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A social history of Everett, Massachusetts 1614-1952.

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SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Service Paper

A SOCIAL HISTORY OF EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS
1614-1952

Submitted by

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Section 1.

The city seal of the City of Everett shall consist of a heraldic device, being circular and an inch and a half in diameter. Encircled over the top "Everett"; below, "Settled in 1630, a Town 1870; Incorporated a City 1892." On the shield argent, in base, a spring of pure water in the center, and on either side foliage. On chief gules, a mural coronet proper. Crest, and arm vested holding a sword proper. Below the shield, on either side, two branches of laurel fruited proper.
A SOCIAL HISTORY OF EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS

FOREWORD

"I have ever had pleasure in obtaining any little anecdotes from my ancestors."

Benjamin Franklin 1798

"A favorite subject of the social sciences, particularly in areas where local pride is strong, has been the history of the local community."¹ People should know more about local history because it forms a part of the whole history of our nation. The decisions of millions of citizens grow out of local sentiment and discussion and are reflected in the voting at the polls. This affects policies of the men who have been elected nationally.

Massachusetts, one of the states richest in local backgrounds, emphasized this local history only slightly until recently. Local history must be taught now as a state requirement. The principal value of teaching local history is giving the past reality. "Any local past properly realized not only contributes in a general way to a feeling of reality in dealing with the larger past, but supplies specific elements for reconstructing the larger past."² Students should be shown how local history is a part of the state and nation, and the influence of the state and nation upon the community should be brought out.

¹ Kelty, Mary G., Learning and Teaching History in the Middle Grades, New York, Ginn & Company, 1936, p. 17.
The teaching of local history is not restricted to any grade level in the Everett Schools. Local history can and should be employed to stimulate interest and reality even on the high school level. People out of school even become interested and very often contribute heavily to research. "Good local history is one of the most important contributions that can be made to the social sciences."[1]

Tryon gives five outstanding recognized reasons for teaching local history. They are stated as follows:

1. "Local history serves as the basis for the development of an intelligent and elevating local pride.

2. Local history puts the pupil in touch with local political, social, and industrial development, and furnishes him with the background knowledge necessary to interpret them.

3. Local history furnishes the pupil with illustrative material and aids him in securing an adequate understanding of national history.

4. Local history supplies the opportunity for the pupil to come face with historical material, thus creating in him a feeling of historical reality and giving him training in historical sources.

5. Local history supplies the teacher with many opportunities to make his teaching conform to the modern educational principles of proceeding from the concrete to the abstract and from the known to the unknown."[2]

[1] Parker, Donald Dean, Local History, How to Gather It, Write It, and Publish It, New York, Social Science Research Council, 1944, p. 7.

Local history can be so presented and taught to accomplish these worthwhile aims. The teacher must guide the pupils in gaining a proper concept of the relationship among local, state, and national history by the use of definite criteria. Students must be led to see that the story of Everett is really a part of the history of Massachusetts; that the story of Everett is actually partly a source of the nation's episodes. In like manner, world history can stem from the roots of their own community.

As the title of this paper connotes, the writer will attempt to treat the history of Everett from a "socialized" viewpoint that the child may have a better understanding of his ancestors through the problems that they faced, the way that they lived, and the heritage that they left. It is hoped that Everett teachers can gain accurate and meaningful material for the teaching of the history of Everett from this paper.

While pursuing and achieving the purposes and aims of true democracy, we hope to imbue the young citizens with a genuine pride and admiration for their home town. Through a sincere and active interest in their home town, these objectives can be accomplished. The disregard for public property would very likely diminish if the teachers and other instructors could inspire a zeal for civic consciousness.

"Public education implies a public investment for public good."1

Everett has a rich historical past with some old landmarks still in existence. The tremendous pace by which Everett became highly

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1/ Wesley, Edgar B., Teaching The Social Studies, Boston, Heath, 1942, p. 81.
industrialized through a process of evolution from a farming to an industrial community has wiped out many more of our old landmarks. We must make every effort to preserve what remains. The Malden Historical Society has done a fine job of recording and preserving our history with a further program still in prospect. Mr. Walton Hall, head of the Social Science Department in the Everett Schools, is Vice-President of the Malden Historical Society. I am deeply indebted to Mrs. Alice Porter for valuable information. Mrs. Porter is one of our oldest residents and a descendant of the Shute family, one of the first families to settle here in the seventeenth century.

It is hoped that out of the study of our rich past, pupils will develop a proper pride in the City of Everett, the "City of Diversified Industries", the gateway to the great Northeast, the land of Sargent, Blaney, Washington, the Spragues, Nanapashamet, Sagamore John, and the Newburyport Turnpike.
METHOD OF PROCEDURE

In carrying out this study, it was necessary to survey much of the available literature pertinent to the subject. This involved preparation of a bibliography.

Interviews with local historians and members of the Malden Historical Society, and numerous visits to historical places in Malden, Everett, Salem, Saugus, Chelsea, Charlestown, Medford, and Somerville, the Everett Public Libraries, the Malden Public Libraries, the Boston Athenaeum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the New England Genealogical Society made available the material here presented.

An investigation of available books, films, and other materials that may be used in the study of local history was also made.

If this short history can serve to help awaken interest in our past and help our young people to realize the responsibilities belonging to them, it will have served its purpose.
CHAPTER I
BACKGROUND AND SETTLEMENT TO THE SOUTH PARISH

1. Introduction

Before going into the history of Everett, we shall go back to the events leading up to the settlement of the area. On June 24, 1498, John and Sebastian Cabot, Venetian adventurers, holding a patent from Henry VII of England, discovered the continent of North America. On this shaky basis, the English government founded its claim to the North American coast from the Gulf of Mexico to the icy north. For this service, the frugal Henry Tudor gave the brothers only four hundred dollars according to present day financial standards.1 Henry VII intended to reap a profit from this investment but did not push advancement because he was reluctant to put up any more money. His son, Henry VIII, became too involved in religious controversies to devote much time to colonization.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert's settlement in Newfoundland was the only English settlement in North America at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Gilbert's half brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, tried to establish a permanent colony at Roanoke Island of Virginia but it was a failure. The London Company established a permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, but an attempt to found colonies by the Plymouth Company in Massachusetts failed.

In 1620, a group of settlers landed at Plymouth and were granted lands from Delaware to Newfoundland and westward over unknown countries to the great South Sea.

John Smith had previously named this region "New England." In 1614, he saw the area of present day Greater Boston while on one of his exploratory voyages. He gave it the Indian name Massachusetts which means "at the great hill" when translated.

In the meantime, conditions were becoming increasingly worse for the Separatists in England. This is a familiar story to all and will not be related here. King Charles dissolved parliament in 1629. "The Puritans were no meek and silent sufferers because they were both vocal and militant."\(^1\)/ John Winthrop, an attorney, was one of those who lost his seat. Shortly thereafter, he was selected by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to found a settlement in New England and became the first governor of the colony. Winthrop proved to be a good choice as he had been a Trinity College student, a Justice of the Peace, a farmer, and above all, a strict Puritan in religious matters.

In September of 1621, Myles Standish of Plymouth had explored the Mystic River to its source. His main purpose had been to visit the fort that the Indian Chief Nanapashomet had built for protection against the ferocious Tarrantines all in vain.

The Spragues and their journey—Shortly after the Arbella landed at Naumkeag (Salem) in Massachusetts, Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague set out southward with a small party when they felt that town was too crowded. They are believed to have traversed much of the route of the

---
present day Newburyport Turnpike. They passed through Mystic side (present day Everett and Malden) and crossed the Mystic River.

"Mishawum" —The Indians called the area across the river "Mishawum." The Spragues found a white settler living there named John Walford. Walford had originally come from Plymouth. The brothers settled down in "Mishawum" and laid the foundations for present day Charlestown. They did this with the free consent of the friendly Wonohaquaham (Sagamore John), the Sachem of the area. He was the son of the great Sachem, Nanapashamet, of the Nipmucs who had been killed in 1619 by the terrible Tarrantines. They had found the northerly side of the Mystic generally full of stately timber.

"It is very beautiful in open lands mixed with goodly woods and again open plains, in some places 500 acres, some places more, some lease not much troublesome for to cleere for the plough to go in, no place barren, but on the top of the hills the grass grow up to a man's face, in the lowlands and by fresh rivers abundance of grasse and large meadowes without any trees or shrublee to hinder the with."  

There is evidence that Robert Gorges from Weymouth granted lands to John Oldham in Mystic Side but this was ruled illegal because he was unauthorized and the claim was disallowed.

Samuel Maverick, of Plymouth, had settled on Noddle Island (East Boston) and built a fort in 1628. Some of his lands were also in Winnisimmet (Chelsea).

2. Indian History

There were many Indians living in the Boston Circle. South of the Charles and into the Blue Hills were the Massachusetts and north to Penacook were the Pawtuckets. The Nipmucs were a large branch of the Pawtuckets. We occupy a portion of their domain today.

This area was ruled by the last great Indian Sachem, Nanapashamet who lived in the area of Saugus Marsh. This area was named Rummey Marsh by the English. He later made his headquarters on the top of Sagamore Hill which is now a part of Everett and Chelsea. Sagamore Hill is now called Mount Washington. His people were attacked by the terrible Tarrantines a tribe of Indians compared to the Vandals and Goths. In order to avoid them, Nanapashamet moved to the head of the Mystic River and built a fort. The Tarrantines killed him there in 1619. Nanapashamet was succeeded by his wife who ruled as Squaw Sachem. He left three sons and one daughter, Yawata. The three Sagamores (Princes) were known as Sagamores John, James, and George.

The Squaw Sachem married Wecowet the medicine man of the tribe. Sagamore James ruled over the Saugus Indian settlement and John over the Malden one. John lived on the west side of the bank of the Island End River (Chelsea Creek) near where it flows into the Mystic River. There is evidence that John also had a camp at Medford where he probably moved to avoid further Indian attacks by his enemies.

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Purchase of Land from the Indians— "On the 15th of the 2nd mo.
1639 Wee-Webocowet & Squaw Sachem do sell unto the Inhabitants
of Charlestown all the land within the lines granted them by
the court.... We acknowledge to have received in full
satisfaction twenty and one coats, nineteen fathoms of wampum,
three bushels of corn." 1

This land now makes up the area of Somerville, Malden, Melrose,
and Everett. The real estate value of Everett alone today is over
$100,000,000. The Puritans proved to be good bargainers.

Disease and further Indian Wars— A terrible pestilence, which has
been presumed to be Small Pox, destroyed Indians by the thousands in
1621. They killed each other off in numerous inter-tribal wars and then
in wars with the settlers until they virtually disappeared. Sagamore
John was very friendly with the settlers and even adopted their dress
along with his brother James. George (Weepocynk) succeeded to the
leadership of the tribe after John. He lived in peace with the white
men until 1651 when he began disputing many of the claims of the settlers.
After he had become Sachem of all the Nipmuc, he joined King Philip in
the war of 1675-76. The people of Malden did not suffer much from this
war because they were close to the larger settlements but they were glad
to hear of the death of George. We cannot blame George for fighting for
his rights. The Indians did not receive much in return for the rich
lands they sold.

After Sagamore George had moved out to go with King Philip, other
Indians moved to various sections of the country. Those who were left
were eventually put on the islands of Boston Harbor. Over five hundred

were placed on Deer Island. Conditions were very bad and their dying race disappeared. Although the Indians were often friends in need, they were savages in a decadent civilization which really destroyed itself.

3. Farming Possibilities Observed

The soil of Everett is sandy and clayey over conglomerate rock. William Wood, who had accompanied the Spragues on their journey, described the area as follows:

“There is black soil favorable for the raising of turnips, parsnips, carrots, radishes, pumpkins, muskmelons, cucumbers, onions, herbs and flowers.”

He also mentioned the following fruits and nuts; strawberries, grapes, mulberries, plums, raspberries, walnuts, filberts, and chestnuts. Corn, the important food which the settlers got from the Indians, must be added to this list. Birch, elm, beech, maple, juniper, and chestnut were trees common to Everett. Others in existence were ash, cedar, cherry, hawthorne, laurel, linden, willow, poplar, sycamore, and walnut trees. The fact that most of these trees are still growing in our area is a remarkable situation considering our high degree of industrialization. All this is true despite the large number of trees that have been cut down. Most of the weeds that plagued the early farmers are still around while marigolds, lady slippers, for-get-me-nots, and columbines are the cultivated cousins of our colonial gardens. The present area of Everett was a farming community and remained as such right up into the late nineteenth century. The farms have all disappeared today.

\[\text{Corey, Deloraine, } \textit{History of Malden 1635-1785}, \text{ Cambridge, University Press, 1898, p. 24.}\]
Animal Life—As late as 1916 deer were seen in North Everett, and even nowadays some wander into the Middlesex Fells of Medford about two miles away. Bear, moose, foxes, porcupines, and smaller animals such as squirrels and rabbits roamed the area. Some of these smaller creatures still may be observed in the wooded areas of the Woodlawn Cemetery even today.

