

INTRO

- **WELCOME** everyone
- Hi my name is Murph. I am your **BOSTON GUIDE**.
- This is going to be **A GREAT TOUR**.
- As we go through the city;
we'll see great **LANDMARKS, SIGHTS, and MUSEUMS**
we'll talk about **FOOD, SHOPPING, SPORTS, ARTS...**
- ...and of course **HISTORY**. And Boston has a lot of history-
-almost **400 YEARS OLD**
-the American **REVOLUTION** began here
-and **MANY 1STS** happened here
—such as the 1st marathon, 1st public school 1st library
- I'll also point out locations that you may have seen on **TV SHOWS OR IN MOVIES**.
- Safeties
- The Tour

CROWD PLEASERS

- Hazzah—Fie

ABOUT THEM

- **1ST TIME** in Boston?
- From **OUT OF STATE?**
- 1st impressions: warm greeting and body language
- Passion...
—If you're looking for...
—If you like...
—Do you know why/how/where...
—This is amazing...
—Why is this so cool? Because...
—You can't miss...
—Did you go? My favorite is...
- How long here?
- Why here? What are your plans?
- What do you like/hope to do here?
- Special Occassion?

HAPPENINGS

- Here's **WHAT'S HAPPENING**

ABOUT ME

- Native Bostonian/born and raised

Same house

Been on every street in Boston

2nd generation Irish

Parents from same neighborhood

Eamonn-4th gen at 164

Stevie Clegg and Joe Fitz

St. B's

- 1976; Bicentennial when I was in Grammer school. I was hooked by history...now I get to share this with you

HISTORY LESSON

- Eve of Revolution; It didn't happen all of a sudden; Sitting around doing colonists stuff and some guy named Larry said "I know, I think we should rebel and start our own country." / Sons of Liberty / Revere-Hancock-Adams / Hazzah / This day in history /

LEAVE 1

LONG WHARF

- 1710
- Longest wharf
- 1,800 feet long, up to State Street and out into Boston Harbor.
- October 1, 1768 the British Soldiers arrived

EVACUATION DAY

- March 17, 1776, 8,900 troops on 78 vessels evacuated Boston.
- Colonial forces under the leadership of General George Washington captured Dorchester Heights and placed cannons there, which had been brought to Boston by Colonel Henry Knox, from Fort Ticonderoga. This effectively forced General Howe to leave Boston with his troops and about 1000 loyalists to the British Crown and retreat to Nova Scotia.
- Declaration of Independence arrived in July, 1776

THE LIBERTY AFFAIR

- The Liberty Affair, June 1768, was the illegal British seizure (towing and confiscating cargo) of the Liberty. There was another ship earlier, too.
- Trial of John Hancock, smuggler and merchant who owned the ship.
- It culminated to a riot in 1768
- This showed the difficulties in enforcing the British revenue laws and the growing American resentment against British rule.
- More restrictive laws were passed, Bernard order to arrest the leaders, Circulation Letter was ordered recinded (but it wasn't).
- This lead to the British army called in 1768.

GREENWAY CAROUSEL

- August 31, 2013
- 14 types of critters from land, sea and air from Massachusetts.

COLUMBUS PARK

- 1976—discovered America
- Memorial for nine Massachusetts men killed in the 1983 Beirut bombing. installed 1992.
- Dedicated to Gold State Mothers
- 4 ½ acres.
- Archway voted best place for first kiss-Boston Magazine

ROSE GARDEN

- 1987
- Matriarch of the Kennedy clan.
- Born in the North End on July 22, 1890.
- Died January of 1995 at the age of 104.
- Baptized and eulogized at St. Stephen's Church on Hanover St. (only church building left in Boston designed by Charles Bulfinch.)
- Her father was John F. Fitzgerald, Honey Fitz, congressman and Mayor of Boston.
- Rose would accompany her father on official business so she was well adapted to political life.
- Married Joe Kennedy of East Boston, son of Patrick Kennedy

THE CHART HOUSE/HANCOCK OFFICES

- Built in 1763—oldest building on the waterfront.
- John Hancock offices in the building,—Hancock's Counting House.
- The Gardiner Building.

ITALIAN NORTH END

NORTH END SETTLED

HISTORY

- Inhabited since September 17, 1630.
- Oldest residential neighborhood in the city
- Puritans—John Winthrop—first settlers
- Late 17th century—mansions
- Mid-1700's—mainly tradesmen and shopkeepers, — Paul Revere.
- The ethnic character has changed over the years. The the first home to many immigrant groups comin by boat. Lived near where they disembarked

- Irish, mid and late 1800s
- 1920, 90% Ital birth or descent.

TODAY

- The trolley can't travel through the streets of the North End because they are too narrow.
- Today, 30%
- Still feels Italian; summer feast/festival every weekend, 100 Italian restaurants and bakeries.

» *Modern, Mikes, Bovas*

» *Salute*

» *Shortest Line is best restaurant*

WATER FRONT

- Wharves—Quincy granite
- Urban renewal 1980s on

PAUL REVERE HOUSE

THE HOUSE

- Oldest wooden building in Boston proper
- built around 1680.
- Built on the site of the Reverend Increase Mather's house, destroyed in the fire in 1676.
- Been stores, a bank and a boarding house.

PAUL REVERE'S RESIDENCE

- Paul Revere bought it in 1770.
- Live with 2 wives and 16 children
- Too crowded to barracks troops—allowed Revere to move freely
- The Revere house was purchased in 1902 by Revere's great grandsons to save it from destruction. It was restored in 1907 and opened in 1908 as a museum. It is now on the Freedom Trail and offers self-guided tours.

PAUL REVERE

- Silversmith, a goldsmith, a coppersmith, a dentist, a bell ringer, a bell caster, President of Boston Inspectional services (privies), an entrepreneur and a courier for the Sons of Liberty.
- He rode thousands of miles as a courier for the patriot cause to New York and Philly, and including his midnight ride.
- Never owned his own horse.
- After the Revolution, Paul opened the first copper mill in the US thus making the Copper sheeting that in 1802, was used on the USS Constitution.
- He became a wealthy man. Paul Revere died in 1818 having outlived both wives and all but 5 of his children.

- Died May 10, 1818. Buried in Old Granary Burial Ground.

» *How many kids did Revere have?*

HANOVER ST

- Restaurants, bakeries to start

COAST GUARD BASE

OLD NORTH CHURCH

- Christ Church—oldest church in Boston
- Opened December 29, 1723.
- Episcopalian
- This was a signal from Paul Revere not to him, in case he could not get across the harbor. If that was the case then someone from Charlestown would have rode out to warn Adams and Hancock.
- Tallest in Boston at 197 feet and sits on the oldest standing church building in Boston.
- Steeple is 197 feet
- Robert Newman hung two lanterns, at the request of Paul Revere, on the night of April 18, 1775, to signal to the Charlestown Militia that the British would leave Boston Common “by sea”. (Charles River)
- Thousands buried in the crypts below the church

BOCCI COURT

COPP HILL

- British troops camped during occupation
- British cannons aimed at Charlestown.
- On June 17, 1775 the British fired upon Charlestown during the Battle of Bunker Hill and consequently burned the town down.

COPP HILL GRAVEYARD

- Second oldest in Boston
- Commoners but great grave stores
- Buried here,
 - the Mather’s—Influential Puritan Ministers, Harvard deans
 - Robert Newman, hung the lanterns in the Old North Church steeple,
 - Prince Hall, the first Black Mason. started the first school for African Americans in Boston
 - Daniel Malcolm. The British that were encamped nearby used it for target practice. “a true son of liberty” inscribed on his tombstone.
- Many born in 1500s during Queen Elizabeth’s reign

LEAVE 2

FREEDOM TRAIL

- A free walking tour, 2.5 miles (one way)
- 16 historical sites involved in the revolution
- Begins at the Boston Common Visitor's Center and ends at the Bunker Hill Monument
- Red line on the sidewalks and streets (sometimes painted, mostly set in red brick)
- Bronze signs mark the sites.

PRINCE SPAGHETTI DAY

- Commercial in the North End in the 70s.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

SUMMARY

- The Midnight Ride was the alert to the American colonial militia in April 1775 to the approach of British forces before the battles of Lexington and Concord.
- April 18, 1775.
- In the preceding weeks, British Army planned a crackdown on the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, in Concord.
- Paul Revere and William Dawes prepared the alert—Robert Newman, sexton of Old North Church, used a lantern signal to alert colonists in Charlestown to the Army's advance by way of the Charles River.
- Revere and Dawes then rode to meet John Hancock and Samuel Adams in Lexington, ten miles distant, alerting up to 40 other riders along the way.
- Revere and Dawes then headed towards Concord with Samuel Prescott.[1] The three were captured by British troops in Lincoln.
- Prescott and Dawes escaped but Revere was returned to Lexington and freed after questioning.
- By giving the Colonists advance warning of the British Army's actions, the ride played a crucial role in the Colonists' victory in the subsequent battles.

INTRO

- Paul Revere's Midnight ride was crucial to the American Revolution. We are now near the place where his ride began.

» *The ride was made famous by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famous poem; Listen my children and you shall hear...*

- He was a poet not a historian, he never let facts get in the way of a good story. Let me tell you the my story titled The Quarter Past Eleven Ride of Paul Revere, (and William Dawes and 49 other riders.)

SET UP

- In the 1770s, colonists would see themselves as proud British citizens who are being treated unfairly by Parliament and ask for help from their beloved king.
- By 1775, tensions between the American colonies and the British government had approached the breaking point.
- Gage was commander. Ordered to squash the rebellion. He tried to confiscate gunpowder in Somerville and Salem. Unsuccessful.
- The British learn that Concord is a storage place for the munitions, as well as the Lexington hiding place of two leaders of the Sons of Liberty, Samuel Adams and John Hancock.
- The Sons of Liberty established the Committee of Safety and they have learned of the British's plan to march to Lexington and Concord.
- In April, 1775, British troops had orders to confiscate guns and ammunition at Concord and to arrest Patriot leaders Sam Adams and John Hancock, hiding at Lexington.
- American spies knew this. But they just didn't know when or how. They were prepared, though.
- Earlier in the month, Revere arranged for a signal from the Old North Church was the tallest point in Boston. 1 lantern would be hung if the British were marching out of by Boston Neck, and 2 lanterns would be hung if they were crossing the Charles River to Cambridge.
- Then, on the evening of April 18, 1775, British troops snuck out of Boston for Lexington and Concord. Gen Howe hoped to prevent blood shed.
- The Committee witnesses the troops gathering at the shoreline of the Common, making it obvious that they will leave by water.
- As the British departed, Boston Patriots Paul Revere and William Dawes were ordered to set out from the city to warn Adams and Hancock and rouse the Minutemen.
- Joseph Warren requested Paul Revere and William Dawes to go to Lexington and warn Adams and Hancock. Paul Revere asked the Church Sexton, 23-year-old Robert Newman, to hang the two lanterns, as the signal to the militia in Charlestown in case he could not get out of Boston.

THE RACE WAS ON

- They took separate routes in case one of them was captured: Dawes left the city via the Boston Neck peninsula. Revere crossed the Charles River to Charlestown by boat.
- The other rider, William Dawes, had been dispatched via the land route (Boston Neck) to insure that he or Revere made it to out of Boston to warn Adams and Hancock.
- Paul Revere stopped by the Old North Church first to ask Robert Newman, to hang two lanterns, as a signal to the Charlestown Militia. — This was a signal from Revere not to him. If he could not get out of Boston, someone from Charlestown would have rode out to warn Adams and Hancock and alert the Minutemen.

☛ At the Boston shore line

- Paul Revere came to the shore here to row across to Charlestown.
- At that time, there was no bridge across. The only way to get across was by boat.

☛ The Harbor

- The British man-of-war Somerset is anchored mid river to keep men like Paul Revere in the city; however, Revere' sneaked past the ship, thanks to the slow rise of the moon.

☛ At the Charlestown shore line

- He came a shore here. Today that is Paul Revere Park.
- He walked across the street where Deacon Larkin was waiting with the fastest horse in the area—Brown Beauty
- He goes West —If you listen, you can still hear him riding

Hoofs

- Revere was not yelling 'The British are coming'. Instead, "The Regulars are out".
- Revere and Dawes had quietly alerted residents by knocking on the doors of safe houses. Hundreds of Minutemen were alerted and they armed themselves and set out to oppose the British.

ARRIVE IN LEX

- Revere arrived in Lexington at 11:30, shortly before Dawes, and they warned Adams and Hancock and then went Concord.
- Revere and Dawes decided to extend their journey to Concord and are joined by Dr. Samuel Prescott, a Concord resident and a Son of Liberty. The three patriots leave Lexington but are soon stopped by a British patrol. Samuel Prescott breaks free and makes it to Concord and beyond, William Dawes flees the British as well, but never makes it to Concord, the British detained Paul Revere, his horse is confiscated, and Paul after being briefly interrogated was freed and had walk back to Lexington. (The patrol stopped the three about a mile or so from Lexington Common so Paul Revere did not have that long of a walk.)
- Once he arrived back in Lexington, Paul went back to the home that Samuel Adams and John Hancock had been staying at. Paul retrieved John Hancock's writing desk (a small trunk containing various papers) that had been accidentally forgotten in his rush to leave and later returned it to him.
- Paul Revere was unable to go back to Boston for nearly a year, he had been considered a traitor and could have been, if the British captured him, hanged.
- On the way, a British patrol captured them. Prescott escaped and rode on to Concord to warn the Patriots there.
- After being questioned for an hour, Revere was released when the patrol heard Minutemen alarm guns being fired on their approach to Lexington.

BATTLE—APRIL 19

- About 5 a.m., 770 British troops arrived at Lexington's green.

- Suddenly, the “shot heard around the world” was fired from an undetermined gun.
- When the brief Battle of Lexington ended, 8 Americans lay dead and several others wounded.
- The American War for Independence had begun.
- Later that day, on the North Bridge in Concord, the militiamen stopped the British, and harassed them on their retreat back to Boston.
- This is celebrated as a state holiday known as Patriot’s Day, (AKA Marathon Day).
- The British lost 273 total; 73 dead, with another 174 wounded and 26 missing in action.
- When the British soldiers arrived in Boston, The Siege of Boston began.
- This is celebrated as a state holiday known as Patriot’s Day.
- So the midnight ride was a success and on April 19, 1775, “The Shot Heard Round the World” was fired on the North Bridge at Concord and the Revolution began!

THE POEM

- After hearing the real story you may be wondering why Paul Revere has received most of the glory and credit for that night. It was a matter of having a better press agent, a man by the name of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. You see, Longfellow was a poet not a historian, and he began his famous poem about the Midnight Ride with “Listen my children and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere”. Revere rhymes, Dawes and Prescott do not. That is how Paul got all the credit. In fact, Revere was not even considered a hero for that night. Longfellow penned his poem 86 years after the event in 1861. Personally, Revere considered this trip no different than any other of the many trips that he made for the Sons of Liberty.

OLD NORTH CHURCH V2

👉 Stop sign on Warren Street

- You’ll see why The Old North Church was such a great signaling spot, for there it is right over the treetops.
- lit at 10pm for 4 seconds
- 40 riders also waiting for the signal and spread the word.

BATTLE ROAD

- British retreated toward Boston.
- Sniping from behind trees and stone walls along the road back to Boston, Minutemen brought the British casualty count up to 200, a grievous and embarrassing loss for the powerful, well-equipped forces of the Crown.
- and the Revolution began!

SIEGE OF BOSTON

- The siege began April 19 when the British soldiers arrived in Boston

after the Battles of Lexington and Concord,

- New England militiamen prevented the movement by land of the British Army, which was garrisoned in the peninsular of Boston
- General Howe replaced General Gage
- By June, 15,000 raw, undisciplined, ill-equipped colonials—by then called the Continental Army—surrounded a force of 6,500 British regulars commanded by General Thomas Gage.
- This threatened to cut off the British supply lifeline from the sea.

C-TOWN BRIDGE

- Ferry was the way from Boston to Charlestown
- 1st Bridge between Boston and Charlestown
- opened in 1786,
- 1503 feet long and was 30 feet wide had two pedestrian walkways and a center carriageway for horse drawn vehicles.

LEAVE 3

» *Bang a U-y Here*

USS CASSIN YOUNG

- Fletcher class destroyer open to the public, built in California.
- It is docked here permanently at the Charlestown Navy Yard and is representative of the ships that were built here at the Navy Yard during WW. II.
- A navy commander awarded the Medal of Honor for his valiant actions at Pearl Harbor.
- The ship was commissioned in 1943 honoring this gallant officer.
- The Cassin Young served in the Pacific between 1943 and 1946. During the 50's she could be found in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and the Mediterranean.
- Restored to her late 1950's appearance.

USS CONSTITUTION

- Nation's Ship of State
- Oldest Commissioned warship afloat in the world.
- Built in Boston, across the harbor where the Coast Guard Station is today, between 1794 & 1797 to protect American merchant ships from plundering by the Barbary pirates as well as the British and French navies.
- Famous because she was undefeated in all her engagements with the enemy.
- Famous battle with the H.M.S. Guerriere, off Nova Scotia during the War of 1812. USS Constitution sank the Guerriere in less than 35 minutes after firing the first shot, making it the shortest naval battle in USS Constitution history.

- Sailors was heard to exclaim “Huzzah! Her sides must be made of iron!” since he swore that the cannonballs bounced off the sides of ship . Although not made of iron, she is made of 17-to-21-inch Live Georgian Oak, and other various types of wood, sheathed in copper, making her very durable. At the waterline she is 25 inches thick.
- Oliver Wendal Holmes ‘Old Ironsides’
- Granted a permanent active commission in the 1950’s by an act of Congress.
- Several times each summer USS Constitution is brought out into Boston Harbor under tugboat power, the most well-known “turnaround” cruise is on the Fourth of July.
- Gives the national 21-gun salute in Boston Harbor, and for the past couple of years they have also sworn in new U.S. citizens.
- For her 200th birthday, in 1997, she went out under her own sail for the first time in 116 years. USS CONSTITUTION sailed out of Marblehead Harbor and then was towed back to Boston on July 20, 1997.
- The USS CONSTITUTION was the first ship that went into Dry Dock # 1 when it opened in 1833. It is also the first and oldest Dry Dock in the United States.
- Billie Farrel first woman commander of the ship—Irish decent, from Kentucky

» *It’s inspiring. Let’s conquer Cape Cod*

NAVY YARD

- Was one of the oldest shipbuilding facilities in the United States Navy.
- Established in 1801 as part of the recent establishment of the new U.S. Department of the Navy in 1798.
- After 175 years of military service, it was decommissioned as a naval installation on 1 July 1974—Richard Nixon; *Don’t Blame Me I’m From Massachusetts*
- USS Cassin Young / Memorial to Korean war / Memorial to WW2

BUNKER HILL BATTLE

» *Who won the Battle of Bunker Hill?*

SIEGE OF BOSTON

- 2 Months after the battle of Lexington and Concord, in June, 15,000 colonials—by then called the Continental Army—surrounded 6,500 British regulars commanded by General Thomas Gage garrisoned in Boston.
- They also threatened to cut off the British supply line from the sea.
- General Howe was planning to send troops out from the city to fortify the unoccupied hills surrounding the city, which would give them control of Boston Harbor.
- June 13, the spies in Boston told the leaders of the colonial forces.

OVERNIGHT

- 1,200 colonial troops built a fort on Breed's Hill, as well as smaller fortified lines across the Charlestown Peninsula overnight.
- The military advisors to the colonials convinced them that it would be strategically more advantageous to fortify Breed's Hill rather than Bunker Hill so that's exactly what they did. (There is still debate over why the Battle was actually fought on Breed's rather than Bunker Hill.)
- (There is still debate over why the Battle was actually fought on Breed's rather than Bunker Hill.)
 - A) The military advisors to the colonials convinced them that it would be strategically more advantageous to fortify Breed's Hill rather than Bunker Hill so that's exactly what they did.
 - B) The British reported the battle and their maps are wrong
 - C) The colonists didn't know where they were
- They worked all night long

THE BATTLE

- Next day—June 17—the British were shocked to see colonial forces on the Peninsula and immediately attacked
- Cannons from Copp's Hill and ships in the harbor had no effect on the new fort.
- British regulars arrived that afternoon.
- When the British regulars arrived on the morning of June 17, 1775, they were very unhappily surprised because they expected easy terrain and a quick victory of Bunker Hill and what they found was a very substantial fortification on Breed's Hill, which had literally gone up overnight.
- The battle was said to have begun with the famous cry, "Don't fire, boys, until you see the whites of their eyes!" colonials were very low on ammunition and they wanted to make sure of their targets before wasting any. (by Israel Putnam, William Prescott and Colonial John Stark.)
- The orders were also given to shoot low and pick off the British Officers. As the British approached the hill and met no gunfire, they grew wary. Finally, when the regulars were very close, the Americans fired and row after row of the redcoats fell. The British Army retreated, but attacked the hill twice more.
- As the British soldiers attacked, their formations were broken by the uneven terrain.
- When the regulars were very close, the Americans fired and row after row of the redcoats fell.
- There were colonial snipers from Charlestown buildings, too. The British destroyed the city of Charlestown.

Musket shots

- The British Army retreated, but attacked the hill again.
- The British Army retreated again, and attacked the hill again a 3rd time.

- Their third attack was successful because the Patriots finally had run out of ammunition during that third attack and then had to abandoned the hill. Consequently, the British did take the hill by the day's end and technically the Battle of Bunker Hill was a British Army victory; however, it has always been thought of as a morale victory for the colonists since they held their own against the mighty British army and held to their principles.
- The colonists retreated over Bunker Hill, leaving the British in control of the Peninsula.

RESULTS

- The British did take the hill by the day's end and technically the Battle of Bunker Hill was a British Army victory;
- BUT, it has always been thought of as a morale victory for the colonists since they held their own against the mighty British army and held to their principles.
- The British Army had 2200 soldiers and lost 1054 casualties. 1/4 to 1/3 of all officers in the whole war were killed that day.
- The colonials had between 2500-4000 troops on the hill and lost around 400-600 men to death and casualties. Only 30 Patriots were captured as they retreated.
- Colonial General Nathaniel Greene was quoted after the battle to have said, "I wish we could sell them another hill at the same price".
- Colonial General Joseph Warren, who insisted on being on the hill during the battle, was killed.

WHY WERE THEY SUCCESSFUL

- The colonists had rifles. They could aim. But took longer to load.
- British soldiers had muskets. No aiming but quicker load. 18th century warfare worked well this way.
- British had bayonets
- Colonists had British military experience in French and Indian War
- Colonists fired at Officers legs (bright red coats) forcing enlisted (dull red coats) to take them off the battle field.

AFTERMATH

- The Continental Congress appointed George Washington as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army from the militias involved in the fighting.
- He arrived in Boston to take command in August.0
- Geo Washington forced the British to evacuate March 17, 1776—Evacuation Day.

COMMON SENSE

- January 1776, Paine wrote "Common Sense,"
- Paine fundamentally changed the tenor of colonists' argument with the crown when he wrote the following:
"It is absurd for an island to rule a Continent"

AND THEN

- July 4, 1776

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

- The monument was erected to commemorate the bravery of those men and every June 17th Boston celebrates Bunker Hill Day as a city holiday.
- Started in 1825 and took 17 years to complete due to lack of funds. I
- 1840, in an effort to help complete the project, a fair was held in Quincy Market where the “mothers and daughters” of Boston raised over \$30,000 with proceeds going to the monument fund.
- The Marquis de Lafayette, the famed Frenchman who came to the aid of the patriots during the American Revolution, as a Free Mason laid the cornerstone in 1825.
- Daniel Webster spoke at both the laying of the cornerstone and at the dedication ceremonies in 1842.
- The monument stands 221 feet high and has 294 steps.
- At the top are windows from which there is a magnificent view of the city. Both the Monument and the Bunker Hill Museum across the street are free and run by the National Park Service.
- This monument actually sits on Breed’s Hill.

BUNKER HILL MUSEUM

- Across from the monument
- Run by Nat’l Park Services

CITY SQUARE PARK/WINTHROP SETTLEMENT

- A stop on the Freedom Trail
- Spot of the founding of Charlestown in 1628
- Land where John Winthrop, leader of Massachusetts Bay Colony and the first governor of Massachusetts, built his home, the Great House site
- Park of Great Migration from England—1630–1640
- Park honors historical Charlestown figures

JOHN HARVARD MALL

- died of consumption in 1638,
- he donated half his £800 estate and all 300 of his books to a young Cambridge college,
- name its school after him.

WARREN TAVERN

- At 2 Pleasant St.
- 1780
- The first building built after the British destroyed Charlestown.
- Named for General Joseph Warren,
- He was shot in the head and died on the last assault on the Battle of

Bunker Hill

- he had just been named to Major General by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, but chose to fight that day as a volunteer on the front lines at the redoubt.
- a physician by trade; at the time of his death he was also the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
- Joseph Warren, commander of the Massachusetts troops
- President of Committee of Safety
- President of Provincial Congress in Western Mass
- George Washington enjoyed refreshments and conversation at the Warren Tavern. There are wonderful artifacts on display to view as you eat at the Tavern.

PAUL REVERE PARK

- The park celebrates that Paul Revere landed in Charlestown to start his “midnight ride” on April 18, 1775.

ZAKIM BUNKER HILL BRIDGE

- The Bridge is the widest cable stayed bridge in the world and the first of its kind in the United States. Swiss Engineer, Christian Menn created the structure to mimic the Bunker Hill Monument and the cables represent the rich sailing history of Boston.
- first cable stayed bridge in the United States.
- Leonard P. Zakim a civil rights activist, early 60s & 70s.
- Dedicated in October of 2002—Bruce Springsteen preformed.

