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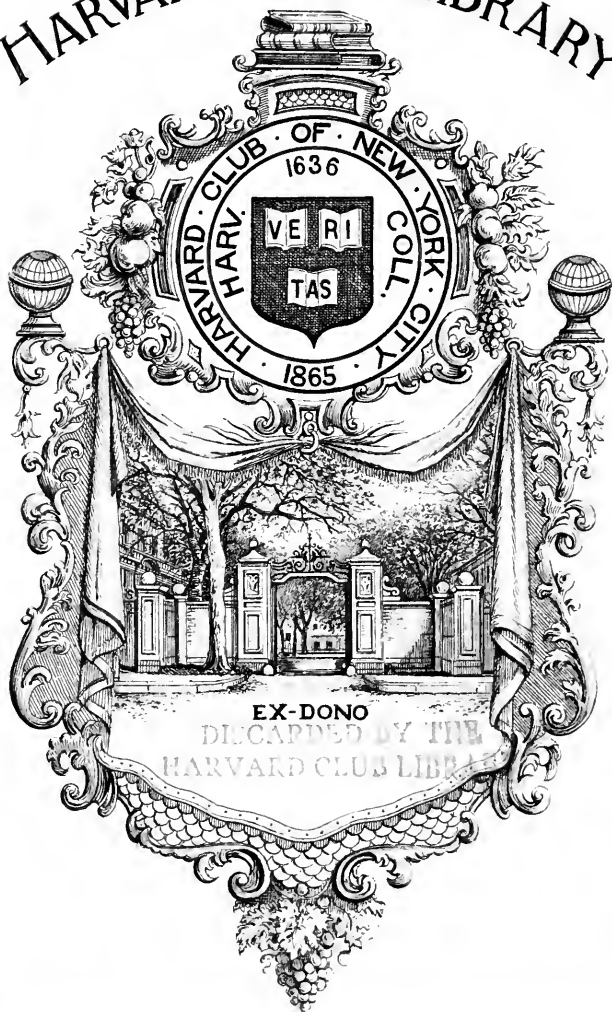


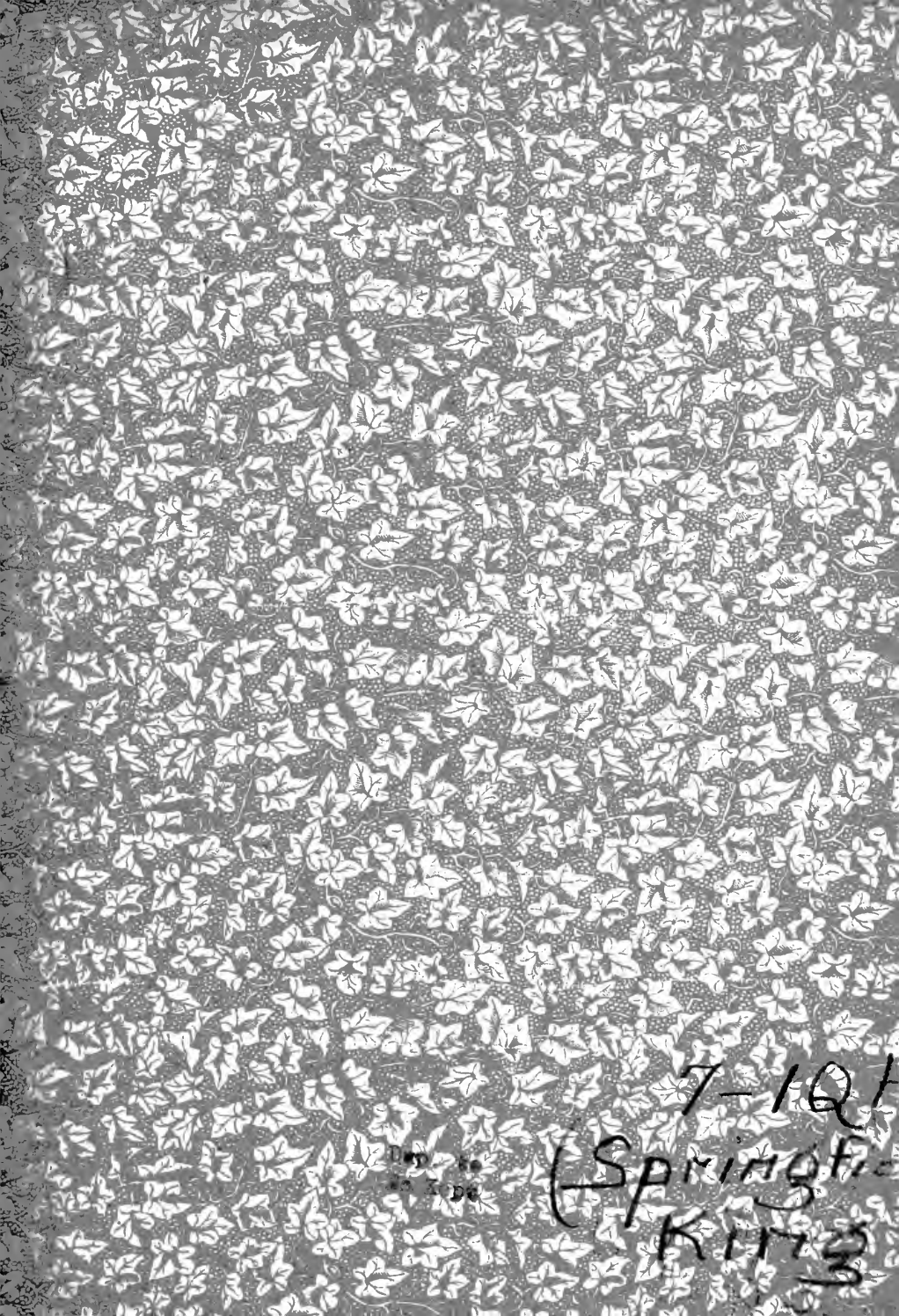
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KING'S HANDBOOK of SPRINGFIELD

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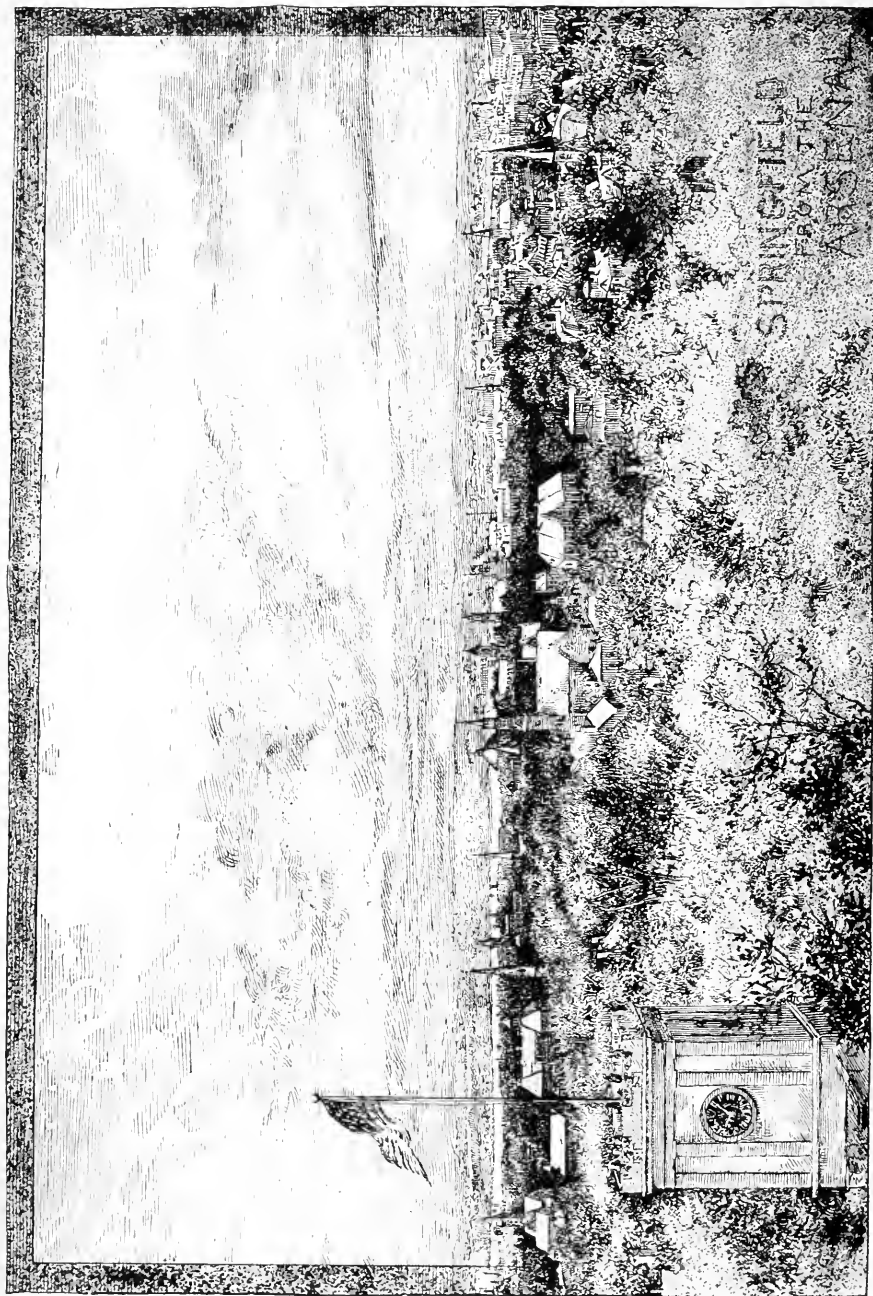


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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1884. FROM UNITED-STATES ARSENAL TOWER.

MASSACHUSETTS

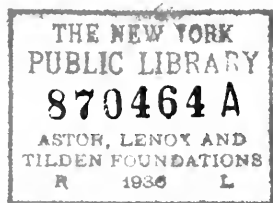
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

M O S E S K I N G

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VIEWS AND PORTRAITS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
JAMES D. GILL, PUBLISHER

1884
L B



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Franklin Press:
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BOSTON.

PREFACE.

IN making this "Handbook of Springfield," the aim has been to make a readable and trustworthy description of the city as it now is. The volume contains nearly four hundred octavo pages, with almost two hundred illustrations, nearly all of which were made expressly for this volume. At the end are full indexes comprising nineteen pages, with more than twenty-seven hundred references, so that any part of the contents can be referred to instantly. The views are intended to show some of the historic, unique, and prominent features of the city. The portraits will bring to mind the faces of men who have been prominent in civil government, who have gained places in the local literary annals, or have been active in those enterprises which have brought wealth and fame to the city. No attempt has been made to furnish an elaborate history of Springfield; yet for all practical purposes, the book contains as much history as the ordinary citizen cares to know or could well remember. It is believed that this book is the most pretentious one as yet issued of its kind, for any city of the size of Springfield, in this country. The original design was a much smaller volume; but after the work was begun, so much interesting matter was found for the reader, and so many enthusiastic and patriotic citizens were met, that the book was materially enlarged, and many illustrations were added. It is hoped that it now will be acceptable, not only to the former and present residents, but also to those who may have occasion only to visit the city.

It will be apparent that much valuable aid has been rendered by many well-informed citizens, most of whom are credited at the end of their respective chapters. Many persons not having furnished whole chapters ought to be mentioned here, in brief acknowledgment of their services: among them, the Rev. Dr. William Rice, the venerable city librarian; J. Newton Bagg of West Springfield; Thomas M. Dewey, late secretary of the Business-

Men's Association; and Oscar B. Ireland, the scholarly actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Albert H. Hardy, a newspaper writer, has rendered some good help, especially in the business chapter. Among those who have furnished valuable material besides the chapters to which their names are attached, are, Henry Morris, Solomon B. Griffin, Wilmot L. Warren, Charles H. Barrows, Charles G. Whiting, and Albert H. Kirkham. It may also be said, that nearly two thousand pieces of proof have been sent out in the mails for corrections, and hundreds of persons have kindly returned their pieces with useful comments. For photographs from which pictures have been made, we are indebted to Chauncy L. Moore and E. J. Lazelle. Several illustrations were furnished through the courtesy of the Springfield Printing Company.

Owing to circumstances over which there was no control, the book appears several months later than was expected. Every thing, as far as possible, has been corrected to Jan. 1, 1884; but no changes that have taken place since then, with rare exceptions, have been made, and these exceptions are almost wholly in the business chapter, which, as far as possible, has been corrected up to the time of going to press.

In preparing a volume of this size and in this style, for a city like Springfield, it becomes necessary to sell many thousand copies in order to realize a profit on the undertaking; and the publisher feels confident he will receive a generous patronage from the hundreds of earnest, thrifty, and devoted citizens of the prosperous and delightful city described in the following pages.

MOSES KING,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Sept. 1, 1884.

Editor and Publisher.

POSTSCRIPT.

JUST as the book is finished, I find myself so overburdened with work that I have disposed of all my interest in it to James D. Gill, one of the most enterprising business men of the city, whose art and literary establishment is unequalled in any other city of the size of Springfield. I trust he will receive the full reward that the book, as well as his own industry and capacity, deserves.

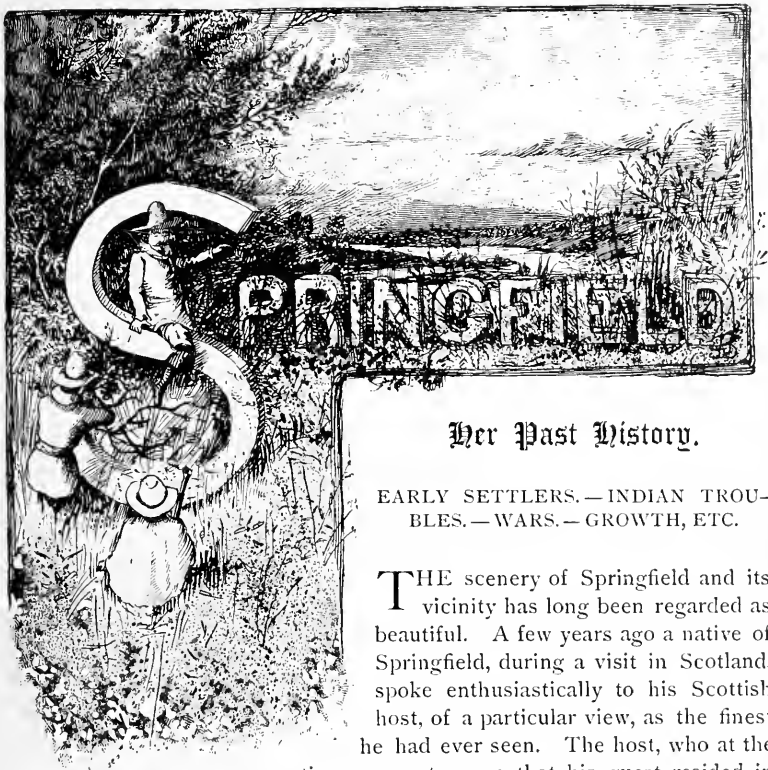
M. K.

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Her Past History.

EARLY SETTLERS. — INDIAN TROUBLES. — WARS. — GROWTH, ETC.

THE scenery of Springfield and its vicinity has long been regarded as beautiful. A few years ago a native of Springfield, during a visit in Scotland, spoke enthusiastically to his Scottish host, of a particular view, as the finest he had ever seen. The host, who at the time was not aware that his guest resided in Springfield, replied that it was the finest he himself had ever seen, excepting one from the tower of the United-States Arsenal, on the Connecticut River.

Only five years after the settlement of Boston, in the year 1635, many of the inhabitants of the towns about Boston, attracted by the glowing descriptions given them by Indians of the fertility of the valley of the Connecticut, were desirous to remove to the banks of this river: considerable parties removed from Dorchester, Cambridge, and Watertown, and settled in Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. On the 6th of May, 1635, the inhabitants of Roxbury had liberty granted them to remove themselves to any place they should think meet, not to prejudice another plantation, provided they should continue under the government of Massachusetts. In

accordance with this permission, William Pynchon, a patentee and magistrate under the colony charter, and others, came with their families from Roxbury, and located themselves, in the spring of 1636, at Springfield, then known by its Indian name of Agawam. There is little doubt that a small pioneer party of explorers was sent here by Pynchon in 1635, and built a house on the west side of the Connecticut, in the meadow. This site was abandoned on account of its exposure to freshets, and a new location selected on the east side of the river.

On the 14th of May, 1636, Mr. Pynchon, Henry Smith (Pynchon's son-in-law), Matthew Mitchell, Jehu Burr, William Blake, Edmund Wood, Thomas Ufford, and John Cable signed a written agreement, containing numerous articles for the future government of the settlement.

The first article is in the following words: "Wee intend by Gods grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speede to procure some Godly and faithfull minister with whome we purpose to joyne in church covenant, to walk in all the ways of Christ."

The second article expressed their intention that the town should be composed of forty families, unless they should think meet afterwards to alter their purpose, yet not to exceed fifty families "rich and poore."

None of the signers of this agreement, except Pynchon and Smith, remained here long. Most of them left within three years. Other settlers came, and on the 16th of May twelve persons received allotments of land.

Soon after their arrival the settlers entered into negotiation with the Indians for the purchase of a site for the plantation. The land was valuable to the Indians mainly as affording a range for hunting and fishing, and the gathering of nuts and wild fruits that grew spontaneously. In addition, they had small patches of cultivated ground, where they raised their corn. They were willing to sell to the planters the land they required, reserving to themselves only such uses of it as they were accustomed to enjoy.

Accordingly, by a deed executed with due formality on the 15th of July, 1636, — the purport of which was explained to them by an Indian interpreter from the Bay, — two of the "ancient Indians of Agawam," for themselves and eleven other Indians who claimed to be proprietors of the lands, conveyed to William Pynchon, Henry Smith, and Jehu Burr, their heirs and associates forever, a large tract of land on both sides of the river, including the greater part of the land now occupied by the city of Springfield. For this deed Pynchon and his associates paid a consideration which was satisfactory to the Indians, and of which they never complained.

The first settlers built their houses on the westerly side of the town street, which was about eighty rods easterly of the river, and substantially parallel with it.

The first allotment of lands was made in May, 1636, to the eight signers



WILLIAM PYNCHON.

A Patentee and Magistrate under the Colony Charter.

of the agreement, and four others who had joined them. As most of these twelve persons left the plantation soon, this allotment of lands was afterwards greatly altered by a new division, which was the basis of the permanent settlement. This new division assigned to each man a home-lot extending from the street to the river, with a portion of the meadow and upland of equal width on the easterly side of the street. In general these home-lots were eight rods wide. Pynchon and a few others had lots much wider. The town street of that day corresponded, substantially, with the present Main Street of the city, in its general course. Besides this principal street, there were three narrow lanes leading from it to the river. These, with greatly increased width, are now represented by Elm Street, York Street, and Cypress Street. The only road running easterly from the town street was in some part of its course the same as the present State Street.

In 1636 the Plantation of Agawam was supposed to be in the same jurisdiction with Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield; and the government of these four towns was administered by commissioners appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts. Pynchon and Smith were members of this commission, and Pynchon attended its session at Hartford. A more accurate survey of the division-line between Massachusetts and Connecticut established the fact, that Agawam fell within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and left the settlers here temporarily without any magistrate, and at such a distance from the Bay as to be practically beyond the reach of the authorities located there.

In this exigency, the planters at Agawam met on the 14th of February, 1639, and voted that Mr. Pynchon should execute the office of a magistrate in the plantation, with all the powers necessary to administer justice, until the General Court should otherwise order. Under this authority Mr. Pynchon acted until June, 1641, when he was duly commissioned by the General Court with similar powers.

On the 14th of April, 1641, the name of the town was changed, by a vote of the inhabitants, from Agawam to Springfield. This is said to have been a compliment to Pynchon, whose residence in England had been a place of that name. The General Court recognized the town by the name of Springfield in 1641.

Rev. George Moxon had been settled as the minister in 1637. In 1639 a house was built for him upon a home-lot fourteen rods wide, which was granted him. He had at first a salary of forty pounds sterling, which was raised by an annual tax. In 1645 the first meeting-house was erected. It stood near the south-easterly corner of Court Square, and extended into the present Elm Street, and fronted southerly.

Prior to 1647 the bounds of the town were quite indefinite. In 1638 old style (1639 as time is now reckoned), a committee, appointed for the



KING PHILIP.

The Chief of the Wampanoags.

purpose, described the northern boundary as at a brook on the other side of the river, about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Chicopee River. The brook at the lower end of the long meadow on the east side of the river, and the brook a little below on the west side, are mentioned as the southerly boundary. No east or west boundary is given.

In the year 1647 the General Court made very large additions to the territory of Springfield: so that it included Westfield, Suffield, a considerable part of Southwick, and the whole of West Springfield, Holyoke, and Agawam, on the west side of the river; and the present Springfield, Chicopee, Enfield, Somers, Wilbraham, Ludlow, Longmeadow, and Hampden, on the east side.

Over all this territory Massachusetts claimed and exercised jurisdiction until about the year 1748, when the towns of Enfield, Suffield, and Somers united with Connecticut. The limits of Springfield have been further greatly reduced, from time to time, by the incorporation of the other towns, named above, which remained in Massachusetts.

The growth of Springfield in population was not at first very rapid. Twelve settlers received allotments of land in May, 1636, two days after the agreement to establish the plantation was signed.

In 1642 there was a second division of planting-lands among the settlers then here. Seventeen persons received allotments under that division. In 1643 there were allotments to twenty-two.

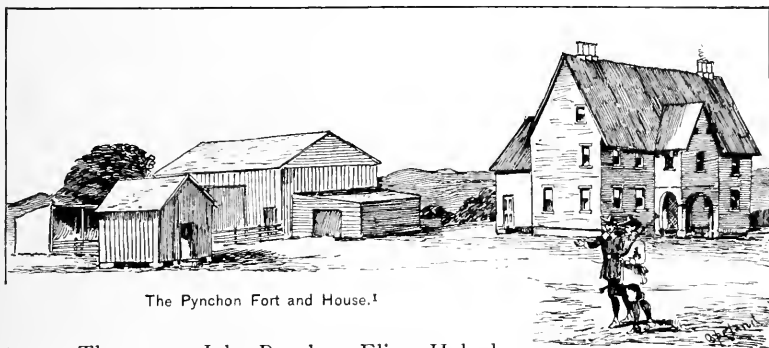
In the year 1649 the subject of witchcraft attracted some attention in Springfield. One Mary Parsons, wife of Hugh Parsons, had circulated a report that a widow named Marshfield, who had removed from Windsor to Springfield, was guilty of witchcraft,—an offence then punishable with death. For this story the widow commenced an action before Mr. Pyncheon against Mary Parsons; and the magistrate, finding her guilty of the slander, sentenced her to pay three pounds to the plaintiff, or else to be whipped twenty lashes by the constable.

Two years later, in May, 1651, Mary Parsons was herself charged with the crime of witchcraft. She was indicted for having "used divers devilish practices by witchcraft, to the hurt of Martha and Rebeckah Moxon," two daughters of the minister. For this offence she was tried at Boston before the General Court, but acquitted for want of satisfactory evidence. Upon the charge of murdering her own child, on which she was tried at the same time, she was convicted, and sentenced to death.

About this time (1651) Mr. Pyncheon incurred the displeasure of the General Court on account of a theological book, published in England, which was alleged to contain heretical sentiments. The charge of heresy was a very serious one at that day; and when Pyncheon admitted the authorship of the work, and after being admonished by the Court, and dealt with

by leading divines of the colony, selected to convince him of his errors, failed to make a satisfactory recantation of them, he felt himself to be, and was, in no little peril. As the result of this difficulty, he left America, and returned to England, in 1652, where he died a few years afterwards. Henry Smith, his son-in-law,—although designated as his successor in the magistracy at Springfield,—and Mr. Moxon the minister, accompanied Pynchon to England. Neither of them ever returned to this country. Two members of Mr. Pynchon's family remained in Springfield,—his son John Pynchon, and his son-in-law Elizur Holyoke.

After the departure of Pynchon and Smith, Springfield was destitute of any local magistracy. To provide for this exigency, the General Court, in October, 1652, appointed three commissioners as magistrates, to govern the



The Pynchon Fort and House.¹

town. These were John Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke, and Samuel Chapin. These three men had jurisdiction for the trial of all causes, civil or criminal, except those criminal cases of so grave a character as were proper to be tried before the General Court at Boston.

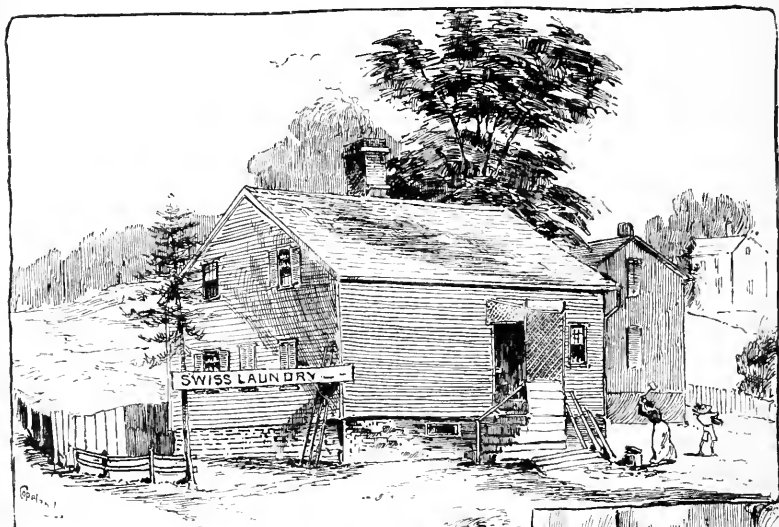
In May, 1653, these three commissioners were appointed by the General Court a committee to lay out two new plantations at Nonotuck, or Norwotuck. They reported, in 1654, that they had laid out a plantation on the west side of the river, and reserved land on the east side for another when required. The first of these became the town of Northampton; the other, on the east side of the river, became the town of Hadley.

In 1662 Springfield, Northampton, and Hadley were made a county called Hampshire, of which Springfield was made the shire-town. The three commissioners were authorized to hold courts, both at Springfield and Northampton.

In 1660 was built the first brick building ever erected in Springfield. It was the dwelling-house of John Pynchon, who is called in the records "The

¹ From a painting in possession of the City Library.

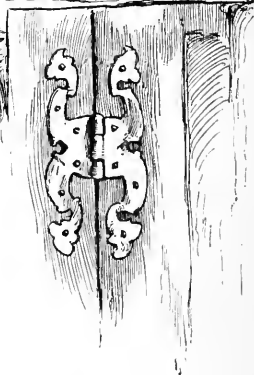
Worshipful Major Pyncheon" and, later, "The Worshipful Colonel." The bricks used in its construction were made at Northampton. The carpenters and masons were from Windsor. The building was forty-two feet long, and



The Oldest House, on Cross Street.

twenty-one feet wide. The walls were very thick and solid, rising about twenty-two feet from the ground to the eaves. The roof was very steep, and the ridge was about twenty-two feet in perpendicular height above the garret-floor. It was designed to be a fortified house, and was actually used as such during the Indian war. This building remained in the occupation of the Pynchons until it was demolished, in 1831, to make room for a more modern house. It was long known as the "old fort." The wooden house which had been the home of William Pyncheon was connected with the new brick house, and made to serve as an appendage to it. It was removed in 1831 to the easterly part of Cross Street, where in an altered state, in 1883, it serves as a dwelling-house and laundry. There are still marks of antiquity about it.

John Pyncheon was engaged in a very large business as a merchant. He purchased furs very extensively of the Indians and others. These were



sent down the river to his warehouse, at what is now known as Warehouse Point in East Windsor, and thence to Hartford: from which place they were shipped to Boston and England. He was an owner, or part owner, of several vessels.

Until the year 1675, the relations of the people of Springfield with the Indians were amicable and pleasant. William Pynchon, and, after he left, his son John, had frequent and friendly intercourse with them in the way of trade. The Indian sold his beaver and other furs to Pynchon, and, in return, purchased from him such goods as Pynchon kept in store as suited to the Indian's needs. Fire-arms and ammunition only were prohibited articles. The red men roamed the streets of the town, and visited freely the houses of the whites. No cause of disaffection or discontent was known to exist on the part of the Indians. They had what was called a fort in the southerly part of the town, but this created no uneasiness on the part of their white neighbors. Their wigwams and their planting-grounds were on both sides of the Connecticut. Probably the whole Indian population in the town, and its immediate vicinity, did not exceed two hundred persons.

In 1675 the disturbances fomented by Philip, the chief of the Wampanoags, began in the south-eastern part of the State, and gradually spread westward until they reached the valley of the Connecticut. Philip himself was said to have visited the Agawam Indians, and induced them to join the confederacy against the whites. About three hundred hostile Indians were secretly introduced into their fort, and every preparation made to assault Springfield, and slaughter its inhabitants. The time was favorable for the attempt: the soldiers who had been stationed here as a garrison were temporarily absent, with Major Pynchon their commander, on an expedition about twenty miles up the river, to check some hostile demonstrations there. The intention of Philip's men became known to the people at Windsor through the disclosures made by a friendly Indian: and timely warning was sent to Springfield, and to Major Pynchon at Hadley. The people generally took refuge in the fortified houses, of which there were three,—one of them the Pynchon house, and the others in the south part of the street. Three men and one woman were killed by the Indians. Thirty-two houses and twenty-five barns were burned, with Major Pynchon's corn-mill and saw-mill.

Discouraged by these disasters, occurring just as winter was approaching; and fearful of the suffering likely to follow the destruction of their houses, and the stores of provisions which they had gathered for the winter, — many of the inhabitants were inclined to abandon the town, and seek a home elsewhere. But wiser counsels prevailed, and most of them remained to repair the losses they had sustained. After this manifestation of their treachery, the Indians withdrew from Springfield. No considerable number

of them were seen here. But for some years they continued to visit this vicinity, and perpetrate deeds of violence upon the persons and property of unwary settlers as they found opportunity.

Within a few years after this Indian outbreak. Springfield lost three of its most prominent men. Samuel Chapin, who came here in 1642, and had been a deacon in the church from that time, and was one of the magistrates appointed by the General Court to hold the courts for the county, and perform other important duties, died on the 11th of November, 1675. An ideal statue is soon to be erected in his honor in Court Square. On the fifth day of February following, the "honored Capt. Elizur Holyoke," another of the magistrates, died. John Pynchon survived these colleagues in the magistracy about twenty-seven years, and died in 1703, at the age of about eighty years. Probably no man, before or since, ever had so great an influence in the affairs of Western Massachusetts, especially in the Connecticut Valley, as Major Pynchon. He was the commander of the military forces here. He was chief judge of the local courts of the old county of Hampshire, a member of the court of assistants at Boston, and often employed as a commissioner to negotiate and adjust affairs of importance with the other Colonies.

In 1696 the settlers on the west side of the river were incorporated into a new parish, and not long afterwards the southerly part of Springfield was incorporated as the parish of Longmeadow.

In 1723 a court-house was built, and the town contributed largely toward the expense. The money was in part raised by the sale of some of the common lands belonging to the town. It was a plain two-story wooden structure, its front projecting some distance into Main Street. It was for years the only public building in the town, and near by stood the whipping-post. It was a quaint little building; and "it would seem that our venerable ancestors, who arranged the room, attempted to indicate, in the different grades of the floor (of which there were at least half a dozen), the relative rank and importance of the occupants of the place, from judge and jury down to prisoner and public." In those times the judges appeared in the old English style, attired in robes and wigs.

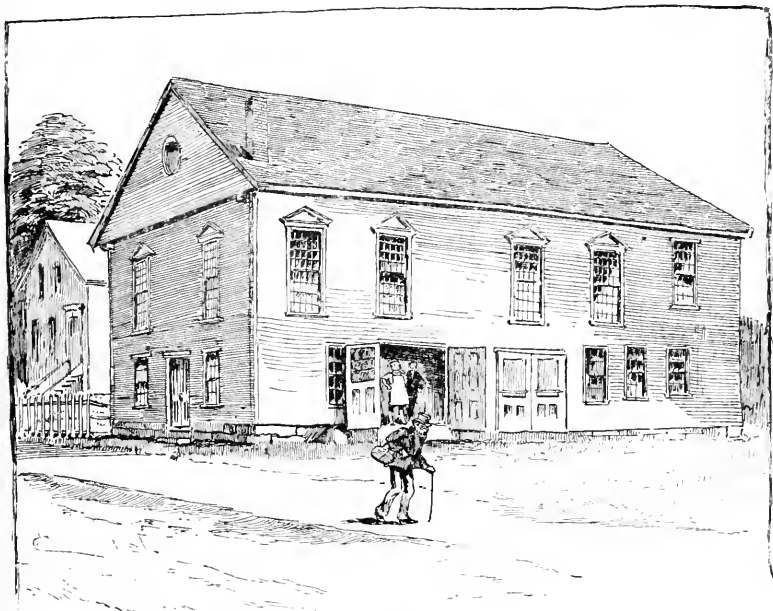
During the French and Indian wars, covering the period from 1744 to 1760, in which New England bore so prominent a part, Springfield men served in the army, and many of them perished. In the year 1745, at the siege and capture of Louisburg, 18 soldiers from this town lost their lives.

In 1774 that part of Springfield lying westerly of the Connecticut River was incorporated as a town, by the name of West Springfield.

The difficulties between England and her American Colonies were now drawing to a head. The colonists everywhere were taking sides. It soon became apparent at Springfield, that, while a respectable and influential

minority clung closely to their relation with the mother country, the large majority of the people were determined to resist oppression, and looked forward to a possible separation from England in no distant future.

At a town-meeting held on the 27th of June, 1774, certain letters which had been received from the town of Boston were referred to a committee of 9 persons: viz., Deacon Nathaniel Brewer, Capt. George Pynchon, Dr. Charles Pynchon, Capt. Simeon Colton, Moses Field, Jonathan Hale, jun., Ensign Phineas Chapin, James Sikes, and Deacon Daniel Harris.



First Court-house just before its Demolition in 1871.

July 12, 1774, this committee reported several resolutions, condemning taxation without representation: denouncing the Boston Port Bill as a measure that "ought to alarm us, and fill us with deep concern." They add: "Impressed with just concern for our privileges, and at the same time governed by sentiments of loyalty to our sovereign, and with warm affection for our mother country, we ardently wish that all the Colonies, and every individual in them, may unite in some prudent, peaceful, and constitutional measure for the redress of our grievances, the security of our liberties, and the restoration of union and mutual confidence between Great Britain and

the Colonies." Another resolution expressed disapprobation of all measures unnecessarily affrontive of the Parliament, and all tumults and riots. These resolutions were adopted, in town-meeting, by a large majority. At an adjourned meeting, July 26, it was voted that the resolutions should be sent to the town-clerk of Boston.

Sept. 20, 1774, the town appointed a committee to devise a plan of associated action, and suggested the calling of a county congress, to which it elected three provisional delegates. It also appointed a committee to procure necessaries for the subsistence of the industrious poor in Boston, and a committee to correspond with neighboring towns.

In January, 1775, various other resolves were voted by the town, and William Pynchon, jun., was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress to meet in February. Jan. 10 the town appropriated £25 to procure a town stock of ammunition. July 12, 1775, John Hale and William Pynchon, jun., were chosen delegates to the General Court to meet at Watertown, July 19. Nov. 14, 1775, a committee was chosen to consider the subject of providing for the soldiers and minute-men. Nov. 20, 1775, the town granted £52 14s. 2d. for this object. March 5, 1776, nine persons were appointed a committee of safety.

While a very large majority of the people of Springfield were preparing to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain, there were some of its most prominent and influential men who shrunk from the dissolution of the ties that bound them to the mother country, and clung to the hope of an adjustment of the existing difficulties without a resort to arms. One noteworthy instance was Col. John Worthington, a native of Springfield, born Nov. 24, 1719, a graduate of Yale in 1740, and afterwards a tutor there. He practised his profession of the law extensively in the old county of Hampshire, and the county of Worcester, and was regarded as a very able advocate. He was popular among his own townsmen, courtly in his manners, and was thought to stand high in favor with the provincial government. He was king's attorney in Hampshire County, and could have been attorney-general for the whole State if he had chosen to accept the office. His relations to the government, and his association with its officers, kept him from sympathy with the popular cause; and from 1774 to the time of his death in April, 1800, he lived a retired life.

During the Revolutionary War, Springfield was a recruiting-post, and a depot for military stores. Works for repairing arms were carried on here, which led ultimately to the establishment of the national armory.

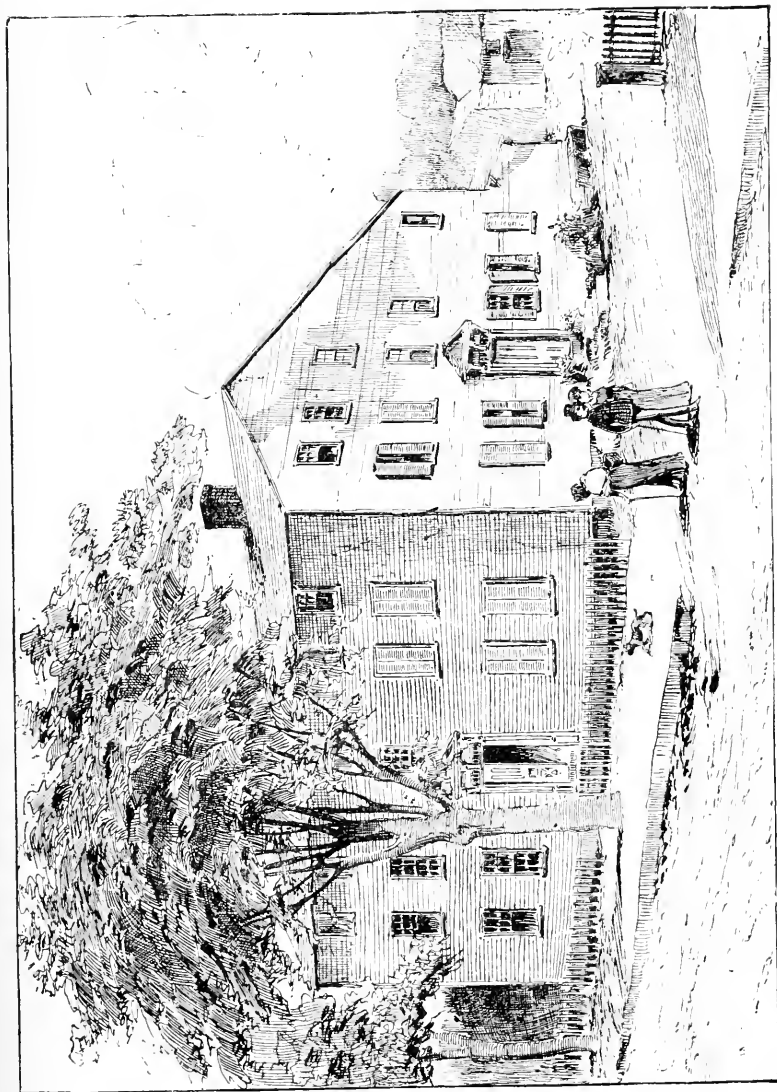
After the war, — and as a result of the expenses incurred in the war, the heavy taxation, and the depreciation of paper money, — came on those disorders, with which Springfield was intimately associated, commonly called Shays' Rebellion. One of the earliest actors in fomenting this rebellion

was one Samuel Ely, a pretended minister, who had preached at Somers, Conn. He instigated a mob, which obstructed the holding of a court at Northampton. For this he was indicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in the jail at Springfield. Taking advantage of the absence of a large number of people from the town, a mob assembled, and rescued him.

From this time onward, until the year 1787, there was a series of disorders, more or less violent, which pervaded the Commonwealth. The sessions of the courts were obstructed by mob violence, and the law was defied. Springfield was the scene of some of these outbreaks. In May, 1782, a mob collected here, to prevent the session of the Court of Common Pleas, but was dispersed by the action of the orderly citizens. In the year 1786, the insurrection had reached its highest point. The Supreme Court was to hold a session at Springfield on the fourth Tuesday of September. About 1,200 rebels, variously armed, assembled to prevent the transaction of the regular business. Under the protection of about 600 militia-men and volunteers, commanded by Gen. Shepard, the court was in session about three days; but, for want of a grand jury, the proper business of the session was left undone. The most prominent leaders of the rebellion were Daniel Shays of Pelham, and Luke Day of West Springfield, both of whom had been officers in the Revolutionary army. The town of Springfield was loyal, and passed votes instructing its representative in the General Court of a decidedly conservative tendency. To protect the courts, and suppress the rebellion, the government issued orders to raise an army of 4,400 men under the command of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. Of this number, 1,200 were raised by the county of Hampshire. They were under the command of Gen. Shepard, and ordered to *rendezvous* at Springfield.

On the 25th of January, 1787, Shays approached Springfield from the east with a large force, intending to seize the Arsenal. Shepard was prepared to meet him, and notified him that if he persisted in advancing he would be received with a discharge of cannon. Shays disregarded this warning, and continued to advance, notwithstanding shots were directed on either side and over the heads of his men. Shepard then ordered a shot to be discharged at the centre of the column. Upon this the rebels raised an outcry of murder, and fled. This was virtually the end of the rebellion.

Oct. 21, 1789, Gen. Washington arrived in Springfield on his visit to New England. He lodged at the tavern there kept by Zenas Parsons, which stood on what is now Court Square. The large old elm near the south-easterly corner of the square was directly in front of the principal entrance to the house. In his diary, Washington mentions that "Col. Worthington, Col. Williams, adjutant-general of the State of Massachusetts, Gen. Shepard, Mr. Lyman and many other gentlemen, sat an hour or two with me in the evening at Parsons tavern where I lodged, and which is



THE OLD TAVERN WHERE WASHINGTON LODGED, AS IT IS IN 1833.
In Court Square.

a good house." This building now stands on Court Street, near Water Street.

By an Act of the Legislature passed on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1794, all the courts of the county of Hampshire were directed to be held at Northampton, which was made the shire town of the county. The reason assigned for making this change was stated to be, that Northampton, on account of its central situation, was the most suitable place for holding the courts of the county, and most likely to give general satisfaction. Whatever force there may have been in this reason in 1794, later years have shown that the centre of population and business is to be found nearer Springfield. Until the passage of this Act, Springfield had always been a shire town; and a session of the court had been held here from the first settlement. This change probably had an unfavorable effect upon Springfield, from which it was not entirely relieved until this creation of the new county of Hampden in 1812.

Although Springfield became an important military post and a depot for military stores during the Revolution, it was not until April, 1794, that Congress established the National Armory here. This was followed in June, 1798, by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, consenting to the purchase by the United States of 640 acres of land here for military purposes.

With the war of 1812-15, Springfield had but little immediate connection. When, near its close, British cruisers were hovering off the coast of New England, and threatening the safety of our ports, the Governor of Massachusetts ordered a draft from the militia of the State to march to Boston to repel a threatened invasion: two regiments of infantry and one of artillery went from the old county of Hampshire. The principal officers from Springfield were Brig.-Gen. Jacob Bliss, Major Solomon Warriner, and Capt. Quartus Stebbins. The troops from this vicinity were stationed at Commercial Point in Dorchester, and remained in camp about forty days, when they were dismissed.

In the summer of 1812 the southerly part of the old county was formed into a new county, by the name of Hampden, of which Springfield was made the shire town. This made necessary the erection of a new court-house. To provide a suitable location for this, a tract of land in the central part of the town was purchased by individuals, and conveyed to the county. The buildings previously upon it were removed, and a new court-house erected in 1821, fronting upon this common, now known as Court Square.

March 2, 1824, one of the principal workshops of the United-States Armory in Springfield was destroyed by fire. The scene was pictured by a West-Point graduate, and shows the method of dealing with fires, when fire-engines were worked by hand, and supplied with water by a line of men passing buckets from hand to hand.

March 24, 1828, the first town-hall here, which had been finished the month previous, was formally opened with an historical address delivered by George Bliss at the request of the town.

In 1831 the brick dwelling-house built by John Pynchon in 1660, a structure intimately associated with the early history of Springfield as the scene of many interesting events, was demolished, and its site occupied by a modern dwelling.

Oct. 1, 1839, the Western Railroad was opened to travel from Worcester to Springfield; and soon afterwards trains for transporting merchandise began to run.

Sept. 5, 1841, the large and beautiful ground of the Springfield Cemetery was consecrated, and an address delivered by Rev. William B. O. Peabody.

April 29, 1848, the northerly part of Springfield was set off and incorporated as a new town by the name of Chicopee. The effect of this division was to defeat for the time a movement that had been started, in the central part of the town, for a city charter. It deprived the town of about half its territory and two-fifths of its population.

In 1852 the population of the town had increased so much that a new application of the town for a charter was successful, and on the 12th of April the city of Springfield was incorporated.

The organization of the city government was completed by the election of officers, and Caleb Rice was chosen mayor.

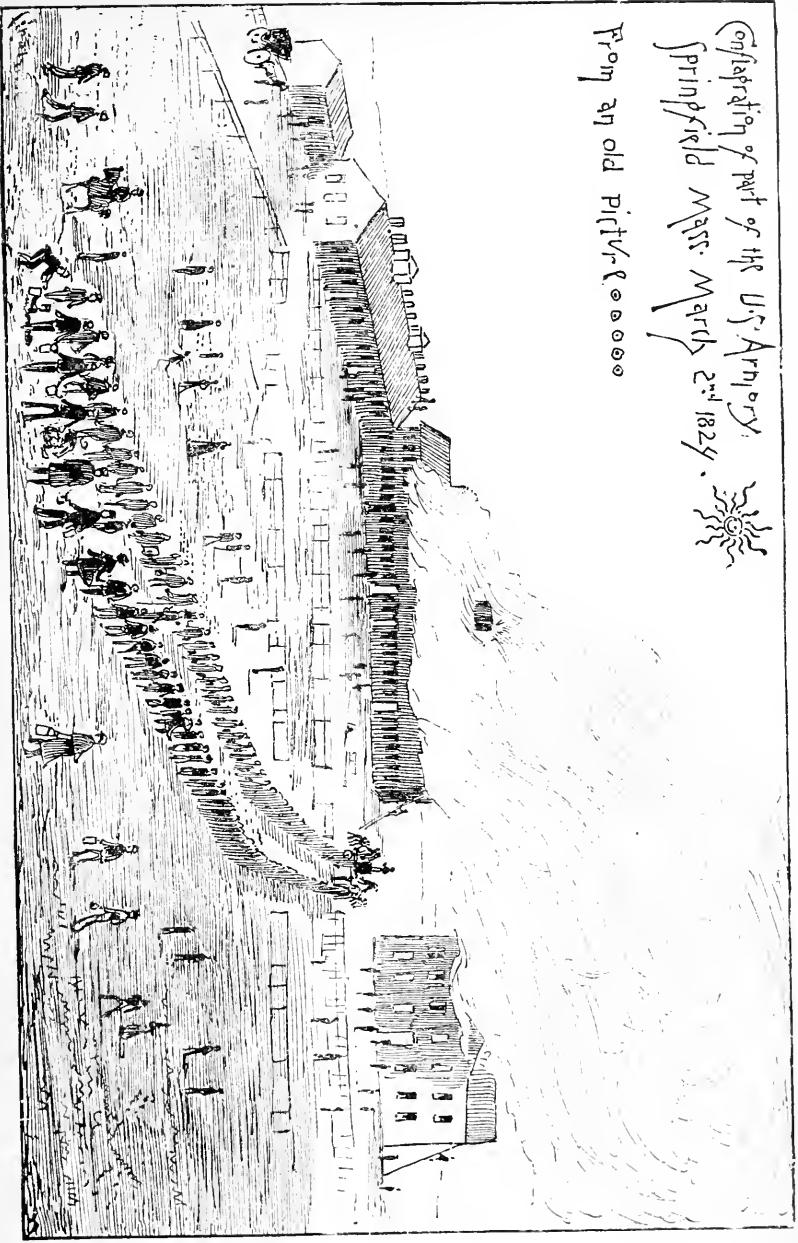
The need of a city-hall was soon felt, and the erection of such a building determined upon. On the Fourth of July, 1854, the corner-stone was laid with a few simple ceremonials. The hall was finished in 1855, and on the first day of January, 1856, was dedicated. On that occasion, Dr. J. G. Holland delivered an address, which was published by order of the city council.

The Rebellion of 1861-65 caused as great excitement in Springfield as elsewhere in New England. The raising of soldiers and other war measures were prosecuted vigorously. Public meetings were presided over by the mayor, at which patriotic speeches were made and volunteers enlisted. The Tenth, Twenty-seventh, and Forty-sixth Regiments were encamped here before going to the seat of war. Companies for several other regiments were raised here.

In 1871 the county commissioners decided to erect a new court-house on the south side of Elm Street. It was built of Monson granite, and finished in 1874, at a cost of \$289,785.30, exclusive of the furniture with which it was fitted up. This carried the whole expense up to \$304,543.29. The house was dedicated April 28, 1874, when an address was delivered by William G. Bates of Westfield.

On Sunday, May 30, 1875, a disastrous fire broke out on Taylor Street,

Conflagration of part of the U.S. Armory
 Springfield Mass. March 2nd 1824.
 From an old Picture



SKETCH OF THE FIRE AT THE UNITED STATES ARMORY IN 1824.

From a Painting at the City Library.

and soon raged with such fury that many buildings on Worthington Street, Wights Avenue, Main, Vernon, and Water Streets, were in flames.

While Springfield from the first had the advantage over the other Massachusetts towns in the Connecticut Valley, of being the oldest settlement and the seat of justice, and the residence of the magistrates and other leading men, it shared with Northampton, a later-settled town, the advantage of an attractive site upon the river. Very early a rivalry sprang up between the two towns, that lasted nearly a century and a half. For the greater part of this time, each of them was a half shire town. In 1794 the courts were all removed to Northampton, and Springfield lost the prestige it had derived from them in the time of the Pynchons. At the time of this change neither of these towns could boast a large population. By the census of 1790, Northampton had a population of 1,628, while Springfield had only 1,574. The census of 1800 gave Springfield an excess of 222 over Northampton. From that time Springfield gained steadily over its competitor, until by the United-States census of 1880 it had a population of 33,340 against one of 12,172 at Northampton. All rivalry in respect of numbers has long since ceased. Each still claims the advantage of a beautiful location and charming scenery. Northampton rejoices in the excellence of its educational and charitable institutions. Springfield feels a just pride in the success of the various commercial and manufacturing enterprises which have distinguished its past history, and which promise so much for its future.

— HENRY MORRIS.

Ecology and Geography.

PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE REGION ABOUT SPRINGFIELD.

THE topography of a country is the key to its history, so we should first notice the general geographical features of this district. The Connecticut Valley, from the northern border of Massachusetts to the sea, is not an ordinary river-channel: it is, in fact, a wide trough between two systems of mountains. On the west lie the worn-down remnants of the once lofty Berkshire Mountains; on the east, the yet more degraded ridges that constitute what we may call the Eastern Massachusetts set of mountain ridges. These worn-down old mountains were elevated at different times. That on the east was probably the first to begin its upward movement, in very ancient days. The elevation of the Berkshire chain probably began at a little later date. As these mountain chains grew, they left between them a broad trough, from ten to thirty miles wide, extending from the sea to some distance north of Springfield. This trough probably assumed something like its present form just after the close of the coal-measures was formed, but it was begun ages before that time. During the coal-making time this valley was probably the seat of the forests of those ages, and may have had coal-beds deposited within it: if so, they were soon worn away: for, shortly after the coal-time, the thick and extensive beds of the new red or triassic sandstone were laid down directly upon the surface of the old crystalline rocks which then, as now, formed the sides and floor of the valley.

During this triassic time the Connecticut Valley formed a shallow arm of the sea, extending nearly as far up as where the Vermont line now lies. It probably received a number of considerable streams rising in the hills to the east and west, and at its head was the delta of the upper Connecticut. This period of the New Red Sandstone, or trias, occupied a long portion in the earth's history, and saw many great changes of climate. Once, at least, during this time, it is likely that this region was the seat of extensive glaciers, that discharged a great deal of pebbly sediment into their Connecticut basin. These pebbles were sorted and arranged in strata, and now appear in the extensive reddish-colored pudding-stone beds that abound in the valley. But the greater part of the time seems to have been one of moderate climate, as is shown by the animal and plant life that then existed in this part of the world.

Of the plant-life of the Connecticut, the fossils left then give us little information; but of the animals we have some very remarkable remains, — remains that give to these rocks a singular, indeed we may say an unequalled, interest among all formed in this period of the earth's history. These fossils do not give us the forms of the creatures themselves, for hardly any thing that entered into their structures has come down to us: they consist of the footprints made by the ancient creatures on the shores of the bay, when they were left bare by the retreating tide. These footprints have been found in various parts of the new red sandstone beds in the Connecticut Valley; but they are best known in the shaly sandstones found at Turner's Falls, a few miles above Greenfield. At that point they have been extensively quarried for flagging, and as a source of supply of specimens for natural-history museums. The best collection of these specimens is that brought together by the late Dr. Hitchcock, contained in the museum of natural history at Amherst College; another of nearly if not equal value is at Yale College.

Examining either of these collections, we see large slabs of stone, sometimes ripple-marked, oftener covered with the obscure mud-flow lines so common along the soft beaches that form in brackish water-bays of our coast: exactly such beaches as are now to be seen left bare along the banks of the Hudson when the fresh water sent down by the river is lifted and lowered by the tide. These fossil mud-flats are stamped over with the footprints of many different species of animals, varying in size from a robin to a creature that must have weighed some hundreds of pounds. When these footprints were first studied, it was supposed that they were the tracks of bird-like animals: and at first sight their general shape, and the fact that each animal appears ordinarily to have walked on *two* feet, support this idea. But a more careful inquiry has shown that these creatures are very far away from the birds. Looking closely at the footprints, we see that many of the animals, though walking for most of the time on two legs as a kangaroo does, had two other, shorter legs, which they occasionally applied to the ground: moreover, in many cases there is trace of a tail, indicated by a furrow where it dragged on the mud as the animal walked along.

So far, though acres of these ancient sea-shores have been closely scrutinized, we have not found a single bone or other fossil remain. that can confidently be asserted to have belonged to these creatures. At this point, they have left us nothing but these footprints on the sands. From the fossils of other regions, we conclude that they were creatures in many ways more closely akin to our frogs and toads than to any other living creatures. They were hatched in the water from eggs, lived for a while in a tadpole state, and then passed through a change in which lungs took the place of gills, and legs sprouted in their places, as in our living amphibians. In

their perfect state, these creatures were often of great size, weighing several hundred pounds. It is almost certain they were cold-blooded: and, as their large bodies could not during the winter have found shelter under ground as our living amphibians do, their existence is good proof that the winter season in their day, in this region, could not have been any thing like as cold as it is at present.

The physical history of this triassic time was as curious as its organic life. While for long ages these red sandstones and shales were making in the Connecticut Bay, the volcanic forces were very active in this region: from time to time crevices opened in this shallow sea-floor, and great sheets of lava were poured out upon its surface, or forced between the beds of rock that had been already formed. These trappean rocks, being harder than the sandstones amid which they lie, now form many sharp hills and mountains in the valley, lending it much of its picturesque beauty. Mount Tom, Mount Holyoke, and many other hills, are in part composed of them.

After the period of the trias we have little record of the changes in the Connecticut Valley, until the time of the last glacial period. One important series of events happened in this long interval. The rock beds of the triassic period were squeezed together, folded and tilted by the mountain-building forces, until they were built into many ridges and furrows, most of which have been planed away by glacial action. This mountain-building was probably connected with the further elevation of the old ridges of the Berkshire mountains and those of Eastern Massachusetts. Some of the lava outflows of the Connecticut Valley may have occurred while this dislocating was going on.

It is likely, that, during the ages from the trias to the last glacial period, this region was continually above the level of the sea: this is shown by the fact that there are no deposits formed during this interval within the limits of the valley.

With the beginning of the last glacial period, we come again to records of the geological history of this region. This is one of the most interesting chapters of the great stone book: though much of its print is scarcely legible, we can decipher enough to make a most interesting story, were it not necessary to give it in mere outline.

The conditions in this district just before the coming of the last glacial period are not known to us, for the reason that the erosion of the surface which took place at that time destroyed the rocks which were formed in this district just before the ice-period commenced. Enough is known of other regions, however, to make it pretty certain, that, at the outset of the glacial period, there was a climate here not very different from that now prevailing in this region: many large animals existed then that are no longer found in this country, including the large form of elephant called the mammoth,

and his smaller kinsman the mastodon, himself as large as an ordinary elephant.

The glacial period came suddenly,—by what change of climate, we do not as yet well know: even less do we know the cause of the change itself. It is likely, that, without any great change in the average temperature of the year, the summers became much cooler, and the winters less cold, while the deposition of water in the form of snow was very greatly increased, so that the cool and probably short summer could not melt it away. Even with our present warm summer, if the snow-fall were to be increased so that the winter fall gave a depth on the average of ten feet, it would probably remain unmelted on the highlands of the Berkshire and Eastern Massachusetts mountain ranges, and, re-enforced by the snow-fall of the following winter, give us glaciers that would creep down the valleys and slowly possess the lowlands. Be this as it may, the glacial sheets grew in this country until the Connecticut Valley was filled to far above the tops of the hills on each side. At its time of greatest thickness, this sheet was probably somewhere near half a mile in depth. It flowed slowly, a few feet a day, down the valley to the sea. This ice-stream was not peculiar to this valley: it was a part of a great sheet that covered nearly all the northern half of North America. In New England, when this dreadful time was at its worst, the ice reached south to beyond Long Island of New York, and ended in a vast sea-wall of ice, and stretched as a vast rolling icy plain far to the north. It swept over the top of Mount Washington in the White Mountains, though that mountain rises three-quarters of a mile above the general level of the country on which it stands. From the valley of the Hudson, where the ice was even deeper than in the Connecticut basin, the ice flowed over the Berkshire Hills, augmenting the tide of frozen water that poured through this way. As this enormous weight of ice ground its way to the sea, it wore down the rocks over which it moved. The soft red sandstones and shales gave way readily, and a large part of their beds that were in the Connecticut Valley before the glacial period were ground away by the ice-mill. Where there were thick masses of lava, a much denser and harder rock, these parts remained projecting, forming the sharp ridges such as Mounts Tom and Holyoke. The pudding-stones were also solid enough to resist better than the sandstones, and so frequently stand up in ridges, while the softer rocks are worn down on either side of them.

After a long period of desolation, when this region was in the condition that Greenland is now, the ice vanished as mysteriously as it came, leaving a vast amount of rocky waste strewn over the land. One of the peculiar features of the glacial period was, that all the regions covered by the glacial sheet seem to have been pressed downwards to a depth proportionate to the thickness of the ice that had lain on their surfaces. When the ice

went away, the land crept up slowly to something like its old level; but for a while after the ice went away, this valley, in common with the neighboring regions, was very much depressed below the sea-level. This down-sinking of the valley seems to have been greater near its head than near its mouth. About Long Island Sound, the depression probably did not exceed a hundred feet or so; while, as far up as Bellows Falls, the down-sinking was probably more than three hundred feet: so that, for a while after the glaciers disappeared from the valley, it seems to have been returned to the conditions of the triassic period: it became once again a broad but shallow arm of the sea.

When the ice went away, it left the surface of the land deeply covered with a rubbish of sand, clay, and bowlders. The heavy rainfall that marked this ice-period continued to exist, though probably in a less intense form. after the ice had fallen back towards the north pole: so that much of this glacial rubbish was carried away by the streams; and, from the hill-region about the Connecticut Valley, a vast amount of the lighter part of the waste, that the streams could easily handle, was swept out into the Connecticut Valley, and laid down beneath the water that covered its surface. This falling of glacial waste, transported and re-arranged by the action of water, formed a very thick sheet in the Connecticut Valley: it was at least a hundred feet deep near its mouth, and over three hundred feet thick in the region near the New-Hampshire line.

Soon after this filling-in of mud, sand, and gravel was completed, the floor of the valley was lifted above the sea, and the river began to wear the waste away. If it were the rule that rivers kept their places unchanged. it would merely have cut a deep channel through this rubbish, leaving steep high banks on each side; but it is a law of rivers, that they swing to and fro in their valleys, cutting first against one bank and then the other. In these swings, the Connecticut River has crossed its valley nearly from side to side, leaving here and there scraps of the old stratified drift in the form of bits of plain ground called terraces. Constantly swinging to and fro. and as constantly cutting downwards towards its bed, these platforms, or terraces, have been left at different heights above the present level of the river. The highest are the oldest, the smallest in area, and the most ruined by the action of frost, rain, and snow. About Springfield, the most prominent and extensive of these terraces is at the height of about a hundred and eighty feet above the level of low water in the river; but it varies more or less in height. Some have thought that the uppermost of these terraces are as much as four hundred feet above the sea; but, above the level of three hundred feet about Springfield, the evidence becomes too obscure to be trusted.

If the reader will go to some convenient hill-top that commands a wide

view of the Connecticut Valley, and in his mind restore the vast mass of sand and gravel included below the level of the highest terraces and the present level of the river, he will then see how great has been the work done since the close of the post-glacial period. If he will remember that this post-glacial period probably occupies not over one five-hundredth part of the time that has elapsed since the building of this valley began, he will get a better idea of the wonderful changes that have been witnessed by it, only a small part of which have been recorded in any way that we can read.

— NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER.

Springfield as a City.

ITS GROWTH FROM A TOWN OF FOURTEEN THOUSAND TO A CITY OF THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

IN the autumn of 1852, — the year that Springfield took on the swaddling-clothes of a city, and had civic incorporation, — I set permanent foot in the then "Infant City," and from that time made it my home for almost a third of a century of years. I went to it at the time named, on a locomotive, from the Berkshire hills, with the complete vote of every town of Berkshire County in my pocket; it being the night of both the National and State elections of that year, the 2d of November. An iron horse, with the long-time faithful locomotive-engineer, — first of the Western, and afterwards of its successor the Boston and Albany Railroad, — the late Louis Sherts, for driver; a young stoker, now a successful officer of a celebrated line of railway at the West, and myself, in the cab, — dashed into the old Springfield depot, at 11 P.M.; at which hour the vote of every town in the four western counties of Massachusetts, save that of one of the towns in eastern Hampden, — that being lost through a misunderstanding as to the meeting-place of the post-riders sent out for it, — was in the "Springfield-Republican" office, ready for tabulating and compiling for the next morning's issue of that paper. And this successful gathering of election-returns from the remotest towns of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, and Berkshire Counties, was compassed with but limited aid from the telegraph; as the telegraphic service was then both very feeble in quality and small in quantity quite generally throughout the Western Massachusetts towns. Almost the whole election-return collection service was then done by special horse and locomotive expresses. And in this connection it is but simple justice to say, that in the State election of 1883, with all the aids and assistances which a complete and thorough telegraphic service in nearly every village and hamlet in the State, with the addition of efficient and widely established telephonic service, the morning papers of the next day after the election had no better or more complete returns than were given thirty-one years ago, when horse-flesh and steeds of steel were



The City Seal.

the main factors relied upon for gathering the election-returns for newspaper publication. On the occasion referred to, fifty miles by rail, and nearly as many by carriage or on horseback, — about one hundred in all, — were compassed by myself, after the counting of the votes at their respective polling-places, reaching Springfield before midnight. Other messengers did equally

efficient service in different directions, but none had so wide a reach of country to gather from as the one who scoured the Berkshire hills.



Caleb Rice, the First Mayor.

Springfield, at that time, had 14,000 inhabitants, and was often called by would-be smart people, outside its newly made boundaries, the "Infant City;" and more appropriately, by smarter ones inside its legitimate limits, the "City of Magnificent Distances," for it was, indeed, a city made up from three or four almost distinct villages, or, more properly speaking, localities. Court Square was the acknowledged centre of the city. The Armory Grounds on the hill, bounded by State, Federal, Pearl, and Byers Streets, was one locality, com-

paratively by itself. Uncle Sam's Upper Water-shops, on Mill River to the eastward, was another. The Lower Water-shops — farther down the same stream, but since entirely demolished, all marks of buildings, dams, etc., being now obliterated — was still another. The river-bankers bounded the city on the westward, and multiplied exceedingly, as they do now, and probably will to that very indefinite period when "time shall be no longer." To the northward, the railway-depot, into which the tracks of the Western, the Hartford and Springfield, and Connecticut-river Railroads were then laid, was the centre of another settlement, substantially its own; and it took some brisk examples of pedestrianism to compass all these points in the course of an ordinary "constitutional" walk.

The Springfield Armory was then the lion of the town: and it was shown up to all strangers as such, where

"From floor to ceiling,

Like a huge organ, rose the burnished arms."

It had prominence,—its grounds for their beauty, and its buildings for their business. At times it was a very busy industrial centre, and brought much money to the town in the support of the skilled workmen who held positions there. To be "an Armorer," in those days, was to be one of the

noted men of the town, or city when city it became. The railway-depot was then quite "out of town," and the distance between it and Court Square was broken and badly disconnected. A few scattered blocks and dwelling-houses were arranged along on the west side of the street, with fewer still on the east side; "Barnes's Lot," a large open space where circus blossomed annually, having prominent place, about midway, with Town Brook, which forks at the corner of Main and Worthington Streets, locating its western boundary, and flowing thence, both northwardly and southwardly, through the city, to the Connecticut River, the southern branch running under the sidewalk on the east side of Main Street, from Worthington Street to York Street.

The young city grew slowly but steadily, and became pretentious only by degrees; but every day of its city growth has added materially to its beauty, wealth, and permanence. The word "boom" had not then been written down in the popular vocabulary; but a boom nevertheless, of no ordinary dimensions, came to the city with the opening of the war of the Rebellion. The Armory just before the war—for reasons more apparent since than were obvious at the time—had had its stock of arms almost entirely removed, and its force of employees reduced to a very few men, enough only remaining to keep the grounds in order, the machinery from rusting, and the property in general from going to decay. But all this was changed when President Lincoln found himself obliged to call repeatedly for troops with which to fight the battles of the Union, and when the loyal heart of the North responded so patriotically, as they came to the rescue beneath banner and bunting, with shout and song,—



Philos B. Tyler.

"We're coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

Workmen were called from all quarters, gun-making machinery was built and bought as best it might be, old buildings were enlarged, and new ones erected on the grounds, until the Springfield Armory was enabled to equip a full regiment with arms in a single day. This fact necessarily made

Springfield famous, and gave much occasion for its name and locality to be kept constantly before the eyes of the people, not only of our own land, but incidentally of the world at large. Over three thousand men were at work at gun-making early in the war; while, just before its breaking-out, only some two hundred and fifty could be counted. The city limits had scarcely room to contain all its new-comers, — had not food and shelter sufficient for the proper accommodation of all the workmen who had been so suddenly gathered upon the grounds of our national Armory. From sheer necessity, many of these swarmed into the outlying regions of country, in search of temporary homes. The cars brought to the city, each morning, scores of



Eliphalet Trask.

workmen from Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Holyoke, Northampton, West Springfield, Mittenague, and Westfield; while hastily improvised vehicles came loaded, daily, from Longmeadow East and West, Agawam, Wilbraham, Ludlow, and intervening farmhouses, — all returning at night, with weary workmen and empty dinner-pails. Every house in the city was stowed full of humanity, from basement to attic; boarding-houses sprang up, like Jonah's gourd, in a night, and were ready to "take boarders" in the morning; and prosperity reigned on all hands. When

the war ended, and the occasion for more arms had passed away, many of the men who had sought and found work in the Armory had seen enough of Springfield to convince them that it was an excellent place in which to make homes for themselves and their families; that it had good church, school, and general social privileges and advantages, with the promise of a rapid growth and development. As a consequence, many found ways and means for becoming permanent residents; and the building of houses, stores, and blocks, the opening and improving of streets and thoroughfares, and the successful development of industrial interests, have been constantly and steadily made. Three or four years before the outbreak of the Rebellion, the manufacture of the Smith & Wesson pistol was commenced, in a modest way, in hired apartments on Market Street; prospering marvellously, and growing from small beginnings to the rearing of the immense manufac-



HENRY ALEXANDER, JUN.



turing buildings now located on Stockbridge Street: finally overshadowing the Armory, both in amount and value of its productions, making great wealth for its projectors, and securing to the city a remarkably prosperous and very valuable industry. The railway-car-building industry of the Wason Manufacturing Company, now located at Brightwood, — a northern district of the city, — has also had a rapid and successful growth and development within the limit of years under discussion in this article, until, like the Smith & Wesson establishment, it far outranks the Armory, both in amount and value of its manufactures.

As the Armory in the turn of years lost caste in the matter of being *the* lion of the town, other lions came into existence, growing apace, until strangers who wanted to "see the town" came by degrees to be shown or told of the Smith & Wesson Pistol Works, the Wason Car Manufactory, the establishment of "The Springfield Republican," — which paper had won for itself, while the city was still very young in years, not only a valuable national



Ansel Phelps, jun.

reputation, but a wide fame abroad as being a leading representative of distinguished American journalism, — the large printing and publishing house of Samuel Bowles & Co., the modest quarters of G. & C. Merriam (where Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was, and still is, published with much honor and profit to all who have ever come within the charmed circle of its interested parties), and the great Indian Orchard Mills at Indian Orchard, one of the villages of the city.

Springfield, as a town or village, was not, however, unknown to the world in the field of manufacturing, or in the general run of business marts. Indeed, it had a wide name as being the home of one of the earliest and most

successful paper-manufacturing establishments in the country,—that of D. & J. Ames. Their works were located on Mill River, where the shops of the Springfield Silk Company now stand. Their paper went to every city, village, and hamlet of our civilized country; and their name and fame were spread through all the world. In addition to their mills in the suburbs of Springfield village, they had others at Chicopee Falls, at South-Hadley Falls, at Northampton, and at Suffield, Conn., with their business headquarters for all of them at Springfield. Of the founders of that then



William B. Calhoun.

wealthy and weighty paper-making firm, the junior member and the inventor of much of the paper-making machinery both then and now in use,—John Ames, —still lives a quiet, retired life, enjoying a fair degree of health, in the old Ames homestead on the easterly slope of Ames Hill; while the senior member, David Ames, died at the age of 92, on March 12, 1882, after reaching the rank of the oldest and one of the most extensive paper-makers of the United States.

The origin of the paper-making industry of the Connecticut Valley, now so prominent and prosperous, and of such vast dimensions, can easily be traced to the Ames family: the builder of the first paper-mill in Holyoke, Joseph C. Parsons (the president of the Third National Bank of Springfield), having had prominent connection with the Ames family, at the time of their greatest prestige and prosperity; and George L. Wright, one of the oldest and best practical paper-makers, still in active business-life, at the head of the Worthy Paper Company of West Springfield, acquired his mastery of the paper-making business at the Ames Mills, and had prominent connection with them in their palmiest days. For many years, in the long ago, it was

a difficult matter, indeed, to find a sheet of foolscap or letter-paper — the only kinds of writing-paper made in those days — in any bookstore, school-house, or household even, that did not have the stamp of "D. & J. Ames" upon it. And the writing-down of this fact recalls to mind the circumstance, in evidence of the correctness of this statement, that the sheet of paper upon which the hand that writes these lines first attempted to make "pot-hooks" bore the Ames stamp.

Springfield was then broadly known for its Ames paper, while still a town; so that, when it took on city life and airs, it had the advantage of



being formally introduced, at least in a business way, to "all the world, and the rest of mankind."

Its first mayor was Caleb Rice, who, some half a score of years ago, with the armor of business warfare belted and buckled closely about his loyal heart, as he went to his long home on one of the sunny hillsides of the city of which he was the first official head, was as proud of Springfield, and as free to proclaim her good name and deeds, and as bold to fight for these, as Springfield was appreciative of him in its early days of city life. His business ability, and faithfulness in official life, have full acknowledgment in the recognized fact, that the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company was built up, under his 22 years' presidency, from a crude local society, to

a gigantic national organization. The love for and loyalty to Springfield and its interests, so pleasantly prominent with him, were by no means exceptional in his case. The same record that is made of him in this respect may with equal pertinence and force be accorded to all the city fathers, who have in turn kept up the line of succession most nobly and well from the first days of the mayoralty to the present time.

Nine of the city fathers—including Mayor Rice, Philos B. Tyler, Ansel Phelps, jun., William B. Calhoun, Daniel L. Harris, Stephen C. Bemis, Henry Alexander, jun., Albert D. Briggs, and Charles A. Winchester—have joined the great majority on the other side of the River of Life: while Eliphalet Trask (the third mayor, and the only surviving ex-mayor from the incorporation of the city to the year 1870), William L. Smith, Samuel B. Spooner, John M. Stebbins, Emerson Wight, Lewis J. Powers, William H. Haile, E. W. Ladd, and Henry M. Phillips the present worthy mayor, still remain,— nine again: thus drawing the line equally between the living and the dead, as to number.

It would be a pleasant thing to do, with time and space at command, to write here, at some considerable length, of all the mayors of the city, with every one of whom I have had most agreeable—never any other—business and social relations; so much so, indeed, that I cannot allow the occasion to pass without having pleasant thoughts, or of giving a good word or two of the many which I find in my heart for each and every one of them. Limited time and space narrow me down to the following hastily made observations.

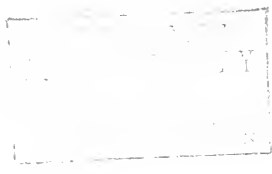
In looking over the occupations of those who have filled the office of mayor, it will be noticed that they have been chosen from many walks in life; and, although a few were in the legal profession, a large number have been active and thrifty manufacturers.

Philos B. Tyler, the city's second mayor, was an active, wide-awake business man, who had much prominence, both at home and abroad, as the president and presiding genius of the American Machine Works, which built cotton-presses for the South, and steam-engines and the like for anybody who wanted them. He controlled a large trade throughout the Southern States before the war, and had much prestige and popularity at home, especially so among his employés and immediate business acquaintances.

Eliphalet Trask knows all about Springfield as a city, from A to Z, having already passed far beyond the prescribed threescore-and-ten milestone on the highway of life, having been a prominent actor in both the political and business circles of the city. His political predilections won for him the lieutenant-governorship in the Know-nothing *régime*, and he served the State in that capacity from 1858 to 1861. His kindly nod of recognition



D. L. Harris



and warm grasp of hand for friends are still among the pleasantest features of every-day life on the city streets.

Ansel Phelps, jun., came to Springfield from Greenfield to practise law, and was well known as the attorney for the Western Railroad, where his ability and industry won for him much fame among the railway magnates of his time.

William B. Calhoun, a dignified, scholarly, and pleasant gentleman of the old school, was a popular mayor, who left a city full of mourning friends when he went out forever from among them.

His early years were given up to the legal profession; but later in life he took the presidency of the Hampden Fire Insurance Company, — then a prosperous institution, — edited "The Connecticut Valley Farmer" during its publication by Samuel Bowles & Co., and was also, for a few years, an editorial writer on "The Republican."

Daniel L. Harris, whose business-life had been largely spent in successful railroad building and management, gave the city a year of vigorous and valuable administration, after the Andrew Jackson style of dispensing authority. His really warm heart and tender nature, hidden as they were at times behind the uprisen walls of his positive nature, were duly accepted and fully appreciated only by those who were the closest to him, or who knew him the most intimately.

Stephen C. Bemis, as one of the leading coal-merchants and hardware-dealers, was one of the best-known men of the city, when the mayoralty reins were placed in his hands, during the stormy days of the war of the Rebellion, and when recruiting and drafting for the army were the order of the day. But his energy and faithfulness, all through those trying days, gave the city most excellent service during that exciting emergency.



Albert D. Briggs.

Henry Alexander, jun., one of the ablest financial men of the city, first as cashier of the Pynchon Bank, and afterwards as president of the old



Charles A. Winchester.

Springfield—now the Second National—Bank, was a notably active and efficient mayor, who was never happier than when he was serving Springfield, or some of Springfield's people or its interests. His capacity for business was marvellous; and his physical endurance during the last years of his official life, which was the closing period of the war, was noteworthy great.

Albert D. Briggs was well known to the business world, in and outside of Springfield, as a successful bridge-builder. His official life as mayor was characterized by the same excellent

management as had won for him much success in his business. He was one of the promptest in action, as well as one of the most intelligent mayors, the city has had; always keeping well up with the procession of his predecessors, who had come in and gone out so honorably before him, in loyally laboring at all times for the city, and its well-being and well-doing.

Charles A. Winchester, a lawyer of good reputation and sterling worth, was a careful, pains-taking, and excellent mayor, whose death, occurring as it did when just coming into the prime of life, was a great loss to the city to which he gave valuable and efficient service.

Of the later ex-mayors, all of whom still survive, William



William L. Smith.

L. Smith has a large practice, and a valuable reputation in legal circles, where he is still active and prominent. Soon after coming to Springfield,

he took the editorial chair of "The Hampden Daily Post," which brought him, I imagine, more honor than profit; and he has consequently devoted his energies and later years entirely to law and its profits.

Samuel B. Spooner, now register of deeds for Hampden County, furnishes abundant evidence of his merits and popularity, by holding, as he does, a virtual mortgage on the registry office, with no one to rise up and dispute his claim thereto.

John M. Stebbins snatched a year from his legal profession, that he might serve the city a little while as mayor: and he served it well, putting on his legal mantle again at the first turn of the tide, and retiring to private life to grow old and good as he does, quietly and gracefully.

Emerson Wight walked so correctly the strait and narrow path of the perfect man as mayor, that the city called him back repeatedly for a continuance in public life. He always found time to devote to the city's affairs, in addition to those which came to him in his legitimate business as a builder and real-estate owner; and he has been for years, until 1884, president of the Morgan Envelope Company, one of the prosperous manufacturing industries of the city.

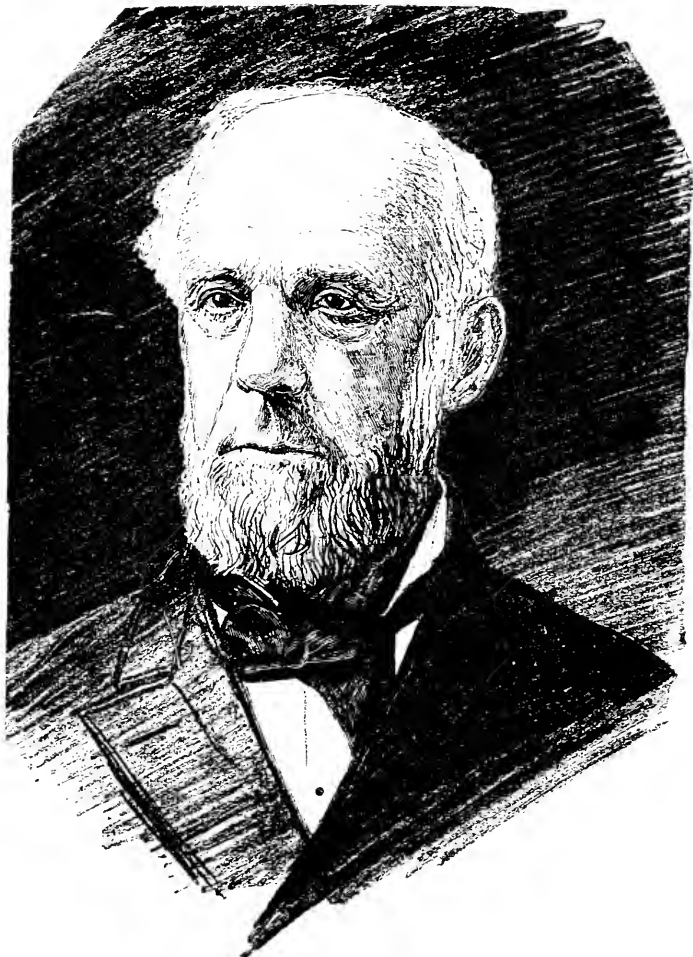
Lewis J. Powers, newsboy, bookseller, paper and envelope manufacturer and dealer, a successful boy and man in all these, was equally successful in his labors for good management in city affairs, while mayor. He was born and bred in Springfield, and has ever been one of its most active and public-spirited citizens, ready at all times to help bring fame and a good name to his native town.

William H. Haile, jolly, genial, and good, lavishly dispensed his smiles and sensible ways of managing the city while mayor, and in such a manner as to secure the good-will of his city family, all of whom said "Well done" when he retired from the field of local public life. He came to Springfield from Hinsdale, N.H., where he still has large manufacturing interests; but he has become so thoroughly and happily "acclimated" in the city of his



Samuel B. Spooner.

adoption, that he has come to believe that there is no place better than Springfield as a place of residence — and there isn't.



John M. Stebbins.

Edwin W. Ladd, a practical builder, and a good one, took the city government over into the camp of the Democracy, from Republicanism, when he was made mayor; but the whirligig of time brought about such reverses,

that it was hard to tell, before his year of earnest and faithful service was over, just where his politics were to be found.

Henry M. Phillips, the present father of the city, though with a very large city family on his hands, is still far from round-shouldered from the weight of official cares, and makes a dignified, doting, and dutiful city father. He, like all of his predecessors, including his father-in-law Henry Alexander, takes great pride and pleasure in saying, at all times and in all places, that his home is in Springfield, and that "there is no place like home."

The town, while yet a town, had grown up such a diversity of interests, — to such a reach of area and number of population, — that its governmental functions and its vital interests suffered much from the unwieldiness of its administrative machinery, which was speedily put into good working-order when once



Emerson Wight.

it fairly became a city. And that machinery, having been kept well oiled, and quite generally driven by competent and steady-going motive power, is in excellent condition, and promise for worthy achievements in coming years. The improvements of the streets and sidewalks were soon apparent when the new order of things was fully established. Educational facilities were largely increased, and quickly took rank among those of older and larger neighboring cities. The last score of years have witnessed the erection of seven fine, commodious,



Lewis J. Powers.

and well-appointed school-houses. The school-buildings are well up to the

times, both in construction and appointments; and the schools, with scarcely an exception, have earned proud positions in management and achievements. The Catholic Parochial School on Everett Street in connection with the Church of the Sacred Heart, and that on Elliott Street belonging to St. Michael's Cathedral, provide excellent facilities for children of the Roman-Catholic faith. Taken as a whole, probably there is no city of its size in the Union that has better or more perfectly maintained schools than has Springfield.

The erection of church edifices since the incorporation of the city is something quite remarkable. With one exception the writer has watched with much interest the building of all the church edifices which have been erected since Springfield became a city, — fifteen in all, — four Methodist, four Congregational, three Catholic, one Baptist, one Episcopal, one Universalist, one Unitarian, besides Brightwood Chapel in Ward One, and Faith Chapel in Ward Six. The First Congregational Society has also erected a large chapel and parlors, — a church really in size and appointments; and the First Baptist has raised and altered its building at considerable cost. With one or two exceptions, all of these church buildings have chapel accommodations in some one form or another, such as church parlors and kitchens, and all “modern conveniences.”

The public buildings erected since the city organization are the City Hall, the City Library Building, the new Court House, and the new Almshouse, — all valuable acquisitions to the city's growth and prosperity.

