

A
BRIEF HISTORY
OF
MAYNARD
MASS.

W. H. GUTTERIDGE

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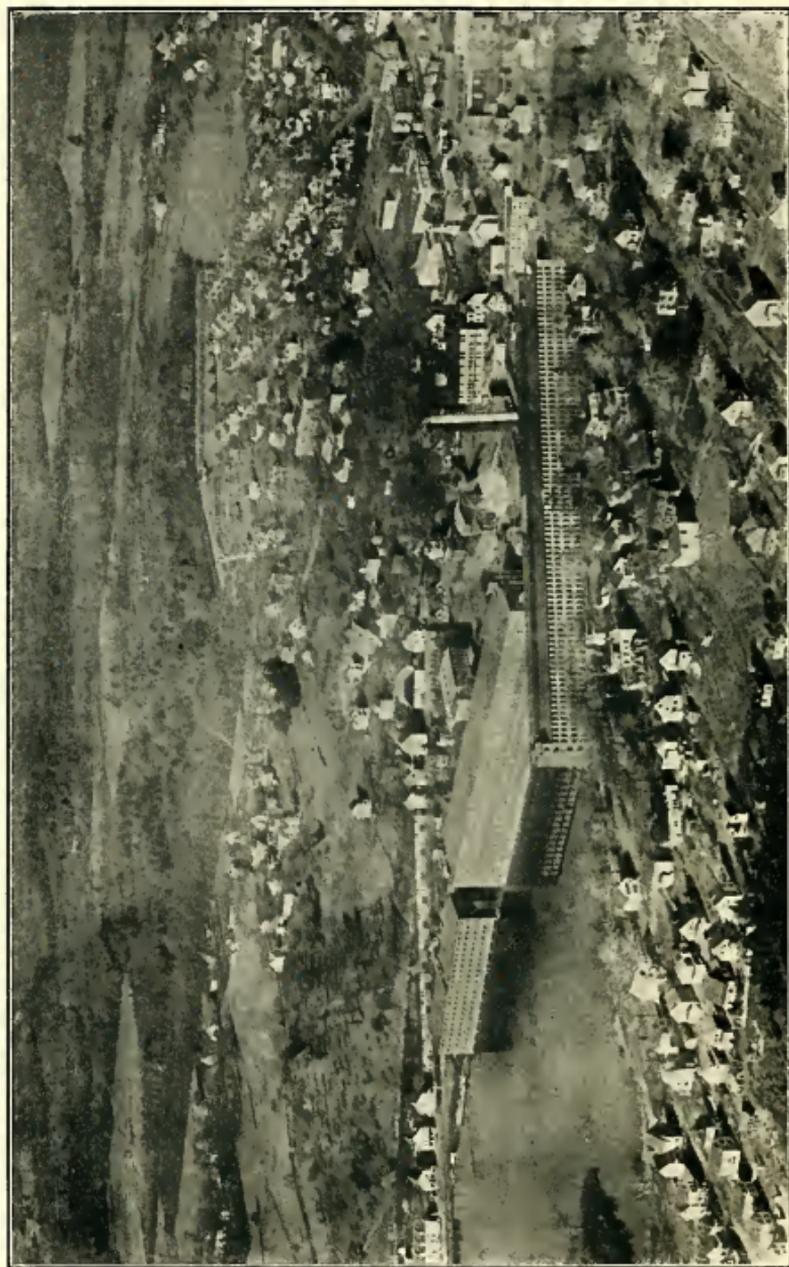
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MAYNARD, AN AEROPLANE PHOTOGRAPH, DECEMBER, 1920

A
BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF MAYNARD
MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM H. GUTTERIDGE

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This brief history of the TOWN of MAYNARD is compiled from data which the author has been collecting for several years, and by request has been written up for the fiftieth anniversary.

For the early history of this district, the writer is largely indebted to "Hudson's History of Sudbury" and the "Annals of Maynard, Sudbury and Wayland"; also to Joel Parmenter, Washington Parmenter, Mrs. Joel Abbott, Herbert and Orrin S. Fowler, and several others.

Anyone desirous of making a more minute study of this locality should read the above named books, also the chapters on Maynard in "Hurd's" and "Drake's" histories of Middlesex County, also the "Old Proprietor's Book" in Stow.

W. H. GUTTERIDGE.

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THE TOWN OF MAYNARD was incorporated April 19, 1871. It was previously known as Assabet Village, lying in a valley through which flows the Assabet River, being partly in Stow and partly in Sudbury. In the year 1869, it had grown so, people began to consider the advisability of making the village a separate town. It was larger than either of the parent towns in population and business; it was quite a distance to the town houses of Stow and Sudbury, and there was no ready means of conveyance. The older towns were given to agriculture, while this village was engaged in manufacturing.

The village needed street lights, sidewalks, police protection, more advanced schools, and other advantages which the parent towns were not prepared to give.

A petition signed by Henry Fowler and several other prominent citizens was presented to the legislature, and on April 19, 1871, the Charter was signed,—this, in face of strong opposition on the part of Sudbury, which appointed a committee to use all proper means to prevent any portion of Sudbury being taken in the formation of the “new town”,—the large woolen mills, being on the Sudbury side of the river, would

mean quite a loss to them. The Town of Stow offered no great objection. After several hearings and committee meetings, an agreement was reached. Nineteen hundred acres were taken from Sudbury on the south side of the Assabet River, for which they were to receive \$20,883.28—this being considered our portion of the debt—including the block of stock in the Lowell & Framingham Railroad which they held. We were also to assume the care of any paupers originating in the district set off from either Sudbury or Stow. Thirteen hundred acres on the north side of the river were taken from Stow, for which we were to pay \$6,500.00.

At this time, the valuation of the new town as set off was \$1,002,000 with three hundred and twenty-one houses, five hundred and twenty-two polls, the population nineteen hundred and ten and contained five and seven tenths square miles, being the third smallest town in the state. (For a copy of the Town Charter see Page 1, Town Clerk's Records, of the Year 1871.)

The new town took the name of **MAYNARD**, in honor of the man who developed it from a sparsely settled farming district, which he found in 1846, to the live manufacturing town of 1871, this being done by the unanimous vote of its citizens.



WINTHROP PUFFER HOUSE.



JOEL F. PARMENTER PLACE

Upon receipt of the Charter, the citizens held a celebration—music and speeches by Lawyers Joseph W. Reed and John Hillis, and the Reverend Webster Hazelwood of the Congregational Church.

The first Town Warrant issued, called for a meeting on Monday, April 27, 1871. The following town officials were chosen:—

Selectmen.

Asahel Balcom,
Henry Fowler,
Jonathan P. Bent.

Clerk.

Eli R. Chase.

Treasurer and Collector.

Lorenzo Maynard.

Assessors.

Asahel Balcom,
Artemus Whitney,
Benjamin Conant.

Constables.

Fred Fletcher,
William Maxwell,
Thomas Farrell.

School Committee.

John H. Vose,
John Hillis,
William H. Harding.

Field Drivers.

Benjamin Smith,
Hollis Balcom.

Fence Viewers.

J. P. Bent,
Joel Abbott,
Silas P. Brooks.

Highway Surveyors.

Thos. H. Brooks,
Artemas Whitney,
Henry Fowler.

Surveyors of Lumber.

Abel G. Haynes,
Asahel Balcom,
B. R. Moore,
Samuel Potter,
J. H. Allen.

Fire Wardens.

George H. Cutting,
J. K. Harriman,
William Cullen.



HOLLIS BALCOM'S

Vigorous measures were at once adopted to put the new town on a strong footing, and numerous improvements were projected — new schools, new streets, and a cemetery. The first appropriation for schools was two thousand dollars and for highways one thousand dollars. Compared with the appropriations of 1921, these sums are very small.

The first vote of thanks recorded was to John Hillis and to Joseph W. Reed, resident lawyers, for their services and efforts in obtaining the Charter, for which they would accept no compensation.

The early history of Maynard territory is so closely interwoven with that of Sudbury and Stow, that it is necessary to give an outline of the origin of these towns.

Sudbury was incorporated September 4, 1639, and until 1780 extended from Watertown to the Assabet River. A part of the district now in Maynard was purchased by Edmond Goodenow and others from Jehojakim and twelve other Indians for the sum of sixty dollars, the deed being dated July 11, 1684. Although the lot of "two miles" was granted by the General Court in 1649, there was considerable delay in obtaining the deed of release from the Indians. It is a wonderful document, and a copy of it may be found in Hudson's "History of Sudbury" page 66. This lot of "two miles" embraced the territory from a line drawn approximately through Willis Pond and Sudbury White Pond (just over the Concord line) to the Assabet River. Another portion adjoining the above, was obtained by the Whites through a horse trade with the Indians. Tantamous (sometimes called Jethro or Old Jethro), whose headquarters were at Nobscot, bought a mare and colt from Herman Garrett of Concord, giving a mortgage which was not paid. It was foreclosed by suit and a section of one thousand acres came to Garrett,



LEWIS BRIGHAM HOUSE

the blacksmith, May 19, 1651, in settlement of his claim, amounting to twenty pounds, six shillings, fourpence. The land was along the Assabet River, but just where is not now known.

A map of 1708 gives fifteen dwellings in the second and third squadrons, which included the above mentioned lots and was later known as the "Northwest District" now in Maynard. One of the signers of the 1684 deed, Peter Jethro, son of Old Jethro, called himself "one of the ancient native hereditary Indian proprietors of the said land". He was one of Elliot's converts, a grave and pious Indian, and was originally

known as "Hantomush of the Nipnets". The Colony Records, Vol. 3, Page 225, May 22, 1651, record that "Capt. Willard and Lieut. Goodenow were appointed to lay out the one thousand acres of land at Isabaeth, which Jethro, the Indian, mortgaged to Herman Garrett".

Stow is first mentioned as "Pompasittakutt, the new plantation beyond Concord". It was then (1650) controlled by Chief Jethro, the Indian, who it is said lived at that time in Isabaeth, which seems to be confirmed by the deed of 1684 signed by his son.

Maynard at that time was surrounded by three Indian tribes, and was sometimes called by them Pompositicut. In 1666 "part of this territory was formally laid out". On petition of the white settlers October 12, 1669, the Pompasittakutt plantation was established, and May 16, 1683, the town of Stow was incorporated, extending at that time from the Assabet River to Lancaster.

During the King Phillip invasion of 1676, the white settlers of this section were probably all or nearly all wiped out. The beautiful hill on which the Maynard Reservoir is located still bears the Indian name Pompasitticut, but is more commonly known as "Summer Hill". On this hill in 1676, it is said, the Indians gathered



RICE TAVERN—VOSE PLACE

in Pow-wow to decide which place should be attacked—Concord or Sudbury. Sudbury was the choice and nearly all white settlers were put to death. Marlboro had been wiped out a short time before. The whites in the districts distant from the block houses at Sudbury made desperate attempts to reach these protecting forts. In fleeing from the foe, Matthew Boone was killed near Boone Pond; his head stone may be seen on the west side of the hill near the railroad.

The Indians with King Phillip came from a distance and when the Nobscot Indians, who were friendly to the whites, heard of their ap-

proach, they warned the whites to seek refuge. Indians were numerous in this vicinity for some time, as their remains have been found on the farms of Benjamin Smith and Lewis Brigham. Indian relics have been picked up in several places. Lucius H. Maynard, on whose farm many of them have been found, has a large collection and many antiques.

The "Old Proprietor's Book" of Stow, under date of May 19, 1719, gives the names of many who selected land on Pompsitticut Hills and Assabet Brook. We find the name ASSABET spelled in various ways—Isabaeth, Elsabeth, Asibath, Elsibeth, etc.—there seems to have been no uniform spelling of this word until about 1850.

It is evident that the northerly part of the town was occupied at an early period. In 1650 the farm of William Brown is mentioned as being in the "Northwest angle beyond the Asebath River" and it was this farm or a part of it which changed owners under a deed of September 3, 1739. This was the conveyance of two hundred acres to Josiah Brown and signed by Edmund Brown "in the twelfth year of ye Reign of our soveran Lord George ye second" and recorded in the Registry of Deeds Book 40, Page 34. The original deed is in possession of Herbert Fowler



GEORGE F. BROWN'S

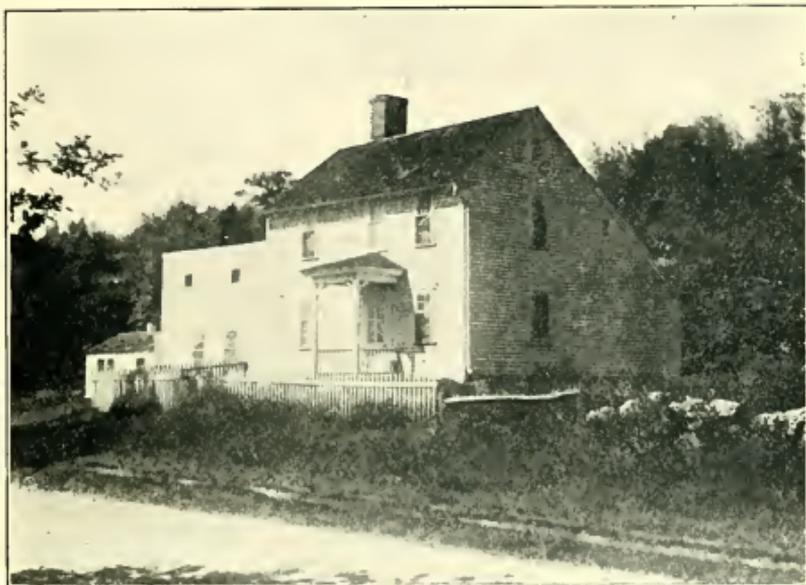
who is a descendant of the Browns on his mother's side. The farms of Herbert Fowler, George F. Brown and George E. Whitney are portions of the above named farms. The original Fowler house was built about this time, the east end being added later. The Geo. F. Brown house was built about 1830. Some of the older places and persons who were early settlers may well be mentioned:—

The Joel Parmenter place on the Acton Road is said to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, farm; the older portion of the house being built by John Marble previous to 1683; the date on the barn shows it was built in 1722.

The Winthrop Puffer place on the "New Lancaster Road" now called Puffer Road is another old place. Jabez Puffer came to Sudbury in 1712 and in 1743 bought the place (then known as the Pratt place). It has been in the family continuously until 1889 when it was purchased by Delette Hall. It is now owned by one Peterson. Here was born Reuben Puffer, a noted divine and graduate of Harvard in 1778. The Puffer farm was a great gathering place for wild pigeons, which were caught in nets by the Puffers, one haul netting forty dozen. On this account Puffer was commonly called "Pigeon Puffer".

