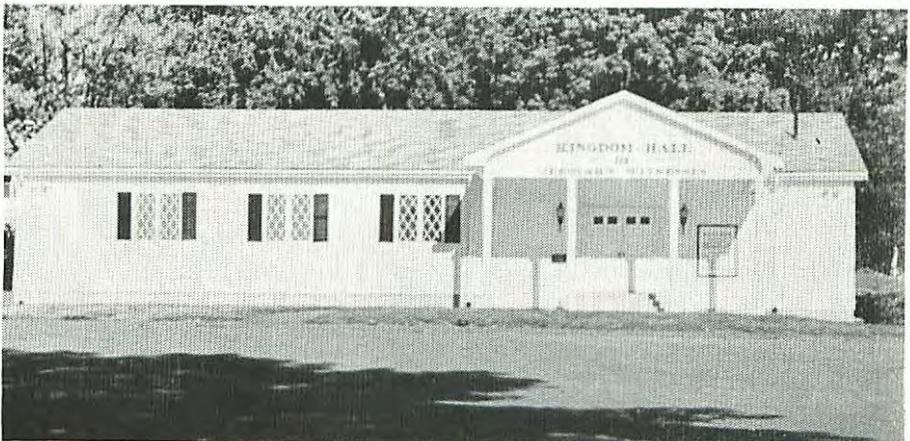
SAINT CASIMIR'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



SAINT GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



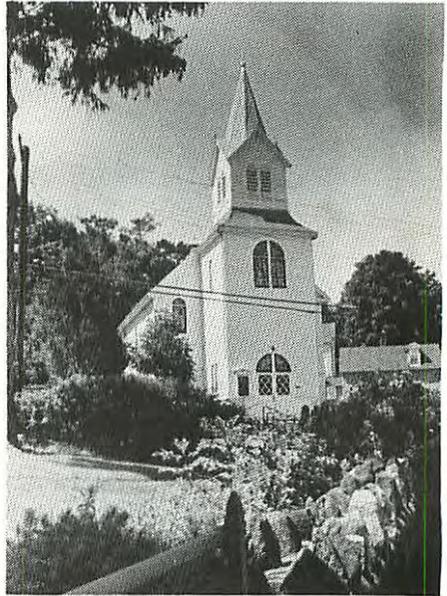
RODOFF SHALOM SYNAGOGUE



KINGDOM HALL OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES



CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
originally St. John Evangelical
Lutheran Church



MISSION EVANGELICAL
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



HOLY ANNUNCIATION
RUSSIAN ORTHODOX
GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Halls¹⁶

As early as 1857 the need of a hall for public gatherings was felt. At that time twenty citizens of the village joined together and built Union Hall at Main and Summer Streets, where the Methodist Church now stands. The lower floor of the building was used as a store, while in the basement was located the first billiard table in town; also, the first barber shop in town was opened by James M. Sawyer in this building on his return from service in the Civil War. The hall was used for all public functions until the 1860's. The Methodists used it for religious services from 1867 until their new church was dedicated in 1895. They purchased the building in 1870, and sold it to James Higgins in 1895 to make way for the new church. He moved it to face Main Street where it stands today as an apartment house. The Catholics rented Union Hall from 1857 to 1865, when they erected their first church on Main Street.

In the late 1860's, Riverside Hall building was erected on Main Street by the Maynard's, and was used for many decades for public gatherings. The first town meeting after the incorporation of the town of Maynard was assembled there on April 27, 1871. It was used continuously for town meetings until 1901. In 1921, at the time of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration, town meeting was again held in this hall. Alfred T. Haynes, one of the pioneer businessmen of Maynard, purchased the building in 1893 and for many years operated a large general merchandise store on the ground floor. At the same time on the ground floor was the stores of Charles H. Persons, pianos and musical instruments, H.P.N. Dahl, optician and jeweler, and J. T. McClure, dry goods. In one of the parlors off the hall on the second floor was located the first bank in town, the Assabet Institution for Savings which opened in 1904. In 1884, Amory Maynard was honored on his eightieth birthday by a celebration held in Riverside Hall in which the entire town took part. From 1914 to 1934 the hall was used by various local men for moving pictures. These included Samuel Lerer, B. J. Coughlin, Gruber Brothers, and others. In 1917 the building was purchased by the Gruber Brothers (Julius and Benjamin) and is at present owned and operated by Burton Gruber, and used entirely as a furniture store. The hall, or top floor was completely destroyed by fire in the early morning of Saturday, July 14, 1934, and not rebuilt.

Co-operative Hall building at the corner of Nason and Summer Streets was built in 1882 by the Riverside Co-operative Association. The building was four stories from the Nason Street front, with the hall on the third floor. In 1901¹⁷ town meeting was held in this hall for the first time, and meetings were held there until 1936 when moved to the George Washington Auditorium. The hall was used for town meetings, rallies,

bazaars, basketball, wrestling, dancing, graduations and many other types of social and civic gatherings. The first moving pictures in town were shown in this hall on Thanksgiving night, November 1902. The hall and upper floor was destroyed by fire in the evening of January 30, 1936. Maynard Council, No. 2121, Knights of Columbus purchased the property and erected the present building on the site.¹⁸

Music Hall, better known as the "Rink," was erected in 1884 by Lorenzo Maynard on Main Street, on land now owned by Tutto's Bowling Alleys. It was originally built as a roller skating rink and the first operators of the rink were Frank and Arthur Locke, and the manager of the skating floor was Edward Nutting. In the hall, many events of importance to the people of that day were staged; during the roller skating craze, it was here that B. J. Coughlin became a speed demon and for five years skated against the fastest roller skaters of the world, winning many of the races. Also, many exciting roller polo games were played by the Maynard team, which was one of the best in New England. The basketball furore followed this and Maynard became a hotbed for the sport with a team that took on most of the fastest teams in New England and some from upper New York State. The great Merchant's Week exhibition was held there in 1901, Admiral William T. Sampson and Lt. Governor John L. Bates honoring us with their presence. The building was later converted into a theatre and general amusement hall. Many famous stock companies appeared on its stage. It was here that the original Maynard Dramatic Club performed during the early 1900's. The place was used for dances, balls, bazaars and reunions, and was one of the first places in town where moving pictures were shown. The entire building was burned to the ground by an early morning fire on Tuesday, November 26, 1912, and an institution and landmark came to an end. The rink had changed ownership several times - Lorenzo Maynard, Carl Monk, F. S. Patch of Boxborough, St. Bridget's Temperance Society, and the last being Eli Gruber.

Colonial Hall on the second floor of the F. W. Woolworth building on Main Street was built by the Naylor family and opened in February 1914. It was used for many years as a moving picture theatre and for all types of functions, i. e., bazaars, dances, political rallies, graduation exercises, shows, musicals, etc. The building is now owned by the F. W. Woolworth Company. The hall is used at present as a recording studio by the Wayside Records Incorporated, and the Natural Sound Studio and is the largest recording studio in New England. It is operated by Lou Casella of Maynard and George Donald of Sudbury, and they have played host to such famous people as Hoagy Carmichael.

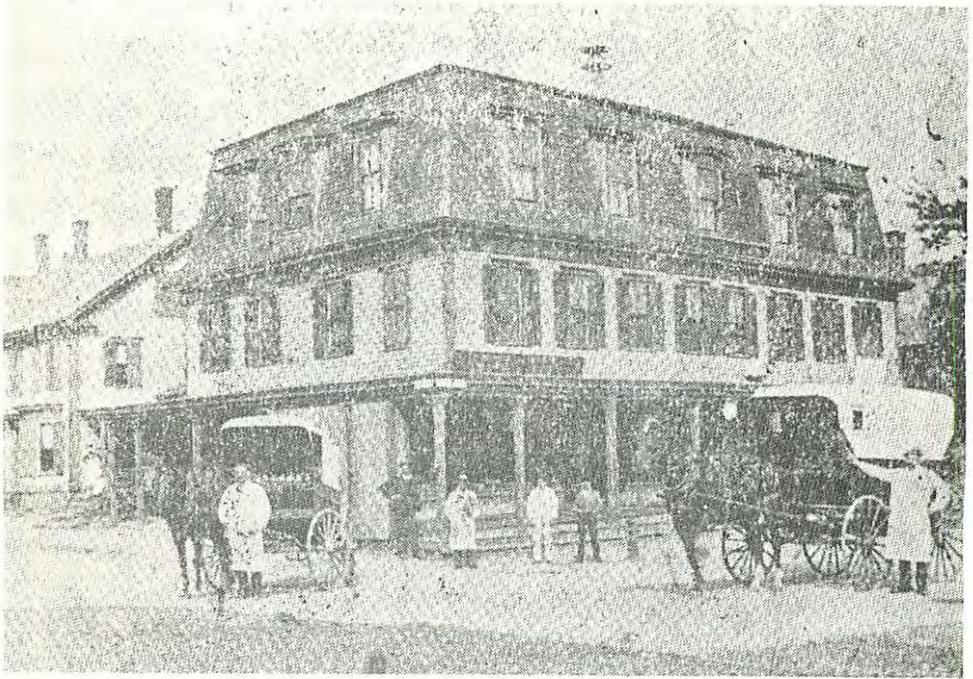
George Flood's barn on Harriman Court, built by Flood for a livery stable right after the Civil War, was remodeled in 1919 by "C. C." Murray and



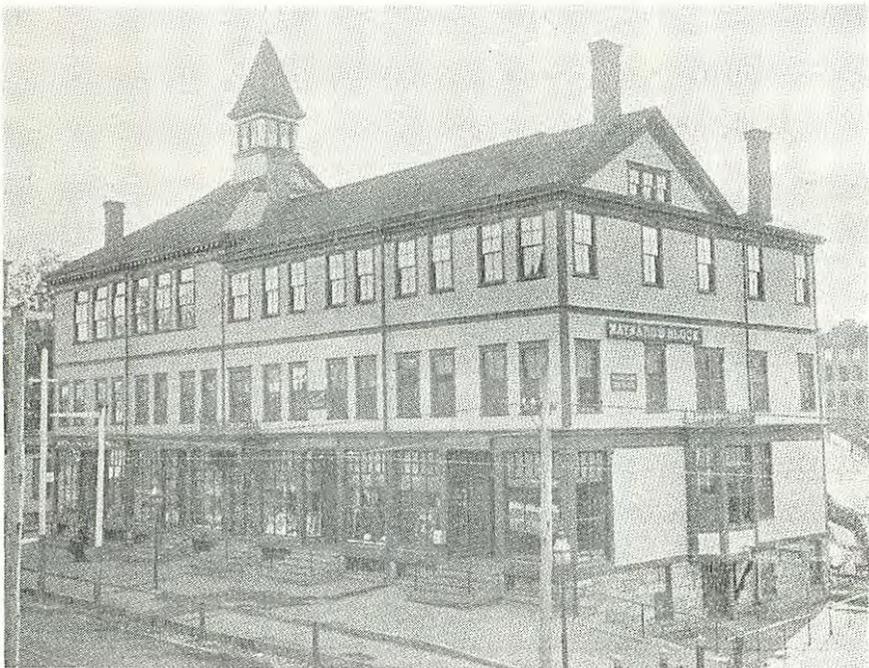
GEORGE FLOOD'S BARN ON HARRIMAN COURT
later known as PASTIME HALL



PAPER MILL DAM - early 1900
(large building in center is the Music Hall or "Rink")



DARLINGS BLOCK
now owned by the Eagles - corner of Summer & Nason Sts.



MAYNARDS BLOCK
(now Masonic Block) Early 1900 - Corner of Main & Walnut Sts.



ODD FELLOWS BLOCK
on Nason Street in the early 1900's. Originally Loewe's Block



PARKER STREET HALL



COLONIAL HALL - 1920



WALTHAM STREET HALL

named "Pastime Hall." It was also called irreverently the "Bucket of Blood." It was used for basketball, roller skating, dances, wrestling matches, and later as a storehouse. It was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, February 27, 1967.

Parker Street Hall was built in 1909 by the Finnish Workingmen's Socialist Society and enlarged in 1916. It was used for meetings, dances, sports, dramatics, and for a few months in recent years as a recreation center for boys. It changed ownership in 1969 and is to be remodeled.

Waltham Street Hall was built in 1922 by the Maynard Finnish Workers' Federation, and was used for basketball, dances, meetings, etc. It was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning, April 30, 1932.

There have been many other halls in town, most of them still used by the various fraternal organizations: - Masonic Hall, Odd Fellows on Nason Street, Elks on Powder Mill Road (originally the Russian Educational League), Darling's Block (now the Eagles), Cannon Block (now the United Cooperative Society), Knights of Columbus, Rod and Gun Club, Vose Pavilion, Italian Social Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars (Finnish Temperance Society), Grange (Danish Brotherhood).

Ethnic Groups in Maynard ¹⁹

We have written about the English, carving out a settlement on the Assabet River, along with the Scots. Also, about the Irish immigrants driven to American shores by the potato famine of the 1840's, consequently some to Assabet Village. Mention has been made that these three groups were almost 100% of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of the town of Maynard in 1871. They were followed by the Finns in the 1880's; the Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Jews, and a small number of people of other ethnic groups through the 1890's and into the early 1900's.

For the most part these groups at first clung closely together, perhaps due to language barriers, and thus settled their own neighborhoods, brought into existence a myriad of national religious, fraternal, social, cultural and athletic organizations, and to an extent, preserved their own customs.

Their once clannish tendencies have been dissipated in the mutual respect generated by the free movement of men, and all have become part of the mainstream of American life. Each group has played an important part in the growth and development of the town of Maynard, as will be brought out in the following pages.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE

The English being the original settlers of Assabet Village, starting in the

seventeenth century, laid the ground work for all of the ethnic groups which came later. At first they put up with the inconvenience of journeying to the meetinghouses at Sudbury and Stow. But, on July 23, 1850, at the newly-built railroad station on the corner of Sudbury and Main Streets a Sunday school was organized, with Amory Maynard as superintendent. At the next meeting it was voted to engage the Rev. George W. Frost for Sunday preacher, and on March 31, 1851, the parish became known as the Union Church, under Congregational usage. On March 24, 1853, the present Union Congregational Church was dedicated.

For fourteen years worshippers found the Union Church sufficient. However, with the arrival of more and more Methodists making Assabet Village their place of residence by 1867 they were ready to organize a Methodist Church. Religious services were carried on at Union Hall until the present Maynard Methodist Church was built and dedicated in 1895.

Those who preferred the Episcopal service began their meetings in May 1894 in Riverside Co-operative Hall. The cornerstone of the present St. George's Episcopal Church was laid August 10, 1895 and the church was consecrated April 24, 1897.

The people of English origin or descent continue to make a large contribution to the development of the town.

THE SCOTTISH PEOPLE

Being English-speaking, the Scots apparently did not have any need for clubs or organizations basically Scottish. Besides that, ties with the old country were weakening by many generations of living in a foreign clime, America, as was not the case with the later immigrants.

However, a national pride did assert itself for a short period as a Maynard and Concord Robert Burn's Club was organized in February 1911. This became known simply as the Caledonian Club. Mr. James Dunlop was the first Chief elected. A football team known as the Caledonian Football Club of Maynard was organized around this time from the club members. This was soccer football, not our American brand. The games were played at the Maynard Cricket Club grounds, the present location of the Green Meadow School.

No record of the demise of the Caledonian Club exists, but it is assumed that the First World War, 1917-18 dealt a death blow to its existence.

THE IRISH PEOPLE

The Irish were not long after the English and the Scots in settling in the little village of Assabet. The building of the carpet mill by Maynard and Knight in 1846 attracted many of this nationality, and by 1850 there were

more than fifty in the village. At first most of them settled around what is now upper Main Street, Spring Lane and Pine Street. The nearest Catholic church to the village was St. George's Parish in Saxonville and these early settlers had to journey there, many of them on foot, for religious ministrations.

Beginning in 1850, and for the next fourteen years Father George A. Hamilton came from Saxonville to the village to celebrate Mass. It is reported the first Mass was said in the home of Cornelius Cleary on upper Main Street. On one occasion Mass was said in the open air on an improvised altar in the shelter of a large tree. By 1857, the number had increased and it was necessary to hire Union Hall. In 1865, the first Catholic Church in Assabet Village was built at what is now 200 Main Street, and in 1884 the present St. Bridget's Church was dedicated. In September 1965, St. Bridget's Parochial School was opened at the beginning of the school year.

Like other ethnic groups, the Irish organized their own societies and clubs. On June 1, 1890 St. Bridget's Temperance Society was instituted with J. Albert Crowley, who later became a priest, as the first President. This organization lasted until 1911.

In July 1899, The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 44, was instituted with John Moynihan as President. This was a fraternal benefit society of men of Irish birth or descent. Meetings were held at Riverside Co-operative Hall and Hibernian Hall in Cannon's Block, now United Co-operative Block. It went out of existence in the early 1920's.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 43, was instituted October 20, 1905. Meetings were held in Masonic, Hibernian, Riverside and Colonial Halls during its life span, petering out in the 1920's.

A Ladies' Auxiliary of Division 44 was instituted November 3, 1905 with Margaret McCarthy as the first President. The last big event of the auxiliary before its demise was the thirty-fourth anniversary dinner in 1939.

The people of Irish origin and descent have played a prominent part in the history of Assabet Village and the town of Maynard. Of the thirty-six men who enlisted from Assabet Village in the Civil War, thirteen at least were Irish. They have been well-represented in the field of athletics, and have played an important role in town government from the incorporation of the town to the present. With the wonderful exuberance of the Irish, in laughter, tears and song, this town of ours is so much better. They have added an extra dimension to our town life.

THE FINNISH PEOPLE

The first of the Finnish people came not long after the incorporation of

the town, sometime during the 1880's. The first families are reported to have settled on River Street. Topi Saisa, John H. Simons, John Hendrickson (Wirtala), Kansaoja, Henry Launola and Weckstrom were among the first. Many of the later ones settled on farms throughout the entire Acton, Stow, Maynard and Sudbury area. By 1894 they were numerous enough so that the Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded, and the church building was erected on Glendale Street in 1907-08 and dedicated in June 1908. In 1967, the church moved to a new building over the town line in Sudbury, at the junction of Great Road and Waltham Street.

The Finnish Congregational Church, established as a pastorate in 1903, laid the cornerstone of the church building at the corner of Walnut and Thompson Streets on May 23, 1913, and on December 19 the church dedication took place.

The Alku Temperance Society was founded in 1895 and moved March 23, 1900 from Harriman Court to the Whitney Building on Acton Street. On July 29, 1910 the society moved to its new building on the corner of Harriman Court and Main Street where it remained until the organization disbanded in the early 1960's. It also had a summer place at West Concord. Activities of the society included program evenings, dramas, chorus, the National Band and the Kanto Athletic Club.

In 1903 the Finnish Workingmen's Socialist Society was organized. It carried on socialist education, sports, dramas, gymnastics, wrestling, acrobatics, dances, program evenings. It bought Vose's Pond area and set up the pavilion and track and fixed up the pond for swimming. The Imatra Band became part of this society, and the Tarmo Athletic Club was organized, which participated in all sports. Parker Street hall was built by the society in 1909, and enlarged in 1916. The hall was sold in 1969. The United Co-operative Society was initiated by this group. With the passing of years the Finnish Workingmen's Socialist Society as a viable group is now just a memory.

In June 1915 the Knights of Kaleva was organized as was the Ladies' Auxiliary. They are similar in precepts to the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs. The Kaleva society has camp grounds at a lake in Littleton. The Knights of Kaleva are still active and have headquarters on River Street.

The Finnish Workers' Federation was an off-shoot of the Finnish Workingmens' Socialist Society around 1920. The split was created by the emergence of the Soviet Union on the international scene, the Federation people being sure that a Socialist Utopia was at hand. In many cases the issue was taken so seriously there were divorces, or husband would frequent one hall and the wife the other. A hall was built in 1922 (Waltham Street Hall), which was destroyed by fire in 1932, forcing the Federation to move to the Russian Powder Mill Road Hall (the present

Maynard Lodge of Elks' headquarters). The usual activities carried on by other Finnish societies was the norm, with the addition of Marxist education as the core. This Society disappeared during the McCarthy witch-hunt in the mid 1950's.

As with all other ethnic groups, the off-spring of the original settlers have more or less moved into the main stream of American life, into their own homes, vocations, hobbies and raising an American family.

THE SCANDINAVIANS — DANISH — SWEDISH AND NORWEGIANS

The first Danes to settle in Maynard came in the early 1890's. By 1899 they were numerous enough to have organized a club and have a clubhouse on Acton Street. That same year religious services were held in the Union Congregational Church. The young Danes organized a club in 1903 known as the Young Danish Peoples' Social Club.

A Danish Brotherhood Society, Maynard Lodge No. 204, was instituted on December 23, 1904. The society in 1912 built a hall on Hastings Street, Stow, just over the town line, and in 1929 sold the hall to the Maynard Grange. This organization lasted until 1929. There is no record of the first officers, but Hans Erikson was one of the stalwarts in the latter years of the society.

The Swedes started to settle in Maynard around the turn of the century. By 1904, a Sunday school was organized at the home of John Nordberg. In 1913, the Hamar Lodge, No. 126, Scandinavian Brotherhood was organized. In its ranks were also Danes and Norwegians. In the latter 1930's it combined with the Lindberg Lodge of Waltham. Some of the early officers were Charles E. Ekstadt, Sanfrid Swanson, Carl Emanuelson, Mrs. Bernt Anderson, Mrs. Hulda McClean, Richard Swanson, Bernt Anderson, Ernest Johnson and Oscar Johnson. Religious services by 1913 were held by the Swedish Lutheran Congregation in the vestry of the Finnish Lutheran Church.

Norwegians in limited numbers entered Maynard life about the same time as the Danes and the Swedes. They apparently joined in the social life of the above in their organizations as there is no record of any Norwegian societies.

THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

The first Italians coming to Maynard would be dated sometime in the 1890's for their initial organizational attempt was in 1906. On July 20, 1906, at Odd Fellows Hall, Court Dante Alighieri of Foresters was in-

stituted with Michele Roberts as Chief Ranger.

The Italian Citizens' Club was organized on November 29, 1912 to aid Italians in becoming citizens. Joseph Morgandi was elected President. At the time there was an estimated six hundred Italians in Maynard.

Roma Lodge No. 1103, Order of Sons of Italy in America of Maynard, Massachusetts, was instituted on September 5, 1921 at Eagles Hall. Celeste Primiano was chosen as Venerable.

On November 4, 1927 a new Italian organization, St. Anthony's Crusaders, held a dance in Colonial Hall with four hundred in attendance.

The Italian Social Club of Maynard, Mass., was instituted on December 7, 1934 at its own hall at 64 Waltham Street. The first President of the club was Adam Mariani. This club is still very active.

On December 15, 1933, an Italian-American Citizens' Club held a meeting at Riverside Co-operative Hall as part of a naturalization drive. And on February 22, 1935, an organizational meeting of a new society, Our Lady of Indulgence, took place at the Italian Social Club with the following officers: Mrs. Caroline Visocchi, Virginia Angelosanto and Santa Mariano. On March 22, 1935 an Italian Citizens' Club organized with Michael Lalli as President and Michael Barilone as Vice-President at 10 Main Street. In the latter 1930's Saint Anthony's Society was organized.

In 1969, the Italian people in Maynard still have some of these organizations in their midst; Sons of Italy, Italian Social Club, Our Lady of Indulgence Society and the Saint Anthony's Society. With the passing of the old guard and the thrust into the mainstream of American life of the young people of Italian extraction these organizations are with us but not as strong.

May it be said that this light-hearted people of Latin extraction have added a lot of vivacity and spice to the Maynard scene - an extra dimension which would surely have been missed in the hum-drum life of a mill-town. May it continue so.

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

It is a fair assumption that the middle 1890's was the beginning of the immigration of the Russians into Maynard. By December 1899, they were numerous enough to hold occasional religious services in the vestry of the Union Congregational Church. There is no data on the number of Russian people in Maynard, but in 1913 a Russian wedding took place on Florida Court with over one hundred people present.

In 1916, the cornerstone for St. Mary's Russian Church on Prospect Street was laid. The first services were held in the new church on April 18, 1917 with two hundred and fifty in attendance.

The R Club consisting of members of this congregation is a very active group.

The church is now known as the Holy Annunciation Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church.

THE POLISH PEOPLE

The Poles started settling in Maynard at the turn of the twentieth century. It was not until 1912 with the coming of Rev. Francis Jablonski that citizenship courses began among them. At that time there were about six hundred Polish people settled in town. Religious services from around 1904 to 1928 were held at St. Bridget's Church.

The International Co-operative Association, composed mainly of Poles with a sprinkling of Lithuanians and Russians, opened its doors in 1911, closing in 1931 during the height of the Great Depression.

A Polish Mutual Aid Society, Our Lady of Czenstochova, was organized on February 26, 1911. This Society lasted until the middle 1960's. It had rooms in Odd Fellows Hall and various other places in town. The first President was John Dzierkacz.

In 1913, the Poles bought land on Parker Street for a church building, but it was not until 1928 that St. Casimir's Parish Church was dedicated on Armistice Day, converted from the power station of the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway on Great Road.

A Polish Independent Citizens' Club was organized in 1928, possibly for the Presidential election, and another one in 1933, called the Polish-American Citizens Club, which lasted into the 1960's.

A dissident group of St. Casimir's Parish during the mid-1930's rented the old Amory Maynard residence on Maynard Hill to be used as a church. This group was called the Polish National Catholic Church.

THE LITHUANIAN PEOPLE

The first we learn of the Lithuanians in Maynard is a news-note of 1904 telling of a St. Elizabeth's Society meeting. This was a joint group with Hudson Lithuanians. This would place the first Lithuanians in town in the latter 1890's. Apparently there was not enough of this ethnic group to organize any clubs or societies for we have no records of any. For religious purposes St. Bridget's Church was used.

THE JEWISH PEOPLE

The Jewish people began settling in Maynard around the turn of the century. There may have been a few families earlier than that but there is no record available. We are aware of only one family, the Julius Loewe's, who

ran a combination rooming house and tavern at Harriman Court. This family must have settled here in the 1880's as Julius was active in town affairs by 1890, being on the town committee to purchase land and build a fire station for the new town fire department that year. He also was active in other town affairs, and was a director of the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway.

In 1901 a news report tells about a Jewish christening taking place in the West End, and in 1903 the Jewish people with a Rabbi in their midst were to celebrate the New Year, September 22, with exercises in Masonic Hall. From 1904 through 1920 religious holidays were celebrated in Odd Fellows Hall. In 1907, Max Blatt was serving as President of the Maynard Hebrew Association.

In 1910, Rosh Hoshanah was celebrated by two Jewish congregations, one in Odd Fellows Hall with Rabbi Sherr, and the other in Cannon's Hall, Main Street, with Rabbi H. Raymond.

In 1921 a Maynard and Hudson Jewish Youth Association was formed at Riverside Hall with Louis J. Rickels as President. This organization was known as the Double Triangle Club.

In the early 1920's the Hebrew Association purchased a house on Nason Street, removed it to Acton Street and renovated it for use as the Rodoff Shalom Synagogue.

During the early 1930's the Maynard Jewish Council was organized for athletic and social purposes. A basketball team was organized at Pastime Hall on Harriman Court with the following candidates: Bachrach brothers, Seder brothers, Glickman brothers, Lerer brothers, Gruber, Swartz, Liverman, Arkin and Silverman, and with Michael Zapareski as coach.

The Jewish Ladies Aid Society was organized in 1940 to raise funds for Jewish refugees fleeing Hitler Germany.

We would be derelict in our duty if we did not mention that the history of the town of Maynard would have a void in it but for the efforts of a Jewish businessman, Samuel Lerer, proprietor of the New Idea Clothing Store and manager of the moving picture theatre in Riverside Hall. He had moving pictures taken of the 50th anniversary celebration of Maynard to show at his theatre. He knew not the significance of that for posterity, but the Maynard Historical Society, as possessors fifty years later of a 16 mm. copy of this film, can be ever grateful to him for being able to show a moving picture of the 50th anniversary at our 100th anniversary.

Societies and Clubs ²⁰

Maynard has seen a great many societies and clubs, secret and otherwise, the oldest being the Iola Lodge of Good Templars, which started in 1866

and flourished for fifty years until crowded out by numerous other societies. Many of the societies that helped in the demise of Iola Lodge have since followed it into oblivion.

Iola Lodge, No. 91, International Order of Good Templars was instituted in Assabet Village on February 19, 1866 with fifty charter members. It was a fraternal society having for its object the promotion of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages and of universal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of such products. Membership was unrestricted by age, sex or color. Meetings were first held at Union Hall, then moved to the vestry of Union Congregational Church, later to Riverside Hall on Main Street and in 1888 to its own quarters in Darling's Block, now Eagles Block, corner of Summer and Nason Streets. The Lodge dissolved in 1907.

Charles A. Welch Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Masons was instituted on March 1, 1872. It is a secret organization in so far as it has rituals which its members are sworn by oath never to divulge. It admits adherents of all faiths. The man for whom the Lodge is named was a member of the Monitor Lodge of Masons in Waltham and became one of the greatest benefactors of the Maynard Lodge. The first Master of the Maynard Lodge was Rev. Leonard P. Frost. Meetings were held in various halls in the town, one of them being in Darling's Block. In 1888, Lorenzo Maynard had the present building erected for the use of the Masons. In 1922 the building was purchased by the Lodge, which is still flourishing, and is the oldest fraternal order in town.

Assabet Council, No. 740, Royal Arcanum, was instituted on March 13, 1883 with seven members. It was a fraternal, mutual assessment, beneficiary and benevolent society. No record has been found of clubrooms in town, but large affairs were held in Masonic or Riverside Cooperative Halls. In April 1920, Assabet Council became part of Rawson Council of Hudson.

Loyal Assabet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, was instituted January 17, 1884. It was a secret, fraternal, beneficiary society. Meetings were held at Riverside Co-operative and Masonic Halls.

Maynard Lodge, No. 131, I.O.O.F. of the American Order was instituted April 2, 1884. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows Block, originally Loewe's Block, and now owned by Charles Foley. Both lodges disbanded by early 1950's.

Mizpah Rebekah Lodge for Women instituted in 1887, was part of this Lodge and is still in existence, being the second oldest fraternal order in town.

Nashoba Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted in May 1888. It was fraternal, beneficiary and benevolent and met at Riverside and

Masonic Halls. The Tribe surrendered its charter in February 1902.

Magdalene Chapter, No. 28, Order of the Eastern Star, held its first meeting with fifteen members on February 20, 1890 in Masonic Hall, and has always met at the same place.

In 1926, Maynard Assembly, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, was started, sponsored by Magdalene Chapter. Meetings are held at Masonic Hall.

Court Maynard, No. 54, Foresters of America, a fraternal, benevolent and beneficent society was instituted December 1, 1890, and lasted until about 1919. Meetings were held at Odd Fellows Hall.

Order of Alfredians, was instituted April 1891, and was open to Anglo-Saxon Protestants. It lasted but a short time.

Congress of Friends, an insurance and endowment order, was instituted in July 1891, but had a short life.

Summer Hill Lodge, No. 135, Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal beneficiary society was instituted in Darling's Block, January 25, 1892, and disappeared in the late 1920's. Meetings were held at Odd Fellows Hall.

Unity Circle, No. 180, Companions of the Forest of America, was instituted September 12, 1892, and went out in 1909, when it became Unity Circle, Independent Companions of the Forest of Massachusetts on September 26. Meetings were held at Odd Fellows Hall. It disappeared in the late 1920's.

Progressive Lodge, Knights of Pythias was instituted July 25, 1898 to promote the principles of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence. Meetings were held at Masonic, Music and Riverside Co-operative Halls. At a meeting July 15, 1921 a Temple of Pythian Sisters was instituted. The organization petered out during the 1940's due possibly to the war.

Maynard High School Alumni Association was launched on July 21, 1899, thirteen years after the first graduation in 1886. It held annual reunions up through 1930, with some years excepted.

Assabet Aerie, No. 1643, Fraternal Order of Eagles was issued a charter in 1907. Prior to that year Maynard residents were members of the Hudson Aerie, ninety by 1905. Meetings until after the First World War were held in Masonic Hall when it acquired its own quarters on the corner of Summer and Nason Streets, formerly known as Darling's Block. It is now the third oldest lodge in town.

Maynard Grange, No. 340, Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted December 19, 1913. Meetings were held at Masonic, Knights of Columbus, Odd Fellows and Grange Hall on Hastings Street, Stow, which was purchased from the Danish Brotherhood Society in 1929, and later sold

when the membership dropped off. It now meets in Elks Hall and is quite active.

Loyal Order of Moose, Maynard Lodge, No. 1023, was instituted May 17, 1915, a secret fraternal beneficiary society. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows Hall, Amory Block (over the store now occupied by Miss Elizabeth Schnair) and in Knights of Columbus Room. It dissolved in 1931.

Maynard Council, No. 2121, Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal insurance benefit society was instituted April 13, 1920 at Riverside Hall with one hundred eighty-seven charter members. Timothy B. Moynihan was the first Grand Knight. Meetings were held at Riverside, Masonic, Riverside Co-operative, United Co-operative and Knights of Columbus Halls. It purchased the site of its present building from the Riverside Co-operative Association in 1936 following the disastrous fire, and is still a very active organization.

St. Christopher's Guild was organized in September 1957 for the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of Maynard Council Knights of Columbus. Its purpose was to aid the Council in its many endeavors and to engage in spiritual, cultural, educational, charitable and social activities. Mrs. Alphonse J. Paul was the first President. Meetings were held in Knights of Columbus and St. Bridget's Halls. In 1959 the name St. Christopher's Guild was adopted and it is an active organization.

