1950

A course in local history for the public schools of Newburyport, Massachusetts

Green, Clarence Maynard

Boston University

http://hdl.handle.net/2144/4651

Boston University
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL of EDUCATION

Thesis

A Course In Local History
for the
Public Schools of Newburyport, Massachusetts

Submitted by
Clarence Maynard Green
(A. B., Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, 1949)

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Master of Education
First Reader: William H. Cartwright, Assistant Professor of Education

Second Reader: G. Lawrence Rarick, Associate Professor of Education
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>Overall Activities</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV.</td>
<td>Appendix &quot;A&quot;</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV.</td>
<td>Appendix &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI.</td>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

This paper, *A Local History Course for Newburyport Public Schools* is written with the full realization that there is much work not yet done and much material not yet uncovered.

The purpose of this paper is not to furnish a stringent set of guides to the study of local history, but rather, to open the way to a better and more complete set of guides. It is hoped that the students and teachers that read this will recognize the shortcomings, take note of them, and then, in their own way, make amends for them.

The material contained herein is, for the most part, self explanatory. It will be noticed that the "Suggested Readings" have not been written in complete bibliographical style. This was done because all the materials is to be found in the Newburyport Public Library and continual repetition of full bibliographical entries seemed unnecessary.

I wish, at this time, to acknowledge the aid and guidance given to me by the many kind people from whom I solicited advice. Professor William Cartwright of the Boston University School of Education contributed a great deal of time and energy to the completion of this paper. I wish also to thank Mr. Rupert Nock, Superintendent of Schools, Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Mr. Patrick Murnane,
Principal of the Newburyport high school. Their generous grants of valuable moments and materials greatly eased the burden of the task I had undertaken. Miss Charlotte Bayley, secretary of the Ould Newbury Historical Association, and the staff of the Newburyport Public Library, who gave most generously of their time and talents, were other contributors without whom I could not have reached my goal.
INTRODUCTION

History, a deeply fascinating subject to many people, is a terrible bore to numerous others. There are many reasons for this difference in attitudes. Principal among them is the fact that the events spoken of in history have no direct connection with the life of the pupil reading about them. There is a wide void between the printed word and the action described, a void that often prevents the student from developing an interest in the situation.

It has occurred to many scholars that the secret of teaching history, or, for that matter, any subject, is to bring that subject into the scope of the student's own experience. Prominent among the exponents of this idea is Dr. Henry Johnson.

Dr. Johnson stresses "...the need of building historical knowledge upon the direct personal experiences of the pupil" and tells the reader of Teaching of History how to do it when he says, "In every community there should be not merely such casual use of the local past and present as may happen to occur to the teacher, but a systematic search of local resources for points from which the pupils may begin his journeys into the past and to which he may return."

Another noted advocate of the "community resources" school is Edward G. Olsen. In the book School and Community,

2. Ibid., p. 164
Mr. Olsen states, "Ever more clearly it becomes apparent that school education must be projected out of the sheltered classroom and into the living community which is the child's primary scene of present and future life activity."

Mr. Olsen speaks of the "present and future" but, as must anyone, he recognizes that the present and future are based on the past. In his own words we read that "A community's present outlooks, values, and ideals are themselves outgrowths of tradition. It follows that a community can be better understood when its essential history is known:"

Still another student of the "local history school" is Elizabeth Ring, who says, "What we have to consider is the teaching of American history and of motivating it by means of local history, (1) by finding the local incident that parallels the national trend, (2) by revealing and exploiting that man or woman native to the state (city) who was an actor on the national stage, (3) by discovering where in our own state (city) history was made which proved to be of national significance."

This paper purports to be that "systematic search" that Dr. Johnson speaks of. It also seeks to project education "out of the sheltered classroom and into the living community" as Mr. Olsen requests and to reveal "the local incident that parallels the national trend" as Miss Ring suggests.

These are accomplished by searching through the history of Newburyport and ferreting out the facts that are important.

4. Ibid., p. 51
5. Elizabeth Ring, Aids to the Teaching of Maine in the Public Schools, Portland, Maine: Fred L. Tower Companies
in this nation's history and by applying these facts to the community and determining how they affected it to date and what possible affect they will have in the future.

The community to which this is being done is Newburyport, Massachusetts. Here, in this small Atlantic coastal city, the local history is particularly rich and even the most casual search will reveal many interesting and pertinent facts.

From the foregoing the reader might come to the conclusion that there are two reasons for studying local history. First, to bring color and interest into an otherwise drab subject and, second, by applying the findings to the community, to bring the classroom work into the active world.

While it is true that these are important reasons they are not the sole reasons. Others of note are, (1) to study the growth of local institutions and customs, (2) to illustrate the growth of the nation in a minute way, and (3) to increase local pride in the community.

To reach the aforementioned goals a series of activities have been arranged for the use of the students in the Newburyport schools. By completing these activities the students will be able to more clearly see the part their city has played, and is playing, in the history of their country. It is hoped that this "direct personal experience" will deeply impress the students as to the amount of historically important material that is around them.

(cont) 1950, p. 40
The basis of organization for this paper was derived from the unit plan as found in The American Story, a history textbook currently being used in the Newburyport public schools. Accompanying each unit heading is a set of activities and a list of suggested readings that will acquaint the pupil with Newburyport during the particular period being studied. In addition to these there is a brief "over-view" or survey, of American history at that point. This portion of the paper will enable the reader to grasp the important issues of the time and how they affected Newburyport.

For an example of what "direct personal experience" can do to make history more interesting let us look at the early explorations of the American continent. Three of the early explorers, Captains Gosnold, Pring, and Smith looked upon the site of Newburyport, and mentioned the spot in their records. Captain John Smith, famous for his work at the Jamestown colony, named the present day Isles of Shoals for himself and they appear as Smith's Isles on the early maps.

A quick glance at the French and Indian War and the attack upon Quebec will reveal that Captain Davenport's company, composed of Newbury and Newburyport men, fought in the famous battle on the Plains of Abraham. The memory of the event is brought down to the present generation in the name of the Wolfe Tavern, a familiar landmark in New England.

Men from Newburyport marched against King Philip, the

7. John J. Currier, History of Newbury, Massachusetts, Boston: Damrell and Upham, 1902, p. 17
8. Ibid. p. 576-580
leader of the Indian uprising in 1675, against the French at Louisburg in 1744-45, against the English at Bunker Hill in 1775, against the Confederacy in 1860, against the Spanish in 1898, against the Germans in 1917, and against the Japanese in 1941. Depressions, embargoes, business panics, floods; the industrial revolution, the automobile, the airplane; witchcraft, religious awakenings, woman suffrage; all these and many more have touched Newburyport.

History is not something that must be contained within the covers of a book. It does not have to be found in dusty manuscripts and it need not be met only in the classroom. History can be interesting and pertinent. Approaching it from a local view-point helps it to assume these characteristics.

The activities presented in this paper are designed to bring the student to the awareness that he is a part of a great historical heritage. The goal of this paper is to aid the students to study American history by relating it to the history of Newburyport. It is hoped that the inadequacies of the author have not placed the goal beyond reach.
OVERVIEW

UNIT I

Just 141 years after Columbus sailed on his first voyage to the New World, and only 24 years after the first permanent English settlement in America, at Jamestown, had been established, Rev. Thomas Parker landed, with his congregation, from the ship Hector at Agawam (Ipswich). In the following year a start was made on a settlement at "Newberry", eight miles from Ipswich, and lying on the Merrimack river. In 1635 this community was incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts and named "Neweberry".

There were few differences, if any, between this settlement and the other English communities that were springing up on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. Like Ipswich and Newetowne (Cambridge) the town was wholly English, mostly congregationalist, and mainly agricultural. The main cohesive force in the town was the church and it was from the church, or the church controlled General Court, that most of the directives eminated from.

Soon called Newbury, the huddle of huts along the Quascacunquen (Parker) river rapidly increased. Ship after ship arrived from England, each one laden with people, goods, and livestock. The original settlers from Wiltshire, England, were soon outnumbered. The houses began to move

1. Joshua Coffin, A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, Boston: 1845, Samuel G. Drake, p. 10
along the coast toward the Merrimack river. As this happened, the residents of the "water side" section, as those people living along the Merrimack river were called, began to feel that they were out of touch with the people and government of Newbury. Agitation grew and culminated in a separation of the two, the newer portion taking the name of Newburyport in 1764.

The 100 odd years between the settling of Newbury and the incorporation of Newburyport saw much progress. Population increased rapidly, both from natural causes and from the continual influx of immigrants. The value of property took a tremendous leap. Though no figures are available for the year 1764 the figures for 1781 give some light on the value of the town. In that year there were 430 dwelling houses, 210 barns, 7,176 tons of vessels of 5 tons or more burthen, 5,149 ounces of silver plate, and stock in trade valued at 74,131 pounds.

An interesting note is that figures for Newbury show that the value of livestock, pasture, tilled land, and other necessities of farm life is much greater than for Newburyport while the value of ships, rope walks, stock in trade and other items of a commercial nature are correspondingly lower than for Newburyport. One can see by these figures that Newbury maintained its agricultural tendencies, even increased them, while Newburyport leaned toward commercial pursuits.

2. Ibid., p. V
As the years passed the Newburyport that we now know began to take shape. The first wharf was built in 1656, the first meeting house was raised in 1725, a fire engine, imported from London, appeared in Newburyport in 1761, Dummer Academy opened in 1763, Newburyport incorporated in 1764, three schools established, for boys in 1764, and the first representative to the General Court, from Newburyport, was sent in the same year.

Newburyport saw its share of service in the various wars that befell the early settlers. The year 1675 saw local men participating in the bloody King Philip's war and, in 1688, the Castine war found Newburyport men responding. The expedition to Louisburg was aided by men from this town as was the attack upon Crown Point.

The Revolutionary war with its "Committee of Correspondence" did not pass by Newburyport. "Minute-men" were roused for the battles at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Forts were built at Salisbury and Plum Island in 1775 as protection for the important harbor that lay between and beyond them. Arnold, on his way to Quebec in 1775, bivouaced his troops for three days in this town and the figures of 1777 show that Newburyport raised one sixth of her able bodied men for the Continental Army.

