

HISTORIC *Newton* NEWS

FALL 2022

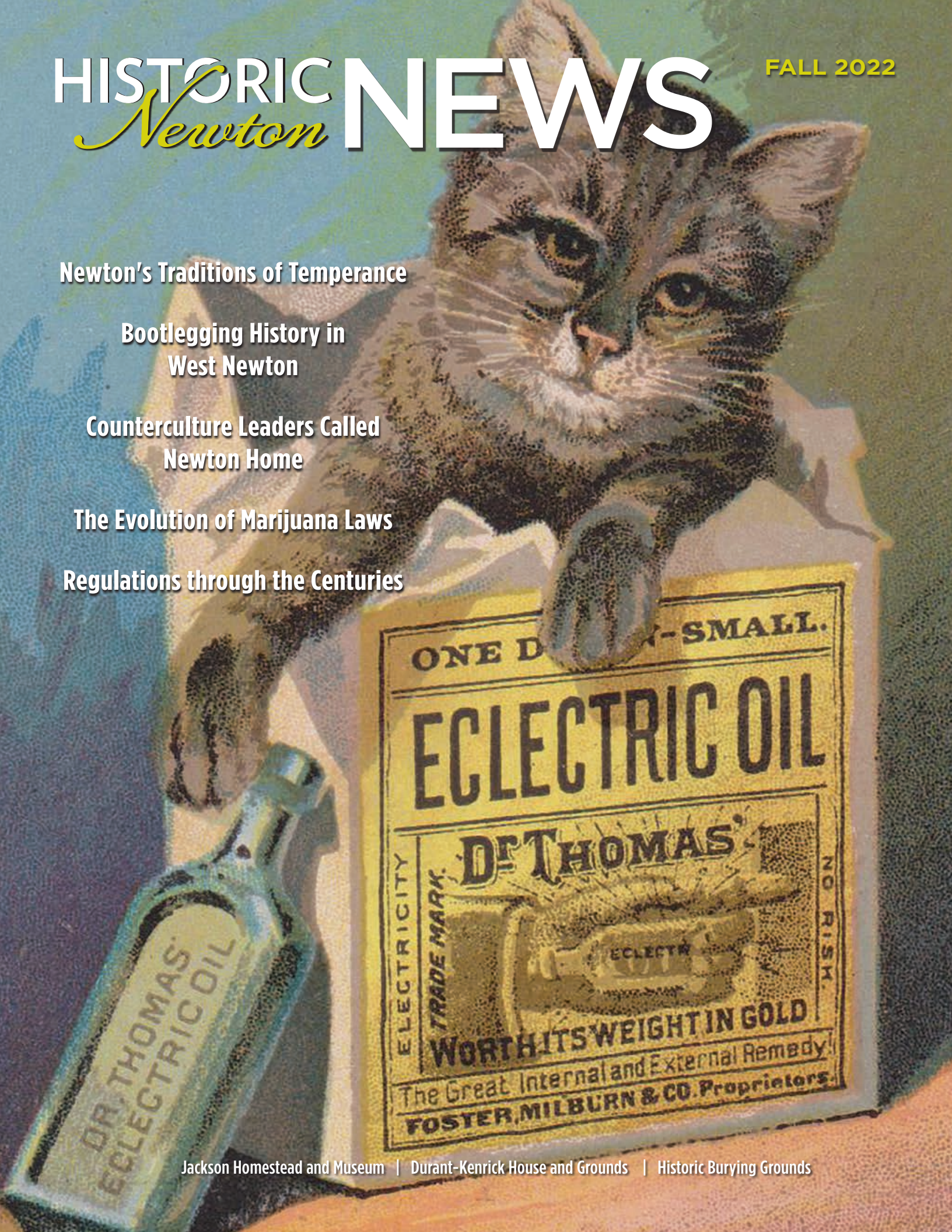
Newton's Traditions of Temperance

Bootlegging History in
West Newton

Counterculture Leaders Called
Newton Home

The Evolution of Marijuana Laws

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Regulations Through the Centuries