Maynard Lodge, No. 1568, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was instituted at Waltham Street Hall on September 29, 1929 with one hundred and seventy-five men as charter members. The first Exalted Ruler was K. Paul Hilander. Previous to the institution of Maynard Lodge the local Elks, mostly members of Hudson Lodge, organized in May 1918 what was known as the Just-Us Club and secured quarters in the vacated public library rooms in the Riverside Co-operative Association Building on Summer Street. The Lodge moved to larger quarters on Main Street over the present New Idea Store in late 1936, where it remained until the purchase of its present building, formerly the Russian Hall, on Powder Mill Road.

D.Y.W.Y.K. Club ("Don't You Wish You Knew Club") was organized in 1889 by twenty local businessmen. It featured an annual masquerade ball in Music Hall. The last record was the 26th anniversary masquerade ball in 1926.

Maynard Cricket Association was formed in 1899, and land was leased from William Eveleth in the rear of John A. Crowe Park, near the site of the present Green Meadow School. In June 1901 it became a member of the Worcester County Cricket League. In 1902 a pavilion was erected and in 1906 a new clubhouse. Trap shooting meets were held on the grounds in the spring of that year and the cricket team won the league championship.

Also, that year 1906 saw the organization of a soccer team. In 1907 the clubhouse was destroyed by fire, and a new clubhouse erected. By 1920 due to lack of cricket players, no games were played; but the soccer team continued to play. In October 1925 the second clubhouse burned to the ground, and on October 16 at a meeting in Eagles Hall the Association voted to disband.

Roli-Boli Bicycle Club was organized in 1895 and the A.T. Cycle Club (Associated Templars) the same year. Both were active through 1902.

Twilight Club was organized in 1904 by twenty young members of St. Bridget's Temperance Society. It built a cottage at Lake Boon, which was dedicated on August 5, 1905, and flourished for sixty years. Of the twenty charter members four are still living in 1970 - James J. Ledgard and John J. Keegan of Maynard, William Cleary of Winchester and Charles McGill of Florida. On May 11, 1964 the members voted to sell the clubhouse and land at Lake Boon and dissolve the association.

Maynard Woman's Club organized in March 1904 with sixty-nine members as a philanthropic, educational and civic organization. Meetings were held in Masonic Hall, George Washington Auditorium, Knights of Columbus and Fellowship Hall (Union Congregational Church). It is still a very active club.

Maynard Checker Club was organized in 1908. Meetings were held at Cannon's Hall (now United Co-operative Block) and Loewe's Block (Odd Fellows Hall). It disappeared in the early 1920's.

Middlesex Club was organized in 1910 by a group of Maynard young men who rented a cottage at Lake Boon. It disbanded in 1918 because almost the entire membership was in the armed forces of World War I.

Maynard Motorcycle Club was organized April 25, 1913 with twenty-five members at the store of Walter R. Peterson. (Mr. Peterson is the father of Governor Walter R. Peterson of New Hampshire.) The club disbanded in 1914.

Maynard Gun Club, now Maynard Rod and Gun Club, organized July 16, 1915 at a meeting held in the Boston Clothing Store on Nason Street, managed by John Peterson, who was the grandfather of Governor Peterson of New Hampshire. June 27, 1929 it opened a clubhouse at White Pond, Hudson, which it was forced to vacate in 1942 when the United States Government issued orders there could be no shooting on the grounds adjacent to the Ammunition Depot. In 1944 the club purchased the present site off Old Mill Road and built a new clubhouse. It is a very active organization.

Maynard Country Club was organized in 1921. The first golf locally was played on Len Lawrence's three-hole court at his home near Fletcher Corner, Acton, and the players decided to secure a location for a larger

course. The Calvin Whitney farm, comprising sixty-eight acres of land, which was large enough to accommodate a nine-hole course, was purchased and the Club started with one hundred and fifty charter members. At first the old Whitney homestead was set aside for the caretaker to live in and two rooms were assigned for use by the golfers. A veranda was added to the house, facing the course; the barn was dismantled, but a long shed was left standing to be used as locker rooms. The present clubhouse was erected the following year, and several additions have been made to the original building. It is a very popular addition to the community and always active.

Maynard Garden Club was organized in October 1938 to stimulate love of gardening among the people of the town and to interest them in making the town more beautiful. Meetings were held at homes of members.

The All-American Club was organized March 18, 1945 with twenty members, for the betterment of social life and welfare, with stress on educational work, social work, physical culture and dramatics. Meetings are at Parker Street Hall.

Maynard Emblem Club, No. 205 was formed in 1951 with sixty-two charter members. Its aims and purposes are patterned from those adopted by the Elks. Meetings are held at Elks Hall. It is a very active group.

The Rodettes Club was organized February 4, 1951, with twenty-one charter members, to assist the Maynard Rod and Gun Club to promote a better understanding of conservation and sportsmanship. It is affiliated with several Sportsmen's Federations.

Earl Kitchener Lodge, Sons of St. George, organized in April 1917 with Mark Newton as the first President. Meetings were held in St. George's Church basement. In December 1918 the annual meeting was held in Odd Fellows Hall. May 2, 1919 an affair of special interest to English people was a triple celebration in Masonic Hall: First, in celebration of St. George's Day; Second, being the second anniversary of Earl Kitchener Lodge; Third, institution of a Lodge of the Order of Independent Daughters of St. George. The name taken by them was Lady Warwick Lodge. The first President was Mrs. Charles Spence. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows Hall. These organizations no longer exist.

Lucius D. Wilson Chapter, Order of Demolay, was instituted in February 1926 with more than fifty boys initiated in the first degree. Hollis G. Barlow was installed as Master Councillor. The Chapter was named after Lucius Dunham Wilson, a G.A.R. veteran, who was Chaplain of Charles A. Welch Lodge, A.F. & A.M., for twenty-seven years, and who came to Maynard in 1879 and died in 1917. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall. It is still an active group.

Kiwanis Club of Maynard was instituted in 1938 with Dr. Raymond E.

Hooper, Presiding Officer. In October 1941, the Maynard-Acton Kiwanis Club took a film of people of both towns to be shown at Parker Street Hall. This film was to remain in possession of the local Club. The Club is no longer active.

Rotary Club of Maynard, No. 6296, Rotary International was organized in Maynard in 1946 with Medville L. Clark as the first President. Meetings were held weekly at Uncle Pete Carbone's Twin Tree Restaurant and now meet at the United Co-Operative Hall, Main Street. It is a very active Club.

Maynard Lions Club was instituted May 16, 1956 at the Kaffee Stuga, Sudbury. Rev. Orville Ullom was the first President. Meetings are conducted regularly and the organization is quite active.

BAND PARENTS' CLUB ²¹

In 1951 Mrs. Eleanor Colburn Fletcher, with the help of Mary A. Doyle, then Assistant Superintendent of Schools, sought support from the parents of students who were in the music program.

A group of mothers were brought together and a Band Mothers' Club was formed. The first president of the organization was Mrs. Sirkka French. Two other mothers who played an important part in the early organization were Mrs. Nicholas Kane and Mrs. Virginia Robinson. The club was small and so was the band which had thirty members.

The School Department report contained in the *Maynard Town Report* of 1951 acknowledged the formation of this group: "A group of mothers have organized a Band Mothers' Club and are assuming the responsibility of purchasing uniforms. This is an example of the cooperation between school and home in Maynard. At the present time there are thirty members in the band and forty-three taking lessons."

In September 1953, Charles Garabedian became Director of the Maynard School Band. At that time the band was composed of mostly Junior High students.

In October 1953, the Parents' Instrumental Music Club was organized. Although this is the official name of the club, it is always referred to as The Band Parents' Club and that is the name that will be used in this report.

In 1958, the Band Parents' Club had its first experience with an exchange weekend. The Nashua, New Hampshire Band came to Maynard and later Maynard went to Nashua. This program has continued and Maynard has been involved in exchanges with eleven bands from the New England States and New York. In addition to these exchanges the band has gone to the New York Worlds Fair, Expo 1967 at Montreal, Canada, and the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C.

In 1965 the Northeastern Music Festival was held in Maynard and band, orchestras and choral groups took part. About forty towns were represented.

The Band Parents' Club can look back through the years with the satisfaction that it has contributed to the success of the Music Programs in the Maynard Schools. Many of us believe that many of the tensions which beset the youth of today would be lessened with more exchanges of people who come together and speak the universal language of music.

A report of this type would be amiss if we did not acknowledge the inspirational leadership of Mr. Charles Garabedian, Director of Music of the Maynard Public Schools for the last eighteen years. He has provided an excellent musical education for our children. He has made the Band Parents' Club a success.

In addition to the foregoing summation of societies and clubs, since athletes and sports have always played a large part in our town, practically every sport known has been represented by an active organization, which is covered in a separate section.

MAYNARD HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Annual Town Meeting

March 5, 1962: -

Article 6 - "Voted to authorize the Board of Selectmen to appoint a committee consisting of five members, to be known as the Historical Committee, to compile and publish a complete history of the Town of Maynard, Massachusetts, prior to and in anticipation of Maynard's Centennial Anniversary due in April 1971; that the said committee be authorized to sell the history so published to the general public at a reasonable price to be determined by said committee; that said committee be authorized to add to its membership without limitation; and that the sum of \$500 be appropriated to the use of said committee for any expense it may incur in compiling and publishing said history, said sum to be raised from taxation." 22

MAYNARD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Maynard Historical Society was instituted in June 1961 when Albert G. Alexanian, Jr., then a member of the Board of Selectmen, called the first meeting to order at the old Town House. About fifty of the townspeople signified their intention of joining, but only a handful of those who had pride in Maynard and a flair for history actually joined.

The purpose of the organization is to gather all available historical data and facts to be used in preparation of the history of Maynard, and to preserve and perpetuate these records, together with all historical objects and materials received by the society.

It was at the suggestion of the society that an article was inserted in the town warrant and accepted unanimously by the town meeting of March 5, 1962, creating an Historical Committee, whose duty would be to compile and publish a complete history of the Town of Maynard for the centennial anniversary in 1971. The original five members appointed to this committee were Albert G. Alexanian, Jr., Mary E. Alexanian, Janette M. Taylor, Dr. Frank C. Lituri and James B. Farrell. They were succeeded by Birger R. Koski, Gerard G. D'Errico, Alice M. Hakala, Mary T. Ollila, Herbert W. Martin, Elmer W. Mattson, Elizabeth M. Schnair, Ralph L. Sheridan, Winnifred G. Hearon and Beverley G. Allan. Albert G. Alexanian, Jr., Birger R. Koski and Ralph L. Sheridan have served as chairmen.

Immediately following the dedication of the new Town Building on Sunday, July 29, 1962, the Maynard Historical Society held a business meeting, thereby becoming the first Town group to meet officially in the new building.

A room was assigned to the society on the lower floor of the Town Building where meetings are held each month from September through May, to which all are cordially invited. Also, in this room are kept and carefully watched over, many of Maynard's precious artifacts and links to the past. The dedicated members of the society are faithfully carrying out the purposes for which the society was created, and to these patient hard-working few the entire townspeople owe a sincere debt of gratitude.

The present officers of the society are Ralph L. Sheridan, president, Birger R. Koski, vice-president, Beverley G. Allan, secretary, Winnifred G. Hearon, treasurer, and Elizabeth M. Schnair, public relations. This group also serves as the historical committee for the town.²³

Chautauqua Circuit²⁴

An Article in the *Maynard News* of July 12, 1918 tells us that the idea of this circuit originated in the mind of a Dr. J. H. Vincent, a patron of learning. This Association at first was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, but later moved to Chautauqua, New York. The purpose of the Association was to send speakers to communities to uplift family life, which does not take enough interest in literature and social uplift of the town. Ticket sellers, ushers, and other male help, were mostly college boys getting their education from its lessons; the young girls were college women, their presence in the community helped it by their high standards.

It was the custom of Chautauqua to display banners of the towns on its route. It was discovered that Maynard did not have any town colors so H. Linwood White, a member of the local Grange, was delegated to sponsor an

article for the next town meeting to obtain colors for Maynard. At February 12, 1917 town meeting a vote was passed to appoint a committee of three to consider a town color and report at the March town meeting. The committee appointed was A. Merrill Osgood, William A. Naylor and James C. Mahoney. The March 5, 1917 town meeting voted to adopt Blue and White as town colors, as recommended by the committee.

A group of sponsors for each town had to guarantee a minimum amount of money for the Circuit and these sponsors signed a contract to that effect. A huge tent was erected on the high school grounds on Summer Street approximately where the gymnasium is, and for five days, afternoon and evening, speakers, plays, singers would entertain. The sponsors were usually the leading business and professional men of the town. Kenneth Damren was the first Chairman and Rev. A. Merrill Osgood the first Secretary. From 1920 through 1929 when Chautauqua ended, possibly because of the depression, William A. Naylor was Chairman.

July 16, 1920 saw the addition of Junior Chautauqua. This was the local school children who would put on a show or play the last day of the program. This was called Junior Town. Up to one hundred children participated, usually under the direction of Mrs. Adelaide Sims. As an aside, may we mention that two of our Maynard Historical Society members in 1928 were in this group - Winnifred Tobin Hearon and Elizabeth M. Schnair.

We do not know if the purposes of the Circuit were fulfilled in Maynard but the motives were high-minded enough.

Moving Pictures ²⁵

Moving pictures were introduced to the town sponsored by the Epworth League at Riverside Co-operative Hall on Thanksgiving night, November 1902. They were shown by Salisbury's high-class moving picture company. The next showing in town was at St. Bridget's Church in March 1903 - *The Passion Play*. From then on moving pictures were shown at Music Hall on an average of once a month by various moving picture companies and sponsored by local organizations. The most remembered was a man by the name of Sherman, who appeared several times with his showing. Henry Gilroy, a local resident, who was instrumental in bringing Sherman to town, broke with Sherman in 1909 and began moving picture shows in Riverside Co-operative Hall. At the same time John H. Murray and Bartholomew "B.J." Coughlin were showing them at Music Hall. There was keen competition between the two places. Price of admission was five cents and ten cents. Prizes were given away at each show -- dolls, carriages, bicycles, athletic equipment, etc. Also, the Friday and Saturday evening shows featured a singer accompanied by illustrated songs. Several of our

local singers, i.e., James B. Farrell, Hugh Connor, Harold A. Lyons, and others made repeat appearances. Many will recall the pianist or organist who played through the entire show and adjusted the tempo to match the variations in the picture. Then, who can forget the thrilling serials like *The Million Dollar Mystery*, *Perils of Pauline*, etc.

Wednesday night, September 10, 1913 at Riverside Co-operative Hall, was the date of the first introduction to "talking pictures," with Raymond Hitchcock singing his famous song *What's The Use*. This was advertised as "Edison's Latest and Greatest Achievement" and "Wonder of the Age." The first real talking pictures came in 1927 and this heralded the end of the "silents."

February 20, 1914, B.J. Coughlin and George H. Creighton had their first showing at the new Colonial Hall on Main Street. The picture was the "*Battle of Shiloh*." Henry Gilroy was also showing pictures at Riverside Co-operative Hall.

Riverside Hall on Main Street was made into a moving picture theatre in 1914. By 1915 movies were no longer shown at Riverside Co-operative Hall, but were now being shown at both Colonial Hall and Riverside Hall by B.J. Coughlin.

On May 6, 1921, Peoples' Theatre on Nason Street, built by a group of local businessmen, was opened with a license to show moving pictures granted to James J. Ledgard, Manager. A license was also granted to Samuel Lerer to show moving pictures at Riverside Hall.

Moving pictures continued to be shown for several years at Peoples' Theatre, Colonial Hall and Riverside Hall, with the management changing several times. But, by the early to middle 1940's only the Peoples' Theatre was operating, under the management of Burton J. Coughlan.

In June 1949, the Fine Arts Theatre, a moving picture house on Summer Street was opened. It was built by Burton Coughlan on the site of his father's former livery stable and garage. A few years later he closed Peoples' and the Fine Arts became the only moving picture theatre in town.

August 15, 1969, Fine Arts Theatre II on Summer Street, adjoining Fine Arts Theatre I, was opened for business. Both of these are managed by the Conmay Theatre Company, Inc., and show all first-run pictures.

The old Peoples' Theatre building has been converted into a three-story business block.

Husking Bees ²⁶

In the old days these were usually held on a Saturday night to make of them a social evening. The purpose of the husking bee was to help the farmer with a large crop of corn to get it husked and ready for the mill.

To make the husking bee more interesting, Indian colored corn was mixed with the field corn, the finder of such being able to buss a partner of his or her choice.

The White farm by Vose's Pond and the Batley farm on Acton Street had numerous bees that individuals still living remember. A newsnote of 1899 tells of twenty young people at the home of Miss Nellie B. Peters husking corn, but finding no red ears to everyone's chagrin. "'Twas a bad year for Indian corn!'" Another note in 1911 tells of a barge load of Maynard and Concord young folk attending a bee at Mrs. Quinn's farm in South Sudbury.

Minstrel Shows ²⁷

Maynard with its Music Hall became a mecca for some of the nationally known minstrel shows at the turn of the century, returning year after year for a week's stay. Companies such as *Hi Henry*, *The San Francisco's*, *The Dark Town Minstrels* and the *DeRue Brothers* were some of them.

Local shows were put on by practically every society and club at one time or another. Jim Farrell, in a paper reposing with the Maynard Historical Society, recalls being in over sixty shows up through the 1930's.

Carnivals and Circuses ²⁸

Maynard was a stop for traveling carnivals and circuses for many decades. They added a change to the hum-drum life of the small town people, especially the kids. Many of these groups advertised only by word-of-mouth and handbills, so our records are sparse. However, in 1901, we did note in the papers that The Saxonian Comedy Company entertainers and specialty stars will give a series of entertainments in Maynard all week at their pavilion (tent), corner of Glendale and Acton Streets, admission 10 and 20 cents. (This is now the Anderson Ford Sales lot.) In 1913, the Sawtelle Circus was granted a license by the selectmen. In 1915, D. F. Knowlton of Lowell set up a merry-go-round on a lot at the corner of Glendale and Acton Streets.

Before the large garage on River Street was built (presently housing the Middlesex Laundry Self-Service) the lot was used up to the early 1920's by carnivals and circuses. Also, the area at and about 98 Summer Street before it was built up, had Spark's Three-Ring Circus with elephants and other wild animals yearly in the 1920's. St. Bridget's Parish and the American Legion Post still hire a carnival yearly, the former at the parochial school grounds and the latter at John A. Crowe Park.

The Boston Post Cane²⁹

An interesting sidelight into memorabilia of half a century ago was the travels of *The Boston Post* cane. Apparently, *The Boston Post* felt it would increase its circulation in Massachusetts by presenting a cane to the selectmen of all the towns in the state, who in turn would present it to the oldest inhabitant to use until death, or removal elsewhere, then it would pass on to the next oldest.

In 1909, Lewis Stetson Towne, 90 years of age, was the first recipient, followed by Gavin Taylor, Joel Parmenter, Edward Henderson, John Fix, Dennis Callahan and Daniel Coughlin, the latter passed on in 1928.

This is the last date that we have. All that can be said is that if the cane is in someone's hand now he must be close to one hundred and fifty years old!

Gypsies in Maynard³⁰

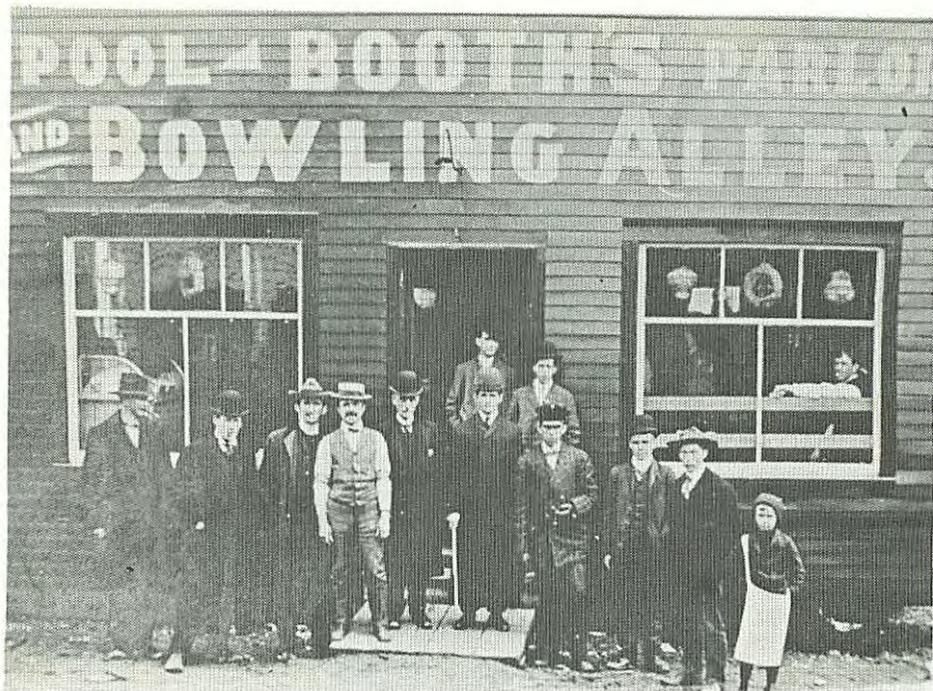
The gypsies in Massachusetts had a circuit that was made during the summer months of every year. The women wove baskets and made other things that they sold or bartered -- the men were horsetraders. They came with their tents and belongings in wagons and usually set up shop by Old Mill Road, adjoining St. Bridget's Cemetery. They were a colorful people and no doubt titilated the curiosity of the townspeople no end. Thieving possibly to them was no sin, from stories told by old timers. They must have believed in sharing.

Maynard began to receive an annual visitation sometime in the 1890's, maybe earlier. Our first firm information is a newsnote in 1899 that a band of gypsies were in camp just beyond the Catholic Cemetery. Other newsnotes: - (1906) "Stanley's gypsies are located in town," (1911) "A band of gypsies have been invading the town from their camp near St. Bridget's Cemetery during the week": (1916) "A group of gypsies created excitement in town. They were camped on Acton Road, near Parmenter's Crossing on the Acton side Sunday, and made their presence felt by many attempts at petty larceny. They moved to Parmenter's land on the Maynard side Monday. In the afternoon six of the women made a shopping tour of the town, helping themselves in some stores and in others trying to cheat the merchants. Chief of Police Binks, Officers Swanson and Harlow Green visited them Monday evening. The Chief of the tribe produced a \$1.00 receipt for use of the land for three days. Judge Wilson said they had a right to stay. Chief Binks tried to scare them. There were about eighty in the band. Many curious people visited the camp. They left town on Tuesday." (1920) "Charles Stanley's roving band of gypsies are making their annual visit to Maynard."



MAYNARD HISTORICAL COMMITTEE - 1970-71

Beverly G. Allan-Elizabeth M. Schnait-Ralph L. Sheridan-Winnifred G. Hearon, Birger R. Koski



BOOTH'S POOL & BOWLING ALLEY - NASON STREET
Located on the site of the Middlesex Bank



MAYNARD SMOKE SHOP - 1911

Their visits terminated by the mid 1920's. A permanent colony of them existed near Fort Meadow, between Hudson and Marlborough. Old timers remember the men as being "fiercely handsome."

Pool Rooms ³¹

Pool, of course, was indulged in by nearly all the male populace, not only in Maynard but elsewhere. All societies had their pool tables when room allowed and when they became affluent enough. Pool matches were played by the better players and friendly games were played by others. It was indeed, an indoor sport whereby many happy hours were whiled away. Through the years, pool rooms were located in various parts of the town. According to Gutteridge's *History of Maynard*, the first pool table was located in the basement of Union Hall, built in 1857. Later came the combination barber shop and pool room. William Casey was the proprietor of such a place in the old Riverside Co-operative Building, presently the site of the Knights of Columbus, also Michael Crowley, who owned a similar establishment in the upstairs of Darling's Block, now Eagles Block. Years later, George O'Brien had a poolroom at the Paper Mill Corner, which was later taken over by Joseph Allen; opposite Main Street on River was another; on the site of Music Hall was still another; on River Street a Polish manager held forth, while at the corner of River and Walnut Streets, Mike Tamloff, a Finnish manager was in charge. The Lynch Brothers pool room and bowling alley on Nason Street, presently the site of the Middlesex Bank, catered to the pool sharks, as did the Maynard Smoke Shop managed by the Sheridan Brothers in Masonic Block, where the Stitch-It Shop is now located. Other pool rooms managed by the Duggan Brothers, Edward McManus, John Connors, and Dr. Bellows were located in town. In the too distant past, boys under eighteen years of age were not permitted to enter a pool room or bowling alley. Today people of all ages have their own leagues. Pool emporiums are springing up throughout the country and children are taught by experts how to play these two most scientific games. Billiards and pool have now become a parlor game and at long last come into their own.

Dance Organizers ³²

Leafing through the old newspapers of yesteryear, week after week, year after year, the overwhelming mass of information suggests that Maynard people in their leisure hours loved the greatest of indoor sports -- dancing. If it wasn't an Annual Ball put on by the Masons, Cricket Club, Caledonian Club, Fire Department, Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Bridget's

Temperance Society, Finnish Socialist Society, Imatra Band, National Band, Maynard Brass Band, D.Y.W.Y.K. Club, Middlesex Club, Twilight Club, Grange Royal Arcanum, High School Alumni Association, Foresters of America, Moose, Individual Craft Unions in the mill, Order of Red Men, Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Odd Fellows, Associated Templars, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, High School Seniors, the various town baseball Associations, to repeat, if it was not one of these it was a program and dance at other times by the same clubs. And if this was not enough, groups of individuals would hold public dances in between.

The balls generally were dress-up affairs, grand march, punch and all the associated things to go with it. Large bands from Boston and other large cities vied with local bands for the honors.

Some of the smaller dances that were held had quaint sponsors. Names of some of these impromptu groups ran from the Jolly Five, Merry Six, Happy Sixteen to the Shirt Waist Dancers.

A newsnote of May 6, 1904 in the *Maynard News* reports the Jolly Five are to have a prize dance on the first Friday night in June, to be held at Music Hall. The same issue reports the Happy Sixteen will have a dance and social in Music Hall Tuesday Evening, May 10. Cartwrights' Orchestra will play and a good time is assured. The Club consists of Margaret Murphy, Margaret Dineen, Bessie Mahoney, Mae Carpenter, Mamie Driscoll, Tessie Owens, Mamie Kelly, Minnie Cullinane, Annie Burke, Nellie Punch, Mamie Dineen, Katie Young, Alice Murphy and Inez Scully. Two of the sixteen must have found their man at the previous dance for only fourteen names are listed among these Irish colleens.

The *Maynard News* of June 24, 1904 reports that Collins Orchestra furnished excellent music at the dance given by the Jolly Five in Co-Operative Hall Wednesday night, which was well attended. While the same issue reports a large party was in attendance at the Shirt Waist Party given by St. Bridget's Temperance Society in Music Hall Saturday night. The Society will have another of their popular Shirt Waist Parties in Music Hall tomorrow night with Cartwright's Orchestra furnishing the music.

And so on up to November 14, 1913, when *The Maynard News* reported the following: "At the Selectmen's meeting Wednesday eve, it was decided that the objectionable dances which have been indulged in in the dance halls in this village must be stopped. All parties holding dances in the future will be notified that these objectionable and so-called animal dances are prohibited and must not be permitted in any dance hall in this municipality. This action is the opening of a vigorous campaign to suppress these objectionable forms of dance and Rev. Walter J. Browne, Father Sheehan, and other clergymen of the town, as well as a large percentage of

the men and women are in sympathy with this movement and will sustain the Selectmen in this action for a cleaner and better Maynard.''

Shades of Gypsy Rose Lee! After that came the Charleston, Hula, Black Bottom, Shag, Jitter Bug, Jive, Rock and Roll, the Twist, (all animal dances). And it all started in 1913.

The Shirt Waist dance parties were called such because of the informal dress -- skirt and blouses for the ladies and men in suits or in hot weather in shirt sleeves. The animal dances mentioned above were the Turkey Trot and the Bunny Hug -- it is the educated guess of Frank Sheridan, who managed Sheridan's Orchestra for more than two decades and furnished the music for many of the Club Annual Balls mentioned in the first paragraph.

The dances of that earlier period from the Gay Nineties as copied from a dance order of the Caledonian Club are as follows: Schottische, Polka, Waltz and Two Step. Frequently, there was a prize waltz at these dances.

Finnish Saunas 33

The one claim to fame that the Finnish people that removed themselves to these shores have is the steam bath. The word "sauna" is part of our English language, so the descendants of those early Finns hold on to that little bit with iron grip.

The sauna was, and still is, we presume, an institution in Finland. Every household from peasant on up had this little building, separate from any others, on the premises. In it they not only bathed themselves, but gave birth to their offspring - it was warm and water was available in plenty.

The building was small - 8 ft. by 12 ft. or so - split one third dressing room, two-thirds steam room. The firebox was built from the floor up with an 8 to 12 in. layer of river-washed stones on top. This fire box was fired from inside the steam room for some unaccountable reason, causing gases from the flame and smoke to escape into the room, smarting and burning the eyes of the first occupants in great style. One small window after a while allowed these gases to escape. Two barrels of water, which were filled by pail from the well, one cold, one hot, were used which was ladled into pails, the proper mixture for comfortable bathing. Along one wall was a three-tiered seating board. The lowest was the coolest, the third, where your head nearly touched the ceiling, was the hottest. After three to four hours of burning wood in the fire box, the hardened river stones were heated to we know not what temperature - suffice to say, when a ladle of water was thrown on them sometimes they would crack, and that's hot.

So now enters the family, man and wife and all the offspring. They seat themselves according to how much heat one can stand. A ladle of water is thrown on the stones - a sizzling sound is heard but no steam is seen - the

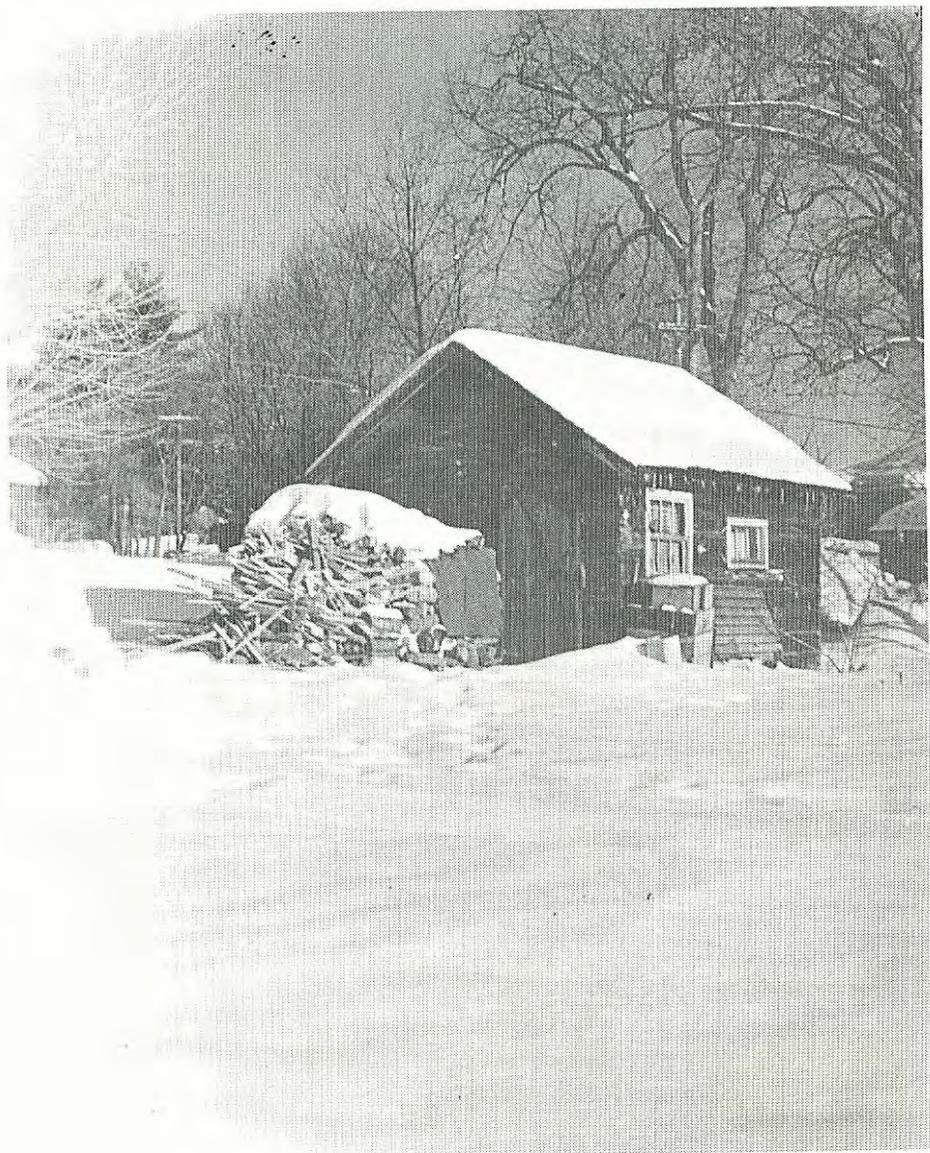
water evaporates immediately, a few seconds pass -- all of a sudden a blast of air hits the occupants that burns the nostrils and ears, pores open, adjustment is made by the body to the heat - another ladle of water thrown causes a higher degree blast that really opens the pores and the water starts rolling off the fried occupants. This goes on for five, ten, fifteen minutes. Then the birch switches start beating the air. These are short birch branches twelve to sixteen inches long, tied together. Each person has a bunch and mercilessly beats himself all over to make the blood circulate. After this the window is opened some and pails are filled for washing. Sometimes in between all this ordeal one will go in the dressing room or outside to cool off, but the heat draws one in like a magnet ultimately. In the winter time a person can roll in the snow or have a snowball fight without feeling the cold for maybe ten minutes.

