

**HISTORICAL ADDRESS**

**BARROWS**



Class F74

Book S2B29

Copyright N<sup>o</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.**







COPYRIGHT 1916 by CONNECTICUT  
VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AN  
Historical Address

Delivered before the citizens of  
Springfield in Massachusetts

at the public celebration

May 26 1911

of the

Two Hundred and Seventy-Fifth  
Anniversary of the Settlement

WITH

Five Appendices

viz.:

Meaning of Indian Local Names

The Cartography of Springfield

Old Place Names of Springfield

Unrecorded Deed of Nippumsuit

Unrecorded Deed of Paupsunnuck

---

BY

Charles H. Barrows

---

PUBLISHED BY THE

Connecticut Valley Historical Society

Springfield, Mass.

1916

✓  
THE F. A. BASSETTE CO. PRINTERS  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUL 24 1916

©Cl.A 431967

200, 1.



## Contents

	PAGE
HISTORICAL ADDRESS . . . . .	5
MEANING OF INDIAN LOCAL NAMES . . . . .	14
THE CARTOGRAPHY OF SPRINGFIELD . . . . .	20
PLACE NAMES OF OLD SPRINGFIELD . . . . .	23
DEED OF NIPPUMSUIT . . . . .	88
DEED OF PAUPSUNNUCK . . . . .	90
THE MEMORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR . . . . .	92



# Historical Address

1636-1911

The year 1636 is memorable in the annals of the Commonwealth for the foundation of her great university; it is scarcely less for the settlement of one of her largest cities. It was then at the beginning of things for New England. Peregrine White, born on the *Mayflower*, as she lay in the harbor of Cape Cod, was but a boy of fifteen when a few dozen people, men, women and children, having followed Indian trails for several days, travelling westward from the vicinity of Boston, arrived on the shores of the Connecticut. We know not whether the arrival was in the morning or at mid-day or at the coming of night; nor whether the day itself showed the mild rays of the sun of May shining in a cloudless heaven and setting forth all nature, bird and beast, tree and flower, in the colors of active and joyous life or was not rather one of those that come in those seasons of rain after an early drouth when, nature, though renewing herself for still further beauty, nevertheless is draped in gloom, the bird sheltering himself in the thicket and the flower closing its petals against a sunless sky. We could wish that these settlers had the inspiration of bright days, coming as they did to a spot where the house built a few months before in the meadows of Agawam offered the only protecting roof. They had need of courage and hope. Behind them, behind most of them forever, were the comfortable cottages and rose-embowered gardens of the homeland and friends of whom they might dream but whom they should never see. They were to deal with stern and elemental forces, a soil never ploughed, a forest not reduced, the New England winter with its relentless cold, the ravening wolf and the prowling panther; nay, an aboriginal man, at first friendly, but at last, persuaded of the hopeless rivalry of red with white, to exhibit those traits of cruelty and revenge that made the savage a more dreadful neighbor than the beast of prey. Such were the surroundings of our immi-

grant predecessors. As comers into a new country they underwent the trials peculiar to their day. We take the lesson to ourselves and honor their memory, if, comfortably seated in a land that has been prepared for us by them, we reach out in sympathy toward the immigrant of our own time, who leaving kindred and friends behind, sets foot among a strange people whose laws and institutions are a mystery and whose language is to them a jargon of repellant sounds, serving too often to conceal a practiced cunning lying in wait to ensnare the ignorant and the innocent.

The motives that brought men and women to this spot nearly three centuries ago, were essentially the same as are bringing men and women from other lands to ours to-day, a desire for political freedom, for escape from religious persecution, and, mainly in the seventeenth century, as in the twentieth, a praiseworthy ambition to better the condition of themselves and their families. Thus has immigration, as a purifying force, sifted the enterprising from the stupid, the forehanded from the shiftless, the better from the worse, those with an ideal from those who are content to crawl in the mole-tracks of old custom and decay. From the earliest overflow out of the original home of the race on Asian plains there has been a course of empire westward, ever westward, and they who followed its star have been the conquerors, simply because they had the courage, the strength, the indomitable will, to follow. Built on the best that is in man, the new empire rises, for predestined reasons, superior to the old.

To the settlers of our town, in choosing this particular location for a home, there were two natural features of great importance, the meadows and the river. They came as immediate immigrants from a town whose adaptation to agriculture they did not like, Roxbury, whose very name commemorates the rocky character of its soil. The Old Colony of Plymouth was for the most part sandy and lean, good for pines and poor for grain. Far otherwise was this valley. For uncounted ages, nature, by her benign but powerful forces had had in course of preparation those superb meadows whose soil is deep and level and bears gracefully upon its bosom the tasselled corn and the soaring elm. And what shall we say of the river, flowing broad and strong from sources even now but seldom visited, a stream in comparison with which, the

Mersey and the Tyne, the Thames and the Severn seem like meandering brooks. It is not strange that, although knowing its Indian name, they called it in daily speech and in formal record, "The Great River," nor changed their practice for a hundred years. It was the central thing in their landscape. To the north was the mountain gateway through which it came; to the east and west the granite ranges that framed its valley. The Mississippi, Father of Waters, being to them unknown, the Connecticut must have aroused their admiration, if not their awe, as one of the wonders of the new world, a thing of majestic beauty that broke the monotony of trackless forests and opened up their vision to the sky. Whatever we may say of the greater wonders of our greater land, let poets never cease to sing its praises, like that Brainard who, standing on some headland like the one which terminates our Forest Park, exclaimed in loving apostrophe:

"Fair, noble, glorious river! in thy wave  
The sunniest slopes and sweetest pastures lave;  
The mountain torrent with its wintry roar  
Springs from its home and leaps upon thy shore:  
The promontories love thee—and for this  
Turn their rough cheeks and stay thee for thy kiss."

But to our pioneers the river had a more than sentimental, in fact, a very human interest. It was their outlet to the world, the mode of passage for their small ships, the avenue by which their bare, destitute and solitary life, should be supplied with something of the conveniences, if not many of the comforts, of a civilized existence. Compelled as they were to the pursuit of agriculture and forced at last even to the purchase of a blacksmith, the unlucky slave of border warfare between England and Scotland, we can see the preciousness to them of every product of the mechanic arts. Even as late as the eighteenth century a probate inventory from West Springfield sets forth the bale of a kettle as having to the appraisers a definite value. With the Connecticut at their doors and the pelts of beaver and otter in their hands they had a standing in the world's markets. Consider, too, that they chose a point, if not unlike, at least superior to any from Canada to the Sound. The confluence of the Connecticut

with the Agawam and the Chicopee marked the central point of the fur trade. Boston had been established on the one hand, Albany on the other, both in almost the same parallel of latitude; both admirably situated for commerce and both destined to be the largest cities within an extended circle. Boston, by its harbor invited foreign shipping and Albany, by the Mohawk valley, and later by the Erie Canal, opened the west to trade. Between these our settlement was central. To Boston the overland journey was easy by the valley of the Chicopee and the Quinebaug; to Albany the Woronoco River had cut a path for itself and civilization from almost the ridge of the Berkshire Hills. When we consider how all these natural ways, reaching to the four quarters of the compass converged so perfectly at this point, giving place in due time to stage routes and finally to railroads, we recognize that our later problems of transportation, are really but modifications of one that was solved by those who went long before. The site was well chosen and we would not exchange with Holyoke or Hartford, with Northampton or Greenfield.

Little can be said of the supply of goods and chattels which the settlers brought with them but much will always be made of the sound principles which they laid, once for all, at the base of our civil life. One of those, all-important and pervasive as the Puritan influence, however slightly it may have been formulated, which existed actively in their thought and practice, was that the body politic is no mere compact for expedient ends; nor any mere expression of sovereignty, either of king or people, irresponsible and unmoral, but a thing of divine origin, a veritable moral organism, responsible as a whole and in its units, to the Creator and Sustainer of all things, Kant, Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, to the contrary notwithstanding. In truth, man in all his relations, in the family and in the state, exists as a part of the moral order of the universe and this he knows by his uncorrupted spiritual instincts. As in private, so as a citizen, he seeks, when uncorrupted, to know and to do the divine will. He also worships, recognizing that, as in past ages, so in future times, "The nation that ceases to worship, begins to die and the nation is but the aggregate of the individual." This theory was old a thousand years ago when Charles the Great in his rude and grand way undertook to build upon it the foundation of empire. We

have but to look into the Psalms and read there of Jehovah, "By him kings reign and princes decree justice." Greece recognized it; Rome grew great upon it and sank when she lost the thought, making the Cæsar divine. The new order acknowledged it and the Jew of Tarsus wrote, even in the evil days of Nero, that "The powers that be are ordained of God."

It follows from this theory that the municipality, like a private citizen is bound by justice and mercy; that it has no right to encourage a ruinous competition in the award of contracts or to pay its employees less than a fair living wage; that the citizen is bound to exercise the suffrage as a divine obligation, and that personal convenience should not be allowed to interfere with jury service. It does not however, follow that there should be the slightest connection between the state and any religious organization, howsoever this may have worked in a homogeneous community like ours in the seventeenth century. The union of the two aspects of life, the civil and the religious, was curiously symbolized in the name of the building devoted to their public use. In the vote passed February 28, 1644, authorizing a contract with Thomas Cooper for a structure of that kind there is nothing said of "town house" or "church edifice" but it was provided that in consideration of eighty pounds, to be paid in wheat, pease, pork and wampum, debts and labor, he should build a "meeting house," a building which was neither one nor the other, but both, and was for a time, in part used for storing grain. Our spired churches and towered civic buildings speak a new order, but let there ever be the mystic and informal union of civic life with morality and religion.

How does this principle of divine authority in the state consist with personal liberty? There is no contradiction. Freedom co-existent with authority, whether executed by king or sovereign people, is the natural condition of the human race and every organized society must recognize this fact or fall. It is the glory of the Puritans that they discerned the true meeting point of authority and freedom, thus avoiding despotism on the one hand and anarchy on the other. For this reason the town meeting, that most vital expression of political freedom, never ran away with itself; for this reason independence was not declared until the struggle with an autocratic king had long passed the breaking point. Our

own town records illuminate this. No Aristides could have been banished from Springfield because people were tired of hearing him called good; nor do we read of any village Cæsar inflate with power which he was unworthy to wield. It does appear by the records of 1660 that Quince Smith, a new comer, was ordered to depart the town, but although our predecessors were careful whom they admitted, it appears to have been conduct and not opinion that determined the choice.

Who and of what sort were the men and, like unto them, the women, that laid deep in this community, the principles of true government and social life? Their racial origin was various. Most of them were from England; John Stewart was from Scotland; Rice Bedortha was from Wales; John Riley from Ireland; Peter Swink was a black; it is thus that the Celt, the Saxon and the African, in this early political blend, became the type of a far greater composite that shall mark the future, uniting very diverse elements whose ultimate and successful fusion will lead the historian in a distant age to look upon us who celebrate a two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary as not having gone far with the superstructure even if we are not now working at the foundation.

Would we speak of individuals? Without disparagement of their associates, we may say that what was most hopeful for the future of the settlement was embodied in the two Pynchons, father and son. In the great part they had, in the effective way in which they took it and in their strong individuality, they suggest the two Adamses, whom Massachusetts gave to the presidency of the nation. In the characteristics which the times required they were much alike, yet each had points of superiority over the other and perhaps, without either, certainly without both, the colony would not have been what it was. Is it too much to say that without the standards which they set in the beginning the city would not in the purity of its government or social life be just what it is? How William Pynchon stamped his character on the community appears partly from the fact that in company with his son-in-law Henry Smith, and Jehu Burr, he organized the expedition and chose his companions. It was he in whom was vested almost all the executive and judicial power. He was the connecting link between comers and goers and of the first year settlers he alone remained for any length of time.



The rest went either to Northampton, Windsor or other places; others came but only those were welcome to remain, or, it is likely, cared to come who could heartily support the Pynchon régime of a sober life, a firm government and a policy of justice and friendliness towards the Indians. Thus the town may have been Pynchonized, but in so becoming it was well modelled. He was true to its interests and in his difficulties in church and state in Connecticut and with the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, its people stood loyally by him. In his honor they changed the name of the town from Agawam to Springfield, the place of his English home. When we consider this many-sided man, his force as a pioneer, his successful enterprise in private business, his discretion as a judge, his rare statecraft in dealing with red man and white, and his remarkable career as a lay theologian, we find in William Pynchon one whose place is secure in the history of the country, as a great colonial leader. In the year 1905 some pupils of the Elm Street Grammar School, becoming interested in the narrative of William Pynchon, without suggestion from their teacher, but convinced that there should be some memorial of him, raised among themselves \$3.82 as their contribution towards a statue. This sum remains in the hands of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society to-day, the challenge of youth to age. Can it be that the 300th anniversary will arrive and this challenge not be met?

Enough of the settlement; enough of the settlers. They wrought well; so have those who came after them and the nineteenth century out of which we have just emerged is rapidly becoming historic. None of us saw it open; thousands among us did not see it close. Questions of transportation are now before us. In this particular the great events of the last century for Springfield were the building of the toll bridge and the coming of the railroad. The first bridge was finished in 1805, the present one in 1816. It is inevitable that wood should give way to stone and iron, but not without a sigh can any lover of the venerable, the quaint, the useful, the well-wrought, or the picturesque see the stout trusses and majestic arches of the old toll bridge part company forever. In this anniversary month, art, in very much a labor of love, has skillfully placed upon canvas a view of the rugged interior upon which those who come after us may look and say, "This

interesting structure our forefathers had; did they appreciate it while as yet they had it?" As we who have so recently emerged from the nineteenth century, look reflectively back upon it, we see that great progress has been made in the sense of civic beauty and also in the deepening consciousness of the duty of the more favored to the less fortunate. Men of enterprise like Charles Stearns, and John D. and William H. McKnight, in their extensive planning and building recognized that mere bricks and mortar, boards and shingles, thoughtlessly united and huddled together did not make a city that was lovely to look upon or good to dwell in; and the earnest women who founded the Home for the Friendless, the Day Nursery and gave themselves to the work of the Union Relief Association demonstrated the value of personal service by consecrated woman. Wealth, too, has in large measure given of its power for good unto the poor, the ignorant and the suffering, and when, a quarter century hence, the history of benefactions is written, with all the motives, self-denials and human sympathies that lay behind, so far as these can be disclosed, it will make a valuable story.

We have in these moments passed swiftly over the centuries and taken a glimpse of our inheritance from the past. Is it an inheritance of blood? No; on this day let us lay no stress on heredity in the physical sense. To a degree, we are what we are by the physical laws of heredity, but more are we creatures of environment, education, and the self-determination to be and to do. Is the graft any less a part of the tree because it was taken from another and grafted on? Its identification with the tree is complete when it has made a full appropriation to itself of the sapflowing life of the tree. If the tree was healthy, adapted to the soil, well placed for sun and air, the graft will take to itself and in a true sense inherit, all those qualities. But it will contribute qualities of its own. Its peculiar fruitage is wanted or it would not have been grafted in. Of just this sort are many of us, coming, it may be, from afar, and becoming newly incorporate with a community, or perhaps, a nation, sharing in full sympathy its civic and moral life, its hopes, ideals, aspirations, institutions. Has it a splendid past? We inherit this. Has it a great future to make? It is ours, as much as anybody's, to help make it. Has it a flag, as has the nation, and the state,

and as every noble city ought to have? Let us glory in that flag, floating over every civic procession.

It is thus, although we come from the most various countries of the globe, that we are the true heirs of those whose strivings here have already yielded fruit, of which we rightfully partake. Indeed it is thus that those who went before us in this city of ours had themselves become incorporate with what was good in the world's past; true children and heirs of ancient Greece, having opened their eyes to the intellectual light with which Athens has flooded the world; of imperial Rome, appropriating to themselves principles of jurisprudence that lie forever at the basis of states; of Judæa, acknowledging the fact that nowhere, as in the land of the Jordan, has man in all the ages come so near to God. "Know ye not that they who be of faith, the same are the sons of Abraham?" Indeed, so far as this is true of America, to that extent, the Greek, the Italian and the Jew, in becoming Americans, are but entering into their own. Therefore whether we be longseated or newly implanted here, it is alike our privilege and duty to study the past of the city, to honor its heroes, mark its historic spots, and to teach its lessons to our children. All these things are ours by a true inheritance. It would be idle to speculate whether a city with such a past and such a possible future has reached, or when it will reach, its meridian. To a certain extent this is within the control of ourselves and those who follow us.

"Blest and thrice blest the Roman who sees Rome's brightest day;  
Who sees the long victorious pomp wind down the sacred way  
And through the bellowing forum and round the suppliant's  
grove  
Up to the everlasting gates of Capitolian Jove."

## APPENDIX A

### MEANING AND DERIVATION OF INDIAN PLACE NAMES IN OLD SPRINGFIELD.

"In the interpretation of Indian place names so many difficulties have to be overcome that it is not surprising that the best authorities sometimes reach very different conclusions in regard to the same word. Some of the difficulties of translation are: the Indians had no written language; differences of dialect of the various tribes; the introduction or omission of a letter by English writers for the sake of euphony; the corruption of place names in old records due to an interpreter. In the translation of Indian names, I believe it to be very essential that a knowledge of the exact locality should be obtained, as it is at present, and if possible as it was in the seventeenth century. Very valuable information is sometimes found by searching local histories and land grants: often a local tradition or early colonial literature will furnish valuable clues. The Indians of New England were very practical in their place names, and almost every name described the locality to which it was affixed. Imagination was rarely if ever used, and any translation expressing this faculty must, I think, be taken with great caution. Our Indians use their imagination, however, in other words, almost poetically. Their name for the Pleiades was *Chippapuock*, "the brood hen;" for the belt of Orion, *Shwishacuttowwauog*, "a wigwam with three fires; for a trap, *Appeh*, from *Uppacheau*, "he waits for him." In their names of many plants and flowers great imagination and keen observation are expressed." Kinnicutt's Indian Names of Places in Worcester County.

AGAWAM. The name is very fully discussed in Wright's Deeds p. 13; see also Handbook of the American Indians *sub. nom.* In his Dictionnaire Francais-Montagnais Lemoine gives *Agawanus*, as "unloading place".

C. N. B. Hewitt of the Bureau of Ethnology, who defined Agawam in the Handbook of American Indians writes further:—"The name Agawam was defined in the Handbook as 'fishcuring place,' by deriving the final m—sound from an existing—ng or nn, which is a phonetic change occurring in the Algonquian languages. The derivation from 'Agawanas,' 'an unloading place' seems too violent; its full form should be 'Agawanuts.' It would seem that the final m—sound is an essential part of the form from which 'Agawam' descends. The following are some forms of the word: Aggawom, Agawom, Augawoam, Oggawome, Agowaywam, Onkawam, Onkawoom, Angoam, Onkowam, Igwam and Auguam. So with a single exception the letter m is the final consonant in the word. In seeking for a definition of the word without knowing the history of its source and application any suggestion can be little more than conjecture. There is an explanation of the name

from the Chippewa; in that dialect 'agwaôma' signifies 'bring on the back to shore'. In this form the *m* is the sign of the animate objective." In explanation of the local meaning it might be suggested that the fish taken at Agawam Falls and Paucatuck Falls were unloaded from the canoes for the purpose of curing on the sunny flats at the mouth of the river.

ASHCANUNSUCK. ASHKANNUNCKSIT. Mr. Hewitt considers this as probably meaning a "a place of small hawks", evidently deriving from *quanunon*, a hawk, and "*aske*," "immature". In Eliot's Indian Bible the word "hawk" in Job 39: 26 is rendered *masquanon*, which, so far as it goes, allows of minimizing the "*aske*" and thus enlarging the hawk. The suffix *sauk* commonly refers to an outlet of water. In Trumbull's Indian Names of Connecticut it appears as sometimes equivalent to brook. It is not easy to determine to what brook or outlet, if any, in the locality, this part of the word refers, unless, indeed, the locality extended as far north as Tawtum Squassick brook in which case the word might refer to the outlet of that stream. Perhaps the true solution is found in the above given second but more unusual spelling adopted by John Pynchon which appears in his own handwriting on the deed of Paupsunnuck (Appendix D): The final syllable thus becomes a mere locative. Lemoine in his Dictionnaire Francais-Montagnais gives *Upashkau* as meaning "where the water becomes narrower," and if this word is in the composition the reference may be to a narrowing of the Westfield at the rapids or Mitteneague Falls.

CHICOPEE. "Probably from *chikee* or *chekeyeu*, 'it rages' or 'is violent', and *pe*, the root name of 'water' in nearly all Algonquin dialects, 'raging or rushing water.' *Chikkup* also was the name for a cedar tree, and *chikkuppee*, an adjective meaning 'of cedar.' Possibly the name is a corruption of *Chikkuppee*, *auke*, and was first applied to the land in the vicinity of the river, 'cedar country'" Kinnicutt.

"Perhaps from *chikopi*, "a cedar," but probably from *Chekee* "violent," and *pe*, "water." This last would be very applicable, as the river has a fall of seventy feet in the town of Chicopee alone." Wright.

CONNECTICUT. Worn by usage from *qunnitukut*. The first syllables mean "long", the third "river", and *-ut*-or *-et*, as in Wachuset, is a mere suffix generally equivalent to "at"; hence "at the long river". The word is also spelled Quinnecticot.

MANSHCONIS. The first syllable *mansh*, *manshk* means a "stronghold" and in Eliot's Bible is made the equivalent of "fort" in Is. 25: 12 and "stronghold" in Lam. 2: 5. In Wright's Deeds, p. 116, it is applied to a mountain; which rather controls the application here, although the neighboring ponds and swamps, useful to Indians in defense might perhaps enlarge the idea. The last two syllables exhibit a defiant obscurity. Cuttonus or Cattonis was lord of Agawam and Quana and his name, elided, may possibly be concealed in this word. The Indian Coe was a witness to the deed of Nippumsuit. Wright's Deeds p. 26, 93. A probably corrupt form is Massaconis.

MASSACKSIC. So spelled in the Indian deed to William Pynchon and others. From *Massa*, "great", and "*auksic*" the diminutive of auk, land, in the locative case, meaning, "the great land" or "the great meadow". Wright's Deeds, p. 14. The land is very pody and the true derivation may be from *smassek*, a marsh, the "*-wa*" of composition having been elided, *Ibid.* p. 60, n. 4.

MAUNCHAUGSIC. Occurs in the deed of Paupsunnuck (Appendix D) as descriptive of land probably in Westfield but possibly in West Springfield. I think it also occurs in a recorded deed the reference to which is mislaid. It might be composed of *manshk* "stronghold," and *okke* "land" and *-sauk*, "outlet", but is, I suspect, a corrupt form of Minnechaug, q. v.

MEMACHOGUE. Occurring, so far as I find, but once in the records for the first hundred years, and indicating as it does a locality in the valley of the Chicopee some miles east of its mouth, this may be supposed to be only another form for Minnechoag. Mr. Hewitt suggests that it may be equivalent to Mumachogue, a kind of small fish. On the coast this is taken to refer to smelts, of which there are none in the Chicopee and the locality seems to be somewhat north of the river.

MINNECHAUG. MINNECHOAG. It has been suggested that this word is equivalent to *mumachog*, a kind of small fish mentioned but not identified by Roger Williams. A study of the locality, however, would fail to find anything distinctive in the way of fish in the Chicopee river in this region. Moreover tradition, let it count for what it will, applies the word to land and makes it the original name of Wilbraham. Minnechoag mountain is in Ludlow and the range extends south into and through Wilbraham. Berries of various kinds, blackberry, huckleberry, strawberry etc. are plentiful on these hills in decided contrast to the lands on the Connecticut where the aborigines were settled. It is therefore preferable to consider that the word is compounded either of *minne*, a small fruit or berry, or its plural *minneask* and the suffix *og*, (see Wachogue). The meaning may then be the "berry place" or the "berry land". See Trumbull's Indian Names of Conn. p. 30. See Maunchaugsic.

MITTINEAGUE. METTENEGONUCK. MEDNEGONUCK. MED-ANEGANUCK. The third syllable should be pronounced short, but is seldom so spoken. Hewitt considers the probable meaning to be "on abandoned fields". Lemoine in his Dictionnaire Francais-Montagnais, p. 280, gives Mittinakup as meaning "the remains of the encampment," which is perhaps equivalent.

NAYAS. *Nayas*, a "point", and the locative *et*. "At the small point." Hewitt.

PACONEMISK. Meaning and derivation undiscovered.

PATUKET. "At the Falls." See Appendix C.

PAUCATUCK. PAUQUETUCK. The meaning of this word is discussed by Trumbull in his "Indian Names of Connecticut" and also by the authors

of the "Handbook of the American Indians". None of the writers had the advantage of knowledge of the locality. Trumbull is rather insistent that *tuck* refers to a tidal river, and admits that while this meaning is applicable to the Paucatuck of Connecticut it does not explain Paucatuck brook in West Springfield. Paucatuck brook, however, is but secondary to the original locality name. The word must refer either to the land or some characteristic of the Westfield river. If the sense of rise and fall must be kept in *tuck*, the reference may be to the rapid rise of the mountain stream, which in the spring and fall overflows Paucatuck meadows, fertilizing them greatly. But in his Natick Dictionary Trumbull allows—*tuck* as a general name for river. At this locality the river shallows and becomes calm and transparent as compared with its aspect at the rapids above and below. The meaning of *pauqua* is clear, or transparent. If the reference is to the prospect, it may be remarked that in this interval the view south is open and transparent as compared to the wooded heights on the west and east. It is not impossible that *pauqua* as here used, is a corrupt form of *pegwa*, shallow.

PAUHUNGANUCK. The derivation suggested by Lemoine in Wright's Deeds is somewhat forced and assumes the late origin for the name, which however, awaits further study. It is notable that Pauhunganuck, Sconunganuck, Ashkanuncksuck and Cappawonganuck seem to point, when applied to their respective localities, to bends in the stream. In the latter *wongan*, according to Trumbull, means "within the bend". Does a remnant of this word remain in each of the others? Toshconwonganuck is the name of a small pond near the line of Voluntown, Connecticut. Larned's Windham Vol. I p. 240.

PECOWSIC. Mr. Hewitt of the Bureau of Ethnology thinks the meaning is probably "the place of the grey fox", in which case the original, if there is reference to a fox, is either *peguas*, a red fox, or *pequawas*, a grey fox, as defined by Roger Williams. The grey fox is not common, but one was secured in Wilbraham a few years ago for the collection which Robert O. Morris gave to the City Library and its rarity as compared with the common red fox would account for the emphasis on the word as a place name. The suffix refers to the mouth of the brook, *sauk* meaning an outlet of water from a brook or pond. It is worth considering whether this is not the same word as "Pochasuck", and Paugasset, "where the narrows open out", which is certainly descriptive of the land at Pecowsic and the outlet there. Trumbull's Indian Names of Conn. p. 46. There was a Manepacossick in Deerfield (Wright's Deeds p. 65, 43), and a Lacowsic in Suffield; *ibid.* p. 99. The spelling in the earliest records is "Pacowsic", or "Pacowsauk".

PETOWAK. From *pitahoweag*, "the land whence the water flows to us", Wright's Deeds p. 30. North of the Woronoco river probably in the eastern part of Westfield, or it may refer to the headwaters of Paucatuck brook. Deed of Paupsunnuck to John Pynchon, Appendix E.

PISSAK. The proper form is *pissagh* or *pissaghi*, meaning "mire" or "dirt". Doubtless in the Chicopee deed it is used as an equivalent for "swamp". Natick Dict: also Trumbull's Indian Names of Conn. p. 51.

QUANA. Supposed to be derived from *kwanau*, "it is sunken down". If equivalent to the two first syllables of Quinnecticot, the word would refer to the length of the meadow, as shown in the map of the Agawam river, 1803, in Wright's Maps.

QUILLICKSQU. *Quilikasikau*, "it is a mixed land", (with water) that is "marshy land". Wright's Indian Deeds p. 25.

RAMAPOGUE. From *namas*, fish, and *paug*, pond. Hewitt. For the interchangeability of n and r see Wright's Deeds p. 29. The Marquis de Chastellux in his Travels mentions a Ramapogue in the eighteenth century in Pompton N. J. Frank R. Parry, township clerk of Pompton, writes: "There is in this section a range of mountains called Ramapogue with about four small lakes among them and also a valley and a river called Ramapogue."

SCANTUCK. Trumbull defines "for *peskatuck*, a branch of a river", but Hewitt considers this a plain error and says "probably *kenhaden*, or 'Whiting fish.'"