FROM THE DIRECTOR



Dear Friends of Historic Newton,

It's one thing to *know* history, still another to *understand* it (which is Historic Newton's vision – a community that understands its history and history's power to shape the future). Further, can we *empathize* with it? We sometimes make caricatures of people in the past. We judge the Temperance movement as dreadfully moralistic, and often racist and classist; or we malign the naïveté of people

who thought Prohibition could work. Rightly so. But when I dive deeper into their words, I see heartfelt concern for families dealing with domestic violence or poverty stemming from alcohol abuse. Their urge to do something to improve their community reminds me of mental health professionals and activists today who are working on the opioid crisis or fighting the “alcohol industrial complex.”

This issue looks at topics regarding addiction and temperance throughout Newton's history. Here's my personal hope - that we learn from the past and evolve away from the 19th and 20th centuries' moralistic attitudes about substance use disorder and make the 21st century more focused on science and compassion. We can build on our forebears' desire to improve the human condition, but with the benefit of historical perspective and modern knowledge. For example, political, health, and legal systems are beginning to embrace expanded treatment over prison time. What else might change? (I'm always curious to know what you think after reading this publication.)

Finally, thank you to everyone who stuck with us during the pandemic (donors, volunteers, board members, staff, and friends). We couldn't do it without you!

Cheers,

Lisa S. Dady

Director

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Volunteer Appreciation

Behind the scenes at Historic Newton, dedicated volunteers help us with research, cataloging parts of our collection, and other tasks that help us serve our community. For several years, **Tracey Leger-Hornby** has patiently researched and created reports for those who purchase an historic House Marker. She also serves on the House Tour committee. Helping out with projects in the Archives are former curator **Susan Abele**, **Beri Gilfix**, and **Sheila Donahue**. Some of the slides in our collection are now digitized, thanks to **Ralph Chiumenti**. And this newsletter benefited from the research and writing of **Julian Lawrence**. Thanks, all!

About the cover: This trade card from the Historic Newton Archives advertises Dr. Thomas' Ecllectic Oil, a 19th century medication for pain management which contained alcohol, chloroform, and tincture of opium, among other ingredients.

Newton's Traditions of Temperance

As the temperance movement to restrict or ban alcohol consumption gained nationwide momentum during the second half of the 19th century, Newton emerged as one of leaders of the movement in Massachusetts. By 1870, the city had outlawed the sale of beer, ale, and porter. Although this ban was short-lived, it proved the might of the anti-alcohol organizations that called Newton home.



Money from the Newton Institution for Savings encouraged people to save money instead of spending it on liquor.

The temperance movement in Newton goes back to the 1820s, when William Jackson established the Newton

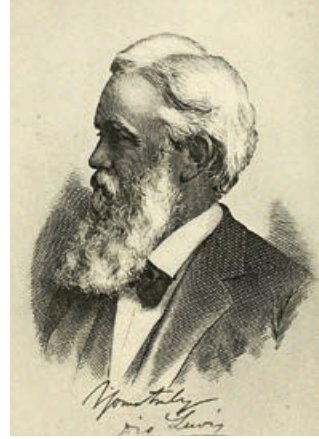
Institution for Savings after surmising that men were less likely to waste their money on getting drunk if they put it in a bank. Jackson's moral opposition to alcohol took root when he visited a cousin, Joseph Greenwood, in prison, and found a once-promising young man ravaged by alcohol addiction. Jackson remarked in his 1853 autobiography that "the rum had ruined him." In 1825, Jackson became Chairman of Newton's Board of Selectmen. Among the duties of the Board was granting liquor licenses to establishments around the city, but Jackson ardently refused to carry out this task. He became the driving force in Newton's status as a dry city in 1825, although his convictions were met with much opposition.

