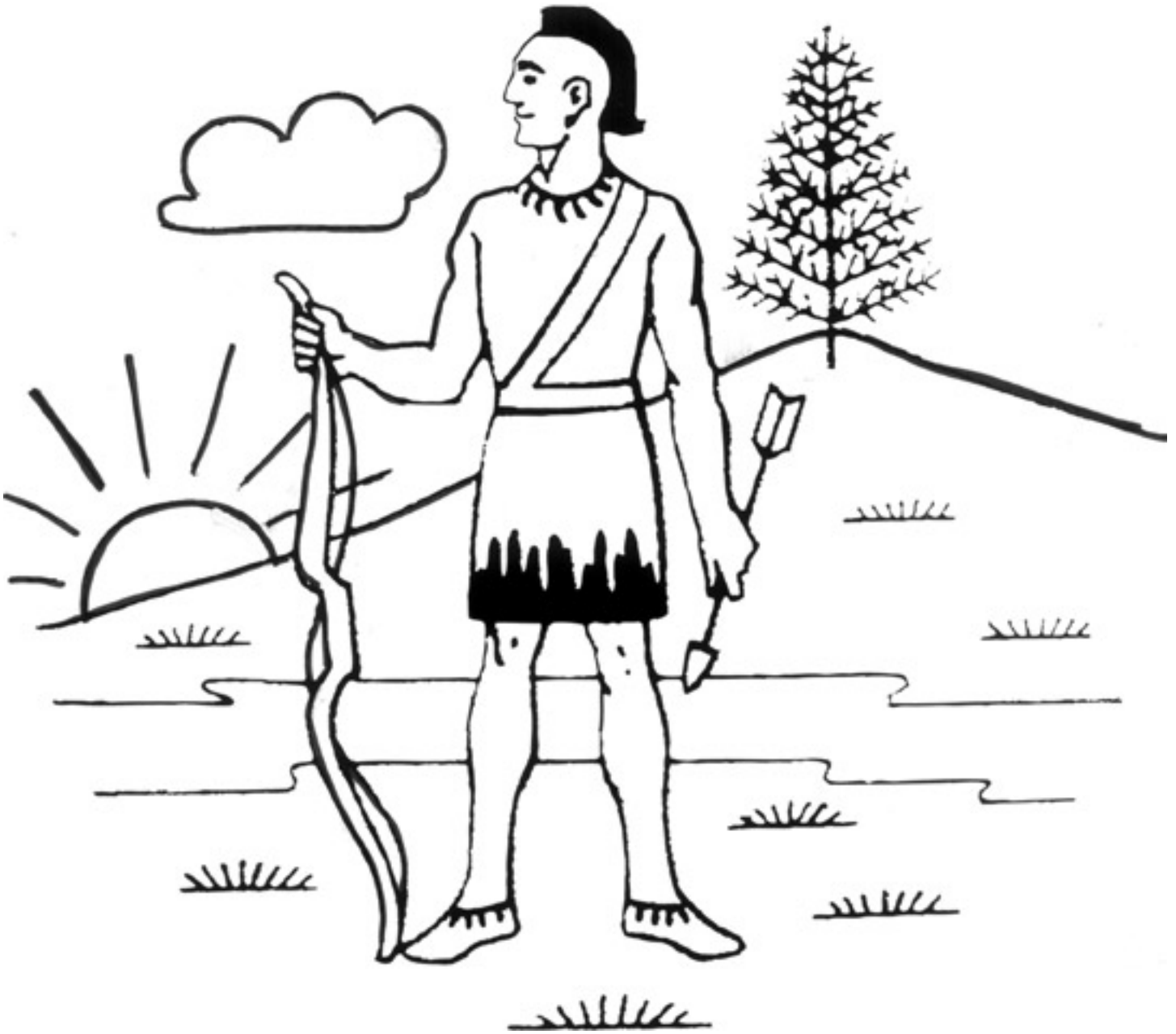


HISTORIC SAUGUS



COLORING BOOK

Written by Marilyn Carlson
Illustrated by Bob Sacco & Elliott Hurvitz

Dedication:

To the young people of Saugus that they may better understand and appreciate the history of their town.

Acknowledgements:

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This drawing of the town seal shows Montowampate, the Sachem of Saugus, holding a bow and arrow. He is standing on Round Hill located off Hamilton Street (behind the public safety building). A landmark tree can be seen in the background and the rising sun symbolizes the beginning of a new day. The original town seal was designed by Alonzo Lewis.

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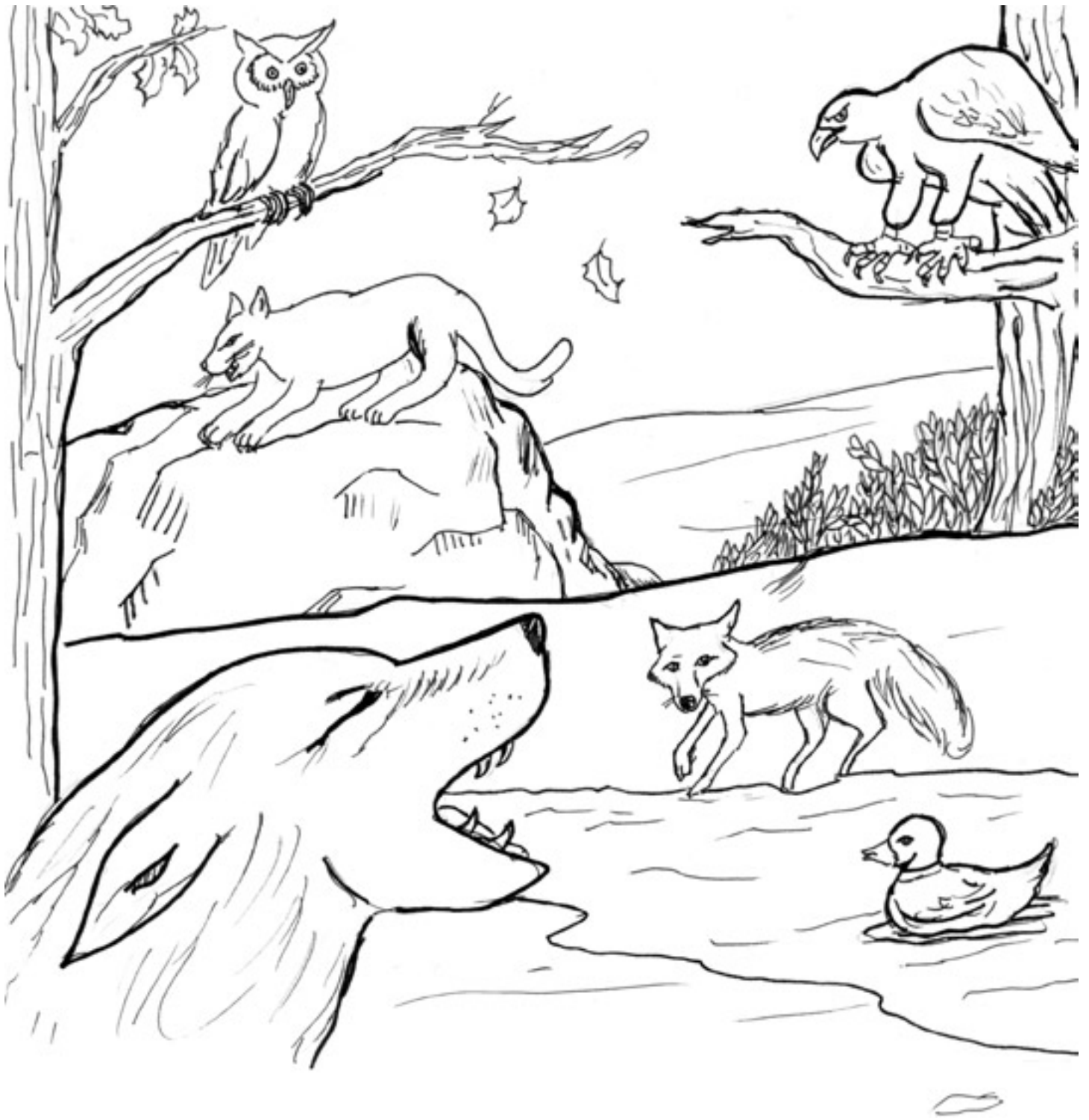
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Introduction

About ten thousand years ago prehistoric Indians who used stone tools and weapons came here. These ancient Indians moved from place to place to find food and shelter. Some time later the Indians of America began to settle on the land. They hunted, fished, and learned to farm. These native people had discovered the unspoiled beauty of the area and they stayed here until European settlers arrived and pushed them out.

This is the story of the settlement of Saugus. It is a true story and one that deserves to be retold. Its roots are deeply embedded in the rich history of our country. The tapestry of Saugus has been woven by the past, shaped by the present, and will be influenced by the future.



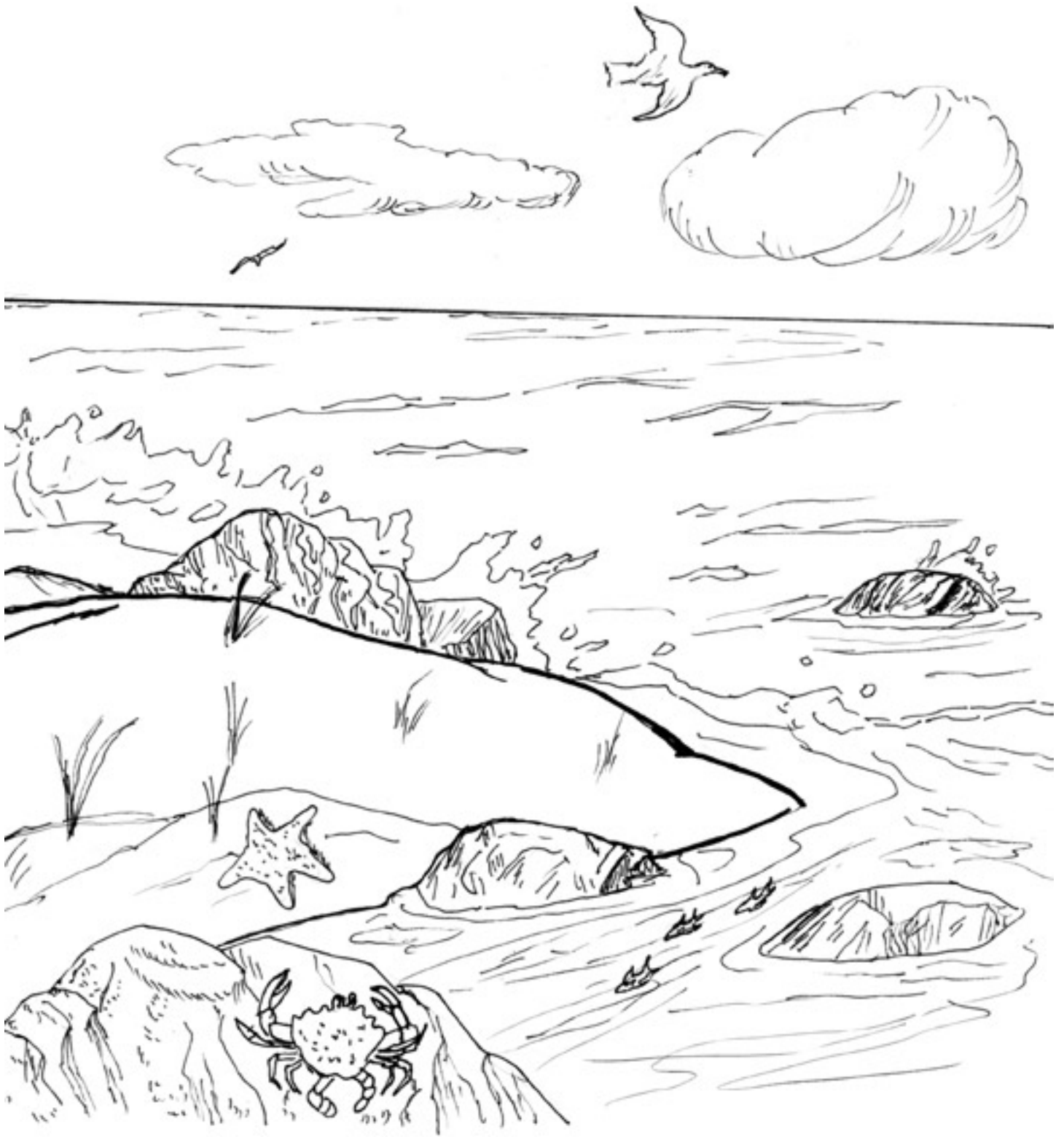
Saugus was once a great wilderness.