The Balcoms came about 1683 and were prominent in the early history of Sudbury. They lived on what is now known as the Dettling place, just south of the Balcom homestead on the road to Sudbury. The Dettling house was known as a "Very old house" at the time it changed owners in 1757. Asa Balcom was a man of some education, and served on the School Board and various town committees. He was a Surveyor and Justice of the Peace and lived on the west side of the road; his brother Hollis, on the east side; neither of them left descendants.

The name of Brigham appears on deeds prior to 1706. It is recorded on February 21, 1759,



FELIX DETTLING'S

that one Bowker sold to Abijah Brigham, blacksmith, a place on the great road. He kept a blacksmith shop at the fork of the roads, on the south side of the great road, just west of the house beyond the Catholic Cemetery. There were several girls—Emma married Newel Wilcomb, one of whose daughters married James N. Haire.

The Vose place also on the Puffer Road, near Vose's Pond was formerly known as the Rice Tavern and was a general place of meeting with the early settlers and many matters of importance to the district were discussed. It was pur-

chased from Benjamin Crane of Stow in 1685 and was for a hundred years a tavern, and as such it was closed in 1815. Since then it has been a farm house, for years owned by Jonathan Vose, and his brother. Jonathan had one son, John H. who was a school teacher for several years and had charge of the public library for a period. The Vose Pond has been secured by the Finnish people, and with the grounds is used as a summer resort. Years ago a line of stage coaches passed the hotel going from Boston to Lancaster, over what we now call the Puffer Road.

The name of Smith we find mentioned in 1647, and at one time they owned a great part of the land now in this town. There were four brothers, Haman, Levi, Asa and William, called "Wild Bill". Haman gave a farm to each of his sons, Ben and George occupied, for a time, the large house where Wm. F. Litchfield now lives, it being built about 1785. Haman built for himself just beyond where Howard Case now lives. Dexter's place was on Concord Street, the old house next west of the Charles Crossley place. Levi owned the farm which is now known as the Thompson or Eveleth place. About 1816 it was a tavern run by Levi Smith, one of several on the great road, for the accommodation of travellers between Boston and Fitchburg.



HERBERT FOWLER'S



BEN SMITH BRIDGE

The great road had just been opened for traffic by the building of the Ben Smith Bridge, and two coaches, going each way, passed over this road daily.

The Brooks family were early settlers, this name being found on the school board of 1789. Thomas and Silas owned farms on Summer Street, the Thomas Brooks House now being in the possession of Mrs. Luke S. Brooks. The Silas Brooks house, built about 1764, is at the corner of Summer Lane, often designated as "Lover's Lane".

The Lucius H. Maynard farm has been in the family since 1828, when it was purchased by his grandfather. The old house stood back on the side hill near the old well and elm tree, and was known then as Gibson's farm. The present house was built in 1835, Charles W. (the father of Lucius) and his Brother George managed the farm for many years.

The first bridge built in Maynard across the Assabet River, was the "Dr. Woods" bridge, built in 1715, and the "New Lancaster Road" crossed it and carried the traffic west. This bridge is now known as Russell Bridge; about one-eighth of the bridge is in Stow. Travelers now take the Great Road over the Ben Smith Bridge, which was built in 1816, at a cost of five



SILAS P. BROOKS PLACE



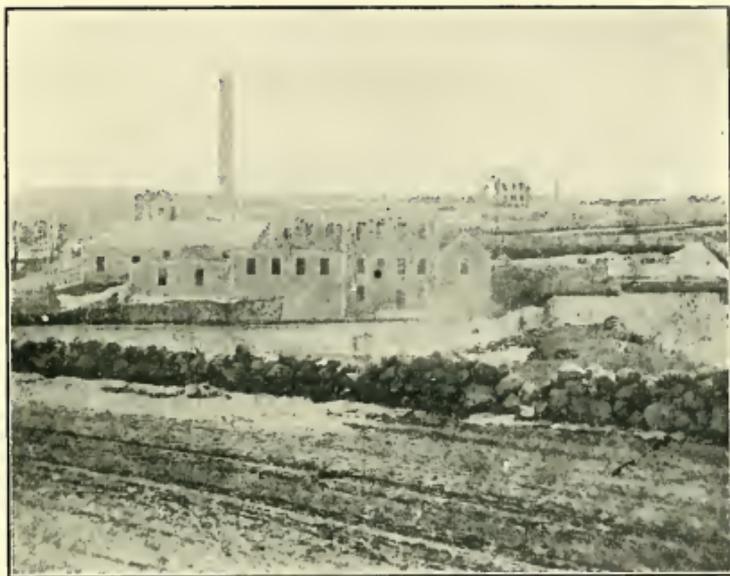
LUCIUS H. MAYNARD'S

hundred dollars. The improvements and repairs on this bridge contemplated this year will exceed by ten times the original cost.

There also was a bridge at what is now called Mill Street, and a mill close by it was considered old in 1821. This was a saw, grist and cider mill combined, and was run by Asa Smith, and afterwards called "Jewels' Mill"; spindles were made there for textile mills. An old "red house" stood until 1900 on the "Island" between the river and the old raceway.

About 1820 a paper mill was built at the corner of Summer and Parker Streets, using the water privilege at that point. The mill was built by William May, later passing into the hands of William Parker, then to his son, William T. Parker, who ran it until August 1, 1882. It was purchased by Maynard & Hemenway for the water privilege, although they never utilized it and sold it in September 1895, to the Assabet Manufacturing Company. The old buildings were destroyed by fire May 14, 1894, the chimney only remaining, and it was torn down August 14, 1914. The water for paper making was taken from the brook which rises near Glenwood Cemetery.

The Paper Mill Bridge was built about 1840. Before these bridges were built, with their con-



THE OLD PAPER MILL

necting roads, travel came over the hill at the head of Summer Street, going from Stow to Concord, or via Summer Lane, Concord Street (so named for this reason) on to Fletcher Corner and Concord, not crossing the river, except by fords, until reaching the Old North Bridge at Concord. Previous to this, a trail or bridal path from what is now called Pleasant Street skirted the south side of Pine Hill near the river, traces of which may still be found, and was doubtless used by the Indians and early settlers. In 1847 a direct road was opened from Parmenter's crossing to South Acton, traffic having previously been over

the old road via the Conant (now Eneguess) place and the old road leading from So. Acton to the Powder Mills.

Old settlers tell of two saw or grist mills on the brook which empties into "Thanksgiving Pond". Traces of the dam of Asa Smith's may still be found on the Taylor Farm, the Puffer mill being farther up the stream. This brook carries the water from Puffer's Brook and "Honey Pot" Brook which crosses the Puffer Road near the Jim Haynes and Lent farms.

A number of early settlers in Assabet and vicinity were in the French and Revolutionary wars; the names of Balcom, Eveleth, Puffer, Maynard, Smith, Skinner, Brigham, Rice and Willis being found. Daniel Conant who lived on the Calvin Whitney place was the first man wounded at the Concord fight, April 19, 1775, and was later Sergeant at Bennington, Vt., when General Burgoyne surrendered.

In 1846 the village began to assume new life, when the water power which had been used by a small mill only, was purchased by Amory Maynard and William H. Knight of Saxonville, the owner of a carpet factory there, which had just been burned. Mr. Maynard had been deprived of his water power—Fort Meadow Pond in Marlboro—by the City of Boston, and was seeking a



CALVIN WHITNEY PLACE



WM. F. LITCHFIELD'S

new location. On May 19, 1846, he made his first land purchase from Eben S. Brooks, this land being on both sides of the "Elsibeth" River. Land was also bought at this time from Thomas H. and Silas P. Brooks, and of Haman, George and Benjamin Smith, continuing his purchases, until he controlled all the available water power, water rights and mill sites in this vicinity. In July 1846, no less than thirty-four deeds are recorded covering his purchases—a map of November 1846 shows that he owned one hundred and nine acres in the heart of the village. Within a few years he enlarged his possessions in order to control water rights up the river to Boone's Pond and Fort Meadow.

The Jewel Mill and the two houses nearby at Mill Street and Summer Lane Road had been purchased from Asa Smith by Mr. Knight on November 24, 1845, for \$5,500. In that house now occupied by James Stott, Mr. Maynard made his first residence. It is related, when Mr. Maynard approached Haman Smith, regarding a large tract of land he desired to purchase, Mr. Smith was not favorably impressed by his looks, and doubted his being a desirable citizen and questioned his ability to pay for the land. For the improvement of his water privileges, he bought a strip of land from Haman Smith, two and one-



AMORY MAYNARD

half rods wide, from the river to what is now the mill pond; dug a canal and led in the water to what was then a low, swampy hollow with a trout brook running through it. The tract was cleared of trees, a dam built across from the Thompson Street side to the Main Street near the depot, making everything ready for the erection of the mill buildings, for which his early training had well fitted him. His father, Isaac Maynard, had a saw mill at the foot of Fort Meadow in which he had worked, having left school at the age of fourteen, also helping on the farm. When he was sixteen years, his father died and he took charge of the business, carrying it on successfully, taking on building and contracting until at one time he had sixty men in his employ. In this way he came in contact with Mr. Knight, for whom he had done some building, and this resulted in their partnership for the manufacture of carpets.

The Ben Smith Dam having been thrown across the river, the water led into the basin, water wheels being installed, they were ready for the mills; the first building was a wooden structure 50 x 100 feet. In the spring of 1847 they began to make yarn and, soon after, carpets, at first using hand looms. At Mr. Knight's retirement, Mr. Maynard took over the entire business



THE ASA SMITH PLACE (STOTTS)



BEN SMITH DAM

and ran it successfully until the panic of 1857 crippled him so badly that he failed. In the conduct of his mills, his two sons Lorenzo and William were associated with him. In 1859 he purchased from the City of Boston the Fort Meadow reservoir containing three hundred acres and he had previously, in 1846, obtained entire control of Boone's Pond, containing two hundred acres by his land purchases and flowage rights, adding materially to their valuation. In 1862 the mills were reorganized as a corporation, with the name Assabet Manufacturing Company, F. A. Goddard, President; T. Quincy Brown, Treasurer; Amory Maynard, Agent. The small buildings were soon replaced by others of more substantial and enlarged capacity. New machinery was installed and the manufacture of carpets dropped, blankets, flannels and cloth being substituted. The Civil War was then in progress and large Government orders were executed. The business continued successful, several large buildings were added from time to time; streets were laid out and tenements for the employees erected.

Mr. Maynard continued as agent until failing health necessitated relinquishing the position to his son Lorenzo with his grandson William H. Maynard as Superintendent. In 1847 the valua-

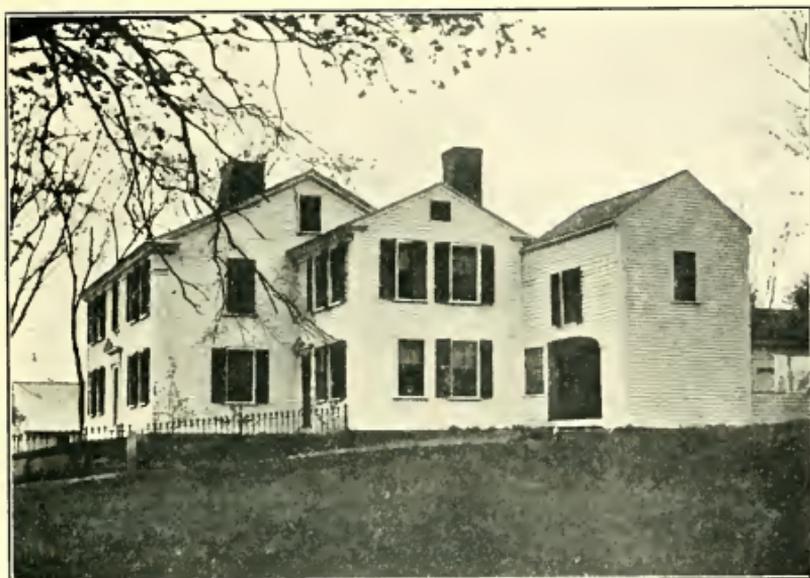


WILLIAM MAYNARD

tion of the business was set at \$150,000 and on the death of Mr. Maynard March 5, 1890, it was \$1,500,000. Dull times and poor business during 1893-1894 and later finally drove the company into insolvency December 31, 1898. Receivers were appointed who kept the mills running on a reduced output until May 1, 1899, when the American Woolen Company bought them for about \$400,000. At that time it was the largest woolen mill in the country with 66 sets of cards and 350 broad looms. The American Woolen Company soon after began to improve the property, replacing the old machinery with new and increasing its capacity.

In 1901 Mill No. 5 on Thompson Street was built 700 feet long and in 1918 No. 1 Mill was built over the pond, 500 feet long, a large storehouse erected and a steam turbine engine installed.

In 1886 was erected the red brick chimney 207 feet high, and in 1916 another one of hollow brick 200 feet high was built. There are now about 6900 HP Steam, with electrical transmission to all parts of the plant, also 200 HP Water. Electric light is universal, being furnished for this town and the town of Acton. Twelve large buildings are devoted to manufacturing, with 128 sets of 60 inch cards and 760 broad looms,



THE THOMPSON PLACE **1180131**

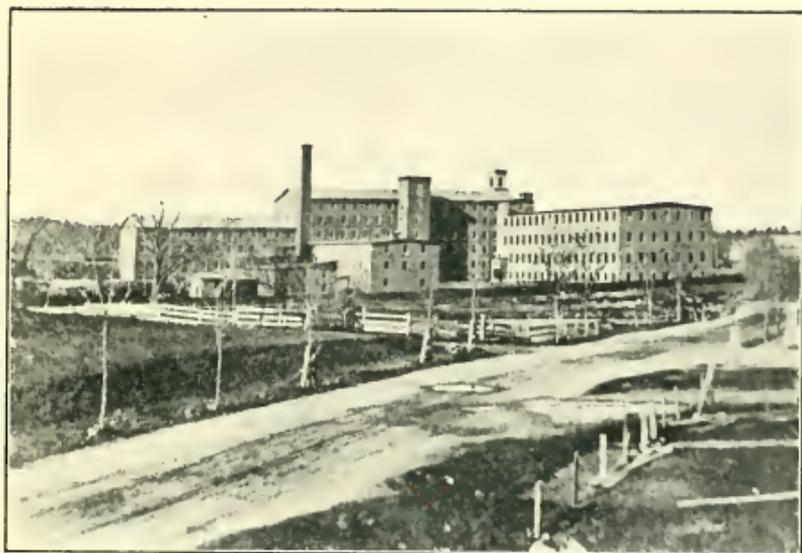
employing 2500 people. A new office building, facing Main Street, was erected in 1905. There are six people who have continued on the payroll of the mills since 1871, W. H. Gutteridge, Michael Twomey, Michael Crowley, Wm. McGowan, Charles Moore and Mary Joyce. The present officials of the Company are President, William M. Wood; Treasurer, Wm. H. Dwelley; Agent, Oswald C. Drechsler.