SCONUNGANUCK. SCANUNGANUCK. SQUANUNGANUCK. The last form occurs also in Map A. The meaning is perhaps undiscoverable. John Pynchon gives Squana Keesh, as the Indian month, partly identical with May, for planting corn. Quana, in the first Indian deed, was a meadow used probably for corn planting, but in order to establish any connection perhaps impossible changes must be assumed. Mr. Hewitt thinks "a place of scour grass" as possible. The syllables *ganuck* occurring also in Medneganuck, Pohunganuck, Ashkanunksuck, and (in Deerfield) Cappawonganuck, are applied to localities in all of which there is a bend in a stream. For Cappawonganuck, see Wright's Deeds p. 39.

SICKCOMPSK. SICKCOMPSQU. SUCKIOMPSK. "Dark colored rock". Wright's Deeds p. 25.

SKIPMUCK. SKIPMAUG. The last syllable means "a fishing place". In Nippumsuit's deed we have "Skep alias Skipnuck" and "Misquis the owner of Skep", in which the "e" must be short. John Pynchon's indorsement on the deed has "Wallamansick scape". We also have Wollamansick Seep.—"Seep" is a stream and if "Seep", "Scape", "Skep" and "Skip" are identical Skipmaug would mean simply a river fishing place as distinct from a pond fishery like Ramapogue. The great corruption of Indian names allows of some violent suppositions. Hewitt considers "overflowed fishing place" as the most likely meaning.

TATTOM. TAWTEM, etc. The earliest form occurs in Paupsunnuck's deed (Appendix E). It is clear that *squassok* is a rock as distinguished from a stone, but the first word has baffled investigation. Hewitt, however, thinks probably "enclosure or pen."

USQUAIOK. "*Iskwai-uk*"; meaning "the last land" or "the end of lands". Wright's Deeds p. 14. Unfortunately the word occurs but twice. If the spelling were Usquasok, the initial "m", as sometimes happens, hav-



ing dropped off, it would mean "the place of musquash", either the beaver or muskrat, a meaning befitting the location. See "Mooskoupaug" in Kinnicut's Indian Names; p. 29; and Misquitucket *ib.* p. 47. Hewitt approves the above suggestion of "beaver place."

WALLAMANUMPS. The accent is on the last syllable. Mr. Hewitt defines this as probably "red ochre rock" or "paint clay rock". Trumbull defines "*-ompsk*," of which the variations are "*-mpsk*", etc., as a standing or upright rock, a description sufficiently appropriate to the rock walls at the locality. The first three syllables, it is thought, refer to the color of the rock with reference to its uses for decoration and war paint. Wright's Deeds p. 60. The rock at Wallamanumps is of red sandstone.

WAN. The word means "stream." A swamp so called is a swamp by a stream.

WEQUAUSHAUSICK. Mr. Wright either by printer's error or difference of opinion makes the sixth letter an "n", but the original, occurring only in D 237, is open to inspection. I derive the first two syllables from "*wequaes*" at the end. *Shaume* is a neck and the last syllable, except when merely a shorter way of writing the locative "*-set*" refers to a stream at its inlet or simply to the outlet of a pond. An inspection of the locality shows that there was originally a pond shaped like the letter L with the outlet into Three Mile brook at the angle. The northern depression is now a fine meadow with a small brook running through it and discharging near the angle.

WILLIMANSETT. WILLIMANSIT. WOLLAMANSIT. In the unrecorded deed of Nippumsuit of which a fac-simile is in the Springfield City Library, "Willimansitseep". "*Wollaman*" refers to a reddish ochre color used by the Indians for personal decoration (see Wallamanumps) and procured from the bog-iron in the oozing water in and about Springfield. The locative *-et* or *-set* completes the word. Other derivations are not impossible, e. g. Willi-mansh-et, a good stronghold (see Manchconis). Willimantic in Connecticut is defined by Trumbull as "a good lookout" or "where it winds about a hill," all of which agree with the sinuous brook issuing into the plain from the steeps at the east. Hewitt considers the possible meaning to be "a place of fine small berries" probably deriving from *Will*, "good" and *minne-ash*, "small fruits." Lemoine in his Dictionarie Francais-Montagnais gives Olimanshipu, as meaning "vermillion river".

WORONOCO. WORRINOKE. WORONOCK. WORONOAK. "The country of windings", "the winding land." Wright's Deeds p. 43. In the deed of Paupsunnuck John Pynchon spells "Woronoco" and also "Woronoak."

## APPENDIX B.

### THE CARTOGRAPHY OF OLD SPRINGFIELD.

The following list of maps is believed to include all those of any value in identifying localities other than streets for the towns and cities within the original limits of Springfield, not including, however, Westfield, or the Connecticut towns for a time reckoned in the Springfield jurisdiction. Most of the older maps are reproduced in the valuable atlas of Harry Andrew Wright. Maps in directories, being mainly concerned with streets, are not included in the list. Maps and atlases are listed together as maps. The cartographers are inclined to inaccuracy in delineating brooks, particularly in not tracing them to their sources. In this and other respects reliance should only be placed upon a comparison of several maps and even this may fail and a local examination be necessary. For a very early map of New England showing Springfield see Mass. Hist. Society Collections. 2d series Vol. 6.

A. In compliance with acts of the General Court in 1795 and 1830 there were prepared by the several towns and cities manuscript maps showing their respective boundaries and some topographical features. These are on file in the archives of the Secretary of State. The maps of 1795 are in appendix C are referred to as A without designating the particular towns.

B. A very large manuscript map of Springfield, including Chicopee as a part of the town, and inscribed "David Ashley 1827". It is in sections which, properly boxed, are kept in the office of the City Engineer.

C. Wall map of Springfield, including Chicopee; 20 x 16 in. Samuel Bowles & Co. 1827. This is a reduction and abridgment of B and adds scarcely anything to its original. It contains, however, good engravings of Court Square, State Street with the new Town Hall, the Pyncheon house and the new Methodist church edifice on the brow of the hill on Union Street. Rare.

D. The maps of 1830-1831. See A.

E. Dr. Peabody's small map. This neat and beautiful manuscript map 10 x 8 in. was executed by Rev. Wm. B. O. Peabody about 1827 and given by him to his parishioner, Eunice L. Edwards to whose aged daughter, Charlotte E. Warner, it belonged until her death, January 11, 1916. Comparison with the map of 1830 in the archives of the Secretary of State at Boston makes it evident that both maps are from the same hand. The Edwards map has exquisite drawings of the old Town Hall, the Pyncheon house, the First church, the old Court House and the dignified mansion of

William Orne on Maple street opposite High Street. Four enlarged photographic copies of this map have been recently made.

F. Map of Longmeadow, including the then precinct of East Longmeadow, by Jonathan H. Goldthwaite, an engraver on metal; 24 x 16 in. This map is based on the survey of 1831. The engraver was a resident of Longmeadow. A map of Massachusetts and of the United States, finely executed by him and the latter bordered by the capitols, is extant. The copper plate of Map F has been recently presented to the Conn. Valley Hist. Soc. by the engraver's son, William Goldthwaite.

G. Map of Springfield, including Chicopee, 2 ft. 10 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. by George Colton, a local engineer; 1835. It contains a view of Court Square, with the elm which yet stands in the northeast corner and its mate which died a few years ago. It also contains the school districts. Rare; but the plate is in the possession of the writer.

H. Map of the Central Parts of Springfield; 3 ft. square; by Marcus Smith and H. A. Jones; published by M. Dripps, New York; 1851. It contains engravings of Foot's Block on the present site of the building of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company and of the American Machine Works on Tyler, Orleans and Quincy streets. Rare.

I. Large wall map of Hampden County by Henry F. Walling; published by H. A. Haley, Boston; 1855. It contains side maps of the villages and civic centers.

J. Wall map of the villages of Chicopee and Chicopee Falls. McKinney and Smith; 1859. One of these is hung in the Registry of Deeds.

K. Large wall map of Springfield by Smith and Van Zandt; 1860. It contains engravings of the railroad station and various other buildings and shows the ground plan of buildings. Rarer than L.

L. Large wall map of Springfield by Beers, Ellis & Soule, New York; 1870. It shows the ground plan of buildings and gives names of their owners.

M. Atlas of Springfield by Beers, Ellis & Soule; 1870.

N. Atlas of Hampden County by F. W. Beers; published by Beers, Ellis and Soule, New York; 1870.

O. Atlas of Massachusetts by Walling and Gray; published by Stedman, Brown and Lyon, Boston; 1871. Folding maps of the several counties from the same plates were also published separately, showing even the houses on country roads.

P. Birdseye view of Springfield by O. H. Bailey; published by Whitney & Adams, Springfield; 1876. An interesting combination of map and pictures

in lithograph. Taking a plan of the streets the artist went through them and sketched in the buildings with remarkable rapidity. The original belongs to the Connecticut Valley Historical Society.

Q. Atlas of Springfield. George H. Walker & Co. Boston 1882. This firm has published several later editions; those of 1891, 1900 and 1904, using contours etc. from Map R. See S.

R. Map of the U. S. Topographical Commission. Washington. 1886-7.

S. Atlas of Massachusetts. George H. Walker & Co. Boston; 1891 and later editions. Based on R etc. and shows the land elevation.

T. Atlas of Hampden County. L. J. Richards & Co. Springfield; 1894.

U. Atlas of Springfield. L. J. Richards & Co. Springfield 1899.

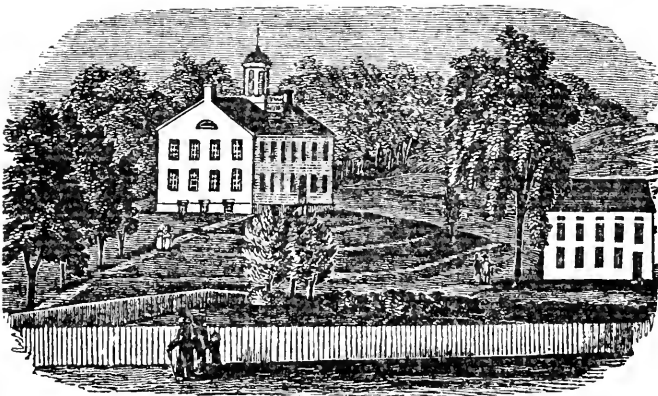
V. Highway Map of Hampden and Hampshire Counties. L. J. Richards & Son, Springfield, 1908; square miles indicated by cross sections.

W. Atlas of Springfield and Longmeadow. L. J. Richards. Springfield 1910.

X. Atlas of Holyoke. Harold Hazen Richards. 1911.

Y. Atlas of Hampden County. By Harold H. Richards; published by the Richards Map Co. 1912.

Z. Wall map of Springfield. George H. Walker & Co. Boston; 1912. Mainly for streets.



*At the headwaters of the North Branch, Wilbraham. From an old print.*

## APPENDIX C

### PLACE-NAMES OF OLD SPRINGFIELD

including therein the present Holyoke, Chicopee, West Springfield, Agawam, Ludlow, Wilbraham, Hampden and the Longmeadows.

Many of the names in this list are found in the valuable transcription of the town records made by Henry M. Burt whose name should be held in grateful remembrance. The publication is in two volumes, but the place-names are not indexed. That work is referred to in the list by volume and page; e. g. 1 B 216 means page 216 of the first volume. A transcription of the records of layout of roads etc. in that part of the ancient county of Hampshire which is now the county of Hampden may be found in the office of the clerk of the County of Hampden. In the list this book is referred to as Co. Ct. Rec. (County Court Records). Citations by capital letters unaccompanied by numerals refer to the early volumes in the Registry of Deeds, which were lettered instead of numbered as now. One book is lettered A-B. The letters I C refer to the several books of the Inward and Outward Commons, all transcribed in one volume in the Registry of Deeds from the originals in the office of the City Clerk and more easily referred to because typewritten. The letters LG refer to the three transcriptions of the Land Grants and Possessions in the Registry of Deeds made from the originals in the office of the City Clerk. For the citations from maps and atlases see Appendix B. The deeds for the first century of the settlement have been personally examined. Facts not cited on authority must rest on the credibility and accuracy of the present writer, who, perhaps, for such purposes, has not spent his life in vain in the city of which his ancestor was the founder. Except for the value of the appendices, perhaps the matter in the volume might not be considered of sufficient importance for publication. By far the most time and labor have been absorbed by Appendix C, and although the writer cannot exactly say with old John Stow, author of the Survey of London, that in this work he has trudged many a *weary* mile, yet the hours that he has spent on foot and in the saddle in studying localities have been many and agreeable. The places are within the present limits of Springfield unless otherwise indicated.

ACCORD TREE. A pine tree which, in 1685, it was agreed between Springfield and Northampton, should be the point from which to run the line between those towns and by which errors in surveys could be corrected.

It was opposite the Upper Falls about 40 rods from the Connecticut. Unless there had been an accord between the towns such a starting point was called a bound tree. In old Springfield the bound tree on the east was a pine; on the southeast, a white oak; on the south a white oak near the river was an accord with Enfield as was a black oak on the north with Hadley. On the west a pine tree was an accord with Westfield. Perambulation to correct the bounds was had from time to time at an expense to the town of several shillings per day per man and, by one town account, of a bottle of rum for the perambulators. 2 B 182.

**ADAMS CEMETERY. WILBRAHAM.** The old cemetery at Adams Corner.

**AGAWAM.** John Holyoke, when recording the original Indian deed to Pynchon and others made the following note on the record book. "Agaam or Agawam It is that meadow on the South of Agawam River, where the English did first build a house, which now we commonly call house meadow. That peice of ground is it which the Indians do call Agawam and that the English kept the residence, who first came to settle and plant at Springfield now so called; and at the place it was (as is supposed) that this purchase was made of the Indians." The name was subsequently applied to the precinct south of the river whence the name as a separate town. See Wright's Indian Deeds or the original in the Registry of Deeds; also B 150,173.

**AGAWAM FALLS.** The rapids of the Agawam extending up the river from a point above the New Bridge Street bridge as far as Ashkanunksuck. 1 B 198,349.

**AGAWAM RIVER.** Properly, and in accordance with ancient usage, so called from its mouth either to Ashkanunksuck or Paucatuck after which it becomes the Woronoco or, in modern times, the Westfield. 1 B 109; 2 B 190; A 22; AB 54; D 17. Maps AH. For the fishing place see 2 B 324.

**AGAWAM SWAMP.** I 128.

**ALLOTMENTS.** By this word in the records is meant the early grants to individuals which were made without compensation and upon no other condition than that the grantee should become or remain a citizen and use the land. For failure of the condition many grants were forfeited. For allotments made in view of the possible forfeiture of the colony charter see 2 B 171 and Holland's Western Massachusetts, Vol. 2 p. 155. The latter allotments, hastily made, were ridiculous for their proportionate length and breadth, all of them extending four miles in length from the eastern line of the outward commons to the Wilbraham hills. The allotment to Obadiah Miller (see F 422) was four miles long by eight feet and nine inches wide. The earliest allotments were, of course, those in the "Town Plat," including the Wet meadow and Wood lots to the vicinity of the present Spring street; then small meadows further removed, "spangs of meadow," and "spring-pieces" like those of Pacowsic. 1 B 171, etc.; King's Handbook of Springfield p. 9; Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 196; also Commons and Scheme Lots.

**AMES HILL.** The land on both sides of Maple street at the brow of the hill and extending east to Sterns Hill at Central street. It is crowned by the

mansion built by David Ames, an early manufacturer of paper, about 1825 and still occupied by his descendants. The term was formerly of wider significance and may have included the estate of John Ames, whose former residence, contemporary with the other, stands at the southwest corner of Maple and Pine Streets. The schoolhouse of the Ames school district (Dist. 18 of Map G) stood in the triangle shown on Maps H K. See also Report of the School Committee 1852 p. 16. The view of the valley from the open land opposite the David Ames house suggested to Moses Teggart the poem printed in Poets and Poetry of Springfield p. 153. The Connecticut Valley Historical Society possesses a lithographic view of a portion of the city taken from the edge of this hill, and showing in the foreground the residence of the late Homer Foot, now, somewhat altered, that of Andrew B. Wallace.

AMOSTOWN. WEST SPRINGFIELD. A locality and school district in West Springfield east of the Great Plain and correctly shown on Maps I T V. The name is derived from Amos Taylor who settled there in the mid-eighteenth century. The present writer, when a lad, visited the school about 1860, at which time it contained six children all barefoot and by so much the more, healthy and happy. Reg. of Deeds, bk. 3 p. 868; bk. 11 p. 345; 2 LG. 374.

ARMORY HILL. That portion of "the Hill," (*q. v.*) centering about the United States Army and perhaps almost coextensive with "the Hill" so called. See Federal Hill.

ARISLITTLE. AGAWAM. Much speculation has been wasted on the meaning of this term which still remains in obscurity. It may perhaps be inferred from C 522 that it was not in use in 1719 but it first appears in the records in 1745-7 (2 I C 246). In the record the name is spelled as above and the ordinary pronunciation makes the *a* short. There was, however, in the early part of the last century a pronunciation also used making the *a* long and the pronunciation Acelittle was also used. I find no sufficient ground for a derivation from Robert Harris, a land owner of the eighteenth century. In old English husbandry "arrish" was a stubble field. The locality is well attested by record and tradition as being the highland on the right bank of the Agawam opposite Mittineague, near the present site of the Worthy paper mill. See Bagg's West Springfield p. 127.

ASHKANUNKSUCK. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The spelling of this word is various, but the above is the one given by Elizur Holyoke, although he once or more drops the second *k*. In C 352 it is Askanunset. The word was applied to the land in the neck formed by the Westfield river between the trap ridge at Tattom and Mittineague Falls. It was not used for land on the right bank of the river. See also Jude's Neck and appendix A. 2 B 215, 280, etc.; A. 238; C 110; E 192; F 238; 3 IC 267, 310, 324, etc.

ASHLEYVILLE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. For the Ashleys see Bagg's West Springfield pp. 114, 137, 140. Map N, etc.

ASHLEY'S BROOK. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Above the north gate of Chicopee Plain and the next brook south of Riley's Brook. Co. Ct. Rec. 241.

**BAILEY'S GROVE.** A part of the tract of heavy pine timber on the left bank of Mill river. Map L. See Blake's Woods and Pine Hall.

**BALL MOUNTAIN. WILBRAHAM.** Map D.

**BALL'S BOTTOM. BALL'S SWAMP. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** Some 50 acres between the Agawam and the Connecticut lying in the Great Bottom once belonged to the ancient family of Ball. The saying, "As green as a Ball Swamp pumpkin" was in use in the early nineteenth century and probably much earlier. D 34, 128; K 18. Ball Genealogy; Bagg's West Springfield, p. 121.

**BARK HALL. BARK HALL MEADOW. BARK HALL HILL. LONGMEADOW.** Bark Hall is on Longmeadow brook 80 rods west from the main village street on Bark Hall road, where was formerly a tannery, but the spelling universal in the records shows that the name has not, as supposed by some, any connection with the fact that bark was *hauled* over the road, 2 B 262, 293; C 102; D 490; E 37; G 215, 219; H 453, 556. See Pine Hall.

**BARKER'S BROOK. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** The north branch of the brook crossing Riverdale street near the schoolhouse, next north of Darby brook. 2 B 285. Map D. Now called Pepper brook.

**BASK. WILBRAHAM.** A bathing place used as a course point on the layout of the "Ridge road", the northern portion of which is now in disuse. The distances indicate the spot to have been about east of Mount Vision, near the headwaters of a tributary of the Scantick.

**BASK POND.** The true name of this pretty sheet of water in Sixteen acres is perfectly clear but late usage shows corruption. The earliest record is Bask, as may be seen by inspection of the original in the office of the City Clerk in Book 3 of the Inward Commons p. 424; but unfortunately this has been transcribed in the copy in the Registry of Deeds as Bark, 3 I C 286. The next record in the same original book is plainly Bask but in the copy (3 I C 306) is transcribed Bush. The pond is not shown on Map A and Map C has Bark, perhaps from a misreading of Map B. Some maps have Bass supposed to be derived from a former owner but I has Bask. There is no local reason for naming the pond Bark, as in Bark Hall, *q. v.* but in old English to "bask" is to bathe and the sandy bottom of this pond, where it approaches the highway, makes it better for bathing than the peat bottom ponds in the neighborhood. A "basking place," unidentified, is mentioned in Burt's records. Basking Ridge is in New Jersey. See Basking Place Brook and Stinking Hole Bask.

**BASKING PLACE BROOK. AGAWAM.** Probably Worthington brook. 2 B 303. See Stinking Hole Bask.

**BATTY'S POND.** Formerly at the northwest corner of Maple and Central streets. In the early '40's of the nineteenth century, when the original Baptist meeting house stood on Maple street, this pond was used as a bap-



tistry. The water was held by damming the brook that is still running out of the cemetery. Maps H K L. For Mr. Batty see Morris's Birds of Springfield p. 13.

BAY PATH. BAY ROAD. BOSTON OLD ROAD. Beginning with the Connecticut at the ford over Mill river for this description, the Bay Path as first travelled by the settlers of 1636, and later, was identical with the Indian trail. The latter crossed Mill river in about the line of the present Pecowsic Avenue, turned into the line of Pine street, thence continued through Oak street and Bay street seeking the watershed between the Mill and Chicopee rivers near Dirty Gutter, after passing over Goose Pond Hill; was then deflected southerly to avoid the swamp, and, resuming its original direction, after reaching Four Mile Pond, passed Wallamanumps and proceeded up the valley of the Chicopee beyond Manchconis and Minnechoag. Thus the way is marked by the Indian nomenclature. It became dislocated when Walnut street became for a short distance identical with it and the northern end of Pine street was therefore renamed Oak street. The early settlers were not slow in making a new village terminus instead of the Indian fort on Long Hill and constructed a cause-way over the Wet Meadow at State street. (See Causey) In or about 1647 there was in existence a way, called the Log Path, running east from Squaw Tree Dingle, along the line of State Street and it was probably well defined then or soon after as far as the Stone Pit (*q. v.*). This road, when developed and extended across the swamps in the vicinity of the present almshouse, began to be called the New Bay road and later the Boston road; by so much eclipsing the old Bay Path that a portion of the latter is not shown on Maps C G. The word "path" for a highway is used as late as 1775. 1 B 24, 27, 188, 193, 347; B. 132; I 324; Co. Ct. Rec. 46. Wright's Maps; Holland's Bay Path.

BEAR HOLE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The dark passage of Paucatuck brook in West Springfield through the hemlock woods southeast of Bush's Notch has borne the name of Bear Hole in the eighteenth century and perhaps earlier. In the last decades of the nineteenth century Bear Hole became a resort for suppers and had a dancing platform. The spring of clear pure water was christened "Massasoit," after the then best hotel in Springfield, and when Springfield's water supply from Ludlow deteriorated, "Massasoit" water was largely sold in Springfield. The last bear known at this place appeared on the Great Plain about 1790, when Seth Smith was there hoeing corn. The water power was utilized as early as the eighteenth century and the mill saw mentioned in Bagg's West Springfield pp. 120-121, is in the possession of the writer, by inheritance. Maps A Q 1; Wright's Maps.

BEAR SWAMP. LUDLOW. see Noon's Ludlow p. 50.

BEDORTHA'S BROOK. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Chicopee Field, apparently the brook next above Darby's brook. 1 C 297, 326; 2 B 224; E 127; K 333.

BEAVER DAM. WILBRAHAM, see Peck's Wilbraham, p. 20.

BENTON BROOK. See Wan Swamp brook.

BIRCH RUN. WILBRAHAM. On the Monson road about halfway from the top of the mountain to Glendale church. *Ex rel.* Chauncey E. Peck. See Peck's Wilbraham p. 157.

BIRCH SWAMP. CHICOPEE. Reg. of Deeds bk. 129 p. 514.

BIRCHEN BEND. BIRCHAM BEND. BIRCHAM'S BEND. BIRCHARD'S BEND. All forms but the first are miserable corruptions. No person of either name held land in the vicinity; but aside from this, the spelling in the early records is conclusive and the plain on the south is yet sprinkled with white birches, hundreds, and apparently thousands, in number. The bend is the dip of the Chicopee to the south between Indian Orchard and Chicopee Falls, but is of late years obscured by the flooding from the dam of the Bircham Bend Power Company. In the later 70's and early 80's of the nineteenth century a solitary named Richardson lived in a primitive fashion in a hut near the river and north of Birchen Bend brook. In the *Homestead* of Sept. 29, 1883, are verses signed "A," beginning as follows—

THE HERMIT OF BIRCHAM'S BEND

A sad and lonely life he leads  
 The hermit of Bircham Bend;  
 On blighted hopes his spirit feeds  
 And hungers for no earthly friend.  
 He sits upon the river's bank  
 While friendly birches shield his head;  
 His face is sad, his heart is sore;  
 The sunshine of his life has fled.

2 B 245; C 594; E 250.

BIRCHEN BEND BROOK. Not one of the maps has this brook correctly drawn, as any one will discover who takes the pains to thread his way through brake and swamp to the headwaters of both the branches, which having done, he will realize that there is yet a good stretch of wilderness within the city limits. The easterly branch rises near and north of Berkshire street not far from its crossing with the Boston and Albany Railroad; the other in a swamp between Butler street and the Springfield & Northeastern R. R. a short distance from Poor brook. They meet in the vicinity of Dutch Meadow. The course of the brook through the meadow is noticeable for the plentiful growth of the edible watercress.

BIRCHEN PLAIN, THE. The birchstudded plain on the left bank of the Chicopee at Birchen Bend. 2 I C 180, 204.

BLACK POND. A pond in the Great Bottom, or Agawam meadows, not far north of the Agawam river, being an isolated part of an old bed of the river. It is shown on a large unpublished map of the meadows made by Durkee, White and Towne. A 110; A B 179 K 86. Reg. Deeds bk. 403 p. 6.

**BLACK POND HILL.** An old river terrace near Black Pond. Reg. Deeds bk. 403 p. 6.

**BLAKE'S HILL.** That part of the Great Hill lying on both sides of Belmont avenue, formerly Blake street. The name unfortunately, was changed at the instance of a few, who were interested in the development of the street, led by the owner of No. 76 which then commanded a view of Mts. Tom and Holyoke. King's Handbook p. 68.

**BLAKE'S WOODS.** A tract of land heavily timbered with white pine which extended from the valley of Mill river between Belmont avenue and Dickinson street to and beyond the brow of the hill. It was one of those places that served for summer picnics before the days of Forest Park. A sketch by R. M. Shurtleff of the hut of a solitary who had his abode there belongs to the Conn. Valley Hist. Society and shows the hermit and Judge William S. Shurtleff. The woods were cut about 1890 and their loss called forth expressions of regret in prose and verse.

"High on the hill we long have stood,  
Row upon row a stately wood,  
Graceful, erect, with feathery crests  
Where birds of the forest built their nests:  
    But lo! around, on the rooty ground,  
        These stumps and branches lie,  
Where half of our number have met their death:  
    Still fragrant lingers their parting breath,  
        Their requiem we sigh.  
A crow amid the branches high,  
    Against the pearly sky,  
Shrieks, "Lo! Lo! oh! oh!"

ANNA B. WILLIAMS.

**BLISS POND.** Near Maple street and used in connection with Bliss's tannery below. Maps H I K.

**BLISS HOLLOW.** It marked the course of a brook now covered, flowing from the northeast part of the Armory grounds through 62 Pearl street and entering the Garden brook sewer at 72 Worthington street. See Kibbe's Hollow.

**BLISS SPRING. BLISS'S SPRING.** At Sixteen Acres N. by W. of the crossroads. It is spring of clear cold water emerging in considerable volume from beneath an elm tree and making the head of a brook flowing into the North Branch. Map A. 2 B 286, 290. Obsolete.

**BLOCK BROOK.** West Springfield. Maps D R etc. but misplaced in I. Another in Agawam, the northwesterly brook of the town. B 58. See Log bridge.

**BLOCK BRIDGE.** This is a bridge made of logs which would generally be roughly hewn, and is distinguished from the more lightly constructed pole

bridge. The bridge over Block brook on the highway between Springfield and Westfield east of Tattom Hill had this distinctive name. The spot had so late as 1889, a certain natural beauty and in that year was tenanted by a pair of mocking birds; but the street railway construction has made a radical change in the locality. See Log bridge. On Block brook lived the widow of Peter Swink, the first negro in Springfield. E 390. His early grant was here and presumably here he built his house. 1 B 313, 321, 343, 370; 2 B 173, 297. For early bridges see Earle's Stagecoach and Tavern Days, pp. 356, 366.

BOAT SWAMP. BOAT SWAMP BROOK. HAMPDEN AND EAST LONGMEADOW. This name is lost to the present generation but was once in common use as applied to a tributary of the Scantic crossing the Somers road at Baptist Village. 2 IC 219, 266, 3 LG 353.

BOGGY MEADOW. AGAWAM. On a tributary of Three Mile Brook. C 561; D 82, 582.

BOTTOM. See Great Bottom: Cold Spring Bottom.