The forests were crowded with animals.



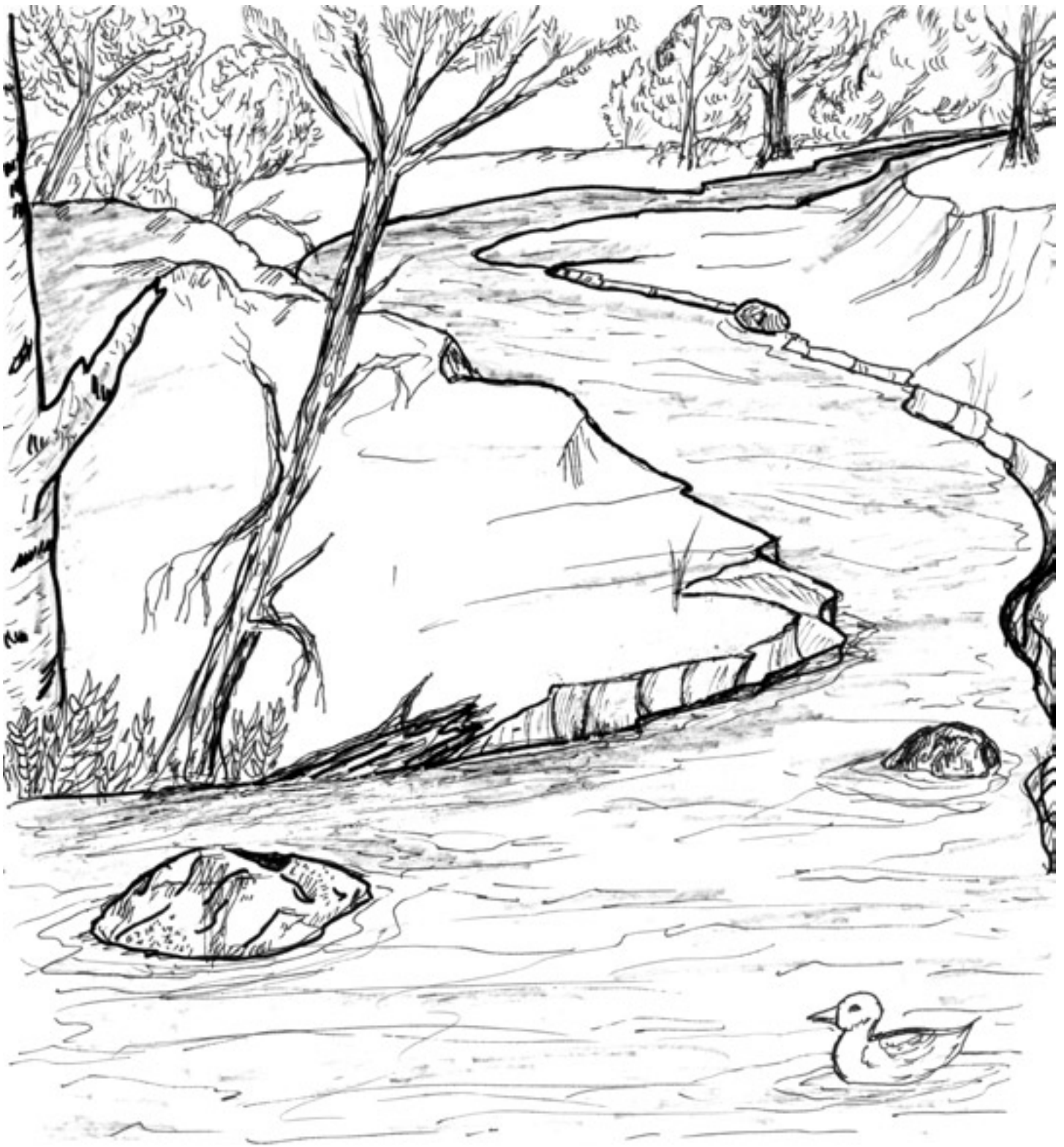
Beautiful, sandy beaches bordered
the Atlantic Ocean.



The seashore was home for a variety of
fish and sea birds.



A vast marsh formed where the water saturated the land and a unique habitat evolved.



A mighty river made its way through the land on the west called **Abousett** or the Saugus River.



Villages were built by native people who made weapons and tools for hunting and fishing.



The men made canoes by burning
and carving out huge trees.



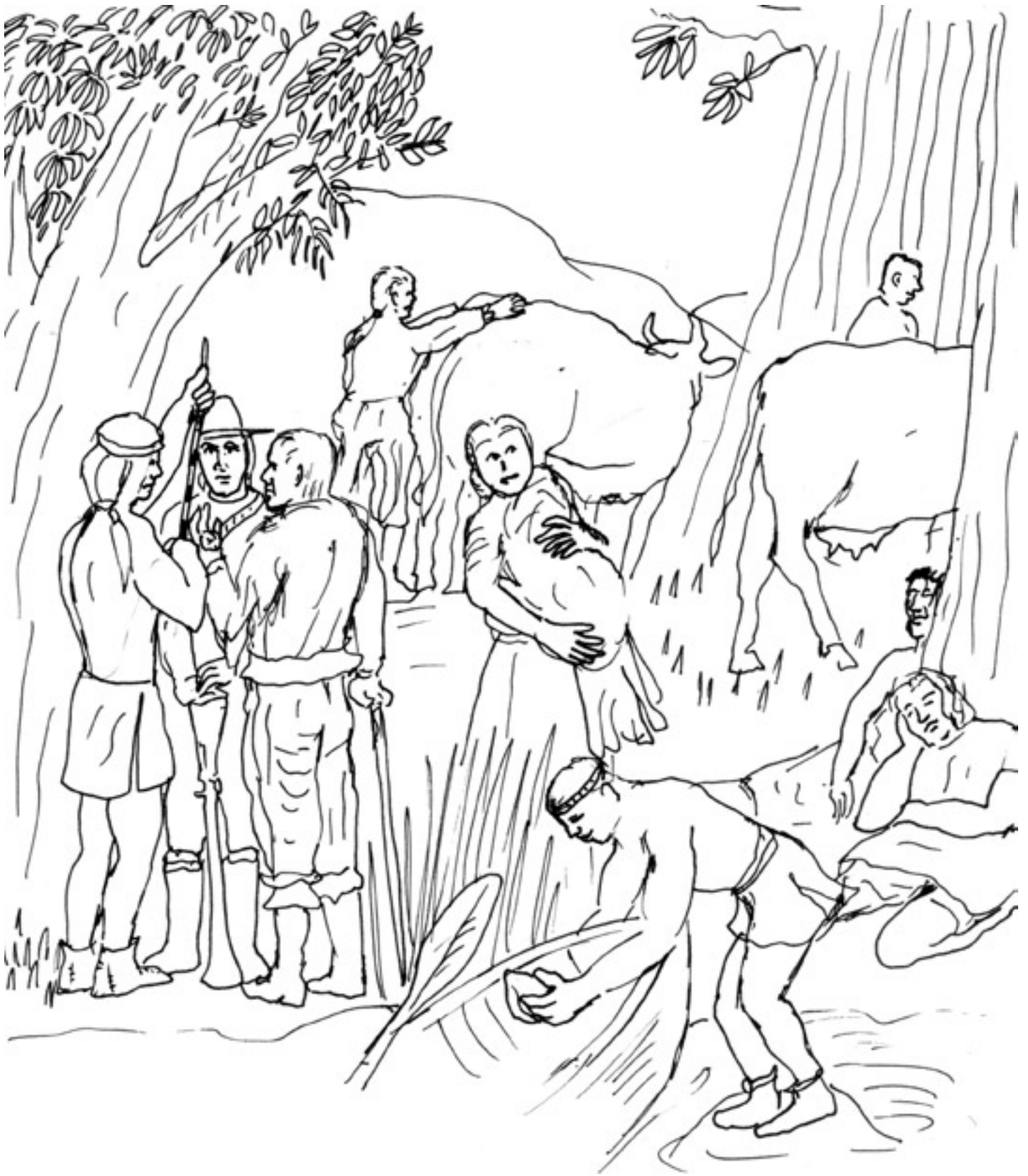
The women grew vegetables,
picked berries, and prepared food.



Montowampate, also known as “Sagamore James”, was the sachem (chief) of the Saugus tribe for many years.



A meeting ground for the local tribes might have been at Indian Rock in North Saugus.



In **1629** some very brave men, women, and children came here from England.



They traded goods with the native people in exchange for the land called **Saugus**.

In 1629 the area that the Indians called Saugus was very large. It was called Saugus for eight more years when a law was passed renaming it Lynn.