With the coming of peace Newburyport settled into the work of growing with the new nation, but that is for another unit. The people of Newburyport had been in this country
for 150 years and they had accomplished much. Their's was, and is, a magnificent contribution to American history and it is with great satisfaction that Newburyport people turn to the pages that reveal the name of their community.
UNIT I

ACTIVITIES

1. On a map of the world trace the route of the Parker congregation from England to Agawam (Ipswich).

2. Make a poster, similar to the ones that the London merchants might have made, advertising Agawam, and nearby territory, as good places to settle.

3. Pretend that you are an early settler in Newbury and that you are writing a letter to a friend in England describing your life in the New World. What can you say that would encourage him to join you? What can you say that would discourage him from joining you?

4. Edit a colonial newspaper. Call it the Newburyport Daily News and include such information as there might be in a 1670 paper. Have each member of the class choose an important year of the Colonial period and do the same.

5. Construct a model, or make a drawing of Newbury as you think it looked in 1670.

6. Make a list of the occupations that were followed by colonial inhabitants of Newburyport. Are any of these still providing an income for people?

7. Pretend you are a member of the Newburyport Committee of Correspondence and that you are writing a letter to Sam Adams describing the feeling of your community toward
England in the year 1773.

8. Pretend that you are a newspaper correspondent in Newburyport to report on the "Ipswich Scare". What would you write concerning it?

9. Prepare a recruiting speech and/or a poster to be placed in Market Square or to be delivered in Market Square on April 20, 1775.

10. Pretend you are a newspaper reporter covering the reaction of Newburyport to the Tea Tax. Describe what happened.

11. As a soldier-correspondent in a Newburyport detachment, describe the part Newburyport men played in the attack upon Louisburg; Crown Point; King Philip's War; Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

12. Write brief, historical biographies of prominent Newburyport people of the era now being studied.

13. Pretend that you are a historian and are interested in the Indian life in and about Newburyport before the settlers came. Write a brief description of the Indian settlements believed to have been here.
UNIT I

SUGGESTED READINGS

(All of these, and subsequent references, are in the Newburyport Public Library)

Balch, Daniel, *Town Collector's Book*, 1771

Coffin, Joshua, *A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury from 1635 to 1845*


Cushing, Caleb, *The History and the Present State of the Town of Newburyport*

Davis, H. P., *Expose of Newburyport eccentricities, witches, and witchcraft*

Emery, Sarah A., *Three Generations*


National Encyclopedia of American Biography, Parker, Thomas, Volume XII, p. 249

Newburyport Daily Herald, January 9-10, 1879, Newburyport in the Penobscot Expedition

Newburyport Daily News, November 21, 1910, Account of Newburyport's Own Tea Party

Newburyport Daily News, December 12, 1919, Plum Island, Some Early History

Newburyport Daily News, June 5, 1911, Settlement and Growth of Plum Island

Newburyport Daily News, April 20, 1898, The Patriots of Old Remembered

Newburyport Herald, July 24, 1855, Tea Party

Newburyport Daily News, March 4, 1944, Tea Bunning

Scrapbooks 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10
Smith, Mrs. E. Vale, *History of Newburyport, 1764-1905*

Towle Manufacturing Company, *Colonial Book*

Towle Manufacturing Company, *Colonial History*

UNIT II
OVERVIEW

Along with the rest of the thirteen original colonies, Newburyport became part of a free and independent country when the treaty of peace with England was signed at Versailles, France, September 3, 1783. And, with the rest of the new nation, Newburyport began the task of solving its newly acquired problems.

The recently discharged soldiers found that their community had not changed very much. Population of the settlement had grown to an estimated 5,000, with the accompanying increase in buildings, but that was about the only noticeable difference.

The main source of income was still commerce and the life of the town revolved around the waterfront. The people of Newburyport were still of the old New England stock. Newburyport still maintained its individuality and socially, as well as commercially and financially, it was a local centre.

These were critical times. The long and trying Revolutionary War was only recently over. The people of the community were yet to suffer through the wearying days of the Articles of the Confederation and the ratification of the Constitution was still a number of years in the future.

The land was poor and the inhabitants of the colonial

dwellings were heavily taxed. These people were to go to court, during this period, to ask legislation against the rising prices. On the shoulders of people such as these lay the task of establishing the United States as a power among the nations of the world.

Not all the people of the new nations were going to solve their problems via legislation. In Western Massachusetts a man by the name of Daniel Shays was to ignite the countryside with the spirit of rebellion and to lead dissatisfied, tax-weary farmers in a revolt against the government. Newburyport men, 55 in number under Captain Edward Longfellow, left home December 12, 1786, to meet this threat.

The threat by Shays' small group was met and defeated, and the threats of larger groups composed of ambitious individuals, jealous states, and all the rest that endangered the infant nation were likewise met and defeated. The United States of America was to survive and grow, ready to meet the challenges that lay ahead.

Newburyport had problems of its own in addition to the national issues that needed attention. New bridges had to be built across the Merrimac river, new schoolhouses and workhouses had to be constructed, ships had to be launched, and cargoes raised in the fields or produced from shops and distilleries.

The men of the community were busy building ships,

manufacturing cigars, hats, pulling wool, and making rope. There were 10 distilleries in the town and nearly as many "rope walks". When not engaged in these pursuits the men hunted and fished and voted in the town elections on such issues as changing the name of Fish street to State street. The women held spinning bees at the home of Reverend Mister Murray when not busy with raising and caring for a family.

These were crucial times, for Newburyport and for the nation. The newly won freedom had been difficult to obtain but the tasks that lay ahead were equally, if not more, difficult. Domestic and foreign problems had to be faced and solved. The part Newburyport played in this is an interesting and integral part of American history.

3. Ibid, p. 261
UNIT II

ACTIVITIES

1. As a newspaper correspondent you covered the departure of Newburyport men who marched against Shay's Rebellion. Describe the scene.

2. Write an editorial that might have appeared in the Newburyport paper telling why the Articles of Confederation failed.

3. Draw a cartoon showing why the United States needed a strong central government in 1790.

4. Pretend you are a citizen of Newburyport in 1787. Write an article on the Constitutional Convention being held that year and give your ideas on what Newburyport people think they should have in the way of government.

5. As a campaign manager for a local politician, who is a Federalist, tell what arguments you will give in order to convince people that your man should be elected.

6. Write an editorial, to appear in the Newburyport paper, telling what the Anti-Federalists in Newburyport are saying against the ratification of the Constitution. What people in Newburyport would most likely agree with these views?

7. Give a newspaper reporter's view of the celebration following the ratification of the Constitution.
8. Illustrate the three branches of government as represented in Newburyport.

9. Draw a cartoon showing how foreign nations felt about the United States in 1789.
UNIT II
SUGGESTED READINGS

Adams, John Quincy, *Life in a New England Town, 1787-1788*

Coffin, Joshua, *A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury from 1635 to 1845*

Currier, John J., *History of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1764-1905, Volumes I and II*

Cushing, Caleb, *The History and the Present State of the Town of Newburyport*

Emery, Sarah A., *My Generation*

Emery, Sarah A., *Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian*

Emery, Sarah A., *Three Generations*

Fowle's News Company, *The Early History of Newburyport, Massachusetts*

Scrapbook #1

Smith, Mrs. E. Vale, *History of Newburyport*
UNIT III

OVERVIEW

With the Revolutionary War and the Articles of Confederation a matter of history, Newburyport joined the rest of the nation in launching the government under the Constitution. General George Washington was the first president and it was under his firm hand that the 13 colonies welded themselves into an autonomous unit.

A highlight of the period, from a local viewpoint, was the visit of President Washington to our community. A great deal of preparation preceded this event. The line of procession had the people divided into 35 different classes, giving an indication of the thoroughness of the plans.

The welcoming speech was written by young John Quincy Adams, a law student in the office of Theophilus Parsons. The task had been delegated to his employer but Mr. Parsons had turned it over to his young aide, who even then was showing signs of future greatness.

The United States was facing many problems at this stage of its existence. Dangers lurked on every side. While it had shown the ability to win freedom for itself, the young nation had yet to prove that it could maintain that freedom.

Foreign powers looked upon the United States, not as
an independent nation, but as a group of weak, though successful, rebellious colonies of England. Our position in foreign affairs carried practically no authority. We were especially ripe for the plucking of the Algerian pirates and local men were the unfortunate victims of this intrigue.

Newburyport had grown to a settlement of 538 houses, 723 families, and 3,972 inhabitants by the year 1790. The town claimed six ships, 45 brigantines, 39 schooners, and 28 1/2 sloops. It was evident that Newburyport was a prosperous place and the commercial future of the city was already taking shape.

While the United States struggled for a place in the sun Newburyport kept itself occupied with local affairs. Tristram Dalton was elected to the U. S. Senate from this district, becoming the first man so honored from this town. Going along with him to represent the district in the House of Representatives was Benjamin Goodhue. In 1793 Newburyport voted to support the neutrality of the United States in regard to the French Revolution and in 1794 the town voted to approve a 30 day embargo.

The library came into existence in 1794, schoolhouses were built the following year, a canal was dug from the Merrimac river to Hampton, N. H., and a woolen mill, for which all the machinery was made in Newburyport, was incorporated.

Essex Merrimac bridge was opened to the public in 1792 and

1. Joshua Coffin, The History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, Boston: Samuel G. Drake, 1845, p. 266
in 1800 there were four stages employed on a daily line between Newburyport and Boston.

With the foreign situation worsening by the day the citizens of Newburyport became greatly concerned. A son of one of the local doctors, Captain Timothy Newman, of Boston, was captured by the Algerian pirates in 1793 and not released until several years later. The Embargo Act of 1807 was met with severe opposition from Newburyport as it caused a great amount of suffering in the town. The attack upon the embargo continued through 1808 and 1809, when it was repealed, though trade with France and Great Britain continued to be restricted.