After going through this sizzling experience one feels all dragged out for an hour or so, but what exhilaration after that - one feels like a new person. A sauna heated to this degree is good for four or five hours of use.

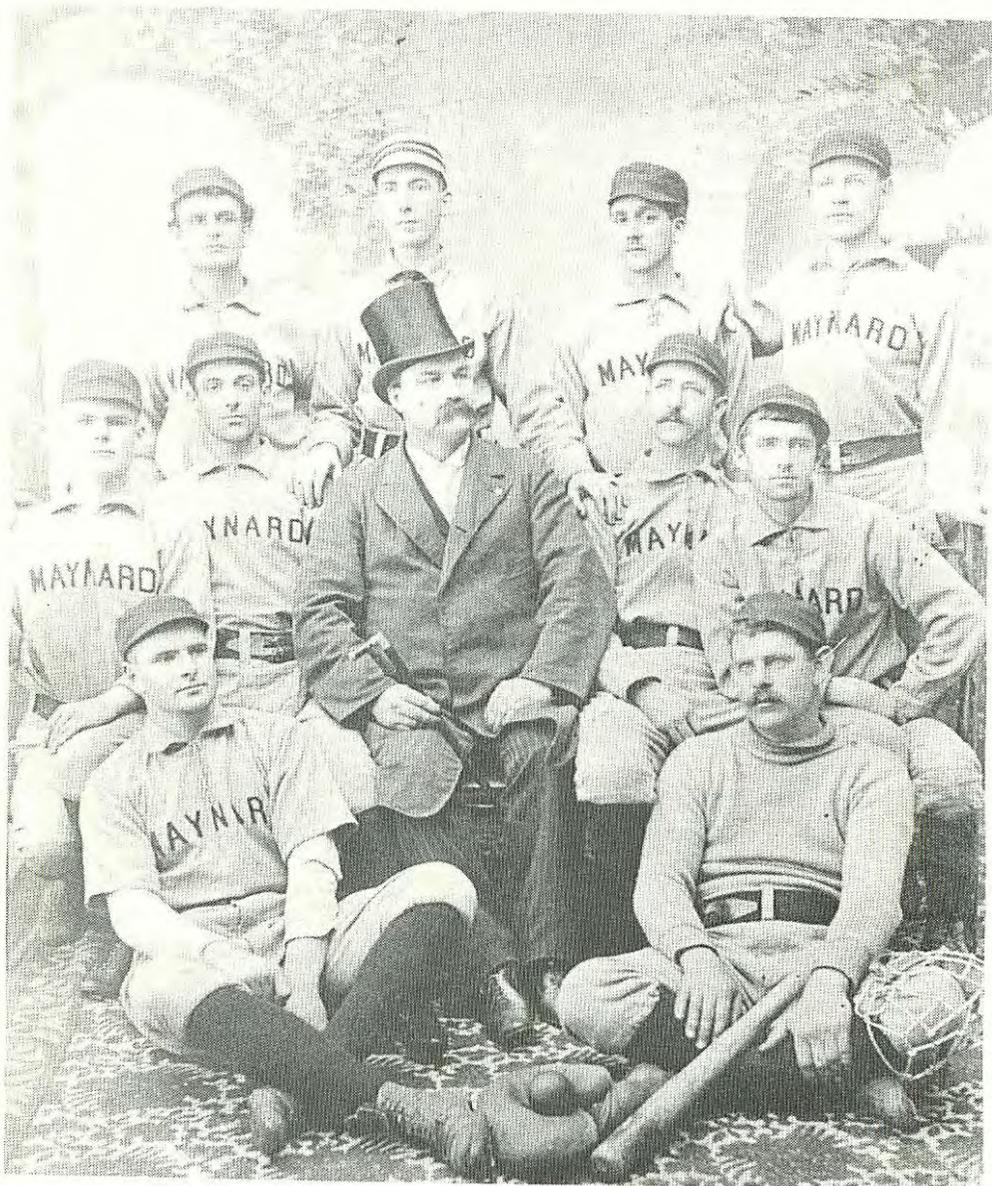
This is what the Finnish people brought to these shores. First, those that settled on farms built facsimiles of old country sauna. Improvements were made - the fire box was built from the dressing room, or outside altogether. The ones that settled in towns prompted some enterprising gentlemen to build town saunas. These were buildings with four to twelve steam rooms with steam radiators in them - each steam room having two dressing rooms. A narrow aisle between the rows of steam rooms and dressing rooms allowed the proprietor to get to and clean up the rooms while customers were dressing and undressing. The heat from water thrown on a radiator could not reach the intensity of water thrown on stones - actually, the room would fill up with steam and a tough one could not really get hot enough, but it was better than nothing. Steam boxes were installed also - a person could sit in one, steam himself, and take a shower (which was an added feature of a town sauna).

In the last twenty years electrically heated saunas have been installed in home cellars with running hot and cold water, but it seems to us the thrill is gone. The struggle with nature in the raw gave a boot to the farm sauna which is missing with these modern inventions.

Maynard has had five town saunas. The first one was built by August Lehto on River Street in 1903. This is still in operation in 1970, but is now a private club. The second one was on Florida Road built by a Mr. Pietikainen in 1904. This stopped operating sometime after the Second World War and recently was torn down. The third and fourth were built between 1909 and 1912. One of them, adjoining the Middlesex Laundry on Powder Mill Road, was bought by that laundry around 1960 and used as a warehouse. Charles Kahilainen and Oscar Grondahl were two men among

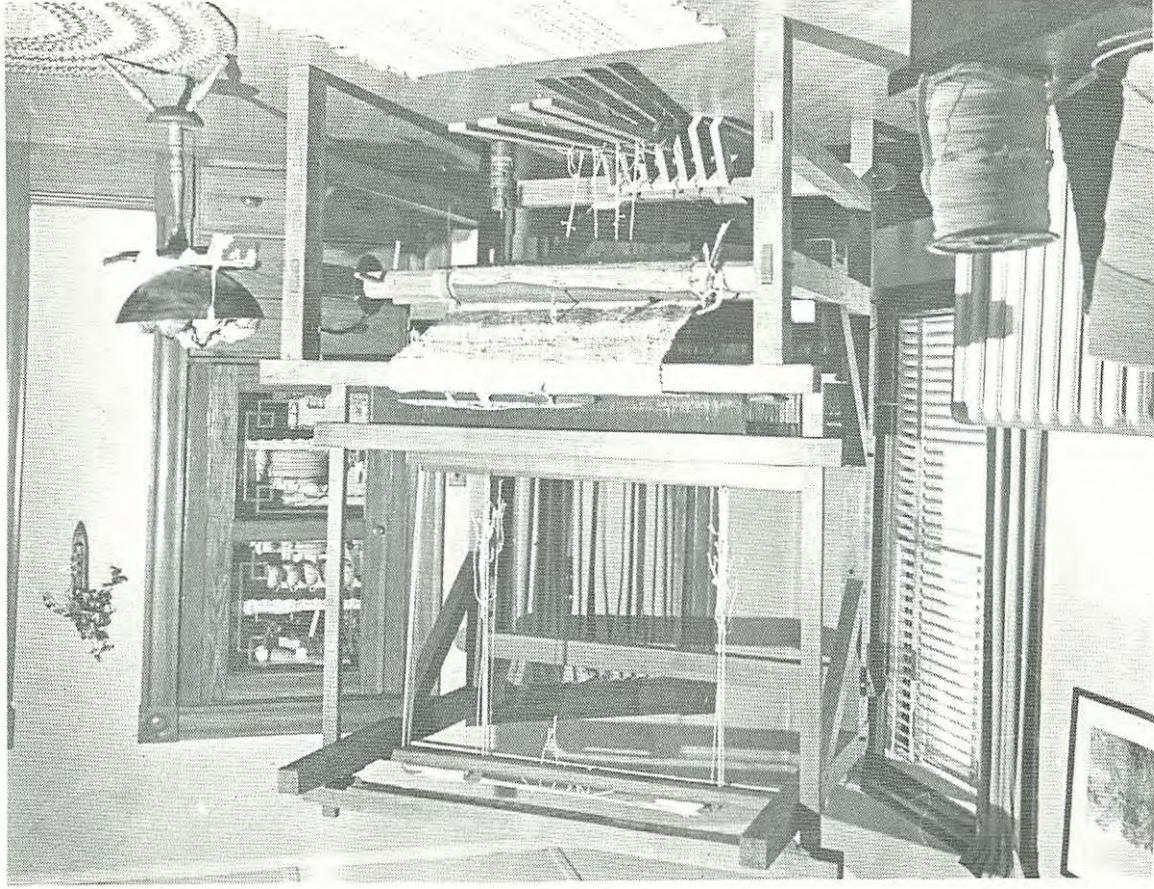


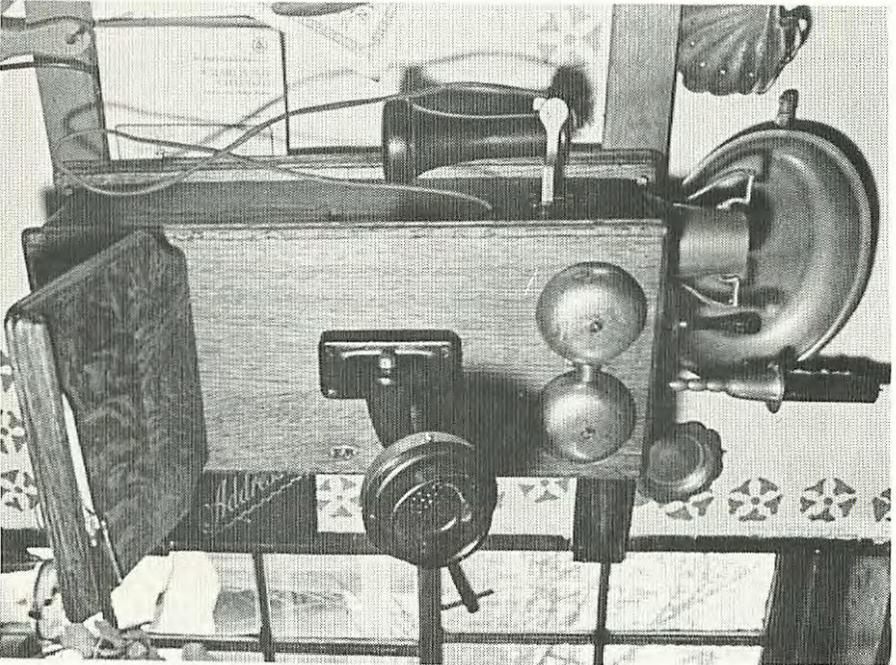
FARM SAUNA - WHITE POND ROAD near Russell's Bridge
(Wally Raisanen)



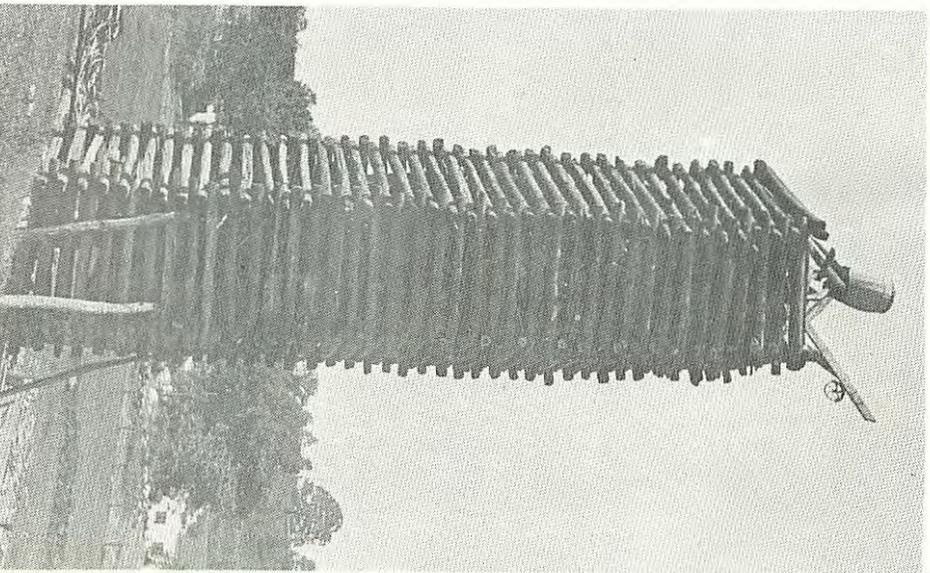
ONE OF THE EARLY BASEBALL TEAMS IN TOWN
Rear-Mitchell-Fitzmaurice-Coulter-Maynard; Front-Stewart-Hodgden
Center-Coggins-Larkin-C.D.Holmes,Manager-Connors-Hayes

OLD TIME HOME LOOM
Owned by Miss Gertrude Oksa of Hudson, former Maynard native





OLD TIME TELEPHONE
(Mayes' Residence, Great Road)



BEFORE THE BONFIRE, JULY 4, 1916

others, that owned this sauna at different times. The other is River Bank Road Sauna, just at the bottom of the hill from our Municipal Building. Saku Komu was the original owner, then Oscar Wuorio and later John Nokelainen; it is not in operation now. The fifth was the Elmwood Street Sauna built after the First World War by Vanni Vuori. This is still in operation.

Athletes and Sports in Maynard ³⁴

From the earliest times, man has engaged in various forms of more or less highly organized play activity. Athletic contests, whether for amusement and recreation, or as a means of training for the serious pursuits of life, have always been highly valued. Of recent vintage comparatively, is the need of sedentary man in a technologically advanced society to get exercise physically for purposes of health.

In our fair town, athletes and sports have always played a big part, much more so than in the farming communities adjacent to us, for the simple reason that we have been concentrated in a tiny geographical area centered around one industrial plant. Rubbing shoulders constantly with our neighbors, the natural desire for contests, games and feats of physical strength and mental prowess made Maynard a Mecca of sports and athletes that compared favorably with towns and cities manifold larger than itself. Another major reason for the diversity of sports was the diversity of our people, twenty-one different nationalities by 1905 were gathered within our confines with their multifarious sports from the old country.

Factual information of Nineteenth Century Maynard sports is not handily at our finger-tips. We used information gleaned from the *Maynard News* and recollections of old timers, which could be derelict.

The first town Baseball Team was called the Maynard Mutuals in 1873 using a diamond opposite the Maynard Tomb - Walker's Field. Some of the players were Owen Reynolds, Jack Kennedy, Pat Freil, Mark Kelley, Chubby Holbrook, "Cannonball" Jack O'Brien, Umpire James F. Sweeney. The May 20, 1927 article continues stating Gardner and Gilligan formed a battery later and played on a team managed by Bat Coughlin for several seasons. William Connolly and T.J. O'Donnell were two old time pitchers. An article in 1920 tells us of Maynard Stars of the 1880's - strictly local - Billy Connolly and Jerry Casey, battery, Bob Smith, Jack Campbell, Jack Lawton, Denny Mahoney, Jim Murray, Jim Morgan and Marshall, - 1884-1888. This was the first club to play on the grounds now known as John A. Crowe Park.

In 1889, the Red Stocking Base Ball Team was managed by James F. Sweeney. In 1893, an Old Timers All-Time Great Baseball Team contained the names of Jim O'Donnell, Jack Connor, Jerry Casey, Pete Mitchell, Jim

Mallinson, Harland Maynard and John Coulter. Another Old Timers Great Team of 1897 was Joe Larkin, Billy and Mike Fitzmaurice of Marlboro, Bert Bemis, Quinlan, Jack Connor, Stewart, Billy Smith and Soutter. These teams were semi-professional town teams, playing clubs in other towns and among the players were out-of-towners, all of whom played for money.

Music Hall, also known as the Rink, the site of Tutto's Bowling alleys, became popular as a roller skating center. It was here that B.J. Bat Coughlin, the fastest man in town on roller skates, competed in several championship races against all-comers. It also housed a semi-pro roller polo team for many years which played in the Midland League. The only memento we have on that sport is a ball turned in to us by Roy Denniston, whose father Robert Denniston was a team member in 1885, along with Allie Martin, Syllas Sawyer, James Morgan, and others. The game was played on roller skates with wooden wheels and the players wore shin guards and carried a hockey stick which was about thirty-six inches long. The sticks were made of round hickory branches about one inch in diameter which were steamed and bent into shape at the carpenter shop of the Assabet Mills.

Ice skating had participants of all ages and both genders from way back. Any body of water with ice on it was used. Mill Pond, being in the center of town naturally gravitated hundreds of skaters to it. Fancy skating of all sorts was engaged in and duos, boy and girl, arm-in-arm, was a common sight. Among the local fancy skaters were Joshua Naylor and Leo Downey.

Starting with the 1900's we have much more accurate data from newspapers in our possession about all sports. The area of land which is now known as John A. Crowe Park (he was greatly responsible for the town acquiring it in 1901 and nurturing sports in general) came into use as a baseball diamond, tennis court, soccer and cricket grounds, girls field hockey field and a football field before Alumni Field was acquired in 1928.

Baseball - sandlot teams, kids club teams, teams composed of businessmen, town teams organized to play in leagues for money, West End against East End, sporadic organization of High School teams by interested teachers and pupils, married men against single - was in reality the sport of the summer months for players and fan alike. Our newspaper records beginning in the summer of 1899 tells us of the Barbers and Merchants having a series of benefit games with astronomical scores like 28 to 24. The married men versus the single men carried on up to 1914. According to Jim Ledgard, some members of these teams - Barbers, Merchants, Married, Single Men-made the game hilarious for not knowing that you run to first, not third base when the ball is hit. The West End and East End teams had quite a good-natured rivalry for many years. High School teams up to 1920 were few and far between, the school having no funds for athletics. Our first

knowledge of High School baseball is May 20, 1904 when the Maynard High Juniors played Concord. Our records show 1906 with a High School team and according to Jim Ledgard again, this was the first uniformed High School Baseball Team. In 1910 the advisory board of the Athletic Association discontinued baseball for lack of funds. From 1912 through 1917 are shown regular schedules. By 1920 saw the start of an all-round sports program for the High School. Organizations and clubs sponsored baseball teams through the years and keen rivalry existed between them. Some of these were St. Bridget's Temperance Society, Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, Eagles and Creighton's Shoe Store Walk-Over Baseball teams. Through the years town teams came and town teams went but these were the stimuli for creating interest in the sport. These teams, composed of generally excellent players, most of them local, organized to play in leagues or other-wise, hoping to make a few dollars for themselves and the managers. In 1899, B.J. Coughlin was managing a team. In May 1901, a Baseball Association was organized for the purpose of putting a town team on the field. A 1906 town team was fielded with Dr. Edward Salmon and Jack Collins as the battery, and Jack Connors as Manager. A special train to Marlboro was put on for one game because of the intense rivalry. 1909 finds Henry Gilroy taking his Middlesex Baseball Nine to Marlboro. 1910 finds James Morgan, Manager and Jim Ryan as Captain. 1911 and 1912 finds Jim Ledgard as Manager of the town team. The 1912 team had a roster of the following men: Capt. Frank "Jinx" Murray, Fred "Brick" Wilder, Carl Persons, Jim Ryan, James Sheridan, Joe Connors, Columbus Rainville and Walter Murray. On April 4, 1913 a Baseball Association was formed with James Morgan, President, James J. Hilferty, Secretary, C.J. Lynch, Treasurer, and James J. Ledgard, Manager, with 150 attending the meeting. It was decided that out-of-towners would be hired to beef up the team. In the same year Henry Gilroy organized an independent town team and issued a challenge to the so-called regular town team. "Gilroy's All Stars" as they were known, became well-known enough to play Marlboro that year on October 17, 1913. On the trip to Marlboro was Gilroy with his goat (mascot), 700 people by a special steam train and 100 more by trolley cars and automobiles. The team however lost, the mascot named "Assabet" was raffled off at 10 cents a chance and the article in the paper concludes "it was a sad looking crew coming back into town." In 1914 and 1915 Gilroy is still at the helm of the town team. 1917 and 1918 were the war years. In 1919 Jim Ledgard was Captain of the town team. 1914 saw Fred "Brick" Wilder, who had been doing the catching for Marlboro, signed by the Boston Red Sox and reporting to the spring training camp at Hot Springs, Arkansas. All-in-all, the various town teams created a lot of excitement in town despite the fact they played semi-pro ball,

had out-of-towners and disbanded in the middle of some seasons as players jumped from one team to another for more money.

Football is heard of first in September 15, 1899 with a short note that Lov Johnson (his family started the Johnson Pharmacy) was manager. Our next news note is October 18, 1901 that a football game was played against West Acton, with David Loewe, Jack Punch, Jim Sheridan and A. Smith in the line-up. For the High School we have a date of November 21, 1902, indicating Maynard was defeated by Concord High. The next newsnote for High School football is October 15, 1920, indicating a possibility of a team. In conversation with Don Lent, he remembers that either in 1911 or 1912 Stow and Maynard combined forces and had a team but does not recall anything further. The Cricket Club played both soccer and rugby football during these two decades.

Our first knowledge of tennis in town dates to June 10, 1904, which indicates that the Maynard Tennis Club has opened its grounds for play. Jim Ledgard informs us that these grounds were across the river at Ben Smith Bridge. In August 1920 a news note mentions that the tennis club is to play for the first time at its own courts on Brooks Street extension.

Swimming as a pleasure has been engaged in by all people everywhere and Maynard is no exception. Wherever there was water there were swimmers. Numerous articles in the papers humorously admonish our Maynard residents from 1900 on that the mighty hand of the law would weigh heavy on them if found swimming in the nude. It didn't do much good though, kids will be kids, even the grown-up kids. An article of August 13, 1920 tells us of boys swimming in such an attire at the "Rockie," (approximately in back of the Maynard Town Building) and used to swim in such attire at "Dutchman's," the Bent Icehouse, and dive off the Canal Bridge. Swimming and diving contests were held at Vose's Pond after the Finnish Socialist Society bought the land and set up a Park, somewhere around the 1910's. No doubt the Maynard Knights of Kaleva Society grounds at Fort Pond, Littleton, also saw contests of the same sort about the same time.

The earliest information we have about hockey is December 25, 1914 where-in the Maynard Hockey Team engaged South Acton in a game. Players for Maynard were George Stockwell, Fred Wilder, Frank Wilder, Oli Adams, Anthony Wasala, Eden Tobin and Lewis Cuttell. No doubt all through the years hockey was played by pick-up teams but we have no further records.

Gymnastics, being somewhat of a specialized form of physical prowess, has never really been popular as a mass form of personal endeavor. The only knowledge we have of this sport is a date line of May 2, 1913, "Tarmo Gymnastic Club is putting on an exhibition at the Finnish Socialist Hall on

Parker Street." Onni Jokisaari is mentioned as being especially good. Among the Finns gymnastics was part of every Finn Hall set-up. The Finnish Temperance Hall on Main Street also had equipment for the practice of gymnastics.

Calisthenics could be considered as a form of setting-up exercises. The Finns in Maynard earlier in the century were exponents of this exercise. The Festivals that were held by the various Finnish regional and national societies always had several clubs as participants.

Track and field events seem to have been popularized by the Finns in town. The larger societies had their own grounds and used them in the summer time for contests that attracted large audiences. Both the Finnish Temperance Society with its Kanto A. C and the Finnish Socialist Society with its Tarmo A.C. had their counterparts in other Finnish communities creating a keen rivalry between clubs in New England. Vose's Pond and the Knights of Kaleva Society Grounds at Fort Pond, Littleton, and Temperance Society grounds in West Concord were the locale of these meets, with some exceptions at John A. Crowe Park. Other organizations had track and field events at their outings also, the Cricket Club for one. As early as 1911, non-Finns were participating in dashes, Tom King, 10-1/4 seconds, 100 yard dash. In August 1912, Tom King, Howard Jamieson, Frank Kelly and Archie Miller appeared at the Caledonian Picnic in Roxbury. On September 6, 1912, Howard Jamieson finished second to Howard Drew, a winner at the Olympics in Sweden, two feet behind, 10 seconds flat, at Clinton on Labor Day. Among Finn boys considered exceptional all-round track and field stars were George Luosalo and Jacob and Edwin Laurila in the early 20's - Jacob Laurila broad jumping 22 feet at the Brockton Fair, on October 15, 1920.

Basketball, invented in 1892, at Springfield, Mass., took on with a hold in Maynard very shortly. Music Hall, or the Rink, became the locale for some of the most tumultuous times that Maynard has seen. By 1899, the Maynard Town Team was playing cities many times its size, Fitchburg for instance. Of course, out-of-towners were brought in many times but local boys generally were a majority. A May 1901 picture of the Town Team shows Cubie Lynch, Allie Knox, James Haire, Jack Punch, W. Knox and Axford Smith. In 1903, Smith was playing for Natick and Punch for Chicopee. The wildest game through the years according to the newspapers was March 22, 1907 at Music Hall against Marlboro. Hundreds of Marlboro fans fought Maynard fans, players fought players, damage was extensive. Jim Ledgard was manager of the Maynard team at the time and tells us the account is true. Managers of the town teams through the years have been: 1902, B.J. Coughlin; 1904, James C. Mahoney and Daniel Colbert; 1907, Jim Ledgard; 1909, Daniel Colbert; 1911, Jim Ledgard;

1919, C.C. Murray. The 1907 Town Team had Ed Ledgard, Jack Punch, Jim Ledgard, Jack Kelly, Bill Cleary, Frank Archer, Jinx Murray, and James Mahoney, Manager. The 1919 team had Patrick Kane, Ralph Lingley, Thomas Maley, Stanley Vodoklys, James Ryan and Philip Bowers. They played at Pastime Hall on Harriman Court. Local clubs also sponsored teams. In 1903, the Ice House A.C. rented the upper room of the old Main Street School from James Mullin (who had purchased the school from the town) for a gym. The boys had previously used the icehouse back of the carbarn for practice. This team had Pat Hansen, Ra Lingley, Wallace Locke, Bill Moynihan, George Bowers and John Moore, manager. St. Bridget's Temperance Society fielded a team in 1904, consisting of Joe Tucker, Matt Campbell, Jim Ledgard, Bill Cleary, Jack Collins, Jim Mahoney, Jim McGill, and with Dan Colbert, manager. A keen rivalry resulted between St. Bridget's and the Ice House teams. These games were played at Music Hall. The Midgets, sponsored by the Good Templars Temperance Society also came in 1904. Music Hall burned in 1912 creating a vacuum for a good basketball court. Murray's Pastime Hall in 1919 helped to fill this void and a league composed of the Samosets, Moose, Finn Club and Roy Lent's team started playing in February 1920. The K. of C. joined in December 1920 fielding W. Kelly, Eden Tobin, Jack Gallagher, Ed Ledgard and Jack Kelly. The Samosets at this time had Harold Peterson, Phil Bower, Pat Kane, Vin Maley and Walter Murray. High School basketball records in the papers up to 1921 are zero but in conversation with Don Lent, who graduated from High School in 1916, we find that both in 1915 and 1916 the school had a team and played in the Riverside Co-operative Hall on Nason Street. Some of the members of this team besides Don Lent, were Ed McManus, Harold Morgan, Ed Coughlin, Ralph Sheridan, Joseph Dahl and Clarence Lloyd. One interesting observation that might be made before we end this section on basketball is that basketball then was played by short men, up to 5'7" tall at the most, but fast.

A partial listing of outstanding athletes in Maynard up to 1920 would include: Baseball, Gus Gilroy, pitcher; Tom Maley and Fred "Brick" Wilder, catchers (New England League and Boston Red Sox); Frank "Jinx" Murray, 2nd base, Coach of Football at Marquette University and University of Virginia; Jack Connors, 1st base, 1898 New England League; Don Lent, Massachusetts Agricultural College four-letter man. Edward "Doc" Flaherty, pitcher, University of Vermont: Track and field, Tom King, Howard Jamieson, George Luosalo, Laurila Brothers; Gymnastics, Onni Jokisaari: Basketball, Jack Punch, Jack Kelley, Tote Sebastian, Jinx Murray, Doc Flaherty and Stretch Vodoklys.

It is with regret that we include the following news note on sports up to



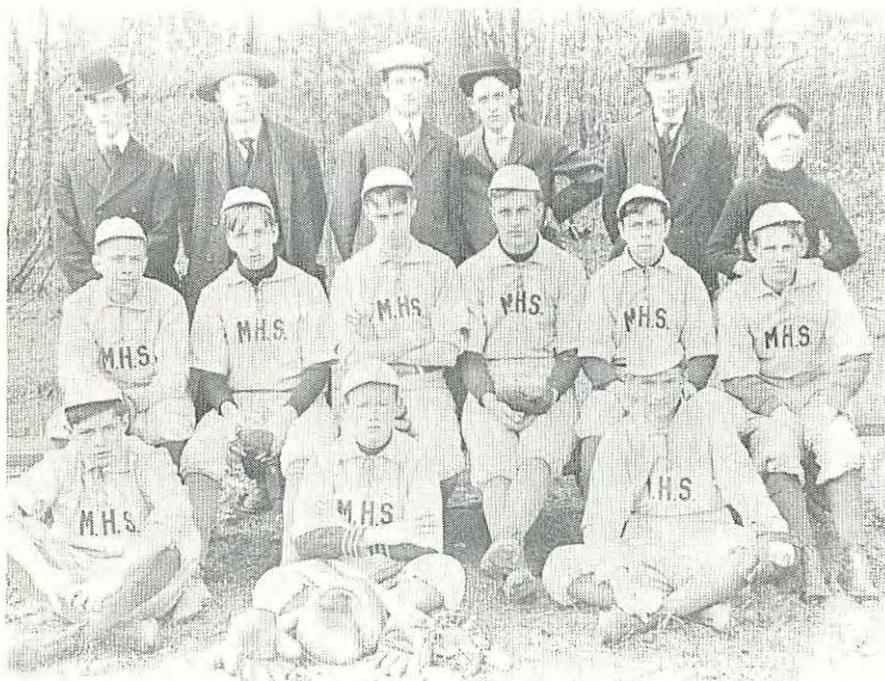
MAYNARD BICYCLE CLUB - about 1890



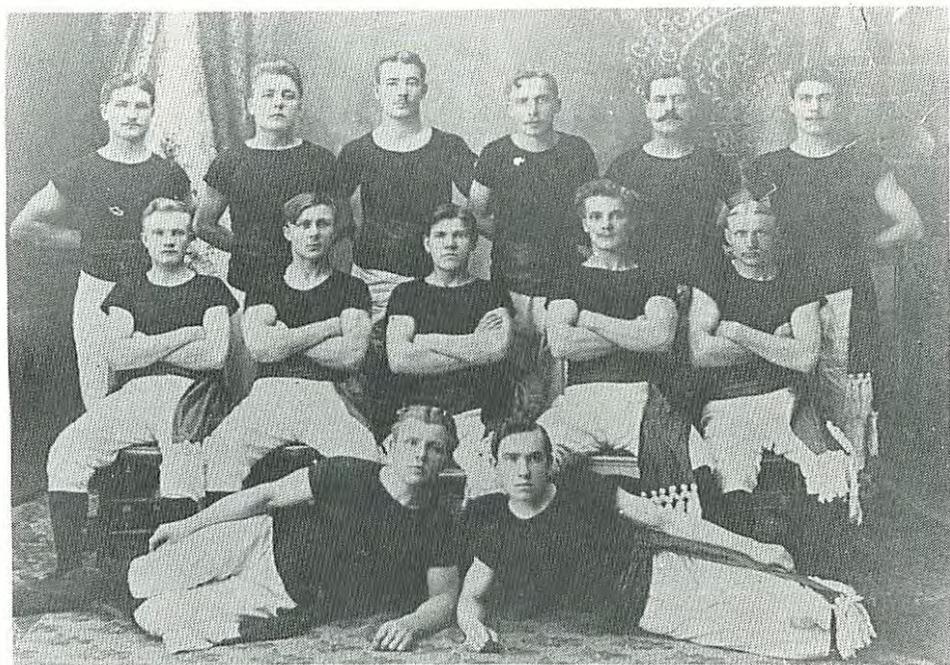
MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM - 1897



ST. BRIDGET'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY BASEBALL TEAM - 1907



MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM 1906
The first uniformed baseball team at Maynard High School



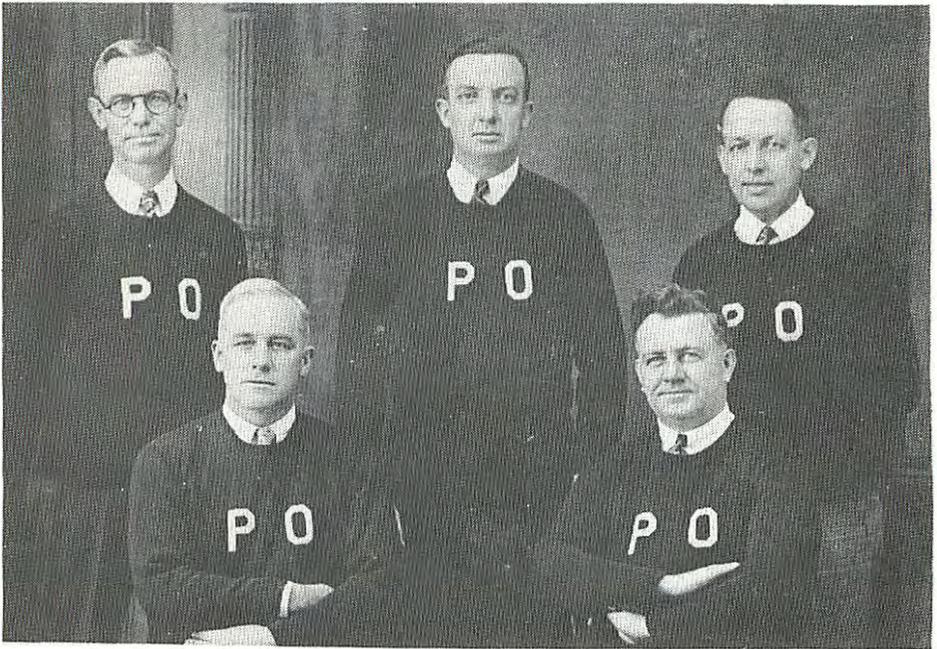
TARMO A. C. GYMNASTIC TEAM - 1907



ICEHOUSE A. C. BASKETBALL TEAM - 1907



TARMO A. C. GYMNASTIC TEAM



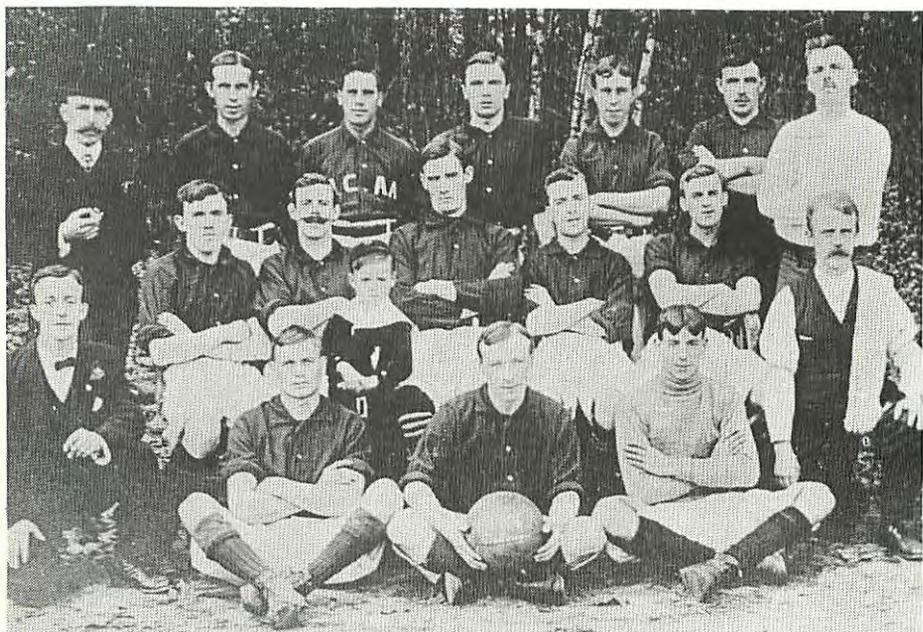
POST OFFICE BOWLING TEAM



MAYNARD CRICKET CLUB - 1906



MAYNARD CRICKET CLUB IN ACTION



MAYNARD SOCCER TEAM - 1906



MAYNARD BASKETBALL TEAM - 1907

1920. We debated this in the dark of night and the inner recesses of the heart but finally came up with the decision that as proper historians we must out with the facts - let the chips fall where they may. It will bring shame to our fair town and its illustrious athletic past - here it is: With a straight face on March 4, 1921, the editor of the *Maynard News* wrote:- "Many years ago a high school basketball team from here went to Marlboro and got beat 100 to 13. Maynard had Harold Dufur, Dr. Frank May, Chester Sawyer and James Farrell."