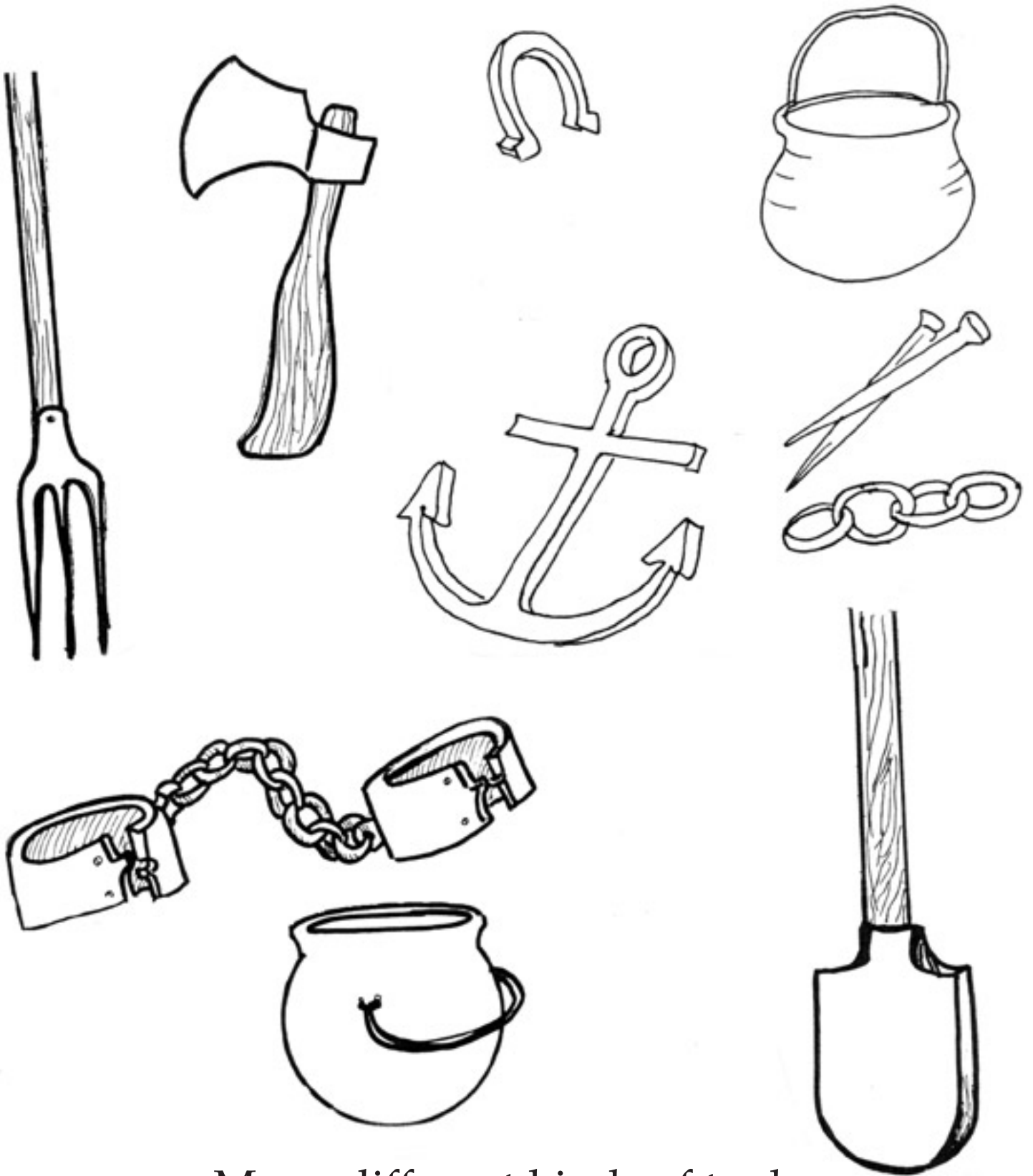
Saugus separated from Lynn in 1815 and today the original land has been divided into many cities and towns.



In the 1640s a group of English merchants decided to establish an iron works in New England. They hired Richard Leader to supervise construction of a blast furnace, a forge, and a slitting mill along the Saugus River. The **Iron Works**, later called **Hammersmith** after the workers' hometown in England, became the first successful iron works in America.



Joseph Jenks was a blacksmith and toolmaker who operated a forge at the Iron Works. He was given the first patent in America.



Many different kinds of tools,
weapons, and cooking utensils were made at the
Iron Works.



In the 1650s **pirate ships** sailed up the Saugus River. The pirates traded silver for different objects made at the Iron Works.



Pirates buried their treasure in the Lynnhurst area at **Pirates Glen**.



The famous **Anchor Tavern** was built in East Saugus in the 1640s.



The **Boardman House** was built in 1686. It still stands on what is now Howard Street.



In 1687 Samuel Appleton is said to have given a speech in Saugus against the rule of the English in this country.



When the Revolutionary War began several men from this area answered the call to arms and fought the British at the Battle of Lexington. These men trained for battle at the nearby Anchor Tavern. They were given the name **Minutemen** because they were ready to go to battle with a minute's notice.



Joseph Roby, also known as “Fighting Parson Roby”, took a musket to church to protect worshippers from an attack by British soldiers.



Parson Roby preached for nearly half a century at the First Parish Church of Saugus. The church was located in Saugus Center until after the Civil War when it was moved to make room for the monument. It later became a store and was demolished in the 1950s.



A road was built through Saugus in 1805 to connect Boston with Newburyport. The toll collector was the father of Cornelius Conway Felton, who became the President of Harvard College.



Schools like the Center School, our town's oldest public building, were built to educate the young people of Saugus when home schooling became impractical.

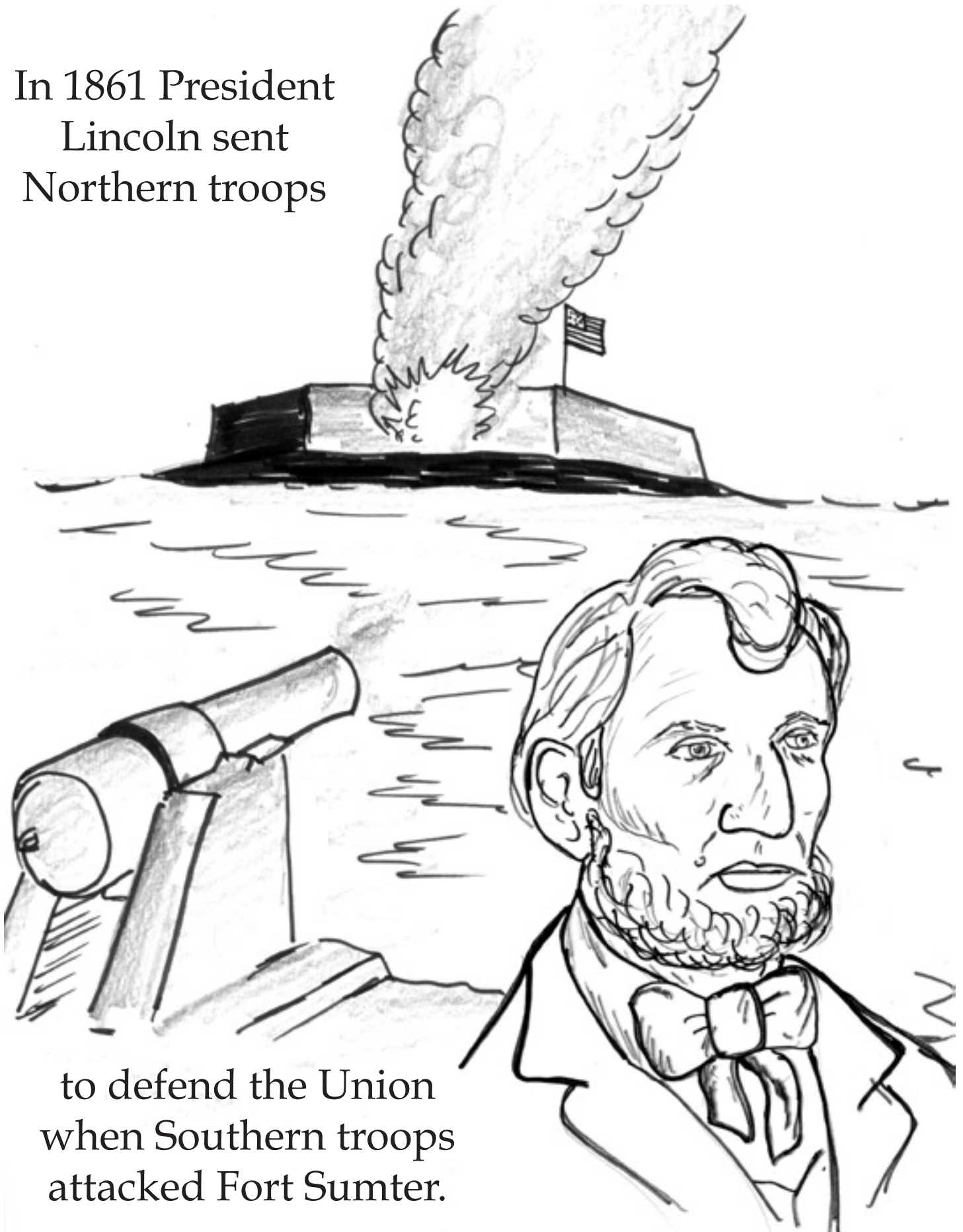


The Saugus Seminary built in 1822 was one of the earliest schools for women in the country. The building has been converted into a house and still stands at the corner of Main Street and Newhall Avenue.



The first town hall in Saugus was built on Main Street in 1837 with surplus money that was returned to the town during President Andrew Jackson's administration. Eventually, the building was moved to Taylor Street. Today it is used by the American Legion.

In 1861 President
Lincoln sent
Northern troops



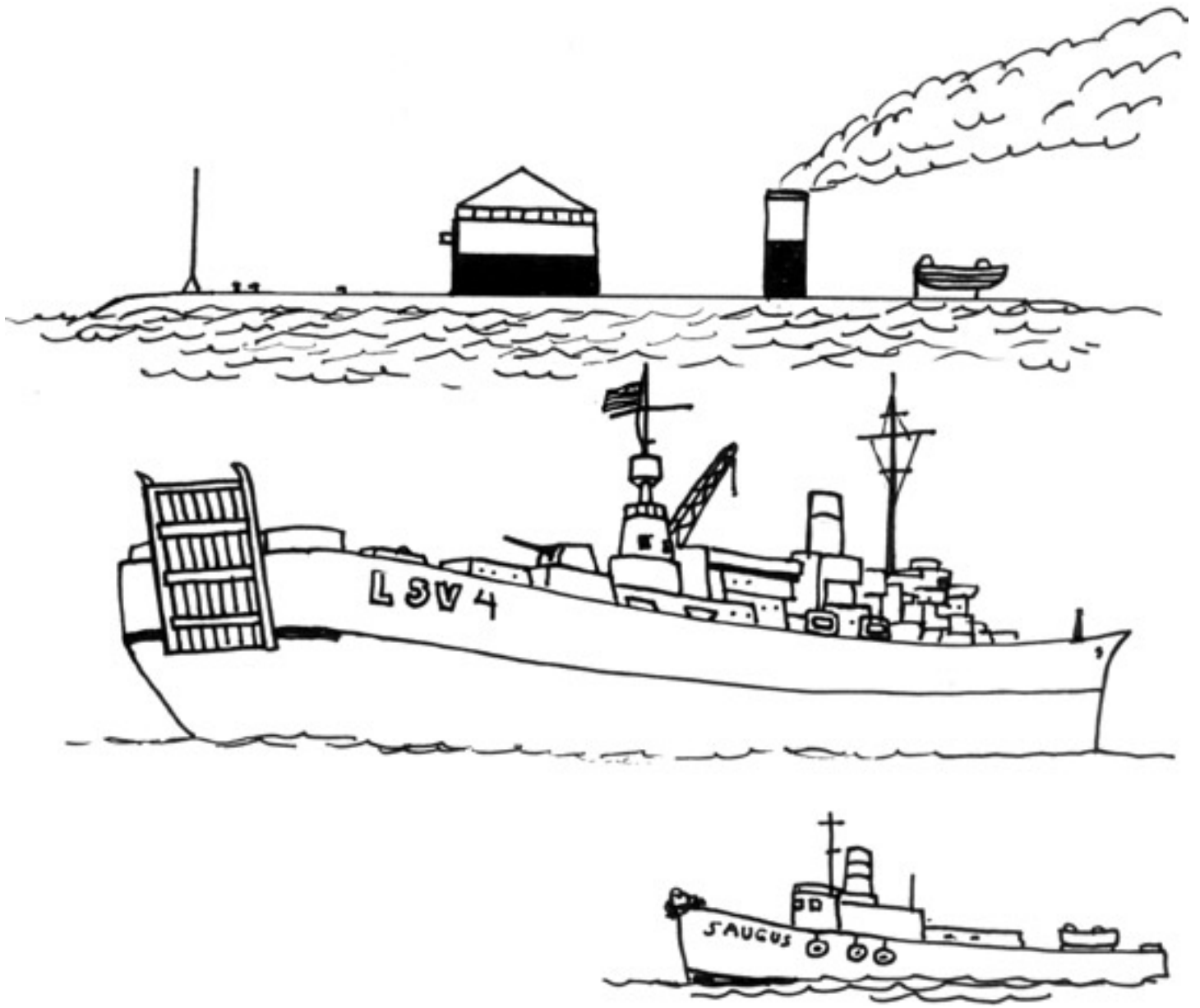
to defend the Union
when Southern troops
attacked Fort Sumter.



