

City of Everett / 1892-1970

Following the acceptance of the Charter, the new city was divided into six wards, an election was called, and the campaign was on!

The city was blessed with an abundance of outstanding men. Two candidates offered themselves as contestants in the mayoralty race: Hon. Alonzo H. Evans, and George E. Smith, Esq. The campaign was brought directly to the people in their homes, and for five months the city was canvassed. Evans' campaign slogan was: "Rah rah rah, A.H.E., our first mayor in '93." The political mood of the people heated up, and a high point was reached at a rally held in the Y.M.C.A. building in which Henry Cabot Lodge, campaigning for the Senate, was the principal speaker.

The Town Committee, on petition of 506 voters, called for a general caucus to be held November 21, 1892, to draw for nomination of candidates, under the Australian system. In the mayoralty contest, Alonzo H. Evans was top, and George E. Smith ran second. This was tantamount to election, and the election on December 13, 1892, made Alonzo H. Evans the first mayor of Everett—1,241 votes to 1,052. The other city officers were also elected, as called for in the General Laws.

Thus the new city government was set up. The people voted "No" on liquor licenses, and Sarah L. Cough was elected to the School Committee, the first woman to hold elective office in Everett. The reins of government were relinquished for the town by Charles C. Nichols, Esq. at the Inaugural Ball held at Everett Hall on January 2, 1893.

Mayor Evans selected the defeated mayoralty candidate as his City Solicitor, and H. H. Newton as his Clerk. Joseph H. Cannell was named City Clerk, the only person ever to serve as a town clerk and a city clerk at the inception of both a town and a city. Thomas Milligan was selected President of the Common Council, but the selection of a President of the Board of Aldermen took 591 ballots between January 2 and 11 of 1893. On the 591st ballot, Charles E. Jennings became President.

The city government had no headquarters, and rooms were temporarily leased in the Masonic Building which the City Directory of 1893 lists as running on Broadway from numbers 239 to 249, and on Chelsea Street from numbers 66 to 74½.

Before any problems were dealt with, it was thought important to adopt an official seal. The seal which was selected, and which is the seal of the City of Everett today, depicted the springs, the trees and the abundance of agricultural products which were the hallmark of Everett. The official legend adopted in 1893 reads:

SEAL OF THE CITY

The City Seal of the City of Everett shall consist of a heraldic device being circular and an inch and a half in diameter. Encircled over the top "Everett" below "settled 1630, a town 1870, incorporated a city 1892." On a shield argent, in base a spring of pure water in the center and on either side foliage. On chief gules, a mural coronet proper. Crest, an arm vested holding a sword proper. Below the shield on either side two branches of laurel fruited proper.

For a year and a half the city government was in the process of adjustment, and many trips were made by officials to other cities to see how the system should operate. Arguments were prevalent as to the power of the Mayor and City Council as opposed to that of the School Committee. In spite of this, the government slowly assumed the power given to it, and the business of the city commenced.

Many necessary services for the people had not been furnished by the town because of lack of money, and the city had to set up an overall plan which would furnish services such as pure drinking water, proper sewerage, an effective police department, good schools, and a building to house the whole city government. Several proposals were submitted for accommodations to house the Municipal Offices. C. S. Hapgood's offer to remodel the building on the corner of Church Street and Broadway was accepted. Architect John C. Spofford drew the plans and the work was completed late in 1893. It was not until 1894 that the whole city government would be housed on Broadway, corner of Church Street, and remain there for 66 years, until the present City Hall was built on the same location in 1960 to replace it.

With all departments housed under the same roof, the business of building a city commenced. The expansion of the departments, the services rendered, and the progress of the city unravel before us as we journey down through the years and see the history of Everett recorded in its various aspects.

Libraries—Parlin Home for Boys

One of the first matters to be brought before the new city government, was the gift, originally made in 1891, of Albert Norton Parlin to the city of \$5,000 and land to build a library, with the provisions that the library would carry the name of his deceased son, Frederick E. Parlin, and that the city would appropriate \$15,000 to supplement the gift.

The land contained the homestead, lawns and gardens of James E. Pickering, grandfather of Mr. Parlin. In front of it stood the Blomert estate, and after accepting Mr. Parlin's gift and appropriating the required money, the city demolished the Blomert building to make room for the library, which was built and opened to the public in 1895, and subsequent gifts of \$6,000 and two of \$25,000 each assured the library continued ability to function.

Mr. Parlin, orphaned at the age of nine, mirrored this adversity throughout his life in his solicitation for children, and on the sun-dial in front of the library, still standing today, he had a dedication placed which reads: "To the children of Everett that they may measure their hours of sunshine."

Throughout the years the Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library has added to its reading material. In 1969 the number of books circulating was 165,984. The total number of borrowers was 9,408, and about 23% of the

residents of Everett took books on loan from the library. There are now three branches: The West End, East Everett, and Woodlawn.

Many treasures of the Parlin and Pickering families are displayed in the library, including a lifesize portrait of Mr. Albert N. Parlin. The Cannell family gave to the library a large picture of 1870 rural Everett, which is also prominently displayed. The vaults and archives are treasure spots, where the history of Everett, contained in the many pictures and old volumes, is kept safe from the ravages of time. Included in these treasures are the microfilms of Everett newspapers of the past one hundred years, donated by the Everett Leader-Herald News Gazette.

The library maintains a children's room, and thousands of books are available to all age categories. There is a pre-school class conducted, and every phase of the child's life is supplied with proper reading material, supervised by competent persons. Special programs are carried out dealing with holidays and special observances, with the purpose of instilling in the young their respective natural ethnic heritages, civic pride, and love of the written word.

Besides the normal adult reading material, the library has extensive record albums, and offers non-fiction subjects such as computer programming, psychology, sports, travel, office management, cooking, antiques, and many more. Special emphasis is placed on artistic talent in Everett, and artists of the city have periodical showings of their work. Economic problems of the family are given special attention in occasional forums for mothers, and the entire operation of the library is handled today by Miss Helen M. Currier, Librarian, and Mrs. Louise Quigley, Assistant Librarian, and Trustees Francis X. Riley, Mrs. Helen Hureau, Mrs. Alice M. McGee, Mrs. Sylvia S. Salter, Mrs. Margaret Denny, Mrs. Barbara Bishop, Mrs. Florence Wilderman, Mrs. Muriel Cameron, Lucy C. Cavicchi, and Mrs. Frances L. McGee.

Albert N. Parlin continued his gifts to the City of Everett. In 1915 the Parlin Junior High School was erected, and in 1932 he founded the Parlin Home to provide facilities for boys and young single men in boys-club surroundings. At that time, they were charged \$4.00 per week, and breakfast was supplied at 25¢. Surely, Albert N. Parlin has been Everett's greatest benefactor.

In 1899 William Shute of Lynn, also a native of Everett, gave to the city a gift which culminated in the building of the Shute Memorial Library. The library was opened in that year, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees was Solomon Shute, the first constable of the old town.

In the intervening years the Shute Memorial Library has expanded and improved its facilities. In 1969 57,000 books were loaned to 6,000 persons. The library has instituted special programs in many fields, including special emphasis on the proper reading habits of pre-school and school-age youngsters. Besides a library complete with material to satisfy the reading tastes of a

discriminating public, the Shute Library supplies reading materials for the Common Room in the Housing for the Elderly in North Everett, and for shut-ins. Included on the Board of Trustees are Mrs. Sarah E. Corey, Chairman, Msgr. Charles H. Hyland, J. Lester MacLaughlin, Mrs. Alice F. (Shute) Porter, and Mrs. Dorothy Freeman. Mrs. Marjorie G. Driscoll is Librarian.

Hospital

The City of Everett was still to have another benefactor in its early years. In 1896 Miss Georgia M. Whidden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew G. Whidden of Fremont Avenue, addressed a letter to the Mayor, inviting him to visit her residence on Fremont Avenue, which she proposed to give to the City to be used as a general hospital. The land in question had previously been part of the old Sammet land, and passed to the Merriam family, and then to the Whidden family.

The letter sent by Miss Whidden culminated in the setting-up of a trusteeship under which the hospital was organized. Ten provisions were listed in the final agreement between the City and Miss Whidden, the most interesting of which were (1) the hospital was to be known as the Whidden Memorial Hospital, and (2) it was to be non-sectarian, open to the admission of patients without distinction as to creed, color or race.