CHARLESTOWN

» *The Town—Ben Affleck-Jeremy Renner*

GRIDLEY LOCKS

- Named for Colonel Richard Gridley who designed the fortifications on Breed’s Hill for the battle of Bunker Hill.
- George Washington’s first Chief Engineer of the Army.
- part of the Charles River Dam
- pass boats between Boston Harbor and the Charles River Basin
- drain excess flood waters from the basin into the Harbor during flood conditions.
- Five pumps can pump nearly 4,000,000 gallons of water per minute from the Charles at flood stage!
- There is also a fish ladder that allows fish to get up the to the Charles River.
- The original 1912, 1170 foot long dam along with the boat lock and sluices, where the Museum of Science is located. The boat lock up the basin is now always open.

CHARLES RIVER

C-TOWN BRIDGE

- 1st Bridge between Boston and Charlestown opened in 1786, 1503 feet long and was 30 feet wide had two pedestrian walkways and a center carriageway for horse drawn vehicles.

MOLASSES

- In the ball park, behind the skating rink
- Purity Distilling Corporation, parent company was United States Industrial Alcohol
- Used molasses as a sugar substitute, to make fine Yankee rum and to produce industrial grade alcohol for the munitions industry in WW1.
- Building and Engineering overseen by their accountant. Improperly built and structurally weak.
- tank 50 feet tall and 282 feet around
- The tank held 2,300,000 gallons of molasses
- Many complaints that it was unsafe. Leaked always
- They painted it molasses color
- January 1919, still receiving shipments from Cuba even though the war was over
- January thaw.
- On January 15, 191 the tank, full to the brim with no ventilation, burst, sending a 50 foot wave of sticky goo flooding the area.
- The force of the molasses tore down the supports of the elevated railway, demolished buildings (fire station behind it) and drowned or suffocated 21 people and many horses and other small animals.
- Property damage ran into the millions
- Purity Distilling paid out over a million dollars to settle claims.
- Curious sightseers tracked molasses everywhere, leaving a tacky residue on virtually every pay phone and trolley seat in the city!
- How slow is molasses? Just slightly faster than a running man!
Some old timers claim that on a hot summer day you can still smell molasses coming from the cellars of the homes in the North End.
& If you like bad puns.... you might even call this the Great Boston Molassacre!

THE BRINKS

- The Brinks Armored Car Company
- On January 17, 1950, nine men broke into the headquarters and stole \$1,219,000 in cash and an additional million plus in stocks and certificates.
- The thieves left another million dollars behind and no one was hurt in the robbery.

- There was no break in the case for the FBI until 1956 when Specs O’Keefe, one of the burglars, turned state’s evidence 11 days before the statute of limitations was up.
- O’Keefe was arrested for another crime but was a suspect in the Brink’s crime and was convinced by the authorities that his cohorts were spending all his money from the crime.
- All men involved were arrested and jailed but even then, only \$51,906 was recovered!

» *The Brink’s Job 1977*

CONVERSE FACTORY

- Designing your new favorite Chuckie_Ts at the in-store customization studios.
- Ship anywhere

SUBMARINE HQ

CAUSWAY ST

- “a road or railway on top an embankment usually across a broad body of water or wetland.”
- In between the North End and the West End promontories of the peninsula lay the Mill Pond, a marshy cove that filled at high tide and drained out at low tide.

LEAVE 4

THE BIG DIG

THE GARDEN

» *Some of my best friends talk to*

- Opened on September 30, 1995
- Original opened November 17, 1928
- 18-time World Champion Boston Celtics and parkay floor (easier to move)
most recent in 2008 against the LA Lakers.
- 6-time Stanley Cup Champion Boston Bruins
most recent in 2011

OLD GARDEN

- Old Garden was located where the parking lot is in front of the TD Garden
- First event, was a boxing match between Andre Routis of France and Dick “Honey Boy” Finnegan of Dorchester. (Finnegan won)
- First Bruins game was in 1928;
- First Celtics game was 1946.

- Ice would steam up in the spring
- Opened under the name Boston Madison Square Garden on November 17, 1928.
- First event held at the Garden was a boxing match between Andre Routis of France and Dick “Honey Boy” Finnegan of Dorchester. (Finnegan won)
- First Bruins game was in November of 1928;
- first Celtics game was November of 1946.

CELTICS

- The Celtics won their most recent World Championship in 2008 against the LA Lakers.
- Bob Cousy, Bill Russell (Statue in city hall plaza), Larry Bird
- Red Aurbach—Statue in Quincy Market
- 2008 Last championship—Paul Pierce Ray Allen and Kevin Garnet
- Retired numbers of the Celtics there are 22:
 #1 Walter Brown-Founder/first owner,
 #2 Red Auerbach- worked Celtics 50+ years,
 #3 DJ Johnson,
 #6 Bill Russell,
 #10 JoJo White,
 #14 Bob Cousy,
 #15 Tom Heinsohn,
 #16 Tom Sanders,
 #17 John Havlicek,
 #18 Dave Cowens,
 #19 Don Nelson,
 #21 Bill Sharman,
 #22 Ed Macauley,
 #23 Frank Ramsey,
 #24 Sam Jones,
 #25 KC Jones,
 #31 Cedric Maxwell,
 #32 Kevin McHale,
 #33 Larry Bird,
 #35 Reggie Lewis,
 #00 Robert Parish,
 #LOSCY Jim Loscutoff- didn't want his number retired.

» *I thought everyone was a Bruins Fan*

BRUINS

- Celebrating 100 years 1924?
- 1st NHL team from USA?
- First NHL game in USA?
- between Bruins and Montreal Maroons In 2011 the Bruins brought the Stanley Cup win to Boston.
- Retired #'s of the Boston Bruins there are 10;
 #2 Eddie Stone,
 #3 Lionel Hatchman,

#4 Bobby Orr,
#5 Dit Clapper,
#7 Phil Esposito,
#8 Cam Neely,
#9 Johnny Bucyk,
#15 Milton Schmidt,
#24 Terry O'Reilly,
#77 Ray Bourque

- » *1st NHL team from USA? — Boston*
- 1st NHL Game in USA? — Boston*
- most wins in NHL history? — Boston*
- most points in NHL history? — Boston*
- kocked out in the 1st rnd? — BOSTON*

Bobby Orr audio

BOBBY ORR

- To the right side of the trolley is the Bobby Orr Statue this was unveiled on May 10, 2010, 40 years to the day after Orr scored the winning goal in the Stanley Cup game against the St. Louis Blues.
- Orr scored the winning goal in the Stanley Cup game 7, in overtime 1970 against the St. Louis Blues. It is based on a photo that was taken by Ray Lussier just after Orr had scored and then was tripped by Blues defenseman Noel Picard.
- Bobby Orr # 4 played 10 years with the Bruins in 657 regular season games and in 74 playoff games.
- After the 1972 Stanley Cup hockey exploded in Boston
- 1980 Olympic winners were 9- 12 at the time

BOSTON HOCKEY TOWN

- 1980 Olympic winners were 9-12 years old at the time
- Mike Eruzione—captian
- Jim Craig—Goalie
- Jack O'Callaghan—Charlestown
- David Silk
- Brian Noonan; 1994 Stanley Cup winning Rangers
- Keith Tkachuck
- Vegas Golden Knights-Jack Eichel

OTHER EVENTS

- Ice-skating, gymnastic events, and high-school and college sports games and wrestling matches.
- The circus came yearly
- Many concerts are held here as well.
- 1996 NHL All Star hockey game
- 1998 WrestleMania
- 2001 & 2014 US Figure Skating Championships
- 2004 Democratic Convention
- 2006 NCAA Women's Final Four
- 2010 the first MMA Event

» *I saw Queen in 1980*

Van Halen

Police

Cars

Crosby Stills Nash and Young

Billy Joel

Todd Rundgren

Tori Amos—but I didn't buy the ticket

» *We are a hockey family*

» *Bobby Orr—hockey rinks—1980 olympics*

NEW ENGLAND SPORTS MUSEUM

- Variety of Boston-area sports memorabilia & artifacts, plus frequent tours.
- Bruins, Celtics, Red Sox, Patriots, Marathon, College sports, etc.

» *Some of my best friends are those fans*

NORTH STATION

- Hub Hall: authentically Boston 18 food & drink options.
- Public Transportation
- Commuter Rail North

TIP O'NEIL BLDG

- Representative (filled in for JFK)
- Speaker of the House, '77-'87
- All Politics is Local

THE WEST END

- A late 1950s urban renewal project razed the west end and scolley square displacing over 20,000 people to redevelop the area. Today, much of the original area is non-residential.
- A densely populated neighborhood throughout the first half of the 1900's. It was home to people of Lithuanian, Irish, Jewish, Italian, Russian, Albanian and Polish descent. It was a very culturally diverse area.
- Leonard Nimoy—Spock—is from hereconcef
- Boston's West End was much like the North End—a working poor residential area with scattered businesses and small meandering roads

WEST END REDEVELOPMENT

- In the late 1950's the City declared the very closely knit (but poor) neighborhood a slum.
- The City came in and took the land by eminent domain and tore down the entire tenement housing promising to put up affordable housing in return.
- The residents were told the redevelopment would be benefit the

neighborhood. Narrow streets were a fire hazard and many of the buildings were not up to code.

- The plan, however, completely leveled a portion of the West End and displaced 2,700 families. The result was residential high rises, shopping centers and parking lots to increase tax revenues.
- Tenants were assured that affordable housing would be found for them, and many were led to believe that they would be able to move back into the West End after the project was complete.
- The new development was aimed towards upper middle class residents: most of those displaced would not be able to afford to return.
- Starting in 1957, the neighborhood was leveled
- What was built was luxury apartments and condos, municipal buildings and a large parking garage, but no affordable housing. The Last Tenement House to survive the urban renewal, 42 Lomasney Way
- Attacked by critics for its destruction of a neighborhood and its careless implementation.
- One of the main criticisms of the project is that the neighborhood was not considered a slum by the residents, and instead had a strong sense of community.
- The destruction of the West End community led to a strong distaste for urban renewal in Boston.

BOSTON ECONOMY 20TH CENTURY

LONG DEPRESSION

- 1927–1967
- Shoe Manufacturing went south
- Pianos replaced with radios
- Garments declined (Wool capital of america)
- Banks wouldn't lend money to city because of corruption
- Developers weren't interested
- An economic ghost town; stagnant, high tax rate
- Shipping declined—not connected to main US railroads
- Immigration declined—less unskilled or low skilled workers
- Great Depression
- No New Deal money—corruption
- Suburban increase-malls, trains commuting, cars
- Abandoned waterfront and rail yards
- Old dilapidated homes
- Massachusetts did well but not Boston
- Ethnic rivalries between Irish and Protestants; Irish grew up with 'No Irish need apply' and relationship of gardners and stableboys—degrading social structure
- Irish croneyism

NEW BOSTON—HYNES

- In the 1950s, John B. Hynes and The BHA (BRA) wanted to create a “New Boston” because of decades of cronyism, neglect, economic decline and crumbling infrastructure
- the federal government’s Housing Act of 1949 presented the opportunity to remake parts of Boston
- First;
 - Central Artery
 - Waterfront
 - New York Streets
 - Scolly Sq
 - Tunnel to East Boston
 - Boston and Worcester RR and West End
- Then;
 - Boston Common Garage
 - Barry Corner
 - South End
 - New Boston—Hynes

NEW BOSTON—COLLINS

WEST END REDEVELOPMENT

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GOV'T CENTER

- In 1960, the BRA gained 56 acres of land under the provision of Federal Urban Renewal legislation and began to develop the

Government Center project.

- This was one of the most ambitious and creative renewal projects in the country because it consolidated federal, state and city offices.
- At the time due to the large displacement of residents from the West End area this was and is considered one of the worst examples of Urban Redevelopment in the country.
- Originating with promise and optimism the project is now viewed as a failure both in design and effect on the City.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE

- Science museum and indoor zoo in Boston, Massachusetts, located in Science Park, spanning the Charles River.
- 400 Exhibits, Omni theater, Charles Hayden planetarium

HURLEY BLDG

- 1970
- the developers ran out of money and where never able to fully complete the building
- Vacant lot for 20 years till the built this building

» *My father parked there*

- Riddled with serpentine corridors, dark alcoves and elaborate staircases to nowhere.
- Police headquarters in the Departed with Mark Wahlberg, Matt Damon, Robert Wahlberg
- Lindemann Mental Health Center

BROOK COURTHOUSE

- Completed in 1999.
- There are 18 courtrooms. The Massachusetts Land Court
- First Black AG in Massachusetts and in the United States from 1963 to 1966
- First African American to be elected by popular vote to the U.S. Senate., 1967 to 1979.
- Completed in 1999 and was designed by the firm of Kallmann, McKinnell & Wood.
- There are 18 courtrooms. The Massachusetts Land Court, Boston Juvenile Court, Boston Housing Court and Suffolk Registry of Deeds are located here.

BOSTON PUBLIC MARKET

- Year-round indoor market with scores of vendors selling local produce, fish, gourmet treats & more.

HAY MARKET

- One of America's oldest open air markets on weekends
- 1820
- 40 independent vendors, historic pubs and restaurants, and ethnic groceries for fresh fruits, vegetables, and seafood.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL

- Dedicated in October 22, 1995.
- 6 towers can represent the chimneys of the six major Nazi concentration camps
- The glass in each tower is etched with one million, seven-digit numbers, suggestive of the tattoos and to honor the six million people who were put to death
- Each tower is 54 feet tall and is lit internally. When walking through if you look down it appears that there are embers and ashes below the grates and smoke rises.
- Dedicated in October 22, 1995.

BLACKSTONE BLOCK

- This is the oldest commercial district in the city,
- named after the first European settler in Boston, Reverend William Blackstone.
- Once a waterfront business area. Due to the infill of land it is now slightly inland from the waterfront.
- In 1983, the surrounding ca. 1676 Blackstone Block Street Network
- It is a fantastic example of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century street patterns of Boston. To walk through the narrow streets and alleys gives you the feeling of what it was like to be in Boston during Colonial times.

BELL IN HAND

- Oldest continuously operated pub in the country, established in 1795.
- The name refers to the original proprietor, Jimmy Wilson, who was Boston's town crier until 1794.

UNION OYSTER

- 1710s— National Historic Landmark building
- opened in 1826, Oldest continuously operated restaurant in America.
- JFK's booth is # 18.
- Since it opened in 1826, only 3 families have operated the restaurant.
- The ground floor of the Union Oyster House is original and you will find the same half round mahogany oyster bar where Daniel Webster would sit daily
- In 1797, while in exile, future King Louis Philippe of France lived on the 2nd floor of this building.

- Isaiah Thomas published *The Massachusetts Spy* in this building, from 1771 to 1775.
- The first toothpick in the United States was used at the Union Oyster House in November of 1873.

GREEN DRAGON TAVERN

- Established in 1654
- The basement tavern was used by several secret groups and became known by historians as the “Headquarters of the Revolution”.
- The Sons of Liberty led by Samuel Adams, Boston Committee of Correspondence and the Boston Caucus each met there.
- Membership was secret, but included Samuel Adams, Dr. Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, John Hancock, James Otis, and Benjamin Edes (owner of the influential *Boston Gazette*).
- The Boston Tea Party was planned there
- Paul Revere (a Mason) was sent from there to Lexington on his famous ride.
- The building was demolished in 1832.[5] A warehouse was subsequently built in its place.[2] On August 19, 1892, a commemorative plaque was placed:[5]

CURLEY STATUES

- 1980
- 2 statues; Standing = powerful figure
Sitting = friend to the Irish
- four nonconsecutive terms as mayor, twice as congressman and once as governor.
- He was in jail in 1904, when he was a city councilman, because he was caught taking a civil service exam for one of his constituents.
- He was actually elected to the office of Alderman while serving this jail term.
- Although he was somewhat dishonest, Curley is credited with many improvements in the city, including the expansion of Boston City Hospital.
- In 1947, while mayor for the fourth time and in his last political office, he would serve time at a federal penitentiary for mail fraud.
- Richard Joseph Daley—Chicago
Jimmy Walker—New York
Tom Pendergast—Kasas City
- Curley Legacy;
Fiscally irresponsible
social rivalries
Ethnic tension
Regianl insecurity
Parochialism
Corruption
Cronyismwest

» *My grandmother loved him. My father was impressed with his speaking. Saw him when he was 10 and influenced him getting into politics.*

CITY HALL

- Offices of the mayor of Boston and the Boston City Council
- The current hall was built in 1968 in the Brutalist architecture, part of the modernist movement. The building was designed by the firm of Kallmann, McKinnell and Knowles and was completed in 1969.
- Mixed opinions about it
- When it was first completed it won several architectural awards
- Nov of 2008 Boston City Hall was named by VirtualTourist.com the Ugliest Building in the World. It continues to make one or more of the world's ugliest building lists yearly.

CUSTOMS HOUSE

- constructed in 1837–47
- The tower was added in 1913–15.

QUINCY MARKET

- Built 1824-1826,
- Designed by Alexander Parris.
- made of Quincy granite,
- named after Mayor Josiah Quincy, mayor when they were built.
- The whole area redeveloped in the 70's.
- Over 150 shops and restaurants.
- Central corridor devoted entirely to food!
- Some of the merchants sell their wares from replicas of the original bull carts used in the market for 150 years.
- Today there are over 12 full restaurants and Pubs and 35 colonnade eateries.
- Street entertainers
- Lots of souvenirs

» *Anything you could possible want with Boston is here*

FANEUIL HALL

- A gift by a wealthy merchant named Peter Faneuil in 1742, to be for public use.
- Faneuil Hall has been called “The Cradle of Liberty” many of the events that led up to the Revolution were discussed and debated here.
- 1st floor is the public market
- 2nd floor is the Great Hall, where the Sons of Liberty would meet for town meetings (Boston was a town) and debates and naturalizations.
- 4th floor is the museum of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

GRASSHOPPER W-VANE

- Designed by Shem Drowne, made from copper and gold leaf and is a symbol of colonial prosperity.
- It is also a time capsule, installed after the grasshopper was damaged in a fire in 1761 and repaired by the son (Thomas Drowne) of the creator, every so many years it is opened by the mayor of Boston, viewed and new items added.
- During the War of 1812, this weathervane was used to screen out spies. Anyone who claimed to be a Bostonian and did not know the shape of Faneuil Hall's weathervane was labeled as an imposter/spy!
- In 1806, the building was enlarged, by the Father of American architects (and Bostonian) Charles Bulfinch. & .
- The building is still owned by the City of Boston and can be used for events, political rallies, naturalization services, movies etc. The exception is that it cannot be used for weddings or any other religious event.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASS

- Oldest military organization in the Country
- Founded in 1638.
- 3rd oldest in the world (Swiss Guard of Rome and the Honorable Artillery Company of London)
- This company was established to train the militia units for the defense of the colony. The goal was to train and drill officers for militia units around the colony of Massachusetts.
- Their members have fought in every engagement and War that the Colony and Commonwealth of Massachusetts and later the United States.
- By the early 1700's the unit was a ceremonial unit composed of active and retired militia officers. The Company is located on the fourth floor and houses the best military museum and library in the United States
- The first Monday of June is the day that the members elect their captain with a drum head election on the Boston Common a tradition dating back to 1638.

SAM ADAMS STATUE

- Designed by Anne Whitney.
- Considered to be the mastermind of the Sons of Liberty and was a major instigator of many of the events that led up to the American Revolution.
- Signer of the Declaration of the Independence
- Served as Governor of Massachusetts from 1794-1797.
- Born on September 27, 1722 died October 2, 1803. He is buried in

the Granary Burial Ground.

- He was the second cousin of John Adams, who later became the second President of the United States.

STATE & CONGRESS ST

- In 1630 the first Puritan settlers, led by John Winthrop, built their earliest houses
 - » *John Winthrop delivered a sermon with the expectation that the Massachusetts Bay colony would shine like an example to the world;*
“We shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all the people are upon us”
- John Winthrop Dreamed of a City on a Hill, 1630 to describe the expectation that the Massachusetts Bay colony would shine like an example to the world.
- when the Puritans came to Charlestown in 1630. After they discovered the water in Charlestown was brackish (salty) and the area was not really habitable (lots of mosquitoes), they took Reverend Blackstone (Blaxton\Blackstone, an Anglican minister and of a recluse, was the only European settler on the Shawmut Peninsula) up on his offer of moving across to the Shawmut Peninsula and settled in the North End area of Boston.
- Winthrop built his house after moving across the Charles River from Charlestown
- Greek Bank is site of the First Meeting House in Boston Built A.D. 1632
- By 1636 the thoroughfare was known as Market Street.
- Known as King’s Street
- In the 19th century State Street became known as Boston’s primary location for banks and other financial institutions.

OLD STATE HOUSE

- 1713
- oldest public building in Boston.
- Wooden Town House that had been built in 1658, and burned down in a fire in 1711
 - also destroyed about 100 buildings in the area.
- From the balcony on the front of the building the Declaration of Independence was read to Bostonians by Thomas Craft, the County Sheriff, for the first time on July 18, 1776.
- Read every year on Fourth of July
- A museum
- Colonial Government, the Massachusetts Assembly
Royal Governor presided from here,
Boston’s town government
Massachusetts’ state government
City Hall for Boston.

- Queen Elizabeth II stood on the balcony at the Bicentennial Celebration on July 11, 1976. In a speech that she gave on that day, the Queen said that Paul Revere, Samuel Adams and other Patriots would be very surprised to see her there.

BOSTON MASSACRE

- Cobblestone circle is the site to commemorate the Boston Massacre.

LEAVE 5

WASHINGTON STREET

- in honor of George Washington
- was the first road to connect the small peninsular town of Boston to the mainland
- streets change names as they cross it, except Mass Ave and Columbus Ave

BOSTON MASSACRE

- Cobblestone circle is the site to commemorate the Boston Massacre March 5, 1770

PRE-EVENTS

- British soldiers occupied Boston since 1768 to support the British officials because of the trouble caused by the taxes from the Townsend Acts.
- There were altercations and protests over the years. This was the first time deadly force was used.
- Brawl at Gray's Ropesworks: A fight between soldiers and workers at the Greys Ropeworks.—Pvt Patrick Walker v William Green
- Christopher Seider—1st killed in the American Revolution—he joined a crowd protesting in front of the shop of Loyalist Theophilus Lillie, a loyalist ignoring the boycott. The crowd threw stones that broke Lillie's windows and struck his wife. Ebenezer Richardson was a customs officer who had tried to disperse the crowd. The crowd followed Richardson home to the North End. Richardson fired a gun into the crowd and wounded Seider in the arm and the chest. The boy died that evening.
- Samuel Adams arranged for the funeral, which was attended by more than 2,000 people. Seider was buried in Granary Burying Ground, and the victims of the Boston Massacre are buried nearby.
- Seider's killing and large public funeral fueled public outrage, which reached a peak in the Boston Massacre 11 days later. Richardson was convicted of murder that spring but received a royal pardon and a new position within the customs service on the grounds that he had acted in self-defense. This became a major American grievance against the British government..

THE EVENT

- The trouble started at 3 blocks down at the Custom House. A single sentry on duty —Pvt White— was harassed by locals
- Hundreds of Bostonians were out because of a small fire in the neighborhood. A church bell was rung normally as a fire alarm on weekdays
- The night guard came out—8 privates and Captain Preston
- They all moved up to the townhouse at this site.

BELLS

- By this time hundreds of Bostonians were out because the bell was being rung again.
- Rocks and snowballs flew. The crowd became agitated with verbal exchanges and taunts being tossed back and forth by both sides.
- People kept yelling “Fire!”
- One soldier — Hugh Montgomery — was hit in the head by a club and fell to the ground. He fired into the crowd in a panic.
- Soon, more shots followed and 2 colonials lay dead, 3 died later;
- Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, Patrick Carr, and Crispus Attucks

AFTERMATH

- John Adams (2nd Cousin of Sam Adams) defended the nine British soldiers brought to trial. All pleaded self-defense, 7 were acquitted, and 2 were found guilty of manslaughter. Both men were branded on the thumb with an M.

» *For the 5 who died, it was horrible. But, it wasn't very massacrery—sorry massacre victims*

- But the Patriots used this event as propaganda against the British to further their cause. They published pamphlets and made protests, Each year there were speeches and dinners to commemorate the event.
- A well-known engraving done by Paul Revere was circulated throughout the colonies and shows the Redcoats firing into an innocent crowd, not quite the way it was.
- This event caused colonists to question their Englishness and started to turn their sentiment against the King.
- Colonists started to question their Englishness and started to turn their sentiment against the King.
- Colonists started to question loyalties the King.

» *Massacre—Historians, Political Scientists and Anthropologists in Boston call a wicked big deal*

COLONIAL JAIL

- Opened in 1635
- Soldiers from the Boston Massacre
- So many people charged with witchcraft during the Salem trials many were sent here to Boston to await trial
- Captain William Kidd was here 1699 before being sent back to England to be tried, convicted and hung for piracy.

» *What's the pirates favorite letter—the C*

STEAMING KETTLE

- 1873
- Part of Scollay Square
- Originally an advertising sign for the Oriental Tea Company
- The official capacity is 227 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint and 3 gills.

TREMONT ST

- A variation of one of the original names of the city, “Trimountaine”
- Reference to a hill that had 3 peaks used to expand Shawmut Peninsula. Pemberton Hill, Mt. Vernon, and Beacon Hill.

CITY HALL PLAZA

- Our city government.
- Mayor Michelle Wu, as well as many of the city agencies.

KINGS CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND

- Oldest in Boston, 1630
- “Soul Effigy,” a “death’s head” with a wing on each side that was a represent the soul flying to heaven after death. Elaborate scroll work, poetic epitaphs, and the Grim Reaper and Father Time.
- William Dawes, who made the famous midnight ride along with Paul Revere (Dawes’ monument is the tall white obelisk in the middle).
- John Winthrop, the first governor of the Mass Bay Colony
- Mary Chilton, the first woman to step off the Mayflower onto Plymouth Rock,
- The oldest remaining tombstone in downtown Boston, William Paddy, 1658.