Despite the effect of the Great Fire of 1811, which ravaged the town, the interest of the citizenry remained with the foreign policy of the nation. Another Embargo Act was passed, this time for 90 days, in 1812. Following the declaration of war on June 19 the townspeople held a meeting expressing their sentiments in regard to the war. Newbury declared itself fully against the conflict while Newburyport said that, while they favored anything of a constitutional measure that benefited the general welfare and safety of the people, they generally disapproved of the war itself. On June 14, 1913, the bells were rung all day for commemoration of the events in Europe. The news of the Treaty of Ghent reached Newbury on February 13, 1815.

With the war over and the ravages of the embargo lifted

2. Ibid., p. 278
Newburyport sought to gain back the ground she lost during the disastrous years since 1794. President Monroe was received with all due honor on July 12, 1817, when he passed through the city.

The critical time in the history of the nation past and the city settled down to expand with the rest of the country. Once again Newburyport had aided her country in a time of crisis and the plaudits that are hers are no less valid because she chose to disapprove of some national policies. The test of her loyalty was met to the satisfaction of all.
UNIT III
ACTIVITIES

1. Write an editorial giving the merchant's view of the Embargo Act.

2. As a newspaper reporter you covered the demonstrations staged by Newburyport as a protest against the Embargo Act. Write an article describing the action.

3. Give an "on the scene" account of the visit of President James Monroe to Newburyport.

4. As a citizen of Newburyport during the period of the French Revolution tell what effect it had on your town.

5. Write an editorial commenting on the decline in population of Newburyport between the years 1810-1830. In this editorial state what you think the reasons are for the decline.

6. Draw a cartoon illustrating the effect the Embargo Act had on Newburyport.

7. Give a "first person" account of a Newburyport sailor being "impressed" by a British war ship.

8. On a map of the world indicate where Newburyport ships were sailing in the years between 1800 and 1812.

9. By means of a chart illustrate the various means of transportation in Newburyport in 1830.

10. Pretend you are a Newburyport fireman and were called out
to fight a fire on May 31, 1811. Describe the scene and the damage.

11. Make a chart of the 10 largest industries in Newburyport in 1820.

12. Write a newspaper article describing the first successful woolen mill in America. Tell where it was and why it is important in Newburyport history.

13. Continue the series of biographies started in Unit I. Include men that were important in the years being studied.
UNIT III

SUGGESTED READINGS

Account of the Great Fire in Newburyport, May 31, 1811, Newburyport, 1811

Andrews, Charles, Dartmoor Prison, Newburyport man a prisoner of the English

Coffin, Joshua, A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport and West Newbury from 1635 to 1845

Currier, John J., History of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1754-1905, Volumes I and II

Cushing, Caleb, The History and the Present State of the Town of Newburyport

Declaration of the County of Essex ... list of Newburyport delegates

Emery, Sarah A., My Generation

Emery, Sarah A., Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian

Emery, Sarah A., Three Generations

Essex Institute Historical Collections, Volume 76, pp 285-289, Newburyport Privateering, 1779-1780

Essex Journal and New Hampshire Packet, May, 1793 - April 21, 1794

Marquand, J. P., Lord Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Massachusetts

Massachusetts Magazine, May, 1793

Newburyport Daily News, November 15, 1909, Days of the Bold Privateers

Newburyport Daily News, August 2, 1930, Privateers Brought in Prizes

Newburyport Daily News, January 1, 1901, The Town of Newburyport 100 years ago
Newburyport Herald, (morning) November 14, 1797 - December 31, 1819

Newburyport Herald and Country Gazette, Tuesday, January 21, 1800, Funeral Oration In Honor of George Washington

Newburyport Impartial Herald, December 5, 1794 - September 24, 1796

Newburyport Morning Star, April, 1794 - December, 1794

Newburyport Political Gazette, May, 1795 - January, 1796

Particular account of great fire May 31, 1811, ... list of wharves in Newburyport

Pierce, Nathaniel, Journal of Nathaniel Pierce of Newburyport, kept at Dartmoor Prison, 1814-1815

Scrapbooks 1, 4, 5, 7, and 9

Ship Register of the District of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1789-1870

Smith, Mrs. E. Vale, History of Newburyport

The Life of Daniel Dana, D. D., by members of his family with a Sketch of His character by W. B. Sprague, D. D.
UNIT IV
OVERVIEW

The eastern part of the United States became less prominent in national events following the war of 1812 and Newburyport was no exception. The reasons for this are many. A few will be stated here.

Attention of the nation turned away from foreign affairs and toward domestic issues. This, naturally, caused people to look, not at the Atlantic coastal cities that faced Europe, but at the growing communities of the American West.

The development of the West, a phenomenon unmatched in the history of any other country, had been advancing rapidly. With the close of the War of 1812 and the freeing of western lands for settlement, the pre-war influence of the western politicians, which had been strong, became even stronger. Farsighted people could see that the future of the nation was being shaped beyond the Allegheny mountains, past the Mississippi river, and on to the plains and mountains of the interior of the United States.

One of the foremost problems of the day was what to do with newly settled territories. With the factions favoring and opposing slavery already forming in Congress, the desire of each to control the new states was but a natural outcome. This was soon to cause serious trouble and the only solution
seemed to be a compromise of some sort.

The first of these was the Missouri Compromise of 1820. According to Coffin's *History of Newbury* the important happening of the year, from a local standpoint, was the incorporation of the Newburyport Savings Bank. Another author of a local history, Mrs. E. Vale Smith, mentions a "piratical fleet" in the Bahama channel that annoyed our shipping.

This is not to be criticized as a lack of knowledge about current national problems. Instead, it is to be used as an indication of the state of things at that time. Without the benefit of modern means of communication the nation, as it spread westward, was becoming more and more divided into sections that had little in common.

The Missouri Compromise, so important to the people of the South and West had no direct bearing on the people of Newburyport. However, the appearance of "piratical ships" in the Bahama channel was important for it menaced the commerce of the United States and it was by this commerce that Newburyport made its living.

The foregoing is one example of the "Sectionalism" that was taking place at this time. Each section of the country had its own political standards and all political thinking was based on these. The eastern section wanted one thing, the southern section another thing, and the western section still another. It is little wonder that Congress found it difficult to solve problems.

2. Mrs. E. Vale Smith, *History of Newburyport*; 1854
With the opening of the West the population of the eastern states began to decline. Newburyport was no exception, as a glance at the census for these years will show. Mrs. Smith mentions "considerable emigration to Texas in the Spring of 1835." The rush to the gold fields of California in 1849 saw many local people swept away.

As mentioned before one of the dividing factors in the sectioning of the nation was the question of slavery. Newburyport people early became identified with the abolition movement and the New England Anti-Slavery society, formed in 1832, had 12 members, two of whom were from Newburyport and another was from Newbury.

In 1831 the first issue of the Liberator, a violent anti-slavery paper, was published in Boston by two Newburyport men, William Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp. Mr. Garrison was a leader of the abolition movement from the start.

Many of the more modern machines and inventions were making their presence felt in Newburyport. The railroad came into town in 1840, being preceded by the "general use of coal" in 1832 and steamboat excursions on the Merrimac river in 1835. Later, in 1847, a magnetic telegraph office was opened.

Far and away the most important local industry was the shipbuilding trade. This was the era of the "Clipper" ships and Newburyport was a foremost producer. There were a half

3. Ibid, p. 183
dozen shipyards in Newburyport in the years 1840-1860. Two of the most famous ships were the "Racer" and the "Dreadnaught", both built in Newburyport.

The end of the period saw Newburyport lined firmly on the side of the abolition forces and ready to contribute her share to the cause. Though no longer in the eye of the nation that now looked westward, this New England community continued to advance with the rest of the country. Her far-reaching commerce kept the nations of the world supplied with American goods and, in turn, the United States received the products of the world through Newburyport. New manufacturing methods added to her wealth and promised an ever increasing source of income for her citizens.

The period to be studied is one of universal advancement for the nation. In the West, American pioneers were settling new land and creating new states. In the East, cities like Newburyport were putting to use new machines, producing new goods, and sending merchant ships to new horizons. And politicians, those who could see into the future, could see new concepts of American politics coming out of the problem of slavery.
UNIT IV

ACTIVITIES

1. Write an article for a local newspaper describing the history of the abolition movement in Newburyport. This article will be written for publication in March, 1859.

2. Write a letter that might have come from a friend who had gone to California, from Newburyport, in 1849. In this letter describe the method of transportation to California, the route taken, and the conditions found there upon arrival.

3. As a reporter for a national businessman's magazine you have chosen Newburyport as a representative city for an article concerning the effect of the Industrial Revolution on a small New England City. What would you write?

4. Make a survey of the transportation facilities in and around Newburyport in 1850.

5. As a reporter for the Newburyport newspaper "cover" the visit of Lafayette to your city.

6. Write an editorial explaining the reasons for the decrease in population in the years preceding 1830.

7. You are a Newburyport veteran of the Mexican War. Describe your participation.

8. As one of the first persons to take a stage coach journey to Boston from Newburyport, you write an article.
9. Describe conditions in a Newburyport factory in 1850.

10. As a member of the school committee you are going to give a description of the city schools at the next committee meeting. What will you say? It is in 1850.

11. You are going to write a story about the first railroad into Newburyport for publication in the Newbury Historical Society publication. What would you write?

12. Make a chart, or a poster, of the ten largest industries in Newburyport in 1850.

13. As a textile manufacturer you are interested in building a new mill. Tell why you would, or would not, choose Newburyport as the site. This is in the year 1840.

14. In the election of 1832 you, as a Newburyport merchant, are going to cast your ballot for a presidential candidate. Who would you be most likely to vote for, Jackson or Adams. State your reasons.