By the beginning of 1897 the Whidden Memorial Hospital organization was completed, and a Hospital Guild formed, and on April 5 of that year the first patient was admitted. The hospital passed through the disastrous epidemic years of 1910 to 1922, in spite of a quarantine of the hospital itself, and emerged strengthened both in medical facilities and patient care.

By 1931, increased demands on its facilities and changes in medical treatment, necessitated the replacement of the original hospital, and a new structure was built. On October 15, 1959, an additional wing was established, known as the Lewis Wing (named in honor of Frank E. Lewis, who served as Mayor from 1936-1947), enlarging the facilities to the point where, in 1966, it was possible to admit 6,571 patients, with a total of 57,210 hospital days. Surely, the intention of Miss Whidden to found a general hospital was realized.

For seventy-three years the hospital has served the public of Everett. Not content with the accomplishments of those years, the hospital has embarked upon a three-year expansion program, started March 3, 1970, involving the construction of a six-story building which could accommodate two additional floors in the future. The new building is to be a \$6,000,000 structure which will replace areas that have become obsolete. A total of 106 new beds will be provided in a highly modern, workable area. New dietary and operating room facilities will provide additional space in the present hospital to accommodate out-patient facilities. Clinics will be developed in the areas of drug treatment, mental health, and essential out-patient facilities necessary to accommodate so many industries who find it difficult, because of transportation and other

problems, to send their patients to the Greater Boston hospitals. A home-care program will also be developed. This is the first time in the history of the hospital that the financing of these new facilities will occur without Everett tax money, but the hospital must rely on the support of the community for aid in the new building program.

Thomas F. O'Donnell is President of the Board of Management of the Whidden Memorial Hospital, assisted by J. Lester MacLaughlin, Vice President, Leonard McDonald Treasurer, and Michael J. DeLeo, Secretary. The Hospital Administrator is R. C. Mittica. The City of Everett Hospital Trustees are Thomas W. Mulloy and Richard D. Mangerian.

Board of Health

Shortly after the beginning of 1900 a threat to health developed in Everett. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis hit in an ever-increasing pattern, and before it was over many of our citizens were to die. The massive effort of the Everett Board of Health and the doctors and nurses, who staffed it over a period of about twenty-two years, finally put an end to the terrible toll taken by these diseases.

There were many reasons for the epidemics. Everett was still an agricultural community and had hundreds of barns, stables and horses. A sewerage system had previously been installed equal to the task of handling the population, but it was not on the scope of present-day sewerage facilities. Part of the city had no sewers at all. Milk was carried from the cow to the public in unwashed wagons lined with straw. There was much consumption of spoiled food. Mosquitoes covered our marshlands, creeks, and rivers, and flies infested every stable and barn. Several pits existed in the city – the result of excavations and the removal of loam and fill to other sites – and these pits were full of stagnant water, and breeding places for germs. We were, however, no different than any other city. The city fathers, of course, looked to the Board of Health for the solution, and that agency was not found wanting.

Previously, it had been the practice to confine smallpox cases to the Pest Hospital (Contagious Hospital) on Fuller Street, but up to the 1890's, the number of cases was small. Some time before the end of that decade the number of contagious diseases increased gradually until by the turn of the century a real problem existed.

With the increase of the disease, the Pest Hospital could not handle the situation, and by 1910 contagious persons had to be sent out of the city for treatment. On June 21, 1915, a Tuberculosis Hospital was erected on Fuller Street, attached to the Pest Hospital. It operated for two years, but was too small to handle such a caseload of patients.

The Everett Board of Health carried on an all-out campaign against the diseases from the beginning. Every home and barn in the city was inspected for cleanliness. Every vendor of food was checked both on the premises and in the conveyances used. Pits were drained, marshes

cleared and every measure taken to check epidemics.

The schools were dealt with next. Every child was examined. Nurses were put into the schools to keep a check on the children. A dental clinic was set up to take care of the teeth of all school children. The aid of social agencies, of the service clubs, and of the Whidden Memorial Hospital was sought and obtained. While putting into effect all of the preventive remedies available, the Board of Health held in check diphtheria with a toxin and eventually the Schick test, scarlet fever with quarantine, and T.B. with x-ray, isolation and periodic checks on all exposed persons, and so the battle was won. Later other smaller epidemics developed, but were always handled in the same exact, efficient and productive manner.

Today's Board of Health consists of Edmund P. Cordeau, Chairman, Dr. James R. Corkery, M.D., and Edward J. Devine. John J. Redmond, R.S. is the Director, and Joseph R. Cardello is the Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Director.

Business

When the city was incorporated, the business climate was good, and included in the businesses located here were: three auctioneers (one of whom was C. E. Jennings), eight bakers, two banks, one barrel dealer, one bell hanger, one bicycle manufacturer, one bill poster, six blacksmiths (one of whom was F. A. Mansfield), and seven boarding houses catering to travelers and transient workers. A whole variety of occupations was practiced in the area by ten boot and shoemakers, one boat builder, two brick manufacturers, three real estate brokers, one maker of Buttrick's patterns, two canners, two carriage makers, a tailor (Mr. Currier, the "Merchant Tailor"), one iron maker, and two coffin suppliers.

Everett had a florist, five suppliers of dry goods (one of which was E. B. Noyes and Company), twenty-four dressmakers and two embalmers (William H. Chapman and Thomas F. Hill, Jr.). Providing food supplies were two dozen grocers, and providing laundry services were W. O. Breed on Spring Street, Chung Wash on Broadway, and Lee Wing on Ferry Street. Seven hairdressers, two harness makers, five horseshoers, and one ice dealer were licensed. D. Towle's stable was at 104 Chelsea Street where "hacks were furnished for weddings at short notice . . . safe horses for ladies to drive, and barges furnished."

Everett's natural springs gave a boost to these companies: Cannell Brothers (Everett Crystal Spring Company) at 218 Broadway, Everett Crystal Water Company at Chelsea Street corner of Ferry, and the Glendale Springs Company at rear of 239 Ferry Street.

Three newspapers were in the city: The Everett Citizen, the Everett Herald and the Everett Republican. The Republican charged \$1.25 per year for 52 issues, while the Herald was \$2 per year, 15¢ a single issue. To complete the business community were nine plumbers, one poultry grower, one soap manufacturer, four vendors

of wood and coal, and one taxidermist.

Many of these businesses are gone, but this list constitutes the basis of today's trade in Everett.

Industry

It has been said of Everett in reference to the first years of this century: "Everett is a city of churches with nothing to destroy its peace and tranquillity save the sound of the grocer's wagon and the milkman." In 1910 it was said: "The curling smoke from the factory chimneys and the screaming whistle calling to services, stamps our city as an industrial center with men and women of all races and classes. . . ." In 1893 Everett's only corporation, and its first large corporation, was the Cochrane Chemical Works. By 1913 this company had become the New England Chemical Works, by 1931 it had become the Monsanto Chemical Company, and is now the Monsanto Company. The New England Coke Works was in operation as early as 1899. In 1919 the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, now Humble Oil and Refining Company, built its plant. Industry paid \$200,000 in taxes to Everett in 1913.

By 1920 industry had become the largest taxpayer in the city. Among these industries were the following: E. I. duPont de Nemours of Wilmington, Delaware, with a tax bill of \$5,875.64, the Everett Factories Corporation, American Agricultural Chemical Company, and the New England Fuel and Transportation Company. The last named company, looking to the possibility of future expansion, owned some twelve houses on Ashland Street, and was assessed close to \$6,000,000. Heavy industry had realized the potentiality of the acres of waterfront property in Everett as prime sites for future plants, and had taken into consideration the nearness of the city to Boston and the availability of transportation. As a result of these factors, Everett became an industrial city before 1920.

In the middle and late 1920's there were strikes and labor troubles, and by 1930 the country was in depression and industry was not expanding. However, by 1939, Hitler was on the march in Europe, and the General Electric Company, anticipating defense contracts, negotiated to buy land in Everett, and by 1941 was being awarded defense contracts by the government. In 1943 the Company went on a war-time footing, with 24-hour round-the-clock work forces, employing both men and women. In 1942 H. K. Porter Company opened a plant in Everett, and in 1943 the Boston Edison Company located its enormous Mystic Station in the city. Industry was really booming and paying a large share of the tax bill. Everett had finally come out of the depression.

Banks

The course of banking followed a common-sense pattern. The first need of the people was to place their savings in a safe depository. Thus the savings bank was the first banking institution. The second need was to finance homes, and thus the second banking institution

was a co-operative, and then as industry developed, the commercial bank as we know it today, was founded here.