» *Subway Vent—Auntie Murph*

TREMONT TEMPLE

- first integrated church in the Country in 1839; Blacks and Whites could share the same pew.
- It was the first church in Boston not to sell pews by subscription, you could sit wherever and beside whomever you please.
- This building completed in 1896, after an 1893 fire destroyed the previous building, retains reminders of the early theater feel with its temple façade on the top of the building. Also of note if you look up at the front facade, is the diamond-patterned stonework.
- The congregation bought the former building on this site, also named the Tremont Temple; it was a famous Boston theater.
- Charles Dickens read from A Christmas Carol here in December 1867, and people lined up in the cold for hours, waiting to buy

tickets.

- The Black Nativity is performed here yearly.

GRANARY BURIAL GROUND

- The remains of more famous people than any other small graveyard in America.
- 3 signers of the declaration of Independence;
- Samuel Adams

» *Great Baked Beans in the Beantown Pub*

» *The only place on earth you can toast Sam Adams with a Sam Adams—Hazzah*

- beside him to the left 5 men killed in the Boston Massacre.
- Robert Treat Paine.
- John Hancock (his gravestone is the tall one against the church)
- Popular legend states that he signed his name bigger than everyone else's so that the "fat old King could read it without his spectacles"
- "Franklin" is the marker for Ben Franklin's parents.

» *Who is buried in Franklin's tomb*

- Paul Revere is buried towards the back.
- Elizabeth Goose commonly known as America's Mother Goose, her son-in-law in 1719 printed her nursery rhymes.
- James Otis: "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny." From a speech before the British Court in Massachusetts regarding the Writs of Assistance.
- 9 former governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Peter Fanueil

PARK STREET CHURCH

- Designed by Peter Banner and completed in 1810, on the site of the town granary.
- In 1829, William Lloyd Garrison gave his first anti slavery "I will be heard" speech.
- On these steps on July 4, 1831 a children's choir sang "America" (My Country 'tis of Thee) for the first time. Let us take a moment and listen shall we (
- America (**MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE**) written by Dr. Samuel Francis Smith and are sung to the tune of God Save the Queen.
- The corner is nicknamed the Brimstone Corner not because of the preacher's fiery sermons, but rather for the ammunition that was stored in the basement during the War of 1812.
- The Old Granary was torn down in 1809 to make way for the construction of this church; Old Granary was where grain was stored for the town.
- Park St. Church was the tallest building in the U.S. from 1810 to 1845 and the tallest building in Boston till 1867.

1ST SUBWAY

- horse drawn street cars, then all electric and converged on downtown to create havoc
- Park street to Arlington—1897
- Park Street to North Station—1898
- Elevated to Charlestown 1901
- To East Boston 1904
- To Roxbury 1908
- London, Glasgow, Budapest
- 4 main lines, color coded.
Green Line to suburbs=green grass and trees
Blue Line under Boston harbor=blue water
Red Line to Cambridge=Harvard Crimson
Orange Line=Under Orange street

BOSTON COMMON

- Oldest public park in America
- Purchased by the Puritans from William Blackstone in 1634
- Blackstone, an Anglican minister and of a recluse, was the only European settler on the Shawmut Peninsula when the Puritans came to Charlestown in 1630. After they discovered the water in Charlestown was brackish (salty) and the area was not really habitable (lots of mosquitoes), they took Reverend Blackstone (Blaxton\Blackstone--either spelling is correct) up on his offer of moving across to the Shawmut Peninsula and settled in the North End area of Boston.
- The Puritans taxed themselves 6 shillings from each household for a total of 30 pounds to pay for this land, which was to be used for among other things as a common area for cattle grazing and a training-ground for the militia.
- Of the original 50 acres, 48 acres remain as a park to this date,
- Used as a common area for cattle grazing and a training-ground for the militia.
- Use for public punishments and hangings until 1817.
- Cattle on the Common were disallowed in 1830
- Burial Location for public hangings from the Great Elm Tree until the gallows was built in 1769. The last public hanging in the Common was 1817.
- Military exercises
- Planted trees in early 1720s as a Mall
- Paved paths in 1830s for a park
- Cattle on the Common were disallowed in 1830 (mainly because the people living on Beacon Hill complained of the smell).
- If you look out to the right, you will see the Parkman Bandstand, which was known, as the smokers' circle. In the 1820's smoking in

public was not allowed in Boston with the exception of this spot. The Bandstand has been the site of many concerts over the years with many great performers; one such notable conductor was John Phillips Sousa & Shakespeare in the park.

- The Common continues to serve a vital role to Boston. Protests take place here, concerts, and performances of all types including the annual Shakespeare in the Park.
- Recruitment for many wars has gone on here. All types of sports and activities take place here. At almost any given time you will find something or another going on here.

BEACON HILL

- Named for a beacon —a pole with tart in a bucket—that was once placed on its top to warn of the coming of pirates and other enemies. The Beacon was never lit.

BULLFINCH DEVELOPMENT, 1830—1870

- Smith Court-Holmes Alley has a fake house front
- 5 Pickney Street is oldest house
- 87 Mt Vernon is Bulfinch house
- Up Mt Vernon/Pinckney St. is a private square— Louisburg Square, Boston's most exclusive neighborhood. John Kerry, Former Secretary of State, resides up in Louisburg Square.

ACORN ST

- One of the most photographed streets in the city

NICHOLS HOUSE MUSEUM

- Nichols House-55 Mt Vernon is a museum

LOUISBURG SQUARE

- Up Mt Vernon/Pinckney St. is Louisburg Square, Boston's most exclusive neighborhood
- Named for the battle of Louisburg, taking French fort in Nova Scotia 1745
- A private square with a Park in the middle built in 1830s tp 1840s
- One of the most exclusive neighborhoods, townhouses = \$15000000.
- Luisa May Alcott / John Singleton Copley / John Kerry / Theresa Heinz / Charles Bulfinch changed very little since it was first laid out in 1826. It also boasts the first Homeowners Association established in America in 1834.
- John Kerry, Former Secretary of State, resides up in Louisburg Square.

STATE HOUSE

- designed in 1795 by Charles Bulfinch.

- Bulfinch also designed the State Capitals in Maine and Connecticut and the Capital Building in Wash D.C.
- 15 white horses, one for each state, pulled the cornerstone up the hill where Governor Samuel Adams and Paul Revere presided over its laying.
- The total cost of construction was \$133,333.33. This by the way was way over budget
- The building was completed and open for service in 1797.
- The cod became a symbol of pride and a carving of a cod. The Sacred Cod can be found in the House Chamber at the State House and the House will not meet if the Sacred Cod is not present.
- The Senate Chamber houses the Holy Mackerel a carving of the Mackerel.
- The east and west wing were added 1917.

GOLD DOME

- originally wooden whitewashed shingles.
- shingles leaked, so in 1802 the dome was covered with copper from Paul Revere's copper rolling mill
- gilded in 1861.

» *Gov stuff, colonist stuff, patriot stuff*

MARY DYER STATUE

- A Quaker.
- The Puritans banned her 3 times
- Return a 4th time, hanged on Boston Common in 1660.
- A tribute to her bravery for religious freedom. This shows the lack of tolerance that the Puritans had for other religions.

ANNE HUTCHINSON

- Religious.

GENERAL HOOKER STATUE

- Civil War.

HORACE MANN STATUE

- Educator.

DANIEL WEBSTER

- Orator.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

- President.

MASS FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS MEMORIAL

- Dedicated in 2007
- Displayed 870 names, as of September 2014

MASS LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL

- Dedicated in 2007
- 340 names of law enforcement officers who lost their lives in the line of duty inscribed on the memorial. Bullfinch Eagle

BULLFINCH EAGLE

- The original Doric column was designed by Bulfinch in 1789 to remember the triumphs of the American Revolution.
- This was the first thing that Bulfinch designed for the city after returning from Europe where he had been studying.
- The current structure was placed here after the hill was shortened and the original plaques were placed on this column.
- The 60-foot height of this pedestal represents the height of the original Beacon Hill which was once 60 feet taller.
- The hill has diminished quite substantially as it was used for some of the landfill projects over the years.
- The eagle is on the site of the original Beacon for which the hill is named. The beacon was a large bucket of tar on a tall pole that could be lit and used as a signal to warn the surrounding areas of Indian, pirate or foreign country attack. The Beacon was never lit!

122 BOWDOIN ST, JFK

- John F. Kennedy's voting address
- from the time he was elected to Congress in 1946 till he was killed in Dallas.
- The actual apartment is over the coffee shop, #36.
- This is part of the 11th Congressional district. Former Reps;
John Quincy Adams
James Michael Curley
Tip O'Neill
- his nephew Joe Kennedy (Robert Kennedy's oldest son) also represented Mass 4th—brookline
- John Fitzgerald Mass house of reps
- Voted at Old West Church
- JFK never served on the local level - his first political office was as a Congressman in the United States House of Representative.

SCOLLAY SQUARE

- The Scollay family owned much of the real estate here.
- One of their larger buildings was known as Scollay's building and since it was located near the docks, Beacon Hill and downtown, it became an informal transfer point for commuters on the stage lines.
- Eventually, this became known as Scollay Square.
- By the turn of the last century, Scollay Square was known as Boston's Times Square,
- Red light district—pubs, taverns, tattoo parlors, burlesque theaters, arcades, nightclubs and amusement centers.
- It was a wild area and well known by sailors and soldiers from all over the world.
- The famous Old Howard Theatre was here in Scollay Square where performers included Fanny Brice, Abbott & Costello, Phil Silvers and the Marx Brothers. Harpo Marx claimed he got his first on stage

laugh at the Old Howard Theatre in Boston's Scollay Square.

- If you had been here in Scollay Square you could have possibly heard the old Baseball skit by Abbott and Costello.
- In 1962 the entire area was demolished for the new government center project.

ALEX GRAHAM BELL

- At the lights of Cambridge and Bowdoin St. his laboratory, he perfected the telephone
- Rumour was he wanted to invent an intercome so he didn't have to get up to talk to his wife.
- His mother was deaf. Wanted to invent something to aid hearing.
- The building was torn down in 1920, but the phone company here in Boston took apart the laboratory and reassembled it in their lobby in the financial district.
- the word decibel, a measurement for sound, come from Bell's name

» *What is his 2nd greatest invention? The 2nd telephone.*

CULTURE OF INVENTION

- Since colonial times, New England has been held in high international regard for its industry, technology, and spirit of inventiveness. The Boston area is among the most innovative locales in the region. "Yankee ingenuity," a term that strongly evokes the New England character, reflects traditions of invention and craftsmanship that emerged in and around Boston over a period of more than three centuries. Boston provided a nurturing environment for the inventive imagination.
- In 1659, Joseph Jencks, a Boston metalworker developed an early version of the fire truck, which he called "an Ingine to carry water in case of fire."
- In about 1721, local minister Cotton Mather—perhaps best known for his role in the witchcraft trials—was among the first in America to support Dr. Boylston in experiments with variolous inoculation for smallpox.
- During and after the American Revolution, a number of Boston area engineers and entrepreneurs sprang from the ranks of colonial metalworkers, carpenters, shipbuilders, and other tradesmen.
- Paul Revere established a powder mill south of Boston.
- In the first half of the nineteenth century, new and emerging technologies led to the rise of large-scale industrial enterprises such as mills, textile plants, and manufacturing companies producing a wide range of commodities from improved metal wire to musical instruments.
- Elias Howe, responsible for industrial-scale sewing machines;
- Lyman R. Blake and Gordon McKay, who produced leather-stitching machines;

- Ichabod Washburn, a wire manufacturer;
- Jonas Chickering, who mass produced pianos.
- Two of Howe’s uncles were inventors—one developed the spring bed, another the truss-type bridge.
- Lewis Temple, a New Bedford blacksmith, revolutionized the whaling industry with his introduction of the “toggle harpoon” in 1848.
- Boston’s reputation as a center of commercial activity and technical innovation was firmly established by the time of the Civil War. While the competition was fierce, it was a place where young, intelligent, energetic men returning from armed conflict might find opportunities for professional advancement in commerce, engineering, and industry.
- Alexander Graham Bell, the legendary telephone inventor
- Elihu Thomson, who developed electric welding, arc lighting, electric street railways, and stereoscopic x-rays.

EDISON

- Early in his career, Edison himself had worked for a brief period in Boston (beginning around 1868), and it was there that he produced his first patentable invention, a voting machine. While in Boston, Edison also worked on improving stock ticker and duplex-telegraph devices.
- In April 1868, Edison moved to Boston where he took a job as an operator in the city’s main Western Union office. He worked nights as a press-wire operator, taking news copy from the Associated Press off the telegraph wire. A portion of a press-wire report in Edison’s hand from this period is now in the archives at The Thomas Edison Historical Park in West Orange, N.J. Being in Boston furthered Edison’s ambition to become an inventor. George Milliken, the superintendent of the Western Union telegraph office, was also a telegraph inventor. Edison also frequented the city’s many telegraph shops and rubbed shoulders with other telegraph experimenters and inventors. He began doing his own experimental work at Charles Williams’s shop on Court St., where electrical inventor Moses Farmer had a small laboratory.
- Edison also found financiers involved in local telegraph companies who took an interest in his talent and experimental work. In short order, he received financial backing to develop and patent two important inventions—the vote recorder and an improved stockprinter. The vote recorder was the first invention for which Edison received a patent. This patent was issued on 1 June 1869. He received his second patent, for the stock printer, on 22 June of the same year. In January 1869, Edison went into business for himself in Boston, opening a gold and stock quotation service that employed his stockprinter to relay information from the New York gold and stock exchanges via private lines to some twenty-five subscribers in the city. This business was successful enough to allow Edison to resign from his position at Western Union and become a full-time inventor.

BOSTON IN THE 1860S AND 1870S

- ...lowell was a city where a number of firms concerned with patenting and invention sprang up. This proliferation of the “inventing business” was a reflection, in some measure, of a national emphasis placed on technical innovation and individual rights from the time President George Washington signed the nation’s first Patent Act on April 10, 1790. Yet even in the U.S. Constitution, the intrinsic prerogative of an inventor to profit from his inventions had been recognized in Article I, Section 8, which empowered Congress “to promote the progress of science ... by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.” The original Patent Act established and modified a central registry system under the U.S. Patent Office and developed guidelines for claims and challenges. The system created such a complex legal scenario that by the middle of the nineteenth century, lawyers had developed practices and clienteles dealing primarily, sometimes even exclusively, with patent issues.
- Boston’s financial and legal district was dotted with legal practices of this type.
- Another important element in the culture of invention was the machine shop, which specialized in helping inventors develop ideas into useful products. The machine-shop tradition grew out of the large number of mathematical, optical, clock, and electrical instrument makers in Boston before the Civil War.
- Telegraph inventor Samuel Morse had entrusted the manufacture of some of his first instruments to a Bostonian, Daniel Davis, in 1844. Boston subsequently became a major center for telegraph production. Daniel Davis’s shop was later run by Thomas Hall, who was an important manufacturer in Boston during the early 1870s.
- Furthermore, the concept of the machine shop expanded to encompass development of prototypes for inventions of all kinds.
- Like the multipurpose firms that offered engineering, surveying, and legal services, machine shops frequently helped inventors access professional assistance with patents.
- Legal firms and machine shops operated side by side with commercial ventures interested in the purchase, marketing, and distribution of patents and patented goods. Some such ventures were respectable, with staff that understood and carried through the difficult, often intricate work of bringing an invention to fruition.
- Invention may have been primarily a business venture, a matter of entrepreneurship and technical skill, but it was also influenced by scientific and technological traditions developed by the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University and by The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), then located in the heart of Boston’s Back Bay. MIT had been founded in 1861 in part to improve on the work of the Lawrence Scientific School, which had been in operation since 1847 with an emphasis on engineering, industry, and shipping. William Barton Rogers, MIT’s founder, chose Boston as the site for his school partly because of the city’s longstanding traditions of invention and innovation. He sought to provide a sound academic

basis for technological work. This confluence was well exemplified by Alexander Graham Bell—both an inventor and former teacher at Boston University—whom Rogers invited to demonstrate his telephone apparatus at MIT.

- Beginning in the late 19th century, this tradition evolved into a multilayered blend of individual tinkerers, commercial-industrial complexes, and academic research groups.
- Jan Matzeliger, another African American, patented in 1883 a “lasting machine” that revolutionized the shoe industry and was subsequently developed by a multimillion dollar conglomerate, the United Shoe Machinery Company.
- In Cambridge, Massachusetts, Arthur D. Little pioneered contract research and management consulting when, in 1886, he opened a lab specifically intended to bridge the gap between scientific theory and technological practice—a concept that led to great success in the twentieth century, with lucrative patents on artificial silk, nonflammable movie film, salt-water conversion, computerized reservation systems, and other innovations.
- King Camp Gillette patented in 1895 a razor with a disposable blade and built a factory for mass production. Gillette came up with the idea while shaving.
- A Harvard freshman named Edwin Land left college in the 1920s to work on a process for polarizing glass. He accomplished this goal in 1929 and started what later became the Polaroid Company, which produced glare-free desk lamps, sunglasses, stereoscopic movies, and in 1947 the path-breaking instant camera, which snapped and developed photographs in minutes.
- In 1928, Vannevar Bush, an MIT professor, created one of the first mechanically operated analog computers. Bush’s machine was succeeded by a prototype digital computer, developed at Harvard University in 1944, and then by the “Whirlwind,” the first vacuum-tube “real time” computer with operational core memory, at MIT in 1945.
- The subsequent growth and development of Route 128 established a ten-mile radius around Boston as a nucleus of the computer and electronics industry.
- In addition, Boston evolved into a center for biotechnology, a discipline that has expanded rapidly in the 1980s and 1990s, promising advances in medicine and other fields.
- Harold Edgerton (developer of the stroboscope and high-speed photography)
- Raymond Kurzweil (whose “smart machines” use principles of artificial intelligence to translate type into audio speech for blind readers)
- John Hays Hammond, Jr. (inventor of the push-button radio)
- Percy Spencer (who developed radar detection and microwave technology)
- Oliver Chase (creator of the automatic candy making machine).

- The atmosphere of bustle, excitement, and anticipation—as creative minds search for solutions to problems in cyberspace, genetics, and a host of other disciplines—matches if not supersedes the frenetic activity that Latimer encountered during his decade working as an inventor and patent draftsman in Boston.

OLD WEST CHURCH

- 1737 a wooden church structure was built
- In the 1770's the British used the building to house soldiers here in Boston.
- 1775, British destroyed the building. they thought the steeple was being used for communication between Colonial sympathizers in Boston and the Continental Army in Cambridge.
- current church built in 1806.
- 1960's a branch of the Boston Public Library and a polling place and on Election Day in 1960, JFK accompanied by his wife Jackie cast his vote
- The site stood empty until this church was built 30 years later.
- Designed in 1806, by Asher Benjamin.
- In the 1950's and 60's served not as a church but rather a branch of the Boston Public Library. The basement was a polling place and on Election Day in 1960, John F. Kennedy accompanied by his wife Jackie cast his vote, presumably for himself, for President.
- The Old West Church is now the home of the Fiske tracker action Organ, reputed to be one of the ten best sounding in the world. The organ came to Boston in 1962 and every Tuesday evening in the summer they have free concerts.
- Now a day care center

HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE

- Designed by Charles Bulfinch and built 1795-1796.
- This was the first of three houses that Bulfinch designed for Otis within a ten-year period.
- The other two can be found on Beacon Hill.
- This house is now owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and is open to the public for tours.
- Harrison Gray Otis served as mayor of Boston and was a U.S. Senator and a descendent of James Otis of revolutionary fame.

BEACON HILL NORTH SLOPE

- Prior to the Civil War Boston had the largest population of Free Blacks in America.
- Beacon Hill was one of the stops on the Underground Railroad, which was the way that many escaped slaves made their way North to freedom. Many of them would make their homes here in Beacon Hill. The Underground Railroad was not a train but rather a series of

homes and buildings that families would allow runaway slaves to use to escape to the north and into Canada.

- The Abolitionist Movement started here.
- The Black Heritage Trail is a walking tour through Beacon Hill. Houses and alleys that served as stops on the Underground Railroad as well as homes of prominent Black residents.

MGH

- Founded in 1811.
- One of the best in the world.
- Dr. John Collins Warren, he was a descendent of Dr. Joseph Warren the Colonial General who lost his life during the Battle of Bunker Hill.
- First successful appendectomy was performed here in 1886
- severed limb was reattached here for the first time in 1962.
- Mass General had the first Department of Social Services in 1905
- first hospital to be used in a medical school's training program that was with Harvard University, just across the Charles River.

MUSEUM OF MEDICAL HISTORY

- First successful appendectomy—1886
- Severed limb was reattached—1962.
- First Department of Social Services—1905
- First used in a medical school's training program—Harvard University

ETHER DOME

- Designed by Charles Bulfinch.
- It is the site of the first public medical operation in which ether was used as an anesthetic in 1846. The Ether dome and the amphitheater are both National Historic Landmarks known as the Bulfinch Pavilion, which was the last building designed by Charles Bulfinch here in Boston.
- Between 1821 and 1868, more than 8,000 operations were performed in the Ether Dome. Today it is a teaching amphitheater and historical landmark.
- Dr. William Morton, 1846, demonstrated the first public surgery using anesthetic (ether)

CHARLES ST JAIL

- 1851 in the shape of a cross, which allowed for every cell to have daylight at some point during the day.
- closed in 1973.
- The building is now the Liberty Hotel.
- former jail in their décor

- restaurants named the Clink and the Catwalk
- bar named the Alibi that is in the original ‘Drunk Tank’.
- Used to have to pay to get out. Now you pay to get in.
- Malcolm Little (Malcom X),
Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti,
Boston Mayor James Michael Curley,
Martha Foley,
German WW2 prisoners.
Babe Ruth
- There were many infamous characters; Curley served four nonconsecutive terms as mayor, twice as congressman and once as governor. He was in jail in 1904, when he was a city councilman, because he was caught taking a civil service exam for one of his constituents. He was actually elected to the office of Alderman while serving this jail term. Although he was somewhat dishonest, Curley is credited with many improvements in the city, including the expansion of Boston City Hospital. In 1947, while mayor for the fourth time and in his last political office, he would serve time at a federal penitentiary for mail fraud.
- WW2 Germans

CHARLES RIVER

- Boundary between Boston and Cambridge;
- In 1614, Captain John Smith (of Pocahontas fame) originally named the river the Massachusetts River (after the local Indian Tribe). The name was changed to the Charles River by then Prince Charles who, in 1625, became King Charles I.

CHARLES ST STATION

- How to get to Cambridge
- MBTA Red Line to Harvard Sq Station

LONGFELLOW BRIDGE

- 1910
- replacing the Old West Bridge, which was built in 1793.
- named for the poet
- “Salt and Pepper Bridge,” because the support structures resemble old-fashioned salt and pepper shakers.
- This bridge crosses the Charles River, which separates Boston from Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE

- MIT
- Squares
- Harvard Square has restaurants, shops and things to do

- How do you get to Harvard? Study or just take the red line.

TECHNOLOGY SQUARE

CHARLES STREET

- Antique Row; there are over 35 antique shops on this section of the street alone.
- To the right of Charles St. was a tidal marsh; this area was filled in to extend Beacon Hill.
- The Federal Protection Act, allowing many of the shops to retain their 19th century charm. You'll notice that you don't see any neon signs or electric lights on the outside of any of the buildings.
- As a matter of fact, many of the shopkeepers maintain the medieval tradition of putting a symbol of what they sell on their signs.
- The Flat of Beacon Hill—filled in 1805
- The street to retain their 19th century charm
- You'll notice that you don't see neon signs or electric lights on the outside of any of the buildings. many of the shopkeepers maintain the medieval tradition of putting a symbol of what they sell on their signs.
- Legend has it that these lamps have been lit 365 days a year, 24 hours a day since 1912 when the city fired the lamplighter because it was cheaper to leave the lamps running than to pay him every day!
- All the other original buildings on the right side of the street had 8 to 10 feet of their fronts removed to accommodate the process of widening the street.

SAVENORS

- best in prime beef, heritage pork, domestic lamb, naturally raised poultry, and game
- Place where Julia Child (The french Chef) shopped

LEAVE 6

CHARLES ST MEETING HOUSE

- Asher Benjamin was the architect.
- In 1921 this building was moved 15 feet to the right towards the Charles River, when Charles Street was widened. This is reflected on the cornerstone with the dates 1921\1807.
- The Meeting House was originally a Baptist church. Baptisms were performed in the Charles River right out the door of the church before the landfill project changed the course of the river.
- Became the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the last religious purpose it served was as a Unitarian Meeting House. It was known as a center of anti-slavery activity for a time because noted abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas, Harriet Tubman, and Sojourner Truth all spoke out against slavery from the

pulpit. Some of the congregation split to start an integrated church, The Tremont Temple on Tremont Street.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

MT VERNON ST

- Up Mt Vernon/Pinckney St. is a private square— Louisburg Square, Boston's most exclusive neighborhood. John Kerry, Former Secretary of State, resides up in Louisburg Square.
- Original Mansions and museums

DELUCAS MARKET

- We're a historic, family-owned specialty grocery store

BOSTON STRANGLER

- One of the scariest times in Boston History happen up ahead.
- In the early 1960s, 13 women were killed by the Boston Strangler.
- His last victim, Mary Sullivan, was found dead in the second floor apartment above the Paramount Deli, on January 4, 1964.
- The police arrested Albert DeSalvo, and he was convicted of the murders.
- However, his guilt remains a mystery to this day.
- If you would like to hear more about this and many other stories of the “darker” side of Boston you might be interested in the Ghost & Gravestones Tour. It runs April through October and is by reservation only so call for dates and times. It is part on the trolley and part walking through a couple of the burial grounds in Boston. Please see a sales rep or me at the end of the tour for more information.

BOSTON COMMON

- Oldest

BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN

- Oldest

MAKE WAY FOR DUCKLINGS

- Mrs. Mallard and her ducklings.
- The ducklings in Moscow were installed on July 30, 1991 after Barbara Bush, who was first lady of U.S. gave a set to Mrs. Raisa Gorbachev for the children of Moscow.