The early settlers of Mystic Side had to combat wolves, rattlesnakes, and mosquitoes. Wolves infested the Saugus Woods, as late as 1775. Governor Winthrop once became lost within a half mile of the door of his Ten Hills farm in Somerville. In his account, he mentions that he carried a gun supposing that he might see a wolf because they had been killing the farm animals. 1/

The rattlesnakes proved to be a livelihood for a Negro-Indian named John Elisha who lived in the Spot Pond area (Stoneham & Malden). He captured them, extracted their poison, and exhibited them as tame. The wolves and rattlesnakes are gone, but the mosquitoes still remain.

The area also abounded in fish, shell fish, and poultry. Ducks and pheasants were hunted in the marshes at the foot of Lynn Street as late as the early 1920s.

Everett's Springs—Everett was a land of many ponds and streams. The early settlers found many springs in this area that have since been filled in but still prove their existence occasionally by bubbling to the surface.

The North Spring was situated near the present West Everett Railroad Station. It supplies water for the Baldwin Dye Works. The spring was filled in and built over when this district became one of our industrial areas.

The South Spring was mentioned in accounts as far back as 1638 and was situated at the corner of Chelsea and Ferry Streets. The common use of these bubbling type springs was carefully reserved and guarded. The South Spring had a long and useful history. It no doubt supplied Sagamore John's Island End Indian settlement. The Indians also dug clams in the salt flats that bordered the Mystic River near here. It was a famous stopping place to water cattle. It was also a meeting place and many romantic trials were held there in later years. Many lesser springs were also in the area and the entire district is known as Everett Springs still today.

In 1882, Chelsea Street was widened and the spring was covered with a pump being put on it. Many gallons of water a day flowed from this spring. The water was once sold commercially by the Everett Crystal Springs Company. The pump no longer appears now but many cellars in the Everett Springs Section are still flooded by the now underground springs. It is lamentable that the historic South Spring was not preserved for its old traditional value.

Everett's Rivers—The Island End River (Chelsea Creek) forms part of the boundary between Everett and Chelsea. Sagamore John once lived upon its banks. Docks situated near its mouth where it joins the Mystic River allow ocean going vessels to reach the industrial plants which have been built along the banks of this waterway.
The Malden River joins the Mystic River about a mile westward forming a part of the boundary between Malden and Everett. It was once known as the North River and has docks to some extent also.

The Mystic River served as an important waterway to Medford. Once known as the "Mistick" River, it is the boundary between Everett and Charlestown. There is an old legend that it was named as such to mean mistake because the early settlers were expecting to find gold and were disappointed. Whether the legend is true or not, it makes interesting reading. Gold has certainly been found there by modern standards. Imagine the wonderment of the early settlers if they could see the ocean going vessels tied up at the Everett Mystic River docks depositing colossal cargoes of sulphur, oil, iron, and bauxite. Everett now has over 150 different industries, a fact which makes its inhabitants boast of it as the biggest little industrial city in the world. The most part of these industries make use of the Mystic River shore. In recent years, the river has been spanned by a tremendous modern bridge connecting Chelsea with Charlestown and is used by many of our residents. The Mystic River Bridge is a part of the extensive transportation improving program now being carried out in Massachusetts.

**Penny Ferry**---In order to reach Charlestown from Everett, it was necessary to make a long circuitous trip along the Mystic River through Malden, Medford, Somerville, and Cambridge. On April 2, 1640, the inhabitants of Charlestown voted that Philip Drinker should keep a ferry near the foot of Bow Street. In 1647, Peter Tufts operated the ferry. Tufts later left Everett and became one of the largest land owners hereabouts. Most of his holdings were in Somerville. There were many
men who operated the ferry down through the years with many changes made. Because of complaints of his descendants, Thomas Lewis, built the famous Lewis Wharf in Boston and lived in the old home near Penny Ferry in 1835. In 1726, a contract to run the ferry was given to Joseph Frost of Charlestown and Samuel Sweetzer of Malden to operate from their respective sides of the Mystic River. Sweetzer’s son, Stephen, later took over.

The Malden Bridge was constructed in 1787 and operated as a toll bridge for seventy-two years. This marked the end of the need for a ferry and greatly cut the distance to Charlestown and Boston. It was a fairly expensive toll for the times but was a great time saver for commuters and travelers. The Mystic River is no problem to present day commuters because there is a bridge connecting Everett and Charlestown near the site of the old Penny Ferry.

**Mystic Side, 1634—**There is a declaration claiming settlement in 1650 upon the seal of Everett. However, actual settlement did not begin until 1634 when several allotments of land were made. Everett was considered a part of Charlestown at the time. The lands north of the Mystic River were known as the "Mystic Side" of Charlestown. The first settler in Everett is considered to be William Sargent who was known to be here in 1643. Other early settlers were Thomas Whittemore in 1645, Thomas Caule in 1643, Deacon John Upham in 1650, Peter Tufts in 1638, and William Buckname in 1649.1/ The original grants consisted of ten

acres and an extra acre for grazing. This later proved to be insufficient so larger grants of land were made.

Mauldon (Malden)—On May 16, 1649, the Court of Assistants passed an act granting the Mystic Side men permission to call their new district the Town of Malden, as they had petitioned. The southwesterly part of Everett still remained Charlestown territory. In 1726, it became a part of Malden and was known as South Malden. There was a long hard fight to accomplish this as Charlestown objected strongly and expended a large effort to prevent the separation.

Joseph Hills, who had immigrated from Mauldon, England, named the area in 1649. Old Mauldon was a fishing town situated on the east coast of Britain. Many of Everett's earliest settlers had lived there. Thus the history of these people could be traced back to an area that was rich in old world background. Their heredity had been affected by the waves of peoples who invaded England. The old fishing village had seen the Celt, the Briton, the Dane, the Roman, the Angles and Saxons, and the Normans all bring their racial and cultural characteristics which were amalgamated and made the Englishman. The English language was largely made up of the Latin of the Romans and the German of the Teutonic peoples.

The South Parish—Everett was hardly a part of Malden for only a brief period when steps for a separation were initiated. It seemed that our settlers felt that we were subject to unfavorable legislation by the mother town. The original petition was signed by Jesse Buckman, Jacob Wilson, and Jonathan Barrett in 1721. South Malden was also separated from Malden proper by the Great Swamp. (Ferry and Cross Street area) A disagreement over the location of a new church caused a break in 1737
and the South Parish was formed. The South Parish was run as a separate corporation entirely from Malden and its government centered about the church government.

The First Church—The people of the southern area did not like the location of the new Malden Church which was to be located near Bell Rock because they felt that the distance was too great for them to travel.

They held their first separate meeting in September of 1730. In 1734, they are believed to have erected a place of worship on Sargent's Hill which is now the corner of High Street and Broadway.

Jonathan Sargent, a descendant of our earlier settler, gave the land in 1731: "In consideration of the love, good will and affection that I have for, and do bear for the Christian people that inhabit the south part of Malden, and for the propagation of the gospel among them, and for the erecting of a new meeting house in order to do the worshipping of god in the Congregational way." There were sixteen male members of the church at the time and Reverend Joseph Stimson was chosen first pastor in 1735. The South Parish had its troubles even paying a minister and was reunited with Malden in 1792. Everett was without a church of its own until 1852 when the Congregational Church was constructed. This church still stands in Everett Square and is a familiar sight to all. The movement for this church had begun in the old school and various private homes in 1847. The other Protestant divisions came in between 1870 and 1875. The first Catholic church was not built until 1882.

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4. Some Phases of Social History

We could not help to resemble our Puritan predecessors somewhat, probably because we live so much by the institutions that they introduced. Puritanism is simply referred to now because the Puritans were interested in colonies.

Puritanism was a part of the great religious upheaval of the sixteenth century. The English Episcopal Church didn't break far enough away from Roman Catholicism to suit the Puritans so they withdrew from the English Church. They became Calvinistic in their beliefs. We shall not deal extensively with the religious doctrines of Calvinism in this paper. The Calvinistic mode of life was designed to reap religious rewards in this world. The Puritans became noted for their self-restraint and abstinence from worldly evil. They wore plain clothing and did away with all forms of ornamentation. They were against Sunday sports and refused to observe any religious holidays that had any connection with Roman Catholicism. They were particularly opposed to the observance of Christmas.

The Puritans refused to recognize the king as the head of the temporal church. This attitude was easily carried over to the field of politics and government. They became so obnoxious in politics that King Charles dismissed Parliament in 1629 in order to end their influence. This discouraged many Puritans over the prospects of reform and they turned their attention towards New England.

In 1624, a group known as the Dorchester Company, started a settlement at Cape Ann, Massachusetts to promote the fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland. The Dorchester Company went into bankruptcy two
years later and some of the settlers moved southward to Salem. The Massachusetts Bay Company was given a Charter by King Charles I in 1629.

The first group of ninety settlers moved on to Boston in 1630. The Sprague brothers started this movement when they opened up Charlestown for settlement. That is when Everett had its beginnings. They ran into trouble with settlers in the area from Weymouth and Plymouth but Massachusetts Bay Colony rights eventually prevailed.

Although the leaders of this enterprise were interested in forming a Puritan Commonwealth, they did not emphasize this in securing settlers. The great majority of the early settlers were men of humble birth. More people had left England because of hard times than because of religious persecution. Although the clergy were all Puritans, less than half the Massachusetts settlers were church members.

The government which the company set up here soon became a Theocracy. Governor and twelve freeman had all the say and so the colony was run according to Puritan religious beliefs. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was very intolerant in religion as well as government. Anyone could live here provided they accepted the Puritan system. This certainly was not democratic. They banished anyone who did not agree with them such as Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. The British government did not look into the Puritan Theocracy until the solid foundations for the Puritan Commonwealth were laid. The story of how much of their system was made more democratic will not be related here. Suffice to say, many of the old Puritan "Blue Laws" remain on the books. Sunday sports were frowned upon here until recent years. Even now we have restrictions. Sunday
baseball games must be stopped at 6:30 P.M. as a concession to the old rules. We still have laws restricting the hours of drinking and dancing. Gambling for the most part is against the law. Such things as these are definitely due to the old Puritan effect. In many sections of the country, such proceedings are wide open. Let us now look briefly into some of the Puritan conventions and institutions.

Puritan Houses---Charlestown had plenty of timber and the Puritan found plenty of wood for building the frame house such as he had left in England. The house usually had a single room, huge chimney, loft above, and roof thatched with reeds and boughs. So many fires were started by sparks from chimneys that, by 1633, it was agreed all houses should be covered with slate or shingles. Fire buckets and ladders were standard equipment in the homes as every colonist served in the bucket brigades. Bricks were imported for warmth and added protection in the early seventeenth century.

The Puritan and Church---The Puritan religion was based on fear and was rigid in its concept. Sermons were around two hours in length and were filled with Latin, Greek, and Hebrew quotations, allegory, and bible excerpts. Anyone who disagreed in any way with their beliefs was punished publicly in the stocks and pillories. If they persisted, they were banished. Little hope for sinners was evidenced in their sermons because their fate was supposed to be predestined.

Puritan Music---The Puritans brought the famous whole "Book of Psalms" from England, and in 1640, it became famous as the "Bay Psalm Book." Since music was frowned upon, none of them were sung.

A grandson of Peter Tufts, the Reverend John Tufts, had the courage
to introduce music and chanted hymns. In 1715, his "Introduction to the Singing of Psalm Tunes" was published. Such worldly amusements as music and dancing were not allowed in colonial Charlestown and Malden during the seventeenth century. The first concert of "sundry instruments" for which admission was paid was held in Boston in 1731. Many people from the surrounding area also attended.

Puritan Foods---In the midst of our plenty we might note the fare of the early inhabitants of Malden. Home raised pork was their principal meat, while either "Malden turkey", bean porridge, Indian pudding, or brown bread were to be found on the table. "Malden turkey" was the humorous title given to a type of pudding the inhabitants ate when something better such as real turkey was not available. White bread and potatoes were indulged in only occasionally, while a few garden vegetables in summer and cut pumpkins (dried) were some of their luxuries. Later "a good cup of tea" became the habit but this was dispensed with when the British tax became too obnoxious.