BRADLEY'S MOUNTAIN. In WEST SPRINGFIELD northeast of Bush's Notch between Ashley's Pond and the Notch road. Ezra Bradley, "Squire Bradley", was a New York lawyer of literary taste who removed to West Springfield about the beginning of the nineteenth century and resided at the four corners near this elevation. A great grandson is living, the son of Elisha Bartholemew, Esq. Maps D I Q.

BREWER'S HILL. The second terrace extending from State Street to the foot of Ames Hill. 2 LG 467. See Little Hill.

BRICK CITY. WEST SPRINGFIELD. See Piper.

BRICK KILN. 2 B 236, 242, 245.

BRUSH HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD. 2 B 318; E 23, 24; G 323; H 190 Maps D S I.

BUCK HILL. BUCK HILL SWAMP. The Hill is in Suffield near the Agawam line. Buck Hill Swamp occurs in a land grant of 1712. 2 B 311, 320. Maps N R. See also Noon's Ludlow p. 44.

BURT'S COVE. Appears in Map M (1870) but the opening into the Connecticut having been silted up, the cove is now extinct. It was the remains of an old channel of the Agawam by which it debouched into the Connecticut. From the South End Bridge the old channel can be readily traced across the larger island by the line of trees that break the meadow. In the mid-nineteenth century and before, Burt's Cove was a place for clambakes and fish fries.

BURT'S FERRY. A ferry from Longmeadow and Agawam. Co. Ct. Rec. p. 187.

**BURT'S MILLS.** A hamlet of South Wilbraham, now Hampden, centering around a water power; birth place of Ezekiel Russell, D.D. a sound theologian and scholar. The mill has disappeared and the name is obsolete. Map L.

**BURYING GROUND.** In AGAWAM. 2 IC 14; Now dilapidated to the last degree. SPRINGFIELD; see Cemetery.

**BURYING GROUND.** CHICOPEE. N 430.

**BUSH POND.** Error for Bask Pond (*q. v.*). 3 IC 263.

**BUSH'S NOTCH.** WEST SPRINGFIELD. The pass through the range of trap that divides West Springfield from Westfield above Bear Hole. Geologically it is a fault. Co. Ct. Rec. (1764) 100; 2 LG 370. Emerson's Geology of Old Hampshire. Maps I O.

**BYFIELD.** WEST SPRINGFIELD. The word probably means in this connection a field along side or off the highway. The locality is between Cold Spring Bottom and upper Elm Street in the pondy meadows between the river and the 200 ft. level and is spoken of as equivalent to the Muxy meadow. Probably it lay to the north of the present common and is almost, if not quite, identical with Ramapogue. B 124.

**CABOTVILLE.** In the mid-nineteenth century the factory village of Chicopee Falls was so called because of the capital of the Cabot family of Boston invested in the mills. See Barber's Hist. Collections of Mass. p. 296, where may be found an engraving of Cabotville.

**CARD FACTORY POND.** An artificial pond once situate on the present side of the High School of Commerce in the upper part of Skunk's Misery. The springs are at Woodworth Avenue and the brook, now inclosed for its whole length, passes through the property of No. 25 School street, in front of the Central High School and thence to the State street sewer opposite the school. It formerly reached the Town brook via Stockbridge street. On September 10, 1886, Albert H. Wheeler, aged 9 years, was drowned from a raft made of two logs and a barn door, on the pond. The first words of his companion, James Connor, upon being restored to consciousness were, "There is another boy in there"; a beautiful example of youthful altruism. The last words of Albert Wheeler were a "good by" to his would be rescuers. Map H. Hist. of Springfield for the Young p. 5.

**CASTALIAN BROOK.** WILBRAHAM and MONSON. I find this brook name only once, in the perambulation of the Wilbraham-Monson bounds in 1735 where it is spoken of as "a small brook called Castalian brook" and is the only example of a classic place-name. The stream enters Twelve Mile brook about half a mile south of the state road from Springfield to Boston and its source is in the swampy land less than a mile west of Bald Peak. On the western flank of the mountain is a copious spring of very clear cold water which must eventually find its way by an underground channel, perhaps formerly by a channel above ground, to the headwaters of the brook. The lofty isolation

of Bald Peak may have suggested the name of Mount Parnassus and the spring, having been compared with the spring of that name on the Grecian Parnassus, the brook thence derived a name, which being now lost to tradition, has left the brook now nameless. In the record the spelling erroneously doubles the letter l. 1 B 503. Map R.

CATAMOUNT HOLLOW. CHICOPEE. At Willimansit. 2 LG 409.

CAUSEWAY. CAUSEY. The upper, middle and lower causeways were at Carew, State and Mill Streets respectively and, being built of embedded logs, made practicable the crossing of the Wet meadow. 1 B 247, 300, 350, 404; 2 B 112, 125, 189, 194, 196. King's Handbook of Springfield p. 65. For a causeway in Agawam see C 459. For the survival of the old form "Causey" see Green's Groton, vol. 1 p. 74.

CAUSEWAY SWAMP. 2 I C 265. See also the will of Dea. Nathaniel Warriner, where the spelling is "Cosey".

CEMETERY. The original Burying ground and Training Field lay on the river bank, at the foot of a lane, now Elm Street, opened for access to them. Originally the burying ground was all on the south side of the lane. Later the Training Field on the north gave way to the burying ground. 2 LG 401. When the tract on the river was required for the railroad the remains and stones in the burying ground were removed to the new cemetery and are mostly ranged along Pine Street. The Pynchon interments, however, were at the head of the second glen from the Pine Street gate. For a caustic allusion to the supposed desecration of removal see "The Great Temple's Dedication," an old broadside belonging to the Conn. Valley Hist. Society and reprinted in the *Republican* of March 30, 1913. Map G. The original burying ground was sometimes let to pasture. 2 B 350, 370. For the way to the Burying ground. Elm St. see 2 B 518. The circumstances attending the burying ground removal. See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register. See also Thompson's Dingle.

CHARLES'S POND. Holyoke. In the Falls Woods, 3 I C 275.

CHICOPEE. See Appendix A for its meaning. For an Indian deed of land and for weirs in the river see the deed of Nippumsuit and others to William Pynchon, and facsimile in the Springfield Library. For mention of weir rights in 1668 see 2 B 190. The early settlements were known as Upper Chicopee (Chicopee Street); Lower Chicopee, at the mouth of the river; Scanunganuck (Chicopee Falls) and Skipmaug. 2 B 240, 399, 436, 462, 471, 511; B 299, 383; D 351, 469; Holland's West. Mass; Autobiography of Hiram Munger p. 24. For an old engraving of a part of Chicopee see Barber's Hist. Collections Mass. p. 295.

CHICOPEE. WEST CHICOPEE. A hamlet and school district in West Springfield on the present Riverdale street and opposite the settlement of Lower Chicopee on the east side of the Connecticut. Its center may be said to have been at the Miles Morgan place south east of Crow Hill and in the

early nineteenth century the school district extended north as far as the present McElwain farm and south to "the White Church", on the hill. At the north lay Ashleyville. For a feoffment of lands by livery of seisin in which a twig instead of turf was used for the symbol and Rev. Pelatiah Glover was feoffee, see 2 B 210. See for Chicopee in West Springfield 1 B 223, 226; D 577; E 124, 127. Maps D I.

CHICOPEE BROOK. Same as Crowfoot brook. 2 B 319.

CHICOPEE FACTORY. This term was used in the first half of the nineteenth century for the locality in Chicopee Falls lying near the bridge over the Chicopee River. Thence the name of Factory street in Springfield which was renamed Saint James Avenue after the McKnight development began (see McKnight District). The original name of the street was Skipmuck road. See Holland's West. Mass. vol. 2 p, 44. Maps C D G. See Skipmuck Old Path.

CHICOPEE FIELD. CHICOPEE PLAIN. WEST SPRINGFIELD. After the bottom lands on the east side of the Connecticut river and the fields on the west side opposite the home lots had been appropriated, attention naturally turned to the fertile plain lying opposite Plainfield on the west side. Like the Great Bottom this was inclosed by a fence with north and south gates and the land parcelled out in free grants to the inhabitants, one parcel being reserved for the use of the ministry, as in other localities. Chicopee Plain properly so called extended northward from the brook now flowing past the schoolhouse (the next brook north of Darby brook,) unto Riley's brook. The somewhat higher level extending south to Darby's brook was spoken of as another plain, 1 B 215, 219, 236, 293, 294, 385 etc. A 17, 174; AB 48 Map H. Later the plain on which is located "Chicopee Street" was spoken of as Chicopee Field. A 17, 174. See Palmer's "Chicopee Street".

CHICOPEE LANDING. The landing place for rivercraft at "Chicopee St." at one time called Alvord's Wharf. A store was here. Co. Ct. Rec. 103. Maps A B C.

CLAY HILL. Upper Carew Street. T 344. For Mayo's brickyard see Map W. pl. 16.

CLAY HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Later called Tubbs' Hill. Here Jere Stebbins had a pottery before the Revolution or about that time. A saucer of mottled green made in this pottery I have placed in the museum of the City Library; as also a tiling, the mate of those which form an ornamental band around the upper story of the brick house No. 181 Park Avenue West Springfield, now owned by Josephine B. Phelon. The tiles were the product of this pottery. E 388, H 325; 2 LG 452. Bagg's West Springfield p. 138. Another in Chicopee, 2 I C 28.

CLAY PITS, THE. North of Round Hill. 1 B 396; 2 B 236; C 141. For brickmaking in Springfield see Pynchon's letter to Gov. Winthrop, N. E. Hist.

& Gen. Reg. 4th series vol. 6 p. 375. Mary Lewis married the brickmaker in 1645.

CLOSE ROAD. See Pent Road.

COAL PITS, THE. At Plainfield near Deep Dingle, 2 I C 76.

COLD SPRING. In that portion of the Great Bottom where are now located the Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Company and the Boston and Albany Railroad there was a spring of cold water. 1 B. 236. Its waters soon mingled with those of a small brook which rose north of Tubbs Hill and in the 60's of the last century, and doubtless long before, supplied with some pressure the old blacksmith shop on the Westfield road at Ramapogue. Church street was until a few decades ago Cold Spring Road. 1 B 236, 238, 286, 295, 302; C 429. Maps D I N.

COLD SPRING. Near the Chicopee and Ludlow line. Co. Ct. Rec. p. 53; 2 LG. 362. Perhaps the same as Haying Well.

COLD SPRING BOTTOM. That portion of the Great Bottom in which lay the Cold Spring. The curving bed of an old outlet of the Agawam. I remember it about 1860 (probably in the spring) as being full of water nearly to Shad Lane. B 418; E 324; F 364.

COLLINS DEPOT. WILBRAHAM. See Peck's Wilbraham p. 216.

COMMON. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Only in West Springfield, of all the towns comprising old Springfield, has this word been in use as describing, like Boston Common, that part of the old common lands, which has remained reserved for the use of the public. The tract intended is spoken of as the Common by the various writers in Bagg's West Springfield (1874) but with modern affectation is now sometimes called the Park. 1 B 346.

COLTON'S CAUSEY. COLTON'S BRIDGE. 2 L G 368.

COMMON FIELD. The Common Field and the General Field as applied to the land in West Springfield used in connection with the home lots of the Main street on the east side, are convertible terms. This land included the Great Bottom and extended from the Agawam to Ramapogue. Within it there could be private inclosures. (See Pikle). The phrase was applied to land in other localities; Longmeadow, and Chicopee Plain, and the Plainfield. 1 B 400, 401. Various provisions were made as to fencing and the dates where the fields should lie open after the proprietors had gathered their crops. 1 B 207-208; 334-6, 339. The word "common" in this connection denoted not community of ownership but of fencing. 1 B 280, 290.

(1 B 236; 2 B 70)

COMMONS. The lands bought of the Indians, or which, being of no value to them, were appropriated as within the charter limits, and those forfeited by the local Indians for their part in King Phillip's war, were known as the



Commons. The first Division of these lands took place in 1636, in which each citizen received his share in the Home lots on Main street with Wet Meadow and Woodlots opposite (See Map in Burt's Records) and also in the planting ground across the river. The Second Division was of lands lying back of the first grants on the west side, (2 B 90) and the Third Division was near the Black Pond and Cold Spring (1 B 236; 2 B 70) and in part opposite Longmeadow (1 B 196). When the tenure of the town lands as held by the Crown became endangered (see Allotments) the Town made another and wholesale division of the most easterly and most westerly common lands in order to avoid a forfeiture. (2 B 171; also Allotments) The north-south lines used in this set of allotments thenceforth marked the boundaries between the Inward and Outward Commons. On the east the line between the Inward and Outward Commons ran southerly from the Chicopee river marked by Newbury Ditch, through World's End to Enfield bounds and northerly from the Chicopee in substantially the same course and is now the line between Springfield and Wilbraham and Springfield and Hampden. On the west, in the Town of Agawam the boundary was determined by a monument which stood at a point shown on Map N as an angle in the parish line near the head of one of the branches of Three Mile brook. At the north the present town of West Springfield was so far settled as not to be included in the division; but the limits of Holyoke were so included, from John Riley's northward. On the east the layout was in three Divisions, especially so-called, with defined limits, not given in the vote; but they were in fact, the first or northern division lying north of Chicopee river, the second or middle division and the third or lower division adjoining Enfield bounds, the line between the two latter being substantially that of the present Springfield-Wilbraham main road through Sixteen Acres; but it should be noted that owing to surveyor's errors there was a strip of surplus land between these two divisions. On the west side there were but two Divisions. The lower lay next Suffield bounds and at the north was defined by a line running westerly from the above mentioned monument to a marked rock in the east face of the trap about 800 feet south of the house built by Holland on the mountainside and west of Liswell Hill. The line between the Inward and Outward commons in Agawam was established by a Committee in 1716 and a ditch dug the whole distance to Suffield bounds. The allotments of the outward commons in the town were made in 1746. (*Ex rel.* James W. Moore, who has made a full plan of the same.) The northern Division was equivalent to the present city of Holyoke. A 607, 611; B 302; D 265; Burt's Records and later records in the office of the City Clerk. The subject is well treated in Peck's Wilbraham pp. 11, 38, 47, 143. See also Noon's Ludlow p. 210. For common of pasture see 2 B 102, 202.

COMO, LAKE. When, about 1870, Armory Hill began to be a residence section for down town business people, the ears of divers persons, particularly those interested in the advancement of real estate, were not pleased with so humble a name as Goose Pond for the pretty sheet of water making a feature of the landscape at the junction of the Boston and Wilbraham roads and upon the return of Theodore L. Haynes from travel in Italy to his new mansion on the corner of State and Thompson streets, the pond was rechristened Lake Como. Maps M (Index map) P.

CONNECTICUT. The word is seldom used in the early records for the stream which the fathers preferred to designate as the "Great River"; but it occurs in the original Indian deed. A 21; 1 B 168, 302.

CONTINENTAL FIELDS. The plain at the junction of Armory and Carew streets. It seems to include land from Carew Street northerly to the Chicopee line. The name points to a camping place of the regular troops (not militia) in the Revolution but I know of no evidence. I was informed by William Mattoon (born 1810), who once owned a portion of the land, that the spot was a camping place of the insurgents in Shays Rebellion and family tradition is to the same effect. A good spring of water was at hand. L. 238.

COOLEY BROOK. LONGMEADOW. C 117; D 536; H 717.  
Another in Chicopee, a source of the water supply.

COOPER'S HILL. AGAWAM. The rise from the Agawam on the south side below Lieutenant Cooper's house near Half Way Hill. Lieutenant Cooper was one of the first to settle in this precinct of Springfield. His death of sacrifice is commemorated on the monument at the foot of Mill street at a spot selected by Jacob T. Bowne and myself, although it is possible that the attack may have been made more to the south. His descendants can still be found in this vicinity. 2 B 64, 66; D 355.

COVE. See Great Cove.

COW PASTURE. LUDLOW. See Noon's Ludlow p. 51.

COW PEN MEADOW SWAMP. WILBRAHAM. On Faculty street about one third of a mile west of the Academy boarding house. From a spring nearby the Wilbraham Spring water is marketed in Springfield. Peck's Wilbraham p. 444.

CRANBERRY POND. LONGMEADOW (?) 3 IC 85; 2 LG 394

CRANK, THE. HOLYOKE. The turn of the boundary line where Easthampton (formerly Northampton) appears on the map to have encroached on Holyoke. 2 I C 6, 7, 17; 2 LG 433. "See how this river comes cranking in". Shakespeare.

CRESCENT HILL. The unbroken and sinuous curve of the upper level extending from the Springfield Cemetery to the valley of Mill river, at which it breaks down, as it is shown on Maps H R, has received three names for its several parts; Sterns Hill on the north, Ames Hill in the middle and Crescent Hill on the south; or it would be better to say that the original Ames Hill has been partially deleted by the two later divisions. To the north lies Armory Hill and to the south across the valley, Blake's Hill and Long or Fort Hill; then Pecowsic Hill. North of the valley of Garden Brook we have the isolated Round Hill and far to the north east, Hog Hill. All except Round Hill are comprehended in the term "the Great Hill", so much used in the old records. The names Ames Hill, Sterns Hill and Crescent Hill

originated in the nineteenth century before 1860. For two centuries, the best residences were on the Main street; then Bliss street became fashionable; then Howard, Water, Maple and Chestnut. Rev. Wm. B. O. Peabody, writing of his removal from the present No. 136 State st. to No. 160 Maple St., says, "I set against the increased distance from town a clear view of the sky, which I think is better than the finest landscape". As a site for a residence Crescent Hill has for years been considered in a class by itself. It contains scarce a half dozen houses, without room for more; but for those who are perforce excluded it is one of those happy compensations of the universe that if they cannot spend their earthly life on Crescent Hill they can at least go to heaven when they die. Map N.

**CROOKED POINT.** Clearly not on the Connecticut as might hastily be inferred; but it is a short distance north of Round Hill. It is perhaps so called by a view of the surface where or near where End brook and the upper town brook unite. 1 B 336, 396; 2 B 236; AB 42, 64, 89, 97, 131. B 414. I 703. C 78 mentions "the field commonly called Crooked Point". Newfield was west of Crooked Point. C 221.

**CROOK.** "The Crook" in the Agawam river made the northerly boundary of House meadow. D 561. Map D. See a map of 1803 in the State archives reproduced in Wrights' Maps. See also Noddle. In Yorkshire, England, is "the crook of Lune," the subject of one of Turner's pictures.

**CROW HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** Early nineteenth century and perhaps before it. It is the region of the junction of Cayenne and Piper streets. *Springfield Republican* Sept. 30, 1914, p. 15.

**CROWFOOT BROOK. CHICOPEE.** The first of the northern tributaries of the Chicopee river. Named from an early settler, through whose land it passed. 2 B 30. Maps C G R. See Powder Mill brook. A change was made in a part of its course. B 321. Maps C, R, etc. Wrongly placed on A.

**DARK ISLAND. DARK ISLAND SWAMP. LUDLOW.** The swamps of modern days were often ponds in other days. This swamp became extinct by the construction of the reservoir of the Springfield waterworks in 1874-5. In the swamp was an island of five or six acres thickly studded with large white pine, a dark covert, well adapted for an Indian rendezvous. Map I.

**DARBY BROOK. DERBY BROOK. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** The small stream entering the Connecticut at the foot of the hill near the "old white church". Except in such isolated cases the broad pronunciation of e, as in clerk, has disappeared in New England but remains in this word. The stream was named for Joseph Derby. For this and other brooks to the north in Chicopee plain see 1 B 438; 2 B 327; B 25; D 501, 514. See also Bedortha's brook; Barker's brook; Riley's brook; Terry's gutter. Maps I T. For Darby's plain see 2 I C 131.

**DARBY'S DINGLE. AGAWAM.** On the line between the inward and outward commons. 2 I C 202.

**DARBY DINGLE. DARBY DINGLE BROOK.** The valley of a tributary of End brook between Atwater road and the Glendale street railway. The brook is shown on Map T. See 2 LG 458.

**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, ROAD TOWARDS.** A highway was laid out under this name in 1802 by the County Court whose records describe it as "the road from Somers in Connecticut through Hampden County towards Dartmouth College". It begins in Somers at Brown's bridge near the East Longmeadow line and passes through that town and Sixteen Acres to Putnam's (Putts) bridge. For a part of the way it is identical with Parker street. Co. Ct. Rec. 253. In the West Springfield Map A Riverdale street is labeled "Hanover and Dartmouth College."

**DAY'S HOLLOW. AGAWAM.** The valley of the most north western brook in town. 2 I C 202. See Block brook.

**DEEP DINGLE. DEEP DINGLE BROOK. DINGLE BROOK. SPRINGFIELD AND CHICOPEE.** At the upper end of Plainfield. The brook rises west of the old Catholic cemetery in Chicopee and on Map I is called Stebbins brook; Dingle brook of Map K enters the Connecticut in the rear of the club house of the Bosch-Magneto Company. Deep Dingle to-day presents a scene of woodland wildness remarkable as being near and betwixt two populous cities. Four dingles open on the north and three on the south. John Olmstead and Geo. M. Atwater once purchased this tract with the purpose of presenting it to Springfield for a park but the intent was abandoned after the opening of Forest Park. D 370; K 802.

**DEEP GUTTER. DEEP DINGLE. DEEP GUTTER BROOK. AGAWAM.** The brook, later called White's brook, enters the Agawam opposite Ashkanunksuck (*q. v.*). 3 I C 58, 270. Map D.

**DEEP SWAMP. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** A nameless brook, called in an Indian deed Tawtum Squassick brook, rises near the junction of Rogers avenue and Dewey streets and makes its entrance into the Westfield river on the easterly side of the trap ridge on which lies Paucatuck cemetery. Easterly and southeasterly of the cemetery the low land on the brook made a swamp which early bore this name now obsolete. Here seems to have been the timber swamp of 1 B 348. In its extension northerly it included the Fitch farm of Map I. The early grantees were the Taylors, father and son; of this old family was "Aunt" Anne Taylor who died about 1840. The inscription on her tomb stone in the Paucatuck cemetery was "Her web of life is wove at last." She was a kindly soul upon whom the school children depended for their drink of water at the noontime recess. The schoolhouse stood opposite on the west side of the Albany turnpike as it turned westerly over the bridge. Its successor of about 1850 was to the north in the point as shown on Map I. The school was for Paucatuck and Tattom, as it is to-day. (History of Springfield for the Young p. 117) 1 B 341; 2 B 29, 299; C 327; D 427, 532; E. 327; F. 179; H. 464. See Tattom; also Bagg's West Springfield p. 82. For the Indian deed see Appendix E.

**DIMMOCK POND.** For the Dimmock house, near by, See Map B.

DIPPING HOLE ROAD. Map C. See Peggy's Dipping Hole.

DIRTY GUTTER. Map A shows Stone Pit brook and Garden brook as rising in a swamp at Dirty Gutter (misprinted Dirk's Gutter in Wright's Maps) which name is to-day in use for the upper waters of Stone Pit brook where it crosses the Bay road at the end of the decline from the eastern slope of Goose Pond hill. 1 B 347; 2 B 138, 248, 308; I 324.

DIRTY GUTTER. AGAWAM. Near the Suffield bounds. 2 B 263.

DIRTY GUTTER. "On the right hand of the way going to Wachogue". 2 B. 256.

DITCH MEADOW. 2 B 271. A transcription error for Dutch Meadow in 3 I C 199.

DIVISIONS. A descriptive term; for which see Commons and Allotments.

DORCHESTER DINGLE. LONGMEADOW. A "dingle or slough" on a southern tributary of Pecowsic brook north of Converse road. B 219 3 LG 354.

DORCHESTER GUTTER. In traversing the Plumtree road from Allen street (Hampden road) to Sixteen Acres two streams are crossed; the first being Dorchester Gutter at a point not far from its entrance into the South Branch. Upon following the first named stream, which is Dorchester Gutter, to its source one finds himself again at the Hampden road and discovers that the road runs along the narrow watershed that formerly divided the swamps at the head of Entry Dingle from the head of Dorchester Gutter, this being, of course the watershed between the valley of Pecowsic brook and the valley of Mill river. The waters for some distance from the road on both sides are now dried up but the land levels and old channels are still in evidence. This gutter seems to have derived its name from Anthony Dorchester, an early grantee. 1 B 236; 2 B 216, 282. Map C. Obsolescent.

DOUBLE DITCH. A famous fishing place for shad on the Connecticut near the foot of the present Clyde street. Shad fishing hereabouts practically ceased about 1878. In 1885 only 47 shad were taken above the Enfield dam according to evidence reported in the *Republican* of March 27, 1886. With the extinction of the fishery, shad with the fine native flavor have disappeared from Springfield markets. The fishhouse is shown on Maps B C G. The origin of the name is unknown. Ditches were used for drainage and boundary and at least one ancient record mentions a ditch with a hedge in the old English fashion. Remains of ancient ditches still exist. A very good example may be seen in Forest Park near the Dickinson street boundary. Standing in the ditch, and plainly of a later date, is a hemlock probably a century old if not more. See also Commons. For the shad and salmon fishery in the Chicopee see 2 B. 131.

DRY BROOK. WEST SPRINGFIELD. 2 I C 151, 181, 228, 257, 294, 304.

**DUTCH MEADOW.** A comparison of the grants to Cornelius Williams and Simon Lobdell or Lobden, together with the description of this locality in the deed C 591 makes the identification complete. Above the birchen plain of the deed (See Birchen Bend) the valley of erosion presents a narrow meadow which roughly corresponds in quantity to the measure of land in the deed, and to the "northwest" is the "high hill", now the imposing site of the solitary residence of P. B. Moore. The Athol division of the Boston and Albany railroad either incloses or crosses the meadow on the south. 1 B 386, 2 B 235, 281; C 594; E 250, 377. 3 I C 199. The last reference is erroneously, "Ditch meadow" in the transcription from the records in the city clerk's office. In 2 I C 275 Cornelius, supposedly Cornelius Williams, is said to have been a Dutchman; hence probably the origin of the name.

**EAST BRANCH.** The South Branch of Mill River. 1 B 230.

**EIGHT MILE GUTTER.** **WILBRAHAM.** This old valley of erosion, now dry for most of its length, crosses the Boston road a half mile east of the Springfield-Wilbraham line at the foot of the hill at the top of which the highway passes over the railroad. It is indicated as a brook on Maps I R V In October 1914 I followed the gutter to its source. The walk takes one through a swamp; above this under Stoney Hill is a pool to which leads a deer path; the valley then opens into a space filled with the black alder, the berries gleaming red in the October sun. A turn to the east brings one after some distance to what would be the head of the gutter but here it connects with a ditch the origin of which is explained under Nine Mile Pond. In Eight Mile Gutter we have a good example of what the early inhabitants, expressed by the word "gutter". A gutter was not a stream, nor the narrow channel of a stream; but was a small shallow valley of erosion, usually containing the small stream which had created it. Terry's gutter is an example of an old channel. If the sides of the valley were higher and the valley of erosion larger, it was called a dingle. See Deep Dingle; Thompson's Dingle. B. 321.

**ELBOWS, THE.** This tract adjoined Springfield on the east. See Temple's Palmer; Peck's Wilbraham pp. 74, 95; Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 76. Map D.

**ELEVEN MILE BROOK.** Near the Wilbraham-Monson line. 1 I C 4. See Twelve Mile brook.

**ELY BROOK.** **CHICOPEE.** 2 B 246-7, 303, 309. C 6. Map I. Now a part of the sewer system.

**ELY'S BRIDGE.** **LONGMEADOW.** 2 B 301; 2 I C 163.

**END BROOK.** The brook which entered, and as yet, as a part of the sewer system, does enter, the Connecticut at the northerly end of Hampden Park. The word applies more specifically to the water course above its union with the brook flowing out of the Wet Meadow and partially encircling Round hill. In the plain above Round hill it was often called Three Corner meadow brook and Plain brook and the upper stream has sometimes been called North End brook. West of Chestnut street it is now covered but is open

in the grounds of the Springfield Hospital. It takes its rise near Liberty Street as shown on Map W. It forms and flows through the Van Horn reservoir, which bears the name of a Dutch family that appeared here in the early eighteenth century. The name indicates their origin at Hoorn on the Zuyder Zee, and after a citizen of that place, Cape Horn is named. The progenitors in Springfield were Christian and Born, and the surname of the latter is found as Van Hooren. About 1820 a family of the name resided in Paucatuck in West Springfield. Its head, called locally "Crazy Van Horn", being insane, was kept fastened to his bed post and with his clanking chain and screaming at passers by, was the terror of children. The family is still represented in Springfield and Chicopee by that name, and it would seem from Warren's genealogies (2 B 650) that there must be many descendants in the female lines. 1 B 156, 230; 2 B 236, 242, 244; Co. Ct. Rec. 59; also the maps.

ENTRY BROOK. See Entry Dingle.

