Seventy Five Years Ago

The charter for the Lowell Textile School was granted on July 1, 1815, and the first classes opened on January 1, 1817. The regular program was started October 1897. The courses given in the spring of 1897 were organized so that credit could be arranged in the years to follow.

No chemistry space was provided in the fifth and fourth floors of the Parker Block, on Middle Street; these floors being fully occupied with Cotton and Wool Yarn, Weaving Laboratories, the lecture classrooms and the Design and Art Studies.

On May 27, 1897, the trustees took a lease on one half of the third floor of the Parker Building and assigned this space to the Chemistry Department. According to Dr. Louis A. Olney, when he arrived at Lowell, he expected to find an equipped laboratory but was shown into an entirely empty floor having about 5000 square feet, in which, not long before, there had been a fire.

Prof. Olney spent a very busy summer deciding his immediate needs, setting out cutters, receiving shipments and having waterproof flooring, benches and utilities installed.

Thus, in the top two and one half stories of the Parker Block, now Poised Exchange, on Middle Street; in the center of downtown Lowell, on October 4, 1897, the Lowell Textile School opened its regular program with Christopher P. Brooks as the "director" of the school under the supervision of Mr. James T. Smith, the clerk of the corporation and the active representative of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Smith was the secretary of the Lowell Board of Trade; where the Textile School originated. While it was his idea to get the school started and then drop out of the picture, he found that an unencumbered and unashamed mind was needed to guide the development of the new school so he gave up the Board of Trade work and continued on as an unpaid, full time resident trustee until the school was turned over to the Commonwealth, July 1, 1918.

James T. Smith. While this was not his original intention, when the permanent quarters were built on the river bank, he became the unpaid, full time resident trustee of the school. He was eighty-one years old when he retired from the Board of Trustees.

He was born on January 28, 1817, in Lowell, Mass., the son of William Moore Smith and Lavina G. Hardy.

He was educated in the public schools of Lowell and graduated from Lowell High School at the age of fifteen.

After high school, he worked in a clothing and furniture store in Lowell.

The following biographical material is taken from the Lowell Textile Journal of April, 1903, having been originally published in the Textile World:

"He attended the public schools and afterward obtained a commercial experience in the city of his birth. In 1848, he removed from Lowell to Mattawan, Michigan, engaged in business there. He was elected police justice in that city and discharged the duties of his office with much credit during a very trying time. . . . Mr. Smith resigned his office and engaged in a private in the 54th Illinois Regiment which was mustered in on November 1, 1861. They were sent to Columbus, Kentucky, where Mr. Smith, though a private, acted as assistant adjutant general for a number of weeks; later he was promoted to captain. . . . On November 13, 1865, four years after his enlistment, he was mustered out of the service.

"Mr. Smith then went to Washington and accepted a position in the Treasury Department. While thus engaged he took a regular course in the law school of the National University, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the Bar, 1874 . . . After more than twenty years service in Washington he returned to his position in 1890 and returned to his old home in Lowell.

The quadangle (circa 1910) as viewed from Eames Hall site.

"He became interested at once in Board of Trade work and while thus engaged had a mark of gratitude for the assistance which he ever received at any time. . . .

"Since then he has given his close and unceasing attention, investigating methods and raising means to carry on the work . . .

"Two years ago (1905) he went abroad in behalf of the Textile School and visited schools in Glasgow, Bolton, Manchester, Leeds and Bradford . . .

The view across the Textile Avenue bridge before Tech existed.

"The cause of textile education owes him a large debt of gratitude. That his efforts are appreciated by the general public is shown by his being popularly known as the Father of the Lowell Textile School.

As a young man, James T. Smith was a traveling salesman for the patent medicines of the J.C. Aper Co. of Lowell. In his later life, he had some interesting and amusing stories that he would tell about the experiences in this work.

He was mustered out a Captain of Company F of the Fifty-Fourth Illinois Veteran Infantry and, while in Washington, was one of the original exponents of the "Grand Army of the Republic in the East" and continually wore his letter jacket. He was an authority on the U.S. postal laws. In 1893, he was sent abroad by the Secretary of the Treasury and visited Berlin, London, France and Switzerland. He was active in the movement to set aside May shorted as Memorial Day and he conducted the first Memorial Day service now held at the U.S. Military Cemetery at Gettysburg, Virginia, near Arlington Cemetery.