LEAVE 7

CHEERS

- NBC wanted to create a new sit-com based on a typical American neighborhood bar. After visiting half a dozen bars around the Boston, because of our reputation for sports and politics being very hot issues in bars, they chose this one as their setting for the show.
- September 30, 1982
- top-rated show for the next 12 seasons.
- The inside of the bar doesn't look like the TV show;
- filmed on a soundstage in Hollywood.
- all the exterior shots were taken here in Boston.
- exact replica set bar on the second floor here at Cheers where they do know your name.
- The Tonight Show broadcast live from here on May 20, 1993 to celebrate the final episode.

» *Did they know your name?*

» *I had a crush on Dianne. But, my celebrity girlfriend was Stevie Nicks.*

» *Did I tell you about my Uncle Murph? I'm not gonna drink anymore...*

ESPLANADE, HATCH SHELL

- The Charles River to the right
- A park along the river so people walk, jog, bike or picnic
- the Hatch Memorial Shell, an outdoor concert and movie theatre.
- On the 4th of July, Keith Lockhart and the Boston Pops give their free concert.

» *Feidler "I know, I'll use 1812"*

- 1812 overture introduced by Arthur Feilder. Requested it year after year.
- 1/2 million people in attendance in boats on the Charles River, and along its banks on both sides of the Charles River

» *And fireworks...*

BACK BAY

INTRO

- In front of us is the Back Bay. Back Bay is one of the largest examples of Victorian style Rowhouses in the country.
- This is one of my favorite part of the city. I love the architecture here. And I love the history of this neighborhood.
- Take a look at the windows, doors, stairs, and fences. Mansard roof, which is where the roofline extends down over the top floor, it was a fashionable style coming out of France at the time. Also each floor was taxed so it cut down on taxes

GIBSON HOUSE

- It's a time capsule of domestic life in Victorian Boston in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
- 137 Beacon Street
- This is the home to the New England Chapter of the Victorian

Society.

- The house was completed in 1860
- Charles Hammond Gibson died in 1954 and left his house and original furnishings as a museum in 1957.
- It is the only house in the Back Bay that you can go inside and to see what it was like to live in Victorian Boston.
- The furnishings and rooms were owned by the Gibson family are actually as they were during that time.

THE NAME

- Called Back Bay because up until the early 1800s, it was the back of Boston harbor. Boston harbor was in the east, then the peninsular of Boston and the Back Bay.
- It's where 3 rivers emptied to create the Charles River basin. It started around Cheers and went 1 mile in front of us and 1/2 mile South—600 acres.
- The section you see today was the largest landfill project in the US in the 18th century for comm and residential purposes.

STARTED WITH THE MILL DAM

- The Charles river is a tidal river. 200 years ago, this area would fill with water at high tide and empty at low tide.
- Also, it took trash, sewerage and debris with each tide.
- In 1821, a Dam was built in hopes to power 80 Mills. But it only created enough power for 4 Mills.
- In 1821, the Mill Dam was completed, cutting this area off from the twice-daily Atlantic tides that would send cleansing waves up the Charles River to flood the Back Bay and it soon became a stinking swampland.
- It was an economic failure. Many investors lost a lot of money
- The actual earthwork and seawall of the dam can still be found under Beacon Street.

BOSTON CHANGES—1830S-1840S

- **POLLUTION:** The dam cut this area off from the tides that cleaned all the sewerage that was poured into the river. So it became a cesspool and a health hazard.
- **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:** Bostonians became rich off mills in East Mass.
- **RAILROADS:** created more congestion and pollution
- **MORE FACTORIES, LESS LIVING SPACE**
- **IRISH POTATO FAMINE;** 200k Irish arrive in a 5 year period desperately poor, and suffering from starvation and disease and overwhelm the city. Pop 1845—99k, 1880—383k
- The Irish should have gone to any other city in the World than Boston. It was the most unwelcoming place on earth for them. The residents here were known as the Boston Brahims—50 rich Yankee Protestants families descendant from the Puritans who were highly educated and politically connected.
- **EXODUS OF NATIVES:** Population was growing BUT Bostonians

fled the city. Protestant getting away from the overcrowdedness, the pollution, and the Irish. Street cars made it easy to commute

- To solve the problem, a landfill project began in 1857, and used two new inventions of the time, the railroad and the steam shovel.
- Thirty-five-car trains arrived every 45 minutes, 24 hours a day and delivered landfill from Needham, Mass. The Steam shovels would distribute the land.

BOSTON CRISIS—LATE 1840S-1850S

- Diseases were caused by stagnant Mill Dam, so they thought.
- Exodus was taking taxes \$ with them
- Foreign population must be prevented from dominating Boston—Irish = 47% population

CITY PLANNING-GRIDS

- To solve these problems, a landfill project was conceived as an exclusive, residential-only area for Boston's wealthy citizen—filling in the Back Bay
- Gilman designed it. George Goss and Norman Munson developed it
- They employed a brand new philosophy in city planning called...city planning. Unlike downtown Boston.
- They say the original city planners were cows, wherever they meandered, that's where they made roads. However, that is a folktale. Boston was settled in 1630 and was a colonial style town. Colonial towns were not planned they just happened. The shortest or easiest route to a place became the road.
- Downtown Boston was a colonial style town. They had to work around the landscape. The shortest or easiest route to a place became the road.
- The Back Bay, however, was laid out in a grid like pattern with Commonwealth Avenue, Beacon, Marlborough, Newbury and Boylston Streets being the main streets running east and west and every street crossing it north and south is in alphabetical order beginning at the Public Garden with Arlington and going west, Berkeley, Clarendon, Dartmouth, Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester, Hereford.
- All of these were named for the English Counties that supported the colonies during and prior to the American Revolution, each is either 2 or 3 syllables.

LANDFILL

- This was the largest landfill project in the 18th century—600 acres
- Start in 1857, trains 24/7 delivered landfill from Needham, Mass.—14 miles west by train. People believed diseases came from dirt and garbage. So, you had to use the right earth.
- The Steam shovels would distribute the land—two new inventions of the time
- Starting by Arlington Street, block by block was filled in from 1857 to 1890.
- This was called the 'New Land'.

BROWNSTONES

- As soon as they were available, lots were bought by wealthy Bostonians and built their homes. They owned from top to bottom.
- Nineteenth-century technology used a system of submerged timbers provided an understructure for most South End buildings. Each home had 2000 wood pilings to keep it from sinking into the mud. These were full trees from a forest in Maine.
- The brownstone is a stone that was found abundantly along the Connecticut Valley River it was porous and easily carved.
- Land set aside for culture—library, museum, etc
- Commercial buildings were permitted from around 1890

LIFE STYLE

- These were the wealthiest families in Massachusetts. Servants lived on the top floors and worked in the cellar. Similar to Downton Abby or Howards End until WW1
- Most servants were Irish

» *Only talk to us to say “Hey Paddy, you missed a spot.”*

20TH CENTURY

- 1920s cars cause people to leave the city.
- 1930s—1960s great economic depression in Boston
- 1960s-1970s—New Boston; Prudential built a building in Boston and started the turn around. The Mall at Pru tried to bring people back to the city from the suburban malls.

TODAY

- Most are apartments, condos, dormitory, colleges and universities, museums, modern buildings, high end shopping, galleries, and social clubs in the once magnificent mansions.
- federally protected area so the exteriors cannot be changed.
- Water table need to stay high so wood pilings don't rot out. Older drainage pipes are leaking and causing it to go down

👉 **Mass Ave**

FORMER RESIDENCE

- Isabella Stewart Gardner address is no longer in existence here on Beacon Street
- Tom Brady

» *You think I care, I don't care.*

- Julia Ward Howe
- Booker Mansion and dog

CHARLES RIVER-20TH CENTURY

- Most polluted river and harbor.
- Federal act of Congress to clean it up.
- Dirty Water.
- Kids give me grief during Covid
- Gov Bill Weld announced clean.

CITGO SIGN

- Citgo Services sign was located on the same site it had been installed in 1945.
- A landmark here in Boston since 1965
- nationally recognized from its appearances on TV during Red Sox baseball games.
- 2005 the sign's neon was replaced with LED.

BU

- Members of the Methodist Episcopal Conference founded Boston University in 1839.
- B.U. was incorporated in 1867.
- graduates or former students from B.U. include: Martin Luther King Jr., Howard Stern, Jason Alexander, Bill O'Rielly, Mike Eruzione, Rosie O'Donnell and Geena Davis to name few.
- In Kenmore Square, start of Boston University campus.
- Largest college in Boston.
- The school mascot; the Boston Terrier his name is Rhett.

CHURCH COURT CONDOS

- A church until 1978, when a fire destroyed the interior
- the congregation sold to Architects
- Now a condo complex

MASS AVE

- Goes out to Lexington and Concord
- Follows British troop movement April 1775

HARVARD BRIDGE

- The Massachusetts Avenue Bridge, called the Harvard Bridge.
- On the Cambridge side of the Harvard Bridge is M.I.T.!
- The Harvard Bridge was built before M.I.T. move to Cambridge in 1916. this was the most direct route from Boston to Harvard University.

SMOOTS

» *Since we are this close to MIT, lets do some math. Put your math hat on.*

The Bridge is 24,414 inches, how many feet is that? — 2,034 feet.

How many yards? — 678 yards.

How many meters? — ?

How many Smoots? — 364.4 and an ear

- The bridge is measured on the sidewalk.
- These date back to 1958.

- Oliver Smoot was a freshman attending M.I.T. in 1958.
- he was pledging the fraternity, so he had to measure the Harvard Bridge with an unknown form of measurement.
- He chose his body. He lay on the sidewalk and with the help of some friends the spot was marked and he went up and down, up and down, up and down eventually lifted or dragged up and down the entire length of the bridge.
- The official measurement is written on the sidewalk at either end of the bridge, it is 364.4 SMOOTS plus an ear! In case you're wondering, a SMOOT is exactly sixty-seven inches his ear is considered "confidential" information.
- the Cambridge police department requested that the markings stay, as they were routinely used in police reports to identify locations on the bridge.

AMES MANSION

- Original design was by H.H. Richardson,
- Carl Follen is listed as the architect.
- The home was built by Oliver Ames, whose family made their money in shovel manufacturing. From 1887-1890 Oliver Ames served as governor of Massachusetts.
- Check out the elaborate designs between the second and third floor windows. The Cherubs correspond to what goes on in the room below.
- Ames Shovels were first made here in Massachusetts in 1774 and are still produced to this day. Ames is one of the country's oldest companies.

COMM AVE

- Main street through the back bay
- The park that runs down the middle: the Commonwealth Mall.
- There are many statues in the Mall: Alexander Hamilton, Samuel Eliot Morrison and even a former Argentina President Domingo Sarmiento.
- The architecture along the street is beautiful and diverse.
- considered by Winston Churchill to be one of the prettiest streets in the world

COMMONWEALTH MALL, EMERALD NECKLACE

- This park is a link in the Emerald Necklace, which is the park system designed in part by Frederick Law Olmsted.
- The Necklace consists of a string of 9 continuous parks starting at the Boston Common and continuing through the Public Garden, stretching up the Commonwealth Mall to the Back Bay Fens to the Riverway, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Pond, Arnold Arboretum and

Franklin Park a total of approximately 7 miles.

HARVARD CLUB

- across the street and up one building to the right on Commonwealth Ave.
- founded in 1908, by 3 alumni of Harvard, a month later they gather 19 other men and signed the articles of association and set the dues at \$5 per year.
- Within a year they had nearly 1,200 members.
- At first, they met in various hotels around Boston and in 1921 they built their building here on Commonwealth Ave. In 1924 they added Squash courts. The club's mission is to “encourage the social, intellectual and athletic interests of its members, promote the welfare of Harvard University, assist worthy students with financial aid, and foster the Harvard spirit in all Harvard men and women”.
- Some benefits are overnight accommodations for members, family and friends, dining faculties, the Athletic center which of course still has the original squash courts as well as all the other standard amenities and not to be forgotten the Function Rooms for any manner of party and meetings.

ELIOT HOTEL

- Built 1925
- Hosted the Boston Marathon's Pasta Dinner for the runners the evening before the race.
- Now the dinner is held at one of the convention centers.

NEWBURY STREET

- Boston's Rodeo Drive or Fifth Avenue.
- Over 300 shops and restaurants, including exclusive men and women's shops, art galleries, antique stores, elegant boutiques, bookstores, hair salons, restaurants, cafes and hotels.
- Shreve, Crump & Low, is the oldest purveyor of luxury goods in North America, responsible for trophies such as the Davis Cup and the Cy Young Award.
- beautiful 19th century brownstones.
- because of its numerous upscale boutiques and shops, it has earned a reputation as one of the most expensive streets in the world
- This is the street to “see and be seen on” here in Boston

FENWAY PARK

- oldest professional baseball fields in the United States.
- 2004, 2007 & 2013 World Series Champions, the Boston Red Sox.

» —*Good times never seemed so good
I've been inclined, to believe they never would*

- built in 1912
- First owners John Taylor also owned the Boston Globe. Changed name from Boston Americans to Red Sox
- Prior to 2004 World Series victory; the Red Sox had not won the series since 1918.
- 86 year drought-curse of the Bambino. Owner Harry Frazee sold to finance a play.
- You can tour Fenway's field and stands and see the manual score board that is still in use.
- It is a short 20-minute walk down to Fenway from our next stop.
- Fenway Park's unique many-sided shape is not an accident. Pre-existing streets determined the shape.
- Fenway Park's winning opening day game over the New York Highlanders, (later to become the dreaded New York Yankees).
- Another unique feature of the park is the 37- foot left field wall known affectionately as "the Green Monster".
- Babe Ruth
Cy Young
Ted Williams
Carl Yaz
David Ortiz
- Pedro Martinez
Roger Clemens
- Fenway hosts Frozen Fenway addition to the hockey games and open skate sessions sledding and tubing is here.

SYMPHONY HALL

- Built in 1900
- home to the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Boston Pops.
- A Harvard physicist by the name of Wallace Clement Sabine (Say-Bine), helped design the building to ensure that it had great acoustics. The seats and tables in the hall are original and cannot be changed due to the design for the acoustics. Seats can be repaired or recovered but that is all.
- Street noise cannot be heard due to the box within a box design of the Hall.
- Symphony Hall is particularly popular during the holiday season for the world-famous Boston Pops Holiday Concerts.
- Nowhere on the outside of the building, with the exception of the advertising and a historical plaque, is the name of the Symphony Hall. This is due to the fact that Henry Lee Higginson founder of the Symphony intended the name of the Hall to be the New Boston Music Hall in fact you can find railings inside that have the letters BMH taken from the original Boston Music Hall once located where the Orpheum Theater is located today in downtown crossing.

BERKLEE PERFORMANCE CENTER &

THE BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC

- largest independent music college in the country
- 4400 students.
- As of 2021 a total of 310 Grammys have been awarded to alumni with an additional 108 Latin Grammys received.
- Some of the famous alumni include:
Quincy Jones,
John Mayer,
Bruce Hornsby,
Pat Metheny,
Paula Cole,
Melissa Etheridge,
Branford Marsalis
Meghan Trainor,
some members of Aerosmith
Imagine Dragons.
- Lawrence Berk founded Berklee in 1945; he named it after his son Lee.
- Lawrence and Lee both served as presidents of Berklee.

» *You should sing solo. Solo that noone can hear you.*”

THE PRU

- Computer industry was taking off, take advantage of tech boom in 1960s, made to resemble a computer board
- This is the second tallest building in Boston.
- 749 52 floors
- The building was completed in 1965, not only was it the tallest building in Boston, but it was the tallest building on the mainland United States (Since Manhattan is an island.
- The ‘New Boston’
- Developed the new service economy—health, research, finance, education, high tech, tourism—white collar

BOSTON FIRE STATION

- The Boston Fire Department was founded in 1678, first paid municipal department
- Engine 33, Ladder 15 is the oldest active firehouse.
- This station was built in 1887 using the Richardson Romanesque architectural style.
- 1st in the world to use the telegraph for emergency, 1851. The first fire alarm was transmitted via the Fire Alarm Telegraph system on April 29, 1852.
- The middle arch in front of us once led to the stable yard where the fire horses were kept.
- The turret to the right and rear of the building was used to dry out

the fire hoses after fighting a fire. This is one of the busiest stations in Boston. Building is part of the Boston Architectural College Campus. Dillon's Bar was the carriage house for the Police Station.

HYNES CONVENTION CENTER

LEAVE 8

» *Contest— 2 players-Lightning round*

Easy and hard questions

“what was the population of Boston in 1626”

» *Beatles Number 9*

SHERATON

- Largest hotel in Boston

4 SEASONS

- 3rd tallest building—61 floors—742 feet—2019

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENCE HQ

- The world headquarters
- This religion was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866
- one of a few world religions founded by a woman.
Ann Lee, founder of the Shakers,
Ellen White, founder of the 7th Day Adventist
- The plaza—the fountain, the reflecting pool and the newer buildings—built in 1972, designed by I.M. Pei
- Tours are available of this incredible piece of architecture; check at the library for times.
- The Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity.
- Publishing building for The Christian Science Monitor.
- the Sunday School building, the Administrative building and the publishing building for The Christian Science Monitor.
- The colonnade portion of this property, including the fountain, the reflecting pool and the newer buildings, was built in 1972, designed by I.M. Pei and Associates.
- The Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity.

MARY BAKER EDDY

- born in 1821 about 20 miles north of Concord NH, in the small town of Bow.
- She was married three times and had one son named George.
- On Feb. 1, 1866 Mrs. Eddy fell in Lynn MA., received serious injuries and was bed-ridden.
- On Feb. 1, 1866 Mrs. Eddy fell in Lynn MA., received serious injuries and was bed-ridden.

- On the 4th of February she asked for her Bible and while reading she healed herself and claimed this date for when she discovered Christian Science.
- In 1870 she began teaching classes in Christian Science
- 1879 received a charter for the Church of Christ, Science.
- Mary Baker Eddy died in 1910, and is buried in the Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA.

MAPPARIUM

- In the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity,
- 30-foot-stained glass globe of the world that you can walk inside of.
- geographical boundaries since 1935, the year
- Boston Architect Chester Lindsay Churchill, it took years to complete at the cost of \$8,900 this would equal about \$117,000 in today's money.
- Each of the 608 stained glass panels cover 10 degrees of latitude and longitude and were once illuminated by 300 60-watt electric light bulbs.
- Now, following an extensive renovation, the globe is illuminated by 206 LED light fixtures. The Mapparium and The Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity are open and well worth a visit.

MOTHER CHURCH

- is actually two churches in one.
- The older church, in the foreground is known as the chapel, was built in 1894.
- The newer church, which has the large dome, is attached to the chapel and was completed in 1906.
- Tours are available of this incredible piece of architecture; check at the library for times.
- Inside the Mother Church is the Aeolian Skinner Organ; one of the largest in the World and the largest pipe organ here in Boston. It boasts 13,595 pipes that range in size from about two inches to several feet in length.

YMCA

- first in United States founded in 1851
- Retired Sea Captain Thomas Sullivan was concerned about the moral dangers to young sailors on shore leave, he and six other men founded the Boston YMCA
- 1896 the Evening Institute of Young Men was founded this would later become Northeastern University.

HUNTINGTON AVE

- named the "Avenue of the Arts",
- Symphony Hall
- Huntingotn Theater

- New England Conservatory of Music
- Museum of Fine Arts
- Museum School
- Mass Art
- Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum
- Colleges and music halls.

MFA

- The MFA is the premier art museum in New England and is always worth a visit. They have a least one large visiting exhibit each year covering a wide variety of art styles.
- incorporated in 1870 and resided in the Boston Athenaeum.
- It opened its doors in Copley Square on July 4, 1876, and moved to its current site in 1909.
- I.M. Pei designed the West Wing, in 1981.
- home to one of the most important collection of Egyptian artifacts in the world
- as the large collection of Japanese swords.
- Indian Statue in front of the museum is an American Plains Indian. This is known as the Appeal to the Great Spirit. The artist Cyrus Dallin was born in Utah though he lived locally in Arlington, Massachusetts.
- Walk or hop on the Subway across the street, ride two stops get off at the Museum stop. (\$2.00 for the subway ride outbound.) Or bus #39.
- BOSTON ARTISTS:
John Singleton Copley,
Winslow Homer,
John Singer Sergeant
Childe Hassam
Henry Pelham
Frank Weston Benson
Fitz Henri Lane
- many impressionist artists
wide variety of all types of artists.
- A least one large visiting exhibit each year covering a wide variety of art styles.

GARDNER MUSEUM

- Isabella Stuart Gardner collected from around the world.
- The museum is a beautiful Venetian villa complete with an enclosed courtyard.
- Three floors of galleries surround a garden courtyard blooming with life in all seasons.
- We have been told if your name is Isabella, you get in for free.
- once a private house now a museum with some wonderful pieces of art blooming with life in all seasons

- The galleries are filled with sculptures, tapestries, furniture and decorative arts from cultures all over the world.
- Italian villa complete with an enclosed courtyard.
- Remained pretty much unchanged since Mrs. Jack's death in 1924.
- We have been told if your name is Isabella, you get in for free.
- The 1990 theft of 13 works of art from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum's collection remains unsolved.
Degas, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Manet

» *Gardner checks your ID*

GARDNER HEIST

- The 1990 theft of 13 works of art from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum's collection remains unsolved. \$500M.
- Degas, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Manet, finial from Nepolean's standard, asian vase.

LEAVE 9

THE PRU CENTER

- There are over 75 shops and eateries,
- Sak's Fifth Avenue,
Vineyard Vines
Lululemon
Ralph Lauren
- the Cheesecake Factory
Wagamama
- Eataly, an Italian Marketplace;
4 restaurants;
butchers
Fish monger
Pasta
chocolate bar
cheese shop
a bakery
a salad bar
sweets, spreads and jams, hundreds of olive oils, and a
housewares section
a book store
a cooking school

» *Eataly — ABUNDANZA*

- leaders in Boston were trying to get people back into Boston to shop, instead of going to suburban malls. Took from downtown.

VIEW BOSTON

LEAVE 10

COPLEY PLACE

- completed in 1984
- 2 hotels (the Westin and the Copley Marriott), buildings, the shopping center, apartments
- 75 fabulous stores including;
 Neiman Marcus,
 Barneys New York,
 Tiffany & Co.,
 Jimmy Choo,
 Louis Vuitton
- Walkway connects the 2 the Westin Hotel

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY

- Born in 1738—Irish immigrant parents—Limerick and Clare
- First great American portrait artist.
- He painted the likenesses of John Hancock, Paul Revere and Samuel Adams
- He also did portraits of many of the prominent Colonial and Tory people.
- Between 1753- 1774 Copley painted about 350 portraits
- Colonists wanted English style art, and elite culture. Any thing from the colonys looked provincial.
- Colonial artists needed to go to Europe in order to advance their careers and perfect their skills. Benjamin West did.
- Though born in Boston he was a loyalist. His loyalties were not with the colonies and he left for England prior to the Revolution.
- continued to enjoy a very successful portrait-painting career in England, never returning to Boston.
- Many of his works can be seen at the MFA
- BOSTON ARTISTS:
Henry Pelham
John Singleton Copley
Winslow Homer,
John Singer Sergeant
Childe Hassam
Frank Weston Benson
Fitz Henri Lane

COPLEY SQUARE

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL

- Fanny Farmer-Boston Cooking Academy

COPLEY PLAZA FAIRMOUNT HOTEL

- 1912
- Symbol of Boston's rich history and elegance since it opened.
- The artist John Singer Sargent had a suite of rooms in this hotel from 1919 till his death in 1925.
- Sits on the former site of the Museum of Fine Arts.
- Prior to it being here in its own building the Museum was housed in the Athenaeum in Beacon Hill.
- In TV show 'The Suite Life of Zack and Cody'

BPL

- established in 1848
- The oldest, large, free lending public library in the country.
- 30 million items!
- This building was built from 1887 - 1895 and was designed by Charles Follen McKim
- The library has some wonderful works of art;
 - Augustus and Louis Saint-Gaudens,
 - Daniel Chester French,
 - John Singleton Copley,
 - Winslow Homer,
 - John Singer Sargent
- the addition completed in 1971 was
- The library was designed to be a Peoples Palace, a place to go to enjoy all forms of art. There is free Internet service, free tours and special exhibits.
- BPL is also the only public library that hosts a Presidential Library. Here you find the books of John Adams, the second President of the United States. Adams had one of the largest private book collections of his time. In many of his books he would make comments in margins on his thoughts about a particular subject in the book.
- Marble stairs, lion sculptures
- Courtyard in the middle
- Cafe and Bar inside

OLD SOUTH CHURCH

- new when Old South Meeting House became too small and noisy.
- It was completed in 1875
- The original tower was 246 feet tall but the landfill here in Back Bay could not support the weight of it. As a result, the massive structure began to lean and by 1931 (56 years), it was 3 feet out of line. It was necessary to construct a new, shorter tower. The present tower stands about 15 feet shorter and contains many of the original stones.

BOSTON MARATHON

- Finish line in front

- the world's oldest annual marathon
- Inspired by Athens Olympics, 1896
- 1st modern Olympic gold medal won by James Connoly in triple jump
- traditionally held on Patriots' Day, the 3rd Monday of April.
- Begun with 15 participants in 1897, the event was inspired by the success of the first marathon in the 1896 Summer Olympics.
- The event attracts 500,000 spectators each year,
- Now about 30,000 registered participants each year
- Statues in Copley Square.

» *Nike.*

» *Blown Away: Tommy Lee Jones*

» *Patriot's Day*

» *I don't run though. I am good at the carbo loading part of the training.*

MARATHON MONUMENT

- Embedded in the sidewalk with all the names and times of the winners of the Marathon in all the divisions.
- There is also a map include of the towns and route of race.
- Nearby is the Tortoise and the Hare sculpture is located in Copley Square fountain to commemorate the race.

TRINITY CHURCH

- one of the ten most beautiful churches in the United States according to Architectural Digest.