Wild game was eaten from time to time but the Puritan was so busy that he didn't have as much time to hunt as might be supposed. Their early weapons were not ideally suited for hunting either.

Puritan Holidays---There were five Puritan Holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Training or Muster Day, Fast Day, Election, and Commencement Days.

The first public Thanksgiving of the Bay Colony was held on February 22, 1630 in Boston. This was in appreciation of the safe arrival of food and friends from England. The larder was completely depleted when relief came. Special Thanksgivings were held in between for special and important happenings. The victory over King Philip was
one such occasion so observed.

Training Day became filled with holiday spirit after the death of King Philip. Sullivan Square Park in Charlestown and Boston Common were training areas.

Fast Day was held to appease God for such terrible sins as sheltering Quakers, wearing wigs, and not paying ministers.

Election Day has been held every day with the exception of two years when Governor Andros was in office. Modern exercises are conducted every year by the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston."

Commencement Day was one of the proudest Puritan Holidays. After graduation at Harvard, wine and "commencement cake" were served and mild recreation followed. The cake also had wine in it. They believed that the church could not survive if the college died. Their reasoning behind this was that Harvard was the training school for all ministers in the new world.

Celebrations on Christmas, All Fools Day, and May Day were frowned upon and no innocent fun could be enjoyed.
CHAPTER II
TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

1. Old Roads and Routes of Travel

Many of the early roads followed the old Indian trails in whole or in part. The oldest road in Everett is Bow Street which was the old road leading to Pemay Ferry.

Chelsea Street, which connected Everett and Chelsea, became a town way in 1653 and extended to Buckram and Locust Streets instead of ending at Everett Square as it does today. Old lanes formed part of our early roads. Paine's Lane became a part of Chelsea Street while Nichol's Lane formed a part of present day Nichols Street. Main Street was a part of the old stage coach route from Reading.

Beacham Street was a town way in 1681. It led to the area known as Beacham's Point near where Chelsea Creek joins the Mystic River. This was once a fine residential area cooled by the breezes from the river. Clams were often dug from the shores at the Point. This district forms the heart of Everett's industrial area today.

Shute Street was laid out as a town way in 1695 and named after a family of early settlers who had considerable holdings of land in North Everett much of which is still in the hands of descendants today.

It is interesting to note that roads were known as rangeways in those days probably because cattle were driven along them to market.

In 1796, a county road was laid out from Main Street to Everett Square over Belmont and Corbett Hills to the North Swamp. School Street
now forms the part that ran from Main Street to Everett Square. The road over the hills is now a part of Broadway. The portion from Broadway Junction near the Carhouse to the swamp is known as Lynn Street. Holy Cross Cemetery in Malden now covers most of the area of the old swamp.

Elm Street, which runs between Corbett Hill and Mount Washington to Ferry Street, was an old lane.

Ferry Street connected Chelsea Street with the Great Swamp which existed near the junction of Ferry and Cross Streets in Malden.

The construction of Malden Bridge in 1787 marked the end of the Penny Ferry and shortened the overland trip to Charlestown from a long route which carried all around Medford. Those who did not want to pay the old ferry toll had traveled by this out of the way circuitous route. The importance of Everett's roads leading to the bridge was thus greatly enhanced. The noise of a carryall crossing the wooden planks of the bridge could be heard as far north as Everett Square.

The Newburyport Turnpike—The main artery and center of Everett life and business is the Newburyport Turnpike. This is the road over which people must go to reach New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Canada.

Millions and millions of people have traveled this route down from the ages of the Indian to the present day. Every conceivable mode of travel has been used. People have gone on foot, on horseback, by all kinds of horse drawn vehicles, and sleighs. The present means of travel such as electric cars, motor cycles, and automobiles have certainly proved to be great improvements both for comfort and for speed. Great trucks and vans carry the products of the north down by this route and take back other commodities.
Since the Turnpike is so important in Everett history, it is worth while to dwell upon its individual history at great length.

The name Turnpike originated from a pike or pointed bar which revolves. The old toll gates along the road revolved on such pikes, hence the name.

It was originally decided to construct a road in Northeastern Massachusetts from the Merrimac River in Newburyport to the Mystic River at Chelsea. The southern terminus was then changed to Malden Bridge in order to cut the distance and save a considerable construction expense.

The charter authorizing the building of the Newburyport Turnpike was issued in 1803 by Governor Caleb Strong and work was started on August 23rd of the same year.

Four miles of the new road were completed by November 1803. Men from the local sections which the road passed through were hired to do the work. Their wages were a far cry from the present day high standards of labor. These wages differed slightly from time to time. Some laborers received one dollar per day with room and board and a half pint of West Indian rum. In another section, the rate was a dollar and twenty-five cents a day. Some workers with pick and shovel only received five or six shillings a day while a man with cart and oxen received a dollar and fifty-seven cents for his days efforts.1

The Turnpike was completed to the Malden road by 1805. The portion from Peabody Mills to Malden had proven to be the most expensive to build. The South Malden section was completed by 1806. Six bridges had to be built along the way and a large number of hills were lowered.

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There were many accidents during the construction. Landslides and washouts proved to be the greatest causes of trouble. Improvements have been made through the years and even now, the road is being widened to handle the continuous overflow of traffic. The property along the road has risen to a tremendous extent in real estate value.

The Newburyport Turnpike was a private enterprise. The starting point was Wolfe Tavern at Newburyport and tired travelers might refresh themselves upon the end of their journey at Freeman's Inn in Everett. Both of these places were overnight stopping spots for those who did not wish to continue on farther in one day. Freeman's Inn was the last building in Everett before crossing the bridge and had previously been the Samuel Sargent House. Two hotels were maintained at other points along the route. The Topsfield Tavern was supposed to be one of the best on eastern roads. There was another hotel at Lynnfield which was described as roomy and well situated. It was there as an attraction for summer vacationists.

These hotels were sold in 1823 and the money realized from the sale was used as a part of the dividends which were paid to the stock holders from time to time.

Even the smallest towns and communities in Massachusetts were required to have an inn for the convenience of travelers. A visit to a tavern was a treat because one might find a letter, a newspaper, or make a new acquaintance there.1/ Tavern keeping was an accepted position for widows.

The Turnpike Corporation never paid very great profits to its

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stockholders and the building of a railroad made competition so hot that the "Pike", as it became known, eventually became a free road.

Originally, there were three tolls along the way. The toll for one person with a four wheel carriage and four horses was twenty-five cents with the rates scaled down to a lesser amount for smaller vehicles. It cost three cents a dozen for sheep and swine to pass a toll. For some unknown reason, cattle were only one cent a dozen. A man on horseback paid five cents while people on foot or on their way to church were considered to be free travelers.

Occasionally, people tried to evade the toll to save the money or because of lack of funds. This was often accomplished by using side roads. This practice became so widespread that gates were put along many of these side roads. The fine for evasion of the tolls, which was imposed upon those who were apprehended, varied in range from ten to fifty dollars. The exact amount probably depending on a person's ability to pay or the mood of the assessor.

A mail stage was started in 1774 by Ezra Lunt. In 1794, the trip took eight hours. The time of the forty-three mile trip was later reduced to six hours. An automobile traveling at a reasonable rate of speed makes the trip today in about an hour. The stage coach company paid handsome dividends in contrast to the toll system. The rate by which a person might travel on the mail stage was two dollars and fifty cents. The stables and workshops of the company, which made Wolfe's Tavern its headquarters, were in Newburyport.

The Turnpike has quite a military history. During the Indian, French and Indian, and Revolutionary Wars, the trails were used and
again in the War of 1812. We have more information on its later military history.

Two army training sites, Camps Stantion and Schuyler, were situated on the plain at Lynnfield near the Great Pond (Suntaug). This area served as a training place for four batteries and nine regiments that went to front line service in the Civil War.

According to legend, many Everett youths went to these camps to enlist. The legend relates that those who were under age put slips of paper in their shoes with the number eighteen written on them. This gave them moral justification when they stated that they were "over eighteen."

Soldiers also trained there during the Spanish-American War and again during World War I. Part of the training routine in those days was to hike the Turnpike from Everett to the Camps. The Turnpike is now considered a strategic road in the defense setup for this area in case World War III should break out.

An interesting riddle of the day was the question, "Why is Jim Corbett like the Newburyport Turnpike?" When the person being questioned gave up, the answer given was, "Because it hits Sullivan Square in the neck." Charlestown was known as the "Neck" in those days, a name which it held for many years.

A notable sight was the weekly parade along the Turnpike of cattle on their way from Saugus to the slaughter house at Brighton.

Kyle, George, The Straight Road, Boston, McGrath-Sherrill Press, 1927, p. 35.
The old road took on a metropolitan air in 1887 when the first car tracks were laid on Broadway. The horse cars were the descendants of the old stage coaches. Very often the conductors had to get out and help the horses when they had trouble pulling the cars up Everett's hills.

The Newburyport Turnpike has indeed assumed a vital role in our community as well as along its entire area. Its present day importance is undoubtedly far beyond the dreams of the original owners. It would be an interesting sight to see their eyes opened in amazement upon viewing the many lanes of two way traffic which wend their way back and forth on the "Pike."
**Everett's Hills**—Everett is built upon three hills, a valley, and salt flats. The salt flats bound the Island End, Malden, and Mystic Rivers. All three hills are glacial drumlins, the highest being Mount Washington which is one hundred and seventy-five feet above mean low water level.

Mount Washington was once the seat of the great Indian Sachem, leader of all the tribes in the area, Nanapashamet. It was called Sagamore Hill until 1855 when it was given its present name by Caleb Pratt, a carpenter, who owned considerable land there. Approximately one half the hill forms the Prattville section of Chelsea with the other half being in Everett.

There was quite a bit of talk down through the years that the old name should never have been changed but nothing was ever done about it and nobody seems concerned nowadays.

Washington ate and slept at one or both of the farmhouses which stood there during the siege of Boston. Two companies of men which later took part in the Battle of Noddle Island (East Boston) during the Revolution were stationed there.

Indian arrowheads have been discovered in large numbers in the area before it became thickly settled. The Whidden Memorial Hospital is now situated at the summit of the hill.

Belmont Hill is one hundred and thirty-three feet above mean low water level. It was first called Sargent's hill in honor of Everett's earliest settler. Later, it became known as Nelson's Hill after Ebenezer Nelson, a preacher, and then it was called Belmont Hill. The first meeting house and the first school were situated on this hill. Our
first mayor, Alonzo H. Evans, lived there along with numerous other figures in our history. Several fine examples of mid-nineteenth century houses still stand there.

The lowest of the three hills, Corbett Hill, is situated in North Everett. At the crest of Corbett Hill, which overlooks Glendale Park, is the new Veteran's Housing Project. Glendale Park was once a part of the Corbett Farm. There is an old painting in the Shute Memorial Library which shows how the area once looked. Between Mount Washington and Corbett Hill runs the valley which forms modern Elm and Ferry Streets. Belmont and Corbett Hills are simply called hills one and two today.

Old Burial Grounds—The oldest burial ground of the earliest settlers was Bell Rock Burial Ground in Malden. Many of the old Puritans lie there still. Peter Tufts, who owned vast holdings of land in Somerville, Malden, and Everett, is buried there.

The first cemetery situated in Everett was the Woodlawn Cemetery which was organized in 1850 and consisted of about one hundred acres of land in East Everett. In 1868, seventy-six more acres of the Corbett Farm was added. The area of the cemetery extends well over into North Everett.

Mr. Henry Fuller was connected with the cemetery until 1889 and made it his life's work. He deserves most of the credit for the beauty and utility of this spot. It is one of the most beautiful areas of its type in the suburbs and has many of the beautiful trees and shrubs of our old virgin forests as mementos of the past. The Corbett Hill section has never been used for burial as yet although the cemetery officials have several times petitioned the city for permission which has been refused.
All kinds of birds, squirrels, and other small wild life still frequent its wooded areas which seem to provide an appropriate refuge.

Everett's other burial ground in the Glenwood cemetery which came into being later and fills the space between the Woodlawn Cemetery and the Everett-Revere boundary line.

Our Civil War Memorial lot is in the Woodlawn Cemetery while the Spanish-American, World War I, and World War II lots are situated in the Glenwood Cemetery.

**Early Educational History**—It is to be supposed that Malden complied with the educational law of Massachusetts which required every father of a family to have his children taught to read and write.