Amory Maynard, for a number of years, resided at what is now No. 125 Main St., and his son Lorenzo at No. 127. In 1873 Amory built a fine residence on the hill, and soon after Lorenzo

built near it. These fine residences with their ample grounds made a beautiful picture in summer. The estates have since been cut up for house lots and covered with dwellings.

After the failure of the mills, Lorenzo moved to Winchester where he died March 13, 1904. His son William H. still resides there. Amory Maynard's second son William was assistant superintendent until 1885, when he was taken sick, and upon his recovery traveled to California and upon his return, settled in Worcester, dying Nov. 6, 1906. His daughters Nettie and Grace still reside there, also Lessie who married Paul Morgan. The only members of the Maynard family in town now are Amory 2nd, a son of William and a great grand-daughter Mary, wife of the present Town Clerk, Frank E. Sanderson.

Previous to 1849 the village had no railroad facilities, freight being teamed to and from South Acton, and transportation by means of a stage which made regular trips from Lowell to Framingham, being discontinued when the Lowell & Framingham Railroad was built. In 1849, a survey being made, land and a right of way were purchased, and the building of the Marlboro Branch began. Amory Maynard was one of the prime movers and so aided in securing the right of way that he was given a life pass over the road,



ASSABET MILLS—1867

besides being appointed station agent, which position he held (in his name) for about forty years. The first depot stood where the freight house now stands. Upon the advent of transportation facilities a large ice house was erected by N. J. Wyeth where the Front Street houses now stand. The building was of brick and held 40,000 tons of ice which was cut on the mill pond and shipped to Boston. About 1864 it ceased to be used, and the Assabet Manufacturing Co. purchased and tore down the building, using the brick for mill construction. The granite arch and keystone may be seen over the door of No.

12 Mill near Main Street. It may sound strange, but when Mr. Maynard came to town, there was no "Main Street", but the rapid growth soon made necessary a road through the valley and a bridge across the river. On September 22, 1848, Stow appointed a Committee to contract for the building of a new road and bridge as ordered by the county commissioners, on the petition of William H. Knight and others. Sudbury voted on April 2, 1849, "to pay for the road and bridge at Knight's factory, \$1,310". The bridge was a two span wooden one resting on a centre pier of stone; the present one is of iron and wider than the original one.

Walnut Street was first built on the south side of the river from Main to Thompson Street. In 1872 it was necessary to use this land for additional mill buildings, and it was re-located on the north side of the river and an iron bridge erected. Walnut Street was first opened for building purposes in 1868. Gavin Taylor, Overseer of the Weaving Room, was the first to build, this house now being owned and occupied by Mrs John Flood. At that time it was the only house on that side of the river until Parker Street was reached.

Sudbury Street was opened and extended across the pond by a bridge, through a vote by

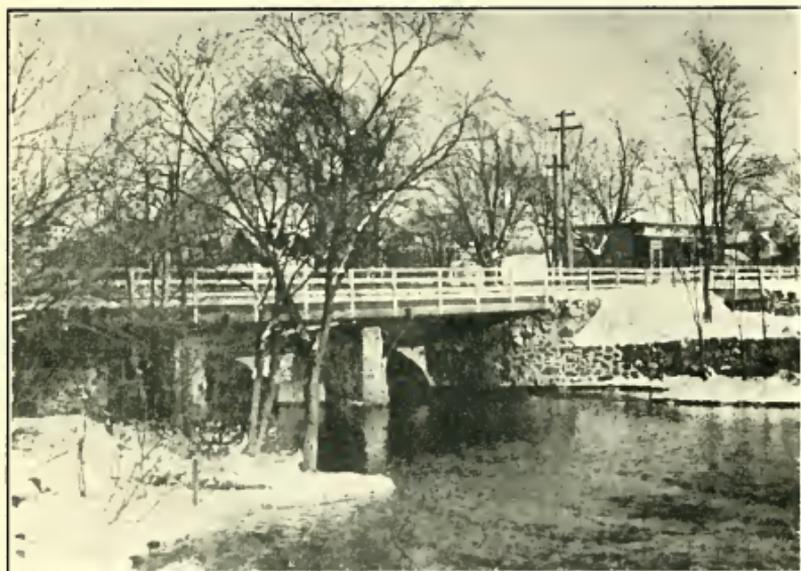


NASON STREET, 1877

Sudbury September 4, 1854, "to accept proposals made by A. S. Thompson and Amory Maynard to build a bridge and road at Assabet" and by another vote April 16, 1855, "to authorize the treasurer to borrow money for the building of the road and bridge at Assabet Village". This wooden bridge was replaced by a concrete structure in 1915.

Nason Street was partially opened soon after Main Street, its name being given to it by our first local printer D. C. Osborn. It was suggested by a highly appreciated lecture "The Model Town" given by the Rev. Elias Nason of Billerica.

Glendale Street was named for the hotel of that name which stood near by on Summer Street. Dean, Warren and Walcott Streets were named for persons who were the first to build on them. Pine Street was so named on account of a growth of pine trees on the west side; Harriman Court for the Harriman family who owned considerable property in the court; Thompson Street, for Aaron S. Thompson who owned most of the land there; Parker Street, for William T. Parker, owner of the Paper Mill and other adjacent property; Elm Street, because of the large elm trees in front of No. 9—the old Parker house; Brooks Street, for Silas P. Brooks who owned the land before it was cut up for house lots. Tremont and Brown Streets were named by Warren A. Haynes, who purchased and cut up a section of the Ezekiel Brown place, and Haynes Street was named after him. Everett Street was named by Hiram Curtis of Everett, owner of the land. Percival Street received its name from the owner John Percival from whom Mr. Maynard purchased it for building purposes. Florida Road was named by Luke S. Brooks, owner of the land, and perhaps in memory of his pleasant winters in Florida where he owned some orange groves. The streets on Maynard's Hill were given their names by Monks, the real estate dealer who purchased the property and laid out the streets.



PAPER MILL BRIDGE

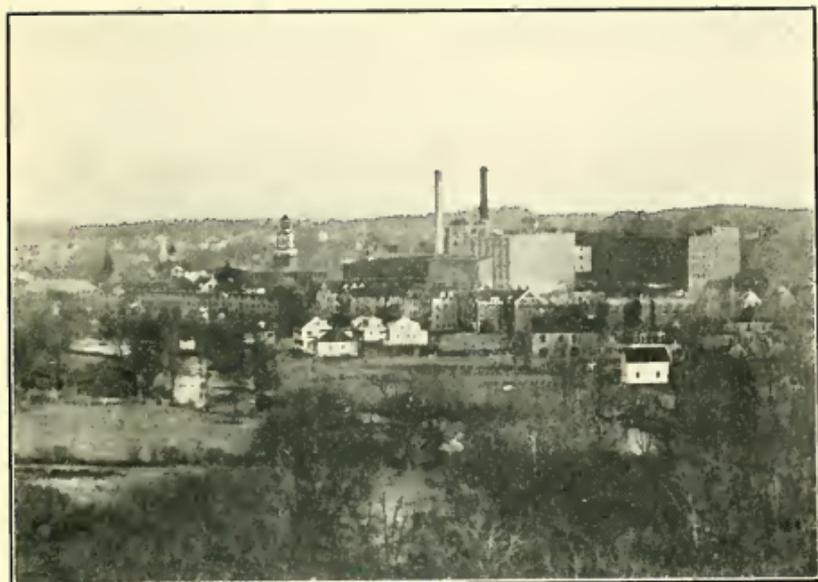
When the No. 5 Mill was erected, more tenements were required, and in 1901 the Reardon farm, and in 1902 the Mahoney farm, was purchased by the American Woolen Co., who erected 160 tenements, having their own sewerage system and their streets being named after Presidents of the United States. In 1918 the Gorham Brown farm was purchased, and one of its new streets was named for Frank E. Demars, the first Maynard man to fall in the Great World War. Forest Street was named for Forest Holt, son-in-law of Gorham Brown. Florida Road was opened to the public in 1914, October 9th, by the

completion of a concrete bridge across the river, displacing a wooden foot bridge erected by private parties. The new structure cost \$6,000.

A new section of the town is now being opened up on the south side of the Great Road. House lots have been laid out and three streets have been named for persons who were first to build on them,—O'Moore, Espie and Keene. In September, 1918, the square at Main and Nason Streets was enlarged and both streets widened by purchase of land from the Naylor estate.

The introduction of electric power at the mills opened the way for electric lighting of the town, and September 1, 1902, a contract was made and the old kerosene lamps put in oblivion. Soon after the Company secured a charter to light and furnish power in this town and Acton. Electricity is now used in most of the homes and stores at a rate of 13 cents per Kilowat hour. Gas was introduced in 1912 by the Marlboro & Hudson Gas Co., and is extensively used for cooking purposes, the rate being \$2 per M.

August 19, 1901, the first electric car was seen on our streets, a line having been built from Hudson to Concord by the Concord, Maynard & Hudson Street Railway Co., followed soon after by a line from here to West Acton.



MILLS FROM POMPASITTICUTT HILL

With increasing population, the need of a water system became a crying necessity, and a Committee was appointed reporting that an adequate supply of pure water could be obtained by securing White Pond, about three miles to the south. Application was made to the Legislature and although objection was made by Sudbury parties, a bill was passed May 25, 1888, giving us rights to the pond and leave to issue thirty year bonds. Thomas Hillis, Thomas Naylor and Frank W. Nyman were chosen Water Commissioners who made a contract with Howland & Ellis to put in a system with reservoir for \$70,000.

Trouble broke out in the Fall of '88, and the work stopped, a suit against the Town being brought by Howland. Friction developed among the Commissioners, one of whom brought suit against the town. Backed by the authority of the Town, Hillis and Naylor continued the work, Naylor taking full charge of the construction; its completion being accomplished in 1889 and bonds for \$125,000 issued. The Town won the lawsuits which dragged on for several years at a cost of \$30,000.

The Reservoir on Pompasitticut Hill is 199 feet above the Ben Smith Dam. It is 22 feet deep, 113 feet in diameter and holds 1,500,000 gallons of water, the pressure being 90 pounds on Main Street. Extensions have been made each year and the construction costs now stand at \$213,500. The water flows by gravity to the receiving wells and is then pumped to the Reservoir or directly into the mains. William Naylor is the present Superintendent.

With the introduction of water came the demand for an organized Fire Department and apparatus to replace the volunteer mill service. Warren S. Peters was one of the prime movers and was Chairman of the Building Committee. The Hose Company was organized March 19, 1890, and the Hook & Ladder April 29, 1891.



TOWN FARM

Land was purchased on Nason Street, the fire house erected, and occupied January 29, 1891. The first hose wagon was hand drawn. Later a pair of horses was purchased and larger trucks, and, on January 1914, an up-to-date LaFrance auto hose truck was installed with two or three men constantly on duty. The brick Lock-up in the rear of the Fire House was built in 1894 at a cost of \$694.

A sewage system is one of the most needed things at the present time. The town appropriated April 6, 1914, \$1,000 for a preliminary survey, plans, etc. The Committee secured

these and had the enabling act passed by the Legislature of 1916, and as yet the plans are still on file.

The Glenwood Cemetery was established by the purchase of land on the east side of Parker Street in 1871, being kept in fine condition and a credit to the town. The tomb was erected in 1888.

In 1869 St. Bridget's Catholic Church secured land and laid out the fine cemetery on Great Road. James Heffernan, a Civil War veteran, was the first person interred.

May 1, 1892, the town purchased the old William Smith place on the Great Road from Abel G. Haynes for a town farm at a cost of \$4,800. Up to this time the poor had been so few the inmates had been boarded out. The same conditions exist now and the farm was rented in 1920.

The need for a public park and playground was met by the Town with the purchase of six acres of land on the Great Road from Wm. H. Eveleth in 1901 for \$1,000. Under the supervision of Rev. John A. Crowe, the first Park Superintendent, it was leveled and improved, and because of his great interest in securing it for the town and fitting it for use, it was named in his honor—the John A. Crowe Park.



OUR FIRST GRAND STAND



THE OLD BRICK SCHOOL

The settlers in both Stow and Sudbury were very much interested in establishing schools and church privileges, these being their first endeavor. Stow, at the town meeting assembled March 7, 1757, voted that "every quarter of the town shall have their proportion of schooling" and on March 3, 1766, voted to build three school houses in the outlying districts—previous to this, a couple of schools had been opened near the center. There is no doubt but one of the three was the old Brick School on Summer Street, now the residence of William Bishop, for we find the record of the School Committee chosen Dec. 17, 1789, for the "Northeast Corner" district were Luke Brooks 1st, John Marble and Capt. Sargent, all residents of this district. It was afterwards called District No. 5 and so designated until the Town of Maynard was incorporated. The school lot is said to have been given by Mr. Randall. The old Brick School was closed in 1872, having worthily served its purpose for over one hundred years, many of our honored citizens receiving all the schooling they ever had within its walls. Among its pupils were numbered—Ezekiel Brown, his son George F. Brown; Mrs. Joel Abbott and her son Charles of Keene, N. H.; Georgia Smith Brown, Mrs. Lizzie W. Jones of South Acton; Thomas Brooks and his son Luke; Mrs. J. W. Reed, Artemas and



ROOSEVELT SCHOOL

John Whitney, George and Charles Maynard, Lorenzo and William Maynard and their children; Thomas Hillis, the Fowlers, Bents, Parmenters and many others, most of whom have passed beyond. Among those still with us are Wm. H. Gutteridge and his wife. He has a list of thirty-five scholars still living. The last of the teachers to pass away was E. F. Richardson of South Acton who died in 1917. In conversation with the writer, he remarked 103 pupils presented themselves for registration on the first day of one winter term. Needless to say all could not be accommodated.

In 1864 Stow purchased from Artemus Whitney "for a school in District No. 5" forty rods of land on Nason Street for \$225, a two room building being erected, and enlarged in 1871, and that was the beginning of the development of a High School. The High School was transferred to a new building on Acton Street in 1877 where it remained until a larger twelve room building was erected on Nason Street in 1892, additional land having been obtained and the old building sold and removed to Acton Street to be used as a dwelling house. The twelve room building cost \$30,000 and in its day was considered a model school; it was destroyed by fire September 20, 1916. It was replaced by a larger brick building built by J. E. Warren & Co., at a cost of \$70,000. It was occupied May 6, 1918, and named the "Roosevelt School".