15. Write an editorial for the Newburyport paper in the year 1832 describing a typical Newburyporter's feelings about the tariff.
UNIT IV
SUGGESTED READINGS

Annual Reports of the city of Newburyport, 1856-1860

Coffin, Joshua, A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury from 1635 to 1845

Colby, G. J. L., Appeal to Conservative Men in Newburyport

Currier, John J., History of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1764-1905, Volumes I and II

Cushing, Caleb, The History and the Present State of the Town of Newburyport

Emery, Sarah A., My Generation

Emery, Sarah A., Reminiscences of a Nanagenarian

Emery, Sarah A., Three Generations

Letter: article of slaves in Newburyport

Letter from Citizens of Newburyport to Mr. Webster, Washington: Gideon, 1850

List of Passengers Aboard Brig "Ark", bound for California, 1849, gives course followed from November, 1849 to May 9, 1850

Lunt, George, Old New England Traits

Newburyport Advertiser, 1845-49

Newburyport Advertiser and Merrimac Journal of the Times, 1831

Newburyport Daily News, August 7, 1920, Men of Wealth in Old Times

Newburyport Daily News, January 17, 1893, In the Days of '49, list of local people who sailed for California on the first ships to leave after the discovery of gold

Newburyport Daily News, November 13, 1849, Voyage around the Horn

Newburyport Daily News, August 27, 1904, Three Sons of Newbury Made U. S. Attorney Generals: Parsons, Moody, Cushing

Newburyport Evening Herald, Withington, Nathan N., Our City as It Was (1811-40), June 18, 1897

Newburyport Evening Herald, Lawson, Thomas Bayley, Business Men of Newburyport in First Half of 19th Century

Newburyport Herald (morning) January 1, 1820 - December 31, 1848

Russ, Carolyn Hale, The Log of a Forty-Niner
Scrapbooks # 1, 6, and 7

Smith, Mrs. E. Vale, History of Newburyport

Union Daily Evening, 1849-53

Union Saturday Evening, 1854-55
UNIT V
OVERVIEW

The news that Fort Sumter had been attacked, and had subsequently surrendered to the Confederate forces, was but 24 hours old when the first call for troops went out in Newburyport. The events of the preceding year had made war a serious possibility so the citizens of Newburyport were not too surprised and they responded to the situation with vigor and determination.

The first assembled body of troops were the Cushing Guards who reported on April 15, 1861. The city itself aided the war effort by voting $1,000 for the support of the families of men leaving with Cushing Guards. It was the first city to advance money from the city treasury for this purpose. The contingent of soldiers left for the defense of the capital at Washington, D. C., on April 16 from the depot in the midst of a driving sleet storm. On April 17, 70 additional men left to join the original group in Boston, Massachusetts.

Other groups left the city at various times throughout the year 1861. Some National Guardsmen left for Brooklyn, New York, on May 31 and the City "Greys" left for Lynnfield, Massachusetts, on July 11. The latter group was unique in that the money for their uniforms was raised by the city of Newburyport. On the naval side of the picture we find that

the gunboat "Marblehead" was launched from Jackman shipyard on October 16, 1861.

The war turned for the worse in the year 1862. Governor Andrews of Massachusetts rallied men for the defense of Washington on May 26, 1861, and President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 men for three years service, 15,000 of which were due to be recruited from Massachusetts.

On July 10, 1862, the city of Newburyport offered a bounty of $75 for each man and on July 21 this was increased to $100. Following the orders from the President for a draft of 300,000 militia, issued on August 4, the bounty was increased to $200 for all men who volunteered before August 11. By August 6, 115 men had volunteered for duty.

In an effort to aid the recruiting of men "war meetings" were held on the Mall on August 19, 20, and 21. The regulations of the draft were explained and speeches were made by many prominent local man. These were important occasions and were well attended.

When the 35th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry left Lynnfield for Washington it took with it Captain A. W. Bartlett's company from Newburyport. This was in August, 1862, the same month that the first military funeral of the Civil War was held in Newburyport. The services were for John Black, a veteran of the Penninsular Campaign.

By September, 1862, a count of Newburyport men revealed
that 630 men had participated, or were participating, in the Civil War. In addition to this over 400 women were actively engaged in making bandages etc. at the City Hall under the direction of the Soldiers Aid Association.

An accounting of money paid by the city to the families of men in the service showed that in February, 1863, 434 families were receiving this aid. All told, Newburyport paid $89,600 in bounties to servicemen.

Events of the year 1863 show that a side wheel steamer "Ascutney" was built by George Jackman Jr. and sailed to New York on June 1. On July 5 the victory at Gettysburg was announced and the city was still celebrating when the news of Grant's victory at Vicksburg was announced two days later on July 7.

The "draft" for Newburyport took place at Mechanics Hall, Salem on July 13. Commutation of service was set at $300. In November, 1863, President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 additional men. It was in this year that a fort was built at Salisbury.

The year 1864 saw Newburyport meeting its quota for the April "draft" and collecting $2,000 for relief of soldiers in the service. On July 18 a call for 500,000 men was issued and in November the Cushing Guards returned from Indianapolis, Indiana, where they had been guarding prisoners.

On April 3, 1865, the news of Lee's retreat from Richmond and the subsequent advance of Grant was received with
welcome. On April 9 the news of Lee's surrender was received and the day was given over to celebration. Processions were numerous all over the city. The celebrating was short-lived however, as it was throughout the nation, when the news of the death of President Lincoln reached the city on April 16. April 19, 1865, found the entire city in mourning.

The great strife was over and Newburyport had performed admirably. Her men had fought in every campaign from the Gulf of Mexico to the James river. The women had contributed generously of their time for the Soldiers Aid Association and the men that remained at home contributed time and money to the war effort. Total amount spent by Newburyport was $123,817.89.

The years that followed found Newburyport resuming its place in a nation at peace. Men remained in this city to work and build and others left for other localities. The energy put forth in war time was now to be used for peace time advancement.

4. Ibid., p. 223
UNIT V

ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a cartoon illustrating the article "Answering Lincoln's Call" which appeared in the local paper following the President's first request for troops.

2. As a Private in the first detachment of Cushing Guards to leave the city, write a letter home describing the day of departure from Newburyport as you saw it.

3. Write an editorial giving a Newburyport citizen's view of the Fugitive Slave Act.

4. Make a collection of Civil War relics. Label each article and be sure to tell the part it played in the Civil War.

5. Pretend you are a member of the Soldier's Aid Society. Tell what you did to aid the war effort.

6. As a newspaper reporter "cover" the war meetings that were held on the Mall and in City Hall in the year 1862.

7. On a map of the United States indicate the places where Newburyport men fought during the Civil War.

8. Pretend that you are a laborer who worked on the fort built in Salisbury during the Civil War. Give a brief description of the fort and the purpose of it.

9. Write a brief history of the local GAR organization for the Newburyport paper.
10. As a member of the citizen's committee formed to plan memorial services for President Lincoln tell what Newburyport did to honor the late President.

11. Albert Pike, a native of Newburyport, served with the Confederate forces and rose to the rank of General. Give a brief description of this man's activities as they might have appeared in the Newburyport paper of that period.

12. Describe the reception given to returning Civil War soldiers.

13. Continue the biographical sketches of important people in Newburyport, adding to the previous sketches the men and women of note during this period.
UNIT V
SUGGESTED READINGS

Allsopp, Frederick William, Albert Pike
Annual Reports of the city of Newburyport, 1861-1865
Civil War, Patriotic Songs to be sung on the Mall, etc.
Creasy, George W., The City of Newburyport in the Civil War
Currier, John J., History of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1764-1905, Volumes I and II
Newburyport Daily Herald, 1860-65
Newburyport Star, 1865
Scrapbooks 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8
Seibert, William Henry, The Underground Railway in Massachusetts
Souvenir Booklet, On To Washington, A. W. Bartlett Post, GAR
UNIT VI
OVERVIEW

The period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the Spanish-American War, roughly from 1865 to 1900, has become to be known as the era of "the emergence of modern America" and it is this title that the authors of *The American Story* give to their unit covering these years.

There is little in this period that would attract the historian interested in wars and political upheavals, of changing boundaries and international intrigue. America was essentially free of such problems though one could argue that the advance of the American West was a changing boundary and a political upheaval, at one and the same time.

This was a time of changes in living conditions, of advances in political reform, and of new and modern machinery being put to use. Many of the things we take for granted today were being developed in this era.

It is for this reason that we look upon the post-Civil War years as very important in American history. This was the testing period. We had proven that we could remain one nation. Now the time had come to grow internally so that, in future years, we might grow externally.

Newburyport was becoming middle-aged. The young and vigorous West was "stealing her thunder", as the saying goes.
Yet, the city made amazing progress in many ways and a study
of this progress is both interesting and revealing. Every-
thing that touched the nation as a whole was felt here and
the people of this city were quick to react.

If you had lived in Newburyport in 1868 and had sub-
scribed to the Newburyport Herald you would have seen an
advertisement of the Union Pacific railroad as it sought to
sell bonds to the citizens of Newburyport. You would also
have seen an amnesty declaration by President Johnson on the
front page and an editorial complaining about the actions of
the men at the encampment of the second brigade.

The same reader, in 1872, would have read an editorial
stating that, "The mixing of girls and boys in schools after
they reach years of indiscretion has caused a deterioration
in male scholarships" and a notice that a "horse railroad"
would be completed by September 15.

Of great interest to the citizens of Newburyport was
the action of the Geneva board of arbitration that was hear-
ing the claims against the "Alabama", the British privateer
that preyed of Union commerce during the Civil War. The
people were happy to note that financial restitution was
made to Newburyport ship owners who had suffered a loss from
the action of this vessel.

Politically, some of the 1,136 people who had voted
for Grant in 1868 stayed at home for only 1,061 votes were

1. Newburyport Herald, July 3, 1868
2. Ibid., August 14, 1872
cast for him in 1872. And, Horace Greeley, the Democratic candidate in that year, received only 491 votes, considerably less than the 1868 Democratic candidate, Mr. Seymour.

By 1876, the Herald noted, there were over 75,000 miles of railroad tracks in the United States. Articles appeared in the local paper concerning the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia.

Local people also read about the massacre of the American troops at Little Big Horn, under the command of General Custer. In commenting about this incident the local paper said, "Whatever may be our wishes in relation to the remnants of the Indian tribes, they cannot stand in the way of the progress of the world."