ENTRY DINGLE. It opens out of the valley of Pecowsic brook and crosses the Springfield-East Longmeadow road between Belmont Avenue and Ruskin street. In July 1915 the view down the wide dingle from this point was full of beauty,—dark pines of great size on the left of the back ground and the chestnuts in full bloom on the north bank. The watercourse, now dry at the upper end, can be traced to Little Wachogue and its defined head located in the swale, soon to be obliterated, between Powell and Ellsworth streets. The upper drainage area, as also that of Dorchester Gutter (*q. v.*) was in the wet meadows and swamps north of the hill at Little Wachogue. The locality at the head of the stream was called Entry. The meaning is obscure. The word means a way of passage to a place either within or out of doors. It might also be applied to land recovered by writ of entry. 2 B 233, 270, 273; B 235, 287. Maps D C.

ENTRY MEADOW. The meadow at the northern foot of Wachogue hill off Allen street. 3 LG 400.

EQUIVALENT LANDS. WILBRAHAM. This may have some connection with the difficulties connected with the settlement of Brimfield as narrated by Holland in his Hist. West. Mass. C 139; D 235.

FACING HILLS. Heights in Ludlow which for fine views face several points of the compass. Facing Hills Rock is on the western side. Maps I N T. Noon's Ludlow p. 26.

FALLS WOODS. HOLYOKE. Opposite the falls. 2 I C 250, 267. The term was also applied to woods on the east side in South Hadley.

FARM MEADOW. AGAWAM. "Over the first brook." 2 I C 16, 233; 3 I C 285.

FEDERAL HILL. An old name for Armory hill in the days of the Federal party when the contrast between Federalism and Democracy was more emphasized than now. Poets and Poetry of Springfield p. 11; 2 LG 404.

FEDERAL LANE. WILBRAHAM. See Peck's Wilbraham p. 26.

FEDERAL SQUARE. That part of the grounds of the U. S. Armory lying between Federal and Magazine streets. The houses shown on early maps were removed about the middle of the nineteenth century, one of them now being the Day Nursery at 23 Pendleton avenue. In one of them lived the family of Dale whence went Lieutenant John B. Dale, second in command of the expedition to the Jordan sent by the government in 1847. For his untimely death in Syria after his valuable labors were finished see Lynch's "Dead Sea and the Jordan" p. 507. He left children but his line is now extinct. Map K. See Franklin Square.

FEEDING HILLS. The low lying hills in Agawam between East street and West street (formerly known as "Front street" and "Back street") of the locality now called Feeding Hills. 2 I C 144. Here in the Outward Commons roamed the young cattle and cows that were not milked; others pastured at the foot of the Manchconis mountains, sometimes in charge of a herdsman. 2 B 298; D 497; F 195; 2 LG 422. On Map N the two prominent elevations appear as Mt. Pisgah and Liswell Hill. The name was formerly used for the fourth Parish of West Springfield. For the parish line between the Inward and Outward Commons see Map N.

FERRY. The upper ferry was at the foot of Ferry Lane, now Cypress street, on the east side; and on the west side at the Hay Place, at the foot of Ferry street, now East School street. The lower ferry was at the Lower Wharf, or York Street. 1 B 260; Maps D E; Green's History of Springfield p. 135; History of Springfield for the Young p. 121. See also Burt's Ferry. For the demise of the lower ferry see Whitman vs Porter 107 Mass. Reports p. 522. In Chicopee, Jones' ferry was at the foot of the present McKinstry street. In Agawam, a ferry is mentioned in C 370. The lower ferry, at least, was free for troopers on trooping occasions. 1 B 261.

FIELD BROOK. CHICOPEE. A tributary of Chicopee river. Map A etc.

FIELD'S HILL. EAST LONGMEADOW. The southern-central highlands of the town. 3 LG 335 etc.

FILER'S BROOK. See Fyler's Brook.

FISHING FALLS. Equivalent to Great Falls in I 572.

FIVE CORNER MEADOW. LONGMEADOW OR EAST LONGMEADOW. It was east of the meeting place of the two branches of Longmeadow brook. 2 B 282.

FIVE MILE POND. This name is used in the plural in E 98. From its general use in the singular one might infer that there was in the early days only one pond but this is decidedly contraindicated by an examination of the locality, which shows that there were from the first two separate kettle-holes. The larger pond is now bisected by the railroad. The smaller of the



original two was not long since called Hughes Pond from an owner and now appears on Map Y as Mona Lake, an attempt at a name by real estate speculators who also have tried their hand at changing the larger sheet of water to Lake Lorraine. 1 B 239; Map C; Emerson's *Geology of Old Hampshire* p. 660 and the glacial map in the same.

**FLAGG'S HILLOCK. FLAGG'S HILL.** In his *History of Springfield* for the Young p. 16 the writer has ventured to assign this name to the highest detached elevation in the city. Its northern slope abuts the Boston & Albany railroad at the 95th milestone. The north-south trend of the nearby Indian trail (Bay path) enabled the traveller to avoid the swamps lying east of Winchester Square and the hill itself afforded such a view of the valley as an Indian would not neglect. Doubtless the aborigines had a name for the hill but it is forever lost. The small pond opposite (2 B 271) is likewise nameless. Here is the watershed between Chicopee and Mill rivers. The summer-house which has often proved a comfort to visitors was erected by George A. Flagg. Map R. The hill is apparently mentioned in 3 I C 288.

**FLORIDA.** This name was used in the eighteenth century to denote a region lying between State Street and St. James avenue and apparently extending somewhat northerly from the avenue. In the layout of "Skipmuck road" (St. James avenue) in 1770 it is spelled "Floriday", which probably indicates its usual pronunciation. The layout passed the northeast corner of Ingersoll's ditch; in fact Thomas Ingersoll, an important land owner, conveyed the tract of this name to James Bowdoin of Boston in 1728. The origin of the names Florida street and Bowdoin street thus become obvious. "Florida" and the "Road towards Dartmouth College" (*q. v.*) indicate contemporary interest in things for those days more remote than now. Thomas Ingersoll was a large buyer of the Allotments aside from his ownership of the tract extending north and easterly from Squaw Tree Dingle on which tract five of his descendants now reside. For another descendant see Ingersoll's Grove. E 192; Town records for March 23, 1770.

**FOOTPATH.** In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a common name for an undeveloped road. The footpaths to Wachuet, Ramapogue, Windsor, to Wollamanseep from Scanungamuck, Pequit Path, Moheague Path, and others were Indian trails, some of them later becoming highways. In 1638 a public foot path with stiles was established in Springfield along the river bank at the rear of the Main street home lots but, alas, the right has been absorbed by private interests, except so far as belongs to the space between high and low water in a navigable river. 1 B 163, 234, 288, 389.

**FORT.** The Pynchon Fort is the name often given to the house and stronghold built by Maj. John Pynchon and demolished in 1831. There is a fine sketch of it in the margin of Map E and another in D. Map B has an engraving of it. The pen and ink sketches are commonly attributed to Rev. Wm. B. O. Peabody; in fact all of the work on E is known to be his. A fanciful sketch of the surroundings of the Fort appears in King's Handbook p. 15. Dr. Joseph C. Pynchon, whose childhood was spent at this house, informed me that one of the walls was cracked so that snow came into his

chamber. Upon the demolition of the "fort", which was really only a strong house, unless for the "flanker" constructed by John Pynchon, the wooden annex, which Judge Henry Morris, perhaps on the authority of his father, Oliver B. Morris, believed to have been part of the original house on the same spot occupied by William Pynchon, was removed to Cross street. To it I took the artist who was making sketches for King's Handbook and his drawing is accurate except for the fanciful rural back ground. This wooden building was demolished about 30 years ago by Milton Bradley who then presented through me to the Connecticut Valley Historical Society a box made at Mr. Bradley's order from the wood of the house and containing two of the ancient hinges and some wrought nails taken from it, the hinges being like those shown in King's Handbook. For Milton Bradley see the Handbook p. 150. For a description of the Fort while it existed see George Bliss's address at the dedication of the Town Hall, 1824. See also 2 B 33. For a drawing by Dr. Peabody see Chapin's Old Inhabitants p. 306. In 2 B 98 there is mention of the Indian Fort in Westfield.

FORT HILL. That portion of the high level on which the Indian fort was located, being at the spot now occupied as the residence of the Vincenian fathers. The fort is erroneously located on the map in the Report of the Park Commissioners for 1906. Long Hill is the modern equivalent but apparently the term was first applied to the slope leading up Fort Hill. 1 B 299, 314; C 458, 698; D 150.

FORT LOT. AGAWAM. Mention of the Fort Lot in D 28 indicates either the site of an Indian Fort or else that the original structure of 1635 in House Meadow was called a fort.

FOUR MILE POND. This still exists, somewhat shrunken and surrounded by woods, on the north side of the Boston road on land of the Carpenters. Its outlet is not now easily traced but its waters apparently sink away into the swamp, thus becoming the headwaters of Poor Brook. From a deed of 1835 it may be inferred there has been a subsidence of a foot since that date. 1 B 347, 389; C 594. Maps B C D L N.

FRANKLIN SQUARE. Reference to Map F. (subplan) shows that there was once contemplated for the U. S. Armory grounds a street effect somewhat like that effected by setting back the south fence east of Federal street under the administration of Col. Benton, resulting in "Benton Lawn". This change was probably for a time a fact but the street lines were eventually contracted. The iron fence was constructed of scrap iron, ordinarily sold by the government, and discarded cannon, the suggestion proceeding from the paymaster Maj. Edward Ingersoll. Maj. Ingersoll diary records under date of May 21, 1852, that he then began excavating for the fence. There is an absurd error in the report of the description of this fence in the remarks attributed to the writer in Papers and Proceedings of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society Vol. 3 p. 229. In Map E the government square west of Federal street is marked Franklin Square in letters so marvellously small as to be legible only with a very powerful glass. An engraving of Franklin Square looking east, is in Barber's Historical Collections for Massachusetts p. 294. There is a

view of the Square from the opposite direction in Jacob Abbott's Marco Paul at the Springfield Armory, a once popular book for juveniles. See Federal Square.

FRESHWATER RIVER. Although mainly in Enfield, once reckoned a part of Springfield, the name is frequently found in early records and is of importance to East Longmeadow inasmuch as both its sources are in that town. 2 B 314. Maps F I. For Freshwater brook see 2 LG 453.

FROG POND, THE. LONGMEADOW. East of the buryground. 2 LG. 343.

FROST'S POND. Changes in the surface incidental to building operations etc. produced a deepening of the water of the Wet Meadow or Hassocky Marsh which about 1840, bore this name. The pond was in an area loosely bounded by East Court and Market streets and Harrison avenue. It was a favorite skating place and Charles R. Bunker (born 1828) yet feels the effect of a fall on its ice. Charles H. Hunt (born 1830) still survives the effects of any falls he may have had there. Henry B. Rice, (born 1821)\* informs me that the land belonged to Dr. Joshua Frost for whom see Papers and Proc. of Conn. Valley Hist. Soc. Vol. II p. 159. The setback of water in the Wet Meadow as time went on was the source of increasing annoyance. 2 B 189 and citations under Town brook.

FYLER'S BROOK. AGAWAM. Miscalled Philo brook on some maps but in fact named from an early settler in Suffield. D 497. Map D. See Stoney River.

GALLOWS PLACE. Mentioned in Co. Ct. Rec. p. 46 and described as being at the top of "a sand hill" by the milestone. The milestone can still be seen within the Armory fence and opposite the High School of Commerce. It was erected to mark the 96th mile from Boston; by the railroad the 96th. mile is near Skip Bridge. The only words now decipherable on the stone are "Mile from Boston". Upon Dec. 13, 1770 William Shaw was executed on this spot for the murder of Edward East. The circumstances so far as known, are given in Papers and Proceedings of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society Vol. 1 p. 33. A copy of the Sermon by Rev. Moses Baldwin preached on the occasion and spot in the presence of the condemned I have placed with the Conn. Valley Historical Society. As a part of the large assembly then met to witness the awful spectacle, the preacher mentions his "Reverend Fathers and Brethren in the ministry."

GARDEN BROOK. It is well described in King's Handbook of Springfield p. 71 by Heman Smith, a civil engineer, and resident of West Springfield and Springfield from his birth in 1812. Tributaries of the brook on the south are the brook from Kibbe Hollow, now covered, the brook from Squaw Tree Dingle and that from Ingersoll Grove. The lowest tributary on the north rises at Armory street, opposite Grover, and passes under Nursery street. The next is the brook running out of the quondam Vineland (*q. v.*) and beyond

\* Since the above was written these three aged citizens have died, all in 1915.

is the stream from the Lombard Reservoir. The headwaters of the brook are the swamp at the head of Dirty Gutter. 1 B 249, 363, 401; 2 B 277; D 172. Maps A D E H P.

GENERAL FIELD. See Common Field.

GLOVER'S POND. Found only on Map E. Its relation to other points on the map indicates a location north of Oak Grove Cemetery. In the rear of the factory of the Westinghouse Company is a large kettlehole bisected by the old tracks of the Athol railroad in which there is yet some water. Tradition, however, coming through a single individual is that the pond was at or near to or east of Skip bridge and was drained away by the cut made for the tracks of the Boston and Albany railroad. The pond is mentioned in a grant of 1742. 2 IC 100; see also 2 IC 95.

GOOSE POND. This pond, whose name is familiar in the early records, became extinct in the eighth decade of the nineteenth century at which time it was Goose Pond alias Lake Como. (*q. v.*) It lay close to State street at the north side of Winchester Park, a pretty sheet of water lively with skaters in the season. Like Five Mile Pond it was really double but was usually spoken of in the singular. If distinguished, the two were mentioned as Big Goose and Little Goose. "Goosey" has passed out of sight but in its day it was a pleasure to the eye and a merry playground for the boys and girls. It extended northeast to Andrew street. In the more ancient records it is sometimes called "Swan Pond". 1 B 347; 2 B 300, 313. Maps A. I. P. The relation to existing streets is shown on the Index map of L. Called the Great pond in 1 B 188.

GOOSE POND. AGAWAM. In the northwest part of the town at the head-water of a small brook flowing under Block Bridge (*q. v.*) Extinct.

GOOSE POND HILL. This occurs but once in the records and there can be no doubt that the reference is to the sand hill crossed by the Bay Road at Oak Grove Cemetery and rising to its apex within the enclosure. It sloped gradually down almost to if not quite to the edge of the pond, as can yet be seen, although street improvements have reduced much of the land to a level. An observer on the hill or at the pond could see the opposite feature. 2 B 284. See Hill.

GOOSEBERRY SWAMP. GOOSEBERRY. WEST SPRINGFIELD. This swamp and the locality afterward called from it simply Gooseberry, lay south or southeast of Nonesuch. 2 B 295, 318, 320; E 425; 2 I C 186, 200, 227; 3 I C 48.

GOAT ROCK. WILBRAHAM. A perpendicular ledge of about 30 feet at the south end of the North Mountain, a half mile east of McCray's Corner from which point Goat Rock is conspicuous when there is no foliage.

GORE, The LONGMEADOW and HAMPDEN. Map A.

GRAPE BROOK is in Enfield. 1 B 230; C 345; 2 I C 106.

GRAPE HOLLOW. Not far from Loon Pond. 3 I C 41.

GRAPE PLACE, THE. CHICOPEE. On the flat above the bridge at the center. The name survives in Grape street which led to a ford at this point. Maps C D E.

GRAPE SWAMP. On Longmeadow brook. 1 B 260, 261, 325; B 270.

GRASSY GUTTER. GRASS GUTTER. LONGMEADOW. Opens northerly from Longmeadow brook and is traceable as far as the road between that town and East Longmeadow. 3 I C 23. Maps F I.

GREAT BAR, THE. CHICOPEE. Below the Grape Place. 2 L G. 356.

GREAT BOTTOM. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The bottom lands stretched from about the present outlet of the Agawam river to a point north of the existing dike. The old bed or bottom of the Connecticut and various old beds of the Agawam are easily traced. The silting up of the Agawam channels has tended to produce ponds. See Black pond and Turtle pond. See also Ball's bottom, Cold Spring bottom and Ramapogue. The Great bottom was in the General Field. C 146, 552, 553. D 227.

GREAT COVE and LITTLE COVE. LUDLOW. In the Chicopee river below the Springfield-Ludlow bridge at Ludlow, as the old locality of Putts Bridge (*q. v.*) is now called. Noon's Ludlow p. 27.

GREAT DINGLE, THE. LONGMEADOW. E 383.

GREAT FALLS. The falls of the Connecticut at Holyoke, comprising the Upper and the Lower Falls. 1 B 382, 384; 2 B 182-3. Map A. See Patucket.

GREAT FIELD, THE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The land opposite the Town Plot of Springfield. D. 423.

GREAT ISLAND, THE. At the mouth of the Chicopee river. B 198; E 310.

GREAT HILL, THE. By this term, sometimes merely as "the Hill," the early usage intends the highest or 200 foot level, particularly at its brow on the edge of the great pine plains that mark this level and this not only opposite the Town Plat in the present Springfield, but in the whole circuit on both sides of the Great River and the Chicopee river. The phrase occurs in numberless grants and deeds. For the geological history of the Great Hill see Emerson's *Geology of Old Hampshire*; and, briefly, *History of Springfield for the Young*. Chap. I. 1 B 240, 289, 400; 2 B 231, 235, 284, 297, 300, 306, 373, 691; A B 159, 176.

GREAT MOUNTAINS. See Springfield Mountains.

GREAT PLAIN, THE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The plain adjoining Bear Hole on the southeast. The road between Smith and Taylor in 2 B 326 is the one

running from Paucatuck cemetery northward past the Smith farm mentioned in Hist. of Springfield for the Young p. 16.—For Springfield see 1 B 187, 2 B C 143. Another in Agawam. 2 I C 233.

GREAT POND. Same as Goose pond. 1 B 188.

GREAT POND. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Frequently used in the records and although the later usage seems to intend Ashley's pond in Holyoke, the earlier apparently refers to a large pond now extinct by artificial drainage which lay back of the present Ashleyville cemetery extending south nearly to Morgan road. Its limits can yet be traced by the depression of the land. Geologically it belongs with Ramapogue, the Wet Meadow and the Great Pond once existing in Longmeadow and yet indicated in the pondy meadows west of the Main street. These depressions into which water ran from the Great Hill, (*q. v.*) were created by the river in its retreat to its present bed. In contrast, Black pond and Turtle pond were perhaps vestiges of the old channels of the Agawam. Near Morgan road on the Cartter farm the artificial drainage channel can be seen as it passes through the bed of clay which once held back the water. According to Ethan Brooks, born 1832, the tradition is that the adjoining landowners, presumably in the eighteenth century, united in the drainage. Mr. Brooks says that the last mention of the locality as a pond, so far as he knows, was in his boyhood by an old man, Richard Bagg, Sr., who said that the pond ought to be drained and even now it is necessary occasionally to clear out the runways which connect on the south with the brook flowing through Chicopee Plain. 1 B 287, 316, etc; 2 B 258, 285, 304, 310, 311; B 233, 240; C 503, 602; D 514, 601; K 56, 601; I 414, O 297; 3 I C 364. See Three Mile Pond; also Bagg's West Springfield p. 114.

GREAT POND. LONGMEADOW. The location of the Great Pond in Massachusetts was in the meadows near the seat of the Coltons. The deed in G 526 conveys "a tract of land called the Great Pond" in Longmeadow, perhaps indicating that the pond was then extinct or shrunken. From B 295 it appears that there were two ponds under the hill in the meadow of which one was the Great pond. 1 B 329; 2 B 320; H 29; K 56.

GREAT POND. AGAWAM. At the head of Muddy brook and now called Leonard's pond. To the north was a smaller pond. 2 B 258, 285.

GREAT RIVER, THE. The common and popular name for the Connecticut for the first century of the settlement and long after. See Connecticut.

GREAT SWAMP. CHICOPEE. North of Chicopee Center in the river lowlands. C 417, 564.

GUT CANSO MEADOW. EAST LONGMEADOW. In the lowlands east of Baptist village and between Boat Swamp brook and the Hampden line. In the meadow was an island. 2 LG 353, 355.

GUTTER. A general term; explained under Eight Mile Gutter.

HAILE'S MEADOW. At the headwaters of Longmeadow brook at the East Longmeadow line. 2 I C 38, 224. Map I.

HALFWAY HILL. AGAWAM. The rise to the higher level on the south of the Springfield-Agawam bridge and described as being five rods from the bridge. Co. Ct. Rec. 155. 3 L G 366.

HAMPDEN. County and town were named for John Hampden, the English patriot. See also South Wilbraham.

HAMPDEN PARK. Opened September 28-30, 1857. This has played a great part in the life of Springfield and the county agricultural fairs, horse races, balloon ascensions and circuses. In 1860 the public observance of the Fourth of July took place on the park and among the attractions was one Sweet who walked on a rope from the east side of the river to the opposite shore blindfolded and returned walking backwards. The writer remembers that the rope was fastened to trees, that it sagged heavily and that small boats followed the performer to insure his safety. Sweet carried a balancing pole. In the transactions of the Hampden County Agricultural Society for 1857, one reads:—"This extensive enclosure, level and possessing a soil peculiarly adapted to the growth of the elm and other indigenous shade trees and protected upon the river side by a strong embankment, will remain forever as a monument to the taste and wealth of the farmers of Hampden county and the citizens of Springfield." The decline of agriculture in the county in its relative importance to manufactures and the enforcement of stringent laws against race track betting have lost to the public its old use of the park, although Springfield still sees the return to its inclosure of the travelling circus. The ownership has passed into the hands of the adjoining railroad. See a pamphlet entitled the "Springfield Horse Shows", (1867) and Johnson's Natural History by Goodrich Vol. 1 p. 612. See Three Corner Meadow. Of the Maps consult L in particular.

HARMON'S FOLLY. 1 I C 5.

HARMON'S GROVE. WILBRAHAM. Peck's Wilbraham p. 387.

HARMON'S HILL. LONGMEADOW. The elevation south of Converse street and east of Burbank road.

HASSOCKY MARSH. HASSEKY MEADOW. A hassock is a tufted clump of matted vegetation and this was the characteristic of at least some of the Wet meadow on the east of Main street. 1 B 154, 156, 162, 166, 291. History of Springfield for the Young p. 122. The term is used in our earliest document, the Articles of Settlement. See Henry Morris' Anniversary Address. See also Wet meadow. Excavations on State street at Willow street show layer upon layer of alternating sand and muck, 4-18 inches in thickness.

HAYING WELL. A spring in the northern part of Chicopee. 1 B 363. See Cold spring.

HAYPLACE, THE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. A place for deposit of hay in transit from the fields on the west side to the barns on the east side. It was at the foot of Ferry street, now School street, at which the highway was 5 rods wide. I B 238-9, 257 *et passim*.

HAYTI. Early nineteenth century and later. A tract of land extending from State street to Bay road (and perhaps beyond) and westerly from Goose pond to Thompson street. Practically identical with the land marked "Josiah Flagg" on Map G. It was diversified by yellow pine trees and negro cabins, not least in importance of which was that one of "old Samanth", the wife of Reuben Sands, a powerful negress whom two constables were needed to hold when drunk. Her cabin stood on what is now the north corner of the schoolhouse yard at Bay and Sherman streets. Her daughter Mary was as distinctive a piece of negro individuality as ever lived on the Hill, showing Indian blood and temperament, perhaps, but a kind heart went with her high top boots. A son of Samanth (George) killed his brother Horace in defense of his mother and Oliver B. Morris, his attorney, won fame by the verdict for the defendant. In the eastern part of Hayti lived "Aunt Jinny", a popular negress who sold cakes and beer to travellers on the Boston road. Map H. Papers and Proceedings of the Conn. Valley Hist. Society Vol. 4 p. 195. The only house places to-day associated with this negro settlement are that of Henry P. Mason, a nephew of Primus P. Mason, founder of the Home for Aged Men, No. 280 Bay street, and that of the family of Lyman Mason, brother of Primus, at 107 Monroe street. See Horse Burying Ground.

HEARTHSTONE QUARRY BROOK. CHICOPEE. A respectable brook but not shown on any map, although its valley appears on Maps R T. It enters the Chicopee from the northwest a quarter of a mile below the bridge at Chicopee Falls. Its deep dingle near the river discloses a laminated clay stone and a sand stone impregnated with iron. Reg. Deeds. Bk. 72 p. 369 (1825). Probably the name is much earlier.

HIGHER BROOK. CHICOPEE. I B 47; B 411; K 101. Maps A and I in particular.

HIGHER WADING PLACE. CHICOPEE. At Skipmuck. 2 LG. 363.

HIGHER WIGWAM. I B 224. See below.

HIGHER WIGWAMS. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Oliver B. Morris in his address on the 200th anniversary says: "There was a cluster of wigwams in and near the valley of the Pecowsic brook and another on the banks of the Agawam, near the place where the highway now crosses the river". (Bridge Street). James W. Moore, civil engineer, of Agawam, says that the bridge is west of the ancient ford, the approach to which on the south is still in existence; also that about 1000 feet from the river an elevation that is not overflowed in the spring floods. Papers and Proc. of Conn. Valley Hist. Soc. Vol. 1 p. 317. The locality was on the left bank of the Agawam and south of the road that crossed that stream. A B 233; B 34, 223, 253; E 56; F 152.



One deed bounds the land of the Higher Wigwams easterly on the river. The wigwams were probably on the 60 foot level as drawn on Map R. The name seems to have become obsolete in the eighteenth century.

HILL. The elevations of land in that part of England from which the Puritans came are so few and low that the fathers were inclined to magnify such as they found here. The Wilbraham hills became mountains and the sand ridges which stretched north and south were hills. So was the Chestnut-Maple street terrace. The ridge running through some of the homelots, perhaps three or four feet high, is yet discernible at Holyoke, Auburn, Bliss and Howard Streets. It was voted to build the second meeting house of the First Church "on the hill", a short distance west of the first one, and when the work was begun the "hill" was removed. 2 B 126, 130, 446; D 171. It supplies, however, the elevation of the Court house as seen from State street.

HILL, THE. In Springfield "the hill" is and has been a term designating that part of the 200 foot level bounded north by the edge of the valley of Garden brook, west by the brow of the Great Hill, (*q. v.*) south by the section known as the Watershops and running for an indefinite distance east, as far, at least as the valley of Stone pit brook. It includes the McKnight District and Armory Hill. More specifically, to those living on the Hill at no great distance from the U. S. Armory, going "up on the Hill" or "over on the Hill", means going to the commercial center at the junction of State and Walnut streets. Barber's Historical Collections for Mass. p. 294.

HILLS RUNS, THE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The land under and on the Great Hill. I 253.

HOG HILL. CHICOPEE and SPRINGFIELD. A spur of the Great hill at the town line. Map G.

HOGPEN DINGLE. HOGPEN DINGLE BROOK. DINGLE BROOK. Some part of the valley of the brook of that name is marked on Map D. The stream is enlarged in Chicopee into Crystal lake and under the name of Bemis brook enters the Chicopee river at the electric light works northeast of Fairview Cemetery. It is not the Bemis brook of Map O. which is really Ely's brook. Perhaps the hogpen was for general use in collecting and serving the hogs that roamed the woods east of the Town Plat. It was extinct before 1663. 1 B 59, 312; 2 B 257; D 389. E 167. History of Springfield for the Young p. 43.

HOGSTYE SWAMP. HOLYOKE or WEST SPRINGFIELD. Near Riley's brook; north from the foot of Brush Hill. H 483; 3 I C 43.

HOLYOKE. Named from Elizur Holyoke. For a lay out "of proprieties" see 2 B 191. The Pynchon spelling in early deeds indicates a word of three syllables.

HOMESTEAD MEADOWS. Equivalent to the Wet Meadow. C 359.

**HORSE BURYING GROUND.** Several tracts of land in Springfield have been known by this name. One of these was on Armory street a short distance north of Worthington street on land belonging to Horace Phelps, popularly known as "Old Cockeye", whose grandson, William Barnes, was the first insurance commissioner of the State of New York. Another locality was on the north side of Carew street at the point which is indicated by the lower side of the compass mark on Map W pl. 18. In the middle of the nineteenth century the land shown on Map G as that of Primus Mason, a negro, was known by this name and in fact he may be said to have been the proprietor, netting some pecuniary profit from the fact. His thrift as an owner and purveyor for various wants enabled him to found with his accumulations the Springfield Home for Aged Men, in accordance with a matured plan expressed in his will. His last residence on the southeast corner of State and Chapin (now Mason) streets is sketched on Map P. An excellent portrait in oil maybe seen in the Home, the excellent work of Wm. R. Whitmore, from a photograph taken after death. See First Report of the Springfield Home for Aged Men. "Primus," as he was called, was a portly, fine looking man and generally liked.