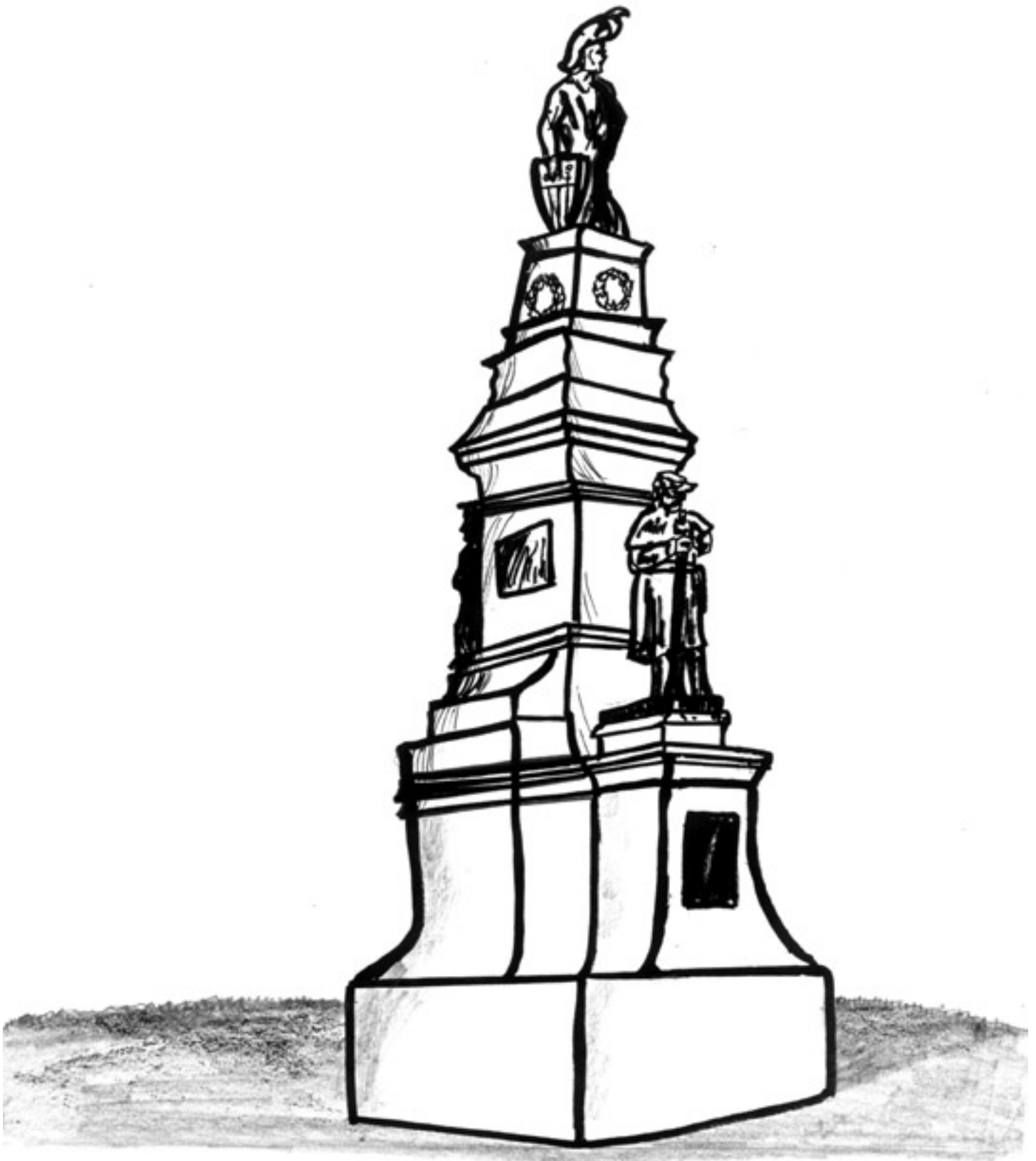
This tragic war was called the **Civil War** and many Saugus men enlisted to defend the Union.



Gustavus Vasa Fox, who was born in Saugus, became President Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He assisted in the making of an ironclad ship, called a monitor, to be used in the Civil War. Many years later he helped to negotiate the purchase of Alaska from Russia.



There have been three ships in the naval fleet named the U.S.S. *Saugus* to honor the hometown of Gustavus Fox. The first was a monitor used during the Civil War, the second was a transport used during World War II, and the third was a large harbor tug.



A monument was built in Saugus Center to honor those Saugus men who served their country in the Civil War.



The growth of industry followed the Civil War with mills and factories being built throughout Saugus.

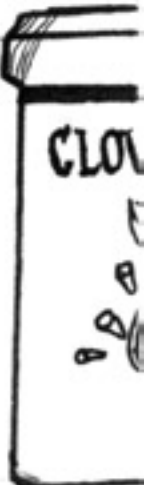


CHOCOLATE



COFFEE

SPICES

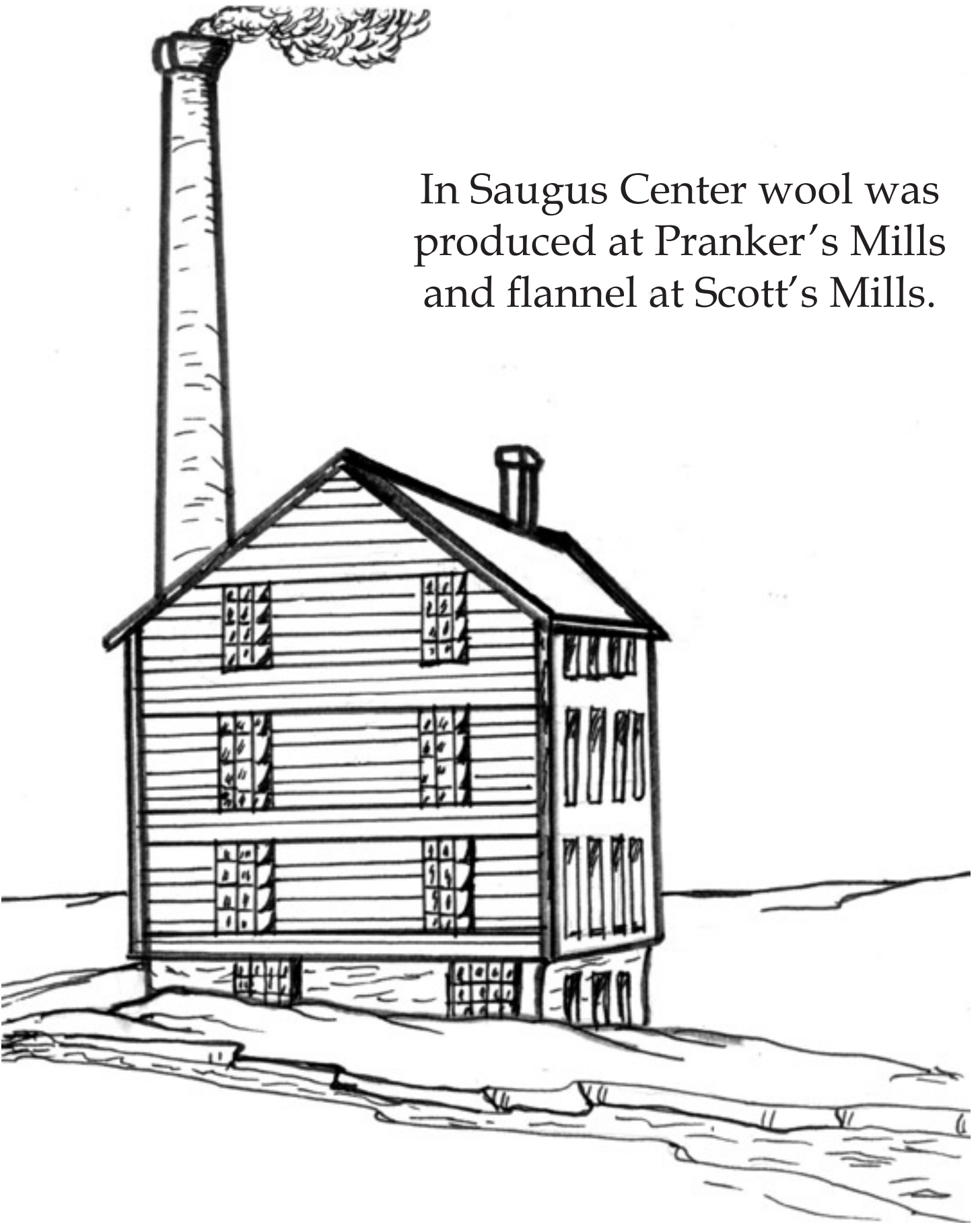


Chocolate, coffee, spices, and grains were produced in mills along the river in East Saugus.