Organized High School football as we know it (and other sports as well) can be said to have started with the 1920 team. Members of that football squad included Robert Parkin, Martin Gruber, Maurice Stuckert, Harold Kelley, George Lowney, John Driscoll, Edward Johnson, Howard Herbert, Clifford Schofield, Aarne Armas Frigard, Charles Lerer, George Savikoski, Burton Coughlan, Morris Feinberg, Charles Woods, Hugo Saarinen, Reino Keto, with Patrick Hines as coach. The cheerleaders were: Elizabeth Elson, Mary Vodoklys, Bernard Lerer and Edward O'Connell.

Until Alumni Field was built, the games were played at John A. Crowe Park. In the summer of 1921, a new grandstand was built by Arthur Croft. It was nineteen feet deep, sixty-six feet long, seating five hundred people, with two dressing rooms underneath.

The basketball team of that season (1920-21) was composed of John Driscoll, Roy Marsden, Maurice Stuckert, Michael Vodoklys, Charles Lerer, Morris Feinberg, Reino Keto and Howard Herbert.

The track team in the spring of 1925 had two outstanding athletes, Joseph Kamesh, a 10 second man in the 100 yard dash, and Michael Vodoklys, coached by Edward Coughlin. Both of these boys went on to stardom at Boston College. That same year Donald Lent became football coach.

Other outstanding athletes that came out of Maynard High and went on to college stardom in the 1920's were: - Norman Sims, righthand pitcher, Captain of Holy Cross baseball team; Aarne Armas Frigard, four-letter man, called a "one-man track team" by Albert Cowles, the lifetime follower of Maynard sports, and the "human bullet" while at Dartmouth; Tauno "Big Horse" and Wilho "Little Horse" Frigard, cousins to Aarne ("Bummy"). According to old timers, Don Lent and Bummy Frigard run neck and neck, with maybe Don a shade ahead, as the two outstanding all-round athletes produced by Maynard High up-to-date.

Maynard High won its first Midland League basketball title in the season of 1930. Don Lent was coach and the starting lineup was Captain Mike Zapareski, Joe Konowicz, Gil Garland, Wilho Bill Frigard and Walter Fairbanks. In 1952 Maynard High School's "Nomads" coached by Dick Lawson, playing all their games away because of the lack of an

adequate home floor, won the Midland League championship and then lost in the finals of the Class D small school tourney to Lynn Trade. Al Kulevich, Ed Gallagher, Henry Nowick, Al Sluyski, Ed Rogers and Roger Murray comprised the club.

The track team of 1932 became the Class B Champions at Crocker Field in Fitchburg with Albert Lerer as coach. The Maynard contingent included John "Tinker" Thompson, John "Speedy" O'Leary, Stan Piecewicz, Mickey Newton, Tony Kavaleski, Jim Malcolm, Johnson and Francis Gilleney.

The 1931 football team became champions of the Midland League and tied for first place in the Middlesex League. Coached by Don Lent and Captained by Kevin Spratt the following players, as the first team, made history: Benjamin Tamulevich, Wasil Bukacz, James Mullin, John Novicki, Jacob Swartz, Arti Frigard, Bruno Arcisz, Oiva Hintsa and John "Speedy" O'Leary. The 1932 football team captained by Mike Ignachuk and coached by Albert Lerer, backed up by "Speedy" O'Leary, Paul Kendra, Oiva Hintsa, Jimmie Malcom, John Malcom, Mike and Frank Ignachuk, Richard Archer, John Murphy, Bob Duggan, Arvid Norgoal, Francis Gilleney, Edward O'Donnell, Stan Piecewicz, Francis Brayden and John Pozerycki was the Midland League champions.

The 1938 team headed by Lauri Toivonen and Daniel O'Leary and coached by Mike Vodoklys had the following players on it: George Whalen, John "Yash" Sokolowski, Ray Banforth, Waino Nyholm, Ed Saaristo, Charles D'Agata, Daniel O'Leary, Bill Loiko, Ed Higgins, Ed Hajduk, Lauri Toivonen and Wil Cuttell. This aggregation went through the season undefeated, being tied by Winchester. Reggie Sawyer was assistant coach and Charlie Sullivan was manager. The 1959 football team finished in a three-way tie with Hudson and Marlboro for the championship of the Midland League. Doug DeRosa and Dick Massarelli were co-captains and Wilfred DeRosa the coach.

Outstanding athletes of the thirties and later were John "Speedy" O'Leary, 1933, who went on to football stardom at Brown University. Freddie Wasiluk, 1947, catcher for the Chicago White Sox. Albert "Scoop" Viola in the fifties who starred in football at Northwestern University and Douglas DeRosa at the University of Cincinnati in football, baseball and basketball. Charles D'Agata, 1936-38, football and track. He was named All-Scholastic End in 1938; won the State Interscholastic broadjump with a leap of 21' 7" at Harvard Stadium; also won the broad jump and high jump at the Worcester Tech meet. Al Kulevich, three sports-football, baseball and basketball - won the annual Good Sportsmanship Award at both Worcester Academy and Boston College, and was the first football coach at Bishop Fenwick High School, where the team won

the State and one Catholic Central Championship, was runner-up in the Catholic League five times, and had a 17-game win skein in 1964-66. John Flaherty, American League umpire, got his start on the local baseball scene, following in the footsteps of his father, Dr. Edward J. Flaherty.

Field hockey was inaugurated at Maynard on an intramural basis by Miss Ann Fessenden, a member of the faculty in 1926-27. Since then the locals played a regular schedule and are a member of the Midland League which only recently adopted this sport.

Miss Lillian Reid started basketball also in 1926-27. The members of the team were Huldah (Hill) Nelson, Annie (Lehto) Ruotsala, Ranghild (Mark) Nelson, Captain, Helen (Nee) Connors, Mary Hayward, Gertrude (Pirkkola) Lueder, Sally (Hellawell) Harwood, Elizabeth (Murray) Alley, Hannah (Lehto) Atkinson, Lillian Reid, Coach and Teacher, Sylvia (Linna) Jokitii and Irma (Ryssy) Moeller. The 1931-32 team was unable to get any games, the reason allegedly being that Reggie Sawyer was a male coach and taught the girls to play hard. The team captained by Dorothy Marsden, had the following personnel; Jeannette Gruber, Sylvia Nyholm, Helen Sinkiewicz, Helen Sczerzen, Alice Kitowicz, Bertha Sneck, Ann Bellows, Elvi Nyholm, Aune Salo, Catherine Coughlan, Violet Koskela, Eleanor Lawson and Mary Sawyer.

Since Miss Martha Whittemore came to Maynard High School in 1957, the Maynard High School girls basketball teams have become perennial contenders for the Midland League title, winning the title five times. The team was undefeated in the 1961 season and then went on to win the Central Massachusetts Class B championship in the annual Charlton tourney. Again in 1964, the team with an impressive record went to the final game of the State Championship tourney losing only by four points to Scituate at Canton. Coach Whittemore's teams of 1968-69 played for the first time under the new rules of five players (it was previously six) and adopting more of the boys' rules went through sixteen straight games without a defeat. They lost to Arlington in the semi-finals of the Billerica Girls' tourney.

Among outstanding girl athletes were Catherine (Coughlan) Mathers, who won the tennis championship and other awards at Boston University; Ranghild (Mark) Nelson, a five-letter winner; Sylvia (Nyholm) Newis; Stephanie Bigusiak, Mary Hayward, and Aune (Salo) Koski, student director of intra-mural basketball and four year member and captain of the school team at Fitchburg Teachers College.

After the First World War in the 1920's and '30's the town again became a beehive of sporting activity. Maynard had one of the best known soccer teams in the Greater Boston area in the mid-1920's, being a perennial contender for the championship of the Boston District Central

Division and also winning the Merrimac Valley title several times. Billy Oates, Doel Brothers, three Graham brothers and Aleck Tofferi were members of the team.

Many of the top wrestlers including the Zbysko brothers, Don George, Bibber McCoy, Waino Ketonen, etc., performed at both Riverside Co-operative Hall and Parker Street Hall. Matti Kangas, who for years conducted a bowling alley and poolroom on Main Street was the New England middleweight champion.

The Maynard Intra-Town bowling league is one of the oldest bowling leagues in the state, but, now the sport includes both male and female, with industrial plants and churches having leagues. At one time Maynard was the mecca of area bowling having three alleys; Lynch's, Main Street and Macey's.

Baseball attracted thousands to John A. Crowe Park to see either the town team or teams sponsored by different societies. The town team generally backed up by a baseball association played in a league composed of several towns. Intertown leagues had many local teams in them.

Basketball played either at Parker Street Hall, Waltham Street Hall or Pastime Hall had its legions of followers. The late Charles ("C.C.") Murray sported a great Maynard Town Team, a semi-professional team in the 1920's that played the best in New England. Among their feats were handing the strong Fitton A. C. their first home defeat in three years on the latter's East Boston court, and playing close games with the Boston Whirlwinds, rated as New England's champions. The top New England players were in action in Pastime Hall.

The "Ypsels" of Parker Street Hall were town champions for five consecutive years through 1928. This group was composed of Captain "Kike" Kangas, Bill Kangas, "Big Horse" Frigard, Jim Leithead, Waino Ojahlehto, Tony Columbo and Joe Boulden.

The Town Team of that period included Joe Sczerzen, Jim Leithead, Maurice "Babe" White, Sherm Sebastian and John Moynihan. Prior to that period, in 1920, the Knights of Columbus and the Samoset Five, among others, hosted teams. The former had Walter Kelly, Eden Tobin, John Gallagher, Edward Ledgard and Jack Kelly. The latter had Harold Peterson, Phil Bower, Patrick Kane, Tom Maley and Walter Murray.

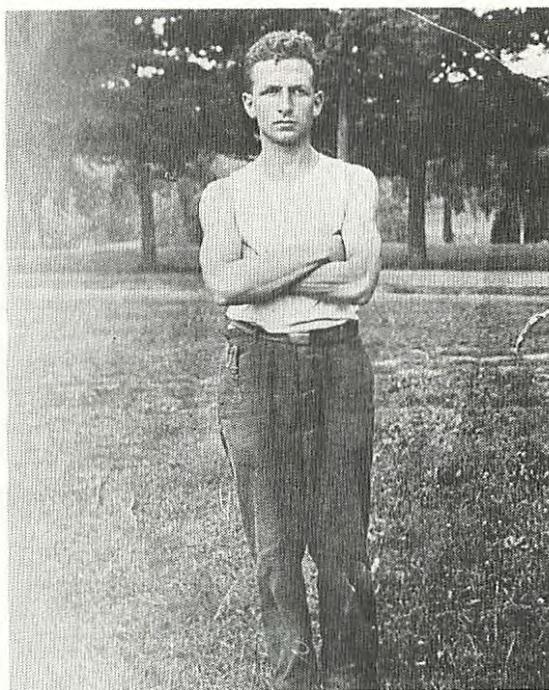
Town football under the aegis of the Sheiks, organized by Adolph Chysus and Albert Cowles, became again a reality in 1927. This was followed by the Sheiks' baseball team the following year. Albert Lerer and Aarne "Bummy" Frigard coached the football team. That year also a Sheiks' hockey team was hosted on the Mill Pond, made up of Adolph and George Chysus, William, Peter and John Johnston, Harold Morgan, Andrew Fardy, Ralph Sheridan, and John Crotty. The Sheiks disintegrated during



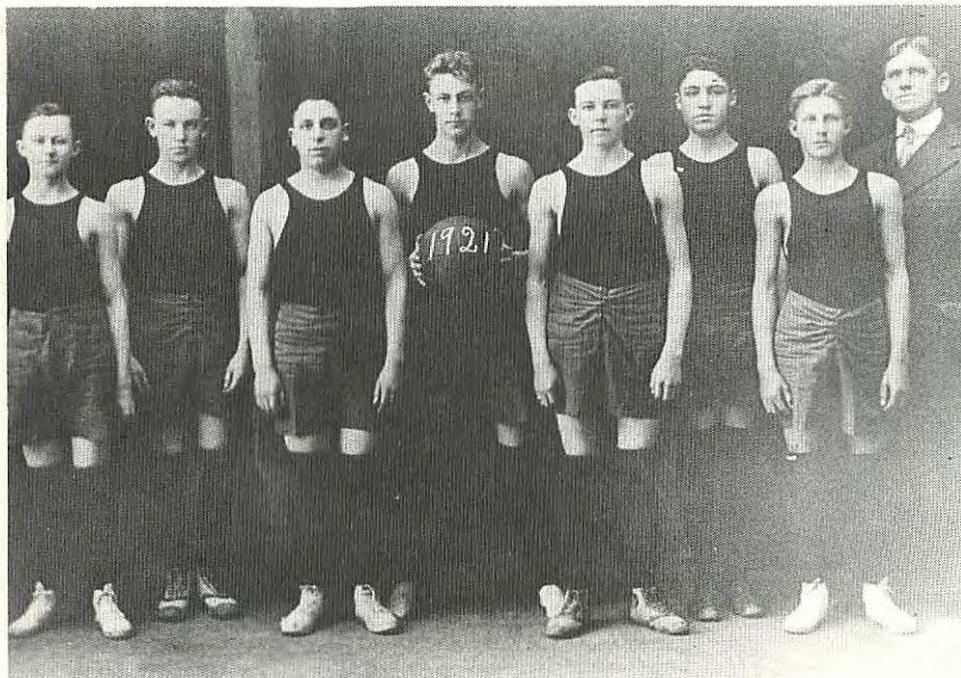
MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM - 1920



KANTO A. C. TRACK TEAM - 1920



DON LENT
Greatest athlete produced at Maynard High School



MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM - 1921

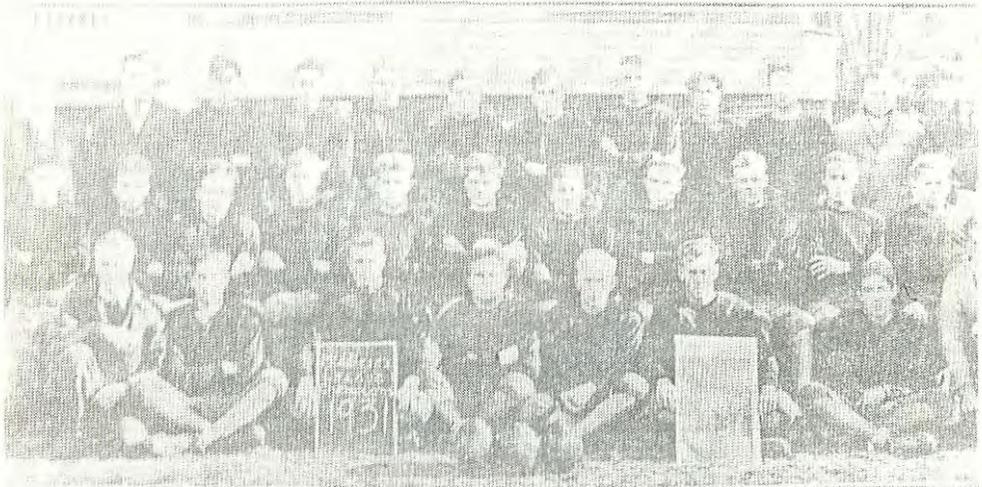


FIRST MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL GIRL'S BASKETBALL TEAM -1927



YPSEL BASKETBALL TEAM

Forward Eleven, Champs of Two Leagues

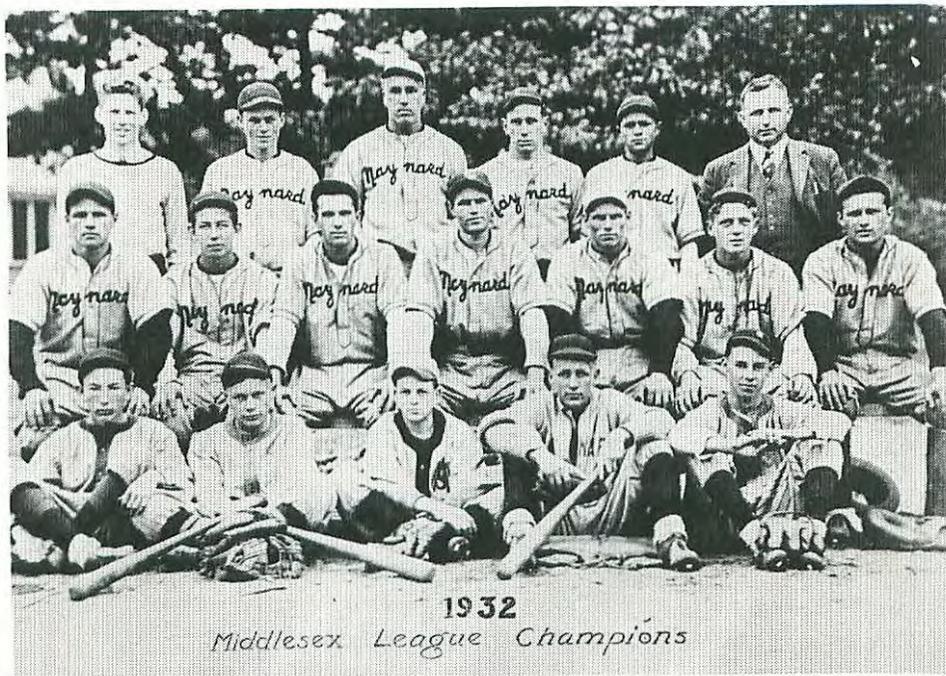


Back row: L. B. Hill, Coach; Tom John and Al Lacey, Manager; O'Brien, Case, John Malcolm, Baggett, W. J. Papp, Frank E. Harty, Principal James E. King. Middle row: O'Donnell, Johnson, Swartz, M. H. Johnson and J. Burdick, Coach; Priddy, Theriault, Paul J. Miller. Bottom row: Newton, James J. O'Connell, O'Leary, Gorman and Smith.

MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM - 1931



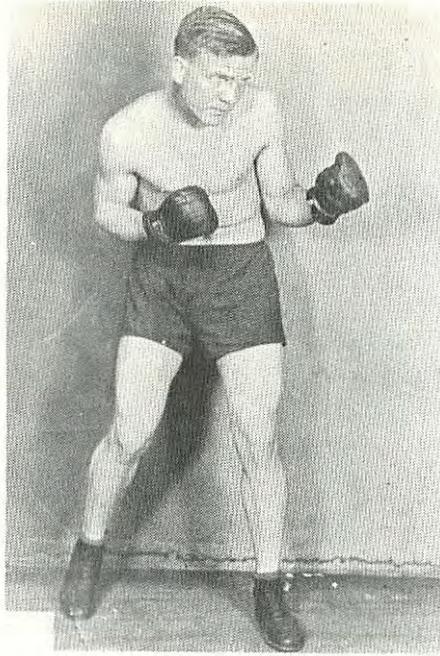
MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL GIRL'S BASKETBALL TEAM - 1932



MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM - 1932
Middlesex League Champions



MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL TRACK TEAM RELAY CHAMPIONS - 1932



EINO NYHOLM
Golden Glove Champion in the 160 lb. class - 1932



WALTER CROTTY
Only Maynard boy to win the Annual Six Mile Road Race
Maynard to Littleton in 1933



MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS - 1938



Cox the Chatterbox

Right fielder, Al Langton pitcher, involved in four previous arguments over close calls by first base umpire John Flaherty, argues with Flaherty again after a play in the eighth inning last night. Flaherty says Flaherty didn't see a strike in ground, but did see the game 3-2.

JOHN FLAHERTY, AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRE
(a native of Maynard)



WAINO KAUPPI, CORNETIST
Maynard's own - one of the greatest in the country



JAMES B. FARRELL
Maynard's Own Irish Tenor

the Great Depression.

Roller skating made a temporary comeback in 1921 at Pastime Hall. Bowling was a continuing activity at Lynch's Alleys on Nason Street, with leagues and individual contests taking place. Presently, Tutto's Alleys on Main Street is the locale for this sport.

A tennis club was organized in 1920 and was playing on its own court, and in 1934 the Maynard Tennis Association was formed to play at Guyer Fowler's land at the end of Brooks Street. A hockey team under the name of the Maynard Bruins was playing in the winter of 1925-26. Another one with the name Maynard Hockey team was active in the winters of 1933 and 1934.

In boxing, Eino Nyholm won the 1932 New England Golden Gloves Finals in the 160 lb. weight.

Barnyard Golf, as it was called in jest, was quite popular during the Great Depression. A Middlesex Valley Horseshoe League, comprised of Marlboro, Concord, Medford and Maynard, in 1932 had a Maynard contingent known as "Lent's Lions" in it. This was made up of Charles Lent, Harold Peterson, Thomas Smith, Fred Wilder, Newhouse, Huhtimaki, Sczerzen, Sokolowski and Vincent Sullivan. Lent's corner store at McKinley and Hayes Streets was the locale of the mighty endeavors of the local warriors.

In swimming, Leonard Ollila, Tarmo A. C., won the 1934 New England A. A. U. 100 meter freestyle. He was the first to bring a swimming title to Maynard.

In 1929, the Kanto A. C. and the Knights of Kaleva sponsored a six-mile road race from Memorial Park in Maynard to the latter's grounds at Fort Pond in Littleton. This turned out to be an annual event into the latter 1940's and drew many local and Boston Marathon runners into it. Walter Crotty was the only Maynard runner to win this event - in 1933.

Musicians, Orchestras and Bands ³⁵

The Black slave in America to ease misery in his vale of tears developed an earthy spiritual song style that grew into New Orleans jazz. Shall we draw a comparison and say that the art of song and music as developed in our town has similar roots from the old country and the frustrating experiences of the new? Be that as it may, very few communities of our size could boast the multitude and variety of musical skills that rose out of our midst through the first one hundred years of life.

If we start with the brass bands that have enlivened the air waves of Maynard town we come across an article from the *Hudson Pioneer* (April 29, 1871) concerning the inaugural parade and exercises. In this parade

there were the Eagle Cornet Band of Iola Lodge, International Order of Good Templars and the Amateur Brass Band. (A Glee Club is also mentioned as giving a concert in the evening). The Maynard Brass Band was organized most probably from these two bands soon after, for an article from the *Acton Patriot* (Aug. 8, 1875) has this to say: "Tuesday eve the Maynard Brass Band serenaded landlord Mullen of the Glendale House at his hostelry. Mr. Mullen gave them in turn, as well as a number of invited guests from the vicinity, a fine complimentary supper later on in the evening." This band in 1884 was re-organized as the Maynard Military Brass Band, continuing its existence until the early 1920's.

The Imatra Brass Band was organized for Finnish musicians in September 29, 1899. It held rehearsals in the former Nason Street school house that was moved to 26-28 Acton Street. An early practice of both these bands was to parade around town for rehearsals. An amusing note concerning this appears in the *Maynard News* of July 26, 1901, to wit: "With the Maynard Brass Band practicing one night a week, the Imatra Band at least three times, people on Acton and Glendale Streets are getting plenty."

The National Band was organized in 1910-1911 as an off-shoot of the Imatra Band as the latter became affiliated with the Socialist-oriented Finnish Workingmens' Association, and as some members did not subscribe to that philosophy, organized their own band. This band rehearsed in the Finnish Temperance Hall on Main Street (presently owned by the Veterans of Foreign Wars). These two bands, augmented by former members of the Maynard Military Brass Band, by the 1920's held joint concerts led by Louis Koski, a professional conductor. This ultimately resulted in the two bands uniting in 1947 as the Maynard Community Band. It is an interesting fact that the Maynard Community Band thus had its origin prior to the incorporation of the town as the above bears out.

A bandstand was donated by Abel G. Haynes in 1904. It stood at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets until 1915. According to the local papers thousands used to gather to hear concerts given by the three bands. Today the Maynard Community Band gives summer concerts at John A. Crowe Park. The present conductor of the band is Alexander DeGrappo.

Dance orchestras we have had a-plenty. It has been said that in the past a dance could be found any night of the week in town and the following list would indicate the truth of that statement: Gridiron Band (before 1900); Charles Sweeney's Orchestra (1899); Farrell's Moonlight Serenaders (1899); Lawton's Orchestra (1900); Higgins and Booth's Orchestra (1907); Ray Hamlin's Orchestra (1910); Ed White's Orchestra (1910); Imperial Orchestra (1911); Schubert Orchestra (1912); Metropolitan Orchestra (1914); Sheridan's Colonial Orchestra (1916); Samoset Orchestra (1916); Frank Sheridan's Orchestra (1919); Elite Novelty Or-

chestra, Burton Coughlan (1921); Black and White Orchestra, Hughie Connors (1925); Long Lake Orchestra, Robert Sheridan (1929); Melodiers (1933); Frank Case Orchestra (1935); Joseph Schnair's Orchestra (mid 1930); Chuck Hill's Orchestra (mid 1930); Salamone's Orchestra (post Second World War) and many small combos too numerous to mention - and last, but not least, the Maynard Centennial Jazz Band or the Boiler Room Boys.

Two of these orchestras gained New England wide fame - Frank Sheridan's and Hughie Connors' Orchestras.-Sheridan's also recording for Vocallion Phonograph Company of Boston. They played all the ballrooms and lakeshore pavilions, high school and college proms throughout the six state area.

As an aside, with the Charleston dance hitting the ballrooms, the Selectmen put a stop to this dance as it shook the floor timbers and foundations, threatening a caving-in of halls. (1925)!

In another aside, the dance marathon craze of the thirties brought Eddie Murphy of Maynard into the twenty-fourth day of a marathon in Clinton, dancing with a broomstick as he had worn out two partners and was waiting for some man to drop so he could have his partner (June 8, 1933)!

Maynard has had a few fife, drum and bugle corps. The first one was the Maynard Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, sponsored by the Iola Lodge, Good Templars (1899). In 1913, William Stokes organized a new one with some of the former members of the Good Templar's Corps. Boy Scouts, Troop I, Snare Drum and Bugle Corps was organized in 1921 at St. George's Church with Fred Scott in charge. St. Bridget's Church set up a Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps in 1924 with about two hundred members, organized under the leadership of Rev. Charles A. Donohue, Major U. S. A. (retired), curate at St. Bridget's, with Captain Harold V. Sheridan, Drillmaster, Sergeant William C. Coughlin of West Concord, Bugles, Sergeant John J. Gallagher, Fifes, and Frank C. Sheridan, Drums.

Choral and Glee Clubs were part of the cultural life of all the Finnish societies in town - The Finnish Temperance Society, Finnish Workingmens' Association and Knights of Kaleva. Most of the other ethnic groups had them also. The Maynard Glee Club at the turn of the century was active for many years. In the early 1920's a Colonial Quartet, with James B. Farrell as manager, was very popular. Other members of this quartet were Dr. Louis Sullivan, Albert Riley and Harland Powers. The most well known of our glee clubs was the Anchor and Ark Glee Club organized in 1929 under the aegis of the Masonic Lodge, and for a span of a dozen years enjoyed great success. As a member of the New England Federation of Mens' Glee Clubs, it won four first prizes and three second prizes in Group Three, small glee club contests.

The Maynard Community Chorus organized in 1958 by Charles Garabedian, Director of Music in the Maynard Public Schools, enjoyed a popular existence, which lasted until 1965.

In 1929 and again in 1933, Mrs. Victor (Grace Parkin) Salloway put on the Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas "H.M.S. Pinafore" and "Pirates of Penzance," respectively. The latter undertaking with fifty voices was extraordinary for a town the size of Maynard. One of the events planned for the Centennial program is a repeat of one of these with the same director, Mrs. Salloway.