The city was fortunate indeed in being one of the earliest “railroad centres” of note in the country. The Western, the Hartford and Springfield, and the Connecticut-river Railroads were all running trains regularly, either through or into the Springfield depot, several years before she became a city. The Western, now the Boston and Albany, was opened for travel and traffic, from Worcester to Springfield, on the first day of October, 1839. The Connecticut-river road was opened from Springfield to Cabotville, on the 28th of February, 1845; the Hartford and Springfield Railroad, now the New-York, New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield, preceding it only a few months, that having “come to town” on the 9th of December, 1844. These roads, in combination, made what might be called a railroad “four corners.” They furnished an excellent “distributing centre;” and as our country has since reached out, from year to year, almost to the ends of the earth in every direction, Springfield has improved its opportunities, and reached out, likewise, over its daily lengthening line of railway connection, to the outer rim of Uncle Sam's domain, and even far beyond. Her people could early go easily and readily, North, South, East, or West; and they went, many, it is true, to build homes for themselves elsewhere, and many others to return, “bringing their sheaves with them.” Later years



HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

The Present Mayor.

have added to the railroad facilities first enjoyed, in the Springfield and North-eastern Railroad, formerly known as the Athol; and the New-York and New-England Railroad, which comes to the city from the land of wooden nutmegs, over the Springfield and Longmeadow road-bed. These open up, and turn Springfield-ward, a local trade of some considerable volume and importance. Thus has Springfield grown in goodness and grace, in brains



Edwin W. Ladd.

and brawn; and while it may not appropriately be called a great manufacturing city, it holds a prominent place by reason of its several large manufacturing factories and its many small ones, and also as the centre of a commercial manufacturing region of country. Besides the Smith & Wesson and Wason Manufacturing Company establishments, before mentioned, there has been, and still is, much manufacturing done in the belongings of paper: the natural consequence, doubtless, of so large an amount of paper being produced within easy reach of the city limits. During the war, and when photograph-albums were in the height of fashion, it had the largest album manufactory

in the country. And, again, when paper collars were first introduced as wearing-apparel, Springfield men were early in the field, and profitably engaged in their manufacture. At one time four large and profitable paper-collar manufactories were in the full tide of "successful experiment;" but these, by means of combination, have reduced the number in the "survival of the fittest" process, until one alone remains to represent the business and



William H. Haile.

emoluments of a large and valuable industry. The manufacture of envelopes has also been introduced extensively and profitably. Papeteries, now so generally used in a wide range of styles, had their origin with the Morgan Envelope Company, which also had the first contract with our government for the manufacture of postal-cards. The manufacture of envelopes and papeterie has been large and, in the main, remunerative; and the "storm centre"—so to speak—of the envelope and papeterie business still hangs over the city of Springfield. Card-board and glazed-paper making, though of later introduction than paper collars and papeteries, are a prominent

branch of business, which is increasing in volume yearly. Counting-house calendars are also made by the million in their season, each year, and sent broadcast throughout the land, as an advertising medium of different branches of trade, the most prominent of which, however, is insurance. Paper boxes were early manufactured in Springfield, and a large trade is still had in this line of manufactures.

Buttons, skates, small hardware, steam-boilers, foundry-castings, watches, spectacles, thimbles, games and toys, candy, rubber type, woollen goods, cotton waste, sewing-machine needles, wire goods, and other lines of greater or less prominence, are made and sold with much success, aggregating a very handsome manufacturing business, and keeping many thousands of hands busy, and many thousands more of mouths well filled.



David Ames



John Ames.

The banks and insurance-companies of Springfield, though smaller in number and capacity than those of Hartford, rank well with them, however, both in character, and capability of management. Especially is this the case with its insurance-companies. — the Massachusetts Mutual Life being one of the soundest and most successful of American life-insurance companies; while the Springfield Fire and Marine, in its special line of insurance, ranks among the best, both as regards its able management, its immense assets, and its financial results. The Mutual Fire Assurance Company had existence, success, and much

prestige, a quarter of a century before the town became a city, having been

incorporated in 1827. It has a wide reputation for furnishing trustworthy insurance at a minimum rate of expense, and this has been secured by writing only on property that might well be considered "fire-proof."

Springfield put a very handsome feather into its cap of notoriety the first year after its incorporation, in originating the Simon-Pure horse-show business. "Mammoth three-sheet posters," with a spirited "group" of two



Joseph C. Parsons.

horses' heads for illustration, were sent out far and wide, and attracted much attention, and succeeded in bringing large crowds of people to the first horse-show ever known. Hampden Park had its origin in that horse-show; and although Henry Ward Beecher, at its first public opening, dedicated the park to horse-shows, it has often of late years been crowded with people who came to witness bicycle and other modern forms of amusement.

Interesting details of what Springfield has been and done might here be given to a comparatively indefinite extent: but the space is limited, and there is no end to what might be said in admiration and praise

of Springfield. "The people are the city," as Shakspeare has said. Her people have made Springfield what she is. Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts, "There she stands." The same may be as pertinently said of Springfield, and she will stand the closest scrutiny and criticism. Who ever knew of either a native or adopted citizen of Springfield, who did not feel a just pride in claiming that there is where "the noble have their country"? Springfield boys are found everywhere, and Springfield girls everywhere else, scattered all up and down the earth, from "Dan to Beersheba," from the Orient to the Occident, and from the North Pole to Patagonia. Some of these have become millionnaires, some have secured a firm footing on the ladder of fame, and some, like Micawber, are still waiting for "something to turn up;" but all have a warm place in a corner of their hearts for Springfield, the metropolis of the Connecticut Valley.

— CLARK WHITMAN BRYAN.

Surroundings of Springfield.

AN OUTLINE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION: ANECDOTES, COMMENTS, AND REMINISCENCES.

IT is well to premise, that the surroundings of Springfield belong to a civilization lining the Connecticut River, that taken in its total elements of good ancestral foundations, a generally diffused intelligence, religious and social culture, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial thrift, facilities of education, and the most charming of natural accessories, is unsurpassed within American limits. When the Indian sachems of Agawam and Woronoco emerged from time to time from the Bay Path, to bring their packs of beaver, mink, and other peltry, to William Pynchon and his Roxbury neighbors, their glowing talk about their great river Quonektacut, and its tributaries the Agawam and the Chicuppe, alive with fish and beaver, their luxuriant meadows, and outlining forests full of game, was no exaggerated story. As the Western fever grew, and one company after another started from Roxbury, Dorchester, and Watertown, for this El Dorado of the Connecticut Valley, they were of the choicest and most enterprising spirits; and none of them more so than William Pynchon and his followers, who settled Springfield and its surroundings. The original settlement included the present Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Feeding Hills, Westfield, Suffield, a part of Southwick, Enfield, Somers, Longmeadow, Wilbraham, Hampden, Ludlow, and Chicopee, a territory about 25 miles square.

We should bear in mind, as we survey the environs of the present Springfield, the fact of a thoroughly homogeneous population of the best English stock, the traces of whose religious, social, patriotic, and industrial energy, and high intelligence, are everywhere to be observed.

Let us take our stand upon the tower of the Springfield Arsenal for a bird's-eye view of the surroundings to be delineated. Towards the north, midst the interval of wooded hills and spreading meadows, with the Chicopee River flowing through, and framed in by the graceful outline of Mount Tom and the Holyoke range, are the manufacturing chimneys, towers, and spires of Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, and Holyoke, the fertile bottom-lands of old Chicopee Street, and the higher plain of Ludlow. Towards the east is the wide expanse of champaign country through which the old Bay Path highway and the Boston and Albany Railroad thread their course towards

Palmer, with the Wilbraham road diverging to the "Springfield Mountains" on the right. Towards the south, the lovely Pecousic vale, and Pecousic hill merging into the wide stretches of the Longmeadow forest, with East Longmeadow on its left, and on its right the old village of the "long-meadowe" itself, its spacious street and elevated plateau looking down upon the fair expanse of level acres whence it derives its name, and along which glides and winds and gleams the bordering river. The westward view beyond the silver stream includes the green expanse of the farther meadows belonging to West Springfield and Agawam; the towering elms and leafy maples under which nestle the village mansions and the scattered farm-houses; the old sentinel white meeting-house on West Springfield Hill; the fresher beauty of Mittineague as it creeps up the terraces of the fretful Agawam; and the magnificent stretch of broken interval that vanishes in the distant horizon of the Berkshire Hills.

Let us now take these surroundings in their details. Passing by the cavernous entrance of the old bridge, an ancient marvel of clumsy architecture, with its huge superfluity of massive timbers, intricate in construction as that schoolboy puzzle of Julius Cæsar's, we will cross the Connecticut by the light, spacious, and airy North-end Bridge, — said to be the noblest highway structure in the country, — for a ride among the western environs of Springfield. As we strike the ancient common of West Springfield, its generous breadth lined with quaint homesteads of the olden time, and the more elegant mansions of a recent date, and adorned with the new Town Hall and Park-street Church, historic scenes begin to throng the memories of other days. This old common was the camping-ground of two British armies. Gen. Amherst with 7,000 men halted here for two days and two nights, on his march to Canada. Gen. Burgoyne with his captive army were encamped on this spot as long a time, on their way to Boston; and here several of his men, attracted by the advantages of the location, deserted, and settled in the vicinity; their descendants, the Millers, Worthys, Ewings, Silcocks, and others, being of well-known families in this valley. Gen. Riedesel, the Hessian officer, was the guest of the parson, Joseph Lathrop, in the old parsonage on the green; and they conversed together in Latin. His magnificent charger was shod here by blacksmith White.¹ Here Capt. Luke Day drilled his insurgents in the "Shays Rebellion." It very likely was the plain advice given him in the old parsonage, that hindered the junction of the West Springfield rebels with Shays at the attack on the Springfield Armory. Capt. Day insisted on divulging the secret of the proposed attack to Parson Lathrop, whose judgment he very highly valued, and received the following rebuff: "Capt. Day, your army is deficient of good, true, and trusty officers. You are engaged in a bad cause, and your men know it. I advise you to disband them, and let them return peaceably to

¹ His son, Sewall White, is our main authority for these local incidents.

their homes; for, as sure as you advance upon the public stores, 'tis as certain that you will meet with sore defeat."

Leading eastward from the common, to the river and the old ferry, is "Shad Lane," thus called because of the great supply of shad,—so plentiful, that, according to Sewall White the West Springfield chronicler, a single man could take with a scoop-net a thousand in a day. In Horace White's day-book for May, 1770, shad are charged to several persons at 2 cents apiece. Sewall White records his seeing 100 fine salmon lying together on the bank of Heman Day's and Tilly Merrick's fishing-place, one of them weighing 42 pounds; and that, with the roe of a shad for bait, he had himself in a single morning thrown upon the shore, as he stood in a fish-boat, eight fine bass. The largest he had ever caught weighed 12 pounds, while his neighbor Justin Ely took one on his line weighing 22 pounds.

It was in Shad Lane that Jonathan Parsons was driving his two yoke of fine cattle, and a horse, attached to a load of stalks, when two horsemen overtook him with the order to turn out for Gen. Washington, whose coach was making for Springfield Ferry. He refused, probably doubting the courier's word, and declared that he had as good a right to the road as the General. While the coach was waiting for the boat, Parsons, who had come up, overheard the General say, "That man was right: he had as good a right to the road as I have."

At the east end of this old common was a ship-yard, where the sloops "West Springfield" and "Hampshire," and the schooner "Trial," ranging from 60 to 90 tons burthen, were built by Daniel Ely and Benjamin Ashley. In the centre of the common stood the old meeting-house of 1702,—42 feet square, with its quaint three-storied hipped and gabled roofs, the highest coming to a central point, surmounted by a huge sheet-iron vane cut into curious devices, and above it the weathercock of gilded copper. The windows were of diamond panes set in lead, and the interior wood-work of massive oak and yellow-pine.

In those days, and through that century, West Springfield exceeded Springfield in population by about 800, and was, indeed, in most respects the leading town in Western Massachusetts.

The second meeting-house, yet standing on its slightly eminence of "Orthodox Hill," was located there by the gift of John Ashley, which stipulates that it shall remain there for a hundred years from 1800. It was contracted for \$1,400 and 10 gallons of good rum, and occupies the most commanding site of any building in the region,—unless it be the Arsenal,—rejoicing also in historic memories of a notable succession of able ministers.

As we cross the Agawam not far from the lower end of the old common, we leave to the left picturesque Mittineague perched upon the rugged

banks and bold headlands of the turbulent little river, and made busy by the Agawam and the Southworth paper companies. Across the grand reaches of the meadow, and beyond the silver river, Springfield stands in bold relief. Historic suggestions multiply. The Agawam was famous in the olden time for its beaver-dams, and it also swarmed with fish, while the fertile meadowlands were of easy tillage. For these reasons a large Indian population resorted to its banks. Not far off, on the sides of the old river-bed, is one of the four Indian burying-grounds that lie within the limits of West Springfield; and many interesting relics have been found with the exhumed skeletons. As our road winds around the edge of the high plateau that rises from the southern side of Agawam River towards the village of that name, we look down on the "house-meadow," where John Cable and John Woodcock in 1635, having been sent forward by William Pynchon and his friends, built, at the common charge of the planters, the first house. They were the first English tillers of the soil; occupying the house and adjoining ground "all that Sommer;" and perhaps all the winter, although probably returning in the late fall to Roxbury.

Another wide and leafy street, pervaded by the quiet rural beauty and still life of roomy and thrifty farmhouses, is Agawam. The query is suggested, Why have all these Connecticut-river villages the same spacious breadth of the long central street? It was from no æsthetic inclination of the founders; but because, with deep forests and the wild beasts in their rear, and lurking Indians all about, they would provide for the "home commons," where the domestic animals might have a roaming-place, guarded by fences, and within sight and call.

There are parallel roads going down the river-side: one skirting the western bank, with charming prospects of land and water, and meeting the Thompsonville Ferry; another turning back to Feeding Hills; another to the Southwick ponds; and another stretching on to the goodly old town of Suffield, and, if one would take a longer ride, to the old ruin of the Simsbury copper-mines, long famous by prison romance as the Newgate of Connecticut. Each of these roads is replete with an attractive beauty of continual changing prospects, and not the least, that which is lent by a fertile soil and a thrifty agriculture. The luxuriant, and, as it were, spontaneous growth of trees and crops belonging to the Connecticut Valley, together with its sheltered situation, gives it a tropical aspect as compared with other portions of New England.

Returning to Springfield by the South-end Bridge, another costly and recent iron-and-stone structure of light and elegant proportions, and commanding, alike with its northern compeer, a magnificent sweep of the river, with its outlying scenery of city spire and tower, and woodland height crowned with arsenal and mansion, the broad meadows and over-

looking headlands, and the more distant mountains, let us take the southern highway to Longmeadow. For a while it skirts the river, with the Hartford and New-Haven Railway between. On the left rises Long Hill, whence from their palisaded fort 300 of King Philip's Indians stole forth to burn the infant settlement of Springfield; and at its foot, crosses Pecousic Brook, where John Keep of Longmeadow, with his wife and child, when on their way to Springfield church, were killed by ambushed Indians, and others of their party wounded. Here in Pecousic valley was an Indian village. Rising Pecousic Hill, and now within Longmeadow boundaries, we look back from its elevated plateau on Springfield, set like a gem upon the arm of the circling river, expanding here to the proportions of a lake. If one leaves the highway to the left for the views from either the Goldthwait or the Huck estate, or the open field between them, he will find them of surpassing loveliness. Or if he traverses the woods on the other side of the highway till he comes to the outlook towards the north, or west, or south, he will discover other views of changing beauty, which must by and by attract the eye of future builders, as Mr. Barney has been attracted by the site on which his beautiful house is being erected on the northern side of Pecousic valley.

This southern highway brings us next into the spacious street of Longmeadow, which was laid out by the founders for a "home commons," to the breadth of 16 rods, for a distance of about three miles. As we approach its centre, the straggling houses become a compact village, and the generous street becomes a park-like lawn, shaded by lofty elms or spreading maples. On each side of the green expanse and the double highway, are roomy and well-kept homesteads; combining in their varied architecture the flavor of a quaint antiquity with the elegance of modern taste, and generally blending, without any division barriers of inhospitable fences, their private grounds with the public green. Longmeadow, like West Springfield, has an ancient and honorable history belonging to sturdy settlers, a permanent ministry, and a stanch fidelity to New-England principles and institutions, which has well preserved the unbroken unity, both social and religious, of the former days when it was the third parish of Springfield.

The quaint old meeting-house, which antedated the incorporation of Longmeadow as a town a hundred years ago, was not long since removed from its place in the centre of the green to the adjacent front of the ancient cemetery, and thoroughly renovated: the only apparent reminders of the old structure being the massive beams (wrought by the recent architect into forms of beauty), the venerable weathercock, and the ancient bell. There is a tradition that this bell, remarkable for its sweet tones, was intended by Lord Somers for the neighbor town, which was named after him, but found its way, by some cross-purpose, into the Longmeadow bellry of the still

more ancient meeting-house reared in 1716. "Thirty eight feet square," the old specifications describe it, "if the timber that is already gotten will allow it; or, if the timber be too scant, to make it something less." For a century and a half it has magnified its office, ringing out the old and ringing in the new. Until a recent date it tolled off the age of every person in the village who had died, rang a merry peal at noon, and again at nine o'clock at night the curfew chimes. It rang the Lexington alarm, and echoed the Declaration of Independence. It rang so furiously at the joyful news of the peace that concluded the war of 1812, that it was cracked, and had to be recast. It tolled the funeral knell for Washington and for Lincoln, and has celebrated all the decisive victories, from the surrender of Cornwallis to that of Lee. It has called to united worship an undivided people, who, since their separation from the mother church in Springfield, have retained their original and unsectarian name, "The First Church of Christ in Longmeadow."

The cemetery in the rear of the church is remarkable for its serried ranks of primitive gravestones, monumental tablets, and quaint inscriptions, calling to mind an English churchyard. The chapel which stands adjacent to the church has been long familiar to Springfield and its surroundings as the place of a popular annual festivity, "The Longmeadow May Breakfast." Always closely allied with Springfield, Longmeadow promises to become yet more intimately connected by reason of its local attractions as a suburban place of residence. Its broad and level streets, stretching three miles from the Springfield line to that of Enfield, and elevated ninety feet upon the plateau which commands the "long meddowe" and the river, so beautiful as well as healthy for situation, will continue to attract the lookers-out for roomy sites and rural homes. Its manufacturing interests in buttons, spectacles, and thimbles, once considerable, have, since the civil war, departed to Springfield, save one belonging to William W. Coomes, who continues the thimble and spectacle manufacture.

If we continue our southern route, the thriving factories of Thompsonville soon appear; and next, Enfield with its wide and handsome street, in the former days allied to Springfield before Connecticut claimed its jurisdiction.

If we turn now from the main southern highway to the left, we shall strike into the Longmeadow forest, which began from Pecousic Hill. It extends from that point eastward, as well as southward, for several miles, and with such an adaptation of soil that it will probably continue indefinitely to be a forest. A few years ago a wild boar, imported when young from Smyrna into Longmeadow, escaped from its owner, Francis T. Cordis; and such were the wild and intricate recesses of this forest, that a band of expert hunters with their dogs pursued him for many days without success. Captured at last, though not alive, his effigy may be seen, and further inquiries

made, at the shop of the Springfield naturalist and taxidermist, Mr. Horsford.

This forest is traversed by a labyrinth of roads, some of them in their winding mystery leading into open fields or cleared wood-lots: and others debouching at Enfield, or the Shaker villages, or East Longmeadow. One attractive terminus is at the Shaker Pond, a little gem of a lake skirted by a lovely grove, and well provided by its proprietor with all conveniences for a picnic-day of rare enjoyment. At the terminus of another road, is the former site of a hermit's residence, one of Longmeadow's eccentric characters, who, in the depths of this forest, trained a number of domestic animals to follow him about in dumb procession, while he preached in stentorian tones his warnings to the Longmeadow people on the village green. Near his cave was a clearing watered by a brook, from which by skilful care he produced luscious fruits. This Longmeadow forest, already attractive to the inhabitants of Springfield for the natural beauty of its secluded and shady drives, promises to be far more so if Pecousic valley shall by and by be utilized as a public park. In that case, the system of park-roads, which should connect all the environs of Springfield in circuits unsurpassed for variety and beauty of natural scenery, will connect also Pecousic valley with the labyrinth of roads already traversing this widely extended forest, and which, with advantage to its proprietors, as well as to the public, and the adjoining towns, might without much extra cost be widened and variously improved, and still leave intact that peculiar charm of the wild woods which no artificial care can equal.

Among the surroundings of Springfield, the quaint establishments of the Enfield Shakers must not be forgotten. In their plain living, combined in such an unworldly way with large wealth, their exquisite domestic neatness, their broad and well-tilled acres, their hospitable welcome to the stranger, and the singular repose of their unambitious life, they illustrate the only permanent success of the communistic theory.

East Longmeadow is a thrifty section of the old town, separated from the parent village by several miles of the intervening forest. It promises to outstrip the elder settlement in material wealth, through the increasing enterprise of its quarries of the red sandstone, a beautiful building-material, already famous in many of our American cities. From early times the outcroppings of surface-stone have been quarried more or less by many small proprietors; but during recent years the capital and machinery needful for more extensive operations have been supplied, and especially by the firms of Norcross Brothers, and James & Mara. In agriculture, too, the inhabitants of East Longmeadow are moving on, as is apparent by the neat and thrifty look of its farmhouses and their outlying grounds.

As we ride on towards Ludlow, through "Sixteen Acres," Springfield's

farming district, Wilbraham and Hampden — the latter recently set off from Wilbraham — are well worthy of a *détour*. The "Springfield Mountains" draw nigh, distinguished for their quiet, rounded woodland beauty, and also as the dwelling-place of that "likely youth nigh twenty-one, Lieutenant Mirick's onley son," whose untimely death by "a pisin serpent at his heal" is celebrated in famous song.

While the staple occupation of Wilbraham and Hampden is farming, which has been productive and remunerative, the cloth-mills at Hampden, and the extensive paper and grain mills at North Wilbraham, or Collinsville, lend to these towns the stir of active business. Although, at this distance from Springfield, there is wanting the peculiar charm of the "great river" and its characteristic valley scenery, yet the diversified surface of hill and vale, and stream and grove, has everywhere its own charms: and these are enhanced by worthy historical associations, the high-toned character of society, and the special literary culture centred in the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham Centre, it being the oldest institution under the patronage of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, and one of the best.

We enter Ludlow — once, like Wilbraham, the "outward commons"¹ of Springfield — at Jenksville, where the falls of Wallamanumps recall the legend of the "Indian Leap," in the old war times, of a party of Indians surprised and hemmed in upon the little peninsula elevated 80 feet above the dashing stream, who, finding no escape, sprang, in their desperation, over the precipice, into the foaming waters.

It is more credibly handed down, that here King Philip encamped with 600 of his warriors the night after the burning of Springfield in 1675. In this vicinity, and, indeed, all along the Chicopee River, a favorite hunting and fishing ground of the Indians, have been found abundant specimens of their arrow-heads, hatchets, mortars, and other implements of domestic or warlike use.

Ludlow, a thriving and intelligent agricultural community, is chiefly interesting to the inhabitants of Springfield for its water, of which it has abundance in numerous ponds and brooks, two of which, Higher and Broad Brooks, main affluents of the Chicopee River, flood the reservoir of 445 acres, upon which Springfield depends for its supply. The main industry

¹ The "commons," variously designated as the "outward" and "inward commons," were large tracts of undivided lands, used, under certain restrictions, for pasturage and other common uses. These lands were owned by the town of Springfield, remaining after individual proprietors had received their "grants," or "allotments." When Gov. Edmund Andros, among his other tyrannical extortions, began in some parts of the Province to sequester these "commons," and the danger impended that they would all revert to the Crown, Springfield took quick advantage of a saving clause which would exempt from this operation the private ownership of individual estates, by extending the town jurisdiction several miles eastward and westward of the original town boundary, which extension was called the "outward commons," and then distributing both the outward and inward undivided lands among the individual inhabitants according to their several polls and ratable estates.

of Ludlow is farming, varied by the prosperous and extensive operations of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company.

We follow down the Chicopee River, as useful for its vast water-power as it is beautiful in its winding and impetuous flow, to Chicopee, a territory of about 25 square miles, and three miles north of Springfield. A dense wilderness two centuries ago, when Japhet and Henry, the sons of Deacon William Chapin of Springfield, made the first settlement, it is now the seat of many prosperous manufactures, and the home of mechanics distinguished for their skill and their inventions. The Chicopee Manufacturing Company, the Lamb Knitting-machine Manufacturing Company, the J. Stevens & Company, B. & J. W. Belcher, the Chicopee Falls Screw Company, the Massachusetts Arms Company, the Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Tool Company, and the bleachery of Anderton & Dunn, are located at Chicopee Falls.

In Chicopee proper, formerly known as Cabotville, the Dwight Manufacturing Company presents, with its seven five-storied mills, a front extending a third of a mile. The Ames Manufacturing Company, founders of arms and works in bronze and other metals, has long been famous, both at home and in foreign countries, for its skilled and artistic work. Besides these are the Ames Sword Company, the Blaisdell Cotton Waste Company, the bobbin-factory of Edwin Wood, and the new Southworth Mill, all testifying to the vast amount of manufacturing capital and enterprise employed in this portion of Chicopee. The old street on the Connecticut River, with its ample breadth, fertile meadows, and ancient and comfortable homesteads, bears much the same relation to Springfield as do the similar farming communities of Longmeadow, West Springfield, and Agawam. As a manufacturing town, Chicopee is unsurpassed in its educational facilities, in the generous and stanch support of its various churches, in the general intelligence of its people, in the varieties of its skilled labor, in the number of its prominent and influential citizens, — our Governor, George D. Robinson, being among them, — in the general look of domestic comfort and taste that characterizes its homes, and in the remarkable diversity of its natural scenery, having, as it does, the peculiar advantages of two such rivers as the Chicopee and the Connecticut.

Holyoke will hardly permit itself to be numbered among the environs of Springfield; and yet it is near enough to be included in the general landscape, and close enough by various ties of daily intercourse to rejoice in the friendly rivalry of mutual advantages, and the reciprocities of a common interdependence.

Our brief survey of Springfield's surroundings will be completed by crossing the Connecticut-river bridge at Chicopee to return to our starting-point, — the West Springfield common, — by way of Ashleyville and the

river's western bank. Again the shining river and the fertile meads, and the old white meeting-house on the hill keeping guard. "The pastures are clothed with flocks: the valleys also are covered over with corn: they shout for joy, they also sing." Here is the country, that God made, while man made the town.

Here Miles Morgan, whose statue adorns Court Square in Springfield, tilled his original "allotment." Here the Ashleys, Baggs, Elys, Smiths, and other notable farmers, throughout their generations, have "tickled the earth with hoes till it has laughed with harvests." No better farms nor market-gardens than here; and no such barn anywhere as belongs to our fellow-citizen Warren H. Wilkinson, the profits of whose manufactures enable him to become a public benefactor in farming experiments, which may serve for general instruction free of cost. Could we all farm it in his way, the temptation would be to leave Springfield for such surroundings, and to adopt Virgil's motto without the "if," —

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint
Agrícolas!"

O too happy farmers, if they their own
Bonanza knew!

With such surroundings and such antecedents, Springfield is peculiarly *rus in urbe*, — a rural city. It stands in the relation of a foster-parent to its neighbor towns. They all originally belonged to its jurisdiction, and only as they became of age were they set off upon adjacent homesteads to take care of themselves. With no divisive interests, springing from the same ancestral stock, pervaded by the same general intelligence, sharing the enjoyment of that natural scenery — the rare combination of hill and stream, mountain and meadow — which distinguishes the Connecticut Valley, favored by a sheltered situation and a comparatively even and healthy climate, braced by the moral helpfulness of good principles and steady habits, prospered by the mutual helpfulness of a thrifty agriculture and diversified manufactures. Springfield and its surroundings may well rejoice together in the prospect of an increasing population which shall combine the best elements of society, and in an outlook altogether worthy of the prestige established by the historic past, and replete with encouragement and hope for coming times.

— JOHN WHEELER HARDING.

Highways and Byways.

OLD AND NEW STREETS AND ROADS, THEIR NAMES AND AGES,
BRIDGES, BROOKS, AND HORSE-CARS.

EVERY one who gets an opportunity of seeing the streets of Springfield, at once notices that there are many of unusual beauty. The irregular picturesqueness of State Street, winding broadly up the hill, with its gigantic elms, its grass-plats, and elegant residences, churches, and public buildings, would be hard to surpass anywhere. Chestnut and Pearl and Maple Streets are lined with the homes and villas of the well-to-do, the cultured and old-time residents. The immense elms of North Main Street, combined with its ample width and its strips of verdure, make it particularly noticeable. And along the streets the passer-by will here and there be attracted by an old-time house, and may be led to conjecture whether its history would not be an interesting one by reason of its age. It would make a unique collection, to get together views of these reminders of past days, such as, for example, the Rockingham House, the Washington Tavern, the Ely Ordinary, and many others shown elsewhere in this volume; and the Lombard House, and the old house on Hillman Street, shown in this chapter.

While it is not possible here to go into a description of the attractions along the streets, it will be found that a brief account of the streets and their nomenclatures alone will afford considerable entertainment. Long ago in the year 1635, when the white man left the Massachusetts Bay, and on horseback wended his way through Nature's trackless forest, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts, his wanderings towards the setting sun brought him to a halt at the eastern shore of the "Quinnetticutt" River, his journey thither having brought him over the hitherto untrodden "Bay Path." The "Indian trail" along the westerly edge of a marshy fen, — in those days called "marsh," — which served as a frog-pond in the spring, a slumpy cow-pasture in the summer, and a skating-rink in the winter, served the settlers as a horse-path; and after the introduction of cattle it was widened for a cart-path, which with sundry improvements has become what might be called the "Broadway" of Springfield, — that is, our Main Street. The settlers mutually agreed to appropriate four rods of land for the width of the road, measuring westerly from the little brook running near the edge of the marsh. This was the only highway constructed for a long time: the Bay Path, although never surveyed, was used for travel to and from the Bay.

This Indian trail, after a vast amount of filling-in and grading-up, and with considerable paving, has become the main artery of the town, and is



North Main Street.

kept in excellent condition. The settlers divided the land between the marsh and the river into narrow strips of various widths, and assigned a house lot or strip to every new-comer, who, by custom, constructed the front line of his house even with the west line of the street. Some having appropriated part of the highway for the erection of shops, barns, and pig-pens, in 1759 a commission from the Court of Sessions, authorizing a survey and location, resulted in the imposition of fines,

amounting in the whole to eight pounds, fourteen shillings, eleven pence,

Note.—The map on the opposite page shows the main part of Springfield in 1883. The letters are explained as follows: CHURCHES. — A. First Baptist; B. First Congregational; C. Memorial; D. North Congregational; E. Episcopal; F. St. Paul's Universalist; G. Trinity Methodist; H. Church of Sacred Heart; I. St. Joseph's French Catholic; J. Grace Methodist; K. South Congregational; L. State-street Baptist; M. Church of the Unity; N. St. Michael's Roman Catholic; O. Olivet Congregational; P. State-street Methodist. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. — R. Brigham's Clothing House; S. City Library and Museum; S. R. Skating Rink; T. City Hall; U. Court House; V. High School; W. Massasoit House; X. Cooley's Hotel; Y. Haynes Hotel; Z. Hotel Warwick; • Fire-alarm Boxes; 2. Post-Office and Springfield Republican; 3. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Building.

The plate is used by permission of D. H. Brigham.

CONNECTICUT

RIVER

Round Hill

HAMPDEN PARK

SPRINGFIELD.

See foot note on
opposite
page
62.

BOSTON & ALBANY R.R.
ATHOL & N.E. & LONGMEADOW R.R.

U.S. ARMORY
UNION SQ.

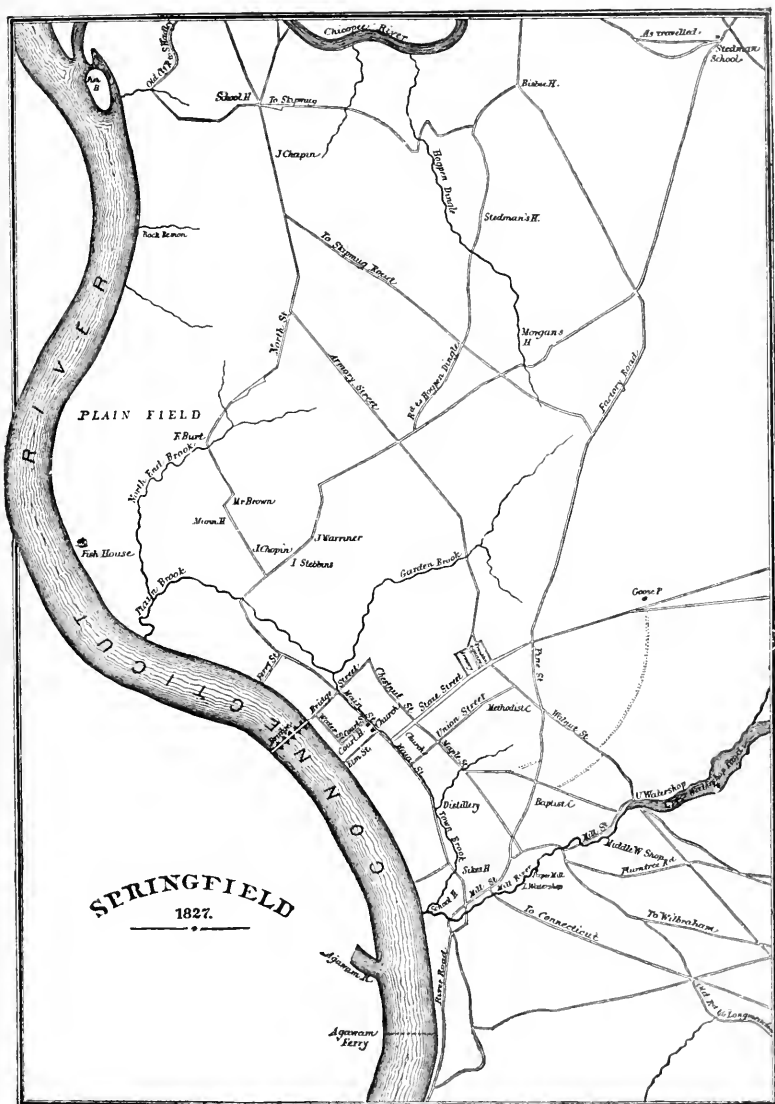
FEDERAL SQ.

SPRINGFIELD
CEMETERY

and three farthings, upon thirty-six of the abutters on the west side: one of the victims being the parson of the parish. These fines were imposed because the parties had trespassed on the highway with certain buildings: but it does not appear that the fines were ever paid, or that the buildings were moved off during the last century. More than a century ago Major Joseph Stebbins, who kept a tavern on what is now the south corner of Main and Sargeant Streets, assisted by his sons, Festus and Quartus, brought from the West-Springfield meadows a score or more of thrifty young trees, and planted them in a row in the middle of the "town street," against the Stebbins premises, which then extended from the Morgan Road to Ferry Lane. Some of these trees are still standing, and afford a goodly shade. Another row of large elm-trees once stood on the easterly side of Main Street, northerly and southerly of Hillman Street, one of which, felled in 1825, is said to have measured twelve feet in diameter at the axe-man's point of attack. Main Street was once studded with trees on each side, some of which attained large size: but nearly all have given way to the "march of modern *civilization*."

To afford easy access to the river, three lanes were opened from the "town street." The northern one, popularly called the upper landing, led to the ferry where travellers going to "Waronoco," and beyond, crossed the river: it was known as Ferry Lane, — the present Cypress Street. It was originally one rod wide, and was designed more particularly to afford a crossing to the meadows on the other side. The lower landing, of the same width, — now called York Street, — was opened for a ferry to the meadows south of the mouth of Agawam River. The middle landing, also one rod wide, was instituted for ferriage to the meadows on the other side, and also to receive freight which came up the river in flatboats. It ran straight to the river from the "town street," and afforded a passage to the first burial-ground on the north side of the lane along the bank of the river, and also to the "training-ground" on the south side, — two acres then owned by the town and afterwards used as a second burial-ground. It was called Meeting-house Lane, because the meeting-house stood on the northerly side, two hundred feet from the "town street." The lane has since been widened to forty feet; and in the hedge on the old south line, sprang up an elm-tree which grew and spread itself extensively, so that sixty years ago it was looked upon as a very large tree, and was so represented on a map of the town made at that time. This tree is still in a good state of preservation. Its circumference at the smallest diameter of its trunk is twenty feet, and its height is over ninety-seven feet. Its age is not known, but long ago it caused the name of the old meeting-house lane to be changed to Elm Street.

In course of time it became necessary to make a passage across the marsh. The first efforts to that end proved ineffectual: but the settlers



PLAN OF TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD IN 1827.

hit upon the expedient of offering the privilege to *capitalists*, of constructing a causeway, and of taking "four pence a load of any person crossing there with a team who had not joined in the enterprise." This causeway, between Main Street and the old town-hall, was two rods wide. The old foundation put in there in 1648 was so well put in that it is there to-day. It consisted of large logs, trunks of large trees laid crosswise; and successive layers furnished a foundation for the earth-filling, which is five or six feet below the present pavement. This crossing furnished an outlet to the high land east of the town street, and was the beginning of the Boston Road, which was at first the old Bay Path. It extended up the hill, near where the most southerly of the Armory buildings now stand; and the row of trees beside them still indicates its location. The town having appropriated twenty rods for the width of the road after reaching the present Spring and School Streets, and the old Bay Path as travelled being very steep, a new path was sought farther south. It turned to the right above Myrtle Street, and, following the edge of the dingle south of State Street, passed through the region of "Skunk's Misery," back of the Olivet Church, and brought up on the plain a little west of Walnut Street. This route was discontinued about fifty years ago, and the hill graded to the present track of State Street. The Boston Road was from time to time extended to the east, and in 1822 the county made a complete survey and location into the town of Wilbraham.

After the completion of the causeway, new enterprises sprang up. A winding path was made from the Boston Road, near the mouth of Maple Street, and along the brow of the highlands. It passed through the lands now owned by Col. H. N. Case, William Merrick, George B. Holbrook, Lombard Dale, William Gunn, and James B. Rumrill; and occupied mainly the veritable sites of the present beautiful dwellings as the path followed the brow of the steep hill. This serpentine path was called "the road to Charles Brewer's," and was continued to near the Springfield Cemetery gate,—a region known as Thompson's Dingle. Charles Brewer's house stood on the site of William Gunn's house, and overlooked the valley. About sixty years ago this road was surveyed and straightened, leaving the houses standing between the old road and the new; but the old houses have succumbed to time, and new and comely ones have been erected in their places.

It is said that Charles Brewer in early days brought from Thompson's Dingle several maple-trees which he set out by the wayside; giving the old path the name of Maple Street, which adheres to it and to several extensions of the same in later years. Other roads were afterwards located: the road over Long Hill to Pecowsic Brook was laid out in 1754; Wilbraham Road, starting from the Boston Road at "Goose Pond," in 1769; and Plum-tree Road in the same year. Pine Street formerly included Oak Street, and was

laid out in 1764. It took its name from a huge, wide-spreading white-pine tree, standing in the dooryard of the home of John Stevenson, on the easterly side of the street, about half way between State and Union Streets. In hot weather Stevenson was in the habit of resting himself on a couch he



The Elm on Elm Street.

had constructed high up among the branches of the tree. A road leading from the five-mile school-house easterly, passing near "Peggy's Dipping-Hole," was laid out about the same time; and also a road, two rods wide, "beginning at the corner of 'Murphy's field,' and running by marked pine-trees to a pine

standing a little north of the house where Experience Hancock lately lived." No surveyor's compass was used in Springfield until 1670: hence the absence of field-notes in locating roads previous to this time. One road began at "Kibbee's fence," another at a "white-birch bush," another was bounded by a white-oak bush: all showing inefficiency as well as indefiniteness.

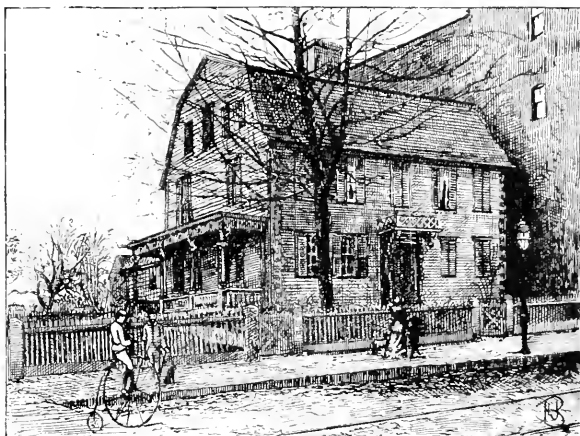
In 1769 a road was located, taking its starting-point from Long Hill, and

extending easterly: it was known as the X road, because its crossing another road resembled a X. It is now called Sumner Avenue. Hickory Street received its name in honor of Andrew Jackson's heroic cognomen "Old Hickory."

St. James Avenue was opened in 1770; and the town many years after voted to call it Factory Street, because it led to the cotton-factories at Chicopee Falls, or Skipmuck. Carew Street, named in remembrance of the Carew family living at the north end of Main Street, was laid out in 1770, and called the Morgan Road, because it passed by the house of one Morgan. Parker Street, running from Longmeadow line, through Sixteen Acres, to Eli Putnam's bridge across Chicopee River at Ludlow, was laid out in 1796, and named after Zenas Parker, who assisted in the locating survey, and in 1860 was still living in his wayside cottage at the age of 84 years. Mill Street, running near the edge of Mill River, took its name from the mills on the stream. Walnut Street, first opened in 1811 to accommodate the United-States Armory in transporting their gun-materials from the water-shop to the shop on the hill, was named by Ethan A. Clary for a walnut-tree which formerly served as a monument for the west line of the street. Blake Street derives its name from an ancient family who once lived on the westerly side of the street, not far from an old Indian Fort. The old Blake house, still standing, and owned and occupied by J. G. Chase of this city, is situated near the foot of "Blake's Hill," and is the locality of mysterious surroundings, which furnished the basis of a good-sized and readable novel written by Frederick A. Packard, a resident here, about 50 years ago. Blake's Hill and Long Hill, both together, were known as Fort Hill after the conflagration. White Street was named from a physician of that name, who lived near the southern extremity of the street; Allen Street, from Joel Allen, whose house constituted almost the only remaining monument of the location of the street in 1860; and Benton Street, from the Benton family, through whose farm the street was laid in 1789. State Street was the name voted by the town to be applied to that part of Boston Road between Main Street and Factory Street. Bliss Street derived its name from the Bliss family, who opened the street through their own land; and Howard Street, from the family of Rev. Bezaleel Howard. Union Street received its name from the fact that it was opened by Charles Stearns and others, unitedly, across their respective lands. Wilcox Street was opened by Philip and Philo F. Wilcox through their own land, and named by them. Margaret Street was opened through the homestead allotted to widow Margaret Bliss, who came from Hartford with so many children that the town, more than a century ago, granted her a lot with extra width, reaching from the town street to the river. Her heirs, in 1850, opened a street through the middle of it; and

the surveyor gave to it her name. Loring Street was opened through land once owned by the Loring family, and named for Joshua Loring, a surviving bachelor of the same. Lombard Street was opened across land purchased of the heirs of Justin Lombard. Stockbridge Street was laid out in part through land of Elam Stockbridge. Cross Street was opened by Abraham G. Tannatt through his homestead: and being very narrow, unwrought, and crude, it soon acquired the cognomen of "Pig Alley;" but the name has now fallen into

disuse. On it now stands the oldest house extant in Springfield, noticed and illustrated in a preceding chapter. Emery Street was laid out in 1844, by the heirs of Capt. Robert Emery, who had been the owner of the land. School Street was opened by



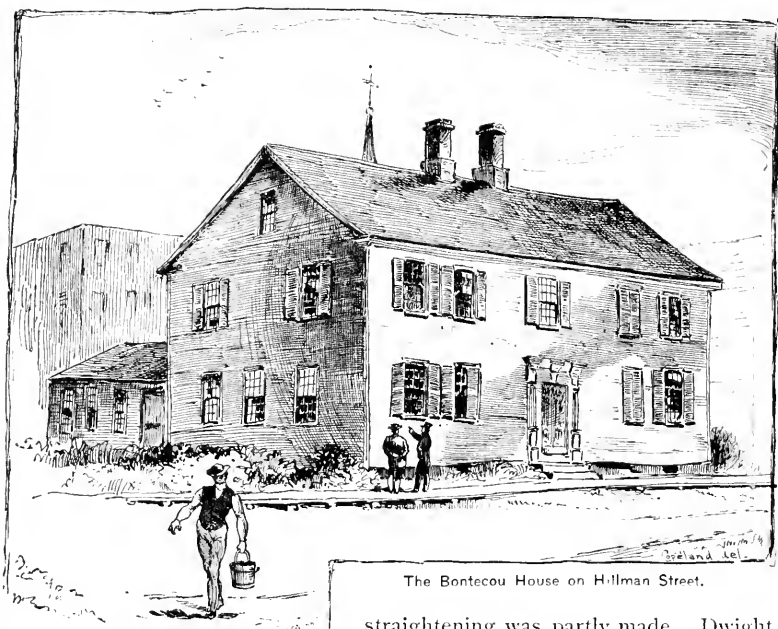
The Lombard House on Main Street.

the town in 1827, from State to Union, for the purpose of access to the high-school house that the town had built on the corner of Union and the new street. The building is now owned and occupied by J. S. Marsh and Lyman King as their residence.

Spring Street was laid out at the foot of the first slope from the high plain, in the vicinity of the numerous springs which ooze out of the ground on that plateau. Byers Street was laid out across the homestead of the Hon. James Byers. Worthington Street was opened by Charles Stearns across his own land, from Connecticut River to Spring Street, and was named after its former owner, Col. John Worthington. Butler Street was an old road without name, and in 1860 was re-surveyed and straightened, and named for James H. Butler, who contributed to the straightening. Stebbins Street was named for Ithamar Stebbins, who lived near by. Armory Street, laid out in 1822, leading to Chicopee from the United-States Armory, was dubbed "Toddy Road," because the workmen in the Armory used to go over this road to Japhet Chapin's tavern in Chicopee to drink toddy. Andrew Street was laid out in 1868, and named in honor of Gov. John A. Andrew of

Massachusetts; Ashley Street in 1847, receiving its name from John Ashley, through whose land part of the street was laid; and Bancroft Street in 1863, by Wells P. Hodgett, who named it after his admired political friend, George Bancroft the historian. Calhoun Street was laid out in 1860, on land of the city, and named for William B. Calhoun, whose residence was near by.

Dickinson Street was an old, nameless road, re-laid and straightened in 1860, and then named after Isaac P. Dickinson, through whose land the



The Bontecou House on Hillman Street.

straightening was partly made. Dwight Street has its name from having been laid across the homestead of James Dwight; Edwards Street, from having been laid out across the homestead of Col. Elisha Edwards; and Gardner Street, from Gideon Gardner, one of the proprietors of the land through which it passes. Greenwood Street was laid out by Samuel Green, who intended to call it by his own name, but was prevented from so doing because another street bore the name. Grovener Street was laid out by Grovener B. Bowers, and thus named by the engineer who surveyed the property. Harrison Avenue was named for President William H. Harrison. Hillman Street gets its name from Seth Hillman Barnes, one of the owners of the land through which it was laid; and Magazine Street, because it runs past the old magazine of the colonial army. Just as indicated above, many

streets have been named for persons who were at some time owners of the whole or a part of the property through which the street passes. Among other streets so named are: Marion Street, opened in 1883, for the late Marion D. Tapley; Mattoon Street, opened in 1872, for William Mattoon; Morgan Street, for Albert Morgan; Morris Street, for Hon. Oliver B. Morris; Pynchon Street, opened in 1842, for the Pynchon family; Sargeant Street, for Horatio Sargeant, etc. Osgood Street was opened by Dunham & Sleeper, across land formerly owned by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Ringgold Street was opened by George S. Lewis, and named in memory of Major Ringgold, who was slain in the Mexican War. Sherman Street was opened across land of the Tapley family, and named after Major-Gen. Sherman of the United-States Army. Thompson Street was formerly the northerly part of Hancock Street; and Haynes & McKnight, having purchased a large tract of land bordering on the street, re-named it in honor of Col. James M. Thompson. Water Street gets its name from its contiguity to the river, and was laid out piecemeal during a period of thirty years. Court Street is coeval with the first court-house of Hampden County, and was laid out by the side of the court-house grounds in 1822. Everett Street, the first north of Linden, was named in honor of Edward Everett.

Garden Brook is a contribution of springs issuing from the several slopes of the sandy plain forming the highest table-land of the city east of Main Street. It formerly ran down a deep ravine which extended far into the level plain; and, reaching the marshy meadow, the channel extended across the marsh to the western edge, disposing of itself in a singular manner by an equal division of its waters, one-half going north, and in a circuitous, or serpentine manner, finding its way into the "Great River" above Round Hill. The other division, forming a channel, ran down the westerly edge of the swamp, and, constituting the easterly line of the "town street," found its outlet in the Connecticut, just above the mouth of Mill River, two and a half miles below the outlet of the northern branch. This division took place near the east line of Main Street, at its junction with Worthington Street, and still continues, although the bed of each branch has been considerably lowered, of late years, for the purpose of drainage; and the same, being known as the "Town Brook," performs duty as a common sewer. Sixty years ago this rivulet of clean water, running in the little channel by the side of Main Street, was used for domestic purposes; and the little belt of hard land between it and the marsh afforded room for an occasional store or other building; and by crossing the stream on a plank, and climbing up a flight of a half-dozen steps, or stairs, the flooring of the one-story buildings was reached, as they stood on tall posts, like the houses in Siam.

The Ferries were once the highways for crossing the Connecticut River: and hand-power boats were the first vehicles of conveyance, the smallest being canoes, made by scooping out the trunks of large trees, and shaping them like a skiff. Rude flatboats carried over the horses, cattle, and carts.

The ferry at the upper landing was most used, it being the main highway from the Massachusetts Bay to the Hudson River. When the people who had settled on the west side of the river became so numerous that the flatboat was not able to carry them across in time for sabbath service, they petitioned the town, in 1674, to furnish them with free ferriage on Sundays. At that time the only meeting-house in the vicinity was on the east side, and all the people were required to attend. It does not appear that their wish was granted: but 22 years afterward they obtained permission of the "Greate and General Courte" to organize a parish of their own, and thus get relief from Sunday ferriage. It is supposed that several persons were drowned in returning from church, March 18, 1683: as the names of two men and one woman are recorded as drowned on that day. Gen. George Washington was ferried across the river at this place as he travelled up from Hartford on the west side, fording the Agawam River a little below the Agawam Bridge in his private two-horse carriage, led by his colored coachman, when he made his only tour into New England during his Presidency. West-India rum and other army supplies, drawn by oxen from Boston to the Hudson River, when New York was in the hands of the British, were often carried over. No steam or horse power was ever used at this ferry. This ferry-privilege was annihilated by the city in 1860, by permitting the Connecticut-river Railroad to erect buildings on the landing.

It is said that the middle ferry, at the foot of Elm Street, was used mostly for crossing over into the West-Springfield meadows. One autumn day, as the story goes, several families crossed on the boat in the morning to spend the day in harvesting corn, and at night returned. But a young maiden and her lover, having strolled over the meadow and out of sight, were forgotten. They were surrounded by water, and had no means of escape, and of necessity remained over night under the shelter of a deserted building. When they returned the next day to the east side, on being questioned about their absence, they were complained of to the magistrate, and subjected to a fine for breach of the law forbidding an unmarried couple to occupy a house together over night without the intervention of a third party.

Another private ferry was used, starting from the lower landing at the foot of York Street, which afforded access to what is now termed the Island, and is still in use. The usual manner of urging boats of large size across the water was by the use of "setting-poles." In later years another ferry

furnishing a public highway between Springfield and West Springfield was ordered by the county commissioners, and was located farther down the river, below the several mouths of the Agawam. This ferry was called the "South End" or Agawam Ferry; and, as "setting-poles" could not grapple with the amount of travel, a horse-power boat was placed on the river by a company, and after many years a steam ferry-boat took its place. Later the ferry-privilege was used by Springfield and the town of Agawam, by steam-power, until the building of the present "South End" iron bridge.

The Bridges.—At the beginning of the present century frequent discussions took place between the people of Springfield and West Springfield about the feasibility of constructing a bridge across the Connecticut River. The business-men and middle-aged people had faith in the project; but the old men wagged their heads in opposition, one prominent rich man saying, "Gentlemen, you might as well undertake to bridge the Atlantic Ocean." Finally, after much hesitation, the seemingly ponderous job was undertaken. The planting and rearing of the sub-structure was difficult: the two abutments and five piers had to be embedded in the river, and that without previous experience, or the use of modern appliances. Pile-driving was done by horse-power, as steam hammers were not then known to the world. A large floating platform was constructed, and anchored in the river near the site fixed for a pier; on it was placed the necessary machinery for raising the hammer; this was operated by a horse winding a rope around a drum, or cylinder. This horse "swung around the circle" from morning till night, from Monday till Saturday, and from spring till early winter; but no man has numbered the revolutions he performed, nor the thousands of miles he travelled during the process. On the platform was a stable for his shelter and repose at night; for he slept on the "bosom of the deep," not being taken ashore till the close of work for winter. Verily his memory is entitled to a monument. The site of the bridge did not occupy the place of any ferry, nor was it within 50 rods of any road or highway. The bridge company bought land on each side of the river for their approaches, the location being where the old toll, or wooden, bridge now stands.

The first bridge was opened for travel Oct. 30, 1805. It was 1,234 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 40 feet above low-water mark, and cost \$36,270. It was uncovered, and painted red; and consisted of six arches supported by two abutments and five piers, each 21 feet wide and 62 feet long. Up the river, in the vicinity of the present railroad-bridge, were built three "ice-breakers," or piers like the bridge-piers, with the up-stream sides sloping down to the water, designed to allow the immense sheets of ice in the spring to slide up into the air, and by their own weight fall down in smaller pieces, thus preventing the choking of ice under the bridge. The name of the designer or builder of this bridge is not now known. During the construc-

tion, by an accident several of the workmen were injured, and one killed; and also, in the month of March, several of the armorers crossed on the timbers of the framework, to the west side, on a spree, and in returning, late at night, one of them lost his balance, and was drowned.

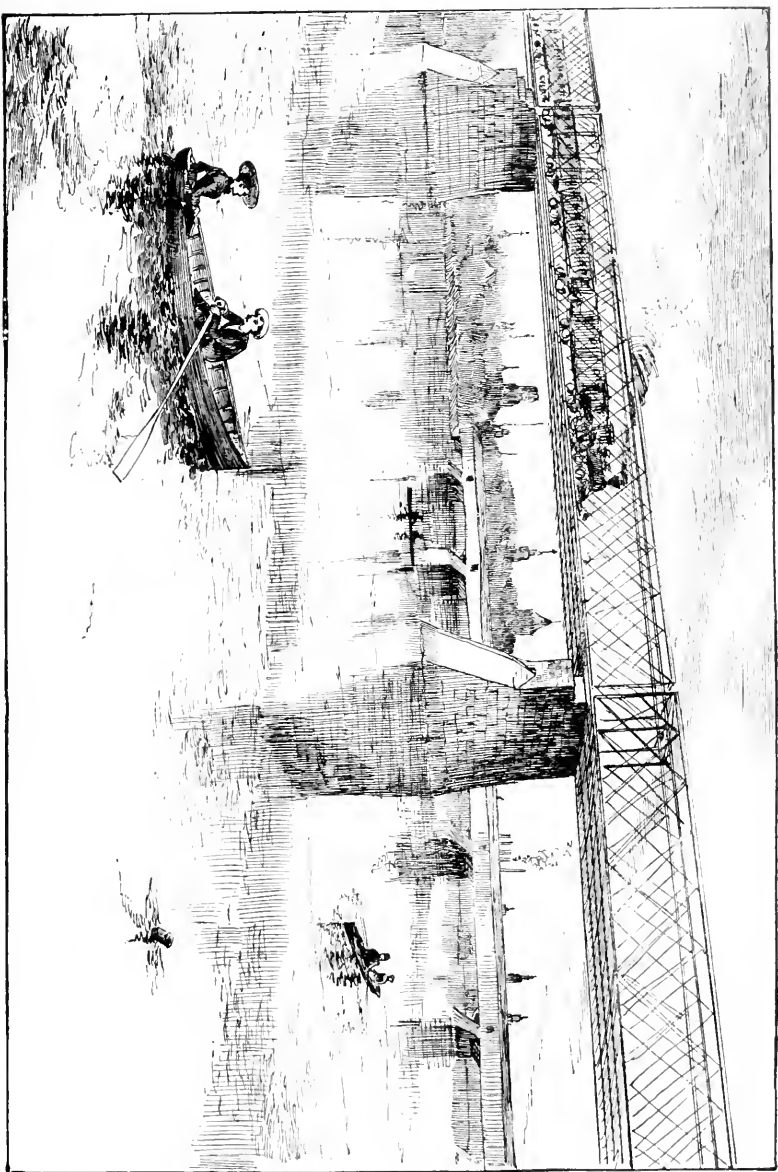
The bridge was opened with imposing dedicatory exercises. — a procession, prayer, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lathrop of West Springfield, music, and the ringing of bells. When the procession reached the bridge, a national salute of 17 guns was fired three times; and 3,000 people, standing on the uncovered bridge, gave three rousing cheers.

This bridge was a vast accommodation to many towns on either side of the river, and was duly appreciated. But after nine years effective service it showed signs of weakening; and, after the spring freshets of 1814 had subsided, the company began strengthening the arches, and set up "horses" under the eastern span to support it while undergoing repairs. But on the 14th of July a heavy Pennsylvania wagon, heavily laden with army supplies from the east, attempted to cross. When the team had got well on to the bridge, the first span crippled and went down; but the "horses," or trusses, being equal to the pressure, held up bridge and team, so that the load was saved, and nobody killed. This ended travel across the bridge; and it was soon taken down, having become too much weather-beaten to endure longer service. It was mongrel in style, the travel being on neither the bottom nor top of the chord, but ascending and descending with the curve of the arches of each span.

The present bridge was constructed in 1816; the builder being Capt. Isaac Damon of Northampton, a man of great capacity for construction and superior workmanship, his work having stood the test of 67 years of strain as a bridge, and is now likely to stand 40 or 50 years longer. It was partially carried off by the spring freshet of 1818, and the lost portions supplied in 1820; but never since has it suffered by ice or water. At the last fracture in 1818 Gen. Bliss, one of the directors, thought to save the east end of the bridge, by securing an immense cable or rope to the main timbers, and fastening the rope to a large tree on the bank of the river above the bridge; but the next large sheet of ice that struck the bridge hardly straightened the sag of the cable before it parted, and away went the eastern span of Capt. Damon's superstructure.

The present is the second bridge, and was covered at the time of building. The travel is on an even plane at the bottom of the chord. The heavy pine timber of the arches was cut far up the river, rafted down, and hewed out by hand. Tolls were taken until July 1, 1872, when it was made free by Act of the Legislature.

The next bridge was that of the Western Railroad, completed July 1, 1841, made of wood, on the "Howe" plan, and uncovered. This was taken



THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD IRON BRIDGE. FROM THE WEST-SPRINGFIELD SIDE.

Entrance just west of Union Depot.

down in 1855, and replaced by another; the trains all the while continuing their usual trips. The second bridge was covered, and continued in use until the erection of the present iron bridge in 1873.

The North-End iron bridge was completed Sept. 1, 1877, and dedicated by a large concourse of people on the West-Springfield side. Dinner-tables were placed in the goodly shade of a row of maple-trees, refreshments offered to the crowd, and speeches made by the friends of the enterprise; William Chapman of West Springfield leading off with much enthusiasm. It affords the centre of that town an additional and more convenient privilege of access to the Union Railway Station. It is one of the handsomest highway bridges in the United States.

The South-End iron bridge, connecting the city with Agawam, was built in 1878, and completed and opened for travel Feb. 1, 1879. It takes the place of the old steam-ferry, and is a great advantage to the towns of Agawam, Suffield, Southwick, and Granby. From the above it will be seen that there are now four bridges across the Connecticut within the space of two miles and a half.

The Springfield Street-Railway Company was organized in 1869, with a capital of \$50,000. The first board of directors included G. M. Atwater, Homer Foot, C. L. Covell, Gurdon Bill, and Willis Phelps. The first officers were: G. M. Atwater, president and treasurer; J. E. Smith, superintendent; and Gideon Wells, clerk of the corporation. The station and stables were built at the corner of Main and Hooker Streets; and the first trip was made on March 10, 1870. Since then the company has made a gradual development. It carried during the first year, 257,280 passengers; and now it carries about 1,100,000. At its opening, the total length of track was 2.7 miles; now it is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Then the track extended from Hooker Street to Oak Street; in 1873 it was extended from the corner of Main and State Streets to Mill River, and also from Oak Street to the Boston Road; and in 1874 it was again extended from Hooker Street to Wason Avenue. In 1879 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and the track again extended from the corner of State and Maple Streets to the United-States Water-Shops. It was then found necessary to enlarge the old buildings, and to erect a new stable and station at the corner of Main and Carew Streets. In 1882 the capital stock was increased to \$125,000, and a second track was laid, making a double track on Main Street, from State Street to Carew Street, and also on parts of State Street. The equipment consisted, in 1870, of 4 cars and 25 horses; in 1883, of 22 cars and 96 horses. The president is John Olmsted; the treasurer, A. E. Smith; the superintendent, F. E. King; and the clerk of the corporation, Gideon Wells.

—HEMAN SMITH.

Traffic and Transportation.

EARLY BOATS, STAGE-COACHES, AND CANALS, AND THE LATER STEAM-RAILROADS.

THE advantageous location of Springfield gave it, from the start, a pioneer place in the development of inland commerce and transportation. The Connecticut River became the first great north-and-south highway of the country. Palfrey, in his "History of New England," shows how it became the singular fortune of Springfield, as the first town upon a river in a jurisdiction foreign to that which controlled its mouth, to assert the principles of free trade, and of the free navigation of rivers by all the communities upon their banks, — principles which finally reached their perfection in the complete freedom of the internal commerce of the United States. Springfield had been established less than ten years (1645) when the Connecticut Colony attempted to collect an export-duty upon goods descending the river from Springfield, for the purpose, as was alleged, of paying for a fort at Saybrook. Springfield resisted this imposition upon her commerce, and carried her grievances to the General Court of Massachusetts, which appealed to the commissioners of all the New-England Colonies, then constituting the germ of the American Union. The case was decided against Springfield; but the infant town refused to submit, and effectually maintained the freedom of the river through a long controversy.

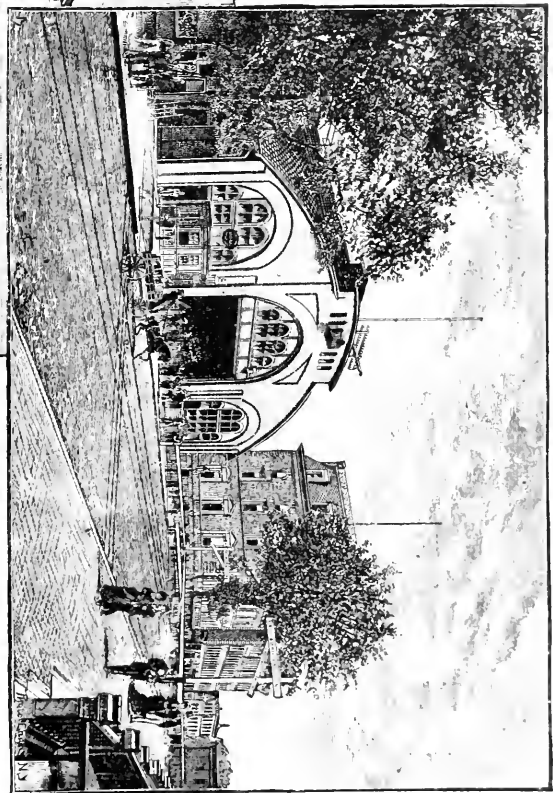
For the first two centuries the river-navigation by primitive flatboats — poled up the stream, and floating down — bore the burden of freight to the interior. The river, however, was of inferior navigability, and made a place for roads rather than a substitute. Early in this century the valley-roads were in comparatively good order. President Dwight of Yale College, speaking of the Connecticut Valley in 1803, praises its roads and inns, and says, "The time has not been long passed since the roads on the hills were almost universally too rough to be travelled for pleasure. At that time the roads in this valley were generally good throughout a great extent. Hence the inhabitants were allured to a much more extensive intercourse with each other than those in any other part of New England, except along the eastern coast. For the same reasons a multitude of strangers have at all times been induced to make this valley the scene of their pleasurable travelling. The effect of this intercourse on the minds and manners of the inhabitants needs no explanation."

Professor Silliman, who made his trip to Quebec, coming home through this valley, in 1819, says, "We found the inns, almost without exception, so comfortable, quiet, and agreeable, that we had neither desire nor inclination to find fault. Almost everywhere, when we wished it, we found a private parlor and a separate table: and rarely did we hear any profane or coarse language, or observe any rude and boisterous deportment."

The era of river-men and stage-coaches was picturesque. The ancient mariners of the Connecticut had all the refinement of topography, of philosophy, and of profanity, which Mark Twain has ascribed to the pilots of the Mississippi. From Saybrook to the mouth of Wells River, Vt., they wrestled with the shifty bottom and the numerous rapids of the Connecticut. Their picturesque designations of every mile of its length have mostly passed into oblivion, and it would be vain to attempt to reproduce the life which the Connecticut river-men led. The advent of steam-navigation gave a great impetus to their commerce, inspired the formation of rival lines, and gave a tremendous fever of activity to the little world of fifty years ago, which seemed to the people of those times just as big as ours does to us. Steamers were built in Springfield; and competition for steamboat business became so hot between Springfield and Hartford, that passengers were carried either way for 12½ cents, and sent home in a carriage at their journey's end. The stage-coach, meantime, had reached a great development. Coaches ran between the same cities both ways each day, and upon both sides of the river. The Albany coach-and-six came smoking in at high speed, blowing a warning blast upon the horn before it reached the Connecticut-river bridge; and similarly, from Massachusetts Bay, more than once a day, great coaches rolled across the sandy plain at the eastward of the city, and halted their panting teams at the Rockingham House first, and then at Warriner's, or the other taverns. There were six lines and 18 coaches running between Boston and Albany at the close of the coaching-period. The freighting-business of those days, by heavy wagons, was immense; and it has left a relic in Gunn's Block, at the corner of State and Walnut Streets, which was built in 1836 to accommodate a large West-India-goods business with towns east as far as Charlton. These goods came around from Boston by water, and were then distributed by teaming. The movement of freight between Springfield and Boston, when the Western Railroad was first discussed, was found to be 12,000 tons, moved by horse-power at a cost of \$17.50 or \$18 a ton; and it was calculated that the way-freight between Boston and Albany, by railroad, might reach 84,000 tons a year. The present rate of way-freight between the same points, by rail, is from \$2.80 per ton upward.

The railroads reached Springfield, or started from there, in speedy succession, from 1839 to 1845, largely by Springfield capital, and under the control of men like Justice Willard, George Bliss, Chester W. Chapin, and

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE
 IS KNOWN
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
 AND IS
 SITUATED CLOSE BY
 THE
 UNION PASSENGER STATION.



THE UNION STATION
 OF THE
 B. & A. R. R., N. Y., N. H., & HARTFORD R. R.,
 AND

CONNECTICUT RIVER R. R.,
 AND THE
 GENERAL OFFICES
 OF

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD

Massasoit House.

Union Depot.

B. & A. Offices.

their associates. Springfield had received a considerable impetus to its growth from the development of manufacturing at Chicopee, from 1830 to 1840, increasing from 6,784 to 10,985 inhabitants. Now it received a new impetus from the railroads; and although Chicopee was set off in 1848, the census of 1850 gave Springfield 11,766, and Chicopee 8,291 inhabitants. The railroads have been of a certain value in the development of the city; but it had a substantial start before they came, owing to its natural advantage of situation upon the Connecticut, as a north-and-south line at the point most favorable for the intersection of a great east-and-west line. It was a town of 10,000 inhabitants before it was entered by the locomotive; because it was the natural commercial centre of a rich valley, and commanded the most practicable route over the mountains to Albany and the Great West.

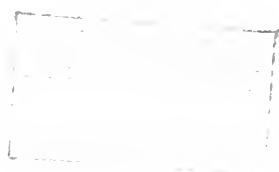
The railroad-routes converging at Springfield were built amid great discouragements, through a wild and rugged country, and at a time when the prostration preceding and following the financial panic of 1837 made it difficult to raise the necessary capital. William Savage, one of the committee of forty-six appointed by the Western corporation, endeavored to give the matter of construction a high religious aspect, by preparing a circular "directed to the ministers of the gospel," requesting them to preach to their people on the morality of railroads.

The **Union Passenger Depot** is on Main Street, at the corner of Railroad Street. It is a huge brick-and-iron structure, with its elliptical roof trussed and braced with iron. The depot is double in its arrangements, each side having all the appurtenances of a complete depot. The northern side, or right hand as you come from Boston, is used for the westward business of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and also by the Connecticut-river Railroad, the cars of which approach on the outside of the building, as well as by a side-track in the building; the southern side of the depot is used for the eastward business of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and also by the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad, the cars of which enter the building by a side-track. The depot is about 401 feet in length, and 113 feet in width. It has two arcade extensions, each 225 feet long. The depot is lighted by electric lamps; and on one side is a chronometer clock in connection with the Cambridge Observatory, as well as with the large and elegant granite building containing the offices of the Boston and Albany Railroad. A new union depot has been much talked of, and is evidently to be built within a few years.

The **Boston and Albany Railroad**, the main route traversing Springfield, is a noble monument to the foresight and enterprise of its citizens of half a century ago. In the happy and conservative old times of the Adams and Jefferson administration, Massachusetts found her only routes of internal transportation on the highways which wound through her picturesque valleys



Truly Yours
C. W. Chapin



and glens, and across her highland passes. Stages lumbered away over the old Bay Road, between Springfield and Boston, at the rate of 100 miles in 18 hours; and baggage-wagons made the trip of 100 miles and return in a leisurely two weeks.

When Gen. Henry Knox was Secretary of War, he caused surveys to be made for a route for a canal from Boston to the Connecticut Valley, and westward; and New-England capitalists laid plans for a canal from Boston to Worcester, and thence to the valley, and onward to the Hudson. This was in 1791; but "the proprietors of the Massachusetts Canal," incorporated by the Legislature, were content with filing away their maps and estimates. In 1825 Gov. Eustis appointed commissioners to locate a canal-route from Boston to Albany. It was estimated to cost (with a tunnel through Hoosac Mountain) \$6,024,072.

But the construction and profitable operation of railways and steam-carriages in England had been carefully watched by the men of New England, and the newspapers began to advocate similar public works here. In 1827 a commission established by the Legislature made surveys for a railroad route from Boston to the Hudson River, near Albany; and two years later the board recommended that this line should be built by the State, with a horse-path between the rails, and paths for the attendant railroad-men alongside. The flat iron rails were to be laid on granite slabs. In 1831 the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company was organized, with 10,000 shares of \$100 each, by business-men who saw the need of such a route to the Hudson Valley; the subscribers reserving the right to withdraw if the more definite surveys and estimates should be unsatisfactory in their results. The engineers of that day planned the construction of a gravity road, where the cars should be hauled over the upward grades by means of stationary engines. In a pamphlet published about fifty years ago, they demonstrated that the power for these upward hauls could be procured by hydraulic machinery, moved by the clear and abundant waters of the Massachusetts hill-streams.

In 1827 Joseph T. Buckingham wrote, in "The Boston Courier," that the scheme of a railroad from Boston to Albany was "a project which every one knows, who knows the simplest rule in arithmetic, to be impracticable but at an expense little less than the market value of the whole territory of Massachusetts; and which, if practicable, every person of common sense knows would be as useless as a railroad from Boston to the moon." Capt. Marryatt, the celebrated English novelist, while riding by stage through Western Massachusetts, denounced "certain crazy spirits who have conceived the idea of building a railroad through this savage region."

In the springtime of 1834 trains began to run between Boston and Newton; in November, they reached Westborough; and on July 4, 1835,

they ran into Worcester. The directors reported that a "locomotive-engine has been run three times daily, to Newton and back, with from two to eight passengers to a trip." The first engine was the "Meteor," imported from England for the Lowell Railroad, which, not being then in running-order, sold it to the Worcester line for \$4,500. It was soon followed by the Massachusetts-built engines, "Yankee," "Comet," and "Rocket," and by two or three dozen cars, named for the counties in the State, and accommodating 24 persons each, who paid their fares to the "train-master." This official (the "conductor" of later days) carried a whip to keep the boys off the cars. The Western Railroad was incorporated in 1833. Its first grading was begun in the town of Charlton, in the winter of 1836-37; and in October, 1839, the entire line from Worcester to Springfield was opened for travel. Soon afterward the Western was continued to the State line, where it met the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, which had been built in 1837-38, and the Albany and West-Stockbridge Railroad, built in 1840. Among the chief promoters of this system of routes were Messrs. P. P. F. Degrand, N. Appleton, David Henshaw, T. B. Wales, Josiah Quincy, jun., and E. H. Derby, of Boston; Harmanus Bleecker of Albany; Charles Allen, Emory Washburn, and William Lincoln, of Worcester; George Bliss, Justice Willard, William B. Calhoun, and Charles Stearns, of Springfield.

In 1845 George Bliss was elected president of the Western road; and in 1848 Ansel Phelps, jun., of Springfield, became solicitor.

In 1854 the company bought for \$273,131.78 the road, franchises, and property of the Hudson and Berkshire line, from Hudson to Chatham Four Corners and the State line. The means for this purchase, and for new equipments, came from a loan of £100,000, negotiated in London. In 1857 the cost of moving each passenger one mile was 1.171 cents, and each ton of freight 2.342 cents. In 1858 began the laying-down of a second track, which was completed throughout the entire route about five years later.

In 1849 the stockholders were as follows: in Boston, 1,095; Roxbury, 43; Charlestown, 42; New York, 11; Springfield, 209; and in 75 other places, 549.

The chief source of trouble with the lines between Boston and Worcester, and Worcester and Springfield, was in the division of receipts from through passengers and freight. The early railroad-laws of the State contemplated the use of horse-power only, and provided that the lines should be used by the public with their own conveyances, on payment of toll at established toll-gates. This primitive principle worked badly with swift locomotives, and various compromises were attempted by the Worcester and Western lines. Contested depot expenses, equated distances, decisions of referees, appeals to the Legislature, followed in dire succession. In 1845 the Springfield road endeavored to unite with the Worcester, but was re-

pulsed. In 1862 the matter was referred for arbitration to a committee of the Boston Board of Trade, which strongly recommended a consolidation. The Western road was not averse to such an arrangement; but many influential men of Worcester fought sturdily and successfully against it, maintaining that such a union would take away from their city her eligible position as a railroad-terminus, and leave her a mere way-station on a grand through route.

At last, however, the Western company, in effect, compelled the Worcester line to unite with it, by securing the passage of an act of the Legislature enabling them to survey and construct a parallel route to Boston, unless the same end could be achieved by the union of the existing road with their own.

In the year 1867, therefore, occurred the consolidation of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads, and their leased lines and branches; forming a noble avenue of travel from the Hudson River, through the hill-country of Berkshire, and across the Connecticut Valley to Boston.

The Hon. Chester W. Chapin, who had for many years owned the great stage-lines centring at Springfield, and run a steamboat on the Connecticut River between Springfield and Hartford, was the most prominent leader in all enterprises connected with the development of the interior counties. Holding the presidency of the Western Railroad from 1854 to 1868, he assumed the control of the united line at the time of the consolidation, and directed it, with great sagacity and enterprise, for eleven years. The management of this great route has had its centre in Springfield, to which belong the present president, William Bliss, and vice-president James A. Rumrill (both of these gentlemen married daughters of the Hon. Chester W. Chapin), besides assistant general-superintendent Edward Gallup, general ticket-agent Joseph M. Griggs, chief engineer William H. Russell, paymaster Albert Holt, auditor Myron E. Barber, cashier Andrew S. Bryant, and Arthur B. Underhill, superintendent of the motive power. C. O. Russell, for so many years the general superintendent of the line, also has his home at Springfield. Under a recent re-arrangement of the departments of the company, president William Bliss and general-superintendent Walter H. Barnes have their offices in Boston. There, also, is the post of division-superintendent Harry B. Chesley; while division-superintendent Charles E. Grover is stationed at Springfield, and division-superintendent William H. Russell, jun., is at Albany.

The presidents of the Western Railroad were as follows:—

Thomas B. Wales	1836 to 1842	George Bliss	1844 to 1849
George Bliss	1842 to 1843	Addison Gilmore	1846 to 1851
Edmund Dwight	1843 to 1844	William H. Swift	1851 to 1854
Chester W. Chapin	1854 to 1867		

The superintendents were :—

James Barnes	1839 to 1848		Henry Gray	1848 to 1866
C. O. Russell	1866 to 1882			

The presidents of the Boston and Worcester Railroad were :—

Nathan Hale	1831 to 1849		George Morey	(11 weeks) 1856 to 1857
T. Hopkinson	1849 to 1856		Daniel Denny	Feb. 2-5, 1857
Ginery Twichell	1857 to 1867			

The superintendents were :—

Amos Binney	1833		William Parker	1839 to 1849
Nathan Hale	1833 to 1834		Ginery Twichell	1849 to 1858
J. F. Curtis	1835 to 1839		E. B. Phillips	1858 to 1865
Nathan Hale	April 13 to July 10, 1839		Abraham Firth	1865 to 1867

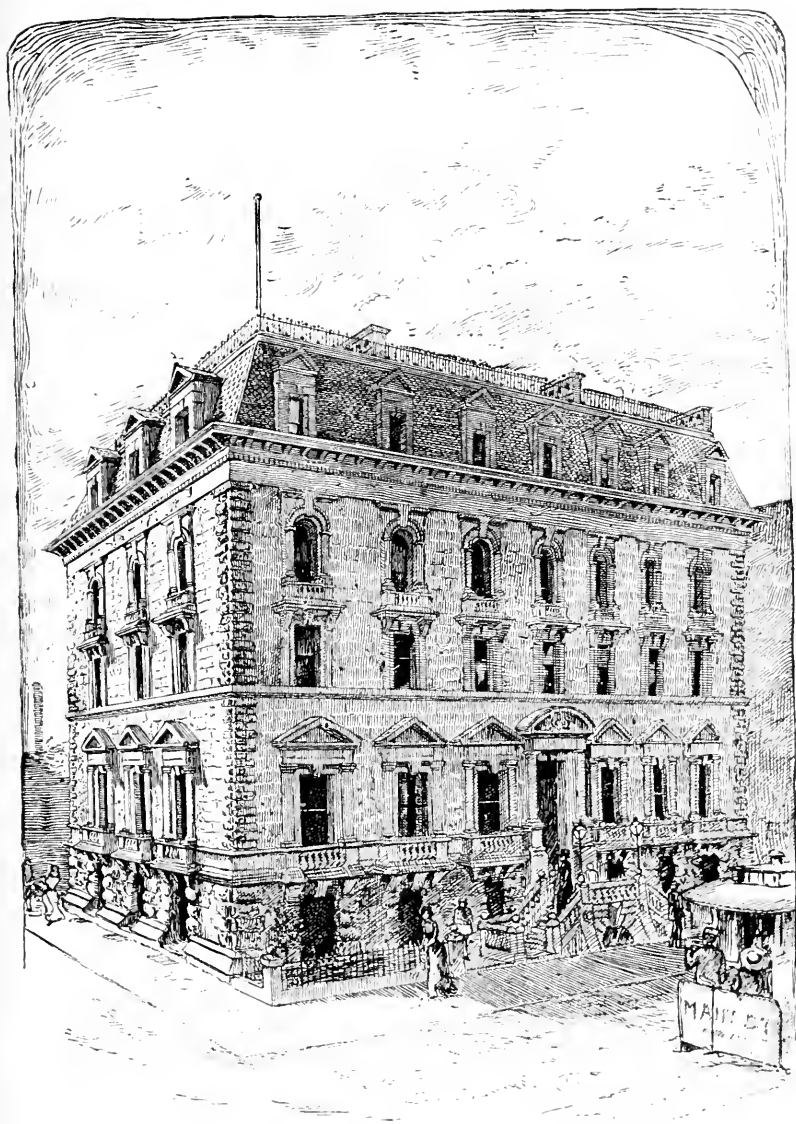
The presidents of the Boston and Albany Railroad were :—

Chester W. Chapin	1867 to 1878		John Cummings, <i>pro tem.</i>	July 1-22, 1880
D. Waldo Lincoln	1878 to 1880		William Bliss	1880 until now.

In 1836 the company built a terminal station on Beach Street, Boston, which was burned out in 1865, but rebuilt and occupied until 1881, when the present magnificent station on Kneeland Street was finished and occupied.

The station of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Springfield is an ancient structure, hardly adequate to its uses. Seven or eight years ago the company made extensive preparations for the construction of a new and elegant station on the other side of Main Street, with such alterations in the grades of the street and the tracks, that the latter should be carried over the carriage-way, thus obviating the present inconvenient and dangerous crossing of Main Street at grade. But the project was defeated, before the board of railroad-commissioners, by the active opposition of some citizens of Springfield, and the lukewarmness of the other contributing railroads. It is but a question of time, however, when, with proper co-operation, the Boston and Albany Railroad shall provide for Springfield a commodious and worthy station-building.

The Springfield, Athol, and North-eastern Railroad, 30 miles long, was built through the agency of the Hon. Willis Phelps of Springfield, the city contributing \$300,000 towards its construction, and taking stock therefor. In 1880 the line passed, under foreclosure, into the possession of the Boston and Albany Company, for the consideration of \$438,000, or about the price of the bonds, the original shareholders losing all their investments. The purchase was made through the agency of the Hon. Chester W. Chapin, who sought by this acquisition to secure new connections for the Albany road, and to insure to Springfield the beneficial operation of a route for whose construction she had paid out so much.



BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICES.

North Main Street.

The importance of Boston, as one of the great American seaports of modern times, is largely due to Springfield energy and tact, moving at a time when the freighting-business of the Bay town had fallen off so greatly that the Cunard Line found itself obliged to cease running steamships there. As soon as the Boston and Albany Railroad had acquired the Grand Junction Railroad (nine miles long, from Cottage Farm on the main line to the wharves at East Boston), the Hon. Chester W. Chapin had an interview with Sir Samuel Cunard, and requested him to renew the steamship service to Boston. Cunard objected, that he could find no freight there; and Chapin thereupon guaranteed to load one of his vessels if she were sent to Boston. Unable to secure co-operation from merchants or shippers, Mr. Chapin and Commodore Vanderbilt went West, and obtained grain enough for a full cargo, which they brought through over the New-York Central and Boston and Albany lines, and successfully placed upon the Cunard boat at East Boston. Having shown the high feasibility of transporting goods between the Far West and Europe by way of his road and its eastern port, Mr. Chapin withdrew, leaving others to follow in the route where he had been the pioneer, until the annual clearances of ocean-steamships from Boston for the European ports averaged one for each secular day.

The Boston and Albany Railroad now has 244 locomotives (193 of which were built in its own shops), 219 passenger-cars, 5,396 freight-cars, and 700 other cars. Upwards of 5,000 persons are in the employ of the company. In 1883 it carried 8,079,072 passengers. In 1881 its charges were at an average rate of fare of 1.98 cents each per mile, or 2.13 cents for local passengers, 1.95 cents for through passengers, and .83 cent for season-ticket holders. It also transported, in 1883, 3,411,324 tons of freight, at an average rate for local freight of about 1.60 cents a ton each mile, and .79 cent for through freight. The total number of miles run by its locomotives amounted to 5,651,302 in the year 1883 alone. The net earnings from passengers and freight in 1883 were \$2,380,971.81.