» *Not just cause I think so. Architectural Digest says so too*

- It was dedicated in 1877
- designed by Henry Hobson Richardson
- Since the church sits on landfill, it is supported by 4500 wooden pilings; 2000 of which are in a 90 square foot area supporting the foundations of the great lantern tower that is believed to weigh 12 million pounds.
- Since the pilings must be kept saturated at all times, water levels are checked regularly by an electronic sensing system.
- You can tour the church and see the largest hanging gilded cross in Boston, murals and stained-glass windows many by John Lafarge depicting biblical history.

REV PHILIP BROOKS STATUTE

- Sculptors Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Frances Grimes
- wrote "Oh Little town of Bethlehem"
- Phillips Brooks / preacher of the word of god / lover of mankind / born in boston ad mdcccxxxv / died in boston ad mdcccxciii / this monument is erected by / his fellow citizens ad mcmx

HANCOCK BLDG WEATHER VANE

HANCOCK TOWER

- Built 1975
- Tallest building in Boston—62 stories, 790 feet
- depending on where you are we will see surrounding buildings reflected in the windows
- the old reflecting in the new!
- Glass fell out. Hancock tried to sue the glass company, but they were the underwriters, so they couldn't

LEAVE 11

BOYLSTON ST

- Doctor Zabdiel Boylston.
- first in Boston to inoculate patients for Small Pox starting with his own six-year-old son in 1721.
- In an epidemic of small pox in the winter of 1721-1722 the town of Boston lost one in six people to the dreaded disease.
- Dr. Boylston had only 6 die of the 286 people that he treated.
- The Reverend Cotton Mather was one of the early supporters and recipient of the inoculation.

FISH WEIRS

- In 1913
- first of the ancient fish weirs were discovered under Boston.
- These were woven sticks stuck into the shoreline. When the tide was high fish would swim in as the tide receded the fish got trapped in the basket like structures and then the early native people could easily retrieve the fish.
- Through carbon dating date back 4900 to 3700 years ago and were used, repaired, and moved for over a span of 1200 years.

BIT/MIT

- On the left where the large white granite is located is where MIT was first located.
- Founded in 1860 as Boston Institute of Technology,
- first students in 1865 due to the Civil War going on.
- Moved to Cambridge in 1916, changed name to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

BOSTON LEGAL BLDG

- 500 Boylston Street—The fictional law firm Crane, Poole & Schmidt's Boston office

- Boston Legal;
James Spader
William Shatner
Candie Bergen

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

- The Gallery at the Historic Museum of Natural History
- Restoration Hardware
- Bringing structure up to date and adapting it to RH's new retail vision took 15 months of renovation work. "The exterior was a historic restoration in the truest sense of the term," says principal James Gillam. "Inside was more or less a complete gut and, as much as possible, an approximation of the original interior."
- Consulting old photographs and architectural drawings, the designers took out mezzanines inserted by previous tenants, removed an elevator bank that blocked the central axis through the building, and refurbished original details. Most significant, they opened up the atrium to recapture views from the ground floor all the way to the gilded, coffered ceiling. Gliding up and down that 70-foot-high space is the store's pièce de résistance: a glass elevator modeled after the one in Los Angeles's 1893 Bradbury Building, another of Friedman's favorite landmarks.
- While providing dramatic settings, the museum-scaled rooms presented challenges for showcasing RH's domestic furnishings. The company spent almost a year designing artful vignettes, which, Friedman says, "force you to stop and consider home design in a different way."

THE BERKELY—LEGO BLDG

- constructed in 1905,
- Beaux Arts Style
- 424 Boylston Street

ARLINGTON CHURCH

- Founded in 1729, the church has been at this site since 1859 with the dedication in 1861.
- It was the first public building built in the Back Bay.
- Arthur Gilman designed the church building and it is supported by 999 wooden pilings.
- The church boasts 16 stained glass Tiffany windows these were installed between 1898 and 1929. Louis Comfort Tiffany personally supervised the design and creation of many of the windows.
- The steeple is 190 feet tall and holds one of only four sets of bells that are still rung by hand here.
- The church is watched over by one of its most prominent leaders, the Unitarian minister and Abolitionist, William Ellery Channing, his

statue is across the street in the Public Garden.

- The church remains active today as a Unitarian Universalist Congregation.

BPD BUILDING

- The Loews Boston Hotel is the former headquarters of the Boston Police Department— 1926 to 1997
- 1st publicly funded, organized police force with officers on duty full-time was created in Boston in 1838
- Operators answered emergency calls “Devonshire-8 1212” until 1972 when 9-1-1 became the emergency number.
- In the movie *The Brink’s Job*
- Italian Renaissance-style

SALADA TEA DOOR

- These 12-foot-tall, 2-ton bronze doors to celebrate his industry’s storied past.
- In 1927
- Salada Tea Headquarters
- Ten panels telling the story of the exotic origins of tea.
- They depict scenes including Ceylonese famers harvesting, sorting and drying tea leaves, workers transporting tea boxes on their heads, elephants carrying tea boxes, and tea being loaded onto ships.
- The outer doorframe, includes pilasters of stylized Asian women, a frieze featuring elephants, and high-relief statues of Demeter, goddess of the harvest, with her children.
- The building has been sold many times over the years, but the doors still stand.

SOUTH END

- The largest intact Victorian row house district in the country
- Over 300 acres.
- Originally marshlands in Boston’s South Bay.
- Grew from filling in land north and west of “the Neck”
- The original shore line of Boston Neck crosses in front of 40 St. George Street, and tapers to the narrowest point on the Neck at Dover Street. Blackstone and Franklin Square are solid land on the original neck, but clam and snail shells are just beneath its surface, as high seas would occasionally overrun the Neck.
- They planned a large residential neighborhood to relieve the crowded downtown and Beacon Hill neighborhoods.

- The city also hoped for a large and stable tax base.
- Charles Bulfinch laid out some of the first filled land.
- After being filled in, construction began in 1849.
- Nineteenth-century technology did not allow for driving steel piles into bedrock, and instead a system of submerged timbers provided an understructure for most South End buildings
- Washington Street, the original causeway that connected Roxbury to Boston, is the primary business thoroughfares
- Filled land in the South End was originally eight feet above sea level, but is now four feet, as fill settles.
- A burgeoning middle class moved to the South End including business owners, two mayors, bankers, and industrialists. Though the neighborhood's status as a wealthy neighborhood was relatively short-lived, myths of a dramatic white flight in the 1880s are not entirely true. A series of national financial panics (see e.g., Panic of 1884, Economic history of the United States), combined with the emergence of new residential housing in Back Bay and Roxbury fed a steady decline of whites of English Protestant ancestry. Whites remained in the neighborhood, but increasingly they were Irish Catholic and recent immigrants.
- By the close of the nineteenth century the South End was becoming a tenement district, first attracting new immigrants and, in the 1940s, single gay men.
- The South End also became a center of black middle class Boston life and culture. The largest concentration of Pullman Porters in the country lived in the South End, mostly between Columbus Avenue and the railroad bed.
- As the decades progressed, more buildings became tenements and by the 1960s absentee landlordism was rampant and the neighborhood was one of the poorest of the city.

OLD HANCOCK BLDG

- From 1947 until 1964 it was the second-tallest building
- The beacon was first lit on March 15, 1950
- Steady blue, clear view.
Flashing blue, clouds due.
Steady red, rain ahead.
Flashing red, snow instead.[3]
- During baseball season, flashing red means the Boston Red Sox game has been called off on account of weather.

PARK PLAZA HOTEL

- Opened in May of 1927
- the rooms included radio reception at no extra charge, with the choice of two stations!
- first commercial non-government skyscraper in the city at 155 feet, 14 stories in all.

- The Hotel Statler and the Statler Office building.
- Over the years many foreign dignitaries and U.S. Presidents, including F.D.R., Harry S Truman, Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton have visited the hotel.
- The unusual shape of the building is a triangle.

» *MJ O'C -uncle murph*

» *Sainte-O'Connors*

ARMORY

- First Corps of Cadets
- 1891-1897
- The first Corps of Cadets was established in 1741 to protect the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and has served in that and in many other capacities including riot control and protection during the police strike of 1919.
- The First Corps of Cadets was incorporated into the National Guard in the 1940's
- The building was placed on the National Registry of Historic Buildings
- For a while, during the 60's and 70's, the University of Massachusetts Boston Campus used the building as a library.
- The building, when built had a dry moat, working drawbridge and bulletproof shutters in the windows of the turrets.

COCONUT GROVE

- Tragic fire 1942.
- Over 1,000 people crowded inside nearly double the number it was zoned for.
- The main door was a revolving door, quickly jammed.
- doors had been chained shut to prevent people from sneaking in,
- Other doors only opened into the building.
- 492 people were killed.
- changed fire codes in the entire country:
where you find revolving doors there must be doors that push open to the street beside the revolving door and all doors on buildings must open towards the outside
- Exit signs

CHINATOWN

- Chinese and Vietnamese restaurants located in Chinatown
- Boston's Chinatown is one of the largest Chinatowns
- many community programs and events held in Chinatown annually

THEATER DISTRICT

- The Puritans banned theatre here in Boston and stage shows were not officially allowed until 1792.
- The first theater in Boston was the Boston Theater built in 1794.
- Watch and Ward Society tried to have shows censored and in 1904 Mayors could censor—‘Banned in Boston’
- Charles Playhouse
The Colonial (the oldest surviving theatre in the city)
the Wilbur,
Emerson Majestic; 1st theater with decorative lighting to be installed during the construction
the Shubert; 1910. many Broadway bound plays got their start
Wang Center
Opera House.
- The Blue man group has been performing at the Charles Playhouse since 1995.
- Shear Madness has been playing at the Charles Playhouse on Warrenton St. since January of 1980 and is one of the longest running non musical whodunits in American history.

THE EMERSON

- the first theater built in the United States with decorative lighting to be installed during the construction of the building.

THE WANG

- opened in 1925 as the Metropolitan Theatre, a grand vaudeville and theater palace.
- Today it is on the National Register of Historic Places and a Boston Landmark Building.
- Over the years, the theatre fell into disrepair until 1983 when the late Dr. An Wang, founder of Wang (Computer) Company, donated a generous sum of money. In gratitude, the theatre was renamed the Wang Center for the Performing Arts.

COMEDY

- Boston Stand-up comedy scene in the 80s and early 90s;
The Comedy Connection
Nick’sComedy club
- GREAT COMEDIANS:
Kevin Meaney,
Denis Leary,
Steven Wright,
Bobcat Goldthwait,
Paula Poundstone,
Jimmy Tingle,
Steve Sweeney
Lenny Clarke
Steven Wright,
Amy Pohler,
Kevin Meaney,
Jimmy Tingle,
Norm Crosby,

Joe Rogan,
Dane Cook,
Paul Nardizzi,
Bill Burr

LEAVE 13

EDGAR ALLEN POE

- Edgar Allen Poe Square, in honor of Poe's birth in the city on Carver St.
- Orphaned, Raised in Maryland
- His first book, a collection of poems, did not sell.
- So, he enlisted in the Army to support himself
- Stationed out at Fort Independence here on Castle Island in Boston for five months.
- While there, he heard a legend of an officer being walled up (later inspire his story The Cask of Amontillado).
- The statue of Poe was unveiled on October 5, 2014. It is life size and includes the raven and heart and pages from his manuscripts flowing down the sidewalk behind him. The sculptor is Stefanie Rocknak.

» *Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore—*

» *Love The Raven. Read it to my kids on Halloween.*

PUBLIC GARDEN

- 1st botanical garden in the US, 1837
- 1,000 trees and about 50 different species from all over the world.
- The Lagoon (Swan Pond) where, one of the symbols of Boston, the Swan Boats are pedaled from April to September every year. Robert Paget founded the Swan Boats in 1877, after being inspired by his favorite opera, Lohengrin, in which the hero rescues the heroine on a boat pushed by a swan. The boats are still run today by descendants of the Paget family. The newest boat in the Swan Boat fleet is 26-year-old, the oldest is 110 years old.
- The oldest is 110 years old.
- The bridge that crosses the Swan Pond out to the left side of the trolley was constructed in 1869.
- The plants used in the Public Garden are primarily grown in the Boston Parks and Recreation Department's greenhouses. They cultivate over 80 species of plants

WATER TO LEFT

- This street and all the area to our left was once water.
- Charles St was laid out by the end of the 1700's and there were Ripewalks where the Public Garden is located today.

BOSTON COMMON/SOLDIERS CAMP

» *Remember 1 if by land 2 if by sea?*

- To our right, the British soldiers when camped out
- on April 18, 1775, they boarded their longboats to cross the Charles River to Cambridge and then start the march out to Lexington and Concord.
- The next day on the 19th of April, “the shot heard round the world” took place beginning the American Revolution .

DUCKLING STATUE

- Robert McCloskey, author of *Make Way for Ducklings*
- her ducklings Jack, Kack, Lack, Mack, Nack, Oack, Pack and Quack!
- Mother’s Day in May children dress up and have a *Make Way for Ducklings* Parade. The sculptures were installed on October 4, 1987

BOSTON COMMON/ CENTRAL BURIAL GROUND

- Gilbert Stuart
- !000 British soldiers from Battle of bunker Hill

BOSTON COMMON/BLAXTON

- Blackstone, an Anglican minister and somewhat of a recluse, 1625-1635, was the only European settler on the Shawmut Peninsula
- Massachusetts and Wampanogs here but not on Shawmut
- Came to Wessagusett first—that colony failed and went to Plymouth
- Rev Blackstone, Spruce and Beacon was location of his house—Plaque at the 300 anniversary
- Pop; 1625—1
- After Winthrop Fleet discovered the water in Charlestown was brackish (salty) and the area was not really habitable (lots of mosquitoes), they took Reverend Blackstone (Blaxton\Blackstone) up on his offer of moving across to the Shawmut Peninsula and settled in the North End area of Boston.
- Of the original 50 acres purchased by the Puritans from William Blackstone in 1634, 48 acres remain as a park to this date.
- The Puritans taxed themselves 6 shillings from each household for a total of 30 pounds to pay for this land, to be used as a common area for cattle grazing and a training-ground for the militia.
- 1635 went to Rhode Island to preach

BOSTON COMMON/ ORIGIN OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL

- Founded, 1862. Dissolved, 1865

- 1st organized team to play any kind of football in the US.
- The game was known as the “Boston game”, was an informal local variant that combined association and rugby football and before the codification of rules for American football.
- Stone monument says “On this field the Oneida Football Club of Boston, the first organized football club in the United States, played against all comers from 1862 to 1865.”
- The Oneida Football Club, founded and captained by Gerrit Smith Miller in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1862, was the first organized team to play any kind of football in the United States. The game played by the club, known as the “Boston game”, was an informal local variant that combined association and rugby football and predated the codification of rules for American football.
- The team, made up of students of Boston’s elite preparatory schools, played on Boston Common from 1862 to 1865, during which time they reportedly never lost a game or even gave up a single point.
- After Oneida disbanded, former members established the Harvard University Football Club, which continued to play under the Boston game rules.
- Miller then entered Epes S. Dixwell’s school, a private college preparatory school, where football was played as a fun and exercise for students. At the time there were no formal rules for football games, with different schools and areas playing their own variations. This informal style of play was often chaotic and very violent, and Miller had been a star of the game while attending Dixwell.
- However, he grew tired of these disorganized games so in 1862 he organised the “Oneida Football Club of Boston”, choosing players from not only Dixwell’s but from other schools in order to form a strong and competitive team. The name was suggested by R. Clifford Watson, after the lake of that name in New York State, not far from Miller’s home. Their only uniform was a red silk handkerchief tied around the head, knotted behind.[6]
- The ball used by Oneida in 1863 was box-shaped with rounded corners. In the 1862 and 1863 seasons the Oneidas played matches with the Boston Latin and the English High schools and one with the combined teams of the Roxbury and Dorchester High Schools, all of which they won. On 7 November 1863 Oneida played vs the combined English High and Boston Public Latin Schools. In that match, the Oneidas allowed their opponents sixteen men, they, themselves, playing their usual fifteen.
- The game played by the Oneida Football Club is known as the “Boston game”. This informal local football variety later took hold at Harvard University and was an important precursor to American football. Although it has been claimed by much later followers of both association and American football, the club predated formal rules of any football variant.
- The Boston rules developed by Oneida were also the code used in the first (of two) 1874 games between Harvard and McGill Universities, although the Harvard players left them behind after those series.

- The ball used in the Oneida match vs the English High and Boston Public Latin Schools combined in November 1863, was treasured by Captain Miller (along with his red handkerchief) for 49 years until in 1922 he presented them to the “Boston Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities” (now Historic New England), putting them in its Museum, in the old Harrison Gray Otis House, on Cambridge Street, Boston.
- On November 7, 1923, a bronze plaque was unveiled in honor of Oneida’s founder and captain, Gerrit Smith Miller, at the Noble and Greenough School. The date commemorated the 70th anniversary of the most prominent game won by Oneida. The plaque was inspired on Webb Ellis’s dedication as the inventor of rugby football. During the ceremony, a cablegram by Rugby School of England congratulating Miller was received.
- On November 21, 1925, a stone monument was unveiled on Boston Common to honor the Boston boys. Its inscription reads: “On this field the Oneida Football Club of Boston, the first organized football club in the United States, played against all comers from 1862 to 1865. The Oneida goal was never crossed”.

BEACON ST

PURPLE WINDOWS

- known as Lavenders
- they were actually a mistake.
- When the glass for the windows was imported from Bavaria in 1824, it was clear.
- The chemical transformation of the sun passing through the panes and time produced the lavender shades..
- Found that The manufacturer of the glass put too much manganese oxide in the formula.
- While owners were unhappy at the time, the purple panes have become a status symbol
- Others have tried to install purple panes, but the color is unique and impossible to duplicate—gradient
- The original panes can be found in only six houses here in Beacon Hill.

ADDRESS NUMBERS

- 39 Beacon St. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow married his longtime fiancée Miss Fannie Appleton. After the wedding the two headed to their Cambridge home, (a wedding gift from Fannie’s father) which today is operated by the National Park Service.
- 34 Beacon—Little brown
- 25 Beacon—Beacon Pub
- Numbers on the houses as we go up the street, they run consecutively rather than the usual odd even. That is because the Common is on the right side of the street. There will never be houses or buildings built on that side of the street.

FROG POND

- It was curbed in 1826 and is the last of the three ponds that were on the Common.
- In the early days of Boston this pond, then fresh water, was used as one form of punishment (dunking) for the criminals of Boston.
- It was at this pond in October 1848, the celebration for a new fresh water supply was piped into Boston from Framingham Massachusetts about 20 miles west of Boston was held. At this event water shot eighty feet into the air.
- In the late 1990's this area of the Boston Common underwent a huge restoration. Much of 2.5 million dollars were received from Tom Kershaw, owner of the Cheers Bar just down the street.
- In the wintertime there is an outdoor ice-skating rink here. In the summer it serves as a wading pool for the kids of Boston.

» *How deep is the Frog Pond? Knee Deep, Knee Deep*

FREEDOM TRAIL

- A free walking tour, 2.5 miles (one way)
- 16 historical sites involved in the revolution
- Begins at the Boston Common Visitor's Center and ends at the Bunker Hill Monument
- Red line on the sidewalks and streets (sometimes painted, mostly set in red brick)
- Bronze signs mark the sites.

JOHN HANCOCK'S HOUSE

STATE HOUSE

- designed in 1797 by Charles Bulfinch.
- Bulfinch also designed the State Capitals in Maine and Connecticut and the Capital Building in Washington D.C.)
- 15 white horses, one for each state, pulled the cornerstone up the hill where Governor Samuel Adams and Paul Revere presided over its laying.
- The total cost of construction was \$133,333.33. This by the way was way over budget

GOLD DOME

- originally wooden whitewashed shingles.
- The shingles tended to leak, so in 1802 the dome was covered with copper from Paul Revere's copper rolling mill
- gilded in 1861.

STATE HOUSE STATUES

- Henry Cabot Lodge (38-year member of U.S. Congress)

- John F. Kennedy (35th President and native Bostonian, really Brookline though)
- Horace Mann (a lawyer and President of the Mass. Senate, also considered to be the Father of Public Education)
- Daniel Webster (Senator/orator, this was the second statue sent to Boston, the first was lost at sea coming from Italy)
- Anne Hutchinson (who believed that women could preach the gospel-- was exiled from Boston by the Puritan leaders)
- General Joseph Hooker (Commander of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, the statue was designed by Daniel Chester French and the Horse by Edward Potter)

STATE HOUSE / MARY DYER

- Mary Dyer (Quaker Religious Fighter). The Puritans banned her from Boston 3 times. 4th time, she was hanged on Boston Common in 1660.
- considered a martyr, she believed she had the right to be a Quaker.
- The Puritans banned her from Boston 3 times and each time she returned. Finally, upon returning the fourth time, she was hanged on Boston Common in 1660.
- The statue is a tribute to her bravery and her fight for religious freedom.
- This is just one example of the lack of tolerance that the Puritans had for other religions. Even though they were persecuted against in England, they did the same to others here in Boston and throughout the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- because of her death the power of the church started to lessen in Massachusetts.

OSCAR THIS STOP

- Massachusetts State House
- Black Heritage Trail
- Boston Athenaeum
- Boston Common
- Freedom Trail
- Park Street Church
- Mass 54th Regiment
- Black Heritage Trail
- Old Granary BG
- Kings Chapel BG
- Kings Chapel
- Otis Mansion
- Nichols House Museum
- Museum of African American History
- Downtown Crossing

- Dunkin Donuts

LEAVE 13

54TH REGIMENT

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE

- Used as office building in Ally McBeal
- 4 marble bas reliefs illustrating the core values of the Congregational tradition:
 - Religious Freedom, depicted by the Pilgrims' observance of the Sabbath on Clark's Island on December 20, 1620;
 - Equality Under the Law, showing the Pilgrims signing the Mayflower Compact;
 - Education, the founding of Harvard College in 1636;
 - Philanthropy, signified by a tableau of John Eliot preaching to Native Americans in the settlement in Nonantum in 1642.
- All the bas reliefs are done in Knoxville marble

ATHENEUM

- Tours, guest passes, lecturers, events
- 2nd oldest and largest subscription library in North America—600,000 volumes.
- incorporated in 1807.
- the private books of George Washington and Henry Knox,
- A book bound in human skin, but you can learn more about that on the Ghosts and Graveyards tour. (Give info about the G & G tour when in season.)
- Signed copy of Common Sense, by Thomas Paine
- Gutenberg bible
- Original location of the Museum of Fine Arts. Some great art and sculpures stil inside
- Day subscriptions
- The first three floors of the building were constructed between 1847 and 1849
- Between 1913-1914 the building was completely renovated and two additional floors were added.

6 BEACON

- Woman's Journal

XV BEACON

- Moo Restaurant
- Home of Bromfiled Mansion-1722

- Wine cellar has original granite foundation

BACK OF ADAMS COURTHOUSE

- Somerset St—
- Boston Legal;
James Spader
William Shatner
Candie Bergen

KING'S CHAPEL

- The first Anglican Church or Church of England, in Boston.
- Governor Andros had to seize this land from the Puritans in 1686 since they refused to sell it to the Governor for the purpose of erecting a church that they considered to be the very reason they fled England.
- The wooden church very unpopular with most of the residents of Boston, but served the British officers, soldiers and families coming into the town.
- The current structure was built between 1749 and 1754 and was designed by Peter Harrison,
- The stone chapel was built around the original wooden structure and when completed, the wooden structure was dismantled and thrown out the windows of the stone building. The wood was then sent to Lunenburg Nova Scotia for the construction of St. John's.
- The original box pews and the wineglass pulpit, is the oldest pulpit in continuous use at the same site in America.
- There was even a pew that was reserved for condemned prisoners so that they could hear a sermon before they were executed.
- The bell in the belfry is the largest bell Paul Revere's foundry ever cast weighing 2,437 pounds, and, in Revere's own opinion, the sweetest sounding bell he ever cast.
- The church in 1789 became the first Unitarian Church in the country.
- The church was called The Stone Church, during American Revolution; the name reverted back to King's Chapel sometime in the mid-19th century.
- The bell is one of three Paul Revere bells in Boston. One can be found at the Paul Revere House and the other is in the Old South Meeting House.

OMNI PARKER HOUSE

- opened in 1855.
- oldest continuous operating hotel in America
- Parker House Rolls,
Boston Cream Pie (first made here in 1856)
Boston Scrod. ("white fish catch of the day" either Haddock or Cod

whichever was fresher.)

- Favorite spot of many clubs including literary clubs with members such as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- The idea for the Atlantic Monthly magazine came out of the Saturday Club the literary club that met at the Parker House.
- Oliver Wendell Homes wrote a poem entitled “The Saturday Club” about the club and the Parker House.
- In 1867, Charles Dickens was a resident guest here at the Parker House and read his story A Christmas Carol next door at the Tremont Temple.
- Ghost stories were a part of Christmas and Dickens revived Christmas here in America/Boston
- Malcolm X worked as a busboy in the dining room; Ho Chi Minh worked in the kitchen.
- the Omni Parker House is also said to be the most haunted hotel in Boston. Guests have reported encounters with the original owner, Harvey Parker, and former guests including celebrities like Charles Dickens

» *Haunted with ghosts, specters of the owner, apparition of a woman. You can see spirits in the bar now*

BEN FRANKLIN STATUE

- Erected 1856
- born on Milk Street
- attended Boston Latin but never graduated
- apprenticed to his brother, James.
- While working for his brother he anonymously published letters to the paper under the name of Mrs. Silence Dogood. As such he was able to make fun of many things that were going on around Boston.
- did not have a good relationship and Benjamin left his apprenticeship to Philadelphia where he opened his own printing company and published his own paper.
- a leading writer, scientist, inventor, statesman, diplomat, printer, publisher, and political philosopher. Among the most influential intellectuals of his time, Franklin was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States; a drafter and signer of the Declaration of Independence; and the first postmaster general
- Franklin was a prodigious inventor. Among his many creations were the lightning rod, Franklin stove, bifocal glasses and the flexible urinary catheter. He never patented his inventions.
- Franklin’s kite experiment was performed in Philadelphia in June 1752, according to the account by Joseph Priestley. Franklin described the experiment without mentioning that he had performed it. The account was read to the Royal Society on December 21 and printed as such in the Philosophical Transactions.