Jackson's struggle to keep Newton dry moved him to start the Newton Temperance Society after his term on the Board of Selectmen had finished. With Jackson as its secretary and treasurer, the Temperance Society was

short-lived. The group met monthly for a year, but the Society's devotion to temperance began to wane, and the group eventually expanded to cover topics related to improving the community. As Jackson diverted his attention to developing rail transportation, his devotion to temperance continued, as he paid his workers extra wages to not drink. One of his contemporaries, Rev. James Freeman, paid his farm hands not to take the customary twice-daily grog break.

Later in the 19th century, Diocletian ("Dio") Lewis, who taught physical education at the Nathaniel Allen School in West Newton, became a leader in the

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Diocletian "Dio" Lewis, an ardent advocate of temperance, taught physical education at the Nathaniel Allen School in West Newton.



William Kenrick began selling currant wine in 1824.

Currant Wine from the Kenrick Nursery

The 19th century saw a range of attempts to reform American society: abolition, suffrage, prison reform, education reform, and temperance, among others. Activists were often involved in more than one of these movements as they tried to make the United States a better, more livable place for everyone. Newton nurseryman John Kenrick, Esq. was no exception.

An early and ardent advocate of abolishing slavery in the United States, John Kenrick was a friend and mentor to the famous abolitionist and newspaperman William Lloyd Garrison.

In 1817, Kenrick published an edited volume of antislavery texts entitled "The Horrors of Slavery," writing in his introduction to the text about slavery's corrosive effect on the fabric of American life. In 1833, he served as the president of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. But he was also known as a participant in the temperance movement, advocating against the availability of alcohol in Massachusetts.

It must have struck his fellow temperance activists as strange, then, when in 1824 the Kenrick Nursery began producing and selling currant wine.

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‘Take a Stand Against Speakeasies’

A week after Prohibition officially ended on December 5, 1933, Newton voted in favor of requiring local businesses selling or serving liquor to obtain a license. The “alcoholic liquor licenses” were designed to control the way people purchased and consumed newly legalized liquor – and to funnel revenue into city coffers.

A proposal to continue liquor licensing in Newton came to the ballot in the November, 1934 election. A pamphlet in the Historic Newton Archives urges voters to vote yes for the licenses. “

Another section of the pamphlet states that “License is Linked with Prosperity,” noting that restaurants, clubs, and

package stores employed 160 men and women. Liquor fees also brought money into city coffers.

The pamphlet also makes the interesting point that the liquor trade should be kept “in the open” instead of going

back underground, as it had during Prohibition, when “there was no respect for the law.”

In a case of history repeating itself, Massachusetts voters are still considering liquor regulation. A question on the November 2022 ballot asks whether the state should expand availability of licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Bootlegging History in West Newton

Though popular culture now tends to romanticize illegal drinking during Prohibition, making and smuggling alcohol during that time could be dangerous. One stark example took place on January 30, 1928, when a still at 63-67 Lexington Street in West Newton exploded, killing six, and injuring many more.



An official from the Internal Revenue Bureau inspects the contents of a moonshine still confiscated in the 1930s.

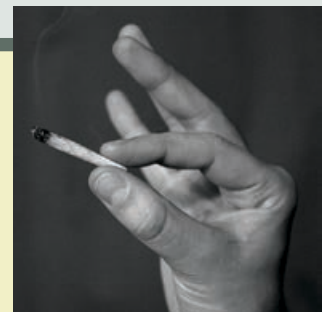
The building on Lexington Street in “Nightcaps Corner” was owned by Francesco Gorgone, a Sicilian immigrant and known bootlegger who had been charged with and fined for selling liquor in 1922. He faced a similar charge in 1924, for which he was sentenced to three months in jail, although he never served. He appealed the charge on the grounds that he had a young family. Gorgone was arrested again in the fall of 1925 for selling and transporting liquor. For these two charges, he was sentenced to seven months in jail and fined a total of \$750, but he again appealed at the superior court in Cambridge, where the jail time was vacated and the fine reduced to \$350.