The total receipts of the Boston and Worcester line, for its first year (1835), for passengers and freight, were \$161,806.95; and in 1867, the last year of its independent existence, they reached the sum of \$1,742,909.72. The receipts of the Western Railroad rose from \$182,309.99 in 1841, to \$3,826,116.13 in 1867. The total transportation earnings are now in excess of \$8,500,000 a year, and the expenditures are above \$6,000,000. The annual receipts from local passengers are \$2,100,000; from through passengers, \$1,200,000; from local freight, \$2,250,000; from through freight, \$2,500,000; from mails, etc., \$800,000. Of the capital stock of \$20,000,000, the sum of \$17,700,000 is held in Massachusetts, where dwell 5,093 of the 5,935 stockholders. The total property and assets of the company reach \$35,412,158.75, and the total gross debt is \$10,858,000.

The total length of the main line, with double track, is 201.65 miles: and there are also about 140 miles of leased lines and branches.

The precision and foresight with which the affairs of the line have always been managed have given it a singular immunity from accidents. During the first 32 years of its career, not ten passengers were killed in its cars, out of over 32,000,000 who had been transported. In 1840 the directors reported, with great astonishment, "the accidental and unexpected meeting of two trains of cars, carrying passengers, upon the same track." And the subsequent double-tracking of the road rendered such surprises still less likely.

The Boston and Albany Company is thus highly commended in the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners' Report for 1882: "Having adopted a comprehensive policy for the renewal of the track of the main line, so as to raise the track construction from its present high standard to one still more perfect, the management of this road has now commenced a thorough improvement of the track construction of all its branches. In the main line it is proposed to have all the ties of uniform length and width, and steel rails weighing 72 pounds per yard, and to make the track, by careful construction and supervision, the very best of its kind. The management has also commenced a thorough improvement of the motive power of the road. The same improvement is noticeable in passenger-cars. . . . The stations of the road maintain their high standard. The management appears anxious to further the interests of the travelling public, by such improvements in and about the stations as experience indicates from time to time."

As it is now constituted, the Boston and Albany Railroad is one of the most important routes in America, joined on the west to the great lines which run to the Lake States and Canada: and on the east, delivering its freight at the magnificent Grand Junction wharves in East Boston, with elevators, warehouses, emigrant sheds, and docks in which the largest ocean-steamships load and unload. As Miss Sedgwick said, many years ago, it is "a road far superior to the Appian Way." Aside from its national importance as a great factor in the east-and-west route from the grain-bearing prairies to the seaboard, this line has a peculiar interest from its connection with some of the most delightfully picturesque regions in America, bringing tourists to the lovely meadow and mountain towns, and quaint old historic villages of the Connecticut Valley, and to that glorious Berkshire region of which Beecher says, "From Salisbury to Williamstown, and then to Bennington in Vermont, there stretches a country of valleys, lakes, and mountains, that is yet to be as celebrated as the lake-district of England, or the hill-country of Palestine." Or, as another eloquent writer has said, "Berkshire is a region of hill and valley, mountain and lake, beautiful rivers and laughing brooks, — the very Piedmont of America." All this great park of

the hills, together with the thronged towns of Central Massachusetts, are made tributary to Springfield by the admirable route which her citizens have been so enterprising in founding, and so sagacious in conducting.

The New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad is one of the most important lines running to and from Springfield. By shrewd and careful management, the company have prospered almost from the first day of their organization, so that to-day their passenger and freight departments rank with those of the larger roads of the country. The terminus of the road is at Springfield; but, by connecting with the Boston and Albany Railroad, a through line is established between New York and Boston, without change of cars. In October, 1883, arrangements were made with the Connecticut-river Railroad, whereby drawing-room cars were run from New York to Montreal. Travel over this line is very heavy, especially during the summer months. The New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Company have a capital stock of \$15,500,000, with 123 miles of double track, from Williams Bridge, N.Y., to Springfield. By an agreement dated March 17, 1848, the company have used the New-York and Harlem tracks from Williams Bridge into the city of New York, paying a toll therefor. The company also have in Connecticut a three-mile branch running from Berlin to New Britain, a ten-mile branch from Berlin to Middletown, and a 3½-mile branch from Windsor Locks to Suffield. All these branches connect with the main line. In addition to these, they have a perpetual lease of the Shore-line road from New Haven to New London, a distance of 50 miles; one of the Harlem-river and Port-Chester railroad, double track, from Harlem River to New Rochelle; and also a lease of the Boston and New-York Air-line Railroad, from New Haven to Willimantic, Conn. The majority of the officers, directors, and stockholders of the road have been, and still are, citizens of New-York State and Connecticut; but a local interest has always centred in the road, from the fact that Chester W. Chapin of this city was a prime mover in its organization. There was no one who did more toward extending the through line of railroad to New York, and no one who was better qualified to promote its interests. First interested in the stage-coach lines running from Brattleborough, Vt., to Hartford, Conn.; and, later, a controller, and afterward owner, of the steamboat-lines from this city down the river,—Mr. Chapin became thoroughly identified with local travel. The foundation of this road was largely due to him; and upon its completion he became a director in the corporation, a position which he held up to the time of his death, in 1883. The New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company was formed by the consolidation, July 24, 1872, of the New-York and New-Haven and the Hartford and New-Haven railroad companies. The New-Haven Railroad was chartered in Connecticut in May, 1844, and in New York in January, 1846; and the road was opened

in January, 1849. The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company was chartered in Connecticut in May, 1833, and was opened in 1839. The Massachusetts portion of the road was built under the charter of the Hartford and Springfield Railroad Company, April 3, 1839, but was not completed until December, 1844. The several branches of the road were built at different times, under separate charters.

The Connecticut-river Railroad Company is a consolidation of the Northampton and Springfield Railroad Corporation and the Greenfield and Northampton Railroad Company, which were united on equal terms, in July, 1845, according to the provisions of the Act to incorporate the Greenfield and Northampton Railroad Company, passed Jan. 25, 1845.

An Act to establish the Northampton and Springfield Railroad Corporation was approved March 1, 1842, and made John Clarke, Samuel L. Hinckley, Stephen Brewer, Jonathan H. Butler, Winthrop Hillyer (all citizens of Northampton), their associates and successors, a corporation, with power to locate and construct a railroad from a point in Northampton, commencing within one mile of the court-house, crossing the Connecticut River near Mount Holyoke, and passing down the valley of said river, on the east side thereof, through a portion of Hadley, South Hadley, and Springfield, to meet the track of the Hartford and Springfield Railroad Corporation at Cabotville in said Springfield, or diverging from said line at or near Stony Brook, in South Hadley, and passing over the plain, and crossing the Chicopee River near the falls, uniting with the Western Railroad, easterly of the depot in Springfield. By an Act passed March 21, 1845, the corporation was authorized to change its location, thus: "Commencing at a point in Northampton defined in the Act to which this is in addition, passing down on the west side of the Connecticut River, and near the same, through a part of Hadley, Easthampton, Northampton, South Farms (so called), and West Springfield, and crossing said river at or near the village of Willimansett, in the town of Springfield, to a line designated in the Act to which this Act is in addition." The corporation was also authorized to construct a branch railroad from the main track of their road, in the village of Cabotville, passing up the south bank of Chicopee River, near the same, into Chicopee Falls village.

The Act incorporating the Greenfield and Northampton Railroad Company was passed Jan. 25, 1845, and names Henry W. Clapp, Ralph Williams, and Henry W. Cushman, as incorporators, with their associates, successors, and assigns, who were authorized to locate and construct a railroad from some convenient point on the location of the Northampton and Springfield Railroad, at or near the terminus of said railroad in the town of Northampton, northward, across the canal of the New-Haven and Northampton Company in said Northampton, passing near the bend in the Connecticut

River; thence through the westerly part of the town of Hatfield, and the easterly part of the town of Whately, near the villages of South Deerfield and Deerfield, crossing Deerfield River at Cheapside in said Deerfield, and terminating at some convenient point in or near the village of Greenfield aforesaid.

An Act was passed April 16, 1846, authorizing the Connecticut-river Railroad Company to extend their road from Greenfield to any point on the north line of the State, west of the Connecticut River, in either of the towns of Bernardston or Northfield. On the 28th day of February, 1845, the road was opened for the transit of passengers and freight to Cabotville (now Chicopee), a distance of about four miles.

Dec. 13, 1845, the road was completed and opened for business to Northampton, and three trips per day were made each way over the road. The road was extended and opened for use to South Deerfield, 11 miles above Northampton, on the 17th day of August, 1846; and to Greenfield, on the 23d day of November, 1846.

On the first day of January, 1849, the road was completed to the south line of the State of Vermont, thus adding 14 miles to the length of the main road, which, with the branch of two miles to Chicopee Falls, made the entire length 52 miles. Since that time a branch from Mount Tom to Easthampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has been added, making the total road belonging to the company 55.85 miles, while it controls and operates 129.85 miles.

In 1866 a second track was completed from Springfield to Chicopee, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In 1873 the second track was extended to Holyoke, and brought into use in August of that year; and in August, 1874, a further extension of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of second track to Northampton was completed and opened for use.

In 1883 the company began the work of building a second track from Northampton to Greenfield. A section of this last extension was finished and opened for business between North Hatfield and Deerfield, on the third day of December, 1883.

It is said, that, when the people were contemplating the building of the railroad from Northampton to Springfield, they estimated that the passenger traffic would be double the amount of that of the two stage-lines then running between the two places. Now, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, the Connecticut-river Railroad carried 1,484,155 passengers, and 632,865 tons of freight. The total traffic earnings for the same period were \$870,038.14. The road pays 8 per cent dividends. The capital stock paid in, \$2,370,000; surplus, \$919,039.91.

Thus it is seen that the results of the building and operating of this railroad—the success of which its projectors and many other persons along its line viewed as doubtful—have been a great increase in productive in-

dustries, and an astonishing growth in the population and wealth of the whole valley through which the road runs. Within a year after the road was opened to Northampton, preparations were made for the founding of a large manufacturing town at Hadley Falls, on the line of the road; and from these beginnings has sprung the important and prosperous city of Holyoke, now numbering about 25,000 inhabitants.

The road was practically at first an institution of Northampton, where the main offices and workshops were located; but, after a while, it passed chiefly into the hands of people of Springfield, where the headquarters now are, in the building on the east corner of Main Street and Commercial Row, almost opposite the Union Passenger-Depot. Here, too, are the shops, just north of the freight-house, — which is itself on the river-bank north of the Union Passenger-Depot. The connections of the road are important, and lead in all directions. The first president was Erastus Hopkins, who also served again after the retirement of President Clapp; the others being successively Chester W. Chapin, Henry W. Clapp, and Daniel L. Harris, who remained until his death, which occurred in 1879. For a short interregnum, Mr. Chapin acted as president, until N. A. Leonard, for a long time the company's legal adviser, was chosen in 1880, and who is now in office. The superintendent is J. Mulligan. The treasurer for the past 25 years has been Seth Hunt, who has been the clerk of the corporation for 21 years, and whose connection with the company began 38 years ago. He has been longer in the service of the company than any person now living. His predecessor was the late Samuel F. Lyman of Northampton, who was the first clerk and treasurer, and who served until 1858. He was the register of probate for Hampshire County for 30 years; and, after retiring from the treasury of the Connecticut-river Railroad Company, he became the judge of probate.

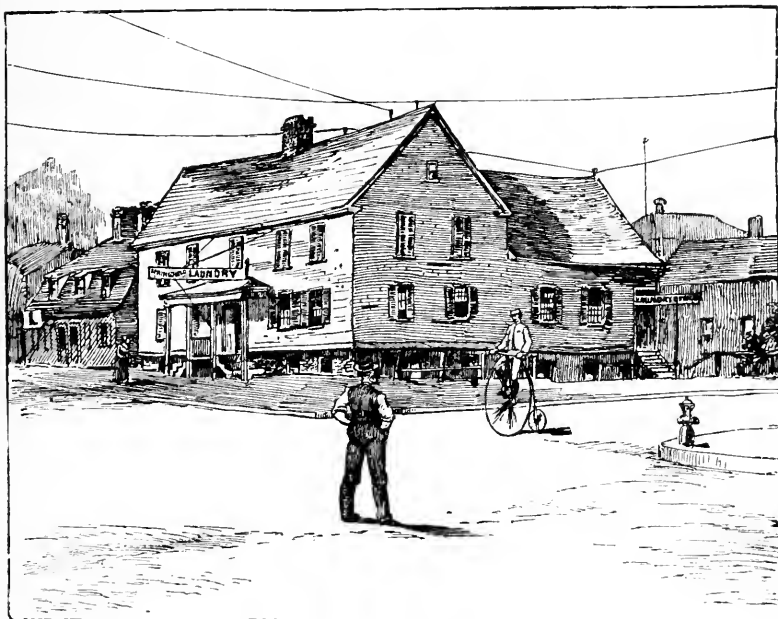
The Springfield and New-London Railroad was begun and finished in 1875. The records of the road show that a meeting was held July 24, 1874, when Willis Phelps was chosen president, and William Mattoon clerk. It was voted to issue 2,000 shares of stock at \$100 each. Of these, 1,500 shares were taken by the city, and the rest divided among 70 stockholders. At the next meeting, July 14, 1874, Charles Marsh was chosen treasurer; and in the next November, T. M. Dewey was made clerk in place of William Mattoon. Jan. 27, 1875, a memorable annual meeting of the officers, directors, and stockholders of the road was held; Daniel L. Harris appearing in behalf of the city, and Willis Phelps for the directors. The meeting was a stormy one, and resulted in an entire change of directors and officers. The following board of officers was chosen, April 9, 1875: President, Gurdon Bill; vice-president, Lewis J. Powers; clerk, Daniel L. Harris; treasurer, James Kirkham. The contract to construct the road was given to Birnie

& Warren, \$100,000 having been paid to them for grading. The entire cost of the road was about \$200,000. The road is about eight miles long, and extends from the Union Depot to the Connecticut State line. One mile and a quarter of the new road was leased from the Athol road. In 1875 the Springfield and New-London road was leased by, and run in conjunction with, the Connecticut-valley Railroad; and in 1880, the New-York and New-England leased it for a term of five years, paying \$5,500 per year. At this time the New-York and New-England road leased the Connecticut Central road for 15 years, thus making a direct line from Springfield to Hartford. In 1881 or 1882, Charles O. Chapin succeeded Gurdon Bill as president, and Chauncey L. Covell succeeded Lewis J. Powers as vice-president. That portion of the line lying between the junction with what was formerly known as the Athol Railroad, and the Connecticut State line in Long-meadow, is owned and controlled by the Springfield and New-London Company, of which the following are the officers: President, Chauncy L. Covell; vice-president, William Birnie; clerk, T. M. Dewey; treasurer, James Kirkham. In August, 1883, the New-York and New-England road rented ground from the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and built a passenger-station at the corner of Spring and Lyman Streets. The station up to this time had been in the Athol Depot building, opposite the Union Depot. The division now has two passenger-trains running daily to Hartford and Rockville, Conn.; but the freight business is the chief revenue of the division.

The Public Hospitality.

THE TAVERNS OF OLD, AND THE HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
OF TO-DAY.

SPRINGFIELD has always been famous for its hospitality, not only in the homes of which it is justly proud, but in the many houses of public entertainment which have flourished at this centre of travel. Before the time when the question of fame or of history trembled in the balance, —

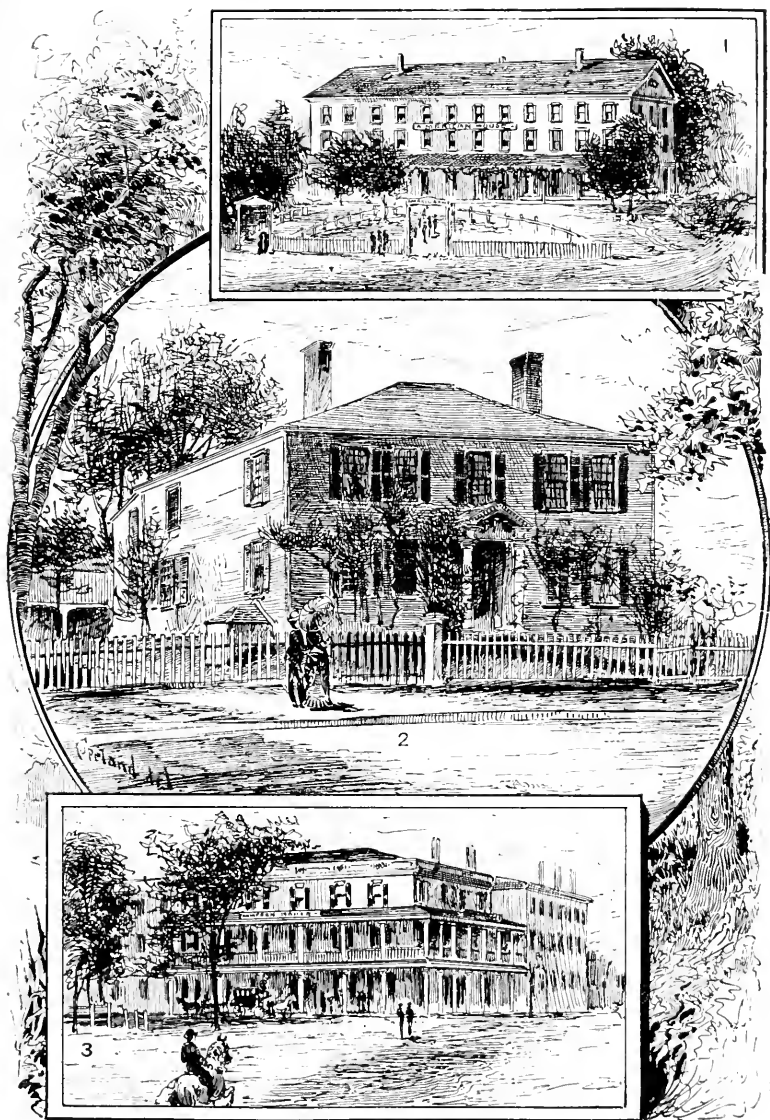


The Ely "Ordinary," or Tavern, as it is in 1883. Dwight and Sanford Streets.

before the hamlet's future was established against the Indian's efforts to blot out even the brief note of a settlement, — there was need of a public house: for the village was at the outset the county-seat, and the county court must have entertainment. For this reason, the court in 1665 licensed Nathaniel Ely to keep an "ordinary." Ely had appeared in the village six

years previous, and was not one of the original settlers. The license provided for the keeping of a "house for common entertaynment, also for selling wines and strong liquors for the year ensuing, provided he keepe good rule and order in his house." He was further released from "Trayning in ye Towne soe long as he continues to keepe ye ordinary." This license was renewed, year by year, till his death in 1675. He must have been no ordinary man in the community, for tavern-keeping was no sinecure. He was twice before the court for violation of his duty: in 1667 he sold four quarts of cider to an Indian, and was fined £16; in 1674 the court then sitting in his house found fault with his beer, claiming that it was not up to the legal standard, — "four bushels good barley-malt to ye hhd.," — and accordingly fined him 40 shillings. His house stood just south of the present Belmont Hotel, and is still standing, at the corner of Dwight and Sanford Streets, having been moved there 40 years ago.

For a century after the death of this pioneer in tavern-keeping, the court records are sprinkled with licenses to numerous persons; but none made the business successful enough to leave any noteworthy record. By the close of the Revolutionary War, powdered wigs and small-clothes were passing out of use; and the town, although small, was putting on a recognizable aspect. Main Street was less of a cart-path than formerly, and communication with Boston had made the Bay Path something more definite than an Indian trail. Yet all the houses in the town were confined to three streets, — Main Street, State Street, and "the road to Charles Brewer's." The present site of Court Square was always the centre of attraction; for here were the church, the court-house, the whipping-post, and most of the trading-shops. No wonder that here, too, was one of the most famous taverns of the day. It stood 18 feet north of the great elm now standing on Court Square, — a huge, rambling, unpainted building, with a lofty wing, which, when afterward detached, was called the "light-house." Here the famous Zenas Parsons held sway a hundred years ago, and many an anecdote remains of those days of flip-irons and toddy. Gen. Washington tarried here over night, while on his New-England inspecting tour. But Parsons retired with the century in which he was born; and the dignified, slow Eleazer Williams succeeded him. When James Monroe paid Springfield a visit, early in his presidency, he found John Bennett in charge. Soon afterward the property was sold to Erastus Chapin; and in 1819 he sold the place to a company of public-spirited townspeople, who forthwith bought the adjoining homestead and opened Court Square. In its last days the tavern is remembered as the humble lodging-place of two boys, who slept together on the attic floor, and were up early in the morning to drive ox-carts from the middle landing, and deliver the river merchandise to the various stores. Their names were Chester W. Chapin and Willis Phelps. The main part



1 American House.

2 Stebbins's Tavern.

3 Hampden House.

SOME OLD-TIME TAVERNS

of the old tavern was moved back toward the river at the foot of the then new thoroughfare, Court Street, where it now stands, still guiltless of paint and in its simple colonial architecture.¹

A few rods north of the Parsons tavern, stood the public-house of Moses Church, the postmaster. Walking up the village street, the stranger in town would find a hearty welcome from Lieut. John Worthington. His estate ran back to the river, and included Bridge and Worthington Streets. Lieut. John died in 1774; and his son, "Hon. John," a Yale graduate, was too proud to mix toddy. But some time after his death in 1800, the house reverted to its former use: being kept during the War of 1812-15 by Elijah Goodrich, the founder of Springfield's fame in horse-trotting. Charles Stearns, the pioneer real-estate speculator of the town, got possession of the building about the time the Boston and Albany Railroad opened, after it had been used as a dwelling-house about 20 years, and moved it back to Water Street. As western travel was opened, early in the present century, several small taverns were opened on Ferry Lane, the northern of the three approaches to the river from Main Street. Still farther north, opposite the buildings of the Street-railway Company, stood the house of Major Joseph Stebbins, who died in 1819. The Major was said to be in league with Capt. Joseph Carew, who operated a tannery on the other side of the street, along the town brook. When the Captain's customers came to buy leather, he would invariably tell them that he had none "ready;" advising them to stay over night at the Major's, and get the leather in the morning. So, while the Major's pocket was being enriched to the extent of four-and-sixpence, the Captain dipped his hides in the brook, and in the morning weighed them out, dampness included. The Major's name will not be lost to sight as long as his elms, now a century old, remain in sentinel row in the centre of North Main Street. The tavern has since been occupied by Thomas Bond and Horatio Sargeant.

Retracing his steps, the ideal tourist finds a tavern on the south-westerly corner of State and Main Streets, although there was no such "corner" a hundred years ago. This was known as the Bates Tavern. It does not appear who built it; but it was kept by Elijah Goodrich from 1815 to 1820, and then by Thomas Bates, whose daughter Phœbe married Jeremy War-riner. This famous couple (Uncle Jerry and Aunt Phœbe, as the older generation now living knew them) made their reputation in the Bates Tavern; and it was indeed enviable, not only locally, — although their suppers were a matter of jealousy to housewives and a marvel to husbands, while Uncle Jerry's bar-room was the rendezvous of all the wild and reckless youngsters of the day, — but not triflingly cosmopolitan: for travellers from across the Atlantic have been known to take stage, immediately upon their arrival in

¹ A view of the building as it now is may be seen on page 22.

Boston, for this famous Springfield resort. Uncle Jerry outgrew the Bates Tavern, and his fate is seen farther on. The old building still stands, on the southerly side of State Street, a few rods west of its earlier location. It has been known, late years, as the Springfield House, and became quite famous in connection with a beer-garden when run by August Sheppert, who died recently in Germany. South of the Bates Tavern stood the "Old Gaol," — the second which the village had, — built in 1677, and used for 114 years. The building was mostly upon the site of the present Belmont Hotel; but the jailer's house, adjoining it on the north, projected into what is now Bliss Street. This house is known as the "Old Gaol Tavern:" as the jailer has always, until recently, kept open house for the court and bench. This tavern naturally succeeded to the patronage previously accorded the Ely "Ordinary:" but the jailers took greater pains to please the court than did the persecuted Nathaniel, for they were never brought to account for the quality of their beer. When the county sold the property in 1794, it was taken by the last jailer, William Colton, who continued to keep open house (although not for criminals) until 1810. The property came into the possession of the late Elam Stockbridge, who occupied it for some time. Not long after the opening of Bliss Street, it disappeared.

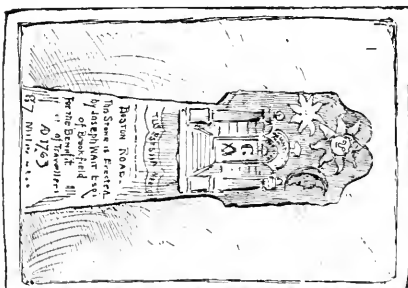
Capt. Charles Colton is supposed to have "kept tavern" as early as 1774, on the "old Dwight homestead," at the southerly corner of State and Maple Streets. But the establishing of the Armory was the first impetus to the development of the forest tract on the plateau east of the "marish:" and when, about the same time, Capt. Levi Pease, who started his Boston and Hartford stage-line, Oct. 20, 1783, secured the first charter for a turnpike granted in the State, and began to improve the highway between Springfield and Palmer, tavern-keeping became a business on the hill. Curiously enough, the oldest of these inns sprang up five miles east of the centre of the town, and was known as the Five-mile House. When Rev. Bezaleel Howard came from Cambridge on horseback, in 1784, for a six-months' trial as pastor of the First Church, he stopped over night at this house. When it gave up its fame as a caravansary, it continued for years to be the favorite, as it was for a time the only, suburban resort for sleighing-parties. In this connection, the names of Willys Russel and Orrin Dimmock commend themselves to many persons now living. In the days when the freight conveyance between the river and Boston was by team, the goods from the river-boats would be loaded at the wharf, and drawn to the top of the hill; and there the teamsters delighted to stay over night, so as to get a fresh start early in the morning. Of these taverns patronized chiefly by teaming people, the first was kept by Elisha Tileston, at the corner of State and Walnut Streets. It was also a loafing-place for the Armorers; and for this reason, as well as for its nearness to the government shops, it was called the

Armory House. In 1825 it was taken by Stephen O. Russell, who ran it a half-dozen years, and turned it over to Henry Stocking. It soon passed into the hands of Henry Adams and Solymán Merrick, and ultimately came into the possession of Aaron Nason, whose son-in-law, S. W. Sexton, now runs it under the name of the Rockingham House, by which it has been known for 20 years. It ceased to be a stopping-place for transient guests some time ago, but is still a pleasant home for some residents who do not care to keep house. In 1832 N. B. Moseley, now of Philadelphia, moved his father's inn from the Boston Road, a quarter of a mile west of the Carlisle Brook, to its present location, just east of the Rockingham House, and used it as the terminus of his two stage-lines, — the Springfield and Lowell, and the Springfield and Norwich. He called it "The Eagle," and, after keeping it two years, sold it to S. O. Russell. In two years more, when the railroad supplanted the stages, it became a boarding-house. Off toward Cabotville, on what is now called Armory Street, Japhet and Austin Chapin successively kept a tavern, which was mostly patronized by toddy-loving Armorers, so that the way thither was nicknamed "Toddy Road." About the same time (1830-40) Ezra Kimberly kept a *quasi*-tavern, maintained mostly by regular boarders, at the Water Shop. The jailer's house connected with the present county jail, midway down State Street, was until half a century ago used as a tavern, like the "Old Gaol Tavern" on Main Street; among the better-known keepers being Harvey Chapin and Col. Ebenezer Russell.

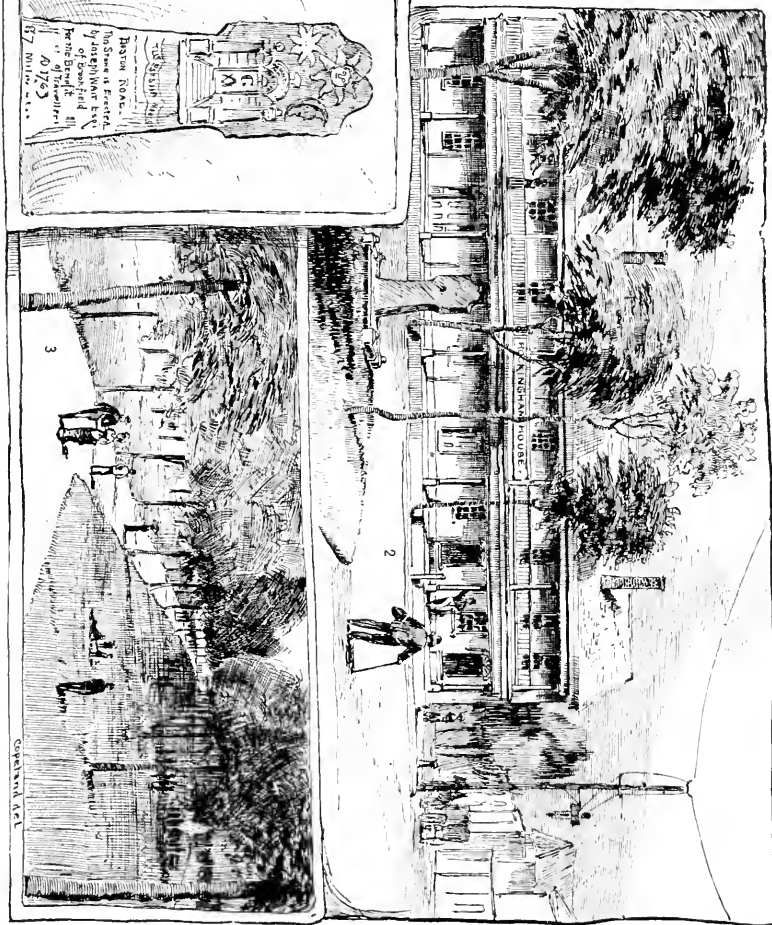
The growth of the stage business early in this century, and the opening of Court Square in 1819, led to the building of two new taverns in the centre of the growing town. In 1820 Thomas Sargeant, who came to Springfield as a jeweller in 1785, built the Exchange Tavern. It was the first brick tavern in town, and was first known as the Springfield Hotel. But it was a stage-house from the first, and ought to be called a tavern; indeed, a lantern still hangs in front of the building, with transparencies lettered "Exchange Tavern." Benjamin Phelps was the first landlord; and among his successors are Moses Chapman, John J. Bishop, Marvin Chapin, A. P. Chapin, Zorister Bonney, Philo A. Rockwell, D. D. Winchester, Ezekiel Adams, and N. S. Chandler. This building is owned by William B. Walker, who thoroughly renovated it not long ago, increasing its conveniences and attractions. The present proprietors, F. Kingman & Co., strive to make it a popular business-man's house; but this doesn't bar out theatrical people, who have always been its patrons. The other new tavern was the Hampden Coffee-house, built by Erastus Chapin in 1821, partly on the site of the old Moses Church Tavern, at the north-westerly corner of Court and Main Streets. After trying the business a couple of years, Mr. Chapin sold out to Miner Stebbins of West Springfield, who does not seem to have had better luck. He in turn sold it to Col. Ebenezer Russell, who had just

stopped running a tavern on State Street for the county. It obtained and maintained an excellent reputation under his management and that of his several successors, who include Horatio Sargeant, Harvey Rockwood (who was afterward identi-

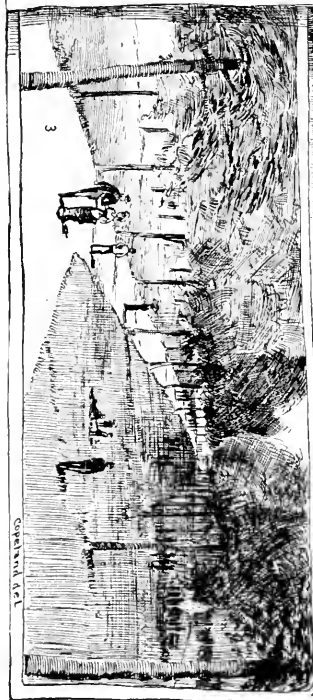
1 Boston Mile Stone.



2 The Rockingham House, on State Street.



3 Benton Park.



fied with the United-States Hotel at Hartford), James Worthington. Vinton & Tucker, A. M. Alden, and I. M. Parsons. While Chester White was proprietor, 30 years after its erection, the place was accidentally burned. It

was most noted as being the starting-point of Chester W. Chapin's stage-line, his horses being kept in barns on the site of the present City Hall.

"Uncle Jerry Warriner" and "Aunt Phœbe" first made Springfield hotels famous, in the old Bates Tavern. By way of humoring the old couple's ambition, some of their friends built a fine brick building on the southerly corner of Bliss and Main Streets, investing about \$150,000 in the enterprise. The new hotel was christened the Union House, and the local god and goddess of hospitality were duly installed. But both of them were homesick, and somehow things didn't go right in the new palace. Furthermore, the opening of the railroad from Boston drew everybody up town; and Uncle Jerry and Aunt Phœbe gave up the struggle. The premises have since been leased for short terms by various parties, none of whom met with great success, until Hiram M. French bought the property. Under his management the Union House gained a good reputation; and when he retired, six or seven years ago, Lewis W. Cass became its proprietor. He re-christened it the Belmont, and under this name C. R. Gowen now keeps it as a family hotel.

The Massasoit House, the most noted of the local hotels, is practically a result of the opening of the Western Railroad from Worcester to Springfield in 1839, which created an era of great change in various important matters in the town and its vicinity. Court Square had always been the centre of business, but the railway-station soon gathered about itself a large share of the town's activity, particularly all that falls in the line of hosteleries. This epoch also marks the transition from the plain, free-and-easy tavern, the resort in common of travellers and of village loafers, and the more pretentious hotel, with its modern conveniences, designed exclusively for the travelling public. The Judge John Hooker property, next south of the railway-station on Main Street, was put up at auction in 1842. It contained about one acre and a half, of irregular shape, fronting 180 feet on Main Street, and falling away in the rear to a width of 75 feet. Men are still living in Springfield who pass the Union Depot with a sigh of regret that they were not far-sighted enough, 40 years or more ago, to buy a homestead, or a part of one, in this locality. But there was one shrewd man who knew that if his project of building a famous hotel near the railway-station should fail, the buying of land in the vicinity could not prove an unprofitable investment. This man was Marvin Chapin, a native of Somers, Conn., who in 1836 began "keeping tavern" with his brother at Cabotville. A Westfield tavern-keeper, Israel M. Parsons, was interested in the scheme; and these two bought the Hooker homestead for \$8,000. The Hooker house was moved back, and has since been known as the Nayasset House. A contract was at once made with Charles McClallan of Chicopee to build a brick hotel; but Parsons soon became scared at the venture, and gladly sold

WASSAHOI HOUSE



M & E. S. CHAPIN.

Springfield, Mass.



his interest to Mr. Chapin, who at once took into partnership his Chicopee brother, Ethan S., and the firm of M. & E. S. Chapin has ever since been identified with Springfield's most famous hotel. McClallan fulfilled his contract, and the house was opened late in June, 1843. E. S. Chapin says that he intended to call it the Massachusetts House, but gave up the idea, by reason of the unpopularity of a Boston hotel by that name. His friends suggested several local Indian names: among others, "Massasoit," which was at once adopted. Shortly before the house was opened to the public, the barber-shop in the basement was fitted up: and its colored proprietor, Charles W. Hall, wishing to advertise his new stand, announced in the local newspaper the opening of his barber-shop under the new "Massasoit House," before the name had authoritatively been given to the public. The name thus given was never recalled, although for years it was very unpopular: few knowing how to pronounce it, and scarcely any one venturing to spell it. In its early days, people wishing to engage rooms by letter would resort to the most comical circumlocutions to avoid using the name. The original Massasoit was a small affair, about one-fifth of the size of the present building. It was built as it now stands, on the corner of the lot, about ten feet from the east and north lines. A three-story wood addition was built in 1847 on Main Street, joining the brick building on the south: this gave place, ten years later, to the present brick extension. In 1853, another addition of brick was built in the rear, containing the large dining-room and kitchen.

Thus enlarged, the house has 130 sleeping-rooms, two fine parlors, and two ladies' reception-rooms. The smoking and reading room in the front corner on the office-floor, with its iron balcony, is perhaps the best-known part of the house: the writing-room is more quiet, being retired behind the office and coat-room. The large dining-room usually seats 150, while the ladies' ordinary accommodates 80. The house cannot, perhaps, lay claim to general elegance in its furnishing equal to that of its more modern rivals, but the Massasoit has well earned its wide-spread fame for solid comfort and good living, and for large and comfortable rooms. Few hotels can show a longer list of famous guests, not only in later years, but when the supper-tables were lighted by tall candles placed in silver-plated sticks, one at each plate. The name of Horace Mann is the first enrolled upon the register. At other times appear the names of Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Wendell Phillips, Louis Kossuth, Charles Dickens, President Johnson, President Grant, Jefferson Davis, Stephen A. Douglas, Secretary Seward, Gens. Sherman and McClellan, and Grand Duke Alexis. To this list should be added the names of nearly all the great actors and actresses and singers of the last 40 years. During this time supplies have trebled in value, and hotel-rates have risen accordingly. Yet the Massasoit, while

it has never been known as a low-priced house, has never held out for exorbitant or "fancy" charges. It has had a monopoly of the tourist patronage, which always wants the best, and is willing to pay for it. This class of hotel guests has diminished in the last decade, largely owing to the through-train service on the roads centring in Springfield; but at every meal-hour may be seen a goodly number of travellers enjoying the always satisfactory bill-of-fare of the Massasoit. This house has been a training-school for several noted hotel-keepers: among them are Edward Chapin of the Occidental, San Francisco; S. H. Moseley of the New-Haven House, New Haven; Major Field, formerly of the Delavan, Albany; Charles Vinton of the Continental, Philadelphia; and Henry Warner of the Metropolitan, New York. Several who held subordinate positions in the Massasoit have gained honorable positions outside of hotel-keeping: of these, may be mentioned Messrs. Davis and Bridgman of San Francisco, and Lawyer Pelham of New York. The Massasoit-house farm, or the "Chapin farm" as it is frequently called, has been locally famous for a dozen years. It has furnished most of the vegetables and dairy-produce used at the hotel. A couple of years ago, as its manager, H. J. Chapin, a brother of the hotel proprietors, engaged in other business, its usefulness was considerably curtailed; and part of the land has since been sold to the city.

The American House is one of the hotels of the past, and its history is short. Just north of the railroad, on both sides of Main Street, lay the estate of Capt. Robert Emery. The homestead occupied the site of the Boston and Albany Railroad's massive granite office building. This plat was sold for \$7,500 in 1845, by the captain's widow, to Albert Morgan and Samuel S. Day; who turned the dwelling into a hostelry, and named it the American House. It attained considerable favor locally as a family hotel, but changed proprietors frequently. It was leased successively by James Warren, Thomas D. Winchester, and Henry Adams, and in 1857 was bought by James E. Russell, whose father has been mentioned as proprietor of two Armory-hill taverns. Mr. Russell kept the property six months, and sold it to his brother Charles O. Russell, who leased it to Daniel P. Kingsley. Mr. Kingsley ran the hotel till Chester W. Chapin bought it, and turned the property over to the railroad-company. The building was removed to Sharon Street.

The Cooley House, like the American, was built on the Emery estate. Chester W. Chapin bought the greater part, if not all, of that estate lying on the east side of Main Street; but the railroad would not take it all off his hands, so he disposed of it in parcels to different individuals. The plat at the corner of Liberty Street was bought, in 1848, by Justin M. Cooley, who had just come to Springfield from New York. He was not a stranger in the Connecticut Valley; for all but the previous two or three years of his life

had been spent at his birthplace, Whately in Franklin County. He saw the prosperity of the then young Massasoit, so in the next year built, and in 1850 opened, the Cooley House. It was a brick building, four stories high, 45 x 100 feet on the ground. In 1856 he bought of John L. King a piece of land in the rear of the hotel; and in 1861 another piece was added, bought from Chester W. Chapin and the heirs of John Childe. In 1864 Mr. Cooley built upon these purchases, doubling the capacity of the first building. At the same time he leased of Daniel L. Harris his brick building adjoining the original Cooley house, fronting 49 feet on Main Street, and in 1867 bought it. The present Cooley House, a monument of shrewd and unostentatious management, is one of the most popular hotels in New England. Year in and year out it has a steady patronage, and yet there seems to be no inclination to lie back on its good reputation. During the past summer many improvements have been made. A new hydraulic passenger-elevator has been put in, the parlors have been refurnished, and modern steam-heating-apparatus has replaced the old. The hotel numbers 85 rooms, has a large and convenient office, with reading, smoking, and writing rooms in the pleasantest part of the house, and a large and inviting dining-room. Although the hotel may be surpassed in elegance, none surpass it in neatness, comfort, and good order. These qualities, together with its nearness to the Union Depot, are the causes of its popularity.

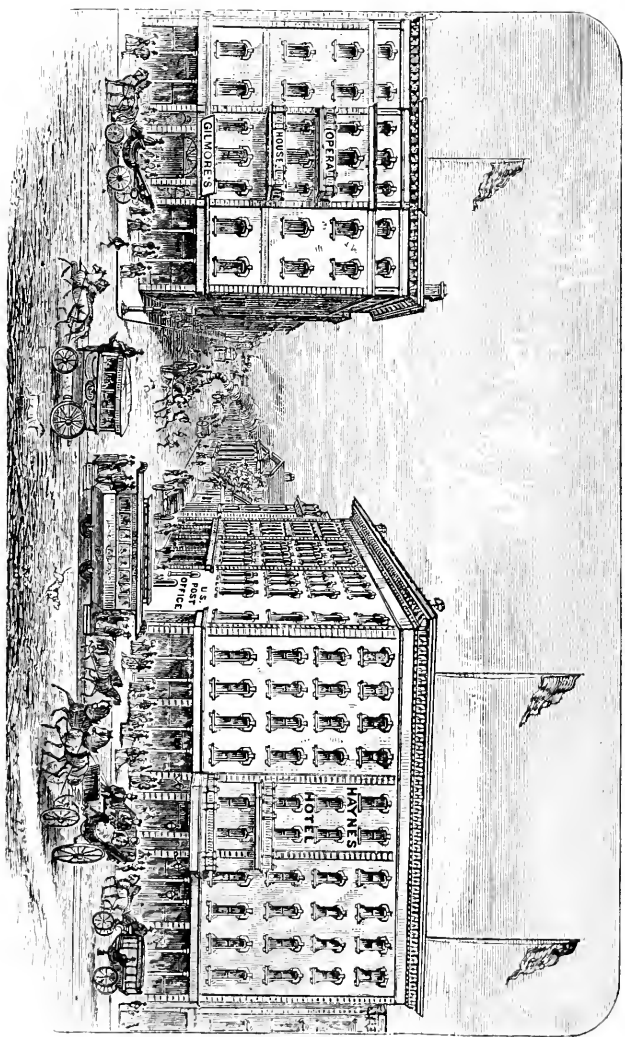


Cooley House, North Main Street.

The Haynes Hotel rose phoenix-like upon the site of one of the largest fires that ever threatened the business part of Main Street. The fire occurred on the 24th July, 1864, and burned the old Music Hall on the south corner of Pyncheon Street, and several small wooden buildings on the north corner. The losses were heavy, and the property-owners were glad to sell their smouldering building-sites to Tilly Haynes, a clothing-dealer, who came to the city in 1849 from Boston, where he now resides as proprietor of the United-States Hotel, after amassing ample means and gaining a lasting

reputation as the result of his thirty years of indefatigable and quite successful work in Springfield. Mr. Haynes rebuilt Music Hall on the scale of a modern theatre, and on the opposite corner built the Haynes Hotel, which is to-day the largest and most elegant of Springfield's famous hotels. The ground floor, in addition to its several large stores, was designed to meet the needs of the United-States Post-Office, which had outgrown its old quarters on Elm Street. The open court, having a broad entrance from Main Street, and smaller ones from Pyncheon Street, was protected from the weather by a skylight, and for a decade was known as the "post-office rotunda." When Mr. Haynes bought the United-States Hotel at Boston, the Haynes House passed into the hands of C. H. Goodman and Emerson Gaylord of Chicopee. After six years of joint ownership, Mr. Goodman, in 1882, bought out his partner's interest in favor of his son-in-law, H. H. Waters, who had been associated with the old firm for three years. The post-office had been removed some time before the expiration of the lease, July, 1883; and the deserted rotunda had an uninviting appearance. But as soon as the lower floor of the building passed from the control of the government, Mr. Goodman began to carry out his long-cherished plans for renovation. In three months the rotunda was transformed into one of the finest hotel-offices in New England outside of Boston. The floors are of marble, the wainscoting of party-colored marbles and slates, while the walls and ceilings are richly frescoed. The toilet accommodations are most conveniently located; and the barber-shop, bar-room, and billiard-room have been given new and richly furnished quarters. These improvements cost somewhat over \$15,000. The dining-room, seating 150, is still on the second floor; and the admirable arrangement of kitchen, store-rooms, and servants' quarters in a separate building, connected with the hotel proper by a half dozen bridges at different floors, is not disturbed. The parlors are on the second and third floors, and handsomely furnished. The house numbers 108 large, completely furnished rooms; and other accommodations, held in reserve, make the number of guests provided for on special occasions not far from 300. On the ground-floor, in rear of the office, is a neatly arranged café. The Haynes Hotel had the first hydraulic elevator used in the city, a double car for passengers and baggage, put in in 1874. Landlord Goodman has been in the hotel business since 1833, trying it first in New Haven, Conn., and then in South Carolina. He has managed a hotel in Chicago, the Allyn House and City Hotel of Hartford, the Bonney House in Buffalo, and came to Springfield from St. Louis, where he had had charge of the great hotel at the gigantic East St. Louis Stock Yards.

The Hotel Warwick is the latest addition to the hotels for which Springfield is famous. It is just north of the Union depot on Main Street. The building was begun 10 years ago by W. H. Allis, and was bought in

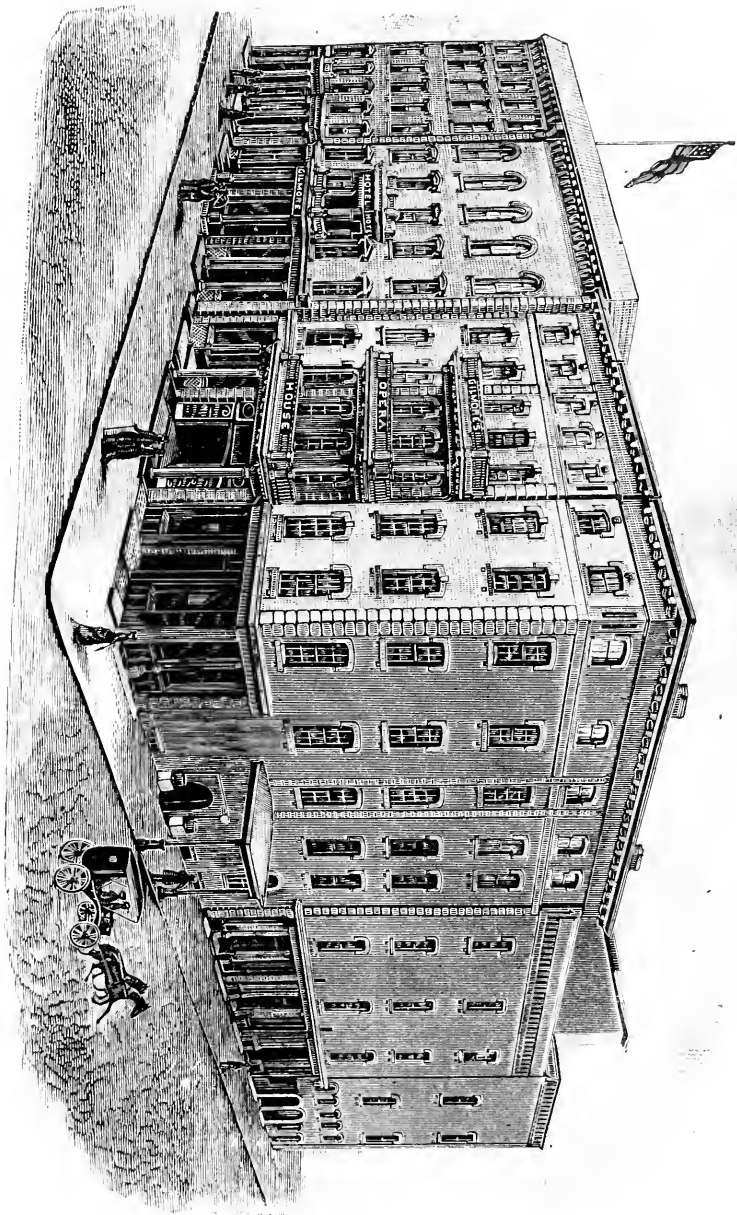


THE HAYNES HOTEL. C H GOODMAN & CO, PROPRIETORS.
On Main Street, corner of Pyncheon.

1875 by Horace Kibbe, who finished it at an outlay of \$40,000. It met with varying success as the Allis House and then as the Marshall House, until 1882, when it was thoroughly renovated and vastly improved. Major William D. Field took it in its renewed state, and christened it the Warwick. His training at the Massasoit House, and his experience at the Delavan in Albany, would doubtless have established the success of this new venture, had not a long sickness deprived the Major of the oversight necessary to prosperity. In April, 1883, he turned over his lease to William Hill, whose name is a household word in the Connecticut Valley north of Springfield, and also with many summer visitors, by reason of his long and successful proprietorship of the noteworthy Mansion House at Easthampton, which he still retains, and keeps up in its ever satisfactory manner. The Warwick has a spacious corridor and office on the first floor, with barber-shop adjoining, and billiard and bar rooms in the rear. The large dining-rooms and parlors are on the second floor. It numbers 127 rooms, about half of which are heated by steam. An hydraulic elevator connects the five floors. The hotel is fast growing in popularity; its modern furnishings, and nearness to the railroad-station, backed by Mr. Hill's experienced management, are likely to make the house as famous as its older rivals.

The Hotel Gilmore is another big venture in the hotel line, which will probably soon be launched upon the city and the travelling public. Tilly Haynes sold his theatre property, in 1881, to Dwight O. Gilmore, who had built, more than a dozen years before, the brick building adjoining. More recently Mr. Gilmore has bought the large brick building around the corner on Court Street, for many years occupied by the Adams Express Company, and has just completed the work of tying these buildings together by a three-story structure in the rear. The original Main-street building, adjoining the theatre, has been used for some years as a boarding-house, and of late, under the management of H. A. Converse, some attention has been paid to transient patronage. The Court-street building has at times been used similarly, and is commonly known as the "Hampden House." Mr. Gilmore's plan is thoroughly to rejuvenate both buildings: to banish the kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, and servants' quarters to a separate building; to put in elevators and similar conveniences; and to fit up the Main-street portion as a transient house, and the Court-street building in suites for a first-class family hotel. When completed, the Hotel Gilmore will number 150 rooms, a supper and breakfast room seating 75 or 100, and a dining-room accommodating 200.

The Evans House is the leading family hotel. It was started by Mrs. C. F. Evans, more than a dozen years ago, on State Street. Outgrowing its modest quarters, it became necessary to seek larger accommodations; and arrangements were made to have the greater part of the new and handsome



THE HOTEL GILMORE AND GILMORE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Main and Pynchon Streets.

Third National Bank building, on Main and Hillman Streets, fitted up for a convenient, pleasant, and home-like hotel. All the modern fittings, steam-heat, elevators, running water, baths, and the like, were provided; and these, with satisfactory management, have caused the house to enjoy a modest but none the less substantial success. It is now under the management

of Mrs. Evans's daughter, Mrs. Lizzie E. Hutchinson.

The Other Family Hotels include the Mansion House, between Bliss and State Streets, and the Pynchon House, once a somewhat famous hotel, near the depot: both deserve mention.

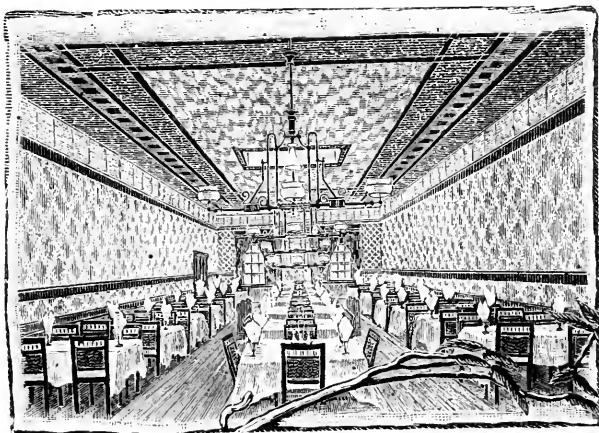


The Evans House, Main and Hillman Streets.

Restaurants.—That Springfield is a “city of homes,” precludes the possibility of supporting many noteworthy restaurants, cafés, or public dining-halls. There is, however, one first-class restaurant. Edwin C. Barr came to Springfield in

1858, from California, where he had spent a few years after giving up the bakery-business in Clinton, Mass. He opened a bakery down town, and kept a lunch-counter. His ice-cream soon created a great demand, and led to a patronage which enabled him to move into his present quarters at No. 384 Main Street, on the west side near Vernon Street. Here, during 18 years, by shrewd management he has built up a large business, amounting to \$75,000 a year. His fancy baking is still carried on, and in connection with it is a restaurant and a salesroom for fruit and confections. In the latter department is found the largest and choicest stock of fine confectionery in the city, with all sorts of fancy and staple fruits. The main dining-hall on the ground floor, 75 feet deep, is elegantly finished and richly furnished. A toilet alcove opens from the left of the entrance, opposite the cashier's desk. There are three private dining-rooms cosily located above stairs, seating altogether 50 people. A large sum is expended every year or two in new and fashionable decorations, \$3,000 being laid out in this way last season. In connection with the industries mentioned as carried on harmoniously under this roof, is one of the largest and best

catering establishments in the State outside Boston. Any thing in this line, which customers will pay for, can be furnished in creditable shape. The kitchen, besides the ordinary modern conveniences provided for culinary purposes, is equipped with the novel contrivances for cooking by steam. Steam-power is used in the bakery and for freezing ices. Mr. Barr gives personal oversight to the work in all the departments, and has associated with him his eldest son, George E. Barr. Not content with even this large business, two branches have been for some time successfully run, one in Holyoke, and the other in Northampton. Both are in charge of sons of the senior Mr. Barr; Edward E. Barr taking charge of the former, and Jesse



Barr's Dining-Rooms, 384 Main Street.

C. Barr the latter. The pay-roll of the three restaurants shows from 65 to 75 employees.

Although there is nothing seasonable in "flesh, fish, or fowl," that cannot be had at Barr's, yet there has for years been one place where game has abounded. In this connection the middle-aged and older residents remember the basement resort kept by "Uncle" Aaron Howe. Uncle Aaron came from Worcester County, and had two or three locations in town before he reached the well-known place under the Adams Express Company's office. There was no game-law in those days, and Uncle Aaron used to furnish his tables with game of all sorts the year round; for, besides being a good cook, he was a tolerable hunter, and used to scour the woods with Moses Cooley, Joe Blair, George Ashmun, and Chester Harding.

Among other old-time victuallers were Amasa B. Parsons (who is still living), Aleck Pease, and Charley Jefts. But the legitimate successor of

Uncle Aaron is Maurice Conrad, familiarly called "Dutchie." He has been in the business 20 years, the major part of the time in the basement at the corner of Main and Sanford Streets, the stand which Parsons had for nearly 30 years.

— JAMES BEEBE SMITH.

Public Buildings and Government.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIRE, WATER, SEWER, POLICE, JUDICIAL, POST-OFFICE, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

THE resident of Springfield has the advantage of living in a city large enough for him to enjoy all that variety and activity of life which easy communication with the rest of the world, good newspapers at home, and the best educational and social opportunities, are able to give; and a city, at the same time, so moderate in size, that with the public institutions, local government, and the movements of civic life, he feels a personal interest, both because he knows the chief actors, and because, as an individual, he knows that his vote and influence count for more than if he were part of a much larger municipal body. He also has a share in those valuable traditions, which imperceptibly influence for good such of the old New-England towns and cities as have had the fortune to develop slowly, and have merely absorbed the immigration from other lands without having their native characteristics destroyed by it. The government of the city is conservative of what is best in the experience of the past, and progressive wherever the changing circumstances of the day demand progress. Spacious school-houses, ample water-supply, good drainage, and efficient fire-service, bespeak the ambition to make the city as good to live in as any other; while a low tax-rate, moderate salaries, and absence of all suspicion of "jobs" in the construction of public works, indicate that the control of civil affairs is in the hands of men who realize that public place is not for the subserving of private interest. The disposition to retain faithful officers when once secured, and thus to place the public interests above the spoils of party, is seen in the long tenures of a number of the public servants. The tax-collector, Francis Norton, has been in office twenty-four years; the city clerk and treasurer, Albert T. Folsom, twenty-one years; the chief engineer of the fire-department, Abner P. Leshure, ten years; and the terms of most of the county officers, in whose election the citizens of Springfield have no small influence, seem to be practically during good behavior.

In this chapter we shall give some account of how the city is governed by the differently constituted bodies that represent its citizens; and of buildings devoted to public uses, — local, county, state, and national.

The City Government is vested in a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council, all annually elected, and serving without pay, except the

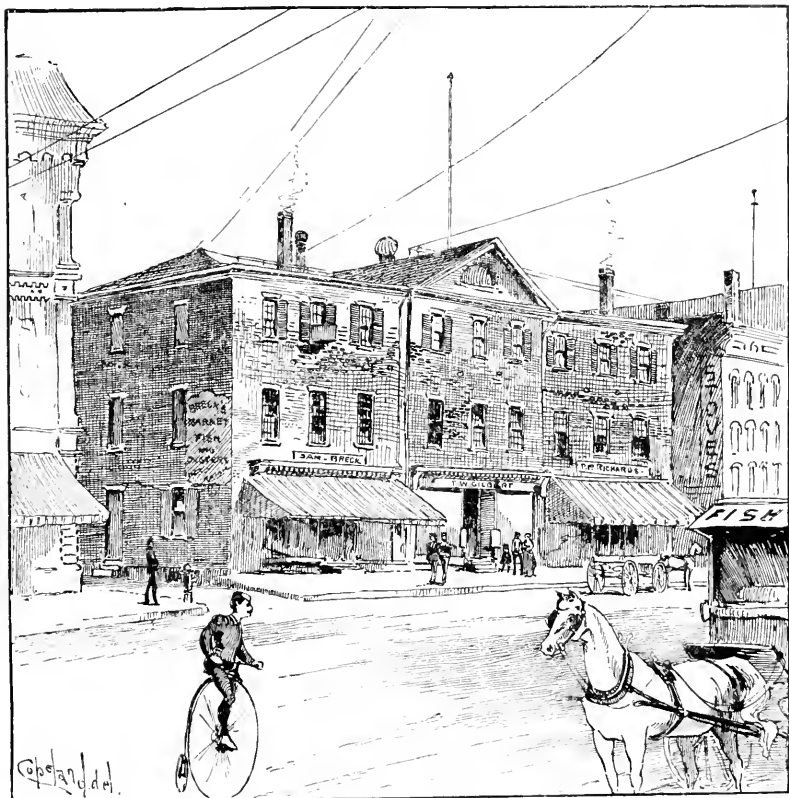
mayor, who receives a compensation of \$1,200. The number of aldermen (8) corresponds with the number of wards: but there may be, and occasionally are, 2 aldermen from one ward. The members of the common council represent the wards, and the number in each ward is proportioned to the population of the ward. The other departments of administration are the board of overseers of the poor, the board of public works, the board of water-commissioners, the board of health, the board of park-commissioners, and the school-committee. Besides these, there are the board on claims, and the board of supervisors of highways and bridges, each composed entirely of members of the city council. The board of overseers of the poor have charge of the almshouse and the city farm, and employ an agent at a salary of \$1,400, an important part of whose duties consists in looking after neglected children, and placing them in comfortable homes. The board of public works is composed of 3 able and discreet citizens, whose duties are to investigate and report upon such matters pertaining to streets, sidewalks, sewers, and drains, as may be committed to them by the city council. They receive a compensation of \$3 per day. The city engineer is the clerk of the board. The board of water-commissioners have entire charge of the aqueducts and other works for the supply of water to the city. They are three in number, one of whom is the mayor. The board of health is composed of the mayor, one alderman, and the city physician, who is the clerk. They have a general supervision of sanitary affairs, and are a court of appeal from the decisions of the inspector of provisions. The board of park-commissioners consists of 5 citizens, appointed by the mayor with the consent of the city council, after the city had accepted the provisions of the act of 1882, providing for the establishment of parks in cities and towns. The school-committee is composed of 9 members, besides the mayor who is chairman *ex officio*. Their representative in the oversight of the schools is the superintendent of schools, who has a salary of \$3,000 per year. The present superintendent is Admiral P. Stone. Those of the foregoing officers who are voted for directly by the people are elected on the Tuesday following the first Monday in December.

The City Hall is situated near to what is generally reckoned the centre of the city: that is, the vicinity of Court Square. Near this spot was the first church of the village, and the first schoolhouse, as also the court-house which was besieged by the insurgents at the time of the Shays Rebellion.

The old town-hall building, now standing on the corner of State and Market Streets, was constructed in 1828, and dedicated with an address by the Hon. George Bliss, whose historical sketch delivered on this occasion is the reservoir of facts connected with the early history of the town. In the construction and ownership of this building, the town united with some individuals and the Masonic organizations: and the city continues to own the

second floor, the lower floor being owned by individuals, and the third floor by the Masons. For many years after the new City Hall was built, the old town-hall was used as an armory by the local military companies.

The present City Hall was built in 1854. It is of brick, with trimmings



The Old Town-Hall, State Street, corner of Market.

of sandstone from the neighboring quarries of Longmeadow, and Romanesque in its architecture. In the basement are the police-station and the lockup. On the first floor are the rooms of the mayor, aldermen, the common council, the school-committee, and the superintendent of schools, at the right of the entrance: and on the left, are seen the rooms of the city clerk, treasurer, the city marshal (salary \$1,400), the overseers of the poor, the city auditor (salary \$400), and the assessors and tax-collector. The upper floor

is almost entirely occupied by the large audience-hall capable of seating 2,300 persons. In this hall, whose acoustic properties are not good, has been held many a mass-meeting, caucus, and fair, that had much to do with the political and social life of the city for the time being. At the dedication, Dr. J. G. Holland delivered the address; and, eleven years after, a crowded and saddened multitude gathered to hear his eulogy on the death of Lincoln. Here John B. Gough has drawn full houses, especially when, in a notable series of temperance lectures in 1862, he aroused an unusual public interest on that subject. On the rostra, Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips have spoken stirring words. With the unexpended proceeds of the last Soldiers' Fair, held here near the close of the war of the Rebellion, the soldiers' monument in the cemetery was purchased. A photograph taken at that time, and now treasured as of great local value, contains likenesses of nearly all the leading citizens in attendance at the fair, and is an accurate representation of the interior of the hall. The clock in the tower used to be kept at Boston time, which was nearly five minutes earlier than the true time, but for convenience was generally used throughout the city; but on Nov. 20, 1883, the new standard time was adopted. Not till a few years since was the old custom abandoned of ringing the bell at the hour of nine in the evening, and on such momentous occasions as the straying of a child away from its mother. The bell is the heaviest in the city, its weight being 4,400 pounds. Its use is now confined to the announcing the hour of day and the occurrence of a fire, in accordance with the following mottoes cast upon its surface:—

HOMO! ECCE HORE

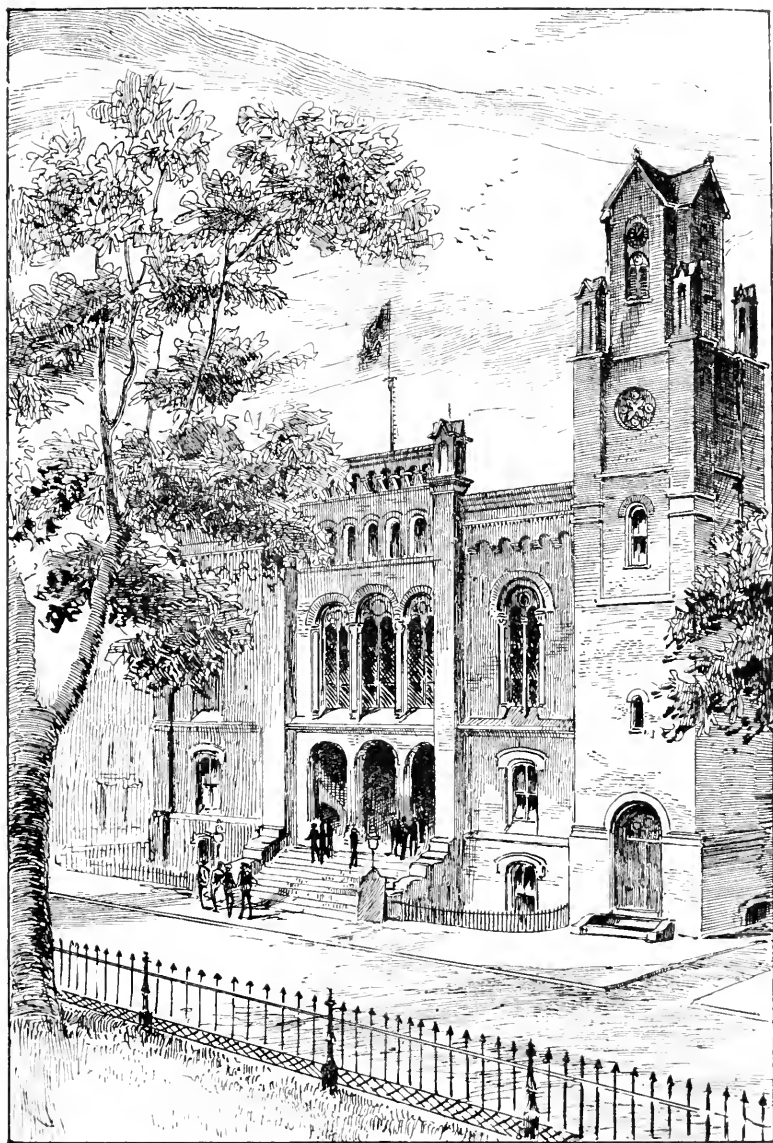
PROCLAMO TIBI.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA VITÆ.

IGNE FURENTE POPULUM CONCLAMO.

(Behold, O man! I proclaim the hours to thee. So passeth away the glory of life. When the fire rages, I summon the people.)

The Water-Department consists of a board of commissioners composed of the mayor and two citizens elected by the council. They are assisted by a clerk and superintendent. The office of the board is a commodious building on Bridge Street, where also is the office of the city engineer, George A. Ellis. In this building each day's flow and pressure of water is automatically recorded for every minute of the day, and the results filed for future comparisons. The city is supplied with water through 68 miles of pipe,—most of which is of wrought iron, cement-lined.—connecting with 4 different reservoirs, 3 of which are north of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at a distance of less than two miles from the City Hall; but the last-built and main reservoir is situated in the town of Ludlow, nine miles from the city. The capacity of the three old reser-



THE SPRINGFIELD CITY HALL IN 1883.

In Court Square.

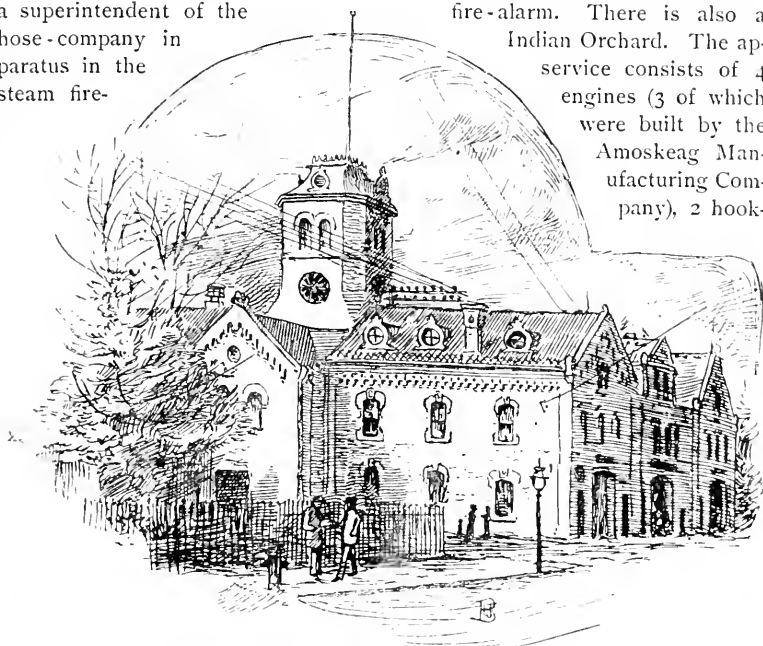
voirs is 110,570,000 gallons: of the new one, 2,132,817,000 gallons. The aqueduct from the Ludlow reservoir is brought across the Chicopee at Indian Leap, on an iron bridge, the two chords of which serve also as water-mains. The parts of the city below Spring and School Streets are supplied with water for domestic purposes from the old reservoirs, at a low pressure of 40 pounds to the square inch; and the rest of the city, including all that region known as the "Hill," has only the Ludlow water, whose pressure is 65 pounds to the square inch. The pipes of the two systems can be connected, and the fire-hydrants made to discharge the water of the new reservoir at the rate of 150 to 250 gallons per minute, through an ordinary nozzle. The entire cost of the water-works, up to 1883, has been \$1,258,752; and the receipts for rates for 1882 were \$77,407, having nearly doubled since 1875. The water from the main reservoir is, during the winter months, pure in taste and color, but, during a part of the summer, becomes less clear and somewhat unpalatable. A view of the reservoir itself, during the warm season, reveals a green scum on the surface at the lee side of the pond, whose growth was commented on, in 1875, by Professor Nichols the consulting chemist, and said to be a peculiar *alga* belonging to the *nostoc* family. It at first caused no serious alarm, but with the lapse of years it has begun to be feared that its effects upon the water would need to be counteracted by the use of a filtering gallery. Upon an examination made of this vegetable growth by Dr. George Dimmock, the biologist, he pronounced it to be parasitic; and specimens of the numerous fish that every year are found dead on the shore of the reservoir were found by him to have been fastened and fed upon by this vegetable parasite, until their life had been literally eaten away. The evil caused by this pernicious *nostoc* has been less of late years; and it is hoped will eventually disappear, though the large amount of shallow water in the reservoir is conducive to its growth. Deleterious influences have not generally been attributed by the local physicians to the Ludlow water; and, even at its worst, it may be said to be, like a singed cat, better than it looks. The advantages of a bountiful water-supply are seen all over the city, in the 400 fire-hydrants, the trim, well-watered lawns, and streets free from dust.

Of the earlier history of water-supply, it may be said, that, prior to 1843, the city was supplied mainly by private wells; and, in June of that year, the Hon. Charles Stearns built a reservoir on the site of the present Lombard Reservoir, and laid about eight miles of log pipes through various streets. In June, 1848, the Springfield Aqueduct Company was chartered; and on Sept. 10, 1860, the City Aqueduct Company was organized. The Aqueduct Company's works comprised the Lombard Reservoir, lying north-east of the Armory, in Ward 1; and the two Van Horn reservoirs, north of the Armory, in the same ward, and divided, or split, by Armory Road. In

1873 the city bought all these works, retaining them for a low-service supply, and, proceeding to construct the high-service reservoir in Cherry Valley, in the town of Ludlow, completed it in 1875.

The Fire-Department is well equipped and manned, and under the charge of a chief-engineer, Abner P. Leshure, of ability and lifelong experience; who is also the building commissioner, and as such has an oversight of the construction of buildings within the fire-district. There are 4 assistant engineers, 8 foremen, and 93 men connected with the force, besides a superintendent of the hose-company in paratus in the steam fire-

fire-alarm. There is also a Indian Orchard. The ap- service consists of 4 engines (3 of which were built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Com- pany), 2 hook-



Fire-Department Headquarters, on Pynchon Street.

and-ladder trucks, and 10 hose-carriages. There are 3 bell-strikers connected with the fire-alarm, and located at the City Hall, the Bond-street engine-house, and the Walnut-street hose-tower. Fourteen horses, and 13,000 feet of hose, are in use. The signal-boxes of the fire-alarm are 33 in number. Upon this department the city spends annually upwards of \$35,000, and receives its return in a sense of real security against disastrous fires. As an aid to the city fire-department, when needed, the "Waterspout" engine belonging to the United-States Government, and kept at the Armory, is sometimes called out. The work of the engines in subduing the flames

is supplemented, and often made unnecessary, by the 400 hydrants located in all sections of the city, and each affording a supply of 250 gallons of water per minute, at the pressure of 125 pounds. The principal engine-house is on the south side of Pynchon Street, about midway between Main and Water Streets, and will repay a visit. The careful preparations to save every second at the outbreak of a fire, the appearance of order and neatness prevailing, and the substantial character of all the equipments.—impress the beholders, and suggest a comparison with the old system; when the general populace turned out at the sound of the alarm, rushed pell-mell along the sidewalks with the shaky old hand-engine, and often celebrated the extinguishment of a fire with scenes of drunkenness and riot. Firemen's musters in those times were days of much fun, but of much disgraceful disorder. They are now simply the exhibition days of the department in its dress-clothes,—but a department in which every man is required to be strictly temperate and orderly, whether on or off duty. At the Pynchon-street engine-house, the visitor will be shown the well-oiled engine, with water always warm in its boiler; the harnesses fastened to the pole, and hanging from overhead, ready to drop upon the backs of the horses at a touch, when, as the alarm is struck, as if by magic the gas in the building, by a change in the electric circuit, immediately springs into brilliancy, the horses are automatically set free, and take of their own accord their places before the wheels; and the men, aroused from their numerous cot-beds in all parts of the building, jump into their clothes, slide down to the lower floor on a brass-bar, without waiting even to run down the stairs, and are out into the dark street, with the thunderous machine, in from 15 to 20 seconds from the moment when the first blow of the alarm was sounded. Such are the changes since, in 1810, a fire at the Dwight House (page 209) was extinguished by buckets passed from hand to hand from the "town-brook."

The first known local fire-company was organized on Jan. 17, 1794. By its articles of association, each member was required to keep "two fire-bags and buckets, with his name thereon, hung up by the front door of his house;" and to repair with them to fires, at which the members exercised supreme authority. The town, however, owned a fire-engine a few years previous to the formation of the company just mentioned. It was built in Philadelphia, in 1792. The firemen of those days carried brass-tipped staves. The present fire-department was organized in 1830 by Elijah Blake.

The firemen have formed among themselves two associations for the relief of each other,—one called the Firemen's Mutual-Relief Association, which pays a sum weekly to any of its members that are injured at a fire, or suffer from exposure thereat; and the Fireman's Aid Association, which relieves in cases of sickness from other causes. The last, and indeed the only, great fire from which Springfield has suffered, occurred in 1875, when

nearly \$400,000 of property between Main, Vernon, and Worthington Streets was destroyed; but, as the buildings were mostly of wood, they have since been replaced, to the great advantage of the city.

The Police-Department is not a separate branch of the government inasmuch as its administration is entirely vested in the mayor and aldermen; who annually, in the month of January, make appointments to the offices of city marshal, assistant marshal, captain of the watch, and night and day watchmen. The office of marshal is so intimately connected with the administrative policy of the mayor for the time being, that the incumbent of this office is frequently changed, and a new mayor generally appoints a new marshal. Public praise or criticism of this functionary turns mostly on his vigor or laxity in enforcing the liquor-law. 96 licenses were granted for the year 1883. The popular vote then in favor of granting licenses was 2,128, against 1,044 opposed to this policy; but in December the vote was against granting licenses for 1884. The city marshal the present year is Robert J. Hamilton: he receives a salary of \$1,400. The night and day watchmen are 26 in number. The justice of the Police Court is Gideon Wells. There is a criminal term of this court held daily except Sundays, and civil causes are tried on Mondays. An important official in attendance on this court is the probation-officer. His duty is to investigate the character and offence of every person arrested for crime, with the purpose of ascertaining whether he may reasonably be expected to reform without punishment. If he sees reason to hope for reformation, he so advises the court; and, if the justice places him upon probation, it is on such terms as the court pleases, and the officer follows up the career of the released person, makes a record of the same, and reports the results of each case to the commissioners of prisons and to the county commissioners. The statistics of this officer, Rev. Joseph Scott, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, are as follows:—

Number placed on probation (all but 9 arrested for drunkenness)	164	Number who have violated the conditions of probation, and have been returned for sentence	23
Number who have kept the conditions of their probation, the term of probation having ended	32	Number still on probation	109
		Total number of arrests examined (about)	1,600

The Sewer-Department embraces over 33 miles of sewers, which have cost, up to Dec. 31, 1882, the sum of \$423,000. The key to the system of sewerage is readily seen when it is considered that a large portion of the city is situated on land sloping directly to the Connecticut River, and that the highest point of the lowlands is near the corner of Main and Worthington Streets, whence the land slopes north and south. The great trunk sewers through Main Street run north and south from the last-named point: one discharging its sewage into the river above Hampden Park, and the other at the foot of York Street. It is at this corner that Garden Brook,

which takes its rise east of the Armory, divides, and enters the river by two natural channels, one running south under Main Street to Mill River, and the other north through the meadows east of Main Street to the Connecticut north of Hampden Park. This brook has naturally been made a part of the sewerage-system, and one of the mains running to the hill follows in part the course of this stream. The other main sewers draining the hill are laid through State, Union, and Mill Streets. The branch of Garden Brook south of Worthington Street is called the "Town Brook," though now covered for most of its course. The superintendent of the department is Henry D. Foss.

The first effort at drainage was a sewer constructed through Elm Street in 1842, for the purpose of draining the marshy fen east of Main Street; which resulted in making that previously impassable swamp dry and usable, several streets having since been laid out over it without difficulty. The next sewer was placed in Worthington Street, in 1863. The next in order was through Ferry and Cypress Streets, in 1866. Then followed Union Street in 1868, Garden-brook sewer in 1873, and Locust Street in 1874; and, lastly, the great sewer from Lyman Street, down Main to York, and thence through York, to the Connecticut River.

The United-States Post-Office is in the fine four-story, brick, fire-proof building, with granite trimmings, on the corner of Main and Court Streets, extending back to Market Street. It is well fitted with 1,000 Yale-lock boxes, stamp-window, register and money-order window. The large, well-lighted mailing-room on Market Street, with the many other conveniences, make this an excellent office. The building is owned by the Five Cents Savings Bank, for which it was completed in 1879. Among the earlier postmasters were Moses Church, Daniel Lombard, Albert Morgan, and Col. Harvey Chapin. The present postmaster¹ is Gen. H. C. Lee, who was, during the late war, colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. In Postmaster Church's time, the office was on very near its present location; it having then occupied the site of the present "Springfield Republican" building. It was kept for many years in a small room of the postmaster's house, corner of Main and Elm Streets. Postmaster Morgan removed it to a small wooden building, corner of State and Market Streets, where it remained several years, and was then again moved to a new brick building on Elm Street, near its former location. The business of the office once more outgrowing its room, it was removed, in 1866, to the Haynes Hotel building; and, after several years of service there, it was in 1879 transferred to its present convenient locality, which is a compromise between the centre of population and centre of business.

The County Buildings are the court-house, the jail, and the truant-school. Springfield was, on the first organization of the old county of

¹ While this book is in press E. Chapin has been appointed.

Hampshire, which extended from Connecticut to the Vermont and New-Hampshire lines, the original county-seat; and, though this honor was afterwards gained by Northampton, yet on the setting off, in 1812, of the county which bears the name of the patriotic John Hampden, it again became a shire town. Here is holden the Superior Court for the county; and twice a year is held a term of the Supreme Judicial Court, so called in distinction from the General Court, the constitutional appellation of the supreme legislative body.

The Hampden-county Court-House, a fine building constructed in the later Italian style, of gneiss from the quarries at Monson, and popularly known as Monson granite, stands on Elm Street, and, though somewhat obscurely placed, adds much to the views in the neighborhood of Court Square.

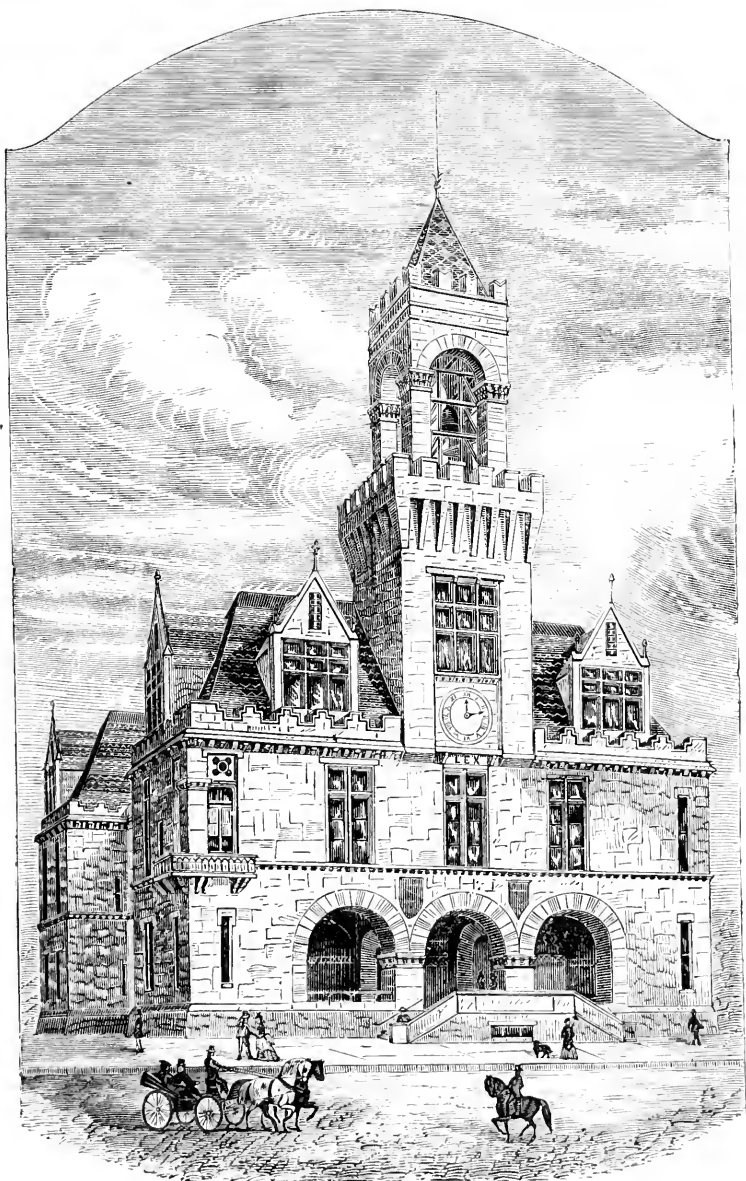
The original court-house, built about 1723, and only demolished in 1871, was a building of much historic interest. It was built mainly at the expense of the town, and stood on the spot where Sanford Street now enters Main. It was used as a court-house until 1792, from which date, to the organization of Hampden County, the courts were held at Northampton. It seems to have been used as a town-house before the construction of the old town-hall, shown on page 113. It passed through a succession of ownerships after its sale, about 1828, to the First Parish, and was several times removed, until it was finally demolished by Kibbe Brothers. It was this building, of which the forces of the insurgents in Shays' Rebellion took possession on Christmas Day 1791, and prevented the holding of the term of court which was to begin on a following day.