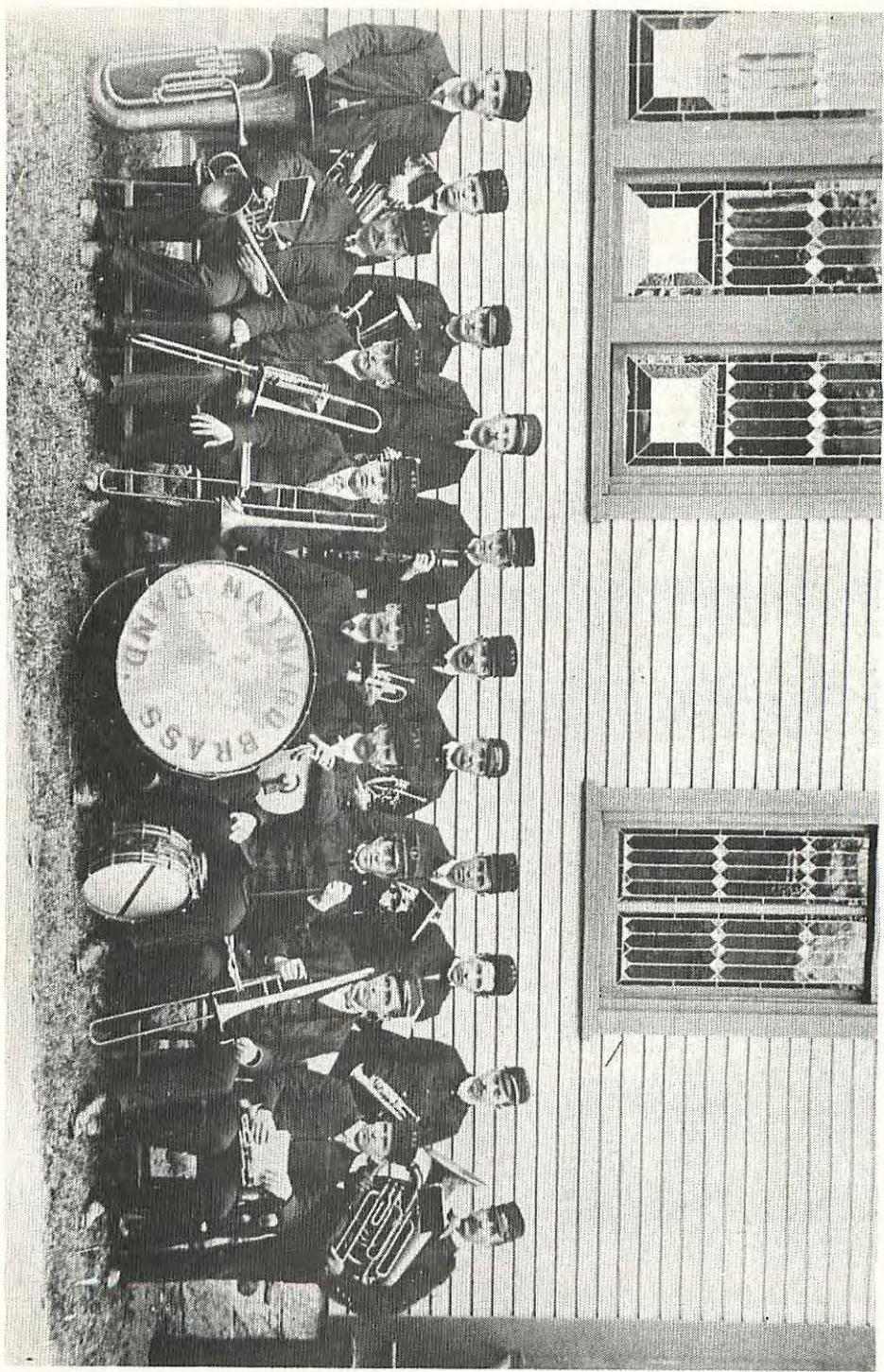
Under individual artists that have gained prominence in their respective musical areas must be mentioned first the Wollerschied family during the first two decades of the century. These four brothers, Theodore, Ernest, Albert and John and their daughters were unquestionably the most prolific musical family in Maynard history. The brothers played with the various bands and smaller groups in town. Emma on trumpet toured the country with the May Butler Military Band. Leonora on Eb tuba and slide trombone toured the country for many years on the Keith Circuit with the Four Musical Hodges. Clara played violin locally and so did Nina on the piano. The next artist is Herbert Mallinson on violin. His first concert was given in Concord in 1909 followed by extensive work around the country. He was active with music at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and at one time was director of the Symphony Orchestra at Mobile, Alabama. Until his death in October 1970, he played with the Meridian, Mississippi, Symphony Orchestra. Waino Kauppi, the boy wonder on the cornet, became the most prominent nationally of all our individual artists. At twelve years of age (1911) he was triple-tonguing at a band concert on the local bandstand, standing on a chair so he could be seen. He played with Teel's Band of Boston; was listed with the White Bureau for concerts; McEnelly's Dance Orchestra; theatre work in New York including the Ziegfeld Follies; and finally with Goldman's Band on radio - being considered the best cornetist in the country. He died at New York City, Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932. Richard Hilferty, with his rich baritone voice, became widely known on the Keith Circuit with the Rose Marie Company (1926).

Among pianists we had Mrs. Francis Archer Madsen. She played with the Framingham Civic League Symphony Orchestra, Martino's Concert Orchestra of Boston and programs all over New England. It is most fitting that we mention Miss Ruby Hamlin, piano teacher, for over fifty years who nurtured a love for music and piano among hundreds of Maynard's youth.

Among artists of area-wide prominence was James B. Farrell whose tenor voice rose in song for nearly seventy years in Maynard. An artist who has been with us since 1903 and still going strong is Frithiof Tofferi. He started on snare drums with the Imatra Band in that year but later shifted to flute



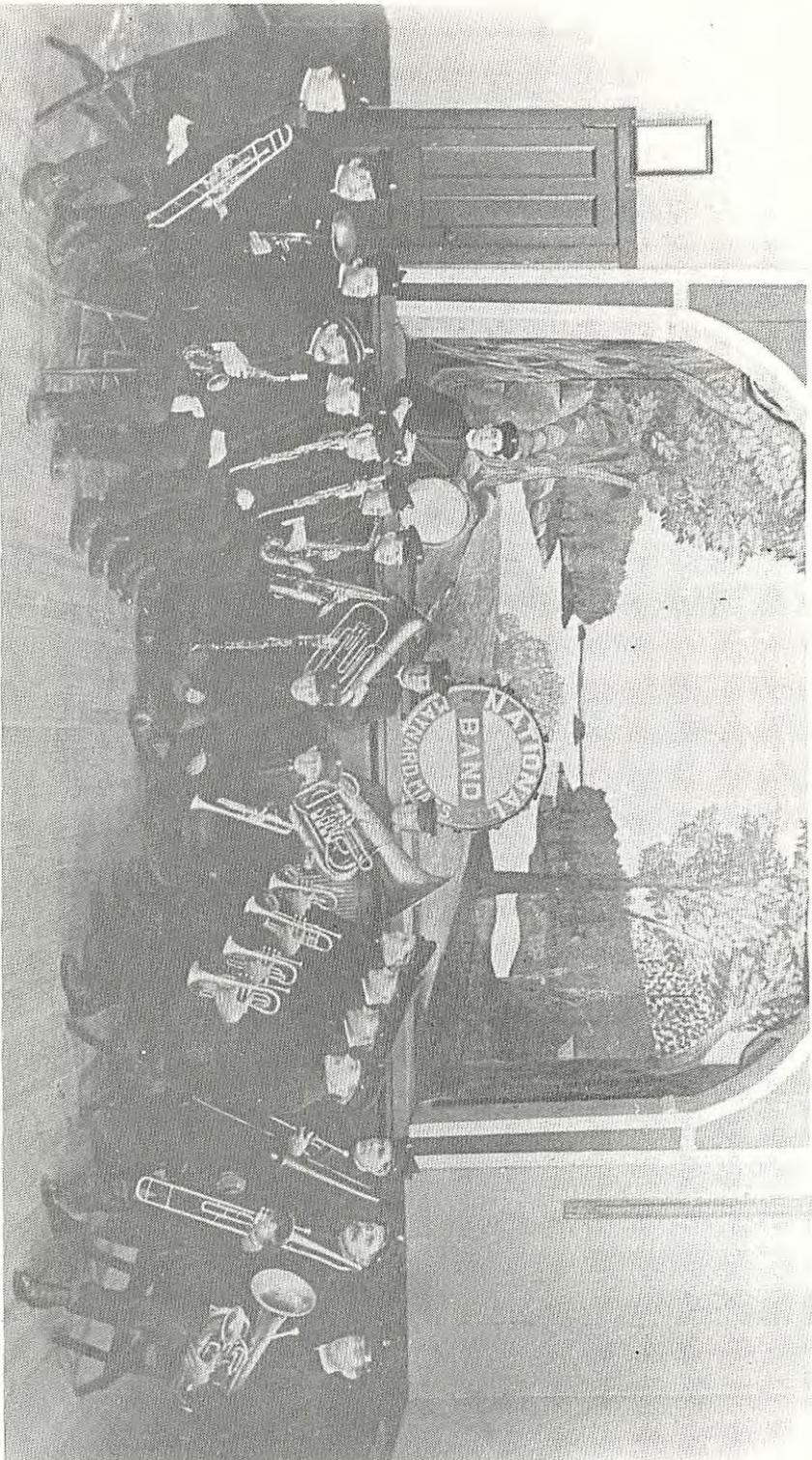
MAYNARD FIFE, DRUM & BUGLE CORPS - 1898



MAYNARD BRASS BAND



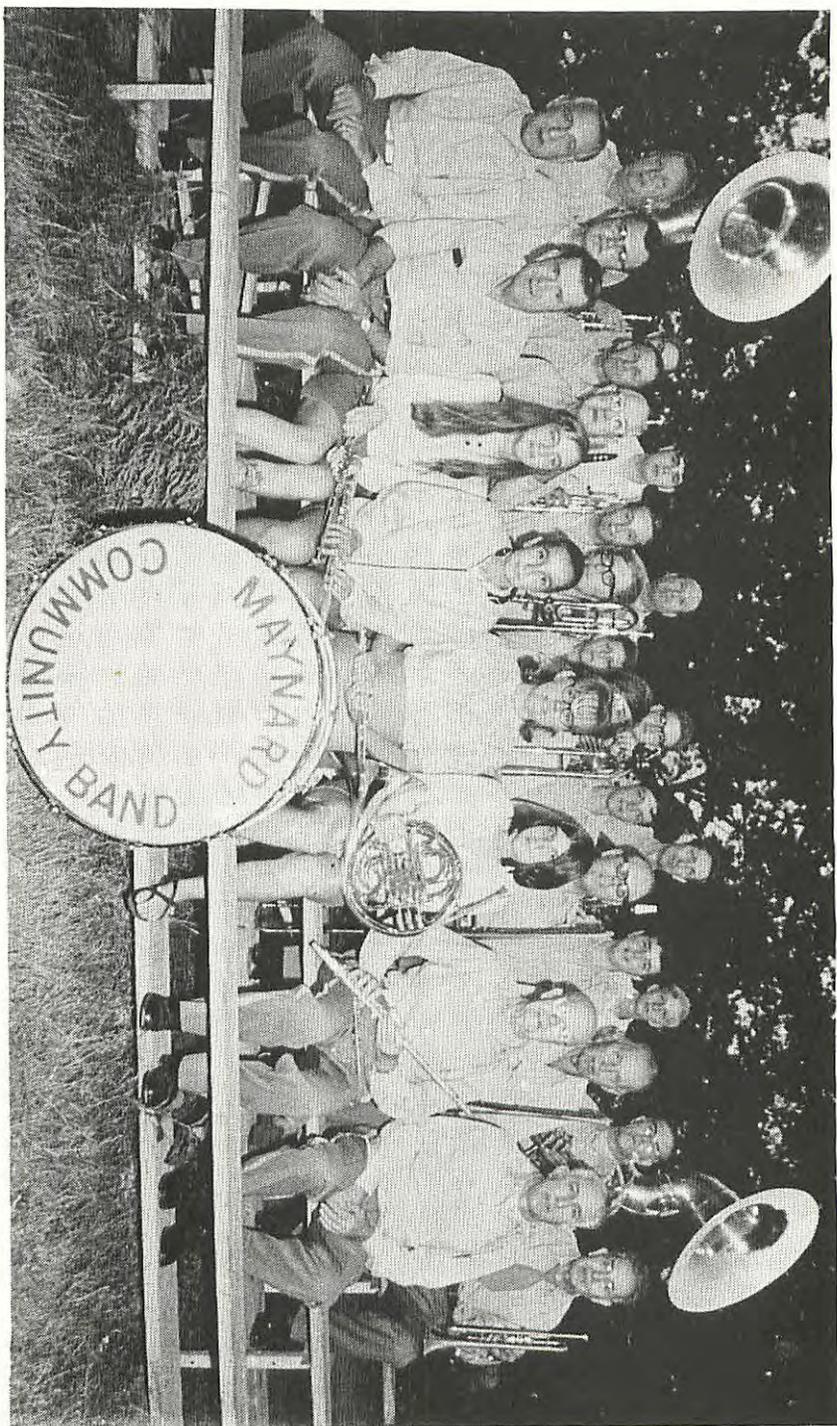
IMATRA BAND about 1910, with WAINO KAUPPI
the boy in the center with trumpet.



MAYNARD NATIONAL BAND with Hugo Kajander, Director



MAYNARD "IMATRA" BAND at Parker Street Hall



MAYNARD COMMUNITY BAND
with Alex DeGrappo, Director

Sheridan's Wonder Orchestra

of Maynard, Mass.

ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S PREMIER DANCE BANDS

SEASONS OF
1921-1922

MOSELEY'S-ON-THE
CHARLES

BOSTON, MASS.



SEASONS OF
1923-1924

LYONHURST
BALLROOM

MARLBORO, MASS.

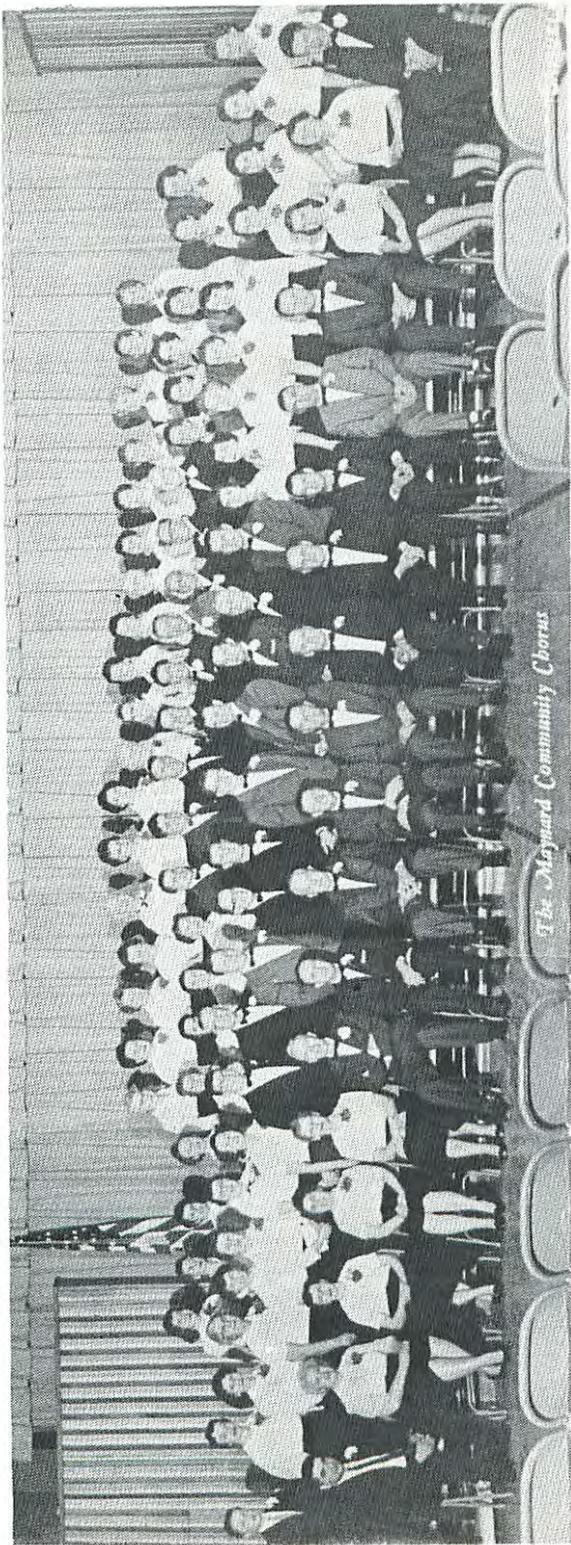
FRANK C. SHERIDAN, MGR. TELEPHONE 208-3

MAYNARD, MASS.

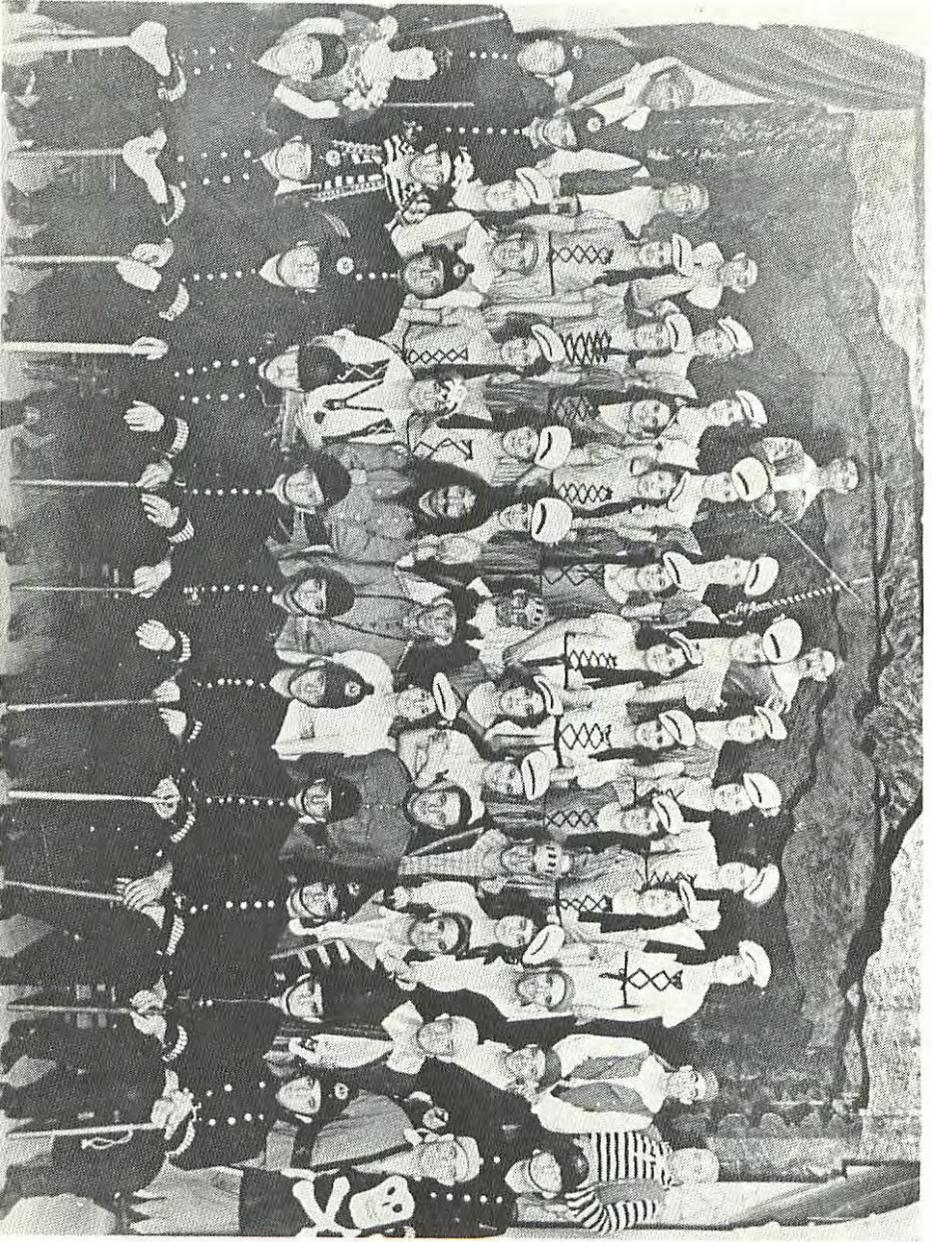
FRANK SHERIDAN'S ORCHESTRA



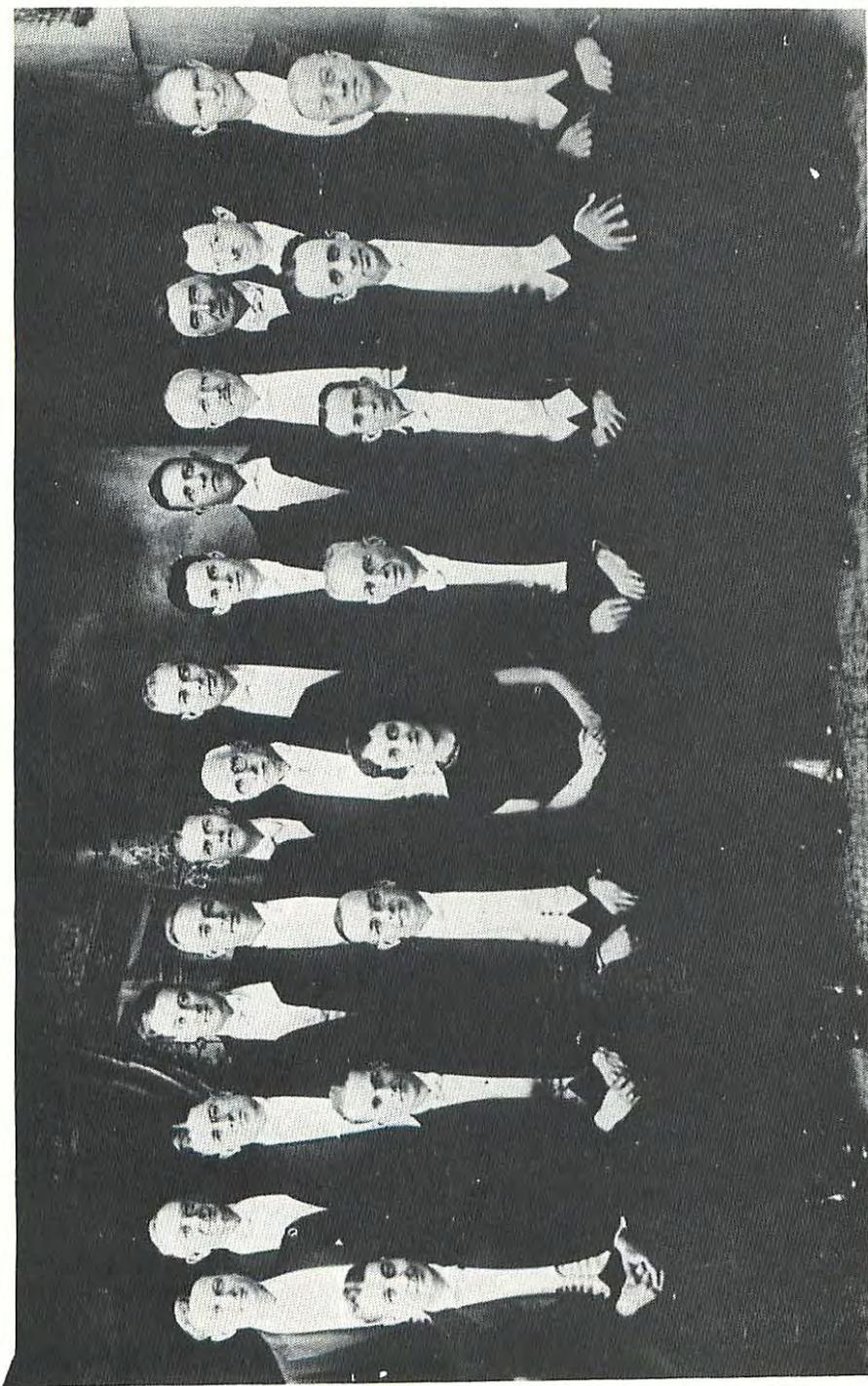
LAWTON'S ORCHESTRA
George Lawton - Herbert Lawton - John Veitch



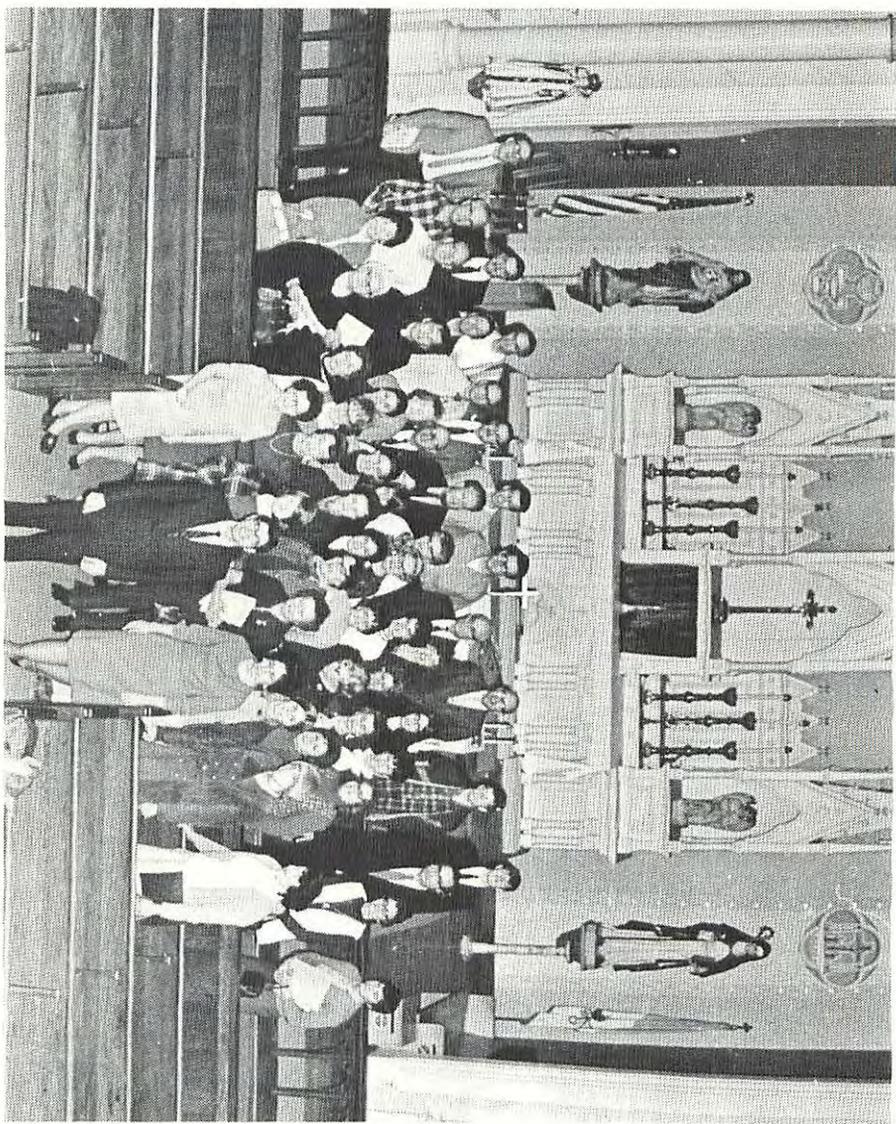
MAYNARD COMMUNITY CHORUS



CAST OF "PIRATES OF PENZANCE" - directed by Mrs. Grace Salloway



ANCHOR AND ARK GLEE CLUB
(Sponsored by Charles A. Welch Lodge)



SENIOR MAYNARD ECUMENICAL CHOIR AT ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH
DECEMBER 6, 1970

and piccolo. He has played with all the bands in town, concert work with smaller groups, symphonic and civic orchestras from here to Boston, taught pupils, and for the past several years has been teaching flute and piccolo to hundreds of students in the school system; and is still playing with the Maynard Community Band. If we say that he is a musician's musician, we would not be far off the mark.

Mrs. Grace (Parkin) Salloway started her career at seven years of age by singing a solo in a cantata at Stow Unitarian Church. She studied voice, piano and organ, taught music in various school systems on the eastern seaboard, directed the before-mentioned Gilbert and Sullivan productions, and has been director and soloist of the Methodist Church Choir.

Hugo Kajander, though not a professional musician, left an indelible mark on musical Maynard. He organized the Imatra Band, later the National Band; organized and led the Florence Oil Stove Company Band in Gardner, encouraged youngsters through the decades to take up music, in this way infusing new musical blood into the bands.

Charles Garabedian came into the Maynard School System in 1953 as music director. From that year on musical culture came into its own among the youth of our town. He has organized the Junior High Orchestra, re-organized the High School Band, set up a Glee Club and arranged the Northeastern Musical Festival in Maynard in 1965. He also organized and led the Maynard Community Chorus from its inception in 1958 to 1965. This aggregation at one time had a hundred singers in it, nearly all local residents. He has continued the great tradition of Maynard as a musical center, a real asset to our fair town.

Small orchestras of singular type have appeared on the Maynard horizon. The Maynard Solo Orchestra with Miss Florence Wood as mandolin soloist was active in 1899; Miss Anna Holt in 1909 led a mandolin and guitar club; the Italian Assabet Quartet with guitars and mandolins serenaded people on Main Street and other streets in 1915; the Harmony Mandolin Club was playing in 1916; Columbian Mandolin Orchestra for a dozen years from 1916 on used to serenade townspeople in the quiet summer evenings by strolling the streets and singing in Italian. (Joseph Porrazzo, a member of this group, has written a nostalgic paper for the Maynard Historical Society on this.)

Dramatics ³⁶

Plays have at one time or another been given by nearly all the organizations in town, especially the Finnish societies who had permanent dramatic groups. However, it is the three clubs primarily devoted to this aspect of cultural Maynard that we wish to dwell on.

The original Maynard Dramatic Club, it is believed, came into existence around 1895. Plays were of the tear-jerker and comedy style, such as "A Fisherman's Luck" in 1900, and prior to that "Crawford's Claim", "Triss," "Strife" and "Messmates." After that plays were put on yearly, such as "Rio Grande," "Noble Outcast," "In Old Virginia" and "Pride of Huckin's Run." Members of this club through the years included George Rodan, Frank Maley, Thomas Usher, Fred Axford, Fred Worsnip, Misses Minnie Hilferty, Mae Irene Morgan, Kate Coughlan, Florence Salisbury, May Campbell, Lilla Childs, Beatrice Sunderland, Lessie Lawton, Mrs. Bridget Collins, Ralph Coleman, Elwell Cavanaugh, Edward Bigelow, Fred Ballou, George Siswick, James Farrell, John Sheridan, Sylvester Sullivan, Charles Turnbull, Margaret Kelly, Edna Cheney, Mrs. W. R. Hall, Robert Veitch, William Mann, and George Jamieson. The last record we have of this club is in 1911.

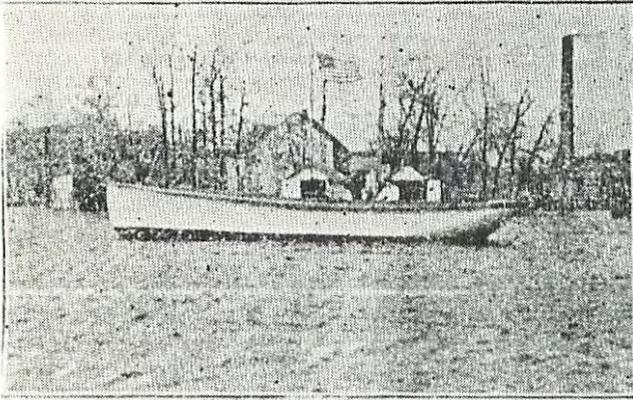
The Maynard Players were organized in the summer of 1925 with Rod McIver as President, Mrs. Maude Gutteridge, Treasurer, Walter Denniston, Secretary, and Mrs. Wilder X. Macurda as Coach. Other members through the decade or so of its existence were Henry Zarsk, A.R.C. Cole, Guyer Fowler, Victor Salloway, Mrs. Hulda Taylor, Mrs. Beatrice Jordan, Charlotte Gault, Mrs. Helen Rupprecht, Helen Hinchcliffe, Beatrice Taylor and William Mann.

The present Maynard Dramatic Club was organized on November 19, 1936. Due to complete and thorough notes kept by Helen (Mark) Ketola the Maynard Historical Society has a full history of this organization written by her. The original thirteen members included William Ledgard, J. Leo Comeau, William Reynolds, Leo Mullin, Walter Denniston, Richard Elson, Huldah Nelson, Peg Martin, Hazelle Cameron, Constance Dawson, Clara Grieve, Laura Aho and Helen Mark Ketola. The membership of this group over the decades had topped two hundred members, drawn from the Maynard Players, High School Dramatics, Church groups and the Finnish Dramatic Clubs, a cross section of all the ethnic groups in Maynard. Benefit performances have taken this club into all the adjoining communities between plays given in town for various organizations. Presidents of the Maynard Dramatic Club have been William Ledgard, Emylee Lerer, Edward Hannon, Henry Tatler, Peg O'Connell, Samuel Micciche, Louis Fava, Frank Primiano, James Fava, Ann Duclos, Tony Sotrines, Ray Van Vorse, Helen Mark Ketola, Richard Colleton, Philip Colleton, M. Thomas French and Eric French.



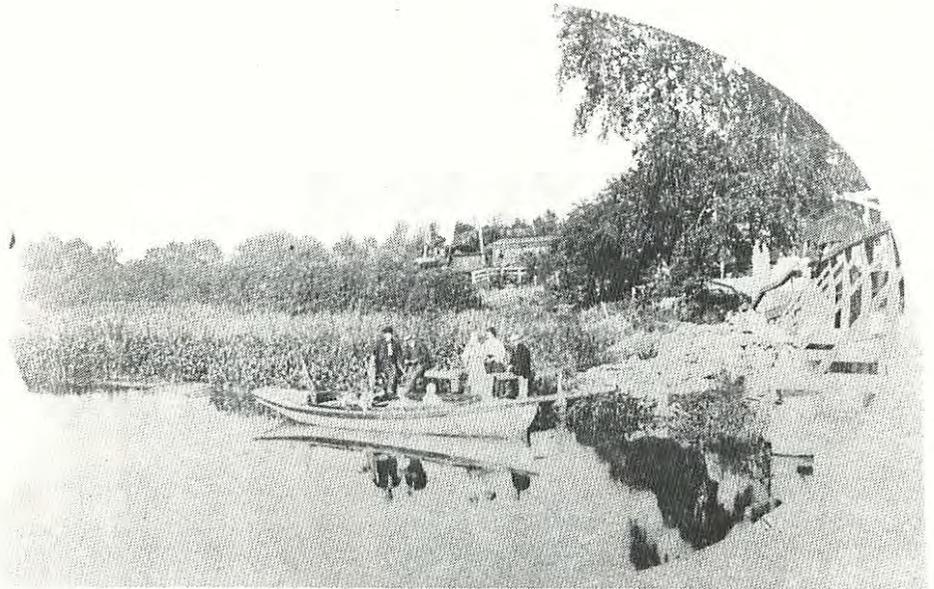
FIRST PICTURE OF THE MAYNARD DRAMATIC CLUB

I. to r. Rear row - John H. Sheridan, George Lawton,
Charles Turnbull, Sylvester S. Sullivan, James B. Farrell
Middle row - Lilla Childs, Thomas Usher, Margaret Kelly Brennan
Front - Edna Cheney



Assabet River launches

In front of boathouse and landing at Maynard. This boat would carry thirty-five passengers.