The only departure from this pattern was in the years of the 1890's, when private individuals also took mortgages, as the banks at that time could not handle the demand alone. Registered in 1893 as such mortgagees were Harry B. Brackett, J. P. Jayne, C. E. Jennings, G. K. Uttall, and C. O. Saunders.

This is how banking developed in Everett: in 1889, in the town days, the Everett Savings Bank had opened its doors at 34 School Street. In 1910 it was located in Everett Square and still carries the name of the bank at the top of the building. In the 1910's and 20's this bank permitted children to have bankcards and deposit as little as 10¢ at a time. When the children had accumulated \$1.00, regular bankbooks were issued to them. The bank has a new building on the corner of Church Street and Broadway, and Frank E. Woodward is President.

In the Fall of 1890 the first co-operative bank came to Everett. The Everett Co-operative Bank opened an office in the "Mud" Building (so-called because of the exterior concrete finish) located on Broadway between Chelsea and Cottage Streets. Twelve years later the bank moved to the Fall Building at the corner of Marion Place, and later to its present location on Broadway. Harlan B. Newton is President and Martin W. Sanborn is Vice President.

The Everett Trust Company, now the Middlesex Bank, N.A., was located in 1910 at 453 Broadway, corner of Cottage Street. By 1917 a branch was located in Glendale Square, and a new bank building was being constructed on Broadway on land previously owned by Uriah Oakes. The new building was finished by 1919, and a clock was erected on the front of the building which is still standing today. The Waldorf Restaurant chain erected a building on the corner of Chelsea Street and Broadway next to the bank, which stood for many years until the bank bought and later remodelled the restaurant building, annexed that building and the old Post Office building on Chelsea Street, and now the complex occupies the entire area of what was "Oakes Corner". Joseph P. Healey is President.

The Everett National Bank was founded in 1919 by a group of local businessmen headed by General E. Leroy Sweetser, Col. Willis W. Stover, Major George A. Kyle and Fred E. Lombard. The first office was on the corner of Broadway and Cottage Street in Everett Square, the area now occupied by McKinnon's Market. In 1927, the bank constructed a new three-story building on the opposite corner of Broadway and Cottage Street which they now occupy. In January of 1969, The Everett National Bank was merged with The County Bank, N.A. under which name it is now known. The President is Richard K. Bullard.

The Glendale Square Co-operative Bank, founded by Wallace Symes, commenced operations in 1928 on Ferry

Street in Glendale Square. Five years later the bank removed to the east side of Broadway. Presently, the bank occupies modern headquarters in the old Rialto Building in Glendale Square. James Mulrennan has been President for twenty-five years, and points with pride to the fact that the bank has never had a foreclosure.

The newest addition to the Everett banking community is the Industrial Bank and Trust Company, which opened for business on February 16, 1968, in a new, modern building on Norwood Street. The Executive Vice-President is John Dillon.

Everett Chamber of Commerce

To coordinate the segments of Everett's total business community, a Board of Trade was instituted about 1910. Some of Everett's most prominent men were in this group, including Calvin H. Currier, Senator James F. Cavanaugh, William M. Ferguson, Nathan Nichols, Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, and Joseph Philbrick.

The Everett Board of Trade led to the formation of the Everett Merchants Association which, in turn, led to the formation of the Everett Chamber of Commerce by a group of men in 1950. This group included Richard T. Hurley, Thomas J. Robinson, Barnet E. Cohen, Joseph E. Sherman, William J. Cochran, J. Lester MacLaughlin, Joseph E. Murphy and Algot L. Nelson. Since the day of founding, the Chamber has worked to promote the total community, to advance the industrial, commercial, civic, financial, professional, and cultural welfare of the people of Everett. The Chamber's current President is William F. Peffers.

Police Department

The Police Department became a more important department under the city than it had been under the town. After the incorporation of the city, the term "Chief" was used and the following men served as Chief from 1900 to date: Thomas J. Hewitt, John Emerton, Edward Pendergast, William W. Knight, William E. Hill, Harold Donahue, George Kenney, Jeremiah Sullivan, Bradford Elliott, and the present Chief Henry Fitzgerald.

In 1899 there were fifteen signal boxes, one chief, three regular officers, and five reserve officers. There were 546 arrests. The necessity for larger quarters was soon apparent, and in 1903 the present Police Station was built. In 1913, 881 arrests were made: 839 were males, 42 females. In 1917, a patrol wagon was added, and it immediately became known as the "Black Maria." It commenced a new era of horseless equipment. At the same time an ambulance was secured to be used for the Everett citizens. In 1924 a two-way radio system was installed, thus modernizing the department.

The city has kept pace with the times and the citizens of Everett are now protected by a sophisticated fingerprint and photo division, a special combination of liquor and vice squad personnel, as well as a team of tactical police who are equipped to take over in case of a riot, and who are trained in the handling of large crowds. It is in-

teresting to note that this team is trained by a Japanese who trained the Japanese Emperor's guards. They are taught Karate and other means of subduing violence.

The basic uniform of the police has remained the same for a large span of the life of the department. About 10 years ago the dress code was changed to conform to what is called the "New York" code. This new code differed from the old "Blouse" code in that the latter had a high-collared neckline. The new uniform is a lapel-type coat with a blue shirt and black tie. The hat was changed to what is called the eight-inch point New York type. This is a far cry from Solomon Shute's one pair of handcuffs and the unheated lock-up. However, with a population of about 44,000 and with the accompanying rise in the number of crimes, it is indeed comforting to have a police department that is ready for any emergency. In one hundred years, the Everett Police Department has come from virtual non-existence to the status of being an efficient organization, well equipped to meet the needs of today's complex society.

Today the Chief is assisted by a captain, nine lieutenants, six sergeants, three patrolmen clerks, 97 patrolmen, 23 reserve men, one matron and one submatron. The equipment consists of one patrol wagon, two ambulances, six radio cars, two motorcycles, one inspector's car, one safety car, and one vice squad car. Today there are 58 signal boxes in the city, which protect every section of the community.

The Police Department, like the Fire Department, has lost men in the line of duty. In 1902 Thomas Keefe, while bringing a suspect into the police station, was shot through the chest and died. In 1926, Officers William P. Staples and John J. Lonergan, answering a call from a citizen, were both fatally shot and died soon afterwards.

Fire Department

In 1900 it took about fifteen minutes for firefighting equipment to get to a fire. At that time five horses pulled the engine, and it was an exciting moment to see the horses galloping through the Square, with the bell atop the engine clanging. The horses were cared for by the firefighters, and hay to feed the horses cost the city \$19.50 per ton.

Two large fires occurred in 1908, one destructive and one disastrous. The first caused great damage to the Masonic Building in the Square. The second occurred on a windy day in March in Chelsea, and before it was over threatened adjacent cities. Fifteen hundred buildings were destroyed, at a loss of \$6,000,000. The Everett Fire Department was called in to help and was placed on the westerly side of the fire, holding this position from 11:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. The fire was so fierce that the department lost 550 feet of hose, 125 feet of ladder, and many tools.

After the Chelsea Fire the department personnel was increased from 2 regular and 25 call men, to 20 regular men. Chief Sutherland died in the same year as the fire, and

during his funeral the fire alarm was sounded 48 times, in recognition of the years he served as a firefighter.

As firefighting equipment became more sophisticated, it became necessary for the department to abandon the old Central Fire Station in order to make way for the erection of a new one. In the first few years of the 1900's new stations were built on Hancock and Ferry Streets, and the department took on much the same appearance that it has today. A gradual transition from horses to machine-driven apparatus occurred from 1910 to 1928, when the last horse-driven vehicle left the department. Since 1940 the equipment used by the Fire Department has been completely mechanized, and the very latest in firefighting machines and fire alarm systems utilized. In 1920 the number of alarms sounded was 688. In 1940, there were 808 alarms, and in 1960, 1,256 alarms were rung. Last year, 1,684 alarms were sounded.

Today there are 147 paid firefighters in the Department. There are 20 reserves, and 50 auxiliary members. The following men served the Fire Department as Chief: John Stimpson, Fletcher Sautherland, Joseph Swan, Philip Ham, James Evans, Richard Kirby, Robert Greer, Roy Elliott. The present Chief is Arthur G. Butler. The Fire Commissioners are J. Roger Sanderson, Chairman, Gerald A. Kennedy and Alfred Camerario. Compared with the one-engine Department of 1870, Everett today boasts of five 1,000-gallon pumping engines, one 100-foot, one 85-foot, and one 75-foot aerial ladders, one 750-gallon foam pumper, and one ½ ton pick-up ladder.