January 13, 1915, the town voted to purchase the Dr. F. U. Rich lot on Summer Street (once the John Whitman place) for a school site and a fine brick building was erected which accommodates our first class high school and several grades at a cost of \$61,500, being occupied in the Fall of 1916.

On the Sudbury side of the river, this section was known as the "Northwest District" and we find the first vote for the location of a school



MAIN STREET SCHOOL

here was in 1779 when \$157.50 was granted to build a one room structure located on the Sudbury road beyond Balcom's at the fork of the roads near and just north of the Dettling house. Like the "Old Brick School" it afforded education to many of our respected citizens. Among its pupils were the Voses, Washington Parmenter, Danie! Parmenter, Sarah Nyman, William McGowan and his wife; Levi R. Cheney, the Rafterys, the Reardons, Brighams, Puffers, Thomas Farrell and others. Of those now living the writer has a list of seventeen. There is also one teacher, Ellen Clark of Sudbury. The school

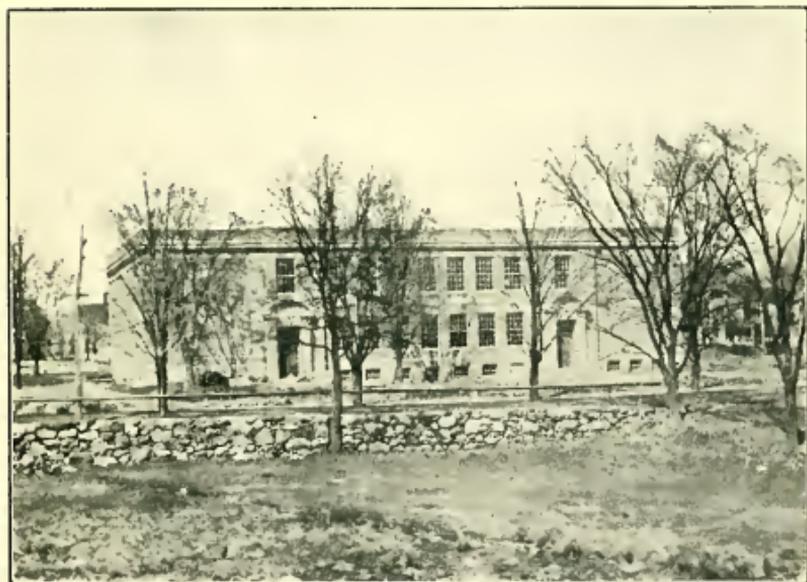
was moved to the cross roads near the cemetery; in 1881 it was vacated and sold and moved to Acton Street and is now a dwelling house.

The Garfield School on Sudbury Street was built in 1881 but was sold and turned into a dwelling house when the large Nason Street School was built. The Old Main Street School was built in 1857 on a lot of 32 rods purchased from Amory Maynard for \$208 and the Town of Sudbury also voted "that the Committee might borrow \$300 in addition to the \$1,000 granted, if necessary to build the school house at Assabet". This building survived until 1903 when it was sold and moved to the rear of the James Mullen residence, and a modern brick structure erected on its site, additional land being purchased for increased play grounds. A further need for schools was met in 1906 by the erection of a large brick building on Bancroft Street with ample play grounds extending through to Parker Street.

The Superintendent is Wm. H. Millington, Horace F. Bates, Principal, George A. Kennedy, Director Commercial Department. Graduates are admitted to the colleges on their certificate from our High School. In 1871 the town expended for schools \$2,000. Male teachers received from \$12.50 to \$15 per week. Female teachers \$9 to \$10.50 per week. Now we expend \$70,000 and pay female teachers from \$950 to \$1400 per annum.



BANCROFT SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

CHURCHES

Assabet Village was entirely without religious service until 1852. Those more convenient to Sudbury went there to a church which had been built at the centre in 1723; others went to Stow where religious service was established in 1683. Mrs. Gutteridge, mother of William, related how Mr. Maynard would take all his conveyance would hold, and drive to Stow to attend church on Sunday mornings. He played the bass viol and assisted in the service. He was greatly interested in church work and continued so until the last, as did his wife who at one time was superintendent of the Sunday School at Assabet village. The first move along church lines was the organization of a Sunday School July 23, 1851, in the old passenger station which stood at the corner of Main and Sudbury Streets. Steps were taken March 15, 1851, for the formation of an Evangelical Society on the petition of Amory Maynard and sixteen others. Aaron S. Thompson was the first clerk. This was followed by the formation of a Union church Sept. 23, 1852, which afterwards became the Union Congregational Church, with an original membership of ten. The church was erected in 1853 on land donated by Knight & Maynard. It was enlarged in 1866



UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

and again in 1889, and in 1890 a fine organ was installed by A. Maynard, and stained glass windows by Lorenzo Maynard. The tall spire was blown off in a gale April 8, 1909 and rebuilt in 1920. List of pastors:—

- Mr. George W. Frost (Licentiate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, May 1852—May 1854.)
- Rev. J. K. Deering, May 1854—May 1856
- Rev. A. Morton, Nov. 1856—May 1859
- Rev. E. P. Tenney, Aug. 1859—Dec. 1860
- Rev. F. Wallace, Dec. 1860—Feb. 1862
- Rev. A. H. Fletcher, June 1862—Jan. 1864
- Rev. Thomas Allender, March 1864—April 1866
- Rev. O. Hall, April 1866—June 1867

Rev. T. D. P. Stone, Oct. 1867—June 1870
 Rev. Webster Hazelwood, Aug. 1870—July 1872
 Rev. Edward S. Huntress, Dec. 1872—March 1874
 Rev. P. B. Sheire, Sept. 1874—April 1876
 Rev. S. S. Mathews, May 1876—May 1878
 Rev. C. E. Milliken, Jan. 1879—July 1882
 Rev. Edwin Smith, Sept. 1882—Aug. 1886
 Rev. David H. Brewer, Oct. 1886—April 1891
 Rev. Merrill Blanchard, July 1891—Aug. 1897
 Rev. Thomas C. Jackson, Nov. 1897—May 1899
 Rev. Charles H. Washburn, Oct. 1899—May 1904
 Rev. Eugene F. Hunt, Sept. 1904—April 1911
 Rev. Frederick N. Rutan, June 1911—June 1918
 Rev. E. N. Atiyeh, June 1919

By 1867 those of the Methodist faith had become sufficiently large in number to warrant the organization of a Methodist Episcopal Church. Worship was at first held in the Union Hall, which they bought in 1870, selling it later and building the present church which was dedicated in 1895. The hall was purchased by James Higgins, who removed it to face Main Street and remodelled it for business and a residence. A. Distasio now occupies it. The list of Pastors:—

Rev. J. A. DeForest1867-1869
 Rev. L. P. Frost.....1869-1872
 Rev. J. S. Day.....1872-1874
 Rev. M. H. A. Evans.....1874-1876
 Rev. A. Baylies.....1876-1877
 Rev. A. C. Godfrey.....1877-1879



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. G. R. Bent	1879-1880
Rev. L. P. Frost	1880-1881
Rev. G. W. H. Clark	1881-1882
Rev. I. B. Bigelow	1882-1885
Rev. W. Wignall	1885-1888
Rev. C. A. Merrill	1888-1891
Rev. J. F. Mears	1891-1895
Rev. I. A. Mesler	1895-1898
Rev. E. Higgins	1898-1900
Rev. F. H. Ellis	1900-1901
Rev. W. F. Lawford	1901-1904
Rev. R. E. Bisbee	1904-1908
Rev. T. J. Judge	1908-1912
Rev. A. M. Osgood	1912-1917
Rev. C. F. Parsons	1917-1920
Rev. D. M. Angell	1920

In the early history of the village Catholics were served by the parish priest at Saxonville, St. George parish, many of them walking back and forth on Sundays, and burials were made there. Mass was often said at varying intervals in Assabet Village in private houses on upper Main Street until Union Hall was built in 1857 which was then used. In 1864, Archbishop Williams assigned them to the Marlboro parish, and through the efforts of Rev. Fr. John Conlon, a church was erected on upper Main Street and dedicated September 1866 by Archbishop Williams. In 1871, Rev. Fr. O'Reilley was appointed resident pastor and St. Bridget's parish came into existence. Rev. Timothy Brosnahan followed as pastor until 1873 when it became a mission of St. Bernard's parish, Concord, and continued so until 1894. Rev. Michael J. McCall served from 1877-1894 and during his pastorate the present church was built, being dedicated in 1884 by Archbishop Williams. January 1, 1894, the parish was re-established with Rev. John A. Crowe as pastor who served until 1905. The present fine parsonage was built during Rev. B. F. Killilea's term, in 1906. He was followed by Rev. Walter Browne, 1909-1917; Rev. John McHugh, 1917-1918; and Rev. Edward F. Crowley was appointed, and is now in charge with Rev.



ST. BRIDGET'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

John J. Sweeney, and Rev. Edwin Walsh as assistants. The Polish Catholics use the basement of St. Bridget's Church for their services, and their title is the St. Casimir Parish, Rev. Francis Joblonsky in charge.

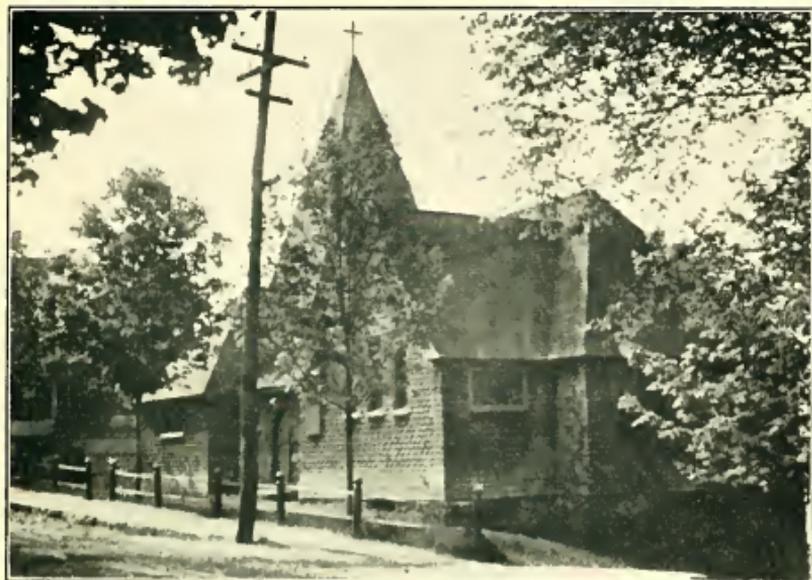
Those who prefer the Episcopal service began their meetings in May 1894 with a mission given by Rev. Wilson L. Bevan, Ph. D., of Concord, held in Co-operative Hall. He was followed by Rev. Geo. H. Moffett and Rev. E. and H. J. Massè. The corner stone of the present St. George's Church was laid August 10, 1895, and the first service held the following Christmas.

The mission was incorporated May 28, 1896, as the Parish of St. George, and the Church was consecrated by Bishop Lawrence April 24, 1897. Rev. Robert L. Lynch was Rector from 1896-1898; Rev. Robert W. Hudgell 1898-1899. The present rector, Rev. Arthur B. Papineau began his rectorship Jan. 1, 1900.

By 1910 the number of Finnish speaking people in town had increased so that a Lutheran Church was built on Glendale Street, Rev. John Vartianen, Pastor, and in 1913 a Congregational Church on Walnut Street, Rev. John Vaananen, Pastor, which was dedicated December 14, 1913. Prior to this meetings were held, beginning in 1903, in the Union Congregational Church. In 1917 a Russian Orthodox Church was built on Prospect Court, the first service being held on Easter Sunday.

SOCIETIES

For a town of its size, Maynard can boast of a great many societies, secret and otherwise, the oldest being the Iola Lodge of Good Templars, started in 1866 and flourished for forty years, until crowded out by numerous other lodges, and numbering most of the young people of that period.



ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



FINNISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Chas. A. Welch Lodge, F. & A. M., was instituted March 1, 1872 and is a large and influential body. Maynard Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 2, 1884. Assabet Lodge, M. U., I. O. O. F., on January 17, 1884; Knights of Pythias, July 25, 1898. There is also Magdalene Chapter, Eastern Star; the Mizpah Rebekah Lodge, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose and also a Finnish Socialist Club, with about 150 members holding their meetings in Parker Street Hall. The Grange was instituted in 1914 and there is also a Holy Name Society, White Cross Guild, Knights of Columbus, and the "Double Triangle", a social club composed of Jewish people.

A post of the American Legion was formed in 1919 with headquarters in Riverside Hall,—the Frank Demars Post—named in honor of the first Maynard man to fall in the World War. St. Bridget's Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society has long met in Co-operative Hall, while the Alku Temperance Society cater to the Finnish people in the Harriman House on upper Main Street.

The need of a hall for public gatherings was felt as early as 1857 when twenty citizens associated themselves together and built Union Hall at Main and Summer Streets where the Method-



RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH



COLONIAL HALL AND POST OFFICE

ist Church now stands. The lower floor was used as a store; in the basement was located the first billiard table in town; in the north end, the first barber shop was opened by James M. Sawyer, on his return from service in the Civil War. The hall was used for all public functions until Riverside Hall was built, late in the sixties by the Maynards. Co-operative Hall was built in 1882 and Colonial Hall, built by the Naylor, was opened February 1914. The large building on Harriman Court known as George Flood's barn, was remodelled in 1920 and named Pastime Hall. The People's Theatre is at present under construction on Nason Street. Moving pictures are shown several nights during each week by B. J. Coughlin in Colonial Hall.

The first hotel was built on Summer Street by Peter Haley in 1867 and named the Glendale House, on account of the Assabet Mills at that time making blankets ticketed "Glendale Mills Blanket"; later the name was changed to the Maynard Hotel, enlarged twice, scorched by fire several times and finally practically destroyed by fire January 29, 1921. The Maple House was built and managed by George F. Cutting for many years and is now occupied by William Campbell.

A Public Library now containing about 7000 books was opened April 4, 1881, in a room of the



PUBLIC LIBRARY

Acton Street School, the first appropriation being \$1,000. Joseph W. Reed was greatly interested in it and was one of the trustees, purchasing most of the books, and together with his wife caring for the library some time after it was opened; they prepared the first catalog. About 1885 it was moved to the Riverside Co-operative Building, remaining there until July 13, 1918, when it was removed to new quarters on Nason Street, in the Naylor Block. Mrs. Sara Nyman has been the librarian for thirty-six years, and has had Miss Nellie May as assistant until recently when she was succeeded by Mrs. Mary Moynihan, the present assistant.