OLD CITY HALL

- The elaborate French second Empire style
- completed in 1865.
- John Fitzgerald served as mayor in this building. The city moved out of this building when the current City Hall was completed.
- This building has been completely renovated for office and restaurant space.
- the donkey statue to the left of the courtyard that is to represent the dominant political party in Boston, the Democratic Party.
- The next statue is that of Josiah Quincy, he was the first mayor of the City of Boston from 1823-1829.
- Josiah Quincy's son and great grandson also served as mayor of Boston. They were both names Josiah Quincy too.

BLS

- Founded by the Puritans on April 23, 1635, 1st public school in the new world.
- School Street because Boston Latin School.
- Ben Franklin
Cotton Mather,
Samuel Adams,
Charles Bulfinch,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,
Arthur Fiedler,
Leonard Bernstein
Henry Knox
John Hancock
4 Presidents
8 Mass Gov
5 Signers of the Declaration of Independence
- The school today is located in the Fens area of Boston.

» *My kids go there*

» *My kids became teenagers overnight. 1 day my 12 year old was giving me a hard time. I said 'these are the rules and I told her that she was old enough to run away'*

CHARLE PONZI OFFICE

- in 1920, he convinced people he could double their money in 180 days. And he could, for a while.
- He paid early investors with money from later investors. About 20,000 investors gave him \$10 million.
- In less than a year, the swindle unraveled, and he went to prison
- the financial world had a new phrase: Ponzi scheme.

IRISH FAMINE MEMORIAL

- June 28, 1998 to for the 150th anniversary

- One is a poor hungry family in Ireland and the other is family arriving in Boston full of hope and determination.

CORNER BOOK STORE

- on the site of Anne Hutchinson's house,
- after that home burnt down in 1711, this building was built around 1718.
- It has served many different functions over the years including most famously as the publishing house of Ticknor and Fields, who published the works of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Hawthorne and Thoreau.
- "The names of Ticknor & Fields are imperishably connected with one of the most brilliant chapters of American literary history, and 'the Old Corner Bookstore,' while those names rested over its doors, must be regarded as the birthplace, commercially speaking, if not intellectually, of more of the books that have established the American literary name than can be credit to any other spot."
- Also known as Parnassus Corner
- Cunningham House next door—1728

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

- built in 1729
- second oldest in city,
- the largest meeting place in Colonial Boston
- many important events took place here including the Tea Party meeting.
- During the occupation of Boston by the British, the soldiers used the Old South as riding stable, they also burned many of the box pews for firewood and a tavern was set up in the building
- The building was left in such poor condition after the British left Boston, that the congregation could not use it for five more years while extensive renovations went on.
- The clock in the tower is the oldest working clock in America, American made and still operating on the same site, dating back to 1768.
- The bell in the tower is not original but was installed in 2011. It is a Paul Revere Bell created in 1801 at Paul Revere's Foundry and was in several buildings in Westborough MA before ending up here.
- Today-A museum called Revolutionary Spaces.

BLDG NEXT TO CORNER BOOK STORE

- built in 1717

PI ALLEY

NEWSPAPER ROW

- From late 1800s to the early 1940s, the area was home to many of Boston's newspapers.
- Newspapers would receive bulletins by telegraph and then a staff-member either posted them on a blackboard, or announced the news to the crowd, by means of a megaphone outside their offices that would lure large crowds.
- Soon, people received news and bulletins from radio, and no longer needed to wait on Washington Street for the latest headlines. Newspapers either closed down or moved to larger quarters. The last newspaper to abandon Newspaper Row was the Boston Globe, in May 1958.
- Pi Alley-named after the pied type which newspaper composing rooms dumped into the alley

PERNASSUS CORNER

- 1840s—1860s
- Publishing houses of Ticknor and Fields, who published the works of Alcott, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Hawthorne and Thoreau.
- Transcendentalists
- Atlantic Monthly

WASHINGTON STREET

- Named after Geo Washington
- No street keeps its name as it crosses it except Mass Ave and Colubus Ave.
- The largest, longest, widest road was the one that led off the peninsula today this is named Washington St. it is right behind us.

STREET NAMES

- oldest part of Boston and roads were laid out to get people around the area.
- By the 1700's, Boston was recording and naming streets.
- By the 1700's, Boston was recording and naming streets. Street names like Water, Milk, Beacon and about 100 others down in this area still exist today. Names were often practical, Water St. for the fresh water spring. (The Spring still exists underground) Beacon Street led to the warning beacon for the town.

SPRING LANE

- 1st street was Spring Lane

SOUTH END (COLONIAL)

- Ben Franklin, Robert Treat Paine, Samuel Adams, Daniel Webster.

- Residential
- Marshy

PO SQUARE

- Free Guy—Ryan Reynolds, Jody Comer

POST OFFICE

- 1st Post Office in America in 1639.
- between Washington and Devonshire Streets.
- After the fire of 1872 a large post office was built here in the square. No longer a post office here but the name remains.

ANGELL FOUNTAIN

- To the left is the Angell Memorial Park.
- The large monument and fountain is dedicated to George Thorndike Angell, a founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- The fountain was designed to be a watering spot for horses in 1912.
- In 1982 the “creature pond” was added, this bronze “pond” has an assortment of animals and was intentionally designed to be as “lovable as possible” to prevent vandalism.

BEN FRANKLIN BORN

FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING(S)

- 1913, 12 Federal Reserve Banks (our nation’s central bank) open for business.
- The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, October 1914.
- 1922 built on Franklin St
- Now The Langham.
- In 1977, moved to 600 Atlantic Avenue in Dewey Square.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT

- 2nd largest industry in boston
- Top 5 in the country
Top 15 in the world
Global Financial Centres Index (GFCI)
- the Greater Boston metropolitan area has the 6th-largest economy in the country and 12th-largest in the world.
- HQ of Fidelity Investments,
Putnam Investments, and
DWS Scudder Investments
John Hancock Insurance
Liberty Mutual Insurance

- World HQ for State Street Bank
Eastern Bank.

GREAT FIRE OF 1872

- November 9, 1872,
- The area was the South End-residential
- Between 1850s and 1870s transformed into manufacturing center
- Fire Chief Damrel warned the city it was a hazard
- Streets could only fit 1 apparatus abreast
- Water pressure can't reach building tops
- November 9, 1872
- Horse had the equine flu the corner of Summer St. and Kingston Streets was a granite four-story building a few years old.
- Wholesale dealers of hosiery, gloves, laces and other dry goods. The top floor was a manufacturing shop for hoop skirts.
- A fire of unknown origin started in the basement and quickly spread throughout the structure.
- By the time the alarm was sounded the fire had spread to the adjacent buildings and although fire engines arrived quickly it was already too late.
- Sparks flew to the roofs nearby and ignited the tar coverings, the narrow streets allowed the fire to jump from building to building.
- There were not enough fire hydrants and, to make matters worse, the water mains were too small to carry enough water to the fire.
- Within hours Boston's mercantile district was an inferno. Flames grew to such a height that folks in Maine could see the glow on the horizon.
- Fire tornado
- about 776 buildings had been destroyed and 60 acres of land leveled. 1000 businesses.
- The heroic efforts of the fire department and the citizens would stop the fire just short of the Old South Meeting House.
- about 770 buildings had been destroyed and 40 acres of land leveled.
- Within a few years this area which is now the financial district, would be rebuilt and flourishing again as a manufacturing and mercantile district.
- Today, Boston's Financial District is the second largest size wise in the country, preceded by Wall Street in New York City.
- Fire codes changed—wider streets, fire escapes, fire exits, fire codes in buildings, central fire station, better hydrants
- Chicago—1871
- Today, Boston's Financial District

SOUTH STATION

TEA PARTY

SET UP

- In Old South Meeting House, there was a meeting in 1773, that led to the Boston Tea party. It was the spark that ignited the American Revolution.

BACKGROUND

- Starting in the 1760s, the King and parliament had been taxing the colonies to get out of the debt caused by the French and Indian war.
- Bostonians saw themselves as proud British citizens who are being treated unfairly by their beloved king. They didn't want to pay the tax because "taxation without representation was tyranny". It was against British Law.
- The 1773 Tea Act taxed the tea and gave the British-East India Company monopoly on selling tea in the colonies, which allowed them to dump cheap tea on the colonies,
- This would have actually lowered the price of tea.
- Also, to allow taxes set a precedent that Britain could tax whatever they wanted.

THE MEETING

- November, the Dartmouth entered Boston Harbor loaded down with Tea. The Beaver and Eleanor soon followed suit. The 3 ships filled with tea in Boston harbor and the colonists were expected to unload it, pay the tax, and buy this cheap tea.
- A series of town meetings were held throughout November and early December to decide what to do with the tea.
- On December 16, 1773 the largest of these meetings was held at the Old South Meeting House. Over 4000 people were crammed into the Meeting House.
- The colonists wanted the ships to leave Boston without unloading the tea so the tax would not have to be paid.
- During the meeting, a message was sent to The Royal Governor William Hutchinson, asking that the ships be sent back to England with the tea.
- New York and Philadelphia and Charleston governor did.
- He said NO—the tea was to be unloaded the next morning.
- Samuel Adams, upon hearing this, stood and said;
- This was a prearranged signal for the Sons of Liberty/rebels.

TEA PARTY

- 90 Sons of Liberty left the meeting...
- This was a prearranged signal for the Sons of Liberty to leave the meeting.
- They then left the Old South Meeting House and went and dressed, with great liberties, as Mohawk Indians and went down to Griffin's Wharf.
- There they broke into three groups and boarded the three ships causing no damage but a broken padlock, (which was replaced the next day)

- Most from the people from the meeting were there to see.
- The men threw 342 crates of tea into Boston Harbor.
- Took 4 hours in the dark—no moon. Very somber and quite—just did their work and left
- Today that would be about \$2.5M

REACTION

- The colonists hoped this would cause the British Government to repeal the Tea Tax.
- There are some events that have a huge impact on the course of human history;
 - Fall of Rome
 - 1st printing press
 - the Internet
 - The Beatles White Album.
- Boston Tea Party is one of those events because of happened next.
- The King and the British government declared the colonies in a state of rebellion.
- Parliament passed a series of laws called the Coercive Acts to punish Boston, reestablish control, and send a message to the other colonies that THEY were in charge.
- One law shut down Boston harbor and turned it to a military governer until they paid for the destroyed tea. This act caused the closing of Boston Harbor by the British.
- In Massachusetts they called them the Intolerable Acts.
- The First Continental Congress was organized to coordinate the resistance of the Intolerable Acts.
- Delegates from the colonies met in Philadelphia. They boycotted English goods, encourage domestic manufacturing, stopped paying taxes, and prepared for war.
- The First Cont. Congress was the first, coordinated colony-wide action in British America. They were separate and rivals before this, but now the colonies were a united, acting as like a nation would act against the British King.
- The first C.C. is what Historians, anthropologists and social scientists would call ‘a wicked big deal’.
- And it all happened right here under our feet.

TEA PARTY MUSEUM

- Due to a fire in 2001, the original Boston Tea Party Ship and Museum closed. In 2012 the site re-opened and is completely brand new.
- The new museum is extremely interactive, with costumed re-enactors that lead you through the experience.
- There are two authentic replica ships on display, the Brig Beaver and the Eleanor, with a third ship to be added at some time.
- The red flag with the pine cone is Flag of New England; the pine tree is the symbol of New England and can be dated back to Native

American Tribe the Penacook, Algonquin for Children of the Pine Tree.

- The museum itself contains state of the art, high-tech exhibits and films that truly bring this important historical event to life!
- The Boston Tea Party Ship & Museum proud to have the Robinson Tea Chest. This tea chest is the only two known existing chest that actually survived the Boston Tea Party. The Robinson Tea Chest was found on the shores of Boston Harbor by a young man, John Robinson, on the morning after that fateful night in 1773. He quickly and quietly took the tea chest home as a souvenir of the previous night's events, and it has been passed down through various family members as a prized possession for more than 230 years. The family decided to sell their heirloom to the Boston Tea Party Ship & Museum, so that guests just like you could admire this priceless piece of American history for years to come.
- You can also visit Abigail's Tea Room upstairs, which has delicious food, pastries and a variety of teas to choose from.
- The Gift Shop should not be missed either. The whole experience is something that should not be missed and is something that you can't find anywhere else in the world.
-

LEAVE 14

FORT POINT CHANNEL

- separates South Boston from downtown Boston, feeding into Boston Harbor
- Canoes and Kayaks

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

- Participatory exhibits for children of all ages.

» *See Boston children in their natural habitat*

BOSTON FIRE MUSEUM

- owned and operated by the Boston Sparks Association; they are retired firefighters and fire buffs (known as Sparks).
- Saturdays from 11 to 6 pm—free—except donations.
- The all-volunteer staff will share their love and the history of Boston Fine Fire Fighting Tradition.
- The Building is a decommissioned Fire House the third oldest in the city having been built in 1890 by the city.
- The building is on the national registry of Historic Places and has been a museum since 1983.
- Had two steam pumpers housed here. One was always required to stay in the house in case of a fire in the wool warehouses that abounded in this area.

- The museum proudly celebrates Boston's rich tradition of firefighting history as it is the oldest municipal (paid) fire department in the country.
- BFD first in the nation. Est 1638—appointed a Fire Marshall
- 1st municipal fire department
- 1st fire alarm system 1852—a telegraph

FORT POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

- Fort Point was at one point the wool capital of the United States.
- The original Fort Point was once the Dorchester Flats.
- Boston shipping industry important in the development of the city in the early 1800's.
- The Boston Wharf Co filled the flats From 1836 to 1882
- They parceled out all of the lots and laid out all of the streets from scratch.
- Current buildings constructed between the 1880s and 1920s.
- The buildings built by the company feature a copper medallion that reads "BW Co." and the year in which the building was built.

WOOL DISTRICT

- Built for the manufacture and storage of a wide variety of goods, beginning with sugar and molasses and branching out into the wool trade by the end of the 19th century.
- This district made Boston the main production and marketing center for wool for clothing and fabrics during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- Rail lines ran down the side streets off Congress Street. These rail lines serviced the warehouses that lined the street of Fort Point.
- Between 1920s and 1950, the wool industry disappeared from Fort Point, the district's buildings were abandoned.

ARTISTS DISTRICT

- In the 1970s, artists gradually moved into the large, well-lit warehouse loft spaces, thus creating New England's largest enclave of artists, the Fort Point Arts Community.
- Recently, Fort Point was redeveloped, the district was not leveled. Instead, the old buildings were used for a new district.
- Residential, business, institutional, and mixed lands uses.

FORT POINT

- Boston's largest and most significant collection of historic industrial buildings. The historic warehouses and industrial buildings feel cohesive because they were designed by the same architects, within a relatively short period. These buildings have been converted into loft conversions with high ceilings, exposed brick, and wooden beams.
- Fort Point is an architecturally-consistent, former industrial neighborhood, with a strong artistic and cultural history, transforming into luxury enclaves.

CANDY/SUGAR

- Cambridge, Massachusetts was a major center for candy manufacturing for over 100 years, with its history dating back to 1765. The city's ideal location, close to sugar refineries, a chocolate mill, and a large population, helped the industry grow. By 1928, candy was Cambridge's second largest industry, with 26 factories employing 9,000 people and producing \$15,860,000 worth of candy. However, the industry consolidated over the next 40 years, and most of the factories are now gone.
- 50 years ago in Cambridge, candy was king. Main Street was once affectionately called Confectioner's Row, and the companies here made products that are still known and loved today: Junior Mints, Charleston Chews, Sugar Daddies, and NECCO wafers.
- The area's confectionery past begins way back in 1765 when an Irish immigrant named John Hannon established America's first chocolate mill on the banks of the Neponset River in Dorchester. Soon after, candy companies started as roadside operations: the proximity of the chocolate mill, plus nearby sugar refineries and a large city population made the area ideal for the new industry. Soon, companies Royal, Cole, Haviland and Liberty made chocolate in Boston, and to the east in Charlestown was the boxed-chocolate giant Schrafft's.
- Then, with the introduction of the steam engine, local companies began producing the first candy-making machines. In 1847, Oliver R. Chase made a lozenge cutting machine and began to produce the wafers later known as NECCOs. Successful confectioners soon outgrew their Boston factories and decided to expand production in Cambridge, where more land could be bought for less money.
- For the next 100 years, Cambridge was a major industrial center and candy making was one of its largest industries. In 1910 there were 16 confectionery manufacturers listed in the city, by 1920 the number was 30, and by 1930 there were more than 40. At its peak in 1946 there were 66 candy manufacturing companies listed in the city's directory.
- The beginning of the end for Cambridge candy came with the rise of the big national candy conglomerates, namely Hershey's, Nestle and Mars. These companies understood that distribution had changed. You had to get involved with the big chains, and you had to be more centrally located, where you could ship everywhere. Success in the industry became less about who was producing the best candy and more about who could get to market first. Independent confectioners were hard pressed to match the conglomerates' distribution levels, national marketing efforts, and slotting fees, which is the price companies pay to have their candies front and center of the register at the grocery store.
- This tour will touch upon what's left of Cambridge's candy legacy, and will also mention other sweets, like cookies and ice cream, which also have histories here.
- In 1847, Oliver R. Chase made a lozenge cutting machine and began to produce the wafers later known as NECCOs. Successful

confectioners soon outgrew their Boston factories and decided to expand production in Cambridge, where more land could be bought for less money.

» *Necco wafers?*

EVACUATION DAY

- Evacuation Day; Mar 17, 1776
- June '75; Brit general plans to fortify hills; Battle BH. Siege, Brit low on supplies/small pox; skirmishes; Wash organizes army and plans attacks; Knox; cannons arrive Feb; Mar 4 (night) Dot Heights; Mar 8-Note to Wash; Howe Plans attack; Evac March 17

BCEC

- 2004
- Largest in the Northeast.
- large enough to allow 18-wheelers to pull in and unload.
- could hold 16 football fields.

SEAPORT DISTRICT

- The Seaport is the up-and-coming neighborhood
- This was once primarily an industrial and shipping area with boat, train and trucks everywhere.
- This was the port of shipping items all over New England and beyond.
- The building of the Convention Center 2004 brought major hotels shops, restaurants, bars, office, hotel, recreational areas and living space.
- restaurants=Yankee lobster, Legals, 75 Liberty wharf, Morton's Davios.
- There are four museums;
 - the ICA,
 - the Boston Children's Museum,
 - Boston Tea Party Ships and Museum and
 - the Boston Fire Museum.
- The Cruise Port Terminal,
- Conference centers;
 - the BCEC the largest conference space in New England,
 - the Seaport world trade center
 - Exchange Conference Center Fish Pier
- Blue Hills Bank Pavilion to luncheon and dinner cruises.
- There are water taxis, subway and buses to get you to and from the area.
- The Fish Pier, over 100years old. Many refineries and commercial fisheries.

PORT & FISHING DISTRICT

- The cod trade was always important—starting in the 1600s—and made a lot of money for many Bostonians.
- This area was the port and fishing district, the Fishing Industry was very important to the development of Massachusetts as a colony and later a young Commonwealth.
- The cod trade was important source of cash for Massachusetts and became part of the triangle trade that made a lot of money for many Bostonians.
- The cod became a symbol of pride and a carving of a cod was placed in the Old State House and later the State House since the 1700's. The Sacred Cod can be found in the House Chamber at the New State House till this day and it is said that the House will not meet if the Sacred Cod is not present.
- Years ago, another major section of the Massachusetts economy was the whaling industry. By the mid 1800's over 10,000 men were sailing the seas in search of the Right and Sperm whales.
- The Senate Chamber houses the Holy Mackerel a carving of the Mackerel, as they were jealous of the House's Sacred Cod.

WORLD TRADE CENTER

- On the Commonwealth Pier built in the later 1800's.

SEAPORT COMMON

- A green space dedicated as gathering spot and place for public art that is constantly changing.
- Boston Harbor and waterfront on other side.

SEAPORT BLVD

- Great Restaurants and shops
- Colorful sculpsures are called 'Land, Sea, Air' by Okuda San Miguel

ICA

- Across the street from the common on the waterfront is ICA.
- founded in 1936 as the Boston Museum of Modern Art.
- 1948 the name was changed to its current name.
- From the time of the museum's conception till December of 2006 there were no permanent exhibits.
- On December 10, 2006 this building opened.

STATUES

- Land, Sea and Air created by the Spanish artist Okuda San Miguel.

SHOP / DINE / NIGHT LIFE

MOAKLEY COARTHOUSE

- Completed in 1998.
- U.S. Court of Appeals for the Massachusetts District.
- There are public galleries throughout the building with ever changing exhibits by local and world artists.
- Famous trials: Whitey Bulger, Tserniav Brother, College scandals

SHRINE OF LADY O'GOOD VOYAGE

- It replaced the Chapel of the same name that has been located here in this area for decades so that they could redevelop the land.
- Dedicated on April 22, 2017

MARTIN'S PARK

- Honors the youngest victim of the Boston Marathon bombings, 2013, Martin Richard.

MOAKLEY BRIDGE

- Evelyn Moakley was the wife of former Representative Joe Moakley.

GRIFFIN WHARF

- To the left is another nice view of the Boston Tea Party Ships and Museum as we cross over the Evelyn Moakley Bridge.
- Where the Boston Tea Party actually happened. There is a plaque on the side of the building to indicate this.

CENTRAL ARTERY / BIG DIG

- The Central Artery was a section of espressway; Interstate 93, US 1 and Route 3.
- The original Artery, constructed in the 1950s
- When it opened, it was already too small for the volume of traffic
- The highway gradually became more and more congested as other highway projects meant to complement the Artery were canceled.
- Congestion inspired "The Distressway,"
- From the mid-1990s through the early 2000s as part of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project (the "Big Dig") The Big Dig was a megaproject in Boston that rerouted the elevated Central Artery of Interstate 93 that cut across Boston into the O'Neill Tunnel and built the Ted Williams Tunnel to extend Interstate 90 to Logan International Airport. Additionally, the project constructed the Zakim Bunker Hill Bridge over the Charles River, created the Rose Kennedy Greenway in the space vacated by the previous I-93 elevated roadway, and

funded more than a dozen projects to improve the region's public transportation system. Today, the artery is through the O'Neill Tunnel

- The original Artery was demolished and replaced with the Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Greenway

WATER FRONT/HARBOR WALK

HARBOR HOTEL

CUSTOMS HOUSE

- the original building completed in 1847.
- Boston's first skyscraper when the tower was added in 1913.
- Now a Marriott Hotel and consists of time-share condos.

GREENWAY

- This park was created after the Big Dig—Central Artery Highway was put underground and the elevated highway was torn down.
- stretches about 1.5 miles from the Chinatown Section to the North End.
- The greenway is actually 6 parks in one
- stretches about 1.5 miles along the city.
- Down to the left is the Chinatown Section, this section has a lot of Asian influence. This park boasts a large Chinese chessboard on the ground and a moving water feature that winds along a serpentine pathway.
- The Dewey Square Park is next which has a Demonstration Garden, space for year-round educational urban garden techniques. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Massachusetts Master Gardener Association maintain Dewey Square Park. In this section you will find a wide variety of Massachusetts and New England fauna and flora.
- Next is the Wharf Park this runs from in front of the Boston Harbor Hotel to the Columbus Park. Here you will find the Mother's Walk with pavers (stones) dedicated to mothers and other loved ones, (to dedicated a stone costs \$500.) the Ring Fountain, also known as the Dancing fountain and Blade lights that can change colors.
- The Armenian Heritage Park was dedicated in 2012 and is most notable for the labyrinth a winding granite path celebrating life's journeys. The last section is the North End Park; there is large open grassy area for any number of activities, a shallow canal water feature with water jet fountains and a covered seating area.
- The opening celebration for the Greenway took place on October 4, 2008 and all the parks have been heavily used since.

AQUARIUM

- Completed in 1969,
- the aquarium is home to about 12,646 specimens of fish, invertebrates, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians from around the world,
- the Giant Ocean Tank; one of the largest cylindrical saltwater tanks in the world, at 40 feet wide and about 23 feet deep and it's filled with 200,000 gallons of seawater.
- There are two touch tanks the Shark and Ray tank and the Edge of the Sea tank.
- The Harbor seals live in an open-air habitat and are on display here year-round just to the left on the main doors to the Aquarium.
- Many people remember Hoover, the amazing talking seal from their childhood visits; he passed in 1985 however his grandson, Chacoda, is learning some phrases now.
- The Aquarium also has an IMAX Theater.

BOSTON HARBOR & CRUISES

- It is the oldest continuously active major port in the Western Hemisphere.
- In 1702, while still part of England, Boston was the busiest port in America and had the 3rd largest shipping tonnage among English seaports (London and Bristol preceded it).
- Throughout much of the 19th century, Boston was the third busiest seaport in the United States (New York was first and Philadelphia was second)
- tours of the harbor and outer islands, whale watches, dinner, dance, twilight and sightseeing cruises; each one offers a unique view of Boston's skyline.

APPROACH 1

- Oscar
CD#23
- **TRANSFER** here if you want to continue the tour
- which means, **OUR TIME IS AT AN END**
- But I won't leave you **EMPTY HANDED**
 - upgrades
 - discounts
 - Ghost & Graveyards—\$5 to parks and rec
 - Improve Asylum
 - Boston harbor cruise
 - OTT in USA
- **'BYE**
- And **THANKS**.
- I hope you **HAD AS MUCH FUN** as I did.
- If you did, please give me **FEEDBACK**. Please, give me an online review on Trip Advisor.

My name is Murph.