The explosion killed two of Gorgone’s children. A health inspector who was visiting a grocery store in the building to inspect its milk supply, also lost his life in the blast. Reports stated that two stills and three vats were found in the ruins of the building. The blast was heard for miles, lifted the roof off the building, and also caused a fire. The Newton Graphic on February 3, 1928, reported, “Automobiles at a considerable distance were lifted from the street, so terrific was the blast.” The story of the explosion made national news, illustrating the deadly consequences of running an illegal still.

The Evolution of Marijuana Laws

Before 1937, the federal government did not control cannabis. Hemp, a variety of the Cannabis Sativa plant that produces cannabis, had been a major crop in the American south, though the harvest was used mostly in manufacturing. Cannabis use for recreation and medicine was more common among Mexican immigrants to the U.S. in the early 20th century.

The movement for criminalization was led by Federal Bureau of Narcotics commissioner Harry J. Anslinger, who took up the cause after Prohibition ended in 1933. He claimed that “American youth is jeopardized by the weed – those who are lured into



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COUNTERCULTURE LEADERS CALLED NEWTON HOME

Though Newton could hardly be described as a center of 1960s counter-culture, two of that movement's influential figures, Timothy Leary and Ram Dass, both had ties to the city.

Born Richard Alpert, Ram Dass was raised in Newton. His father, George Alpert, was a lawyer who would go on



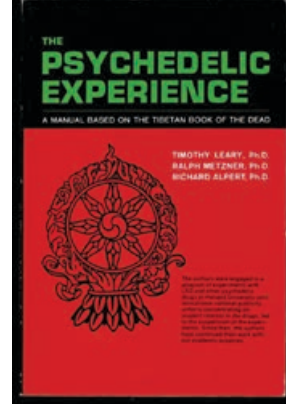
Ram Dass (left) and Timothy Leary created a documentary in the 1990s.

to co-found Brandeis University and serve as president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Dass celebrated his bar mitzvah in Newton, but attended boarding school in Easthampton, Massachusetts. By the end of the 1950s, Dass was an assistant professor at Harvard University, where he met Timothy Leary.

Leary, a fellow Massachusetts native, was raised in Springfield. After a spell in the military during World War II and some years spent working towards several academic degrees, Leary entered the world of academia, eventually joining the Harvard faculty in 1959.

In the early 1960s, Leary rented a house from a fellow professor on Homer Street in Newton Centre. Around that same time, he and Dass began their research into the effects of psychedelic drugs, which coincided with the beginning of the two professors' own use of the substances. Neighbors interviewed for a 2010 article in the Boston Globe recalled huge parties at the home. Bonfires damaged part of the porch and graffiti marred the walls inside. Writers William Burroughs and Peter Orlovsky reportedly stayed in the house at some point. The current owners have completely renovated the home, which was featured on the 2017 Historic Newton House Tour.

Leary and Dass in 1962 started the Harvard Psilocybin Project to explore the effects of hallucinogens on human consciousness. The project came to an abrupt end in May of 1963 when Dass



Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert (later renamed Ram Dass) collaborated on a book in 1964.

was fired from Harvard after giving psilocybin to an undergraduate, breaking an agreement that only graduate students be allowed to participate in the study. Harvard also fired Leary in 1963. The two later collaborated on the book *The Psychedelic Experience* (1964).

Leary became something of a traveling spokesman for psychedelic drugs, and an icon among disaffected youths who lived by the phrase that Leary popularized, "turn on, tune in, drop out." Dass, who had always been something of a spiritual searcher, eventually converted to Hinduism. He took the name Ram Dass in 1967 and educated Americans on eastern philosophy. His book, *Be Here Now*, became a spiritual classic.

The two men parted ways in their lives but came back together in the 1990s for a documentary, "Dying to Know: Ram Dass & Timothy Leary," shortly before Leary's death in 1996. Dass died in 2019.

Marijuana Laws *cont. from page 4*

use of marihuana [are] destined to be transformed into moral and mental degenerates." Anslinger also created a racist narrative for his war on drugs, linking Mexicans and Black people to marijuana use. He promoted use of the Spanish word "marihuana," not cannabis, to help make that link.