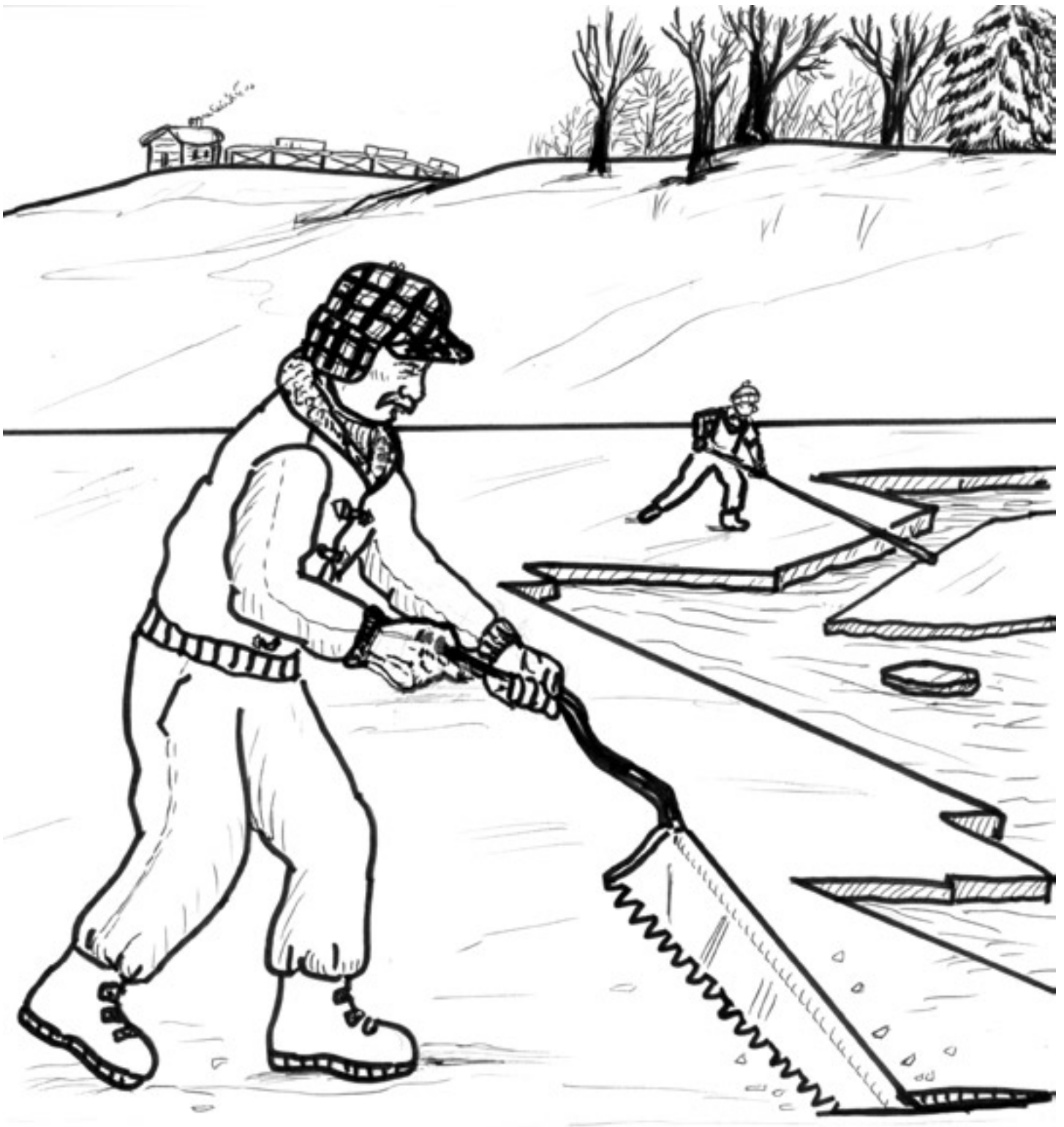
In Cliftondale, the Sweetser Family produced tobacco and snuff. Later, the Bond Family made cigars.

In Saugus Center wool was
produced at Pranker's Mills
and flannel at Scott's Mills.





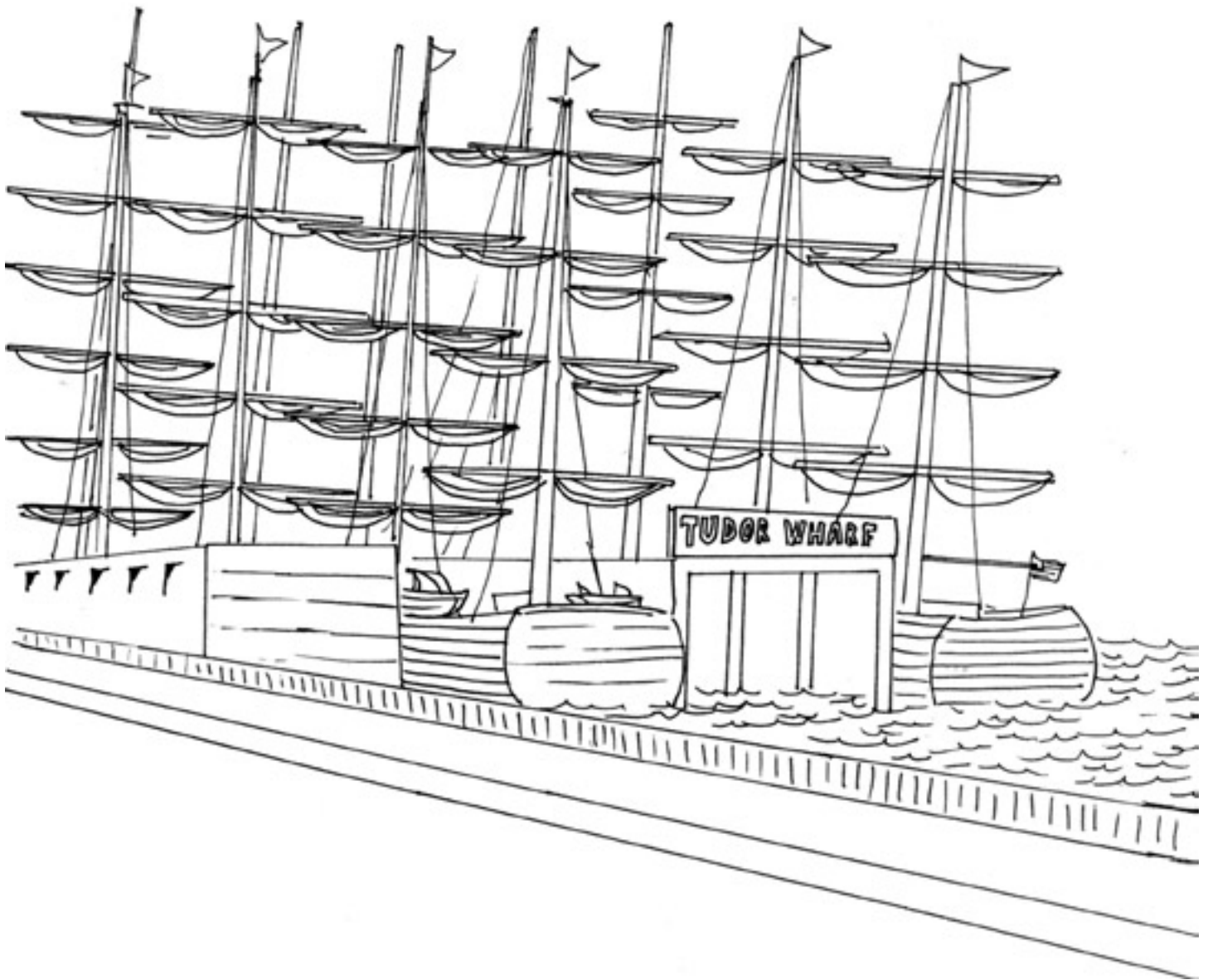
General stores filled the town, and people were able to buy food and other products.



Ice cutters used saws and poles to separate the ice on ponds. The ice blocks were then placed on a conveyer and went to the ice house for storage.

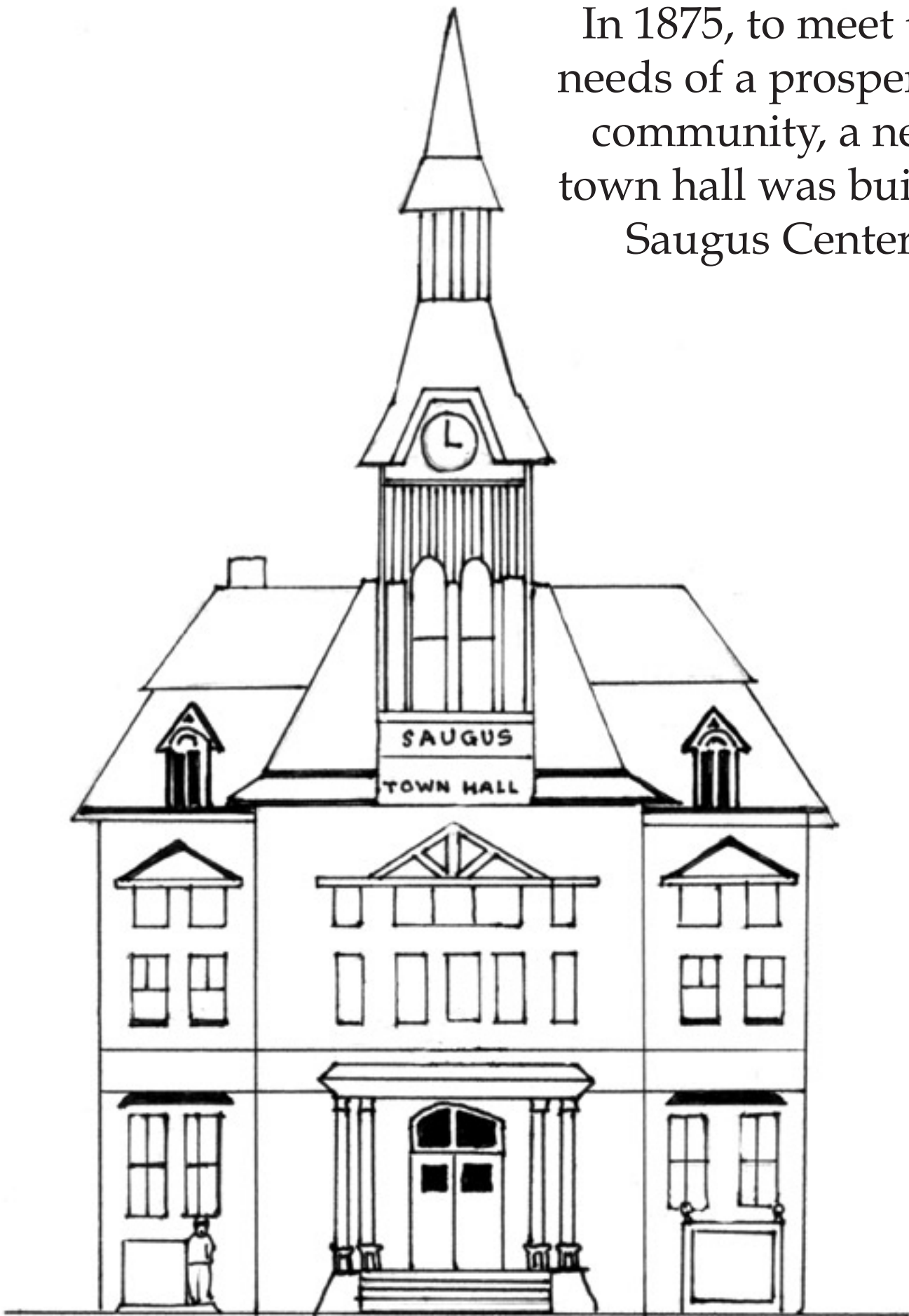


As the ice industry grew in Saugus, horse-drawn wagons were used to deliver ice and other products to homes.



Frederic Tudor, the “**Ice King**”,
became wealthy shipping local ice from a pier in
Boston to the West Indies.

In 1875, to meet the
needs of a prosperous
community, a new
town hall was built in
Saugus Center.