After giving up his trustship, Mr. Smith continued to spend some time in Europe and, on several occasions, staff members and/or students visited his home. The

On April 15, 1926, the Board of Trustees voted to dedicate a pew in their memory to James T. Smith, to accept the report of the resolutions committee on his death, and to send a copy of the resolutions to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah F. K. Austin.

One patriarch in the accepted resolution reads as follows:

"The school owes its inception, development and preeminence in the textile world to this man's pioneering spirit, and his ability to understand and important problems and their wider significance and his skill and unswerving devotion in promoting such most useful and notable enterprise castle him to be known and remembered as the 'Father of the Lowell Textile School.'"

And how Mr. Smith exemplified this teaching in his own work at Lowell; in his state (Ohio), as a founder of the state school of night work, and in his splendid work for the state at the late school, he trained the state for the future by the state at the state school where it might continue on.
The Text Looks Back

The Text

Editorial

November 26, 1970

The Text

1931

Publication is the latest news of_ts magazine feature that brings you interesting information on a wide variety of subjects. Its purpose is to provide a source of reading matter that is both informative and entertaining. The content is selected to be of general interest, and it includes articles on science, history, art, culture, and other topics that are likely to be of interest to a broad audience.

1932

Steps are being taken to make sure that the text is a creative and engaging experience. This involves incorporating a variety of elements, such as humor, drama, and mystery, to keep readers engaged and involved. The text is designed to be interactive, allowing readers to make choices and influence the storyline. This is achieved through the use of technology and multimedia, such as video and audio clips, to enhance the reading experience.

1933

The project is designed to be accessible to a wide range of readers, regardless of their age or level of reading ability. This is achieved through the use of a variety of text styles, such as bullet points and numbered lists, to make the information easy to read and understand.

1934

The project is being developed with the help of a team of experts, including writers, editors, and designers. The team is working together to ensure that the text is of the highest quality and that it meets the needs and expectations of the target audience.

1935

The project is designed to be adaptable, allowing it to be used in a variety of settings, such as classrooms, libraries, and online. This is achieved through the use of flexible formats, such as PDF and HTML, to ensure that the text is accessible to all readers.

1936

The project is being reviewed and revised regularly to ensure that it remains relevant and up-to-date. This involves monitoring user feedback and making changes as needed to improve the quality and effectiveness of the text.

1937

The project is being published in a variety of formats, including print, digital, and multimedia, to reach a wide audience.

1938

The project is being marketed and promoted through a variety of channels, such as social media, advertising, and word of mouth, to increase awareness and encourage readers to engage with the text.

1939

The project is being used in educational settings, such as schools and universities, to support learning and development.

1940

The project is being translated into multiple languages to reach a global audience.

1941

The project is being used in a variety of industries, such as healthcare, finance, and technology, to support research and development.

1942

The project is being used in a variety of government agencies and organizations to support decision making and policy development.

1943

The project is being used in a variety of non-profit organizations and charities to support fundraising and awareness campaigns.

1944

The project is being used in a variety of media, such as books, magazines, and online platforms, to support storytelling and creative expression.

1945

The project is being used in a variety of personal development and self-help programs to support personal growth and development.

1946

The project is being used in a variety of arts and entertainment contexts, such as music, film, and theater, to support creativity and inspiration.

1947

The project is being used in a variety of religious and spiritual contexts, such as meditation and religious studies, to support reflection and spiritual growth.

1948

The project is being used in a variety of cultural and social contexts, such as community organizing and activism, to support social justice and equality.

1949

The project is being used in a variety of political and governance contexts, such as elections and policy development, to support democratic processes and good governance.

1950

The project is being used in a variety of economic and business contexts, such as marketing and entrepreneurship, to support innovation and economic growth.

1951

The project is being used in a variety of environmental and sustainability contexts, such as climate change and conservation, to support a sustainable future.

1952

The project is being used in a variety of health and wellness contexts, such as exercise and nutrition, to support physical and mental well-being.

1953

The project is being used in a variety of educational contexts, such as early childhood education and literacy, to support learning and development.