Dame Schools, or schools which were kept by women in their own homes, as they performed their household duties in addition to their teaching, were common in this section. In 1663, a sum of money was left by Richard Godden for the purpose of educating poor children in Charlestown and Malden.

Schoolmasters, who succeeded the Dame Schools, were poorly paid and were expected to teach the children reading, writing, and arithmetic. The master was expected to make use of his best skill in teaching. In those days they called teaching learning. Spelling was not considered an important requirement in those early days. The three "R's" were the thing.

It was difficult to always get a suitable person for an instructor as evidenced by the fact that Malden was several times presented at General Court Sessions for not maintaining a school. An Exekiel Jenkins was mentioned as an able early town instructor in 1691.
Every family in Massachusetts was expected to make at least one contribution to the upkeep of Harvard College. The standard gifts from families were twelve-pence, or a peck of corn, or its value. Several Malden men were among the early graduates of Harvard.

When the South Parish was succeeded by the South School District, it was voted to build a new school house which was completed in 1800. Previously there had been a school on the southeasterly side of the County Road. The new school house was located on the corner of what are now Broadway and Hancock Street. This was the first school that Everett can really call its own. It seems that the early settlers considered Nelson's Hill an important spot because that was where they erected their first meeting house. The approximate cost of the new building was only three hundred dollars. In 1853, it was removed from Nelson's Hill, renovated somewhat, and placed upon the present site of the Glendale School.

Everett's schooling facilities between the time of the new building in 1800 and its incorporation as a town were certainly other than ideal.

The South Parish and Reunion—The first meeting of the South Parish was held on January 23, 1738 with Captain Samuel Green serving as the Moderator. A Parish was a territorial corporation at that time and taxes for the support of public worship were levied like ordinary town taxes. Seventy pounds a year was the assessment for the entire South Parish. This was roughly the equivalent of three hundred dollars by later American monetary standards.

The South Parish suffered a troubled existence for the next fifty-five years. It was even without a pastor during several intervals.
The Parish suffered a severe decline from 1775 to 1787 and there is no record of any meeting having been held during that period.

In 1792, the South Parish was reunited with Malden and the meeting house sold. It was specified in 1800 that the money realized from the sale should be used for the benefit of the schooling of youth. The South Parish now moved into a period when it was known as the South School District of the Town of Malden.

Let us now interrupt the story of how Everett eventually became a town to deal with its military history.

2. Military History

As soon as the Town of Malden was incorporated after its severance from Charlestown, a military company was formed which was spoken of as the "Band of Malden." It was led by Joseph Hills and some of this group responded to the call for help in King Philip's War.

Malden men are known to have served in the French and Indian War. A Lieutenant Simon Wade was killed at the capture of Fort William Henry. It was considered the duty of the colonists to help protect themselves from the enemy who were ravaging the outlying settlements. Both sides made use of the Indians who were roused to commit terrible massacres upon the frontiers. The French had particular success with these tactics and employed them to a far greater extent than the British. The French had far more Indian allies than the British because they were a better colonizing nation in the respect that they were often intermarried with the natives. It is well known that England wrested most of the New World from France in this war. Canada and the United States were formed out of the entire area.
Events Leading up to the Revolution—After the close of the French and Indian War, the English Government felt that the colonies should pay off some of the debt which resulted. This was undoubtedly fair but the mother country showed exceedingly poor judgement as to the type and the tremendous burden of taxes they placed upon the colonists.

The causes of dissatisfaction among the colonists towards the Royal Government were many and go back much farther than the tax issues. In 1684, the charter of the colonists was declared forfeited by a commission sent by Charles II and all their rights passed back into the king's hands.

In 1689, the colonists actually imprisoned the governor sent over by King James II. This man, Edmund Andros, had been very oppressive. The colonists had further reason for being greatly incensed when they were told that their deeds signed by Indians were not legal and that their estates were without value.

The accession of William and Mary to the throne of England was a happy occasion as the colonists were granted the rights of the old charter until a new one could be agreed upon. The colonists were made loyal subjects until the previously mentioned unbearable taxes were levied. Such opposition was shown to these taxes that the king dispatched four thousand soldiers to Boston in 1768. England was making the mistake of thinking that the colonies existed solely for the benefit of the mother country. The quartering of British troops in Boston created a greater feeling of dissention and frequent brawls took place between the colonists and the British troops culminating in the famous "Boston Massacre" of 1770. This took place when the colonists were remonstrating
over the Townshend Duties. The fact that the colonists had to feed and house the occupying forces by order of the Quartering Act added fuel to the fire. Some other obnoxious taxes were the Stamp Tax, the Navigation Acts, and the Acts forbidding Manufacture with taxes on sugar, molasses, and foreign imports. They all served to deal a cruel blow to the economical welfare of our colonials.

The tax on tea finally roused the people of Boston to dump British tea overboard from a vessel in the harbor while disguised as Indians in 1773. This event is known historically as the famous Boston Tea Party. This event irritated King George to such an extent that he retaliated with more oppressive taxes.

The Boston Port Bill was instituted in 1774 and discontinued the shipping of goods from Boston. It also removed the government to Salem. This bill directly affected local families since many of them were engaged in, or affected by trade. Even George Washington was moved to cry; "If need be, I will raise one thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and myself march at their heads for the relief of Boston."[1]

The colonists prepared themselves to fight if need be and began to accumulate military stores and to train their men. They were not planning to fight for independence but to fight for "taxation with representation." It was this policy of taxation without representation fostered by the British Government that irritated and then aggravated the colonists.

General Gage had been sent from England to command the forces of the king in Boston and he maintained a mild rule showing great patience with

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the colonials who were becoming more and more disagreeable. The fact that he had an American wife has been advanced as a reason for his mild treatment. His own inner conviction may have been that the British colonial policy was unjust.

Planning to avert trouble, Gage decided to destroy munitions that he knew were stored at Concord. The colonists got wind of this and the surrounding countryside was warned by Paul Revere on his famous midnight ride of April 18, 1775.

Everyone is familiar with the story of how the embattled farmers stood at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775 so no great amount of space will be devoted to it here. The British failed in their purpose and suffered a long and disastrous march back to Boston. Colonists fired at them all along the way causing the red coats serious losses.

The Everett Minute Men, under Captain Benjamin Blaney, arrived in time to help pursue the British back to Boston from Concord but did not take part in any concerted action. There were a considerable number of men from Everett under Blaney but the exact amount cannot be accurately stated because they were all a part of the Malden group.

Battle of Noddle Island—East Boston was known as Noddle Island at that time. Captain Blaney's company saw service in this engagement under the overall command of General Israel Putnam of Connecticut. The entire affair was really a skirmish which took place on May 27, 1775. The Americans attacked the island to capture British cattle which were kept there. They accomplished this successfully with only four men being killed none of whom were from Everett. The next day, our local troops assisted in the capture of a British armed vessel which they burned after
confiscating the heavy guns. These guns were among those used for shore batteries which were set up along our side of the Mystic River for defense against attack. The possession of this island was of some value, as now, obstructions were not as liable to occur while the Americans were building breastworks at Breed's Hill.

Bunker Hill—During the Battle of Bunker Hill which really occurred on nearby Breed's Hill, Captain Blaney's company was stationed at a point of defense not far from where the actual attack took place. It was their job to guard a rail fence protecting the colonial rear.

Another Everett man, Captain Naler Hatch, was given command of a company and ordered to defend Beacham's Point. His company dug in on the point and were able to observe the battle which took place across the Mystic River.

Nathan Nichols, who was only ten years old at the time, observed the battle from his father's farm on the Everett side of the river.

Many people moved away from Everett at the time and went to such places as Saugus, Reading, and Malden along with large numbers of refugees from Charlestown fearing that they would be engulfed in case of a British victory.

British gunboats on patrol fired upon the American defenses on the Everett side of the Mystic River from time to time but accomplished no great amount of damage. Only one man is known to have been slightly wounded. Some of the shells were turned up in later years on farm lands that were being ploughed.

The story of the great American moral victory at Bunker Hill is a familiar one to all. The aged Mrs. Nathan Lyndes, who lived near Penny
Ferry, was able to tell later generations how the redcoats or lobster backs, as they were called, came round the bend across the river and entered Charlestown for the battle. She lived on over fifty years after the battle to give her eye witness account of the event. The area of Everett where she lived is known today as "The Lynde", a name it took from some of the earlier ancestors of her husband.

Many of the men who were wounded in the battle were taken to Everett for medical care that very night. The date of this significant battle was June 17, 1775. This date is the occasion of a big celebration in Charlestown every year and many Everett people observe and take part in it. During the siege of Boston which followed the engagement, Everett played an important role in providing of supplies.

Malden (the Everett Section) was heartily in accord with the declaration of freedom from England. Malden people state in 1776 that they would never be subjects to a British king again. They had once loved England as a parent with a filial heart but they were irritated beyond measure at "tax without consent". Malden people regarded the events of April 19, 1775 as the last straw and they could not forgive for the widows and orphans the British caused. They described the British as being guilty of piracy, robbery, and murder.\[1\]

From here on the participation of Everett men becomes very sketchy. Captain Blaney's company was dispatched to defend Point Shirley (Whinthrop) on June 13, 1776 in case of British attack but, once the British had evacuated Boston, there were no incidents of consequence in this area.

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1/ M. H., Echoes of Mystic Side, Boston, Boston Educational Publishing Company, 1890, p. 43.
The company under Captain Naler Hatch went on to New York with Washington and later took part in the unsuccessful invasion of Canada under General John Thomas. Small Fox proved to be a worse foe of this expedition than the British.

A battery of guns which guarded a possible British landing at Penny Ferry was manned by soldiers from Everett. The only excitement they took part in was an occasional exchange of gunfire with the British gunboats on patrol upon the Mystic River during the siege of Boston.

There is evidence that men from this section served throughout the duration of the war although there is very little factual information. Each town was required to send their quota of men from time to time. Ten pounds was the inducement to enlist in 1777. It was noted in one reference that men who volunteered for two months service in Rhode Island received forty shillings. There was a terrible scare that the British were going to land in the Narraganset Bay region. It didn't matter to the towns what men answered the call as long as the quotas were met. Enlistments were usually for short terms and a man destined for service might buy out by paying another to substitute for him.

There was considerable excitement in the area when a Doctor Jonathan Porter was accused of being a tory but he was proven to be innocent of the charge.

In 1778, Captain Blaney was at Winter Hill in Somerville with twenty-six men from this section helping to guard some of Burgoyne's British troops that had been captured at the crucial American victory at Saratoga, New York. Some of the hirpling Hessians of the British were among the prisoners. Few of the Hessians ever went back to Germany.
and they turned out to be good citizens once they settled in American. Most of them settled in Pennsylvania.

It is interesting to note that John Hancock received Malden's entire vote when he was elected the first Governor of Massachusetts in 1780. The year 1782 found Benjamin Blaney being elected the first State Representative from this district.

Some Everett men saw distinguished service upon the sea. Doctor John Sprague was a naval physician while Jonathan Oakes and Isaac Smith made fine records for themselves. Everett's outstanding naval hero was Captain Daniel Waters.

Captain Daniel Waters—This man made such a fine naval record that his deeds bear closer surveillance. The most outstanding events in his career will be recounted.

He lived in Everett near the famed South Spring which was later called Waters Spring in his honor, a title which it held for many years until the name was changed to Everett Spring when a private bottling company secured the right to sell the water.

Captain Waters was among the "Minute Men" who answered the call to the Lexington Alarm under Captain Blaney but he was soon commissioned by General George Washington to take over command of a small gunboat on the Charles River right after the April the 19th incidents.

In 1776, he was given command of the "Lee", a vessel with eight six pounders and fifty men. This was the first vessel to sail under the authority of the Continental Congress and became part of a fleet of six ships.

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He received a commendation from Washington for the great service he did in harassing British supply ships and his capture of the "Hope" which was loaded with British guns and powder.

Later, he served on the "Hancock" under another commander with the agreement that he would take over the command of the first enemy prize ship. The first enemy boat captured proved to be the twenty-eight gun "Fox". Most of the British crew volunteered for service under the American flag and helped supplement the scanty number of colonial sailors.

Waters was taken prisoner and later released during an exchange in 1778. He then went on to command several other ships.

While in command of the "Thorn", which had eighteen guns and one hundred and twenty-one men, he captured two enemy brigs at Nantasket. He was severely wounded in the knee during this engagement and sent back home to convalesce.