The story of the Fire Department is not complete without mentioning the two Everett firefighters who gave their lives over the last hundred years. Boardman L. Dennette, driver of the steamer, lost his life in 1896, when his apparatus was struck by a train at the railroad crossing at the junction of Broadway and Main Street. In 1932 George C. Carlson died when his fire apparatus overturned.

Schools

The school known today as the Everett Vocational High School has a history that is unique. Occupied for the first time in 1893, it was then called the Home School. The



Home School, 1893 (original High School on Summer Street)

Principal of the school was F. N. Nickerson, and one of its teachers, R. A. Rideout who taught Latin and Greek, was in the school system from the inception of the town. The next year Wilbur J. Rockwood was elected Principal, and remained in that position until 1921. When the school was built the students collected money

for a telescope to be installed in a glass area at the top, and for many years the science teacher, Edward Bryant, used the telescope in his instruction on the celestial bodies.

There were then nine grades to grammar school, and four grades to high school, which has since been changed. The building of the Home School relieved for about 20 years the overcrowding in the school system. To help alleviate this overcrowding, Albert N. Parlin gave \$100,000 in 1915 for a new school, and the present Parlin Junior High School is the result of that gift.

By 1921 the overcrowding of schools became acute and half sessions were instituted in the grammar schools. The same condition existed in the Home School. The City Government decided to build a new high school, and they considered a site on the corner of Maple Avenue and Broadway, owned by the Young Men's Christian Association. The present Everett Senior High School was erected. It contains 71 classrooms, a gymnasium, and an Auditorium named for its first principal, Wilbur J. Rockwood. The school was occupied by the class of 1922, and the first graduating class was in 1924. The present principal of the High School is James P. McCauley.

In the meantime, the name of the Home School was changed to the Whitney School, in honor of Fairfield Whitney, Superintendent of Schools. In 1923 vocational classes started in the Whitney School under the direction of William P. Cauty, later Superintendent of Schools. In 1928 the Everett Trade School started courses in this building. In 1942 the Trade School changed its curriculum, and since then the building has been known as the Everett Vocational High School. John F. Bates is Principal of the school.

Thus for one hundred years Everett has remodeled, rebuilt, and built schools to keep pace with population and with changes in the educational methods. Everett has kept pace with any city in Massachusetts and its high school programs send youngsters on to college in ever increasing numbers.

The following are the grammar schools in Everett today: Adams, Centre, Devens, Evans, Glendale, Franklin, Hall, Hamilton, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Horace Mann, Nichols, and Webster.

There are presently three parochial grammar schools and one parochial high school educating Everett youngsters. Two of these grammar schools were built in the 1920's at the height of the overcrowding problem in the public schools.

Our Lady of Grace Parish built a grammar school in 1921 containing 14 classrooms. Presently there are 400 pupils in this school. Sister Mary Danice is the Principal. In 1927 the Immaculate Conception Parish built a grammar school of 14 classrooms. Presently there are 500 pupils registered at this school. There is a library, and Visual Education is offered, along with a course in French. Sister Mary Miles is the Principal. In 1927 also, St. Joseph's Parish opened a grammar school in their converted rectory on Bucknam Street. Several classrooms

were provided and this school operated for many years. In 1960, the Parish of St. Anthony built a school on Oakes Street. Presently this school has 250 pupils. Sister Helen Roberts is the Principal.

In time for the 1966-67 school year, Pope John XXIII Regional High School opened its doors to high school students of Malden, Medford, Chelsea, Revere, Charlestown and Saugus. Over 50% of its students are residents of Everett. The school has a capacity of 1,200 students; presently 1,000 students are registered. It has an Auditorium which seats one thousand, and laboratories in the biology, physics, chemistry and language fields. Sister Mary Alice is the Principal.

Sports

Football at Everett High School started in 1892 when Frederick E. Jennings, called by some "Everett's Father of Football" formed a football team, electing David Brown captain. They had no field and no uniforms, but Fred Jennings secured the signatures of 12 prominent men on a mortgage, coaxed his father into taking a second mortgage, and the team had its playing field. Lacking uniforms, they turned their vests inside out for protection.

The progress of the team was swift, however, and by 1897 they had an undefeated season, winning 11 games and the suburban and state titles. In 1897 Jim (Hub) Hart was named all-scholastic, and in 1898 Matt Bullock, Ward Wallace, and Bill Weeks were named. In 1899 Matt Bullock was captain, and he and Hub Hart were later selected by the Boston Post in Everett's "Big Ten".

The team had several playing fields since formation, among which were the "Long Field" in the general area of Argyle, Clinton and Autumn Streets, then one in the Mt. Washington area, one where the M.B.T.A. Everett Station is now located, one in Glendale Park. In 1910 the City of Everett bought land at the present stadium location which over the years has been modernized and lighted for night playing.

Great football players have developed over the years. Charlie Brickley was all-scholastic in 1908-09. He then became captain of the Harvard College team, was named All-American, and later was one of the founders of the New York Giants. His career statistics at Everett were 60 touchdowns, 31 points after, 23 dropkicks, a total of 460 points.

The 1914 team has been called the greatest of all time, with a season total of 600 points to 0 for its opponents. A post-season game was won 80 to 0 at Oak Park, Illinois. The players were Jackson Cannell, Rufus Bond, Ed Morrison, Danny Silva, Joe Fitzgerald, "Lull" Hanson, Ray Trowbridge, George Green, Fred Marshall, Pike Johnson, Ed Forshaw, and Harold McMillin. Jackson Cannell, Ed Morrison and Rufus Bond were all-scholastics in that year. The coach was Cleo O'Donnell.

Exceptional football teams developed over the years. George Brickley was coach 1922-25, Dennis A. Gildea 1926 continuously until 1954. The 1927 team had an undefeated season, winning 11 games. All-scholastics

were Jackie Fisher, Kippy Atwood, Waldo Dragone and Frank Digby. Amerino J. (Moody) Sarno has been coach of Everett High School since 1955. Some of his brightest stars have been Bobby Leo, who was selected all-scholastic in 1960-61, starred at Harvard, and later joined the Boston Patriots; Frank Champi, who is now backfield coach for Everett, and who, practically single-handedly, tied the Harvard-Yale game for Harvard in 1969; and Pat Hughes who, after starring at Everett High, went on to play at Boston University, becoming captain in his senior year, 1969. He starts this year with the New York Giants.

Many football players from Everett High have gone to the professional football teams. Al Pierotti went to Milwaukee and Cleveland, Ray Trowbridge, George Brickley, and Jackson Cannell also went to Cleveland, and Karl (Pike) Johnson played for Massillon. Bucky Sweetland went first to Cleveland and then with Akron, and John Dell Isola, all-scholastic and all-American, became an all-pro guard with the New York Giants. Moody Sarno went with the Boston Shamrocks, Bill Piscione with the Boston Yanks, and Joe Pini with Norfolk in the Dixie League. Ralph Freeman played with Union City in the International League, Mario Gianelli with the Philadelphia Eagles, and Ralph Pasquariello with St. Louis Cardinals. Rick Sapienza went with the Boston Patriots and then the New York Titans, Rudy Romboli with the Boston Yanks, and Paul Manganaro with the New York Titans. Ralph Cecere played in the Canadian Pro League.

Everett football also produced a prominent football official. Leroy Kelley played for Everett in 1917-20, was all-scholastic in 1919, went on to Dartmouth where he became a triple-threat, and after graduation, took the head coaching position at Laconia, N.H., High School. Soon he went into officiating, and before long he was an official in inter-collegiate games, including the contests between Harvard-Yale, Harvard-Princeton, Army-Navy, and Boston College-Holy Cross.

Everett has also produced great baseball teams. Buck Sweetland was captain of the 1913 championship team. Elmer Munroe pitched a 17-inning game in 1924. Everett won the Suburban League title in 1927-28 with Jackie Fisher and Zing Rice in starring roles. Other greats were Harry Hall, Eddie Bond and Angie DeMott.