ASSABET RIVER LAUNCH AT WHITMAN'S CROSSING
NEAR LAKE BOONE about 1910

Dissidence in Maynard

THE KLAN ³⁷

The year 1925 saw unusual and unexpected happenings in our fair town, when from May through November Maynard had some Ku Klux Klan activity in its midst. During this period meetings held in neighboring towns were attended by a number of our local citizens. On at least two occasions crosses were burned on top of Summer Hill. Fortunately for everyone, this idea had a short life locally.

RED SCARE

As an aftermath of the Russian Revolution of 1917, nationally and locally a fear was created that the Reds would destroy the American form of government. Consequently, under the Espionage Act passed during the First World War raids were conducted regularly throughout the country. The large Socialist movement among the Finns in Maynard caused apprehension among the authorities, even though it was just concentrated in that ethnic group and only in theory, not practice.

A newsnote of May 31, 1918 tells of an arrest of two men allegedly members of the I.W.W. (International Workers of the World), and on August 2 of the same year that the four hundred subscriptions to the Finnish daily, *Raivaaja*, arrived late in town as government officials checked out the *Raivaaja* office in Fitchburg.

The Palmer Red raids of the early 1920's, netted one arrest locally with five homes being raided. The one arrested was charged with allegedly promoting anarchy (Jan. 1920).

Nothing further was in the papers so the assumption is that the government was only harassing a dissident minority, and so we have been living together happily ever since.

Pleasure Boats on the Assabet River ³⁸

May 23, 1906 a license was granted to two enterprising Maynard men, Peter Wilcox and Fred Chandler to operate a steam launch called *Queen* on the Assabet River for the purpose of taking parties from Maynard to Lake Boon and return. A boathouse and landing wharf were built at the river near the Ben Smith Dam, in the rear of the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railway car barn, and a landing wharf was built at Whitman's crossing near Lake Boon. At first regular trips were made on Sunday and Saturday afternoon from May to October. Later, one trip per day each way was made on weekdays. The cost of the ride was twenty-five cents each way. Passengers wishing to go to Lake Boon, would get off at Whitman's

crossing and walk the quarter of a mile to Lake Boon, where they could board the launch *Princess* for a ride around the lake, or stop to visit friends at one of the many cottages. The ride up the river and return was a pleasant one and was enjoyed by many.

In September 1906 a second launch *Gertrude* with a seating capacity of thirty-five passengers was added. A third launch *Teddy* was put in service in 1910. That year the firm changed the name to Chandler and Howard, when Allen Howard purchased a share of the business.

September 1910 the *Queen* was sold to Lake Boon parties, and in June 1914 the *Gertrude* was sold to the Union Carbide Company of Canada and was shipped to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and the business dissolved.

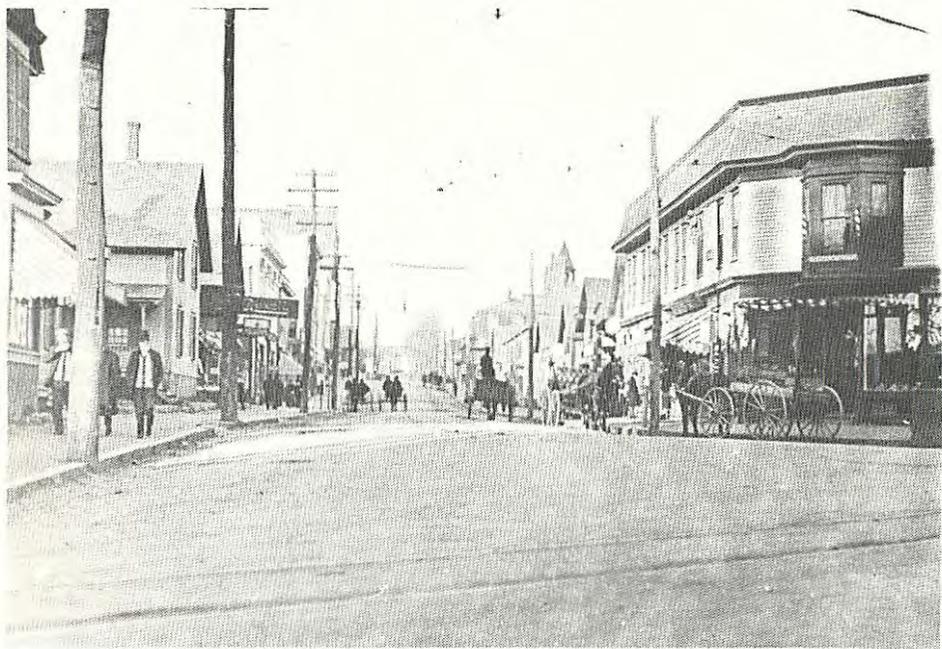
All who took this delightful ride up the Assabet River and back on a pleasant day still hold it as one of their most cherished memories.



COUGHLAN'S LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE
Now the site of the FINE ARTS THEATRES.



MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1909 AT WASHINGTON, D.C.



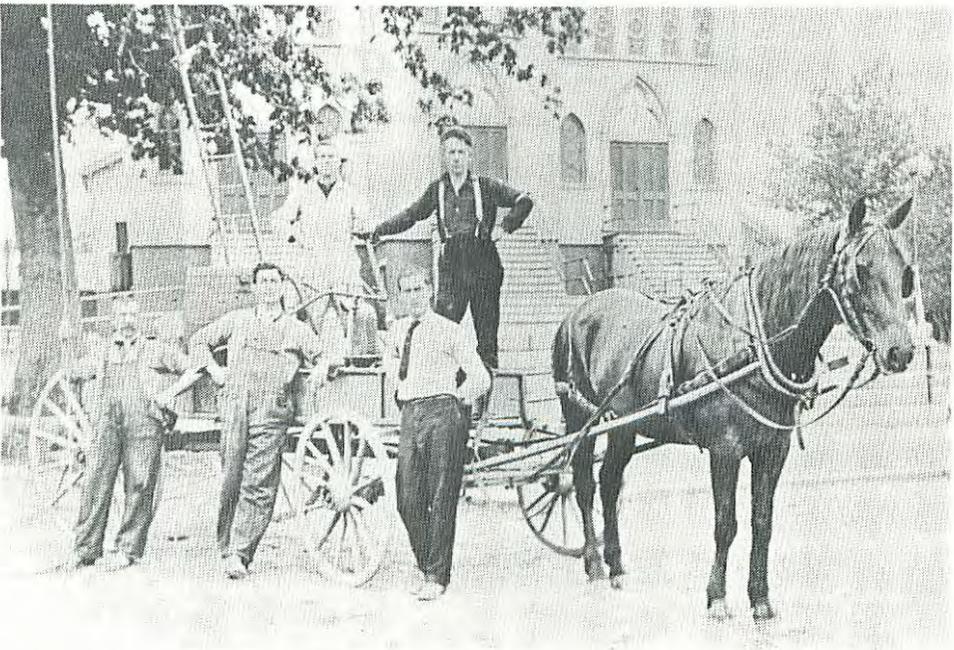
NASON STREET – Early 1900's



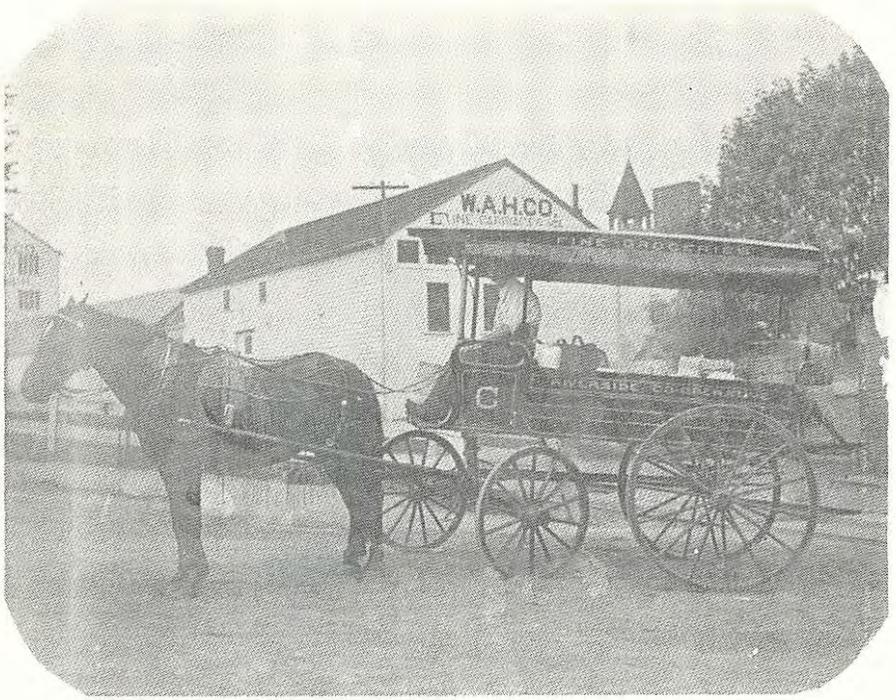
NASON STREET – 1965



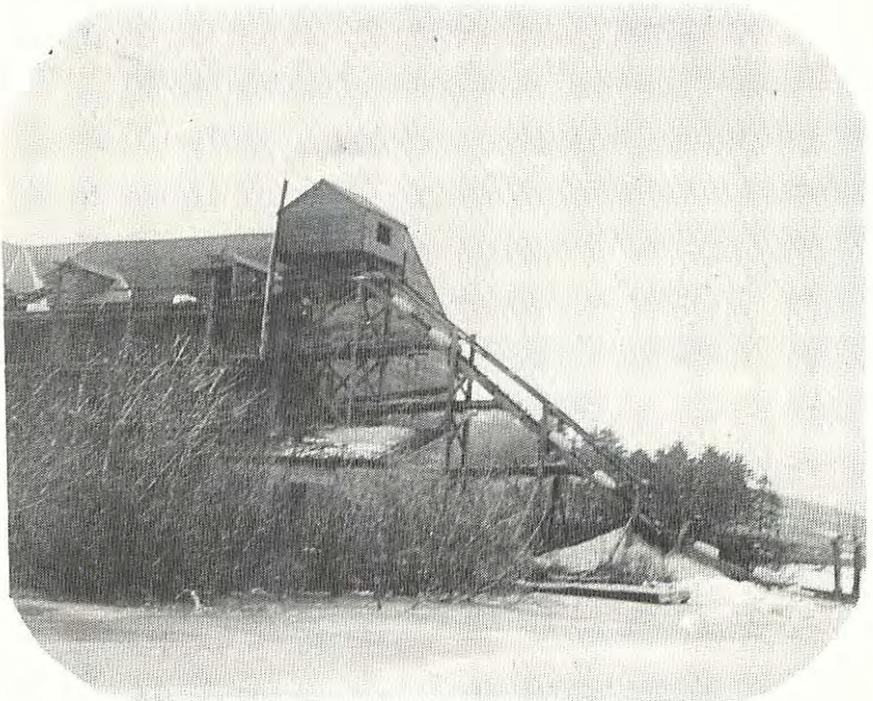
MAIN STREET – looking East – 1910



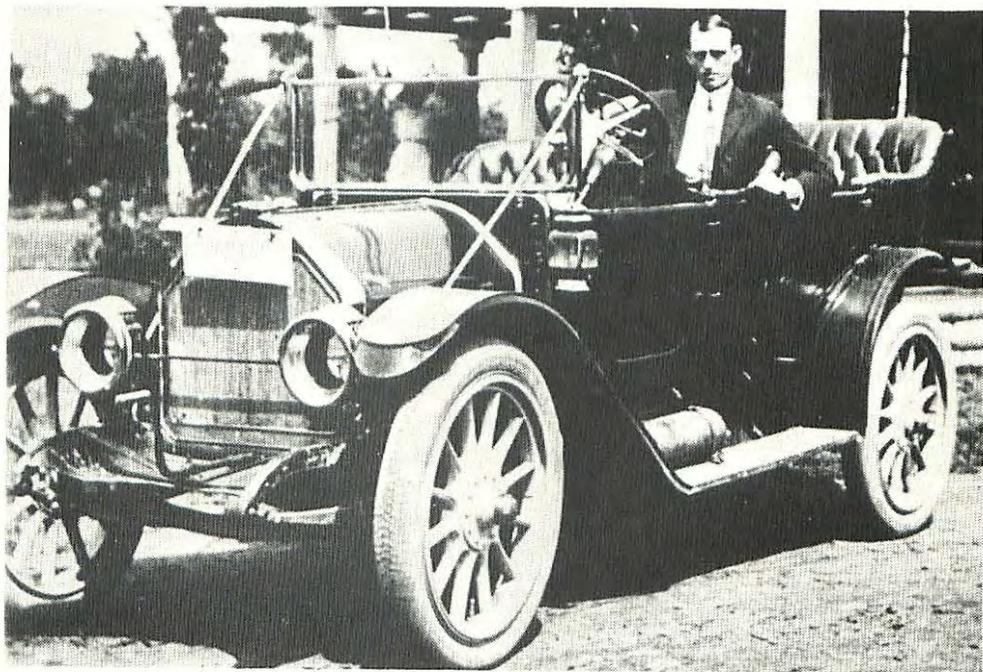
GYPSY AND BROWNTAIL MOTH CREW DURING THE INFESTATION – 1910



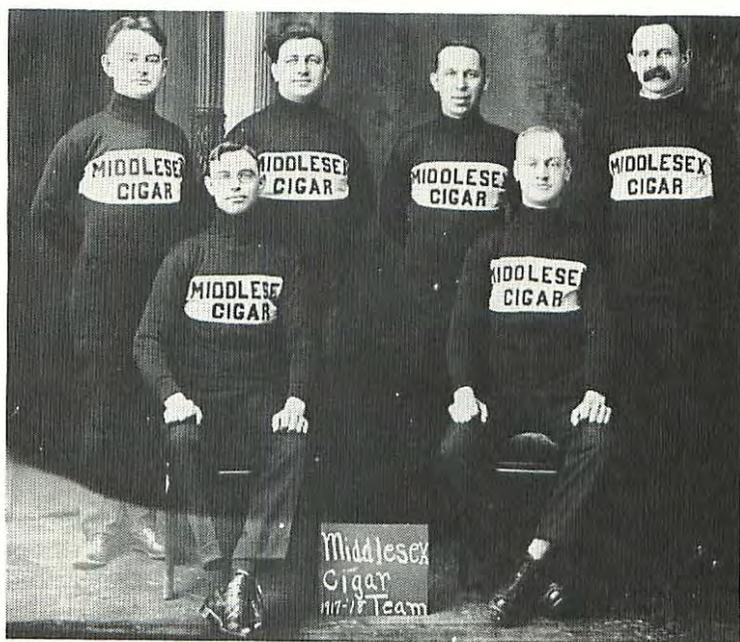
RIVERSIDE CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY



BENT'S ICEHOUSE ON THE ASSABET



JAMES J. "JIM" LEDGARD IN HIS FIRST AUTOMOBILE



MIDDLESEX CIGAR BOWLING TEAM



HOSE NUMBER ONE – MAYNARD FIRE DEPARTMENT
First Horse Owned by the Department
Tony Collins, Driver – Early 1900's

**CENTRAL MARKET
DELIVERY WAGON**
Brooks and Maple Streets



**LOOKING EAST
ON MAIN STREET**
From Spring Lane



FRED PERSONS – CHARLES H. PERSONS –
CLARENCE BODFISH ON MAIN STREET – 1904
(The day Assabet Institution for Savings was instituted)



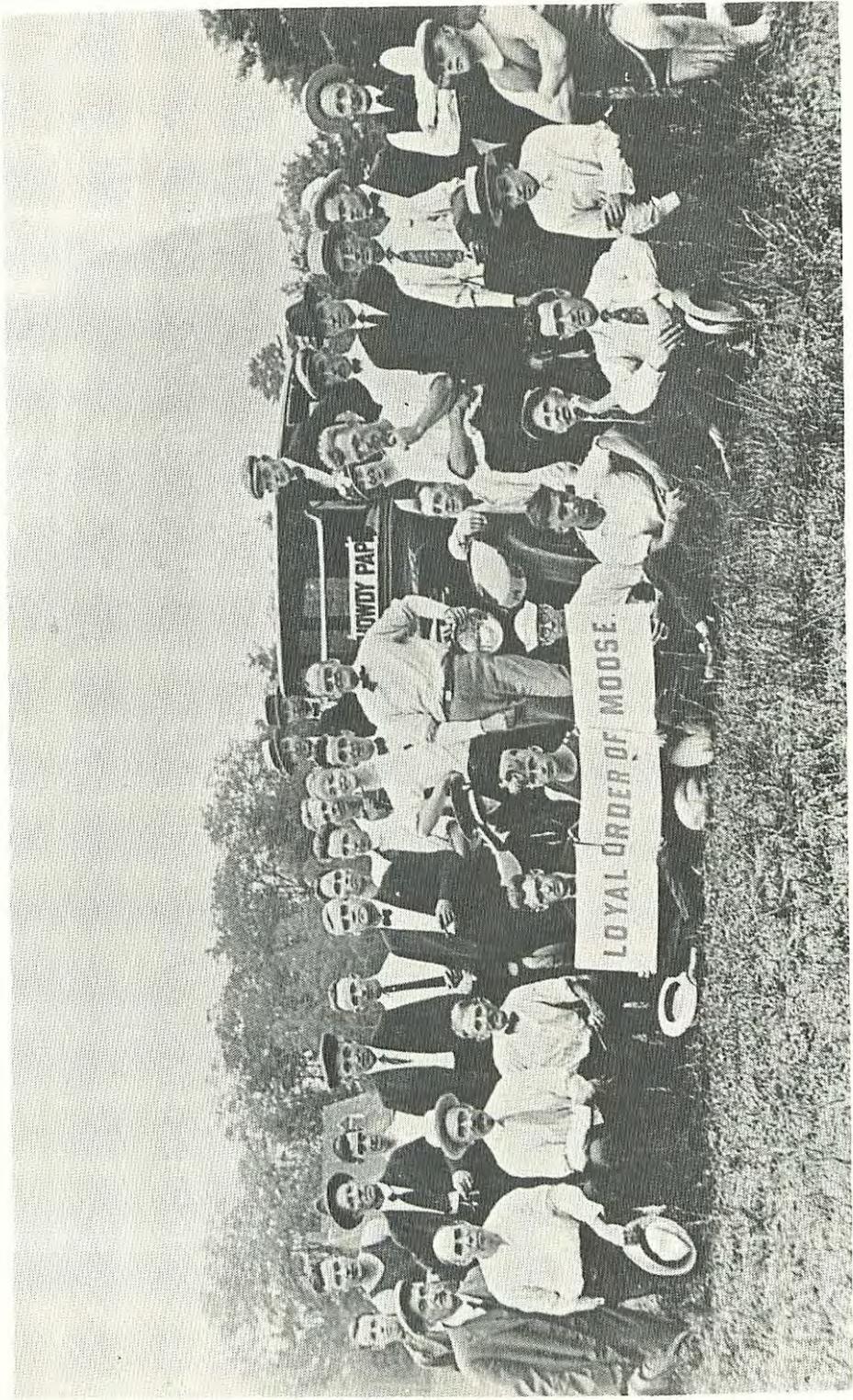
SHOTPUTTING CONTEST – FINNISH SUMMER FESTIVAL



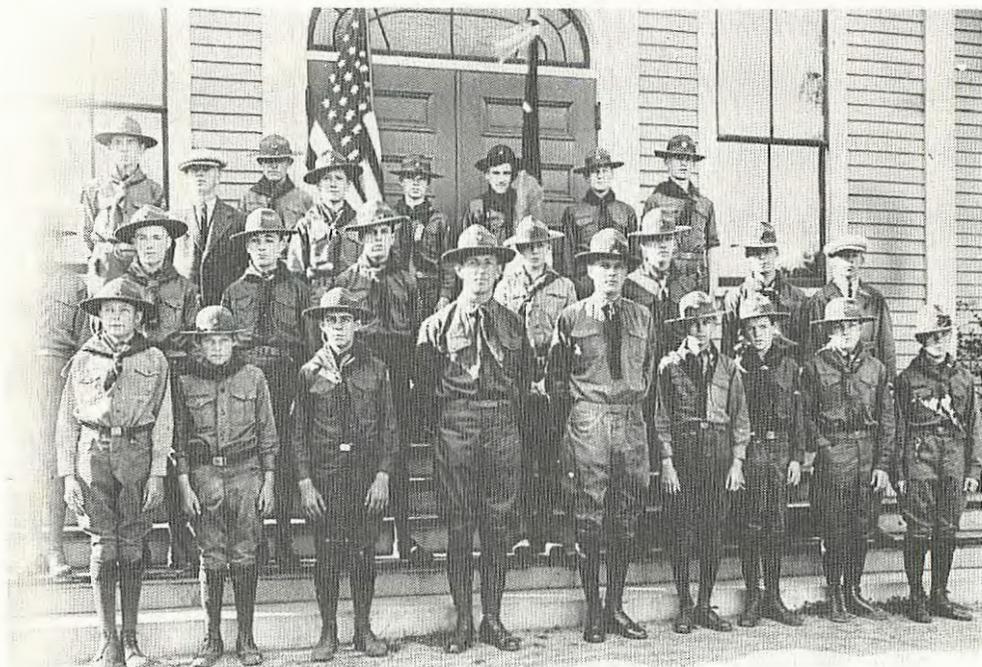
H. A. CHASE STORE – PAPERMILL CORNER



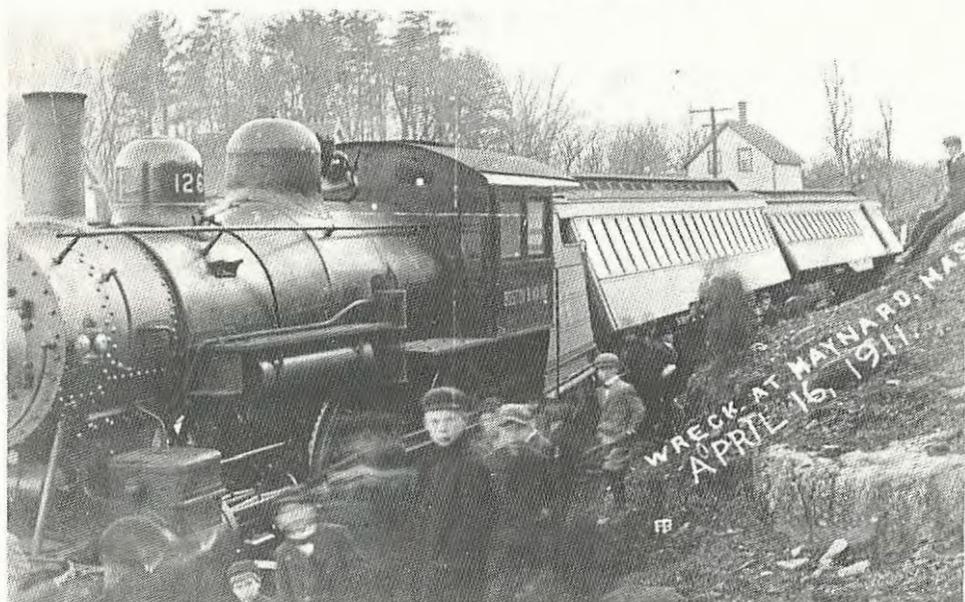
ENTRANCE TO GLENWOOD CEMETERY



MAYNARD LODGE AT RIVERHURST ON THE CONCORD RIVER - 1921



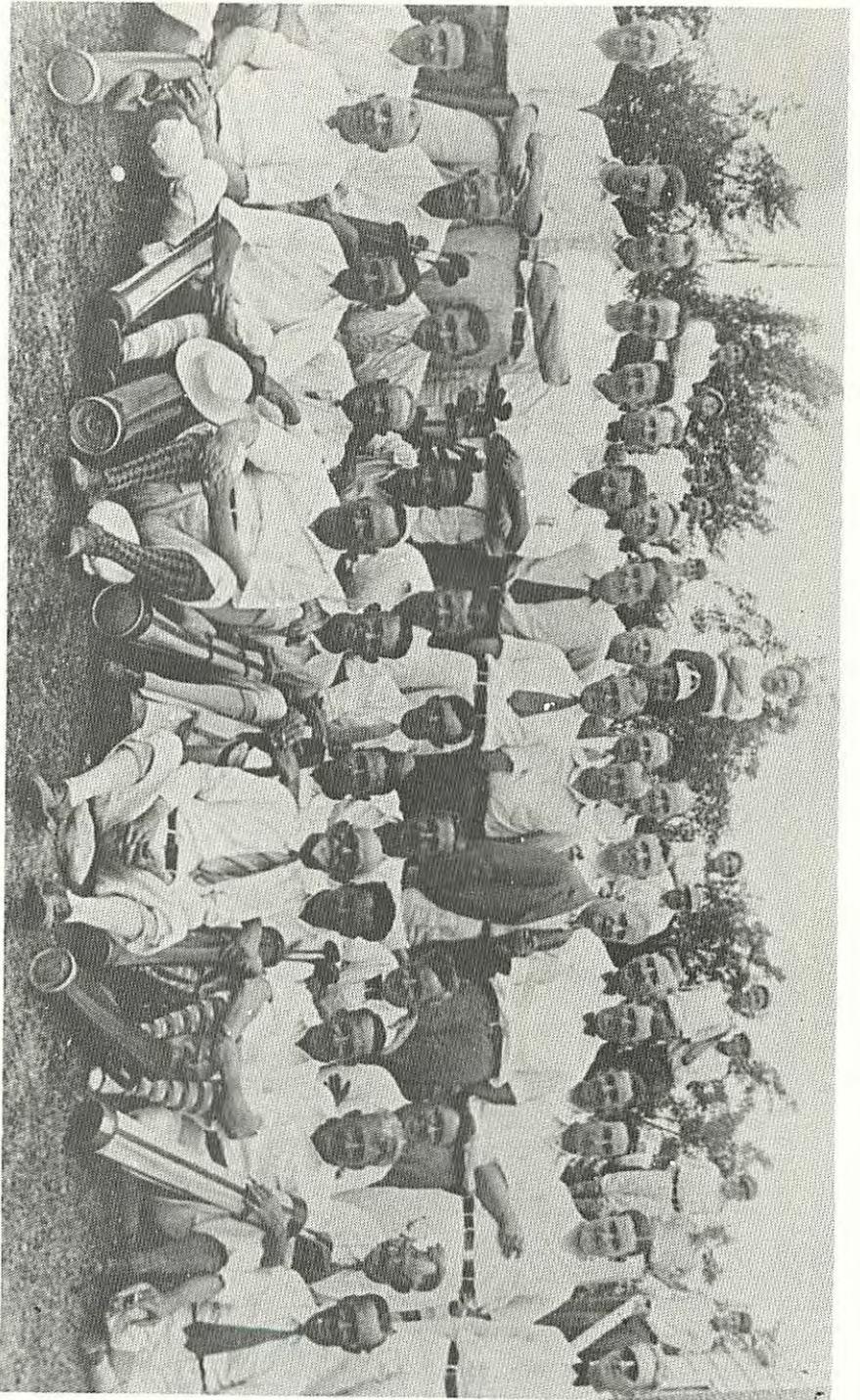
ONE OF THE EARLIEST BOY SCOUT TROOPS IN MAYNARD
Troop No. 4 at the Congregational Church



WRECK AT MAYNARD 1911



JOHN F. "HONEY" FITZGERALD - third man from left
(Grandfather of President John F. Kennedy)



MAYNARD & MARLBOROUGH KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT at
MARLBOROUGH COUNTRY CLUB in 1927

CHAPTER VI

MAYNARD IN THE WARS

*"Brave, brave were the soldiers (big named today)
who lived through the fight;
But the bravest pressed to the front and fell,
unnamed, unknown."*

Walt Whitman *The Brave Soldiers*, 1888

While Maynard is ever modest in thrusting herself into the pages of history, still there is abundant evidence that her soil was productive of patriots, and her past is closely linked with the great events of history, though at that time her land was part of other towns, and did not bear the name of Maynard.

A number of early settlers in the Northwest District (now Maynard) were in the French and Indian Wars, and in the Revolutionary War; the names of Balcom, Vose, Eveleth, Puffer, Brown, Maynard, Smith, Skinner, Brigham, Whitney, Rice and Willis being found. At Cape Breton in 1760, four of the Sudbury men bore the name of Balcom, who were members of a prominent family in the Northwest District. The four brothers enlisted in the closing campaign of the last French War and were in or about New York, viz; Joseph, Jr., Simon, Moses and John Balcom. The first two served as soldiers; Moses at the age of eighteen was detailed as a boatman on the Mohawk River to forward army supplies to the front; John, aged 16, was a teamster; Simon, aged 31, died in the army of fever; Joseph took the smallpox on returning home and died. Names from the Northwest District who were in Canada with Captains Dakin, Nixon and Richardson are Eveleth, Puffer, Maynard, Skinner, Wetherby, Brigham, Balcom, Rice and Willis.

As the territory of Maynard was taken from two towns in which patriotic spirit prevailed in the Revolutionary War, it is safe to assume that its inhabitants bore their full share. Sudbury had five companies, two of which were from the West Precinct - the minute company and the north militia - and Stow had two companies at Concord. On the Sudbury muster rolls of the West Side militia, minute companies and troop of horses the name of Maynard is given five times, Rice five, Puffer five, Brigham four, Willis four, Smith three and Balcom two. Men from the Northwest District were at Bunker Hill and also served throughout the entire war. It was stated by one who was a Sudbury citizen and soldier in the Revolutionary period that "to the honor of Sudbury, there was not a Tory to be found in the town."¹

The following family names appear in the list of men who served in the Revolutionary War, and may be found in the part of Stow which is now Maynard; Bent, Brooks, Brown, Conant, Gibson, Jewell, Marbel, Parmenter, Puffer, Randall, Smith, Taylor, Whitman and Whitney.²

Daniel Conant, who lived on the Calvin Whitney place (now the Maynard Country Club) was claimed to be the first man wounded at the Concord fight, April 19, 1775, and was later a sergeant at Bennington, Vermont, when General Burgoyne surrendered on August 16, 1777. He was under the command of Captain Silas Taylor of Stow at Bennington, and was also at Bunker Hill in 1776. He was a member of the Stow Minutemen and is buried in the cemetery at Stow Lower Village.³

According to Gutteridge's *History of Maynard*, Mary Gibson, a daughter of a family of early settlers by that name, who lived on a farm near what is now 114 Summer Street, married Ezekiel Davis of Acton and they became the parents of Captain Isaac Davis, who was the first officer to fall at the Old North Bridge at Concord, April 19, 1775.⁴

Civil War 1861—1865

Assabet Village was credited by Stow and Sudbury with thirty-six men who entered the War of the Rebellion. Following is the list of those who served:⁵

Adams, Joseph (lost one arm)	McCauley, Matthew
Benham, Winfield H., Lieut.	Newton, Augustus
Brown, Samuel G., Corp.	O'Donnell, John
Brown, Henry S.	Puffer, Mark
Barr, William	Puffer, Rockwood
Cullen, James	Perry, Charles
Cowrie, Robert	Robertson, Archibald
Callahan, John	(killed in action)
Cullen, Richard	Robertson, George
Dooner, James	(killed in action)
Dooner Michael	Sheehan, Dennis
Flood, George	Sloss, David
Flynn, Daniel B.	Sweeney, Daniel
Heffernan, James	Stuart, Jeremiah
Haynes, Sylvester	Sawyer, James M.
Keene, James	Whitman, John
Long, Cornelius	Wouldhave, John
Long, Dennis	Wilder, Henry W., Serg.
Lovering, Daniel A.	Wilder, Granville W.

The following Grand Army of the Republic(G.A.R.)men came here soon after the close of the Civil War,-A.D. Holt, James Carney, John Wall, and William G. Priest.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866. Henry Wilson Post, 86, was chartered three years later on May 26, 1869 in the village of Assabet. Meetings were held twice a month in the basement rooms of the Riverside Hall building. The first Commander was D. C. Hemenway, 1869 to 1870. The post flourished until death depleted its ranks and the charter was relinquished on July 13, 1882, to merge with Isaac Davis Post, 138, of Acton. The Isaac Davis Post organized the parade and decorated the graves of departed comrades until Memorial Day 1921 when the Frank J. DeMars Post, 235, American Legion took charge.⁶

The last five remaining G.A.R. men in Maynard passed on within ten months,- Henry Clark, May 21, 1925; James Carney, May 25, 1925; Oscar B. Phelps, October 7, 1925; Thomas Campbell, November 15, 1925; Alonzo Warren, March 21, 1926. Thus, the "Boys in Blue," as the Civil War veterans were affectionately called, passed into history in Maynard.

Spanish—American War 1898

Several Maynard men saw service in the Spanish-American War. Unfortunately no record was kept, but we have been able to secure the following names:⁷

William Brindley	Fred Marsden
James H. Cheney	James McCarron
Daniel Coughlin	George Rodan
John Driscoll	Daniel Roridan
John Wagner	

World War I⁸ 1917—1918

The Great World War began in Europe in August 1914. Only after several distinct violations of the neutral rights of our country did the United States of America enter this conflict. President Woodrow Wilson made his Declaration of War on April 6, 1918. Two million American men went overseas within fifteen months. The town of Maynard furnished three hundred and sixty-one young men and women, eight of whom died in the service, many others were wounded or gassed. About forty of our local boys

were with the renowned 26th (Yankee) Division. It is recorded that at one time this division was the only body of troops between Chateau Thierry and Paris, and its stiff resistance to the Germans earned its members the title of "Savior of Paris." Several of our local boys were members of the 104th Infantry, 26th Division, which was decorated as a unit by the French Government.

