

Chapter 1 : Maynard, Massachusetts

Maynard, Massachusetts (Postcard History Series) by Paul Boothroyd, Lewis Halprin Maynard was incorporated in as a manufacturing community. By , it was one of the most influential towns in Massachusetts.

History[edit] Circa home of Revolutionary War minuteman Luke Brooks , still stands at Summer Street in Maynard Maynard, located on the Assabet River , was first settled as a farming community by Puritan colonists in s who acquired the land comprising modern-day Maynard from local Native American tribe members who referred to the area as Pompositicut or Assabet. There were some exploratory town-founding rumblings in , followed by a petition to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, filed January 26, State approval was granted April 19, Sudbury received more money because more land came from Sudbury and Sudbury owned shares in the railroad, and the wool mill and paper mill were located in Sudbury. The population of the newly formed town - at 1, - was larger than either of its parent towns. Near-by Hudson, with its cluster of leather processing and shoe-making mills, seceded from Marlborough and Stow in In fact, the originally much larger Stow formed in lost land to Harvard, Shirley, Boxborough, Hudson and Maynard. The community grew along with the Assabet Woolen Mill and made wool cloth for U. Further downstream along the Assabet, the American Powder Mills complex manufactured gunpowder from to The Commonwealth of Massachusetts decided to keep the name as "Maynard" without allowing the topic to come to a vote by the residents. The town had a train station, an electric trolley, hotels and movie halls. Land owners were evicted. The land remained military property for years. Major tenants included Raytheon and Dennison Manufacturing Company. DEC remained in Maynard until when it was purchased by Compaq , which was itself later bought out by Hewlett Packard in The site houses many businesses, including the headquarters of Powell Flutes. The mill complex is also home to the oldest, still-working, hand-wound clock in the country see image. The clock tower was constructed in by Lorenzo Maynard as a gift to the town. The weights that power the E. The process takes one to two hours. The four clock faces have always been illuminated by electric lights. This still-active cemetery is the site of approximately 7, burials. On its east side it abuts St. Five generations later, Isaac Maynard was operating a mill in Marlborough. When he died in at age 41 his teenage son, Amory Maynard, took over the family business. He partnered with William Knight to start up a woolen mill operation on the Assabet River. Amory and his wife Mary Priest Maynard had three sons: Lorenzo , William and Harlan Amory managed the mill from Knight retired in Lorenzo took over from to William had less to do with the family business - he lived in Boston a while, then Maynard again, then off to Pasadena, California in for reasons of ill health possibly tuberculosis. He recovered and moved back east to Worcester in for the remainder of his life. Harlan died at age William married Mary Adams and had seven children. Descendants of two - Harlan James and Lessie Louise - are alive today, but not living locally. It is an imposing earth-covered mound with a granite facade facing the road. The mound is 90 feet across and about 12 feet tall. The stonework facade is approximately 30 feet across. The ceiling of the crypt has a glass skylight surmounted by an exterior cone of iron grillwork. Amory Maynard, his wife, Mary, and twenty-one of their descendants or spouses thereof are interred in the crypt. Lorenzo had contracted for the mausoleum while still alive but died before it was completed. An image of the Clock Tower is incorporated into the Town Seal, displayed on street signs and town vehicles. The Assabet River flows through Maynard from west to east, spanned by seven road bridges and one foot bridge. Initially, this was sufficient to hydropower the wool and paper mills, but both later added coal-powered steam engines. Average flow in the river is cubic feet per second. However, in summer months the average drops to under cfs, in drought conditions as low as 10 cfs. The flood of March reached 2, cfs. Recent, monthly and annual riverflow data is available from the U. The snow-to-water conversion is roughly eight inches of snow melts to one inch of water. The express commuter rail is approximately 30 minutes to Porter Square in Cambridge and 45 minutes to North Station in Boston. By driving, the connection to Route 2 is four miles from downtown Maynard. Connections to I in the east and I in the west are both 8 miles from downtown Maynard. Construction of a 3. It runs from the South Acton train station at the north end, though the center of Maynard and along the Assabet River to the Maynard: ARRT is

open to pedestrians and non-motorized transportation skateboards, bicycles, rolerblades, etc.