A big leaguer came to Everett in 1926, when Babe Ruth made a benefit appearance at Glendale Park and hit a home run onto Franklin Street, in a game between the Red Sox and the James A. Roche Club. Some Everett players have gone to the big leagues over the years, including George Brickley who went with the Philadelphia Athletics, Hub Hart with the Chicago White Sox, Danny Silva with the Washington Senators, Barney Olsen with the Chicago Cubs, Dutch Bold and Sammy Gentile with the Boston Braves, and Ollie Johnson with the St. Louis Browns. In recent years Walter (Lefty) Seward, Frank Messina, Richard Nigro, Peter Sacco, John Ball, Nicholas Chiazzo, Gerald Napoli and Frank Russo played in the minor leagues.

The present baseball coach of Everett High is Waldo Dragone, who was all-scholastic for three years and holds the record for stolen bases, 28 in 14 games. The 1956 baseball team was state champion. Two of the stars of that team were Capt. Fred Milton, and Frank Messina.

Lenox Putnam coached basketball for many successful years. His 1957 team won the Tech Tourney. The present coach is Vic Pisacreta.

George M. O'Neill has been track coach at the Vocational High School for many years. His team has 276 victories over 46 defeats and won the 1955 state championship.

These are but some of the total Everett High School sporting highlights.

Churches and Houses of Worship

The strong religious attitude of the people of Everett, manifested in the town years, continued and expanded in the years following the incorporation of the city, and from the city years the following churches have survived, some with roots going back to the town, and some founded in the city years:

The First Congregational Church of today is the ancient Everett Congregational Church of the town years. Its pastor is Rev. Robert Stiles, and it is a landmark in the city. The Unitarian-Universalist Church is the Universalist Society of town days, and has always stood in the same location. The First Baptist Church will be 100 years old in 1974. Its Pastor is Rev. Harold A. Deinstadt. The Mysticside Congregational Church was built in the city years and stands on the corner of Wyllis Avenue. The Pastor is Rev. James E. Fredette. The First Methodist Episcopal Church dates from town years, when it was described as being on "Chelsea Street near Corey". The Grace Episcopal Church is 83 years old. Its present Pastor is the Rev. Walter L. Pragnell. St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception Church has as its present Pastor Rev. John J. Sheehan, a Pastor-Emeritus, the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Hartigan, and a congregation of 1,800 families constituting 8,000 parishioners.

Many changes, consolidations and removals have occurred over the city years. From the First Baptist Church two other Baptist churches developed which remain today, the Elm Street Baptist Church and the Glendale Baptist Church. The Pastor of the Elm Street Baptist Church is Rev. Ivan R. Hatch. The present Glendale United Methodist Church stems from the Glendale Methodist Church, and the Pastor is Rev. John H. Pressey who is also Pastor of the Grace United Methodist Church at the corner of Union Street and Chatham Road. The Nazarene Church has a chapel today at 10 Church Street. In 1885 this church was located in the Nathaniel Mead House on Chelsea Street. The first minister was Rev. Aaron Hartt.

In 1895 the Rev. John Turner and a layman, Lindsey Coleman, founded the Zion Baptist Church. It first located in a house on Bow Street, removing later to 20 Chelsea Street in a house which stood then where the Outlet Fur-

niture Company stands today. This house was turned around and pushed back to Cottage Street, and today is the building of the Zion Baptist Church. The Rev. Turner died in 1919, and one of the ministers who followed him was the Rev. Aaron Hill, whose church secretary for 25 years was Catherine Taylor Skinner. Presently, a congregation of 200 persons is led by Rev. Fred Cowan.

The Salvation Army came to Everett in 1896 and conducted its services in various locations, the first of which was Ferry Street, and then 20 Villa Avenue in 1896. Their next church was at 13 Argyle Street, and in 1901 they were at 4 Highland Avenue. From 1904 to 1910 the church was closed, but it reopened in 1910 at 8 Union Street under the direction of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Carlson. The next locations were at 459 Broadway and 57 Nichols Street, where it stands today. The church is under the direction of Capt. and Mrs. Melvin Buby, and has an advisory board of 17 members. Oliver T. Bergstrom was Chairman of the Board for many years. Presently, John Malcolm is Chairman of the Board.

About 1900 a "house of worship" was established by the Jewish Community on the corner of Hancock Street and Broadway. Before 1914 it removed to the top floor of a store at Malden and Union Streets, and in the same year the Jewish community built a synagogue on Malden Street. During the High Holiday Season in 1926 a small group of Jewish people conceived the idea of a Hebrew community center, a building in which all Jewish charitable and humane activities could be housed. The idea culminated in a building at 177 Union Street, called the Murdox Bungalow. On December 4, 1927, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts charted the Everett Hebrew Center, and since then the Center has been used for Jewish community affairs, and as a recreation center for people of all races. In 1956 the synagogue and the community center combined, and Morris T. Silverstein became the first president of the combined group. Today a beautiful new synagogue, called Congregation Tifereth Israel and Community Center and located on Malden Street, replaces the building built in 1914. Rabbi David Polen is the spiritual leader of this synagogue.

The Union Christian Church was founded in 1913, and its name changed later to the First Presbyterian Church, its building is still standing today at 18 Vernal Street. Dr. William E. Archibald was the first minister. About the same time the Swedish Lutheran Church was occupying the building on Liberty Street now occupied by the D.A.V. organization. A large Swedish congregation attended this church. The church has since been consolidated with the Lutheran Church of Malden.

The church of the Lady of Grace Parish was built in 1913 on Nichols Street, and serves Catholics of that area. Rev. Jerome P. Gill is the Pastor. In 1919 St. Joseph's Parish was founded, and a Church was built on the old True property on Bucknam Street, near the location of the old town reservoir. Rev. Victor T. Gauthier is Pastor of St. Joseph's Church.

In the 1920's three new churches opened doors to parishioners: The Advent Church erected a chapel in 1925 at the corner of Vernal Street and Arthur Avenue. In 1927 the Parish of St. Anthony remodeled the former Broadway Theatre; then located where the Medical Building parking lot stands today, and founded a church. In 1951, the new church of this Parish was built on Oakes Street. The Pastor of St. Anthony's Parish is the Rev. Joseph A. Scopa, C.S. In 1928 the Parish of St. Therese was constituted, but at first had no church and held Mass in various places, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall on Ferry Street, and in the old Rialto Theatre on Broadway, both in Glendale Square. A church was completed in 1929. The Pastor of St. Therese's Church is the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Charles W. Hyland.

The Military, and the Wars

Everett's military had its base in the town government, with the enrollment each year by the Assessors of men in the militia. There was no military company in Everett at incorporation. Men who joined the Spanish American War in 1898 had to join outside the city. Company B 8th Reg. Infantry Massachusetts Volunteer Militia was formed in that year. The officers were Capt. E. Leroy Sweetser, 1st Lt. Thomas H. Holman, and Lt. George A. Kyle.

The new company had no drilling area, nor home base, and at various times they used Glendon Hall on Church Street (later the Elks Hall), Everett Hall in the Associates Building, the streets, and the basement of City Hall. The Everett City Government realized the need and in 1902 built the Everett Armory to house Company B, and was reimbursed later for the cost by the state.

The first local action of Company B was in 1908 at the Chelsea Fire. In 1912 they saw service in the labor strike in Lawrence, and in 1916 were mobilized in the Mexican border clash. Five of those mobilized were high school students who lost their lives.

By 1916 we were rushing headlong into World War I. Everett's Company B was activated in July, 1917. Male residents between the ages of 21 and 30 not in the National Guard were subject to the Selective Service Act of 1917. From 1917 to war's end 1,210 Everett men went into the war service under Selective Service. 8,700 men were registered. The people went all-out to back the boys, as did industry, and together they subscribed \$5,531,200 to float Liberty Loans. Listed elsewhere are Everett's young men who died in the service. They are our heroes, born and raised in Everett, and buried on foreign battlefields, and they, with their brother-heroes of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, are Everett's contribution to freedom and justice.

Everett celebrated its 25th Anniversary as a city on July 4, 1917. In the line of march in the gigantic parade were Charles H. Dean, William H. Cate and Henry Schrow, all Civil War veterans and members of the James A. Perkins Post 156 of Everett G.A.R.

On the weekend of July 3, 1919, Everett held its Welcome Home Celebration for returning World War I

veterans. Glendale Park, built in 1913, was the scene of activities that lasted for three days. During the weekend the peace bells of the Everett churches rang out frequently, and a simultaneous memorial service was held in all churches on Sunday in memory of those who had lost their lives.