In 1821 this building gave place to the court-house standing on the west side of Court Square, but now owned by the Odd Fellows, and devoted almost entirely to their use. In the latter building, which had formerly a tower in which the merry clatter of a bell used to summon the suitors to the sessions in the room below, Judge Lord, then of the Superior Court, was once holding a session, when he found himself much disturbed by the noise of the band of a passing procession. The sheriff having been sent out to remonstrate, without avail, the judge had the whole band arrested and brought in for contempt of court. In the court-room of this building for thirty years, beginning in 1830, was seen each year the portly form of the celebrated Chief Justice Shaw, when he came with the full court to hold the September term; and in this room Reuben Atwater Chapman, the future chief-justice, and his partner the brilliant George Ashmun, a favorite friend of Webster, won their earliest triumphs.

At the beginning of the last decade, it became evident that the growth of population demanded ampler and more convenient quarters for the courts; and, proceeding under the act of 1871, the county commissioners purchased some 13,000 square feet of land extending from Elm Street to State; and

upon it the present structure was built, being completed in 1874 at a cost of \$300,000. Its extreme length is 158 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet, and its extreme width 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The tower is 150 feet high, and is modelled after that of the Palazzo Vecchio of Florence, Italy. The woodwork on the outside of the building is painted in India-red. There is a noble flight of steps in front, and in the centre of the building the word LEX is inscribed.

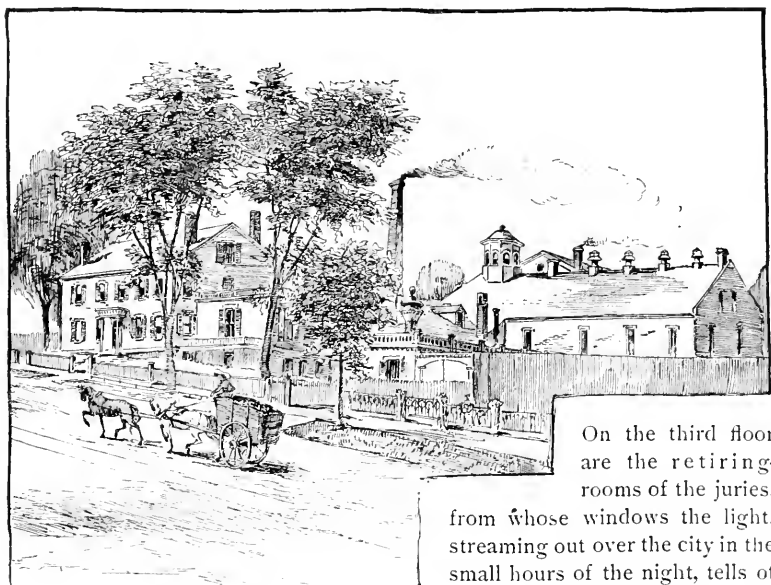
In adaptation to its uses, and in general appearance, it is not excelled by any public building in the city: being in these respects much more fortunate than in its location, whose only recommendation is its central character and the quiet that makes easy the transaction of business within its walls. The façade, with its imposing arches and tower with crenellated battlements, makes an attractive background to the view beyond the elms of Court Square. On approaching the main entrance on Elm Street, the visitor ascends a flight of stone steps, and, passing beneath one of the three arches supported by massive piers, finds himself within a portico floored with mosaic and opening into the middle hallway. On the right of this hallway one arrives first at the registry of probate. This room, as well as the registry of deeds and the clerk's office, is built fire-proof. Opposite the registry of probate is the registry of deeds, where the ancient muniments of title will be shown upon request. Beyond these rooms are staircases ascending to the court-room on the second floor; and, still farther, doors open into the police court-room, deputy sheriff's office, and county commissioner's room. At the end of the corridor, are the rooms of the court of probate and of insolvency, and of the clerk of the Supreme and Superior Courts. In the clerk's office hangs a portrait of the late James W. Hale, the founder of the Hale fund for the relief of the poor by supplying them with stoves and fuel. There are also portraits of George Ashmun, and other past and present members of the bar. At the end of the hallway, another staircase provides, for the judges and members of the bar, a passage to the rooms above, the largest of which is the court-room, which is called one of the best in the State. It is finished in ash, and upon the fall of the plastering overhead, a few years since, was ceiled in the same wood. On the left of the bench is a painting, perfect in likeness, of the late Chief Justice Chapman; and, on the right, a similar portrait of the Hon. John Wells, who, upon his death, was on the bench of the Supreme Court, which place he took upon resigning the office of judge of the court of probate for this county. Both these portraits are the gift of the members of the Hampden-county bar. In the rear of the court-room, is the law library, purchased and annually increased from an appropriation by the county commissioners. Besides a good selection of text-books, it contains the common-law and equity reports of England, together with the reports of all the New-England and Middle States, and some of the Western and Southern States. Adjoining the library, is a con-



THE HAMPDEN-COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

On Court Square.

sultation-room for lawyers, in which the visitor's attention is attracted by a portrait in oil of the late William G. Bates of Westfield, for half a century a prominent member of the Hampden bar. A photograph of Chief Justice Shaw also adorns the walls. The front of the building, on this floor, is occupied by the offices of the county treasurer, the high sheriff, and rooms for witnesses.



County Jail, on State Street.

On the third floor are the retiring-rooms of the juries, from whose windows the light, streaming out over the city in the small hours of the night, tells of the imprisoned citizens within striving for an "agreement."

The Hampden-county Jail and House of Correction is located on State Street, nearly opposite the City Library; and the importance which that vicinity has now attained, by reason of the public buildings and finer residences, makes it an inharmonious object in an otherwise pleasing view. Its exterior is presentable; its interior neat, and as well-arranged as the limited space will allow. Besides the small apartments for women, there are 120 cells for men; and the increase of crime makes it impossible to accommodate all the offenders within the county, and some are sent to adjoining counties. The county is indictable for not providing better accommodations, and the time is not far distant when a new jail must be built. The prisoners confined here are engaged in making harnesses, upon a contract with the county and a private citizen.

— CHARLES HENRY BARROWS.

The Educational Institutions.

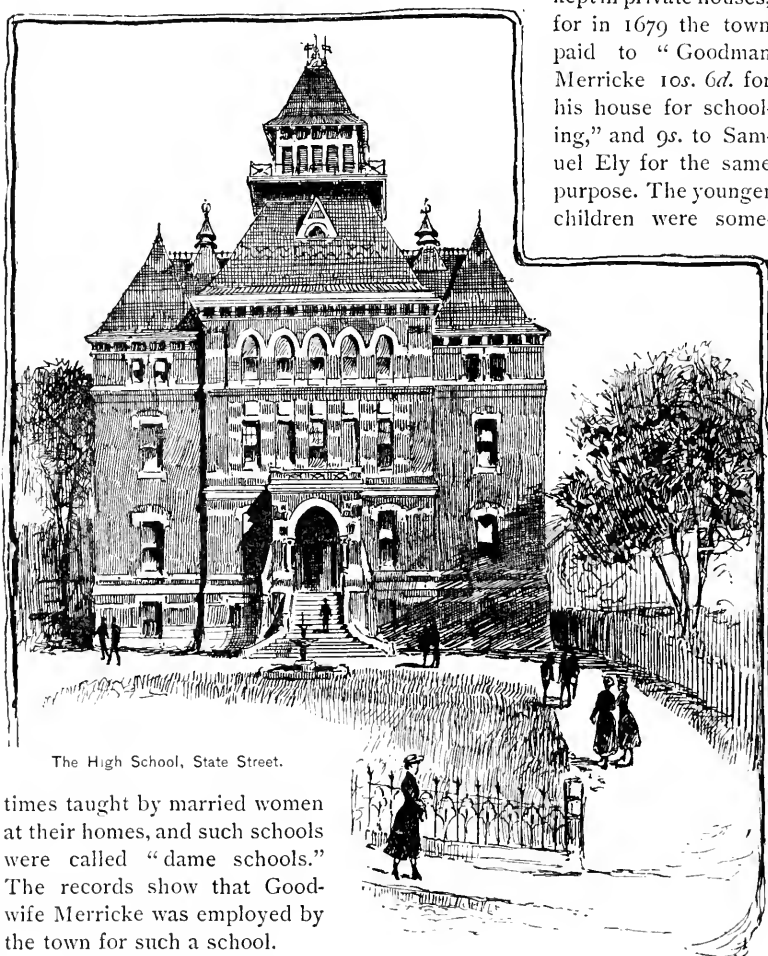
THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS; COLLEGES; EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

THE educational advantages of Springfield have long maintained a character for general excellence and thorough instruction that has added to the desirability of the city as a place of residence, and attracted residents from elsewhere. Even from China have come those to whom their own government saw fit to give such a New-England education as these schools had to furnish. A liberal policy has not been wanting in the city government, which expends annually over \$100,000 for public-school purposes; the public-school committee are inclined to retain and encourage faithful teachers; and the desire of the community for careful supervision was long since shown by the appointment in 1840 of the first superintendent of schools in the Commonwealth, and the second in New England. The ambition of Massachusetts as a manufacturing State to excel in the arts of design has manifested itself in Springfield in an attention to drawing which has produced, even in the lower grades, extremely creditable original designs. And, in addition to the usual curriculum of studies pursued, careful attention is given to moral instruction and to the formation of character. In these schools the children of the rich and the poor, the native and the foreign born, meet together in a healthful competition in which no favorites are known: and it is a noticeable fact, that among those who have here received an excellent training for business and for college, are many sons of foreign-born citizens. Besides the public schools, there are several private institutions which have gained a reputation far beyond the limits of the State; and there are also secular schools, that compare favorably with those of cities much larger than Springfield.

The Public-school System in this community, according to history, practically had its beginning with the first settlers, who gave early attention to the education of their children. In 1641 "ye selectmen" were ordered "to see that all children be taught to read and learn a chattechisme," and "to see schools erected and maintained." Twelve years later a "parcelle of land at ye lower end of Chickuppy plaine" was set apart for the support of schools and other "town charges." In 1677 William Maddison was employed as schoolmaster, receiving "three pence per week" for those who learned to read, and four pence if writing was added. In the follow-

ing year David Denton was engaged as teacher at a salary of £20 per year. During this year, as the town-records show, there was a school in the tower of the meeting-house; although it is evident that some of the schools were

kept in private houses, for in 1679 the town paid to "Goodman Merricke 10s. 6d. for his house for schooling," and 9s. to Samuel Ely for the same purpose. The younger children were some-

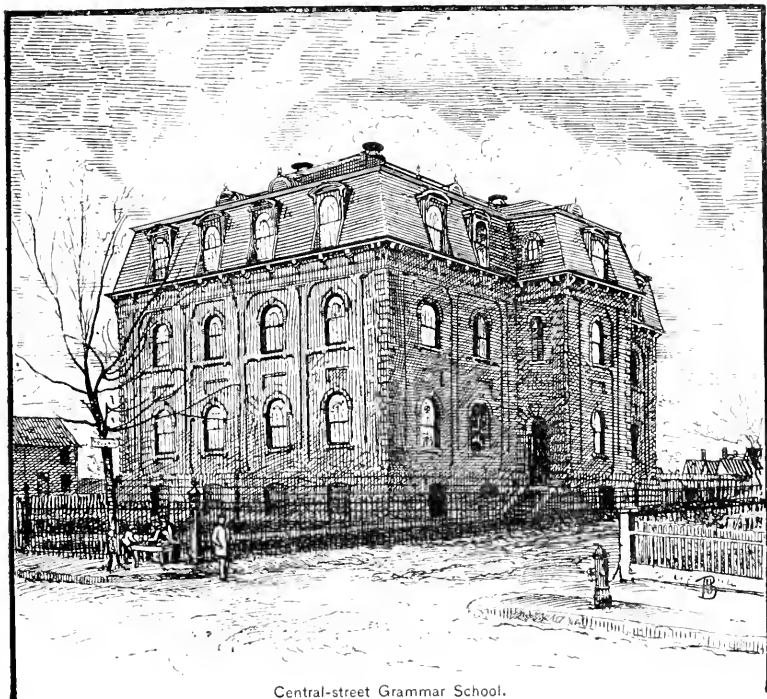


The High School, State Street.

times taught by married women at their homes, and such schools were called "dame schools." The records show that Goodwife Merricke was employed by the town for such a school.

The town authorities had charge of the moral training of children at church as well as at school. In 1679 the selectmen assigned certain seats for the children, "near the deacon's seat;" and Deacon Parsons and others were directed "to have an eye on

the boys." It was in this year that the first schoolhouse was built, "in the lane going to the upper wharf." This lane is the modern Cypress Street, north of the Boston and Albany Railroad, extending from Main Street westward towards Connecticut River. The length of the house was "twenty-two foot, breadth seventeen foot, and stud six foot and a halfe," with "three light spaces on one side, and two on one end," and a "rung chimney



Central-street Grammar School.

daubed." The contract price was £14; but it was agreed that if the builder, Thomas Stebbins, jun., should "have a hard bargain," he should "have 10s. more of the towne." Samuel Ely was paid "3s. 8d. for entertaining the schoolhouse raisers."

In 1685 all parents and householders were required to send their children and servants to school; and a vote was passed, that all persons living between "Round Hill and Mill River," who failed to send their children between the ages of 5 and 9 years, should "pay two pence per week for the space of half a year." This was compulsory education. In 1708 each

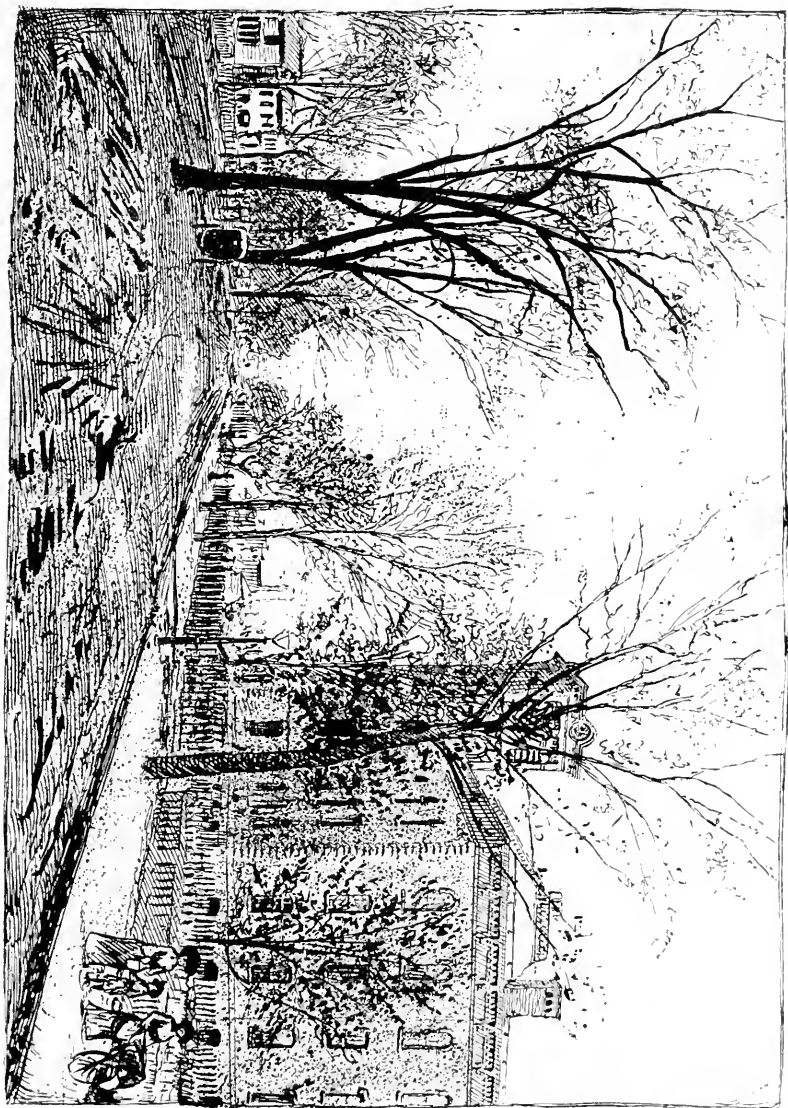
person sending a child to school was ordered "to send a load of wood within two weeks, or pay enough to buy a load." It was easier, in those days, to pay taxes and bills in produce than in money; and hence we find, that, in 1709, the salary of the "Grammar-school master, John Sherman," was "£40 in grain; viz., Pease, Rye, Indian corn, and Barley, at the town price."

The "grammar school" of this period was a school for the common and also for the higher branches. Such schools were required by a law of the Province, of 1647, in all towns of one hundred families or more; and it was furthermore required, that the master of the school should be "able to instruct youth so farr as they can be fitted for ye university." It is a matter of record, that, from their establishment onward, schools continued to be maintained in the town; and it is also known that many of their teachers were persons of scholarship and ability. The schools were under the care of the selectmen. School-committees were not appointed regularly until about 1827.

About this time there was much public agitation of the subject of education, and the records of town-meetings show that the leading citizens of the town made strenuous efforts for the improvement of the schools. In 1840 the late S. S. Green was appointed town superintendent of the schools, the first appointment of the kind in Massachusetts. He remained two years, and did a good work for the schools. Afterwards he became well known as the author of a popular series of English grammars for schools, also as a teacher in Worcester and in Boston, and, during the latter part of his life, as professor in Brown University.

Prominent among the firm and active friends of the public schools, is the name of the late Josiah Hooker, for nearly twenty years a member of the school-committee. By his wise counsels, and unceasing efforts for their improvement, he contributed largely to their advancement and high character. In this work he received the hearty and efficient co-operation of members of the school-board, of the city council, and of citizens interested in the general welfare of the city. In 1865 E. A. Hubbard was appointed superintendent of the schools; and during his administration several new schoolhouses were erected, a better organization and grading of the schools were secured, and improved methods of instruction introduced. Mr. Hubbard resigned in 1873, and was succeeded by Admiral P. Stone, the present incumbent.

The organization of the schools includes three grades, — primary schools, grammar schools, and high school. The primary grade occupies three years, and the grammar grade six years. In these schools, thorough and systematic instruction is given in all the common English branches, including book-keeping, and United-States and English history; and special teachers give instruction in penmanship, music, and drawing.



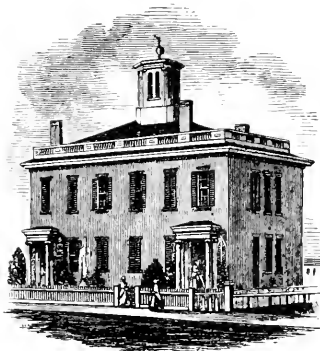
THE HOOKER SCHOOL: A PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On North Main Street.

The number of pupils in the day schools is more than 6,000, with 125 teachers. There are maintained, during the winter months, two free evening schools for adults, in which the last enrolment was about 450; also a free evening draughting-school, where more than 200 persons, during the past winter, were taught mechanical drawing.

The total value of the buildings, with their lots, furniture, and fixtures, is \$550,000; and the current expense of the schools, including repairs of buildings for 1882, was about \$101,000. The control of the schools is vested in a school-committee, composed of the mayor as *ex-officio* chairman, and 9 persons, one-third elected annually by the people.

The High School dates, in its first organization, to the year 1827, when the town established a high school for boys on the north-east corner of School and High Streets, which was maintained for about ten years, and in which many of the city's present business men, of the elder class, were educated. The late Rev. S. H. Calhoun, missionary to Syria, was one of its principals; and two principals are now residents of this vicinity,—Dr. Henry R. Vaille, and C. C. Burnett. A high school for the centre district of the town was established in 1841, on State Street, on the site of the present court-house. Its first principal was the late Rev. Sanford Lawton, who was succeeded in 1844 by Ariel Parish.



Old High-School Building, Court Street.

In 1848 the school was transferred to a new building on Court Street, now known as the "old high-school building," but occupied by the Court-street primary school. In the following year it became the high school for the whole town; and Mr. Parish continued as its principal until 1865, when he was succeeded by the Rev. M. C. Stebbins. The high-school building now in use was completed in 1874. It stands on State Street, nearly opposite the City Library. In 1874 W. W. Colburn, the present incumbent, became principal of the school. The cost of the building, including the lot, was \$170,000. It is of brick, with Ohio gray sandstone trimmings. It is situated within a short distance of the old high-school building of 1827, and as near as practicable to the centre of population. Its proximity to the city library offers facilities for the use of books of reference, and the room in the library building containing the natural-history collection is found a convenient place for recitations in that branch by the classes pursuing it in the school. The façade of the building is defectively narrow in its proportions, and the stone ornamentation is un-

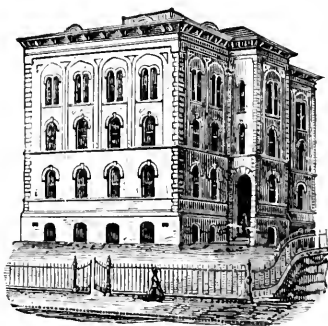
finished; but within, the rooms are commodious and cheerful. In the basement is the draughting-school and chemical laboratory. The first floor contains a reception-room, principal's room, and a schoolroom seating 135 pupils, a room for scientific lectures, beside cloak-rooms and recitation-rooms. Here also is the philosophical apparatus, valued at \$3,500. The second floor is nearly a duplicate of the first; and on the third floor is an assembly-room, capable of seating 800 persons. The high-school course occupies four years, and embraces the higher English branches, including American and English literature, higher book-keeping, the science of government and political economy, the higher mathematics and metaphysics, the sciences, and the ancient and modern languages. Pupils are prepared for college, for business, and for high intellectual culture. Classes have been regularly graduated from this school for nearly thirty years. In 1883 the number of pupils in the school was 322, 46 of whom graduated in June.

The Grammar Schools are six in number, including the one at Indian Orchard. In these schools, thorough instruction is given in all the common English branches, including book-keeping, and United-States and English history; and special teachers give instruction in penmanship, music, and drawing.

The Hooker School on North Main Street, built in 1865, is the finest of the grammar-school buildings in external appearance, for which it is indebted to its imposing tower (containing a clock with illuminated dial), as well as to the beautiful network of vines which in summer relieve the bareness of its brick walls. It contains nine rooms devoted to the grammar and intermediate grades, and in this last respect resembles the other grammar-school buildings, except the Worthington-street and Central-street Schools, which have rooms for the primary grade. The building is named for Josiah Hooker, whose portrait may be seen in the hall. J. Dwight Stratton has been the principal for 28 years.

The Elm-street Grammar School (finished in 1867) is one story too high for practical use, but possibly was built to rival the magnificent elm which stands in front of it, and which Oliver Wendell Holmes has commended to fame in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," calling it "beautiful and stately beyond all praise." The principal is Simeon F. Chester.

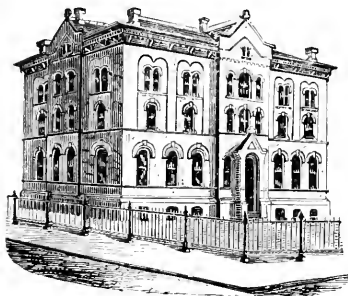
The Worthington-street School was built in 1869; and, on the organization of the new district in this locality, E. F. Foster became principal, and



Worthington-street Grammar School.

still remains such, having previously held for 15 years a like position in the Central-street School.

The Central-street Grammar School (building constructed in 1871) belongs to an ancient district sometimes known as the Water-shops. Its principal is Elias Brookings.



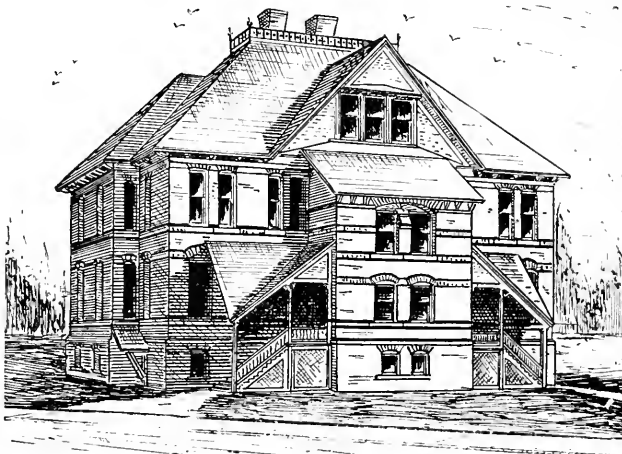
Oak-street Grammar School.

The Oak-street Grammar School, which, like all the foregoing, is a substantial brick structure, was finished in 1868, and replaced a building on Union Street. In the hall for public exercises hangs an excellent portrait in crayon of the present principal, Charles Barrows, placed there by the alumni of the school at the time of a celebration

in his honor in 1876. Mr. Barrows was appointed master of this school in 1841, and has now under his instruction a boy whose father and grandfather have both been his pupils since he began to teach in Springfield.

The Hampden-county Truant School is located on the Armory road, and connected with a farm, upon which the truants, who average about 25 in number, are to some extent employed.

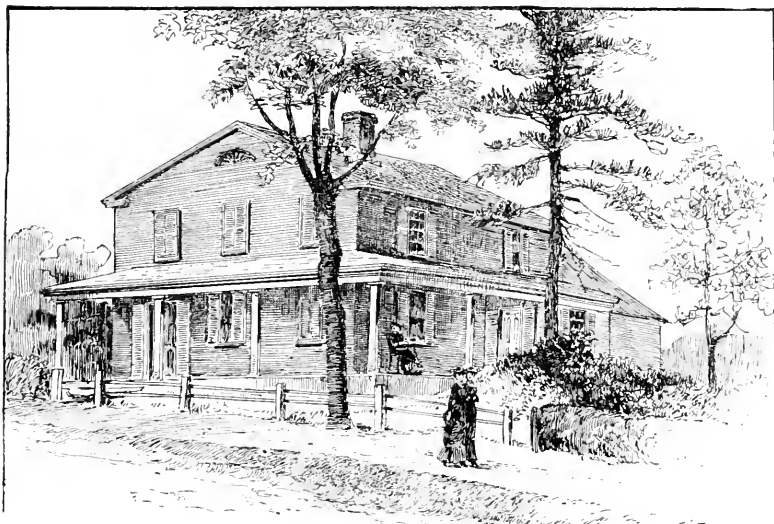
Oak-street Primary School House, corner of Oak and Union Streets, is considered the finest school-building in the city. It was built in 1883, by Amaziah Mayo, jun., contractor; Richmond and Seabury being the architects. It is of brick, two stories high, besides a light and dry basement, and contains four schoolrooms for fifty-six pupils each. For each school there is also a recitation-room, cloak-rooms, and a marble sink.



Oak-street Primary School House, corner of Oak and Union Streets.

The sunlight is admitted to each schoolroom during the entire school day. Cost, \$14,000.

The **Private Schools** begin their history with the year 1812, about which time a private academy was established on the north side of Elm Street, and continued nearly a dozen years. Miss Julia Hawkes opened a private school for young ladies, in 1829, on Maple Street, near Union Street, which was of a high order, and received a generous patronage. It was succeeded by a school at the corner of Main and State Streets, taught by Rev. George



Miss Howard's Family School for Girls, Union Street.

Nichols, who removed it the next year to Court Street, in the building next west of the old Court-House, where it continued, under different teachers, until about 1881. It was latterly known as the Springfield English and Classical Institute; was for both sexes; and its reputation and patronage extended far beyond the limits of the town and county. Its later and best-remembered principals were Misses Celia and Mary Campbell, and Messrs. E. D. Bangs and C. C. Burnett.

Miss Catherine L. Howard's Family School for Girls leads the private schools in point of age, and is behind none of them in point of reputation. Among its pupils are the representatives of many States. It is pleasantly located on the corner of Union and School Streets. This is strictly a

family school, and such of its pupils as are not provided for in the home of the principal are placed among families of culture and refinement in the immediate vicinity. The course pursued is both English and classical, especial attention being paid to mathematics and to composition; a feature of the latter branch being the writing out, on Mondays, of abstracts of the sermon heard on the previous day.

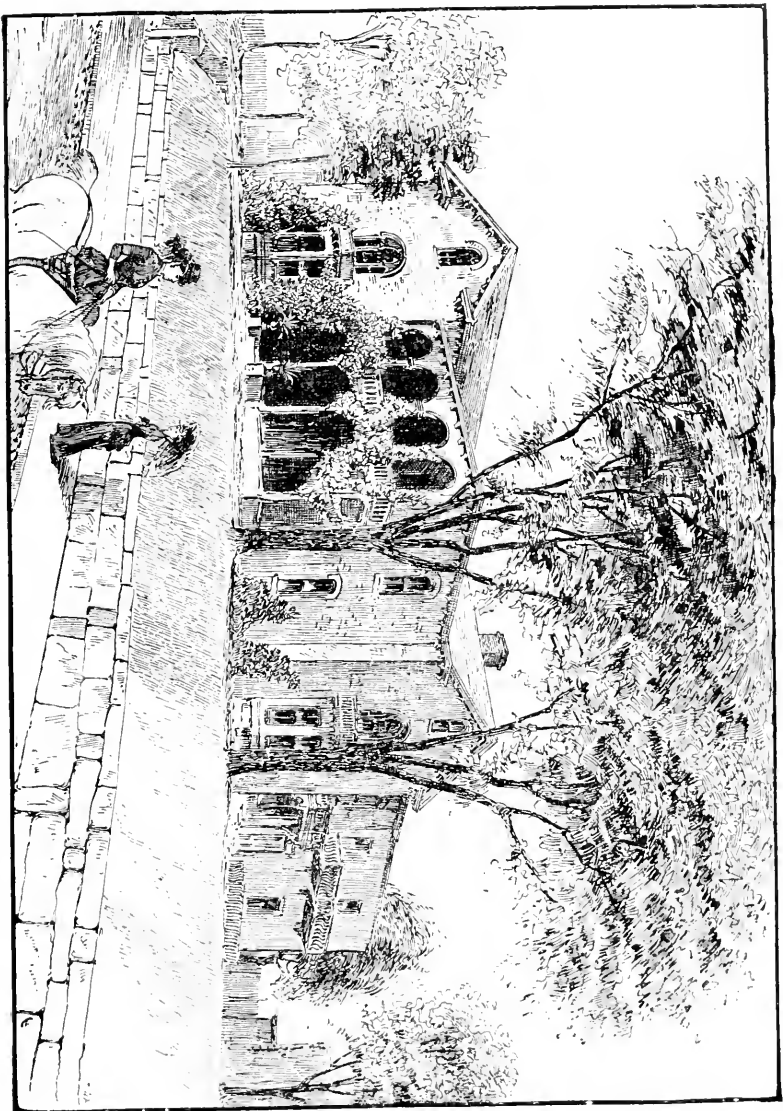
The Elms is on Ingraham Avenue, upon the brow of the hill, "beautiful for situation," and commanding a fine view of the valley. The school was founded in Hadley, in 1866; and its principals are Misses Porter and Champney. It is for girls and young ladies only. The Harvard examinations are the standard of requirement for work done in the school; and, beside English branches, the classics, and modern languages, music, drawing, and painting are taught. Parlor-concerts, by the most advanced pupils, afford opportunity to gain experience in public musical performance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Giles's Day and Boarding School was commenced at its present location, 359 Central Street, in the year 1866. Its primary object was to receive only a sufficient number of pupils to occupy their immediate supervision; thus endeavoring to secure thoroughness in whatever studies pursued, either in fitting students for college, or for practical business. This course has been pursued to the present time.

St. Michael's Hall and School is the name of the new building on Elliot Street, designed for the children of the cathedral parish. The school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The building itself is 120 feet front, and has 2 wings, each 94 feet in length. The 10 schoolrooms will seat about 700 pupils; and the large hall on the third floor, excellently adapted for the uses for which it is intended, and provided with a stage and scenery, has a seating capacity of 1,200. The course of study embraces nearly all the branches taught in the public schools, including French, German, Latin, vocal and instrumental music. The school is designed to accommodate girls and boys of all grades. It was opened in 1883. Near the building may be seen the convent of the sisters who form its corps of instructors.

The Sacred Heart Parochial School, on Everett Street, was established in 1877, and is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. It is exclusively for girls, and has an average attendance of about 450. One afternoon in the week is especially devoted to needlework. The school-building stands near the convent, and, besides eight schoolrooms, contains a hall capable of seating over 1,000, and well equipped for dramatic entertainments. The library comprises 700 volumes. The superintendent is Sister Mary Johanna.

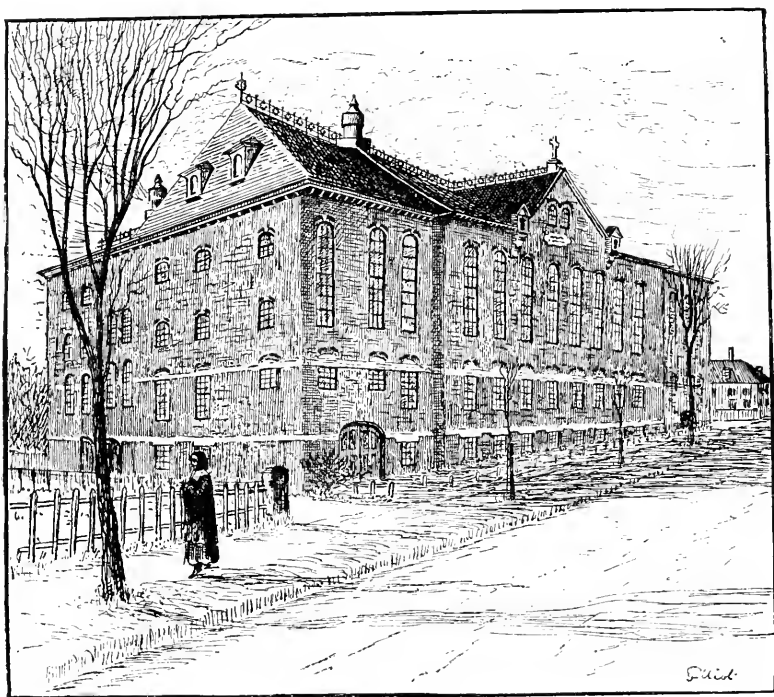
The Kindergartens are several in number, of which 2 are mission-schools; one of these being exclusively for colored children, and located in the old town-hall.



THE ELMS: THE PRIVATE SCHOOL OF MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY.

On Ingraham Avenue.

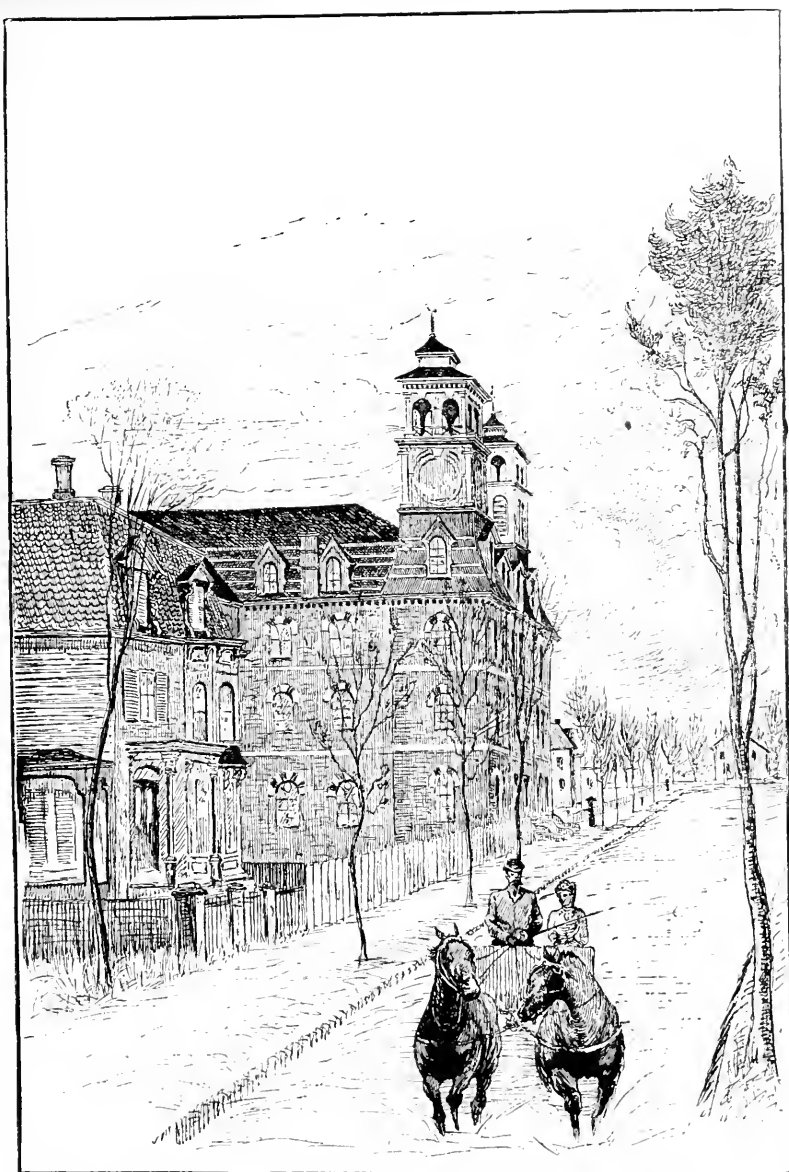
The Charity Kindergartens. — One was started at 186 Worthington Street, September, 1882, for children of the poorest families in the neighborhood. Another was opened in November for the colored children on and near Willow Street. These were supported by contributions and under the charge of the Women's Christian Association. Each was in charge of a trained kindergartner, with assistants from Miss Brooks's training-class; and



St. Michael's Hall and School, on Elliot Street.

twenty-five children in each were taught in accordance with Fröbel's method. In June, 1883, the Springfield Kindergarten Association was formed to carry on the work for the following year, with Mrs. J. R. Hixon as president; Miss E. M. Ames, vice-president; and Miss A. A. Pease, secretary. The kindergartens opened Sept. 10, 1883; and twenty children are taught in each, ranging in age from three to five. All the materials used are donated by the Milton Bradley Company.

The Springfield Collegiate Institute, established in 1874 by Rev. M. C.



THE SACRED HEART PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AND CONVENT.

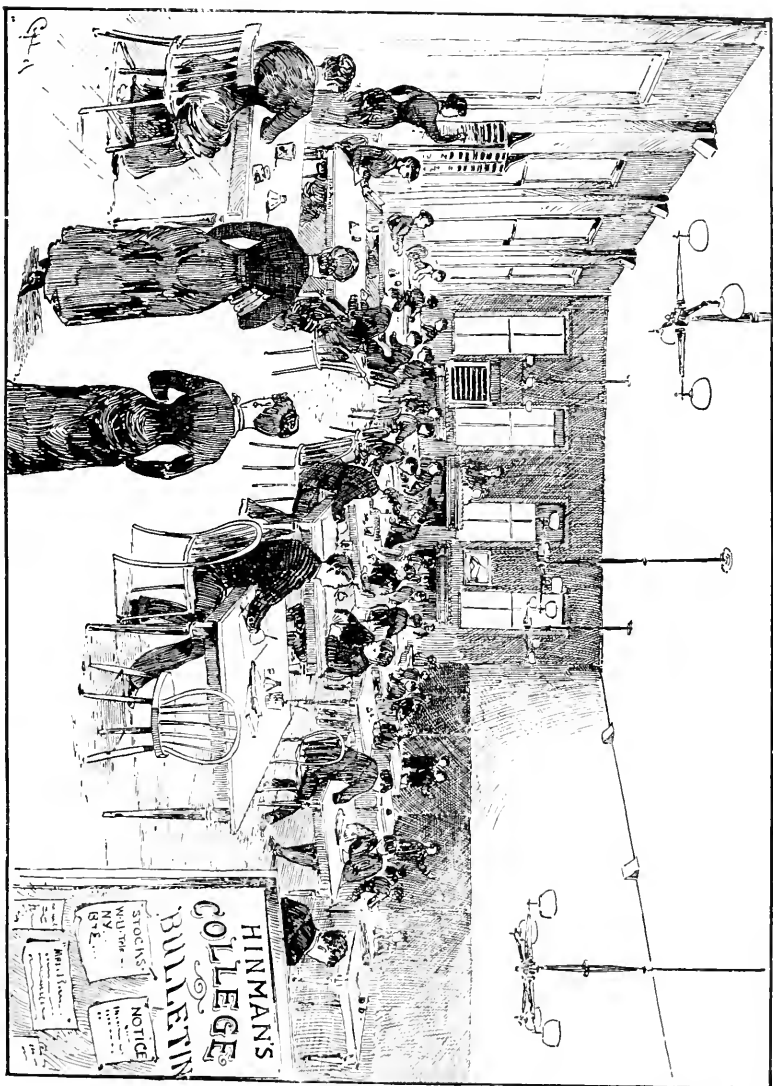
On Everett Street.

Stebbins, is an English, classical, and business school for both sexes. Its principal is C. E. Blake, A.M., and its location 346 Main Street. Its graduating exercises are held in the Opera-House, and combine with the literary features, military drill, that branch being taught in the school. This school fits for all the colleges, and in its business and commercial course pays especial attention to bookkeeping. It has a valuable set of philosophical apparatus.

The Springfield Business College, under the management of G. C. Hinman, gives students a training especially fitted for a business-life. The methods in use in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and in Rochester University, are adopted; and celerity in reaching practical results is particularly sought in the instruction given. This college occupies a fine, large, well-lighted room on the second floor of the "Springfield Republican" Block; and any visitor will be favorably impressed with the earnestness with which the students — young men and women, boys and girls — carry on their work. In the specialty of plain, practical business writing, there is probably no school in the country where the results will average better than they do here under Mr. Hinman's personal instruction. There is also a type-writer department, where instruction is given in the use of the Remington type-writer. The college was founded in 1876; opened in Madden's Block; moved later to Hampden Block, and finally, three years ago, to its present quarters.

Geer's Commercial School is taught by George P. Geer, the most accomplished practical bookkeeper in the city, and the author of "Geer's Analysis of the Science of Accounts." The instruction is mostly confined to book-keeping, business arithmetic, and commercial practice. It occupies room No. 4 in the Union Block.

The Dr. Windship Graduated System of Health Movement is taught at an institution devoted to physical culture and mechanical treatment. Most of the apparatus used in this system of movement was invented by Dr. G. B. Windship, who founded this system in Boston in 1865. It was introduced in this city by Dr. C. B. Cone, its present director, in September, 1876, as a branch of the Springfield Collegiate Institute, then at Court Square under Principal Rev. M. C. Stebbins; and was removed to its present attractive quarters in Central Hall, No. 389 Main Street, opposite Haynes's Hotel, in June, 1882, where its facilities and patronage have been greatly increased. It does not aim to qualify persons for extraordinary feats of strength or agility, but to promote their general health. The apparatus is constructed so as to exercise in turn every muscle in the body. An experienced instructor takes care to prevent undue exertion or danger. A little time spent in this exercise each day is a practical safeguard against the whole brood of nervous diseases. The methods originated by Dr. Windship, and



HINMAN'S SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Republican Block, 419 Main Street.

applied by Dr. Cone, condense into an agreeable half-hour enough muscular work to refresh and restore the brain and body wearied by a day of sedentary occupation. The system is said to be a curative for many special and local ailments, and a preventive of certain kinds of disease. Many professional and business men, and many ladies and children, who are patrons of the establishment, speak well of its methods and their effects.

The International Institute was established in Springfield at the beginning of 1882, to assist youth and adults, especially foreigners, to attain those various ends which they may have in view. Its director says, "It extends counsel to those who seek its assistance, and begins at once the work of preparation for some definite career, employing teachers and recommending institutions in accordance with the purposes of its patrons. It thus aims to supply in part the place of parents and guardians in the way of educational supervision, and has become quite a centre for South-American youth and students of languages." Its headquarters are at No. 629 Chestnut Street, and its director is Paul Henry Pitkin.

The Hampden-County School-Committees' Association was founded in 1877; and its membership includes school-committees, school-superintendents, and friends of popular education. Its purpose is to discuss questions relating to the management and conduct of public schools; and its meetings, held at the call of the officers, are intended to be semi-annual. Officers: L. F. Mellen, West Springfield, President; E. A. Hubbard, Springfield. Secretary. Executive Committee, A. P. Stone, Springfield; W. H. Eaton, Westfield; H. C. Strong, Springfield.

— ADMIRAL PASCHAL STONE.

Literature and Science.

LITERATI AND SCIENTISTS, LIBRARIES, READING-ROOMS; LITERARY, HISTORICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS.

IN the world of literature, from the days of the Pilgrims to the present time, Springfield has held high place. Here William Pynchon, one of the most cultured of the earliest civilizers of this continent, composed his famous "heretical" book, "The Meritorious Price of Man's Redemption," which was as truly the pioneer of religious freedom of thought as its author was of civil liberty of action. Here were established, among the earliest, some of the best newspapers in this western world; and here, from those days to these, have been maintained daily and weekly journals powerful for the formation of public opinion and the direction of public action. Here Hon. William B. Calhoun, afterwards a member of Congress, established the first agricultural journal in the country. Here the elder Samuel Bowles published the first daily newspaper, out of Boston, in the State; and here, succeeding him, his son made it one of the leading journals of New England, and himself one of the first and most noted independent journalists in the country. Here Josiah Gilbert Holland began and grew to eminence in his literary career as a journalist, novelist, essayist, and poet: finding, in the local records and traditions of the colonial past, the material for his romantico-historical story of "The Bay Path." At his cosy, modest house, 115 High Street, now occupied by Tim Henry, he composed his "Bittersweet;" and later, at his villa at Brightwood, now the residence of George C. Fisk, he wrote "Kathrina." Here, from his editorial desk in the office of "The Springfield Republican," he sent forth successively the "Timothy Titcomb Papers," "Gold Foil," "The History of Western Massachusetts," — perhaps as valuable a contribution to local historical literature as has ever been made. — and the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," accorded the first place among the biographies of the "Martyr President;" while, at the same time, he was enriching the columns of his newspaper with prose and verse of such excellence as to place its literary department on a plane with the best magazines of the country, a position which it has held, under succeeding managers, to this day. Here, in the rooms now the law-office of Bosworth & Barrows on Elm Street, George Bancroft wrote the second volume of his History of the United States. On the westerly side of Maple Street, in the mansion now owned by James B. Rumrill, the saintly William B. O.

Peabody, first pastor of the Unitarian church, for many years taught Religion poetry, and Poetry religion. His musing-ground, it is said, was the romantic ravine then called "Martha's Dingle," now the cemetery, where he was inspired to the sermons, essays, and poems which so greatly influenced his own and succeeding generations.

Here, also, the second Samuel Bowles supplemented his journalistic service to the world with his "Across the Continent," "The New West,"



Josiah Gilbert Holland

and "The Switzerland of America," works not yet succeeded by superiors upon the subjects of which they treat; and here his son, the third of his name, following in his footsteps, devotes himself to independent journalism.

Here Frederick A. Packard, more than half a century ago, wrote and published the first remembered novel of Western-Massachusetts authorship, entitled "The Insurgents."

Here Edward King, now of world renown as a journalist, newspaper-correspondent, novelist, essayist, linguist, and poet, began his career. Here

the distinguished political economist, scientist, and statistician, David Ames Wells, was born and bred, and commenced and continued his intellectual work until called away to become a national adviser. Here Gen. Francis A. Walker lived and labored in his chosen field, until, like Wells, summoned by popular demand to a wider sphere. Here, now, the author-architect, E. C. Gardner, lives and labors in his Brightwood cottage, culturing the American people to better taste in house-building.

From here, only lately, has westward gone Rev. Washington Gladden, famed as a preacher, essayist, and poet, the founder while here of "Sunday Afternoon." Here the Merriams, George, Charles, and Homer, the proprietors of those *sine-quanon*s of literature, the spelling-book, and Webster's Dictionary, for more than half a century made their home; and here the two latter still reside, and maintain, with other partners, the business office of their publishing-house. Here lived and died the brilliant preacher, essayist, and eke novelist, the Rev. Dr. George B. Ide.

Here, a generation and a half ago, C. Teresa Clark, one of the earliest women in the local field of literature, wrote essays and poems for the magazines of her day. And here are, or lately were, as successors of her own sex, these: Marion Harland (Mrs. E. P. Terhune), author of "Judith" and other novels, "Common Sense in the Household," "Eve's Daughters," and other works upon social science and domestic economy; Adeline Trafton, author of "The American Girl Abroad," etc.; Katharine B. Foot, author of "Tilda," "Marcia's Fortunes," "Orphan in Japan," and other stories, and a contributor to the magazines and journals; D. Ellen Goodman, a contributor of prose and verse to the magazines and the local press; Mrs. William L. Smith ("Aunt Carrie"), author of "Popular Pastimes for the Field and Fireside," "The American Home Book," and other works of the kind, and a contributor to juvenile literature; Mrs. William Rice, a contributor of essays and poems to the magazines; Mrs. Maria Pabke, an Austrian by birth, now Americanized, author of stories and sketches, and correspondent of several foreign journals, compiler and translator with "Margery Deane" (Mrs. M. J. Pitman) of "Wonder World,"—published by the Putnam's, a collection of wonder-stories of all nations,—also the author of a hygienic cook-book; Mrs. Edwin W. Seeger (*née* Christine Kipp), a poet and magazine contributor; Miss Ambia Harris, a writer of essays and sketches; Mrs. Albert T. Folsom, a frequent contributor of stories and verse; Miss Lillie Palmer, a poet; Miss Mary A. Chapman, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chapman, a translator from the German and French; Madame E. D. R. Biancciardi (formerly Miss Elizabeth Rice), now in Italy, a poet, essayist, story-writer and literary critic; Mrs. Zadel B. Gustafson, a novelist and poet; Mrs. C. A. Judkins, a writer of society essays; Mrs. W. S. Gompf, a frequent contributor of stories; Mrs. L. E. Poole (*née* Newell), a writer

of stories for the juveniles; Mrs. George D. Field, poet and essayist; Mrs. F. H. Cooke, a story-writer, essayist, and critic; Mrs. Charles Peet (*née* Currier, author of "Hubbub," etc.; Miss Julia R. Smith, author of "How they made a Man of him," etc.; Miss Annie B. Williams, a contributor of stories to the "Atlantic" and other magazines; Miss Alice I. Pennell and Miss Delia Foot, occasional contributors of verse to the local press; Mrs. Dora (Dennison) Keeney, a poet whose verse is familiar to the readers of "The Homestead" and "The Union." So many names of women are known as frequent or occasional contributors to literature, but in the quiet homes

of Springfield there are doubtless many others deserving mention in this chapter.

Of men with whom authorship in literature is or was an avocation, or an interlude to vocation, there are, or have lately been, resident in Springfield the following clergymen: Samuel Osgood, formerly of the First Congregational Church; Francis Tiffany, formerly of the Church of the Unity; and Richard G. Greene, formerly of the North Congregational Church,—frequent contributors of essays, literary and religious, the latter one of the editors of the "Library of Universal Knowledge;" William Rice, D.D., author of "The Pastor's Manual," now librarian of the city library, the compiler of a cyclopædia of poetry, and the editor of the revision of the hymn-book now in



Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood.

use by the Methodist-Episcopal Church; William T. Eustis of the Memorial Church, compiler of a hymn-book for church use, and an essayist; Charles A. Humphreys, formerly of the Church of the Unity, compiler of a hymn-book for Unitarians, and a poet; E. P. Terhune, D.D., of the First Church, an essayist, religious and general; Charles Van Norden, of the North Congregational Church, author of "The Outermost Rim and Beyond," and an essayist upon social science and political economy as well as upon religious subjects; William N. Rice, now professor of natural history in Wesleyan University, author of a variety of articles for scientific journals, and of some published sermons; James F. Merriam, author of essays on religious and other topics; George E. Merrill, author of "Three Christian Mothers," etc.; Theodore C. Pease, a graduate of the High School, author of numerous essays, poems, and reviews; A. D. Mayo, formerly pastor of the Church of the Unity, an essayist, particularly upon education, now actively engaged in missionary effort in that behalf at the South.

Besides the clergymen authors, there have been Charles A. Beach, a humorist and historical writer, author of "Pitzmacon." etc.; Dr. George S. Stebbins, a writer of scientific essays, and author of a humorous autobiographical sketch entitled "My Satchel and I;" George S. Merriam, an essayist and a frequent contributor to the press and magazines; John Baker, a Pole by birth, a story-writer, a translator from several languages, and a political essayist; Louis N. Roberts, author of "High Art," a humorous essay; Stephen T. Hammond, one of the editors of "Forest and Stream," author of essays on field-sports; George D. Field, a magazine story-writer; Edward H. Lathrop, a member of the bar, an essayist, and a poet; George W. Taylor, writer of humorous sketches and verse; Henry Denver, a frequent contributor of verse; Herbert Myrick, a contributor to "The Youth's Companion" and other periodicals; Christopher C. Merritt, a writer of prose and a poet, who has published one volume of poems, which is soon to be followed by another; Aella Greene, a journalist and a poet, the author of three separately published volumes of poems, of sentiment, piety, and patriotism, and delineative of New-England life (they are, "Rhymes of Yankee Land," "Into the Sunshine, and other Poems," and, just from the press, "Stanza and Sequel," a romance in verse); John L. Rice, a writer of prose and poetry, whose "Dartmouth College and the State of New Connecticut," contributed to the papers of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, and published in its first volume, excited great interest among historians throughout the country. His poem delivered before the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial Day, on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, is perhaps the most notable of his verse.

Among those who have contributed to local historical literature, the earliest was the Hon. George Bliss, the first of his name, whose address at the opening of the Town Hall, March 24, 1828, is a work of the highest authority and the basis of many later productions. His son, of the same name, once President of the Massachusetts Senate and later Speaker of the House of Representatives, contributed many valuable historical articles to Springfield newspapers. The address of the Hon. Oliver B. Morris, formerly for many years judge of probate for Hampden County, delivered May 25, 1836, on the two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Springfield,—first printed in the "Papers and Proceedings of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society."—was a masterly production. He made many other valuable contributions to the archives of history; but following him in the same field, his son Hon. Henry Morris, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas, now the senior member of the Hampden bar, and president of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, has contributed more biographical and historical matter than any local writer, with exception, perhaps, of Dr. Josiah G. Holland. The pub-

lished volume of the Historical Society contains five papers read by him at its meetings. — "The Old Main-street Jail and House of Correction," "Elizur Holyoke," "The Old Pynchon Fort and its Builders," "Slavery in the Connecticut Valley," and "Miles Morgan" (an account of the Puritan whose memorial statue stands in Court Square). In addition to these, are his



George Merriam.

"History of the First Church," published in book-form, his contributions to the "History of the Connecticut Valley," and his "Early History of Springfield, 1636-1675." Mason A. Green, now of the staff of "The Springfield Republican," author of a novel called "Bitterwood," a prose contributor to the magazines, and a poet as well, takes rank also as an historian by his "Springfield Memories," in which are told anecdotes of local persons and events which, but for him, might have passed from Springfield memories. He also contributed to the above-named

volume an account of "The Breck Controversy in the First Church in Springfield." Willmore B. Stone, a lawyer, and author of a "History of the High School of Springfield," is also an essayist upon political economy, and matters pertaining to the law and general literature, — notably on "The Attitude of our Government toward Polygamy," and a "Eulogy on Charles Sumner," in 1874.

The papers published in the Historical Society's volume, other than those already mentioned, are from these Springfield writers: Joseph K. Newell, "The Old Springfield Fire Department;" William L. Smith, "Springfield in the Insurrection of 1786 (Shays' Rebellion);" T. M. Dewey, "Early Navigation of the Connecticut River, the first Steamboat;" Everett A. Thompson, "Count Rumford and his Early Life;" Mrs. William Rice, "Ryefield; or, a Town in the Connecticut Valley at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century;" and Dr. Alfred Booth, "Salmon and Shad in the Connecticut River." Dr. Booth is also a writer upon hygienic and other subjects. Joseph K. Newell, a soldier of the Tenth Regiment M. V., now of the firm of T. M. Walker & Co., has written and published the history of his regiment, entitled "Ours." William P. Derby has published, during the year, a history written by him of his regiment, the Twenty-seventh M. V.,

with the title, "Bearing Arms in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment." James L. Bowen, a contributor of stories, is now preparing the history of the Thirty-seventh Regiment M. V. Rev. John W. Harding of Longmeadow is entitled to mention in the list of historiographers of Springfield; for his history of Longmeadow, contained in his address delivered at the centennial celebration of that town in October last, involved necessarily that of Springfield, from which Longmeadow separated 100 years ago. Mr. Harding is also an essayist, and a contributor to "The Springfield Republican." Admiral P. Stone, the superintendent of schools, is an essayist on educational topics, and has published several text-books, among them a "History of England."

Journalism and general literary work have been combined by these local writers: Solomon B. Griffin, managing editor of "The Springfield Republican," a political essayist, a writer of sketches of fiction and fact, and a poet. A notable piece of his work was "The History of the Hoosac Tunnel," published in "The Republican" in 1873. Wilmot L. Warren, leading editorial writer of "The Republican," is an essayist upon political economy, social science, and finance. He delivered an address at the commencement of Tufts College, his *alma mater*, in 1882, upon "The College in Civil Affairs." He has also contributed to the literature of travel by his late letters to "The Republican," upon his recent trip to the Pacific Slope, upon the occasion of the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Charles G. Whiting, literary editor of "The Republican," a poet, and author of the series of papers published in his department of his paper entitled "The Saunterer." William W. Gay of the "Republican" staff, a contributor of verse. Harry R. Dorr, lately of "The Republican," now of the "Boston Herald's" staff, a prose-writer and poet. Joseph Hood, formerly of "The Republican," now deceased, a remarkably versatile writer of pungent essays. Clark W. Bryan, for many years connected as a part owner with "The Republican," afterwards with "The Union," and at present owner of "The Berkshire Courier," "The Paper World," "The Manufacturer," and "The Builder." J. O. Davidson, of the "Republican" estab-



Rev. Dr. George B. Ide.

lishment, a contributor of sketches and verse. L. H. Taylor, formerly of "The Union," a journalist, a humorist, and a newspaper-correspondent. He is the "Miss Ward" of "The Berkshire Courier." Edwin Dwight, "Graph" of "The New-England Homestead," an essayist, poet, and humorist. Albert H. Hardy, a journalist, story-writer, a poet, and a contributor to various periodicals and magazines: some of his poetical work has lately appeared in English magazines. Joseph L. Shipley, editor-in-chief and part owner of "The Springfield Union," a journalist, and an essayist on political economy and social science. E. Porter Dyer, the literary editor of "The Union," an essayist, humorist, and poet. Elijah A. Newell of the "Union" reportorial staff, a journalist, an occasional writer of verse, author of several stories, — among them, "Tom Tilden," "Only a Tramp," "My Brother's Wife," "The Son-in-Law," etc. Edward H. Phelps, editor and chief owner of "The New-England Homestead," a journalist, an essayist, a musical critic, and, by occasional avocation, a composer of music. Edward Bellamy, author of "Doctor Heidenhoff's Process," "Six to One," etc.; and Charles J. Bellamy, author of "Breton Mills," "Man of Business," etc., are brothers, — both journalists, novelists, essayists, and poets. The latter is editor, and, with the former, owner, of "The Springfield Daily News." Henry D. Taylor, a writer of stories; George W. Taylor and I. C. Stoddard, humorous verse; William H. Bliss, a story-writer and a poet; Edwin L. Johnson, a satirist and humorist; N. I. West, a contributor of verse; Ezra Wilkins, prose; Theodore W. Ellis, a retired manufacturer, formerly superintendent of the Glasgow Mills, a prose-writer and poet; Henry M. Burt, editor and owner of the summer newspaper printed on the summit of Mount Washington, called "Among the Clouds."

The literature of medicine has had contributions in Springfield, from Dr. William Tully, who, during his residence here from 1851 to his death in 1859, gave to the medical world his "Materia Medica," and other kindred works. Dr. David P. Smith, professor of surgery and medicine in Yale College, a life resident here, was a frequent contributor of essays and papers to the periodicals and journals of his profession. Stephen W. Bowles, George S. Stebbins, and others of the present resident physicians, are also occasional contributors of medical and surgical essays.

The literature of the law has received contributions from these, among others, of the members of the local bar: Ex-mayor William L. Smith, the author of a work upon "Law and Practice in the Probate Courts," which has passed through several editions, and will soon come from the house of Little, Brown, & Co., in another, revised and adapted to the changes made by legislation up to the present time. Charles H. Barrows, lately Assistant Attorney-General, now of the law firm of Bosworth & Barrows, who is as well an essayist upon political economy and social science, and an occasional

writer of reviews for "The Literary World," author of several professional essays, among them "The Maxim *Res inter alios Acta*," which has been republished abroad. While in college he was an editor of "The Harvard Advocate." Edmund P. Kendrick, a member of the legislature, author of "The Ashford Tragedy," "Jack's Speculation," and other stories, and a contributor to "The Waverley Magazine" and "The Yankee Blade;" author of essays on "Fence Law," "Marriage Settlements," etc. Charles J. Bellamy, before mentioned, author of a hand-book entitled "Everybody's Lawyer." James G. Dunning, a contributor to the law-column of "The Homestead."

The scientific literature is indebted to these local writers: Col. James G. Benton, late Commandant of the United-States Arsenal, who contributed the articles on Military Science to "Johnson's New Universal Encyclopædia," and was the author of numerous other works on military subjects, notably of a "Course of Instruction on Ordnance and Gunnery." Col. A. R. Buffington, the present Commandant of the United-States Arsenal, who has contributed largely to the literature of his profession. Capt. David A. Lyle of the United-States Ordnance Department, lately stationed at the United-States Arsenal, the author of many essays, scientific, military, and hygienic. Professor Charles Mayr, a contributor of essays upon scientific subjects. George Dimmock, Doctor of Philosophy by the grace of Leipsic University, wherein he completed the education begun at Harvard College, now the editor of "Psyche," an entomological journal, author of essays on biology, etc. Ethan S. Chapin, of the firm of M. & E. S. Chapin, of the Massasoit House, the writer of "Conservation of Gravity and Heat," etc. Bradley Horsford, a long-time and devoted student of natural history, and an occasional writer upon the favorite subjects of his study. Bennett Allen, a generation ago one of the ablest servants of science. He constructed telescopes of the largest and most perfect lens-power ever made in this country. The extent to which he contributed to the literature of science is not known, but surely he aided effectually to the reading of nature's works on astronomy.



Clark W. Bryan.

Milton Bradley, of the firm of Milton Bradley & Co., the first manufacturers of kindergarten material in this country, has contributed largely towards the education of children, by the publication of "Paradise of Childhood, a Practical Guide to Kindergartners," and the manufacture of



Milton Bradley.

educational aids and apparatus for illustrating the elements of physics in common schools, and by the various instructive games which he has invented and published.

It has not been attempted, — indeed, it would have been impracticable, — to give, in the limits of this chapter, the names of all of Springfield's literati. There are, it is gratifying to believe, many others not mentioned here, who are students, appreciators, and many of them producers, of literature, whose modesty prevents, or whose opportunity has not come for, publicity; and the frequent contributions of prose and verse of merit and promise which

appear in the local papers, over pen-names unidentifiable, or anonymously, give assurance that Springfield, though essentially a commercial community, has a large and increasing class of the lovers of literature.

The Libraries of Springfield are not surpassed in number or value of volumes by those of any other city of its size in the country. The earliest public collection of books of which any record can be found was that of The Springfield Library Company, the catalogue of which, published in 1796, gave about 320 titles. The Franklin Library Association was the next. It was composed of workmen in the United-States Army. It existed as a separate organization until 1844, when its collection was made over to the Young Men's Institute. The Hampden Mechanics' Association was established in January, 1824. It founded a library called The Apprentices' Library, and maintained for a time a weekly evening school for apprentices, and annual courses of lectures. The catalogue of this library, in 1834, gives 627 titles. This association continued until 1849, but its library was added to that of the Young Men's Institute in 1845. The Young Men's Institute was founded in 1843, "for the improvement of its members." It established a library and reading-room, held meetings for discussion, and, occasionally, courses of literary and scientific lectures

were given under its auspices. The Young Men's Literary Association was organized in 1854. Its objects were similar to those of the Young Men's Institute. It also established a library and reading-room, had its weekly meetings for debate and intellectual culture, and its occasional lecture courses. The libraries of all these various associations were small, aggregating only about 1,500 volumes, and were, it seems, accessible only to their members.

The City Library Association originated in a widely expressed desire for the establishment of an institution that should be of more public benefit than those that have been mentioned, and in 1855 a petition was presented to the City Council asking for the appropriation of two thousand dollars for the establishment of a city library; but, failing to obtain the aid solicited, the friends of the enterprise set to work to accomplish their purpose by means of a voluntary association, and the help of private subscriptions and contributions. To this end the present association was formed, Nov. 27, 1857. The Young Men's Institute and the Young Men's Literary Association were merged in, and their libraries were turned over to, the new association. Subscriptions of money and donations of books were sought by a committee, and obtained to the amount of about \$8,000 and a large number of volumes. The collection was removed to rooms in the City Hall (those now occupied by the city assessors, and rooms adjoining). A museum of ethnology and natural history was founded in 1859, under the auspices of this association, in which were gathered collections of interest and value, especially in the department of zoölogy. The library grew rapidly, and in 1864 the demand for more ample accommodations was imperative. Hon. George Bliss of Springfield met the need of the association with the offer to donate the land adjoining his residence, and forming a part of his grounds, for the site of a suitable building. The offer was, of course, accepted. John L. King, then president of the association, by request of its directors personally solicited subscriptions for the erection of a building, and in February, 1864, had obtained \$77,000. George Hathorne of New York was accepted as the architect, and Amaziah Mayo as the builder of an edifice; and in the spring of 1871 the present structure was completed, at a cost of \$100,000. It was opened to the public in the autumn of 1871, with a catalogue of 31,400 volumes. The association is now acting under a charter granted in April, 1864: its former charter not allowing it to hold estate sufficient for its purposes. The City Library Building, so-called, stands near the north-east corner of State and Chestnut Streets. It is 100 feet wide upon its State-street front, and 65 feet in depth. It is in the mediæval Renaissance style. Its exterior is chiefly of brick with Ohio free-stone trimmings. The main library-room proper is in the upper story, is domed, and, midway of its height, has a gallery extending completely round

its walls, accessible by spiral iron staircases. Below the library-room, one entering from State Street finds, on his right, the museum; on his left, the reading-room, supplied with a good list of daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and furnished with every convenience and comfort, for the free use of all persons. The reading-room was established in October, 1881, by a committee of citizens, who raised \$2,300 for the special purpose. The reading-room and the library and museum rooms are adorned by portraits of distinguished men, many of whom have been officers or patrons of the association. At the first landing of the staircase leading to



Rev. Dr. William Rice

the second or library floor, are clustered, in glass cases, the battle-flags of some of the local regiments of the Rebellion. Among the interesting articles in the museum are the veritable pikes that constituted a part of the armament of the martyr John Brown, who resided and carried on business in Springfield for several years, and was one of the earliest and most practical and energetic of the anti-slavery party, and maintained here, it is said, an important station of the "Underground Railroad," one of the termini of which was in Canada. The library catalogue now shows 49,325 volumes, and more than 5,000 pamphlets. It is rich in every department of

literature. In addition to the volumes belonging to the association, the library contains a collection of the public documents of the United States, deposited for reference by the Trustees of the State Library, numbering over 2,000 volumes. This is one of the most complete collections of public documents in the United States. The present officers of the association are: President, Ephraim W. Bond; vice-president, James M. Thompson; clerk and librarian, William Rice; treasurer, James D. Safford; directors, Charles Merriam, John B. Stebbins, James Kirkham, Horace Smith, Orick H. Greenleaf, George E. Howard, Samuel Bowles, Azariah B. Harris, William Merrick, and, *ex-officio*, the mayor of the city, the president of the common council, and the chairman of the school committee. A vacancy was made in this board by the decease of Chester W. Chapin during the present year. Rev.

Dr. William Rice has been in charge of the library since the foundation of the association, and its excellences are in a great measure due to his assiduity, taste, and judgment. The library is free to all for use in the rooms, but an annual fee of one dollar is required to entitle one to take books away from the building. It is open on Mondays from 12 M. to 9 P.M., on other days from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. The reading-room is open at the same hours, and also on Sundays from 1 to 6 P.M. The museum is open, free, on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 8 P.M.

The Hampden-County Law-Library is in the south-west corner of the second story of the Court House on Elm Street. It was established in 1860, at the request of the bar, by means of an appropriation made by the county commissioners, and is maintained by the county. It contains over 2,000 volumes, including the valuable set of reports donated from his library by the late Hon. William G. Bates of Westfield.

The Indian-Orchard Library was established in 1859, for the use of the inhabitants of that part of Springfield called Indian Orchard, a manufacturing village. It contains about 1,500 volumes, and has in connection a reading-room supplied with Boston and Springfield daily papers, and with some of the best of the weekly and monthly journals and periodicals. It is maintained wholly by the Indian-Orchard Mills Corporation, but is free to all residents.

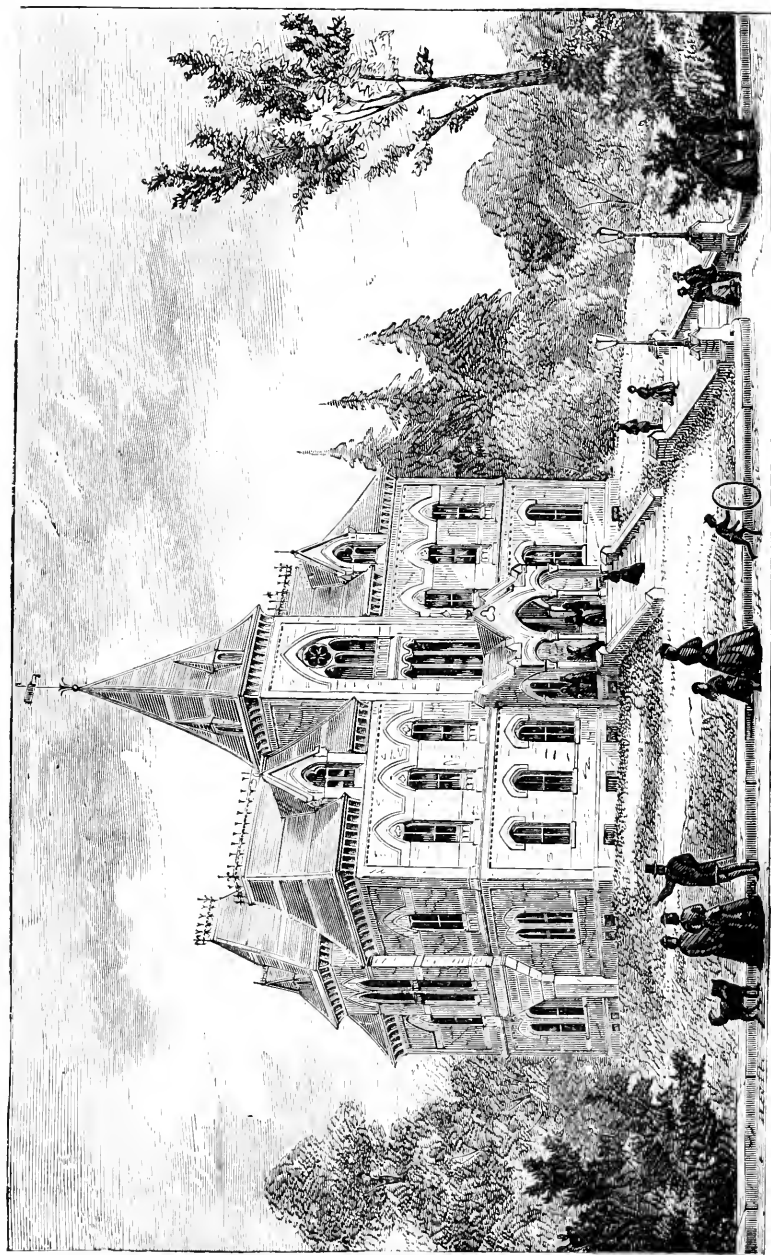
The Central Circulating Library is at 115 State Street, and was established in 1867 by Misses Leavitt, Gillespie, and Gilmore, and maintained by them until 1879, when it passed into the hands of Miss L. A. Gilmore, who is now the owner.

Gill's Circulating Library was established about 1870, by Jennison & Kendall, — two ladies, — from whom it was purchased by James D. Gill, who now owns and maintains it, in connection with his book and art store, on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets. It contains about 1,500 volumes.

Kendall's Circulating Library is in the store of G. F. Kendall, 473 State Street, on Armory Hill, opposite the Armory grounds. It was commenced about 14 years ago by A. J. Newton, who was succeeded by the present proprietor in April, 1877. It contains about 1,000 volumes.

Private Libraries, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 in number of volumes, are numerous in Springfield, and among them are several rare and many valuable collections.

The Railroad-Men's Reading-room is on the north side of the Union Depot. It was opened Aug. 19, 1882, and formally dedicated Oct. 11, 1882. It was established by the International Committee on Reading-rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose railroad work was begun in 1872, and is rapidly and widely extending. Railroad companies co-operate heartily, and yearly contribute about \$50,000 to the work. Similar reading-rooms



THE CITY LIBRARY, READING-ROOM, AND NATURAL-HISTORY MUSEUM

On State-Street.

are established and flourishing in many cities of the North and West. This, at Springfield, was the second one regularly established in New England. Its affairs are managed by an executive committee of railroad-officers, with the assistance of an advisory committee of citizens. The rooms appropriated for this use are: a reading room, where a supply of periodicals, daily, weekly, and monthly, may be found; a smoking and chess room, isolated by partitions from the reading-room, a bath-room, and an ample parlor in the story above the other rooms, comfortably and tastefully furnished with carpet, tables, chairs, and lounges, and a piano. The payment of 25 cents a month admits members to all the privileges of the rooms. Addresses and musical entertainments are given monthly. Instruction in penmanship and in mechanical drawing is provided for those desiring it; during the present year, in the former by F. P. Frost of the Boston and Albany Railroad Freight Office, and in the latter by C. E. Alger, civil engineer in employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The rooms are open daily; on week-days from 8 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P.M. Religious services are held on Sundays from 5.30 to 6.30 P.M. The secretary is Theodore F. Judd.

The Reading-rooms of the Armory-hill Young Men's Christian Association are in the Association's Building on State Street, opposite Winchester Park, and are open afternoons and evenings. They are supplied with newspapers and magazines. The secretary is E. H. Byington.

Literary Clubs having conspicuous social features have long been established here. Among the social house-to-house clubs, the leading one is known simply as "The Club," comprising 16 gentlemen, in professional and business life, who meet fortnightly through the winter, usually on Tuesday evenings, and discuss subjects assigned to members at the beginning of the season. The assignee for the evening prepares an essay which forms the basis of the conversation, which is participated in by turn: the host calling on the members to give their views informally in succession. A substantial refreshment is served at the beginning of the evening. This club is the successor and junior of a similar one which existed for many years, in which leading citizens participated. Timothy M. Brown was the originator of the present club, which has been in active life for about 10 years. The club now comprises the following members: H. W. Bosworth, Dr. S. W. Bowles, E. S. Bradford, T. M. Brown, Col. A. R. Bufington, W. W. Colburn, G. A. Denison, Clemens Herschel, Judge M. P. Knowlton, Capt. D. A. Lyle, E. C. Rogers, J. L. Shipley, A. J. Smith, Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune, W. L. Warren, Judge Gideon Wells. The character of the papers read and discussed may be judged from the following list of assignments for the present winter, 1883-84: "Organized Philanthropic Effort as a Means of Reform;" "The Principle of Heredity;" "Northern

Pacific Railroad;" "Review of Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty;'" "The Jury System;" "Immigration: Its Value and Danger to the Republic;" "The Indian Question;" "The Negro in History;" "The Proper Disposition of Convict Labor;" "Modern Italy, politically and socially;" "Gladstone;" "American Collegiate Education: Should it be reformed?" "Municipal Government in this Country;" "Mexico: Its Present and its Future;" "Education in the South: Should National Aid be given it? if so, how?" "Protoplasm and Spontaneous Generation."

The Young Ladies' Literary Club is one of two clubs of some years' standing, and similar character to "The Club," composed exclusively of ladies. It was originated by Mrs. Sallie Bowles Hooker and Mrs. Julia Alexander Phillips in their maiden days, and numbers about 20 members, who meet periodically around the tea-table, and spend the evening discussing assigned topics. Married ladies are not admitted as new members. This club has the honor of having first brought George W. Cable before a Springfield audience.

The Cosmian Club is an association similar to the above, and of nearly equal duration, composed largely of teachers. A series of topics is selected for the winter's work, in regard to which a printed list of questions is issued to the members to guide their reading upon the subject. Miss E. M. Priest is president; Miss Alma S. Brigham, secretary; Miss Ella J. Ross, treasurer; who with Miss E. P. Bigelow and Miss Harriet E. Child constitute the board of managers.

The Springfield Lyceum was organized in 1881. Its special purposes are the acquisition of knowledge of, and practice in, parliamentary law; the cultivation of its members for controversial discussion, in debate, and otherwise, and general culture, particularly in the direction of affairs of local and general public interest and importance. Any person of good character, and in earnest sympathy with its objects, is welcomed to membership. The initiation fee is 50 cents, which, with a monthly assessment of 25 cents, covers all the pecuniary liability of membership. Honorary membership, conferred by election and subject to the payment of one dollar a year, entitles to all privileges of the association, except those of voting and office. The meetings are held on Wednesday evenings, from October to May or June, each year. The exercises include debates, written criticisms, and essays, with occasional lectures. Its officers, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of three, are chosen every two months. Its assembly-room has been, during the present year, the French Chapel in Bill's Block, 358 Main Street.

The Connecticut-Valley Historical Society was organized April 21, 1876, in Springfield. Its formation was an important movement in the interests of historical literature. Its aim is "to procure and preserve what-

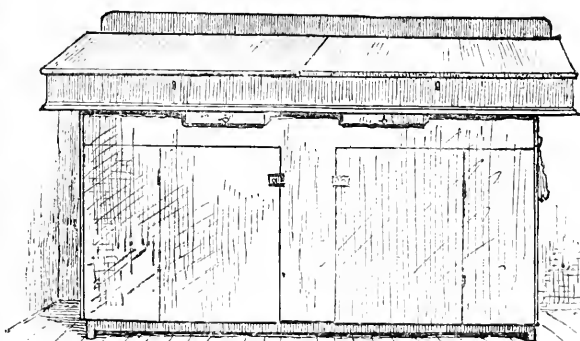


JOHN BROWN.



His Tomb.
at Harpers Ferry.

It is in Springfield Museum.



His office desk used in Springfield, bought from him by L. H. Taylor Esq., and still in his possession.

His Rocking
Chair, the property
of Thomas Thomas,
Northampton Co.



Your Friend
John Brown.
His autograph.

SOME LOCAL RELICS OF JOHN BROWN.

(Once a Resident.)

ever may relate to the natural, civil, military, literary, ecclesiastical, and genealogical history of the country, and especially of the territory included in the Connecticut Valley." Its present officers are: President, Henry Morris; vice-presidents, Augustus L. Soule, Samuel O. Lamb, L. Clark Seelye; clerk and treasurer, William Rice; executive committee, Samuel G. Buckingham, Ephraim W. Bond, William L. Smith, William S. Shurtleff, John W. Harding, Henry S. Lee. The society has now about 100 members. Its annual meeting is held on the first Monday in April; and quarterly meetings are held on the first Mondays of July, October, and January. Members are chosen by ballot, upon recommendation of the executive committee, the affirmatives of two-thirds of a quorum being necessary to an election. The membership-fee is \$3. No further payment is required unless a special assessment therefor is made, and no member can be assessed more than \$2 in any one year. The payment of \$25 frees a member from any further payments. In December, 1881, the society published, under the editorship of William L. Smith, William Rice, and William S. Shurtleff, its first volume, entitled "Papers and Proceedings of the Connecticut-Valley Historical Society;" containing selections from the essays and papers contributed and read at its quarterly meetings, nearly all of which are of historical and literary value. The volume is published at \$2. This society has already drawn the attention of scholars and historiographers to fields for further historical harvesting; and it is confidently expected that its purposes will be aided to accomplishment by the research, and the contributions from pens and pockets, of interested co-operators throughout the Connecticut Valley. Its meetings have been held, hitherto, sometimes in the City Library Building, but generally in the vestry-room of the South Congregational Church; but it is hoped that at no distant date, by the liberality of wealthy well-wishers, it may be provided with a suitable building of its own, wherein to hold its meetings and preserve its library and collections.

The Springfield Botanical Society was organized April 20, 1877. It numbers now about 30 members. Meetings are held weekly at the High-school building on State Street, on Friday afternoons at 4½ o'clock,—except during July and August, when assemblies are held at the houses of its members; and during the winter months, when meetings are temporarily suspended. All persons interested in its objects are welcomed at its meetings. It has an herbarium, which now contains specimens of nearly all the ferns to be found in the vicinity, more than 70 species of marine algæ, and numerous flowering-plants,—in all, nearly 1,000 specimens. Papers on botanical subjects are read and discussed at its meetings; and, occasionally, rambles a-field are taken, and exhibitions of its collections, with contributions, are given to the public. Although its members are few, they are en-

thusiastic, and are doing much to add to the reputation of the city as a scientific centre.

The Springfield Science Association was organized in March, 1881, "for the promotion of scientific knowledge among its members." Capt. (then Lieut.) David A. Lyle, of the Ordnance Department of the United-States Army, was chosen its first president. He was succeeded, upon his removal from the city, by Prof. J. H. Pillsbury. F. H. Morgan is chairman of the executive committee; W. W. Colburn, corresponding secretary; and Oscar B. Ireland, recording secretary. Meetings are held in the High-school building on State Street, on the second Wednesday of each month, at which original papers upon scientific subjects are read, and discussions had. It also has occasional "field-days;" and courses of lectures have been, and will continue to be, given under its auspices. It is in flourishing condition, and cannot fail to be of great practical benefit to the community, as well as a means of intellectual culture and social enjoyment to its members.

The Springfield Natural History Society was organized March 17, 1882, for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the study of nature. At first the membership was mostly made up of graduates and pupils of the High School. After a time others became interested in its work, and it now includes among its members several of the professional men of the city. Meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month except July and August. At these meetings papers are read on various topics of natural history, specimens which have been collected exhibited, and observations made by the members discussed. It has contributed a large number of specimens to the High-school collection. The second meeting of each month is usually devoted to some branch of microscopical science. The officers for 1884 are. President, J. H. Pillsbury; vice-presidents, Rev. Charles Van Norden, J. J. Walker; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise Knappe; recording secretary, F. E. Wheeler; curator, C. D. Montague; treasurer, Miss Fanny M. Vilas. Its meetings are held in the lecture-room of the High-school building on State Street.

The Stationary Engineers are represented here by Hampden Lodge No. 3. Their object is to aid the members in gaining further knowledge of their own line of work, and in elevating themselves mentally and socially. At their meetings, held once a week, they exchange views and narrate experiences regarding different kinds of engines and boilers. Their constitution and by-laws make ineligible to membership any person addicted to strong drink, or of immoral character, and forbid any participation in strikes. The chief engineer is Charles H. Mead; the treasurer, George R. Reed; and the recording secretary, J. H. Ford.

The Hampden District Medical Society is composed of the Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society residing in Hampden County. It was

instituted May 30, 1840, under a charter from the Massachusetts Medical Society granted to Drs. Joseph H. Flint, William Bridgman, George Hooker, Aaron King, Bela B. Jones, Reuben Champion, John Appleton, and L. W. Humphreys. The officers are: President, Dr. Stephen W. Bowles; vice-president, Dr. George S. Stebbins; secretary, treasurer, and librarian, Dr. George C. McClean. Its meetings are held, usually, in Springfield,—the annual meeting on the last Tuesday of April, and others, from two to four

during the year, at appointed times. At these meetings, essays from members, designated to prepare them, are read, and subjects important to the medical profession are discussed, reports of interesting cases made, and general professional fellowship cultivated.