**HORSE FERRY. HOLYOKE.** Map D.

**HORSE HOUSE.** The horseshed accommodating the First Church. 2 B 446.

**HOUSE MEADOW. HOUSE MEADOW HILL. AGAWAM.** It was here that Cable and Woodcock by Pynchon's authority erected the first house of the proposed settlement in 1635 and, as Holyoke says, here they "kept their residence" during the summer. By reason of information from the Indians that the meadows were overflowed in the spring, the settlement was finally located on the east side of the river. It is possible that an Agawam tradition is correct that the house stood on the projecting portion of the bluff opposite the meadow called afterwards House Meadow Hill, for Holyoke's language is not entirely conclusive whether it was on the meadow or the hill. The meadow itself is not now capable of exact definition, due in part to the frequent changes in the channel of the Agawam; but it may be said that the spot marked on Map T as in the ownership of Leonard Clark was within its limits. Holyoke's note to the Indian deed; 1 B 231, 233, 277; D 638; E 331; K 191; 3 I C 61. Wright's Maps; Ex. rel. James W. Moore, C. E. of Agawam. For further locating see Crook and Noddle.

**HUCKLEBERRY HILL. HUCKBERRY PLAIN. WEST SPRINGFIELD OR HOLYOKE.** From the holdings of the Ashleys and Baggs thereabouts it was apparently in the easterly part of the town. See Whortleberry Hill. 2 I C 13, 306.

**HUGHES POND.** This name has been applied in the nineteenth century to the western of the two Five Mile ponds.

**INDIAN FIELDS. AGAWAM.** The site of the Indian planting grounds at the mouth of the Agawam river. A 52; A B 10.

**INDIAN LEAP. LUDLOW.** A precipitous rock by the Chicopee river below Wallamanumps falls at the point where the stream is crossed by the Athol railroad. Holland's West. Mass. Vol. 2 p. 84. Noon's Ludlow p. 20.

**INDIAN ORCHARD.** In the absence of evidence as to the meaning it may be left to conjecture. Indians and whites communicated to each other various agricultural usages. The locality would be of interest to the Indians as a fishing ground. The departure of the Indians left it solitary. A farmstead is indicated on Map E. The new settlement first appears on Map I. In 2 B 240 (1671) there is a mysterious allusion to "the Hatwes" in a grant in this locality but neither Mr. Wright nor myself are able to explain it. It might refer to Indians dwelling there, for the condition of the grant is in the language commonly used in the grants when the Indians were to be bought off. Whatever in the future may be the civic pride of the dwellers in Indian Orchard it is hoped that their local name will be retained. In November 1877 the name became all at once well known and famous from an ecclesiastical council held here which marked an epoch in New England theology, for which see the Springfield papers for Nov. 8, 1877. Holland's West. Mass. Vol. 2 p. 84; Maps C D E G. See also Pool brook.

**INDIAN ROCK. WILBRAHAM.** See Peck's Wilbraham p. 21.

**INDIAN SPRING. EAST LONGMEADOW.** East of the Salisbury quarry about a mile from the village.

**INGERSOLL DITCH.** Near the corner of Bay and Bowdoin streets. 2 LG 474.

**INGERSOLL'S GROVE.** The modern street drops the possessive. Major Edward Ingersoll, of sainted memory, descended from an old settler (see Florida) was storekeeper and paymaster of the U. S. Armory 1841-1882 and resided south of the present arsenal. He had a farmstead as shown on Map H, which was later extended west to Florida street and which was watered and made capable of picturesque effects by a small tributary of Garden brook. He built a summer house, yet standing, on the west side of the little valley, now called McKnight glen, and, in the meadow below, to the north east, another over a mineral spring. On the plain above were scattered yellow pines, the whole a pleasant resort and used more or less by the public. Perhaps the last event of a festive kind was the lawn party of Christ Church given here June 13, 1879. Soon after this the estate was sold for development but Ingersoll Grove (as a street) with some of its many trees in private grounds, and McKnight Glen remain to commemorate the days of old. The springhead of the brook is in the bank of McKnight Glen and until the spring was closed about ten years ago by the Board of Health, because of typhoid fever traced to it, the water was peddled for sale. See Franklin Square. For Major Ingersoll see Springfield Union March 20, 1886.

**IRELAND. IRELAND PARISH. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** The name, Ireland, was first applied to the region in the vicinity of Riley's brook occupied by John Riley, the first Irishman, and his descendants; and then, widening its meaning, the present limits of Holyoke became known as Ireland parish in West Springfield. Ireland was "the land of the Elys and McCranneys, both associated with the Rileys in marriage". 2 B 441, 450. E 374; G 222; K 71; 2 IC 13; Map D. Papers and Proceedings of the

Connecticut Valley Historical Society Vol. 2 p. 175. Springfield Gazette Feb. 15, 1843. p. 3. col. 4.

ISLAND POND. Between Watershops Pond and Allen Street. The island formerly moved by the force of the wind and perhaps now is not firmly anchored. K 655, 666. Maps D I. With dark woods around the shore and watersnakes in the pond it was an uncanny place in my boyhood. The woods are gone and the lupine now lines its shores in May; but the watersnakes remain. 2 I C 123. To the west lies Island Pond Hill. 2 I C 123; 3 I C 290, 291. Map K etc.

JEFFERSON PEAK. LUDLOW. See Noon's Ludlow p. 43.

JENKSVILLE. LUDLOW. The hamlet near the quondam Putts Bridge now called Ludlow. Maps C N. Holland's Western Mass. Vol. 2 p. 88. Noon's Ludlow p 210, 326: See 2 L G 480.

JONES FERRY. CHICOPEE. It was at the foot of the present McKinstry ave.

JOHNNYCAKE HOLLOW. CHICOPEE. At present there are two houses here, one very old, in which, as Hiram Munger (born 1806) informed Judge Luther White, the first Methodist meetings in Chicopee were held. The name is thought to denote the poverty of the inhabitants, who of late years have been noted for airing their neighborhood differences in the Police Court. For Hiram Munger see his "Life and Religious Experiences: Chicopee Falls, 1856". Map I.

JUG ROAD. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The old road from Morley's bridge to Little River, Westfield, passing along the slope of the trap range on the south bank of the Westfield River was for a part of the way a dug road, excavated in the bank. The considerable sales of liquors from King's Tavern to Westfield people who travelled this highway gave it the name of "Jug Road". *Ex. rel.* James W. Moore.

JUDE'S NECK. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Same as the neck of Ashkanunksuck. After Jude Ludington. Early nineteenth century. Map D.

KEEP'S GUTTER. EAST LONGMEADOW. 3 I C 6; 2 L G. 395. For the Keep family catastrophe see Holland's West. Mass. Vol. 1 p. 107.

KIBBE'S HOLLOW. The upper, steep-sided valley of a nameless tributary of Garden Brook. Some portion of the streamhead is in the north east corner of the Armory grounds. The place in my boyhood was marked by clay and cattails. The brook, shown only on Map H, now covered, heads at 46 Federal Street and flowing to the rear of 811 Worthington Street passes through Sackett Ave. and enters the Garden brook sewer. The name belongs to the mid-nineteenth century. The land was then owned by Horace Kibbe, the candy manufacturer. Map P. See Bliss' Hollow.

KILBURN'S BRIDGE. WILBRAHAM. At Worlds End. See Peck's Wilbraham p. 75.

KINGSFIELD. KINGSTOWN. See Elbows.

KNOX'S POND. In the latter half of the nineteenth century one of the prettiest pieces of landscape in Springfield was the deep lying meadow south of Pine Street in which Samuel W. Knox had made at the bottom of the depression and at the headwaters of a brook, a small pond containing an island with trees. Mr. Knox resided in the Ames mansion opposite and at one time was in Congress from Missouri. He died in Blandford, his native place. Maps K P.

LADDER SWAMP. EAST LONGMEADOW. The headwaters of the South Branch near Great Wachogue and south of the Springfield-Hampden road; not obsolete; 2 I C 244, 268. 2 L G 354.

LEDGES, THE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. An outcrop of sandstone. Map S.

LIBERTY SQUARE. Same as Franklin Square. Map K.

LITTLE COVE. See Great Cove.

LITTLE HILL. Same as Brewer's Hill. Reg. Deeds. bk. 63 p. 232.

LILLY POND. At Sixteen Acres. Maps G I. The original and proper name is Venturer's Pond or Venture Pond. (*q. v.*)

LITTLE PLAIN, THE. AGAWAM. D 178.

LISWELL HILL. AGAWAM. The elevation 340 feet above sea level between East and West (formerly Front and Back) streets of Feeding Hills. The last Liswell died about 1850 and the name is obsolete. This and Mount Pisgah are par excellence "the Feeding Hills". Maps N T.

LOG BRIDGE. AGAWAM. A bridge in the north west part of the town which spanned the brook crossing the old road from Hartford to Northampton over Morley's bridge. The road, now discontinued, lay between the present north-south roads but the name still adhered to the bridge of the easterly of the two roads until its replacement in 1912 by a bridge of cement. 1 B 316; 2 B 109. Map A. See Block bridge, which is an alternative name for this bridge in B 58.

LOG PATH, THE. The embryonic State street as it crossed the log-made Causey and extended east through the wood and timber regions, between the Woodlots, across the Bay road and to or beyond the Stone Pit and into the swamps whence came canoe timber. It was the western terminus of the later Boston road. 2 B 284.

LOMBARD RESERVOIR. Map P.

LONG DINGLE. The valley of the Meadow road in Forest Park. There is a nameless dingle south of the playground and marked Deer Preserve in the report of the Park Commissioners for 1905, in which, as Daniel J. Marsh one of the Commissioners (born 1837) informs me, he once saw Daniel Webster and George Ashmun hunting woodcock. 2 B 314; B 235, 287. For "the homestead" of Long Dingle see C. 429.

LONG HILL. That part of the Great Hill which is in the vicinity of the site of the Indian Fort. 1 B 240, 360; 2 B 314; Reg. Deeds bk. 140 p. 413.

LONG HOLLOW. CHICOPEE. (?) 2 I C 286.

LONGLANDS, THE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Plowlands north of the Agawam. C 519.

LONGMEADOW. See Massacksick.

LONGMEADOW BRIDGE. In 1665 it was voted that the foundation should be of stone. 1 B 252, 326; 2 B 86.

LONGMEADOW BROOK. For a change of course see K 818 and Map A compared with later maps.

LONGMEADOW FIELD. The enclosed part of Massacksick, or the long meadow. G 526; H 29; I 623.

LONGMEADOW GATE. The gate at the north end of Massacksick near Cooley brook whence the road ran along the river to the south part of the meadow where also was a gate. Benj. Cooley was gatekeeper and lived nearby. 1 B 288, 425. The Fields at Nayasset and on the west side of the river were fenced. 1 B 230, 296; 2 B 109. See Plain Gate and Pent Road.

LONG POND. INDIAN ORCHARD. Maps B C E; omitted on A. Sometimes now called Sullivan's Pond. In the late fall of 1914, after a dry season, and with no water in the northern half of the old pond, the peat-grown vegetation of that half had almost the look and beauty of Scotch heather. A good delineation, even as now appearing, may be found on Map K.

LOON BROOK. Poor Brook thus marked on Map A is probably an error.

LOON POND. A pretty sheet of water so clear and deep as more to be sought by loon than geese. In some old deeds it is called, apparently without reason, Walloon Pond. 3 I C 83. Map B etc. For loons locally see Morris and Colburn's "Birds of Springfield and Vicinity".

LOVERS GROVE. On Round Hill and extending northwards to the foot of the present Sheldon street. Maps C D E.

LOWER FALLS. In the Connecticut. Map D.

MAGAZINE, THE. 2 L G 365, 474.

MANCHONIS. MASSACONIS. WILBRAHAM; possibly also Hampden, but north of the Scantuck region. The spelling is various in the old records:—Manchonis, Machonis, Massaconus, Monchonis. A locality at Nine Mile Pond and the neighboring cedar swamps, which gave its name to the mountains, as in the phrase "Manchonis Mountains". A pondy and swampy region would present to the Indians the character of a stronghold, which is perhaps the meaning of the word. 2 B 114, 202, 231, 245, 259, 271. Map O. For swamps as a stronghold for Indians see Major Pynchon's letter to Gov. Leverett; also 1B 132. In 1691 "the walk of the cows" was toward or beyond Manchonis mountains. 2 B 202.

MANCHONIS POND. WILBRAHAM. Nine Mile Pond. 1 IC 4.

MARKHAM'S BUTTERY. CHICOPEE or HADLEY. On the river road from Chicopee street to Hadley and near the boundary line. The name survives in Buttery brook in South Hadley. 2 B 181, 317.

MARKHAM HILL. See Necessity Hill.

MARTHA'S DINGLE. See Thompson's dingle. 2 LG 405.

MASSACKSICK. LONGMEADOW. The plain or meadow of the lower level which was the site of the earlier settlement.

MAUNCHAUGSICK. In the valley of the Westfield river either in Westfield or near Paucatuck in West Springfield. The word occurs in the unrecorded deed of Paupsunnuck to John Pynchon, and, I believe, in a recorded deed, the reference to which is mislaid.

MCCRAY'S CORNER. HAMPDEN. An old tavern stand on the left at a turn of the road under the mountain from Wilbraham to Hampden village as one enters the Scantic valley. The tavern was kept by Col. John McCray in the early nineteenth century. Obsolescent. Map A.

McKNIGHT DISTRICT. The region north of State and east of Thompson streets and extending east to the tracts of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. and north to the brow of the hill overlooking the valley of Garden brook. This tract was opened to residence by the brothers McKnight to whose enterprise and taste the city is much indebted. "Dorchester Rest", facing Dorchester street, is the location of "McKnight's Shop", (so on the sign) and upon the removal of the shop to Fort Pleasant Avenue the site was presented to the city. John D. McKnight was born in Truxton, N. Y. Jan. 28, 1834 and William H. McKnight in the same place, July 6, 1836. They died in 1890 and 1903 respectively.

MEADOW BROOK. Same as Crowfoot brook. K 438.

MEADOW HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD. In Agawam meadows near Middle Meadow Pond. Reg. Deeds bk. 30 p. 215.

MEADOWS, THE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The lowland between the Agawam and the dike, formerly called the Great Bottom. The latter name, with the advent of a new bridge, bids fair to become as extinct as the fort and then will disappear the fair view of "sweet fields beyond the swelling flood", which presented itself to the eyes of the early settlers and the generations following. The name now is also applied to the Plainfield and the plain of Chicopee street.

MEDNEGONUCK. See Mittineague.

MEDNEGONUCK SWAMP. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Between Ashley and Silver streets. C 1. See Mittineague.

MEETING HOUSE HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The present site of the now disused meeting house on Riverdale street. Bagg's West Springfield p. 135.

MEETING HOUSE LANE. WILBRAHAM. The way laid out in 1749 to the site of the old meeting house. Peck's Wilbraham p. 61.

MEMACHOGUE. A locality in the valley of the Chicopee above Skipmuck. Probably the same as Minnechoag. 2 B 280.

MERRICK'S FOLLY. South of the Bay road. 2 IC 239. Perhaps the swamp on Stone Pit brook below Dirty Gutter. 2 IC 106, 239.

METHODIST BURYING GROUND. The northwest part of the Springfield cemetery. From the part later opened by the influence of Rev. Wm. B. O. Peabody it is divided by the edge of the hill overlooking the valley. This ground was first laid out in connection with the Methodist church, on the corner of Union and Mulberry streets, which was afterward replaced by an edifice on the corner of State and Myrtle streets. Upon the sale of the latter the organization and one other were combined in the present Wesley Church. The deeds were not only of the right of burial but of the fee simple. Near the northeast gate is a stone commemorating the first interment, December 1825; being a child of an early warden of Christ Church, Samuel McNary. The odd inscription given in Poets and Poetry of Springfield p. 19 is 117 feet east from the Mulberry street fence and 17 feet south from the north fence. Map H.

METHODIST MEETING HOUSE. This site is marked on Map C and in the corner of the map is an undesignated and correct engraving of the church edifice. In 1873 it was taken apart and reërected on Belchertown green, unchanged in the exterior except some details of the tower. A single foundation stone remains on the site, which is that of the author's residence.

MIDDLE MEADOW. AGAWAM. See Wright's Maps p. 4; 1 B 287; 2 B 240.

MIDDLE MEADOW POND. AGAWAM. AB 21; C 107.



MILL BROOK. AGAWAM. Enters the Agawam west of the bridge. D. 377. Joseph Leonard had a corn mill here. Ex. rel. James W. Moore. See Pauhunganuck.

MILL PLAIN. WEST SPRINGFIELD. On the range about a mile south of Bear Hole. For the mills there see Bagg's West Springfield p. 120 and the older maps. The millsaw referred to in Bagg's West Springfield is in possession of the writer, by inheritance. 2 IC 250.

MILL RIVER. The stream at the South End that flows through Usquaiok. The grist and saw mills are mentioned continually in the early records. For the foot bridge and cartway see 1 B 276; 2 B 109. For a mill and falls in the nineteenth century see Chapin's Old Inhabitants p. 65. A drawing of the bridge at the foot of Blake's hill (Belmont Ave.) made by R. M. Shurtliff about 1860 is in the possession of the Conn. Valley Hist. Soc.

MINNECHOAG. LUDLOW. The Wilbraham range north of and near the Chicopee river. Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 19; 2 B 280; 2 LG 363.

MITTINEAGUE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Corrupted from an Indian original which is usually written Mednegonuck but appears as Metenaganuck in I 575, where it refers to the lowland on the south side of the Agawam opposite the present village of Mittineague and perhaps this is the original form of the word. "Medaneag" occurs in 2 I C 28. This designation seems to have been used for the lowlands on both sides of the river. The syllables "ganuck" are found in Schonunganuck, Pauhunganuck, Ashkanunksuck, and also in Cappawonganuck, a locality near Nolwottuck (A 6) 2 B 251, 283; 2 I C 206, 293; 2 LG 466. See Mednegonuck Swamp.

MITTINEAGUE FALLS. Map D. See p. 87.

MOHEAGUE PATH. Is the Mohegan trail. A 107; C 171. Wright's Maps. See Pequit Path.

MONEY HOLE. HOLYOKE. In the Connecticut at the island above the Lower Falls. Money Hole Hill is the scarp between Hampden and Lincoln streets. 2 IC 40; 3 IC 9. Map D. Some maps show a water pocket here.

MORLEY'S BRIDGE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. It spanned the Westfield river where the stream was crossed at Paucatuck Falls by the road from Hartford to Northampton which in Agawam made "the back street," now West street of Feeding Hills. (See Block Bridge in Agawam). Below the bridge was a ford through which the writer passed about 1860 when the bridge was undergoing repairs. The bridge was often damaged in the spring floods which fertilized the meadows of Paucatuck and was so thoroughly washed away and sent down stream in the great storm of Dec. 10, 1878 that no vestige was ever found. The importance of the highway having been diminished by railroads, the bridge was not rebuilt. Col. Morley's house was near the south end of the bridge. King's tavern was on the other side but just west of the Westfield—West Springfield town line; so placed, it

was claimed in the latter town, in order that Westfield might get the revenue from the license. The disuse of the stage line to Albany was the ruin of the tavern stand. The bridge was chartered in 1803 to replace the ford.

**MOUNTAINS, THE. THE MOUNTAIN PARISH.** A name of the present Wilbraham and Hampden when a precinct of Springfield. See Peck's Wilbraham pp. 30, 34, 73. See also Springfield Mountains.

**MOUNT ORTHODOX. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** The spur of the Great Hill at the head of Elm street on which stands the "White Church" so called, now disused for church purposes.

**MOUNT PISGAH. AGAWAM.** At the elevation 300 feet above sea level between the East and West streets of Feeding Hills at the Hinsdale Smith tobacco farm. It occurs in deeds of the early nineteenth century but is now obsolete. Maps T Y.

**MOUNT VISION. HAMPDEN.** Map N.

**MUDDY BROOK. AGAWAM.** The western branch of Stoney River. (*q. v.*) 2 B 258, 308. In AB 127 Saw Mill brook is equivalent.

**MUXY MEADOW. MUCKSEY MEADOW.** This is a general term, now obsolete, and was applied to any wet or dirty meadow. See Oxford Dict. Specific instances are the meadow on the present location of Lyman and Taylor streets, 1 B 264; a meadow near Round Hill, K 549; the pondy land in Longmeadow at Massacksic, 1 B 297; H 523, I 346; meadow land north of the Agawam bridge in West Springfield, 1 B 346, 373, 2 B 93; the site of Ramapogue; land in Agawam, 2 B 258, 325. Hassocky Marsh was a Muxy Meadow. 1 B 24.

**MUXY MEADOW BRIDGE. LONGMEADOW.** 1 B 297; 2 B 294.

**NAYAS, NAYASSET.** The plain land north of the Town Plat extending from Round Hill to Rockrimmon or thereabouts and in West Springfield at Ashleyville or Chicopee Plain. "Nayas" is equivalent to "Naiag", a point, and the suffix "et" is merely a locative. Whether the point intended is a curve of the river, or on the Springfield side is equivalent to Crooked Point in the plain is not determinable by record. The bend in the river is rather too large and sweeping to attract notice as a point; yet places on a river would be more likely to furnish Indian names than those in a plain. At the mouth of the Chicopee, at its union with the Connecticut is or was a point and perhaps we can here find the origin of this name. See Holyoke's Note to the original Indian deed; the same in 1 B 19; 156, 163, 369. Map C. Also the old Dutch Map in Wright's Maps and, for the configuration at the mouth of the Chicopee, various later maps.

**NECESSITY.** Certain land at this locality was described in 1708 as being above the Sixteen Acres saw mill and bounded westerly by the sawmill land

and on all other sides by the commons. (C 591). It thus lay on the rim of the settlement and to the south of World's End. These whimsical names betray a sense of humor we do not always attribute to the Puritans or other early settlers. Similar instances are Markham's Buttery, Peggy's Dipping Hole, Presumption, Nonsuch Meadow, Skunks Misery, Johnnycake Hollow; also, in Enfield, Coronation Brook, C 520; in South Hadley, Grace Hollow (G 505); in Northampton, Hog's Bladder Meadow, (C 336); in Westfield, Poverty Plain; Battle Street, in Somers; Feather Street in Suffield. South of Necessity lies Necessity Hill (2 IC 302, 3 IC 269, 2 LG 354, 405.) on the westerly slope of which the traveller crosses the Springfield-Hampden boundary line. This elevation, which contains the highest land in Springfield, has of late been called Markham Hill and the original name is obsolete. Map I shows a house at the four corners within Longmeadow marked W. Higley. Some years ago the owner of this estate, perfering urban life, picked up house and barn and removed across the road to Springfield. Washington gave the name Necessity to a fort in Pennsylvania because, says Irving, of the pinching famine which prevailed during its construction.

NECESSITY. EAST LONGMEADOW OR LONGMEADOW. A locality of this name, near Enfield bounds is mentioned in I 619. Possibly the locality was continuous with the above.

NECK. WEST SPRINGFIELD. "The Neck" was, it would appear, a rude triangle which had the Connecticut for one of its sides and the Agawam, in its old bed, north of the present outlet, for another, while certainly there was an east boundary on the Connecticut. B 416 shows a west boundary on the Agawam. It lay in the Great Bottom. A 44, 110; A B 143, 247. But see C 636. Map D etc. Wright's Maps; especially the map of the Agawam in 1803. See Jude's Neck.

The neck at lower Chicopee was known as Wright's Neck. C 168. For the lower neck at Skipmaug see A B 161.

NETTLETON'S POND. Made by damming Garden Brook at Spring Street. Maps HK.

NEW BAY ROAD. The Boston Road, which has been ill named Berkshire St. In 1827 it had so far eclipsed the old Bay Road that the latter disappeared from Map C. "Old Bay Road" used in contrast survived the 60's but is probably now extinct. 2 I C 61.

NEW BOSTON. WEST SPRINGFIELD. At the west end of Park Street. Here was the earliest station of the railroad from Boston to Albany, thus placing the town in seemingly more direct connection with the capitol. The name was probably humorous at first but is now obsolescent.

NEWBURY DITCH. Lieut. Roger Newbury established certain lines of the inward and outward commons on the east and the ditches making the line received his name. Reg. of Deeds bk. 129 p. 125; 3 I C 57. Peck's Wilbraham p. 17; Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 198.

NEWFIELD. Fields newly laid out for several owners received this name. For Agawam see 2 B 266-7; C 274; D 179; For West Springfield see D 333; H 364; for Springfield see C 221; for Oldfield in Agawam, C 340.

NIGGER POND. AGAWAM. Near the road from Agawam bridge to Feeding Hills, a mile from the bridge, on the land of Charles H. Churchill. Its level changing with the seasons is the index of the level of the water in the wells of Feeding Hills. *Ex. rel.* James W. Moore. Map Y.

NINE MILE POND. WILBRAHAM. The scene of a sad catastrophe of which an account may be found in Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 167 and in Peck's Wilbraham p. 170. For the drainage ditch dug for the purpose of recovering the bodies of the drowned see Eight Mile Gutter 2 B 270. Even the later maps show this pond as one of the sources of the north branch of Mill River but this is no longer true. The ditch and the draining of Cedar Swamp (Map I) about 1890 have made essential changes.

NODDLE. NODDLE ISLAND. AGAWAM. Evidently named from its resemblance to a noddle or pate. By reference to the map of the Agawam river, 1803, in Wright's maps it is seen to be separated from the Neck (*q. v.*) by the river channel. A subsequent shortening of the river's course has made the Noddle an island. Reg. of Deeds, book 53 p. 682; book 374 p. 792. Noddle Island in Boston harbor is otherwise conjecturally explained in the Memorial History of Boston, but apparently not with satisfactory proof.

NONESUCH. NONSUCH MEADOW. WEST SPRINGFIELD. It is the fringe of meadow surrounding the swamp that forms the headwaters of Block Brook. Map I. The old pond bottom is marked "Peat Bed" on Map N. and in B 84 the pond is mentioned as being above the meadow. 2 B 291; B 221-2; D 185. Talcott A. Rogers, octogenarian, considers the name as ironical, and so good a farmer ought to know.

NORTH BRANCH, THE. The north branch of Mill river. See Nine Mile Pond.

NORTH END BROOK. See End Brook. Maps D E.

NORTHAMPTON LANDING PLACE. HOLYOKE. Near the Northampton line. 2 IC 151, 260; 3 IC 281.

OAK SWAMP. CHICOPEE. 3 I C 291-2.

OBLONG, THE. WILBRAHAM. See Peck's Wilbraham p. 95.

OLD BRICK KILN. In the bluff north of Round Hill. 2 B 268.

OLDFIELD. According to James W. Moore, the word, used of localities in Agawam and elsewhere, is applied to land that had been cultivated by the Indians. It occurs in ancient deeds. See Newfield.

ONKAMORE MEADOW. AGAWAM. Formerly the property of Sandy Onkamore, an Indian. It lies to the north part of Agawam over against the

Mittineague dam and Ashkanunksuck. *Ex. rel.* James W. Moore. There is an Onkamore Club in Feeding Hills.

OUTING PARK. Land between Main and Maple streets marked "Edward Cooley" on Map W which in 1887 was leased for five years to the Young Men's Christian Association for a recreation center. The word "outing" was then becoming popular. The land was sold for development in 1913, and the name after 25 years use is obsolescent.

OVERPLUS LAND. WILBRAHAM. See Commons and Peck's Wilbraham.

PACONEMISK. CHICOPEE. An unascertained locality between Chicopee river and Williamansett brook. Deed of Nippumsuit and others to William Pynchon; facsimile in the Springfield City Library.

PARSONS' DAM. On Boston road at Stone Pit brook. 2 B 314; 2 IC 61. Map A.

PASCO ROAD. Runs north from Loon pond. Members of the Pasco family lived in the eighteenth century and later in Enfield and Ludlow and Stafford and are still found in East Longmeadow. For "Pasco's Old House" see Map C and 2 LG 395. See also Peck's Wilbraham p. 144.

PASTURES, THE. Land on the Connecticut below Mill river and north of Pacowsic. I 16, 146, 352. In Longmeadow; I 352.

PATH. An imperfect road or trail, as Bay path, Moheague path, Pequit path, Longmeadow path, Mill River path, Little Wachogue path. The word is used for the Boston road as late as 1771. 1 B 188; 2 B 213, 306, 312, 505. See Footpath. Cartpath occurs often and in 2 LG 456 land is bounded on a cowpath. The path and way to Woronoake formerly went south of the present highway and near Barbers Swamp in Ashkanunksuck neck.

PATUCKET. The Great Falls at Holyoke. 1 B 156. The word seems to mean "at the falls" as being composed of the word meaning "falls" and the locative "et".