He took part in the ill fated American attack on Penobscot, Maine in 1779 but escaped overland.

He made his last cruise on the "Friendship" in 1781 even through still suffering from his wound which plagued him the rest of his life. He died in 1816 at the age of eighty-five. He had sincerely regretted his inability to serve in the War of 1812 but was too advanced in age at that time. Waters Street today bears his name.

**Captain Benjamin Blaney**—Captain Blaney was born July 24, 1738. He was probably the outstanding soldier from Everett who took part in the Revolutionary War. Since his deeds and duties have already been mentioned, I shall not recount them again.

After his war service was terminated, he became very active in
aspect was assuming quite hopeful proportions with many American ships sailing to and from our ports, war broke out between England and France. This war greatly hurt our trade when the warring nations issued ultimatums forbidding commerce with their enemies. This was the period of history when Napoleon was on the rampage in Europe with an eye set to world domination. Warships from both warring nations stopped our ships frequently but the British were particularly offensive in their conduct.

They impressed American sailors from the ships they stopped into the British navy claiming they were still British citizens. They used for argument the statement, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman". Cries for redress went up all over the country and the United States declared war upon Great Britain on June 11, 1812.

Some of our men joined the army and navy but feeling did not really reach a high tempo in our area until the news of the heroic dying words of the American commander Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship", reached here. Lawrence had been in command of the "Chesapeake" which was sunk by the British after putting up a valiant battle.

Many people were afraid of British attacks which might take place in this region and groups were organized and trained to be in readiness in case of emergency. A Mr. Joshua Grover once rode through the streets of South Malden warning of a British attack after he had heard guns being discharged in the direction of Malden. It all proved to be a false alarm however.

There appear no recorded outstanding feats accomplished by any of our citizens in this war.
Mexican War—Aside from the Mexican War, our country remained at peace and prospered until the Civil War of 1861. The Mexican War had little effect upon our people here. It is one of the two wars in our history of which we have the least reason to be proud.

South Malden purchased its first piece of fire apparatus in 1846 and named it after the hero of the Mexican War, General Zachary Taylor, who was later honored with the presidency of our country. This at least shows an awareness of historical events which were happening by our residents. The fire apparatus made a fine record for itself in firemen's musters all over this area. Captain Samuel Knox our outstanding veteran of this war will be studied under the Civil War caption.

Now would seem an appropriate time to survey several brief biographies of some of the outstanding men who greatly helped in the progress of Everett in this period.

Captain Nathan Nichols—Captain Nathan Nichols was born in South Malden on April 18, 1765 and died on August 19, 1841. At the age of ten, he was an eye witness of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

He began to follow the sea at the age of fourteen and became a captain at a very early age. His voyages were made principally to Russia and Holland. He retired from merchant shipping in 1812 to become shipping agent for his company.

He also operated the old Nichols Farm and became very active in civic affairs. He represented Malden in the State Legislature for four terms and served for nine years on the school committee.

He was defeated when he first tried for the General Court in 1808 and 1809 because he was a Federalist. Malden was strongly Democratic
Party then. His terms started in 1819.

He had the distinction of being the father of eight children and Nichols Street today bears his name.

**Solomon Corey**—Corey was born in 1791 in North Carolina. After the death of his parents, he was brought to Kingston, Massachusetts by his guardian.

The greater part of his life was spent upon the sea. As master of the brig "Casenove", it is said that he made the voyage from Boston to Smyrna in twenty-seven days which was a phenomenal record for the times.

He moved to South Malden in 1828 and retired from the sea in 1840 when he became very active in civic affairs. He was a Justice of the Peace and served as clerk of the South and later the Southwest School Districts. He was the first postmaster of South Malden. He also served a term on the school committee.

He was the father of eleven children and his name has been perpetuated by Corey Street near Everett Square.

**William Peirce**—William Peirce was born in Cambridge in 1786 but moved here in 1813. He showed great faith in the future of this area when he became a large landowner. He owned lands at one time which extended from the Malden River to the top of Belmont Hill.

He was very active in public service holding many offices. Peirce twice represented Malden at the General Court of Massachusetts. He was a town selectman six times and a member of the school committee twice.

Public service in those days seemed to be the recipe for longevity because he had attained the ripe old age of ninety-two at the time of his death in 1878.
By electing these men just spoken about and many others of corresponding ability, the residents of our district showed that they were possessed of a keen sense which recognized ability.

Civil War—The attitude of the people of our section towards the Civil War was one of complete sympathy towards the Northern cause. The voice of the people cried out that the Union must be preserved.

Five days after the first guns were fired at Fort Sumter, the sixth regiment of Massachusetts was on its way to Washington. Some thirty-seven citizens of South Malden answered their country's initial call. It is lamentable that there is little available information as to the names and deeds of South Malden men. The big reason for this is that there was no Grand Army of the Republic Post here until 1883.

Fifty or sixty old soldiers were residents of Everett at the time of the founding of the post.

Some of the men who gave their lives in various sections of the nation were:—Hervey Dix, killed at Kirksville, Missouri; Stephen Emerson, killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville; and Edward Clapp, who gave his life at Spottsylvania Courthouse. He was leading a company as a captain at the time of his demise.

Joseph Spooner had the distinction of serving through the period from the initial engagement at Blackburn's Ford until 1864 and the return home. He was a member of the first Massachusetts which received a special commendation from the wartime governor of our state.

These are only a few who served their country in its time of dire need. I have already mentioned how many of the men were trained in Lynnfield at Camps Stanton and Schyler. Many Everett boys answered
President Lincoln's call to duty at these military installations.

The people at home suffered few material hardships but great concern was evidenced for those who were away in the service. Friends and neighbors were always ready to help the families in need either because the provider was killed in action or they had financial difficulties.

The folks at home sent many packages of delicacies to the boys away in the service and often the young girls who packed them enclosed cherry notes that formed the basis for later correspondence and acquaintance. Thus it was, apparently, that a custom was started which has prevailed through three later wars. The wounded in the hospitals did not go unforgotten either. They were the recipients of packages and little gifts from the people at home.

Although the Civil War veterans have all gone to meet their maker, they helped to perpetuate the memory of Memorial Day and it is still within my memory of how they never failed to visit the schools of our city for Memorial Day services.

Captain Samuel Knox—The outstanding veteran from our city in the Civil War also appears to be a navy man. Samuel Knox was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1811. During early periods of his youth, he lived in South Malden several times.

Knox came from a long line of men who had served their country upon the sea and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828. He served on such famed old vessels as the Constitution, the Guerriere, and the Dolphin. He was employed in the surveys of the Savannah and May Rivers and the Georges Banks and Shoals. After further service on a number of other ships, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and served upon the
frigate "Cumberland" in the Mediterranean during the early 1840s.

He served during the Mexican War commanding a landing party of marines at Vera Cruz. During the Civil War, he was engaged in the naval blockade of Galveston, Texas and the mouth of the Mississippi River.

During peace time which followed, he did a lot of coastal survey work. He was once the light house inspector for the Atlantic coast.

In 1853, he purchased an estate on Baldwin Avenue, South Malden. He retired from the navy fourteen years later in 1867 and made this his permanent residence. Then he became very active in civic affairs and was always ready to serve in the interests of public welfare. He served as a town selectman from 1873 to 1875.

Mr. Knox was very active in the research of the New England Historical Genealogical Society. Many of his mementos from all over the world, which he picked up in far distant ports, are now on display in the Naval Museum Institute Library at the Navy Yard in Charlestown.

Captain Knox died in 1883 at the age of seventy-three. Knox Park, a street nearby his old home, bears his name today.
MAP OF EVERETT IN 1842
CHAPTER III
FROM TOWN TO INCORPORATION AS A CITY

The South School District—It will be necessary to retrace our steps briefly before coming back to the post Civil War period. The South Parish had hardly been reunited with Malden when the people of this section became interested in some sort of a separate unit. No doubt sensing this, Malden decided to divide the town into separate school districts in an attempt to placate separatist sentiment. This move did quiet agitation to some extent for the time being.

The first meeting of the South School District was held on December 10, 1800. The old Revolutionary War hero, Captain Benjamin Blaney was chosen the first Moderator. The principal business of the district was to look after schooling and attempt to improve it. The South School District was subdivided in 1842.

The Southwest School District—This new district was a division of the South School District but embraced the most part of it. William Peirce was chosen the first Moderator. The business duties of the new district were primarily the same as they had been under the old setup. In 1846, the district was prospering when the new school house they were in the process of constructing burnt down. Nothing daunted, however, the project for rebuilding soon started. In 1853, Malden suddenly abolished the district system. Agitation for separation had broken out anew and greatly influenced this decision.
South Malden—For the next seventeen years until it finally became a separate town, our section was simply known as South Malden again. It was a period of troubled existence as agitation went on for a break. The majority of our citizens favored a complete break and the formation of an independent unit. In 1848, a petition had been made under the leadership of Jonathan Oakes to have South Malden set off as a separate town to be known as Winthrop. Our section was the richest area of Malden at the time. It was this agitation that influenced Malden to drop the district system. Melrose had been petitioning for severance at the same time. Malden yielded to Melrose in order to gain their cooperation in helping the mother town to retain Everett. Melrose did lend its strength to the retaining movement and the separation of South Malden was thwarted. Our people were not discouraged however and continued their plans to accomplish their ultimate goal.

Town of Everett—Another petition was made in 1856 headed by Henry Howland. The proposed name this time was Belmont. Tremont was also mentioned as a possible name. This movement failed to accomplish its purpose and things died down somewhat until 1868.

The handwriting was on the wall when Hawes Atwood led the 1868 movement. Although not a public man, he was possessed of great public spirit and was one of the outstanding agitators for the establishment of the new town. The movement was staved off by Malden but was proven to be inevitable. Atwood remained a highly respected member of the community because of his activities. His old home on the corner of Broadway and High Street has been well preserved and is occupied by Doctor Stoller at the present time.
Everett finally became a separate town in 1870. Since the name Winthrop had already been taken by a neighboring community, the name of Edward Everett, one of the greatest statesmen and orators in the history of Massachusetts, was chosen.

The birth of the new town was ushered in by a big celebration with guns being fired and refreshments served under a big tent in what is now Everett Square. The fact that Edward Everett had died five years previously was responsible for his name being chosen. People seldom name things after living persons no matter how great they may appear to be.

Alonzo H. Evans, a highly experienced businessman and political figure of known capability, was chosen as the first Town Moderator. The first meeting was held in the Congregational Church.

Thus the long struggle for a separate governmental unit had borne fruit. Everett immediately became involved in a rapid process of remarkable progress. Many keen-minded men invested their money in land and building with faith in the future of the new town. They reaped a bountiful reward for their confidence. A facsimile of the first town meeting warrant appears upon the next page.
To Alonzo H. Evans of Everett, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Greeting

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Everett, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Vestry of the Congregational Meeting House in said Everett, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of March, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles:

Art. I. To choose a Moderator.

Art. II. To choose all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings.

Art. III. To see if the town of Everett will appoint a committee to confer with the town of Malden, respecting the division of public property, debts, town paupers, and state and county taxes; and to adjust all matters between said towns of Malden and Everett.

Art. IV. To transact such other business as may legally come before them.

And you are hereby directed to serve this warrant, by publishing a copy thereof in some newspaper, printed or published in the town of Malden and by posting up copies thereof, all attested by you, in three public places in said Everett, seven days at least before such time of meeting.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon to me, at the time and place of meeting as aforesaid.

Given under my hand this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Justice of the Peace)

JAMES G. FOSTER (within and for the
(County of Middlesex)

A true copy—attest:

ALONZO H. EVANS,
of Everett.

Facsimile of the First Everett Town Meeting Warrant
Edward Everett—The townspeople chose to honor the memory of one of the most brilliant orators and statesmen in the history of our Commonwealth in taking the name of Edward Everett.

Edward Everett was born in April 11, 1794 in Dorchester, Massachusetts. His ancestors were from the first Puritan immigration. His father, Oliver, was minister of the new South Church in Boston and later judge of the Circuit Court. He died when Edward was nine years of age and the young boy moved to Boston with his mother, the former Lucy Hill.

At one period in his youth Everett studied at a school in New Hampshire kept by Ezekiel Webster, brother of the famed Daniel Webster. Daniel taught in the school for a brief interval when Everett was there and a firm friendship between the two was born. This friendship was to continue for many years since both of them were elected to office in Washington.

Everett graduated from Harvard in 1811 and then went on to divinity school. He was made minister of the Brattle Square Church in Cambridge at the age of nineteen. Then he studied in Europe and became a professor of Greek literature at Harvard.