Among those who were outstanding during the war years were Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, former justice of the district court, Commander of Company L Spanish-American War, and Colonel of the 8th Mass. Infantry in World War I and Col. Willis W. Stover, a private in 1886 in the old Charlestown Company A 5th Regiment, captain during the Spanish-American War, Colonel in the Mexican Border incident of 1916, and Captain in the 3rd Pioneer Infantry in World War I. John R. Gramstorff was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for bravery in a mopping up operation in Germany; Lieut. Joseph F. Wehner was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for shooting down two German planes; and Fr. Edward M. Hartigan, now Monsignor, was given special recognition as Chaplain of Company B, and for his work in organizing and drilling the Boys Brigade, a drilling and marching unit based in the Armory.

After the war, thought was given to the formation of a Veterans' organization. The James A. Perkins Post 156 Grand Army of the Republic had been formed immediately following the Civil War and was very active at the close of World War I. Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser initiated a move to form a post of the American Legion, and his effort succeeded, within five months, in the establishment of American Legion Post 176 with five hundred members. The principles upon which the post was founded were "For God and Country" and "To Protect the Veteran, the Widow, the Disabled, and the Orphan". The present commander is Clarence Bray. An auxiliary was instituted in 1921.

Among the veterans' service organizations that were formed in Everett after the war were the Italian American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jewish War Veterans, World War I Barracks, Marine Corps League, and Disabled American Veterans. All of these represent a formidable group of veterans' organizations.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 World War II was declared, and again Everett's young men fought in two theaters all over the world. Those who died on foreign fields numbered 145, and their names are on our Roll of Honor. Hundreds more were injured, but returned. During the war, over \$50,000,000 was subscribed in Everett for war bonds. In 1942 an Air Raid Alarm was sounded and for a few moments the citizenry felt the fear of possible bombings, but an all-clear was soon sounded — the approaching planes had turned out to be friendly.

Everett's Company B was mobilized in the Federal Service and served at New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, Fiji Islands, Bougainville, Leyte, Cebu, and Yokohama, until February, 1945. Company M combined with Company B

after the war. Brig. Gen. Theodore W. Gramstorff is a former Commanding Officer of the 182nd Regiment, 1st Lieut. Leo F. Bean is the present Commanding Officer, and Sergeant Richard H. Schofield is in charge of the Armory.

When the Korean conflict broke out in 1950, Everett sent her young men out again to fight on a foreign soil. Over a long frustrating period of years, they took care of the miserable business of war, and 17 of them paid with their lives. Their names are on our Roll of Honor.

Now our young men have gone off again — this time to Vietnam, transferred by duty from our streets to the jungles, and eight of them have already lost their lives. Their names are on our Roll of Honor. May they be the last to be posted there.

Lighting and Telephones

The number of homes with electricity gradually increased until by 1920 most homes had this service, and the number of hours lights were permitted to operate continuously increased as the service was perfected. Then attention was diverted to proper street lighting.

The first street light installed was the carbon arc type. It was a very bright light, but had a maintenance problem, and just the immediate area was bright. These were installed only on the main streets, the side streets still had gas lights. Shortly after, the incandescent lights were installed on side streets. These had a wire and threw a glow and were 60 candlepower. Compared with today's lights on side streets, the present lights are six times brighter. When the incandescent lights were installed on Broadway in 1928, the street was called the "White Way", and the whole city turned out to see the initial lighting. Presently a system of street lights is being completed on the main streets, and these lights are thirty times brighter than the street lights of 1900. There are 2,800 street lights in Everett, and 15,000 electric meters.

In 1893 there were 46 telephones in Everett, and a switchboard in the Cannell Bros. block, operated by Miss Nellie Dresser, the first day operator. A man was employed at night. Later the exchange was moved to the east side of Victoria Street at the corner of Chelsea Street, where the brick building now standing housed that exchange until the dial system came into being and the exchange was removed to Malden.

Parks and Playgrounds

When the city was first incorporated there were no designated parks and playgrounds. Recreation areas developed because of the charm of particular locations, among which was an area close to the Square located where the Elks Home now stands on Church Street. That whole area was called "Glendon Park", and a building which stood in 1900 on the site of the present Elks Home was called "Glendon Hall". This area was naturally rich in greenery and in shade trees. Other such areas were the Everett Springs where large willow trees hung over a grassy area watered by the springs, and a third was what

became known as "The Meadows" located back of Oakes Street which had a large grass area and made a fine playing field for youngsters.

Between 1905 and 1913 the city took a hand in the maintenance of parks and playgrounds. Settees were placed at periodical intervals along Broadway and on the grass reservation which the city maintained between the divided roadway which was the Boulevard and is now the Revere Beach Parkway. In 1913 the city acquired the land of the Corbett farm, and Glendale Park came into being. Nostalgia is awakened when the May parties of the early 1900's and the band concerts of the 1920's are recalled. Glendale Park now has a Recreation Center and a covered skating and swimming area, protecting skaters in winter and swimmers in summer. The Recreation Director is Samuel Gentile.

There are 17 playgrounds and 2 parks in Everett maintained by the city, and the youngsters of every ward in the city have a playground to serve their playtime activities. The Superintendent of Parks is Charles Marenghi.

The Depression and Its Prelude

In 1920, the population of Everett was 40,120. The Square was a place where friends met. Young people gathered in the library whether or not they had study. Many of the businesses and stores are gone now; however, many people remember them. At the corner of Church Street, where the Everett Savings Bank is now, was a store called "Charlie's Kisses". Over this store was Rosetti's Barber Shop — one of forty barber shops in the city. S. K. Ames had a butter, eggs, cheese and coffee store nearby. The cheese was set out in huge vats and the butter was cut for each customer from a large oval weighing about 50 pounds. The smell of freshly ground coffee from Ames' Store filled the Square. C. B. Faith's Furniture Store stood next to the Congregational Church and it was possible to buy the finest furniture at \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per week. Philbrick's Dry Goods stood at the corner of Norwood Street and Broadway. On the opposite corner stood the drugstore of F. A. Spencer where Brigham's now has an ice cream shop. Next to Spencer's was the Everett Department Store and beyond that was the Enterprise Drygoods Store on School Street where Gorin's is now located. Mr. Feldman of the Enterprise Store knew just about everybody in Everett on a first-name basis. Marshall's Diner stood across the Court from the Enterprise.

The latest movies were offered for a mere dime at the Broadway Theatre where the Medical Building is now located. On the opposite side of Broadway, in front of the present site of Noyes Stationery Store, was Kelly's Diner on wheels at the curb. The Everett Trust Company (now the Middlesex Bank) stood next to Kelley's, but it did not then extend to the corner as it does now. On the spot where Uriah Oakes had his shoe store in the very early days of the area, the Waldorf Cafeteria was being built in 1920.

The United States Post Office for Everett was located in Kimball's Drug Store which stood on the corner of

Chelsea Street and Broadway. The Y.M.C.A. building stood on the spot which the Immaculate Conception Parish Hall now occupies on Chelsea Street. Children could get a real bargain at the Crown Theatre, next to the Y.M.C.A. building, where the movies were only a nickel. More entertainment was provided at 6½ Cottage Street where the Everett Square Bowling Alley was located. At the corner of Dean and Hancock Streets, D. J. McDonald had a grocery store. An open vinegar barrel stood at the entrance and vinegar pickles could be purchased at 5¢ apiece. The Home Theatre (later the Rialto) stood where the Glendale Square Co-operative Bank is now located. James Cochrane and Sons had a real estate building at 319 Main Street.

Gus Braun's Photographic Shop was in the basement of the "Mud" Building, which still stands on the corner of Broadway and Chelsea Street. A flight of concrete steps led from Broadway down to the shop. An iron rail was erected on the sidewalk to keep people from falling down these concrete stairs. Gus Braun is a legend in Everett; he took a good many pictures of a civic nature and these now provide us with a great deal of the history of the city.

The middle of the 1920's, of course, saw the "flapper," the raccoon coat and the spats. Gaiety was the mood of the day. The young people danced at Whittier Hall or at the Armory, sometimes to the music of Arthur Tornquist; the older people rode to Malden on the electric cars of the Boston Elevated, to Boston on the new overhead structure, or to Revere Beach on the Hart Lines, which were licensed in that year to carry people on their buses.