PAUCATUCK. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Thus the Indians called the intervale on the north side of the left bank of the Westfield or Woronoco river between the trap ridge dividing West Springfield from Westfield and the lower ridge of trap to the east. The northern boundry would be the old Albany stage road circling round the meadow. For the meaning of the word consult Trumbull's Indian Names of Places in Connecticut and Handbook of the American Indians, published by the Smithsonian Institution. Trumbull, an excellent authority, refers the suffix "tuck" to the rise and fall of a tidal river but this even in his own list does not seem universal. Possibly in this case it has to do with the rising and falling of the river in the spring and fall. These freshets (See Morley's Bridge) so fertilized the land formerly that three crops of hay could be cut in a season. "Pauqua" means clear, open and may denote the fact that here the river opens out into a clear space after

passing through the narrows at Paucatuck Falls, falls but more likely to the transparent shallow water of the river itself.

The first settler in Paucatuck was the writer's ancestor, Benjamin Smith; see Bagg's West Springfield p. 120. On the easterly ridge are the slightly grounds of the Paucatuck Cemetery Association. The name Woodlawn for the intervale is a recent and wretched sentimentalism. In 2 B 491 Paucatuck as a school district included Tattom. Paucatuck is extended too far eastward on Map D. 1 B 277, 311, 403; 2 B 480; C 627; I 92.

**PAUCATUCK BROOK. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** Enters the Westfield at Paucatuck. Black brook of Map Q is an error traceable to Map I in which Paucatuck brook is misnamed Block Brook. At the headwaters of Paucatuck Brook a cornmill and ironworks are noted on Map A and hydraulic cement works on Map D. The flow has been diminished by the Holyoke water system. Benjamin Smith settled by this brook about 1688. His house, the first between Westfield and West Springfield, was traditionally called a fort; its site was near that of the present house of Ethan Sikes. 2 B 290, 296. In connection with the latter grant see Bagg's West Springfield p. 120, 121; C 248, 354.

**PAUCATUCK FALLS.** The rapids above Paucatuck. In 1793 there were brick kilns there. D. 16; Co. Ct. Rec. 199.

**PAUCATUCK MOUNTAIN. PAUCATUCK HILL.** The range of trap west of Paucatuck. It is the southern limit of the Mt. Tom rattlesnake. 2 IC 180.

**PAUHUNGANUCK. AGAWAM.** The name of a brook mentioned only in an Indian deed recorded in A-B 21 and printed in Wright's Indian Deeds. There are two brooks of considerable size entering the Agawam near the Springfield bridge, one on its west, the other on its east side. One of these is Pauhunganuck, but which it is impossible to say, even with such a key as might be supplied by the suffix, "ganuck", possibly a bend, or according to Trumbull "within the bend" for both brooks enter the Agawam at the same bend of that river. Both streams have substantially the same source, the swampy land at the foot of the 200 foot level west of South street and the upper waters of both go bending round before making for the Agawam. A view from the plain looking southerly upon Wequashausick indicates that in order to include all the good land the line of the Indian deed should follow the westerly brook. Not without some doubt I incline to the opinion that Pauhunganuck is the westerly stream. I do not adopt the theory that postulates a mill upon the stream. See Wright's Indian Deeds p. 64. That there was, however, a mill, see Mill brook.

**PECOWSIC. PACOWSICK. PECOWSUCK. PACOWSAUK;** etc. **SPRINGFIELD and EAST LONGMEADOW.** According to Trumbull the suffix "sauk" or "sic" refers to an outlet of water. If the name is the same as Trumbull's "Paugusset" it means "a place where the narrows open out", a proper description of the lower part of Forest Park, which still bears the name Pecowsic. Pecowsic is the scene of the Indian attack on the Keep

family. 1 B 220, 226, 228, 263, 348; AB 21, 116; 3 IC 288. For Pecousic path, 3 LG 391. Pecowsic hill is at or near the Barney mansion. 2 LG 432. The later spelling of the second syllable tends to corrupt the pronunciation.

PECOWSIC, TOWN OF. An early designation of East Longmeadow. Near the village are the headwaters of the brook of this name. 2 IC 263 etc. See 1 B 230.

PEGGY'S DIPPING HOLE. DIPPING HOLE ROAD. According to the Oxford Dict. a dipping hole is a spring from which to dip water and is the equivalent of diphole. The tradition is, as told by Stebbins in his Hist. of Wilbraham, p. 280, that a certain Peggy, going horseback from some part of that town to Springfield here fell off and got a wetting. The spot is located where the Dipping Hole road, running east from the Parker street school-house, was crossed by a brook entering the North Branch at its northerly bend. The course of the brook is plain but in October 1913 it was dry. Map C. See also Peck's Wilbraham p. 32, 36.

PENT ROAD. AGAWAM. The closed road shown on Map D. as extending from Halfway Hill westward across Deep Gutter brook and now disused except as it forms a part of Rowley street. Reliable tradition in Feeding Hills has it that through this road passed cannon and munitions to Gen. Gates in 1777. See also Map Q. HOLYOKE. Another on the same map near Ashley's Pond.

WEST SPRINGFIELD. The lower road through Paucatuck to Paucatuck Falls was at first closed by gates, for the protection of the meadow. Co. Ct. Rec. 199, 200. There was another laid out in Longmeadow. 2 L G 355. Pent roads were also called close roads.

PEQUIT PATH. The Indian trail from the fort on Fort Hill or Long Hill to the land of the Pequots or Mohegans. It crossed the Freshwater river in Enfield near the lower fork. 1 B 312, 390, 403, 404; 2 B 238, 243. Wright's maps. See Mohegan Path.

PIG ALLEY. A once popular name of Cross Street. The name became obsolete with the change in the character of the street but is not yet forgotten.

PIKLE. PICKLE. This word is properly spelled "pightle" and means a small piece of enclosed land. The only ones of which I find mention were in the general fields of the west side. Henry Smith had a pickle in the Great Bottom and John Dumbleton is recorded as having a lot in the pickle. One was in the General Field; another in Chicopee Field by the brook north of the residence of Ethan Brooks and another in Agawam. 2 B 224; 1 B 258, 276; 2 B 47; A B 212; B 128, 146; D 222, 577; K 378, 590. Reg. Deeds bk. 30 p. 215. For the objects of a pickle see 1 B 201.

PINE HALL. This was an opening made by cutting saw logs on the slope of the lower Mill river valley, a region of which the slopes and heights were covered with pines and are now intersected by Belmont and Euclid avenues and Dickinson street. A sawmill was there. In old English "hall" described

an opening in a wood. See Oxford Dict. In Farmington, Connecticut, there is a locality at the bend of the river still known as "Crane Hall". The universally correct spelling of this word in our records shows that it has no connection with the word "haul". 1 B 269-70; AB 60; B 223. See Bark Hall; Blake's Woods.

"Mid the echoing forest halls  
One great heart rejoices".

AUBREY DE VERE.

PINE PLAIN. The plain of the high level formerly more than now given over to a growth of yellow pine of low or moderate size and extending northerly from the Chicopee wilderness through the wilderness between the Longmeadows and beyond into Connecticut in which state it is crossed by the trolley line from Warehouse Point to Melrose. All the sand is the gift of the Great glacier. Washington notes the plain in his Diary. 1 B 288, 349, 389; 2 B 297.

PINE SWAMPS, THE. A general term applicable to the swamps of the Pine plain but in a single instance specifically referring to a locality near Main street apparently in the vicinity of Bliss and Howard streets. 1 B 162.

PINE, THE GREAT. Indicated on Maps B C and particularly described by Heman Smith in King's Handbook of Springfield. For it Pine street was named but that portion of the street was afterwards renamed in consequence of the dislocation due to the layout of Walnut street. See Bay Road. In a lodge in the branches of the great tree a neighborhood thief made his rendezvous and when discovered fled to the woods between the Boston and Wilbraham roads whither he was pursued with guns and surrounded. *Ex. rel.* James E. Russell (born 1821).

PIPER'S HOLE. PIPER. PIPER CITY. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Mention of Piper's Hole occurs in a deed of 1737 (I 759) and also in K 443. Usage abbreviated the name to Piper. A brick dwelling house having been constructed in the locality, the supposed ambition of the owner gave rise to the name Piper City and also to the phrase Brick City. The locality itself is on the present Piper street at the golf links of the Country Club and the brick house appears on Map T as owned by Mrs. Chauncey White but has since been destroyed by fire. Piper's Hole suggests Peggy's Dipping Hole (*q. v.*) and, as at the latter place, a small stream crosses the highway. The Pepper family have had holdings in this part of the town since 1645 but it is impossible that there should be any connection between the two names. The surname Piper is unknown to the records of deeds or of births, marriages and deaths before 1800. The question might be asked what happened to the piper on his way home from training day.

PIPER BROOK, WEST SPRINGFIELD. Rises on the Bosworth farm in Amostown and unites with Barker's brook.

PISSAK. CHICOPEE. This name, applied by the Indians to the meadows and swamps south of the Chicopee river near its mouth, occurs in the deed



of Nippamsuit and others to Wm. Pynchon of which a facsimile is in the city library of Springfield. Trumbull gives Pissak as "mire" i. e. a swamp.

PLAIN, THE. See Plainfield. E 98.

PLAIN BROOK. In maps A D E it would appear that the northerly of the two water courses by which Garden brook reaches the river was known by this name as it passes through the Plain field. See AB 195; also End brook.

PLAINFIELD. The plain called Nayas by the Indians. It is now traversed by Plainfield street. It was also spoken of simply as "The Plain". 1 B 237; 2 B 269; AB 114. Maps C E. Used also for Chicopee Field; 2 B 451. Plainfield street was the ancient road up the river. To the east the outlet northerly was the present Carew street i. e. Skipmuck road. Henry B. Rice (born 1821) informs me that he saw the fence at the foot of Round Hill demolished that opened the new road, now Main street; that one house had to be removed and that the old road was scarcely more than a lane as, indeed, indicated in the layout in 2 B 244.

PLAIN GATE. The gate near Round hill which admitted to the fenced meadow of Plainfield. 1 B. 404; 2 B 68. See Longmeadow gate.

PLANTATION. The settlement even as late as 1699. 2 B 291.

PLANTATION BROOK. An early name for Paucatuck Brook, as appears from 1 B 323, 341 correlated with knowledge existing in the writer's family.

PLUMTREE MEADOW. WEST SPRINGFIELD. On Riley's brook. 2 B 306, 308.

PLUMTREES. PLUMTREE MEADOWS. PLUMTREE ROAD. Land at Plumtrees is described as being on the Sixteen Acre branch of Mill river. E 267; K 800. An old resident of Plumtree road informs me that the Plumtree Meadows are those lying on the left bank of the South Branch coming almost up to the road where it crosses the branch; that these meadows are flooded in the spring; that in the early 60's there were wild and fruitbearing plumtrees on the east side of the road. *Ex. rel.* James O. Wright. 2 IC 285. "Plumtree road" as a name, is apparently later than 1742. On one map it begins as far west as Orange Street.

POKEHAM. Formerly applied either in humor or derision to the South Parish of Wilbraham, which is now Hampden. "Poke" is the plant "everlasting", the tobacco of the Indians, and possibly one may infer on the part of the settlers in the North Parish a desire to poke fun at their neighbors living on a less productive soil. By tradition through Epaphro A. Day of Hampden (born 1833) the name is traceable as far back as the Revolution. Obsolete. Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 280.

POLE BRIDGE BROOK. WILBRAHAM. A name still in use in that town for the north branch of Mill River. As distinguished from a block bridge

(See Block Bridge) a pole bridge was a lighter structure. Map N. Another brook of this name was in the northwest part of Chicopee. Co. Ct. Rec. p. 53.

POND BROOK. AGAWAM. Map D.

POND HILL. LONGMEADOW. The bluff west of the main street lying against the Great Pond. H 114; I 695; K 229.

POND MEADOW. A meadow, part, I suppose of the old Wet Meadow, bounded west by Main street, north by a line extending easterly from the present 257 Main street and east by a line nearly equivalent to Worthington street. Reg. deeds bk. 100 p. 312; 11 Metcalf's Reports p. 312.

POND SWAMP. WEST SPRINGFIELD. In or near Middle Meadow. 2 B 240.

PONDY LAND. A general term applicable to much of the meadow or both sides of the Great River. 2 B 272, 273; A 227; E 422.

POOL BROOK. I have met this name only on Map E. and only a photographic enlargement has made it possible to determine whether the word is Pool or Peel. On the map it is represented as entering the Chicopee river from the south opposite the then line between Chicopee and Ludlow directly north of Long Pond. It is apparently the brook which now forms a part of the sewer system and follows Worcester and Hampden streets. Its headwaters are shown on Map N. Pl. 39 and its lower course on I (side map). A pool of clear spring water in the vicinity is remembered by Jackson Cady, born 1823, died 1915. The watercourse is now spoken of in Indian Orchard as the "old town brook".

POOR BROOK. An old name of uncertain origin. It is the drain of the waters collecting about Four Mile Pond and Wan Swamp. 2 B 280; D 525. See Skipmuck brook.

POOR BROOK MEADOW. On the lower waters of Poor brook. 2 IC 275.

POOR BROOK PATH. 2 IC 70, 92.

POPLAR SWAMP. AGAWAM. 2 IC 229.

POPPLE RUN. AGAWAM. K 650.

POTASH HILL. HAMPDEN. On the main road to Somers about a half mile north of the state line. Peck's Wilbraham pp. 8, 265.

POT BROOK. Near the Longmeadow-Enfield line. 1 B 240.

POUND. The original pound was at the foot of the lane, now called Elm street, to the north. The second pound was at the Hayplace in West Springfield. In later years there was a pound on (the present) Pleasant street in

Springfield. 1 B 337, 414, 420, 434; 2 B 111. For a pound near Agawam river see 3 IC 267.

POWDERMILL BROOK. A later name for Crowfoot Brook or rather one of its branches. The powdermill is shown on Maps B C. The brook has been made a part of the Willimansett sewer System.

POWDER MAGAZINE. Inasmuch as there was never any fire in the meeting house it was a safe place for storing powder. (2 B 501). In after years and within my remembrance a powder magazine was at the head of Squaw Tree Dingle, between Magazine street and St. James Avenue. Map D.

PRECINCTS. For these divisions of the town see 2 B 420.

PRESUMPTION. HOLYOKE. A locality in the Falls woods. 2 IC 250, 267, 287.

PROVINCE LAND, THE. HAMPDEN. Near the Scantic. 2 LG 349.

PUTNAM'S BRIDGE. PUTT'S BRIDGE. PUT'S BRIDGE. The bridge over the Chicopee river on the road from Indian Orchard to Ludlow Mills, formerly Jenksville. On Map A it is called Toll Bridge. In 1809 Mr. Putnam had a grist mill at this place. The name degenerated into Putt's Bridge, which, as the designation of a school district continues in the Reports of the School Committee down to 1885, at which time the school at this locality was discontinued. The name was applicable to both sides of the river. Co. Ct. Rec. p. 253 (1802). Life of Hiram Munger p. 11. Peck's Wilbraham p. 268. Maps B G.

PYNCHON FORT. See Fort.

QUANA. One of the Indian deeds defines this as the meadow above House-meadow, as does Holyoke in his note to the first deed. See Middle Meadow; also Wright's Indian Deeds.

RAIL SWAMP. AGAWAM. 2 B 300; D 420; 2 IC 16.

RAMAPOGUE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. This word, variously spelled, first occurs in deeds of the first half of the eighteenth century and taking these and the other records together, with the clue furnished by the suffix "paug", a pond, or standing water, the location can be identified. In one deed it is declared to be the same as the Muxy Meadow and seems to be at or near the place called Byfield. If the village smithy remained for a century down to the present time in the same spot, a quite likely one, the deed of Joseph Merrick to Chester Vanhorn, blacksmith, (G 307, 1734) strongly confirms the conclusion. The place called Ramapogue is therein described as a muxy meadow under the Great Hill bounded northerly and easterly by a highway, and westerly by the Great Hill. In the deed of Vanhorn to Stebbins the place is said to have been formerly called Muxsome meadow, a significant instance

of an old Indian name supplanting one used by the whites. The name of Stebbins and mention of Clay hill in these deeds of course point to the old pottery, for which see Clay hill. We may conceive of Ramapogue as extending at least from the Common and probably from some point southerly thereof (1 B 346) northerly to and across the Westfield road between the present Elm street, and the foot of the "Great Hill". The new street of the seventeenth century connecting with the way at the north called "the road that goeth over the hill to Ramapogue" was at first called Ramapogue street but unfortunately has lost its ancient and honorable name. The land depression is still evident at Ramapogue and may be compared geologically with the pond west of Chicopee Plain. For some distance northerly from Westfield street springs from the high level discharged through Cold Spring brook and until a recent date the smithy had a good pressure of water accessible by the wayside to the thirsty traveller. For the locality, named and unnamed, see 1 B 239, 346; B 124; E 389; F 180, 199; G 127, 301, 307, 533; H 325, 485; I 261, 398, 493; K 333; 3 IC 262; Co. Ct. Rec. 68, 155. Map D. The deeds generally bounded west on "the great hill" but one of them bounds northerly by the hill, showing that Ramapogue, as is indeed evident to-day, stretched northerly to the easterly bend of the bluff of Meeting House Hill. The depression begins about 440 feet west of Elm street measured on Westfield street and extends to the foot of the Great hill. Water could be seen in Ramapogue in the last century in the early spring. See Appendix B.

RASPBERRY BROOK. LONGMEADOW. 2 B 294; C 622; D 5.

RATTLESNAKE PEAK. WILBRAHAM. Maps D I; Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 280; Peck's Wilbraham p. 88. Map A makes it south of the Scantic at Rocky Dundy.

RED BRIDGE. LUDLOW and WILBRAHAM. In 1887 this was a picturesque uncovered wooden bridge, its color mellowed by age. Adder's tongue was growing on a bank on the Ludlow side. Peck's Wilbraham p. 268; Noon's Ludlow p. 229. Map S.

RED BROOK. The same as Stone Pit brook, but later; the name doubtless due to the sandstone detritus in its bed. Map L.

RED HOUSE CROSSING. The crossing of the Boston & Albany R. R. on the highway from Winchester Square to Indian Orchard; named from a small red house on the north side. The larger dwelling succeeding it is appropriately painted red.

RIDING PLACE. CHICOPEE. A ford. 2 B 514; also town records for March 23, 1770. See Wading Place.

RIDGE HILL. CHICOPEE. 3 IC 289; 2 LG 404. Erroneously transcribed Bridge Hill in the first reference in the Registry of Deeds.

RIGLE. B 310. The English Dialect Dict. defines rigol as a small gutter or water channel.

**RILEY'S BROOK. JOHN RILEY'S BROOK. HOLYOKE.** Enters the Connecticut at the Holyoke-Springfield line. John Riley was the first settler of Holyoke. See Burt's Records; also Hall's Irish Pioneers in Papers and Proceedings of the Conn. Valley Hist. Soc. Vol. 2 p. 175. Map. D. On some maps a tannery on the river road has given its name to the brook, which should not be. The name of this brook occurs frequently in Burt's Records and sometimes (2 B 191) as John Riley's brook.

**ROCKRIMMON. CHICOPEE.** A sandstone rock on the bank of the Connecticut below the West Springfield bridge and about 1600 rods from the north end of Round Hill in Springfield. At low water (May 29, 1915) it appears as an outcrop of sandstone shale in which is embedded a stratum of hard sandstone, the ledge being near or over 300 feet in length extending from the water 8-10 feet above low water mark. At this point the bank bows to the west, reversing the larger curve of the stream and here the water seldom freezes, as I am informed; so that the locality is dangerous for skaters. The bluff of sand and clay approaches the shores so that the view from the river of rock and bluff together may have impressed the imagination of some observer who took the name from Judges xx and xxi. George M. Atwater, pioneer and first president of the Springfield Street Railway was the first to build his mansion, of hospitable memory, on the bluff and from the rock borrowed the name for his large estate, so that, the rock being now forgotten, the name is generally supposed to belong to the Brightwood heights. The name is now also that of a drawing room car of the street railway. Maps B G H I, but Map C indicates only the bluff. In the days of shad fishery the term was much in use; for here was a fish house above the fishery at Double Ditch.

**ROCKRIMMON BROOK. CHICOPEE.** Having cut through the bluff in a deep valley of erosion, the brook enters the Connecticut at Rockrimmon and is well named, for in low water it flows over the rock in a series of small cascades.

**ROCK VALLEY. HOLYOKE.** Map T.

**ROCKY DUNDY. ROCKY DUNDER. HAMPDEN.** Not obsolete as stated in Stebbins' Wilbraham. The name applies to the mountainous region of the easterly slope south of the village of Hampden and extending into Stafford. "Dunder", from "dunner", d is a reverberating sound and the soubriquet may refer to the sound of thunder (German "donner") among these hills or of the huntsmen's guns, or of the stream tumbling rocks upon each other in a freshet. A locality named Dunder is mentioned by Scott in The Black Dwarf. See the English Dialect Dictionary. A "dunnerin glen" or a "dunnerin brae" is one that gives out a peculiar sound of hollowness as a conveyance goes over it.

**ROCO'S LOT.** Roco was a negro who dwelt on Poor brook previous to 1728. E 269.

**ROUND CEDAR SWAMP. WILBRAHAM.** 2 B 280.

ROUND HILL. Occurs in the records frequently from an early date. 1 B 157, 231, etc. A 79. Geologically it is a part of the Great hill as left by the river in washing away the sand intervening. It is remarkable that the well defined elevation at the opposite end of the Main street should never have gotten itself a name. Henry B. Rice (born 1821) informs me that as late as 1840 Round Hill was a hunting ground for squirrels and such game birds as partridges.

ROUND MEADOW. 2 IC 247.

ROUND POND. AGAWAM. Near the Middle Meadow Pond.

ROUND POND. LONGMEADOW. Not on any map but it lies near to and south of Converse road (see map W) west of Haile's meadow and about half a mile west of the East Longmeadow line. It may be the pond of similar name on Map A but the latter is not clearly decipherable even with a glass. The kettlehole, in which there is now but a small body of water, has a bearing on Professor Emerson's theory of the deflection of the Connecticut river and its reëtrance in Longmeadow into its present channel. 2 LG 254; Emerson's Geology of Old Hampshire p. 665.

RUM POND. WEST SPRINGFIELD. At the north end of Chicopee plain. A part of the depression, filled with water may yet (April 1916) be seen on the east side of Riverdale street about 15 rods north of the Ashleyville cemetery. The shifting of the highway to the east has resulted in filling a portion of the pond, so that the roadbed now forms its west bank. Tradition says that the name is derived from an accident occurring to Moses Ashley from whose conveyance an hogshead of rum rolled off and into the pond. *Ex. rel.* Ethan Brooks, octogenarian. 2 B 326.

RUMRILL'S POND. Artificially made by ponding the Cemetery brook at the present Avon place. At the factory wool cards were at first manufactured; then gold chains by James M. Rumrill. A favorite skating place. Maps H K.

SANDY HILL. CHICOPEE. At the Center opposite the bridge. 2 IC 23.

SANDY PLAIN. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The plain above Mittineague. E 387-8.

SAWMILL BROOK. AGAWAM. 2 B 251 etc. 2 IC 3. Wright's Indian Deeds p 64.

SCANTIC. SCANTUCK. HAMPDEN. This rises in Stafford and after a circuit in Massachusetts seeks the state of its birth. The good lands upon the stream after it emerges from the "Great Hills" made a locality called by its name and so marked on Map Q. The name has since retreated within the "Great Hills" themselves and now applies to the locality in Hampden lying up the stream and two miles away from the village, in fact, somewhat below the locality formerly known as Burt's Mills. 2 B 179, 223, 258; B 89.

Maps Q S T. Scantic falls, where Pequit path crosses the river, are north of Somersville. *Ex. rel.* Harry A. Wright.

SCHEME LOTS. SCHEME LAND. The earliest land grants were called Allotments (*q. v.*) as were those in 1684; but in 1740, 1754 and 1762 lands in the Commons were granted by lot according to a definite plan and were thenceforth known as Scheme Lots. Some of these lots were on Carew street, on old Skipmuck road from the North End; others in the region of Hancock street and Eastern Avenue; others in Chicopee, e. g. on the Willamansett road near Hearth Stone Quarry brook. These lots were of 10 acres each and lay in tiers. Hancock street was laid out by the compass nearly due north and south and known for a time as "the road between the ten acre lots". Eastern avenue is parallel with it. For an unsuccessful search after the original plan of the Scheme Lots see the report to the city solicitor by Henry Bliss, Esq. December 27, 1882 on file in the records of the City Clerk and Mr. Bliss' copy deposited by me with the Conn. Valley Hist. Society. D 348; O 303; 2 IC 17. Reg. of Deeds bk. 129, p. 513. Town records for March 25, 1755.

SCONUNGANUCK. SQUANUNGANUCK. CHICOPEE. Aside from William Pynchon, whose records are scant in this particular, the best authorities on the spelling of the earliest Indian place names are John Pynchon and Elizur Holyoke. Holyoke writes "Squanunganuck", indifferently doubling the first n; but later writes "Schenunganuck". In after years his son John adopts "Schonunganuck". The word was used by the English to designate land on the south side of the Chicopee at the falls, called by them Sconunganuck Falls. 1 B 234; 2 B 138, 190, 265, 289, 307, etc. 3 IC 283. Co. Ct. Rec. 6; 2 LG 425. Holland's Hist. West. Mass. Vol. 2 p. 45. See also Cabotville.

SCRUBBY PLAIN. LONGMEADOW. B 321; 2 IC 44.

SHAD LANE. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Main Street extending northerly from the Toll bridge. Bagg's West Springfield p. 134. For the shad fisheries see Double Ditch; also Papers and Proceedings of Conn. Valley Hist. Soc. Vol. 1 p. 16.

SHEEP PASTURE, THE. At Round Hill. K 627.

SHINGLE SWAMP. LUDLOW. See Noon's Ludlow,

SHORT LOTS, THE. LONGMEADOW. B 129.

SIKES GUTTER. Opens into the valley of the South Branch at Little Wachuet. 2 IC 67; 3 IC 287.

SILVER STREAM. WEST SPRINGFIELD. A brook entering the Agawam a short distance above Mittineague and east of Block brook. Its head was originally at the northerly point of the bend in Westfield street, where indeed today is the head of the dry gutter. The greater convenience of passing

around the stream head evidently produced the bend. Thence the brook flowed through the alder swamps lying between the present Silver and Ashley streets. 2 B 293, 297; C 1; E 277; 2 IC 110. Map T. In 1867 Adin W. Bangs caught 32 trout in an hour and a half in the lower part of the stream.

SILVER STREAM PLAIN. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The plain about Silver Stream head. C 638.

SIXTEEN ACRES. The locality centering at the junction of the Wilbraham road and Parker street has that name since the seventeenth century. It appears in the records soon after the grant to Rowland Thomas in 1651. A meadow of that number of acres was below the falls and mill privilege. 1 B 220, 221, 251; 2 B 256; D 291; K 96. To the east of Sixteen Acres lies World's End and to the south-east, Necessity and Small Brook.

SIXTEEN ACRE BROOK. AB 208; B 22.

SIXTEEN ACRES BRANCH. SIXTEEN ACRE BROOK. The south branch of Mill river. AB 208; B 22; 3 IC 131.

SIXTEEN ACRES PATH. SIXTEEN ACRES ROAD. 2 IC 22, 57.

SKIP. See Skipmuck.

SKIP BRIDGE. i. e. Skipmuck Bridge. A Springfield colloquialism for the St. James Avenue bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad on the road to Skipmuck; sometimes called Dry Bridge. Obsolescent.

SKIPMUCK. SKIPMAUG. SKEEPNUCK. CHICOPEE. The latter is the spelling of John Pynchon in his minute on the deed of Nippumsuit to William Pynchon a facsimile of which is in the Springfield City Library. The two suffixes are synonymous, meaning "fishing place". As a locality for settlement in early grants the word designates the lowland or meadow lying on both sides of the Chicopee river at the present Chicopee Falls, but above Sconunganuck or the falls themselves. As used by the whites, the north and south bounds were the highlands, the east bounds were the inclosing hills just above the wading place and the west bound, if the word boundary can be used for a thing so indefinite, was east of the neck or sharp bend of the river. The entire area south of the river was bisected by Poor brook upon which were the earliest settlements, those of Jeremy Horton and James Warriner. The locality is well indicated on Maps C I. 1 B 248 *et passim*. In 1708 there was a fort at Skipmuck which was attacked by Indians and five persons slain. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. vol. 9 p. 162.

SKIPMUCK BROOK. CHICOPEE. See Poor brook. B 268, 270. On Map D this name is applied to Field brook of Maps C N etc.

SKIPMUCK FIELDS. CHICOPEE. 2 B 282.