Chapter 2 : Browse Items Â· Maynard Historical Society Archives

*Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for Maynard (MA) (Postcard History Series) at blog.quintoapp.com
Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.*

They often took a horse and buggy into the nearby town of Maynard , where Helen would shop for groceries or clothes, while Babe would buy cigars and play pool at the Maynard Smoke Shop, which was owned by Frank and Joe Sheridan. Sudbury was a quiet farming town of 1, people, whereas the population of Maynard was close to 7, Sudbury had vegetable farms including greenhouse farms serving the Boston market and chickens. The interview can be listened to online from the MHS website as Podcasts. The last one mentions Ruth at 22 and 30 minutes. Why was the young Red Sox pitcher living in Sudbury? Firstly, this was not the Dutton Road farmhouse that Babe bought in , when he was already a star for the Yankees. Rather, the story goes that a couple of his teammates with the Red Sox had invited him to visit Sudbury , where they would rent cabins near Willis Pond to fish and hunt. For the winter of , Ruth 22 years old at the time rented a modest waterfront cabin since burned down near the end of Butler Road. Maynard was the closest place to go shopping and also to drink, play pool and otherwise carouse. Babe and Helen were often out playing in the snow when Sheridan and his friends came by. When they got cold, Helen invited everyone into the cottage and served them hot cocoa and cookies. Ruth would play the old battered piano and we would all sing along, including the Babe. He loved kids and always liked to have them around. As one version of the story goes, a daytime gathering at the house got overcrowded - the cottage being only 20x50 feet - so Ruth and others pushed the piano down the hill and out onto the ice. There, they continued the party complete with singing and dancing while Helen played the piano. When it was time to move the piano back it was too heavy to push up the hill. So, the Babe simply left the instrument on the ice, where it eventually sank to the bottom. Kevin Kennedy, a resident of Sudbury , has been searching for the piano for many years. Teams of expert divers have been in the pond more than once. In , a group of divers pulled out pieces of wood, possibly white oak, that piano expert David Sanderson of Sanderson Piano in Littleton believed could be the veneer of an old upright piano. But as of November there is no additional news. No mention in various biographies. Players who had a good season were sometimes paid bonuses. Play-off teams got play-off income. And players or all-star teams sometimes did post-season exhibition games for money. All told, a star could perhaps double base salary. One reason salaries were modest is that there was no television or radio advertising income for the owners.

Chapter 3 : Peoples' Theatre in Maynard, MA - Cinema Treasures

Featured in Maynard, Massachusetts are over photographs that bring to life the history of this diverse community. Paul Boothroyd and Lewis Halprin have used their knowledge and appreciation for the town's history to create an outstanding tribute to the people who worked and played here.

There is very little mystery about the source of most Maynard Workshop cards: The back designs are often clear about identifying series of cards, too: The greatest difficulty with Maynard Workshop cards is dating them. Very few Maynard Workshop cards seem to have been actually sent through the mail, so postmarks that might help date the cards are few. Where postmarks are known I have listed them below. The views are mostly of historical subjects, intentionally free of visual clues that might help date the cards, like advertising signs and automobiles. Here are the back designs most commonly found on Maynard Workshop cards, arranged in an order that seems to match up well with the internal typographical evidence of the designs. The differences on the backs of the cards also seem to match changes in the style of the photographs on the front of the cards: Many "Antique Back" cards are careful compositions that have a soft focused, selenium-toned appearance we connect with the turn of the century -- a large-format camera set up on a tripod, perhaps exposing glass plates. If they show interiors the lighting often creates careful modeling and a sense of deep front-to-back space in the view. There is a dividing rule but the back is otherwise plain: Areas for message and address are indicated but there is no dividing rule. The type faces are smaller and the arrangement of the elements in the box is more compact. As with most Maynard Workshop backs the areas for message and address are indicated but there is no dividing rule. It is reinforced by a credit line, "Copyright by the Maynards" at the bottom edge of the card. There is no dividing rule. Return Paul Revere Series A Back This design, printed in black ink, consolidates the copyright claims with the publication credit: There are Message and Address labels, but no dividing rule. Return Boston Series C Back This back designates a third series of Boston views, but the characteristics of the back design fall between the Paul Revere series and the "Large Back" -- its typefaces are most similar to the Large Box back, except that the "Message" and "Address" labels are the same as the Paul Revere back. The typefaces are smaller, and there is less variation in the sizes used. Labels indicate areas for message and address but there is no dividing rule. Return Boston Box Back A variation on the Large Box back design adds the name of the city represented in the series of cards -- here Boston. As with the Large Box design labels indicate areas for message and address but there is no dividing rule. Return Medium Box Back Modernization continues. As before, labels indicate areas for message and address but there is no dividing rule. There are no labels for the message and address areas, and no dividing rule. The credit at the bottom of the card varies. Return Small Box Ruled Back This design is a variant of the "small box" back above -- the same small ruled box with the ends of the horizontal rules extending beyond the verticals -- and it adds a dividing rule to separate the message and address areas. Return Trial Back This back design seems to mark a transition between the "small box" back, with its overhanging rules, and the "squared box" back that comes next. This back, found so far on only two cards, a view of the dining room stairway at Orchard House in Concord and coincidentally, another stairway at the William Cullen Bryant Tearoom in Great Barrington, MA, has the feeling of being an experiment, a prototype. It is set in very small type, lightface and bold -- a size and combination not used in any other design. A similar design is found on a couple of cards from South Hadley, Mass. Both of these cards use the "squared box" design, and the credit is set entirely in boldface. The credit at the bottom of the back has been simplified to read, "Published by the Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass. There are no labels for the message and address areas of the back. The credit at the bottom of the back has been modified to read, "From Photographs made by the Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass.