1954

The project is being used in a variety of human rights and social justice contexts, such as advocacy and activism, to support equality and justice for all.

Footnotes

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(Continued on pg 4)
The Text Looks Back

Roche has been a problem at Tech, maybe it will beiever.

1959

The Dave Money Story

It is with great sorrow and the announcement of his 86th birthday, Coach Dave

still has those immortal qualities that have made him one of the finest coaches of his

era. His warm personable, he loved for close friends, and an indescribable ability to

inspire his team to heights only consistent with his own standards. Thank you, "The Coach," and the

great traditions.

1958

character, getting another man to do the job he ought to have been doing, and the

ability to come through with the goods at the crucial point.

Dallas, Sep. 22x, 1958

L.T.I.,

Philadelphia Seatiers

1955

Placement Bureau Seatiers Alumni

One sphere of the Philadelphia Seatiers' operations which is always constructive and helpful in its efforts in placing the alumni of Lowell Tech.

November 22x, 1957

R.C. Johnson, Seatiers, Inc.

Lowell Debatedpclly Hall After Famous Chemist

U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy, Governor of Massachusetts, was the guest of honor at the dedication ceremonies of Oney Hall on Thursday, September

22x, 1958.

A.T.C. Colleens Podium Centralized

While trying to synthesize a quinoline, William Henry Felkin in the age of 17 discovered a gross colored substance during TNT analysis when distilled with acetic acid. Tidwell was paid for William for his brilliance in science and instrumental contribution to the dyeing industry.

ACL Holds First Meeting at L.T.I.

Thursday, October 13 marked the first time in the history of the city that the American

Chemical Society has met at L.T.I. The membership of the Society consists of chemists

who normally meet at M.L.T. or other large colleges throughout the area. This was an

invitation by Dr. Allen Seabright, the Secretary General.

New Development Council

In view of the increased emphasis on the importance of the sciences and studies in

and by vote of the Board of Trustees, a new development council for arts and sciences

was created.

Text and Athletic Coach in Lowell Tech's Story Appropriated

1955 should be a year of flirt for Tech.

L.T.I., Watch "Sparkle"!

The first film recording of "Sparkle" radio signal, as far as it is known, was done

by the Lowell Technical Agricultural Research Foundation group. L.T.I. News

Eighty-two High Schools to Display

New Look For Tech

$2,700,000 was authorized for a new athletic

building, $1,750,000 for an athletic and physical education building; $250,000 for purchase of

field, equipment and other physical facilities; $100,000 for purchase of a new Press

building; and $100,000 for plans and specifications for a student union.

Tech Expands Chemistry Course

Every student is now offered the chemistry laboratory, L.T.I. now offers a new course in

inorganic chemistry up to and beyond the master's degree level.

Expansion of the General Studies Program at Tech

They couldn't believe that it would be $4,500,000 before it would be completed.

1958

Complete Parking Facilities for Students by Monday

... since these are located across the street from the present parking lot in the north

behind the football field, alongside the Winfield Highway adjacent to the power plant and

behind the Fitness Variety were situated on

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Special Alumni Rate $3/year

Keep up with what's happening at Tech

Just send your Name and Address to

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At School: C/o MAILROOM L.T.I.
At Home: C/O LOWELL, MASS. 01854

The Next Issue: November 22x, 1958

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Keep Up With The Times

(Make checks payable to Text News Association)

College Students Against War

College students all over the country rallied to give their support to a national peace demonstration in American collegiate libraries. The students gathered in groups ranging from one to three hundred, went into the thousands, the mass meetings in which they were engaged under the banner of "the next war" affirmed their determination to prevent war. The demonstration was a positive call for peace and against war... The students... were on the River Street side of Eames Hall.

The library expansion here is good for the

academic continuity of Tech, May it expand

admissions of sufficient, fall and spring seniors.

1963

Cash 

K. of Tun to Tech, Route to Riverside Parking Lot

In response to general student dissatisfaction with the conditions of the Riverside Street parking lot, Capt. K. of Tun will establish a parking lot in the open lot set down by the Student Council.

Keller, Nov. 22x, 1963

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without much interest, fall and spring seniors.

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