The reader would notice that coffee and butter sold for $0.30 a pound and that 20 corporations paid a corporation tax while 21 persons paid more than $500 in taxes. The shipping news revealed that the harbor was very busy with coal being sent in for the Merrimack valley cities and ships of all types sailing for foreign lands. A new barque was launched at the Atkinson and Fillmere yard.

In 1880 there were 177 people who were between the ages of 79-98 and this was considered quite unusual. There were three railroad time tables on the pages of the paper; the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Horse railroads all coming into Newburyport. Other means of transportation were the

3. Ibid, October 23, 1876
river steamers. It appears that they were important, for the steamer "City of Haverhill" was noted to have carried 3,050 passengers in one week of July, 1880.

As in 1876 when the city had given Hayes 1,273 votes to Tilden's 938, the voters supported the Republican candidate for president and voted 1,193 times for Garfield as against 1,088 for Hancock. The politicians noted that the Republican plurality was decreasing and they sensed a change coming soon in the city voting.

With the coming of the year 1884 the news changed a little. Results of National League baseball games appeared where this was not noted in 1880. Bicycle clubs were given some space and mention was made that an Amesbury man, George Knight, rode a 60 inch wheel, the largest hereabouts. When people were not bicycling or playing baseball they could ride to Haverhill on the steamer "City of Haverhill" for 25 cents. Special rates were in force for moonlight excursions, when a band was hired to play for the enjoyment of the passengers.

International news took some space in the paper. Bismarck, an article said, was flagrantly violating American treaties and the immigration situation was equally bad. In England, a ship was launched, of all steel construction, that would cross the Atlantic in six days. It was also noted that international trade seemed to be going into the hands of the
British.

It took two weeks to determine the winner of the Presidential election. Grover Cleveland, the winner, received 1,122 votes from Newburyport, the first Democrat in a long time to receive more than his Republican opponent. Mr. Blaine received only 1,075.

The news of the year 1888 saw more emphasis on local affairs. Where once, when shipping was at its height, Newburyport people were concerned with overseas activities, the accent now leaned toward a more local standpoint.

The railroad bridge across the Merrimack river was half finished in this year. Western expansion was being felt here through the medium of advertisements advocating the purchase of city bonds from both St. Paul, Minnesota, and Kansas City, Missouri.

On the international scene the reciprocity agreements with Canada, along with a fisheries treaty, was the leading issue. In domestic politics the voters of Newburyport cast 1,262 ballots for Harrison, the winner, and nearly as many, 1,104 for Cleveland. Civil service and tariff reform were important issues. It will be noted that Newburyport swung back to the Republican side in this election.

Four years later, in the next presidential election year, Grover Cleveland again was running for the presidency. This time he won though he received but 888* votes from

*Does not include vote of Ward 5
Newburyport to Harrison's 1,203*. In the domestic scene the big news was the Homestead steel strike and the labor disputes at Buffalo.

Editorially, The Newburyport Daily News opposed the policies of Andrew Carnegie, the teaching of stenography in the high school, shop lifting, and the new 58 hour week. The latter was thought too easy for the worker.

Prices were low, with nut coal selling at $6 a ton, the Thanksgiving turkey costing only 20-25 cents a pound, and, for recreation, a moonlight, round trip cruise to Haverhill for 25 cents.

In 1886 a new electric street railway from Georgetown was opened and there were plenty of advertisements for bicycles. Dodge Brothers shoe factory suffered a strike and the Newburyport Daily News came out against legislation that interfered with free enterprise. Imperialism on the part of the United States was becoming an issue also. In the election that year Newburyport, going against the idea of "free silver" cast 1,620 ballots for McKinley, the Republican candidate, but only 610 for Bryan, the Democratic and Populist candidate. In 1900 Bryan received only 72 votes while the rampaging Republicans cast 1,390 for McKinley.

The turn of the century saw Newburyport firmly entrenched on the side of the Republican party and, as a whole, favoring the Republican point of view. Industry was on the

*Does not include vote of Ward 5
uprising and, though not wholly replacing the commerce that was slowly slipping away, helping greatly to take up the slack in the city's income.

Newburyport was ready for the years to come, with their imperialism, or so some people thought, and their "progressive" legislation. The next 50 years would see great changes in Newburyport but it would have been difficult to find anyone who would think that they would be greater than the ones he himself had witnessed in the previous 50 years.
UNIT VI
ACTIVITIES

1. Pretend that you are a census taker in the year 1880 and have been given the specific job of making a report on the immigrants living in Newburyport who have arrived since 1870. Indicate, in the report, what section of the city these people live, from what country they came, and their principal source of income.

2. Make a report that conceivably could have been made by the harbor master for the year 1885. Indicate the amount of traffic in the harbor, the cargoes that are brought in, and some indication of the cargoes that are shipped out and their destination.

3. Write a newspaper article describing a typical day on the Merrimac river in the late 1800's.

4. Interview a former electric street railway motorman (several are still working for the Mass. Northeastern Transportation Co. as bus drivers) and find out what you can about the first electric cars.

5. As a member of the Newburyport Board of Trade you are investigating "Big Business" in Newburyport. Report on what you discovered. Were there any branches of the monopolies or trusts in this city?

6. Write a brief history of one of Newburyport's leading
industries.

7. On a map of the world indicate where Newburyport products were being sent during this period.

8. Make a list of the many inventions and modern devices perfected during this period. Tell how they affected Newburyport.

9. As a mining engineer you are interested in a report that there is silver ore near Newburyport. Give a report on what you found when you investigated this rumor.

10. Interview someone who remembers when the first automobile arrived in Newburyport. Report to the class what this person had to say concerning the reaction of people to it.

11. A glance at the population figures shows that Newburyport was growing during this period. Write an editorial that will explain why this is so.

12. On a chart indicate the per cent of Newburyport's population in 1890, that was foreign born.

13. Write an editorial telling why you think it would be better for Newburyport if McKinley is elected in 1900 instead of Bryan.
UNIT VI

SUGGESTED READINGS

Annual Reports of the City of Newburyport, 1866-1890

Belleville Parish Visitor, Volume 1-12, 1894-1900

Currier, John J., History of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1764-1905, Volumes I and II

Haverhill and Amesbury Electric Street Railway, 1913-1930, (pamphlet)

Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway, 1913-1930, (pamphlet)

Meader, J. W., The Merrimack River, Its Source and Tributaries

Moorhead, Warren King, The Merrimack Archeological Survey


Newburyport Daily Herald, 1865-1900

Newburyport Resources, Development, and Progress; a series of comprehensive sketches

Parsons, John D., Newburyport: It's Industries etc.

Parsons Scrapbook, 1877-1900

Scrapbook of newspaper clippings, Elisha P. Dodge's First Term as Mayor of Newburyport

Scrapbooks 3, 6, 7, and 8 and 1

Watchtower, 1838-39
UNIT VII
OVERVIEW

The period between the years 1896 and 1920 has been divided into two parts by the authors of The American Story. The first of these, covering the period between 1896 and 1916, has been termed "The Progressive Era" and is concerned with the domestic affairs of the United States. The second part, referred to as "The United States as a World Power", is concerned with the international problems of this country between the start of the Spanish American War and the peace conferences following the end of World War I. We will deal with the former in this unit while the latter will be explored in Unit VIII.

"The Progressive Era" of the United States saw the nation advancing rapidly in many fields. Following the Civil War the young nation expanded westward, developed its economic resources, increased its population, and advanced greatly in the field of technology. More men and women, and children were living easier, making more money, and buying better things.

In the field of politics, however, things had remained about the same. The Republican party, traditionally the tool of capitalism, continued in its established ways. Business was allowed to do pretty much as it pleased and the

farmer and laborer rose and fell with the tides of fortune. The Democratic party was not yet strong enough to raise more than a voice in protest.

There were under currents tugging at the foundation of our society during these years and they came into their own late in this period. These forces, eastern labor and western farmers, sometimes working together and sometimes as individuals, made their presence felt throughout the nation by the legislation they advocated, and often saw become law.

The impact of the "Progressives" was not readily noticeable in Newburyport. This city lay deep within the catacombs of the Republican party. Its industry flourished under Republican rule and its tradition called for Republican support.

One of the leaders of the progressive movement, William Jennings Bryan, received only 610 votes in the 1896 presidential election and a mere 72 votes in the 1900 campaign. The Newburyport Daily News was opposed to a revision of the tariff in 1896 and also opposed any legislation that interfered with "free enterprise".

Newburyport did not escape the general unrest in labor and had its share of strikes. There was rioting at the Dodge Brothers factory in 1908 when strike-breakers left the plant. The name of Samuel Gompers, leader of the American Federation of Labor, appeared in the newspapers and the issue of child
labor was repeatedly attacked in print.

The 1912 presidential campaign saw the Progressive party making a strong bid for leadership. This was aided by the split in the Republican party between Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. Editorials appeared in the Newburyport Daily News that denounced the Progressive party and the same paper reported that the Progressives in a dilemma for they favored neither Taft nor Roosevelt but didn't want to vote for Woodrow Wilson. The results in Newburyport showed that 972 voted for Taft, 755 cast ballots for Roosevelt, and 797 voters favored the election of Wilson. The latter, aided throughout the nation by the split in Republican vote as he was in Newburyport, won and started the first year of what was to prove an eight year term in office.

While it is true that Newburyport did not wholeheartedly endorse the progressive views that were prevalent in this era it is to her credit that she took notice of them. People in this city were aware of the troubled labor situation, that the western farmers and miners wanted "free silver" to back their currency, and that so-called "big business" was stifling the small competitor.

It was only natural that Newburyport manufacturers resisted organized labor and that the Newburyport daily paper favored a high tariff. The city prospered under these conditions and no one attempts to destroy that which provides
Progress generally means a change and changes are slow to come about when there is prosperity. Newburyport was prosperous (53 industries in Newburyport in 1912 employing 2,095 males, 1,061 females, and producing goods valued at $7,002,724) and the changes that were to come were destined to wait until less prosperous days made them seem necessary.