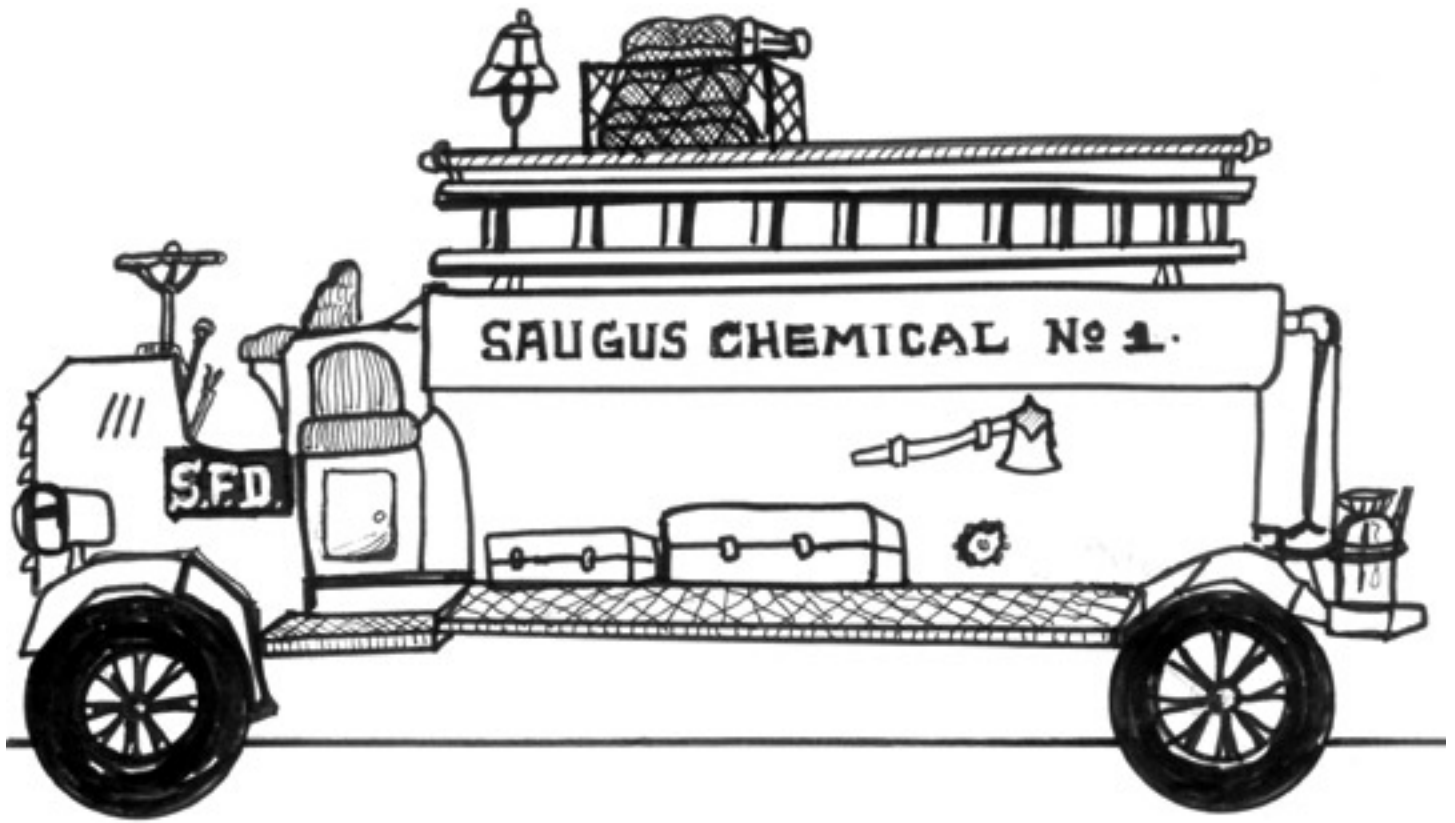




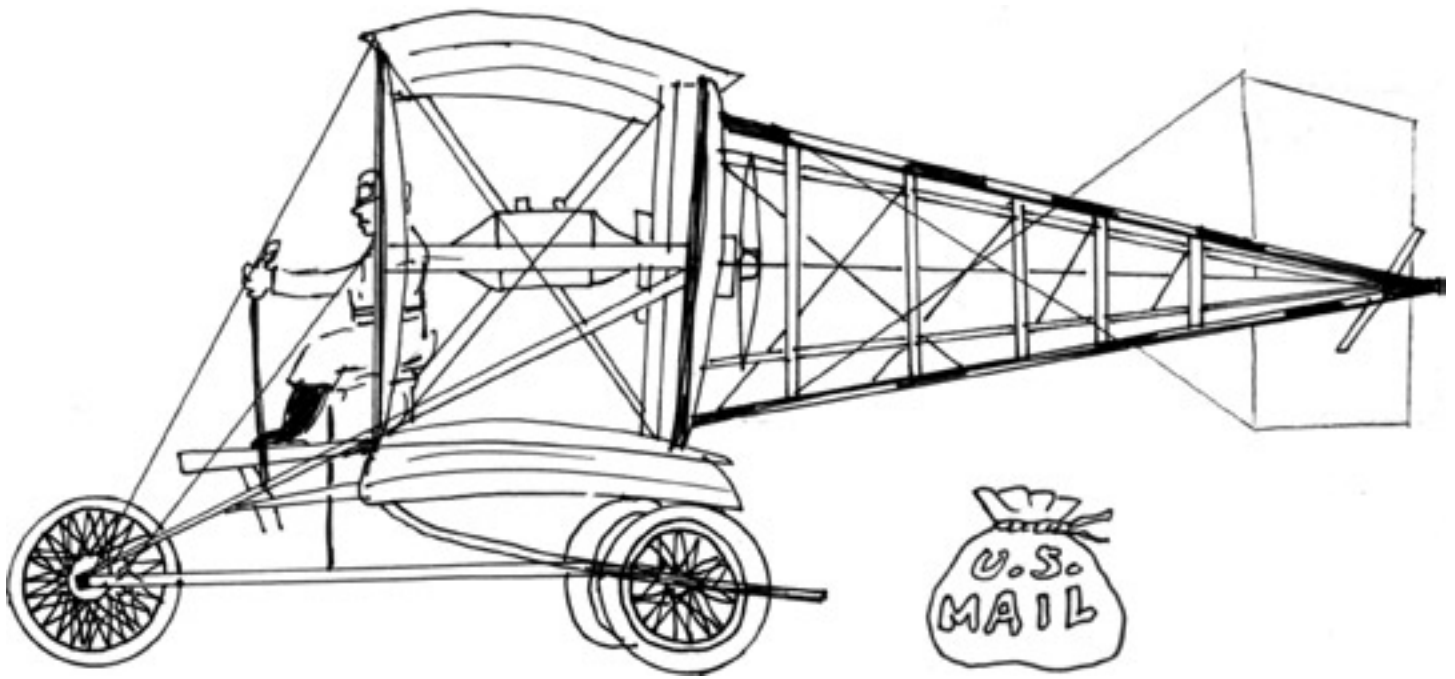
Horse racing became a popular sports event in Saugus. A trotting park was built off Park Street.



The Saugus stretch of the Newburyport Turnpike, Route 1, has been the location of some memorable attractions. Today Route 1 extends from Maine to Florida.

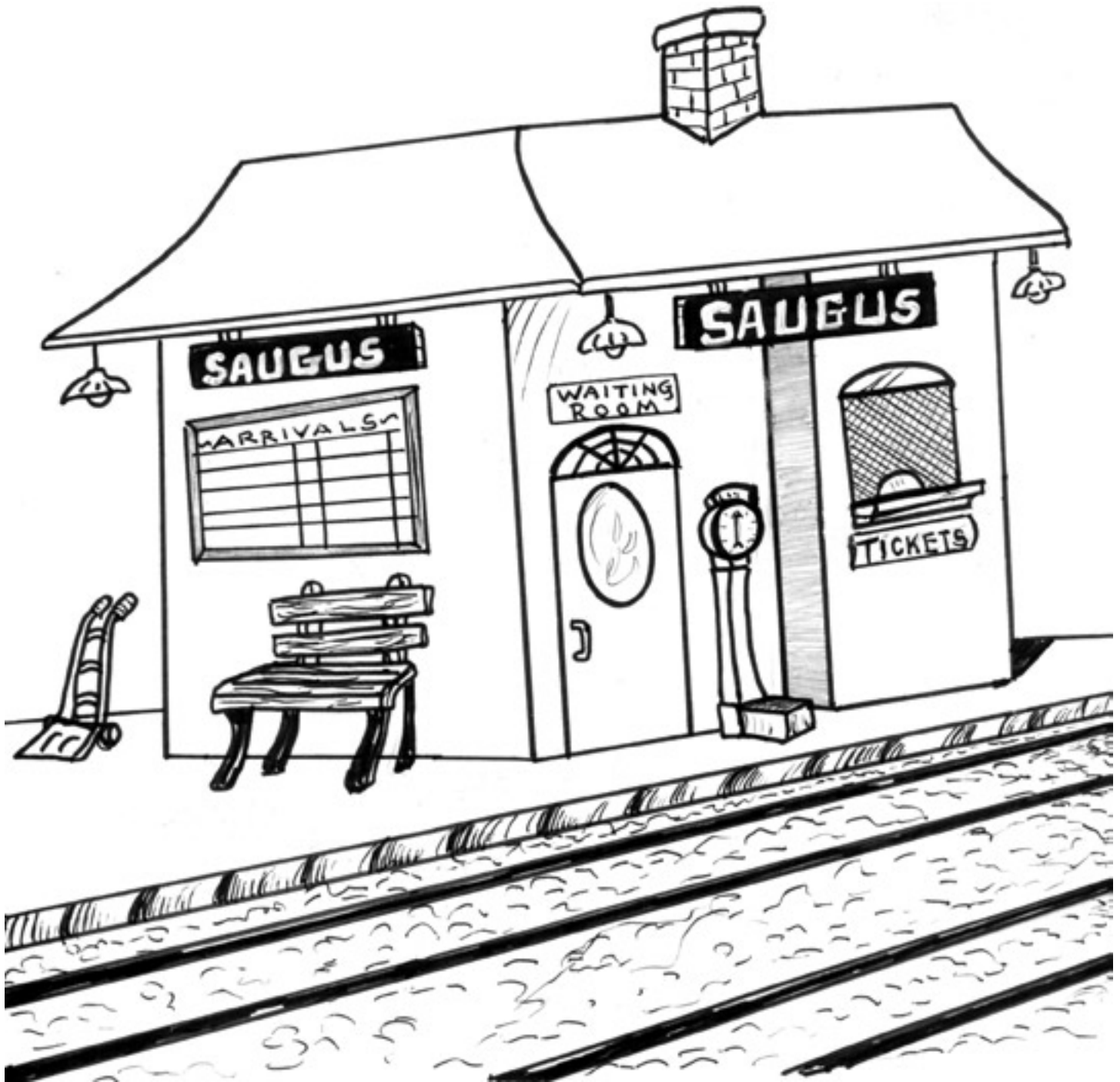


An early motor-driven fire truck was used by the Saugus Fire Department.