Chapter 4 : Maynard, Massachusetts - Wikipedia

MA Maynard Antique postcard PRIMARY & GRAMMAR SCHOOL MASS Education. Maynard (MA) (Postcard History Series) by Paul Boothroyd|Lewis Halprin. Paperback.

The town is located 25 miles west of Boston , in the MetroWest region of Massachusetts. As of the census, the town population was 10, Maynard was the site of the Assabet Woolen Mill , which produced wool fabrics near the Assabet River for over years, from to , under various owners. The American Powder Mills complex extending downstream along the river manufactured gunpowder from to In the future, the complex will include retail areas and restaurants. At present, there are no plans for residences. History Maynard, located on the Assabet River , was incorporated as an independent municipality in Prior to that it was known as "Assabet Village" but was legally still part of the towns of Stow and Sudbury. There were some exploratory town-founding rumblings in , followed by a petition to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, filed January 26, State approval was granted April 19, Sudbury got more money because it owned shares in the railroad, plus the wool mill and paper mill were in Sudbury, and more land came from Sudbury. The population of the newly formed town - at 1, - was larger than either of its parent towns. Hudson, with its cluster of leather processing and shoe-making mills, seceded from Marlborough and Stow in In fact, the originally much larger Stow formed in lost land to Harvard, Shirley, Boxborough, Hudson and Maynard. The community grew along with the Assabet Woolen Mill and made the highest percentage of wool for U. The woolen mill went bankrupt in ; it was purchased in by the American Woolen Company , a multi-state corporation, which greatly modernized and expanded the mill complex from through From through , the population of Maynard was larger than that of Acton, Stow and Sudbury, combined. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts decided to keep the name as "Maynard" without allowing the topic to come to a vote by the residents. Digital Equipment Corporation DEC moved into the complex in , initially renting only 8, square feet. DEC remained in Maynard until when it was purchased by Compaq , which was itself later bought out by Hewlett Packard in The site houses many businesses, including the headquarters of Powell Flutes and up to Monster. The mill complex is also home to the oldest, still-working, hand-wound clock in the country see image. The clock tower was constructed in by Lorenzo Maynard as a gift to the town. The weights that power the E. The process takes one to two hours. The four clock faces have always been illuminated by electric lights. Five generations later, Isaac Maynard was operating a mill in Marlborough. When he died in at age 41 his teenage son, Amory Maynard, took over the family business. He partnered with William Knight to start up a woolen mill operation on the Assabet River. Amory and his wife Mary Priest Maynard had three sons: Lorenzo , William and Harlan Amory managed the mill from Knight retired in Lorenzo took over from to William had less to do with the family business - he lived in Boston a while, then Maynard again, then off to Pasadena, California in for reasons of ill health possibly tuberculosis. He recovered and moved back east to Worcester in for the remainder of his life. Harlan died at age Lorenzo married Lucy Davidson and had five children, but all of them died without issue - the four daughters passing away before their parents. William married Mary Adams and had seven children. Descendants of two - Harlan James and Lessie Louise - are alive today, but not living locally. The Maynard Crypt is a prominent feature on the north side of Glenwood Cemetery, within sight of passers-by on Route It is an imposing earth-covered mound with a granite facade facing the road. The mound is 90 feet across and about 12 feet tall. The stonework facade is approximately 30 feet across. The ceiling of the crypt has a glass skylight surmounted by an exterior cone of iron grillwork. Amory Maynard, his wife, Mary, and twenty of their descendants are interred in the crypt. Lorenzo had contracted for the mausoleum while still alive but died before it was completed. The Assabet River flows through Maynard from west to east, spanned by seven road bridges and one foot bridge. Initially, this was sufficient to hydropower the wool and paper mills, but both later added coal-powered steam engines. Average flow in the river is cubic feet per second. However, in summer months the average drops to under cfs. The flood of March reached 2, cfs. Recent, monthly and annual riverflow data is available from the U. The snow-to-water conversion is roughly 8 inches or 20 centimetres snow melts to one inch of water. Maynard borders the towns of Acton , Concord ,