The Hampden County Agricultural Society was chartered in 1844. Among its projectors and original incorporators were William B. Calhoun and Daniel W. Willard of Springfield, and Forbes Kyle of Chester, with many of the leading agriculturists of the county. Its declared objects

were the encouragement and improvement of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Its first meeting, under its charter, was held in Springfield, April 9, 1844. Its first cattle-show and fair was held in Springfield, Oct. 16, 17, 1844, at which \$269 was awarded in premiums. It has since held annual fairs in Springfield, West Springfield, Westfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee. In 1856 sixty acres of land were purchased for the purpose of a fair-ground between the Connecticut-river Railroad and the bank of Connecticut River, adjoining southerly what is called "Plainfield." This purchase was the result of the interest excited by the success of "The Great National Horse-Show," held on Federal Square on "The Hill" in 1856. This was the first



Judge Henry Morris.

of the kind ever held in the United States. George Dwight was chief marshal; and the equine and human attendance was so remarkable as to leave it in history as not only the first, but one of the best to the present day. The surplus of receipts over expenditures, together with a very considerable sum raised by subscription, was appropriated to the purchase of the above-mentioned land, title to which was taken in the name of the society. The area was immediately laid out as a show and racing ground, and named "Hampden Park." It was held by the society until 1878, when it was sold, and passed eventually into the ownership of the present Hampden Park Association, by which it is still held. Some of the most extensive horse and cattle shows and race-meetings ever held in this country have taken place on this ground, under the auspices of its successive owners. Since parting with Hampden Park, the meetings and fairs of the society have been held at various towns in the county. It now has about 1,000 members. During the nearly 40 years of its existence, it has paid about \$20,000 in premiums. Its presidents have been successively these: William B. Calhoun, John Mills, Josiah Hooker, Thomas J. Shepard, Francis Brewer, Horace M. Sessions, George Bliss, Chester W. Chapin, Phineas Stedman, William Birnie, Eliphalet Trask, George Dwight, Norman T. Leonard, William Pynchon, Chauncey L. Buell, and Ethan Brooks. It has a vice-president from each town in the county. Its secretary is, and has been for the past 25 years, James Newton Bagg of West Springfield. James E. Russell was treasurer for 15 years, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, E. S. Batchelder of Springfield. The life-membership fee is \$5.00 for men, \$2.50 for women.

The Hampden Harvest Club was organized in 1857, for scientific and social purposes, and the promotion of agricultural interests. It has a membership of 20, divided among an almost equal number of towns in the county. Its meetings are held, in the winter, fortnightly, at houses of members, where supper is provided by the host of the occasion, and intellectual entertainment by the guests, through the reading and discussion of papers of interest to the farming community. At each meeting a chairman is chosen to preside over the next assembly. The secretary is James Newton Bagg, who has served as such since the organization of the club. It has proved of social, intellectual, and material benefit to its members.

The Hampden-County Horticultural Society, organized in January, 1861, has for its object the promotion of, and improvement in, the cultivation of fruits and flowers; and it has been largely successful in its purpose. Its first public exhibition, given in June, 1861, in Union Hall, netted \$196, and aroused very considerable interest among the people of the county. It was followed by others, annually, for several years, with success. Of late the public exhibitions have been less frequent, but the interest of its mem-

bers is said to be unabated. Its first board of officers was: President, John B. Stebbins; vice-presidents, Thomas L. Chapman, George E. Howard, and William L. Smith; secretary, Clark W. Bryan; treasurer, James Birnie. The officers chosen at the last annual meeting were: President, John E. Taylor; vice-presidents, Daniel B. Wesson, E. Dickinson, James E. Russell; secretary, Dr. T. L. Chapman; treasurer, Gurdon Bill; and sixteen directors, viz., Messrs. C. L. Covell, I. P. Dickinson, Richard F. Hawkins, Horace Kibbe, Henry S. Hyde, Dexter Snow, Adolphe Mielliez, Mrs. Albert D. Briggs, Mrs. B. F. Warner, Mrs. V. L. Owen, Mrs. George T. Bond, Mrs. George C. Fiske, Mrs. R. F. Hawkins, Mrs. James E. Russell, Mrs. John E. Taylor (since deceased), and Mrs. Charles A. Nichols.

— WILLIAM STEELE SHURTLEFF.

Art and Music.

ARTISTS AND MUSICIANS, AND THE ART AND MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ART and artists have naturally made their home in Springfield, as befits a place so beautiful for situation; and within the last ten years the city has earned a reputation for appreciation and patronage of art, and distinctively of American art, which ranks it, probably, above any other place of its size in the country, and, indeed, above most of the minor cities. It supports an annual artists' exhibition of a hundred carefully selected paintings from New-York studios, possesses one of the finest art-galleries in the United States, has an art association which maintains a school of drawing and painting, and numbers a considerable list of intelligent and liberal buyers. Among the more notable of the artists who have made their home in Springfield, the first to be named is Chester Harding, a portrait-painter of more than national reputation, who resided here for many years, and whose ashes rest in our cemetery, distinguished by a monument of freestone, bearing upon it a palette and a wreath of bay, with the classical inscription, "*Ars longa, vita brevis.*" Mr. Harding, who was a native of Conway in Franklin County, came to Springfield in 1830, in his 39th year, and four years after his return from a prolonged sojourn in England, where he had won a high professional and social standing, and had painted portraits of the Dukes of Sussex and Norfolk, the Earl of Aberdeen, Samuel Rogers, and other men of rank and note. Mr. Harding was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster, and of George Ashmun of Springfield. Mr. Webster gave him his recipe for his favorite dish, fish-chowder, and ended with, "Have ready good mealy potatoes, beets, drawn butter, and oil, have it all served up hot, and then send for Ashmun and me." Mr. Harding painted the full-length portrait of Webster that now hangs in Faneuil Hall in Boston, and a portrait of Henry Clay for the City Hall in Washington. He made a journey into the backwoods of Kentucky, in order to paint Daniel Boone; and the original picture, the only likeness for which the great pioneer sat, is now owned in Springfield. He also painted John Randolph of Roanoke, and the brothers Amos and Abbott Lawrence; and his last portrait was of Gen. W. T. Sherman in 1865, to which he gave the last touches at his home in Springfield in 1866, a few days before his death.

William S. Elwell, for a long while a valued and beloved citizen, and

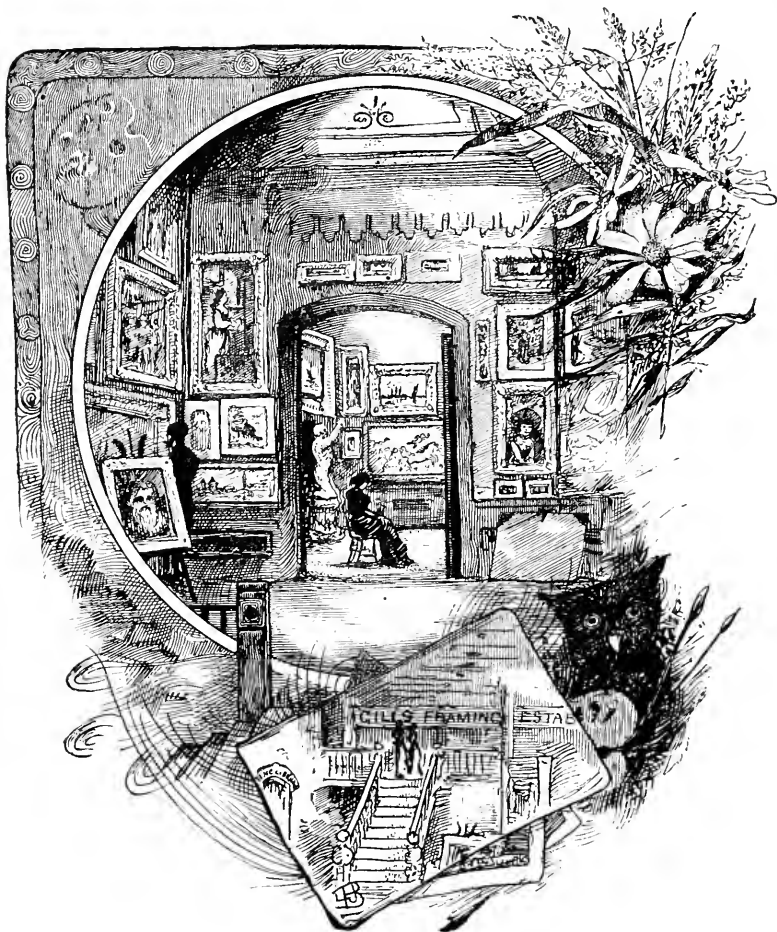
known in his later years as "The Crescent-hill Artist," was a pupil of Chester Harding, and in his prime approached closely the style and coloring of his master. He made several tours as portrait-painter, and on one of these journeys painted at Washington, in 1848, the famous and charming Mrs. Dolly Madison, widow of the third president of the United States, in her old age, and had the honor of her friendship. His portrait of Mrs. Madison became the property of William Seaton of "The National Intelligencer." He made two copies of the Stuart Washington, in Hartford, one of which hangs in the common-council chamber in the City Hall, and the other in the town-hall of Brimfield, his native place, to which he bequeathed it. Mr. Elwell was a clerk in the Treasury Department from 1850 to June, 1854; and overwork at his desk and in his profession brought on a stroke of paralysis in 1855, partially disabling him. Another stroke twelve years later confined him to his house, and to a wheeled chair; but in this crippled condition he took up a new line of work, and until his death executed the most delicate miniature landscapes. He was fitly described as "a personality of rich and gracious type, and an influence of the sweetest and most enduring kind,—that of a spirit maintaining itself clear and true against great odds, and giving a lesson to the impatience and triviality of his friends which will not be forgotten." He died in 1881, at the age of 71; and his grave in the Springfield Cemetery is marked by a rough granite boulder, bearing on a palette sculptured on one side his name, and the dates of birth and death.

Among other artists temporarily connected with Springfield, is Willis Seaver Adams, who has made the city more than any other place his home for the past 16 years. He has studied at the Royal Academy, Antwerp, at Munich, and Venice. His last return to Springfield was in 1881, when he was immediately recognized as an artist of remarkable genius. Two of his paintings, "Morning in Venice," and "Night in Venice," were accepted for the exhibition of the National Academy in 1882; and one, "Spring in Bavaria," was in the exhibition of the Society of American Artists of that season. He was teacher of the local Art-association classes for a short time, and is now in Rome. Joseph O. Eaton, a New-York artist of note, spent parts of two or three summers here, painting portraits: among them those of the late Chief-Justice Chapman for the Hampden-County bar (now in the County Court-house), of the noted advocate E. B. Gillett, and the late railroad-presidents Chester W. Chapin and Daniel L. Harris. T. W. Wood, vice-president of the National Academy, and president of the American Water-color Society, has likewise painted portraits in this city, during his summer vacations; including that of the late Samuel Bowles for the City Library, and its replica for "The Springfield Republican," also of Rev. Drs. Samuel G. Buckingham and William Rice. Several artists now have stu-

dios in the city. Miss Irene E. Parmelee, portrait and figure painter, studied with Professor Weir at the Yale Art School, and in Paris with R. T. Fleury, Lefebvre, and Cot. Edmund E. Case, landscape-painter, was a pupil at the Academy in New York, painted in J. O. Eaton's studio, and in Paris under Bouguereau and R. T. Fleury. He has exhibited in the Academy at New York. George N. Bowers, portraits and landscapes, studied at the Art Students' League in New York, and with Bonnat and Ferrier in Paris: he is established as a teacher of drawing and painting. R. L. de Lisser, pupil of the Munich school, is the present teacher of the Art-association's classes, having his studio in their rooms. R. G. Shurtleff, though not a professional artist, paints landscapes with rare beauty and a refined skill. George Harrington has lately set up a studio, and is becoming known as a painter of nature.

Gill's Art-Store and Galleries are among the famous sights in Springfield: and it is an unquestioned fact, that James D. Gill has made his store a true art-centre, and led the public taste by feeding it with the best art of the country. He began business in art-books, stationery, and other things, in the winter of 1871, in Goodrich Block, having then a partner. Gradually increasing the variety and quality of his art-stock, he gained a reputation, not confined to the local public, as an intelligent and enterprising dealer. In the winter of 1877 Col. James Fairman of New York showed a number of his paintings in an exhibition-room fitted up for the occasion: and the next winter Mr. Gill added a larger room adjoining, and gave his first annual exhibition of paintings selected from the studios of New-York artists. G. W. V. Smith, a connoisseur well known in New York, assisted the enterprise, and himself selected the paintings, — fifty-six in number, — and devoted his invaluable services to make the display a success. The catalogue comprised an excellent representation of American art, including a large and important work by Frederick E. Church, the first celebrated American landscapist. Thirty-six of the paintings were sold. The next year Mr. Gill had removed his business to the block on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, built expressly for him by Hinsdale Smith, and containing two art-galleries on the second floor, extending to the height of two stories, which, for their liberal wall-space, excellent light, and tasteful decoration, are not excelled by any others in New England, and will bear comparison with those in New York. His second annual exhibition, selected by Mr. Smith and Mr. Gill, was opened in these galleries Feb. 1, 1879; and the success, both in popular attendance and in sales of pictures, was repeated, and, indeed, exceeded. The result was, that in two years the people of Springfield, before almost unknown as patrons of the fine arts, had taken the first rank among the smaller cities: and they have maintained that position ever since. Many of the best works of the leading painters of New York have been

first seen on Mr. Gill's walls, and many of these have remained in Springfield. Among the large works shown as central attractions for the public



Gill's Art Galleries.

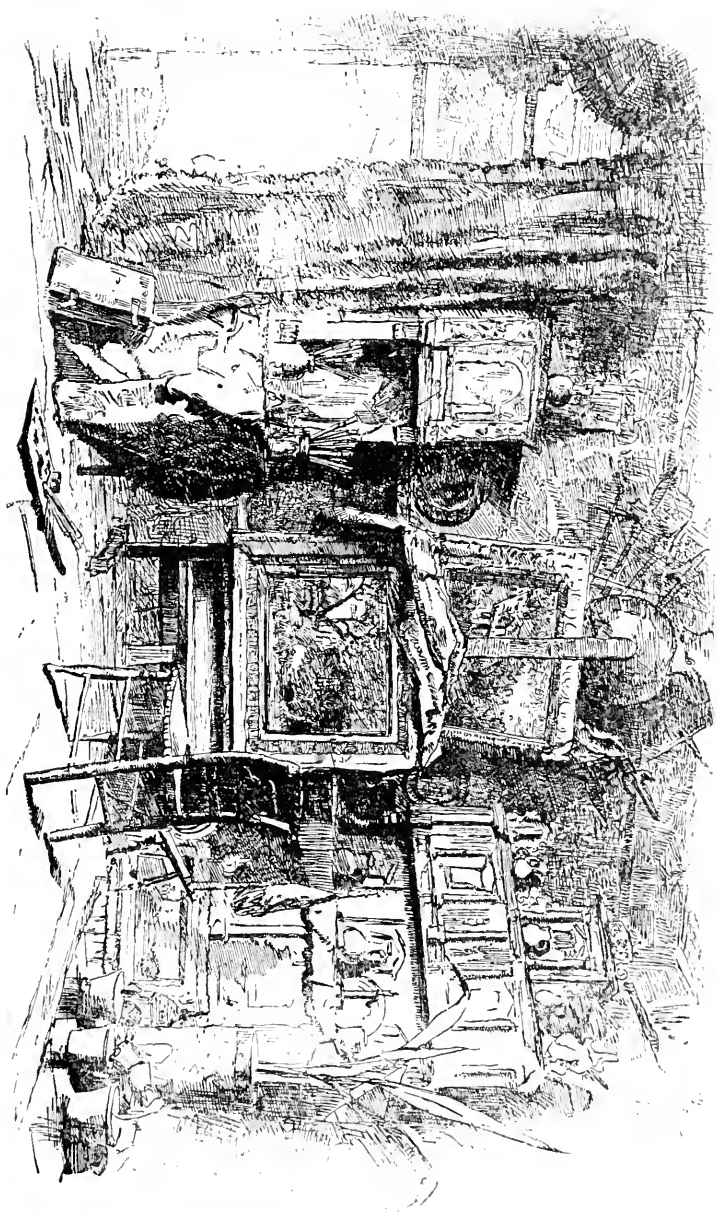
on these occasions, have been "The Pioneer's Home," by F. E. Church; "In the Autumn Wood," by James M. Hart; Walter Shirlaw's famous "Sheep-shearing in the Bavarian Highlands;" Edgar M. Ward's "Tobacco Field, Old Virginny;" "La Cigale," by F. A. Bridgman; and one of George

Inness's greatest landscapes, — the three last mentioned, before their appearance in the National Academy. Among works from these sales, owned in the city, may be mentioned J. G. Brown's "Pull for the Shore" (a double-bank crew of Grand-Manan fishermen); Wordsworth Thompson's "The Great Review at Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1777;" A. F. Bellows's "Old Stratford, Conn.;" "Reminiscence of Vermont," and "Early Autumn," by A. H. Wyant; "Scituate Cliffs," by A. T. Bricher; R. S. Gifford's "Dartmouth Moors;" S. R. Gifford's "The Coming Storm, Lake George;" "The Beach at Flushing, Holland," by M. F. H. de Haas; "Winter Gloaming," by T. L. Smith; Winslow Homer's "By the Seaside," and "Peach Blossoms;" "Up the Hill," by James D. Smillie; "The Jungfrau," by H. A. Ferguson; "The Camp-Fire," and "At the Day's End," by Gilbert Gaul; and works of Bierstadt, James and William Hart, McEntee, Casilear, Nicoll, Arthur Parton, David Johnson, H. P. Smith, Quartley, Bristol, T. W. Wood, W. S. Macy, Shattuck, Hubbard, Van Elten, Guy, Whittredge, and others. Of the six exhibitions already held, the summary is as follows: 1878, fifty-six pictures shown, thirty-six sold, average price \$271; 1879, seventy-nine shown, thirty-five sold, average \$292; 1880, seventy-nine shown, forty sold, average \$361.25; 1881, eighty-five shown, thirty-nine sold, average \$267; 1882, ninety-two shown, thirty sold, average \$323; 1883, ninety-seven shown, thirty-six sold, average \$298. Total, two hundred and sixteen paintings, sold for \$65,270. Meanwhile Mr. Gill's galleries are always hung with engravings, photographs, and paintings, and occasionally occupied by special exhibitions, so that they are always contributive to the cultivation of the popular taste for art. His seventh exhibition is to occur in February, 1884.

The Springfield Art-Association was established in 1879. Here, as in other portions of the country, there had been a wonderful increase of interest in art and in art-education, owing to the stimulus of the exhibitions at the Philadelphia Centennial, and our rapid national growth in prosperity and intelligence, — an interest that in Springfield, as in many other places, was speedily followed by the discovery that opportunities for art-study were extremely limited. When the association was started, there was already adopted the teaching of mechanical drawing as an adjunct to the city high-school, and this has been made very useful and excellent under the skilled tuition of Charles A. Emery; but there was no other teaching in art, no cast-drawing, and scarcely a chance for more than amateur work. The association was formed in public meeting, and was incorporated in 1879, with Elisha Morgan as its first president. At the first meeting after its incorporation, E. C. Gardner, the noted literary as well as practical architect, delivered a fine address concerning the objects of the society. His plan was the inclusion of all students and workers in the

various arts of design, whether for pleasure, self-culture, or serious professional purpose; lectures relating to art, in general or for specific branches; the gathering of an art-library; the holding of social re-unions from time to time, with papers read, or exhibitions given, to increase the interest; clubs or classes developing in distinct branches of art, industrial or decorative. These and many other things were included in the plan of the projectors of the art-association. During its existence the association has lacked the necessary popular support; and its continuance has depended upon a few who have liberally bestowed their labor, their influence, and their money, to keep it going. Several artists have been employed as its instructors; and the teaching has been nearly all the time of a very good order, and sometimes quite as good, within its limits, as could be obtained in New York or Boston. The association is now officered as follows: President, Elisha Morgan; vice-presidents, P. P. Kellogg, W. W. Colburn, Charles Bill; treasurer, W. F. Ferry; clerk, Louis C. Hyde; directors, Avery J. Smith, Milton Bradley, James D. Gill, W. F. Adams, E. C. Gardner, Chauncey L. Covell, Mrs. C. O. Chapin, Mrs. J. S. Hurlbut, Mrs. E. Morgan, Mrs. H. S. Hyde, Mrs. A. J. Smith, Miss Isabel P. Newell. The instructor is R. L. De Lisser, a pupil of the Munich school, who received in 1874 the bronze medal of the Munich Academy. The classes include one for elementary teaching, beginning with the flat if necessary, and including geometrical work, as on cubes, spheres, pyramids, etc.; an intermediate class, beginning with casts of leaves, fruit, etc., and ending with the blocked head; an antique class, on casts of the human head, first on features, and then to busts and full figures; a life and painting class, to do still life, and draw and paint from the living draped model. There are also evening classes. The art association, in the winter of 1883, held its first annual exhibition of oil-paintings,—excellent in the quality of works displayed, and successful in popular appreciation. The works shown were by many artists having national and even European reputations. The association has now about two hundred members, and it seems to be in a fair way to a prosperity where it may be able to accomplish the high purposes which its unrivalled opportunity opens to its efforts. The association occupies comfortable and well-adapted quarters in the Evangelist Building, on the north side of State Street, at the corner of Dwight Street.

Music, like literature, science, and art, has been given considerable attention here for a place the size of Springfield. Professional concerts, operas, and musical entertainments are of frequent occurrence; and their early history is given in a later chapter on "The Sociability of the City." The amateur organizations have produced works that are of the highest grade, and have performed them in a manner that would be creditable to the



THE SPRINGFIELD ART-ASSOCIATION ROOMS.

In the Evangelist Building.

most noted organizations. Many of the local churches have choirs for which they make a liberal expenditure.

The Orpheus Club is a society devoted to the study and singing of male part-songs. It was organized in 1874, on the plan of having an active membership of singing-members who attend to the business management of the club, and an associate membership of subscribers who, for \$10 a season, receive five tickets, besides the membership-ticket, to each of the four concerts annually given. No tickets to single concerts are sold. Beginning in one of the smaller halls, with a male chorus of 16, the growth of the club compelled it to go to the Gilmore Opera House, and then to the City Hall, to accommodate its audiences, which of late years have numbered 1,200 or more, while the singers have been from 30 to 36. Louis Coenen was the club's conductor and musical director up to 1879, since which time the office has been filled by G. W. Sumner of Boston. Albert Holt held the presidency, and Henry F. Trask the secretaryship, from 1874 until 1883, when the former resigned, and the latter was elected to fill the vacancy. The other officers were, at the start, James D. Safford, vice-president; William H. King, treasurer; and Oscar B. Ireland (the present secretary), librarian. The vice-president is now Francis D. Foot; the treasurer is James C. Ingersoll; and the librarian, Henry G. Chapin. Rehearsals take place every Tuesday evening from October to May. The club's programmes have been made up from the best published male choruses and part-songs; and the club's work has been supplemented by professional assistance, sometimes supplied by leading soprano or alto singers of the country, and sometimes by noted instrumental performers. Its work has been such as to give it a very high rank among similar clubs of the smaller cities, and to entitle it to respectful consideration, even in comparison with leading clubs of New York and Boston, with whom courtesies are exchanged.

The Handel Chorus is a musical society numbering from 100 to 125 ladies and gentlemen, carefully selected and cultured singers, for the study and public performance of the best oratorios and other classical concert music. It is a continuation of the Conservatory Chorus organized in 1874, which subsequently took the name of Beethoven Society, but which in 1881, with some modifications of its constitution, adopted its present title. Its president is Thomas Chubbuck, a city organist and choir-director; and the musical conductor is F. Zuchtmann of the Springfield Conservatory of Music, and professor of music in Amherst College,—both of whom have officially served since 1874. The board of managers are: President Chubbuck, E. Porter Dyer, jun., C. C. Burnett, E. L. Janes, and K. A. Dearden. This society has steadily maintained a high musical reputation by its public performances of such grand oratorios as Handel's "Messiah," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Costa's "Eli" and "Naaman," and

other noted works of the great composers, in conjunction with the best solo and orchestral talent of the country. The Handel Chorus of Springfield, and the Choral Union of Holyoke, have been the nucleus of the societies comprising the "Connecticut Valley Musical Association," which has held several annual musical festivals, each of three days' continuance, at which celebrated oratorios and orchestral symphonies, with choice miscellaneous concerts, are given before uniformly large audiences and with gratifying success.

The Orchestral Club was organized on May 15, 1875, by nine professional and amateur musicians, with George H. Goodwin as president (who is still in office), Albert H. Kirkham as secretary and treasurer, and Louis Coenen as musical director. Considerable music was bought, and convenient rooms were fitted up. In the summer of 1876 the club gave three concerts a week; and the following autumn and winter a series of six concerts were given in the City Hall, which, although financially a failure, were musically a success. In the autumn of 1877 Mr. Kirkham withdrew; and his successor was H. J. Butler, who was also chosen the business-agent. In the autumn of 1878 other withdrawals took place which unfavorably affected the club. At this time Southland's Orchestra, which had become popular, was also unfortunate in having two of its best musicians taken sick, — E. B. Phelps and W. R. Jocelyn. In preference to getting new men for each club, a consolidation was made in October, of both; the name "The Orchestral Club" being retained. In April, 1879, Mr. Butler accepted a call to the Park Theatre in Boston, where he still performs as contra-bass. He is also a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. O. L. Southland was then appointed secretary and treasurer, and has since continued as such. During the autumn of 1880 and the spring of 1881, the club gave nineteen concerts on Saturday afternoons, which proved to be successful in every way. On July 1, 1881, Mr. Coenen resigned; and the present musical director, R. F. Rollins, was elected in his place. The club has done much to raise the standard of instrumental music, and to train persons for professional work. Among those who have gone from this club, besides Mr. Butler, are W. T. Herrick (cornet), now at the Boston Park Theatre; J. Sheridan (clarinet), at the Boston Museum; and George C. Felker (flute), now in Boston. The club's business agent is G. H. Southland; and the headquarters are in Room 24, Barnes' Block, No. 396 Main Street.

The Springfield Tonic Sol Fa Association was organized in April, 1883, and takes its name from an English method of teaching vocal music, which has been used by Messrs. Seward, Batcheller, and Charmbury in conducting institutes, singing-classes, and musical instruction in public schools in Springfield and its vicinity. This method postpones the reading of music from the staff until the pupil has become familiar with intervals and

scales. The recognition of tones precedes the recognition of the signs of tones. Three regular meetings are to be held each year, in October, January, and April. Professor Thomas Charnbury, teacher of music in the West-Springfield public schools, is director of the Choral Union, formed by members of the society. Rev. Julius B. Robinson is president of the association, and Miss A. A. Pease secretary.

Zuchtmann's Conservatory of Music is conducted by one of the leading local instructors in vocal music and the culture of the voice,—Frederick Zuchtmann, a German, who received instruction of Walder, Trueutzer, Zöllner, and Schneider. In 1850 he arrived in Boston, where he received pupils, and was organist for several churches. In 1873 he came to Springfield, and opened a music-school at 345 Main Street. Three assistants are now employed. For seven years Mr. Zuchtmann has been leader of the glee-club in Amherst College, a position which he resigned the past season in order to accept the supervision of music instruction in the public schools of this city. He is an enthusiastic conductor of choral societies, and has produced here several creditable oratorios.

Little's Brass Band is named for its originator and leader, E. H. Little, a native of Springfield, Ill. He came here a dozen years ago, and in 1881 organized a sextet of brass instruments. This was the nucleus of the present band of twenty pieces, which can, when occasion requires, be increased to twenty-six pieces. For three years the band has furnished the music for the roller-skating rink. Its services are in greater demand than those of any other brass band the city ever had; and, with its red-and-gold uniforms, it makes an attractive appearance.

Coenen's Orchestra, a new organization, has become known and appreciated through its series of weekly concerts of high order given during the winter of 1883-84. The orchestra numbers ten pieces, half the performers being non-residents. Louis Coenen, the leader, was born and received his early education in Rotterdam, Holland, and also his musical education partly of Vieuxtemps at Brussels. He came to Boston in 1858, and to this city in 1865. He is a hard worker, always active, and accomplishing more than ordinary men. As a violinist, he is a fine performer, and a thorough teacher. Most of his pupils, however, are students of the piano and organ. For eight years he led the Orpheus Club, and has been organist and choir-master at the Church of the Sacred Heart since the organization of the parish. As a composer, he is but little known; although he has written works for orchestra, piano, and organ. Springfield probably owes more to him than to any other person for untiring efforts to raise the standard of musical taste in the city.

The Religious Organizations.

THE CHURCHES, PAST AND PRESENT PLACES OF WORSHIP, CHRISTIAN AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS.

ALMOST the first step the settlers of Springfield took was to prepare to provide themselves with a house of worship; and this acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, with all that it implies in the matter of churches, charities, and general philanthropy, has ever since been conspicuously paramount among the successive generations.

Although the predominant denomination is still the old Orthodox,—now oftentimes designated Congregational Trinitarian,—there have sprung up, and developed into thriving bodies, a variety of denominations; so that, while for a long time the town was an Orthodox settlement, it is now almost metropolitan in its religious character. That active temperament which has characterized the people's movements in all their local enterprises is perceptible in the development of the local churches. Here we have an average of almost one congregation to each thousand of population, and of one denomination to each three thousand. The sabbath day, although observed far differently from what it was in early Puritan days, is nevertheless as rigidly observed here as it is in any New-England city of its size. The growth of the city, too, can almost be indicated by the increase in the number of its religious organizations. And it is proposed in this chapter briefly to outline the history of all the existing churches or societies, arranging the outlines in the chronological order of the formation of the societies. This arrangement gives some idea of the religious development in the community, and also indicates the period of introduction of foreign elements, and, furthermore, how the people, becoming active in mind, seek changes in their spiritual as well as in their temporal affairs.

There are now 32 organizations, which may be classified into denominations as follows: ten Congregational Trinitarian, including three chapels or missions; four Methodist Episcopal; five Roman Catholic, including two French churches; five Baptist, including one colored people's, and two missions; and one each of the Protestant Episcopal, Unitarian, Universalist, Swedenborgian, Second Advent, French Mission, Zion's (colored) Methodist, and German Union. Among the local architectural structures worthy of note, the churches stand out prominently to the credit of the city. A view of Springfield from the Arsenal-tower, the Storrs lot, or elsewhere, is

always bountifully sprinkled with graceful church-spires; while a closer observation of the exteriors, and a visit to the interiors, will make evident the fact, that the people endeavor to have their houses of worship somewhat characteristic of their own homes and their noteworthy places of business.

The First Church, or, as it is known legally, "The First Church of Christ," and at times "The First Parish Church," dates its history with the settlement of the town, when the settlers agreed in writing on May 14, 1636,



First Parish Church, Court Square

to provide themselves with a minister of the gospel. According to Dr. Holland, it was the fourteenth church organized in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. It was some months after this, probably in 1637, that George Moxon became the first minister of Springfield. In 1645 the first meeting-house was built, about where the large elm stands, near the south-east corner of Court Square. It was 40 feet long and 25

feet wide, faced south, and had two large windows on each side, and a smaller one at each end, with a large door on the southerly side and two smaller ones. It had a shingled roof, — a rare thing at that time, — and two turrets, one for the bell, the other for the watch-tower. This church narrowly escaped destruction by Indians in 1675, and was succeeded in 1677 by the second house of worship; a more commodious structure than its predecessor, and situated a little farther west, almost within the limits of the present Court Square. After 75 years service, this gave way, in 1752, to the next (or third) meeting-house. This in turn surpassed the two former structures. It was 60 feet long by 46 wide, and 26 feet high between joints, and stood directly east of the present edifice, with a main entrance on the east side, and a

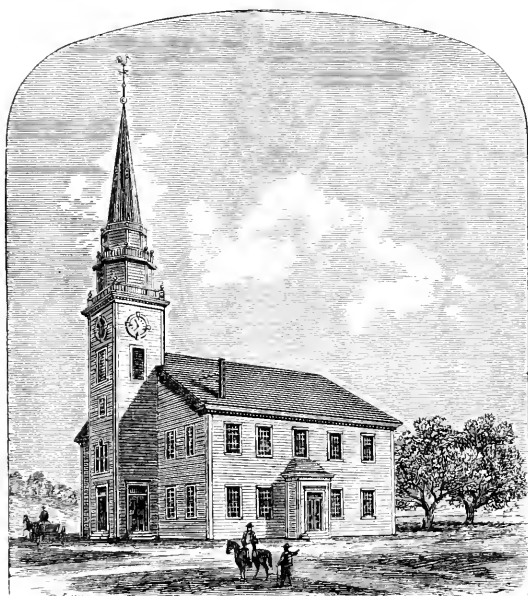
second entrance through the tower. In 1819 the present (or fourth) church was built west of Court Square, on the north side of Elm Street. It is 90 feet long and 72 feet wide. Its cost, beyond what could be realized from the old meeting-house, was not to exceed \$15,000, which was to be raised by disposing of 300 shares at \$50 each. About 1826 the people began to weary of carrying to church their foot-stoves, and of trying "to grin and bear the cold." They accordingly voted to put in a furnace, and also "to put in frames of doors covered with flannel, and with hinges on one side, to be hung inside of the doors leading into the body of the house." In 1842 action was taken toward building a vestry or parish-house. Ten years later, came some of those interior alterations which make the difference between the old and modern styles of churches. First gas, with gas-fixtures, was introduced. In 1854 the old-fashioned high pulpit made its first descent, and some years later made its second. In 1862 cushions were put in. In 1864 general alterations were made. In 1867 a new chapel was voted for, but was not fully consummated until 1872, when, from plans by E. C. Gardner, the present brick chapel just west of the church was built, chiefly on land bought of Dr. Jefferson's church for \$8,000. In 1881 still further alterations were made: the organ-loft was transferred from front to back, the old lowered pulpit replaced by the present desk, the grand organ and the handsome brass chandelier put in, and the Holly steam-heating apparatus introduced.

A strange custom seems to have prevailed, from the time of the building of the first church to the present one, of periodically assigning seats to the congregation, "higher or lower," at the discretion of the committee appointed for the purpose. In January, 1665, an order of the selectmen is recorded, in which it appears that "Hee or shee that shall not take his or her seate ordered ym fro tyme to tyme, but shall in ye days or tymes of Gods Publike worship Goe into & abide in any other seate, appointed for some other. Such disorderly person or persons for ye first offence shall forfeit three shillings four pence to ye towne's treasury." It was also ordered that the seat called the guard seat should be for smaller boys to sit in, "that they may be more in sight of ye congregation." Up to 1751 great care was taken to seat the men and women in separate seats. Such have been the only four places of worship in nearly 250 years; and a glance at the record of the eight successive settled ministers, until the present, shows that the average service was over 30 years. Mr. Moxon was pastor until 1652, when he withdrew. Then followed seven years during which the church was unable to secure the services of a settled minister for any length of time, and the services were often conducted by laymen. In July, 1659, Pelatiah Glover preached his first sermon, and received ordination June 18, 1661, as the second minister of Springfield, and remained as such until his death, March

29, 1692. It was in 1675, during his pastorate, that the town was almost wholly destroyed by hostile Indians. The next pastor, Daniel Brewer, a graduate of Harvard in 1687, was ordained May 16, 1694, and served 40 years, until his death on Nov. 5, 1733.

Three important events during his ministry were the formation of a new parish, on the west side of the river, in 1696; the subsequent separation of the first parish from the town government; and later, in 1703, the separation of the church and parish of Longmeadow. His successor was Robert Breck,

a graduate of Harvard in 1730, at the age of 17. His ordination took place Jan. 26, 1736; and he, like his two predecessors, remained in office "unto death," being in the forty-ninth year of his service when he died, April 23, 1784. During this time 331 persons were admitted to full communion. The next pastor, Bezaleel Howard, was also a Harvard graduate in 1781. He was ordained April 27, 1785, and preached until 1803, when by reason of ill health he retired from active service, but continued nomi-



The Third Meeting-House of First Parish.

nally as the pastor until the ordination of Samuel Osgood, Jan. 25, 1809, who held office until Nov. 15, 1854. There is probably good reason for the remarkably long service of the settled pastors, when it is considered how much effort was put forth to get satisfactory persons. For instance, Mr. Osgood was the thirty-seventh who preached on trial between the pastorate of himself and his predecessor. Among the thirty-seven was one who had been urgently called, and who accepted; but there was one point to which he steadfastly adhered, while the society with equal firmness resisted. He insisted on the society paying him lawful interest on any arrearages of salary that might not be paid at the designated times of payment; and, as the society declined to allow this, he decided not to come.

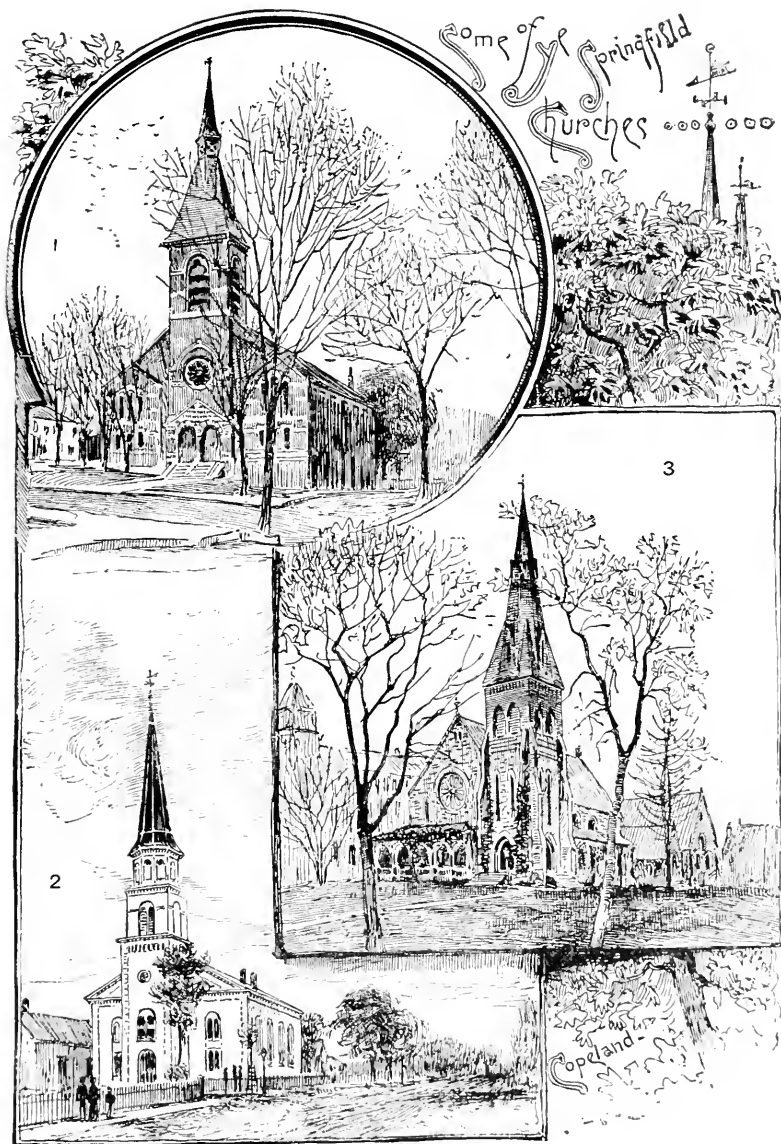
Mr. Osgood was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1805, and received the degree of D.D. from Princeton in 1827. At the time of his settlement many churches and ministers were drifting away from Trinitarian Orthodoxy to Unitarian views, but Dr. Osgood held firmly to the old Orthodox standards. In June, 1815, a number of his parishioners more liberally inclined withdrew from the church, and petitioned the Legislature for an Act of incorporation as the Second Society of the First Parish of Springfield, claiming they could no longer profit by Dr. Osgood's ministry. This was granted Feb. 15, 1819, and was the origin of the present Church of the Unity. Dr. Osgood was succeeded Nov. 15, 1854, by Henry M. Parsons, a graduate of Yale, who remained for 16 years, resigning in 1870 to take charge of the Columbus-avenue Union Church in Boston, which he left later for a church in Buffalo, and still later for a church in Toronto. He, like his successor, went away from Springfield very much against wishes of the parishioners, who were well pleased with both of these ministers. His successor was E. A. Reed, who, although not a graduate of a college, was a successful young preacher in New-York State. He was ordained June 14, 1871, and remained till July 11, 1878, when he accepted a call to the Dutch Reformed Church in New-York City. After some months endeavors to find a satisfactory pastor, a call was extended to Edward P. Terhune, D.D., who now officiates, and with his talented wife (Marion Harland) gives great satisfaction to the parishioners. He is a graduate of Rutgers College, and was for a long time settled in Newark, N.J. Just previous to his settlement in Springfield he had been spending several years in Europe in recreation and study.

Music, instrumental and vocal, has long been a part of the divine service; and the old records show where provision was made for "drum call" and a "bass-viol." They also show that in 1810 only \$15 was provided for singing, while now a generous expenditure is made for a choir and organist. In 1848 it was voted to build an organ if subscriptions amounting to \$1,500 could be raised for that purpose. This was done; and the first organ was put in in 1849, which lasted until 1881, when a grand organ, costing \$8,000, was put in. It was built by Steere & Turner of Springfield. It has 51 stops, 2,311 pipes, 9 pedal movements, and an infinite variety of combinations. It is probably the largest and finest organ in the city.

First Methodist-Episcopal Church.—The date of the earliest Methodist church organization is not definitely known. According to Rev. Dr. William Rice, Bishop Asbury visited Springfield as early as 1791; and he was followed by other Methodist itinerants, among whom were George Pickering, Thomas Cooper, Nicholas Snethan, and George Roberts, men distinguished among the Methodist ministers of that day. A society was

formed, and services were regularly held at the houses of a Mr. Sikes and of Deacon John Ashley. This society, however, soon dwindled, owing to death and removals; and, from 1801 to 1815, only occasional services were held by local preachers living in the vicinity. In 1815 the society was re-organized under the ministry of William Marsh, and the first Methodist church gained a permanent foothold in Springfield, although the society was connected at first with the Tolland (Conn.) Circuit. In 1819 it became a separate church, and Daniel Dorchester was appointed its pastor. During this period the meetings were held alternately at the "Water-shops," and on the "Hill." At the Water-shops, they were held in the old schoolhouse which stood near the corner of Hancock and Central Streets, until it was closed against them by vote of the district; and then, sometimes in private houses, and sometimes in a grove. On the "Hill," the services were held in the Armory Chapel. Occasional services were also held in the old Court-house. In 1820, under the ministry of Moses Fifield, the chapel since known as Asbury Chapel was built at the Water-shops. This chapel was 28 feet by 36, a plain structure, unpainted in the interior, costing about \$300. In this year, throughout Massachusetts, there were only 15 Methodist churches. In accordance with the usages of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, which limits the term of its pastorates, Mr. Fifield was followed by T. C. Pierce, and Mr. Pierce by John W. Hardy. In 1823, during the ministry of Mr. Hardy, a new and much larger church-building was erected on Union Street, to which the society was transferred, although preaching services were held in Asbury Chapel occasionally from 1823 to 1832. In 1832 regular services were resumed in Asbury Chapel, in connection with the church on Union Street: two ministers being appointed, although the church organization was one. In 1835 the church was divided, and a pastor was appointed to each. The ministers at Asbury Chapel from 1835 to 1844 were: Ebenezer Blake, H. H. White, J. D. Bridge, W. H. Richards, E. Potter, J. Flemming, and E. A. Manning. In 1844 a new church was organized (now Trinity Church), and a new church edifice erected on Pynchon Street; and the membership of Asbury Chapel was transferred to this new organization. About 1856 preaching was resumed at Asbury Chapel; and the pulpit was supplied by M. Raymond, D.D., principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham.

Florence-street Methodist Church.—In 1860 the society whose history has been briefly traced in the above introductory sketch was constituted once more a separate church, and Samuel Jackson became its pastor. This church, therefore, is regarded as the legitimate successor of the first Methodist church in Springfield. Mr. Jackson was followed by John C. Smith, Pliny Wood, and N. Fellows. During the pastorate of Mr. Fellows, a new church was built on Florence Street, at a cost of \$25,000; and then the name



1 Grace M. E. Church.

2 Florence-street M. E. Church.

3 Church of the Unity.

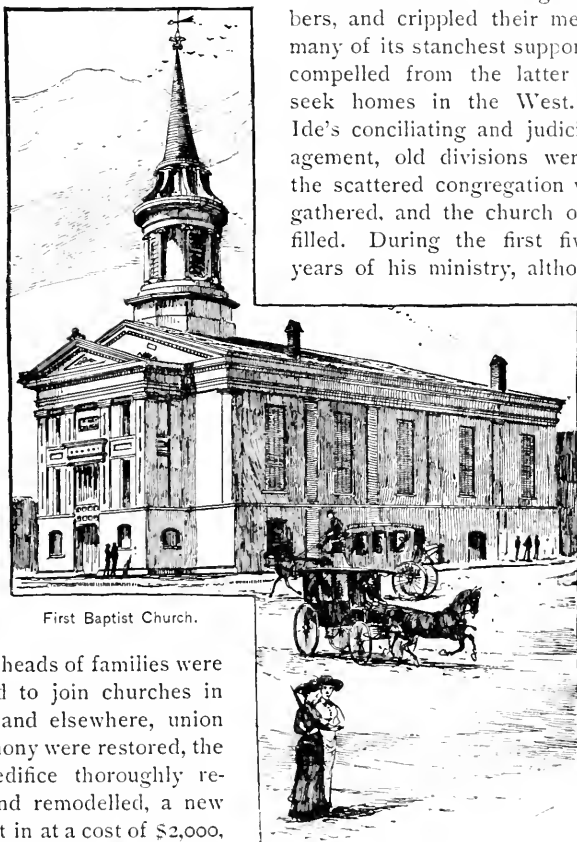
SPRINGFIELD CHURCHES.

of the society was changed to the Florence-street Methodist Church. The new church was dedicated in November, 1866, Bishop M. Simpson preaching the dedication sermon. Mr. Fellows was followed in the pastorate by Samuel Roy and Charles D. Hills. During the ministry of Mr. Hills the church edifice was thoroughly remodelled and improved, and a new and convenient chapel was erected. Mr. Hills was succeeded by F. K. Stratton, W. C. High, Joseph Scott, and E. P. King. The present pastor is V. M. Simons. The membership in the church is now 192. There is a sabbath school connected with the society, with 28 teachers and 272 scholars, and about 500 volumes in the library. The Florence-street Church has been largely indebted to the liberality of Horace Smith in the erection both of its church and its chapel. Mr. Smith also gave the largest subscription to the Trinity Methodist Church, and has contributed generously for the erection of other churches in the city.

The First Baptist Church was started early in this century, in the Water-shops District, where there had been for some time a few believers cherishing Baptist views. These met occasionally for prayer and mutual instruction, and were strengthened by visits of some evangelist or missionary. Their number increased: and May 13, 1811, they were organized into a church with 19 members. Remote from the centre, without means, without social status, in its weakness and poverty, it struggled on for ten years without a pastor, or a settled place of worship, holding its meetings in private houses or in schoolhouses, and only occasionally supplied with preaching. Yet it grew stronger, and received 17 members by baptism, and 12 by letters from other churches. In 1821 it bought a lot near the Upper Water-shops, and built a meeting-house 26 by 36 feet. Then, with a membership of 50 in 1822, it ordained Allen Hough as its first pastor. Ever since that time it has had an almost constant growth, with occasional times of apathy and retrogression. In Mr. Putnam's six-years service, the church prospered so greatly, that its humble sanctuary, which had become too strait for its numbers, was sold, and a more commodious one erected on the corner of Maple and Mulberry Streets, which was used by the society until, through the enterprise and energy of Mr. Clark, who became pastor in 1846, it was sold, and a more eligible site selected in the very heart of the rapidly increasing population; and in September, 1847, the present house on Main Street, corner of Harrison Avenue, was completed at a cost of about \$18,000. Estimated by the pecuniary ability of the church at that time, such an achievement forcibly demonstrated the large faith and liberality of its prominent actors. As an instance of this spirit, it may be mentioned, that one member (then quite unknown to the world, but who has since become prominent for his large-hearted benevolence, and his liberal gifts to enterprises for intellectual and spiritual progress) gave nearly one-half of all his possessions to

aid in the completion of the house. When George B. Ide became pastor, the prospects of the church were dark and discouraging. Want of unanimity in the settlement and the dismissal of the last pastor had caused divisions and alienations. The society was heavily in debt, and the great depression

in business had discouraged the members, and crippled their means; and many of its staunchest supporters were compelled from the latter cause to seek homes in the West. By Dr. Ide's conciliating and judicious management, old divisions were healed, the scattered congregation was again gathered, and the church once more filled. During the first five or six years of his ministry, although more



First Baptist Church.

than 100 heads of families were dismissed to join churches in Chicago and elsewhere, union and harmony were restored, the church edifice thoroughly repaired and remodelled, a new organ put in at a cost of \$2,000, and a debt of over \$8,000 paid off. Many seasons of awakening marked his ministry. In that of 1858,

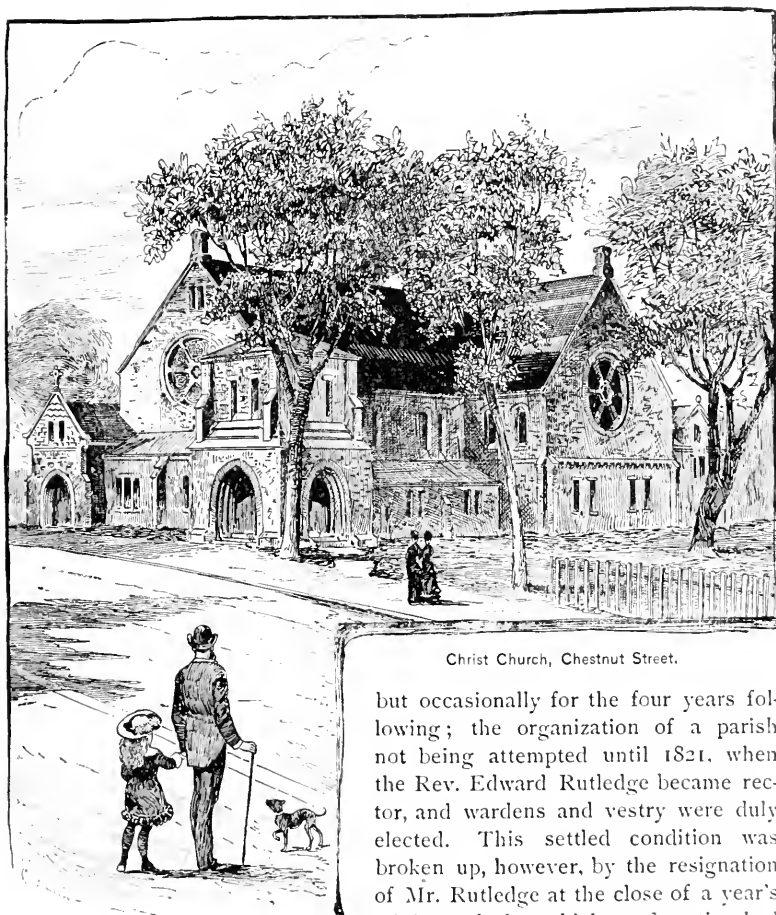
136, and in that of 1864, nearly 200, were baptized. An event which has hardly a parallel in local church history occurred during the revival of 1864, when, in September, 121 of the church-members, 23 teachers, and over 250 members of its sabbath school, were dismissed to form the State-street Baptist Church; and \$12,000 was given them by those who remained with

the mother church, to help build the new church. Dr. Ide died suddenly, April 16, 1872, after 20 years devoted service. His successor was George E. Merrill, who served nearly four and a half years. During Dr. Anable's ministry, in 1878, extensive alterations were made in the church edifice. The whole building was raised six feet from its foundation; the floor of the lecture-room brought to a level with Main Street; the front portico and stone steps were taken away, and their place filled with a solid wall, through which, on a level with the sidewalk, large folding-doors open into a vestibule, where two flights of stairs lead to the audience-room; and, from the vestibule, folding-doors open directly into the lecture-room, or chapel, and committee-rooms, which were fitted up for lectures, social meetings, and sabbath school. The audience-room was repaired and frescoed, and a new baptistery, pulpit, and chandelier added. Since Lester L. Potter of West Newton commenced as pastor in December, 1882, the congregation, which had become much reduced and scattered, has been gathered together again, and largely increased. Its total membership is 1,871. Of these, 19 were original members; 870 were received by baptism, and 982 by letter, experience, etc.; 281 have died; 971 have been dismissed to other churches; 157 names have been dropped as unknown; and 54 have been excluded. The present membership is 408. The pastors from the beginning have been: —

NAME.	TERM OF SERVICE.		ADDITIONS.	
	Began.	Ended.	By Baptism.	By Letter.
Allen Hough	1822	1825	13	9
Joseph Hough	1825	1827	13	15
Nicholas Branch	1827	1830	—	—
Benjamin Putnam	1830	1833	53	25
Dwight Ives, D.D.	1836	1838	90	100
Hiram O. Graves	1838	1840		
J. W. Eaton	1840	1843		
Humphrey Richards	1843	1846		
Minor G. Clark	1846	1850	90	146
E. E. Cummings	1851	1852	18	25
George B. Ide, D.D.	1852	1872	400	425
George E. Merrill	1872	1877	60	78
C. W. Anable	1877	1882	86	65
Lester L. Potter	1882	—	—	—

Christ Church (Episcopal).—The earliest Episcopal services in Springfield were held in 1817, by Rev. Titus Strong, rector of St. James's Church at Greenfield, in the United-States Armory buildings, in an upper room which had been granted by the Government to Col. Roswell Lee, the superintendent, for use as a chapel. The smallness of the beginning may be best

realized, perhaps, when we consider that there was but one building for religious worship in the town at this time, and that there were but four families belonging to the Episcopal Church. Indeed, services were held



Christ Church, Chestnut Street.

but occasionally for the four years following; the organization of a parish not being attempted until 1821, when the Rev. Edward Rutledge became rector, and wardens and vestry were duly elected. This settled condition was broken up, however, by the resignation of Mr. Rutledge at the close of a year's ministry, during which confirmation had

been administered for the first time to five persons. Then ensued a period of sixteen years, from 1822 to 1838, when it seemed as if the devoted labors of past years on the part of the struggling few had been in vain. But at last, after sundry efforts, regular services were resumed in 1838, the parish re-organized, and incorporated under the original name of Christ Church.

As the first courageous inception of the church in 1817 ought ever to be associated with the names of Rev. Titus Strong and Col. Roswell Lee, so this permanent revival must always be traced to the strong personality and piety of Rev. Henry W. Lee, son of Col. Lee, who now became rector, and whose hand has left its impress upon the parish for all time. After holding services in the Town Hall, upon State Street, for a year and a half, the then new church-building on State Street was consecrated on April 1, 1840; it having been completed at a cost of \$6,500. Henceforward the parish grew rapidly: and during Mr. Lee's rectorship of nine years, 144 were baptized, 97 buried, 84 confirmed, and the 20 communicants increased to 190. In 1847 he was called to St. Luke's, Rochester, N.Y., and finally became Bishop of Iowa; but, large as his life-work was, he nowhere left more lasting results of his labor and character than here. Christ Church since 1847 has been constant in its growth. The rectors and their period of ministry have been as follows: Rev. Henry W. Adams, 1848-49; Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., now Bishop of Long Island, 1850-51; Rev. William S. Child, D.D., 1851-59; Rev. George H. McKnight, D.D., 1859-69; Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, D.D., now Bishop of Quincy, 1869-78. The present rector, John Cotton Brooks, entered upon his duties in the parish, in December, 1878. The church now has 530 communicants, and Sunday schools with a regular attendance of upwards of 200 children. The choir consists of 10 men and 25 boys. In 1851 the first church-building was enlarged to meet the wants of the congregation, at an expense of \$8,000; and in 1874 the corner-stone of a new stone church was laid on Chestnut, near State Street; and on the 1st of May, 1876, the building was completed, with the exception of the tower, at a cost of \$65,000. It will seat 900 persons. Upon the same lot stands the rectory, and it is proposed to erect a parish building for the various needs of the congregation.

The Church of the Unity, on State Street, above Maple, is the house of worship of the Third Congregational Society, the Unitarians of Springfield. This society was formed by about 117 members of the first parish, who sought an administration of their religious affairs different from, and more liberal than, that they enjoyed at the hands of the then minister of that parish, and who were incorporated as the Second Congregational Society in the First Parish, Feb. 15, 1819; in the following year the name was changed to the Third Congregational Society as above given. It is noticeable that distinctively Unitarian doctrines were not avowed by the seceders at the time of the division in the church, but were adopted by many of the members of the new society during the early part of the ministry of their first pastor, William B. O. Peabody. The church first occupied by the society was a wooden building at the corner of State and Willow Streets, built for and presented to the society by Jonathan Dwight; this was used from Jan-

uary, 1820, to February, 1869; it has since been destroyed by fire. The plate deposited in its corner-stone, May 20, 1819, was transferred to the corner-stone of the present edifice just 48 years afterward: and the new building was dedicated on the 17th of February, 1869. It is of Longmeadow free-stone, and was built according to the plans of H. H. Richardson, the Boston architect, who was also the architect of Trinity (Episcopal) Church in Boston. Its beauty of form and of decoration are almost universally admired, and have attracted much attention from travellers, as well as from those to whom they are more familiar. The names of Col. James M. Thompson, chairman of the building committee, the Rev. Charles A. Humphreys, who served as one of its most active members, and the late Chester W. Chapin, a member of the committee, and a generous contributor to the funds, are worthy of special mention in this connection. The ministers of the society have been William B. O. Peabody, Oct. 12, 1820, to May 28, 1847; George F. Simmons, Feb. 9, 1848, to Oct. 12, 1851; Francis Tiffany, Dec. 30, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1864; Charles A. Humphreys, Nov. 29, 1865, to Jan. 24, 1872; A. D. Mayo, Nov. 1, 1872, to April 1, 1880; E. B. Payne, since December, 1880. A bust of the first pastor stands in a niche in the south wall of the church.

State-street Methodist-Episcopal Church.—This church is the successor of the Union-street Methodist Church, which was established (as has been elsewhere noted in the history of the First Methodist Church) in 1823, under the ministry of J. W. Hardy. Mr. Hardy was followed in the pastorate by D. Dorchester, Daniel Webb, Timothy Merritt, Orange Scott, T. C. Pierce, H. H. White, and B. Otheman, — all of them ministers of ability, and several of them afterwards distinguished in the history of their denomination. From 1832 to 1835 the Union-street Church and the Asbury-Chapel Church were united in one organization, but with two ministers, one of them being pastor and the other assistant pastor. In 1835 the final separation occurred between these two societies. The pastors of the Union-street Church subsequent to that date were A. D. Merrill, William Livesey, J. Rice, C. K. True, M. Staples, D. Wise, R. S. Rust, A. D. Merrill, W. R. Clark, G. Landon, J. W. Mowry, F. A. Griswold, M. Dwight, C. P. Bragden, J. M. Bailey, O. S. Howe, A. O. Hamilton, Daniel Steele, Isaac Cushman, Nelson Stutson, J. Scott, J. H. Mansfield, J. C. Smith, and R. R. Meredith. In 1871, during the ministry of Mr. Mansfield, an effort was begun for the erection of a new church, which was completed and dedicated in 1873, during the ministry of R. R. Meredith. The building, which is situated on State Street, is beautiful and convenient, and its interior arrangements are admirable. Its seating capacity is 1,000, and its cost was \$70,000. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Wiley. On removing to the new church, the name of the society was changed to the State-street Methodist

Church. Mr. Meredith was followed by Merritt Hulburd, J. H. Twombly, D.D., D. Dorchester, D.D., and W. T. Perrin. The pastor now is W. E. Knox. There are two sabbath-schools connected with the church, with 46 teachers and 400 scholars, and about 1,000 volumes in the library. The membership in 1883 was 354.

St. Paul's Church (Universalist), on the corner of Chestnut and Bridge Streets, is a plain brick structure, with commodious auditorium and vestry, and convenient parlor and kitchen. The building was erected, and is owned, by the First Universalist Society. This organization dates back to 1827, when Edmund Allen, Alexander Stocking, Dudley Brown, Israel Phillips, jun., Etham A. Clary, and Moses Y. Beach, were incorporated as a religious society by the name of the First Independent Universalist Society in Springfield, with all the privileges, powers, and immunities to which other religious societies in this Commonwealth are entitled. The society were authorized to hold property with an annual income not exceeding \$5,000, and "to raise funds for the purpose of supporting a Universalist minister, provided the annual income thereof should not exceed \$800." The charter was approved Feb. 13, 1827, by Governor Levi Lincoln. The society thus formed worshipped, at first, in a chapel on the Armory grounds, in the office building, called Government Chapel, and subsequently in Beacon Hall, in Gunn's Block, at the corner of State and Walnut Streets. About 1840 the society acquired new strength by the adhesion of men like Eliphalet Trask and T. W. Wason, and a meeting-house was erected on the corner of Main and Stockbridge Streets in 1844. The property was held upon shares; and at one time, to prevent dissension by Spiritualists, Gov. Trask bought in all the shares, and carried the property himself. The subsequent rise in real estate, however, relieved him from loss; but the church had the use of the premises rent free. In 1869 the present edifice was erected. The church was organized by Rev. J. J. Twiss, Feb. 25, 1855. The church and congregation numbers each about 300. There is a prosperous Sunday school under the auspices of the church. The early records of the society have been lost. Among the pastors of the church have been the following clergymen: Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Charles Spear ("the prisoner's friend"), D. J. Mandell, A. A. Folsom, R. P. Ambler, J. W. Ford, J. J. Twiss, Josiah Marvin, H. R. Nye, Oscar F. Safford, A. H. Sweetser, George W. Perry, and Joseph K. Mason, the present incumbent, who is now serving his fourth year.

Olivet Church (Congregational) was organized when Springfield township, including Chicopee and Chicopee Falls, comprised the whole territory from Longmeadow to South Hadley,—from the Connecticut River on the west, to Wilbraham on the east. At that time the "First Church of Christ" was on Court Square, the Second at Old Chicopee, and the Third (now the

Unitarian) at the corner of State and Willow Streets; and it was believed a church was needed "in the Armory village on the Hill," for it was a long distance for those living on the Hill to go to the existing places of worship. Accordingly the Fourth Congregational Church was organized on Jan. 8, 1833, securing its first place of worship in the Conference House, — a brick building that stood near the corner of High Street and Woodworth Avenue; and on April 26 following, an ecclesiastical society was formed, with Charles Wood as moderator, and Robert G. H. Huntington as clerk. Its first church edifice was erected on State Street, in 1834. In 1854 that was remodelled, enlarged, and dedicated Feb. 22, 1855. In 1878 a new vestry, for sabbath-school and social purposes, was completed, utilizing all the space under the audience-room. Funds have been raised, and plans are now under consideration, for the enlargement of the vestry on the east side of the church, to accommodate the increasing numbers of the sabbath school.

The name Olivet was first used in March, 1855, in the call extended to George DeF. Folsom to become pastor, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature bearing date March 31, 1875. The pastors and ministers have been as follows: Waters Warren (minister), Jan. 8, 1833, to April 8, 1833; Abraham C. Baldwin (pastor), Dec. 4, 1833, to Jan. 8, 1839; Ezekiel Russel, D.D. (pastor), May 15, 1839, to July 17, 1849; Samuel W. Strong (pastor), March 27, 1850, to Oct. 10, 1852; Henry B. Elliot (minister), Jan. 16, 1853, to Oct. 29, 1854; George DeF. Folsom (pastor), May 23, 1855, to Sept. 1, 1860; W. W. Woodworth (minister), Sept. 23, 1860, to March 3, 1862; George H. Gould, D.D. (minister), June 1, 1862, to June 1, 1864; William K. Hall, D.D. (minister), April 15, 1865, to April 2, 1866; John A. Hamilton (minister), April 1, 1867, to July 1, 1867; Luther H. Cone (pastor), Oct. 30, 1867, — in service now.

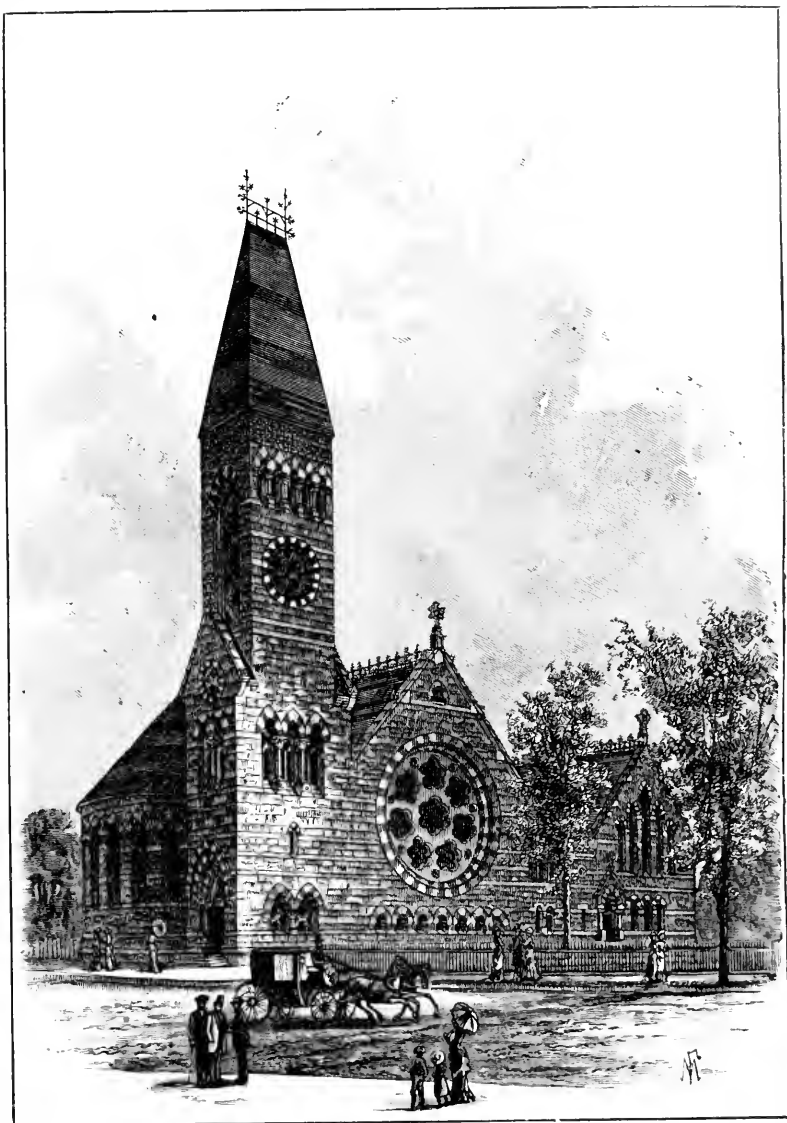
"The special object, stated in the very first articles of the church at its



Olivet Congregational Church, State Street.

organization, was 'the preaching of the gospel in the community, and to promote a revival and missionary spirit.' That has been accomplished in good degree. The church has been blessed with revivals. The missionary spirit has been cherished. Benevolence has increased." The Ladies' Benevolent Society has been very active and successful in missionary work, and in aiding the ecclesiastical society. Rev. George H. Gould was ordained an evangelist in this church, Nov. 13, 1862; and Rev. Charles W. Kilbon was ordained a missionary in the service of the A. B. C. F. M., April 10, 1873. The sabbath school is only two weeks younger than the church. It began with four teachers and twelve scholars,—Charles Wood being the first superintendent. It now numbers 340, with average attendance 225, under the superintendence of John B. Chapman. During the last 15 years alone, the average of benevolent contributions for each year has been in round numbers \$1,000, or \$15,000 nearly, without reckoning what has been raised for the support of worship, enlargement of vestry, and necessary repairs. The whole number connected with this church from its organization to the present has been 995, and the number of members now on the catalogue is 348. Of the original 19 members, only four survive,—Mrs. Persis Burnham and Mrs. Ruth Kilbon, members of Olivet Church; Robert G. H. Huntington of Rochester, N.Y.; and Miss Eunice Morgan of East Longmeadow, Mass.

The South Congregational Church, corner of Maple and High Streets. This church and parish were organized in 1842. It was an offshoot from the First Church, and was required by the growth of the town, when the railroads began to enter it. Among those first interested in its organization were Rev. Sanford Lawton, Chief-Justice Chapman, William Stowe (editor, and for a number of years clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives), G. and C. Merriam (the publishers of Webster's Dictionary), H. and J. Brewer (the old firm of druggists), Philip Wilcox, Henry Adams, Elijah Bliss, and a few others; to whose help there soon came such men as Thomas Bond, Daniel Bontecou, Edward Morris, Samuel Reynolds, Daniel L. Harris the civil engineer and railroad manager; and the success of the enterprise was determined. Noah Porter, jun., was the first pastor, from 1843 to 1847, when he was called to the professorship of mental and moral philosophy in Yale College, of which he is now the president. His successor was the present pastor, Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D., who was installed June 16, 1847, and who, during his 36 years' pastorate of this society, has fairly earned his reputation of being one of the most dearly beloved men in the Commonwealth. The church, which was organized with 40 members, now has a membership of 422. Eli H. Patch, George H. Deane, Emery Meekins, and J. Stuart Kirkham are its present deacons. Services were first held in the little old court-house on Sanford Street. The first house of worship was



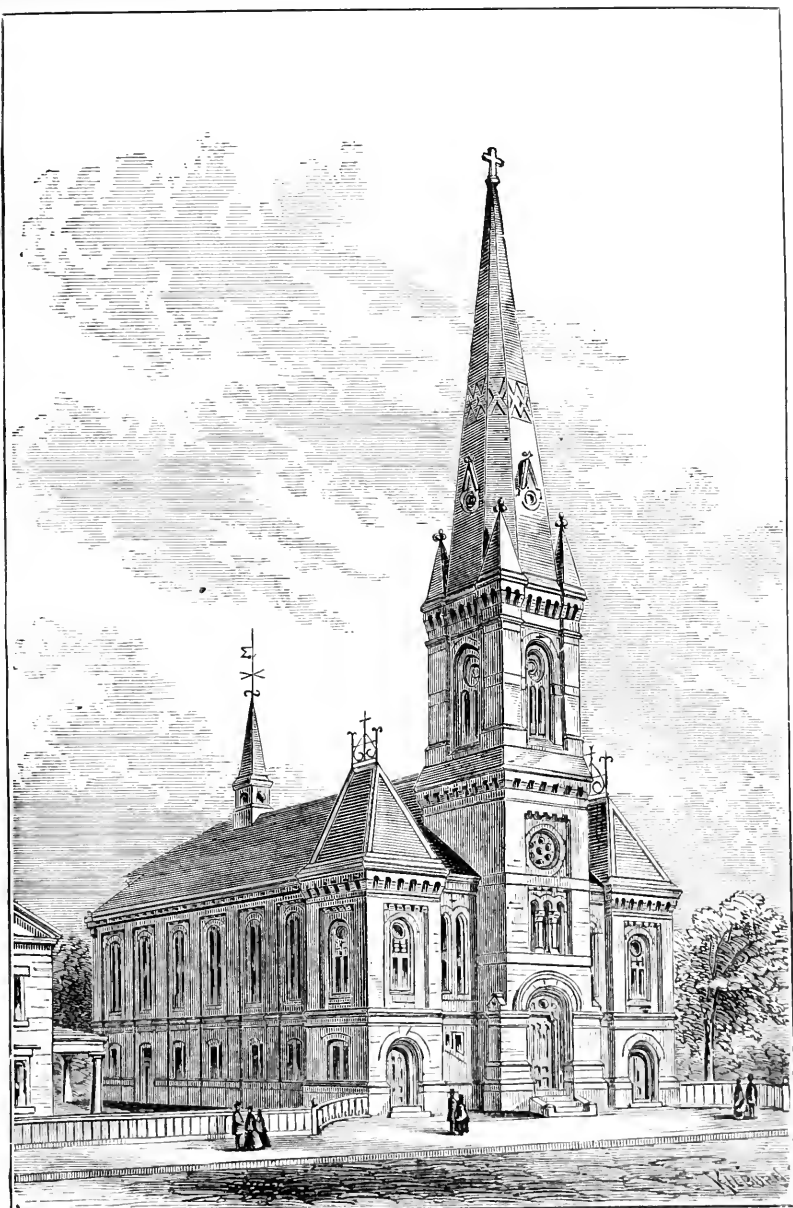
SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Maple and High Streets.

erected on Bliss Street, and, with the chapel, cost less than \$10,000. The present church edifice, completed in 1874, with its new and more desirable location, cost about \$145,000, and is regarded, in point of durability, convenience, and beauty, as a rare specimen of church architecture. The two large windows, with their mosaic glass, the unique and effective organ-front, the great amount of wood and stone carving, and the convenience of the chapel arrangements, are worthy of examination.

Trinity Methodist-Episcopal Church. — The Trinity Methodist Church occupies a fine brick edifice on the north side of Bridge Street, east of Main Street. This church was organized in 1844, and numbered at that time about forty members, principally from the Union-street Methodist Church. The small membership of the old Asbury-chapel society also transferred their relation temporarily to the new organization. The early services of the new society were held in the grand-jury room of the court-house, and in the Worthington-street grove. Its first church was erected on the north side of Pynchon Street, a short distance west of the Haynes Hotel, where it still stands. This building was finished and dedicated in March, 1845, when the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. S. Olin, president of the Wesleyan University. The first pastor was Jefferson Haskell, who was followed by G. Landon, M. Trafton, I. A. Savage, J. D. Bridge, and F. H. Newhall. During the pastorate of Mr. Newhall, the church was enlarged and very much improved. He was followed by J. Hascall, the first pastor, who was returned to this church for a second term. Mr. Hascall was succeeded by M. Trafton, who was also returned for the second time; and he was followed by N. Stutson, J. S. Barrows, A. McKeown, W. R. Clark, and C. D. Hills. In 1869, during the ministry of Mr. Hills, — the old church having again become too small, and unsuited to the demands of the society, — the present handsome church edifice was erected on Bridge Street, and the name of the society was changed to the Trinity Methodist-Episcopal Church. The church is in the Romanesque style of architecture, 122 feet long and 74 feet wide, with a tower and spire 185 feet high. Its cost, including land, was \$73,000. The pastors here have been C. D. Hills, J. O. Peck, D.D., Merritt Hulburt, S. F. Upham, D.D., and F. J. Wagner. Their pastor now is Frederick Woods. There is a Sunday school connected with the society, with 38 teachers and 377 scholars, and a library of about 1,000 volumes. The church-membership, in 1883, was 447.

The Sanford-street Congregational Church (colored) was the outgrowth of an independent church known as the Zion's Methodist, which was for several years aided by liberal contributions from both Congregationalists and Methodists. It is a fact of some historic interest, that the famous John Brown, subsequently called "Ossawatimie Brown," while residing in Springfield as a wool-merchant, from 1846 to 1849, was a frequent attendant



TRINITY METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

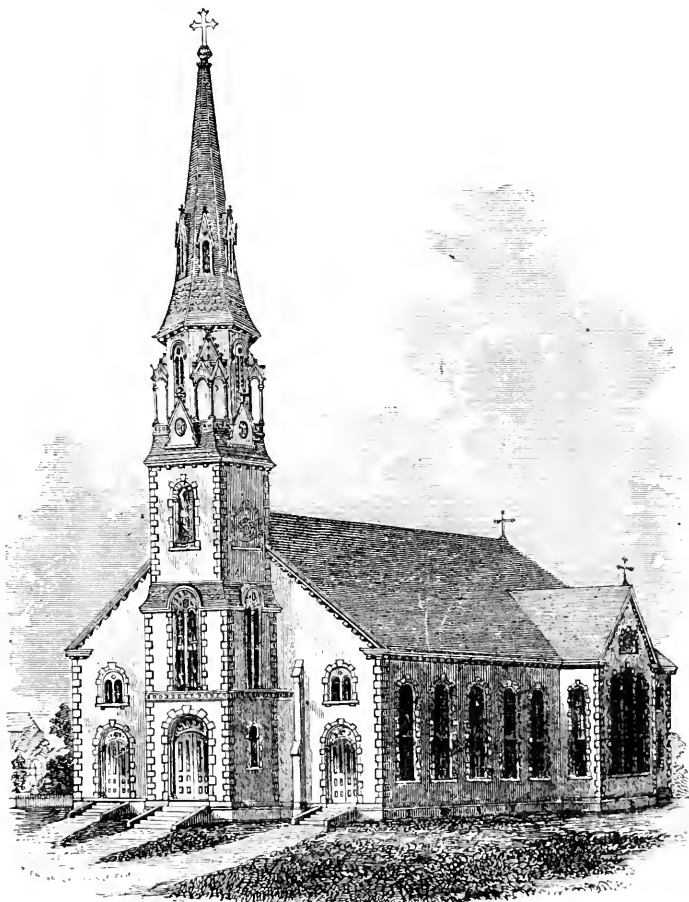
On Bridge Street.

at this church. By an almost unanimous vote, on the 23d of February, 1864, it was re-organized as a Congregational church. The articles of faith presented by the church were approved, and the recognition of the Congregational churches was given by Rev. E. B. Clark of the First Church in Chicopee. The council then ordained and installed William W. Mallory of New Haven, Conn., as the pastor. The introductory exercises were conducted by Rev. H. M. Parsons; Rev. J. W. Harding of Longmeadow offered the ordaining prayer; Rev. Dr. E. Davis gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. S. G. Buckingham, of the South Church of this city, gave the right hand of fellowship; the charge to the people was by Rev. Roswell Foster. The longest pastorates have been those of W. W. Mallory, Samuel Harrison, and John H. Docher. The church has an aid society, and the ladies have a missionary society auxiliary to the Woman's Board. The present membership of the church is about 50. Their house of worship is owned free from debt.

St. Michael's Cathedral is the outgrowth of meetings held in 1846 by the Roman Catholics of the town. For a few months they used Military Hall for their services; and early in 1847 they bought the then unoccupied Baptist church building, at the corner of Maple and Mulberry Streets, moving it down to Union Street, a few rods east from Main Street, where they christened it St. Benedict's. G. T. Riorden was the first pastor, and the society numbered 800. His successor was J. J. Doherty, who was succeeded by M. Blenkinsop. He, in turn, was soon displaced, in 1857, by M. P. Gallagher, whose pastorate of 12 years was a period of marked prosperity in the parish. The society trebled its numbers in a few years, and the handsome St. Michael's Church on State Street was built and consecrated. Father Gallagher thoroughly enjoyed his untiring work for the parish, although he did not live to see the church of his building made the seat of a diocese. He died June 1, 1869, beloved by his people, and respected by the whole city, and was buried beside the main entrance to the cathedral. Thomas O'Sullivan succeeded him; and at his death, Sept. 14, 1870, the parish passed into the temporary charge of Fathers Haley of Chicopee and McDonald of Boston, until Sept. 25, 1870, when P. T. O'Reilly was consecrated first bishop of the newly created diocese of Springfield. The first settled pastor of St. Michael's, under the new *régime*, was J. J. McDermott. His successor was C. E. Burke, who was ordained at Troy, May 25, 1872. After ten years he was transferred to North Adams; and William H. Goggin, who has been connected with the parish for several years, succeeded him. Father Goggin's assistants are G. H. Dolan and William Power.

The cathedral building, completed in 1860, and consecrated in 1867, is on State Street, at the corner of Elliott Street. It is of brick, with stone

trimmings. Its length is 175 feet, and its width is 105 feet at the transepts, and the height of its spire is 190 feet above the street. The interior is elaborately and costly finished. On the ceiling are four large circles frescoed with scenes representing the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, — 1. The



St. Michael's Cathedral, State Street.

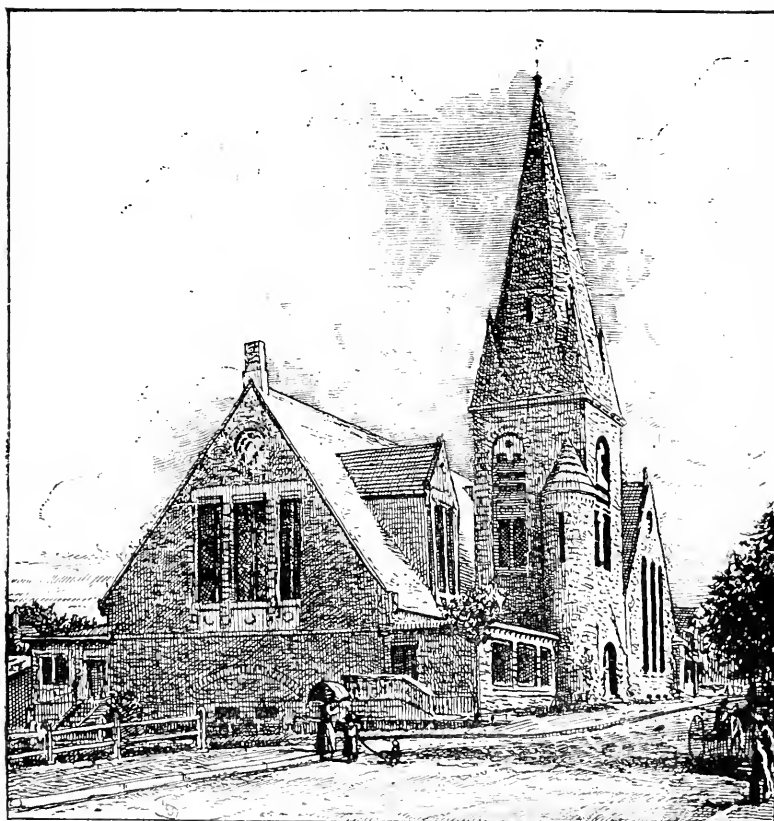
Espousal; 2. The Annunciation; 3. The Nativity; and, 4. The Flight into Egypt, — and two large panels, one over each transept gallery, represent our Lord blessing little children, and the expulsion of rebellious angels from

heaven. The high altar is of pure marble; the tabernacle is a fine piece of workmanship; and in the panels back of the main altar are five oil paintings, — "The Agony in the Garden," "Carrying the Cross," "The Crucifixion," "The Resurrection," and "The Ascension." The altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary is richly carved, and above it is a statue of the Virgin; and in a canopy above are represented Virtue, Humility, Charity, and Mercy; and above all is a large painting of the Holy Family. The other altar is similar, and is dedicated to St. Joseph, a statue of whom is above it, and over which is a fresco of Christ healing the ruler's daughter. The semicircular ceiling over the organ has a picture of David playing the harp. The organ was built by E. & G. G. Hook (now Hook & Hastings), the celebrated church-organ builders of Boston. The church contains 380 pews, with seats for about 2,000 persons. In a niche on the outside of the tower is a life-size statue of St. Michael, a spear in hand, and the dragon at his feet.

The **Evangelical Religious Society of Indian Orchard** is the later outgrowth of what, March 23, 1848, was organized, with 15 members, as "The First Congregational Society of Indian Orchard," and whose first pastor was L. H. Cone, who served until 1855, and who is mentioned elsewhere as the pastor of Olivet Congregational Church. The Ward Manufacturing Company, in 1856, deeded to the First Society two lots on the north side of Main Street, corner of Oak; and in 1863 a church building was completed. Soon after this the society became disorganized, and the building passed first into the hands of Harvey Butler, and from him to the Indian Orchard Mill Company, who own it now. Feb. 10, 1865, a meeting was called by 11 persons, to organize a church; and a week later they, joined by members of the former First Church, formed the existing society, and chose Mr. Rice as their first pastor; and, after several changes, F. M. Sprague became, on Dec. 1, 1879, the pastor, and has remained there since. The church has an average attendance of 150 members, and a Sunday school of 125 pupils.