He married Charlotte Gray in 1823 and became the father of three sons and four daughters.

During the presidential administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson he served in the House of Representatives from 1824 to 1834.

He became Governor of Massachusetts in 1835 and was particularly active in the founding of many new schools. In his attempt for a second term he was defeated by one vote.

He became President of Harvard College in 1846 and was very
influential in the founding of the Boston Public Library at this time.

President Fillmore appointed him to succeed his old friend Daniel Webster as Secretary of State upon that gentleman's death in 1852.

Everett had to retire in 1854 due to illness after serving a year as Senator from Massachusetts but he was back in action again in 1860 when he was nominated for Vice-president by the Constitutional Unionist party. The party emphasized the maintaining of the Union and Constitutionalism while avoiding the slavery issue. Abraham Lincoln was elected in this campaign.

After Fort Sumter, Edward Everett gave up the idea of coercing the southern states.¹

Everett was given the honor of being the first Elector from Massachusetts in 1864. Even during his later retirement, he kept an active interest in the Mount Vernon Fund and various other civic organizations.

He died in 1865 at the age of seventy-one.

Edward Everett was an effective orator whose speeches have stood the test of time. Modern public speakers very often use his orations in their speeches by making use of the process of paraphrasing. Everett's speeches fill many volumes. This brief biography amply shows his educational versatility and gives some insight into his many accomplishments. Everett is a city that can be justly proud of its name.

Progress of the Town—The incorporation of the town gave a marked impetus to all kinds of local improvement. Many new house lots were laid out and the amount of real estate doubled and tripled within twenty years. The Henderson brothers had much to do with the advancement of the interests of Everett. They built over seven hundred houses and business blocks alone. Nearly all of these houses are in relatively good condition today which is a tribute to the workmen of the past. It is fairly well apparent that the wooden houses being constructed today will not have such longevity. The facts and figures of Everett's growth will be presented in a later chart. Our progress at this time was all the more remarkable because the Panic of 1873 broke out and the country went through a financial depression.

City of Everett—The storm of depression was weathered successfully, however, and Everett's population was big enough to become a city by 1891. There were still many people who favored the old Town Government and the matter was defeated in town meeting in 1891.

In January of the following year, the people of Everett voted by Australian ballot to become a city.

Alonzo H. Evans became the first Mayor by defeating George H. Smith after a spirited five months campaign. Evans was over seventy years old when elected to this office.

Later Educational History—From early times the Puritan people had been deeply concerned with the education of their children. This subject never failed to receive earnest consideration although there were very often serious obstacles to the progress of this education.

It is coincident that Everett's school buildings increased rapidly
once Everett became a town in 1870. The rapid rise in population facilitated the attitude of the people towards the need for new schools. Foreign born immigrants realized the need and importance of educating their children as much as their Puritan predecessors.

The Glendale School on Ferry Street was constructed in 1885 and enlarged in 1891. The building is still in use today and is used for a City Hall Annex. In 1870 there had been only five small schools in Everett. Briefly listed below are the schools besides the Glendale School which shot up during the town period of Everett's history (1870-1892).

The Winslow School was constructed in 1874, Devens in 1881, Mount Washington in 1877 and the Beacham School in 1891. The old High School on Summer Street was in the process of completion in 1893 and the building is now used to house the Everett Vocational High School. Everett's new High School on Broadway may be considered old by many since it is already a quarter of a century old, having been completed in 1925.

Everett even had a private school which was opened in 1874 and has since passed from the scene. It was considered to have added a lot of culture to the community and to have been of great value of those who made use of its facilities. It was operated by two women.

Everett now employs a teaching force of three hundred and thirty people and the school system is the biggest single item on the City's budget amounting to many thousands of dollars. This large sum of money recalls to mind the fact that only a meager three-hundred dollars was expended for the first school of consequence ever built in the city. Most of our old school buildings are still in use. The new High School
on Broadway is the last building which has been constructed but there will be a need for more in a few short years when our "World War II" babies start to swell the school enrollment.

The Y.M.C.A.——The Everett Young Men's Christian Association was a living force for good in the town for many years.

It was organized in 1885 as a society for special work among young men. The first room occupied by the Association was the banquet room of the Odd Fellows Building which still stands today. It was then known as the Library Building.

By 1888, a new Y.M.C.A. Building was constructed at a cost of $17,650. It stood on Chelsea Street near Everett Square. According to old photographs, it was situated on the land where the Immaculate Conception Church Parish Hall and the Park Theater are now.

The religious function of the organization was supplemented by many other activities. There were game and hobby rooms and a hall which seated around five-hundred people. Many donations by generous citizens added to its facilities. There was even a ladies auxiliary which was a decided asset to the work carried on in the community.

The most popular room was the gymnasium. Many of Everett's early great athletes developed their hardy young bodies here.

One of the most lamentable things in our history has been the passing from the scene of the Y.M.C.A. The city has been without one since the early part of the century.

Libraries——The move for the beginning of an Everett Public Library was initiated by a ball which was held in Everett Hall on November 21, 1871. The proceeds from this affair formed the first nucleus of a fund
to promote the establishment of a public library.

Then there was a period of depression and very little was done regarding the matter until 1878 when a hard working committee successfully acquired over four-hundred volumes. The first reading room was apparently situated in what is now known as Odd Fellows Hall.

The library was operated as a private enterprise until 1880 when it was adopted by the town to be operated at Public expense.

In 1891, William Shute of Lynn left ten thousand dollars for the purpose of building a library in the Glendale Section of Everett. Shute was descended from a very old Everett family which owned a great deal of land in North Everett. Shute Street today bears the family name and has been previously mentioned in this paper as being a town way in 1695. Some of the original land owned by this old family is still in the possession of heirs residing in Everett today.

Mr. Albert N. Parlin gave a large sum of money in 1892 for the construction of a library in Everett Square to be known as the Frederick N. Parlin Memorial Library Building. Frederick was his son who died an untimely end at the age of eighteen shortly after entering Harvard University.

Mr. Parlin also donated the old homestead of his grandfather, the James Pickering Estate. This area consisted of 6,672 square feet of land which was valued at a dollar a foot in those days.

The town bought the adjoining Blomerth Estate and cleared the land. The library is surrounded by beautiful grounds today.

The Parlin and Shute Memorial Libraries are still our only public libraries today although several branch libraries have been opened for
the convenience of those who live in the more remote sections of our city. Both are now familiar landmarks in the history of our city.

Albert N. Parlin—The life of Albert N. Parlin should be dealt with rather thoroughly at this point, not only because of his great generosity to future generations but, because his life is one of our outstanding success stories.

Parlin was born on September 18, 1848 in the Pickering House which once stood on the present site of the Parlin Memorial Library. It was here that he spent his early childhood. He was left an orphan at the tender age of eight and was raised by his maternal grandmother, Sarah Howe Pickering. Parlin attended the public schools and graduated from Malden High School in 1864 when he was only fifteen years of age. He was the solitary graduating member that year.

Anxious to end his period of being a burden upon his grandmother, he took all sorts of menial jobs in Boston. His first salary was three dollars a week, but soon was raised to five dollars a week by his employer because he displayed great ambition and initiative.

Later he became a bookkeeper for the Magee Furnace Company, a position that he held for six years. He then went on the road as a salesman for a period which endured at the end of another four years. After ten years with the company, Parlin was made general manager and general treasurer in recognition of his outstanding ability and the fine service he had rendered the company. Upon his retirement thirty years later in 1905, he was the company's biggest stock holder.

In 1884, Mr. Parlin became director of a committee for reorganization of the Cleveland and Southern Railroad. Ten years later he became
president and treasurer of the Houston Electric Street Railroad in Texas. It is believed that he amassed the greatest part of his wealth during the years with the railroad.

He spent most of his later years traveling and brought back many mementos which are in the library today. He now lived permanently in Brookline and had a summer home in Newport, New Hampshire. He always maintained a soft spot in his heart for the old home town however.

After his death, the people of Everett had good reason to see his boundless generosity. The Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library has already been mentioned previously. He supplemented this original gift with a substantial trust fund.

He also left a trust fund to the Albert N. Parlin Junior High School which had been the further result of his generosity to the City of Everett. The fund provided an opportunity for the children of our city to develop their talents and interests outside the school curriculum. The gymnasium, the band, and the school library are immeasurably aided by this worthy fund.

Remembering his own lonely days spent as a youth in a rooming house, he provided for the Parlin Home on Church Street. This beautiful building has a gymnasium, a swimming pool, library, and lounge besides suitable living quarters for homeless youths.

There have been several movements afoot in recent years to have the city acquire this building for use as a recreation center. This will probably happen eventually since it would now be of far greater use to the community used in this capacity.

Albert N. Parlin proved to be the greatest single benefactor to
culture this city has ever known. He proved to be a self made man possessed of the highest of ideals.

The great part of the heritage which the kindly Albert N. Parlin left his native city may be found in a message inscribed upon a tablet standing in front of the Albert N. Parlin Junior High School. Mr. Parlin entitled this message "Character" and it is indeed fitting that his biography should be closed with these words.

**Character**—"I would have all young people taught to respect themselves, their citizenship, the rights of others, and all sacred things; to be healthy, industrious, perservering, provident, courteous, just and honest; neat in person and habit, clean in thought and speech; modest in manner, cheerful in spirit and master of themselves; faithful to every trust, loyal to every duty, magnanimous in judgment, generous in service and sympathetic toward the needy and unfortunate, for those are the most important things in life, and this is not only the way of wisdom, happiness and true success, but the way to make the most of themselves and to be the greatest use in the world."1/

It is because of a man such as Albert N. Parlin, who had such high ideals and thoughts of godliness, that the children of Everett can measure their hours of sunshine.

The name of Parlin has also been honored by the naming of Parlin Street in West Everett. Thus the City of Everett tried in its own little way to perpetuate the memory of a man who had done so much on his own.

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Old Houses—Everett has been very unfortunate in not having any of the good colonial type mansions preserved. They have all been swallowed up in the interest of saving space in the tremendous rush of progress experienced by our city. The only reference we have to buildings such as these is from old pictures. We do not know that Everett had a fairly large number of such buildings until her transition from a residential and farming area to an industrial center.

There are pictures available of such sumptuous old homes as the Van Voorhis Mansion on Beacham's Point and the Alonzo H. Evans Mansion which stood on the corner of Broadway and Hancock Street. Beacham's Point, as has been mentioned previously, has been covered entirely by industrial plants while a large modern apartment house stands upon the former location of the Evans Mansion.

Many good examples of such buildings are available for surveillance in such nearby cities as Somerville and Medford.

So far as I have been able to find out, the oldest houses in Everett are the Jonathan Green House on Ferry Street, which was constructed about the time of the Revolutionary War, and the George Shute House on Shute Street opposite the Lafayette School. The Sammet House on Newton Street is also somewhere around that vintage. None of these homes are good examples of colonial architecture. They are very simply constructed buildings with no outstanding features. Despite their simplicity, however, they have been able to stand the test of time.

There are many houses constructed shortly before and during the town history of Everett still in existence and in very fine condition.

Some of these are as follows: The Hawes Atwood House on the corner
of Broadway and High Street which is occupied by Doctor Stoller; The Nathaniel Mead House on Chelsea Street, The George C. Aiken House on Broadway near the Police Station, the George A. Saltmarsh House on Broadway now occupied by Joseph Curnane, The George Hoffman House on Oakes Street which is now the Saint Anthony's Church Rectory, and the Freeman House on Linden Street.

A fine example of one of our earliest brick business blocks is the Henderson Block now occupied by the hardware store operated by Mr. Nicholas De Feo.

Most of the above listed houses cost less than five thousand dollars to build in those days when fine material was used and labor was cheap. Now, around one hundred years later, the prices of these buildings range from twenty-five thousand dollars to forty thousand dollars. Judging by today's materials, they are well worth it. Spacious rooms, fine panels, and good flooring are typical. These houses will stand the ravages of time long after most of our currently constructed dwellings and are marveled at by us all in these high priced times.

Journalism---The press plays an important part in the education of a community. The first newspaper in Everett was the "Everett Pioneer" which was published from 1871 to 1875 by the same man who owned the Malden Messenger.

The Everett Free Press was the first really local newspaper and was published in 1873. In 1885 the Everett Herald was published and a third paper came into being in 1893 known as the Everett News.