**SKIPMUCK OLD PATH.** In the town records of Springfield for March 23, 1770 this term designates the highway now known as St. James Ave and, previously to the adoption of this name in the 70's, as Factory street, referring to the factory at Chicopee Factories i. e. Chicopee Falls. In 1663 a way to Skipmuck was authorized which should leave the Bay road "at the slough" (Dirty Gutter?). The road from Carew street and the road over the hill were both known as Skipmuck road. The change to St. James Avenue was made in connection with the development of McKnight District (*q. v.*) See Lake Como.

**SKIPMUCK RIVER.** Chicopee river. 2 B 261, 316.

**SKUNK'S MISERY.** The dingle of Card Factory brook extending easterly through the grounds of the Wesson Hospital to Walnut street including the site of the High School of Commerce. King's Handbook of Springfield p. 66; Papers and Proceedings of the Conn. Valley Hist. Society vol. 4 p. 192. The name can be traced at least to the early nineteenth century and, although remembered, is not now in use.

**SLABBERY POND. SLOBBERY POND. CHICOPEE.** The meaning of the word is "sloppy, dirty, wet or mussy".

"This threatens those who on long journeys go  
That they shall meet the slabby rain or snow".

Bunyan's Divine Emblems.

3 IC 100; Co. Ct. Rec. (1770) 125, 201. Maps A D G. On Map A it is marked as containing 60 acres. The best representation of the pond in its recent condition is on Map T. There is water at the south east corner of Slobbery pond road and the road running south and many swamps in the vicinity. By Map A, it is due south from Slipe pond.

**SLIPE POND. CHICOPEE.** The word is old English for a narrow strip, as a slip in a meeting house or a slipe of land as in 2 B 246, 2 LG 450. Other explanations are possible. The whole region is pondy. Near to and south of the road east from Fairview is a pond and further on beyond the ridge is a great depression that once was a large pond and now contains water at the South Hadley line. Maps A D G. On Map A it is marked as containing 50 acres and extending into South Hadley. The map of Hampshire (1854) shows slips of ponds extending north.

**SLOUGH POND. CHICOPEE.** Probably one of the three neighboring ponds near the north line. See Slipe pond. See 3 IC 116, 118.

**SMALL BROOK.** A locality named from a tributary of the South Branch beyond Little Wachogue. The name is old but is not obsolete as the name of the brook. 1 B 302; 2 B 257, 282; D 193. Maps A D Q.

**SMALL LOTS, THE. LONGMEADOW.** 1 B 325; 2 B 242; B 272; H 244; I 352.

AGAWAM. B 272; H 244; I 352.

SMOOTH POND. CHICOPEE. 3 IC 119. Co. Ct. Rec. (1770) p. 125. Maps A D. Wrongly located on one map. Correct on Map T. The layout of Slabbery pond road mentions a ridge as dividing Smooth from Slabbery pond.

SODOM. WILBRAHAM. A hamlet on the main road from Springfield to Palmer near the Palmer line on a tributary to the northern branch of Twelve Mile brook. Map I shows it to have had in 1855 a blacksmith shop and a store. Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 280.

SOUTH BRANCH, THE. The South Branch of Mill River.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM. The south parish of Wilbraham. It was made a town in 1878 under the name of Hampden; the advocates of this name carried the day within the town as against the name of Dayton etc. In the legislature the name of Hampden was opposed by the chairman of the judiciary committee, afterwards Chief-Justice, on the very reasonable ground of confusion with the name of the county; but William Pynchon, farmer, living in the Plainfield (*q. v.*) in an enthusiastic eulogy of John Hampden, carried the House for the choice of the town. This is said to be the only occasion on which Mr. Pynchon spoke during the session. He was Chief Marshal on the 250th anniversary of Springfield.

SPECTACLE PONDS. WILBRAHAM. The origin of the name is evident to any passenger on the Boston & Albany railroad. Map I etc. For the geology of the ponds in the Springfield plain see Emerson's Geology of Old Hampshire.

SPRING PIECES, THE. At PACOWSIC. The word means "strips of land". In Cambridge, England there is a playground called Christ's Pieces, belonging to Christ College. A spring piece at Sixteen acres is mentioned in D 193. 2 B 301.

SPRINGFIELD. For the origin of the name see all the histories; it has been carried west by settlers, e. g. in the Cherry Valley, N. Y. In the home parish of Springfield, in Chelmsford, England is a postoffice called Springfield Hill. All Saints Church, so far as it goes, is a duplication of the church in the English parish of which William Pynchon was and was drawn from plans made by Guy Kirkham when commissioned by the writer to go there and make a drawing, with measurements, of the lychgate.

SPRINGFIELD ELBOWS. See Elbows.

SPRINGFIELD MOUNTAINS. WILBRAHAM and HAMPDEN. The range lying east of the main street of Wilbraham and Hampden and applied to the precinct of Wilbraham before its incorporation.

"On Springfield Mountains there did dwell,  
A likely youth who was known full well".

For the entire ballad see Poets and Poetry of Springfield p. 23. See also Manchconis Mountains. The mountains were also called the Great Hills. B 89.

SPRUCE GUTTER. E. LONGMEADOW. West of Boat Swamp brook. 2 LG. 353.

SPUNKY HOLLOW. CHICOPEE. It lies on the road from Chicopee Falls to Indian Orchard, at the foot of the first descent after leaving the bridge and on the left bank of the river. Middle nineteenth century or earlier. *Ex. rel.* Charles F. Spaulding.

SQUAW TREE DINGLE. The dingle opening out of Garden brook valley and having its head at the junction of St. James ave. and Bay street. Except at the head, which is owned by the United States, it is being gradually filled. Bowdoin Street runs on its eastern and Magazine street on its western verge. 2 B 110, 120, 252, 274; AB 45; C 280. Maps G H N P. The name became obsolete in the nineteenth century. 2 LG 407.

STEBBINS BROOK. See Deep Dingle Brook. Map I.

STERNS HILL. It is bounded south and east by the Springfield Cemetery, west by Central street and north by Thompson's Dingle. The brick house, No. 48 Madison avenue, afterward removed easterly to make room for the great mansion of Charles L. Goodhue, now occupying the center, was in the middle nineteenth century the residence of Henry Sterns, Treasurer of the Springfield Institution for Savings. Of his three daughters, two joined the Roman Catholic communion and made their permanent abode in the Eternal City. See Chapin's Old Inhabitants of Springfield p. 365. In Stearns Park and Sterns Hill, once known as Sterns woods, the spelling should be distinguished.

STILL BROOK. AGAWAM. A branch of Muddy brook. So called from a gin distillery.

STINKING HOLE BASK. AGAWAM. An enlargement of the stream shown on the maps as the southern branch of Worthington brook at the point crossed by a rude bridge on the land lately of James H. Boyle, being near lots 23 and 44 in the plan recorded in the Book of Plans Vol. 3 p. 50. A bubbling spring of water impregnated, probably with sulphide of iron, seems to have made this a favorite place for bathing. For "bask" see Bask pond. This name is lost to tradition but with the aid of Frank J. Pomeroy and James W. Moore I have been able to identify the spot. D 82, 295.

STONE PIT. The old pit from which the early settlers quarried, using Log Path for access, lay at the present No. 67 Benton street, south of the house of Mr. Marsh now standing there. I 324. Town Rec. Aug. 18, 1809; 2 LG 406; 2 LG 469 (1825).

STONE PIT BROOK. Rising on the north side of Bay road, east of Goose Pond hill and Oakgrove cemetery, it flows southerly under the name of Dirty gutter and, crossing State street west of the almshouse at a point once known as Parsons' Dam, pursues its course past the old Stone pit to the Water Shops pond. Late maps assign the name of Carlisle brook but

the family of Carlisle is a comparatively late resident, having removed from Chester to this locality in the early nineteenth century. The layout of a way in 1771 calls the stream Parsons' brook. 2 B 274; Co. Ct. Rec. 46. A northern branch is mentioned in AB 256. 2 B 313, 314. Maps C G I K. See Red Brook.

STONE PIT ROAD. Probably the equivalent of the Log Path extended to Stone Pit. 2 IC 96.

STONEY BROOK. LUDLOW and CHICOPEE. It cuts the northeast corner of the latter. 1 B 341, 347; 2 B 166, 223, 253, 363; IC 245. Another stream called Stoney River has its head waters in Agawam, and its mouth at the hamlet of Stoney Brook in Suffield. The eastern branch appears in the early records both as Stoney brook and Fyler's brook. Sargeant Fyler was an early settler of Windsor which formerly included Suffield, once considered a part of this colony. The western branch, rising in Feeding Hills at West street, is called in old records Muddy brook and later Still brook, from a distillery on its banks, whose ownership by a member in the first temperance movement seriously disturbed the peace of the Methodist church in Feeding Hills. Philo brook of late maps is a corruption of Fyler's brook. 1 B 328, 384; 2 B 220. Maps D N.

STONEY HILL. WILBRAHAM and LUDLOW. From a point near the Chicopee river near Nine Mile pond it stretches south for a mile as shown on Map R. 2 B 294. In 1 IC 4 it is said that at the north end of Stoney Hill by Chicopee river rosin was first made by Capt. German. See also Noon's Ludlow p. 48. Another in East Longmeadow. 2 LG 448.

STONEY HILL. The settlement at Ludlow was so called before the incorporation of the town. Holland's West. Mass. Vol. 2 p. 83. See also 2 IC 7, 245.

SUCKER SWAMP. SUCKEY SWAMP. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Extinct. It lay to the east and west of Boulevard street between Westfield street and King's Highway. In the Spring it was common to fish here for suckers that came up from the river at Mittineague by a brook now nearly extinct but still traceable east of the railroad station and perhaps indicated on Map I. 2 B 303; D 129; 2 LG 452. *Ex. rel.* Talcott A. Rogers, octogenarian.

SWAN POND. See Goose Pond. Swans were not uncommon in New England in early times for which see Morris's Birds of Springfield and Vicinity. Thomas Morton, in his New English Canaan, (Amsterdam 1637) Writes:—"And first of the swanne, because shce is the biggest of all the fowles of that country. There are of them in Merrimack River, and in other parts of the country, great store at the seasons of the years". 1 B 342; 2 IC 121.

SWING FERRY. Between Holyoke and Chicopee. Map D.

TANNERY BROOK. HOLYOKE. See Riley's Brook.

TARKILN BROOK. AGAWAM. Map N. etc.

TARKILN DINGLE. LONGMEADOW. 2 LG 352.

TARKILN PLACE. On the Bay path about seven miles east of Main street. 2 B 218.

TATHAM. TAWTUM. TATTOM. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Occurs first as Tawtum in an unrecorded deed of 1663 given by Paupsunnuck, a squaw, to John Pynchon and his associates Robert Ashley and George Colton of lands in Westfield and in which for the protection of himself and others Pynchon included certain lands in West Springfield, Paucatuck, Tawtum Squassick and Ashkanuncksuck. It might appear from any printed copy of the deed that Tattom lay further from Paucatuck than Ashkanuncksuck; but the latter having been omitted in the drafting was inserted with a caret either carelessly or in the most convenient place. The word next occurs in a deed of 1678 (A 2) in the place name "Tattom Squassoks". The early grantees of land at Tattom were the Millers (Lazarus, Obadiah etc.) and this family, still seated there, are as much "lords of the manor" as were the Taylors at Deep Swamp or the Smiths at Paucatuck. A comparison of the early deeds indicates that by this word was intended land bounded west by the ridge of secondary trap through which is made the deep cut for the Boston & Albany railroad; northerly by Deep Swamp and south westerly by Ashkanuncksuck; that is to say, land centering around the school house, next to which is now the Miller farm. A brook mentioned in the first Indian deed as Tattom Squassick brook and which rises near the junction of Dewey street and Rogers Avenue, has long since been nameless. From the fact that by one of the deeds Tattom lay west of the brook and was bounded on the west by land of Benjamin Smith, ancestor of the writer, in whom a small portion yet remains, strongly indicates this place name as referring to the trap ridge between Tattom and Paucatuck which is so decided a physical characteristic. The modern spelling has probably sprung from the supposition that the word is of English origin, and akin to Hingham, Waltham etc. In later years the boundaries of Tatham in usage have extended in almost all directions and seem to reach nearly to Mittineague. A 2; C. 10, 282, 351, 352, 368, 376, 638; E 198, 503, 504; F 179-80; H 120, 125; I 92, 123; K 28.

TEN ACRE LOTS, THE. SPRINGFIELD and WEST SPRINGFIELD. 2 LG 452, 492. See Scheme Lots.

TEN MILE BROOK. WILBRAHAM. 2 LG 347. See Twelve Mile brook.

TERRY'S GUTTER. WEST SPRINGFIELD. Referred to in K 63 and 40 rods south of Riley's brook and in E 24 as near Brush hill. See E 42; G 323; H 190. The gutter remains, apparently unchanged. Its head is a short distance north of Highland Road.

TOWER HILL. The site of the U. S. Arsenal. Map H.

TOWN BRIDGE. The bridge over Mill river at the South End. 1 B 17, 53, 296.

**TOWN BROOK.** The waters of Garden brook after entering the Wet Meadow pursued partly a southerly and partly a northerly course, entering the Connecticut in the vicinity of York street and by Three Corner Meadow brook. How well defined originally was either stream in its course through the meadow the evidence is not sufficient to show. An early record speaks of "the ditch" on the east side of the Main street. Perhaps it is not remarkable that in so level a tract as the Wet Meadow the flow should be both north and south. One of the old city engineers describes the brook in King's Handbook p. 71. The following is from an unpublished letter of Annie Brown Adams, daughter of John Brown, the abolitionist, dated May 19, 1908: "When we moved to Springfield we boarded at first for a few days at the Massasoit House; then went to live in a new house that was situated on the right hand side of Franklin street on the left bank of Town's Brook, a small stream that had a culvert bridge, the width of the street, across it. Father rented the house and it was a good one. I cannot remember any houses between there and the foot of Armory Hill which was in plain sight. A man named Green owned some vacant lots just across the stream on the opposite side of the street. I remember seeing him drive a poor man from off them who had a load of wood on his back and was going across that way to his home in the evening after his work was done, as it was a shorter way to go. I was very indignant and told father. He said that "Mr. Green had a legal right to order the man not to cross his lot, but it was not kind to do so". 1 B 162, 253, 380; 2 B 60, 62, 242; C 199. Green's Springfield p. 50. Maps C H. etc. The north part of the Town brook anciently had no name before its union with End Brook but was known as the brook that ran out of the meadow or out of the Wet Meadow. 2 B 242. The above reference is to Samuel S. Green who disinherited his son and gave his estate to the Church of the Unity. The will was sustained after a vigorous contest. For Town brook in Indian Orchard see Pool brook.

**TOWN HALL PASSAGE.** A new name for an old place, here listed to prevent a wrong inference. The public footway from Main to Market street near State, led to the rear of the then Town Hall on the corner of State and Market streets and to the schoolhouse on Market street near the Hall. When Map U was in preparation I was asked whether this passage had a name to which I replied that I had once heard it spoken of as School alley, for which reason it is so given in the atlas. Inquiry of men of an older generation; as Henry B. Rice (born 1821) Charles R. Bunker (born 1832) both of whom attended the school, failed to verify the name, the scholars having used merely "the alley". A few years ago I suggested to William F. Gale, City Forester, who had charge of the street signs that the way be marked as public. He subsequently asked me for a name and I mentioned the present one as appropriate to so small a way, instancing Half Moon passage in London. Papers and Proceedings of the Conn. Valley. Hist. Soc. vol. IV p. 51. That in 1788 the passage was the property of the First Parish see Registry of Deeds bk. 29 p. 169, 173, references furnished by Ralph W. Ellis, Esq. When the court house of colonial days became the parish house and stood on the present Market street this passage was used as an approach to it as well as to the school house. In 1851 the passage was conveyed to the town upon condition of maintaining it. See Town records

and Registry of Deeds, book 153, p. 472. See also Green's Springfield Memories p. 65.

**TOWN PLOT. TOWN PLAT.** The layout of "home lots" from Round Hill to Mill river. 2 B 205, 436; AB 113; Co. Ct. Rec. 39. See especially the plan in Burts Records.

**TRAINING PLACE. TRAINING FIELD.** The original training place was on the bank of the river at the foot of and to the north of the lane now called Elm street, the buryground lying to the south. In 1673 there was appropriated for the purpose a tract of land on the Hill bounded west by the brow of the hill, north by the valley of Garden brook, east by Squaw Tree dingle and south by a line from the head of the latter to the present site of the present High School of Commerce. The cession of most of this tract to the United States resulted eventually in the occasional use of a tract centering at the present Gerrish park. The latter tract having been partially occupied by houses, the encampments of regiments called into the civil war were on Hampden Park and on the Gunn lot south of Wilbraham road. 1 B 247, 363; 2 B 188, 247, 310, 313; AB 239; C 376; D 170.

**WEST SPRINGFIELD.** The earliest recorded Training Place was on the plain west of Mittineague and east of Block brook near the land grant of Peter Swink, the first negro resident. 2 B 222, 275, 310; 2 I C 11. Subsequently the Common was the training place where in the early nineteenth century, if not before, the maidens of the town gathered with others to see the admired swains in their heavy leather hats, some of them bellcrowned, parade and fire in mock battles. Some of these trappings, contrasting strangely with the simple blue of the men of the civil war, still exist. The lower ferry at least was free for troopers on these "trooping occasions". 1 B 261. See also for West Springfield 2 LG. 372-3.

**TUBBS HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** The approach to Mittineague plain from Elm street; equivalent, I consider, to Clay hill of old records. The house of Charles Tubbs was under the hill on the north side of the road now called Westfield street. Maps I L.

**TURKEY HILLS. LUDLOW.** A half mile due East from Stoney brook. Noon's Ludlow p. 43.

**TURTLE POND. WEST SPRINGFIELD.** This pond is mentioned in a road survey in Co. Ct. Rec. 228 but the only map on which it appears is N, plate 22, where it is shown as on the land of J. Donaldson. C 227. The last turtle perhaps disappeared when Marcius L. Tourtleotte filled the pond.

**TWELVE MILE BROOK. WILBRAHAM.** Various ponds and watercourses were named for their distance from the Town Plat. Twelve Mile brook would be the limit for number if it were not for Twenty Mile pond, in Blandford. G 393; Co. Ct. Rec. 49; Reg. Deeds bk. 67 p. 267. Map. H. The course of the brook is northwesterly and it seems also to have been called Eleven Mile brook.

TWO MILE GUTTER. Equivalent to Dirty Gutter. 2 B 295, 308, 314; I 325, 345.

TWO MILE POND. TWO MILE PONDS. This pond had been shrinking for years; the solitary row boat has long since been taken off and the pond became extinct by filling in 1912. West Alvord street passes over its site. It was in the angle between Sumner Avenue and White street, close to the latter and about 200 feet from the former. 2 B 318; K 564; 2 IC 57. Maps I K.

Another in Agawam. A 107.

Another in Chicopee two miles north of Skipmaug. 2 B 290; 2 LG. 361.

TWO MILE POND PATH. 2 IC 66.

UPPER COVE. LUDLOW. See Wallamanumps Cove.

UPPER FALLS. In the Connecticut at Holyoke. Map D.

UPPER FIELD. LONGMEADOW; C 388.

WEST SPRINGFIELD. Reg. Deeds bk. 80 p. 223.

UPPER MEADOW. The meadow on the right bank of the Agawam river above the Middle Meadow. A 107; B 240, 302.

UPPERSIDE. Occurs only in 1 B 248 and perhaps indicates land above the low level but yet below the brow of the highest level. See 2 B 285 *ad fin.*

UPPER WIGWAMS. D 86. See Higher Wigwams.

USQUAIOK. "Usquaiook is the Mill River with the land adjoining"—John Holyoke. See Wright's Indian Deeds p. 13.

VENTERSFIELD. In a deed of James Warriner to his son dated 1722 this name is applied to "land lying on Sixteen Acre plain" in such a manner as to denote a general use of the word. Warriner owned an interest in the sawmill at Sixteen Acres; also land at World's End and meadows on the South Branch at Warriner's Bridge. Ventersfield is equivalent to Adventurer's Field. The ancient pronunciation of "venture" (ventur) is now seldom heard. (See N. A. Review Vol. CC III p. 369; also Bradford Journal, Mass. edition p. 70) For the Merchant Adventurers as owners of the New England charter see the index to the Massachusetts edition of Bradford's Journal. Venturer's pond of Maps K N is an evident derivative from the now obsolete name. There was a Ventersfield in Northampton. D 193, 215, 316, 501, I 303; 3 IC 44.

VENTURER'S POND. VENTURE POND. See Ventersfield. Called Lily Pond on Maps G I.



VINELAND. A name given by Dr. George W. Swazey, a leading and beloved physician, to a tract of hill and valley west of Armory street on which he had a fine vineyard. Map K shows it on the east side.

WACHOGUE. See Wachuet.

WACHOGUE BROOK. EAST LONGMEADOW. The brook draining Great Wachogue. 1 B 294; E 239. Map I.

WACHOGUE HILL. At Little Wachogue. Under the Corcoran ownership it was a family resort with summerhouse and kitchen and sleeping apartments. 2 B 250, 306; 2 IC 351; 3 IC 13. Maps C I.

WACHOGUE SCHOOL DISTRICT. District No. 10 on Map G.

WACHUET. WACHUIT. WACHOGUE. WACHAGE. WACHUSET. These words are equivalents, derived from the Indian "Wadchu", a hill, and the locative "et", and the suffix "og", a place. The original word in the records is Wachuet, meaning "at the hill"; but is gradually supplanted by Wachogue, "hill place" and Wachuset. In one place the recording officer has noted the equivalency and the fact that the words refer to certain meadow lands. Meadows were naturally the objects of the early grants. In the early grants Wachogue is at the head of Entry Dingle, being the vicinity of Powell and neighboring streets. But as grants were made further east this region became known as Hither Wachuet and Little Wachogue and the extended meadows northeast of the present village of East Longmeadow were called Great Wachuet or Great Wachogue. Hence Wachogue brook and Wachogue Meadow. In Springfield on the Hampden road we have Wachogue cemetery and the former school district of that name; both in Little Wachogue, or not far east of it. 1 B 233, 235, 308, 376, 380; 2 B 224, 253, 256, 273, 283, 286, 292, 294, 306; B 235, 287; I 143. Maps C I. For Little Wachogue see C 117; H 63; for Great Wachogue see K 693. Great Wachogue was a meadow. 2 B 292. For Wachogue Hill, Map C.

WADING PLACE, THE. CHICOPEE. The fording place of the Chicopee river above Skipmuck, (Town records of March 1770. Map C) was sometimes known as the Upper Wading Place; another ford was at Skipmaug at the present Carew street; another about 20 rods above the islands at the river's mouth. At Wallamanumps was a ford thus called. 2 B. 131, 514; B 234, 342, 349. Maps B C.

WALES. WILBRAHAM. Same as the Oblong. See Peck's Wilbraham p. 95.

WALLAMANUMPS. WALLAMANUMPSET. In the first form the accent is on the last syllable. The red rocks in the Chicopee river at and near the bridge between Springfield and Ludlow and below the ancient ford had this name from the Indians. As a locality for settlement it included the region round about on both sides of the river. Micah Towsley was an early settler previous to 1729 but removed to Brimfield. Here was the division line between the inward and outward commons. 2 B 299, 316; D 184; E 98. Co. Ct. Rec. 206; 2 IC 287; 2 LG 364. Noon's Ludlow p. 45. Map A.

WALLAMANUMPS COVE. LUDLOW. The lower of the two coves at Wallamanumps. Map A.

WALLAMANUMPS UPPER BARS. At Springfield-Wilbraham line. 2 LG 392.

WALLOON POND. This place-name occurs several times and from the context it seems to be impossible to say that the pond is not the same as Loon pond. Dutch Meadow was granted to Cornelius Williams, mentioned in one deed as a Dutchman, but no person from the Walloon country could have settled here at so early a date. The word probably indicates an error as to the name of Loon pond and its origin. 2 IC 41, 278.

WAN SWAMP. Marked on Map A and mentioned in Co. Ct. Rec. 46. It is the present swampy ground close to State Street on the north at the head waters of Benton brook and at an earlier date it extended down the stream on the west of St. Michael's cemetery. The ultimate source was the acute triangle between State and Marsden Streets, recently filled. So far as I can learn the only depository of the name in tradition is Adoniram Bradley, octogenarian, a dweller on the Bay Road near the heronry of Poor Brook swamp. From its meaning the name might well be applied to many a stream swamp of the pine plain.

WAN SWAMP BROOK. It now rises a little west of Marsden Street, feeds the Warner ice pond and, meandering through the lowland west of St. Michael's cemetery, flows between high banks of wooded dingle and enters the Watershop pond west of the Wilbraham Road bridge. During a good part of the nineteenth century it was called Benton brook after the Benton farm and homestead near its outlet; whence also the name of Benton Street. Co. Ct. Rec. 46. The original head was on the acute triangle, now filled, between Marsden street and the Indian Orchard road.

WARRINER BRIDGE. GOODMAN WARRINER'S BRIDGE. The bridge over the South branch of Mill river at Sixteen Acres. 1 B 359; 2 B 216, 224; D 193, 589; K 801. Co. Ct. Rec. 46.

WATERSHOPS. A geographical area or residential district, formerly a school district, and originally applied to the region about the Upper Watershops where so many of the armorers employed on the heavy work of gun-making had their homes, almost universally, in neat cottages of one and a half stories, as described in Jacob Abbott's "Marco Paul at the Springfield Armory 1853", at p. 43, which also has an engraving of the Upper Watershops. The school district is numbered 13 on Map G. For the Middle and Lower Watershops see Maps B C.

WATERSHOPS POND. WATERSHOP POND. There were originally three artificial ponds, corresponding to the Upper, Middle and Lower Watershops, as shown on Maps B C. The concentration of all the heavy gun work of the U. S. Armory at the Upper Watershops necessitated a wider flowage, as indicated by the plans now in the office of the commanding officer. The

college of the Young Men's Christian Association having become located on the shore of the pond, some of those connected with this institution have sought to disseminate the name of Massasoit Lake. Marvin Chapin, for many years, landlord of the once famous Massasoit House on Main street, was a generous benefactor to the college.

WEQUAUSHAUSICK. AGAWAM. From the Indian Deed recorded in A-B 21 in which alone the word occurs, it appears that this is a pond and its locality is still easily traceable in the depression. In fact within the woods a short distance east of the bend in Three Mile Brook a few square rods of water still remain to show that the pond is not yet extinct although its name is lost to tradition. The depression may be traced from a point near Main Street opposite the homestead of the late lamented Frank Howes and extends westerly a few feet below the general level and perhaps 200 feet wide nearly to Three Mile brook and thence northerly under the north-south high level for a considerable distance, affording a large tract of good bottom land. In the early winter of 1908 the first described part of the depression was flooded and afforded a few days of excellent skating. See Appendix A.

WEST CHICOPEE. Chicopee in West Springfield. B 124, 266. See Chicopee.

WEST HAMPSHIRE. "The County of West Hampshire" occurs in various deeds of the early eighteenth century; one of them, drawn apparently by a younger John Pyncheon, includes Springfield and Suffield within the designation. B 237; C 1, 3.

WEST PRECINCT. A designation of West Springfield. 2 IC 186.

WET MEADOW. A general term applied to the "pondy lands" that extended along the Connecticut a short distance back from the shore, a strip of higher and drier land lying between. It is used of land in Longmeadow (A22) and in West Springfield (2 B 102) and applies to the Muxy Meadow of the latter town; but in Springfield it was the specific designation, together with Hassocky Marsh, for the meadow east of the main street. Not until the middle of the nineteenth century were the efforts, early begun, (2 B 112, 444) to drain the meadow completely successful. The brooks of Massack-sick were straightened into drains but the inhabitants settled the difficulty as to a place of abode by removing to the higher land at Longmeadow "street". Burt's Records, *passim*; AB 113, 131; History of Springfield for the Young p. 122. See Frost's Pond.

WHARF. UPPER WHARF. LOWER WHARF. The Upper Wharf was at the foot of the present Cypress street; the name of the street should not have been changed from the original Ferry Street or Ferry Lane. The Lower Wharf was at the foot of York Street. 1 B 258, 260, 378, 379, 405; 2 B 69; A 80. For the landing place at the Training Field (Elm street) see 1 B 333.

WHEELMEADOW. WHEEL MEADOW BROOK. WHEELMEADOW DINGLE. LONGMEADOW. 1 B. 277, 389; 2 B 238, 256, 300; A 80, 560. Map N etc.

WHITE LOAF BROOK. Perhaps Broad brook in the northwestern part of Holyoke; possibly Triple brook of Map O. 2 B 185.

WHITE BROOK. AGAWAM. The stream is the next brook west of the one improperly so marked on Map T. See Deep Gutter brook and Map D.