Before the decade was out, the gay mood of the twenties suddenly died with the stock market crash in fall of 1929. The new decade of the thirties opened with strikes and unemployment. The year 1930 saw the population of Everett at 48,424 persons. Before the end of that year, and for the following ten years, no major public improvements were made except with the assistance of the federal "alphabet agencies" set up by the Roosevelt administration. During these ten years, unemployment reached alarming proportions, and by 1934 more than 35% of Everett's workers were unemployed. Because of the unemployment and the inability of homeowners to make mortgage payments, many homes were lost in those ten years. Entire families, whose members had always been self-sufficient, had to accept the "dole". Lines formed in front of the Everett Welfare Office as people accepted money to buy food for their families. Prices dropped to rock-bottom, but no one had any extra money to buy.

Through President Roosevelt's creation of the E.R.A., P.W.A., and W.P.A., some employment was available for Everett residents. Public buildings in need of repair were soon being remodeled under W.P.A. Glendale Park was terraced, streets and sidewalks were repaired, schools and libraries were refurbished, sewer drains installed, and the police and fire stations modernized. In order to encompass a greater number of workers, the work-week was 24

hours and the pay was approximately \$12.00 for this time period. To help the unemployed professional, many projects in drawing, painting and compiling data were instituted. Unemployed teachers were put to work initiating new recreational projects. Under these agencies, workmen received approximately \$45 to \$50 per month, with skilled workmen and the professional people earning slightly more.

Nature did not help the situation, and a devastating hurricane hit, without warning, on August 31, 1938, at 5:30 P.M. People were on their way home from work and were not aware of the potential danger. Roofs were torn from homes, garage doors ripped from their hinges and flung many feet away by the mighty winds. Uprooted trees blocked many of the streets, hundreds of store windows were knocked out, and power lines were down all over the city. It was Everett's first experience with a hurricane of such violence.

As the decade came to a close, unemployment had begun to subside, economic conditions generally were improving, and the threat of Hitler brought defense contracts to Everett industry, and the depression was over.

Housing for the Elderly and Veterans

In the 1940's and 50's two housing problems were evident in Everett. The veterans returning home from the wars had great difficulty in securing apartments, and the elderly people of the city were greatly in need of proper accommodations. These two problems led to the formation of the Everett Housing Authority, and under State-Aid Projects housing for both veterans and the elderly was built in Everett.

For the elderly, 120 units were established at the junction of Broadway and Lynn Streets, 40 units on Union Street, and the most recent addition to our Housing for the Elderly is the high-rise on Ferry Street on the site of the old City Hall Annex, where 120 units provide our elderly with pleasant, convenient, and safe housing. This building is the second high-rise to be erected in Everett, the first having been the Pope John XXIII Regional High School.

For the veterans, 268 units were built on Russell Street at Drive A and Veterans Avenue, 60 units at Winthrop and Duncan Roads, and 64 units at Road A and Cherry Street, thus providing the veterans with modern housing.

The Everett Housing Authority consists of five members: Joseph A. Curnane, Anthony P. Marra, Donald M. Harney, Dominic Badalatto, and Joseph B. Harris. The Executive-Director is Francis McLean.

Taxes and the Board of Assessors

The Office of Assessor dates back to the time Everett was a town. The Charter of 1893 stipulates: "There shall be a Board of Assessors, consisting of three persons." The duty of the Assessors may be described simply as the process of determining fair value of the real and personal property in the city, which results in a tax rate dictated by the amount of money required to finance the expenses of

running the city. The Assessors have the additional duty of receiving applications for tax abatements and ruling on these applications.

Following is a brief summary of four years in the tax history of the City of Everett which tends to show both the position of the Assessor in Everett over the years and to provide an over-all sketch of the financial situation in the City.

In 1895, 1,472 residents of the City of Everett had their property assessed and 640 non-residents also were assessed. The total value of the assessed personal property was \$438,350. Real estate values reached \$7,451,300. The total of taxes for state, county, and city purposes was \$120,585.92. The tax rate in that year was only \$14.50 per thousand. Everett boasted of 619 horses and 212 cows. On the 1,816 acres of land in Everett stood some 2,225 assessed dwellings. A tax assessment of \$100 or more was considered rather unusual. Serving as City Assessors in 1895 were Albert Lewis, Daniel O. Dearborn, and Columbus Corey. At that time there were nine churches in the City of Everett which claimed the traditional exemption from assessment and taxation. Seth S. Lynde was among the largest taxpayers in the City with a bill of \$938.15. Among Lynde's property were six houses and 24 pieces of land totaling some 44 acres. Another of Everett's large taxpayers was Morris Hall who owned 17 houses in all as well as the land near Broadway, Morris, Chestnut, Raymond, Waverly, Foster, Mead, Read and Parker Streets. His total bill was \$798.95. Benjamin Hadley's tax bill was \$984.55. D. O. Clark's was \$646.70. J. C. Beacham and H. W. VanVoorhis paid \$817.45 for houses, barns and some 68 acres of land. Land was usually assessed for \$70 per acre. Charlotte and Esther Oakes owned all of what is now Oakes Street and their tax bill was \$1,467.40. For the village area George Otis paid a bill of \$853.15.

By 1920 the number of Everett residents who had their property assessed had reached 5,503 and the number of assessed non-residents had risen to 1,126. In that year, 8,774 persons paid a \$5.00 poll tax. Personal property assessments amounted to \$7,444,875. The value of assessed real estate totaled \$33,410,175. Taxes for state, county and city purposes amounted to \$1,314,991.05. The tax rate was \$30.90 per thousand. Everett's animal population had decreased slightly with only 229 horses and 119 cows assessed in 1920. By this year, industry had become the largest taxpayer in the city. For example, E. I. duPont de Nemours of Wilmington, Delaware paid a bill of \$5,875.64. Everett Factories Corporation, American Agricultural Chemical Company, Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Merrimac Chemical Company, and the New England Fuel and Transportation Company were assessed close to \$6,000,000. The Everett Square area was alive with activity and was the second largest tax paying area in the city. Valuations were relatively high for the time. The Assessors at this period of city history were Columbus Corey, Charles Bruce and Edward J. Driscoll.

In 1945 the number of persons assessed in the city had again risen substantially. There were 7,126 assessed in this year. The total value of assessed property had more than doubled since 1920 to \$80,893,450. Taxes for state, county and city purposes amounted to \$2,426,672.12. Only eight horses were assessed in that year and only 32 cows were among the livestock in the city. However, one bull was assessed as well as 120 fowl. The number of dwellings assessed rose to 6,533. Industry was booming and was paying the lion's share of the taxes. Everett Square was still the second largest tax paying area of the city. The City Assessors were Howard A. Goodwin, John J. Talbot and William Cochrane.

Taxes have increased in the past 25 years. Boston Gas Company, Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, Warren Pipe Company, Eagle Shoe Company and duPont are a few of the industries which have discontinued operations in the City of Everett. Humble Oil and Refining Company and Monsanto Company are presently in the process of demolishing and rebuilding. At the present time, Boston Edison Company is the largest taxpayer in the city. There are plans for plant expansions. Although the Everett Square area has suffered as of late, with business continuing to drop, a new market is being constructed in the area. Banks seem to be enlarging their real estate holdings. The tax structure of the City remains good and Everett continues to enjoy the lowest tax rate in the area. At present, the Assessors are Francis N. Pelosi, Chairman, George A. D'Angelo, and George J. Coogan.

Government

Representing Everett in the United States Congress are Senators Edward M. Kennedy, Edward W. Brooke and Representative Torbert H. Macdonald.

The following men, among others, have distinguished themselves in state or federal service over the years:

Thomas J. Boynton,
U.S. Attorney, and Attorney General of Massachusetts
Nelson H. Brown,
Justice, Superior Court, Massachusetts
James F. Cavanaugh,
Massachusetts State Senator
Joseph A. Curnane,
Director-Comptroller, U.S. Customs
Thomas Curtin,
Deputy Commissioner of Education
John F. Golden,
Regional Director, Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Harry Lack,
Special Justice, Cambridge District Court
Arthur H. MacKinnon
Director, Massachusetts Division of Accounts
Albert E. Morris,
Special Justice, Malden District Court
H. Heustis Newton,
Special Justice, Malden District Court

Col. Willis Stover,
Special Justice, Charlestown District Court
Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser,
Special Justice, Malden District Court
George B. Wason,
Governor's Council
Sumner G. Whittier,
Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts

Strong feelings have always accompanied every mayoralty race and, in the middle 1900's, street rallies drew large crowds. It was not unusual to see Everett Square crowded with people from the Library to Chelsea Street listening to political candidates. In those days, the people went to where the candidates were speaking, unlike today when the candidates, in most cases, pay personal visits to the people. This occurred in the years before the automobile became a common possession. A little later, the rallies were conducted from the back of trucks or tops of automobiles and the conveyances stopped at every major street junction and always found good crowds waiting with eagerness. Everyone in the community was involved in politics. Since then politics in Everett has become a little more subdued, although the last political campaign introduced here the face-to-face debate of opponents. This drew large crowds, and again, as in the middle 1930's, the people came out of their homes to see and hear the candidates.