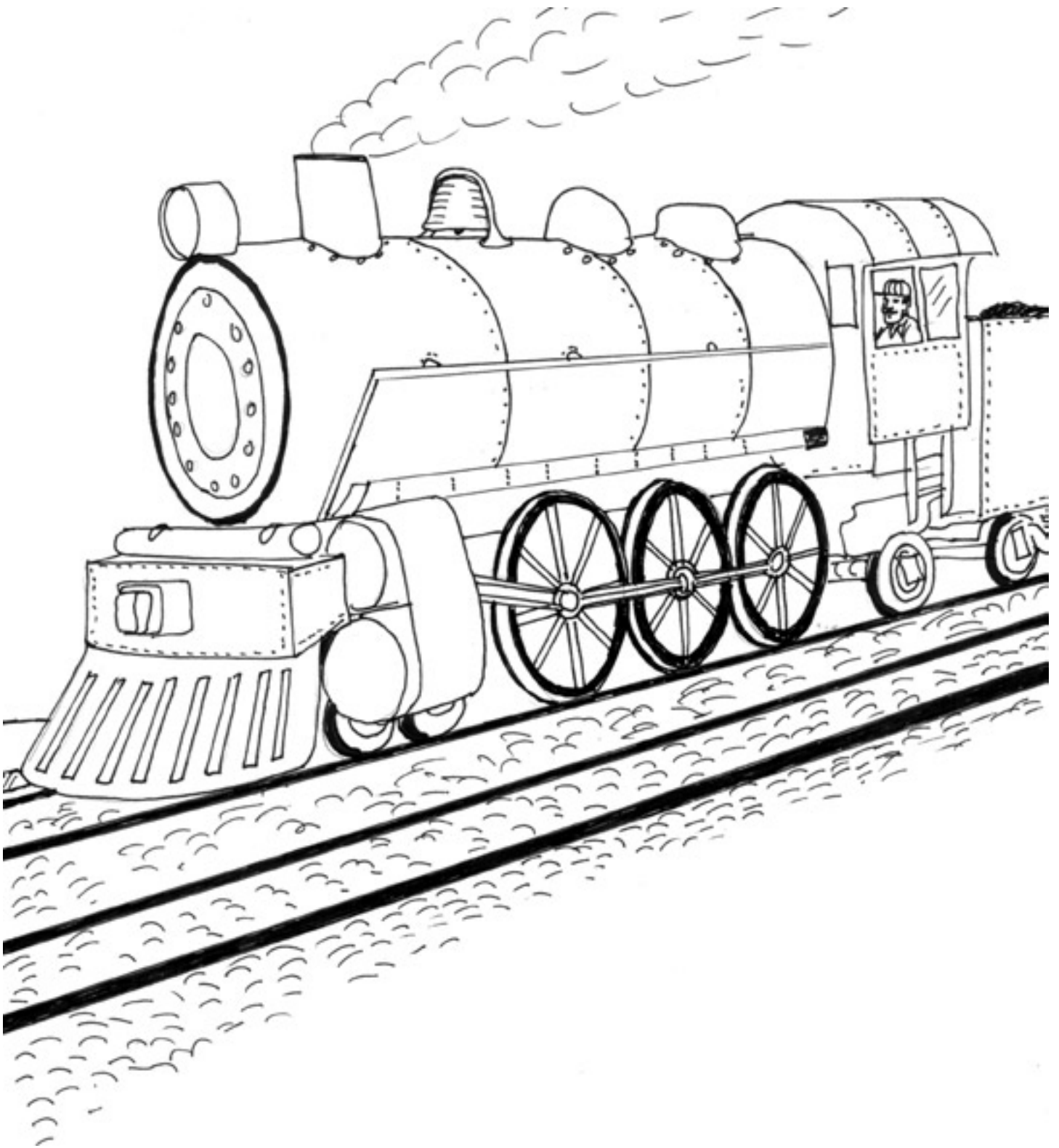


The first air mail in
New England was
flown from Saugus to
Lynn on May 30, 1912,
by Harry Atwood.

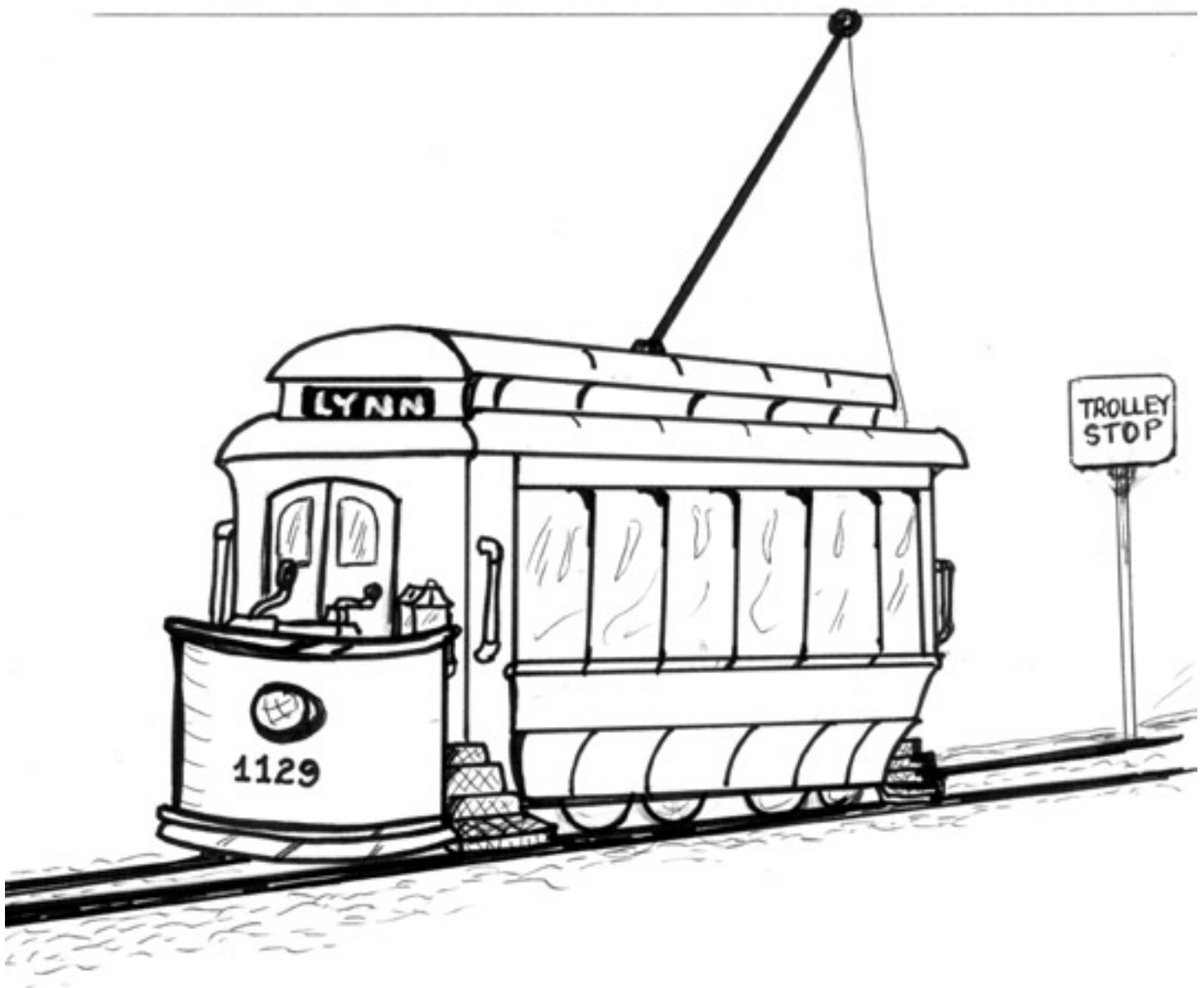




Saugus once had 3 railroad stations along the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad.



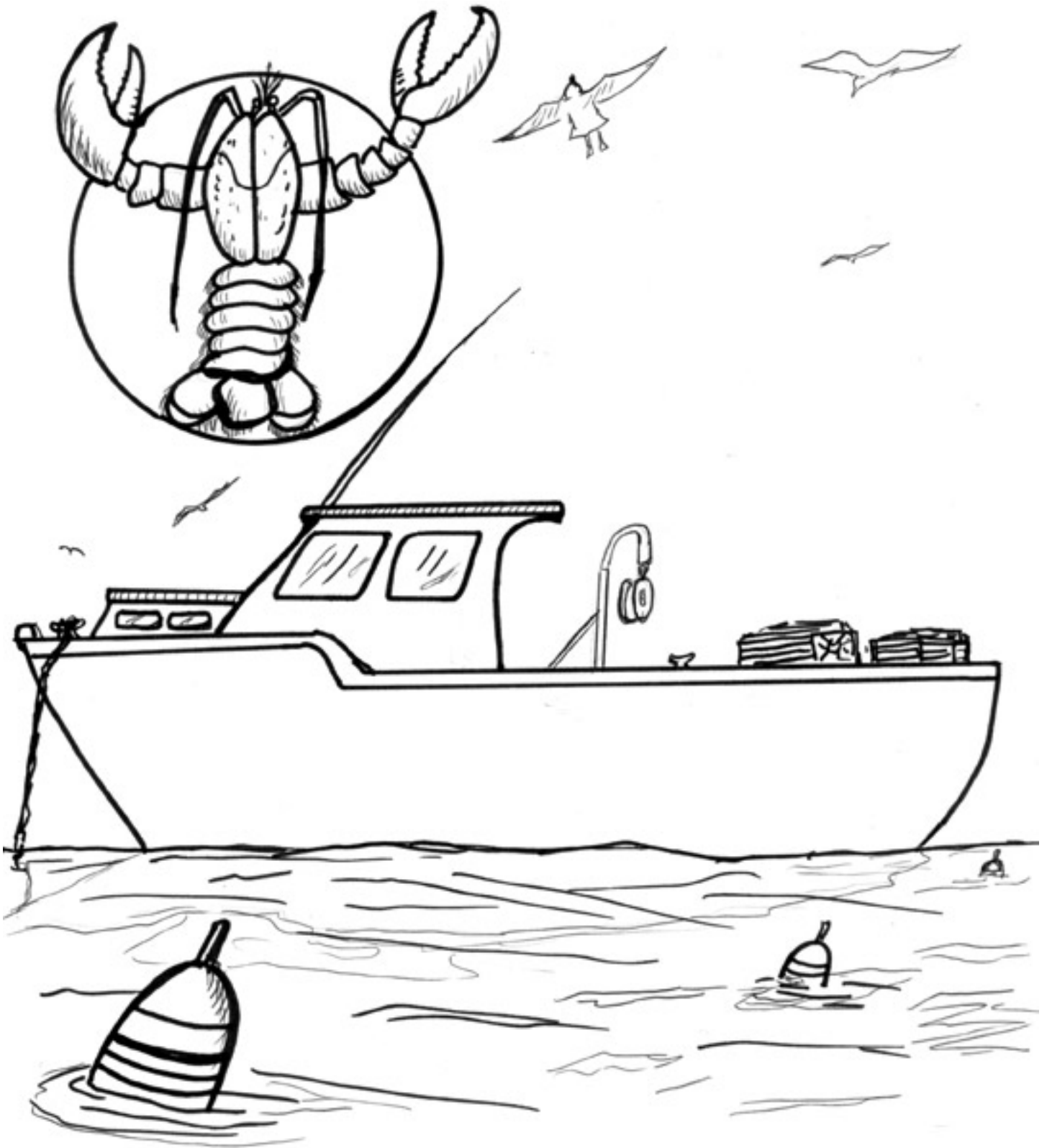
The Saugus Branch transported Saugus residents to other Northshore communities and Boston.