Sudbury and Stow. Connection to Route 2 is four miles. Connections to I in the east and I in the west are both 8 miles. Construction started on a 3. When completed in , will run from the South Acton train station at the north end, through the center of Maynard, and along the Assabet River to the Maynard: ARRT will be open for non-motorized transportation skateboards, bicycles, etc.

Chapter 5 : Maynard MA Fire Engine & Firefighters cs Postcard Standard Size / HipPostcard

The design of a postcard's back can contain clues that help group it with other cards into a series, date its publication, or identify its publisher. There is very little mystery about the source of most Maynard Workshop cards: only very occasionally, as with the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association edition of the Orchard House series, is the.

Educational privileges, like those of a religious nature, were for years only to be obtained by exposure and effort. But as the years advanced, privileges increased. Among the teachers who early taught in town was John Balcom. In Sudbury voted to build a new schoolhouse in the "Northwest corner of the town" now Maynard , and to appropriate two old schoolhouses for the erection of a new one. The northwest portion of Sudbury now in Maynard , was, it is supposed, a school district for at least one hundred and fifty years. On the Stow side of the village school privileges were perhaps even more meager in the early times than on the Sudbury side, its settlements being on a later date. The first reference to schools on the town books was December 13, when Thomas Brown was chosen as schoolmaster for one quarter of a year. The schools were at first in private homes and the vote to build the first school-house was in Two schoolhouses were opened near the center of the town. At a town meeting assembled March 7, , voted "that every quarter of the town shall have their proportion of schooling". The Legislature in ordered that the towns should be divided into districts; the town of Stow already had five schoolhouses and it was therefore divided into districts, one of which District No. The school lot is said to have been given by Mr. At the close of the second term in it was deemed no longer necessary or advisable to maintain this school, and, as the people seemed to be unanimously of the same opinion it was discontinued and the seats removed to another schoolhouse. Thus, the "Old Brick School" was closed, having worthily served its purpose for over one hundred, years. Many of our honored citizens received all the schooling they ever had within its walls. One hundred and three pupils presented themselves for registration on the first day of one winter term. Needless to say all could not be accommodated. Henry Fowler, grandfather of Guyer W. Fowler, and a signer of the petition requesting the incorporation of the town of Maynard, was a teacher at this school. For many years since the closing it served as a residence of William Bishop and family, and since it has been owned and occupied by Paul Crotty and family as Summer Street. Lieutenant Hopestill Willis was then committeeman for the district. The schoolhouse, a one-room wooden structure, stood at about the center of the district, by the county roadside, on land owned by the Balcom family near the fork in the road at Parker Street and Old Marlboro Road - about opposite the Felix Dettling house, which was torn down a few years ago by the present owner, Abel Cutting. This school afforded education to many of our respected citizens. Sarah Nyman, who for forty-four years, , served as our town librarian was a pupil. Asahel Balcom, one of our first selectmen of Maynard, also John H. Vose, a member of our first school committee were teachers at this school. The school was abandoned in July 11, a lot of thirty-two rods was purchased. July 11, , Amory Maynard and Mary Maynard conveyed this land to the town of Sudbury to be used for school purposes, and it would revert to the Maynard heirs if it ceased to be used as such. A two-room wooden schoolhouse was built. In this school was closed when the new schoolhouse was built on Nason Street. On May 8, , Mr. This building was enlarged in by adding a basement. This was also the beginning of the high school, as voted at town meeting in March. Theodore Gleason of Westboro as teacher admitted on examination thirty-five pupils. This lot adjoins the Nason Street school lot and is to be used as a playground at the school. In January a fire at this schoolhouse caused. Now 30 Acton Street and owned by Mrs. The high school was transferred to this building in from the old Nason Street school where it remained until Mandigo in order to erect three houses in the rear of the building. It was then known as the Mandigo building. February 26, the old remodeled schoolhouse was purchased by William Holly, John E. Shattuck of Maynard was the builder. The land was purchased from Aaron S. Vose, principal of this school named it the "Garfield School" in memory of President Garfield who was assassinated in , the year this school was built. Vose taught in this school since the year it was opened. It was made into a tenement house now Sudbury Street and owned by George A. The idea was abandoned. The new twelve room school building was ready for inspection on September 10, and dedicated with impressive ceremonies on October 5 at Music Hall. On the night of