2. Newburyport Daily News, September 18, 1912
UNIT VII
ACTIVITIES

1. Check on the activities of "Suffragettes" in Newburyport. When did women first vote in Newburyport? Write an editorial indicating whether or not you favor women suffrage.

2. Form a committee of the class to investigate what political reforms, put forth in this period, have been applied to Newburyport.

3. As a newspaper reporter you covered the local labor "beat" for many years. Write a review of labor conditions in Newburyport from 1900-1914. Be sure to include reports of any strikes that occurred during this period.

4. Form a committee of the class to interview a local bank official in regard to the Federal Reserve System. Do any local banks belong to this institution? Report your findings to the class.

5. Write an editorial concerning the government conservation program. If you think some work of that sort should have been done around Newburyport in this period, indicate your feelings in the editorial. Be sure to back your opinions with good reasons.

6. Interview a local labor union representative. Report on how a union is organized, what it's goals are, and how
it operates in Newburyport.

7. Make a list of all labor unions that are active in Newburyport. Indicate whether or not they are national organizations. (Bus drivers, truck drivers, railroad workers, electrical workers—all these people belong to unions).

8. Make a graph indicating what proportion of people in Newburyport belong to labor unions.

9. Interview a local transportation concern. Find out what you can about the ICC and how it affects Newburyport businessmen.

10. Interview a local person who works under the Civil Service System. Report to the class how this system works, what its advantages are, and what disadvantages there are, if any.

11. Make a chart of the 10 largest industries in Newburyport in 1900. Compare it with one made for 1850. (See Unit IV)

12. Write an editorial telling how the automobile will affect Newburyport in the next 50 years. You are writing for the year 1900.

13. With the passing of river and ocean traffic, goods were transported in and out of Newburyport by other means. Indicate what these are. Will there be any new methods of transportation in future years? If so, what will they be?
UNIT VII

SUGGESTED READINGS

Bayley, Captain William H. and Hones, Captain Oliver O., History of the Marine Society of Newburyport, Massachusetts

Belleville Parish Visitor, Volume 1-35, 1894-1910

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the City Charter of Newburyport

Currier, John J., History of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1764-1905

Newburyport Choral Union Programs, 1897-1910

Newburyport Harbor, Newburyport Daily Herald, April 11, 1889

Newburyport Daily Herald 1900-1912

Newburyport Leader and Newburyport Herald, Histories of Leading Industries in Newburyport in 1911

Parsons Scrapbook, 1900-1916
UNIT VIII
OVERVIEW

The United States was expanding during this period, not only within its own borders, but also outside of its borders. As the productivity of the American farm and factory increased the need for markets for these products increased. The increasing population consumed a great many of these but there was still much that had to be sold. The only place to sell the goods was in foreign countries.

This meant having relations with other nations. Legations, consulates, customs offices, and other paraphernalia of foreign trade had to be set up in distant lands in America was to do business on a world wide scale.

Not only did markets for finished products have to be found but sources of raw materials were also needed. America was fast coming into the age of the automobile and much rubber was needed for tires for this vehicle. Sugar was needed to feed the millions of people and spices and tropical fruits were also called for. The United States, whether it liked it or not, was "going international."

The United States stayed out of European affairs for the most part. The Newburyport Daily News reported that the Geneva Board of Arbitration awarded money to the United States for the damage done by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama"
during the Civil War but, though taken before an international board, this was still a domestic affair. In 1876 the same paper reported that Turkey and Serbia were at war in the Near East but there was no indication that the United States was more than mildly curious about it. Newburyport ship owners probably were concerned about the effect it would have on trade and this, no doubt, was the reason it was printed.

The first real indication of America's potentialities as a world power came when the revolution broke out in Cuba. Lurid tales of Spanish oppression of the Cubans reached the United States and much sentiment was raised in behalf of the islanders. The United States had vast sugar interests in this land, no doubt an aid toward the general feeling that arose.

Scarcely less than two months after the USS "Maine" was sunk in the harbor at Havana, Cuba, the United States was at war with Spain. On April 25, 1898, Company A, 8th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, composed of Newburyport men, volunteered for active duty. On May 5 they reported at State Campgrounds, at South Framingham, Massachusetts. Eleven days later they left, with the 8th Regiment, for Chickamauga Park, Georgia where they remained until August 23, at which time they moved to Lexington, Kentucky and thence to Savannah, Georgia, arriving there January 6, 1899.

1. John H. Clifford, Newburyport In the Spanish-American War, Eustis, Florida: Clifford, 1940, p. 9
At Savannah they embarked on the transport "Michigan" for Matanzas, Cuba, arriving on January 13, 1899. After serving slightly less than three months as occupation troops they reembarked on board the transport "Meade" and arrived at Boston on April 28, 1899.

Other Newburyport men served in the army during the Philippine Insurrection and at least one Newburyport man, Daniel Bradbury, served with the naval forces of Admiral Dewey when the attack was made upon Manila Harbor. All told, over 200 Newburyport men served their country at this time.

Newburyport people were not very concerned with foreign affairs after the end of the war, if the news contained in the *Daily News* can be used as a criteria. There was an occasional report about the various wars that were being fought on the globe but, once again it seemed to be a matter of curiosity rather than real concern. The negotiations for the Panama Canal were carried through and construction started in 1904. American influence in the Caribbean Sea continued to grow and we repeatedly became involved in the affairs of the small republics to the south of us.

Across the Atlantic the war clouds were forming once again as the European powers lined up against each other. By the time the Panama Canal was opened in 1914, the hostilities had started. America remained neutral and the Newburyport *Daily News* was soon paying as little attention to this

2. Ibid. p. 3
war as it had to the wars in the Balkans and the Near East. 

On July 2, 1916 the Newburyport paper contained the news that Massachusetts boys were at El Paso, Texas, ready to fight against the Mexicans after having been inducted into the army but two weeks before. Germany was being blamed for this fracas on our border and it was said that the Kaiser's government was backing Carranza, the Mexican leader.

With the increase in the submarine warfare being waged by Germany the daily paper had more and more news concerned with "preparedness" and one article reported that there were 21,071,076 men available for military duty in the United States. On July 11, 1916, the Newburyport Daily News printed an article that was entitled, "Road To Peace Lies Through Self-Respecting Strength, Not Weakness." Still another story stated that "Jap Navy No Menace To Peace of the United States.

Tension between this country and Germany was increasing as Newburyport readers read that diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off on February 3, 1917. An editorial stated that the isolation of the United States was at an end. This was borne out when the bill to arm merchant ships was passed by Congress. On March 26, 1917, the daily paper told its readers that Massachusetts troops had been called out and, on April 7, the local naval division left for the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Preceding the official entrance of the United States

4. Ibid, July 10, 1916
into the war the city of Newburyport had gone ahead with preparation for just that sort of occurrence. On May 28 a meeting of the Public Safety Committee was called. This was followed by another meeting on two evenings later and plans were made for a patriotic demonstration to be held in City Hall on April 9.

Though it snowed all day over 3,000 persons took part in the parade that preceded the meeting. No places of business were open but every window was brilliantly lighted. All meetings of lodges and organizations, scheduled for that night, was postponed. The entire city devoted itself to the meeting "so that no citizen would go unaroused to the crisis that the nation faced".

Much was done by the citizens of Newburyport to aid the war effort. The Newburyport Grange and other fraternal organizations devoted a goodly amount of time to the work. Many of the industries in the city bought land so that their employees might have "victory" gardens. The schools also cultivated land for this purpose.

"The "home front" was very active during the war months. Parades, rallies, dances for visiting service men, the registration for the conscription, the departure of troops, rumors of agitation, anti-draft circulars (quickly suppressed), the arming of the Coast Guard at Plum Island, and the tending of the "victory" gardens were just a few of

6. Ibid. p. 14
the matters that held the attention of the citizens.

The citizens were subjected to the increase in taxation that is inevitable in every war. There were taxes on movie tickets, train tickets, telephone and telegraph messages, express and freight packages, legal documents, and tobacco. In addition to the burden of extra taxes, the shortage of the usual foodstuffs (sugar, the most noticeable) and the limited supply of fuel made the bitter winter of 1917-18 seem longer than it usually did.

In this, the first "total war" to engulf the United States, everything and everyone was considered vitally important to the war effort. Every piece of ground, every scrap of paper, and every bit of metal was urged to be conserved. Literature flooded the press and no person was beyond the reach of the alert and vigilant citizens who sought to aid the war effort in their own little way.

Of special interest were the Liberty Bond drives. The first of these was concluded on June 18, 1917, and resulted in $774,300 worth of bonds. The succeeding bond "drives" were much the same. All organizations aided to their utmost and each one found Newburyport going substantially over its quota.

On the military side of the picture we find that Newburyport men registered for the conscription on June 20 and that, before the day was through, 1,387 of them had put their

7. Ibid., p. 40
name on the ledger.

The first departure of troops from this city was the aforementioned leave-taking of the Ninth Deck Division on April 7, 1917. The next group to leave was Company M of Lowell, who had served here for two months. The first demand of the War Department upon Newburyport was a call for 228 men who left the city in four groups. On September 21 a second group of men left for Camp Devens. By the Spring of 1918 scarcely a week passed without a leave-taking and, at each one, the departing men were wished well on their way by local dignitaries and organizations.

Newburyport men served in all branches of the service and on all fronts. Men from this city were the first to see action and were the last to leave the war zones to come home. Before the emergency was over 938 men had entered the service from Newburyport. Of these, 29 died while in the armed forces. In addition to these military deaths a great number of Newburyport citizens, young and old alike, died as a result of an influenza epidemic that ravaged the city during the late months of 1918. This dread disease struck when the approaching winter, with its privations, and the increasingly long casualty lists from the front, had already made every Newburyport citizen look forward with misgivings to the months ahead.

The end of the war came with a good deal more surprise
than did the start of it. The news of the approaching armistice reached Newburyport on November 7, 1918, and the city went "into transports of joy".