The Assabet Institution for Savings was opened June 1904 in the Riverside Hall building with C. J. Bodfish, President, and Alfred T. Haynes, Treasurer. The deposits are now \$675,000, with a fine conservative record under the guidance of the president Charles H. Persons, and the treasurer Arthur E. Walker.

The Maynard Trust Company opened Nov. 24, 1913, with a capital of \$50,000, George H. Creighton, President, Charles E. Wheeler, Treasurer. It furnishes facilities for the people of this and surrounding towns, and enjoys a well established confidence. Its savings department and safety deposit boxes supply a needed service to the community. The present treasurer is Frank E. Taylor, his assistant John Garlick.

There are a number of attractive and well conducted stores in this town:—

Groceries

Riverside Co-operative Association
Sidney E. McCleary
James J. Hilferty
United Co-operative Society (Finnish)
First National Co-operative Ass'n (Finnish)
International Co-operative Ass'n (Polish)
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Jersey Butter Co.
Keefe's Co-operative
Taylor & White

Dry Goods

William B. Case & Sons
The Hartwell Co.
A. N. Hodges
Jacob Oberg

Markets

James O. Eaton
W. H. Priest
A. Distasio
John Zaniewski
The Assabet Market

Bakers

S. E. McCleary
L. J. Estella
United Co-operative Society
First National Co-operative Association

Florist

Albert Batley & Son

Granite Works

Robert E. Hartin

Fish, Fruit and Vegetables

William O'Brien
George Kahler
William Bishop

Furniture

Gruber Bros.
The American Supply Co.

The Riverside Co-operative Association is one of the oldest co-operative institutions in the state, being founded on the famous Rochdale plan, and originally called the Sovereigns of Industry, instituted December 21, 1875 and the organization perfected in 1878 for trade purposes.

B. F. Townsend carries on a large Tinsmith and Plumbing business on Nason St. On Lower Main Street, George Stansfield, has a smaller plumbing establishment.

Tailors

P. J. Sullivan
George Laubenstein
Strauss Bros.

Printers

Murphy & Snyder

Photographer

George D. Elson

There are numerous tonsorial establishments in town, among the most well known being Frank L. McCormack and Arthur Bariteau.

Druggists

M. B. Church
Wilder X. Macurda
Frank Fearn
P. H. Delee

The first druggist was Thomas Wouldhave, starting in his home in 1865 with a small stock, at the corner of Main and River Streets where Clark Block now stands; from this small beginning grew the large business now conducted by M. B. Church.

Physicians

F. P. Flagg
M. H. Paine
S. B. Annis
Dwight Cowles
E. J. Flaherty

Dentists

S. R. Garland
R. C. Palmer
Louis E. Sullivan
Robert H. Cochran
Clifford L. King
J. M. Bellows
Frank May

The Maydale Bottling Co., on Glendale Street, does a large tonic business—Paul Hilander, Proprietor.

The laundry on Powder Mill Road handles a large wet wash business under the title Middlesex Family Laundry, also doing finished laundry. The large unused laundry building on upper Main Street, was formerly run by the Harriman Bros., but has been idle a number of years.

Clothing

The Boston Clothing Co.
Samuel Lerer
The New Idea

Hardware

Thomas F. Parker
John McPherson

Music

Charles H. Persons
Robert C. Carter
Edith L. Johnson

Coal and Wood

The Maynard Coal Co.
Clarence E. Hastings

Ice

B. L. Whitney

Jeweler

George H. Gutteridge

Newsdealer

James J. Ledgard
Mrs. C. C. Murray

Shoes

P. H. Murphy
F. A. Creighton
M. M. Poresky

Several of the large stores also carry a line of Boots and Shoes.

Lawyers

Howard A. Wilson
Alfred E. McCleary
Leslie W. Sims

Milliners

Misses Comeau
B. L. Fullonton
The Hartwell Co.

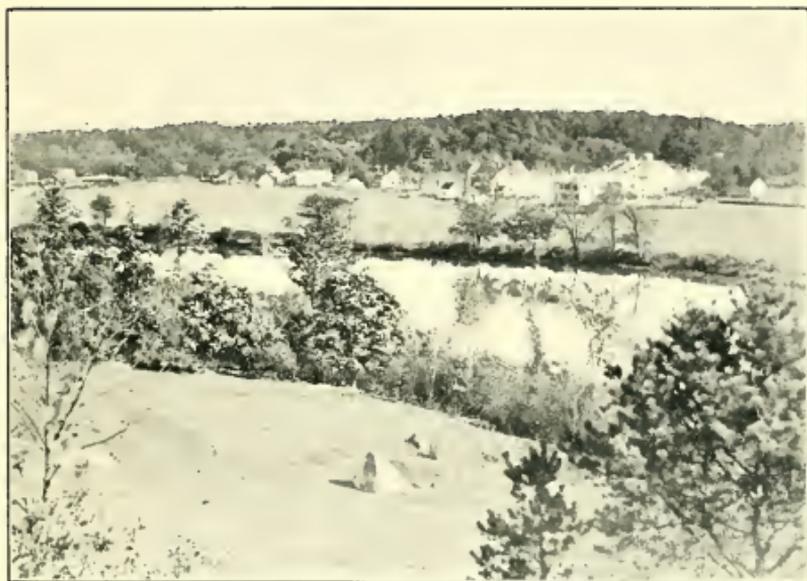
Garages

James A. Coughlan
Holly & Comeau

Trucking

W. O. Strout
Ernest Barilone

The F. W. Woolworth Co. have a very attractive 5 and 10 cent store; there are several small fruit and confectionery stores and a popular Smoke Shop; a couple of restaurants and three lunch carts.



POWDER MILL VILLAGE

Many of our men find employment in the large plant of the American Powder Mills just over the line in Acton, although much of their property lies within our town limits. Their occasional explosions, sometimes serious, do not permit us to ignore their existence. The superintendent is George B. Hooper, who has grown up with the business, succeeding his father Edmund B. Hooper, who came here in 1866.

This town boasts two weekly newspapers, "The Enterprise" printed in Marlboro and "The News" printed in Hudson. There are three Brass Bands, The Maynard Brass, and two Finnish—The Imatra and The National. There are several excellent orchestras and a newly organized Glee Club.

The fine "Town Clock" on the Mills was given by Lorenzo Maynard and placed in position in the Fall of 1892, the tower having been erected by the Assabet Manufacturing Co.

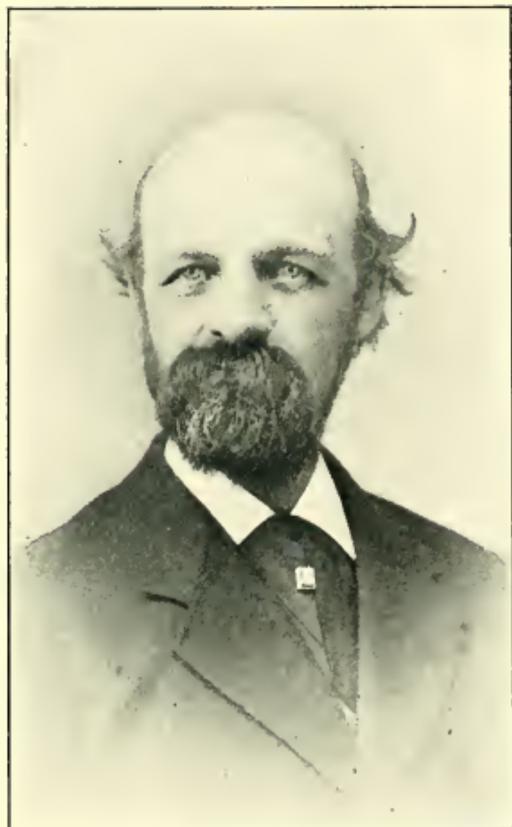
Eco Magneto clocks for night patrol records were installed in 1918.

At the Town Meeting February 1917 the town colors Blue and White were chosen.

This is one of the Chautauqua towns on the Strathmore Circuit. Each season their large tent is erected and a five day series of lectures and entertainments given which the people appreciate very much.

In the Fall of 1920 the women were given the right to vote, Miss Laura E. Woodart being the first to cast a ballot, and at the Town Meeting, March 1921, Mrs. O. S. Fowler was the first woman to take an active part. The Woman's Club organized March 1904, has been a big factor in preparing the women for the intelligent use of their suffrage rights, besides being active in many other lines.

On petition of P. J. Sullivan and others, the United States Post Office Department granted free delivery, beginning July 1, 1920. Four carriers are employed, and Arthur J. Coughlin is Postmaster with an efficient office force.



LORENZO MAYNARD

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

settlers found iron ore here, Hudson records that what is known as "bog iron" was dug near the Sudbury line, carted to Lee's bridge and floated down the Sudbury River to Billerica, the stretch of road from the Maynard line to the Cutting place being known as the "Iron Works Causeway".

Back in the sixties, it was very inconvenient to be sick, as there was neither telephone nor doctors in the village and you had to ask a friend to walk or hire a horse and drive to Stow for Dr. Livermore or to Acton Centre for Dr. Cowdry.

Numerous changes in the location of buildings have been made from time to time as improvements required. The block No. 143-147 Main Street, formerly stood where the shoddy mill now is and was the first wool shop; when moved it was converted into a factory boarding house but is now used for separate tenements. No. 3 High Street stood where the shipping room building now stands, and No. 4 High Street, where our present depot is now situated. At 159 Main Street, called the Central House, Mrs. Hillis ran a boarding house for years, but it was originally a livery stable.

The Findly Robertson House near the post-office was moved to Acton Street to give place to a new block at Naylor corner. To make room



PEOPLE'S THEATRE AND STORES

for the new block No. 2-10 Nason Street and the new People's Theatre, the Dean millinery building went to 73 Nason Street, now being used as a dwelling house; the old double house, owned by Amory Maynard, to 14 Waltham Street, and another one, formerly occupied by Henry Legard, was removed to Acton Street.

Like most other towns Maynard has had its share of fires which claimed the Maynard Hotel and the Nason Street School, and in addition to these, the old Music Hall on Main Street, destroyed November 26, 1912. In this hall, many events of importance to the people of that day

were staged; during the roller skating craze, it was there that B. J. Coughlin and others contended for the championship. The basket ball furore followed this, and the great Merchant's week exhibition was held here, Admiral Sampson and Lieut.-Gov. Bates honoring us with their presence. On February 4, 1917, Naylor's block at the corner of Main and Nason Streets went up in smoke and the American Woolen Co., on August 17, 1920 lost their barn and several wooden store houses on Hillside Street, among them being the old original mill building of 1846.

The Assabet Mill is just emerging from the longest period of depression in its history, incident to industrial conditions following the great World War and the re-adjustment of business to meet changed conditions. From June 1920 to March 1, 1921, employment averaged about 33%, which followed so soon after four weeks suspension of business in November 1919, due to an industrial controversy, fell with force upon the community. Since June 1919 the American Woolen Company have protected their employees by insurance, free of expense, the death benefits ranging from \$750 to \$1500, according to the length of time employed and weekly sick benefit of from 40% to 80% of their average wages.

In 1871 our appropriation for Highways was \$1000, laborers receiving \$2 per day. Since the advent of automobiles, especially auto trucks, it is necessary to have better roads and our present expense averages from \$14,000 to \$16,000 per annum. The well kept condition of our streets is due to the efficiency of our Superintendent, John J. Driscoll. Improvements are made each season, oil applied and in 1912 a steam roller was purchased on account of the increased use of stone in road building.

Maynard has been the recipient of four watering troughs; the one at Main and Sudbury Streets is unique, being first made spherical for one of the battlefields but before leaving the shop, was damaged and useless for the place intended and it was secured by Mr. Thomas H. Rafferty, converted into a trough and set up as a memorial to his father, an old resident of West Main Street. Mrs. Asahel Balcom gave the one at the cross roads beyond the Cemetery. Lorenzo Maynard presented the one on Walnut St., and Warren A. Haynes the one on Acton St. The drinking fountain in front of the Congregational Church was erected in 1911 by Mrs. Luke S. Brooks in memory of her husband.

The population of the town is now about 7200 people, a very cosmopolitan community, twenty

different nationalities are represented, the English language being an unknown "quantity" to many, hence our appropriation in 1921 for Americanization. The most numerous of our European friends are the Finns, Poles, Italians and Russians in the order named.

Several Maynard men saw service in the Spanish War of 1898. Unfortunately no record was kept, but we have been able to secure the following names:

William Brindley
James H. Cheney
John Driscoll
James McCarron
George Rodan
John Wagner

THE CIVIL WAR.

Assabet Village was credited by Stow and Sudbury with thirty-six men who entered the war of the rebellion in 1861-65; the following list is as accurate as we are able to obtain at this late day:—

Adams, Joseph, (lost one arm.)	Cowrie, Robert
Benham, Winfield H. Lieut.	Callahan, John
Brown, Samuel G. Corp.	Cullen, Richard
Brown, Henry S.	Dooner, James
Barr, William	Dooner, Michael
Cullen, James	Flood, George
	Flynn, Daniel B.

Heffernan, James	Robertson, Archibald, (killed in action.)
Haynes, Sylvester	Robertson, George, (killed in action.)
Keene, James	Sheehan, Dennis
Long, Cornelius	Sloss, David
Long, Dennis	Sweeney, Daniel
Lovering, Daniel A.	Stuart, Jeremiah
McCauley, Matthew	Sawyer, James M.
Newton, Augustus	Whitman, John
O'Donnell, John	Wouldhave, John
Puffer, Mark	Wilder, Henry W. Sergt.
Puffer, Rockwood	Wilder, Granville W.
Perry, Charles	

The following prominent G. A. R. men came here soon after the close of the Civil War— A. D. Holt, James Carney, John Wall, William G. Priest. Henry Wilson Post G. A. R. No. 86, was organized and flourished until death depleted its ranks and it was merged with the Isaac Davis Post of Acton. In the great World War which began in August 1914, and into which America entered April 6, 1917, this town furnished about 340 young men, seven of whom died in the service; some were shell shocked, many received wounds, others were badly gassed; many of them were promoted, others were cited for bravery. C. Sidney Coulter rose to the post of Major; John E. Hietala lost a leg; the following privates made the supreme sacrifice:—

Demars, Frank E. (wounds received in action)
Daley, George A. (motor cycle accident)
Dzierkacz, Anthony, (wounds received in action)
King, Frank, (disease)
Miller, Edward, (wounds received in action)
Panton, Ralph, (disease)
Tierney, Myles, (disease)

A record kept by the Committee of Safety recorded considerable information concerning the boys who were in the service. An Honor Roll, which stands in front of the Congregational Church, was erected by Mrs. O. S. Fowler and contains the names of three hundred and forty-four men, and two women who were nurses in the hospitals. July 4, 1919, was given over to the entertainment and honoring of the returned service men. Beautiful weather made possible a gala day on the ball field, each soldier and sailor being presented with a medal by the townsfolk. The boys have formed a post of the American Legion, named for Frank E. Demars, containing one hundred and seventy-five members. The first Commander was Michael Lynch, and the present one Harold Sheridan. They have now taken over the work formerly done by the G. A. R. Post, and will take charge of the exercises for the first time Memorial Day, 1921.