September 20, fire completely destroyed the building. The houses situated on the lot next to the old wooden schoolhouse, and which were the property of the American Woolen Company, were moved to Sudbury Court now owned by Richard and Charlene Martin and owned by Frank M. The contract for the new building was awarded to Mr. Edward Price of Warren. Price also built the Case block on Nason Street, now owned, by J. This was the first town building to be made of brick, with the exception of the "Old Brick School" and the Town "lockup" at the rear of the old fire station on Nason Street. Now Town Paint and Supply Company. The new building was dedicated on Saturday April 19, with appropriate exercises. Gordon was named principal. March 14, at Town meeting voted to name this school the "Woodrow Wilson School". On June 18, it was closed by the school committee "due to decrease in enrollment, shortage of fuel and as a matter of economy". It was re-opened in September On the morning of December 17, the building was totally destroyed by a pre-dawn fire. The school committee did not recommend rebuilding. October 10, at Town meeting voted to take by eminent domain all the rights, title or interest which Amory Maynard or his heirs, successors, assignees or devisees may have by value of the reservation. Maynard and Mary Maynard, land conveyed to the Town on Main Street on July 11, , to be used for school purposes, and to revert to Maynard heirs if ceased to be used as such". Also, on October 10, voted unanimously to transfer custody and control of "the "Wilson School" land to the selectmen and the library trustees. James Mullin of Maynard awarded the contract. September this school, known as the Bancroft Street school was occupied. This was completed in Croft of Maynard was the builder. March 14, at Town meeting voted to name this school the "Calvin Coolidge School". Classes at Coolidge ceased in Currently the building houses the administrative offices for the school, the Maynard Adult Learning Center. January 13, voted to purchase the Dr. Rich property once the John Whitman place on Summer Street for the purpose of erecting a high school thereon. May 14, contract given to J. House moved to Florida Road. Building was occupied on October 2, March 14, at Town meeting voted to name this school the "Maynard High School". In this school became the "Guyer W. Building to be of brick. May 4, the school was open for inspection. Opened for classes at start of fall term, which was five weeks late due to the influenza epidemic. Warren Company of Marlboro, builders. March 3, at Town meeting voted that this school be named the "Roosevelt School", in memory of Theodore Roosevelt. October 7, the Town voted to purchase the Annie T. December 29, voted to sell the house at public auction in order to enlarge the playground at the school. May 20, the Town voted to purchase for school purposes land and buildings on Glendale Street owned by Mrs. After the newer Green Meadow School had a major addition ready for occupation, the Roosevelt building had served its final year as a school building. On June 22, Roosevelt School had its last day of classes. The building was turned over to the town on Oct 1st. Also, voted to make additions to the present high school building by erecting a two-story building. The Junior High School was opened for use on January 19, Hurley Construction Company of Marlboro. A few years later it was be redesignated as the Fowler Middle School. Built by the T. The gymnasium was found to be too small for regular indoor major sports. A member of the building committee commented, "Half of the citizens wanted a gymnasium and the other half did not, so the town acquired a "half" gymnasium" March 14, voted to name this building the "George Washington Auditorium". The football schedule was played on the new field and proved satisfactory both, as a playing field and financially.

Chapter 6 : Postcard History Series | Awards | LibraryThing

Maynard was incorporated in as a manufacturing community. By , it was one of the most influential towns in Massachusetts. As the population boomed from an expansion in business, postcards became the substantial method of commu.

Chapter 7 : Fine Arts Theatre in Maynard, MA - Cinema Treasures

The book mockups sent to the printer for the books Paul Boothroyd and Lewis Halprin published: "Images of America - MAYNARD"; "Images of America - ASSABET MILLS of Maynard Massachusetts"; "Postcard History Series -

MAYNARD".

Chapter 8 : Maynard (Postcard History Series) | The Paper Store

The high count is primarily due to seven paperbacks published by Arcadia Publishing (Images of America and Postcard History series) and three by The History Press, each of which turn out hundreds of local history books every year.

Chapter 9 : Maynard Life Outdoors and Hidden History of Maynard: History books about Stow or Maynard

*CPC - "Front Entrance, The Larches (built) Cambridge, Massachusetts" ca [Published for the Cambridge Historical Society by Maynard Workshop, Waban, MA] * (back) *Postcard was used.*