By the 1970s, horror stories about the violent effects of marijuana had mostly

subsided, especially as its use became more widespread in the counterculture movement in the 1960s. Between 1973 and 1977, 11 states decriminalized possession of marijuana. In Massachusetts, it was former Congressman Barney Frank, a Newton resident, who led the early charge for the statewide legalization of cannabis in 1972, in one of his first acts as a State Representative.

It took until 2008 for Massachusetts to decriminalize possession of marijuana,

and the drug was approved for medical use four years later. In 2016, Massachusetts legalized marijuana for recreational use. While many other states have now also made cannabis legal, the drug remains on the federal list of controlled substances.

The City of Newton in 2018 adopted zoning for all marijuana uses, including registered medical dispensaries and marijuana retailers.

Opium and Addiction in Newton

The first record of the pleasurable effects of opium comes from ancient Mesopotamia, where Sumerians called the poppy the “joy plant.” In more recent history, the China trade, in which Americans were most active from 1784 to 1860, brought tea, silk, and porcelain to Boston. Concealed at the time, opium smuggled from Turkey was frequently part of the exchange. Though Americans accounted for only approximately 10 percent of the illegal 19th century opium trade with China, many prominent merchants were based in Boston. Among them was Thomas H. Perkins, who used the tremendous profits he made to help fund the Perkins School as well as the Boston Athenaeum. Perkins also financed the Elliot Mills in Newton Upper Falls, owned by the family of his wife, Sarah Elliot.

The drive for profit left a legacy of addiction. In the 19th century, opium use was widespread among Chinese immigrants as well as Civil War veterans and society ladies who took laudanum, according to *Opium: A History* by Martin Booth. Many patent medicines (over the counter remedies), including Ayer’s Cherry Pectoral from Lowell, MA; and Rhode Island-based Perry Davis Pain Killer, contained opiates. In 1914, the U.S.



A 2022 memorial outside Newton-Wellesley Hospital to Massachusetts residents who lost their lives to opioid addiction.

government passed a Narcotics Act requiring more accountability for those writing prescriptions.

Despite these restrictions, opiate use continued through illegal heroin as well as prescription pills. The opioid crisis recently hit home in Massachusetts and in Newton. In 2021, there were 2,290 confirmed opioid-related overdose deaths in Massachusetts. From 2017 to 2021, there have been 10,419 opioid overdose deaths in Massachusetts.

The City of Newton offers resources if you or someone you know is struggling with substance use. Please call Newton’s Health and Human Services department, (617) 796-1420, or go to newtonma.gov/NewtonPath for information on opioid prevention, awareness, treatment, and hope.

Newton’s Traditions of Temperance

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temperance movement. He and some of his followers marched into Boston-area saloons and prayed for their closure. In 1873-74, he participated in the Women’s Crusade, which led to the closure of 17,000 drinking establishments in Ohio alone. The 1880s saw the formation of additional temperance groups in Newton, including the Young Women’s Temperance Union and the Newton Temperance Party.

It’s no coincidence that both temperance and the women’s suffrage movement had a foothold in Newton at the same time, as both issues related to the well-being of women and the family. Locally, Electa Walton of West Newton was a longtime campaigner for temperance before she became an officer in Newton Equal Suffrage League.

In 1919, Congress approved the 18th Amendment banning alcohol. That same year, the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote also passed both houses of Congress. The two amendments were achieved separately, even though the movements that led to them had a long history of interconnectivity in Newton and beyond.

Currant Wine from the Kenrick Nursery

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In 1823, John Kenrick’s son William had become a partner in the family’s nursery business. His father had begun the business in 1794 after some peach pits he had planted on a whim grew into strong, fruit-bearing trees, and the elder Kenrick expanded to cater to horticultural and landscaping trends

of the day. William Kenrick had even more ambitious plans, expanding the nursery’s catalog with fruit varieties he introduced to the United States from Europe. The year William joined the business, the Kenrick Nursery offered currants for the first time. And the next year, whether with his father’s blessing or over his father’s strong objections (we do not know), William began offering currant wine. In 1826, the nursery produced 3,600 gallons.