The **North Congregational Church**, at the corner of Salem Street and Salem Avenue, is one of the newest and most attractive of the local church edifices. It was designed by the architects of Trinity Church in Boston, and also of the South Congregational Church in Springfield. The material is freestone; the style is Norman, and the shape is cruciform, with a massive tower in the angle between the nave and south transept. West of the tower, on the south side of the nave, is a cloister; on the north side, is a chapel seating 150 persons. The pulpit is in a chancel: above and behind it is the organ-loft, with the gallery for the choir. The nave is 100 feet long by 44 feet wide. The chapel is 56 by 18 feet. The tower is 150 feet high. The cost of the building, including the chapel, was \$53,398; and of the land, \$26,000. The last was bought in 1871, and the new church dedicated on Sept. 18, 1873, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of London.

The society dates back to 1846, and is practically the fifth Congregational church of Springfield. The first minister was Robert H. Conklin of Warsaw, N.Y. The first pastor was Raymond H. Seeley of Bristol, Conn., who was installed March 1, 1849, and dismissed Jan. 26, 1858, to take charge of



North Congregational Church, Salem Street and Salem Avenue.

the American Chapel in Paris, France. His successors here have been James Drummond of Lewiston, Me., June 16, 1858, to December, 1861; L. Clark Seelye of Amherst, Jan. 20, 1863, to May 31, 1865; Richard G. Greene of Brooklyn, N.Y., May 13, 1866, to October, 1874; Washington Gladden of Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1875, to May, 1883; C. Van Norden of St. Albans, Vt., who was installed May 31, 1883, is now the pastor. At first, public services

were held in Frost's Hall, the third story of a building on the corner of Main and Sanford Streets. In October, 1847, the society hired for the winter the edifice known as the "Free Church" in Sanford Street. In September, 1847, a lot on the south-east corner of Main and Worthington Streets had been bought on which to erect a chapel; but two months later it was decided to sell this lot, and buy a site on the west side of Main Street, north of Bridge Street. Here the society's first building was dedicated March 1, 1849, on the day that its first pastor was installed. In 1871 this property was sold for \$46,000, and the site of the present church, above described, was bought. The society began with a membership of 22: in 1883 it has a membership of about 450. The Sunday school was organized in 1846, with George H. White as superintendent. It is still successfully conducted, with an average attendance of 200, superintended by W. F. Ferry.

The Spiritualists' Union holds its meetings at 11 and 7 P.M., on Sundays, from Oct. 1 to May 1 of each year, at Gill's Hall, on Main Street, corner of Bridge Street. Some of the phenomena of Spiritualism are shown at these meetings, and its philosophy is discussed from the platform. The attendance is said at times to reach 500.

The president of the society writes as follows: "The society has no written creed. Morality, honesty, temperance, chastity, and help for the afflicted, are among the cardinal principles of its members. They think it is better to love humanity than to love God. They believe in the revelations of science rather than in the 'so-called' revelations of the Christian Bible. In frequent converse with their friends who have 'passed on,' they do not fear death, but greet the change as a great blessing, when the spirit can no longer hold itself in the dissolving body. Their last hours are often made bright by visions of their waiting angel friends."

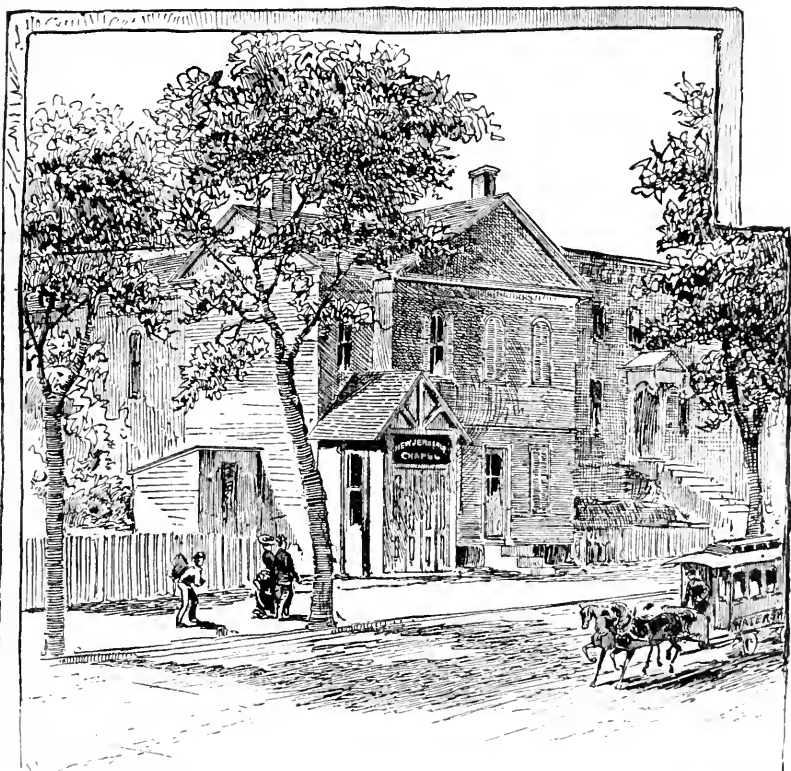
The society had its beginning about the year 1850, and is now managed by a stock-company, organized under the General Statutes of Massachusetts. The officers for 1883-84 are: H. A. Budington, president; James Lewis, vice-president; John S. Hart, clerk; James U. Johnson, treasurer. These, with a board of managers and committees, attend to the details of the meetings. The society is in a prosperous condition, and is constantly receiving many additions.

The New-Jerusalem Church.—The Springfield Society of the New Jerusalem—more commonly known as the Swedenborgian—was instituted March 27, 1853 (seventeen persons uniting to form it), for this use:—

"The worship of our Lord Jesus Christ in his divine humanity, the only God of heaven and earth, and other than whom there is no Saviour. The study of his word, that we may in verity shun all evils as sins against *him*, and may obey his commands, in *his strength*, thus enabling him to build us up in true spiritual manhood,—the only image and likeness of himself in

which he creates us, and in which we can work with and for him, either on the earth or in the heavens."

This society has had 40 members. They met at each other's homes, and in the "Studio" on Chestnut Street, till March 3, 1869, when they dedicated



New-Jerusalem Church, Maple Street.

the chapel on the east side of Maple Street, near the corner of State, which they now occupy, with sittings for over 100. The average attendance, however, is much below that number. They have never had a settled minister. The services, which are conducted by different clergymen or students, and to which all are cordially welcomed, are sustained wholly by voluntary offerings.

The Second Advent Church was organized in 1860; built a house of worship on Vernon Street in 1867; was burned out in 1875; and now holds regular Sunday services in Franklin Hall (formerly the Pynchon-street Methodist-Episcopal Church), on Pynchon Street. The congregation numbers about 300, and the Sunday school 100. Its present pastor is Elder George H. Wallace, formerly of Castleton, Vt.; and its Sunday-school superintendent, T. R. Weaver. Its pastors have been Elders Joseph O. Curry, Randolph E. Ladd, F. H. Burbank, William N. Pine, H. E. King, and George W. Sederquest.

St. Matthew's Roman-Catholic Church at Indian Orchard, at the corner of Worcester and Pine Streets, was organized in 1863, under Father William Blenkinsop. The next year Bishop O'Reilly officiated at the laying of the corner-stone. Father Patrick Healy then took charge, and during his term the church was completed. The successive pastors have been P. D. Stone, D. F. McGrath, James Fitzgerald, and John Kenney. The parish now numbers about 900.

The State-street Baptist Church was organized Aug. 17, 1864, with 131 members, all but ten of whom were dismissed from the First Baptist Church of this city. This church originated not in a quarrel with the parent church, but from necessity. At the sale of pews in the First Baptist Church, in April, 1864, a large number of families were unable to obtain sittings for themselves; and on the 10th of the same month, a meeting of the society was called to consider the situation, and to provide for those without church privileges. This meeting was called to order by the pastor, the late Dr. George B. Ide, and Deacon J. E. Taylor was made chairman. The meeting, with great unanimity, voted to permit such members as desired, to hold separate meeting and obtain preaching in some suitable hall, under the name of "The Colony of the First Baptist Church." This arrangement continued, and the "Colony" as such prospered till its organization as a church. The pulpit was supplied by various individuals, without any settled pastor, till Jan. 1, 1865, when A. K. Potter of South Berwick, Me., began his pastorate of this people, which lasted till Feb. 18, 1883. This church has been vigorous from the start, and has had a prosperous career, both as to numbers in its congregations and members of its church, as well also as in its pecuniary success. Just after the settlement of a pastor, a lot was secured, money raised for a church edifice, which was completed and dedicated in December, 1867. The building, with the site, cost \$60,000, upon which was a debt at the time of its dedication of \$12,500, but which has since been paid. This church employs the weekly payment by envelopes to defray its current expenses, and by this means has met all its bills, and has had not less than \$200 surplus at the close of each year. During the 20 years of its existence, it has dismissed some 75 of its members to form

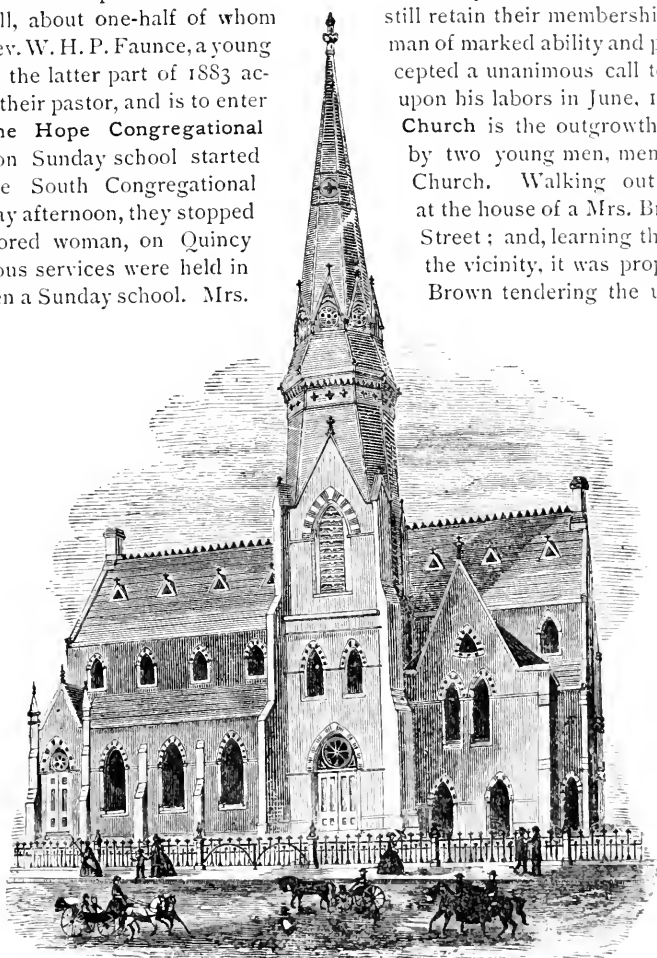
the First Baptist Church of West Springfield: and has also assisted them to the amount of some \$4,000, in building their house of worship. The State-street Baptist Church has its roll, about one-half of whom

Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, a young man of marked ability and prom-

ise, in the latter part of 1883 accepted a unanimous call to be upon his labors in June, 1884. **The Hope Congregational** mission Sunday school started of the South Congregational Sunday afternoon, they stopped a colored woman, on Quincy religious services were held in to open a Sunday school. Mrs.

had nearly 1,450 members upon still retain their membership.

Church is the outgrowth of a by two young men, members Church. Walking out one at the house of a Mrs. Brown, Street; and, learning that no the vicinity, it was proposed Brown tendering the use of

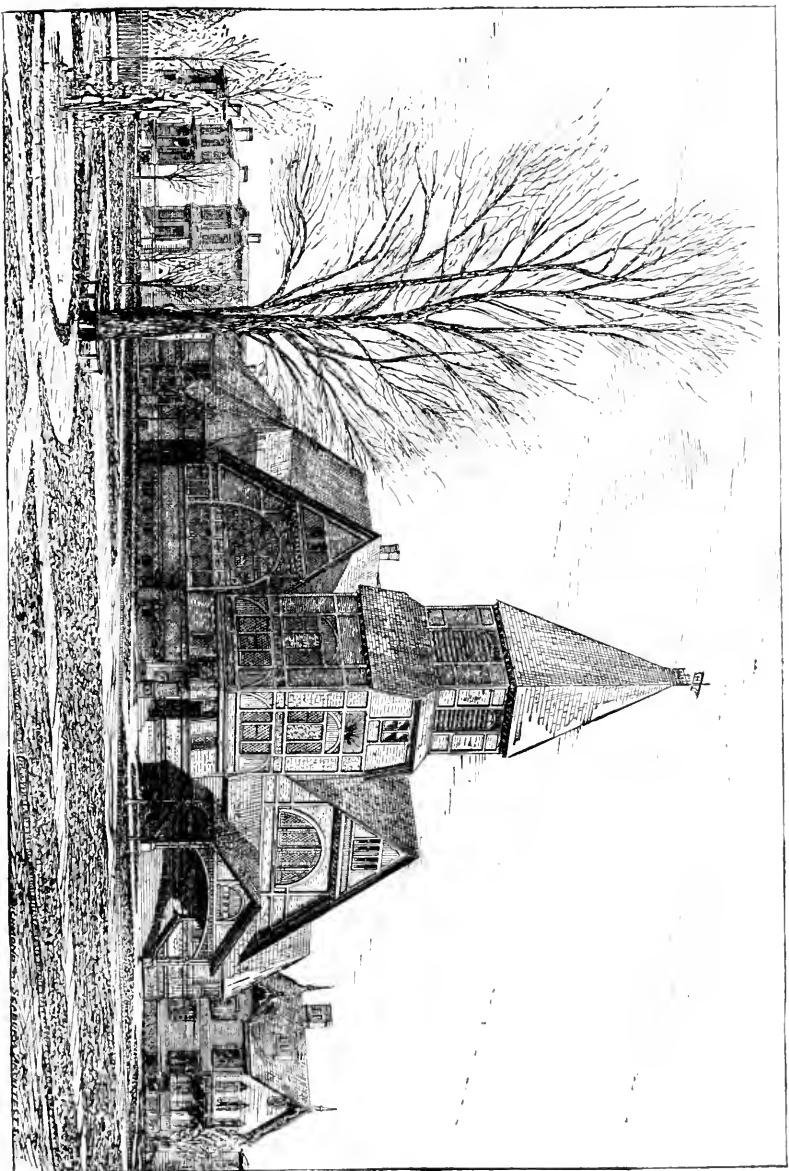


State-street Baptist Church.

a room in her house, a school was opened, and the first session held in January, 1865, with an attendance of 16 scholars. The attendance increased, so that it became necessary to provide larger quarters; and a barn was

bought and fitted up on Union Street. This soon proved to be too small; and the friends of the enterprise, who had become numerous, soon raised the means for the erection of a comfortable building on Union Street, which they named Hope Chapel, and dedicated it in July, 1870. In addition to the Sunday school, weekly prayer-meetings had been sustained; and, after opening the chapel, Sunday-evening services were held, with preaching by local pastors and others. In 1875 Charles L. Morgan, who had preached occasionally, was engaged to preach for one year; and, before the year closed, it became evident that a church organization could be sustained; and in March, 1876, a council was called, a church organized, and Mr. Morgan ordained as pastor. He remained till Nov. 1, 1880, when he accepted a call from Green Bay, Wis. Rev. David Allen Reed, then at Auburn Theological Seminary, accepted a unanimous call; and June 7, 1881, was ordained, and entered at once upon the duties of pastor. In 1877 the chapel was removed to the corner of State and Winchester Streets. It had been enlarged at times; and still being too small to accommodate the numbers who desired to worship here, and the Sunday school being excessively crowded, it was decided to make an effort to build a church on the site of the chapel. On Sunday, March 19, 1882, the pastor preached a sermon, giving a brief history of the past, and the needs of the church and Sunday school. In response to his appeal for subscriptions, \$13,000 was raised on the spot, which was largely increased by gifts from friends. Plans were secured, and the preliminaries settled; and on the 24th of September, 1882, the corner-stone of the new church was laid, and the new church became ready for occupancy in October, 1883. As the result of an effort to free the church from debt, \$15,000 was raised at this time, and the whole debt removed. The new building is of brick and wood, in the low rambling style of English architecture, and cost about \$26,000. The architects were Francis R. Richmond and B. Hammett Seabury. A mission-school under the auspices of this church is successfully sustained in White Street, numbering about 100 (noticed later in this chapter). The membership of the church is over 400; and, of the Sunday school, 700.

The Memorial Church, so called in love to the memory of the deceased ministers of New England, was organized Oct. 29, 1865, as a union evangelical church. The church was recognized by an ecclesiastical council of neighboring churches. The Rev. Mark Trafton supplied the pulpit for one year as acting pastor. The Gothic stone edifice on Round Hill, at the junction of Main and Plainfield Streets, was built at the cost of \$100,000; and the parish is free from indebtedness. It was opened for the worship of God, March, 1869. The present pastor, W. T. Eustis, was installed June 3, 1869, in the presence of an ecclesiastical council representing the evangelical churches of the county, and also of churches in other States. The principles of the church are expressed in the following resolutions:—



THE HOPE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

State and Winchester Streets.

ADOPTED OCT. 29, 1866.

RESOLVED, That the Memorial Church of Springfield, having declared in its creed its belief in the Holy Catholic Church, welcomes to its membership and communion all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, and who agree with it concerning the essential doctrines of the Christian religion, by whatever name they may be called.

ADOPTED OCT. 27, 1867.

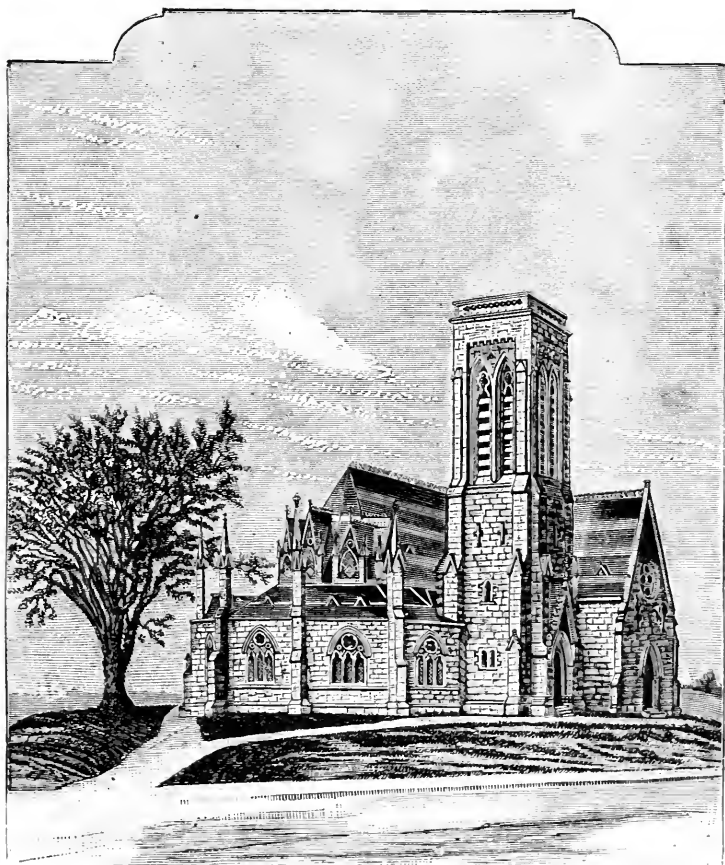
WHEREAS, The Memorial Church, in its plan of organization, declares that it will seek the relations of Christian fellowship with other evangelical churches by the mutual transfer of members, by ministerial exchanges, by sacramental communion, by mutual councils, and by all suitable modes of co-operation;

RESOLVED, That, in its action in pursuance of these principles, it does not intend to merge itself in any denominational organization.

The church at present has a membership of 350, a large and growing congregation, and a Sunday school with over 400 scholars.

Grace Methodist-Episcopal Church.—In the autumn of 1866 the question of forming a Methodist church, to be located on Main Street south of State Street,—there being no Methodist church in that section of the city,—was agitated. As a result, on Jan. 1, 1867, 29 members of the then Pynchon-street—now Trinity—Methodist-Episcopal Church were organized as a society to be known as the Central Methodist-Episcopal Church. Edw. Cooke, D.D., principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., was their first minister; and the first service was held on the first Sunday of January, 1867, in Union Hall. The same day a Sunday school was organized. In April, 1867, the Rev. C. A. Merrill became their pastor. At this time several of the original members, discouraged by the slow growth, proposed to give up the organization, and decided to withdraw. Those who remained, believing that a church was needed in that part of the city, again engaged the Rev. Dr. Edw. Cooke to supply the pulpit for a year. Jan. 1, 1869, the society changed its place of worship to Institute Hall, and in the following June rented the old Universalist Church. In April, 1870, the Rev. C. T. Johnson became pastor; but, his health failing, he was obliged to resign in October, 1871. J. R. Tiddy was his successor, and served till his death, Nov. 2, 1872. John A. Cass followed as pastor, in December, 1872, which position he filled till April, 1876. During his pastorate the present fine house of worship, situated at the corner of Main and Winthrop Streets, was built, and the name of the society was changed to the Grace Methodist-Episcopal Church. The building is Norman in its architecture, of brick, with stone trimmings, and is one of the finest church edifices in the city. Its seating capacity is 900; and cost, with furnishings and organ, \$72,000. It was dedicated Jan. 20, 1875, by Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D. The other pastors have been E. A. Smith, J. O. Knowles, S. B. Sweetser, and the present incumbent, T. W. Bishop. The present membership is 192. The Sunday school has 30 teachers and 300 scholars.

This is the last formed of the local Methodist-Episcopal churches. The building is one of the most attractive; and its erection is due largely to the generous gifts of the late David Smith and his son William H. Smith, and Elijah Nichols.



Memorial Church, on North Main Street.

The Third Baptist Church (colored), of which Thomas Henson is pastor, worship in the old Town Hall, corner of Market and State Streets. It was organized in 1871 as the Pilgrim Baptist, with 16 members; and re-organized under its present name February, 1881. It has a membership of about 120.

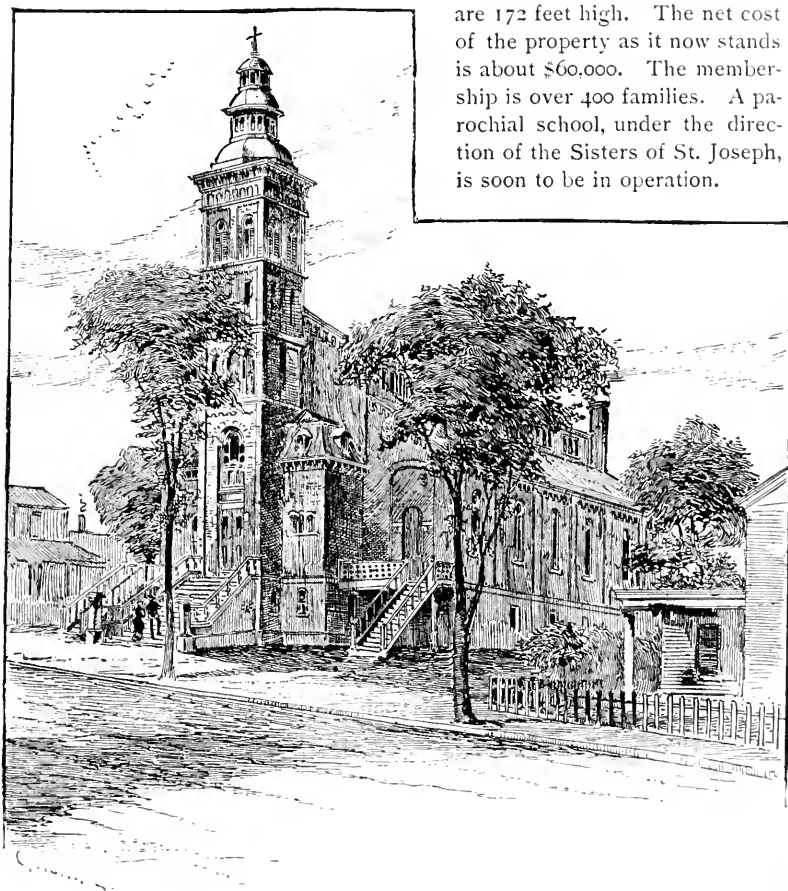
a sabbath school of 130, and a congregation of over 200. Its pastors, up to the present incumbent, have been Spencer Harris, Peter Smith, Moses Mathews; its various places of worship, Institute Hall, South Church Chapel, Union Hall, and Town Hall. There is at present a growing interest in its membership.

The Church of the Sacred Heart was formerly included in the parish of St. Michael's; but in 1873 the parishioners had so greatly increased that one church no longer sufficed; accordingly the bishop divided it, and decreed that all Catholics living north of the Boston and Albany Railroad — now numbering about 4,000 — should form the parish of the Sacred Heart. Rev. J. J. McDermott has had charge of it since its organization, assisted by Rev. James F. Fitzgerald until his death, Nov. 24, 1880; then by Rev. James Boyle until June, 1881, since which time Rev. M. J. Howard has been the assistant. The parish at present holds services in a hall in the brick Catholic-school building known as the Notre Dame Convent, on Everett Street, which was dedicated as a church by the Right Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, June 14, 1874, the first services being held Easter Sunday, April 5, 1874. The church has bought land on Chestnut and Linden Streets, on which it hopes, in the course of the next two or three years, to erect a church-edifice.

St. Aloysius Church at Indian Orchard was organized March 3, 1873, with a membership of 180 French Roman-Catholic families. The first services were held in the hall of the Indian Orchard Mills Company, who later, through the efforts of their agent, C. J. Goodwin, presented to the society the piece of property on Main Street, where the church now stands. The erection of the church, 95 feet long and 55 feet wide, was immediately begun, and the corner-stone laid Aug. 5, 1873, with appropriate ceremonies; Bishop Fabre of Montreal officiating. Services were first held there Dec. 25, 1873. Rev. L. G. Gagnier had charge until Jan. 5, 1876, when the present pastor, H. Landry, assumed the care of the parish, which now claims about 2,000 persons, including French Catholics at Jenksville. His assistant is A. J. Charland. In 1877 a commodious parsonage was built, adjoining the church.

St. Joseph's Church was organized for French Roman Catholics in March, 1873, with a membership of 240 families, under the direction of the present pastor, Rev. L. G. Gagnier. Two months later, May 5, the society purchased a building-lot and a house on Howard Street, near Water; and July 7 the foundations of the church were laid. The basement was roofed in, and occupied for divine worship from November, 1873, until July, 1877, when the erection of the whole structure was successfully completed. It is built of brick, in a simple but imposing style of architecture. The dimensions of the building are 144 feet by 65 feet, including the tower. The base-

ment is 14 feet high, and the side walls of the main building are 21 feet high, with a clear-story that gives a central aisle of 52 feet from floor to ceiling. The tower and steeple are 172 feet high. The net cost of the property as it now stands is about \$60,000. The membership is over 400 families. A parochial school, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is soon to be in operation.



St. Joseph's Church, Howard Street.

Brightwood Chapel, on the corner of Birnie and Wason Avenues, is an attractive little structure, built in 1879, by subscription, to meet the local wants of 30 to 40 families at Brightwood. Any who accept the essential doctrines of the Christian religion are in accord with this church. Preaching is for the most part gratuitously supplied by ministers of different

denominations in the vicinity. Its Sunday school ranges from 50 to 75, and Mrs. Albert F. Blodgett is the superintendent.

Faith Chapel, on Long Hill, at the junction of Fort Pleasant and Sumner Avenues, is two miles from the City Hall, a convenient and tasteful structure, that cost \$7,000. It is one of the South-Church mission enterprises, like Hope Chapel (which has now become Hope Church), and was designed to provide for the sparse population of that part of the city, until a church shall be required there. A Sunday school is sustained, and religious meetings. And when the growth of the city reaches that hill, as it is likely to do, this chapel will be found well located for its purposes, and capable of supplying the religious wants of that community for a considerable time. Some of the views from that hill, particularly from the "Storrs lot," and from a point farther north, opposite the "Burbank cottage," are among the finest in the city.

The Carlisle Mission owes its beginning to Miss Mary Worthington, formerly a teacher in the schoolhouse at the corner of the Boston road and Benton Street. It was opened Sept. 20, 1868. Laborers from the First Baptist Church have never been wanting to assist in the work. The superintendents have been George A. Lawrence, O. S. Greenleaf, S. F. Merritt, A. J. Rand, H. H. Bowman, and F. M. Tinkham who has charge in 1883. The Sunday school now numbers 60 scholars, and its average attendance is 35. It has a small library. In 1881 Alden Warner gave land for a chapel on Benton Street; and the mission building was built at a cost of \$1,600, mostly private gifts.

The Women's Christian Association was first formed as an auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association. After two or three years of united labor, this became an independent organization in February, 1870, for the improvement of the religious, intellectual, social, and temporal welfare of women in this city, especially of young women. On May 3, 1875, the building containing the Association rooms was burned. Oct. 22, 1878, a Boarding Home for Young Women was opened, where young women employed in the city, in the varied avocations, should find a boarding-place under Christian influences, and have the advantages of a pleasant, attractive, and well-regulated Christian home. It progressed so favorably, as manifested in the demand for more commodious quarters, that in 1879 a handsome new boarding-house at 27 Vernon Street was erected. With its attractive parlors, its piano, — which was to be free for the use of all the boarders, — books, daily and weekly papers and periodicals (furnished by kind friends); with its pleasant social gatherings, and the daily evening assembling of the family for their devotional exercises, consisting of reading the Scripture, prayer, and singing, — it was hoped that no young woman could long be an inmate of the Home, and be indifferent to its kind and

loving atmosphere. Prices for board ranged from \$3 to \$4.75 per week, according to location of room. Table-board, alone, \$3 per week; transients, \$1 per day, or \$5 per week. After conducting the Home for four years, it was found necessary to abandon it for a while; and the Association headquarters were removed temporarily to No. 3 Pynchon Street. A sewing-school for children and women who choose to avail themselves of its privileges meets at the headquarters every Sunday afternoon. During the year 1882 two free kindergartens were successfully carried on under the auspices of this Association. \$500 was donated by Daniel B. Wesson; and this, together with other donations, provided the means for a kindergarten, which was opened in September, 1882, on Worthington Street. In the winter of 1882-83, sufficient funds were raised in the different churches to support a colored kindergarten. The president is Miss Maria S. Foot; the treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Jennings; and the recording secretary, Mrs. P. H. Derby.



Women's Christian Association, Pynchon Street.

The Quincy-street Mission is under the care of the State-street Methodist-Episcopal Church; yet it is self-supporting, and ever since it began, in 1877, has done good work. Regular services are held in a chapel originally erected for a church, which was bought for about \$1,200. Previous to 1880 the superintendents were James F. Brierley and Augustus A. Howard. Since then W. D. Stevens has been in charge. The Sunday school has an average attendance of about 90; there are nine classes. It owns a library of about 200 volumes.

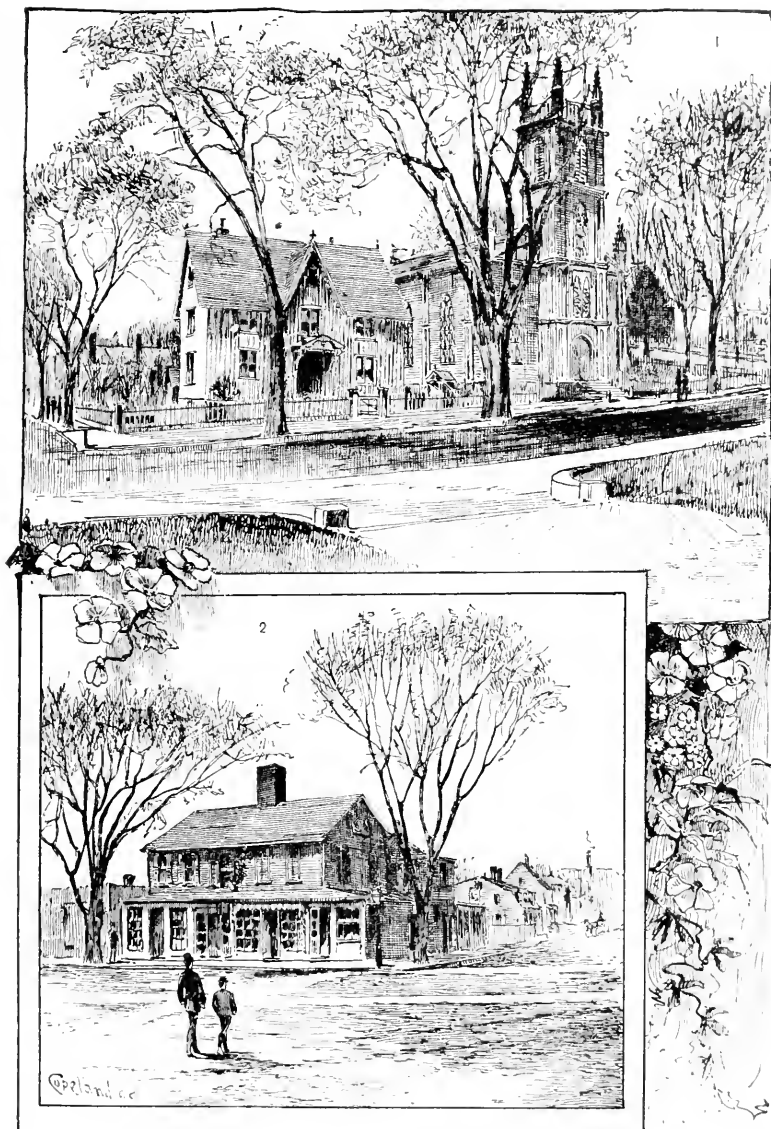
The Ward-One Mission was begun by some members of Trinity Methodist-Episcopal Church in 1878. They brushed up the lower story of the old hoop-skirt and cotton-batting factory, at the corner of Chestnut and Ringgold Streets, and started a Sunday school, with Cyrus W. Atwood as superintendent. W. F. Potter served the mission as superintendent the second year, but in 1880 the church withdrew its support in favor of a stronger

mission in West Springfield. The field was then taken by members of the First Baptist Church living in the neighborhood. The Sunday school opened with 98 scholars, and now has a membership of 250, with an average attendance of 150, in 15 classes. D. H. Joyce was superintendent the first 18 months under the Baptist *régime*, W. H. Fales the next two years, and W. C. King is now the superintendent. A good library is supported. Preaching and prayer services are held every Sunday, and a prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. Above 30 converts are counted. This mission — the fourth in size in the Westfield Baptist association — is supported by those who enjoy its privileges, at a cost of about \$400 a year.

The Mission Française. — This French mission is composed of converts from Romanism, and is independent of all other church organizations, and manages its own affairs. Its adherents take the Bible as their sole rule of faith, and subscribe to no formulas or creed. The services are conducted in French, and are marked by their social character and the absence of all forms. The mission was begun by Rev. Samuel S. Etienne of Worcester, in Grace Methodist-Episcopal Church, Sept. 15, 1881, with two members. Services were held in the old Episcopal Church from Oct. 2, 1881, to June 1, 1882; when, the members having increased to 30, they moved into a hall in Bill's Block, 358 Main Street. Mr. Etienne soon removed to Holyoke. The present pastor, J. Syvret, preaches every alternate Sunday, and the Rev. Mr. Williams of Providence once a month. The affairs of the organization are in charge of a committee, whose secretary and treasurer is A. S. Nadow. Daniel B. Wesson has largely contributed towards the furnishing and support of the mission, and might very properly be called its founder. The stewards appeal to Christians of all denominations to aid them in supporting the mission, which now includes some 15 families in this city, besides a sabbath school of about 20 members.

The White-street Mission was started Dec. 11, 1881, by young men from Hope Church, — the first gathering being a Sunday school at the schoolhouse on White Street. Sunday-evening and fortnightly neighborhood meetings began shortly after. Between 40 and 50 families are interested in the mission, and most of those who attend seldom go to other places of worship. The average attendance has been about 60. There are 99 names on the school-roll, and eight classes are sustained, about one-half the number being children. Their library contains 200 volumes. This mission has always been superintended by W. A. George. Its financial support comes chiefly from Hope Church, and from private gifts, amounting in all to \$200 a year. A chapel is to be built for this mission.

The Evangelist Mission, which occupies the old Christ Church building, 182 State Street, grew out of the Christian Union Mission, which was organized Dec. 13, 1882. The property was bought by S. G. Otis, publisher



1. EVANGELIST BUILDING.

2. DWIGHT HOUSE.

State Street, corner of Dwight Street.

of "The Domestic Journal" and "The Weekly Evangelist," and a leader in the formation of this mission. At first the mission was intended "to bring under the influence of the gospel those who have fallen, through intemperance and other indulgences, and to do general mission work." Edward Ingersoll was chosen president; Dr. John Blackmer, vice-president; Hattie Glover, secretary; and A. L. Covell, treasurer. May 8 found the mission existing only in name; and as Mr. Otis had repaired the building at an expense of nearly \$6,000, he, with three others, — representing as many religious denominations, — took it upon themselves to carry out the proposed evangelistic work, under the name of the Evangelist Mission. The original constitution was abandoned. A city missionary was hired to conduct meetings, and to look after families who are spiritually neglected and needy. The large auditorium of the church building was divided, a good-sized chapel being kept for the mission services, and several smaller assembly-rooms being finished off to rent to various organizations. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Reynolds Reform Club have quarters here, and several rooms are occupied temporarily by the Springfield Art Association. The mission work is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Armory-Hill Young Men's Christian Association has its building on State Street, opposite Winchester Park. Its membership numbers about 200. The average daily attendance is about 100; and the average attendance at evening prayers, 30. About 50 attend the sabbath service. The object of this Association is the physical, social, intellectual, and religious improvement of young men. The fee is \$1 a year. The rooms of the Association are open every week-day evening from 7 to 9.30, and five afternoons from 2 to 6. The reading-room is free to all young men. It contains 25 papers and magazines and 30 books for use in the rooms. The gymnasium is a room 40 feet square, fitted out with apparatus. The parlor is in the rear of the building, a room 20 by 30, carpeted, and supplied with games and a piano. The religious work consists of evening prayers at 9.30, a sabbath service for young men only at 4.30 P.M., and the personal work of the members. The president is H. I. Goulding; the vice-president, Charles H. Barrows; the treasurer, J. S. Kirkham; the recording secretary, Charles George; and the general secretary, E. H. Byington.

Charities and Hospitals.

CHARITIES, RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS, AID SOCIETIES, HOSPITALS,
AND ALMSHOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD is favored beyond most cities in the State with a system of charitable and benevolent work, far-reaching in its scope, and effective in its organization. The most important features of the work are of recent growth. Up to the year 1877 the city was not distinguished for more than ordinary benevolent work: but within the past five years a number of noble and intelligent men and women have labored individually and unitedly to develop a system of charities which is an honor to them and of the greatest value to the city. A strong impetus was given to the subject, in 1877, by the late Samuel Bowles, who spent considerable time, the last year of his life, in forming the Union Relief Association. He was able to supplement his outside efforts in this direction with timely and convincing discussions in "The Springfield Republican," and since his death the paper has done much to foster and carry to successful completion the work its founder began. Intimately associated with Mr. Bowles in this work were a few unselfish spirits, some of whom managed to conceal themselves behind their work, while others were forced into notice by the amount and kind of assistance they rendered. Among the latter must be mentioned the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, late the pastor of North Church, now of Columbus, O., who was a remarkable man in all charitable and philanthropic enterprises. Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, is a woman whose efforts have been of inestimable value to the city, as well as to the State. Among others who have stood close to these, may be mentioned Mrs. Adelaide A. Calkins, Mr. and Mrs. Gurdon Bill, Dr. C. C. Chaffee, the late A. D. Briggs, the late Mrs. Solymán Merrick, the late Charles O. Chapin, Mrs. William Rice, and, in a marked degree, the several members of the Merriam family. Not all of these have been associated in the same organization, but many have been identified more or less closely with more than one line of effort: while all have given their time, money, and influence to building up the network of relief now firmly established in the city.

The Union Relief Association is an organization of individuals who pledge themselves "to abstain from the indiscriminate giving of food, money, or clothing." Its object is to discourage mendicancy, and to afford

judicious relief to the destitute and helpless, and those who need employment. The office is in the City Hall, so that the association can co-operate with the city authorities in caring for the sick and infirm poor, and aiding those who deserve temporary assistance. The society divides the city into districts, and visitors from among the members of the organization are appointed to visit the poor in the several districts. Since its organization, in 1877, the association has greatly reduced the amount of, and lessened the tendency to, pauperism. As far as practicable, the association seeks to do for Springfield what the Associated Charities are accomplishing for Boston. The officers are: President, Dr. C. C. Chaffee; secretary, George H. Deane; treasurer, A. T. Folsom; board of managers, A. T. Folsom, A. D. Stone, E. Brookings, Dr. C. C. Chaffee, Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune, Charles Hall, Daniel P. Crocker, Rev. John C. Brooks, Rev. Lester L. Potter.

The Hampden County Children's-Aid Association is an offshoot of, and in work closely connected with, the Union Relief. The organization is an independent one, however; and, as its name indicates, the work is not confined to the city, but, the last annual report says, "our greatest failure has been in the effort to make this a county society." Its original work was to take young children out of the poorhouses, and place them in families. To this end, legislation was procured forbidding overseers of the poor to place children over four years of age in almshouses; and the society has sought to have this law enforced by finding homes for such, and organizing a system of visitation for their benefit. Alleged abuses and sufferings of children are also investigated, and, when necessary, the proper steps taken to prevent abuse, neglect, or a lapse into pauperism. The meetings of the society are held at the City Hall. The managers are Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, Mrs. T. L. Chapman, Mrs. C. L. Mowry, Dr. C. C. Chaffee, Rev. Henry G. Spaulding, Frances E. Stone, Gurdon Bill, Charles H. Barrows, Rev. J. K. Mason. Among efficient members of the society in the towns, are Mrs. A. C. Woodworth of Chicopee, Mrs. C. H. M. Newell of Wilbraham, and others.

The Flower-Mission is another offshoot of the Union Relief, having been organized May 15, 1877, for the purpose of distributing flowers, fruits, and delicacies to the sick, during the summer months only. The mission relies wholly upon voluntary contributions, the surplus of greenhouses and gardens, which are brought to the City Hall and prepared for the needy suffering. Occasional free picnics for children and invalids are given. The mission is popular with the members of all the city churches, and is annually increasing in usefulness and influence. The ladies meet every Wednesday, at the rooms of the Union Relief Association. The officers are: President, Miss Sarah P. Birnie; vice-presidents, Miss Mary Bill, Miss Fanny Stebbins, Mrs. L. S. Brooks; secretary, Miss Sarah E. Heywood; assistant secretary, Miss Frances E. Stone.

The Hale Fund is so called from the name of the donor, James W. Hale, who died Aug. 31, 1863, leaving about \$34,000 as a permanent fund to assist the deserving poor of the city. He belonged to the First-Church parish during his lifetime, and was always helping the poor. As he left no children, he directed, that, after the death of his wife, the income of this money should be devoted to charitable purposes. The fund came into the hands of the committee, Oct. 25, 1880, and was invested, as directed, in first mortgages on real estate in Hampden County. The income is annually



The Children's Home, on Buckingham Street.

spent in purchasing fuel, stoves, and flour, for the deserving poor of Springfield. The fund is in charge of the pastors of the First Congregational, First Baptist, and Trinity Methodist Churches, and the clerk of the Superior Court.

The Taylor Benevolent Fund consists of an invested fund in Springfield, left by Ethan Taylor of Longmeadow, Feb. 17, 1864, the income of which is devoted "to the promotion of such religious, benevolent, and charitable objects as shall be approved and designated by a committee of three persons, to be chosen from time to time by the South Church Society in said Springfield." The income may be devoted to any work in the limits of Hampden County. W. L. Wilcox is trustee of the fund, and the expend-

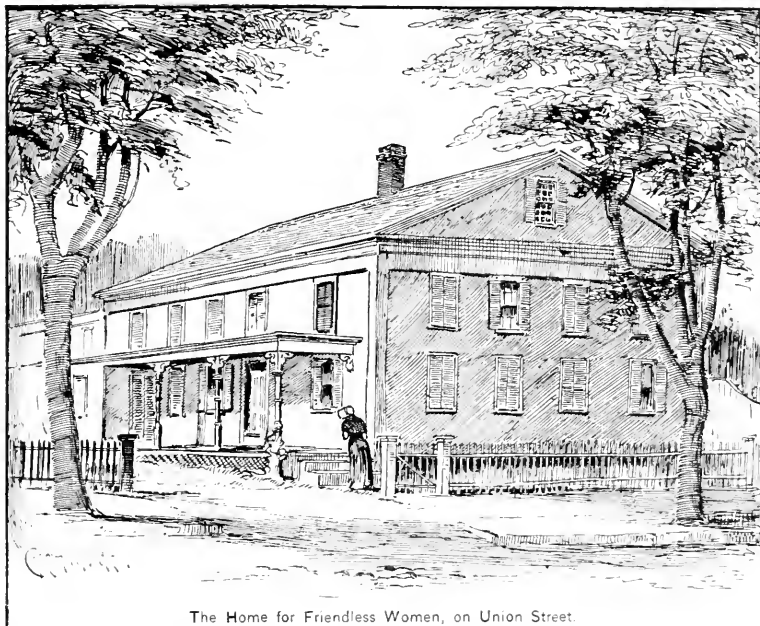
iture of the income is under the direction of Henry S. Lee and E. Meekins, with the trustee.

The Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children is the corporate name of the management of two separate homes. The movement in favor of the Home started with a number of men and women interested in the destitute and unfortunate. Their idea was to give temporary protection and relief to needy women and young girls, to encourage them to self-support and reformation when necessary, and to care for children whose natural guardians could not, or would not, care for them. The Home was incorporated in 1865, a house bought on Union Street at a cost of \$4,500, and \$2,000 additional raised for expenses. There were 60 inmates, including 20 children, during the first year. The number of children increased so much, year after year, that a separate home was provided for them on Buckingham Street, in 1870. The building cost \$15,000, and \$10,000 was invested for the support of the homes. The whole of this amount was contributed by citizens of Springfield and adjacent towns. The Home received \$2,000 yearly from the State, during the first six years, on condition that a like sum was raised by the managers; but in 1872 the legislature withdrew all aid, and since then the whole expense has been met by annual collections and donations. There is \$10,000 in mortgages, and \$9,000 in other investments, belonging to the Home, the income of which is devoted to the annual expenses. A recent gift was \$3,000 from Mrs. Dorcas Chapin. The Home on Buckingham Street is a substantial brick building, 50 x 40 feet, containing 21 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences. Visitors are admitted every day except Saturday and Sunday. The officers are: President, Mrs. John R. Hixon; vice-presidents, Mrs. Henry Brewer and Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins; clerk, Miss Mary L. Jacobs; treasurer, Mrs. Heman Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George W. Tapley; auditor, Charles Marsh. The board of managers consists of 30 women, from all the different religious societies of the city, with an advisory committee of seven men, and a board of five physicians, who serve gratuitously.

The Springfield Society for the Prevention of Crime was organized in 1880, with the object of aiding the public authorities in the prevention and punishment of crime: and, as far as practicable, of eradicating the sources and causes of crime and vice by all suitable methods, and especially by the enforcement of the liquor-laws. Its proposed means of operation are, to arouse a correct public opinion: assist in the prosecution of law-breakers; to disseminate information by means of the press, and by public addresses and meetings. Its membership is open to any citizen upon the payment of two dollars. Upon its first organization, it accomplished a perceptible good by the use of the means above proposed, and was felt as something of a force in the community; but the vigorous enforcement of the laws against

the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, and against the various forms of immorality, on the part of the public authorities, has diminished the usefulness of the society; and it now lies dormant, ready to awake to active life at the demand of any public emergency.

Mutual Relief Associations are numerous in Springfield. These aim to assist members' families when accident, sickness, or death removes the source of support. These associations are all managed on the same general



The Home for Friendless Women, on Union Street.

plan, and with the same end in view. The important features of the principal organizations are here given:—

The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of Western Massachusetts has its headquarters in Kinsman's Block, on Main Street; but its work is not limited to this city. The membership is composed exclusively of Masons. On the death of a member, a sum equal to as many dollars as there are members in the association (though in no case exceeding \$2,500) is paid to the family of the deceased. President, George W. Ray; vice-president, Henry S. Lee; treasurer, E. P. Chapin; secretary, Arthur I. Bemis.

The Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief Association of the Connecticut-river Valley is a Springfield institution, only by reason of its head office being

located here. It was organized in 1873 by members of different lodges of Odd Fellows, who desired to secure greater assistance to the families of deceased brethren than was provided by the by-laws of their respective lodges. It now numbers upwards of 4,000 members, divided into four classes. The deaths in the oldest class were but 72 during the last 10 years. A member can belong to one or more classes; and, upon his death, his friends receive \$1 from each surviving member of the class or classes to which he belonged, not exceeding \$1,000 from any one class. The amount thus paid last year was \$37,640, and the whole amount for the 10 years since its organization has been \$178,180. The office is in the old court-house. Officers: President, John M. Wood; first vice-president, F. A. Judd; second vice-president, J. F. Severance; treasurer, Henry S. Lee; secretary, W. H. Winans; auditors, S. C. Downs, T. M. Dewey, and W. M. Gray; finance committee, J. K. Wiley, F. E. Winter, and George H. Ireland.

The Mutual Relief Association of the Employees of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company was organized in March, 1870. It had been customary, previous to that time, when an employee of the road died, to start a subscription-paper, and raise as large a sum as possible for the family of the deceased. It was found that the burden was not equally borne, and this association was formed with the distinct understanding that members should not contribute to a subscription-paper as heretofore. At first no distinction was made in the age of the members, but in 1875 a by-law was inserted grading the admittance-fee according to the age of the applicant. On the decease of a member, his family receive one dollar from each surviving member. The present membership is 455. Meetings are held in the secretary's office of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the first Wednesday evening in every month, and annually on the fourth Wednesday of March. Trustees, C. O. Russell, J. W. Clark, H. C. Hamilton, A. S. Bryant, W. H. Stearns, Robert Eccles, E. W. Brown; secretary and treasurer, Albert Holt.

The Roman-Catholic Mutual Insurance Company of the Diocese of Springfield was organized May 10, 1877, and includes all the towns west of South Framingham. Membership is confined to Catholic males between 21 and 50 years of age, residing in the diocese. At the death of a member, the family receive as many dollars as there are members at his death. The present membership is 260. The annual meeting occurs the first sabbath in May. The officers are: President, Bishop P. T. O'Reilly; vice-president, John O'Donnell of Holyoke; secretary, Edward A. Hall; treasurer, Rev. J. J. McDermott.

The Firemen's Mutual Relief Association aims to assist members of the fire-department who become disabled in the discharge of duty. The amount usually allowed is \$10 per week. Each member contributes a small amount annually, and the proceeds of the firemen's ball are added each year

to the fund, which now amounts to about \$7,500. The officers are: President, W. A. Withey; vice-president, W. H. Waterman; secretary, Abner P. Leshure; treasurer, Henry S. Lee; trustees, A. P. Leshure, W. A. Withey, W. H. Waterman, E. D. Stock, W. J. Landen, William Heffner, C. H. Lewis, F. L. Howard, D. E. Chapin.

The United-States Armory Mutual Benefit Association was organized Dec. 1, 1881, to aid sick members, and to pay a small benefit to the family of any member in case of death. An admission-fee of \$1 is charged: each member thereafter pays 25 cents per month; and a weekly benefit of \$5 for 10 weeks of each year is paid to sick members. Each member of the association is assessed \$1 on the death of any of their number. The board of managers meet the second Monday in each month; and a meeting of the whole association occurs once a year on the Armory grounds, generally the first Wednesday in January. The membership is 285. Officers: President, Charles E. Bailey; vice-president, T. B. Wilson; secretary, N. J. Benjamin; treasurer, Edwin Farrar; trustees, F. B. Miller, James McKechnie, A. H. Dodge; auditing committee, G. F. Clemens, James Dolan, James Kimball; visiting committee, G. A. Spooner, S. L. Tuttle, Larkin Newell, A. G. Perkins; collectors, G. R. Otto, Francis Daggett, C. W. Bradbury, Alfred Whitney.

The Wason Company's Mutual Relief Association was organized in the early part of 1881, by the employees of the Wason Manufacturing Company. Any one who has been in the employ of the company a month is eligible for membership. Any member who is disabled sufficiently to prevent his attendance at his work receives \$5 per week until he is able to resume his duties; but there can be no allowance for a period exceeding 10 weeks in succession. The relatives of each member receive \$50 at his death. The annual meeting occurs the third Wednesday in January. Officers: President, George C. Fisk; vice-president, E. H. Dodge; secretary, A. C. Reed; treasurer, C. A. Fisk; directors, George C. Fisk, N. W. Pease, A. J. Babbitt, E. H. Dodge, C. A. Fisk, S. D. Wilson, A. C. Reed, O. A. Dodge, W. E. Sanderson.

The Orient Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 230, was organized Feb. 16, 1876, with twenty charter members. Total membership, at the close of 1883, is about 140. Five members have died, and \$10,000 has been paid their families. The lodge has paid on assessments, \$11,500. The current expenses are paid by yearly dues of \$5 each. Each member is entitled to sick-benefits of \$3 per week, and \$850 has been thus paid out. The lodge has also a fund of \$1,200 in the hands of its trustees. The reporter is George A. Kilborn.

The Springfield Council of the American Legion of Honor was instituted April 12, 1880, and provides weekly sick-benefits for members and life-insurance for from \$500 to \$5,000. Membership is open to both sexes.

Male members receive \$3 per week during sickness, and females \$1 per week. Meetings occur fortnightly in Bicycle Club Hall, 413 Main Street. Officers: Commander, H. A. Prouty; vice-commander, P. A. Deman; orator, E. A. Hendricks; secretary, Dr. W. F. Andrews; collector, S. E. Goodyear; treasurer, F. Merritt Alden.

The Hampden Conference and Benevolent Association represents all the Congregational churches of the county, and especially of Springfield. Contributions are distributed by the association to the various mission-boards, and religious and educational societies, under Congregational management. The office of the treasurer, Rev. L. H. Blake of Westfield, is with the Pynchon National Bank in this city. The other officers are: Moderator, Rev. John H. Lockwood of Westfield; scribe, Rev. E. H. Byington of Monson; treasurer of the Benevolent Association, Charles Marsh; auditors, Henry S. Lee, T. S. Stewart.

The St. Jean Baptiste Benevolent Society, at Indian Orchard, was organized in 1874 for general benevolent work among the local Catholics. Regular meetings are held the first and third Sundays of each month. The membership is confined to Catholics. Officers: President, Louis Rientard; vice-president, E. F. Tetrault; secretary, E. Lariviere; treasurer, W. F. Demers.

The St. Jean Baptiste Benevolent and Mutual Relief Society is also restricted to Catholics in its membership. Sick members receive \$4 per week, for not more than 16 weeks in the same year, however; and, at the death of a member, his friends receive \$20. The society also has a fund for the relief of the poor of St. Joseph's Parish. Regular meetings are held the first and third Sundays of each month, in the basement of the Howard-street Church. Officers: President, Eli Deschamp; vice-president, Louis Belanger; recording secretary, Gregoire Valliancourt.

The Union Mutual Beneficial Society was founded by colored people in 1866. Besides attendance in sickness, members receive \$3 a week, and \$30 is paid for funeral expenses in case of death. Regular meetings are held the first Wednesday evening in each month. Officers: President, Eli S. Baptist; vice-president, Mrs. Louisa Adams; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Sawyer.

The Daughters of Cyrus are colored women united to relieve their members in sickness. Besides \$2 per week, a sick member receives the care of associates, and at death \$15 is paid for funeral expenses. Regular meetings occur the first Wednesday evening in each month, at the Loring-street Church. Officers: President, Mrs. Anna Washington; vice-president, Mrs. Mary Thompson; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Rhodes.

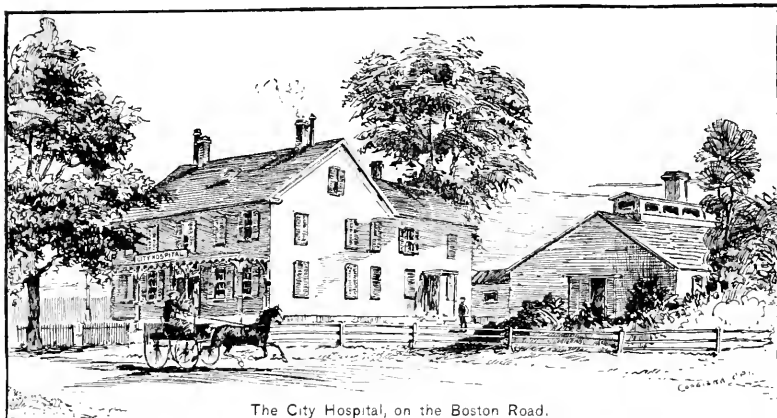
The Day Nursery was opened June 18, 1883, at 256 Water Street, to care for the small children of those mothers who must work away from home during the day for the support of their families. The importance of

such a nursery had long been felt by the officers and visitors of the Union Relief Association; and, as the experiment was known to have proved successful in other cities, it was determined to try it here. A committee was appointed to act as managers of the institution, funds were solicited, and a matron engaged. The results of the first five months' work are very encouraging. There have been nearly 500 entries; and, as the nursery becomes better known, mothers are more anxious to take advantage of it. That the institution may not be regarded as purely charitable, a small admission-fee is charged. The children are provided with one meal each day, and a collection of toys is furnished for their amusement. A number of young women kindly devote a part of each afternoon to amusing and instructing the children. Besides caring for the bodily needs of the children, the nursery aims to exert an ennobling and purifying influence upon them. It endeavors, also, to cultivate in the minds of the parents a desire to make their homes brighter and better for their children's sake. Both mother and child are afforded a glimpse of some higher possibilities in life; and it is hoped, that, as time goes on, the results will justify an enlargement of the work. Officers: President, Mrs. Charles Hall; vice-president, Mrs. Marshall Calkins; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Albert H. Kirkham; purchasing agent, Mrs. C. D. Hosley; visiting committee, Mrs. A. E. Smith, Miss Stella Warren, Miss Lucy P. Brewer.

The Soldiers' Rest was one of the noblest charities, as well as one of the most successful, ever attempted in the city. At an early stage of the Civil War, it became nowhere more apparent than here, where muskets were being turned out in great quantities, that there would be need of all kinds of relief for the men who took part in the struggle. In 1862 a commission of young men was formed to send supplies and assistance to the front; and in 1863, as soldiers, wounded, injured, and ill, came passing through the city, it was suggested that relief and a resting-place should be afforded them. At once a building of small dimensions was secured on Railroad Row, and fitted up with simple accommodations. This charity, from the start, had the sympathy of the people: and in 1864 a new building, much larger and finer, took the place of the old one, and within its walls many a soldier has received the aid of the best of the Springfield people. This building, after it outlived its original purpose, was disposed of, and is now occupied by the Loring-street (colored) American Methodist Church. It was this Soldiers' Rest that caused the great fair under the presidency of Mrs. James Barnes, by which was raised \$18,593; and it was part of this fund that provided for the soldiers' monument in the Springfield Cemetery. This organization raised in all about \$32,000; of which about \$17,000 was given in cash to soldiers, and the remainder spent in various aids for their benefit, including the monument. Almost 17,000 soldiers were helped in

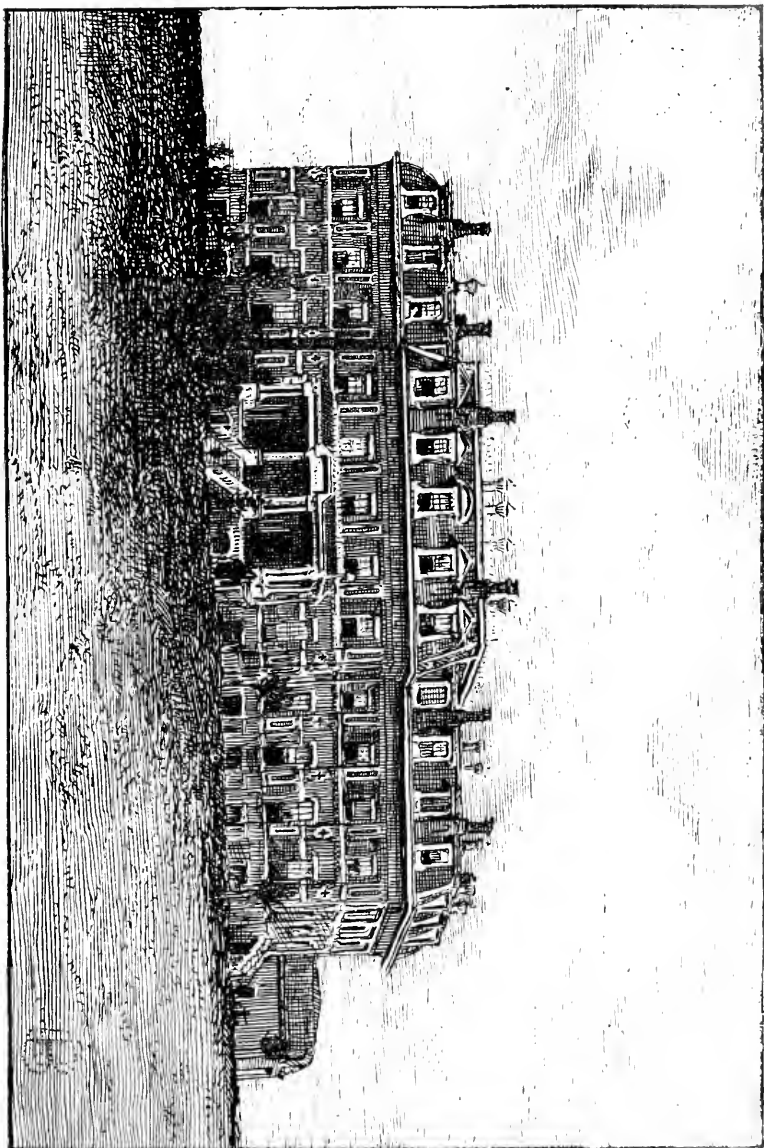
some way by this Rest. The treasurer of the funds from the beginning to the end was Henry S. Lee.

The City Hospital, situated a mile and a half beyond the Armory, on the Boston road, was re-organized in 1879, chiefly through the exertions of Rev. Dr. A. K. Potter, now of Roxbury, who was determined to have some place where young working-people could be sent while sick, without great expense. The present hospital is good for what it is, but the day cannot be far distant when Springfield will demand as large and well-appointed quarters as her sister cities. The management of the hospital is in the hands of a board of trustees, three of whom must be women, and one of whom must be



The City Hospital, on the Boston Road.

the mayor. They are appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the board of aldermen. The physicians of the city contribute their services without charge, and a body of them form a medical staff who relieve each other in attendance on the inmates. The admission to the hospital is not restricted; but the terms of compensation are fixed for each individual case, and persons for whose support the city is responsible are admitted as free patients. The matron is Miss Millie H. Jacobs, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training-School for Nurses. The board of trustees are the Mayor, *ex officio*, Henry S. Hyde, Lucinda O. Howard, Rev. David A. Reed, Charles Marsh, Mrs. J. A. Callender, and Mrs. Charles A. Nichols. The members of the medical staff on duty at the hospital are Alfred Lambert, V. L. Owen, William G. Breck, Marshall Calkins, L. S. Brooks, T. F. Breck, S.W. Bowles, S. D. Brooks, George C. McLean, S. F. Pomeroy, F. W. Chapin, Charles D. Brewer.



THE SPRINGFIELD ALMHOUSE AND CITY FARM.

On Amory Road.

The Dorcas Chapin Hospital.—Mrs. Dorcas Chapin, widow of Chester W. Chapin, recently signified her desire to make an endowment of \$25,000 for a hospital for this city. She says that the endowment of a hospital was a favorite idea with Mr. Chapin; and often, in driving about town with her, he discussed sites for it and the service which it might be to poor people. He left his purposes in this respect unfulfilled, and Mrs. Chapin is now urgent that they shall be carried out at an early day. It is her desire that only a portion of the fund be used for the erection of plain and economical hospital buildings, and that the rest be reserved as an endowment, and as a nucleus for future gifts and bequests by the charitably disposed. Steps are to be taken immediately to incorporate a board of trustees; and the city is to be asked to turn over the present hospital site and buildings to the same corporation, upon suitable conditions that a hospital shall be maintained.

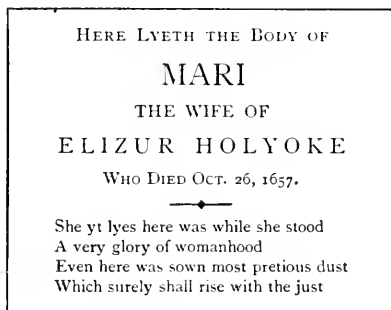
The Almshouse and City Farm are situated on the Boston Road, about two miles east of the Armory. The management rests with the Board of Overseers, who elect officers annually to take charge of the institution. Z. F. Chadwick and wife are the present master and matron. The main building is the most imposing object on the plain east of the city. It is built of pressed brick, three stories high, with a French roof, and surrounded with well-kept grounds. The upper part of the house is devoted to those harmless inmates who do not require the stricter confinement of a lunatic-hospital. The entire property is valued at about \$63,000. The whole number of persons annually supported at the almshouse is a little less than 200, of whom about one-eighth are insane. The average cost of support is about \$2.50 per week. The overseers of the poor are the Mayor, Chauncey L. Covell, James H. Lewis, F. A. Burt, and Dr. A. R. Rice.

—BURTON MONROE FIRMAN.

The Cemeteries.

PAST AND PRESENT PLACES OF BURIAL.—SPRINGFIELD, OAK-GROVE, AND CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.

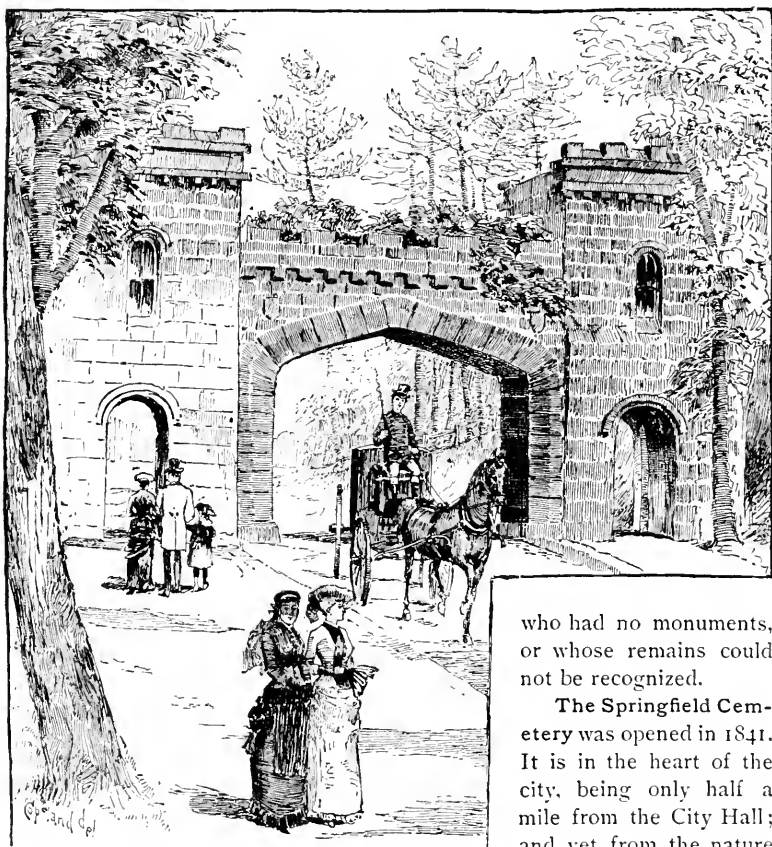
THE OLD BURYING-GROUND was on the bank of the Connecticut River, back of the First Church,—a lane leading to it called “Meeting-house Lane,” now Elm Street; and it lay on both sides of this street, on the west side of what is now Water Street. The first recorded burial there was in 1641; and the oldest monument is in memory of Mrs. Mary Holyoke, daughter of William Pynchon, the founder of the colony, who was born in England, and whose stone bears this inscription:—



William Pynchon was not buried here, for he died in England. But his associates were, like Capt. Elizur Holyoke; Deacon Chapin, a magistrate with Pynchon and Holyoke; Henry Burt, who was associated with them in affairs of Church and State; Rev. Pelatiah Glover, the second minister of the town, who died in 1692; “the worshipful Major Pynchon:” and so on with the ministers and magistrates, and all classes of the people, for two hundred years.

This continued the “churchyard” of the old church, and the principal burial-place of the town, until the new cemetery was opened in 1841. Then the railroad came; and it was necessary to remove this sacred dust, which was done in 1849, with the utmost care and reverence, under the charge of Elijah Blake. Such remains as were not removed by friends were transferred to the new cemetery, and their stones and monuments with

them; so that there were 2,404 of such remains, and 517 monuments and tablets, which may be found in a portion of the cemetery set apart for them, adjoining Pine Street, where is also a common monument erected for those



Springfield Cemetery Entrance.

who had no monuments, or whose remains could not be recognized.

The Springfield Cemetery was opened in 1841. It is in the heart of the city, being only half a mile from the City Hall; and yet, from the nature of the grounds, it is quite

retired, and peculiarly well adapted to its purpose. It was "Martha's Dingle," a succession of hillsides and ravines, springs and brooks, old trees and tangled bushes: which, by the art of landscape-gardening, has been converted into graded banks, numerous plateaus, shaded nooks, fountains, with a brook that drains the whole, running like a silver band through the meadow, which furnishes as secluded and pleasant a resting-place for our dead as though



THE OAK-GROVE CEMETERY.

The Receiving-Tomb.

General View.

it had been sought miles away. Turning out of Maple Street,—a street of choice residences,—and passing up an arch of elms, under the brown-stone entrance, the place is revealed in striking contrast to all around it. One looks up the several ravines, takes in more or less of the grassy meadow, the brook, the fountains, the terraced hillsides, the trees, the shrubbery, and the monuments scattered everywhere, and wonders where else the several roads and paths are to lead him. They will lead him through a considerable continuance of the same characteristics; and finally, going south, up to a broad plateau, he will come to the most recent burials and the most modern monuments, or, going north, come to the "Methodist Burying-Ground," where interments were first made in 1825, which has been incorporated with this. Originally the cemetery consisted of only twenty acres, but it has been enlarged until now it is double that size. Besides Maple Street, the boundaries of the cemetery are Mulberry, Cedar, and Pine Streets.



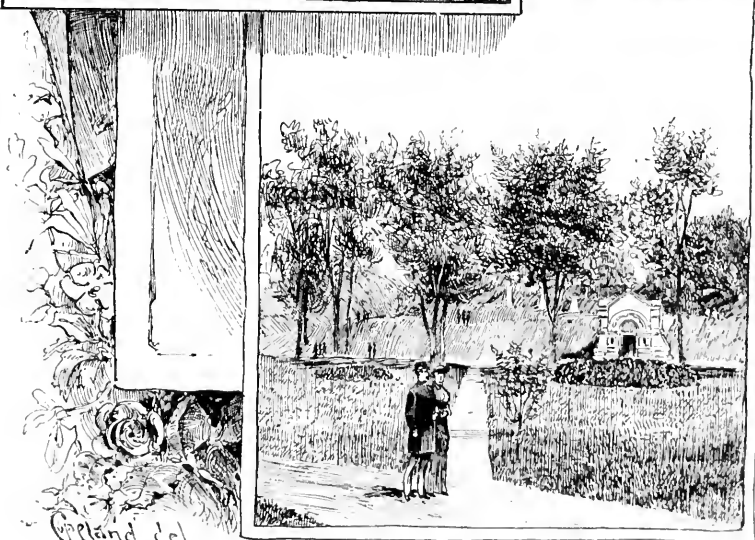
Mary Holyoke Gravestone, Springfield Cemetery.



Iaphat Chapin Gravestone.

The cemetery contains an appropriate monument, on Willow Avenue, to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late war. It is the figure of a soldier, in bronze, on a white granite pedestal, guarded by four bronze cannon, the gift of the government. This is the "Soldiers' Lot;" and there is a fund that was raised during the war to sustain a "Soldiers' Rest" in the city, the balance of which is still used for the relief of soldiers who are needy, and to bury them when they die.

It contains also an appropriate monument to the memory of Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, D.D., "erected by citizens of Springfield, in grateful recognition of his services in securing for them this beautiful resting-place for their dead." It is a graceful memorial in the shape of a Gothic shrine of light freestone, erected on a knoll near the Maple-street entrance. To him, for



Orland del.

THE SPRINGFIELD CEMETERY

The Soldiers' Monument.

One of the Tombs

his early suggestions, unremitting supervision, and tender address of consecration; to George Eaton, then a citizen of this town, for his untiring assiduity in laying out and ornamenting the grounds; and to the Hon. George Bliss, for his wise counsel, and constant devotion to its interests for more than thirty years, who sleeps himself in the spot he loved so well,—to these pre-eminently are we indebted for this resting-place of our dead.



W. B. O. Peabody's Monument. Springfield Cemetery.

Among the men of widest reputation, whose remains rest here, are Samuel Bowles, the editor of "The Springfield Republican;" Dr. J. G. Holland, the poet, novelist, and editor of "Scribner's Monthly,"—whose monument, in Hudson-river blue-stone, bears a bronze portrait relief by Augustus St. Gaudens; Chester Harding, the portrait-painter; William S. Elwell, his pupil, so long known as "the Crescent-hill artist;" Chester W. Chapin, the president of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and Congressman; Gen. James W. Ripley, from 1841 to 1854 commandant at the United-States Armory; and Gen. James Barnes of the United-States Army; also Hon. William B.

Calhoun, lawyer, member of Congress, secretary of state, and mayor of the city; and Hon. Reuben A. Chapman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts: to which list should be added Rev. Daniel Brewer, the third minister of Springfield, who died in 1733, after nearly forty years of service; and Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., the sixth minister, who died in 1862, after forty-eight years of service. Dr. C. C. Chaffee is president of the Cemetery Association, and Frederick H. Harris clerk and treasurer.

The Oak-Grove Cemetery, which was bought in 1881 by the Oak-Grove Cemetery Association, and which was required by the growth of the eastern part of the city, comprises a tract of ninety acres, a considerable portion of which is covered by a pine and oak growth, and has been laid out, under the superintendence of Justin Sackett, into well-arranged paths, and extensive drives, that promise to make it another interesting spot of this kind. Several pretty ponds and side-hill springs,—so well done that no one would

suspect their motive power to be from Ludlow Reservoir — and the natural irregularities of the ground, are used to excellent advantage. This cemetery was opened for burials in April, 1882, and has already received over 100 occupants. The grounds are situated on Bay Street, or the old "*Bay Path*" that led from the river to the Bay, which was once the only road from here to Boston. It lies within two miles of Court Square, the centre of the city, and about a mile beyond the Armory. The improvements are well under way; a chapel of Longmeadow sandstone having been erected, and also a receiving-tomb, immediately in front, on the sandy hillside, facing the Bay-Road entrance. Next season these are to be followed by a well-designed entrance of stone. The Association has these officers: Daniel B. Wesson, president; James Kirkham, treasurer; Gideon Wells, clerk. It may be added that Mr. Wesson, Mr. Kirkham, and Mr. Sackett also own a tract of more heavily forested land on the opposite side of the Bay Road, of more than 100 acres, through which they have had roads cut, and propose to maintain it as a wild park, open to the public, under the name of Edgewood.

Maplewood Cemetery, which was organized 1882, is situated in the eastern part of the city, on the road from Indian-Orchard station to Sixteen Acres. The old part, which contains three-fifths of an acre, was

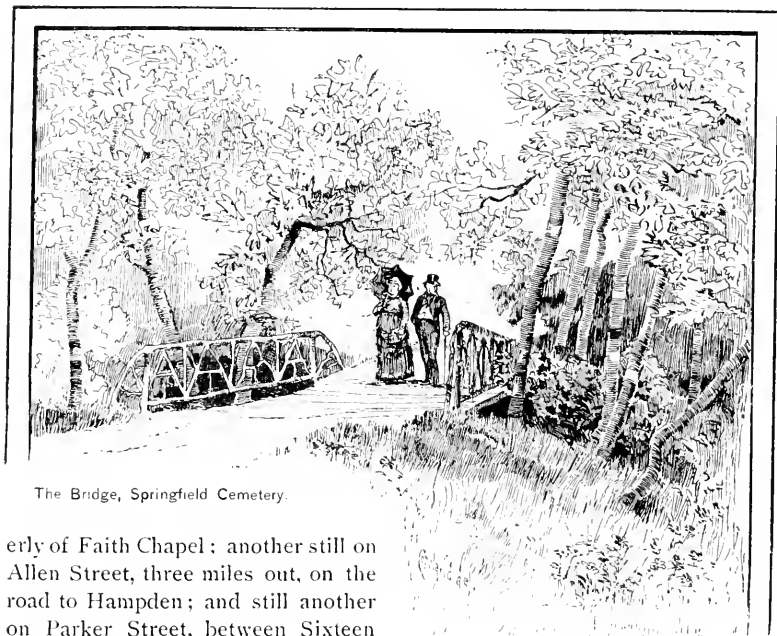
opened Oct. 3, 1816; the new part, adjoining the old, contains one acre, and was opened April 20, 1882, in connection with the old, under the name of the Maplewood Cemetery, the old part having upon that date been voted by the proprietors into the control of the Maplewood Cemetery Association.

Local Burial-grounds. — There are several of these in the city, some of which are not much used now: such as, the Methodist Burying-ground on



Dr. Holland Monument, Springfield Cemetery.

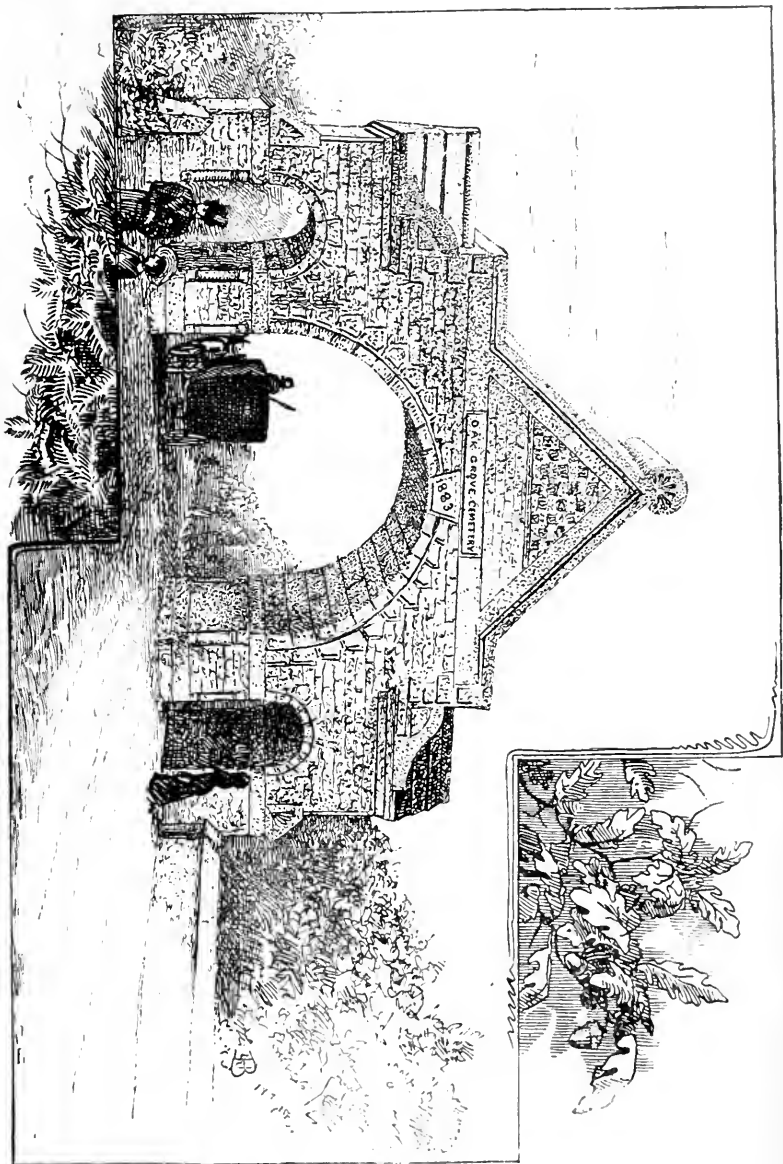
Union Street, the burial-place connected with the Methodist-Episcopal church once located there, which has been incorporated into the Springfield Cemetery; the Baptist Burying-ground, on Cherry Street, in the vicinity of which once stood a Baptist church; another on Sumner Avenue, Long Hill, west-



The Bridge, Springfield Cemetery.

erly of Faith Chapel; another still on Allen Street, three miles out, on the road to Hampden; and still another on Parker Street, between Sixteen Acres and Ludlow Mills.

The Catholic Cemeteries.—There are two Catholic cemeteries. The old one at the junction of Liberty and Armory Streets, containing five or six acres, was opened in 1847; and, being the only one for what is now Springfield and Chicopee, the lots were all taken up long ago, and it is now used only by those who own the lots. In 1871 Bishop O'Reilly, the present bishop of the diocese, purchased a suitable tract of 83 acres between the Boston and Wilbraham roads, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City Hall, which belongs to St. Michael's Church, the cathedral church, but is ample and convenient enough to accommodate all the churches, both here at the centre and at Indian Orchard, and is being rapidly taken up. It is well located, and can easily be enlarged. The only two of their clergy who have died here were not buried in either cemetery, but under white marble tables at the main entrance to the cathedral. One was Father M. P. Galligher, the revered



THE PROPOSED OAK GROVE CEMETERY ENTRANCE.

Richmond & Saboury Architects.

and beloved old priest, who was in service here from November, 1856, till June, 1879. The other was Father Thomas O. Sullivan, whose service was from February, 1864, to September, 1870. He was an old man when he came here, and had been for many years in missionary service, particularly among the Indians of Maine.

“ Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal with race well run,
Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful graves where grasses creep.
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands,—oh, beautiful sleep !”

— SAMUEL GILES BUCKINGHAM.

Parks and Squares.