MAYNARD HONOR ROLL

World War.

Adamson, John	Carlson, John W.
Anderson, Waino E.	Carlton, Fred G.
Arcieri, Loretto	Carlton, Henry A.
	Crowley, Edward A.
Barber, Walter	Cuttell, Harold
Baron, William F.	Cuttell, George
Batsford, William J.	Chidley, Joseph
Beavis, Joseph F.	Carney, James
Beck, John R.	Carpenter, John F.
Bent, Whitney J.	Casey, Ralph
Billett, Jesse	Comeau, Herbert C.
Binks, Frank J.	Connors, Daniel F.
Binns, George V.	Connor, Francis G.
Blanchard, Preston M.	Connor, Raymond J.
Blatt, Barney	Connors, Hugh
Boothroyd, Joseph	Connors, Watson
Bower, Phillip	Cook, Elmer
Brearley, Earl B.	Coulter, C. Sidney
Brindley, Lawrence	Coulter, William J.
Browne, George H. B.	Creeley, William A.
Brown, Ralph	Croft, Harry S.
Brown, Robert M.	Cronin, James
Bakanowski, Jan	Cronin, John H.
Burke, Frank	Cullen, Joseph
Burke, Joseph	Czamauski, John
	Coulter, Raymond
Czerniawski, Jan	Coughlin, Edward J.
Callahan, Cornelius J.	Cheney, Ralph H.
Carey, John T.	

Doel, Job
Downey, Clifton
Dreczko, John
Dahl, Joseph O.
*Daily, George A.
*Demars, Frank J.
Denniston, Walter R.
Dineen, Joseph
Delorey, Louis
Distasio, Charles F.
Dyson, Charles E.
Doel, Herbert
Downey, Frank
Dudinski, Stanislaw
Dunn, John B.
Dwinell, Philip
Doyle, James W.
Eaton, James H.
*Dzierkacz, Anthony

Fairbanks, Fred E.
Fishman, Barney
Fishman, Haiem
Flood, Hartwell W.
Foley, David J.
Fornier, Arthur E.
Fornier, William H.
Fowler, Guyer W.
Fowler, Henry P.
Frazier, Daniel

Golubicki, Vincent
Golat, Simon

Gallagher, James R.
Gallagher, John M.
Garney, Harold J.
Gibbons, John T.
Grady, Percy J.
Gruber, Benjamin

Hunt, William H.
Hooper, Raymond
Hanson, Fred N.
Hanson, Hans P.
Hanson, Harold C.
Hanson, William V.
Hardy, John
Harris, Alfred
Hartin, John A.
Hatch, Parker S.
Heath, Charles
Hellinus, Richard
Hendrickson, John H.
Hietala, John E.
Higgins, John T.
Higgins, William H.
Hodges, Albert N.
Hoffman, Edward
Hohendorf, H. V.
Honkanen, Hjalman
Hooper, Charles F.
Hooper, Wilford P.
Hansen, John
Howard, Allen M., Jr.

Irwin, Charles

Irwin, Chester	Kaattari, Arthur
Jackson, Charles	Laskowski, Dominick
Jackson, Richard	
Jamieson, George A.	Lawler, Thomas
Jamieson, Ralph A.	Lawson, George
Johnson, Edward E.	Lawton, Ralph W.
Johnston, Edward F.	Ledgard, Edward F.
Jones, Dana F.	Legicko, Peter
Jones, Raymond G.	Lehtinen, Kusti
Jones, Ralph D.	Lemoine, Fred F.
Jesielonis, John	Lent, Charles E.
Jones, William B.	Lent, Roy
	Lent, Donald
Kaler, Joseph W.	Linczewski, Alex
Kozlowski, Michael	Leva, Louis
Kaattari, Leonard	Lester, John
Killerby, Fred	Linden, Hjalmar
Kane, Patrick J.	Lambert, Roy F.
Kangas, Waino	Lawerence, Arlie B.
Keegan, John H.	Lingley, Ralph
Kelley, Frank	Lisiecky, Joseph
Kelley, Walter J.	Lojko, Zygmunt
Kelley, Vincent L.	Lojko, Michael
King, Howard	Lord, Arthur W.
Koski, Arthur	Louka, Michael
Koczanowski, Ignatius	Lowney, Daniel W.
Korbeck, Alexander	Lowney, William T.
Kozakiewicz, Boleslaw	Lowney, Leo
Kulik, Felix	Luker, Anthony
Kukkula, Svante	Luker, Charles
Kulick, Jos.	Luoma, Alfred K.
Kierstead, Robert	Luosalo, George
*King, Frank	Luosalo, Waino E.

Lynch, Jeremiah F.
 Lynch, Michael E.
 LeSage, Magloire
 LeSage, George F. A.
 Mahoney, Edward
 Maley, Stephen T.
 Mallinson, Jas. H.
 Manning, John J.
 Manning, Eugene R.
 Marchant, William E.
 Mattson, Elmer W.
 May, Francis
 Meade, Samuel
 *Miller, Edward
 Martin, Joseph P.
 Martin, Herbert
 Manning, Frank
 Moynihan, Albert
 Murray, William
 Milusiewicz, Jan
 Millington, Roy
 Manning, Axiel
 Manning, Waino W.
 Manning, James
 Millington, Arthur
 Minko, Zachery
 Moore, Dominick D.
 Moore, William J.
 Morrill, William
 Morris, Frank E.
 Moynihan, Cornelius
 Moynihan, Frank D.
 Moynihan, John A.
 Moynihan, William
 Murdock, Francis
 Murray, John
 Muzyczuk, Gregory
 McCarthy, Emmet L.
 McCarthy, Luke J.
 McGrath, William T.
 Mickiewicz, John
 Misiuk, Casimir
 Murray, Thomas
 Murray, Walter C.
 Matheuman, Chas. H.
 McCormick, Dennis P.
 McCormack, Roy V.
 Marsden, John
 Nelson, Roy C.
 Newhouse, Raymond
 Newton, Ralph P.
 Niemi, Waino
 Nokelainen, John
 Nordberg, John R.
 Norton, Henry G.
 Nowick, Joseph
 Narkun, John
 O'Brien, Fred
 O'Neil, Robert J.
 Oates, William
 Oates, Arthur
 O'Brien, William H.
 Poreda, Alexander

Pronski, Francis	Roberts, Colombo
Palmer, Raymond	Rodway, Herbert R.
*Panton, Ralph	Riihiluoma, Victor
Parker, Bradford	Ryan, Charles J.
Parker, Charles O.	Ryan, James J.
Parker, Orrin J.	Rychlickie, Julius
Parks, Frank E.	Rynkewitz, Michael
Parmenter, Daniel L.	Rusielewicz, Casimir
Parmenter, Joel F.	
Parsons, Carl D.	Shattuck, Ralph
Payne, George B.	Sawyer, Oscar S.
Payne, Joseph	Schultz, Peter
Perry, George	Scott, Sidney
Persons, Carl C.	Sharpe, David G., Jr.
Peterson, Benjamin J.	Sheridan, Harold V.
Peterson, Carl A.	Simonds, Henry J.
Peterson, John P.	Smith, Clarence A.
Peterson, Leon N.	Smith, Frank
Peterson, Walter R.	Smith, Raymond A.
Punty, Charles	Smith, Frank D.
Pynne, Patrick J.	Smith, Leonard
Parkkila, John	Smith, Thomas V.
Pronski, Gabriel	Stankiewicz, John
	Stedes, Joseph
Quinn, William	Stockwell, William
	Stone, Russell
Rajewicz, Ludwick	Sullivan, Vincent
Richardson, James P.	Slabysz, Leon
Rahko, Hannes	Strybus, Vincent
Rasmussen, Albert J.	Szilkonis, Phillip
Rasmussen, Ernest A.	Sullivan, Louis E.
Rusielewicz, John	Sweeney, William A.
Riley, Albert	Sweeney, James V.

Siemienak, Stanislaw	Wasiuk, Anthony
Swaney, Carrol R.	Wasiuk, Stanley
Septlivicz, Roman	Wasiuk, Louis
Sullivan, Thomas	Weir, William G.
Sullivan, Joseph	Whalen, Albert J.
	Whalen, James E.
*Tierney, Myles	White, Harold
Toop, Everett J.	White, Joseph A.
Taylor, Gavin A.	White, Leo
Taylor, Charles Percy	Whitney, Alton P.
Taylor, John W.	Whitney, Levi
Taylor, William O.	Whittaker, George H.
Tobin, Eden	Wilder, Frank E.
Tervo, Waino H.	Wilder, Fred J.
Trocky, Antony	Williams, Waino
Tofferi, Oscar	Wirtanen, John
	Wuorio, Oscar
Usher, Charles P.	
	Young, Jason
Vodoklys, Stanley	
Valeno, Tony	Zapasnik, Joseph
	Zapasnik, William
Waluk, Sylvester	Zakrewski, John
Waldron, Vincent	Zwirble, Vladisav
Weaver, Blanchard E.	Zieniewicz, Vincent
White, Everett	

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Howard, Ethel M. Wall, Madeline E.

*Star indicates those who died in service.

Honor Roll includes native sons, resident elsewhere, enrolled at the request of relatives here.

TOWN OFFICERS, 1921

Town Clerk.

Frank E. Sanderson.

Selectmen.

Frank S. Binks,
Edwin Carlton,
Charles B. Keane.

Treasurer.

Geo. H. Gutteridge.

Overseers of Poor.

James Mullin,
Thomas Wright,
William Scully, Jr.

Water Commissioners.

Gavin Taylor,
John Lawton,
Orrin S. Fowler.

School Committee.

James J. Hilferty,
Samuel R. Garland,
L. Everett Wilson.

Tree Warden.

William Bishop.

Auditors.

Oliver C. Trees,
Carl A. Stockbridge.

Trustees of Public Library.

L. Everett Wilson,
Robert Lester,
John Hannon.

Board of Health.

Mortimer H. Paine,
Orrin S. Fowler,
Joshua Edwards.

Assessors.

John C. King,
James J. Legard,
Joshua Naylor.

Constables.

John Connors,
N. J. Driscoll,
Patrick J. Kane.

Tax Collector.

William H. Mann.

Cemetery Committee.

Fred Taylor,
Ainsley O. Dunham,
Lewis N. Shaw.

Moderator.

Horace F. Bates.

GENEALOGY.

There are several old families which have been so intimately connected with the early history of the town that it would seem fitting to mention them, but space will permit recording only a few of the older ones, whose descendants are still residents.

Amory Maynard was born in the northeast part of Marlboro, at the foot of Fort Meadow Pond, February 28, 1804; he was called to his reward March 5, 1890, his remains together with his wife lie in the family tomb near Glenwood Cemetery. His parents were Isaac and Lydia (Howe) Maynard.

We find the name of Maynard in Sudbury previous to 1646. John, one of the ancestors of Amory, died there in 1672; he had a son named Zachary, born in 1647, and who lived at one time near the "spring". This "spring" was on the northeast side of what is now Waltham Street, at the head of the brook, which flows by the lower end of the sewerage beds, and which shows that the Maynard family have long been known in this section and were among the first settlers. Amory had two sons, Lorenzo who died in Winchester March 13, 1904, and William, who died in Worcester Nov. 9, 1906. Lorenzo had one

son, William H. now a resident of Winchester. William left sons and daughters—Amory of this town; Harland of Newton; Nettie, Grace and Lessie (Morgan) of Worcester, and Susan (Peters) of Somerville.

Winthrop Puffer, who resided on the old Puffer place (mentioned elsewhere) had one son James and a daughter Adeliza, both deceased, and another daughter Lucy A. who married Augustus Newton. Mrs. Newton and her son, George with his wife and son Ralph, who recently married, now reside on Summer Street; they were for many years the owners of the famous Wayside Inn in Sudbury.

Haman Smith left several sons, George, Benjamin, Dexter and Asa. George had one daughter, Georgianna (Brown), her first husband being Frank Taylor. Of her family there now remain Amy, wife of W. F. Litchfield, who occupy the old homestead on Great Road; also Fred W Taylor, who has two daughters, Gladys (McLean) and Reba.

Benjamin, who lived in the house west of George's (now occupied by Howard Case) had two daughters, Emma (Barnes) and Hattie, wife of Lucius H. Maynard. Dexter lived on Concord Street in the old house next to Charles Crossley; one of his daughters, Lucy Abby was

married to Warren A. Haynes; their son Albert W., our prominent grain and lumber dealer, married Jennie Broadbent who, with their two daughters, reside on Maple Street. The first Benjamin Smith, father of Haman, was a prominent man in this part of Stow from 1800 to 1825.

Henry Fowler was at one time a teacher at the old "Brick School"; he had a family of five boys and one girl. Herbert occupies the old homestead on Elm Court and has two married daughters. This old homestead has been in the family since 1739 according to a deed in their possession. Loring, of Concord Junction, has been a merchant and real estate man for years; George was in business in Framingham, it being now carried on by his son. Orrin S. married Nellie Pope; they have two sons, Harvard graduates; Harry, a lawyer, now in Washington, D. C., and Guyer. Mr. Fowler, in addition to to his other pursuits, carries on the undertaking business established by his father in 1871; they reside on Concord Street, on the old Randall farm, which he purchased and cut up into house lots.