The last three newspapers mentioned were a representative group for the new city. They were Republican in sympathy and all were loud in
their advocacy of civic improvements and progressive ideas. They were all weekly publications being issued on Saturday.

It is sad to state that Everett journalism has not progressed at all down through the years. We still have two papers both of which are published weekly and are actually advertisement sheets with a smattering of local news.

**Banks**—By 1893 Everett had two banks both of which were in their infancy. The Everett Savings Bank was incorporated on March 1, 1889 and opened for business ten days later. Wilmont Evans was the first President. On the board of trustees was John Cate. The present President of the bank, Mr. Edgar Cate, is a descendant of his.

The first dividend of the bank was paid in October 1890. The institution made rapid, steady, and healthy progress.

The other bank was the Everett Cooperative Bank which was organized in 1890 with Samuel Freeman as the first President. This bank also made a fine start although not as rapid as the Savings Bank.

These banks have been sound down through the years as proven by the fact that they are still doing business. They have been joined by three other banks up to the present time.

**Alonzo H. Evans**—The citizens of Everett were fortunate in their first choice as Mayor of the new city. By electing Alonzo H. Evans, they selected a man with a wide business and political background.

Evans was born in Allenstown, New Hampshire in 1820. He went to work in a factory in Boston at the age of fifteen and then went into a partnership in the produce business with George F. Brown in the same city a few years later.
In 1854, he and others organized the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. Evans was made the first Treasurer and succeeded the first President upon that gentleman's retirement.

Mr. Evans moved to Everett in 1849 where he immediately became very active in civic affairs. He was very active in the securing of the division between Malden and Everett and was selected as the first Moderator of the new town. He was also a member of Everett's first Water Board. He twice represented the Town of Everett in the State House of Representatives and served as State Senator in 1889 and 1890. The State Legislature elected him to serve on the Governor's Council in 1892. Like most of the people in Everett in those days, he was a Republican.

Evans was an active man even in his later years. He was seventy years of age when elected Mayor.

Dudley P. Bailey—One of Everett's most active citizens in its early history as a town and a city was Dudley P. Bailey. We are also indebted to him for much of our historical knowledge of the community.

Bailey was born in Maine and graduated from Colby College. He became a lawyer and situated himself in this rising community.

He served over fourteen years on the School Committee and was a pioneer in the founding of the Everett Public Library. He served for two years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and was selected as Town Moderator twelve times. He was elected to the first Common Council from Ward Six. He wrote numerous historical articles and invested widely in local real estate. He also was a Republican.

Police Department—There was very little police service prior to 1878 because the population was very small and there had been very little
need for it. Most of the people were law abiding. A regular night watch was established in 1876 which consisted of only three men.

The appropriation by the town for police service in 1877-78 was only five hundred dollars. A day police force was established in 1884. Everett's first Chief of Police was Samuel Emeron. The total force in Everett's first year as a city consisted of a chief, a captain, a sargeant, and seven patrolmen. Only one of the patrolmen was on duty during the day. This is certainly a vast contrast from the vast number of men who direct our traffic and guard our city today.

Fire Department.—All of our early settlers were considered responsible for combating fires in the old days. Bucket brigades of volunteers pressed into service on the spur of the moment dealt with any conflagrations which were ignited.

The first fire engine was purchased in 1847 and named the "General Taylor." Inscribed upon it was the motto of the Mexican War hero. Taylor's motto "Rough and Ready" was particularly well adapted for the purpose.

There was no formal firefighting force up to 1892. The men all served on a volunteer basis without pay. The first Fire Chief may be said to be Francis Robbins. He was known as the Moderator of the company.

The engine, which had cost around two thousand dollars, made a fine record for itself at various firemen's musters winning the one at Natick in 1853. In 1848, it had taken part in a huge Boston procession which celebrated the use of water.

The General Taylor was sold to Fall River in 1878 because the town had purchased a new four wheel horse carriage in 1872. Mystic River
water was first used to extinguish a fire on Robin Street in 1872. In 1888, the town purchased what was then considered an ultra-modern steamer. An electric system of fire alarms was put in in 1885. The fire company in that same year consisted of two horse drawn firefighting vehicles and sixty-four volunteers.

Everett equipment was used at several fires in nearby Somerville just as it stands ready to give and receive help from neighboring communities today. The large degree of industry and the many dwellings in Everett have necessitated the building of three fire stations which house the finest of modern equipment and a large competent force of men.
### Some Facts and Figures about Everett's Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>No. of Dwelling Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>2,712</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>3,468</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>3,604</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>4,037</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>4,538</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>5,154</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>6,275</td>
<td>1259</td>
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<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>8,115</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>10,674</td>
<td>2520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>14,253</td>
<td>2850</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The above figures were taken from the Everett Souvenir by Dudley P. Bailey\(^1\) and speak for themselves. The progress of Everett in its growth from town to city was truly phenomenal. The population increased over six times in twenty two years. This increase in population was accompanied by a building boom which added to the number of houses by approximately the same ratio.

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The big reason for this was the American Industrial Revolution brought about by the Civil War.

The twentieth century has already seen two more wars. They, along with new inventions and processes and the multiplying markets of America and the World, have made Everett progress even further. We shall take another look at today's figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>No. of Dwelling Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>7500</td>
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</table>
CHAPTER IV

EVERETT TODAY

The people of Everett have great reason to be proud of the progress which has been made by their city. The early settlers and later immigrants have left us a heritage that deserves our greatest care and consideration. The phenomenal rate of speed by which this community has developed in its brief sixty year history can easily compare with that of any community in the entire nation and far surpasses most.

Everett was a rural community from its earliest beginnings until its incorporation as a town. It retained its rural characteristics through most of the town period and some of them persisted until the early 1920s. The rapid changes that have occurred since then never fail to cause our older residents to marvel. At that, one does not have to be extremely aged to have witnessed most of them. We grew very slowly until the Civil War. The industrial revolution that hit our country then caused a brief rise in population here and then there was a leveling off process. Most of the workers were employed in nearby Boston and other surrounding communities however. At the turn of the century, our growth erupted into a spurt of tremendous proportion.

In 1892, there were roughly between forty and fifty business firms here. Most of these were small and the new city only ranked seventy-eighth in manufactures in the Commonwealth. Our population was only 14,253 at that time.

In several ways the years just before and after 1892 were a turning
point in the history of the city. A "new" high school building was constructed on Summer Street. Native born philanthropists previously mentioned started the Shute and Parlin Libraries in 1891 and 1894. A new system of trolley cars, run by electricity, was extended from Boston to replace the old horse cars. Everett Station, which has become the terminal of a rapid transit system that extends as far north as Lowell, was built.

Business men took advantage of the reasonably priced lands on our Mystic River waterfront when they discovered that Everett was easily accessible by rail and by sea. In addition to these two vital factors, there was plenty of skilled labor in the vicinity. For sixty years the hum and smoke of industry arose in an ever increasing volume stimulated by the needs of two great World Wars, by new inventions and processes, and by the multiplying markets of America and of the world.

The biggest rise in population can be centered shortly before and after World War I. Between 1870 and 1913, what we refer to as the "new immigration", came to our country. Everett's population of Puritan descent was supplemented by large numbers of Italian and Irish immigrants who came to find a place in industry. Smaller groups such as the Polish, Jewish, and many others were also a part of this immigration. The production needs of World War I put most of these people to work. The depression of 1929 caused hard times but Everett survived as did the rest of the country and was ready to produce its share in the arsenal of democracy during World War II. Now that we are menaced by the spectre of communism, our factories are still humming on defense contracts as well as peace time needs.
The rapid expanse of development has been all the more amazing considering the size of the city. The bounds of the city include approximately 2,273 acres. Its greatest length is about two and a half miles and its greatest breadth is about one and three-fourths miles. Today Everett is a progressive city of more than 46,000 inhabitants with an assessed valuation of $100,000,000. At the last count there were 445 stores in the city, 11,601 telephones, 12,725 automobiles, and five banks with total resources exceeding $100,000,000. There are approximately 7500 dwellings in our city as compared with 2850 in 1892.

Everett's newly adopted title, "City of Diversified Industry", is certainly appropriate in that no title ever fit a city more accurately. We depend on our industry to employ a great number of our people and they account for nearly seventy per cent of the taxes necessary for the upkeep of our municipality. There are now in Everett more than 150 manufacturing plants of such varied scope that no slump in general business is likely to hit all of them at the same time and no demand of peace or war could fail to find a dozen of them equipped to meet the challenge. Chemicals and chemical compounds, oil and all its derivatives, iron and all kinds of things made of iron, shoes, and shoe findings, paints and varnishes, boxes, toys, awnings, dairy foods, cans, and canned foods, printing, lithographing, duplicating machines, bottling companies, and electric current to run them all are a part of the city's industrial makeup. Everett is now the most highly industrialized city of its size in the country and this boast can be extended to the world.

The Esso plant, which many still call the Beacon Oil, is the largest refinery this side of New York. There is not enough space to mention its
products and by-products, among which should be noted the asphalt used on most of the roads and air fields north of Boston, including the whole of Logan International Airport. The flare of the Mystic Iron Works against the night sky is a familiar sight to commuters on the MTA, and the sound of the General Electric plant in West Everett could be heard for long distances when it was working on superchargers during the last war.

Mention ought to be made of the Boston Paint and Varnish Company, the Standard Duplicating Machines, and a dozen others whose products are known throughout the nation, but this is not merely an industrial history.

The growth of the Everett School System during the last sixty years has paralleled the growth of Everett business and industry. In 1893, there were 2511 pupils. In January of 1952, there were slightly over 7000 pupils in our schools instructed by over 330 teachers, but this has been covered already along with the growth of the Police and Fire Departments.

Everett was republican in politics from the Civil War until the depression. After a brief interval, another republican mayor, Mr. Frank E. Lewis, was seated. He stayed in office over a decade until his death in 1947. Although its Mayor was a republican, Everett became democratic and is strongly such today. Mayor Lewis was kept in office for such a long period because he held the taxes down and built up a post war fund. A close scrutiny of the records reveals this as laudable but there is one thing where Everett missed the boat. The city failed to take advantage of any of the New Deal benefits instituted by Franklin D. Roosevelt. The WPA, the PWA, and other New Deal agencies which found other towns, even those with republican sympathies, constructing new schools, playgrounds, and public buildings while Everett slumbered.
Mr. Lewis was succeeded by a democratic Mayor, who was the most progressive in the history of the city according to the records, when James F. Reynolds entered a two year tenure of office. During his administration, Everett saw a useful recreation center, a fine new stadium, and numerous playgrounds and parks spring up. All this in addition to the usual run of things done as a minimum requirement by most Mayors. This cost money and the tax rate was raised somewhat to $38 per thousand of valuation. The people seemed to prefer conservatism and elected another democratic Mayor, Philip J. Crowley to succeed Reynolds. Crowley is now in his second term. Experienced politicians seem to think that Mayor Reynolds tried to accomplish too much in one term. Regardless of political opinion or sympathy, it can be seen from an unbiased viewpoint that a great deal was accomplished. Our tax rate has risen to over $40 even during a conservative administration. Although this is low in comparison with many other cities, there is argument that it is high considering our many industrial plants.

Everett's main concern seems to be to hold on to what progress it has made and to improve living conditions in our city. Our industrial progress is assured but the small business outlook is indeed dark. Lack of proper parking facilities and competition from Boston and surrounding cities have caused a marked decline in such small businesses as clothing stores, dry goods, hardware and five and ten cent stores.

Talk of Everett along with other suburban cities becoming a district of Boston has been heard in recent years. This would indeed be something to make the men who fought so hard for an independent community turn over in their graves. I doubt that this will happen in our case.
If we are fortunate enough to have a competent municipal government and efficient financial management, we can look forward to continued progress.

Our city must be progressive and not fall behind in the high competitive whirl of modern life.
CHAPTER V
TEACHING LOCAL HISTORY IN THE EVERETT SCHOOLS

Teaching local history in the Everett Schools can be an interesting as well as an informative project. It also presents somewhat of a challenge to the teacher because the history of Everett was so tied up with that of Malden and Charlestown that it was difficult to extract.

The chief aim of this chapter is to determine the extent of the students' understanding of their local history. Other aims are as follows:

1. To engender a feeling of local pride in students.
2. To put the student in touch with local political, social, and industrial development.
3. To aid the students to get a better conception of national history.
4. To enable the student to gain a greater familiarity in the use of historical sources.
5. To aid the student in gaining a better understanding of our ancestors, the problems they faced, and the heritage that they left.