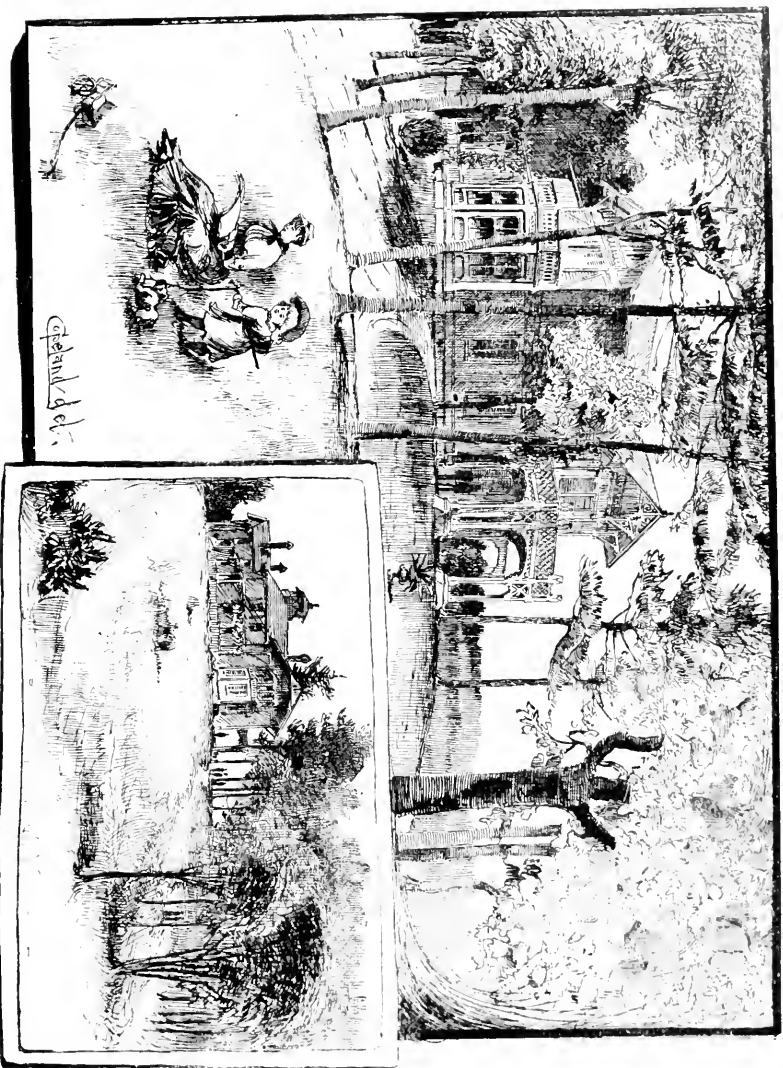
PARKS, SQUARES, FOUNTAINS, STATUES, MONUMENTS,
HILLS, AND PONDS.

SPRINGFIELD possesses no large park for the use of its people, probably from the fact, that, by the nature of its position, it is a park-like city. Its first settlement along the bank of the Connecticut River was shaded with elms and maples, a hundred years ago; and although, as the business blocks and the factories spread, the trees have to fall, there are but few sections so compactly built that some street does not intersect them with shade-trees. The hills that rise at a short distance from the river, for the whole length of the Main Street, are naturally, as the city grows farther and farther, occupied for residence, and the planting of trees has never been neglected: so that, viewed from the summit of the Arsenal tower in the grounds of the United-States Armory, the city seems like a piece of woodland, into which churches and dwellings, and even the brick blocks, have been somehow inveigled; and this impression is even more notably given by views from Long Hill, at the south end, whence the rare beauty of the site of Springfield may be best appreciated. The river here makes a bold sweep eastward; and the city—its spires and towers piercing the tree-tops, and the Arsenal tower, with its ever-flying stars and stripes, presiding eminent over all—embraces the curve, giving its whole fortunate beauty to the gaze of the spectator from “the Storrs lot.” The “hills” of the city are really points of a plateau which stretches eastward, at an elevation of about 200 feet above sea-level. The northernmost of these points is Rock Rimmon, near the Chicopee line,—a wooded height occupied by residences, among them the house built by Dr. J. G. Holland nearly 20 years ago, and named “Brightwood;” which was one of the first examples of the versicolor cottages which have since become the fashion. Prospect Hill is the name sometimes given to the rising ground at the eastern end of Franklin Street, just north of the Boston and Albany Railroad track. Round Hill, at whose southern end the Memorial Church stands, is an isolated knoll whose grove contains several handsome houses. Armory Hill is the highest point in the city; and other points are Stearns Hill, Ames Hill, Crescent Hill,—the latter private grounds, which their hospitable owners leave open for the public to drive through, in order that they may enjoy a view of the city, which, though nearer and less embracing, is like that gained from Long Hill. Blake’s Hill.

across Mill River, is notable for its grove of tall pines. Long Hill, still farther south, closes in the amphitheatre of the city's site; and on its slope still stands a great chestnut which is believed to have been an old tree when the Indians had their fort on this commanding point, 200 years ago. All these hills afford charming views of the winding river, the tributary Agawam, the meadows, and the distant hills.

There are now many projects for securing some tract or tracts of land for park purposes: but nothing has yet taken positive shape, except that an elaborate plan has been conceived for the purchase of the ground between the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and the river, south of the old toll-bridge, for a hundred rods or so, which, by the clearance of a number of cheap and noisome tenement-houses, could be made a beautiful spot for the recreation of working-people, who largely occupy the vicinity. Part of this strip is already owned by the city, having been deeded to it by the late Ocran Dickinson in 1851, "to be held and kept open and unobstructed for the free and common use of the same, by all citizens of the Commonwealth, as a way and a landing-place." Another proposal is to buy strips of young wood, mostly pine and oak, bordering the Water-shops Pond, — a beautiful sheet of water on Mill River, caused by the dam of the United-States shops. The whole matter is now in the hands of a Park Commission, organized in 1883, of which John Olmsted is chairman: and that the cause reports progress to this extent, is very likely due, in some measure, to a former city improvement association, which, for a while, kept the matter before the people.

Court Square is practically the central common of the city. It is a small plat on Main Street, between Court and Elm Streets, which was made over to the county of Hampden, April 14, 1821, by these well-known citizens: Edward Pynchon, Daniel Bontecou, Eleazer Williams, Justice Willard, and James Wells. "In order," to quote their express phrase, "that there may be an open square or yard for the use of the inhabitants of the county near the court-house, divers persons, inhabitants of the town of Springfield, have, at a great expense, purchased this land of Elizabeth Sheldon, in said Springfield, in order that a court-house may be built thereon, and an open square or common be in front thereof." It was "never to be aliened, leased, or encumbered in any manner," except that it might be fenced, secured, and ornamented with trees. There were already two or three elms on this ground; and under one — that in the south-east corner of the square — was the old tavern, now standing on Court Street, in which Gen. George Washington drank his flip when on his way between New York and Cambridge. It is recalled by "the oldest inhabitant," that there was just room for the old yellow-bodied, thorough-braced stage to swing around in fine style between this elm and the tavern door. The old Court House, the much older First Church, the City Hall, and the new Court House, dignify the surroundings of the square.



THE FORMER HOME OF DR. JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND AT BRIGHTWOOD

Now owned by George C. Fisk.

There are two small drinking-fountains, — one at the north-east, the other at the south-east, corner of Court Square, — which were presented to the city by Charles Merriam: but its pretentious fountain is a thing of the past. In 1841 James Byers gave a very handsome marble fountain, in which the water, descending from its jet, fell into three successive basins; but it came in after-years to be considered a nuisance, and was taken to pieces, and removed. Soon there is to be, midway on the Main-street side, a fountain described later in this chapter. Here also is the Miles Morgan Statue, and later there will be the Deacon Samuel Chapin Statue.

City-hall Park, a small piece of land on Pyncheon Street in the rear of the City Hall, was purchased by the city after the safety of that edifice had been much endangered in the burning of Music Hall and other buildings; it was then cleared of the wooden dwellings upon it, in order to keep it open, and lay for several years unimproved and in a waste and slovenly condition. It is now a neat, turfed, and shaded square, surrounded by an iron fence, which was built in 1872; and when the city shall have put in a fountain, and the proprietor of the Gilmore Opera-house shall carry out his purpose of covering the blank rear wall of his building with ampelopsis, the place will be a pretty ornament to the city.

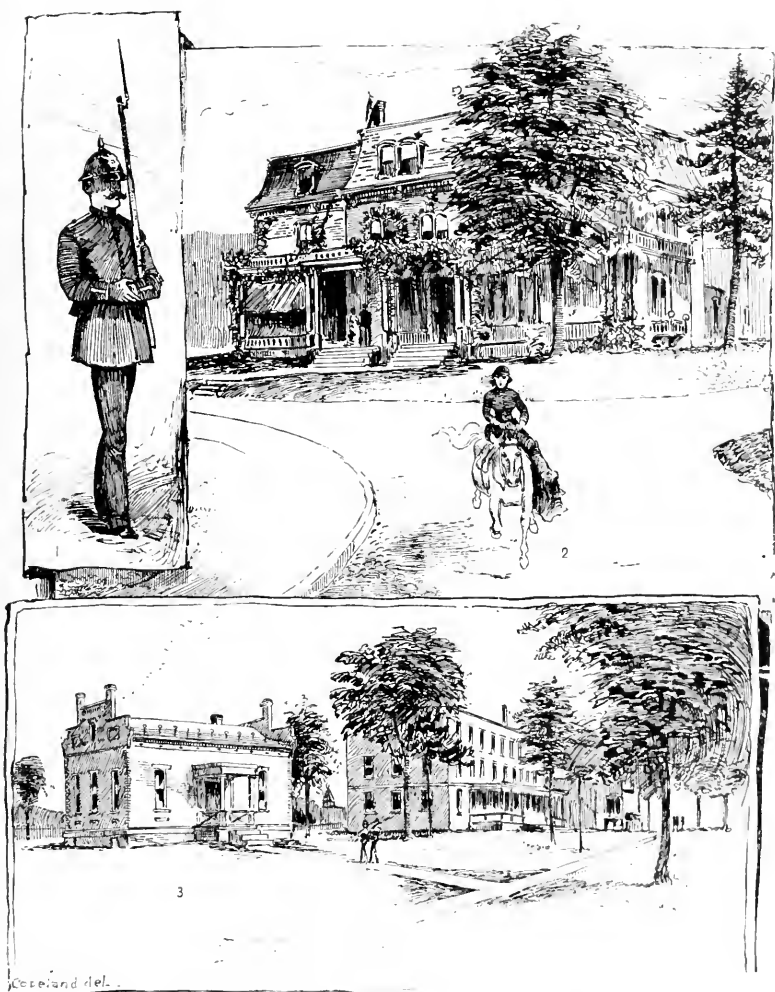
Stearns Park, a plat extending from Worthington to Bridge Streets, 260 feet, and fronting 80 feet on each, was given to the public for their use by the late Charles Stearns, 30 years ago. It contains a few trees and a fountain, but is not fenced. In the fire of May, 1875, it served well as a barrier against the spread of the flames in one direction.

Winchester Park is a triangle of land at the separation of the Boston and Wilbraham roads, at the head of State Street. It derives its name from the late Charles A. Winchester, in whose mayoralty it was first enclosed and made a park, being already common-land. There was for a time talk of enlarging the area by buying further territory eastward; but as that territory is now occupied for manufacturing purposes, and crossed by a railroad, doubtless nothing of the sort will ever be done. This park has lately been adorned by a fountain.

Kibbe Park is another small triangle, also adorned by a fountain, at the junction of Federal and Armory Streets, which was given to the city by Horace Kibbe.

Buckingham Park (formerly known as McKnight Park), bounded by Buckingham Place, Buckingham and Bay Streets, is a pretty little plat, laid out with fountains, by the brothers John D. and W. H. McKnight, and given by them to the public.

Clarendon Fountain is similar to Buckingham Park, and was given by the same persons; and, although both were designed to make more desirable certain pieces of real estate, they are, nevertheless, useful ornaments to the city.



1 A Guard.

2 Officers' Quarters.

3 Guard-house and Barracks.

VIEWS IN THE UNITED-STATES ARMY GROUNDS.

The last-named four parks are situated on Armory Hill, east of the grounds of the Federal Government, which form the largest open tract in the city, part of which is open to the public under certain restrictions.

There are also a few other squares or small parks, such as the following : —

Gladwood Park, at the junction of Armory Road with North Main Street.

Hanover-street Park, on the corner of Elmwood and Hanover Streets.

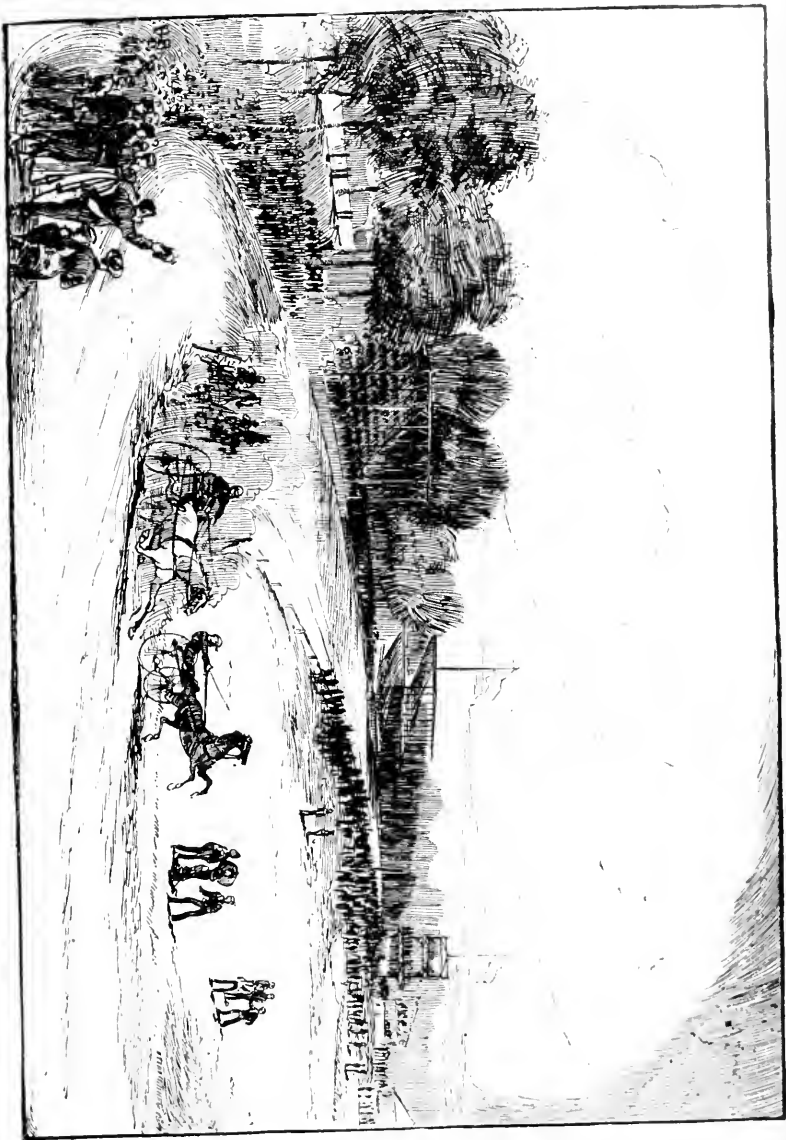
Jefferson-avenue Parks, on Jefferson Avenue, between Sheldon and Montmorenci Streets.

North Main Street Parks, on North Main, from Vine Street to Carew Street.

Sherman Square, at the foot of Farnsworth Street.

Edgewood is a forest tract of about 100 acres, bought by Daniel B. Weston, James Kirkham, and Justin D. Sackett, at the time of the purchase of Oak-Grove Cemetery. It borders the Bay Road on the east, directly opposite the cemetery ; and the owners are now opening drives through it for the benefit of the public. The forest comprises many comparatively old and large trees, oak, white pine, yellow pine, hemlock, soft maple, chestnut, and the birches among them ; and it is designed to leave the woods as they are, without even cutting the underbrush, the owners justly thinking that untouched nature will be more interesting in Edgewood than the trimmest of landscape-gardening. A marsh of three or four acres in the midst of this wood is to be closed by a low dam at the south end, so as to transform it into a pond ; and the surface of the land is sufficiently broken to allow of much variety and pleasing picturesqueness of view by a judicious laying-out of the roads.

The United-States Armory Grounds have been acquired by purchase at various times since Congress (in 1794) established the national gun-factory in Springfield. The main portion of the grounds on which the Arsenal and the various shops and officers' houses stand was bought in 1801, and Federal Square, northward, in 1812, of the town of Springfield ; both these tracts being then known as the "training-fields" of the militia. The slope of the hill south-westward from the rear of the Arsenal to Byers Street, and north-westward from behind the long sheds to Pearl Street, was added in Col. Ripley's administration, by separate purchases from various citizens. Union or Armory Square, lying like a court-yard between the shops and quarters, is laid out with walks, and handsomely set with various forest-trees, and the slopes are likewise planted : the western corner, on Pearl and Byers Streets, being the favorite resort of birds all summer. The tasteful landscape gardening and skill in forestry displayed in these plantations are due principally to Major Edward Ingersoll, under direction of the several superintendents and commanding officers who have succeeded each other during his almost 42 years' service as paymaster, from which he was retired in



THE HAMPDEN PARK ASSOCIATION'S TROTTING-COURSE.

In Hampden Park.

1882. The square with its various shops, and the Arsenal tower for its unrivalled general view of the city and surrounding country, are objects of especial interest to every visitor to the city. The public are permitted to enter, under certain restrictions, tobacco and dogs being altogether forbidden; and an air of military surveillance rather oppresses the common citizen as he walks through. Federal Street, on the north, divides these principal grounds from Federal Square, which is now closed to the public, although it was formerly opened to them, for a variety of purposes, by the late Col. Benton, whose liberal and friendly participation in the life of the city will long be remembered. Base-ball games were played therein, and in the winter skating-ponds were formed for the safe pleasure of the children of the vicinity. The first horse-show ever held in this country — and those who managed it think the best one ever held — took place on Federal Square in 1855. The square formerly contained the storehouses, the block-house and magazine of the Armory, and likewise a schoolhouse where the children of those who dwelt on federal territory were taught. The last of these buildings was removed more than 30 years ago, and the only building now on the ground is the experiment gallery for testing the accuracy of the guns. The square is symmetrically laid out, and set with trees, and contains, inclusive of that part of it opened as Benton Park, 16 acres: the main Armory grounds comprising some 57 acres.

Benton Park, which borders Federal Square on the south-east, and extends from Oak to Federal Streets, is the fortunate result of joint action by the Federal Government and the city; the co-operation of the government having been obtained by Col. J. G. Benton, commandant at the Armory for 15 years, who died, before the work was completed, in the fall of 1881, and whose memory the grateful city preserves by attaching his name to this refreshing spot. The fence around Federal Square was set back on all sides, on Federal, Lincoln, Magazine, and State Streets: the city, on its part, discontinued a road on the north side of the fine row of elms which then divided State Street: the whole space was then graded, turfed, and provided with a fountain: and the generosity of a citizen placed seats therein. Benton Park possesses an interesting monument in the "Boston stone," so-called, which stands at the south-west corner, enclosed by a stone curbing. This stone, which is adorned with Masonic emblems, and bears the marks of the bullets of Gen. Lincoln's troops when they dispersed the Shays' rioters in January, 1787, was erected in 1763 by Joseph Wait, a Brookfield merchant, — who had lost his way at this point in a fearful snowstorm. — "for the benefit of travellers." as the inscription states. To judge by a motto inscribed above, — "*Virtus est sua merces*," — Mr. Wait was sceptical of human gratitude.

Hampden Park lies north of the Union Depot, between the Connecticut-river Railroad and the river: its boundaries being Plainfield and Fulton



Daniel B. Wesson

Streets, Town Brook, and the river. Its area is 63 acres. It was bought in 1857, by the Hampden County Agricultural Society, in direct consequence of the success of the great horse-show on Federal Square before referred to. It was diked at once, and was occupied by the society and used by them for their exhibitions, and leased for horse-races until 1879, when J. H. Southworth bought it, to dispose of it the next year to the Hampden Park Association, incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, who are its present owners. It is known as one of the best trotting-tracks of the country, and many of the fastest trotters and pacers have shown their speed here. It is provided with a grand stand, stables, and all other appurtenances: it also comprises a baseball ground. It has two trotting-tracks, one being a half-mile and the other a mile in length. The dike, some 20 feet above the river, is set with trees, and affords a pleasant promenade. Circuses and menageries commonly exhibit on this park. It is also a favorite place for bicycle tournaments, and here also exhibitions of fireworks are given; and it has been the scene of militia encampments, and during the war was at times occupied by troops in temporary camp.

Statues are not numerous in Springfield, there being only two publicly displayed, but they are both worthy of praise.

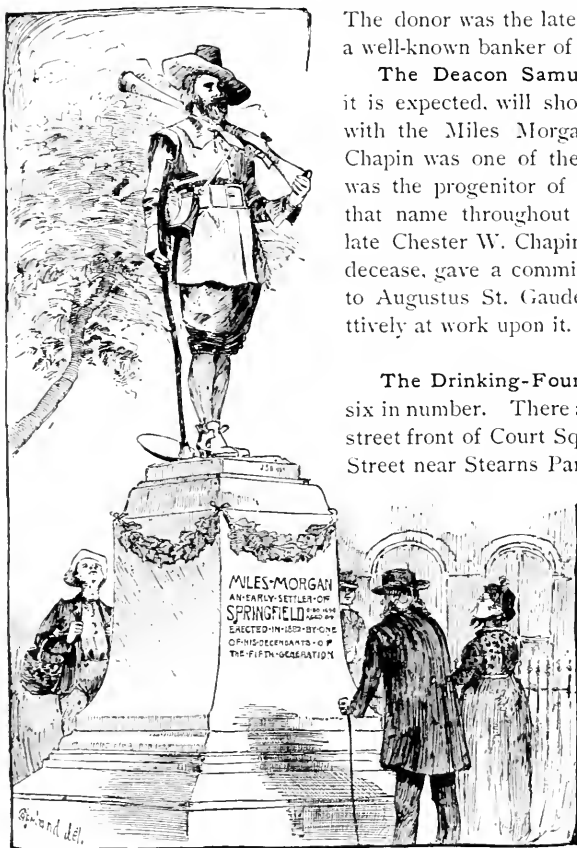
The Soldiers' Monument in the Springfield cemetery is the first of these in point of time. It crowns a knoll above the receiving-tomb, and faces the entrance from Maple Street. It is the work of Manuel Power of New York, and represents a private soldier standing in the attitude of guard-rest. The face is excellently American,—intelligent, nervous, resolute, and quiet. The statue stands beneath a great oak, and upon a pedestal of granite, on whose front is wrought a branch of leaves very effective sculpturally, though not exactly like any familiar palm. On the lot around the monument are placed four bronze cannon which were presented by the United-States Government, at the request of Hons. H. L. Dawes and C. C. Chaffee. The monument itself was erected from the unexpended balance of the "Soldiers'-Rest Fund," which was established in 1864, for the relief of soldiers going to or coming from the front and needing rest or doctoring; and it was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1877.

The Miles Morgan Statue, erected in Court Square by "a descendant of the fifth generation" of an early settler, is the work of J. S. Hartley. It shows the sturdy, bearded Puritan, in his high-crowned hat, with his rude hoe in the right hand and his bell-mouthed musket on his left shoulder, evidently on his morning way to the field, with a sharp eye out for Indians. The figure is full of spirit and character, and the details are well worked out. It is, in fine, one of the most admirable works of the kind in the country; surpassed by only one or two in New York, and far surpassing the greater

number of the statues of that city: it would do credit to a European capital, and considerably enhances the fame of the sculptor of "The Whirlwind." The statue stands on a pedestal of granite, encircled at the top with festoons of oak-leaves — the civic wreath. The donor was the late Henry T. Morgan, a well-known banker of New-York City.

The Deacon Samuel Chapin Statue, it is expected, will shortly keep company with the Miles Morgan statue. Deacon Chapin was one of the early settlers, and was the progenitor of the great family of that name throughout the country. The late Chester W. Chapin, shortly before his decease, gave a commission for this statue to Augustus St. Gaudens, who is now actively at work upon it.

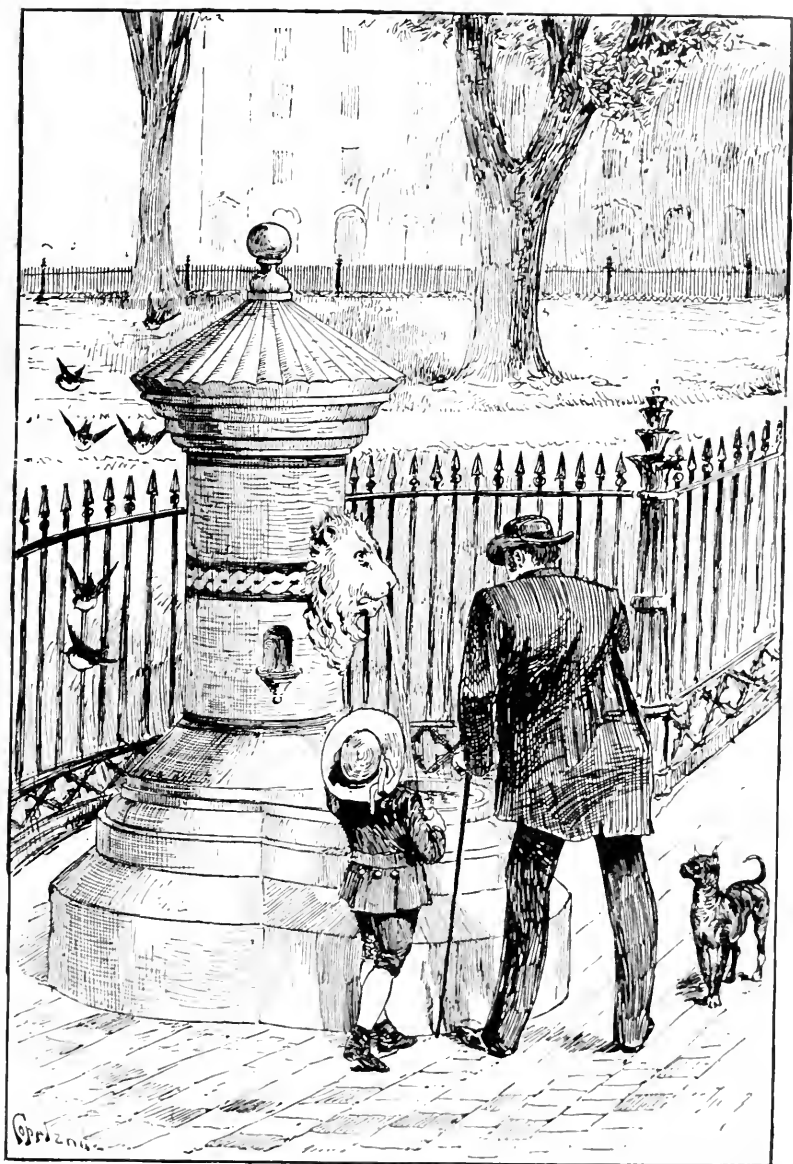
The Drinking-Fountains in the city are six in number. There are two at the Main-street front of Court Square, one on Bridge Street near Stearns Park, one on the corner of Walnut and State Streets, another on Armory Street near Summer Street, and the newest is near Smith & Wesson's manufactory. The latter is a unique marble pump, erected by the generosity of D. B. Wesson in 1883; and, stand-



Miles Morgan Statue in Court Square.

ing at the corner of the street, it furnishes a continual stream of pure water to the thousands of operatives who are engaged in this vicinity. There is also an ample supply of watering-troughs in and around the city.

The Wesson Fountain, to be erected early in 1884, is the generous gift of Daniel B. Wesson. It is the most pretentious drinking-fountain the city has yet had, and when put in its assigned place, midway on the Main-street



THE DANIEL B. WESSON DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

In Court Square.

side of Court Square, will draw the admiration of all passers-by. To make suitable provision for it, the city has voted to remove the present iron gates, and run the iron railing backward in semi-circular form. The characteristic quality of the design is an imposing simplicity. Its material is mainly granite, and its chief ornament a bronze lion's head, from the mouth of which will come a constant stream of water. The extreme height will be about $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the long diameter of the elliptical-shaped shaft will be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The design is by Gilbert & Thompson¹ of New York, and the



Granite Pump, Stockbridge and Willow Streets.

marble and granite work is by John H. Cook & Co. of this city. The entire cost, by the time the fountain is in running order, will reach \$2,500.

Ponds. —

Within the city limits, there are seven ponds, popularly known by the following names: Five-mile Pond, in Ward 8, between Boston Road and the Boston and Albany Rail-

road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the City Hall. Four-mile Pond, in Ward 8, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the City Hall. Harmon's Pond, in Ward 7, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of City Hall. Long Pond, in Ward 8, being 5 miles north-east of City Hall. Loon Pond, in Ward 8, being 5 miles east of City Hall. Water-shop Pond, in Wards 5 and 7, being 2 miles south-east of City Hall. The Card-factory Pond, in the rear of the Olivet Church, and on the eastern edge of the region once known as "Skunk's Misery," took its name from a wool-card factory, to which, over half a century ago, its water furnished so scant a motive power that it had to be supplemented by the labor of two huge mastiff dogs confined in a treadmill.

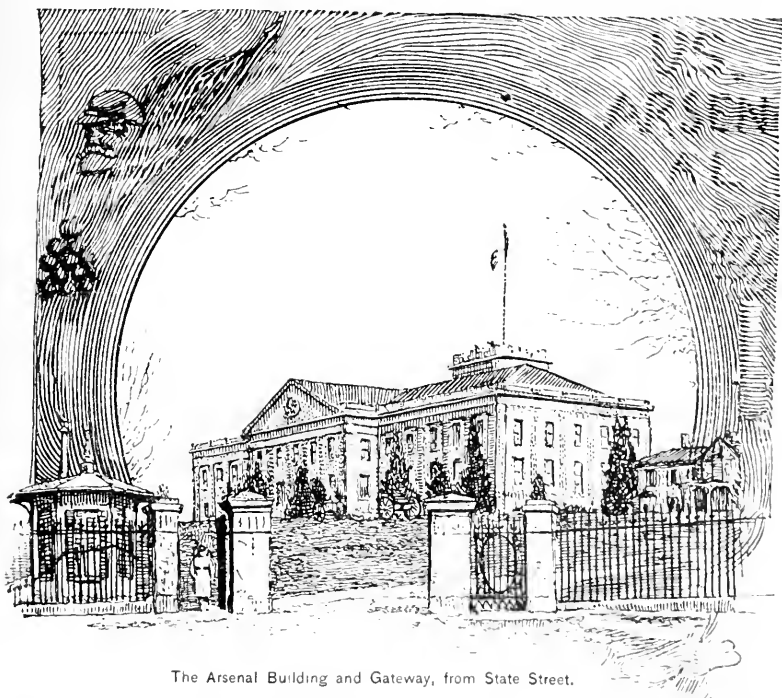
— CHARLES GOODRICH WHITING.

¹ The design has since been modified by John H. Cook & Co., who construct the fountain.

United-States Armory.

THE ARSENALS, WATER-SHOPS, SUPERINTENDENTS, ARMS, STATISTICS, AND ANECDOTES.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, passing through Springfield in October, 1789, on his way to Boston,—on public business,—saw, and probably approved of, the present site of the United-States Armory. “The

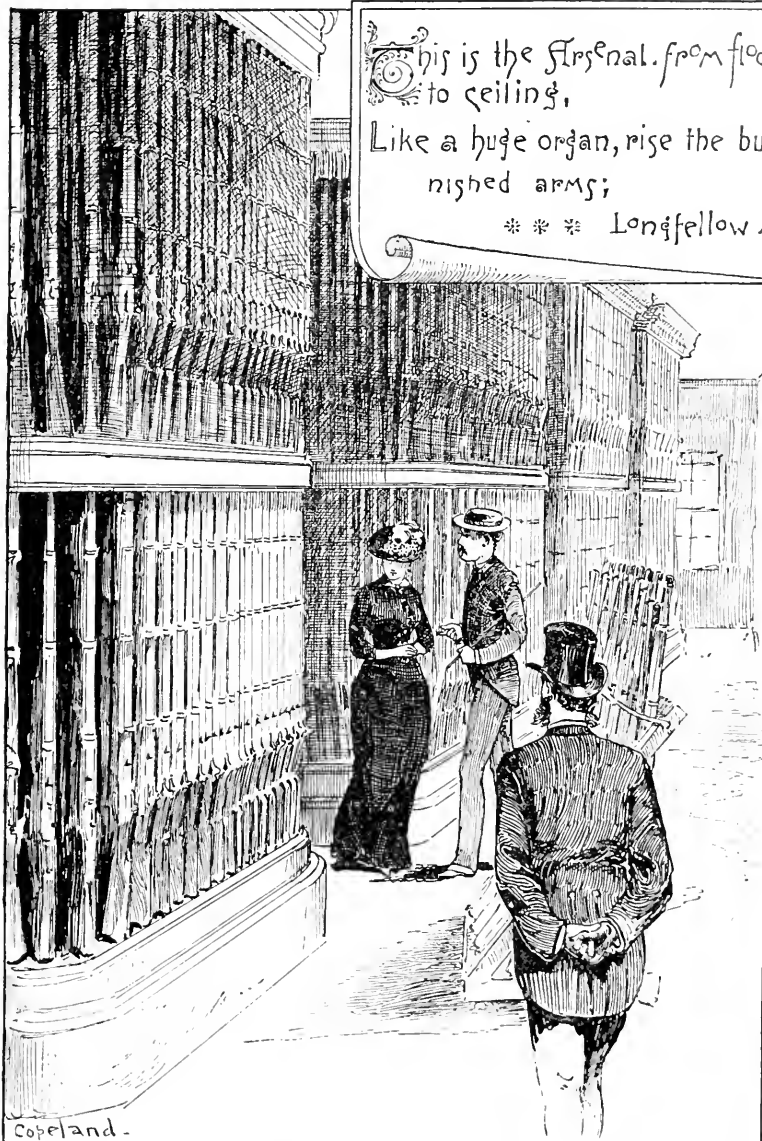


The Arsenal Building and Gateway, from State Street.

establishment of this Armory was by Act of Congress, passed in April, 1794; and in 1795 the work commenced with about forty hands.” The first deed of land to the United States, after the passage of the above Act, was recorded 1795. The United-States Government had previously pur-

chased land upon the "Hill;" and where the Water-shops are now situated, suitable buildings were constructed, and work upon small-arms fairly commenced in 1795. Before it was decided by the authorities which of the three places then being considered — Hartford, Springfield, and West Springfield — was the most desirable site for the manufacture of such ammunition, muskets, appendages, and accoutrements, as might be wanted by the United-States Government, the inhabitants of West Springfield decidedly objected to having the Armory located within their borders; and for a good reason: the most skilful mechanics in those days were discharged soldiers, deserters from the British regulars, and foreign troops who had been under British authority, — mercenaries, — all of whom were lawless and unprincipled, who defied all control; and the good people of West Springfield, most of them farmers, had visions of robbed hen-roosts, ravaged gardens, depredations committed on Sundays while they were, or would like to be, peacefully at church. Where the Water-shops now stand, there stood, previous to 1809, a powder-mill, which from accident blew up, and, the land being clear, the "upper Water-shops" were constructed; buildings erected both sides of Mill River, in which was to be executed the work requiring water-power. Previous to the completion of the "upper Water-shops," the operations of forging, drilling, boring, grinding, and polishing were done by hand. From time to time, as circumstances demanded, land, buildings, and machinery have been added, till the United-States Armory of 1883 has a world-renowned reputation, which has been earned for it by the efficiency of its successive superintendents and commandants, civil and military, their high standing morally, socially, and politically, not only in this immediate community, but over the whole country; by the skill, genius, hard work mentally and physically, and loyalty of the artificers and artisans employed; and by the liberality displayed by the government in its fostering, favoring, and sometimes partiality to, this branch of its War Department.

Arsenals. — "Beautiful for situation" indeed, can be said of the city of Springfield; and, the Main Arsenal having been erected upon almost the highest point of land within the limits of the city, the view from its top, or bell-deck, is in many respects surpassed by few, if any, in New England. Before the late civil war, there were four arsenals which were used solely for the storage of small-arms and their appendages, — three, the Middle, East, and West Arsenals, facing and but a few feet from State Street; and the new, or Main Arsenal, upon the brow of the hill which overlooks the city. In 1860, during the superintendency of Capt. George Dwight, the Middle Arsenal was converted into a workshop. This building is situated upon the highest point of land in Springfield; being 159½ feet above the average level of the Connecticut River, and 199½ feet above tide-water. Later, when Major A. B. Dyer was commandant, the East and West Arsenals were



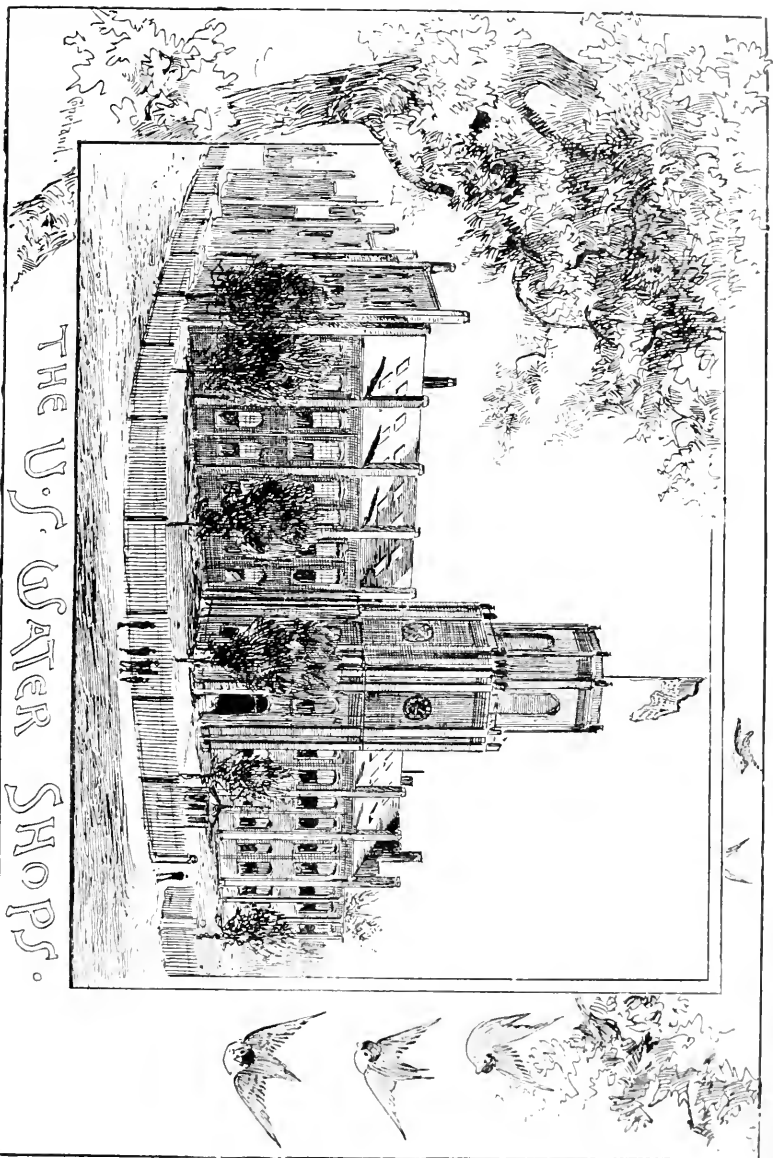
A ROOM IN THE MAIN ARSENAL.

At United-States Armory.

also used as workshops. The Main Arsenal, which was built during the superintendency of Col. James W. Ripley, and under his personal supervision, was copied to some considerable extent from the East-India House in London, England. It was begun in 1846, and finished a few years later. The building is 200 feet long by 70 wide, three stories high, with a storage capacity of about 300,000 arms, — 100,000 upon each floor. It is impossible to describe the impression which is made upon one's mind at the first view of the interior, where

"From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ rise the burnished arms."

As you enter the door, and pass down the "aisle" to the lower or south end of the room, 50,000 stands of arms are brought into view; retrace your steps, and by walking to the upper or north end, another 50,000 are seen; and from their peculiar arrangement in racks, or stanchions, it requires no vivid imagination to see before you one hundred regiments of infantry in brigade or division columns. In 1864 Col. T. T. S. Laidley commandant, an attempt was probably made to destroy the Main Arsenal by means of an infernal machine. Two men, just at night, asked permission to ascend the stairs to the top of the tower. The arsenal-keeper, at that time suspicious of every stranger who entered its doors, endeavored to dissuade them from the undertaking: it would be a long, tedious ascent; it was late, and not much could be seen in the then almost twilight; in fact, it would not pay for the trouble. The strangers had a ready answer to all objections: "Not go to the top of the world-renowned Springfield Arsenal when we are once in the building? Pooh! of course we will take any amount of trouble, so as not to return home and say, 'Yes, in Springfield we visited the Armory, went through its workshops, saw the muskets in the arsenal, but did not think it worth the trouble to climb to the top of the tower.' No, we will go up, then we will be satisfied." And up went the arsenal-keeper and the two strangers. The stay upon the top was short: and with, "It is late, gentlemen: it is growing dark," the keeper hurried his visitors down the stairs to the ground floor. A watchman, whose duty it was to ascend to the top deck every night before closing, found a bundle near the clock, enveloped in a newspaper. The bundle was taken down to the lower floor, and examined enough to know that it was something dangerous, and then handed over to the proper authorities. The next day it was found to be made of iron covered with some substance which made the whole appear like a lump of anthracite coal, had a fuse, was hollow, and filled with some substance unknown. With proper caution it was sawn through (this operation was done with the machine immersed in water), and the filling proved to be powder. What is left of this curiosity is now in the museum, which is in a room near the commandant's office. From a pencil memorandum

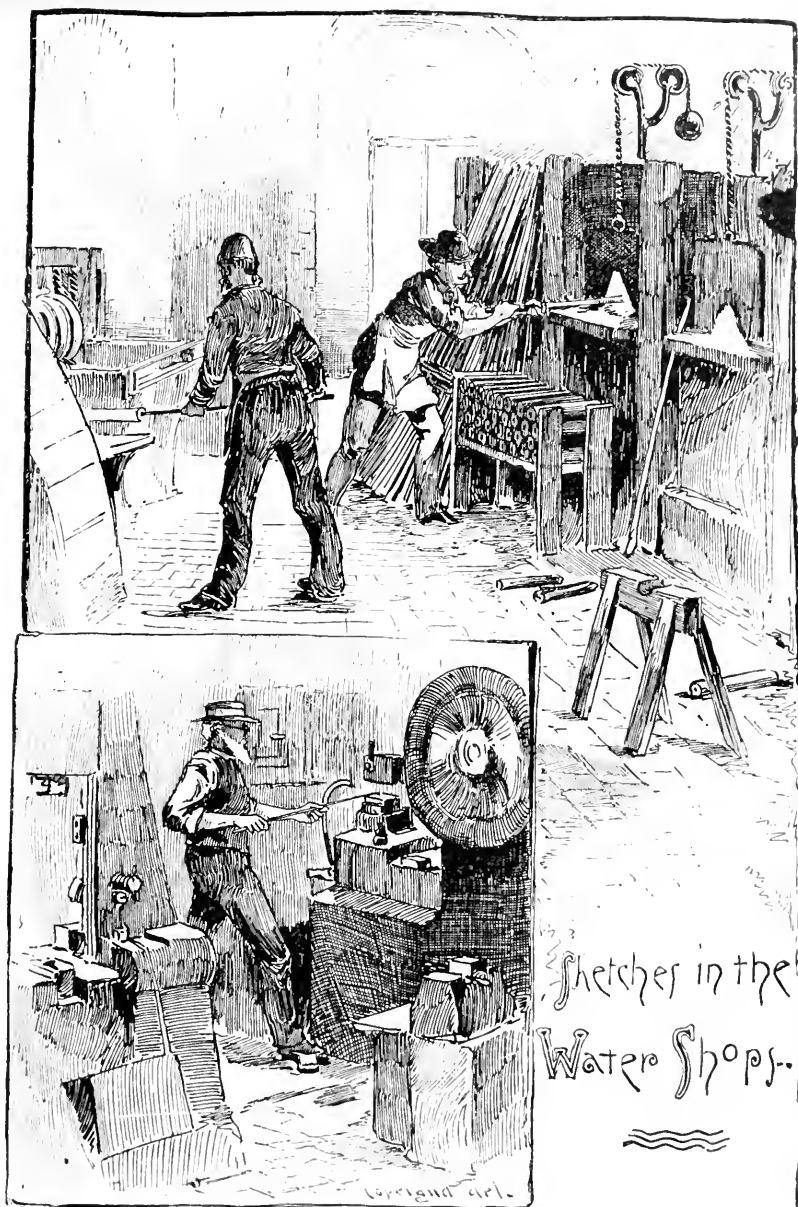


FORGING, ROLLING, BORING, AND ANNEALING DEPARTMENT.

Walnut and Hickory Streets.

found upon a piece of paper with the bundle, deciphered with the aid of a magnifying-glass, a clew was obtained from which it appeared that the strangers had come from Canada to the States.

Varieties and Qualities of Small-Arms.—From 1795, in which year the United-States Government made their first musket, to the present time, there have been fabricated from twelve to fifteen different kinds, or models, of small-arms at the Springfield Armory: such as, the King's Arm, the Queen's Arm, the French Model, the 1822, 1840, and 1842 models, all of which were "flint-lock" guns; the 1847; the 1855, or Maynard Primer Model, which was the first rifled gun made by the Government; the 1862, and the 1865, or Springfield Model, these last two being percussion-lock, and all thus far enumerated models being muzzle-loading; the 1873 breech-loading gun, etc., etc. The King's and the Queen's Arm each had a large bore or calibre: the barrel was long, and the arm completed was heavy and clumsy. The French Model had a small calibre, short barrel, light stock, and for those days, 1795-1809, was a handsome fire-arm. At the commencement of this century, the United States were at peace with the world in general; and having no particular or immediate use for the arms they were then making, and finding that if not disposed of,—the accumulation in 1809 would have been about 53,000,—they would have to stop the manufacture of them, and not being disposed to do this, used to sell from their stores; and the Indians were the purchasers in most instances. The first model made was the French: a large number of these were in use: in fact, the French furnished most of the small-arms used by the army through the war with England. The King's and the Queen's Arm were much in vogue, had a good reputation, and there were plenty of them scattered through the States, being often sold at auction in large and small quantities. The Indians were first persuaded to trade for the French Model, but soon their demand was "Small gun no good: big gun, big noise, big bullet: no boy's gun for Indian." And thereafter they would buy only those of large calibre: the King's Arm or the Queen's Arm was the gun for them. The 1822 model was the first American gun, and was at the time superior to any foreign arm. The 1840 model was the musket used in the Polk or Mexican war. The 1855, or Maynard Primer Model, was used with good results by the "regular army" on the western and north-western frontier in engagements with the Indians. Of this model, when the late war began, only about 40,000 had been made; and, as many of these had been distributed to the army, what remained in store were in use early in 1861, so that until the 1862 model could be made and put into the field, the regulars and the volunteers were provided with such arms as could be procured for them, either at home or abroad: accordingly "Enfields," "Austrians," "Belgians," flint-locks, rifles, fowling-pieces, any thing in the shape of a gun that



WELDING AND ROLLING GUN-BARRELS, AND DRAWING RAMRODS

In Water-shops,

would carry a leaden ball when backed by powder, were in use by the soldiers of the North. The 1873 "breech-loader" is—with perhaps slight modification—the model breech-loader of the day. Thomas Blanchard's machine for turning irregular forms was introduced into the Armory in 1820, during Col. Roswell Lee's administration. An "old Armorer" distinctly remembers the following circumstance, he being at the time a fellow-boarder with Mr. Blanchard: "One Sunday we particularly noticed Mr. Blanchard, for he had in his hands a musket which he seemed to be meditating upon. This meditation was nothing new; for he was a man who said but few words, a man who communed with himself, or, rather, did a great deal of head or brain work in a quiet way. But now he had something in his hands upon which his thoughts seemed to rest, and this was uncommon. The gun was turned over and over; it was looked at from tip to breech; evidently he was thinking hard; after a long time thought became words, 'I believe that I can *turn* a stock like this,' and eventually he did." The first machine made to turn irregular forms was constructed and put into operation at the Upper Water-shops: shoe-lasts were the things produced. The next machine was made for the purpose of turning the stock for a musket, and proved to be just what was to be expected from the first experiment, and just what was wanted for that time, and also—what was not then thought of—the forerunner of all machines, models, or forms which are now used to make every component part of a gun "interchangeable."

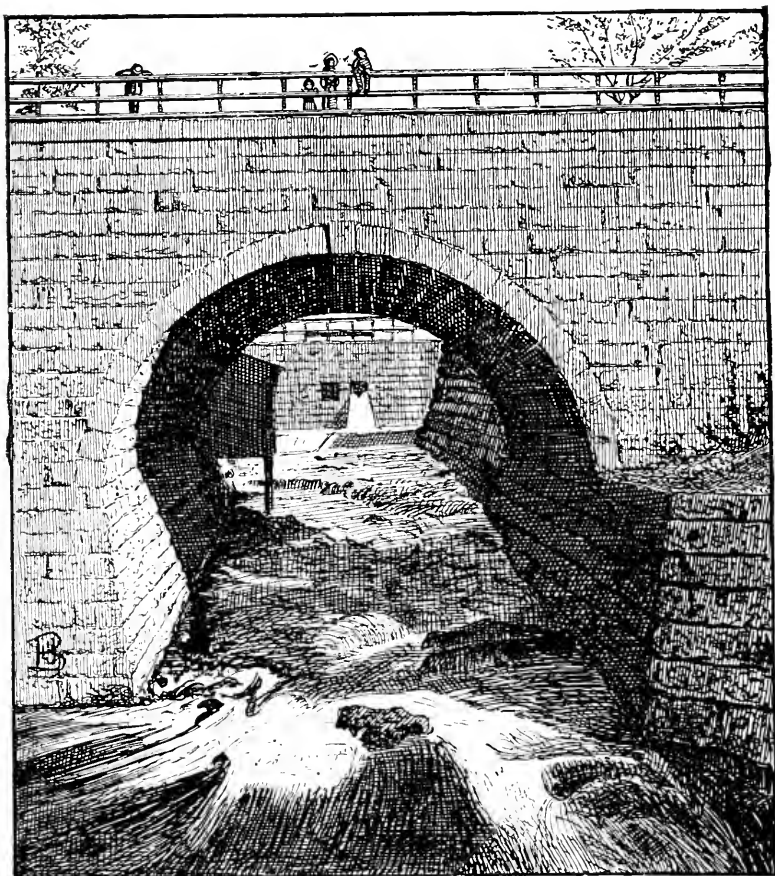
The whole number of arms made at the close of the year 1854 was 629,660; whole number made at the end of 1878, 1,751,341. The grand total, including rifles, pistols, musketoons, carbines, cadet arms, etc., is now not far from 2,000,000. In 1795 there were from 40 to 50 men employed, and 245 muskets made. In 1817 there were 14,000 muskets manufactured; and—what is significant in these days of steam—it was said, "The water-privileges already owned by the United-States Government will warrant the extension to 30,000 stands annually;" the privileges alluded to being what were then, and for almost a half-century after, called "the Upper, Middle, and Lower Water-shops." In 1836 there were 260 men employed, and 13,500 guns made; and at the close of the year there were 170,000 on hand stored in the arsenals. In 1864 there were 3,400 men employed, and 276,200 arms manufactured. It was this year that the production was brought to 1,000 per day, twenty hours of the twenty-four being the hours of labor: day and night the "works" were running, and some months of this year the pay-roll amounted to the sum of \$200,000. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, about 1,000 guns per month was the production; three months after, the number was increased to 3,000 per month; and gradually the number was increased till, as before noticed, in 1864 the product for a day's work was 1,000; and many days the same number were boxed and shipped to the

quartermasters of the army in different parts of the country: each box containing 20 muskets complete, that is, with bayonets, ramrods, screw-drivers, tompons, spring vises, etc.

A large amount of money has been expended by the Government, from 1795 till the present time, for land-improvements, buildings, machinery for the manufacturing of machinery, tools, small-arms, and their necessary appendages, accoutrements, repairs, etc. The whole amount will exceed \$32,500,000, of which probably \$26,225,000 was for manufacturing purposes: the balance, \$6,225,000, being expended for land, buildings, improvements, etc.

Superintendents. — David Ames, the first superintendent, was a resident, but not a native, of Springfield; a distinguished man in many respects: a pioneer in paper-manufacturing, and for many years far in the lead in this industry. Benjamin Prescott was appointed from civil life, and stood high in the estimation of the employees: he was a man of fair executive ability, a good citizen, and of sturdy honesty. Col. Roswell Lee was appointed from the army, 1812-1815. More than six feet in height, erect, dignified, "he was every inch a soldier; and I used to look up at him, and think that he was about equal to Gen. Washington," was the remark of an old Armorer only a few days ago. Loved by all, employees and citizens, Col. Lee's name is and will be oftener in the thoughts, and spoken by men's lips, than that of any superintendent, living or dead. Roswell Lee Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons derived its name from him, and he was also the first worshipful master of Hampden Lodge. Andrew Jackson had fairly commenced his second term of office, when it became necessary to select a suitable successor to Col. Lee. There were many aspirants: politics ruled, favoritism ruled, the army ruled, the navy ruled, etc. But Old Hickory was equal to the occasion: "I will appoint a man to that position whom I know, — a man above reproach; a man of integrity; a man I respect; a man that is capable, and just the one for that situation;" and he appointed John Robb, a Methodist minister, who proved to be all that Gen. Jackson had asserted of him. It is said that he was a chaplain in the army, and was at the battle of New Orleans. Lieut.-Col. James W. Ripley was a thorough, practical, energetic officer, under whose administration the Armory, as regards its efficiency, received an impetus so wholesome and judicious, that its results will be perceived as long as fire-arms are manufactured. The Main Arsenal, the superintendent's house, and the long storehouse were erected, the iron fence around the grounds commenced, the grounds beautified and otherwise improved, during his administration. E. S. Allin, acting superintendent, was a native of Springfield, a good citizen, well known in the community, and master armorer for more than a quarter of a century. Gen. James S. Whitney was a genial, social man, who had a pleasant face, and a kind word for every person. Under his administration the imposing

iron fence commenced by Col. Ripley was finished, and the Water-shops improved at the expense of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Capt. George Dwight was a native of Springfield; a man who had a host of



Viaduct over Mill River, at the Water-shops.

friends, and not one enemy; who was directly or indirectly connected with almost every public improvement to the town or city; prominent in local military organizations, and especially in the fire-department. As a citizen, as a man who has filled many important offices of honor and trust, his memory will "always be green" in the hearts and minds of all who knew

him. Capt. A. B. Dyer was appointed from the Ordnance Department as commandant. Without doubt, no superintendent before or since came so near to the hearts of the employees, especially the subordinate civil officers. With almost unlimited power and means, his whole energy and force were directed to one object, and that was to give promptly to the armies in the field all the fire-arms they needed. He was determined, also, that the arms should be of the best model, best material, and of better workmanship than ever before. Cols. T. T. S. Laidley and James G. Benton, graduates at West Point of the class of 1842, with Rosecrans, Doubleday of "Sumter fame," Pope, Longstreet, and Johnston, were two highly accomplished ordnance officers, whose reputation is not confined to the United States, foreign countries acknowledging their great ability in matters pertaining to small-arms and ordnance. Col. Laidley is living. Col. Benton died Aug. 23, 1881: by his death, Springfield lost a beloved citizen, and the Ordnance Corps one of its eminent members. Col. I. H. Wright held office only ten months, and had no opportunity to show the executive or constructive ability which the Government and the public expected from one whose prestige was unexceptional. Capt. C. C. Chaffee was a young, gallant ordnance-officer, who bade fair to stand as a peer of any in the department, and whose untimely death was lamented not only by his family, relatives, and brother officers, but by a great number of personal friends and the public. The following table gives the complete list of superintendents and their terms of office:—

NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.	FROM.	UNTIL.
*David Ames	1794	Oct. 31, 1802
*Joseph Morgan	Nov. 1, 1802	Oct. 31, 1805
*Benjamin Prescott	Nov. 1, 1805	Aug. 31, 1813
*Henry Lechler	Sept. 1, 1813	Jan. 15, 1815
*Benjamin Prescott	Jan. 16, 1815	May 31, 1815
†Lieut.-Col. Roswell Lee	June 1, 1815	Aug. 25, 1833
*Lieut.-Col. Talcott, <i>Acting</i>		Oct. 31, 1833
*John Robb	Nov. 1, 1833	April 15, 1841
*Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ripley	April 16, 1841	Aug. 16, 1854
*E. S. Allin, <i>Acting</i>	Aug. 17, 1854	Oct. 18, 1854
*Gen. James S. Whitney	Oct. 19, 1854	March 1, 1860
*E. S. Allin, <i>Acting</i>	March 1, 1860	June 27, 1860
Col. I. H. Wright	June 27, 1860	April 25, 1861
*Capt. George Dwight	April 25, 1861	Aug. 21, 1861
*Capt. A. B. Dyer	Aug. 25, 1861	Oct. 27, 1864
Col. T. T. S. Laidley	Oct. 27, 1864	May 14, 1866
*Capt. C. C. Chaffee, <i>Acting</i>	May 14, 1866	June 14, 1866
†Col. James G. Benton	June 14, 1866	Aug. 23, 1881
Capt. J. E. Greer	Aug. 23, 1881	Oct. 3, 1881
Lieut.-Col. A. R. Buffington	Oct. 3, 1881	

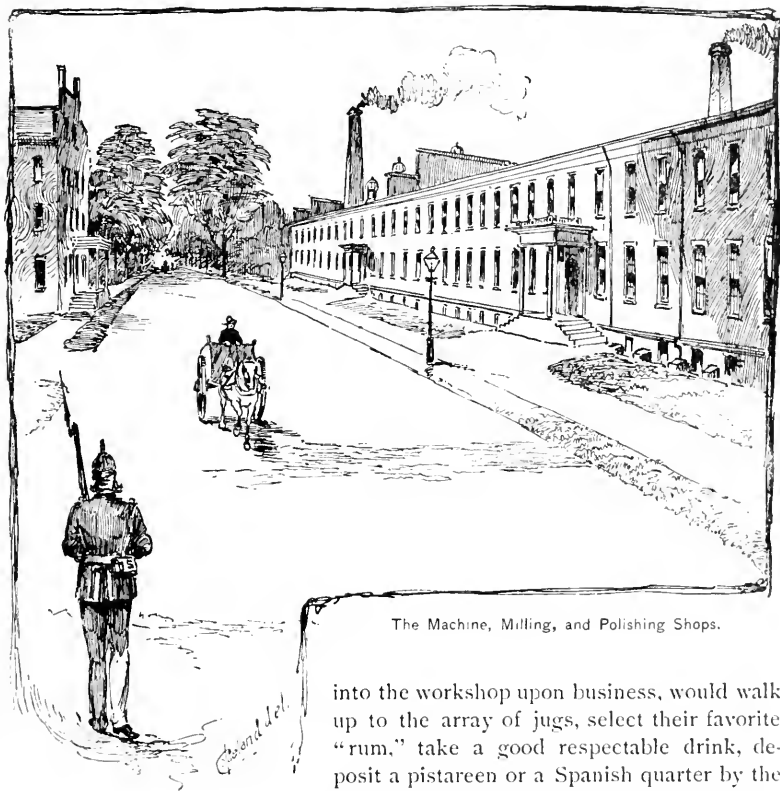
* Deceased.

† Died in office.

The Present Officers are: Lieut.-Col. A. R. Buffington, commanding; Capt. Frank Heath, Capt. James C. Ayres, Lieut. W. M. Medcalfe, assistants. Col. Buffington has the reputation of being an efficient officer, a rigid disciplinarian, and of excellent executive ability. He is assisted by three members of the Ordnance-corps.

Reminiscences, Facts, and Anecdotes.—After the Armory was established, for a number of years the parts of arms which were to be carried to and from the Water-shops were conveyed in a wheelbarrow. The wheeler, an employee of Government, lived on public ground, so as to be near at hand when required for service. Walnut Street, now one of the main avenues of the city, was in those days merely a lane. The "Old Armorers" made for themselves beautiful homes on Walnut, State, Main, and other streets in the town; and in the records of the town, of the churches, of benevolent and educational institutions, appear the names of many of them, whose memory will be always dear to their descendants, and to the institutions of the city in which they were the first in good works, deeds, and counsel. It is not surprising that these men became attached to the town, the Armory, and to the homes they had made for themselves. Many of them commenced working in and about the Armory when only 13 years of age; and they not only made homes in and about Springfield for themselves, but induced others, either relatives or acquaintances, to come here, and take up their residence. Whilst digging for the foundations of the long storehouse which stands upon the terrace overlooking Pearl and Worthington Streets, the remains of 12 or more soldiers dressed in regimentals were uncovered. During the 1812 war, the United-States Armory being a Government post, the United-States soldiers were often quartered in the barracks and in the dwelling-houses which were on "public ground." The houses were commonly occupied by Armorers; but, at a short notice that soldiers were coming, they moved out, and the soldiers moved in, and they remained in these comfortable quarters a longer or shorter time, "according to orders." A portion of the ground now occupied by the storehouse was then used as a graveyard; and soldiers were often buried there, and buried, too, in their uniforms. "In the last war of 1812, a part of a regiment of infantry which had been quartered in the barracks was ordered away: and they left in the hospital one of their comrades, a drummer, very sick with typhus-fever; the man had a young son who staid with him. The drummer died, and the Armorers left their work to go with his body to the grave: and all wept as they saw the poor drummer covered with earth, and his young son sobbing over his father's grave." The first quarter of this century witnessed many exciting, curious, and laughable scenes and incidents between the superintendent and the employees, among the workmen themselves, and between the workmen and the townspeople. According to the

fashions of those days, there arose many quarrels; for intoxicating drink was used by every one, high and low, rich and poor,—all drank. The workmen were allowed to carry their bottles or jugs of rum into the shops, where, properly labelled, they stood on a ledge or shelf just above the washing-place, which was a long sink or trough; and often officials, coming



The Machine, Milling, and Polishing Shops.

into the workshop upon business, would walk up to the array of jugs, select their favorite "rum," take a good respectable drink, deposit a pistareen or a Spanish quarter by the side of the jug, and then go about their business. Benjamin Prescott, the third superintendent, was capable of managing any number and all kinds of men; but as he had some "rough-and-ready" ones to deal with, he drew the reins of discipline very close at times. In 1812-1815 the usual license was restricted: Government was at war with England; the State militia as well as the regulars wanted muskets; the men must be ready at their working-hours; boys, even the workmen's sons, must not enter the shops. At this time military enthusiasm was high: the

boys caught the spirit; and the Hill boys formed a company of artillery, and paraded with wooden guns and a battery of a dozen lead cannon. One day as Superintendent Prescott was on his way to the Water-shops, driving his horse as was his habit, the boys were having a parade in the street; and, seeing "Old Prescott" driving towards them, one of the elder boys cried out, "Here comes Old Prescott: let's fire at him." A line was formed on each side of the street, and a half-dozen loaded lead cannon were placed in front of each rank; the cannon were about five inches long, by three-quarters of an inch diameter. Mr. Prescott, intent upon his business, gave no heed to the hostile display, and rode through the open ranks, and was saluted from right and left with "twelve guns;" he turned, feeling obliged to return the compliment, which he did by saying, "Well done, well done, boys." It was probably during his administration that the following incident occurred. The United-States Congress had made appropriations for erecting a suitable dwelling for the Armory superintendent, who personally saw that the work should be done according to his wishes, and, what was of more consequence to see, that the appropriation should not be exceeded. The sides as well as the top of the house were to be shingled; and when it was near completion, the carpenter notified the superintendent that there were not enough shingles to finish: "It is all done but part of one side of the house, and that needs about a half of a bundle more of shingles." Uncle Sam was rather penurious in those days, and no one knew it better than the superintendent. For him there was no more money except by an appropriation, no appropriation until Congress convened. There was a short whispered conference with the carpenter. A few days after, the house was completed: a lumber-dealer in the town was "out" a bundle of shingles, Uncle Sam "in" the same, said bundle of shingles disappearing from the lumber-dealer's yard one uncommonly dark night.

Uncle Sam, — U. S., — U. S. A., — how many minds have been mystified by the cabalistic letters U.S.! Many years ago there were two ne'er-dowells to be seen almost every pleasant day lounging along and about the streets of Springfield. One pleasant day it was noticed that Joe had lost his companion: Jake had disappeared, and Joe was alone. It was not at all Joe's mind to loaf alone, and he tried to find something to do. When it was known that he was willing to earn his daily bread, a place was found for him in the Armory, where soon he was earning \$25 a month. Four or five years passed away; and one pleasant summer's evening, as Joe, well-dressed, was walking down Main Street, he saw coming towards him his old companion. "Why, Jake, is that you? Where have you been? Where did you come from? What are you?" — "Hold on, Joe; hold on! don't you dress better than you used to? Where did you get those good clothes?" — "Why, Jake, don't you know? ain't you heard? I've worked for Uncle Sam

for ever so long; 25 dollars a month, Jake, 25 dollars a month." — "Uncle Sam! Uncle Sam! I didn't know that you had an Uncle Sam. Joe, Joe, for old acquaintance' sake, you just ask your Uncle Sam if he won't hire me."

Fires have been of frequent occurrence. A coal-house upon the Hill accidentally took fire, and thousands of bushels of charcoal burned for two or three days. Water thrown upon the outside of the coal served only to intensify the heat in the centre of the burning mass, and the coal was all destroyed. Some time afterwards, a coal-house at the Middle Water-shops was burned, but most of the coal was saved. The coal-house was situated over the river, or dam. The ignited coal was thrown into the river, where it floated down the stream, and was afterwards drawn ashore; the partially burned coal was raked to some distance from the burning building, spread out upon the ground, water put on it, and most of it saved in fair condition.

"1824, March 2, wind extremely high, the United-States-Filing-shop took fire, and burned to the ground; loss estimated at \$15,000," but afterwards found to be about \$30,000. It was a raw, cold, blustering day. The cinders were carried as far as the Water-shops. There was not much snow on the ground: the heat was intense, and blankets were spread upon the ground to prevent the burning of the roots of grass. July 4, 1842, the building called the barracks was burned. In July, 1864, the polishing and a portion of the milling department buildings were burned. Major A. B. Dyer, then superintendent, acted as chief engineer, and proved himself capable of filling that office satisfactorily to the city firemen and to the public generally.

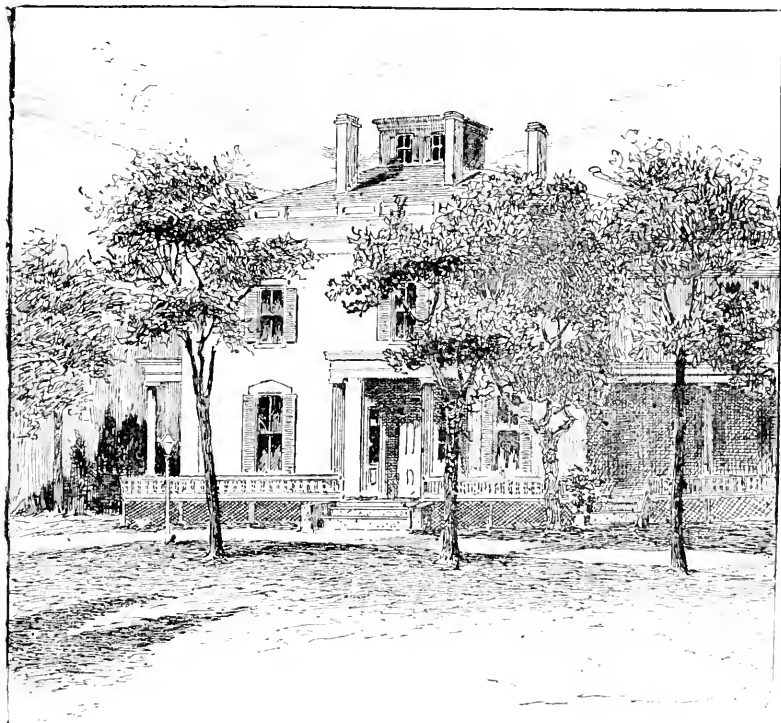
Henry Lechler, fourth superintendent, was a German, impetuous, irritable, capable in small affairs, in managing a small number of men, but failing in execution when great results were expected from great effort on the part of the chief. "I have seen him, his coat-tails streaming behind him straight out, riding like Jehu from the Hill to the Water-shops,—he always rode on horseback: he would enter the shop, and go to the forger, or tool-maker, as the case might be, and producing a piece of steel from one of his pockets, say six inches long by three-quarters of an inch square, would give the steel to the workman, saying, 'Cast-steel is scarce: you must be careful how you use it.' On an occasion when there was quite a demand for cast-steel, on account of tools to be made, and the supply had given out, he said, 'No cast-steel? I will take my horse and cutter, and go to Boston, and I'll bring back cast-steel enough to last one while;' and, sure enough, Superintendent Lechler drove down to Boston, and returned with a good supply of the necessary material in his cutter." It appears that there was quite a scramble for office, even in those early days of the Union; and Benjamin Prescott, after eight years of service, was obliged to give place to Henry Lechler, who remained in office one year and three months, when Mr.

Prescott received his second commission from Government. He brought the news of his appointment and the requisite papers to Springfield, walked up to the Armory, entered the well-known room,—it was in the month of January, 1815,—took down Superintendent Lechler's greatcoat from its peg, hung his own in its stead, and, having lighted his cigar, drew his old familiar arm-chair to the blazing wood-fire, and waited for his predecessor's appearance. Mr. Lechler soon entered the room; and the new superintendent, without quitting his arm-chair, or even looking away from the fire, handed—over his shoulder—the “document” to Mr. Lechler, who, after reading it, rushed out of the office into the workshops with the words, “Men, I am no more! men, I am no more!” However, he peaceably resigned his powers to Mr. Prescott.

At this time the workmen, some of them at least, were rough and lawless: they could not forget their old camp habits, and foraged in all directions. One Sunday quite a number of them, about 20, started upon one of their expeditions, the “objective point” being a particular watermelon-bed in the vicinity of Longmeadow. The good people of the town were at church; but the news was soon conveyed to the town constable, for watchful eyes had been for many days and nights upon that melon-patch. The constable soon had a posse at his command: the watermelon-bed was surrounded; the depredators were captured, and in a short time safely imprisoned in Colton's tavern. Most, if not all, were barefoot. When meeting was done, the people by twos and threes went to the tavern “to have a look at the rascals.” After the people had seen, the boys and the girls had seen, probably almost every inhabitant of Longmeadow had seen the robbers, the landlady thought that she would have a peep at them. One of the number had only four toes on one of his feet: the great toe had been lost by some accident or otherwise. The landlady, with spectacles on the end of her nose, after looking over the crowd, happened to espy Mr. B.'s foot,—the foot that had only four toes: she noticed that the great toe was missing, whereupon she walked close to him, and pointing a finger at him said, “You are a thief! you are an arrant thief, for I've seen your tracks in our watermelon-bed more than a hundred times.”

The Corner Tavern was a famous place for the workmen to frequent, where they would tell stories, drink their toddy, and pass their leisure time. In the war of 1812, a company of infantry was recruited in Boston to serve on the Lakes. Every man was tall, strong, and physically well qualified for the service. Upon arriving at headquarters, by some hocus-pocus they were drafted into the marine corps, and served through the war. When pretty well scarred,—for they had made their marks, and in return were pretty well marked by scars from gun-shot and sabre wounds,—they one by one, what there was left of the company, made their way back to Boston. As most if

not all of them walked the whole distance from Buffalo to Boston, they would naturally go through Springfield, as it was the most directly travelled route. One of these naval heroes chanced to enter the bar-room of the Corner Tavern one forenoon at just the time when quite a number of men were taking their toddy. His story was soon told, his scars shown, and then



The Commandant's Quarters.

they treated; one treated, another and another and another treated: the veteran drank his rum every time, and was happy. "How are you going to get to Boston?" asked one. "Walk."—"What! walk all the way? it's a hundred mile, almost."—"Well, that makes no difference: folks are very good, just the same as you are; I'll get along."—"Come, boys, pass the hat for the old fellow." The hat was passed; and a little more than \$2 in silver was raised, and handed to him. He was overcome. Food, drink, and lodging had been given him freely; but money, hard cash,—this was something, and demanded gratitude, in words at least. "My friends, I—1

—thank you; and, my friends, I thank God for every thing, for all his marcies; I—I—I thank God for every thing,—for every thing, every thing. My friends, for every thing I thank God,—for every thing, my friends,—except bread—I can buy that now of the baker.”

Another time, a seedy, impecunious individual walked into the bar-room, seated himself in a chair by the fire, and seemed to be occupied solely in resting. The usual time brought the workmen for their forenoon's nip of bitters, toddy, or rum. After a while they noticed the stranger, who, when he saw that their curiosity was aroused, took a newspaper from the table,—not many newspapers in those days,—and read in a distinct voice, “Advertisement. Lost where it was dropped, an empty bag with a cheese in it; never was missed till it was gone. Run away from the subscriber, a little boy about the size of a man; he rode away a two-year-old heifer, natural pacer, easy to trot; had a white streak on her fore-shoulder behind. Whoever will find the same boy, return him where no man will ever find him, shall receive 20 shillings out of his own pocket. Signed, John Knockem-down when I catch 'em. Springfield Hill, 1829.” After reading he put the paper upon the table, and awaited developments. Soon one man, then another, then another, till a half-dozen or more, took the paper, and looked for the strange advertisement; but it was not found. “Finally,” says our narrator, “I took up the newspaper, and looked it all through, and I couldn't find it; so I says to the man, ‘You just tell me where that advertisement is, and I'll treat.’ The stranger agreed, and took his rum; and he drank a tumbler just about full of grog. ‘Now,’ says I, again taking up the paper, ‘where did you find it?’ He took off his hat, and just tapped his head, and nodded to me, as much as to say, ‘In my own head, there's where I found it.’”

In Gen. Jackson's time, politics were red-hot; only two parties, Whigs and Democrats; the Democrats were sometimes, especially if they were Armorers, called “administration men.” The Fourth of July was the great day of the year. The Whigs on the Fourth generally had their dinner, speeches, and toasts in the Town Hall; the Democrats held their festivities in the “Ordnance Yard,” which was on Federal Square, with other public buildings, the block-house, the magazine, and the like. At each toast a “six-pounder” was fired. The Town Hall was situated in the centre of the town, so that the Whigs had their cannon placed in the meadows back of “Frost's Pond,” not far from the junction of Dwight and Hillman Streets. A boy was stationed at the top of the north window of the hall; and when the toast was given, the boy waved a small American flag which could be seen by the gunners, there being no buildings then to intercept the range of sight. At the Ordnance Yard, which was surrounded by a high board fence, the Democrats had their feast with tables set under cover, but upon the ground, and the tables were but a short distance from the cannon outside the walls; the

only signal given was the clapping of hands after the toast was given. One Fourth the rain came down without cessation all through the day; but the dinner, the speeches, all came off regularly notwithstanding. The "toucher-off" of the cannon, on account of the rain, had an assistant, whose duty was to hold an umbrella over the priming. In the intervals between the toasts, the gunners had recourse to the punch, which was furnished without stint. From punch to argument, from argument to controversy, was the result; and soon there was a confusion of words, as well as ideas, upon the subject, "Does the king of England, or the king of France, entertain the kindest feelings towards the United States?" As the dispute grew quite warm, each advocate had his followers: some were for Louis Philippe, and some for William the Fourth. It was getting to be serious business, when loud shouting and clapping of hands from the dinner-table announced a toast. The powder-man ran, and in his haste deposited a liberal allowance of gunpowder in, on, and about the touch-hole; the toucher-off ran, with his iron red-hot, and his assistant, who just then was having rather the best of the argument; and with his eagerness to cover the priming with the umbrella, and his unwillingness to stop disputing, he did not calculate distances very close, when — pough — fizz — bang! and away went the umbrella, 20 feet into the air, and when it came down, alas! it was an umbrella no more; only a stick and a few pieces of rattan.

A pleasant walk of ten minutes, or thereabouts, up State Street, from its junction with Main Street, passing through the gate at the southern corner of "Public Grounds," by the uniformed guard at the gate-house, up a short, sharp hill, and you are upon the plateau, upon and around which most of the buildings connected with the United-States Armory, such as the arsenals, storehouses, workshops, offices, officers' quarters, etc., are situated. Keeping to the right, you pass the officers' quarters, the barracks, the guard-house, the middle arsenal, and the east arsenal, all upon the south-east side of Union Square. Thence due northerly by a long brick building, occupied by the ordnance storekeeper, the general offices, the milling department, etc. Along the north side of the square, and also fronting Federal Street, is a long, irregular brick building, in which are the machine, stocking, filing, polishing, carpenters', and paint "shops." Across Federal Street, looking east, outside the iron fence, is the long, low, wood building of the experimental department. There are now about four hundred men employed, making one hundred and twenty "breech-loaders" each working-day. During working-hours, most of these buildings are open to the public. Passes can be obtained by application to the proper authority in the general office. Continuing your walk, now almost due west, you pass the fire-department building: while away to the left is seen the storehouse, — nine hundred feet long, — one end of which contains the government stables. Upon your right is Union Square

proper, with its trees, — a great variety, — its beautiful velvety turf, and battery of a half-dozen twelve-pounders, one of which is used for the sunrise and sunset gun. A few yards from the corner where you turn to the south-east, towards State Street, is the commandant's quarters; passing which, south-easterly, you come to the main arsenal, having almost completed the circuit of Union Square. The arsenal is capable, with its basement, of storing nearly half a million stand of arms. A long, but comparatively easy, ascent of its tower, and you are where Thomson might have written, —

“ Meantime you gain the height, from whose fair brow
The bursting prospect spreads immense around;
And snatch o'er hill and dale, and wood and lawn,
And verdant field, and darkening heath between,
And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
And spiry towns, by surging columns mark'd
Of household smoke, your eye excursive roams.”

It is impossible to estimate what proportion of the growth in population or wealth of Springfield is due to the establishment of the United-States Armory within its limits. Indirectly, without doubt, it was the chief cause of its growth and prosperity: other factors have, in later times, played an important part in making Springfield what it is to-day, — an enterprising, thrifty, prosperous inland city. A complete history of Springfield is something yet to be written; and when this is accomplished, *con amore*, the United-States Armory will occupy the front rank in its chapters relating to religion, politics, mechanics, and many local and physical improvements.

— ALBERT HARLEIGH KIRKHAM.

The Sociability of the City.

THEATRES. — ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS. — SECRET ORGANIZATIONS. — CLUBS. — HALLS, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD has an enviable record socially. Its homes are attractive on the outside, and elaborately furnished on the inside. The places of amusement and the large variety of social organizations also show that the people keenly feel that there are enjoyments outside and beyond the pursuits of money-getting. No stranger can surmise, and few citizens probably realize, how great and varied are the local associations for social and physical development. In this chapter, it is intended to give a brief historical and descriptive outline of these features of Springfield life; beginning with the professional theatricals and operas, and continuing through the list of athletic, secret, amateur, and other organizations, and the club-rooms, the public halls, and outdoor places of exhibition.

Theatricals and Operas.—Springfield is what is called by theatrical people a "good show town." Its citizens are generous, and, in the main, discriminating, patrons of the drama. This reputation, a pretty theatre, and the geographical position of the city, combine to make it a rather more popular place with travelling theatrical companies than its size alone would warrant; and few famous players fail to visit it. The history of the theatre in Springfield, however, is practically confined to the present generation; and its chief promoter was a former citizen, the Hon. Tilly Haynes, now the owner of the United-States Hotel in Boston, who built Haynes's Music Hall in 1857. Before this time, theatrical representations here were crude, and partook much of the nature of the performances of the tramping, "barn-storming" players. The sole place for entertainments of this class was Hampden Hall, which long occupied the site of the present handsome "Springfield Republican" block on Main Street. This was a rude, ill-seated room, with a gallery across the rear end, and a small and poorly furnished stage. So small, indeed, was the stage, that it is recalled that on one night a rather tall actor, who had occasion to stand upon a chair, found his head up among the flies and out of sight of the audience. Lanergan and Fiske were the chief purveyors of amusement here in those days; and they used to bring companies, and remain weeks at a time. They were great favorites, as, indeed, Moses W. Fiske has never ceased to be in Springfield. Morris Brothers' minstrels were also frequently heard here. It is worth noting,

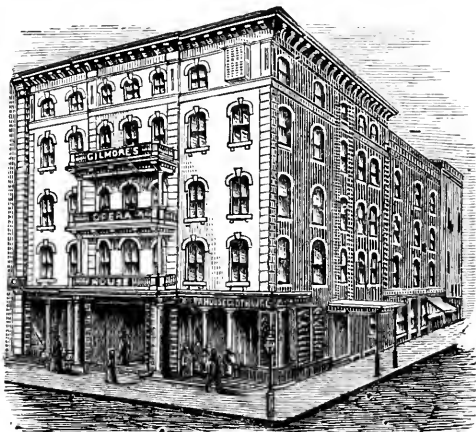
that the reverence for Sunday was so great in Springfield, in those days, that no performances were ever given on Saturday evenings. The one-time-famous Black Swan once sang in this hall, and the anti-abolition sentiment of the day found a noisy expression, which almost resulted in a riot: but when the hotel opposite took fire, the same night, white men risked their lives to save the black singer. Madame Bishop's singing used to draw crowds to the hall, for the fee was only fifty cents. But the place was neither large enough nor fine enough for Jenny Lind; and this singer's memorable appearance in Springfield was made at the First Church, the streets about which were thronged with people anxious to hear even a note of the "Swedish Nightingale's" voice, but not able to afford the then high price of admission. Concerts were occasionally given also at Union Hall, in the present Belmont Hotel building, and the famous pianist Gottschalk played there. Concerts were also occasionally given in what was known as Burt's Hall, a low, dark, dismal hole, on Bliss Street near Main. The opening of Music Hall put an end to the business of the other places: for, though a barn-like structure, it was then considered a fine house of entertainment. Old Hampden Hall was long occupied as the store-room of a furniture-shop, but its interior was practically unchanged to the time of its tearing down.

Haynes's Music Hall, now known as **Gilmore's Opera House**, is the result of Mr. Haynes's purpose to give the city a theatre. This resolve at the time aroused strong and almost bitter opposition on the part of the public in general, and even of the newspapers, on purely moral grounds, of course. Nevertheless, the house was opened in November, 1857, by W. J. Fleming, who staid three weeks, and, in fact, provided most of the entertainment during that winter. In 1858 J. B. Howe played here for three weeks, and presented "The Sea of Ice" with special scenery, — the first Springfield ever had. But the engagement was unprofitable in spite of this, and finally one night Mr. Haynes refused to light the house. George Pauncefort appeared the same winter, with his wife as "leading lady," and the late Charles R. Thorne, jun., as his chief male support. "Ingomar" was first played here by them. Mr. Thorne became a great favorite here, on the stage and off; and Pauncefort was so jealous of him, that he one night refused to let Thorne answer to a recall, which so angered the audience that he was forced to come before the curtain and apologize. Matt V. Lingham was also a visitor here in those days; J. C. Myers and John Murray were frequently here together, and were the first to present "The Ticket-of-Leave Man;" and brought Addie Anderson, who introduced "Mazeppa" to Springfield. In this play, R. E. J. Miles, now a well-known manager, and the originator of the late dramatic festival at Cincinnati, played a part. The house was burned on the night of July 24, 1864, but was rebuilt, and re-opened



Tilly Haynes

in July, 1865, with a concert by local singers, for the benefit of Mr. Haynes. The first dramatic performance in it, after a week of variety-show and a concert and two lectures, was of "London Assurance," Aug. 7, by Mrs. John Woods's Olympic Theatre company of New York, under the management of the late J. H. Selwyn. Among the company were J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, George Stoddart, T. J. Hind, Harry Pearson, C. H. Rockwell, Alice Placide, and Eliza Newton. They remained three weeks, playing many standard pieces, and deservedly made something of a social furor. The engagement ended with six nights of "The Streets of New York," which was played to an average of 900 people, and on some nights many were turned away from the doors. Mr. Haynes, who had removed to Boston, sold the property in the spring of 1881, to Dwight O. Gilmore, who entirely remodelled the house at large expense, and made it one of the handsomest and cosiest country theatres in New England; and it was re-opened in the following September, by Frank Mayo in "Macbeth." The house is beautifully decorated,



Gilmore's Opera House, Main and Pyncheon Streets.

has a stage 54 by 35 feet in size, a curtain-opening 27 feet wide and 30 feet high, and a generous quantity of scenery. There are two handsome boxes upon each side of the stage; and the seating capacity is put at 1,200, with standing-room for 300 more. Of these seats, 175 are folding orchestra-chairs, 330 are in the parquet-circle, 305 in the dress-circle, or first gallery, and 350 in the upper gallery. W. C. LeNoir, who has been connected with the house almost since the start in 1857, is the treasurer and acting manager.