WHORTLEBERRY HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD. 3 IC 272, 282. See Huckleberry Hill.

WIGWAM HILL. WILBRAHAM. Between Rattlesnake Peak and Mt. Vision. Map H etc. See Stebbins' Wilbraham p. 21; Peck's Wilbraham pp. 21, 50, 58.

WILBRAHAM. See Peck's Wilbraham p. 93.

WILLAMANSIT. WOLLAMANSIT SEEP. CHICOPEE. The locality in the vicinity of the mouth of Williamansett brook. 1 B 234; 2 B 61, 271; B 21. See also Appendix A.

WOLF HILL. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The high land back of Chicopee Plain in the vicinity of Jasmin street. D 222, 577; F 247; K 547.

WOLF SWAMP. WEST SPRINGFIELD. At the western foot of Wolf Hill; now used for an ice pond.

WOLF SWAMP. LONGMEADOW. 2 IC 119, 215. 2 LG 352.

WOODLOTS, THE. The woodlots lay east of the Wet Meadow extending over the second terrace and up the face of the Great Hill. The soil and springs favored the growth of large timber. There were until a few years ago some exceedingly large buttonball trees at the southwest corner of Chestnut street and Harrison Avenue. The giant tulip trees opposite at the corner of Edwards street are not indigenous, as this tree is not found native east of the Connecticut. Some 20 years ago there was an indigenous clump in West Springfield. A magnificent tulip of great spread is on the lawn of No. 69 Maple street and two others of large size at No. 264 Union street. 2 B 139; AB 236; F 428; 2 LG 432. Map in Burt's Records.

WORLD'S END. Meadow land east of Sixteen Acres on the North Branch of Mill river at the bend of the stream where it dips southerly and returns to the north. This "brook or riveret" was called World's End brook and Pole Bridge brook. The name World's End is so far obsolete that Samuel E. Berritt seems the only depository of it by tradition for he once heard it used by an aged man. For this class of names see Necessity. In Hingham there is a peninsula of this name and inquiry of the owner indicates that the appellation is ancient. 1 B 313, 323, 324; 2 B 69, 228; AB 3; D 193. Reg. Deeds bk. 191 p. 188.

WORLD'S END MEADOW. On the Springfield-Wilbraham road at World's End. 2 IC 159, 179, 193.

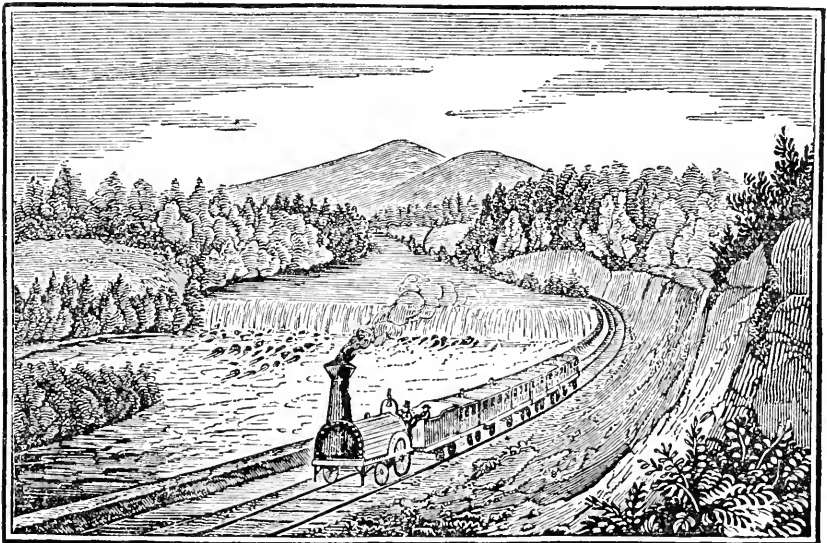
WORONOCO RIVER. WORONOKE RIVER. The Agawam or Westfield river. I B 250.

WRIGHT'S NECK. CHICOPEE. A tract of 23 acres or more in the north angle made by the Connecticut and Chicopee rivers. E 162.

X. "The X" is an old name for the crossing of certain roads at an acute angle south of Mill river, now Dickinson street, Belmont and Sumner avenues; but the development of this region has increased the use and usefulness of the designation. Maps C D E etc.

Y. WEST SPRINGFIELD. The "Y" is but a new name but is listed here as in contrast with the "X" and for reference in the long future. It is at the western terminus of the North End bridge at the point where the street railway track leading to Merrick diverges from the main track to Westfield. The lay of the tracks suggests the letter.

ZION'S HILL. The sightly area included between Union and Mulberry streets and the brow of the Hill, within which formerly stood the Union Street Methodist Church. The designation was originated or at least fostered by "Squire Crooks" an owner, for whom see Green's Springfield Memories p. 60. See Methodist Burying ground; Hampden Post of Aug. 8, 1854. Map H.



*Mittineague Falls below Ashkanunksuck. From an old print.*

APPENDIX D.

UNRECORDED DEED OF NIPPUMSUIT TO LANDS IN CHICOPEE.

The original of the following Indian deed of land in Chicopee north of the river of that name has never been recorded but a facsimile is in the Springfield City Library. It is printed in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, Vol 48 p 51, but not elsewhere.

Thes presentes witnesseth this 20 day of Aprill 1641 a bargaine betweene William Pynchon of Springfield on Quinnetecot River on the one party and Nippumsuit of Naunetak in the name and with the consent of other Indians the owners of certaine grounde hereafter named viz. with name and behalff of Mishsqua and her sonn Saccarant and Secausk and Wenepawin all of Woronoco and Misquis the owner of Skep and other grounds adioyning and Jancompawm of Nanotak on the other party witnesseth that the said Nippumsuit with the consent and in the name of the rest for and in consideration of the sume of fiteene fathom of wampam by tale accounted and one yard and three quarters of double shagg bages one how seaven knives seaven payer of sessars and seaven aules with certaine fish hooks and other smale things given at their request; all thes being in hand paid to the said Nippumsuit in the name of the rest: and for and in consideration of the said goods paid before the subscribing hereof hath bargained sould given and granted and by thes presentes hath fully and cleerly barganed and absolutely granted to the said William and his heires and assignes for ever all the groundes meddowes and woodlandes lieng on the east side of Quettcot river from the mouth of Chickopyy River vp to another smale Riveret caled Wollamansak sepe which Riveret runs into Quinnetecot River with the meddow and planting groundes called Paconemisk and all other meddowes that are wet and hassocky lyeing betweene the said Riveretes. Also all the woodlande lieng about three or fower miles vp Chickuppy River and the meadow there caled skip alias Skipnuck, or by what other name or names the said groundes be caled with all the pondes waters swampes or other profite adioyning to all the said premises with all the llandes in chickuppy River and the meddow and swampes caled Pissak on the south side of Chickuppy river near the mouth of the River: The said Nippumsuit with the consent of the Rest above named hath absolutely sould to the said William his heires and assignes forever: to have and to hould the said premises with all and singular their appurtenances free from all incombrances of other Indians: and the said William doth condition that the said Nippumsuit shall have liberty of fishing in Chickuppy at the usuall wares that are now in use: In witnesse of these presents the said Nippumsuit with the consent of the Rest hath subscribed his marke the day and yeare first above written being the twenty day of the second month 1641.

Nippumsuit	Mishqua	Saccharant	Wenepawin
Misquis alias Weekoshawen			Secousklahe (?) the wife of
Kenip	Wauhshaes of Nonotark		Jancompowin

George Moxom  
Henry Smith  
Jo. Pynchon  
to the presence of Coe

Witnesses to ye premises  
George Moxom  
Henry Smith  
Elitzur Holyoke  
John Pynchon  
Secousk, late the wife of Kenip.

given to Wenepawin at the subscribing one yard and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for a coate of broad Bayes: and 1 pair of brieches to Misquis and 6 knives to them all: also I trusted Misquis for a coate which he never paid and he was trusted vpon respect of setting his hand to this writtinge.

May the 24th 1641. When Secousk sett her hand to this writting Mr. Pynchon gave her 12 handes of wampom and a knife.

8t mon: 9 day 1643. When Jancompowin sett his hande to this writtinge in the presence of us and Coe Mr. Pynchon gave him a coate and knife. He came not to sett his hand to this writtinge till this day. Witnesses

Geo. Moxon.  
Henry Smith.  
John Pynchon.

The woman caled Secousk above said who was the widow of Kenip after she had 12 handes of wampom and a knife: came againe to Mr. Pynchon the 27 June 1644: desyringe a further reward in respect she said that she had not a full coate as some others had: thereuppon Mr. Pynchon gave her a childe coate of Redd Cotton which came to 8 hande of wampom and a glasse and a knife which came to above 2 hande of wampom more: in the presence of Janandua her present husband: witnesse my hand per me William Pynchon and she was fully satisfied.

Also Nippumsuit had another large coate for his sister that he said had right in the said land which came to 16s.

Also the wampom within named was current money pay at 8s per fathom at the tyme it was paid, per me.

William Pynchon.

Know all men that I William Pynchon of Springfield gent doe assigne sett over give and grant all my right in the land within named which I bought of Nippumsuit and divers other Indians 1641: to my son John Pynchon of Springfield gent and to Capt. Henry Smith and to Ensigne Holoak all of Springfield to them and their heires and assignes for ever to be disposed by their discretion for Farmes belonginge to Springfield at such rates as in their custome they shall iudge to be Reasonable: witnesse my hand and seale this 17th day of April 1651;

William Pynchon. (Seal)

Scaled and delivered and possession given in the presence of  
Thomas Cooper  
Henry Burt  
Simone Bernard.

Rec'd in Courte Septr.  
30 1690. attest  
Sam'll Partrigg Clerk.

(Indorsement of John Pynchon.)

The purchase of the Land of Chickuppy up to Wallamansock scape and of Skeepmuck and the land adjoyning, with Father's Deed of Gift of it.





Deed fro Paupsunnick for Land at Westfield on this side woronoak River  
(Where Tho Noble dwelt) & So Pacatuck & Askkanuncksit &c I Purchased  
of her

Also:

The Purchase of the Land on this side of Woronoak River of Paupsun-  
nick.

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY

OF

TOTO

THE FRIENDLY INDIAN WHO STRUGGLING  
WITH CONFLICTING EMOTIONS IN HIS LOVE  
OF JUSTICE AND SYMPATHY FOR THOSE WHO  
CHERISHED HIM DISCLOSED THE PLOT OF  
KING PHILIP TO BURN THE TOWN OF  
SPRINGFIELD AND MASSACRE ITS INHABI-  
TANTS AND THUS SAVED MANY LIVES.

1675

# The Memories of the Civil War

AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE  
E. K. WILCOX POST OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE  
REPUBLIC, DECEMBER 24, 1891.

Several citizens of Springfield, in appreciation of the services of those who bore arms in the late war, have united in presenting to this post the memorial volumes which lie before you. I have been requested to represent these gentlemen in the formal ceremony of presentation, and to address you in a more extended and formal way than is usual on such occasions. I trust that what is said will bespeak the thoughts and feelings, both of these donors and of all our citizens. The privilege of making this gift has fallen to a few; but they are many who appreciate the sacrifice offered by these veterans in the defense of the country. The theme shall be,

## THE MEMORIES OF THE WAR, THEY SHALL NOT PERISH

Veterans: It is now more than a quarter of a century since the fall of Richmond, and the fact that so many of you are spared, so many still engaged in active duties—shows the worth of your offering. It was not the wasted life, the worthless end of an existence—it was the vigor of young manhood when the blood is quick in the veins, the pulse high, the spirits free, the ties which bind to life many and dear, which you offered in defense of the Union. This you gave, with the risk of receiving in return death, disease, a maimed body, the serious impairment of your business career.

---

E. K. Wilcox Grand Army Post has received an elegant Christmas present and the large number of the members of the post and their friends made manifest their appreciation of their gift at Grand Army hall last evening. The present is an elegant set of five volumes of memorial war records from William H. Haile, D. B. Wesson, J. H. Southworth, O. H. Greenleaf, and John Olmstead. The chief purpose of the volume is to contain a personal war sketch of every member of the post, but in addition to this memorial record the volumes include an historical sketch of the post and its founder, personal sketches of the givers, supplementary war sketches and resolutions passed by the post upon its dead comrades together with a record of burial. Accompanying the volumes are three hundred blanks to be given to the members to be filled out and these will furnish the data with which to make up the books. About a hundred and fifty of the post and their friends were present and it was an occasion of general congratulations. The presentation speech, which is printed in full elsewhere, was delivered by Charles H. Barrows. Col. Warriner introduced the speaker, and at the close of the speech, Commander Tinkham, in behalf of the post, made a few remarks of acceptance. Mrs. Eva Parsons sang the Star Spangled Banner.—*Springfield Republican*, December 25, 1891.

The war was a sad incident in our national history. Many foresaw it, all dreaded it, wise men sought earnestly to avoid it. But the conflict of ideas had become irrepressible; the issue must needs have been settled amid the clash of arms. And though the memories of a civil war are not to be recalled except with those feelings of reconciliation that belong to a true and lasting peace; yet the deeds of heroism, whether they be signal instances of glory or the humble service of patient suffering, cannot but be perpetuated by a grateful people in every way in which they may prove an inspiration to after times. This we may forgive, even to the vanquished, that, so far as their heroes illustrate those virtues that adorn humanity, they should be cherished in the hearts of comrades to whom they were near and dear. The memory of the just shall live; but happy they whose lives, though pure and devoted, were also justified by the cause in which they were given. Such, O veterans, is the case with you, and in later years, as men shall look backward, whether they be of the North or of the South—and read the story of the war, all shall confess that with you were the large results. By you has a great republic been spared from disgraceful dissolution; by you has free labor been ennobled; by you has civilization been sensibly advanced. Freedom, American freedom, has been justified of her children. When such a work has been achieved, shall it be forgotten? What record shall be most enduring, what mode of expression most apt and beautiful, in which to commemorate it? Let art and literature vie with each other for the privilege, and when either has produced something worthy to remain, let all the people say well done.

For those of us who lived in the days when the cause of freedom in this country was, let us hope, for the last time on trial, no monument can equal in importance the actual presence of those who were themselves tried in the fiery furnace of war. While they remain we may look upon more enduring monuments as of greater interest to posterity than ourselves. The veteran's son as he hears the thrilling narrative from the lips of his father; the friend who looks with pained sympathy upon the temple of the human body maimed or crippled—all of us who feel from a keen recollection of its origin the sadness of Memorial day, have that within us which wakens as nothing else can do, the tribute of grateful praise. Who that stood in the streets of this city to witness the return of the 27th Massachusetts, and calls to mind the tired, haggard, shattered ranks of home-coming soldiers, needs anything else to remind him that war is sad and terrible? It was sung into the hearts of children in the strains of "Ellsworth's Avenger," and "Just before the Battle, Mother."

And after the passage of a quarter of a century, stolid must be the man, who, upon the sacred Sabbath of the soldier's year, can look upon that line of veterans as they go to decorate the graves of

their comrades with tears and flowers, and not feel within himself the quick response in swelling breast and moistening eye? Men who but yesterday were fellow-citizens, meeting you on the street and transacting business in the marts of trade, become for the time transfigured. Glory, like the gentle mist of evening, seems to settle upon their whitening brows,—a halo more beautiful, more honorable than any crown. By such scenes as these is kept alive the sentiment of patriotism. Sentiment did I say?—belittle not the word. What is prompted by sentiment is done purely, holily and has favor in the eye of God and man. Sentiment gives color to existence, blending insensibly with common duties and weaving the thread of gold through life. Facts are the motionless blocks out of which life is made. Sentiment gives the inspiration to put them into forms that are good and true and beautiful. It is declared in natural law, as in revelation, that not cold logic, but burning love, moves the world. “Far from me and from my friends,” said a great philosopher, “be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.”

In whatever way, therefore, the recollections of the heroic deeds of our own day may be recalled to future generations and stimulate to love of country, reverence for antiquity, a laudable pride in worthy ancestors, we shall be quick to welcome the expression whether in granite column, or bronze effigy or literary memorial.

In this country the present age is both more ready and more able thus to express itself than any that have gone before. As we read the familiar story of the Revolution and see amid how many great events, great as any in the world's history, the foundations of the republic were laid, we ask why that age did not erect more monuments commemorative of the times. Bunker Hill, the Washington monuments at Baltimore and in the capital city, are the work of later generations. The answer is, Our fathers had not the means. They wrought their great works in comparative poverty of resource except intellectual vigor and moral strength. A complete cycle was to pass before the succession of centenaries turned back the thoughts of our countrymen to those who had bequeathed the precious heritage of liberty. Then we began to honor them by marking historic spots with tablet and shaft, gathering relics and preserving ancient buildings. Springfield has shared in the growth of this sentiment and the ability to express it. To-day, I think, it would be felt a disgrace quite unendurable to see her ancient fort, the mansion of the early Pynchons, to which her citizens fled for refuge in the days of Indian onslaught, demolished before her eyes. Were authority to fail for

municipal action, such men as those for whom I speak would come to the rescue and save to posterity a relic so unique and precious. It is now 60 years since this venerable building perished from view—the very year it was entering upon the third century of its existence, at a time, we may believe, when the community possessed neither the wealth nor public spirit existing to-day.

But there is one particular in which we may yet make partial amends. Springfield in the spirit and traditions which underlie her institutions and determine like an unconscious presence the genius of her people, owes a debt of gratitude to her founder. Unlike the pioneer, marked by avarice or ambition, who swayed the early history of some other settlements, William Pynchon may claim unchallenged the approving sentiment of mankind. As an administrator, just and fearless; as a trader, thrifty and honorable; as a Christian, both liberal and devout, he stands the type of good citizenship. Had not his dealings with the Indians been at once so firm and just as to give no occasion for conflict, he would have shown himself a warrior brave and invincible. Not too often can his life be made an example to youth, a benediction to all who bear the burden of affairs. In some more visible form his spirit should be brought before the view of passing generations. "William Pynchon," says our local historian, "founded Roxbury, the mother of 14 New England towns; he founded Springfield, the mother of 13 New England towns and god-mother of as many more. Roxbury has named a street after him, so has Springfield; beyond this William Pynchon has no public memorial in this country."

The civil war makes an epoch in our history more marked than any except the Revolution itself. It decided great constitutional and social questions, and the return of its citizen soldiery to the ranks of industry was followed by such an outburst of achievement in the arts of peace as reminds one of the splendor of Athens after the final defeat of the Persians at Thermopylæ. Something like this took place in England after the overthrow of Napoleon in his long-continued invasion of the peace of Europe. In scientific discovery, in applied mechanics, in the culture and appreciation of the fine arts, the country has thenceforth advanced rapidly to her place among the nations. While the increase of the national wealth has, with no parsimonious hand, been shared with those whose costly sacrifices, in themselves and their near kindred, make such prosperity possible, we are learning how gracious it is to create lasting memorials of their deeds. What a host of monumental shafts have risen in their honor! Who can say how often the spark of patriotism, slumbering in the breast, has been fanned into the flame of a divine emotion as the passer-by has surveyed the magnificent column in some populous city, or, standing before the simple monument on

some rural green, has read with silent respect the brief list of heroes who gave to the little community its share in the great glory? When shall the field of Gettysburg, scattered over with rich memorials, cease to be the Mecca of all who love the Union?

Civic architecture too, has found a new motive. Architecture, in whatever branch, was an art having no existence in this country previous to the war. Our public buildings were mere copies of those abroad and our dwelling-houses showed no individuality. Since then the art has begun to be. It has shown signs of giving us something new, not, however, in the field so fully occupied by the great examples of the old world. Ecclesiastical architecture, for instance, seems to have exhausted itself in the great cathedrals of Europe. In them it has fully expressed the thought of the church. It has told the whole Christian story. It oppresses you with its very fullness of detail. You shall see in the cathedral at Antwerp all sacred history in the marvelous wood-carvings that line its walls. But in the artistic adaptation of our dwellings to the variety of tastes, the union of the beautiful with the practical in our commercial buildings, we have achieved something creditable, and as I said a moment before, in civic architecture a new motive has appeared. This is the public library, the town-house, constructed as a memorial hall, and while serving a useful purpose, receiving as a memorial a variety of new features in artistic expression. One need go no farther than Monson or Rockville to see how even the small towns can become of interest to the tourist because art has shown to patriotism how to express its honor of our soldiers, living and dead, in appropriate symbolism. Beginning with the Harvard memorial hall in 1865, this movement, in which for the first time in America architecture has shown itself the exponent of the people's thought, has gone forward with more popular feeling behind it than will ever be elicited in the project for a great metropolitan cathedral in New York.

The literary memorials of the war are second to none. Strange indeed would it have been if so gigantic a struggle of men and principles had not left its permanent mark in literature. To go no further than the memoirs of its greatest general were to find a parallel to Cæsar's Commentaries made with masterstrokes of simple English. Lowell's Commemoration Ode at the dedication of Harvard memorial hall is said to have touched the high-water mark of American poetry and if we seek for lyric strains of spirit and power, beside Tyrtæus, the lame schoolmaster whose verse inspired his Spartan countrymen to success in the Messenian war, beside Deborah, the prophetess poet of the host of Israel, we place our own Whittier, upon whose venerable head rests the blessing of a nation dedicated at last to that full and perfect liberty of which he sang.

Such memorials as these before me are of essential value. They will make one of the most precious possessions of this poet. They will be of private use and public interest. They will tend to perpetuate the virtues which they record, as son, grandson and great-grandson shall read here the record of his ancestor he shall feel that there is within him true blood, which if the occasion ever happen it is his sacred duty to shed in defense of his country. Granted that it is to the last degree un-American to rest content with a worthy ancestry, to forget that in the full competition of forces moral, economic, social, each must needs be the architect of his own fortune; yet far from each of us be the purpose of withdrawing from any man that pride of lineage which makes him feel that he inherits a character for virtue, for honor, for patriotism, to be kept unsullied; a fair name to be handed down unstained. Rather let such motives be increased and directed to the public good. On these pages shall be written the records of every soldier of this post, his birth, his enlistment, his months and years of service, his camp life, his engagements in skirmish and battle, his sufferings in southern prison, his glorious wounds, his honorable discharge—all these shall be faithfully recorded in a fair and legible hand. His after life shall be briefly told, and when his sands are run, here shall be inscribed his death and burial. When the last of the post, looking about for his comrades, shall behold himself alone, he shall instruct some son of a veteran to inscribe within these pages the death of him, the last survivor, and to deposit the entire records in the custody of the library of the city of Springfield. There let them rest never to be removed; but to remain accessible to all who seek for proper purposes information of their contents. May heaven protect them and grant that neither by the action of the elements, "by malice domestic or foreign levy" they may ever be destroyed.

It is a great mistake to undervalue the permanence of literary memorials. God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty. Except the pyramids, those sentinels of time, themselves the evidences of man's belief in his own eternity, the great structures of his hand have risen but to perish—scattered columns, broken arches, obscure foundations—these testify how vainly man has sought to perpetuate his work. Stone, iron and brass have become as wood, hay, stubble. Meanwhile valuable history, noble sentiments, recorded in distant ages upon the fragile pages of parchment or papyrus, are to-day a part of the world's literature. How divine in its proportions, how majestic in its beauty, stood the Parthenon upon the Athenian Acropolis, the one perfect building of all time, the richest result in the way of art or religious devotion, of the prosperous years of peace that preceded the Peloponnesian war! Yet its dimensions must now be reconstructed in imagination, like

some extinct animal of a former geologic period, out of the broken fragments that remain; while the names of hundreds in stations high and humble who had a part in the great war that followed its erection still live in the classic pages of Thucydides. In the 9th century before our era, King Joash gathered from all Judah money to repair the magnificent temple of his predecessor, Solomon; and it is recorded that under the superintendence of the priest Jehoiada, the workmen set the house of God in his state and strengthened it. A little before, the blind poet of Smyrna was composing the flowing lines of the Iliad; a short time after, the doings of these workmen were written down in the dry books of the Chronicles of the kings of Judah. The temple is no more, but the records of its construction and repair are read to-day and the verses of Homer have lived to make his name immortal.

Standing here, as I do, on behalf of the donors, any reference I may make to them must be with a certain delicacy. I feel sure I speak for them in saying that they believe themselves second to none of our citizens in their cordial wishes for the well-being of this organization, even as they were at the time of war behind none in ardent devotion to the cause of the Union. They are representative of the business interests of Springfield and vicinity. They are representative of the great industrial system which makes this country as a producer of values the peer of any in the world. This system, based upon free and self-respecting labor, presented before the war a marked contrast to the situation in the South, where a single overpowering industry depended on servile labor and supported an aristocracy of social and political power. The one was progressive—the mother of invention, rich in its complexity, even as civilization itself; the other was conservative and crude—an attempt to make a modern state out of primitive conditions. The one found its leadership in the captains of industry who could organize labor, marshal economic forces, and by strokes of genius, vastly increase the productive powers of the community. The other grew, indeed, to great proportions as the world's demand for cotton increased, but, confining its growth to a single direction, offering no inducement to skilled labor and modern business enterprise, it had within itself an inherent weakness when compared with its northern rival.

Whether these two be called industrial systems or systems of social order, no student of the times can fail to see that when they met in open conflict the one had a vast superiority to the other. Behind all comparison in the number of men, the character of the military equipment, advantage in the field of operation, there were differences in the skill and inventive genius of the men engaged, in the command of large and varied resources of production, which go far to explain the final result of the war, and might themselves have



indicated at the beginning how it must necessarily terminate. At its opening the northern states were so advanced in industrial independence as to form a striking contrast to the condition in which they entered the two wars with England. During the opposition to the stamp act in 1775 a convention of this province resolved that the freedom, happiness and prosperity of a state depend greatly upon providing within itself a supply of articles necessary for subsistence, clothing and defense. Thus they sensed their own weakness soon to become apparent. Washington, encamped at Cambridge, like a lion crouched to spring, was obliged to postpone the siege of Boston nearly a year for want of powder. Through the Revolution there was a scarcity of lead. There were not sheep enough to clothe the people, and our sometimes trouserless soldiers excited the laughter of their French allies. In various places there were salt famines and the bleeding tracks in the snow at Valley Forge show how dependent were our people upon the mother country, even for the coverings of their feet. These things created discontent in the army and prolonged the war. Even as late as the war of 1812 our soldiers in the West suffered more from insufficiency of blankets than from the depredations of the enemy. Our dependence went beyond the munitions of war and covered most of the conveniences of life. Long after the second war with England the paper used in Congress bore the water-mark of the Emperor Napoleon. Washington, looking back on some of these experiences, declared it to be the duty of a free people to give attention to such industries as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly for military supplies.

At the beginning of the rebellion the South was in a predicament similar to the whole country in 1776. Her tillage was rude and manufactures scanty. She raised cotton and wool, but did not make the fabric. She had rich beds of coal and iron, but only one large blast furnace. She was clothed and shod by Europe and the North. She was short of banking capital. She had few railroads for the conveyance of troops. When, after the war began, the rails wore out, new ones could no longer be provided. When the locomotive broke down, unless a northern prisoner consented to repair it, there was no mechanic to do it. In respect of material resources, in respect of the capacity to organize labor in such new ways as the necessity of the moment demanded, she was handicapped from the start. Such things count for a great deal in modern warfare. Some of her citizens, commenting on this condition at the beginning of the war, expressed their fear of the consequences.

How different was the case with us, you all know. We were in these essentials well-nigh self-dependent and commanded credit abroad to make good the deficiencies. We had skilled labor in

plenty and the men who knew how to organize it. General Grant tells us in his Memoirs that with his army he could build a railroad and equip it. Out of this great industrial system came the men who defended the Union; a citizen soldiery who counted more, man for man, than any hitherto put into field. Into this system they returned, to make it for the future, as in the past, a bulwark of national defense. All honor to the veterans who left their place in the ranks of industry and ventured life in the cause of the Union. They will be first in according a share in the great result to those who, not having been called to the field, gave such a direction to business enterprise at home as strengthened the resources of the government and maintained its threatened credit. What was done in this direction then, in the face of difficulties, done courageously, honestly, with sound business methods, was done in honor and will be held in remembrance.

Ladies and gentlemen: When a few years since a young citizen of rare genius published a national ode of exceeding beauty, a would-be critic inquired what particular reason then existed why a national ode should be written. Such is not the voice of patriotism. We turn our thoughts backward with true pride to the final successes of the Union cause in the last years of the war; we look forward with satisfaction to the assembling of nations in '93 to behold the triumphs of peace. There should be no middle point when the pulse beats less quickly in patriotic emotion, or the love of country is left to flicker and burn low. Confident that government by the people is best and full of the largest possibilities if the people keep themselves pure and true in politics and private life, let us go on, expecting in the coming days as much to make the land and the age worth living in as has been already granted to ourselves and our fathers.











LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 110 862 1