The following made the supreme sacrifice and their names are inscribed on the monument at Memorial Park, which was dedicated on Sunday, November 15, 1925, with impressive ceremonies, and with Congressman Edith Nourse Rogers as the speaker:

George A. Daley	Edward Miller C.E.F.
Frank J. DeMars C.E.F.	John R. Murray C.E.F.
Anthony Dzerkacz	Ralph I. Panton
Francis C. King	Myles Tierney

Frank J. DeMars was the first Maynard man to be killed in action. He was serving with a Canadian regiment in France at the time of his death. The English government in recognition of the supreme sacrifice presented his parents Mr. and Mrs. Hormidas DeMars with a beautiful memorial bronze tablet inscribed "Died for Freedom and Honor."

A temporary Honor Roll was erected by Mrs. Orrin S. Fowler on the lawn in front of the Union Congregational Church. It was dedicated Sunday, September 8, 1918. (A list of the names appearing on the Honor Roll may be found in the Appendix, page 186.)

A unique event that brought the war close to Maynard was when the entire Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, marched through town on Sunday, July 22, 1917. They were marching from Framingham to the newly created Camp Devens, and were the first soldiers to occupy the camp. Thirty-three Maynard boys were with Company I of Concord in the march. The entire regiment was Federalized a short time after and became part of the 26th Division, which was mobilized at Westfield, Mass., and went overseas as a unit in September 1917.

On the home front the citizens voted to send a letter of confidence to President Wilson; kept the Assabet Mills running day and night; harvested their victory gardens; sent five Liberty Loan drives over the top; made bandages, surgical shirts and pajamas; knitted sweaters and socks; put up with food shortages, heatless days, and wheatless days; removed every other street lamp; turned the lights off at midnight; registered 804 men in the draft of June 5, 1917 and 1115 men in the final draft of September 12, 1918. The children collected fruit stones and nutshells so the carbon they contained could be used to line gasmasks, cultivated garden plots in the rear of the Main Street school, and took an active part in the Liberty Loan drives

by purchasing bonds to the value of \$10,200.00.

On November 2, 1918, a rumor spread throughout the country that an armistice has been reached. It was only natural that the town would seize upon the rumor and magnify it into a celebration. Church bells rang, whistles blew and an impromptu parade was organized; but the rumor proved false and the town settled back to its war-time routine. But, it had only one week to wait because on November 11th word was flashed to the townspeople that the conflict had ended. Again, the church bells rang out, the fire whistle and the mill whistle blew, whistles on the railroad trains were tooted, schools were dismissed, the Assabet Mills closed, businessmen closed shops, and all gathered at Walnut and Main Streets for a huge parade. The Kaiser was hanged in effigy and the pent-up-emotions of months was spilled over into unrestrained jubilation which lasted for two days.

Soon the men began arriving home, and with the return of the 26th (Yankee) Division on April 19, 1919, practically all had been discharged from service. On May 9, a gala Military Ball was held at Colonial Hall by the Maynard Reception Committee for the servicemen. July 4 was given over to the entertainment and honoring of the returned service men and women. The town opened wide her arms in a royal welcome home celebration, which began at five in the morning when the big siren at the Assabet Mills sounded for fifteen minutes. A big military and civic parade, nearly two miles in length, with Joshua Edwards as Chief Marshall, and more than one hundred and fifty World War veterans in line, marched from the Methodist Church to Walnut to Parker to Summer to Maple to Concord to Brooks to Nason to Main to Sudbury Streets to John A. Crowe Park.

The parade was followed by speaking and athletic events. Selectman Frank S. Binks made the speech of welcome and presented each of the servicemen with a bronze medal, a gift expressing the gratitude of the town. It was considered the biggest celebration in the history of the town. A banquet was given to the servicemen in the evening and this was followed by dancing in both Cooperative and Colonial Halls.

The American Legion Post, No. 235, was formed on October 22, 1919, and named in honor of Frank J. DeMars, the first Maynard boy to give up his life during the war. Michael Lynch was elected as the first Commander. Harold V. Sheridan was the second, being the Commander during the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Maynard in 1921. At the request of Isaac Davis Post, No. 138, Grand Army of the Republic, the Legion Post immediately joined in decorating the graves of the veterans of all wars, and on Memorial Day 1922, took charge of the exercises for the first time. The Post held meetings in Amory Block, Riverside, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Eagles' Halls; also in the Selectmen's room and the

former "Town Hall" on Main Street. On April 16, 1946 the Post purchased the former Abel G. Haynes residence on Summer Street to use as its headquarters. On June 10, 1920, Unit 235 of the Ladies' Auxiliary, American Legion, was formed with Mrs. Orrin S. Fowler as the first President.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1923, bronze tablets on the Main and Walnut Street bridges were dedicated in memory of the servicemen. Also, six squares were dedicated with appropriate bronze markers in memory of the Maynard boys who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I --

- (1) George A. Daley -- corner of Summer, Maple and Brooks Streets
- (2) Anthony Dzerkacz -- corner of Summer and Concord Streets
- (3) Francis C. King -- corner of Main and Walnut Streets
- (4) Edward Miller -- corner of Main and Nason Streets
- (5) Ralph I. Panton -- corner of Main and Summer Streets
- (6) Myles J. Tierney -- corner of Main Street and Great Road.

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1929, a beautiful permanent Honor Roll was dedicated at Memorial Park for the Maynard men and women who served in the World War. It was erected in honor of Mrs. Orrin S. Fowler by her two sons, Henry and Guyer, both of whom were veterans of the war.*

Maynard Post, No. 1812, Veterans of Foreign Wars was instituted April 16, 1930 at a meeting held at Masonic Hall. The first Commander elected was Charles E. Luker. Meetings were held at Moose Hall in Amory Block, also in the United Cooperative Society Hall, the "Town House" and the new Maynard Town Building.

The Maynard Veterans' of Foreign Wars Auxiliary was instituted on February 13, 1931. Both the Post and Auxiliary joined the "Buddy Poppies," which helps support the National Home in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and also the Disabled Veterans who make the "Buddy Poppy."

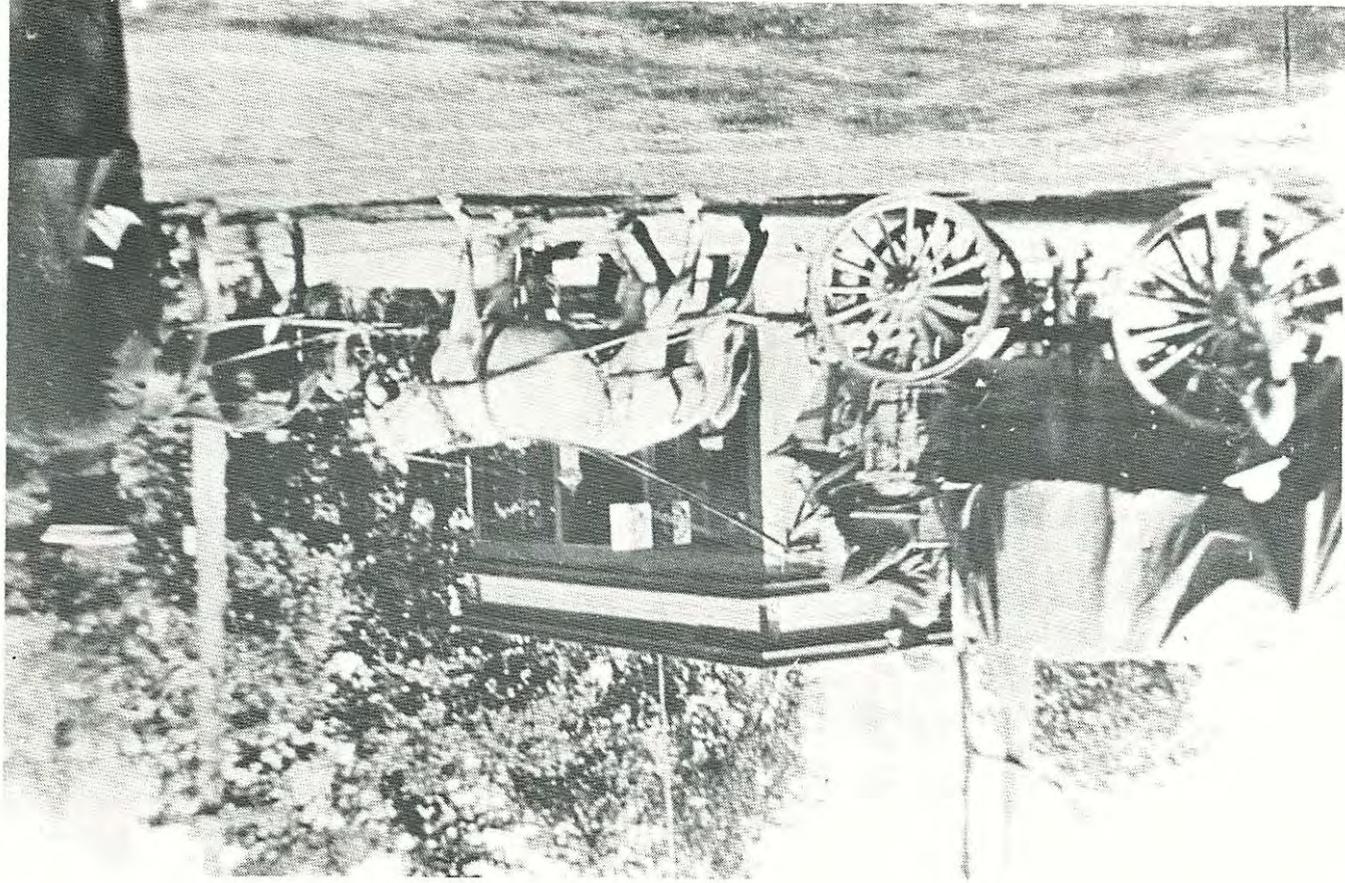
In late 1951, Henry P. and Guyer W. Fowler donated for the use of the V.F.W. Post and Auxiliary a piece of property on Powder Mill Road, next to the present Elks' home. This property was sold to the Elks in 1960.

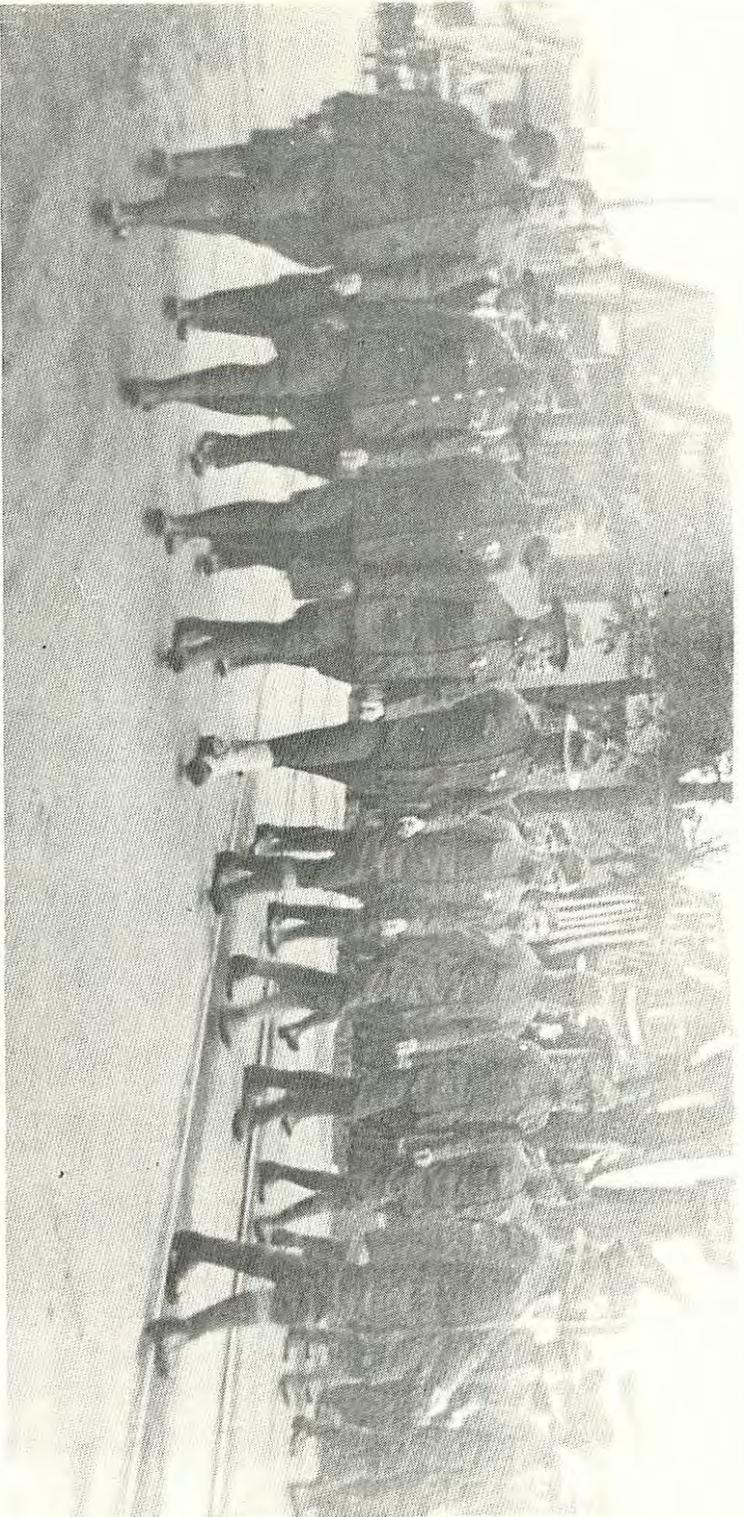
On January 18, 1967, Maynard Post, No. 1812, Veterans of Foreign Wars purchased from the Alku Temperance Society the property at the corner of Main Street and Harriman Court to be used as its quarters.

The Maynard V.F.W. joined with the American Legion in 1946 to form the Maynard Veterans' Council. The purpose of the Council was to combine all Veterans' activities in the town. Both organizations have charge of the exercises in observance of Memorial Day and Veterans' Day.

* See Appendix, page 186 for complete World War I Honor Roll.

SUPPLY WAGON OF SIXTH REGIMENT, M.V.M., ROUNDING PAPER MILL CORNER
on march from Framingham to Camp Devens in July, 1917





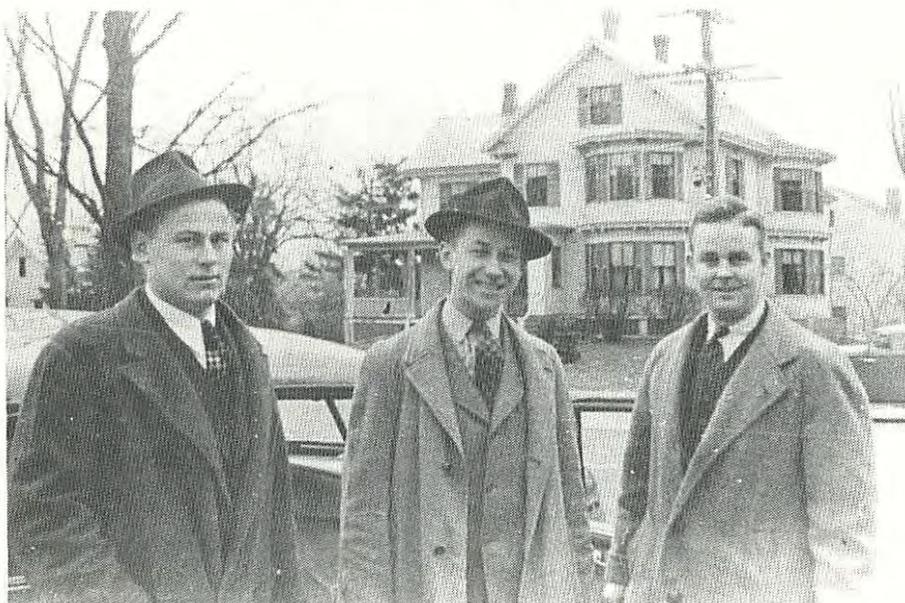
VETERANS ON PARADE - April 19, 1921



MEMORIAL PARK DEDICATION 1925



LUCIUS WILSON AND JAMES CARNEY
Civil War Veterans, 1915



FIRST VOLUNTEERS FROM MAYNARD IN WORLD WAR II
November 18, 1940. Left to right - Veli Kangas and Benny M. Sofka of
Maynard, with John Bygraves of Concord.

World War II ⁹

On September 1, 1939, Adolph Hitler, Chancellor of Germany, by ordering the invasion of Poland started what turned out to be World War II. Before it ended in 1945, the entire world became involved and it proved to be the bloodiest conflict in all human history.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the first peacetime draft law (Selective Service Act) on September 16, 1940. Benny M. Sofka and Veli Kangas were Maynard's first volunteers under the new Act. They were honored by the townspeople at a banquet on Sunday, November 17, held in the George Washington Auditorium. Selectman Donald Lent presented both the young men with Waltham wrist watches -- gifts from the people of Maynard. Sofka in response said: - "My parents came to this country many years ago. As I grew up, I saw that they enjoyed living here and I thought it was up to me to enlist in the service of my country for the benefits it has given to them. I will give my life if it is necessary." Kangas, who had been in America only four years and was not a citizen, was so overcome with emotion at such attention, that he could not speak except to express his heartfelt appreciation. The following morning a short parade accompanied the two volunteers as they left town to report to the Concord Draft Board.

Things on the home front began to take shape. Guyer W. Fowler was appointed Chief Air Raid Warden and the town was divided into thirteen sections with a captain in each section. Frank J. DeMars Post, American Legion, under Commander Ben Gruber, formed an Air Raid Defense Program. Watchers were stationed atop the watch tower at the fire station on Nason Street, from where calls could be sent to the Chelsea headquarters. This was followed by the formation of a Defense Council by the Legion and the citizens were urged to register for public defense.

An aluminum drive in July 1941, under the direction of Warren Bemis, resulted in the collection of 1,290 pounds to be melted down and used in airplanes. In August, the first group of volunteer Air Raid Wardens received certificates from Mrs. Mabel Tobin, Director. In November, thirteen women of the Motor Corps Unit of the Women's Defense School received diplomas from their instructor, Mrs. Frank C. Sheridan. Also, in November a first aid course was started under Dominic Baccarro.

A formal declaration of war was issued by Congress at the request of President Roosevelt on December 8, 1941 after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan the day previous. At that time our Pacific Fleet was crippled. Immediately home defense programs all over the country went into operation. Edward Boltrukiewicz, Seaman 2nd Class, U.S. Navy, of Maynard, was stationed at Pearl Harbor and was awarded a citation for bravery during the bombing of the Naval Base.

A plan was formulated by the Legion and V.F.W. to build an observation tower on top of Summer Hill to spot planes. Walter Tierney, manual training teacher in the High School, drew the plans. A road was laid from Summer Street to the top of the hill. Louis Boeske provided the gravel and the trucks were donated by local men. An old building in Memorial Park was dismantled by High School boys and the lumber used for the tower. On January 12, 1942 a telephone was installed and the tower went into operation, with Herbert Martin and Percy Taylor the first volunteers on duty. Captain Harold V. Sheridan was appointed Chief Observer.

A victory book campaign was conducted by the Girl Scouts and about four hundred books were collected to be sent to the servicemen.

Tire rationing went into effect in January 1942. The report center was moved from the police station to a small utility building at Memorial Park. A blackout committee was formed in February. During blackouts, all outdoor lighting would be extinguished, and all homes were to be fixed so that no light was visible from the outside. Early in February, all men between the ages of twenty and forty-five registered for Selective Service. Registration cards for four hundred fifty men were filled out. The street department filled all containers left in front of homes with sand for extinguishing bombs. Also, in March the first practice blackout was held.

In April 1942, over one hundred separate land owners in Maynard, Hudson, Stow and Sudbury agreed to sell to the Federal Government a total of thirty-one hundred acres of property (approximately eight hundred acres from Maynard) for an ammunition depot. The area was approximately four square miles and included the Henry Ford farm, once known as Gateley's farm, the Puffer homesteads, Don Lent's family home, the Jim Haynes farm belonging to the Sarvela family, Puffer's Pond, the Vose Farm formerly the Rice Tavern, and many other valuable farm, residential and summer resort lands. Many of those landowners had lived on their farms or estates for several generations, some of which were among the first built in this territory in the 1700's. Maynard lost some of its most valuable and picturesque area in this transaction. Puffer Road, Old Marlboro Road, Taylor Road, White Pond Road and Craven Road were closed off, where these roads entered the government property, known as the Maynard Ordnance Supply Depot.

In April 1942, nine hundred and forty-eight men registered for the draft. At this time retail sugar sales were banned for one week prior to sugar rationing. The quota allowed: one pound per person for a two week period. Gasoline rationing went into effect, with pleasure cars limited to three gallons a week. Bicycles also came under the Rationing Board.

In July 1942, a drive amongst the employees of the American Woolen Company resulted in a 94.7% enrollment for pay allotment plan for the purchase of War Bonds. Mrs. Lindsay Smith headed the American and British Bundles for Britain Relief Groups. A junk drive, under the direction of Frank Rowe, netted one hundred tons of scrap iron and rubber articles. In October fuel oil supplies were cut one-third and rationing of same went into effect. In November, a Mobile Blood Unit of Boston came to Maynard and set up in the Knights of Columbus Hall. Seven hundred registered and six hundred pints were obtained. Also, in November coffee rationing went into effect. One pound per person was allowed every five weeks for each person over the age of fifteen. By the end of October 1942, two hundred and twenty-six employees at the Assabet Mills had left to join the Armed Forces.

On December 14, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Lanigan, 66 Great Road, received the following telegram, bringing to Maynard for the first time the hard, cold fact that this was not a distant thing, not merely a matter of headlines in the daily papers:

“The Secretary of War desires me to express his deep regret that your son, Private Thomas F. Lanigan, was killed in action in defense of his country in the South Pacific area, November 28, 1942.”

Signed by the
Adjutant General

Private Lanigan was the first Maynard man to give up his life in defense of his country in World War II.

During the winter, a Women's Salvage Corporation was formed. They collected tin cans and fats. The tin cans were flattened after removing both ends and the labels. The fats were turned in at the meat markets.

In January 1943, the 605th U.S. Coast Artillery was granted use of the Maynard Observation tower and operated it for the remainder of the wartime period. On October 30, 1951, the tower was destroyed by fire. Shoe rationing went into effect on orders of the Price Administration, and a stamp from the sugar rationing book was used and the number announced by the Office of Price Administration (OPA). Victory gardens became popular, and land was made available by Guyer W. Fowler, the American Woolen Company, the American Powder Mills and some town land in the old Cricket Field. 4-H gardens were planted by the children. The Memorial Day parade was held without a band. The Maynard Band had disbanded because so many of its members were in the service. Mrs. Earl F. Ryan, Chairman of the Maynard Red Cross, announced that 65,000 surgical dressings were made during 1943.

In February 1944, Fire Chief Richard Allan announced the Air Raid whistles will be dispensed with. In April, Guyer Fowler resigned as Chief Air Raid Warden to assume his new duties as a member of the Draft Board. Roy Marsden became the Chief Air Raid Warden.

On June 6, 1944, known as D-Day, the invasion of Europe by the Allied troops began, which filled the townspeople with mixed emotions. To many it was something long overdue; while to the families of the servicemen it brought days of anxiety. In September 1944, a Soldier's Christmas remembrance fund was started under the direction of Joseph Dineen. The purpose was to raise enough money to send each serviceman from Maynard \$5.00 for Christmas. A total of \$5,403.00 was collected.

Herbert Martin, Chairman of the Rationing Board, stated 1945 could be a critical year for supplies -- 85% of civilian meat was rationed -- butter and canned goods were in short supply -- tire quotas were cut -- a shortage of fuel oil existed. The Maynard Branch of the American Red Cross under Mrs. James Mahoney had furnished sweaters, socks, scarves, mittens and various other articles for the Army and Navy, which were made by the women of the town.

President Roosevelt died April 12, 1945 and Vice-President Harry S. Truman succeeded him.

On May 2, Berlin fell to the Allies and on May 7, V-E Day, Germany signed unconditional surrender terms, thereby ending the European conflict.

During the war years, seven successful War Bond drives were conducted locally.

On August 6, an A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and on August 9, Nagasaki was hit by an A-bomb. President Truman announced on August 14 that Japan had accepted the terms of unconditional surrender and World War II was ended. V-J Day was officially declared on September 2, 1945.

The town of Maynard witnessed one thousand and ninety of its young men and women enter the conflict, thirty-three of whom died in the service. Many were wounded and several received citations for valor and meritorious service.*

The following young men from Maynard gave their lives in the service of their country:

John J. Arcisz	Edward J. Chodnicky
William F. Callahan	Edmund J. Crotty
Chester G. Carson	Gordon T. Doel
Alexander Chernak	Edward L. Donahue

* See Appendix page 189 for complete World War II Honor Roll

John Girdziewski	William J. O'Toole
Jerry G. Greeno	William F. Palmer
Raymond J. Hanna	Peter Popieniuck
Reino E. Jokinen	Frank E. Riley, Jr.
Bronislaw P. Kodzis	John Scacciotti
Vincent D. Labowicz	Frank B. Spence
Alfred J. Lalli	James M. Tobin
Thomas F. Lanigan	Stanley Tomyl
Charles A. Lankiewicz	John Utkewicz, Jr.
Aubrey W. Leard	John M. Veleno
Raymond A. Loija	Adolph Waluck
Frank J. Novick	Eino O. Wattu
George A. Whitney	

Korean War 1950—1953

A few short years after World War II the United States became involved through the United Nations in an undeclared war in Korea, and before an armistice was declared the United States had suffered 33,629 men killed and many thousands wounded. Several of our Maynard young men were involved. (There are no records available locally.)

Vietnam War 1964—197-

This was another war similar to the one in Korea. To date the United States casualties are approximately 44,000 killed and 300,000 wounded, missing, etc. Many of our local youths have seen service in Vietnam. Leo Joseph Horan was killed in action February 18, 1966. Several have been wounded.*

* See Appendix, page 196 for Vietnam War Honor Roll.

APPENDIX

Chap. 178-1871 An Act to Incorporate the Town of Maynard. ¹
Be it enacted, as follows:

SECTION 1. All the territory now within the towns of Stow and Sudbury, comprised within the following limits, that is to say, beginning at the north-westerly corner of said territory, at the north-westerly corner bound of land of the late Daniel Whitney, and in the town line between Acton and Stow; thence southerly in a straight line to a stake and stones at the north-easterly corner of land of William Carr, at land of Benjamin Smith, on the top of Carr's Hill, so called; thence south-easterly in a straight line to a stone monument in the town line between Stow and Sudbury, at land of Winthrop Puffer; thence easterly in a straight line to the guide-post at the Iron Works Causeway, so called; thence northerly to a stone monument at the corner of Acton and Concord town lines in the Sudbury town line; thence north-westerly by the town line of Acton and Sudbury, and Acton and Stow town line to the point of beginning, is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Maynard; and said town of Maynard is hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, rights and immunities, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and requisitions to which other towns are entitled and subjected by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. The inhabitants of the town of Maynard shall be held to pay all arrears of taxes which have been legally assessed upon them by the towns of Stow and Sudbury, and all taxes heretofore assessed and not collected shall be collected and paid to the treasurers of the said towns of Stow and Sudbury respectively, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; and until the next state valuation, the town of Maynard shall annually pay in the month of November, to the town of Stow, one-fourth part, and to the town of Sudbury, thirty-four and one-half per cent of all state and county taxes which the said towns of Stow and Sudbury respectively may be required to pay.

SECTION 3. The towns of Sudbury and Maynard, shall be respectively liable for the support of all persons who now do or shall hereafter stand in need of relief or support as paupers of said towns would be liable, if the territory of the town of Maynard had been originally incorporated as a separate town.

The towns of Stow and Maynard, shall be respectively liable for the support of all persons who shall hereafter become paupers, whose settlement was gained by or derived from a settlement within the respective limits of the town of Stow, and the territory of Maynard taken from said town of Stow.

The town of Maynard shall pay to the town of Sudbury towards the support of the paupers, the sum of three thousand dollars as follows, viz: three hundred dollars annually in the month of January, until said sum of three thousand dollars is paid; and the town of Maynard shall also pay annually to the town of Sudbury, one-third part of all costs of the support or relief of those persons who now do or shall hereafter stand in need of relief or support as paupers, and have gained a settlement in said town of Sudbury, in consequence of the military services of themselves or those through whom they derive their settlement.

SECTION 4. All the corporate property of the town of Stow situate within the limits of the town of Maynard, shall become the absolute property of the town of Maynard, except the town farm and other property of said town of Stow used for the support and maintenance of the poor of said town of Stow. The town of Maynard

shall pay to the town of Stow the sum of sixty-five hundred dollars as follows, viz: one thousand dollars annually for six consecutive years, and the balance of said sum of sixty-five hundred dollars, in the year following said sixth annual payment, with interest payable annually on the sum unpaid; and the first of said payments shall be made within one year of the passage of this act.

And the town of Maynard shall not be liable for the payment of any debts or liabilities of said town of Stow. All the public property of the town of Sudbury shall remain the property of the town of Sudbury, except the real property of the same situate within the limits of the town of Maynard, which shall become absolutely the property of the town of Maynard, and neither of said towns shall be required to pay anything to the other on account thereof.

The town of Maynard shall pay to the town of Sudbury, thirty-eight and one-half per cent. of all the debts and liabilities of said town of Sudbury, existing at the date of the passage of this act, except the debt for the subscription of stock by the town of Sudbury in the Framingham and Lowell Railroad, with interest thereon from the date of the passage of this act, said payment to be made within one year from said date. The town of Sudbury shall transfer and assign to the town of Maynard, one hundred and four shares of the stock in said railroad, and the town of Maynard shall pay to the town of Sudbury therefor, the par value of said stock, with interest thereon from the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at the same rate paid by said town of Sudbury. And if the town of Maynard shall refuse or neglect to make to the towns of Stow and Sudbury, or either of them, the aforesaid payments, or any of them, said towns of Stow and Sudbury respectively may maintain an action therefor.

And said towns of Stow and Maynard, shall equally bear the expense of making the survey and establishing the line between the towns of Stow and Maynard. And said towns of Sudbury and Maynard shall equally bear the expenses of making the survey and establishing the line between the towns of Sudbury and Maynard.

SECTION 5. In case said towns of Sudbury and Maynard shall not agree in respect to the amount of debts and liabilities of said town of Sudbury existing at the date of the passage of this act, and the amount thereof to be paid to the town of Sudbury by the town of Maynard under the provisions of this act, the supreme court in any county may appoint three competent and disinterested persons, upon the petition of either of said towns, to hear the parties and award thereon, and their award, or the award of any two of them, being accepted by said court, shall be final.

SECTION 6. The town of Maynard, for the purpose of electing representatives to the general court, until the next decennial census, or until another apportionment be made, shall remain a part of the said towns of Stow and Sudbury, and vote therefor at such places as said towns of Stow and Sudbury shall vote, and the selectmen of Maynard shall make a true list of all persons within their town qualified to vote at every such election, and shall post up the same in said town of Maynard, and shall correct the same as required by law, and shall deliver a true list of all such voters as are entitled to vote in said towns of Stow and Sudbury, respectively, to the selectmen thereof, seven days at least before said election, to be used thereat.