Electric trolley cars competed with trains as a source of transportation in and out of Saugus.



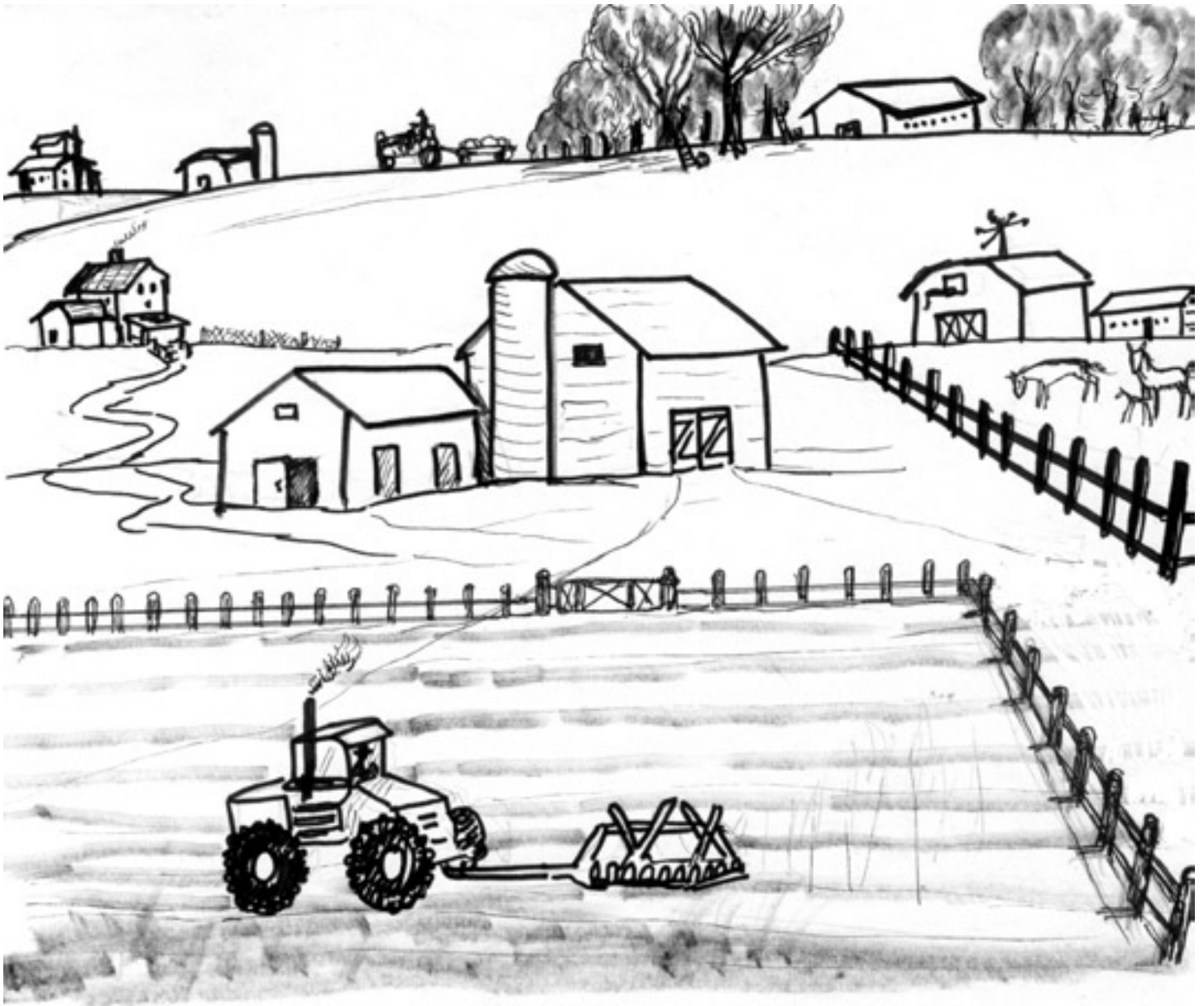
In 1918 a wealthy steel merchant, Andrew Carnegie, gave the town money to construct its first library building.



The largest lobster fleet on the East Coast was located here in Saugus. The lobsters caught in the Atlantic have a dark green shell. When the lobster is cooked, its shell turns red.



The Sim Carnation Company of Saugus was one of the leading carnation growers in America. William Sim cultivated a unique flower called the “Sim Carnation” that was red with a white fleck.



Farms were scattered around Saugus that produced dairy products, poultry, and vegetables. Soon houses and neighborhoods would be built on these farmlands making it look more like the town we live in today.

THE END

THIS PROJECT IS SUPPORTED IN PART BY



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Saugus.net

The Home Page for Saugus, MA

<http://www.saugus.net>

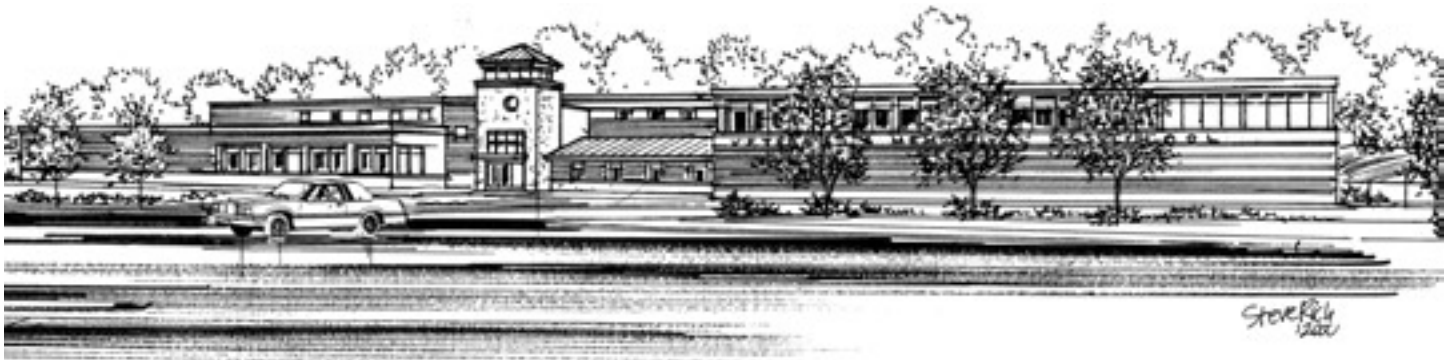
This coloring book's home page can be found at:

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Veterans Memorial School 1952-1998

VETERANS MEMORIAL SCHOOL P.T.O.



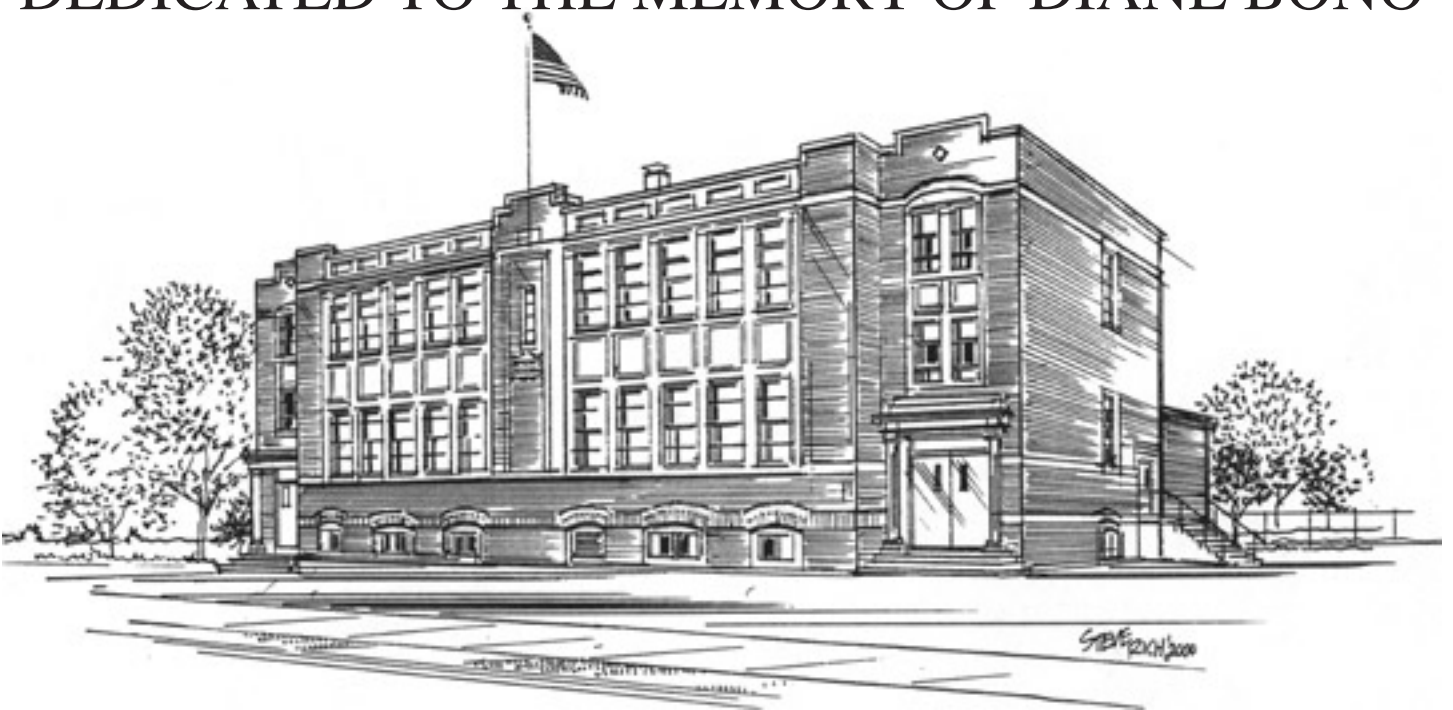
Veterans Memorial School 2001-

OAKLANDVALE SCHOOL P.T.O.



Oaklandvale School 1964-

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF DIANE BONO



Ballard School 1911-

LYNNHURST SCHOOL P.T.O.



Lynnhurst School 1964-

WAYBRIGHT SCHOOL P.T.O.



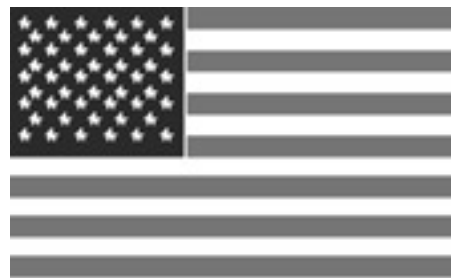
Waybright School 1965-

EVANS SCHOOL P.T.O.



Evans School 1932-

IN HONOR OF THOSE
WHO SERVED OUR
COUNTRY



Steven V. Angelo
State Representative
Town Manager