The joy was so unrestrained that even the knowledge that the news was premature did little to halt the demonstrations. It started all over when the authentic news of the armistice was announced at 5 a.m. Monday morning, November 11, by a prearranged signal on the fire alarm. The greatest war in the history of man was at an end. None dreamed that an even greater one would start in slightly more than 30 years.

The returning service men were welcomed with open arms by the war weary citizens. Little time was spent in returning to the normal activities of the community. The United States Employment Service, created during the war to facilitate the hiring of war workers for the hard-pressed factories, devoted the post-war years to finding employment for the veteran. The Newburyport office rendered a great service to the nation in this manner.

With the hostilities at an end the United States found itself in a position to wield a great amount of influence throughout the world. This responsibility, however, was not destined to be filled at this time and it became the job of a later generation to accomplish the task.

Newburyport, on the surface, was unscathed by the war. True, lives had been sacrificed and their loss was felt.

10. Ibid., p. 210
But the normal living of most people was not too severely interrupted. The influences of the war upon the life of this city was not to be felt for many years to come. And, when it was felt, it would be because the United States had, at long last, become a member of the family of nations that make up the known world.
UNIT VIII

ACTIVITIES

1. Describe the part you played, as a member of the Cushing Guards, in the Spanish-American war.

2. "Cover" Armistice Day, 1918, in Newburyport for your local paper.

3. Interview a veteran of the first World War. Find out where he served, what his reactions to the war were, and his attitude toward the necessity for the war.

4. Write an article for the Newburyport Daily News on the local chapter of the American Legion.

5. Write an article for the Newburyport Daily News on the local chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

6. Write an editorial indicating how a typical Newburyport person felt about the righteousness of America's part in the Spanish-American War. Give reason for your opinions.

7. Pretend you are a Spanish-American war veteran and you are describing the return of your company to Newburyport following the war. Write a report on the reception.

8. Make a recruiting poster for the Spanish-American War that might have appeared outside the post-office in 1898.

9. Make a recruiting poster for the first World War that might have appeared outside the post-office in 1917.

10. Interview a veteran of the Spanish-American war. Report
11. Check on the nationality of your class-mates. How many of these nations were in the League of Nations.


13. Newburyport contributed more than just men to the first World War. Make a list of some of the other things the city contributed.

14. For which Presidential candidate did most Newburyport people vote for in the election of 1912. What do you think their reasons were?

15. Interview some one who remained in Newburyport during the first World War. Have that person describe the feelings of the people just prior to the entry of the United States into the conflict.

16. Under the guidance of President Theodore Roosevelt many fine acts of legislation were passed that protected the consumer from being sold impure food and drugs. Interview a local druggist and have him tell you how this legislation acts to protect people.

17. Have an exhibit of World War I relics. Label each article and describe the part it played in the war.
UNIT VIII
SUGGESTED READINGS

Annual Reports of the city of Newburyport, 1901-1920
Atkinson, Minnie, Newburyport In the World War

Bellville Parish Visitor, Volumes 13-49, 1900-1920

Clifford, John H., Newburyport in the Spanish-American War

Scrapbooks 1, 3, 6, 9

Currier, John J., History of Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1764-1905, Volumes I and II

Newburyport Daily News, 1900-1920

UNIT IX
OVERVIEW

Once again, as in the years between 1896 and 1920, we find the issues facing the United States capable of being divided into two parts. On the one hand we have the domestic issues, which we will discuss in this unit, and on the other we have the international problems, which we will probe into in Unit X.

Following the great war the United States embarked upon a program that saw the potentialities of the nation more fully utilized than at any other time. The demand for supplies for the war had been met successfully and the people of the United States had come to realize the great productivity that they possessed.

The domestic issues that faced the nation were much the same as they had always been. People were concerned with labor problems, immigation was again troubling the leaders, and business was demanding more and more freedom. The farmers of the mid-west, having expanded greatly to meet wartime demands, were finding it hard to make ends meet and they were asking for aid from the government.

Added to these problems was the rising rate of crime. The Volstead Act, enacted during the war, was making illegal the sale of alcoholic beverages. In an attempt to get around
this law the nation was buying its liquor from "bootleggers", making it at home, or frequenting "speakeasies" where it was sold to them. The control of liquor traffic went under-cover and the names of well known bootleggers became nationally infamous. It was largely due to this condition that the term "The Roaring Twenties" was applied to the first decade of this era.

Signs of the times in Newburyport were the newspaper headlines. Hardly a day passed that the Newburyport Daily News failed to carry a story about liquor "raids", rum running boats being chased or home made stills being discovered. Sometimes the fire department would answer an alarm to discover that some person's still had exploded setting fire to the house.

Increasingly important, to the newspaper reader of the day, was the news about athletics. There were the days of the "big names" in sports. College and professional athletes vied for space in the paper and, then too, there were the local high school and semi-professional athletes.

Politically speaking the Republican party had the field to itself for the first 12 years. Newburyport, following a well established precedent, "went Republican" in 1920 (Harding), 1924 (Coolidge), 1928 (Hoover), and again in 1932 (Hoover). Nothing could shake their faith in "free enterprise" that had brought the city so many prosperous years,
not even the "crash" in the stock market in 1929.

A glance through the papers of the times would show that Newburyporters read about the value of Liberty Bonds decreasing (1920), about women registering for a presidential election (1920) for the first time, about a big gamble being made in the film industry (1928) with most of the leading theatres converting to the sound movie, and about the Bonus Army that descended upon Washington (1932).

The Daily News editorials were against reckless driving, foolhardy aviators, government relief for the farmers ("let them wait for better times"), the right of capital to strike against the worker, Senator Alben Barkley's "key-note" speech at the Democratic National Convention in 1932, and short skirts for women.

The Newburyport Daily News favored President Harding's plan for solving the labor problem, good will with the Japanese, restricted immigration, and the United States policy in China.

The impact of President Roosevelt's "New Deal" was felt almost immediately in Newburyport. An editorial, written in 1932, disapproved of the Democratic farm relief program and spoke out against partisan politics when the nation was facing a crisis. Other Roosevelt ideas that were noticed in Newburyport were the TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority), CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps), and the usual WPA and PWA
projects.

President Roosevelt was not the only person to "hit" the headlines of the Newburyport paper. Huey Long had his picture in the paper, the Townsend movement and its founder were seen in print, and Father Coughlin rated a line or two frequently.

Following the prosperous times of the 1920's, the years between 1930 and 1940 were bad indeed. As a Daily News editorial put it, "people in the United States are becoming discouraged. 'Bad times' still exist..." Even though Roger Babson reported that, for the first time in 14 years, the United States was on the recovery trail, the citizens of Newburyport could see but ill fortune lying ahead.

The people had a right to feel this way. Prices were steadily rising, jobs were still hard to get, taxes were increasing, the nation was spending more than it took in, and, to further darken the already black outlook, foreign affairs were threatening the safety of worldwide peace.

The people who lived in the 20 years from Harding's administration to Roosevelt's second one saw a great many changes take place. It would have indeed been difficult to make these same people believe that even greater changes were to take place in the next 10 years.

1. Newburyport Daily News, July 23, 1936
2. Ibid. October 25, 1936
UNIT IX
ACTIVITIES

1. Interview someone who remembers Prohibition days in Newburyport. Report to the class what this person has to say regarding the popularity of the law and what was done to by-pass it.

2. Interview someone who remembers the stock market crash in 1929. Have that person tell how it affected Newburyport.

3. What examples of New Deal legislation appeared in Newburyport. Write a report about them.

4. Determine, if you can, the amount of money spent for public welfare in the years 1927, 1933, 1943, and 1950. Write an article explaining the figures that you discovered.

5. Compare the trip made by Newburyport Forty-Niner's to California with a trip made to California by many of Newburyport's service-men in the last few years.


7. Make a chart of the 10 largest industries in Newburyport in 1950. Does this chart differ from charts previously made?

8. On a map of the world show where products of Newburyport
are being sent.

9. Interview someone who served in the CCC. Report your findings to the class.

10. Make a list of the products on your mother's shelves that are affected by government regulation. How many of these would have been affected in 1900? Will more products be affected in 2000?

11. Make a chart of the government agencies in Newburyport in 1900 and the number here in 1950.

12. Continue the set of biographical sketches that are started earlier in the year adding to the list the people who were prominent in local affairs from the last period to the present period.

13. Pretend you are a historian writing an article about the Newburyport educational system. Write about the high school and compare the present high school to the first high school.

14. Interview someone who is informed about the Social Security Act. Report to the class how this legislation affects the people of Newburyport. How many in the class hold a Social Security card?
UNIT IX
SUGGESTED READINGS

Annual Reports of the city of Newburyport, 1921-1940

Newburyport Daily News, 1920-1940


Newburyport Daily News, November 30, 1948, Prohibition Era

The Newburyporter, Official bulletin of Newburyport Chamber of Commerce

The Newburyport Item, Volumes 1-55, May 29, 1936 - January, 1937

Parsons Scrapbook, 1921-1930

Scrapbooks 5 and 6

Sunshine News, published by Nathan D. Dodge Shoe Company
UNIT X
OVERVIEW

The United States traditionally had followed a program of isolation in regards to foreign affairs. Protected, as it was, by vast oceans to the east and west and friendly nations on the north and south, this country had little to fear in the way of enemy aggression. The American people found that involvement in foreign affairs usually cost money and with little to show for the expenditure.

When the World War became history the United States found itself in a position that enabled her to be a great influence on the rest of the world. She had shown that she could rise to the occasion and successfully wage a modern war. Foreign nations had a new respect for the "youngster" across the Atlantic.

President Wilson realized this attitude and attempted to make use of it but conditions within the United States prevented him from doing as much as he liked. Though he succeeded in establishing the League of Nations he could not wield enough influence to have the United States become a member. The old "bogey man" of entangling alliances, coupled with a jealous Congress, resulted in a League of Nations without the world's most powerful country.