It would not be the last time that William Kenrick acted against his father’s strongly held beliefs in the pursuit of profit or personal gain, but the currant wine enterprise was ultimately no more successful than the temperance movement itself. Aside from a brief period of Prohibition (1920-1933), alcohol is available for consumption today, but Newtonians must trek to New York’s Hudson River Valley to find currant wine at its source.

HISTORIC NEWTON CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER

Saturday, November 5 and Sunday, November 6

FREE FIRST WEEKEND

FREE WEEKEND AT THE MUSEUMS



Everyone enjoys free admission to the Jackson Homestead and Museum and the Durant-Kenrick House and Grounds on the first weekend of each month. Both museums are open each day from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Locations: Jackson Homestead and Museum, 527 Washington Street, and the Durant-Kenrick House and Grounds, 286 Waverley Avenue

Admission: Free and open to all

Information: 617-796-1450

Tuesday, November 15, 7:00 p.m.

THE "FIRST" THANKSGIVING



What do we know about the "First" Thanksgiving in Plymouth in 1621, and

how has this story been told ever since? This program presents an historical perspective, as well as an illustrated look at how this holiday has been portrayed in American art through the centuries. Learn about the myths that grew around the meaning of Thanksgiving, especially after it became a national holiday in 1863. Register in advance through historicnewton.org.

Locations: This program will be held at the Durant-Kenrick

House and Grounds, 286 Waverley Avenue, with a simultaneous livestream on Zoom.

Admission: Suggested donation, \$10; Historic Newton members, \$5.

Thursday, November 17, 7:30 p.m.

HISTORY BOOK CLUB MEETING



Historic Newton's History Book Club will meet to discuss "The Last Empire: The Final Days of the Soviet Union" by

Serhii Plokhy. Read the book in advance and join us for our discussion Zoom, which is free and open to all. To be added to the email list to receive Book Club updates, please email social@historicnewton.org.

Admission: Free

Information: 617-796-1450

DECEMBER

Sunday, December 3 and Sunday, December 4

FREE FIRST WEEKEND

FREE WEEKEND AT THE MUSEUMS



Everyone enjoys free admission to the Jackson Homestead and Museum and the Durant-Kenrick House and Grounds on the first weekend of each month. Both museums are open each day from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Locations: Jackson Homestead and Museum, 527 Washington Street, and the Durant-Kenrick House and Grounds, 286 Waverley Avenue

Admission: Free

Information: 617-796-1450

Sunday, December 4, 4:00-6:00 p.m.

CANDLES AND CARDS



Use Newton history to inspire handmade holiday cards and candles at our fun maker event. View historic greeting cards from our Archives and candle advertisements from the one-time factory

run by the Jackson family at the Jackson Homestead. Register through historicnewton.org

Location: Durant-Kenrick House, 286 Waverley Avenue, Newton

Admission: \$10 for adults and \$5 for children ages 10 and up, and Historic Newton members, for materials and refreshments, including a sample of seasonal punch.

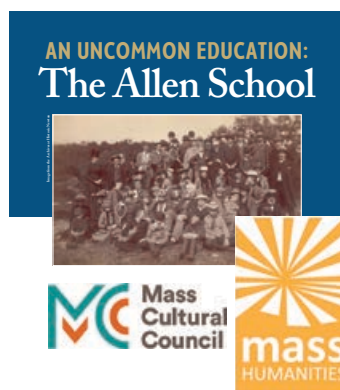
Information: 617-796-1450

"An Uncommon Education" Film Wins Grant

Historic Newton has been awarded a \$20,000 grant from the Expand Mass Stories initiative from Mass Humanities. The grant will be used to create "An Uncommon Education: The Allen School," a documentary highlighting the educational legacy of Nathaniel Allen and the pioneering school he founded in Newton.