SECTION 7. Any justice of the peace within and for the county of Middlesex, may issue his warrant directed to any inhabitant of the town of Maynard, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place therein appointed, for the purpose of choosing all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings, and said warrant shall be served by posting up copies thereof, all attested by the

person to whom the same is directed, in five public places in the said town of Maynard, seven days at least before such time of meeting. Such justice, or in his absence, such inhabitant required to notify the meeting, shall preside until the choice of moderator in said meeting. The selectmen of the towns of Stow and Sudbury shall respectively prepare a list of persons qualified to vote at said meeting, and shall deliver the same to the person presiding at such meeting before the choice of moderator thereof.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives, April 19, 1871
passed to be enacted
Harvey Jewell, Speaker

In the Senate, April 19, 1871
passed to be enacted
Horace H. Coolidge, President

Approved
Wm. Claffin, Secretary to Department
Boston, April 20, 1871

A True Copy
Attest
Oliver Warner,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

A True Copy
Attest
Eli R. Chase
Town Clerk, Maynard

SELECTMEN OF MAYNARD - 1871 to 1971 ²

1871 Asahel Balcom	Henry Fowler	Jonathan P. Bent
1872 Asahel Balcom	Lorenzo Maynard	Benjamin Conant
1873 Samuel Potter	Lorenzo Maynard	Benjamin Conant
1874 Samuel Potter	Asahel Balcom	Abel G. Haynes
1875 Henry Fowler	Asahel Balcom	Abel G. Haynes
1876 Eli R. Chase	Seth W. Merrill	Benjamin F. Johnson
1877 Eli R. Chase	Andrew McEachran	Abner D. Holt
1878 Eli R. Chase	Joel Abbott	Charles Randall
1879 Eli R. Chase	Andrew McEachran	Charles Randall
1880 Asahel Balcom	Jonathan P. Bent	Charles Randall
1881 Vincent J. Brennan	George F. Flood	F. A. Davidson
1882 Vincent J. Brennan	George F. Flood	George F. Cutting
1883 Thomas Hillis	George F. Flood	Orrin S. Fowler
1884 Augustus P. Newton	John O. Moore	Orrin S. Fowler
1885 Thomas Hillis	John O. Moore	George Smethurst
1886 Orrin S. Fowler	George F. Flood	George Smethurst
1887 Orrin S. Fowler	George F. Flood	George Smethurst
1888 Orrin S. Fowler	M. Howell Garfield	Charles Randall
1889 David Henderson	Joel F. Parmenter	Charles Randall
1890 David Henderson	M. Howell Garfield	Abel G. Haynes
1891 David Henderson	M. Howell Garfield*	Joel F. Parmenter
1892 William R. Hall	Levi R. Cheney	Joel F. Parmenter
1893 William R. Hall	Levi R. Cheney	Samuel Lawton
1894 William R. Hall	Levi R. Cheney	Samuel Lawton
1895 George Flood	James Higgins	Samuel Lawton
1896 George Flood	James Higgins	Charles Randall
1897 Levi R. Cheney	James Higgins	Charles Randall
1898 Levi R. Cheney	Samuel Lawton	Charles Randall
1899 Levi R. Cheney •	Samuel Lawton	Abel G. Haynes
1900 Patrick J. Sullivan	Samuel Lawton	Abel G. Haynes
1901 Patrick J. Sullivan	George H. Hart	Abel G. Haynes
1902 Patrick J. Sullivan	George H. Hart	Arthur J. Coughlan
1903 Patrick J. Sullivan	George H. Hart	Arthur J. Coughlan
1904 Patrick J. Sullivan	Lucius H. Maynard	Arthur J. Coughlan
1905 Patrick J. Sullivan	Lucius H. Maynard	Arthur J. Coughlan
1906 Patrick J. Sullivan	Lucius H. Maynard	Arthur J. Coughlan
1907 Patrick J. Sullivan	William Jones	Arthur J. Coughlan
1908 Patrick J. Sullivan	William Jones	Arthur J. Coughlan
1909 Arthur E. Walker	William Jones	William Connolly
1910 Arthur E. Walker*	William Jones	William Connolly
1911 Ralph Whitehead	William Jones	William Connolly
1912 Ralph Whitehead	William Jones	William Connolly
1913 Ralph Whitehead	William Jones	William Connolly
1914 Ralph Whitehead	Frank S. Binks	William Connolly
1915 James C. Mahoney	Frank S. Binks	John O. Thompson
1916 James C. Mahoney	Frank S. Binks	Harry B. Morse
1917 Albert J. Smith	Frank S. Binks	Harry B. Morse

1918	Albert J. Smith	Frank S. Binks	Harry B. Morse
1919	Albert J. Smith	Frank S. Binks	Harry B. Morse
1920	Albert J. Smith	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1921	Charles B. Keene	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1922	Charles B. Keene	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1923	David G. Sharpe, Jr.	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1924	David G. Sharpe, Jr.	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1925	John C. King	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1926	John C. King	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1927	William O. Strout	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1928	William O. Strout	Frank S. Binks	Edwin C. Carlton
1929	William O. Strout	P. Joseph Schnair	Edwin C. Carlton
1930	Frank S. Binks	P. Joseph Schnair	Samuel Lerer
1931	Frank S. Binks	George D. Elson	Charles E. Irwin
1932	Frank S. Binks	James R. Priest	Charles E. Irwin
1933	Frank S. Binks	James R. Priest*	Charles E. Irwin
1934	Frank J. McCarron	Donald A. Lent	Patrick A. McGrath
1935	Frank J. McCarron	Roy E. Marsden	Patrick A. McGrath
1936	Frank J. McCarron	Roy E. Marsden	Donald A. Lent
1937	Patrick A. McGrath	Roy E. Marsden	Donald A. Lent
1938	Patrick A. McGrath	Arthur R. Champagne	Donald A. Lent
1939	Patrick A. McGrath	Frank E. Riley	Donald A. Lent
1940	Alton W. Sims	Walter A. Cheslak	Donald A. Lent
1941	Alton W. Sims	Walter A. Cheslak	Donald A. Lent
1942	William C. Stockwell	Walter A. Cheslak**	Joseph P. Dineen
1943	William C. Stockwell	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1944	William C. Stockwell	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1945	William C. Stockwell	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1946	Olavi Warila	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1947	Olavi Warila	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1948	James M. MacKenzie	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1949	Leo F. Mullin	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1950	Leo F. Mullin	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1951	Leo F. Mullin	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1952	Leo F. Mullin	William Bain	Joseph P. Dineen
1953	Leo F. Mullin	Emile A. Dumas	Joseph P. Dineen
1954	Leo F. Mullin	Emile A. Dumas	John A. Mitzcavitch
1955	John S. Sokolowski	Emile A. Dumas	John A. Mitzcavitch
1956	John S. Sokolowski	Joseph P. Dineen	John A. Mitzcavitch
1957	John S. Sokolowski	Joseph P. Dineen	James B. Farrell
1958	John S. Sokolowski	Joseph P. Dineen	James B. Farrell
1959	John S. Sokolowski	Benjamin J. Gudzinowicz	James B. Farrell
1960	John S. Sokolowski	Benjamin J. Gudzinowicz	James B. Farrell
1961	Howard E. Boeske	Benjamin J. Gudzinowicz	Albert G. Alexanian, Jr
1962	Howard E. Boeske	Benjamin J. Gudzinowicz*	Albert G. Alexanian, Jr
1963	Howard E. Boeske	Patrick J. Donovan	Albert G. Alexanian, Jr
1964	Howard E. Boeske	Patrick J. Donovan	Albert G. Alexanian, Jr
1965	Howard E. Boeske	Richard T. White	Albert G. Alexanian, Jr
1966	Howard E. Boeske	Richard T. White	Albert G. Alexanian, Jr
1967	Howard E. Boeske	Richard T. White	Thomas A. Cocco

1968 Howard E. Boeske	Willis D. Dodd	Thomas A. Cocco
1969 Howard E. Boeske	Willis D. Dodd	Thomas A. Cocco
1970 Howard E. Boeske	Willis D. Dodd	Thomas A. Cocco
1971 Howard E. Boeske	Willis D. Dodd	Thomas A. Cocco

**Resigned*

***Resigned to enter military service.*

MAYNARD TOWN CLERKS³

1871 - 1881 Eli R. Chase	1908 - 1912 Alfred E. McCleary
1882 - 1888 William B. Case	1913 - 1948 Frank E. Sanderson
1889 - 1907 Charles H. Persons	1949 - 1966 Mrs. Eleanor Jones*
1967	Mrs. Ingrid A. Martin

** March 13, 1961, voted permanent tenure.*

MAYNARD HONOR ROLL⁴

WORLD WARI

Adamson, John	Coulter, Raymond H.	Gibbons, John T.
Anderson, Waino E.	Coulter, William J.	Golat, Simon
Arcieri, Loreto	Creeley, William A.	Golubicki, Vincent
Barber, Walter	Croft, Harry S.	Grady, Percy J.
Baron, William F.	Cronin, James J.	Gruber, Benjamin
Batsford, William J.	Cronin, John H.	Hansen, Fred N.
Beavis, Joseph F.	Crowley, Edward A.	Hansen, Hans P.
Beck, John R.	Cullen, Joseph	Hansen, John N.
Bent, Whitney J.	Cuttell, George	Hansen, William V.
Billett, Jesse	Cuttell, Harold	Hanson, Harold K.
Binks, Frank J.	Czamanski, John	Hardy, John
Binns, George V.	Czerniawski, Jan	Harris, Alfred
Blanchard, Preston M.	Dahl, Joseph O.	Hartin, John A.
Blatt, Barney	*Daley, George A.	Hatch, Parker S.
Boothroyd, Joseph	Delory, Louis T.	Heath, Charles
Bower, Philip	*DeMars, Frank J.	Helenius, Richard
Brearily, Earl B.	Denniston, Walter R.	Hendrickson, John H.
Brindley, Lawrence	Dineen, Joseph P.	Hietala, John E.
Brown, Ralph B.	DiStasio, Charles F.	Higgins, John T.
Brown, Robert M.	Doel, Herbert J.	Higgins, William H.
Browne, George H.B.	Doel, Job U.	Hodgess, Albert N.
Bulsanowski, Jan	Downey, Clifton W.	Hoffman, Edward F.
Burke, Frank	Downey, Frank W.	Hohenedorf, Helmuth V.
Burke, Joseph	Doyle, James W.	Honkanen, Hjalmar
Bygot, Alex	Dreczko, John	Hooper, Charles F.
Callahan, Cornelius J.	Dudzinski, Stanislaw	Hooper, Raymond E.
Carey, John T.	Dunn, John B.	Hooper, Wilford P.
Carlson, John W.	Dwinell, Phillip H.	Howard, Allen M., Jr.
Carlton, Fred G.	Dyson, Charles E.	Hunt, William L.
Carlton, Henry A.	*Dzerkacz, Anthony	Irwin, Charles E.
Carney, James W.	Eaton, James H.	Irwin, Chester R.
Carpenter, John F.	Fairbanks, Fred E.	Jackson, Charles
Casey, Ralph J.	Fishman, Barney	Jackson, Richard
Cheney, Ralph H.	Fishman, Hiem	Jamieson, George A.
Chidley, Joseph F.	Flood, Hartwell W.	Jamieson, Ralph A.
Comeau, Herbert C.	Foley, David J.	Jesielonis, John
Connors, Daniel F.	Fornier, Arthur E.	Johnson, Edward E.
Connors, Francis G.	Fornier, William H.	Johnston, Edward S.
Connors, Hugh	Fowler, Guyer W.	Jones, Dana F.
Connors, Raymond J.	Fowler, Henry P.	Jones, G. Raymond
Connors, Watson	Frazier, Daniel	Jones, Ralph D.
Cook, Elmer	Gallagher, James R.	Jones, William B.
Coughlin, Edward J.	Gallagher, John J.	Kaler, Joseph W.
Coulter, C. Sidney	Garney, Harold J.	Kaattari, Arthur

Kaattari, Leonard A.
 Kane, Patrick J.
 Kangas, Waino
 Keegan, John H.
 Kelley, Frank W.
 Kelley, Vincent L.
 Kelley, Walter J.
 Kierstead, Robert A.
 Killerby, Fred
 King, Francis C.
 King, Howard F.
 Koczanowski, Ignatius
 Korbeck, Alex
 Koski, Arthur
 Kozakiewicz, Boleslaw
 Kozlowski, Michael
 Kukkala, Svante
 Kulik, Felix
 Kulick, Joseph W.
 Lahtinen, Aksel
 Lalli, Alexander
 Lambert, Roy F.
 Larson, George F.
 Laskowski, Dominick
 Lawler, Thomas J.
 Lawrence, Arley B.
 Lawton, Ralph W.
 Ledgard, Edward F.
 Legicko, Peter
 Lehtinen, Kusti
 Lemoine, Fred F.
 Lent, Charles E.
 Lent, Donald A.
 Lent, Roy C.
 LeSage, George F.A.
 LeSage, Magloire
 Lester, John W.
 Leva, Louis A.
 Linczewski, Alex
 Linden, Hjalmar
 Lingley, Ralph A.
 Lisiecky, Joseph
 Lojko, Michael
 Lojko, Zygmunt
 Lord, Arthur W.
 Louka, Michael F.
 Lowney, Daniel W.
 Lowney, Leo F.
 Lowney, William T.
 Luhank, John
 Luker, Anthony A.
 Luker, Charles E.
 Luoma, Alfred K.
 Luosalo, George W.
 Luosalo, Waino E.
 Lynch, Jeremiah F.
 Lynch, Michael E.
 Mahoney, Edward J.
 Maley, Stephen T.
 Mallinson, James H., Jr.
 Manning, Axiel
 Manning, Eugene R.
 Manning, Frank R.
 Manning, James
 Manning, John J.
 Manning, Waino W.
 Marchant, William E.
 Marsden, John, Jr.
 Martin, Herbert W.
 Martin, Joseph P.
 Matthewman, Charles H.
 Mattson, Elmer W.
 May, Francis A.
 Mazgialis, Peter M.
 McCarthy, Emmet L.
 McCarthy, Luke J.
 McCarthy, Michael J.
 McCormack, Roy V.
 McCormick, Dennis P.
 McGrath, William T.
 Meade, Samuel
 Mickiewicz, John
 *Miller, Edward F.
 Millington, Arthur
 Millington, Roy
 Miluszewicz, Jan
 Minko, Zachary
 Misuik, Casimir
 Moore, Dominick D.
 Moore, William J., Jr.
 Morrill, William A.
 Morris, Frank E.
 Moynihan, Albert J.
 Moynihan, Cornelius P.
 Moynihan, Frank D.
 Moynihan, John A.
 Moynihan, William J.
 Murdock, Francis P.
 Murray, John
 *Murray, John R.
 Murray, Thomas M.
 Murray, Walter C.
 Murray, William J.
 Muzyczuk, Gregory
 Narkum, John
 Nelson, Roy C.
 Newhouse, Raymond
 Newton, Ralph P.
 Niemi, Waino
 Nokelainen, John
 Nordberg, John R.
 Norton, Henry G.
 Nowick, Joseph
 Oates, Arthur
 Oates, William
 O'Brien, Fred J.
 O'Brien, William H.
 O'Neil, Robert J.
 Palmer, Raymond A.
 *Panton, Ralph I.
 Parker, Bradford M.
 Parker, Charles O.
 Parker, Orrin J.
 Parkkila, John
 Parks, Frank E.
 Parmenter, Daniel L.
 Parmenter, Joel F.
 Parsons, Carl D.
 Payne, George B.
 Payne, Joseph
 Perry, George
 Persons, Carl C.
 Peterson, Benjamin J.
 Peterson, Carl A.
 Peterson, John P.
 Peterson, Leon N.
 Peterson, Walter R.
 Poreda, Alexander
 Pronski, Francis
 Pronski, Gabriel
 Punty, Charles
 Pynne, Patrick J.
 Quinn, William L.
 Rahko, Hannes
 Rajecwicz, Ludwick
 Rasmussen, Albert J.
 Rasmussen, Ernest A.
 Richardson, James P.
 Rihiluoma, Victor M.
 Riley, Albert J.

Roberto, Colombo	Tervo, Waino H.
Rodway, Hubert R.	*Tierney, Myles J.
Rusielewicz, Casimir	Tobin, Eden J.
Rusielewicz, John	Tofferi, Oscar
Ryan, Charles J.	Toop, Everett
Ryan, James J.	Trocky Anthony
Rychlickie, Julius	Usher, Charles P.
Rynkiewicz, Michael	Veleno, Anthony
Sawyer, Oscar T.	Vodoklys, Stanley F.
Schultz, Peter	Waldron, M. Vincent
Scott, Sidney V.	Waluk, Sylvester
Sharpe, David G., Jr.	Wasiuk, Anthony A.
Shattuck Ralph	Wasiuk, Louis
Sheridan, Harold V.	Wasiuk, Stanley
Siemieniak, Stanislaw T.	Weaver, Blanchard E.
Simon, Henry J.	Weir, William G.
Septliwicz, Roman	Whalen, Albert J.
Slabysz, Leon	Whalen, James E.
Smith, Clarence A.	White, Harold
Smith, Frank	White, Everett G.
Smith, Frank D.	White, Leo C.
Smith, Raymond A.	White, Joseph A.
Smith, Leonard J.	Whitney, Alton P.
Smith, Thomas V.	Whitney, Levi
Stankiewicz, John	Whittaker, George H.
Stedes, Joseph	Wilder, Frank E.
Stockwell, William C.	Wilder, Fred J.
Stone, Russell	Williams, Waino F.
Strybus, Vincent	Wirtanen, John
Sullivan, James V.	Wuorio, Oscar
Sullivan, Joseph	Young, Jason
Sullivan, Louis E.	Zakrewski, John
Sullivan, Thomas	Zapasnik, Joseph
Swaney, Carol R.	Zapasnik, William
Sweeney, James V.	Zierniewicz, Vincent
Sweeney, William A.	Zwarble, Vladisav
Szilkonis, Phillip	
Taylor, Charles P.	
Taylor, Gavin A.	AMERICAN RED CROSS
Taylor, John W.	Howard, Ethel R.
Taylor, William O.	Wall, Madeline E.

* Indicates those who died in service.

Honor Roll includes native sons, resident elsewhere, enrolled at request of relatives here.

(The names have been copied from the Honor Roll at Memorial Park and from the files of the Veterans' Agent.)

MAYNARD HONOR ROLL ⁵

WORLD WAR II

Aho, Arne A.	Bakun, Francis W.	Buscemi, Frederico
Aho, Toivo R.	Bakun, John P.	Buscemi, Louis J.
Aho, Urho A.	Bamford, Raymond L.	Buscemi, Philip A.
Aho, William, Jr.	Barilone, Antonio J.	Buscemi, Salvatore J.
Ahola, Eino A.	Barilone, Daniel B.	Buscemi, Vincenzo C.
Alatalo, Olavi E.	Barnes, John W.	Butler, Edward B.
Alberi, Edwin E.	Batulin, George J.	Byrne, Joseph A., Jr.
Alberi, Waino	Batulin, Paul J.	Byrne, William M.
Alexander, Charles J.	Beane, Stanton	Cahoon, Benjamin F.
Alexanian, Albert G., Jr.	Bedford, Joseph R.	Callahan, Eugene B.
Allan, Edward G.	Belli, Antonio	* Callahan, William F.
Allan, James J.	Bellows, Anne, D.	Cannella, James
Allan, Walter R.	Bellows, John M.	Cannella, John C.
Allen, Charles E.	Bemis, Albert F.	Carbary, Arthur F.L.
Allen, Paul A.	Bemis, Donald E.	Carbary, George A.
Alto, Frank W.	Bemis, Edward E.	Carbary, Leonard R.
Andersen, Louis P.	Bingle, John H.	Carey, Alfred S.
Anderson, Wilho M.	Blanchard, Charles M.	Carey, Thomas F.
Anderson, William A.	Blanchette, Arthur D., Jr.	Carey, Veronica C.
Andrewskiewicz, Joseph	Bobik, Alexander	Carlson, Albert O.
Annett, Arthur	Bobik, Edward	Carlton, Arthur R.
Antilla, Toivo A.	Bobnis, Joseph J., Jr.	Carruth, Earl H.
Apostol, Pandy	Bobnis, Ralph W.	* Carson, Chester G.
Archer, Richard	Bodfish, Clarence H.	Case, J. Bradford
Arcisz, Bruno S.	Boeske, Howard E.	Castanza, Antonio
* Arcisz, John J.	Boltrukiewicz, Edward J.	Castanza, Charles
Arcisz, Joseph J.	Boothroyd, Frederick J.	Castanza, Joseph J.
Aromaa, Ruben	Boothroyd, Helen T.	Castelline, Dominic
Asbjornson, Henry A.	Boothroyd, James H.	Castelline, Victor R.
Asciukiewicz, Alexander	Bowse, George F.	Castrichini, Alexander C.
Ashley, Robert E.	Boxill, William C., Jr.	Castrichini, Benedetto
Ashley, Malcolm G.	Brayden, Donald H.	Castrichini, Francis P.
Athorn, Edward	Brayden, Francis J.	Catania, Joseph
Ayotte, Arthur E.	Brayden, Walter	Catania, Raymond F.
Ayotte, Joseph R.	Bresh, Pasqual A.	Chapman, Stanley B.
Babb, Leonard W.	Brescia, Joseph J.	* Chernak, Alexander
Baccaro, Dominic W.	Brigham, Robert	Chernak, Wasil, Jr.
Bachrach, David	Brindley, William	Cheslak, Walter A.
Bachrach, Louis	Brown, Albert F.	Chidley, Roland J.
Bachrach, Samuel	Brown, Thomas J.	Chidley, Vincent R.
Bachrach, Theodore N.	Brown, William J., Jr.	* Chodnicki, Edward J.
Bader, Anthony V.	Bubnowicz, Walter	Christian, Albert T.
Baio, James A.	Bukowski, Alexander W.	Christian, Edgar J.
Baird, Edson D.	Burgess, Ruhland E.	Christofono, Michael J.
Baker, Alphonse R.	Burnham, Roger	Christofono, Stephen A.

Chutoransky, Peter
 Chyzus, George J.
 Clark, Cyril F.
 Clark, Wilbur P.
 Colby, Parker M.
 Collura, Louis S.
 Collura, Louis A.
 Colombo, Albert W.
 Colombo, Carlo A., Jr.
 Colombo, Charles
 Colombo, Dominic C.
 Colombo, Dominic W.
 Colombo, C. Frank
 Colombo, Joseph C.
 Colombo, Louis F.
 Colombo, Michael P.
 Colombo, William J.
 Conheaney, James P., Jr.
 Connors, Albert W.
 Connors, John E.
 Connors, Raymond G.
 Comeau, Charles H.
 Costanza, Antonio D.
 Costanza, Nicholas P.
 Cowling, Douglas R.
 Creighton, George H.
 Creighton, James E.
 Creighton, John A.
 Croft, Arthur F.
 Croft, Edward R.
 Croft, Percy H.
 Croft, Orrel S.
 Croft, Ruth
 * Crotty, Edmund J.
 Crotty, George P.
 Crotty, Norman J.
 Crotty, Walter E.
 Crowley, Albert J.
 Crowley, Raymond J.
 Crowley, Raymond R.
 Curci, Angelo
 Cush, Tophin J.
 Cutaia, Carlo
 Cutaia, Gerlando J.
 Cuttell, Harold A.
 Cuttell, Marian D.
 Cuttell, Ruth P.
 Cuttell, Wilson F.
 D'Agata, Charles
 D'Agata, Joseph
 Davis, Alfred F.
 Dawson, Charles B., Jr.
 Dawson, Ronald C.
 DeAngelo, Arthur T.
 DeGrappo, Alexander M.
 DeGrappo, Charles J.
 DeGrappo, Michael
 DeGrappo, Nicholas
 DeMambro, Anthony N.
 Denniston, Grant R.
 D'Errico, Gerard G.
 Dewitt, Stanley R.
 DiGrappa, Fiorentino J.
 DiGrappa, Francisco S.
 DiGrappa, Gennaro P.
 DiGrappa, Joseph A.
 Dionne, Raymond W.
 DiPersio, Angelo B.
 * Doel, Gordon T.
 * Donahue, Edward L.
 Dora, Anthony J.
 Downen, Donald R.
 Downen, Frank B.
 Downen, Glenn R.
 Downen, Lloyd E.
 Doyie, Francis J.
 Drozdowski, Nicholas J.
 Drozdowski, Walter R.
 Duckworth, William E., Jr.
 Dudzinski, Daniel
 Dudzinski, Laura
 Dugas, Leo
 Duggan, John J.
 Duggan, Robert B.
 Dumas, Emile A.
 Dumas, Raymond F.
 Dunn, Carmen, R.
 Dutkowski, Joseph
 Dwinell, Harley J.
 Dwinell, Phillip E.
 Eaton, James H., Jr.
 Edwards, George I.
 Edwards, Howard R.
 Eklund, Eino A.
 Elson, Frederick C.
 Elson, Richard D.
 Emro, Guy V., Sr.
 Emro, Guy V., Jr.
 Emro, John E.
 Englehardt, Paul H.
 Erickson, Allan R.
 Eselonis, Frank
 Ey, Robert M.
 Falco, Joseph J.
 Falcucci, Frank J.
 Farnell, Eric C.
 Farrar, John H.
 Farrell, Leonard F.
 Fava, James M.
 Fayton, John F.
 Fearn, Edward C.
 Feltus, Donald C.
 Ferrera, Gaetano, R.
 Fidanza, Joseph A.
 Fidanza, Onorato, G.
 Filppu, Kaarlo
 Filppu, Vivian
 Finch, James T.
 Finizio, Frank G.
 Finnila, Weikko R.
 Flaherty, Edward J., Jr.
 Flaherty, John F.
 Flaherty, Richard J.
 Fogarty, Walter E.
 Foley, David J., Jr.
 Foley, Gerald M.
 Foley, James M.
 Foley, Thomas J.
 Forssen, Carl J.
 Forssen, Raymond R.
 Foster, Albert E.
 Fouratt, Charles H.
 Fowler, Leo J.
 Fowler, Leonard W.
 France, Walter
 Fraser, James R.
 Freeman, George F.
 French, Charles F.
 French, George W.
 French, John M.
 Frigulietti, John
 Frye, Harry W.
 Frye, Leon E.
 Frye, Marshall E.
 Gallagher, Edward T.
 Gandolfo, John
 Gandolpho, Earl W.
 Garlisi, Francis W.
 Gately, Edwin B.
 Gibney, James F.

- Girdzewski, John
- Girdzewski, Joseph P.
- Glatky, Arthur P.
- Glebus, Frank R.
- Goupil, Arthur J.
- Graceffa, Philip J.
- Graceffa, Louis S.
- Graff, Allen G.
- Graham, Robert G.
- Grant, Homer
- Greene, Bernard W.
- Greeno, Albert H.
- * Greeno, Jerry G.
- Greeno, Joseph
- Greeno, Vincent J.
- Greenaway, Gilbert
- Greenaway, George R.,
- Grekula, Taimi T.
- Grekula, Taito H.
- Grekula, Teuvo A.A.
- Grekula, Taido H.
- Grigas, Anthony T.
- Grigas, Joseph M.
- Grondahl, Richard
- Gruber, Burton
- Gruber, Celia
- Gruber, Maxwell L.
- Grudinski, Agnes M.
- Grudinski, Frank P.
- Grunwald, Edwin F.
- Gudzinowicz, Benjamin J.
- Gudzinowicz, John J.
- Gustafson, E.A.
- Gutowski, Edward H.
- Haager, Wilho H.
- Haapanen, Reino
- Haapanen, Charles
- Hajduk, Edward J.
- Hajduk, Stanley M.
- Hakala, Pentti J.
- Hakkarainen, Sulo L.
- Hakkainen, Suola L.
- * Hanna, Raymond J.
- Hanna, William W.
- Hansen, Donald F.
- Harasimczyk, Joseph E.
- Hardesty, Daniel J.
- Harding, Stanley
- Hartwell, Paul R.
- Havanka, Gunnar
- Hayden, Raymond P.
- Heikkila, Jouro
- Heikkinen, Meimi E.
- Heinonen, Eero J.
- Heinonen, Russell M.
- Hekkala, Charles A.
- Hekkala, George A.
- Hekkala, John F.
- Helenius, Allan E.
- Helenius, Edward A.
- Helenius, Richard O.
- Helenius, Woiitto N.
- Higgins, Edward G.
- Higgins, James E.
- Higgins, John F., Jr.
- Higgins, Richard
- Higgins, Walter
- Higgins, William J.
- Hill, Antonio
- Hiltunen, Elias B.
- Hinds, Edward F.
- Hintsu, Oiva E.
- Hintsu, Sulo T.
- Hoffman, Edward F.
- Hoffman, John M.
- Hogman, Paul
- Holly, William H.
- Holmes, George M.
- Honkanen, George J.
- Horan, John J.
- Howanski, Peter
- Huhtamaki, Arne A.
- Huhtamaki, Jorma J.
- Hull, Melvin H.
- Hull, Robert H.
- Hunter Everett C.
- Hyden, Aaro W.
- Hyden, Paul D.
- Hyden, Tauno V.
- Hytonen, Tauno
- Hyvarila, Lauri J.
- Iannitelli, Corrodino M.
- Iannuzzo, Gaetano A.
- Iannuzzo, Ernest J.
- Ignachuck, Frank W.
- Ignachuck, Michael
- Ignasiak, Michael
- Imbimbo, Joseph
- Isner, Helen E.
- Jaakkola, Ahti E.
- Jakusik, Benny W.
- Jakusik, John H.
- Jakusik, Stanley B.
- Januskiewicz, Alphonse P.
- Januskiewicz, Walter J.
- Jarvi, Ernest A.
- Jarvinen, Kenneth G.
- Jasielonis, John R.
- Johnson, Eric
- Johnson, Evald F.
- Johnson, Howard E.
- Johnson, John E.
- Johnson, Robert A.
- Johnson, Roland W.
- Johnson, Walter E.
- Johnston, Harold W.
- Johnston, Peter J.
- Johnston, Richard
- Jokinen, Bruno
- Jokinen, Lauri
- Jokinen, Paavo
- Jokinen, Reino E.
- Jokisaari, Ahti
- Jones, Donald G.
- Jordan, Russell F.
- Joyce, William J.
- Junno, Fred J.
- Kallio, Taisto J.
- Kallio, Voitto E.
- Kane, Raymond V.
- Kane, Robert E.
- Kane, William J.
- Kangas, Tauno
- Kangas, Veli
- Kankanpaa, Bernard O.
- Kansanoja, George W.
- Kansanniva, Bruno
- Kaplan, Leonard B.
- Kapon, John Jr.
- Karhumaa, Toivo
- Karhumaa, Tauno J.
- Karhumaa, Tuovi K.
- Kari, George J.
- Karki, Andrew J.
- Karpeichik, Chester P.
- Karpeichik, Edward S.
- Karpeichik, John
- Karpeichik, Stanley M.
- Kaskiewicz, Michael J.
- Katvala, Edward W.

Katvala, Robert J.
 Katvala, Urho
 Kauppi, Albert L.
 Kauppi, Lauri A.
 Kauppila, Esther
 Kavalchuk, Alexander P.
 Kavalchuk, Nicholas P.
 Kaveleski, Charles
 Keegan, Francis H.
 Keegan, Frederick J.
 Keegan, John H.
 Kelly, Raymond F.
 Kendra, Fred
 Kenfield, Albert W.
 Kenfield, Winthrop A.
 Ketola, Arvi
 Ketola, Eino
 Kiertinas, Walter J.
 Kilkenny, Delmar P.
 Killoran, James L.
 King, Francis J.
 King, Howard F.
 King, Howard L.
 King, James V.
 King, Matthew T.
 Kirkkanen, Leo
 Kitowicz, Edward S.
 Kizik, Victor
 Klufits, Charles J.
 Koch, Albert W.
 Koch, Robert C.
 Kochnowicz, Frank M.
 *Kodzis, Bronislaw F.
 Kodzis, Stanley J.
 Kolenda, Anthony E.
 Korpi, Walfred J.
 Koskela, Violet S.
 Koski, Paul J.
 Koskinen, Auno O.
 Kozak, Michael
 Kozak, Paul T.
 Kuchun, John
 Kugima, Albert J.
 Kugima, Peter J.
 Kugima, Stanley H.
 Kugima, Walter
 Kuleisus, Joseph
 Kulevich, Charles F.
 Kulik, John C.
 Kulik, John J.
 Kulik, Stanley M.
 Kunelius, Lauri J.
 Kurowski, Victor J.
 Labowicz, John S.
 *Labowicz, Vincent D.
 Lacroix, John J.
 Lacroix, Joseph A.
 Lalli, Alexander J.
 *Lalli, Alfred J.
 Lalli, Antonio A.
 Lalli, Constanzi
 Lalli, Michael
 Lalli, Michael A.
 Lalli, Michael
 Lalli, Nicholas A.
 Lalli, Nicholas A.
 Lalli, Pasquale
 Lalli, Robert L.
 Lalli, Victor W.
 Lampila, Oliver H.
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 Lampinen, Otto
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 Lawson, Richard T.
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 Lehtinen, Olavi K.
 Lehto, Annie M.
 Lehto, George M.
 Lehto, Kalervo
 Lehto, Milton H.
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 Lehto, S. Helen
 Lehto, Urho H.
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 Lent, Roy G.
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 Lester, Willis
 Leverin, Esther
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 Lingley, Ralph E.
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 Luoto, Kauko
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 Salo, Arne
 Salenius, Elmer W.
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Wick, Edward E.	Wojtkiewicz, Stanley J.	Zdanowicz, John C.
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Wick, Toivo	Wojsznis, Edward J.	Zelukiewicz, John J.
Wicko, Stanley J.	Wojsznis, John	Zukatynski, Joseph F.
Williams, Charles E.	Wojsznis, Joseph J.	Zukatynski, Phylis W.
Williams, George F.	Woodbury, Roy N.	Zwirbla, Michael J.
Williams, Philip F.	Wright, Roland H.	Zwirbla, Stanley T.

* *Indicates those who died in the service.*

(These names have been copied from the Honor Roll at Memorial Park and from the records of the Veterans' Agent.)

MAYNARD HONOR ROLL 6

VIETNAM WAR

Annett, Walter C., Jr.	Frazier, William H.	Pervise, Paul G.
Augustyniak, Edward F.	Gillenev, C.	Pierozzi, C.
Baum, R.V.	Gorman, Richard E.	Powers, G.R.
Boeske, Paul E.	Graceffa, Joseph	Rasmussen, Arthur H.
Brick, Stanley	Hellawell, Paul J.	Rohleder, Donald
Buote, Lawrence	Holly, John W.	Saisa, Philip E.
Burrows, Frederick J.	Holmes, R.S.	Salter, John D.
Carey, F.F.	Holt, John M.	Schmidt, Francis E.
Cleary, Robert M.	*Horan, Leo Joseph	Sivonen, R.
Cocco, John M.	Houle, Richard E.	Smith, Michael G.
Copeland, Willard J., Jr.	Joki, R.W.	Smith, Raymond E.
DeLancey, Larry L.	Larson, R.	Sullivan, William H.
Derraro, Kenneth J.	La Valley, Philip D.	Sutton, Paul O.
Dowd, Paul	Lent, David L.	Thompson, Penny
Eley, F.S.	Low, Edward	Waluck, Douglas
Fasulo, George B.	Mariano, Joseph	White, John
Ferranti, Delfo	Morse, Ronald E.	White, Kenneth P.
Foster, Albert O.	Parks, Walter	

* *Killed in Action.*

(These names have been copied from the records of the Veterans' Agent.)

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