The Newburyport Daily News, however, was printing more
and more news of a foreign nature. Some of it seemed to indicate that the shell of isolation was slowly being slipped from the back of the United States. Articles concerning the enforcement of treaty demands on Turkey were read by Newburyport citizens in 1920. Later in the same year, there appeared frequent stories concerning Japanese-American relations. Herbert Hoover was advocating that the United States do something about feeding the children of Europe, late in 1920, and the nation seemed to sense that it had a responsibility toward these unfortunate waifs.

These news items continued to appear and, in 1924, one could read in the Newburyport Daily News editorial columns that there was a need for good will with Japan. Cartoons appealed to the reader to be aware of the fate awaiting the world if Europe continued to rearm and, later articles, commented upon the Dawes Plan for the payment of war debts of the European nations.

In 1928 it was reported in the Newburyport paper that President Coolidge approved of both the Kellogg treaty for insuring peace and the construction of new cruisers for the United States Navy. Four years later, in 1932, the Daily News "carried" a picture of Adolf Hitler leaving the office of President von Hindenburg of Germany and Hitler's counterpart in Italy, Benito Mussolini, also had his picture in the paper.
President Roosevelt's second term in office was yet to begin when the Spanish Civil War broke out. With many European nations taking part in this conflict the meeting in London of the Spanish Non-intervention Commission was of interest to the Newburyport citizen.

Not all the foreign attention was directed to Europe and Asia. The United States was conscious that it needed the support of its Latin American neighbors and much was done to insure that they looked with favor upon this country. President Roosevelt made a personal good will tour to South America in 1936 and his presence did much to break down the feeling that the United States wanted to monopolize the affairs of these smaller republics.

Specific steps were being taken to more closely unite the two English speaking nations of the world, Great Britain and the United States. The Prince of Wales, heir to the throne of England, appeared in America in 1924 and the Newburyport paper had frequent photographs of him in its pages. A 1936 editorial stated that the two nations were being drawn closer together, a feeling that was prevalent throughout the world.

The beginning of the European war, soon to become World War II, found the United States squarely on the side of the democratic nations. The visit of the King and Queen of England to the United States in 1938 did much to cement rela-
tions between the two nations and Great Britain had a strongly sympathetic ally when hostilities began. Though officially neutral during the early years of the war, the United States was clearly favoring the nations that were fighting the Axis forces.

On the other side of the world, according to the Newburyport Daily News, Japan was at last coming out into the open. It was clear, the paper read, that Japan was bent on world conquest and something should be done about it. At war with China for several years, Japan was giving every indication of invading French Indo China and other parts of the Far East.

By 1940 it was clear to almost everyone that it was merely a matter of time before the United States entered the war. Preparations were being made which included a peace time draft of men between the ages of 21-35, stepped-up naval construction, Lend-Lease aid to Europe, and production of modern aircraft and aircraft engines.

The registration of aliens took place in Newburyport on August 27, 1940, and registration for the draft took place two months later on October 16. Listening posts for airplanes were established at strategic places, one of which was Salisbury Hill and a defense training machine shop was set up in the high school.

The first Newburyport "draftees" left for camp on

1. Newburyport Daily News, August 23, 1940
November 19, 1940, bringing the world conflict much closer to American homes. The year that lay between this action and the attack upon Pearl Harbor was one of increasing tension. Each day's edition of the paper contained news that brought us closer and closer to actual war.

The November 29, 1941, edition stated that a crisis was looming in the Far East. Later papers said that the United States might put an air patrol over the Burma Road. On December 6, 1941, an editorial appeared in the Daily News criticizing Japanese methods. On December 7 the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands and the city of Newburyport, with the rest of the United States, was at war again.

Newburyport found itself burdened with tasks. Air raid wardens must be appointed, men were needed for the auxiliary police and fire departments, the factories were calling for employees, and various "drives" required personnel to carry them out. A fake air raid alarm on December 10, 1941, caused a good deal of confusion but served to show the people what must be done. The scope of activities in Newburyport in conjunction with the civilian defense effort is indicated by the fact that two columns "Defense Reporter Notices" appeared in the paper.

That Newburyport served well in World War II is taken for granted. The sons and daughters of Newburyport served
in every capacity and in all parts of the world. Those that remained at home produced many useful products in the city's factories. Rationing of gasoline and other products was tolerated and the constant sale of War Bonds was always an indication that patriotism was foremost in the minds of all.

With the end of the war in 1945, first in Europe, in April, and then in the Pacific in September, Newburyport settled into the task of reverting to peace. The United States, determined not to "lose the peace" this time, abandoned all thoughts of isolation and tackled the problems confronting the world. Since 1945 the newspapers have shown that America is definitely a world power, eager to do her bit to reestablish peace throughout the globe. The change from the attitude of 1920 is almost beyond belief. Isolation, in the world of today, is a policy that is impossible to uphold.
UNIT X

ACTIVITIES

1. Compile a series of headlines that tell about the 10 most important events that happened between 1940 and 1950. These may be taken from old newspapers or may be written as they might have appeared in a newspaper.

2. On a map of the world locate the places that Newburyport men and women served during World War II.

3. Form a model United Nations from the various nationalities that are represented in your class. Act upon a proposal of international significance.

4. Form two groups to debate the "Newburyport Plan". Have one group represent the consumers and the other group represent the merchants.

5. Interview a representative of the Veterans Administration concerning the privileges of the GI Bill.

6. Make a chart of the privileges granted to the veterans of the first world war and the privileges granted to the veterans of World War II.

7. Form a committee to investigate the housing situation in Newburyport. This committee should interview city officials, real estate men, and others interested in housing and make a report to the class as to what has been done and what can be done to improve conditions.
8. Have a member of the class investigate the reason why a portrait of a prominent Newburyport man is going to be sent to South America. Report on the history of this incident.

9. Hold an exhibit of relics of World War II.

10. Have an exhibit of products manufactured in Newburyport that contributed to World War II.

11. Interview leaders of the various political parties that are represented in Newburyport. Report to the class on the beliefs of each of these parties.
UNIT X
SUGGESTED READINGS

Annual Reports of the city of Newburyport, 1941-1950
Industry, June 1946, p. 17-20, "Eyes Right on Newburyport"
Newburyport Daily News, January 1, 1940 to present
Newburyport Daily News, January 2, 1948, Newburyport Chronology for 1947
Scrapbooks 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 3
Scrapbook, Newburyport Plan
Warner, W. Lloyd, and Lunt, Paul, The Status System of a Modern Community
Warner, W. Lloyd and Srole, Leo, The Social Systems of American Ethnic Groups
OVERALL ACTIVITIES

1. Make a chart indicating the percentage of the population of Newburyport that served in each of the wars that local men participated in.

2. Construct a chronological table indicating the dates when the most important events of Newburyport's history took place.

3. Make a chart indicating the approximate dates of the appearance of modern devices in Newburyport. (example) telephone, telegraph, radio, automobile etc.

4. Make a chart, patterned after this design, showing how various men contributed to the development of Newburyport.

   MEN WHO HELPED DEVELOP NEWBURYPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name of helper</th>
<th>what he did</th>
<th>when he did it</th>
<th>need which he supplied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. Make a time chart depicting the changes in transportation in Newburyport between the years 1636-1950

6. Imagine yourself to be an important man in each of the periods studied. Make a list of the things that you would not have had at the time you lived.

   Example: Dexter
   Never used a steel pen, never rode a railroad train, never had a photograph taken.
7. Using the information found in the appendix make a graph showing the tax rate per $1,000 for the city of Newburyport from the year 1851-1950. What has caused it to rise? Why did it decrease some years?

8. Using the information found in the appendix make a graph or chart showing the increase of population in the city of Newburyport compares with the increase in population of the United States.

9. Newburyport was visited by a number of Presidents of the United States. Briefly describe the visit of each one. If possible, indicate the reason for the visit and the length of stay.

10. Discuss the sociological significance of Newburyport and how the class structure of this city affects the class structure of the United States.

11. Newburyport, at one time, possessed a harbor that was vitally important to the commerce of this section of the United States. In recent years this harbor has declined in significance. Discuss the reason for this. Are the reasons that apply to Newburyport's decline as a commercial center the same as apply to Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Boston, Massachusetts?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>$6.40</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>$18.20</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>17.20</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>21.50</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>16.60</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>1858-</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>10.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>10.40</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>12.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>16.70</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>21.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>33.60</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>17.80</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>33.20</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>17.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>15.40</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>29.40</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>18.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>17.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>29.40</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>20.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>18.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>17.20</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>41.60</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>17.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>17.20</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Annual Report, City of Newburyport, 1923 and 1937
APPENDIX "B"

Population Increase of City of Newburyport, Massachusetts, State of Massachusetts, and the United States of America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Newburyport</th>
<th>Massachusetts</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>4,837</td>
<td>378,787</td>
<td>3,929,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>5,946</td>
<td>422,845</td>
<td>5,308,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>7,634</td>
<td>472,040</td>
<td>7,239,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>6,858</td>
<td>523,287</td>
<td>9,638,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>6,741</td>
<td>610,048</td>
<td>12,866,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>7,124</td>
<td>737,699</td>
<td>17,069,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>9,534</td>
<td>994,514</td>
<td>23,191,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>13,401</td>
<td>1,231,066</td>
<td>31,443,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>12,598</td>
<td>1,457,351</td>
<td>38,558,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>13,470</td>
<td>1,783,085</td>
<td>50,155,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>12,947</td>
<td>2,238,947</td>
<td>62,622,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>14,478</td>
<td>2,805,346</td>
<td>75,994,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>14,949</td>
<td>3,366,416</td>
<td>91,972,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>15,618</td>
<td>3,852,356</td>
<td>105,710,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>15,084</td>
<td>4,249,614</td>
<td>122,775,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>13,916</td>
<td>4,316,721</td>
<td>131,669,275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Olsen, Edward J., and others, School and Community, New York: Prentice-Hall, Incorporated, 1945


Ring, Elizabeth, Aids to the Teaching of Maine In the Public Schools, Portland, Maine: Fred L. Tower Companies, 1950

West, Ruth and West, Willis Mason, The Story of Our Country, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1949