The Allen School advanced a radical new vision of social and educational equality in the United States in the last half of the 19th century. At a time when slavery was still the law of the land and women's suffrage yet a distant goal, the Allen School admitted Black students, foreign students, and women to a forward-looking program of study that empowered its students.

This is a story that has not been told before in film and not fully told in the written histories. As such, it will restore a forgotten piece of Massachusetts history — a state that values education and was an early pioneer in fostering inclusion. "An Uncommon Education" will help current generations make connections that point us toward a more just society.



Historic Newton Supporters

Historic Newton gratefully acknowledges the following donors, members, and sponsors who made contributions from January 1, 2021 - September 14, 2022

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Laura Reynolds
Elizabeth Richter and Brian Schulz
Jacqueline and Patrick Rohan
Leonard and Patricia Rosenthal
Bill and Kathy Rousseau
Mauro and Cherylann Salvucci
Charlotte B. Seeley

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Newton-Wellesley Hospital Sponsors Walking Tours

Mass General Brigham Newton-Wellesley Hospital has been a proud sponsor of Historic Newton's Walking Tours for the past two seasons. The tours align with the hospital's mission because they promote the engaging combination of site-specific learning about Newton's history with energetic exercise.



This year, Historic Newton partnered with the hospital's Cardiovascular Council to promote the 2022 Walking and Bike Tours. The Cardiovascular Council is a group of community and

health care workers who are united in their passion to create a heart-healthy community. We appreciate the support of Newton

Wellesley Hospital and their Cardiovascular Council to encourage a healthier lifestyle by participation in our Walking Tours.



continued from pg. 8

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Jennifer Shearman
Ms. Nancy Schon
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Susan Shuman
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THANK YOU TO OUR GENEROUS SPONSORS



The Gilded Age in Newton Party

On a sunny May afternoon, around 100 guests gathered at the home of Chris and Melissa Kontaridis for Historic Newton's Gilded Age in Newton spring fundraising party. Sponsored by The Village Bank, Vani Sayeed Studios and The Law Offices of Sonja Selami, this was Historic Newton's first large-scale gathering since the pandemic, and the response was overwhelmingly positive. This year's party, formerly known as the Preview Party, was chaired by Anne Larner and Susie Heyman.

The Kontaridis' historic home and spacious gardens made a lovely setting for the party. Built in the Classical Revival, English Arts & Crafts style, the home was one of two that Francis E. Stanley commissioned as belated wedding presents for his two daughters. Francis E. Stanley was one of the founders of the Stanley Motor Carriage Company, an early, but short-lived,

automotive success that brought the family fame and riches.

Mayor Ruthanne Fuller joined us and gave remarks. Many of Newton's state and local representatives participated in the event, including Representative Kay Khan, Senator Cynthia Creem, City Councilors Vicki Danberg, Deb Crossley, Susan Albright, and Lisle Baker. For the first time, New England Home Magazine was our media sponsor and featured our event in their summer issue.



Jean Notis-McConarty, Rep. Kay Khan, Nina Abbas (slightly behind), Deb Crossley, Susan Albright, Vani Sayeed, Kathy Bush-Dutton



Shawna Giggey-Mashal, Rob Mashal, Mayor Ruthanne Fuller



Homeowners Chris and Melissa Kontaridis

Photos by Michael Blanchard

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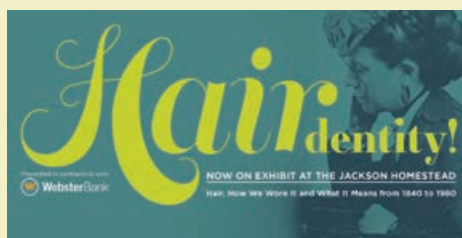
CITY OF NEWTON

- Ruthanne Fuller, *Mayor*

'HAIRdentity' Exhibit Explores Meaning of Hairstyles

Explore the history of hair – how we wore it and what it means from 1840 to 1980 in Historic Newton's new exhibit, "HAIRdentity," on view at the Jackson Homestead. Using artifacts and photos from Historic Newton's collection, the items on display show how hairstyles reflect fashion trends as well as personal choices and beliefs. Elaborate styles

tend to display wealth and leisure time for grooming; other styles protest social



norms. The exhibit is fun but also examines serious issues of race, gender, and societal pressures for conformity. "HAIRdentity" is presented in partnership with Webster Bank and also supported by a Commonwealth of Massachusetts grant thanks to Senator Cynthia Creem.