- If the creek don't rise and the good Lord's willing, and Bruins don;t need me to win the Stanley Cup for them... I'll be here giving tours all summer. Tell your friends how great Boston is & send them our way.
- Do you travel a lot? San Diego, Nashville, St. Augustine, Key West, Wash DC, Savanna.
- I hope you had as much fun as I did. You know, if I get REINCARNATED, I hope I come back as a tour guide
- In Boston, this is how we say good by —All of y'is, get out of here, would you.
- Wicked Pissa
- I am available to answer any questions you have.
- Thank you again. Sine.

Bell

» *SINE*

HISTORY

SHAWMUT

- For most of the city's history Boston was a much smaller place.
- The original landmass of present-day Boston was first known as Shawmut, which is an Indian word for “living waters”.
- In 1621 Sachem Chickatawbut met Plymouth Colony commander Myles Standish at Moswetuset Hummock, in Squantum. Mattapan, Neponset, Punkagoag, Chappaquiddick, Merrimack River, Nantasket Beach
- The original size of the Shawmut Peninsula was 783 acres or about 1.2 sq. miles.
- Today Boston is 48.2 sq. miles due to landfill and the annexation of many surrounding towns in the 1800's and early 1900's.
- The only land route in and out of Boston was Boston neck, which was a little strip of land connecting Boston to the mainland of Massachusetts. This in inclement weather could be covered over with water. During colonial times, Boston at extremely high tides and big storms would become an island.
- founded in 1630
- incorporated as a city in 1822.
- Many Massachusetts towns and streets are Indian names;
Mattapan
Neponset
Canton
Punkagoag
Chappaquiddick Island
Merrimack River
Nantasket Beach

PROTESTANTISM AND ENGLAND

- Henry the VIII converted England to Church of England (Anglicinism).
- After 100yrs of civil conflict—after Elizabeth the I—England was Protestant.
- Many didn't think it was Protestant enough. It resembled the old Roman Catholic Church to much.
- Many tried to reform the church. Many wanted to form their own religion—which was illegal.
- They became radical and on the fringes of society. Royal official arrested them.
- They decided to set themselves as corporations and charter themselves in the new world.

WINTHROP FLEET

- England not Protestant enough. Many tried to reform the church. Some wanted to form their own religion—illegal. Some were very radical and on the fringes of society. Royal official arrested them.
- John Winthrop lead one group as a corporation and charter themselves in the new world. Arbella & 11 ships & 1000 Puritans. John Winthrop “They were to be an example for the rest of the world in rightful living.” The other colonies were business ventures, plantations, or a place for England to dump thier unwanted, outcasts, and fanatics. Blackstone was naked
- The first settlers in Boston came from England in 1630.
- The Arbella lead a fleet of eleven ships carrying over a thousand Puritans to Massachusetts that year. It was the largest original venture ever attempted in the English New World.
- The passengers left England in 1630 with their new charter and a great vision.
- John Winthrop was there leader and stated their purpose quite clearly:. They were to be an example for the rest of the world in rightful living. “We shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us.”
- They were different from the other colonies. Massachusetts was founded based on society and Protestantism.
- The other colonies were either business ventures focusing on extraction. Or they were a place for ngland to dump thier unwanted, outcasts and fanatics.

WHY THE REVOLUTION HAPPENED

- *Salutary neglect was the 18th-century policy of the British Crown of avoiding the strict enforcement of parliamentary laws, especially trade laws, as long as British colonies remained loyal to the government and contributed to the economic growth of England. Until the late 17th century, mercantilist ideas were gaining force in England and giving general shape to trade policy through a series of Navigation Acts. From the collapse of the centralized Dominion of New England in 1689 to 1763, salutary neglect was in effect. Afterwards, Britain began to try to enforce stricter rules and more direct management, which included the disallowment of laws to go into effect that were passed in colonial legislatures. This eventually led to the American Revolutionary War*
- Established by Royal charter in the 17th and 18th centuries, the American colonies were largely autonomous (salutary neglect) in domestic affairs and commercially prosperous, trading with Britain and its Caribbean colonies, as well as other European powers via their Caribbean entrepôts. After British victory in the Seven Years’ War in 1763, tensions arose over trade, colonial policy in the Northwest Territory and taxation measures, including the Stamp Act and Townshend Acts. Colonial opposition led to the 1770 Boston Massacre and 1773 Boston Tea Party, with Parliament responding by imposing the so-called Intolerable Acts.
- The early colonies were settled as business ventures, outposts, trading

centers, plantations, and in some cases experiments. They were mostly young single men and members of a corporation as they all were chartered.

- Early 1600s colonists were sent to the colonies by the King as outcasts and un-productive members of English society.
- Ignored by the rulers in England—salutory neglect—colonies (1600s) created their own leadership structures—board of directors, elected legislator, trustees, house of bourgesses—out of necessity and survival.
- They functioned in the best interest of the people.
- These assemblies had no basis in English law or sanctioned by the king
- But, King and parlienment did really care at first
- Every once in a while, tried to create a system to gain control, but quickly faded.
- Then decided to let the colonies work on their own and they will continue to prosper
- Mercantilism (navigation acts) encouraged smuggling and ship building in New England
- As the colonies became more prosperous and important, parliement didn't have the means to control them from 3000 miles away and didn;t want to pay for it.
- Incompetence, lazy, good judgement.
- From the 1630s to the 1760s—over 100 years—the colonies were used to taking care of their own affairs—set taxes, pass laws, their own court systems, raise their own militia, create treaties with others.
- The colonists thought of themselves as English and they wanted to be considered full members of the British empire with every right and priveledge. They were proud to be English and loved their King.
- They had a grienvance against the king that they were not being treateed as full Englishmen.
- Boston considered itself to be the model of Englishness in the colonies
- In 1763, The French and Indian War ended putting England in debt. The king and Parliement reasoned, 'the colonies benefited from the war, they should help pay for it through taxation.'
- James Otis "We're not just some planation to be ruled from afar at will. We are part of the British empire subject only to the laws and taxes passed by our elected legislature—in the colonies."
- The colonists thought of themselves as English and they wanted to be considered full members of the British empire with every right and priveledge. They were proud to be english and loved their King. The issue was how they were being treated. They resented being treated as a planation.
- Parliement saw itself as the legislature for the whole British Empire. Parliement thought of the colonies as...a plantation to serve the mother country.

- The problem is, there was no legal basis for any of the colonial governments. English law didn't acknowledge their existence. So they didn't—in the eyes of Parliament. They were thought of as administrative bodies with no real governmental powers.
- So, the tax wasn't the real issue. It would have made stuff cheaper. It was the way in which the taxes were implemented—taxation without representation is tyranny.
- The issue was how they were being treated. They had a grievance against the king that they were not being treated as full Englishmen. Colonies want to be fully recognized Englishmen, culturally and legally as part of the empire, not just a plantation to feed the mother land.
- Tension escalated. At first, the colonies sought reconciliation. When that didn't work Independence was the only option.

REVOLUTION TIMELINE

Established by Royal charter in the 17th and 18th centuries, the American colonies were largely autonomous in domestic affairs and commercially prosperous, trading with Britain and its Caribbean colonies, as well as other European powers via their Caribbean entrepôts. After British victory in the Seven Years' War in 1763, tensions arose over trade, colonial policy in the Northwest Territory and taxation measures, including the Stamp Act and Townshend Acts. Colonial opposition led to the 1770 Boston Massacre and 1773 Boston Tea Party, with Parliament responding by imposing the so-called Intolerable Acts.

- 1763—Treaty of Paris
1+ year
- Mar, 1765 — Stamp Act; 1st direct tax on American colonies.
1 year
- 1766 — Stamp Act repealed
1+ year
- Jun 1767 — Townsend Acts; import tax on glass, lead, paint, paper, tea
6 months
- 1767—Townsend Act repealed except Tea
1 year
- Sep, 1768 — Troops Arrive
1 year, 6 months
- Mar 5, 1770—Boston Massacre
3 year, 2 months
- May, 1773—Tea Act; gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea and send it right to the colonies and permission to agents to sell it
6 months
- Dec 1773—A group of colonists board 3 ships and dumped 340 chests of tea inot the harbor
3 months
- Mar 1774—Coercive Acts; to punish Mass Bay Colony and reestablish control of the other colonies.

6 months

- Sep 1774—1st Continental Congress; a Petition to the King and organized a boycott of British goods

7 months

- Apr 1775—Revere ride
- Apr 1775—Battle of Lexington and Concord
- Apr 1775—Battle road
- Apr 1775—Seige of Boston

2 months

- Jun 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill

2 months

- Aug 1775—Geo Washington heads Continental Army

6 months

- Jan 1776—Common Sense

2 months

- Mar 1776—Evacuation day

4 months

- Jul 1776—Dec of Independence

BOSTON BRAHMINS

- 40 tight knit, elite, genteel, highly educated, wealthy families
- Brahmin Caste of New England
Elite, high society, Upper Crest
- The term comes from Oliver Wendell Holmes in the mid 19th century to describe to the older, wealthy New England families of British Protestant origin.
- They were decendants of the original settlers in New England.
- They sought to uphold the Puritan ideals of Anglicanism, with traditional Anglo-American customs and clothing.
- Boston elite are members of Boston's traditional upper class.
- Associated with Harvard University
- Very wealthy as they financed or owned most of the factories in Massachusetts in the 19th century during the industrial revolution. Wealth from shipping and manufacturing around New England
- They became influential in the development of American institutions and culture up until the early 20th century.
- The new America developed it's own writing style and by mid century, Boston was a leader in the American Literary Renaissance
- Social reformers for poor and alcoholics and women and crime, abolitionists, suffragets, Transcendentalists
- And this is good old Boston,
The home of the bean and the cod,
Where the Lowells talk only to Cabots,
And the Cabots talk only to God
- Led the country in science, business, industrial revolution, medicine, social movements, education, arts and literature, municipal

developments (utilities/subway), recreational life, domestic life.

- Horace Mann / Perkins SFTB / Fanny Farmer / Mary Foley / BAA
And this is good old Boston
- Francis Cabot Lowell:
- Julia Ward Howe:
- Fanny farmer
- Hellen Keller

ATHENS OF AMERICA—1820S-1850S

- Like ancient Athens, Boston would be a city of great statesmen, wealthy patrons, inspiring artists, and profound thinkers, headed by members of the “happy and respectable classes” who would assume responsibility for the safety, welfare, and education of the “less prosperous portions of the community.”

BEACON HILL WRITERS

- The mid-19th century is described as an “American Renaissance of literature”. It was when American literature came of age as an expression of a national spirit.
- It is identified with American romanticism and Transcendentalism.
- This was dominated by a group of New England writers. They were the “Brahmins,” notably Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and James Russell Lowell. They were aristocrats, active as professors at Harvard College, and many lived on Beacon Hill
- One of the most important influences in the period was that of the Transcendentalists including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Bronson Alcott. They contributed to the founding of a new national culture based on native elements. They advocated reforms in church, state, and society.
- Authors, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson had a profound effect on American literature and society as a whole.
- Some consider the Old Corner Bookstore to be the “cradle of American literature”, the place where these writers met and where The Atlantic Monthly was first published.
- Boston was a leading publisher in the US. Little Brown and Beacon publishing were on Beacon St.
- Saturday Literary Club
- Henry David Thoreau,
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,
- Walt Whitman,
- Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles Dickens
- Julia Ward Howe (Battle Hymn of the Republic) lived on Beacon St.
- Robert McCloskey who wrote Make Way for Ducklings lived down on Charles St.
- Poet Robert Frost lived on Mount Vernon St.

- Historian William Prescott's 55 Beacon St. home is often open for tours.
- Sylvia Plath—9 Willow
- Robert Frost—88 Mt Vernon
- Louisa May Alcott—20 Pickney St
lived in Louisburg Square, she wrote *Little Women* as well as many other novels and short stories.
- Her father Bronson Alcott lived here
- Nathaniel Hawthorne—54 Pickney
- Henry David Thoreau—4 Pickney St
- Henry James—102 Mount Vernon St
- Oliver Wendell Holmes—3 Bosworth St
(Old Ironsides) was born on Beacon Hill.
- Kahlil Gibran—108 Mt Vernon St
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- Old Corner Bookstore, Publishing house; *Walden*, *Little Women*, Paul Revere's Ride, or *The Scarlet Letter*
- <https://bostonlitdistrict.org/map/>

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY

COLONIAL;

- shipping, commerce, fishing, shipbuilding (mercantilism)
- No banks. England didn't want high concentrations of wealth. Colonists were agrarian and didn't trust banks.

EARLY 18TH CENTURY-CHINA TRADE

- The Second Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolutionary War and subsequently freed American trade from British control.
- The Americans meanwhile, also needed silver to finance their burgeoning international trade in furs, timber, and other commodities. They too looked to the Chinese market as a source of hard currency based on their monopoly of the opium trade in Turkey.
- The United States' first consul in China, Bostonian Samuel Shaw, arrived in the port of Guangzhou (Canton) in 1784 on the "Chinese Queen", carrying a cargo of silver specie and ginseng for trade. As well as symbolizing a breach of the British East India Company's tea monopoly, the successful and lucrative voyage of the *Empress* inspired other American merchants to follow suit with the desire to enter a new market with great potential for profit. By 1803, American vessels outnumbered British and all other nations in the trade.

EARLY 19TH CENTURY

- Francis Cabot Lowell (April 7, 1775[1] – August 10, 1817) was an American businessman for whom the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, is named. He was instrumental in bringing the Industrial Revolution to the United States.
- industrial textile mills, shipbuilding, shipping, commerce

- Boston became 2nd largest manufacturing center in the world by 1830s
- LOWELL: Founded in the 1820s as a planned manufacturing center for textiles, on the Merrimack River, 25 m NW of Boston. The Boston Associates, named if after Francis Cabot Lowell. Many of the men who composed the labor force for constructing the canals and factories had immigrated from Ireland. The mill workers, young single women called Mill Girls, generally came from the farm families of New England.
- By the 1850s, Lowell had the largest industrial complex in the United States. In 1860, there were more cotton spindles in Lowell than in all eleven states combined that would form the Confederate States of America.
- In 1922, the New England Textile Strike shut down the mills in the city over an attempted wage cut.

MID-19TH CENTURY—1920S

- Investments in banking and railroads, industrial textile mills, wool, shipping, commerce, shoes, pianos, distilleries
- Shipping lost importance

LATE 19TH CENTURY—INVENTORS

- 1860s to 1880s, center of commercial activity and technical innovation. Developed other industries like Machine shops, patent lawyers.
- The inventor of the telegraph, Samuel Morse was born in Charlestown, not far from the Bunker's Hill Monument, and lived here in Scollay Square
- Elihu Thomson
 - electric welding
 - arc lighting
 - electric street railways
 - stereoscopic x-rays
- Bells 2nd best invention
- –First computer with a operational memoery was developed here from a series of inventions at MIT and Harvard that build off each other.
- Tech Square; Electronics and computers 1950s; Draper Labs, Polaroid, The World Wide Web Consortium. '94, Facebook, '04
- 2000s, center of commercial activity and technical innovation. Tim Berners-Lee—World Wide Web Consortium. 1994
Mark Zuckerburg—Facebook, 2004

GREAT DEPRESSION—1960S

- Textile factories moved to the South in search of cheaper labour and raw materials.
- Radio killed the piano industry
- Prohabition killed distilleries
- Boston went into a decline that next for 40 years.

DURING WORLD WAR II

- Boston's universities provided a source of scientific and technological talent to war-related industries
- This helped Massachusetts with the electronics and computer industry growing along 128.
- Boston still was in decline because of suburban exodus and malls

1950S

- Mayor Collins and Hynes worked on The New Boston.
- Boston initiated various urban renewal projects, under the direction of the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) established in 1957.
- In 1958, BRA initiated a project to improve the historic West End neighborhood. Extensive demolition was met with strong public opposition, and thousands of families were displaced.
- The BRA continued implementing eminent domain projects, including the clearance of the vibrant Scollay Square area for construction of the modernist style Government Center.

1970S

- Boston slowly changed from “mill-based” to “mind-based” industries, with major corporations dominating electronics, telecommunications, and digital research. Or from a manufacturing economy to a services economy.
- By the 1970s, the city's economy had begun to recover after 40 years of economic downturn.
- A large number of high-rises were constructed in the Financial District and in Boston's Back Bay during this period.
- This boom continued into the mid-1980s and resumed after a few pauses.

TODAY

- Boston firms took the lead in software design, computer architecture, data processing, and biomedical technologies.
- Boston banks created high-technology investment companies connected with global financial institutions that made the city a world leader in equity fund management.
- Boston's universities remained an important part of the city's economy, and their medical schools and hospitals gave the city an especially robust health care sector.
- Hospitals such as MGH, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, and Brigham and Women's Hospital lead the nation in medical innovation and patient care Dana Farber.
- Schools such as the Boston Architectural College, BC, BU, the Harvard Medical School, Tufts University School of Medicine, Northeastern, Massachusetts College of Art and Design, Wentworth Institute of Technology, Berklee, the Boston Conservatory, and many others attract students to the area.

HEALTHCARE

- The number one industry is Healthcare.
- 25 in-patient hospitals within the city.
- The largest hospital is Massachusetts General, which is also the

largest employer in the city with over 16,000 employees!

- Longwood medical center
- Biotech
- 6% of all drugs produced here
- Genzyme, Biogen

FINANCE

- Financial and insurance services are our number two industry, with companies like Fidelity, John Hancock and Prudential.

EDUCATION

- Education is ranked as the third largest industry for the City of Boston. There are about 70 colleges and universities in the greater Boston area.
- 8 Research Universities
- 3 medical schools
- Boston has the highest student population in the United States, over ¼ million students!
- Many stay and add to the economy
- Sept 1 is moving Day
- May 15 is Alston Christmas

HIGH TECH

- Technology Highway—1960s to 1980s
- Information and electronics

BOSTON WOMEN

- Rose Kennedy
- Phyllis Wheatly
- Revolutionary spies
- Billie Farrell
- Abigail Adams
- Mary Dyer
- Ann Hutchinson
- Michelle Wu
- Mother Goose
- Eunice Kennedy Shriver
- Margaret Foley
- Julia Child
- Julia Ward Howe
- Isabella Stewart Gardner
- Women's Heritage Memorial
- Amy Mann / Melissa Ethridge
- Mary Baker Eddy
- Fannie Farmer (School of Cookery-at Westin Copley)
- Julia Paget
- Louis May Alcott

- Annie Sullivan

SUFFERAGETTES

- Worked at Abolitionists / Temperance movement
- Men in Civil War
- Woman's Journal

JULIA WARD HOWE

- 1819-1910
- 241 Beacon St
Chestnut St
- Wrote for Woman's Journal
- Married Samuel Howe—founder of Perkins school-1829-1st school for blind, now in Watertown
- 1870-Appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Legislature removed her. Women worked to approve women being elected-makes suffrage easier.
- Woman's Journal was an American women's rights periodical published from 1870 to 1931. It was founded in 1870 in Boston, Massachusetts, by Lucy Stone and her husband Henry Browne Blackwell as a weekly newspaper. In 1917 it was purchased by Carrie Chapman Catt's Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission and merged with The Woman Voter and National Suffrage News to become known as The Woman Citizen. It served as the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association until 1920, when the organization was reformed as the League of Women Voters, and the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was passed granting women the right to vote. Publication of Woman Citizen slowed from weekly, to bi-weekly, to monthly. In 1927, it was renamed The Woman's Journal. It ceased publication in June 1931.
-3 Park Street
-Tremont St

IRISH

- Once an Anglo-Saxon Puritan stronghold, Boston changed dramatically in the 19th century with the arrival of immigrants from other parts of Europe.

PRE IRISH

- Boston did have its problems in the decades preceding 1850. It had illegal brothels and bad neighborhoods. The political cohesiveness of city government was showing cracks.
- But immigrants had never been a major problem. Immigrants had trickled in in manageable numbers, and were mostly skilled artisans who became good citizens.
- Most immigrants did not see Boston as an ideal stopping ground — there was little space, and not enough industry to absorb them — so they moved on.
- As Oscar Handlin wrote, "Two conditions were essential before a large immigrant group would stay in Boston. First, the immigrants

must be more interested in escaping from Europe than in what faced them in America. Secondly, they must have so little mobility that, once in Boston, they could not go elsewhere because poverty deprived them of the means, and despondence of the desire.

- For a long time this combination of factors did not apply to any migration that affected Boston.” Most immigrants coming to America sought the fertile soil west of Boston, or the greater merchant and industrial opportunities found in other burgeoning American cities. Most had a little money to get to their desired destination.

BLACK 47

- The Great Famine struck an Ireland that was already struggling. Oppressive English rule had crippled many of Ireland’s merchants, had drawn the Irish elite to England, and had prevented Ireland from reaping the benefits of the Industrial Revolution that swept Europe and America.
- The lower classes of Ireland were struggling to get by, and the potato famine devastated them.
- Thousands came to America between 1845 and 1850, and Boston was one of the main seaports of their landing.
- Many Irish immigrants barely had the means to make the trip, and had no money to move on once they landed in Boston.
- By 1850, 35,000 of Boston’s 136,000 residents — 26 percent — were Irish.
- The Irish dominated the first wave of newcomers during this period, especially following the Great Irish Famine.
- Most of the arriving Irish were of the poorest classes of Ireland, and did not have the skills of previous immigrants to Boston.
- The city had no way to absorb them. Many of them turned to selling drink, and by 1851, 900 of Boston’s 1500 liquor shops were run by Irishmen. The temperance movement was failing.
- Boston’s health and safety reforms also lost major ground.
- Fanned by the desperation and overcrowding of immigrants caught in a city without the geographic or economic room to support them, disease, mortality and crime shot up in Boston.

ANTI-IRISH

- The reform culture that had led Bostonians to pursue municipal perfection did not move them to accept their new Irish neighbors.
- Bostonians tried to close their city, their neighborhoods, and their shops to Irish immigrants, and exacerbated the division between the two cultures.
- Many of them turned their fervor to abolitionism, a cause that was safely distanced from their own neighborhoods.
- In the 1840s and 50s, the anti-Catholic, anti-immigrant Know Nothing movement targeted Irish Catholics in Boston.

CIVIL WAR

- In the 1860s, many Irish immigrants fought for the Union in the

American Civil War, and that display of patriotism helped to dispel much of the prejudice against them.

- These people hired Irish as workers and servants, but there was little social interaction.
- With an expanding population, group loyalty, and block-by-block political organization, the Irish took political control of the city, leaving the Yankees in charge of finance, business, and higher education.
- Heavily Irish neighborhoods such as Charlestown and South Boston; in the iconic Irish-American political family, the Kennedys; in a large number of prominent local politicians, such as James Michael Curley; and in the establishment of Catholic Boston College.
- People of Irish descent form the largest single ethnic group in Massachusetts, and one of largest in Boston. Puritans / Protestants—in control since 1630

HISTORY OF

- Pope's Night; Nov 5-anti-Catholic-colonial era
- The Great Hunger in Ireland 1847 begins
- 1847; 37000 immigrants arrived.
- 1840; Boston = 93,383; 1860; Boston = 177,840
- 1847–1850; Irish had with no money. Stayed.
- 1850; 26% Irish
- Largest wave in America at that time.
- Fort Hill, waterfront, then North end and Eastie.
- Yankee Brahims hostile to the Irish
- Yankees hired them as servants and laborers, and indentured servants. No other interaction
- Never see a grey haired Irishman—died young
- American Party (Know-Nothings); anti-Catholic, anti-Irish, anti-immigrants. Promoted liberty, Protestantism, temperance
- Irish barred from city jobs or being buried in city cemeteries, used Protestant bible in schools.
- Convent burned in Charlestown
- St. Greg's Church burned Willie McGinniskins, BPD, fired for being Irish
- No Irish Need Not Apply
- Civil war showed Irish patriotism
- Worked on muni projects (Back Bay)
- Irish rise in politics in 1880s
Group loyalty, block by block organization, showy antics, punch-in-the-nose politics
- Ward bosses; (smallest political units), local vote gatherer and provider of patronage, keeper of the political machine.
- Irish Need Not Apply. McGinniskins.
- Shanty Irish. Riots/burning.
- Ward Bosses.