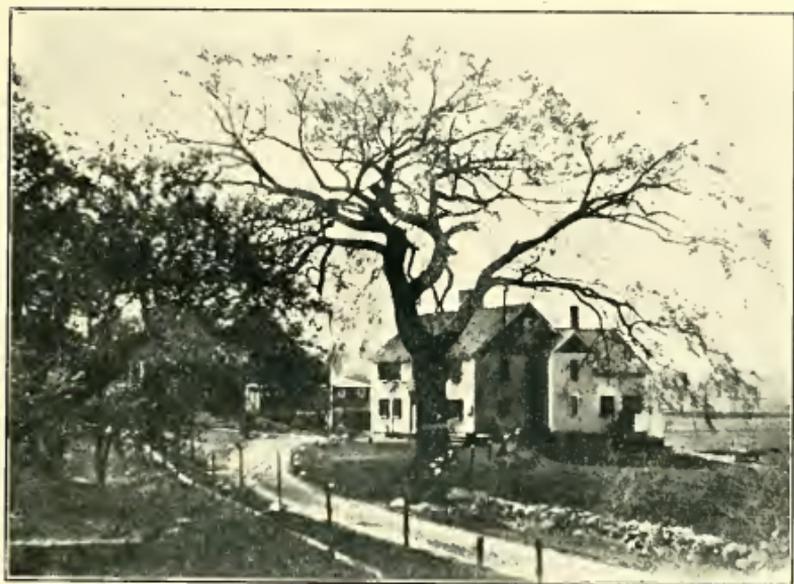
Artemas Whitney, son of Daniel Whitney, who lived on the Joel Parmenter place on South Acton Road, lived for many years on Main Street (opposite the school-house) and afterwards on

Maple Street. He had two daughters and several sons; Lucy married W. B. Case who with their two sons, Ralph and Howard, conduct a large dry goods store; Mary married James R. Bent, son of Johnathan P. Bent on Summer St. Calvin, Frank and George E. took to farming. George has a farm on the west side of Acton Road, and has several sons, one of whom Clifford met death by being caught between two coal cars while switching was being done in his coal yard. Calvin occupied the old Conant-Goldsmith farm near the Acton line; he left sons and daughters.

John, another son of Daniel Whitney, lived at the old homestead farm until he purchased a home on Maple Street. One of his sons Henry married Margaret Dawson; another, Charles, married Addie Walcott and died early leaving one daughter, Charlena. George A. married Emma Sharpe; several daughters survive him, one of whom is the wife of Harold Butterworth.

Joel F. Parmenter, who took the Daniel Whitney farm after John Whitney, had several sons. Daniel and his son carry on a farm and general teaming business on Concord Street. Richard, one of the overseers in the mill, purchased the Kent house on Summer Street, where he now lives; he has three daughters. Harry and Jonas reside in Worcester.

Jonathan P. Bent owned one of the largest stock farms in this vicinity, coming to the east part of Stow from his native town of Sudbury in 1847, the year which saw the beginning of the Assabet Mills, and purchased the "John Conant" place at the head of Summer Street. This house was one of the oldest land marks of the town, having been built more than one hundred and fifty years and the two magnificent elms which shaded the buildings were said to be the largest and oldest of their kind in Eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Bent was active in town affairs, being on the Board of Selectmen and holding other offices for more than twenty years. He was a member of the Committee who drew the lines for the new town and his farm marked one of the boundaries. He was one of Maynard's first selectmen and continued as such several years. He died in 1892 survived by five children,—Mrs. Helen Curtis and Sara W. of this town; Mrs. Wm. Andrews of Lowell; John G. Bent, who died in Pasadena, Calif., in 1918; and James R. Bent, a prominent citizen, who died here May 1920. All the buildings of the homestead, together with the trees, were burned in December 1912. A local paper says of them "Older residents of the town remember that one of the finest bits of scenery in the old days was to



JONATHAN P. BENT PLACE

stand on the hill and look down the valley in its excellent state of cultivation and which was only outrivalled by the spectacular finish of the property on Sunday evening." James left one son, Whitney and a daughter Pauline, wife of Carl Persons, son of Charles H. Persons, and who is a prominent physician in New Bedford.

Thomas H. Brooks, who lived on Summer Street, belonged to a family actively connected with our early history. A son Thomas went to Montevideo, where he married and engaged in business; another son, Luke S. carried on the home farm until his death, specializing in fruits,

both here and in Florida, and is survived by his widow Josie. A daughter, Mary Jane married Joseph W. Reed of Acton, a Harvard graduate and able lawyer; their son Brooks Reed has an art gallery in Boston.

George F. Brown is the son of Ezekiel Brown, a farmer on Acton Road; he married Mary Eliza Whitman and had one daughter Alice, wife of Irving Howe. They occupy the old homestead which was erected about 1830.

Silas P. Brooks, a brother of Thomas H., had a farm on Summer Street, corner of Summer Lane; he had one son and three daughters; Minnie married Frank D. Gilmore and a son and daughter survive them; Lydia, is the wife of John O. Thompson, and they have two sons, George and Eugene, both married; Mary lives with her sister Lydia.

George Flood, one of the early mill operatives, left two sons who were prominent in town affairs for years. John W. held various town offices, was a deacon in the Congregational Church, active in Sunday School work and a member of the first Sunday School started in the old depot. He is survived by his widow and one son Hartwell, a graduate of Dartmouth. The other son George held town office, was postmaster and ran a livery stable in what is now called Pastime Hall.

He was taken prisoner in the Civil War and endured the horrors of Libby Prison for four months; one daughter, Effie Starr King survives him.

Joseph Adams, another old mill man, served in the Civil War and returned with one arm missing; his three daughters still claim their home here and a son Joseph lives in Winchester; George, the elder son, was for years Superintendent of the Westboro Insane Hospital, and William resides in Maine.

William Cullen, who lived on Glendale Street, is survived by three daughters, Mrs. John King, Mrs. Edward Doherty and Mrs. Michael Kelley of Concord Junction.

William H. Gutteridge came here in 1863, although his parents, Robert Tanget Gutteridge and Mary Wood worked here in 1847 before their marriage. Mary boarded with Mr. Maynard and wound the first bobbin in the Assabet Mill. Robert was a carpet weaver, and after their marriage went to Fremont, N. Y. where their children were born; Mary (Stuart) has lived for years in San Francisco and William has been Paymaster at the Mills since 1882. He held the office of Town Treasurer several years and was succeeded by his son George H. the well known

jeweler; another son Clarence is an electrician in Lawrence.

The Haynes brothers, Abel G., Warren A., Alfred T., and Asahel came from North Sudbury in the sixties, opened a grocery store in the old Union Hall Building where the Mossmans and George T. C. Holden had previously had charge. Later they located in the old I. A. Prouty store (now 139 Main Street) where they also kept the Postoffice, moving a few years later to Riverside Block. Asa afterwards entered the clothing business and Alfred conducted a furniture business. Abel has one daughter, wife of Arthur E. Walker, treasurer of the Assabet Institution for Savings. Alfred has two daughters, Mrs. Clarence S. Bodfish and Mrs. Charles Wilcox.

Walter Whitman of Lincoln Street, is a grandson of John Whitman mentioned elsewhere and has in his possession a good map of Stow dated 1830.

Mary, Nellie and Annie Joyce, long time residents of Spring Lane are daughters of John Joyce who came here when the mill dam and railroad were under construction, as did Timothy Moynihan and Michael Sweeney. Mr. Moynihan is survived by a son Timothy B., our Asst.-Postmaster and daughters Minnie, Lena and Lucy (Sullivan); also John who resides in Brockton.



JOHN DEAN HOUSE.

Michael Sweeney had three sons—James, now deceased, was a prominent lawyer; Charles, who occupies the old homestead on Main Street, and Thomas, residing on Lincoln Street, have growing families—Thomas sending two sons to service in the World War.

Cornelius Mahoney was early on the ground, taking a farm on Waltham Street, which is now covered with dwelling houses. He is survived by two sons, Cornelius and John.

Daniel Reardon, whose farm adjoined Mahoney's, and now a part of the New Village, was an early settler. His son John H. of Cambridge

is a frequent visitor; his daughter, Mrs. Patrick Lawton has two sons, John and Frank, well known newspaper men.

The Crowley family is represented by Michael J., and his sons and daughters. The Long family by Nellie Long. The Thomas Deane family, by two daughters, Mrs. Hugh Miller and Mrs. William H. Priest.

John Dean, who lived on the Acton Road, left a son, Thomas of Concord Street and daughters of whom Lizzie, Jennie, Emma and Margaret (Whitney) reside in Maynard. Mr. Dean suffered death at the hands of Lorenzo Barnes. A clipping from a Boston paper says—"The last execution by hanging in Massachusetts was in the jail at East Cambridge on March 4, 1898, Lorenzo Barnes was hanged for the murder of John Dean, a Maynard farmer, on December 17, 1896."

Bernard McCormack came here in 1856 and lived on Park Street, where his daughters Mary J. and Sarah reside. He was the father of George and grandfather of Frank, our genial barbers. Roy, son of George, served in the World War.

Levi R. Cheney is the only one of a once large family now with us and was born in the old house on Summer Lane, now occupied by James Stott.



MR. AND MRS. LEVI R. CHENEY

He attended the Northwest district school and has held town office at various times. He has two sons and two daughters—Ralph, one of the Harvard College faculty; Howard, living in Worcester. Levi has a brother Edward in Nashua, and a brother Henry is survived by James, named for his grandfather, a carpenter of former days. Levi and Mary Billington were the first couple married in this town, according to the records.

John Sanders, an old time teamster and livery stable keeper, before the days of railroads and autos, kept a stable on Waltham Street, No. 26, and later on Main Street, and hauled freight

between here and Boston. Mrs. Mary Jannell is the only one of the once large family now living here.

Timothy Buckley, an old time resident on Summer Street, and for years coachman for Lorenzo Maynard, recently returned to town where he feels most at home.

William White came about 1859; one of his sons, John H., husband of Julia Buckley, lives on Percival Street, and has a large family, and was coachman for Amory Maynard for a number of years. One of his sisters married John Moynihan of High Street, their three sons being in the World War, Sergeant William also being on duty on the Mexican border.

John Callahan, a veteran of the Civil War, who lived where the Haynes Lumber Yard now is, left a son, and a daughter Mary, who married George Swanton.

Thomas Wouldhave, the first druggist, was one of the early mill men; his son Robert is in the west; a granddaughter, Mrs. Jennie Parrish and a grandson, William McGarry reside here. Mr. McGarry has in his possession a rare old map of Sudbury.

Harry A. Chase was the first child born in the town who is with us to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

At the annual town meeting, March 7, 1921, it was voted to celebrate in an appropriate manner on April 19, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town. Moderator Horace F. Bates and Clerk Frank E. Sanderson were instructed to appoint a committee of twenty-one, who were to meet and add to their number sufficient to create a good working force and carry out a definite program, which being done, the following committees were appointed:—

General

Postmaster Arthur J. Coughlan, Chairman
Town Clerk Frank E. Sanderson, Secretary
Charles H. Persons, Treasurer

Music.

Edwin Carlton,
Frank S. Binks,
Charles B. Keene,
Fred W. Taylor.
Gavin Taylor.

Invitations.

George H. Gutteridge,
Mrs. John Horan,
Mrs. Irving Howe,
P. J. Sullivan,
Fred W. Taylor.

Community Singing.

Mrs. Howard A. Wilson,
Mrs. Albert W. Haynes,
Mrs. Ralph Case,
Mrs. Brooks Reed,
Mrs. Irving Howe.

Printing.

Frank E. Sanderson,
William Naylor,
Alfred E. McCleary,
Wallace C. Priest,
John Higgins.

History.

William H. Gutteridge,
Mrs. John Horan,
C. J. Lynch.

Honorary Membership.

Charles H. Persons,
Mrs. Frank Sanderson,
Mrs. John Horan,
William H. Gutteridge,
Albert Batley.

Sunday Observance.

Albert Batley,
William H. Gutteridge,
James J. Morgan.

School Observance.

William H. Millington,
Horace F. Bates,
James J. Hilferty,
Miss Alice W. Nagle,
Mrs. Ralph Case.

Press.

C. J. Lynch,
B. J. Coughlin,
Frank Lawton,
Robert Lester,
Hjalmar Linden.

Speakers.

Howard A. Wilson,
Albert Batley,
Oswald C. Drechsler,

Charles H. Persons,
George H. Creighton.

Program.

A. J. Coughlan,
F. E. Sanderson,
William Naylor,
B. J. Coughlin,
C. J. Lynch.

Decoration.

F. S. Binks,
Thomas F. Parker,
P. J. Sullivan,
Edward J. Flaherty,
Charles Williams,
John Zaniewski.

Parade.

Arthur J. Coughlan,
James J. Morgan,
Harold Sheridan,
Allie Peterson,
Charles B. Keene,
John J. Gallagher.

Reunion.

Mrs. Frank E. Sanderson,
Mrs. John Horan,
Mrs. John Maley,
Mrs. Irving Howe,
Mrs. Arthur J. Coughlan,
Mrs. Brooks Reed,
Mrs. Albert W. Haynes,

Mrs. Howard A. Wilson,
Miss Alice W. Nagle,
Miss Laura E. Woodart,
Mrs. Ralph Case.

Reception.

Howard A. Wilson,
Oswald C. Drechsler,
Charles H. Persons,
George H. Creighton,
Albert Batley,
P. J. Sullivan
Alfred E. McCleary,
Frank S. Binks,
Edwin Carlton,
James J. Morgan.
Charles B. Keene,
O. S. Fowler,
W. B. Case.

*Honorary Members of the
General Committee.*

Atiyeh, Elias N., Rev.
Angell, David M., Rev.
Brooks, Mary, Mrs.
Brown, George F.
Brown, Georgianna, Mrs.
Crowley, Edward F., Rev.
Chase, Harry A.

Cheney, Levi R.
Cheney, Hannah S., Mrs.
Callahan, Dennis
Chlonis, John, Rev.
Coughlin, Daniel
Fowler, Herbert
Haynes, Abel G.
Holt, Abner D.
Haynes, Alfred T.
Haynes, Albert W.
Hooper, George B.
Jablonski, Francis, Rev.
Lawton, Catherine, Mrs.
Litchfield, William F.
Maynard, Amory
May, Julia, Mrs.
McPhail, Margaret, Miss
Morse, Eliza, Mrs.
Naylor, Mary A., Mrs.
Newton, Lucy A., Mrs.
Papineau, Arthur B., Rev.
Peters, Mary S., Mrs.
Parmenter, Washington
Reed, Mary J., Mrs.
Shea, Hannah Mrs.
Vaananen, Johannes, Rev.
Whitney, Eliza, Miss

Governor Channing H. Cox has accepted our invitation; Congressman John Jacob Rogers, State Senator John M. Gibbs and Wm. M. Wood President of the American Woolen Co. are also expected.