The degree of accomplishment of these aims will be difficult to completely evaluate, but a fairly accurate conclusion can be reached. A passing mark in the objective test which was drawn up for the whole unit by the writer can be considered as a pragmatic method of evaluation as to whether the aims of this chapter were accomplished. There are fifty items in the test.

In addition to the objective test, there are individual tests for each chapter. They should be given at the conclusion of the study of
each chapter.

The questions for thought and discussion provide the teacher with a further opportunity for an evaluative analysis because the answers are of the essay type. Some students can best express themselves in this manner. The teacher may select any number of those offered and place a numerical value upon each. The writer favors the selection of ten questions and placing a value of ten points upon each question. The same scale of marks as was followed for the objective test could be used. It is the intent of the writer that the questions often be used singly for the purpose of a brief quiz or to show immediate progress. This type of question gives the pupil the chance to write descriptively.

Also included in this chapter are reading materials, field trips, and motion pictures. The results of these are more difficult to evaluate. Perhaps one important measure is the degree of enthusiasm evidenced by the students when subjected to these media. The reading materials encourage the students to use the library because they have to go there to make use of the source books. Their thoroughness can definitely be used as a measure. The motion pictures give the historical characters a realness which is absorbed by the viewers. A fine reaction is usually gained from the showing of films.

With the wealth of historical sites which abound in and around Boston, the field trips are an extremely valuable teaching aid. The reaction to these in an enthusiastic manner by the pupils gives the teacher a feeling of confidence that his aims and objectives have been accomplished.
Objective Test

Part 1. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Indian name for Charlestown was __________.
2. Everett is bounded on the south by the _________ River.
3. Everett is bounded on the west by the _________ River.
4. Everett is bounded on the southeast by the _________ River.
5. The first bridge across the Mystic was the _________ Bridge.
6. Before the bridge, the famous _________ was used.
7. Everett's highest hill and the seat of Nanapashamet was _________.
8. In _______ Everett became a separate town.
9. Everett became a separate city in _________.
10. In _______ Everett was first settled.

Part 2. Matching. (Make a third column and put in the ten numbers from the second column that match the first.)

1. First Mayor of Everett 1. Nathan Nichols
2. Everett's greatest philanthropist 2. John Popkin
4. Our highest officer of the Revolution 4. Hawes Atwood
5. Made outstanding record in Civil War 5. Albert N. Parlin
6. Samuel Knox

2. Everett's outstanding historian 2. Frank E. Lewis
3. Great Revolutionary naval commander 3. Benjamin Blaney
5. First minister 5. Joseph Stimson
6. Dudley P. Bailey

Part 3. Multiple Choice. (Underline the correct answer)

1. The Straight Road was Lynn Street, the Newburyport Turnpike, or Bow Street.
2. The Recreation Center was built by James F. Reynolds, Frank E. Lewis, or Philip J. Crowley.
3. The Indian Sachem of the entire area was Sagamore John, Nanapashamet, or King Philip.
4. The principal meat of the Puritans was beef, pork or lamb.
5. Everett's first piece of fire apparatus was the General Taylor, the General Washington, or the General Lee.
6. The citizen who led the successful town movement was Hawes Atwood, Solomon Corey, or Benjamin Blaney.
7. The man who named our state was Myles Standish, John Smith, or Edward Everett.
8. Shortly before becoming a town, Everett was known as South Malden, West Medford, or East Chelsea.
9. William Shute, Uriah Oakes, or Samuel Knox left ten thousand dollars for the building of a library in the Glendale area.
Objective Test (Continued)

10. The most savage Indians of the area were the Nipmuc, the Tarrantines, or the Shawnees.

Part 4. True and False. Write true or false under answers.

1. The Puritans did not believe in celebrating Christmas.
2. The names of Belmont, Tremont, and Winthrop were once considered for our town.
3. Until recent years, Everett was predominantly Republican.
4. The Puritan lived almost entirely upon wild game.
5. Sagamore George was a great friend to our early settlers.
6. Beacham's Point was an early residential section.
7. Commencement Day was one of the proudest of Puritan Holidays.
8. The Newburyport Turnpike was a private enterprise.
9. Malden was glad to see Everett made a separate town.
10. There were many tories here during the Revolutionary War.
11. The Squaw Sachem sold the lands to the Puritans which make up the present day cities of Somerville, Malden, Melrose, and Everett.
12. A large Irish and Italian immigration came here when Everett transformed from a farming to an industrial area.
13. John Winthrop was our first Governor.
15. Everett's population tripled between 1882 and 1892.
16. Everett still has many of its old historical houses.
17. Many of our early ancestors lie in Bell Rock Cemetery.
18. From 1738 to 1792, Everett was known as Mystic Side.
19. The Puritans were a merry and light hearted people.
20. The Sprague brothers traveled through Everett on their way to Charlestown from Salem.

Answers

Quiz Questions for Chapter I (including Foreword)

1. The explorations of what men gave England a right to her claims in North America?

2. What man is reputed to have named Massachusetts and New England in 1614?

3. During its very earliest history, Everett was originally a part of what town?

4. What three men from Salem opened up this area for settlement?

5. Name several of Everett's earliest settlers.

6. What famous early settler from Plymouth explored the Mystic River in 1621?

7. What was the name of the Indian Chief of our entire area?

8. State briefly how the land was purchased from his heirs.

9. What chain of events caused the Indians to disappear?

10. What was the purpose of Penny Ferry and who was the first man to operate it?

11. Name the three rivers which bound Everett.

12. Name Everett's famous old springs and briefly relate their importance.

13. After their separation from Charlestown, Everett became a part of what town?

14. The early settlers of Everett were all members of what religion?

15. Name the outstanding Puritan holidays.

16. How long was the average Puritan religious sermon?

17. What were the types of food that the early settlers ate?

18. By what method did most of our early settlers make their living?
19. What animals and insects were a particular menace to the early people of our area?

20. What was particularly dangerous about the construction of the early homes?

21. Who was the first official governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
Quiz Questions for Chapter II

1. From what did our early roads originate?

2. Name three of our oldest streets specifying the oldest.

3. The construction of what public improvement marked the end of the use of Penny Ferry?

4. Why was the Newburyport Turnpike the most important road in Everett?

5. What were the starting and ending points of the Newburyport Turnpike?

6. What two taverns were the stopping places at these points?

7. Why was the road called a Turnpike?

8. How long did it take to traverse the Newburyport Turnpike in the stage coach days?

9. Name Everett's three hills.

10. Where was the first school situated and when was it built?

11. Why did the people separate from Malden and become the South Parish?

12. What were the causes of the Revolutionary War?

13. Who was the commander of the Everett "Minute Men"?

14. What nearby engagement did Everett men take part in which resulted in the capture of British cattle and a gunboat?

15. What was the principal job of Everett during the siege of Boston?

16. What Everett man made a brilliant record for his country upon the sea during the Revolution?

17. What Everett man attained the highest rank in this war?

18. Who was our first postmaster?

19. What was the sentiment of the people of Everett regarding the Civil War?

20. What custom did the young ladies start during this conflict?

21. Who was our outstanding man in point of service rendered in this war?
Quiz Questions for Chapter III

1. Who was chosen the first Moderator of the South School District?

2. Why was Malden willing to part with Melrose and anxious to retain South Malden?

3. When did Everett eventually become a separate town?

4. What were some of the outstanding qualities of the man our town is named after?

5. What effect did the incorporation of Everett as a town have upon our progress?

6. What effect did the Panic of 1873 have upon this progress?

7. Who was our first Mayor?

8. Name our two libraries.

9. Who was the greatest single benefactor the town has ever had?

10. What was Everett's first bank and state some important facts relative to it?

11. What was our first piece of fire apparatus?

12. What constituted the makeup of our police force in 1892?

13. Of what vintage are our best present day residences?

14. Name some of our oldest school buildings.

15. What is the dimensional size of Everett?

16. What are the figures regarding population, numbers of dwellings, and industries today as compared with what existed here in 1892?
Quiz Questions for Chapter IV

1. What is the rapid transit terminal of this area?
2. Why did businessmen take advantage of our waterfront land?
3. Name three things that stimulated our industries.
4. What is meant by the new immigration?
5. What is the approximate population of Everett today?
6. What is Everett's title which was recently adopted?
7. What percentage of our taxes are paid by industry?
8. In what plant were superchargers manufactured during World War II?
9. What has been the ration of the increase in our school population since 1893?
10. What political party held the power in Everett from the Civil War until recent years?
11. What are Everett's chief business problems?
12. Why is our industrial future assured?
13. Name the largest oil refinery this side of New York.
14. Some of the worlds finest business machines are manufactured by what Everett firm?
15. There is some basis to the talk that Everett may become a part of what city in the future?
16. What are some of the reasons that make this unlikely?
Questions for Thought and Discussion

1. In what particular part of our community did the early Puritans settle and why?

2. What desirable geographic conditions might have contributed to the early settlement of our community?

3. Why has our community changed its type of government since the early days?

4. What natural or geographic factors have influenced the development of our present industries?

5. Discuss the role religion played in the founding of our community.

6. Account for the establishment of the first school and its location.

7. Did our town experience strong sentiment in the Revolutionary War? Were there any tories of consequence?

8. Did our town experience a strong abolitionist sentiment prior to the Civil War?

9. What part did bodies of water play in the development of our community?

10. What contributions have the different nationalities made to our community?

11. Is there any particular reason for the manner of distribution of population in our community?

12. Has the geography of our community had much effect upon its development?

13. Can you suggest some means of stimulating community interest?

14. What part have transportation facilities played in the growth of our community?

15. What effect did old trails have upon the development of our highways?
16. What do you wish your community to be like in the future and what suggestions can you make for its improvement?
Suggested Pupil Activities

1. Write a local history of your school, street, church, or club. Illustrate it if possible with maps, sketches, letters, poems, and clippings.

2. Draw a map of Everett in 1775 and place crosses to designate the following places: Malden River, Island End River, Mystic River, Penny Ferry, Sagamore Hill, Sargent's Hill, South Spring, North Spring, Sargent House, and the Blaney House.

3. Visit the following scenes: Bell Rock Burial Ground, Odd Fellows Building, Atwood House, Green House, Shute House, Mount Washington (Sagamore Hill), and Beacham's Point.

4. Cartoons: Illustrate colonial types of punishment such as the stocks and pillory. Illustrate also the first school and the first church.

5. Organize a know Everett better club through your school, church or recreation center.

6. Dramatize the sale of the area by the Squaw Sachem to the Puritans or the arrival of George Washington at Sagamore Hill.

7. Literature: Read "John Winthrop's Journal" or "Paul Revere's Own Account of his Ride" for a book report.

8. Read a portion of the New England Primer and discuss in class. Do likewise with the Lay Psalm Book.

9. Investigate old newspapers for interesting articles and advertisements.

10. Make a series of murals about ten yards long depicting early events.

11. Make a collection of pictures showing the community in past years.

12. Visit an elderly resident and report his or her reminiscences of the community in past days to the class.
13. Discuss the effects of the panic of 1873 upon the community.

14. Make a brief series of biographies of famous people who have lived in the community.

15. Represent by a series of letters to fighting men in each of the major wars the community life during these wars.

16. Make a map of the present community showing the present residential areas and the location of major industries.

17. Draw up a simulated front page of the local newspaper in 1870.

18. Show the different means of colonial lighting by means of an illustrative poster.

19. Listen to "Cavalcade of America," Mondays at 8:00 P.M. There are six hundred scripts available for use by teachers. The teacher is to select any of these that might apply to this unit.

20. Motion Pictures

These are available at Boston University School of Public Relations, Division of Motion Pictures and Visual Aids, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The standard rental charges are: For sound, black and white films, a reel $2.00 per day or $4.00 per week. Technicolor films rent for $6.00 per day or $12.00 per week. The following listed films would be of great aid and made use of in the teaching of this unit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Number</th>
<th>Name of Film</th>
<th>Producer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO 42</td>
<td>Colonial Children</td>
<td>Encyclopedia Britannica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 4</td>
<td>Colonial Expansion</td>
<td>Encyclopedia Britannica</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Declaration of Independence (2)</td>
<td>Teaching Films Custodian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Number</td>
<td>Name of Film</td>
<td>Producer (Continued)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO 41</td>
<td>Early Settlers of New England</td>
<td>Encyclopedia Britannica</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 45</td>
<td>New England</td>
<td>March of Time</td>
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<td>S 2</td>
<td>Pilgrim Days</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO 103</td>
<td>Our Bill of Rights (2)</td>
<td>Academic Film Company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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