- Built Boston wealth.
- Honey Fitz/Curley.
- Irish=gov't (group loyalty), Prods=banks.
 - 2 candidates with same name
 - Prod canvasser to Irish woman
- James Michael Curley: Mayor of the Poor
 - Mayor, Congress, Gov, federal inmate 1914–55
 - Alienated the Yankee and ward bosses. ended ward politics with his city wide machine
 - Great speaker, hero to many Bostonians, kept municipal projects during the depression, updated public trans, city hosp, welfare, Curley Statue; —Antagonistic to Prod 'cause they = gov't as administrative, not a support system for the people
 - Irish poor, uneducated, .
 - City Hosp, Parks
 - Almost bankrupted the city-dubious actions,
 - 'Last Harrah' by Edwin O'Connor, 'liked the part where I die'
- My dad, "best speaker" / My grandma, "great"
- Story; WASP canvassing Irish street
- Story; Shea and Shea on the ballot
- Irish = politics / Yankees = Banks and money

OTHER INFO

- Boston Mayor 84/100 years in 20th century
- '22 election 1st in 144 years with no Irish name
- Largest ethnic group in Boston 16%
- Largest ethnic group in Metro Boston 23%
- Largest ethnic group in Mass 20%
- Scituate largest % Irish USA 48%

PEOPLE

- Patrick Carr-Boston massacre-Irish sailor
- August St. Gaudines. Mother was Irish
- John S. Copley parents from Limerick and Clare
- Billie Farrell—USS Constitution
- Kevin White
- 9th Irish regiment
- Charles Logue—builder of Fenway park. Derry
- Boston Celtics
- the Kennedys – Kennedy Greenway
- James Michael Curley
- Boston College (v Harvard)
- Bay Bank (v Bank of Boston)
- Jack Welsh
- John Singleton Copley
- Logan Airport

- Morrisey Blvd
- Tip O'Neil tunnel
- Conan O'Brien
- Dennis Lehane

BOSTON IRISH CUSTOMS

- Lace curtain Irish / 2 toilet Irish
- Oldest emigrated 1st / 1 by 1 each sibling came
- Next parish over
- Mary Minot, Mary Richview
- Irish speaking-Mixed Irish and English
- Irish breakfast / Irish pubs
- Large families
- Same names - Ceigh Lesu

GAELIC

- Fall-cha
- Doya-Gwitch
- Benek-tay na feylya Pow-raigOrt
- CayHeWillTwo
- Gurah-mahagath
- Milly Bwokus
- Sawn-cha
- Slan lat
- Oil Beef Hooked

BY STOPS ON ST. PADDY'S DAY

- North End 1850-1890s
- Kennedys and Kennedy Greenway
- Billie Farrel—from Kentucky. Commander of Constitution
- Convent burnt in Ctown
- Boston Celtics
- Tip O'Neil
- Curely Statue
- Kevin White
- Mayor 84/100 years in 20th century
- 2022 election 1st time in 144 year no Irish name on the ballot
- Patrick Carr-Boston massacre-Irish sailor
- 9th Irish regiment
- BC v Harvard / Bay Bank v Bank Boston
- Worked on Muni projects (back Bay)
- Charles Logue, construction company that built Fenway park. He was from Derry Ireland
- August St. Gaudines. Mother was irish
- John S. Copley parents from Limerick and Clare
- Conan O'Brien, Steve Sweeney, Bill Burr, Dennis Leary, Lenny Clark
- Dennis Lehane
- Great Hunger memorial—An Gort Mhor

- Fort Hill/Waterfront
- Logan Airport

LISTS

BOSTON NAMES

- Mattapan, Neponset, Chicatawbut, Samoset, Wessagusset, Shawmut
- Beacon, School, Water, Causeway
- Boston, Plymouth, Dorchester, Roxbury, Arlington, Suffolk, Cambridge, Chelsea
- Revere, Winthrop, Quincy, Adams, Washington, Hancock
- Lowell, Everett, Storrow
- O'Neil tunnel, Kennedy Greenway, Gallivan Blvd, Logan airport, Sullivan Sq, Tobin Bridge

WORDS

- U-ys
- Tonic
- Supper
- Subs
- Wicked
- Townie
- Packie
- Blinker
- Bubbler
- Bang a Uey: to make a U-turn
- Padadas: potatoes
- Carriage: a shopping cart
- Dungarees: jeans
- Frappe: milkshake
- Hi Hosie: call dibs
- I could care less: we couldn't care less
- In town: Downtown
- Nor'easter (n.): A winter storm
- Packie: a liquor store
- Pissa: awesome
- Rotary: a roundabout; traffic circle
- So don't I: me, too
- Southie: South Boston
- The T: public transit system
- Triple decker:
- Cellar
- Supper vs dinner
- Barrel
- Clicker

- Parlor
 - No Suh—no sir
 - Jimmies
 - Whadsup
 - Aunt scallops
 - Mine / stairs / store
- Monday

MUSIC

- Aerosmith
- Boston
- Aimee Mann
- Dropkick Murphys
- Pixies
- Mission of Burma
- James Taylor
- Donna Summer
- The Cars
- Letters to Cleo
- J. Geils Band/ Peter Wolf
- Joan Baez
- New Kids on the Block
- New Edition
- Mighty Mighty Boss Tones

BEYOND BOSTON

- Plymouth
- Quincy
- Salem

MOVIES

- 21
- Altered States
- American Hustle
- Amistad
- The Boondock Saints
- The Brink's Job
- Charly
- The Departed
- Field Of Dreams
- The Firm
- The Friends Of Eddie Coyle
- Gone Baby Gone

- Good Will Hunting
- Knight And Day
- The Last Detail
- Love Story
- Mystic River
- The River Wild
- The Social Network
- Ted
- The Thomas Crown Affair (1968)
- The Town
- Transformers
- The Verdict

BUILDINGS

- Blake House, Dorchester, 1661
- Paul Revere House, North End, 1680
- Pierc House, Dorchester, 1683
- Pierce-Hichborn House, North end, 1711
- Old State House, Boston, 1713
- Union Oyster, 1716
- Old Corner Book store, 1718
- Old North Church, 1723
- Cunningham House, 1728
- Old South meeting house, 1729
- Fanueil Hall, 1742
- King's Chapel, 1750
- Gardiner Bldg (Chart House) 1763

STATISTICS AND FACTS

POPULATIONS

- 2020 census population of the City of Boston is 684,379.
- Massachusetts population is 7,029,917
- the 23th largest major city in the U.S.
- Greater Boston is just over 4,309,000, the 23rd largest metropolitan city in the nation.
- from 1960s on Boston developed the new service econmoy—health, research, finance, education, high tech, tourism—change=d from blue collar to white callar
- 1640 1,200 -
- 1650 2,000 +67
- 1660 3,000 +50
- 1670 ? ~+25

• 1680	4,500	~+25
• 1690	7,000	+56
• 1700	6,700	-4
• 1710	9,000	+34
• 1720	12,000	+33
• 1730	13,000	+8
• 1742	16,382	+26
• 1750	?	~-2.5
• 1760	15,631	~-2.5
• 1780	16,000	+2
• 1790	18,320	+15
• 1800	24,937	+36
• 1810	33,787	+36
• 1820	43,289	+28
• 1830	61,392	+42
• 1840	93,383	+52
• 1850	136,881	+47
• 1860	177,840	+30
• 1870	250,526	+41
• 1880	362,839	+45
• 1890	448,477	+24
• 1900	560,892	+25
• 1910	670,585	+20
• 1920	748,060	+12
• 1930	781,188	+4
• 1940	770,816	-1
• 1950	801,444	+4
• 1960	697,197	-13
• 1970	641,071	-8
• 1980	562,994	-12
• 1990	574,823	+2

JAYWALKING

- Good judgment comes from experience, and experience—well that comes from poor judgment!

OLD WORDS

- Ps & Qs

DRIVING

- a colossal labyrinth of seemingly unnavigable streets and causeways
- Many ways to get from 1 place to another
- Traffic changes as the day progresses
- Boston is made up of parochial villages

- Most know their way around a part of Boston, but not all. Being able to connect neighborhoods and cities is a mark of a true master
- Change lanes because the driver sees the situation has changed (or they're tourists)
- People care about their cars
- Biggest cause of problems is getting in the way
it's fine to cut someone off, change lanes etc. Just don't make it longer for me
- Stay off the brakes in the snow
- Blinkers, are a way to intimidate—I'm doing this
- Red lights are suggestions
- Yellow means pay more attention as you go through the intersection and make sure you have room on the other side.
- Horns only if you can't go around. If someone is not moving-go around
- Stuck before your a left hand turn—you can jump into the other lane if you are 4 cars away.
- Turning left onto a busy road with 2 way traffic; pull out to block the cars coming from the left till you are clear on the right
- We have 2 state birds-the official is the chickadee and unofficial, you'll see while from the other drivers in Boston
- Let's get mad together "Move it. Get outta here."

NICKNAMES

- Beantown, this is from the Puritans. It was against the law to cook on Sundays or do any work, so they would cook a huge pot of baked beans on Saturday and that is what they would eat on Sundays.
- "Athens of America" because Athens was a great center of learning and Boston has so many schools.

HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

- In 1858, Oliver Wendell Holmes described Boston's State House as the 'hub of the solar system' : the exact center of the universe was marked by a bronze plaque in Downtown Crossing. Hyperbole aside, it is true that in the Gilded Age (1870-1914), Boston emerged as a great showplace of architecture in America, that these buildings still constitute the backbone of its urban character, and that they are not adequately understood. The transition to modern, secular society within the urban and architectural history of Boston from its settlement (1630), asking what architectural styles reveal about institutional, civic, and individual identity. Faith-based organizations responded to challenges from science, industrialization, and urbanization, previously marginal institutions like libraries, museums, and universities replaced churches as the principal targets of public interest, expenditure, and civic pride. In Boston's newly-created Back Bay (1850s), paradigms of both Gilded Age anxieties and aspirations were established when the Boston Public Library (1888-95, McKim, Mead, and White architects) was

erected facing Trinity Church (1872-77, H.H. Richardson architect) across an irregularly-shaped, un-built area at the edge of town, now Copley Square. These and other great buildings like Boston's MFA were erected for knowledge and art, buildings whose almost sacral significance for modern life was explicated through the lavish paintings and sculpture of their decorative programs. This American Renaissance — Boston was called "America's Assisi" — was exemplified first in Boston's new buildings. The unity of the arts was not only the ideal of the Arts and Crafts movement — pioneered by LaFarge's Boston stained glass — but inspired both the establishment of a program in architecture at Harvard (1896) and the American Academy in Rome (1905), of which Harvard was a founding member.

- Oliver Wendell Holmes stated the State House is "The Hub of the Universe"; later changed to Boston, a little tongue in cheek because it was his opinion that many Bostonians were under the impression that the world revolved around them and their city.
- Massachusetts has nicknames also, the most common: The Bay State, The Baked Bean State, the Old Colony State, the Pilgrim State, and the Puritan State.

JOKES AND STORIES

» *Won't get schrod in Boston, unless you ask for it.*

- The Holy hedgehog
- Drive carefully—stop and go often
- Boston Children's Museum—see Boston Children
- I'm inspired, Let's conquer France
- Pomp and circumstance
- Sing Solo
- I know, I think I'll...
- Gov stuff, colonist stuff, patriot stuff
- How do you get to MIT? the red line. Harvard, study.
- Gov't Center garage?
- Where ever you see water, there was more water
- The guy at Google knows everything. Except why Sister Donata Marie gave me an F in math
- Ask the guy at You-tube to video it
- When stuck—I just want to give you an update on our situation CHEERS is still on our right
- Some guy named Larry
- At 4pm, announce "The last trolley will be here in # minutes"
- I'm not going to drink any more but I'm not going to drink any less
- My kids are great—but i remind them they can run away they are old enough
- Irish jokes
- Yogi Berra

- Dave Allen
- Two old men had been best friends for years, and they both live to their early 90s, when one of them suddenly falls deathly ill. His friend comes to visit him on his deathbed, and they're reminiscing about their long friendship, when the dying man's friend asks, "Listen, when you die, do me a favor. I want to know if there's baseball in heaven." The dying man said, "We've been friends for years, this I'll do for you." And then he dies. A couple days later, his surviving friend is sleeping when he hears his friend's voice. The voice says, "I've got some good news and some bad news. The good news is that there's baseball in heaven." "What's the bad news?" "You're pitching on Wednesday."
- I love this job.
If I get reincarnated, I want to be a tour guide all over again.
- 7th inning stretch—stop 9
- Special occasion
- Ole, ole
- Sing alongs—fatima
- We love you Mary...
- For he's a jolly good fellow
- Where are you from
- Awards for Furthest/answer question
- I'm thinking of a number from 1 to 7 billion
You know what, this isn't working
- HAZZAH
- Murphs; Aunt, Uncle, Cousin, Sister, Brother, GrandMa, Dad, Mom, GrandPa, Son, Daughter

THE INNOVATION TRAIL

DISCOVER WHY BOSTON MIGHT JUST BE THE WORLD'S MOST INNOVATIVE CITY

When people think of Boston, they often think of the city's rich history. But what about its history of innovation? From inventing the telephone and modern surgery to the Polaroid, microwave, and marshmallow fluff, Boston is a pretty innovative city! Over 21 stops, The Innovation Trail tells Boston's story after independence when societal changes like the abolition of slavery, women's suffrage, waves of immigration, and marriage equality created a thriving innovation ecosystem that has helped shape the modern world.

PATENT PIONEER

30 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON

If you have an idea for something new, one of the ways to protect it from copycats — and eventually make money from it — is by filing a patent. In the 1860s, this building was the office of a patent law firm that employed Lewis Latimer, the son of parents who escaped from slavery in Virginia and fled to Massachusetts. Latimer helped the inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, create the drawings used for the telephone's first patent filing, and later, he worked with other inventors, including Hiram Maxim and Thomas Edison, to extend the useful life of the light bulb and make it easier to manufacture, filing several patents of his own.

TECHNICOLOR MOVIES

88 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

The three men who founded a company called Technicolor in 1914 were intrigued by early movies — which were in black and white. They thought they could develop a new movie camera and projection system that could show movies in more realistic colors. The first Technicolor film, “The Gulf Between” was shown for the first time here in 1917. While you would have been among the first people to see a color movie if you were here in 1917, it wasn't until 1939 — the year that “Gone with the Wind” and “The Wizard of Oz” were made — that Technicolor convinced the movie industry that color was here to stay.

THE ICE KING

KING'S CHAPEL BURYING GROUND

One of the first millionaires in America was a man named Frederick Tudor, who was born in Boston. The business that made him rich? Shipping ice from frozen ponds in Massachusetts around the world, in the days before you could just plug in a freezer and start making your own cubes.

COMBATING AN EPIDEMIC

OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT CENTER T STOP

One of the most important people in Boston's early scientific history was an enslaved man named Onesimus, who was “given” to the preacher Cotton Mather by Mather's congregation and lived in Mather's house in the North End. Onesimus was born in the late 1600s and lived in Mather's household in the early 1700s. One of the most feared diseases of the time was smallpox. Onesimus explained to Mather that in Africa, he had been inoculated against smallpox. His arm was cut open, and a small amount of

material from a person infected with smallpox was inserted into the wound. Though Mather tried to promote the idea of inoculation as a smallpox epidemic gripped Boston in 1721, people at the time were skeptical of a medical procedure that seemed to be based on African customs. But Mather and a doctor who lived near present-day Government Center, Zabdiel Boylston, gathered data about the survival rates of those Bostonians who were inoculated. In the 1721 smallpox outbreak, only two percent of inoculated people died, compared to almost 15 percent of those who had not been inoculated. This was one of the earliest clinical trials on record in the US, using experimental and control groups to illustrate the effectiveness of inoculation.

INVENTING THE TELEPHONE

OUTSIDE THE JFK FEDERAL BUILDING, CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON

After the telegraph had been developed in the 1830s and begun to be used as the first real-time, long-distance communications technology, inventors began thinking about how to improve it. Maybe you could send multiple signals down the same wire, or perhaps even a human voice? The telegraph shop run by Charles Williams, Jr. was a magnet for telegraph tinkers — including a Boston University professor named Alexander Graham Bell who invented something pretty successful here: the telephone. Williams liked the invention and had the first two telephones installed in his shop and his home in Somerville three miles away (which is still standing, at 1 Arlington Street, Somerville.) His phone numbers? 1 and 2

SURGERY WITHOUT PAIN

55 FRUIT ST., BOSTON

In 1845, the head surgeon at Mass General, John Collins Warren, performed a tooth extraction on a medical student using the gas nitrous oxide to knock out the patient. Unfortunately, the dose wasn't right, and the patient experienced just as much pain as if the gas hadn't been used. Warren tried again in 1846, using a different gas, sulfuric ether, and a different person administering it, the Boston dentist William T.G. Morton. This time, after a patient had a tumor from his neck removed, he described the feeling as having his neck scratched a bit. The use of inhaled ether as an anesthetic spread around the world; it allowed surgeons to perform operations inside the body cavity without causing pain.

MUSEUM OF MEDICAL HISTORY AND INNOVATION

2 NORTH GROVE ST., BOSTON

Showcasing the evolution of medicine, including some of the instruments used in the first surgery with anesthesia, the Paul Russell Museum of Medical History and Innovation opened on the Mass General Hospital campus in 2012 and is free to the public.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF SCIENCE

*OPTIONAL DETOUR

Visit the Museum of Science, founded in 1830 as the Boston Society of Natural History and was one of the first museums to bring all of the sciences together in one place.

STARTUP HUB

ONE BROADWAY AND 101 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE

CIC may be home to more startups and venture capital firms than any other building on the planet. The CIC served as the first Massachusetts address for tech giants like Google, Apple, and Amazon. It was the original address for successful companies like HubSpot, a marketing software company that is now publicly traded and has an office of its own. CIC now operates similar shared office spaces in cities like Miami, Phila-

delphia, Rotterdam, Warsaw, and Tokyo.

ENTREPRENEUR'S WALK OF FAME

OUTSIDE THE KENDALL SQUARE MARRIOTT, CAMBRIDGE

Created in 2011, the Entrepreneur Walk of Fame recognizes founders and inventors like Thomas Edison, Steve Jobs of Apple, and Mitch Kapor of Lotus Development Corp.

MIT MUSEUM

314 MAIN STREET, CAMBRIDGE

The new location of the MIT Museum opened in fall 2022 and showcases ongoing research and ingenuity at the world-famous Institute, while also displaying past achievements through its vast collection — including archives from Polaroid Corp., the pioneering maker of instant cameras, founded a few blocks away. The museum offers a range of exhibitions and installations, a state-of-the-art maker space where visitors can tinker and discover, and ongoing programs.

GOOGLING CAMBRIDGE

355 MAIN STREET, GOOGLE CAMBRIDGE

Way back in the days before the iPhone — 2005 — Google bought a startup whose two co-founders were based in Cambridge and Silicon Valley. That startup was called Android, and it was working on a new operating system software for mobile phones. Its Cambridge-based co-founder, Rich Miner, began to hire engineers to work alongside him after the acquisition. So, Boston not only brought the world the telephone in the 19th century, but it also helped to create the world's most popular smartphone operating system of the 21st century, with more than 2.5 billion Android users. As of 2021, Google's Cambridge employees were working on projects for YouTube, Google Travel, and Google News.

MIT'S CUTTING EDGE

32 VASSAR ST., CAMBRIDGE

Inside the Stata Center at MIT are labs focused on computer science, artificial intelligence, and robotics (they gave birth to iRobot Corp., maker of the Roomba robotic vacuum cleaner), and a small, fascinating ground-floor exhibit about student “hacks,” or pranks, through the years. The creator of the World Wide Web, Tim Berners-Lee, works here — though the web was invented when Berners-Lee worked in Switzerland.

BROAD DISCOVERY CENTER

415 MAIN STREET, CAMBRIDGE

The new Broad Discovery Center, a new museum from The Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, tells the story of our emerging understanding of human health and disease.

HUMAN GENOME PROJECT

455 MAIN ST, CAMBRIDGE

The Whitehead Institute was created to assemble a supergroup of the world's top biomedical researchers in one building, eliminating “virtually any impediment to their pursuit of scientific discovery,” supplying ample funding and the most sophisticated lab equipment, but limited bureaucracy. When the Human Genome Project was seeking to map the entire human genome — described as the world's largest collaborative biological project — the Whitehead was the single largest contributor. Groups at the Whitehead are currently seeking to understand the biology of infectious diseases; why

cancer cells behave differently from healthy cells, and what enables them to multiply so quickly; new ways to model and understand how the brain works; and many other biological domains.

BIOTECH TRAILBLAZER

115 BROADWAY, CAMBRIDGE

Biogen is one of the earliest biotech companies. The company's mastery of recombinant DNA technology — using enzymes to “cut and paste” sequences of DNA to achieve therapeutic effects — enabled it to develop a vaccine for hepatitis B, as well as the drug Avonex, which is used to treat multiple sclerosis. A Biogen drug approved in 2021, Aduhelm, targets Alzheimer's disease.

INTERNET ACCELERATOR

145 BROADWAY, CAMBRIDGE

The headquarters of Akamai, a company that began life at MIT. Its original idea was to set up a network of servers around the world to cache, or store, content closer to where people wanted to access it — making everything show up faster on web browsers. Akamai today operates more than 300,000 servers around the world and generates \$3.5 billion in annual revenue.

GETTING TO THE MOON

555 TECHNOLOGY SQUARE

Draper Labs began life as a lab inside MIT and was eventually expanded to be an independent research and development lab. Among its greatest achievements are the guidance computers that enabled the Apollo spacecraft to successfully travel to and land on the moon. One of the software developers who wrote the code that ran these guidance computers was Margaret Hamilton, who later founded two companies and is credited as one of the people who defined the field of “software engineering.”

VACCINE BREAKTHROUGHS

200 TECHNOLOGY SQUARE

The headquarters of Moderna Pharmaceuticals, which was founded in 2010 to explore the potential of modified RNA molecules (hence the name “mod-RNA”) to treat diseases or serve as a vaccine. In 2020, Moderna developed and received emergency use authorization for a COVID-19 vaccine based on its modified RNA technology. Moderna's vaccine was among the fastest vaccines ever developed.

INSTANT PHOTOS

700 MAIN STREET, CAMBRIDGE

It's hard to find a building with more ties to different eras of innovation than this one. When first constructed, it was the Davenport Car Works, one of the country's first manufacturers of passenger railroad cars. Later, it was home to the Walworth Manufacturing Company, where a Walworth employee invented an adjustable wrench with incredible gripping power called the Stillson that is still in use today. This building was also the site of the first “long-distance” demonstration of Alexander Graham Bell's telephone, from a Walworth office in Boston to this building, with Thomas Watson manning the equipment on this end. In the late 1930s, Edwin Land invented the first instant camera and started a company called Polaroid to market it. Even though Polaroid's headquarters moved elsewhere in Cambridge, Land kept his private research lab in this building. Today, LabCentral is a shared laboratory space used by dozens of fledgling biotech companies.

THE LAST CANDY FACTORY

810 MAIN STREET, CAMBRIDGE

At one point there were 66 different candy companies in Cambridge, making everything from candy hearts for Valentine's Day to Squirrel Nut Zippers to lemon drops. This building is the last operating candy factory in Cambridge, owned by Tootsie Brands. The company unfortunately doesn't offer tours, but inside they make 26 million pieces of candy a day.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

- Francis Cabot Lowell (April 7, 1775[1] – August 10, 1817) was an American businessman for whom the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, is named. He was instrumental in bringing the Industrial Revolution to the United States.
- The Boston Manufacturing Company was a business that operated one of the first factories in America. It was organized in 1813 by Francis Cabot Lowell, a wealthy Boston merchant, in partnership with a group of investors later known as The Boston Associates, for the manufacture of cotton textiles. It built the first integrated spinning and weaving factory in the world at Waltham, Massachusetts, using water power. They used plans for a power loom that he smuggled out of England as well as trade secrets from the earlier horse-powered Beverly Cotton Manufactory, of Beverly, Massachusetts, of 1788.[3] This was the largest factory in the U.S., with a workforce of about 300. It was a very efficient, highly profitable mill that, with the aid of the Tariff of 1816, competed effectively with British textiles at a time when many smaller operations were being forced out of business.[4] While the Rhode Island System that followed was famously employed by Samuel Slater, the Boston Associates improved upon it with the “Waltham System”. The idea was successfully copied at Lowell, Massachusetts, and elsewhere in New England. Many rural towns now had their own textile mills.

ORIGINS

- Since 1793, when Samuel Slater established the first water-powered successful textile spinning mill in America at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, water power had been operating machinery to process cotton fiber into yarn, which would then be outsourced to small weaving shops and private homes where it would be woven into cloth on hand-operated looms. By 1810, dozens of spinning mills dotted the New England countryside. However, cloth production was still fairly slow with this system.
- While on a visit to Lancashire, England, in 1810,[5] Francis Cabot Lowell studied the workings of the successful British textile industry. He paid particular attention to the power loom, a device for which there was yet no equal in America. He knew that increased cloth production in the United States depended on such a machine. Upon his return trip to Boston in 1812, he committed the plans to memory, disguising himself as a country farmer, since the British banned export of the new technology at the time.[6]
- Boston Manufacturing Company, c. 1813
- In September 1813, The Boston Associates purchased the Boies Paper Mill site in Waltham. With a ten-foot drop in the nearby Charles

River, it was an ideal location to establish the new factory they envisioned.

REVOLUTION

- The group hired a skilled mechanic named Paul Moody of Amesbury to develop and construct the machinery and to supervise the construction of the new mill.
- After over a year of trials, Moody was able to bring Lowell's description of the power loom to fruition, making his own advancements along the way. It would be the perfection of Moody's power loom that would be the real "revolution" in American industry. For the first time, all phases of cloth production could be brought under one roof. Moody also developed a system of power transmission using a series of leather belts and pulleys powered by water turbines, that would prove much more efficient than the shaft and gear system then in use. The first mill was completed in late 1814, after almost a year of construction. Jacob Perkins was in charge of installing the first waterwheel, dam, flumes and raceway.
- By early 1815, the cloth was sold. Production expanded quickly, as did profits. In 1816, a second larger mill was built next to the first mill. In addition to producing cloth, it also produced textile machinery for other companies. The two mills were later connected in 1843, as part of a planned expansion. [7]
- The power loom was soon copied by many other New England area mills, and modified and perfected along the way. Francis Cabot Lowell died in 1817, at age 42.
- The Boston Associates attempted to create a well-controlled system of labor which varied from the harsh conditions observed while in Lancashire. The mill owners recruited young Yankee farm girls from the surrounding area to come work the machines at Waltham. The mill girls, as they came to be known, lived in boarding houses provided by the company and were supervised by older women, and were subject to strict codes of conduct. They worked approximately eighty hours per week. The workers would wake to the factory bell at 4:40 in the morning. They would report to work at 5:00 and have a half-hour breakfast break at 7:00 a.m. They would then work until the half-hour- to forty-five-minute lunch break at noon. At 7:00 p.m. the factory would shut down and the workers would return to their company houses. This routine was followed six days a week. This system became known as the Waltham System. [8]
- By the early 1820s, the water power of the Charles River at Waltham was just about maximized, and the investors sought a new location to build even more mills. As the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, in 1822 they copied the Waltham System at the new city of Lowell, Massachusetts, on a much larger scale. The same group of investors would later establish Lawrence, Massachusetts; Manchester, New Hampshire; and several other new industrial centers throughout New England during the first half of the 19th century. The factory methods introduced at Waltham would also be copied by other industries in the years to follow.

- The Waltham site would be expanded again during the late 19th century. The original mills were connected, the gable roofs removed, and additional floors were added with flat roofs. The Boston Manufacturing Company closed in 1930.
- It was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1977.[2][9] Some of the company's worker housing has also been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.