We close our tale of the chronicles of Maynard with these words of Bacon—"the sweetest canticle is 'Nunc Dimittis,' when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations, death hath this also that it openeth the gate to good fame and extinguisheth envy. 'The same person shall be beloved when dead.' "

APPENDIX.

(From *The Hudson Pioneer, Saturday Morning, Apr. 29, 1871.*)

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AT MAYNARD.

On Thursday of this week the new town of Maynard held its first town meeting in Riverside Hall. At one o'clock the meeting was called to order by J. W. Reed, Esq., who read the warrant, and called upon the meeting to bring in their ballots for Moderator, the choice being Asahel Balcom, by a unanimous vote.

Some appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Balcom, after which the voters proceeded to choose the necessary town officers. E. R. Chase was declared elected Town Clerk, receiving 100 of the 103 votes cast. Mr. Chase was immediately sworn and entered upon the duties of the office. On motion of Mr. Ephraim Stone, it was voted to bring in names of Selectmen on

one ballot. Choice was made of Asahel Balcom, Henry Fowler, Jonathan P. Bent; Assessors—Asahel Balcom, Benj. Conant, Thos. H. Brooks. Treasurer—Lorenzo Maynard. Constables, Fred Fletcher, Wm. Maxwell, Thomas Farrell, The Selectmen will act as Overseers of Poor. Voted that the Collector should be chosen by nomination. Lorenzo Maynard being the choice. At this point, in consideration of the lateness of the hour, and the public demonstration to be made, it was voted to adjourn the meeting to Saturday, May 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Immediately upon the adjournment, the Marshal of the day, J. P. Foster, assisted by aids, W. M. Harding, John Hickland, E. R. Chase John Little, proceeded to form the line of procession in the following order: First

division, Escort Henry Wilson, Encampment 86, G. A. R., Eagle Cornet Band, Iola Lodge, I. O. G. T., and mill operatives. Second division, Amateur Brass Band, St. Bridget Temperance and Benevolent Society, Public Schools, citizens and visitors in carriages bringing up the rear.

The procession presented a very fine appearance, and numbered over 1000. At intervals along the line the stars and stripes and the standard of the St. Bridget Society fluttered gayly in the breeze, adding greatly to the liveliness of the scene. After the delay incident to such occasions, the signal gun was fired and the line started off under the inspiring strains of a popular national air, down Main St. past the Glendale House to Nason St. and Main St., and passed up to the west end of the village. Here, after a short halt, it returned left in front to Riverside Hall, where it was dismissed

by the Marshal, with the request that as many as could would meet at Riverside Hall in the evening for a continuation of the ceremonies, consisting of music by the bands, singing by the Glee Club, and speeches by Rev. W. Hazelwood, John Hillis, Esq., J. W. Reed, Esq., Henry Fowler, and other citizens of the town.

On account of the rain which set in at night, the proposed display of fireworks was postponed. As one of the attractions of the day, it was proposed to raise a flag staff on Pompsiticut hill by Messrs Benj. Smith, Chas. Maynard, J. K. Harriman and Andrew McEachron, and promptly carried into effect by these gentlemen. At the appointed time, at the signal discharged from an ancient piece of artillery, a large flag was flung out from the staff welcoming all to the gala scene over which it floated. At six o'clock the bands, and the gunners accompanying

the field-piece, were invited to partake of an ample collation prepared for them at the Glendale House, by the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. W. F. Wood.

The cannon procured for the occasion from Concord, a relic of the Revolutionary War, is a six-pounder brass piece, which was placed in position at the west end of the "old north bridge," and did its share in repelling the regulars on that memorable morning in April, 1775. Perhaps from its brazen throat echoed back a hearty "amen" in thunder tones, to the sharp ringing crack of that musket whose voice "was heard round the world." Engraved on this gun of "the olden time," was the following inscription:

"The Legislature of Massachusetts consecrate the name of Major John Butterick and Capt. Isaac Davis, whose valour and example excited their fellow citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops at Concord bridge the

19th of April, 1775, which was the beginning of a contest in arms that ended in American Independence."

A very noticeable feature of the day was the quiet and good order everywhere observed which was highly commendable. The people of Assabet were celebrating the anniversary of the Concord fight, and the march of the 6th Regiment through Baltimore when the news was flashed over the telegraph wires that at twenty minutes past five of that day the charter of their town was signed and sealed.

The fire-works will be given this (Saturday) evening.

Assabet has got divorced from Stow, and repudiated even her maiden name. This act is in keeping with modern developments of womankind, showing as it does a natural desire for independence coupled still with a lurking fondness for the masculine gender. The new town takes the name of Maynard. There is pro-

bably some pecuniary motive to the christening, though we only know that the outside public is a little discommoded by the change. Missives still come to our postoffice labeled "Feltonville." We don't blame the people of Groton Junction Village for preferring a briefer appellation. "Ayer" is better for tongue and ear, and for superscriptive disposal it is deft enough. But the nascent vogue of naming towns by monetary impulse is mischevious by its indifference to verbal taste. There is always something in a name, even though carelessly applied. Doubtless Miss Assabet, *alias* Mrs. Stow, has a proper reason for her predilection. Mr. Maynard is the chief founder of the community now incorporated in his name. He is a taking man withal, and his personal christening of the new town is a popular acknowledgment of his agency in its birth and breeding.

(April 30, 1902.)

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES.

Held at Union Congregational Church, Sunday, April 20.

Patriotic exercises were held Sunday evening in the Union Congregational church in memory of the minute men of Maynard, once a part of Sudbury and Stow, who responded to the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775, and the continental soldiers who served in the revolution.

A service of patriotic songs appropriate to the occasion, including Psalm 60, Watts select hymns, which were sung at the funeral of Capt. Isaac Davis, Abner Hosmer and James Hayward, was rendered by the choir. The pastor, Rev. Charles H. Washburn, read a selection from the old bible used by Wm. Reed, chairman of the provincial committee at a Congress held at Watertown, April 30, 1775; and then with a few remarks introduced the

speakers, chief among whom was Reuben L. Reed of South Acton, a prominent "Son of the American Revolution," who in his remarks brought out many interesting facts relative to history in this locality, many of which have never before been published.

Maynard is known before the public as a new town, but having been set off from the historic towns of Sudbury and Stow on April 19, 1871 has a very interesting history and the confines of the present town furnished the first blood spilt at Concord, April 19, 1775.

King Philip's Indian tribes occupied the north part of Sudbury now Maynard and some of the descendants of the most prominent minute men of that town are now prominent business men and citizens of Maynard.

An interesting discovery has been recently made of some Indian graves on the land of Abel G. Haynes,

which it is expected will throw some light on the early history of the town and which are now being carefully investigated. Sudbury had the largest number of men in proportion to its inhabitants in force on April 19, 1775, and it is claimed that it lost the oldest man killed on that memorable day. Some tried to reason with him (Josiah Haynes) but he said that he would go if the highway was filled with the king's soldiers. He was killed in the road, and Asahel Beed was taken prisoner and brutally murdered. At the battle of Bunker Hill, Sudbury took a prominent part. Mr. Reed declares it to be a tradition of his grandmother that so few men were left in Sudbury that the old men took the women and children to the garrisons for fear of the Indians.

From the Stow side of Maynard it is recorded that Daniel Conant, an honorable and respected farmer,

went forth to battle on that memorable morning. He was the grandfather of Hon. Wm. Wilde of Acton, who is worthy of remembrance for his noble and charitable deeds and his presentation of a memorial library to his native town, the greatest gift Acton has ever received.

Daniel Conant was among the minute men at Concord and Lexington, and said to have been at the North Bridge, as there were a number to whom just credit has never been given. Tradition says that the minute men from Sudbury and Stow entered Concord over the South Bridge. He was wounded on that day but recovered and afterwards rendered valuable service to his country. His most meritorious deed was when he and his neighbors marched to Bennington, Vt., under command of Capt. Silas Taylor of Stow, arriving there just in time to be ordered to the front and participate in the surrender

of Gen. Burgoyne. His reception on his return home to Stow, with a detachment of English soldiers as prisoners of war is recorded in the town annals as one of its most important incidents.

He was sergeant in Silas Taylor's regiment. A company of men was also made up from Sudbury, Stow and Winchendon, who were at the battle of Bunker Hill in Col. Prescott's regiment under command of Capt. Samuel Patch, and cannon balls used at that battle are still preserved at Stow. When the Sons of the American Revolution detailed Reuben L. Reed of Acton (originator of the plan) to mark the graves of revolutionary soldiers, the work was first begun in Acton and Stow.

Rev. J. B. Moulton of Stow, grandson of General Moulton of New Hampshire, famous in the American Revolution, made the prayer at the grave of Daniel Conant. Mr. Reed said

that the words were the same used by Rev. James Fletcher at Acton, "God watched over our ancestors, supported them through their struggle for liberty and blessed their deeds by establishing a free government, so he prayed that God would watch over and support the descendants of those men who are striving to keep alive the memory of the patriotic deeds of those heroes." His prayer has been answered and thousands of graves have been honored by flag holders and today Old Glory floats over their graves throughout the United States and Paris, France.

(1901)

First Trolley Car in the Business Section of the Town.

Maynard, Aug. 19. About noon today the residents of this town were treated to a sight most pleasing, and one for which they have impatiently awaited—the appear-

ance of an electric car in the business section.

A car decorated with flags in honor of the great event was sent to Concord with the following invited guests: Selectman and Mrs. Abel G. Haynes, Selectman and Mrs. P. J. Sullivan, Selectman Roland P. Harriman of Stow, Amory Maynard, E. B. Hooper, Selectman John H. Studley of Concord, directors Charles W. Shippee, Charles H. Persons, Julius Loewe and Frank P. Bond. Dr. and Mrs. F. U. Rich, Dr. Daniel Goodenow, Rev. J. A. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Litchfield, Treas. George H. Gutteridge, Ernest Johnson, B. J. Coughlin, A. E. Newton, W. W. Oliver, David Henderson, Samuel G. King, T. F. Parker, Frank R. Conner, Mrs. George Flood, Mrs. J. W. Ogden, Mrs. W. F. Hammond, H. L. Carter, James Carney, A. H. Haynes, Mrs. Luke S. Brooks, Miss Mary E. Shea, Mrs. Emory Wal-

ker, Mrs. Arthur E. Walker, Mrs. Alonzo Warren, Chas. Warren, George H. Creighton, Dr. B. D. Blanchard.

The enthusiastic passengers were greeted with cheers throughout the entire route.

AMORY MAYNARD DEAD.

Sketch of the Life of a Prominent Manufacturer.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald)

Marlboro, March 5, 1890. Amory Maynard died at his home in Maynard at 7:10 o'clock this morning, passing away very quietly. He had been incapacitated for any business for about seven years, and most of the time was confined to his home in charge of a male attendant. Monday forenoon, while attempting to ascend a flight of stairs in his residence, he lost his footing and fell backward, striking on the side of his head. He was taken up unconscious. Medical aid was summoned and all efforts were made to restore consciousness, but

he never spoke afterward; his life gradually ebbed away. It is thought his funeral will be held Saturday, and that the mills, as well as all places of business in town, will be closed. The interment will occur in Glenwood cemetery, and the body is to be laid in the handsome tomb which he had constructed some time ago. He had accumulated a large property, estimated at a million dollars, through his own exertions, coupled with the efforts of his two sons, Lorenzo and William, to whom, it is said, the estate is bequeathed.

WERE EARLY SETTLERS.

Mary Gibson was Mother of First Man to Fall in Battle at Concord.

The history of Middlesex county records shows that the members of the Gibson family were among the early settlers in that part of Maynard which was formerly a part of the town of Stow. The family homestead was

known as the Summer hill farm on the south side of Pomposetticut hill, now owned by Lucius Maynard. According to very good authority, Mary Gibson, a daughter of the family, was the mother of Captain Isaac Davis, who was the first to fall at the old North bridge, in the battle of Concord, in 1775.

Tradition says that near the spot where the remains of the foundation are, on Pomposetticut hill, the Indians held a consultation during King Philip's war, as to which town they would destroy, Concord or Sudbury. One of the chiefs said: "We no prosper if we go to Concord. The Great Spirit love that people. He tell us not to go. They have a great man there. He

great pray." This was an allusion to Rev. Mr. Bulkley, the minister of Concord, who seems to have been known to the Indians as a distinguished man, and they feared his influence with the "Great Spirit." Hence Concord was spared and Sudbury suffered. Nearly 40 men from Stow took part in the battle of Bunker Hill.

While Maynard is ever modest in thrusting herself into the pages of history, still there is abundant evidence that her soil was as productive of patriots, and her past is closely linked with the great events of history, though at that time her land was a part of other towns, and did not bear the name of Maynard.

INDEX.

American Legion	62-80	Free Delivery	72
American Woolen Co.	34-76	Genealogy	88
Anniversary	101	Great Road	22
Appendix	105	Halls	64
Assabet Mfg. Co.	32	Highways	77
Assabet, How spelled	16	Honey Pot Brook	26
Assabet Village	7	Hotels	64
Balcom Place	18	Ice House	37
Bands	71	Incorporation	7
Banks	66	Indian Purchase	12
Bent Farm	92	Indian Relics	16
Boone, Mathew	15	Iron Works	73
Boone's Pond	32	Jewell's Mill	24
Brigham Place	18	Jethro, Peter	13
Brooks Place	22	King, Philip	14
Brown, George F., house	17	Knights, William H.	26
Brown, William and others	16	Land Purchases	28
Carpet Manufacture	30	Library	64
Cemeteries	46	Mahoney and Brown Farms	41
Churches	54	Main Street	38
Civil War	78	Maynards, The	36
Concord Street	25	Maynard, L. H.	22
Fires	75	Mill, Buildings	34
Fire Department	44	Mill, Insurance, etc.	76
First Town Meeting	10	Mill, Pond and Dam	30
Fort Meadow	32	Mill, The Failure	34
Fowler Farm	16	Nason and other streets	39
		Newspapers	71

Paper Mill	24	Stores and Business	66
Park, Public	46	Stow, Town of	14
Parmenter Place	17	Streets	77
Pompsitticut Hills	14	Sudbury, Town of	12
Population	77	Sudbury Street	38
Powder Mills	71	Thanksgiving Pond	26
Puffer Place	18	Town Boundary	73
Railroad	36	Town Clock	72
Reardon Farm	41	Town Colors	72
Revolutionary War	26	Town Farm	46
Russell Bridge	22	Town Officers	87
Schools	48	Vose Place	19
Sewage	45	Walnut Street	38
Smith Family	20	Water System	43
Smith Bridge	22	Watering Troughs	77
Societies	60	World War	79
Stage Lines	22-36		