Regulations through the Centuries

Ever since the Massachusetts General Court established rules against public drunkenness in the 17th century, legislators have attempted to

regulate alcohol and drugs. Below are some of the most far-reaching local and national regulations that affected Newton residents, plus a few temperance efforts.

1633

Two men are fined for drunkenness on the Sabbath. The Massachusetts General Court also prohibits the sale of "strong water" to the native population.

Twelve Years' Beer Money Twelve Years' Beer Drinking



1826-1827

The Newton Temperance Society and Lyceum is formed and adopts its first constitution. Members include William Jackson and John Kenrick. Membership tops 200 in 1829.



1870

Newton votes to prohibit the sale of ale, porter or beer. The ban is lifted on May 2, 1871.

1905

U.S. Congress bans opium and in 1906 passes the Pure Food and Drug Act requiring labeling on patent medicines by pharmaceutical companies.



1919

Prohibition bans the manufacturing and distribution of alcohol in the United States. This period ends on December 5, 1933.

1973

President Nixon creates the DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) to consolidate almost all federal powers of drug enforcement in a single agency.



2004

Massachusetts prohibition of alcohol sales on Sundays is lifted

2016

In Newton, Garden Remedies opens as the city's first medical marijuana dispensary.

Early 1800s

The Peacock Tavern, a hotel and bar, is established in Newton Corner. Additional bars, liquor stores, and taverns including the Wittemore Tavern in Auburndale, also sell alcohol.



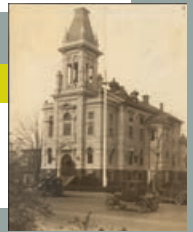
1840

New Englanders bring 24,000 pounds of opium into the U.S. as part of an illegal Chinese opium trade. U.S. Customs puts a duty fee on the import.



1888

The Newton Prohibition is formed to advance the cause. The Prohibition candidate garners 212 votes in a local election.



1914

The Harrison Narcotics Act requires doctors, pharmacists and others who prescribe narcotics to register and pay a tax. Its goal is to curb drug use and addiction.

1937

Marijuana is first criminalized on a national level



2004

Prescription opiate use grows rapidly and consumer groups file a lawsuit against Oxycontin maker Purdue Pharma.

2012

Possession of one ounce or less of marijuana is decriminalized in Massachusetts



2018

The City of Newton adopted zoning for all marijuana uses, including registered dispensaries and adult-use retailers.

Historic Newton

Historic Newton connects our community with its history in order to enrich future generations.

Jackson Homestead and Museum
Durant-Kenrick House and Grounds
Historic Burying Grounds Preservation

Historic Newton Museum Shops

Members receive a 20% discount at both Historic Newton shops



Wood bowl (natural edge) by local artist Sandy Renna, created with wood from the Jackson Homestead \$200.00 (no discount for members)

All purchases support Historic Newton's exhibitions and programs.

STORE HOURS

Wednesday and Friday 11am-5pm
Saturday and Sunday 10am-5pm



Norumbega Park and Totem Pole Ballroom book
\$21.99/ members \$18.96

Admission to the museum is FREE the first weekend of every month!



HISTORIC NEWTON

527 Washington Street
Newton, MA 02458
www.historicnewton.org

Jackson Homestead and Museum Hours

527 Washington Street
Wed and Fri 11 am to 5 pm
Sat and Sun 10 am to 5 pm

Durant-Kenrick House and Grounds Hours

286 Waverley Avenue
Wed and Fri 11 am to 5 pm
Sat and Sun 10 am to 5 pm

Admission

\$6 Adults, \$5 Child/Senior
\$5 Newton Residents
Members: Free