All of Everett's former mayors are shown in this booklet. There are five living former mayors:

William E. Weeks (1918-19)
James A. Roche (1928-29, 1934-35)
James R. Reynolds (1948-49)
Philip J. Crowley (1950-65)
James R. Plunkett (1966-67)

The Hon. George R. McCarthy is serving his second term as Mayor of Everett. The City Charter best describes his duties and responsibilities:

"The government of the city and the general management and control of all the fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs thereof shall be vested in a single officer, to be called the mayor, and in a legislative body, to be called the city council . . ."

Mayor George R. McCarthy closes out the first century of Everett's history, and opens the door to the next 100 years.

The Charter of Everett reads:

"The City Council shall be composed of two branches, one of which shall be called the Board of Aldermen and the other the Common Council."

In the transition from town to city, the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen continued the work of the Selectmen, two separate bodies but combining to enact legislation. Everett's form of government is unique in that it is the only remaining bi-cameral (two-branch) form of government of a municipality in the United States. The ordinances passed by the City Council tell the history of the

city. The tremendous advances made by Everett over the years have been guided by the Mayors and the City Councils. Ordinances, Proposals, Resolutions, Acts and Resolves fill to the ceiling the Archives Rooms of the City Hall.

From a voting bloc of 2,152 voters in 1870 to 21,669 in 1970, Everett has grown to its present position. From a situation where there were no sewers, no proper drinking water, inadequate schools, and no industry, the City now enjoys pure water, has approved appropriations that built schools the equal of any, and has encouraged industry that places us as the "biggest little industrial city of its size in the world". From the era of horse cars, pungs, electric cars and trackless trolleys, the City today is a motorized society, with its back-breaking load of laws involving speed, one-way streets, parking areas, parking meters, petitions for garages, repair shops and numerous other matters, all dull but requiring hours of tedious study and research by city officials.

From the number of people employed by business in Everett in 1870 to Everett's labor force of today, legislation has been enacted covering all city services supplied to this increasing labor force which in a single year (1968) amounted to 1,173 persons employed by 207 retail trade establishments with an annual payroll of over \$4,000,000 and over 6,000 persons employed by 101 manufacturing firms with an annual payroll of over \$47,000,000. The amount of detail passing through the hands of the Mayors and the City Councils, and through the Department Heads, cannot be imagined and in all of the situations cited, unseen requirements and regulations necessitating hours of consideration were present.

From the honorary positions the Municipal Officers were in 1870, they require today the utmost in ability, skill, stick-to-it-iveness, and patience. The appointment of men to handle delegated authority has become a matter of infinite importance to the Mayor and City Council.

In Conclusion

In the genealogy of the progression of parishes into districts, districts into towns and towns into cities, we can go no further. It is conceivable that one of our sections such as the Line, the Village, Woodlawn or north Everett could become a break-away section and seek a government of its own. If that should come to pass, Everett would take it in the same stride in which it has handled all aspects of change.

We have become a sophisticated population. We expect our city to be all things to all men. We are quick to criticize our officials, quick to complain of any inconvenience to our everyday living patterns, impatient with any services of the city which it is felt are not performed in proper time. We believe that you can fight City Hall and we do fight it as is evidenced by the number of calls which regularly come in over the newly established "Hot Line" and by the number of times the doors on City Hall swing open to admit us with our problems. There is probably not one of us who has not,

at least once during his life, thought he would move away, get out where there is more land, where there is more breathing space. But, something holds us back. There is a charm here in Everett which is not easily identified.

There is a pride in the city . . . in its history . . . in its services. We are confident that in every aspect of our lives we are protected to the fullest extent humanly possible. When the fire alarm is rung, engines are on the way within seconds. When crime rears its head, the police are ready to spring to action. In times of widespread disaster, not only can the National Guard be alerted within one hour, but we can also rely on Civilian Defense and the Red Cross. In time of sickness, the city has the services of fine, capable doctors and up-to-date hospital facilities.

The pride goes deeper than this, however. If we stand at the top of the hill and look down at the center, we are surrounded by places of worship — each one answering the needs of its members and helping to keep the moral tone of the city at a high level. Towards the South, we can see the large industrial complex which has largely been responsible for our growth as a city. As we stand at the top of the hill, we will almost certainly be passed by those people who are our friends and our neighbors, those who share common interests with us. For Everett is not a city of strangers — it has long been a city of neighbors

and still retains a lot of good qualities of the old small town. The young pass us on their way to and from school and we are proud of them as they try to succeed in their struggle towards adulthood. We do not hesitate to pass on to these young people the reins of government when they are ready for the responsibility of running a modern-day city.

As we stand on the top of the hill, the whispers of the past echo in our minds and we are able to see the country lanes and the white houses with their white fences that dotted this very hill a hundred years ago. We can see the natural water springs which ran freely in all sections at that time and which were largely responsible for the settlement of Everett being successful at all. We can see the hills and tall timber which grew in abundance a hundred years ago. We can hear the voices of Solomon Shute, Columbus Corey, Hawes Atwood, Uriah Oakes, Deacon Hosmer and Alonzo H. Evans — these were the builders. The panorama shows that through the years other builders have taken their places, builders who were right for a specific time. In our hearts, we know that the parish that became a district, the district that became a town, the town that became a city has earned our pride in it. With the ringing of the Centennial bells, not one of us should be without the emotion of pride, and the prayer that, as we go forward towards the Twenty-First Century, that pride will be held high — for, this is Everett.

City Officials - 1970

City Auditor: Leonard J. McDonald, *City Treasurer:* Daniel A. Gourville, *City Clerk:* J. Kevin Dunn, *City Engineer:* Thomas Deleo, *City Solicitor:* Richard J. O'Neil, *Collector of Taxes:* Frederic J. Kelley, *Wire Inspector:* Joseph N. Murray, *Building Inspector:* John W. Howard, *Plumbing Inspector:* Raymond E. Dorney, *Commissioner of Veteran Services:* Robert D. Crowley, *City Messenger:* Paul P. Ellard, *Sealer of Weights and Measures:* Lawrence L. Elliott

Registrars of Voters: John J. Bagnell, James L. Butler, Vernon R. Dunbrack, Michael DiOrio, Jr.

Planning Board: Samuel R. Ratta, *Chairman,* Adrian Bax, Albert F. Cardello, Ronald A. Farnell, Michael P. Forrestal, David A. Gagliardi, W. James Herbert, John F. Kryzovic, Andrew T. Philbin, Anthony Leo, *Clerk*

Licensing Board: Richard J. Barry, *Chairman,* Arthur J. Covelle, Michael Regione

Board of Public Works: Thomas F. Philbin, *Chairman,* Percy R.

Bradbrook, Bernard C. LaVita, Patrick R. Schena, Charles A. Wilderman

Playground Commission: Ralph T. Pelosi, *Chairman,* William A. Brown, Melvin B. Snow.

Board of Appeals: James Camerario, *Chairman,* Harold J. Mayo, Philip A. Molea, Vincent J. Pasquale, Arthur E. Zackular, Michael J. Frongillo, *Clerk*

Police Chief: Henry F. Fitzgerald, *Fire Chief:* Arthur G. Butler, *Supt. of Streets:* William E. Driscoll, *Supt. of Parks and Playgrounds:* Charles Marengi, *Cemetery Supt.:* Edward A. Trask, Jr., *Admin. Ass't. to the Mayor:* Frank E. Lewis, Jr., *Clerk of Committees:* John Ciol, *Clerk of Common Council:* John Pini, *Inspector of Animals:* U. James D'Angelo, *Dog Officer:* Alfred C. Lewis, Jr.

Park Commission: Vincent J. Hogan, *Chairman,* John D. Mercer, John J. O'Connor, Guido L. Rigolini, James W. Wholley