The Skating-Rink on East-Bridge Street, between Dwight and Hillman Streets, was opened Dec. 23, 1879, under the management of A. S. Lalime, who has since been drowned in Lake Champlain. It is owned by H. H. Bigelow of Worcester. The building has two towers in front, and an elliptical roof. Its length is 180 feet, and its width 84 feet. It is built of corrugated iron, with an arched roof, and has a fine skating-floor 150 by 60 feet. The interior is gayly decorated with Chinese-lanterns and bunting, and, when lighted at night with electric lights, produces a brilliant effect. Its

name indicates its chief use, and it has popularized in Springfield the previously unknown pastime of roller-skating. For two summers, performances of light opera were given in it, at low prices of admission; but they failed to be profitable, partly because the location and construction of the building make it peculiarly uncomfortable upon a hot night. Political meetings and pedestrian-matches have occasionally been held in it; and the Bicycle Club has given frequent exhibitions in it, outside of the regular skating-season.

The **Springfield Club**, the only purely social organization of consequence in the city, was formed about 15 years ago as a sporting-club, and first met



Springfield Club-House, Chestnut and Worthington Streets.

in a Main-street business-block. Its scope was gradually changed, and a few years later it took possession of its present house at the corner of Chestnut and Worthington Streets. It is made up of prominent business and professional men of the city, and its elegant quarters have been the scene of many a banquet to leading actors and other important visitors. H. S. Hyde is the president, and William P. Alexander the secretary and treasurer.

The **Springfield Turnverein**, a prosperous German organization devoted to social, physical, and mental advancement, was organized April 5, 1855, and has for many years met in Gilmore's Hall, on the upper floor of the block adjoining the Opera House. A small stage has been erected, and furnished with one or two scenes; and here the members and their families meet regularly on Sunday nights, and frequently at other times, and enjoy

themselves in characteristic German fashion, singing, recitation, dramatic representation, and on week-nights dancing. A gymnasium has been fitted up in a room in the rear of the hall, and prizes are occasionally offered for competition by the young men. The public social gatherings of the Turnverein have become popular in the city; and its annual masquerade ball has attracted such crowds that it is now regularly held in the City Hall. The handsome decorations, gay costumes, and fine music have made these occasions an attractive and popular feature of Springfield's winter life. The Turnverein has bought a lot on West State Street, near Main, and intends to begin the erection of a handsome building there in the spring of 1884. The society has steadily increased in its membership, except during the years of the Civil War, when a number of its members, particularly some of the most active, enlisted in the United-States Army. At present there are upwards of a hundred members, two of whom were among the founders of the Society. On May 28, 1883, it was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. This society is also one of the great number which constitute the "Nordamerikanischen Turnerbund," which has a membership of about 18,000.

The Springfield Schützen-Verein was organized April 13, 1882, with a membership of 23, which has since increased to 110, — 40 active, 70 passive members. The main object of the Verein, or Club, is rifle-practice: but it does much to promote sociability; and, although it is a German organization, it receives members of other nationalities. There is semi-annual target and prize shooting, on which occasions the active members are uniformed in cadet gray trimmed with green. Drill-meetings take place on the second and fourth Fridays in each month, and the business-meeting on the first Friday in each month. The headquarters are in Union Hall, on Main Street. The captain is H. Buchholz, the first lieutenant A. Kron, and the corresponding secretary Franz Oetiker.

The Rod-and-Gun Club, whose object is the comprehensive one of the enforcement of the game-laws, the stocking of forests and streams with birds and fish, the promotion of skill in shooting and fishing, the fostering of public opinion concerning the preservation of birds and fish, and mutual social improvement, was organized Dec. 12, 1874, and was incorporated Oct. 3, 1881. It met until 1880 in the Opera-house Block, in rooms now taken into the auditorium of the theatre; and has since occupied spacious and well-furnished quarters in Parsons's new block, near the corner of Main and Bridge Streets. The club gave, in 1875, one of the first bench-shows of dogs ever held in the United States, and has also held large pigeon and poultry shows; and it has sown much wild rice hereabouts, and has in the past three or four years imported and liberated many Messina quail. The membership of the Rod-and-Gun Club is now 128.

The Rod-and-Gun Rifle-Team is an offshoot of the Rod-and-Gun Club, though having no direct connection with it. It has, after wandering from Longmeadow to West Springfield, finally fitted up 200, 500, 800, and 1,000 yards' ranges across the Water-shops Pond. The team includes some fine marksmen, and has been considered one of the strongest in New England outside of Boston.

The Glass-Ball Team is another offshoot of the Rod-and-Gun Club, and its grounds are at the easterly end of State Street.

The Springfield Caledonian Club, composed of Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen, was organized Oct. 11, 1883, with 75 members. It holds regular monthly meetings, and has for its object the cultivation of social relations and of the patriotic ardor and sports of Scotland. George H. Bleloch is the chief; and George Bruce, James Ritchie, William Holley, and Dr. A. A. Forbes are the first, second, third, and fourth chieftains respectively. It meets in Odd Fellows' Hall in Savings Institution Building.

The Armory Rifle-Club is a team of mechanics at the United-States Armory. They use the Springfield military rifle, and number some uncommonly fine shots, who have taken good rank in national competitions. One of their number, M. W. Bull, was a member of the American international team which contested in England in the summer of 1883.

The Springfield Rowing-Association, organized in the spring of 1879, has already become one of the recognized and popular sporting institutions of the city, by reason of the regattas which it holds regularly every autumn. It is pleasantly quartered at the foot of State Street, in a roomy boat-house, with a broad piazza commanding a fine view of the river including the course usually followed in races. It has a membership of about 50, and owns one four-oared shell, two double gigs, four single gigs, and four pleasure-boats. Frank D. Foot is president, H. W. McGregory secretary, A. H. Cooper commander, and J. D. Norton captain.

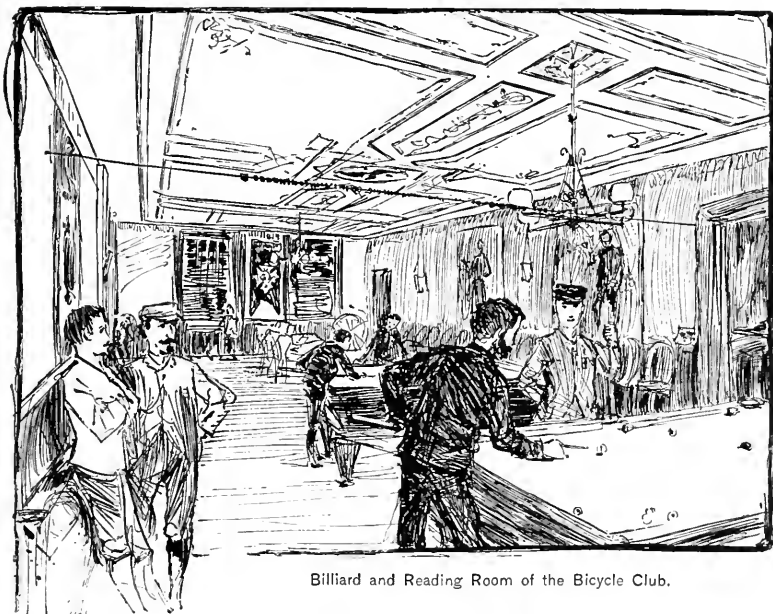
The Atlanta Boat-Club was organized in the summer of 1880, and now numbers about 30 members. It has a commodious boat-house at the foot of William Street; and its fleet consists of one four-oared shell, two double gigs, five single gigs, and two double-oared Whitehalls. The officers for the current year are: President, John H. Clune; secretary, John M. Mehigen; captain, James A. Clune.

The Nelson C. Newell Boat-Crew is made up of members of the Atlanta Club, and is: T. B. McCormick, captain and bow; D. Quinn, G. T. French, and J. M. McHiggins, stroke.

The Springfield Canoe-Club was organized in 1882, and now numbers 19 members. The club-house is built upon a float in the Connecticut River at the foot of Howard Street, and contains three rooms. The canoes owned are six Shadows, four Stella Maris, three St. Pauls, two St. Law-

rences, and one birch-bark. F. A. Nickerson is commander, and C. M. Shedd secretary and treasurer. Mr. Nickerson is also the chief officer of the American Association of Canoeists.

The **Springfield Bicycle Club** was formed May 6, 1881, with 9 members, who then constituted all the bicyclers of the city; for Springfield, generally fond of sports, long frowned upon this modern innovation. But the club has grown rapidly: and though the average age of its members (23 years) is called the lowest in the country, few bicycle-clubs are better known, or

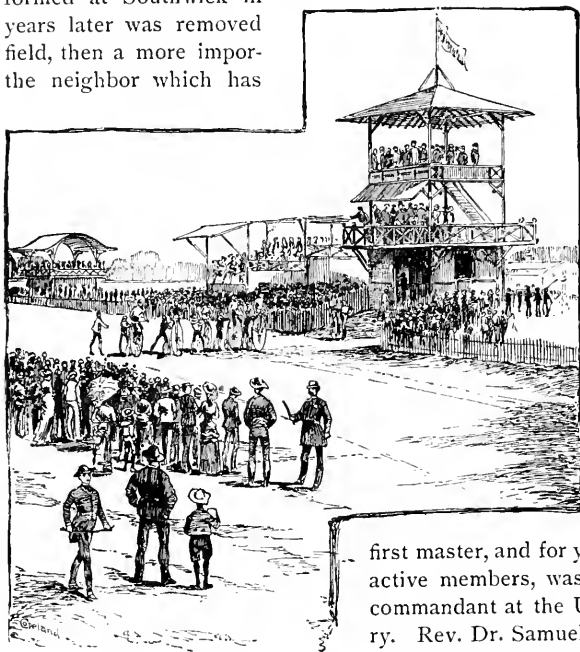


Billiard and Reading Room of the Bicycle Club.

have done more to popularize this form of recreation. The club had no quarters, but met at each others' houses, and rendezvoused at street-corners, till December, 1882, when the entire second floor of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Building was engaged. Here it is very comfortably settled: the quarters containing large and attractively furnished assembly, reading, and billiard rooms. The present membership is over 100. The finances are in good condition: and the club spent \$26,000 upon a tournament on Hampden Park in September, 1883, which is claimed to have been the greatest bicycle meeting ever held, and which attracted bicyclists from all parts of the United States and from Canada and England. Most of the fastest records have been made under this club's auspices; and one of its

members, George M. Hendee, is the champion amateur rider of the United States, for all distances up to and including 20 miles. The club was incorporated in December, 1883. The president is Henry E. Ducker, treasurer Andrew L. Fennessy, and the secretary is Sanford Lawton.

The Free Masons have had an interesting history in Springfield. At the beginning of the century, there was no organized Masonic body in this immediate vicinity, though there were Masons in the town. A lodge was formed at Southwick in years later was removed field, then a more important neighbor which has



Judges' Stand, Hampden Park.

1807, and three to West Spring- tant place than since overshadowed it. This lodge met in the old tavern near the park, now known as the Belden House; and existed until 1838, though many of its members left when Hampden Lodge was started in Springfield, on March 11, 1817, with 16 charter members. The

first master, and for years one of its most active members, was Col. Roswell Lee, commandant at the United States Armory. Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, the famed and long-time pastor of the First Church, was another active member, was long

chaplain of the lodge, and was the first high priest of Morning Star Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which was instituted on Sept. 15, 1817, with 10 charter members. Springfield Council, the next higher body, was formed on May 28 of the following year. The first meeting-place was a hall in the Hampden House, a tavern kept at the corner of Main and Court Streets, under the shadow of the historic elm. In May, 1819, the lodge moved to Gunn's Hall, near the corner of State and Walnut Streets, marching pompously up the hill to the solemn music of a bass-viol played by Brother Ziba Stevens. But the stay there was short; for in 1820 all three bodies were lodged in Carew's

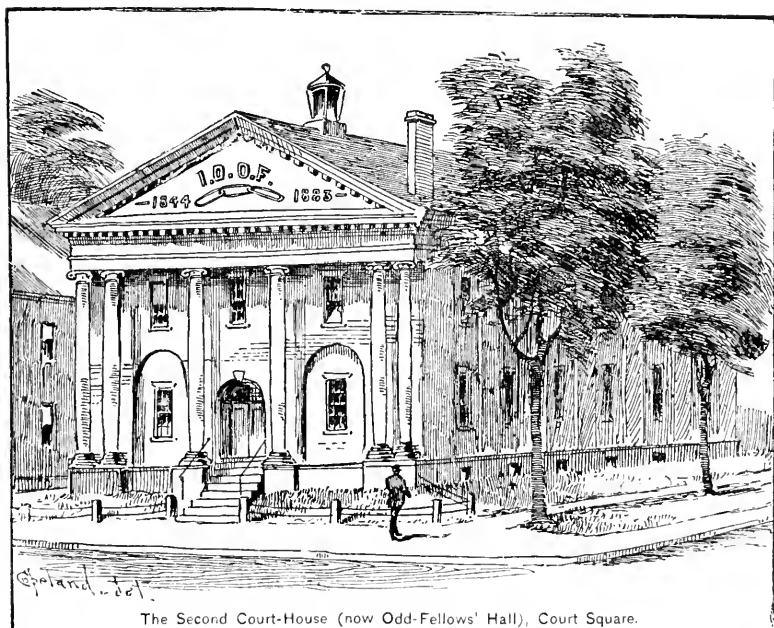


GEORGE MALLORY HENDEE, OF SPRINGFIELD.

The Champion Amateur Bicyclist of America.

Hall, now a store-room over Webber's drug-store. Here Springfield Commandery of Knights Templar was formed on June 19, 1826, with 9 members, and Henry Dwight as commander. Eleven months later the four Masonic bodies laid the corner-stone of the town-hall at the corner of State and Sanford Streets, the upper story of which was built by them for their own purposes, and is still owned by the four bodies then existing. This was the home of Masonry in Springfield till 1874, when the growth of the order necessitated larger quarters; and the various organizations removed to the spacious, handsome, and convenient rooms in the two upper floors of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Building on Main Street, where they still remain. What is known as the Morgan excitement began about the time the old town-hall was built, and had for many years a damaging and almost fatal effect upon Masonry in Springfield; although its adherents had included many of the most active Christians of the town, and the religious character of Hampden Lodge was so pronounced that at this time it was regularly contributing to the missionary work in the Orient, and had voted money to the fund for translating the Scriptures into Eastern tongues. The admissions into the lodge grew steadily less. Only one man joined in each of the years 1829, 1830, and 1831. The last was Lucius C. Allin, for many years a foreman at the Armory. The lodge stopped working from 1832 till 1846, as did the other bodies: but it refused to obey the order of the Grand Lodge to surrender its charter; and the late Ocran Dickinson took possession of the precious document, and secreted it among other papers in a bank-vault. Members meanwhile met about once a year to elect officers. From 1846 down to the present time, the history of Free Masonry in Springfield has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. The parent lodge had grown to be almost unwieldy in 1865; and on March 9 of that year a new lodge, named in honor of Roswell Lee, was chartered, with 16 members, and E. W. Clarke as master. This lodge now numbers about 375 members, and Hampden Lodge 365; but this by no means represents the number of Free Masons in the city, as both bodies have within a few years suspended a large number for non-payment of the Grand-Lodge tax. Hampden Lodge alone once struck off 532 names in a bunch, for this cause. The Chapter now had a membership of 280, and the Commandery of 391. In the Scottish Rite, the working bodies are Evening Star Lodge of Perfection, chartered Feb. 1, 1865; and Massasoit Council Princes of Jerusalem, chartered May 19, 1865. A woman's lodge, called Adelphi Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, was formed Feb. 8, 1870. A lodge of colored men, working under an English charter, and named for Charles Sumner, was established June 24, 1866, and holds its regular communications in Foot's Block, corner of Main and State Streets. The Masonic Mutual Relief Association is mentioned in another chapter.

The Odd Fellows, though of recent origin in Springfield, have taken a remarkable hold upon the city. Their first footing in America was gained at Baltimore, Md., in 1819; a lodge was instituted at Boston the next year, and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed in 1823. But it was 21 years later before any steps were taken to institute a lodge in Springfield: and up to that time there was, as far as is known, but one Odd Fellow in the town,---the late Dr. James Swan. Hampden Lodge, the 27th in the



The Second Court-House (now Odd-Fellows' Hall), Court Square.

State in the order of institution, was organized Feb. 7, 1844, with six charter members, of whom the only survivor is Col. James M. Thompson, though he is not now identified with the order. The late Addison Ware, then chief clerk in the Western Railroad office, was the first Noble Grand; and Col. Thompson was the next officer. The first meeting-place was an upper room on Main Street, now occupied by Metcalf & Luther as part of their furniture warehouse. The lodge prospered moderately, and soon removed to Stockbridge Hall, at the corner of Main and Stockbridge Streets. Here it remained till January, 1847, when, to gain more room, it removed to Burt's Hall nearly across the way. Agawam Encampment was organized the same month, with 15 members, eight of whom lived in Springfield, and seven in

Westfield. Col. Thompson was the Chief Patriarch. Both bodies flourished for a year or two longer; but, from causes partly local and partly common with the brotherhood throughout the country, there was no increase from 1850 to 1860, if not, indeed, a positive falling-off. Interest revived during the war, and has since been steadily maintained. The two bodies meanwhile moved to the old Masonic Hall on State Street, and later to the upper floor of Foot's Block, at the corner of Main and State Streets. Hampden Lodge had reached a membership of 146, when De Soto Lodge was formed, March 9, 1871, with about 25 members, mostly from the parent body. De Soto's meeting-place was, as now, the upper part of the Institution for Savings Building, at the corner of Main and State Streets; and here it was finally joined by the other bodies. About 25 members of De Soto Lodge formed a new organization, Amity, Sept. 15, 1875, and met in a hall in the Third National Bank Building; but that was soon absorbed by the Evans House, and Amity Lodge thereupon removed to the old home. The growth of Odd Fellowship in Springfield, in the last half-dozen years, has been very marked, and still shows no signs of abating. Hampden Lodge now numbers nearly 575 members, De Soto 515, and Amity about 250; while a lodge of Daughters of Rebekah, called Morning Star, has a membership of 201. Hampden Lodge bought the old court-house property in 1882, and handsomely fitted it up for the uses of the order. All the bodies now have their home there, save De Soto Lodge, which has expensively refitted its old quarters in the Savings Institution Building. In the chapter on "Charities and Hospitals" is a notice of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Relief Association.

The Knights of Pythias. — This order has had a history of vicissitudes in Springfield. A lodge, called Myrtus, was instituted July 2, 1869, and met in Gilmore's Block. It was the second lodge in the State; the first established being one at Fall River, one of whose members introduced the order to Springfield. The lodge prospered for a time; and in December, 1870, a new lodge, called Massasoit No. 53, was established, and occupied the same rooms. This sapped the vitality of the parent lodge, and probably fanned the flames of dissension already started. Massasoit Lodge died in 1872, and Myrtus Lodge ceased to exist the following year. Massasoit Lodge was re-established Jan. 29, 1879, with about a dozen members, most of whom were new men; and it met for a time in Amity Hall, in the Third National Bank Block. Later it removed to Grand-Army Hall, in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Building; and when the veterans removed into the Savings-Bank Building, Massasoit Lodge followed them, and there it now meets regularly. The lodge is moderately prosperous. An endowment rank was established in March, 1882; and the present membership is about 75. A uniformed division, named the Warwick, has been organized the past summer, and is the only uniformed division in Massachusetts.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The E. K. Wilcox Post No. 16 was organized Aug. 9, 1867, with 10 members, and Gen. (late postmaster) Horace C. Lee as commander. It took its name from Capt. Wilcox, a gallant officer of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, who was killed while leading a desperate charge at Cold Harbor. The post steadily grew in numbers and prosperity for some years, but during the hard times following the panic of 1873-74 the membership was reduced from about 300 to 75. But in the last four years there has been a great revival of interest in the local post, in common with the rest of the country; and under the commandship of Major S. B. Spooner, and his successor J. O. Smith, the membership increased to about 400. During the latter's administration, the post was also largely prospered in money affairs, and now has over \$5,000 invested as its relief-fund. The post has spent several thousand dollars in charity, and has borne on its roll the names of between 600 and 700 veterans, among them many men prominent in the city's business and official life. Of the 150 posts in the State, only three exceed it in membership. Its commanders have been, in their order: Horace C. Lee, L. A. Tift, H. M. Phillips, J. L. Rice, S. C. Warriner, E. A. Newell, A. H. Smith, J. L. Knight, S. B. Spooner, J. O. Smith, and E. W. Lathrop. The post met for some time in Gilmore's Block, and, later, occupied quarters in the Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Building, now used by the Springfield Bicycle Club. In 1883 it became located at Institute Hall, in the building of the Springfield Savings Institution, at the corner of Main and State Streets.

Other Secret Societies include a division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, whose headquarters are in the First National Bank Building. It was organized in June, 1882, and has about 100 members. Thomas E. King is the president. There is also a division at Indian Orchard, which has a membership of about 40. It was organized May 10, 1877, and has long met in a room in the Indian Leap Hotel. Germania Lodge of the Harugari is a flourishing body of about 85 members. It formerly met in the Third National Bank Block, but is now located on the third floor of Foot's Block, at the corner of Main and West-State Streets. Court Massasoit, Independent Order of Foresters, also met originally in Amity Hall. Its present quarters are in the old Masonic Hall, at the corner of State and Market Streets. It was organized May 10, 1878. Equity Council of the Royal Arcanum was formed May 29, 1878. It meets in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Building.

Good Templars.—Crescent Lodge of Good Templars, the senior temperance organization of the city, was instituted in March, 1872, with a charter membership of about 25. At the burning of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Building the following winter, it lost all its property, except the charter, which was saved by a member at the risk of his life.

Until the coming-on of the business depression, the growth of the lodge was very rapid: its own membership rising to some 400, while offshoot lodges were established on Armory Hill and at the Water-shops, raising the membership to some 700 in the city. The two latter bodies finally succumbed to the financial stress, the members returning to the parent lodge. Crescent has now a membership of about 150, and has for some years met in the old Masonic Hall, at the corner of State and Market Streets, on Tuesday evenings. Silver Star Lodge was formed in February, 1881, by a withdrawing faction from Crescent, with some outsiders, and started with about 20 charter members. It has grown steadily to its present number of about 130. Its meetings were held in Temple of Honor Hall, in Foot's Block, till the removal of Wilcox Grand Army Post to its present quarters, when Silver Star occupied the former hall of that organization in the Life Insurance Building, where it now meets on Wednesday evenings.

Catholic Temperance Societies. — Though Father Mathew visited Springfield in 1848, his work here was confined to the pledging of single individuals to temperance; and it was some seven years later before the first Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society was formed, and that soon died. Another society was organized in 1866, flourished for a while, grew to a membership of 100 or more, and died about 1872 because of misunderstanding concerning the appropriation of its mutual-benefit fund. This feature has been eliminated from the present flourishing organizations, which have received additional strength from the active co-operation of the priests. The society of the Sacred Heart Parish was organized July 9, 1877, and now numbers 135. It meets every Sunday, at 4.30 P.M., and has these officers: president, Edward Dowling; treasurer, J. J. Leonard; secretaries, M. J. Leonard and P. J. Griffin. The Father Mathew Society of the Cathedral Parish was organized Sept. 14, 1877, and has about 65 members and these officers: president, T. S. Walsh; secretaries, C. F. McKechnie and W. S. Fitzgibbon. It meets every other Sunday. The Springfield Cadets of the Cathedral were organized July 14, 1883. W. W. Ward is captain, and J. E. Ryan and J. E. Shea are the lieutenants, and the membership is 35. The Sacred Heart Cadets were organized Oct. 25, 1883. There are 56 members; and S. E. Leonard is captain, and C. J. Shea and J. T. Donovan are the lieutenants. The St. James Cadets of the same parish were formed Oct. 28, 1883. Thomas Hanley is captain, and Thomas Moriarty and T. E. Sullivan are the lieutenants. The membership is 40.

Other Temperance Societies are numerous. They include Massasoit Temple of Honor, which meets Monday evenings in Foot's Block; Hope Temple of Honor, of Indian Orchard, which meets Tuesday nights; the Temple of Honor and Temperance, which meets Monday evenings; Enterprise Section of Cadets of Honor and Temperance, a juvenile branch of the

Temple; Golden Star Commandery of the Golden Cross, which meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month; Friendship Lodge of Sons of Temperance, which was organized in 1883, with 54 members, and meets Monday evenings in Kinsman's Block; Liquid Light Division of Sons of Temperance, whose meeting night is Friday; and the Springfield Reform Club, whose headquarters are the old Masonic Hall. A withdrawing faction formed the Reynolds Red Ribbon Reform Club in the autumn of 1883.

The City Guard, Company B, Second Regiment M.V.M., was organized in August, 1842, and served for three years during the Rebellion as Company F, Tenth Regiment. It was in the Sixth Army Corps, and took part in these engagements with the Army of the Potomac: Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; Glendale, June 25, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-13, 1862; St. Mary's Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, May 3, 1863; Fredericksburg, June 10, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864. More than 50 commissioned officers were furnished from its ranks for active service in the war. The City Guard was long considered one of the leading companies in the State; and, at the reception given by the city of Boston to the Prince of Wales, it was chosen to represent Western Massachusetts. Its first captain was John B. Wyman, who was killed at Vicksburg while colonel of an Illinois regiment; and other captains before the war were Horace C. Lee, — afterwards colonel of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and brigadier-general, — Ex-mayor William L. Smith, and John Taylor. Hosea C. Lombard was its first captain in the war, and was succeeded by George W. Bigelow. Its commanders since the war have been Robert J. Hamilton — afterward lieutenant-colonel Second Battalion M.V.M., and now city marshal — and John L. Knight. The present officers are: captain, Frederick S. Southmayd; first lieutenant, Henry McDonald; second lieutenant, Thomas F. Cordis.

The Peabody Guard, Company G, Second Regiment M.V.M., was organized Aug. 29, 1868, by members of Post 16, G.A.R., who named it in honor of Col. Everett Peabody, who was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Its first officers were: Major S. B. Spooner, captain; Col. H. G. Gilmore, first lieutenant; Col. (now mayor) H. M. Phillips, second lieutenant; Joseph K. Newell, first sergeant. Its successive captains have been: H. M. Phillips, F. Edward Gray, A. H. G. Lewis, G. F. Sessions, and H. M. Coney. Major George F. Sessions has recently been again elected captain, and John J. Leonard is the present first lieutenant. At this date (Jan. 1, 1884), there is no second lieutenant. The company is proud of its marksmanship; and in 1883 its team won the first prize in the State

match, against 37 competitors. Milan W. Bull, of the American team in the 1883 international match in England, is a private in this company.

Base Ball is just now a dormant institution in Springfield. The game has always had many admirers here, and at different times has aroused, even among business-men, an interest which has almost bordered on a furor; but for three years back there has been no professional club in the city, and the amateur organizations have been mostly confined to young lads. Yet Springfield has been counted a "good base-ball town," and, when the popular fancy has run that way, has supported the sport in princely fashion. Sixteen or eighteen years ago, in the days when scores often ran up to thirty for each side, Springfield had three famous nines of amateurs. The Mutuals, who could beat any thing else in the State except the Harvard-college team, are remembered by many of the growing generation. Their predecessors, the Smith & Wesson team, and the Young Pioneers, were made up of young men who wound up their base-ball career more than a decade ago, and some of them are now staid and influential business or professional men. The Young Pioneers were the most aristocratic company, but they finally dwindled into a consolidation with the Hampdens of Chicopee, and as such waged many memorable contests. Professional base-ball in Springfield had its origin at the beginning of 1878: its history was brief, and its glory still briefer. The interest in the game grew steadily through the summer of 1878: and the next spring a club which was expected to beat any thing in the then National Association was formed. Some of the best-known and most skilful ball-players in the country were members of this club. They were paid large salaries, and for a while bade fair to realize the high hopes entertained of them. Excitement ran high for a time; but internal quarrels destroyed the efficiency of the club, and during the season of 1880 it was disbanded. It seemed then that no new endeavor would ever be made to form a professional ball-club here, but there are indications that at least a semi-professional nine may be organized the coming spring.

The Hampden-park Association is an organization of business and professional men who own the park which gives them name, and direct the yearly meetings of the National Trotting Association in this city. The first of these trotting-meetings was held on Federal Square in 1853, and the profits were given to the Hampden Agricultural Society on condition that it should buy a suitable park. Accordingly this tract of 60 acres, part of the farms of Festus Stebbins and Horatio Sargeant, was bought for \$250 an acre, and named in 1857; and over \$10,000 was spent in improvements the first year. The second national horse-show was held on the park in 1857, the third in 1858, and the fourth in 1860. The first exhibition of the New-England Agricultural Society was held on these grounds in 1864. Seats to accommodate 3,000 spectators were built in 1867, at a cost of over

\$12,000. At one time the property with its improvements was valued at \$90,000; but it was sold in 1878, under a foreclosure of a \$24,000-mortgage-for \$18,000. The Hampden-park Association bought it soon after, and spent \$5,000 in improving the tracks and buildings. Though the park is most closely identified with the big circuit races held each summer, it has long been the chief gathering-place in cases of large out-door displays. The professional and other base-ball games have been played upon it; the big circuses, like Barnum and Forepaugh, have of late years regularly been held there; so have the meetings of the bicycle-clubs; and many thousands have, on various occasions, been gathered to witness displays of fireworks. Hampden Park was for several weeks the camp of the Tenth Regiment before it went to the front; and once, before the war, the muster of the State militia was held upon it. The capital stock of the Hampden-park Association is \$25,000. William H. Wright is the president; H. H. Harris of Chicopee the secretary; and George M. Stearns, Charles O. Russell, and James Kirkham are trustees.

The Public Halls, other than those already mentioned in this chapter, are: Gill's Hall, in Gill's Art Building, at the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, — a neat little room, much sought by quiet and fashionable dancing-parties, and for semi-private lectures and concerts. Hampden Hall, 419 Main Street, in the "Springfield Republican" Block, built in 1878, occupies the site of the building bearing the same name which was for many years the city's only place of dramatic entertainment. It seats 350 persons, and was much used for church-sociables and musical rehearsals, but is now occupied by Hinman's business-school. Central Hall, in Kibbe's Union Block, 383 Main Street, at the corner of Harrison Avenue, was long the meeting-place of the Second Adventists, but is now occupied by Dr. Cones's health-movement establishment. Gilmore's Hall, 418 Main Street, in the block adjoining the Opera House, has been the quarters of the German Turnverein for many years, and has sheltered one or two newly formed and homeless churches. It is also much used for dances, and it seats 600. Franklin Hall, at 28 Pynchon Street, with a seating capacity of 500, is now occupied by the Second Advent Society. It is the upper part of what was, till 1870, the meeting-house of the Trinity Methodist Church. Union Hall in the Belmont-house Block, 528 Main Street, now occupied largely for the social gatherings of the German Schützen Gesellschaft, was occasionally used before the war for public concerts, and is still much frequented by dancing-parties. The Old Town Hall at the corner of State and Market Streets, once a popular place for social gatherings, is now the meeting-place of the Third Baptist (colored) Church. The Hill has two halls for dancing and other social purposes, — Gunn's Hall at the corner of State and Walnut Streets, and Beacon Hall

adjacent on State Street. The meeting-place for the Water-shops section is Lincoln Hall, at the corner of Mill and Walnut Streets, with a seating capacity of 500 persons. The dances held here each winter attract numbers of young people from even distant parts of the city. The Peabody Guard Armory in Shaw's Block, 322½ Main Street, and the drill-room of the City Guard in what was once Sovereign's Hall, 111 Bridge Street, are also much used for dancing. The public meeting-place of Ward Eight, or Indian Orchard, is Wight's Hall, built in 1875. This serves for all the public purposes of the village, — dances, political meetings, church-fairs, and theatrical performances.

The City Hall is on Court Street at the west corner of Court Square. The corner-stone was laid in 1853, under Caleb Rice, the first mayor of the city, and on land deeded to the city by Chester W. Chapin. The superstructure was begun the next year, under the mayoralty of P. B. Tyler, then a manufacturer of cotton-presses on the hill; and it was finished, clock, bell, and all, in 1855, just as the mayoralty of Eliphalet Trask was drawing to a close. The hall in this building, which has been described in the chapter on the public buildings, is, and has been for years, a popular place for all kinds of entertainments and gatherings. Its seating capacity is 2,300.

St. Michael's Hall on Elliott Street, near State, will seat 1,200 persons. It is the hall of the St. Michael's Cathedral parish, and is in the parochial school building, and was dedicated in 1882. It has a good-sized stage, well equipped with scenery; and several creditable dramatic performances have been given there by the dramatic club of the parish, which contains some clever amateur actors.

Sacred Heart Church Hall is a good-sized and well-appointed hall in the convent-building on Everett Street. In this, and in St. Michael's Hall, now practically centre all the social entertainments of the Irish Catholic population of Springfield.

— CHARLES MARTYN PRYNN.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

EARLY JOURNALISM. — "THE REPUBLICAN." — "THE UNION." — "THE NEWS." — "THE DEMOCRAT." — LATER PERIODICALS.

THE newspapers of Springfield are her creditable heralds abroad. They exhibit, in an exceptionally thorough and intelligent way, the most attractive New-England civilization; for in Western Massachusetts, of which this city is the centre, one of the finest phases of American life has its choice exhibition. The American who would show the best that our new country has reached would take an Englishman up through the fertile Connecticut Valley, and among the hills of Berkshire. Towns were here founded in austere piety, and the land has been steadily cultivated with splendid patience until the region literally blossoms as the rose. The spirit of manufacturing enterprise has labored for a generation and more in company with a catholic literary growth that has appropriated a culture of which no country need be ashamed. This is not the place in which to speak of the colleges, seminaries, and schools, that are famous the world over. The late Dr. J. G. Holland, in a chapter of his history, places the newspaper "foremost of the agencies now moulding, swaying, educating, impelling, and leading the American mind."

That was in 1855. In the 28 years since, this "foremost agency" has so visibly broadened its field, that a great profession has taken its recognized place to command a wider influence than any of what were once known as the learned callings. Modern journalism owes much to Springfield, and to that pioneer in its higher development, the late Samuel Bowles. He made the daily newspaper an indispensable factor of the region, its faithful map, and honored guide, philosopher, and friend. Nowhere in the world are newspapers more generally read, and everywhere the constituency reached from Springfield is the envy of journalists.

Let us see how this local development of newspaper influence has come about. The first settled among Western Massachusetts towns, so Springfield was the first to publish a newspaper. "The Massachusetts Gazette, or The General Advertiser," begun here in May, 1784, was a pretty direct offshoot from the ancient "Worcester Spy." Its publishers were Anthony Haswell, who had run "The Spy" for a year, and Elisha Babcock, a paper-maker. Two years later Haswell had retired, and Babcock sold out the establishment to Brooks & Russell. John Russell, a brother of Major

Benjamin Russell, well known in Boston journalism, was the real editor, and changed the name of his sheet to "The Hampshire Herald and Weekly Advertiser." It lived until 1787, when Russell issued from his office, near what is now Ferry Street, "The Hampshire Chronicle." The following year Isaiah Thomas, founder of "The Worcester Spy," bought out "The Chronicle," and put an apprentice of his, Mr. Weld, in charge of it. Their office was on the corner of Elm and Main Streets; and in 1790 Thomas had retired, and Mr. Weld was editor and proprietor of "The Hampshire and Berkshire Chronicle,"—the admission of another county to the name of the paper no doubt evidencing its growth in circulation, for Berkshire County had been incorporated 29 years before. Edward Grey bought out the paper in 1793.

A newspaper which had changed its name four times in 11 years was evidently not a steadily prosperous affair, but "The Hampshire and Berkshire Chronicle" had done well enough to tempt Isaiah Thomas into another venture here. In January, 1793, he set up his son-in-law, James R. Hutchins, as proprietor of "The Federal Spy;" and that killed "The Chronicle," and sent Edward Grey over to West Springfield to buy out "The American Intelligencer," which existed there for three years. But Son-in-law Hutchins was not a good permanent investment for Mr. Thomas; for it is said that he absconded not long after, and John Worthington Hooker and Francis Stebbins took the property. Mr. Stebbins became sole proprietor in May, 1796, and kept the paper until Sept. 26, 1799; then Timothy Ashley ran it until 1801, when Henry Brewer became his partner; Mr. Brewer owned "The Spy" from 1803 to 1806, then Thomas Dickman of Greenfield bought it. With the new editor came another, and politically descriptive name, "The Hampshire Federalist;" and Dickman continued in charge 13 years. Lawyer Frederick A. Packard next bought "The Federalist;" A. G. Tannatt of Boston went in with him, and the firm of A. G. Tannatt & Co. continued until 1822. The rival "Hampden Patriot" was established in 1818 by Dr. Ira Daniels; and it lived six years, Mr. Tannatt owning it for the last two. In 1829 Mr. Tannatt bought out the "Federalist" establishment,—the name of the paper having been changed to "The Hampden Journal,"—and conducted it for six years; and in 1835 "The Journal" was swallowed by "The Springfield Republican," which had been founded by Samuel Bowles in 1824.

An interesting glimpse of local journalism at this period is given by William Hyde of Ware, who came to Springfield near the close of 1828. There were two papers here then, "The Hampden Journal," and "The Springfield Republican;" they were of essentially the same political character; as the old Federal and Democratic parties had become mixed, and the National Republican party (which afterwards became the Whig party) was



Sam Dorsey



the leading one. When the Jackson party (later the regular Democratic party) arose, its adherents wanted a local organ; and John B. Eldridge, who had edited a newspaper at Westfield, began to publish "The Hampden Whig" on the Hill in 1830. Lawyer E. D. Beach bought him out in 1835, then David F. Ashley became a partner, and Alanson Hawley was editor in 1843. But these details outrun the sequence of our story. To go back: In 1831 George W. Callender, Henry Kirkham, and Lewis Briggs established "The Springfield Gazette," with Mr. Hyde, who had previously done some work for "The Hampden Journal," as editor. He was paid \$100 a year, by the way. To the four papers then existing, J. B. Clapp added a fifth, in 1831, — "The Hampden Intelligencer," an anti-Masonic sheet, which died young. At the end of Editor Hyde's first year of service, Briggs, Josiah Hooker, and Hyde bought "The Gazette;" when the second year had closed, Mr. Hyde went into the law exclusively, and Lawyer Josiah Hooker became the editor; in 1837 Josiah Taylor took "The Gazette;" and three years later it passed into the hands of William Stowe, afterwards postmaster, and a brilliant politician. Apollus Munn, who founded "The Independent Democrat" in 1841, seems to have been the Brick Pomeroy of the local journalism of his day. His paper was published on the Hill, and boosted him into a clerkship in the Boston custom-house, when he sold out to Dr. Elisha Ashley, who removed the publication-office to Elm Street; and "The Independent Democrat" was absorbed by "The Hampden Post" in 1844. Munn started "The Hampden Statesman" in 1845, and "The Post" bought that out in 1847. Mr. Munn wrote on the latter paper for a time, became interested in spiritualism, and soon died. We have thus hastily sketched the growth of the weekly press, omitting a few ephemeral sheets which took no hold on the local life.

We now come to the birth of daily newspapers in this city. Samuel Bowles, the second, was alert to the possibilities of his profession; and the young man dreamed dreams, put in long days of the closest work, and was growing up to his opportunity. The elder Bowles had begun to print two "Republicans" a week, soon after "The Gazette" was started, one on Tuesdays to suit the post-riders, and another on Saturdays. Before 1833 the daily journals of this country were huge blanket sheets, wedded to party politics, and lumbered with dead advertising. They might more properly have been called political tracts than newspapers. Then came "The New-York Sun," born in 1833, and founded by a Springfield man. Benjamin H. Day; "The New-York Herald" came into being in 1835; in 1841 Horace Greeley's "New-York Tribune" saw the light, and the modern newspaper was fairly started on its career of wonderful achievement. "The Daily Republican," conceived and created by the junior Bowles, was given to this city on the evening of April 1, 1844. It was pre-

eminently a child of faith, for it began without a subscriber; but it was not an April enthusiasm. "The Springfield Gazette," under Mr. Stowe, began to publish an evening daily, two years after "The Daily Republican" entered the field. Both were Whig in politics, and in 1848 "The Republican" absorbed "The Gazette." "The Springfield Sentinel," a Democratic semi-weekly, edited by Mr. Hawley, came here in 1847 from Palmer, lived a few years, and was then sold to "The Northampton Courier." Valuable details about the newspapers of that time are given by Lawyer William L. Smith, who came here in 1847, after some experience in Boston journalism, and was editor of "The Daily Post," which was begun June 1, 1848. Before "The Republican" bought out the "Gazette" list, "The Post" was the strongest daily. An editor's life was a busy one then as now; and Mr. Smith did his own local reporting and editorial writing, besides scissoring miscellany. When, therefore, in 1853, Gov. Clifford proposed to make Editor Smith register of probate, the office was accepted as a welcome relief from newspaper drudgery. Mr. Ashley at the same time wanted to sell the "Post" property to Mr. Smith, and, failing in that, leased it to Trench & Dwight. The new editor, Lawyer Henry W. Dwight of Stockbridge, was a bright, companionable man, but averse to "boning down." After eight months he gave up "The Post;" in 1853 Mr. Ashley took it back, the property ran down, and in 1854 "The Post" died. The next effort to establish a Democratic daily was in 1856, when Elon Comstock came from "The Albany Argus." Abundant money was raised for him, and "The Springfield Daily Argus" began with a fine job-office plant near "The Republican" on Sanford Street. Comstock had a promising opportunity; but he was afflicted with an itch for office, neglected business, and "The Argus" lasted only a year or more, when the local Democrats paid its losses. Samuel Bowles & Co. offered to buy the establishment for William L. Smith, believing that some opposition was desirable; but he had become settled in the law, and his recollections of the amount of work involved in publishing a daily did not tempt him to go back to newspaper life. He believes that a great opportunity was thrown away when "The Argus" was permitted to die.

"The Springfield Republican" is still conducted by Samuel Bowles. The first editor of that name founded "The Weekly Republican" in 1824; his son developed "The Daily Republican" into a newspaper of national character and influence; and the grandson established "The Sunday Republican" in 1878. The establishment as it now stands is an educational institution in the community, and from it the late Editor Bowles sent out what might be fairly enough called the ideal provincial newspaper of America. The first Bowles was 27 years old when he tempted fortune here, bringing with him from Hartford the first lever-press the town had possessed. The

outlook was not particularly promising; but the lever-press was set in operation, and the initial copy of "The Republican" was issued Sept. 8, 1824. The title proved a happy selection; for the name afterwards stood for that party whose best ideas the paper consistently advocated for a score of years, until the editor of the daily had grown into the full practice of his ideal of independent journalism. The weekly began with a circulation of 350 copies. Growth during the weekly period was steady and substantial; and, as time went on, "The Republican" absorbed "The Springfield Gazette" and "The Hampden Journal." From the start the paper was tenacious of its own convictions, but its columns were open to the presentation of both sides of political questions: it deprecated useless religious controversies, and represented that independence of sect which marks the highest religious expression of to-day. William Hyde says of the two Bowleses, "The senior Mr. Bowles was an industrious, painstaking man, with great tact to use all available material. He was a contrast to the second Bowles, whose active mind and quick insight led to great success." The first editor of "The Republican" died Sept. 8, 1851, at the age of 54.

The second Samuel Bowles was, like Greeley and Weed, educated in the practical school of the printing-office. What other preliminary education he had came through "Master" Eaton's school. While a mere stripling, his occasional writing for the paper displayed a bright and forcible quality that attracted attention. At 18 Mr. Bowles was singularly mature, with all a man's ambition; and after much persuasion the conservative father was induced to enter the field of daily journalism, then untried in the State outside of Boston. Business men doubted the feasibility of the enterprise, but the young man counted confidently and intelligently on the signs of the future. "The Daily Republican" began as an evening paper, and in its first year ran \$200 behind; but by the end of the fourth year 800 subscribers had been secured, and the paper placed on a firm footing. The time of publication was changed to the morning, Dec. 4, 1845. It was originally a single sheet, 17½ inches by 24, with four columns to the page. These dimensions were enlarged from time to time till 1855, when the double-sheet form was introduced. The doubling-up was at first confined to the weekly and Saturday issues: nine years later Wednesday's paper was made double, and in 1872 the double sheet became the permanent form of the paper.

Daily journalism 40 years ago was pioneer work, calling for an exhausting expenditure of personal energy in the most varied directions. The Western Railroad then reached Springfield, a town of 11,000 people, and a line of telegraph connected us with the outside world; but the press had not yet called in the aid of electricity in news-gathering. It was a time of experiment, and the organization of forces; and young Bowles plunged into the work with such ardor that in a year his strength gave out, and he was



THE "SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN" BLOCK.

On Main Street.

compelled to take a journey South. The trip was extended to New Orleans; and its fruits were a series of letters to "The Republican," which exhibited the editor's aptness in his calling. This, too, was the first of a series of vacation-travels, both in this country and Europe, taken in later years, which served to enrich the columns of "The Republican," enlarge the knowledge and sympathies of its editor, and give to the public several books. He grew by contact with the world, gathered the culture of many peoples, and through cosmopolitan associations built up a newspaper of wider scope than its immediate surroundings seemed to warrant.

Samuel Bowles was a shrewd student of men, and was happy in the selection of his early editorial associates. After the untimely death of Samuel Davis, Dr. J. G. Holland was invited into the service of the paper; and for 16 years he wrote constantly for its pages, publishing therein the material of various volumes, and compiling, at the suggestion of Mr. Bowles, the valuable "History of Western Massachusetts." The keen political sense and admirable organizing faculty of the editor were thus re-enforced by Dr. Holland's nice literary taste, so that the paper reflected the thought of New England. As a political force, "The Republican" was pretty steadily kept in advance of public sentiment. When the Whig party disintegrated under the demoralization of defeat, "The Republican" exposed and denounced the "Know-Nothing" craze; and in 1855 Mr. Bowles headed the call which resulted in the formation of the Republican party in Massachusetts. "The Republican" did its full duty as a news-gatherer, and an ardent supporter of patriotism, during the war. Never subservient to parties, the editor declared his full independence of them when national progress was impeded by partisan fanaticism; and in 1872 he was foremost in calling for a political departure which should promote reconciliation between the North and South. The paper has steadily advocated honest money, a reformed civil service, and does not abate its demand for high character in candidates for public office.

One may be pardoned for introducing into such a limited review as this some of the conspicuous contributions which Mr. Bowles made to the business of newspaper-making. He presented the sense and kernel of things, and spared no pains to himself and others in stripping meaningless words and husks from the current news of the day. His sense of proportion was admirably developed, his taste was delicate and true, his art a noble simplicity. The fact that a piece of news came by telegraph did not confuse his judgment of its value. He edited the Associated Press, and matters whose transmission cost money, with the same remorseless intelligence that condensed the beginner's column into a crisp line or two. His paragraph was done with the completeness of a sonnet; and his editorial, clothed in the language of the people, was full of sharp purpose. He made his writers

master their work before the people got it. He recorded the local life intimately and as a pioneer, — witness the early-begun review of the news of all New England, — but made religion, art, literature, charity, and social affairs the field of the journalist, no less than politics. He was the first to recognize religious news as a regular feature of the daily paper. The department of correspondence was magnified, and individuality in all departments was encouraged. Bright young writers who had studied out something were encouraged to turn their labors over to "The Republican;" and in its pages Professor Perry's "Political Economy," Washington Gladden's first books, Adeline Trafton's "American Girl Abroad," and Edward King's "My Paris," came to the public. "Warrington" made himself famous through his Boston letters; Bret Harte wrote California letters; Kate Field, Mary Clemmer, "Dunn Browne," "John Paul," and "Van," all gained an audience in this paper. The list might be greatly extended, but these names illustrate the editor's sagacity and generalship in the front of journalism. He was a master-mechanic, the versatile spirit that dominated the counting-room, the press and composing floors. "Warrington" (the late William S. Robinson) was coming out of the "Republican" office one day, and met the late Editor Fisk of Palmer on the steps. "There," said Robinson with emphasis, "is Sam. Bowles inside, striving after unreasonable perfection. He will sit up all night to save a turned letter from appearing in his newspaper, that is too good already!" "The Republican" has always been regarded as one of the best schools of journalism accessible to young men, many of whom it has trained, and launched upon successful careers. Its graduates are scattered throughout the country; and some of them, like Charles R. Miller, editor of "The New-York Times," and Robert G. Fitch, editor of "The Boston Post," have risen to leadership in the profession.

Between the years 1853-72, a large miscellaneous printing business and bindery were connected with "The Republican," all conducted under the firm name of Samuel Bowles & Co. In 1858 the business was first housed altogether in the block on the corner of Main Street and Townsley Avenue, now occupied by D. H. Brigham & Co.'s clothing-store. Ten years later, the firm having outgrown its quarters, another and larger building for it was put up on the opposite corner of the avenue, by the Second National Bank. In 1872 the business was divided; Mr. Bowles retaining "The Republican," and selling out his other interests to his partners, Messrs. Bryan and Tapley. In 1878 the present handsome quarters of the paper, planned by Mr. Bowles only a short time before his death, were occupied by "The Republican."

Our people are familiar with the paper as it is to-day. Its latest business improvement is a Hoe perfecting-press, which prints, cuts, folds, and pastes, — "the best." Its old ideals of public service are not lowered, and

ambition and equipment grow apace with the broadening opportunity of its position.

"**The Springfield Union**" never before so satisfactorily filled its mission as an evening newspaper. Every candid journalist must admit that it ranks high among papers of its class, both in enterprise, news arrangement, and editorial sense. The management see their field and opportunity clearly, and few evening papers anywhere surpass "The Union" as a piece of careful, intelligent newspaper-work. "The Union" dates from the late war days, having been founded in January, 1864, by Edmund Anthony of New Bedford, who conducted it until December, 1865, when it passed into the hands of "The Union" printing-company. During the next few years the paper changed owners several times; but in 1872 it had become a paying property under the ownership of Lewis H. Taylor, who made the evening paper one of our institutions. When the firm of Samuel Bowles & Co. was dissolved in 1872, and the Clark W. Bryan Company was formed by the men who withdrew from the former firm, the new company bought "The Union," and incorporated it with their printing and binding business. William M. Pomeroy, who had been managing editor of "The Republican," was made editor of "The Union;" and he retained that position until March, 1881. He was succeeded by the present editor, Joseph L. Shipley, who began his newspaper life on "The Republican" in 1863, and became connected with "The Union" a few weeks after it changed hands in 1872. Mr. Shipley held the position of editor under the ownership of the Springfield Printing Company, which had succeeded the Clark W. Bryan Company, until May, 1882, when he bought the paper, and transferred it to a stock company, retaining a majority interest, and assuming the responsible management of the paper. He has placed it upon a solid and substantial financial basis. It is the only evening paper in New England, west of Worcester and north of Hartford, which has the Associated Press franchise; and its present management aims at giving its constituency the promptest and completest news service, both in the local and general field, which it is possible for an evening paper to accomplish. Never so much as now has "The Union" seemed to realize the distinctive features which characterize successful evening journalism, and working out that line of journalistic effort is proving advantageous for both the owners and readers of the paper.

"**The New-England Homestead**" occupies a field peculiarly its own, and under the direction of Edward H. Phelps, who received his journalistic training during nearly ten years of service with the late Samuel Bowles, is a conspicuous business success. "The Homestead" was, until Mr. Phelps bought it, a purely agricultural paper. It was founded in 1867, as a monthly, by Henry M. Burt, now of "The Newton Graphic," and began its career at Northampton, but was soon moved to this city. Mr. Burt continued to pub-

lish "The Homestead" until October, 1878 (meantime printing in turn "The Saturday Evening Telegram" and "The Sunday Telegram," local papers, both now dead), when Mr. Phelps and Herbert H. Sanderson, then employed on "The Evening Union," bought the "Homestead" plant; in 1880 Mr. Phelps purchased his partner's interest, and established the Phelps Publishing Company, a corporation which he controls. "The Homestead" has had a remarkable growth since 1878, mounting in circulation from 1,350 copies to more than fourteen times that figure; and its agricultural edition is edited with a freshness, vigor, and point novel in journals devoted to the farming interest. The editor's training in daily journalism gives him an obvious advantage over competitors who have become wonted to slower methods, and he is assisted by many practical and successful farmers who contribute to "The Homestead." To utilize his familiarity with local news, Mr. Phelps added a city edition to his agricultural paper; and that is what Springfield knows as "The New-England Homestead." The farm matter is replaced by the social chat of the town; the paper ranging with freedom over all fields, taking many matters which the dailies do not care to glean, and sampling life in every circle. The editor makes a strong point of musical criticism, and has introduced original caricatures as a weekly feature.

"**Farm and Home**" is a sixteen-page monthly, which was begun in 1880, and has gained a circulation of 30,000 through its price of fifty cents a year. It is a compilation from the agricultural edition of "The Homestead;" and it, too, is published by the Phelps Publishing Company mentioned above.

"**The Daily News**," the first penny daily in the field, and edited by E. and C. J. Bellamy, — favorably known as writers of fiction, — was begun in February, 1880, and in May of the same year came out every evening. In September the proprietors bought a double cylinder press. The establishment was practically burned out Dec. 9; but it did not miss an issue, and the paper was soon enlarged. "The Sunday News" was begun Jan. 28, 1883, and has since been changed to "Every Saturday." "The News" is now commodiously quartered on Worthington Street, in the building so long occupied by the Morgan Envelope Company. It employs a force of 20 in all departments, and is a four-page paper of 28 columns, measuring 21 by 36 inches when unfolded. Its editor says, "The Daily News" has made its more particular aim to interest and entertain its public, always keeping a full record of the news of the day, than to attempt to set forth in its limited space the opinions of the editors, and the tedious homilies of moralizing contributors."

"**The Daily Democrat**" was founded in September, 1883, to meet the demand of local party men for a Democratic paper. Its stockholders include

prominent Democrats in various parts of Western Massachusetts, and Lawson Sibley of this city is president of the Democrat Publishing Company. The paper is sold for a cent, and it displays more ambition in the collection of news than is common in low-priced dailies. The editors of "The Democrat" are B. F. Arrington, formerly of "The Salem News," and W. T. Tucker, who has had newspaper experience as correspondent of "The Boston Journal" and "The Boston Advertiser." "The Democrat," of course, takes an active hand in politics.

The Religious Weeklies comprise "The Herald of Life," "The Weekly Evangelist," and "The Springfield Herald."

"**The Herald of Life**" has been published here since 1872, with Rev. W. N. Pile as editor, and is now in its 21st volume. It is the organ of the Life and Advent Union, that branch of the Advent body which believes in no resurrection for the finally impenitent. Rev. Mr. Pile is one of the ablest men of his denomination.

"**The Weekly Evangelist**" is published by S. G. Otis & Co., from the Evangelist Building on State Street; and among its contributors are some of our Congregational clergymen.

"**The Springfield Herald**," formerly published by John C. O'Hara in the Union Block, gleans thoroughly the Catholic Church and secular news of this region. Its management, in the latter part of 1883, passed into the hands of Philip J. Ryan.

"**The New-England Journal of Dentistry**" is a monthly publication, whose mission is sufficiently explained by its name.

"**The Domestic Journal**" is an unsectarian religious, family, and temperance monthly, sold at 50 cents a year, and published by S. G. Otis & Co.

— SOLOMON BULKLEY GRIFFIN.

The Financial Institutions.

STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, CLEARING HOUSE, PRIVATE BANKS.

THE growth of Springfield in institutions of capital and credit follows the law which has characterized all its development: it has been indigenous to its own soil, and entirely independent of aid from other communities. It has leaned upon no other centre of business, but on the contrary has been itself metropolitan to a surrounding circle of communities, one of which has already become a thriving city. Before the introduction of banks, the moneyed men of the town loaned to a large extent upon land and mortgage. The names of the Dwights, who were the rich merchants of the early part of the century, recur frequently in the old records of real-estate transactions and pledges.

It is a curious fact, that the first bank of discount was established in 1814, when the country was in the midst of the war with Great Britain. which, up to that time, had resulted only in national disaster and damage. It must have taken a hardy spirit, at such a time, for the corporators to gather in Uncle Jerry Warriner's tavern to proceed to the organization of a bank, whose capital should be "\$200,000 in gold and silver," paid in in four instalments. This was March 24, 1814, when our entire coast was blockaded, and five months before the capture and burning of Washington. Springfield then included a much larger territory than now, and had about 3,000 inhabitants.

The founding of the bank at that time is a strong illustration of the light thrown upon the history of the nation by the history of the town. It was, in fact, part of a general movement throughout the country for the expansion of banking facilities. In 1811 the first United-States bank had been refused a re-charter by the casting-vote of Vice-President George Clinton. A great impetus was thus given to the development of State banks. The war, and the interruption of commerce on the ocean, had had two important results, — to drain the country of specie, and to protect native industry. New England, which was opposed to the war, nevertheless experienced a powerful stimulation in all her manufacturing interests: the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the Federalist Gov. Strong, chartered numerous cotton and woollen manufacturing companies; and, at the same session which chartered the Springfield Bank, about 30 other banks were chartered

in this State, which then included Maine. On the 1st of January, 1811, there were 15 banks in Massachusetts, with a capital of \$6,292,144; in four years the number had increased to 21, and the capital to \$11,050,000; on the 1st of January, 1814, the six banks of Boston held nearly \$5,000,000 in specie, and had out notes to the amount of only \$2,000,000. New-England banking then established its high character for conservatism, and continued to redeem its notes, while the banks throughout the rest of the country all suspended specie payments about the time of the capture of Washington.

The Springfield Bank, now the Second National Bank, had as its incorporators the two Jonathan Dwights, father and son, James Byers, John Hooker, Moses Bliss, jun., James S. Dwight, George Bliss, Justin Ely, Edward Pynchon, and Oliver B. Morris. The first list of directors included the first five of these. Pynchon was the first cashier, and Jonathan Dwight the first president. The subsequent cashiers were, Moses Bliss in 1815, at \$500 salary, and Benjamin Day, both serving for short terms, until in 1823 John Howard was chosen, and paid a salary of \$1,000: he retained the office until Lewis Warriner took it in 1836. Mr. Warriner served for over 45 years. The presidents were as follows: Jonathan Dwight, 1814-17; John Hooker, 1817-19; James Byers, 1833-36; John Howard, 1836-49; Benjamin Day, 1849-56; E. A. Morris, 1856-59; Henry Alexander, 1859-78. John Howard was with the bank, as cashier and president, 38 years. During a large portion of this time the bank owed much to another director, William Dwight.

Mr. Morris was one of the ablest men ever at the head of the bank, and during his brief term did much to repair its fortunes. A leading bank-officer of our city, who received his first tuition in "the old bank," entered upon service there in 1838. In those days, under the Suffolk-bank system, the bank kept a deposit of specie with the Suffolk Bank at Boston, to redeem its bills when they were presented there for payment. It was the custom for each bank to collect the bills of other banks, as a balance against its own, and send them to Boston by trusty citizens whenever business called them that way. Periodically, Mr. Howard would go to Boston by stage, and return with perhaps \$100,000 of the bank's notes in his valise. His clerk recalls more than one occasion in which he had taken charge of this precious baggage, of an evening, from Mr. Howard's house (James D. Brewer's present residence), down to the Bank Building on State Street.

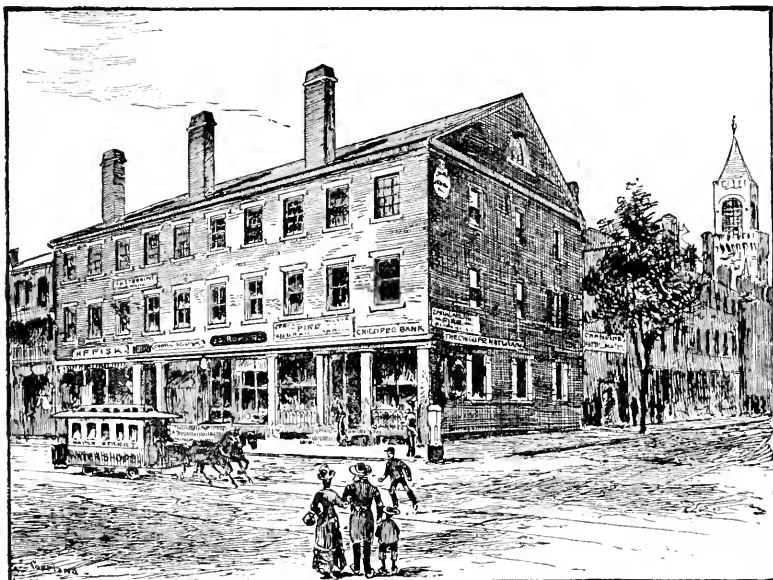
One of the first acts of the bank, upon its organization, was to buy a site for the building, which Jonathan Dwight had already purchased, on State Street, in his own name, from Rufus Colton. The building was erected immediately, and was a handsome two-story brick structure, with a Grecian

porch of pillars. It has now been enlarged and remodelled out of all resemblance to its original form, and is occupied by Wilder & Puffer as a grain-store. The bank had difficulty in getting all its stock subscribed, and in 1816 reduced its capital to \$100,000. This was increased in 1819 to \$150,000, and in 1828 to \$250,000, and would have been raised at a later period to \$400,000 if the starting of other banks had not forestalled its action. Notes were circulated, and were destroyed when finally redeemed: so that none are now in existence, so far as is known. No interest was paid on deposits, to any extent, until after the last war. Forty and fifty years ago the manufacturers in this vicinity, instead of drawing cash for their pay-rolls from their deposits, were accustomed to make six months' drafts on their Boston agents. These drafts were discounted by the banks, thus affording the ready funds for the payment of help. The risks thus taken required banking ability of the first order to prevent loss. In 1839, for instance, a vote of the directors was passed requiring D. & J. Ames to reduce their indebtedness to the bank to \$100,000, — a risk upon one firm which no bank at the present time in the city would be disposed to take, even if it were not forbidden by law. Several years after, the Ames family, indeed, failed, and spread wide ruin over this section of the country; for they were the Spragues of their day, at least in the paper manufacture. The Springfield Bank was not, however, seriously crippled by their failure, as it had been inevitable for some years. It lost much more heavily by the total and unexpected failure of Ben Jenks, the great manufacturer of Jenksville, about 1853. The bank lost \$100,000 at that time, and the stock went down to about 70. The habit of the bank to loan heavily to large manufacturing concerns in Western Massachusetts had given occasion for criticism in stockholders' meetings, and for the organization of other banks; and it took some years to recover from the effects of this policy. Yet it may be questioned, whether the old bank did not follow the course best calculated to develop the manufacturing interests of this section of the State at that period, though it was done at a loss to itself.

The Second National Bank is the Springfield Bank, re-organized in 1863 under the National Bank Act, and was one of the first to apply for organization. It was managed with great ability through the whole period of the war, and subsequently, by its president, the late Henry Alexander. Lewis Warriner, the late cashier, served the bank over 50 years as clerk of the corporation, and cashier. The present building, on the corner of Main Street and Townsley Avenue, called Franklin Block, was erected in 1866. The present organization of the bank is as follows: President, Alfred Rowe; directors, Alfred Rowe, Horace Kibbe, Gurdon Bill, Hinsdale Smith, Albert T. Folsom, Henry M. Phillips, Virgil Perkins, P. P. Kellogg, W. H. Wright, Emerson Wight, William P. Porter; cashier, Charles

H. Churchill; teller, C. A. Kibbe; bookkeeper, G. W. Hubbard; clerk, P. M. Taylor.

The **Chicopee National Bank** was started as "The Chicopee Bank," 22 years after the Springfield Bank, by the class of small traders and mechanics whose needs were looked upon with some disdain by the aristocracy of the old bank, whose funds were all absorbed in carrying the great manufacturing enterprises of the time. Its first president was George Bliss; first cashier, Henry Seymour; and among its early patrons and directors were

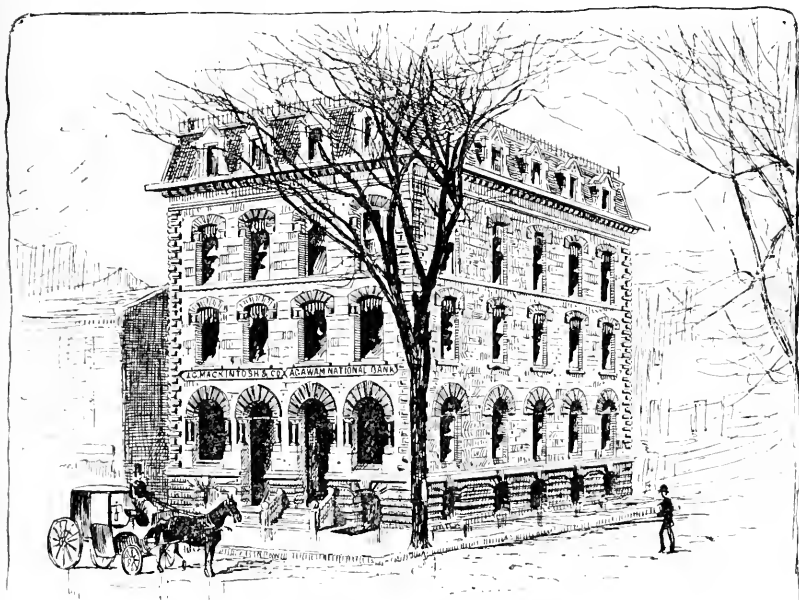


The Chicopee National Bank, Main and Elm Streets.

Dr. Edwards, James Brewer, and Henry Fuller, for the last 15 years president. Mr. Fuller's place of business, as a tailor, was on the corner of Elm and Main Streets, in a wooden building then used in part for post-office. About 1834 James Byers built the sober and now rather old-fashioned brick blocks, extending from the same corner on Main Street and on Elm Street. The Chicopee Bank soon took quarters on the same corner where it has since remained, and has always continued to be the favorite place of deposit of retail traders, and of loans to people of small means. It became a national bank in 1865: and had for its cashier, for many years, Thomas Warner, jun., whose death is announced as these pages are being prepared.

The present organization of the bank is as follows: President, Henry Fuller, jun.; directors, H. Fuller, jun., James D. Brewer, Horace Smith, Henry S. Lee, Varnum N. Taylor, Andrew J. Mackintosh, George L. Wright; cashier, A. B. West; teller, Edward Pynchon; bookkeepers, Myron E. Chapin, G. H. Kemater, E. C. Knapp; clerk, L. W. White.

The Agawam National Bank was organized in 1846, with \$100,000 capital, as a State bank, and accommodated the upper end of the town, then created by the advent of the railroad. It included in its directors the lead-



The Agawam National Bank, Main and Lyman Streets.

ing railroad and steamboat men, — namely, Chester W. Chapin, John B. M. Stebbins, Roderick Ashley, and J. B. Vinton. Mr. Chapin was the first president, and was succeeded in 1850 by Albert Morgan, who continued until his decease. Since then the presidents have been Theodore Stebbins and Marvin Chapin, who resigned in 1869, when the present president was elected. It became a national bank in 1865. In May, 1865, the bank was re-organized as a national bank, with \$600,000 capital, \$300,000 of which was paid in. Subsequently the capital called in amounted to \$200,000, making the capital now \$500,000, with a surplus and an undivided profit of \$130,000. At this time its president and active manager is Henry S. Hyde,

a leading member of the Wason Car Company, and of numerous and varied business enterprises. He is interested in telephone stock, and an active director of the American Exchange, London. Frederick S. Bailey has been cashier ever since the organization of the bank, 37 years. The corporation erected, at the corner of Main and Lyman Streets, its fine banking-house opposite the Massasoit House, in 1870, this site having been occupied by the bank ever since it began. In the basement is a large fire and burglar proof safe deposit vault for the storage of valuable property. Like the Chicopee Bank, the Agawam has always been noted for its attention to local patrons and its own customers. It has New-York and Boston correspondents, and also draws on the American Exchange in London, furnishing small drafts or letters of credit to any reasonable amount. The directors are: Marvin Chapin, John H. Southworth, Charles A. Nichols, Timothy M. Brown, Peter S. Bailey, Lewis J. Powers, Henry S. Hyde, Andrew J. Wright, and Benjamin F. Hosford; cashier, F. S. Bailey; assistant cashier, W. M. Willard; teller, Sanford Lawton; bookkeeper, C. L. Robinson; assistant bookkeeper, A. L. Spooner.

The John Hancock National Bank was organized as a State bank in 1850, with \$100,000 capital, and located on "the Hill," in the building now occupied in part by C. C. Merritt's drug-store. The building bore in the pediment of the front, for many years, a white bust of the celebrated first signer of the Declaration of Independence, carved in wood. The bank, however, moved down town about 1857, and is now at 288 Main Street. Roger S. Moore has been its president since 1863; and among the members of the original board of directors is Col. James M. Thompson, who was president from 1850 to 1863. Edmund D. Chapin has been its cashier from the first. It became a national bank in 1865, with \$150,000 capital, subsequently increased to \$250,000. The present organization follows: Directors, R. S. Moore, W. H. Wilkinson, John Kimberly, J. M. Thompson, E. C. Rogers, William Merrick, E. D. Metcalf; cashier, Edmund D. Chapin; teller, E. Dudley Chapin; clerk, F. W. Russell.

The Pyncheon National Bank was organized in 1853, to serve the south end of the town especially; and it was designed that it should be as far south as the corner of State Street. The site of its present building, which was immediately erected on the west side of Main Street, between Elm and State Streets, proved, however, the most eligible. Up to that time the corner of State and Main Streets had been the business centre of the town; the Western Railroad offices having been in the upper stories of the bookstore block which had been erected by the Amesess, and which was then occupied by the Merriams. Upon the bookstore corner were disbursed the large sums paid out monthly by railroad-contractors; and across the street, where Homer Foot's block now is, was Warriner's tavern, where a good deal

of the same money was consumed in drinks. Among those interested in the Pynchon Bank were Willis Phelps, "Gov." Beach, Homer Foot, J. B. Rumrill, George and Charles Merriam, the late Samuel Bowles, and William Stowe. Col. H. N. Case was the first president, and is the present executive head, having served during the whole history of the bank except four years. Henry Alexander was the first cashier, and Frederick H. Harris and J. D. Safford have served in that capacity. Charles Marsh has been the



The First National Bank, No. 455 Main Street.

cashier for 17 years. The bank has paid 312 per cent in dividends in 30 years, and has never passed a semi-annual dividend. The present directors are: H. N. Case, Homer Foot, Ephraim W. Bond, N. W. Talcott, James Abbe, Lawson Sibley, Charles Marsh; cashier, Charles Marsh; teller, George R. Bond; bookkeeper, W. C. Marsh.

The **First National Bank** was the first bank in the country to apply for organization under the National Bank Act. Other applications reached

Washington first, but its number is 14. It was also the first child in Springfield of the financial era of the war, and has been managed from the first by its present head, James Kirkham. Dustin A. Folsom, the cashier, has held his position for 11 years. It occupies the first story of its own fine three-story granite bank building, No. 455 Main Street, opposite Court Square. The directors are: James Kirkham, Henry Morris, Orrick H. Greenleaf, George E. Howard, Henry J. Beebe, Eliphalet Trask, Walter H. Wesson, John Olmsted, John S. Carr, John West, B. Frank Steele; cashier, D. A. Folsom; assistant cashier, J. W. Kirkham; teller, F. L. Safford; bookkeeper, C. P. Johnson.

The Third National Bank was the second outgrowth of the national system, having been organized in 1864, and having already secured a renewal. Its originator and first president was George Walker, former bank-commissioner of Massachusetts under the State system, and now our consul-general at Paris. It has averaged somewhat over 10 per cent dividends since its organization, and is a United-States depository. Joseph C. Parsons of Holyoke is president; but the active manager of the bank is Frederick H. Harris, cashier since its organization. Its massive iron-front block, at the corner of Main and Hillman Streets, is a recent construction. The directors are: Joseph C. Parsons, Charles R. Ladd, A. B. Forbes, E. C. Taft, H. A. Gould, N. A. Leonard, C. L. Covell, J. S. McElwain, Frederick H. Harris: cashier, F. H. Harris; assistant cashier, Frederick Harris; teller, C. C. Haynes; bookkeepers, G. A. Buckland, A. F. Hitchcock; clerk, S. H. Chamberlain.

The Chapin National Bank, at the corner of Main and Lyman Streets, was originally the Chapin Banking and Trust Company, organized in 1872, as a banking adjunct of Chester W. Chapin's large interests. It became a national bank in 1878, having as president William K. Baker, who had been for many years the confidential business adviser and right-hand man of Mr. Chapin. The directors are: William K. Baker, James A. Rumrill, Charles O. Russell, Azariah B. Harris, E. S. Bradford, Ethan S. Chapin, John Mulligan, William Whiting; cashier, W. F. Callender; teller, C. M. Shedd; bookkeeper, G. R. Yerrall; clerk, J. C. Kemater.

The City National Bank, on the corner of Main and Worthington Streets, was organized in 1879, with James D. Safford as president, and is the newest of the local banks. The directors are: James M. Thompson, John B. Stebbins, Marcus P. Knowlton, Nelson C. Newell, George B. Holbrook, Elisha Morgan, James D. Safford; cashier, Henry H. Bowman; teller, E. A. Carter; bookkeeper, C. C. Morgan; clerk, Frank Coenen.

The stock of all the national banks, it may be added, is quoted above par; and that of those banks of any age, at a considerable premium.

NATIONAL BANKS.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	Circulation.
First	\$400,000	\$185,000	\$530,000	\$225,000
Second	300,000	225,000	196,000	275,000
Third	500,000	400,000	450,000	344,000
Chicopee	400,000	200,000	822,000	360,000
Agawam	500,000	130,000	553,000	450,000
Pynchon	200,000	121,000	190,000	90,000
John Hancock	250,000	40,000	166,000	225,000
Chapin	500,000	90,000	496,000	450,000
City	250,000	35,000	616,000	223,000
Totals (nine banks) . . .	\$3,300,000	\$1,426,000	\$4,019,000	\$2,642,000

The Savings Banks have had a development quite as interesting as that of the banks of discount, and are the best monuments of popular industry, sobriety, and thrift. There are three savings banks, and none of them have ever asked advantage of any stay-law to meet the full demands of depositors. They all pay the same rate of interest, and are of equal standing for soundness. It will be observed that the number of depositors in these banks is equivalent to more than three-fourths of the entire population of the city. The observant reader, also, cannot fail to note the number of fiduciary officers, in all these banks, who have held their terms for remarkable periods. Several have been in office more than 25 years, and will probably remain so long as they continue to serve their institutions with equal fidelity. During all the period from the crisis of 1857 down to the present time, no defalcation of any magnitude, embezzlement, or breach of trust, has occurred, to bring loss and misery to those who commit their investments to these institutions. There have been cases of petty dishonesty in subordinates; but they have been early detected, the losses have been made good by bondsmen, and the perpetrators have been turned out of their opportunities to prey upon the public.

The Springfield Institution for Savings, which was organized in 1827, is the oldest of these. It was the tenth organized in the State, dating 11 years after the first, "The Boston Provident." The meeting for organization was at the court-house, Aug. 2, 1827; and its purpose was declared to be "to provide a safe and profitable method of enabling the industrious and economical to invest such part of their property and earnings as they can conveniently spare, in a way which will afford security and profit." This purpose has been nobly fulfilled, all by the management of an uncompensated board of trustees, and by faithful service from its fiduciary officers. Josiah Hooker was the first president; the vice-presidents were George Bliss, Jonathan Dwight, jun., David Ames, Roswell Lee, John Chaffee,

Joshua Frost, Robert Emery, and John Ingersoll; the trustees, Daniel Bon-tecou, John B. Kirkham, Diah Allen, Samuel Henshaw, William Child, Joseph Weatherhead, Benjamin Day, W. F. Wolcott, George Colton, George Bliss, jun., Charles Stearns, Moses Bliss, 2d, Oliver B. Morris, Justin Wil-lard, Samuel Raynolds.

Marshall Blake, a lad who had earned \$20 driving the village cows to pasture, was the first depositor. He is now a well-known friend of Presi-

dent Arthur, and Unit-ed-States collector of internal revenue for New-York City. John Howard was the first treasurer, and Samuel Raynolds secretary. For the year 1829 the deposits amounted to \$1,130.42, and up to 1837 they were only \$29.689. In those days the bank's office was with the Springfield Bank (as above de-scribed); and the funds were deposited with that institution, which paid 4 per cent interest. In 1844 the deposits reached \$49,401; and the Spring-



Springfield Institution for Savings, Main and State Streets.

field Bank issued a notice to depositors to withdraw their funds, as it wished to relinquish them. This was a crisis in the history of the institution, but fortunately there were not lacking men with the courage to place it upon an independent foundation. A committee consisting of William Dwight, John Howard, Theodore Bliss, James Brewer, and Samuel Raynolds, advised "that the institution be continued." Henry Sterns was chosen treasurer, Dec. 24, 1849, thus separating the administration from that of the bank of discount: the office was then removed from the Springfield Bank Building to Foot's Block. Mr. Sterns remained treasurer till May, 1858, when the deposits reached \$614,907. Henry S. Lee was then chosen treasurer, and has continued in the office. During his 25 years of service he has received in deposits \$27,615,000, and paid \$4,674,000 in dividends; thus passing over \$32,000,000 to the credit of depositors. The bank has owed much to the

fidelity of its presidents, John Hooker from 1827 to 1844; Theodore Bliss and William Dwight for short terms; Josiah Hooker from 1847 to 1870; and since then, Col. James M. Thompson. Since 1862 Judge Shurtleff has been secretary, and examiner of titles. The bank has never closed its doors, or failed to meet a depositor's demand. The rate of interest was at first 4 per cent, subsequently 5 per cent, with occasional extra dividends, and is now 4 per cent.

Of the 20,170 depositors, 10,415 are women, with \$3,572,850 to their credit; 5,870 deposits are of sums less than \$50; 1,940 between \$50 and \$100; 2,490 between \$100 and \$200; and 3,516 between \$200 and \$500. The bank formerly had agents at Chicopee to receive deposits. The organization of savings banks at Chicopee, Holyoke, and other points within its original district, as well as in this city, has not seemed to check its growth. It erected its fine building in 1867. The present officers are: James M. Thompson, president; John B. Stebbins, vice-president; Henry S. Lee, treasurer; William S. Shurtleff, secretary; trustees, James M. Thompson, John B. Stebbins, Horace Smith, Elisha Gunn, Charles Marsh, Julius H. Appleton, Lawson Sibley, William H. Haile, Henry S. Lee; auditors, Homer Foot, James D. Brewer, James D. Safford. Deposits are received up to \$1,000, and principal and interest may accumulate to \$1,600 for each depositor.



Five Cents Savings Bank, Main and Court Streets.

The Springfield Five Cents Saving Bank was organized in 1854. Its presidents have been Willis Phelps and Dr. Joseph C. Pynchon. Daniel J. Marsh has been treasurer since 1858. Trustees, James E. Russell, R. O. Morris, Charles A. Nichols, H. Q. Sanderson, Oliver Marsh, Henry M. Phillips, T. D. Beach; vice-presidents, E. W. Bond, W. L. Smith, William Rice; clerk and treasurer, D. J. Marsh; teller, W. R. Hetherington; book-keeper, F. M. Lander. The fine granite block occupied by this bank and

by the United-States Post-office, on the corner of Main and Court Streets, was completed in 1876. The bank also erected and owns the adjoining granite building known as the Republican Block, occupied by "The Springfield Republican."

The **Hampden Savings Bank** was organized in 1852, with Albert Morgan as its first president. Its present president is Eliphalet Trask; and its treasurer is Peter S. Bailey, who has served in that capacity since 1872. Trustees, Lewis J. Powers, Charles O. Russell, John Mulligan, J. M. Stebbins, Timothy M. Brown, William H. Wright, Arthur I. Bemis, Hinsdale Smith, I. B. Lowell, John Olmsted, Richard F. Hawkins, Samuel Bigelow: vice-presidents, J. A. Rumrill, Marvin Chapin, H. S. Hyde, Frederick S. Bailey: secretary and treasurer, Peter S. Bailey: teller, John B. Phelps: clerk, C. E. Snow. The banking-quarters are under the Agawam National Bank, at the corner of Main and Lyman Streets, and have unusual facilities for safe deposits.

SAVINGS BANKS.	Deposits.	Market Value of Investments.	Depositors.
Springfield Institution for Savings	\$8,100,919	\$8,712,938	20,170
Five-Cents Savings Bank	1,742,543	1,814,590	6,452
Hampden Savings Bank	1,762,888	1,872,274	3,644
Totals	\$11,606,350	\$12,399,802	30,266

The **Springfield Clearing-House** was organized in 1873. Since that date, clearings have taken place daily at the Chicopee Bank, all the national banks being members of the association. Its officers at present are as follows: President, Charles Marsh of the Pyncheon Bank; secretary, Henry H. Bowman of the City Bank; manager, A. B. West of the Chicopee Bank.

CLEARINGS AT THE SPRINGFIELD CLEARING-HOUSE.

1874	\$29,691,073	1879	\$25,782,512
1875	29,095,057	1880	31,847,011
1876	26,032,555	1881	37,568,608
1877	24,749,047	1882	41,831,260
1878	22,313,256	1883	40,280,939

The **Springfield Co-operative Bank** was incorporated April 13, 1882, and commenced business May 9, 1882. At the end of 18 months' business (Oct. 31, 1883), there are 1,757 shares in force, \$22,600 loaned on first mortgage on real estate, and \$2,625 loaned shareholders on their shares in

the bank. It is intended especially for the benefit of all whose income is received at stated times, as weekly or monthly. Its operation teaches the value of the constant and regular saving of even small sums, and, by its plan of working, aids in the formation of the "saving habit." By the aid of this bank, any industrious person may become the owner of his own home, either by building, purchase, or the removal of an existing mortgage. Its plan is as follows: The capital stock of \$1,000,000 is divided into 5,000 shares of an ultimate value of \$200. Any one desirous of receiving the benefits of the bank takes as many shares (not exceeding 25), as he is able to save dollars monthly; that is, if he is able to save \$5 per month, he will take five shares of stock, as the shares are to be paid for at the rate of one dollar on each share each month. These payments on shares are called dues, and are continued till the shares have reached their ultimate value of \$200. It would, of course, take 200 months for the shares to reach their ultimate value, were it not for the profits which are added to the value of the shares as often as divided (usually each six months), and are in no case to be drawn till the shares mature; this reduces the time so that the average age of shares at maturity in similar institutions has been eleven years. The profits for the year ending Oct. 31 were 5 per cent for the actual time the money was in the bank, as each dollar begins to earn profit from the time it is paid in. Each month all money which is to be loaned is put up at auction, and sold to the bidder who will pay the highest premium for it, premium being what is paid above the regular rate of 6 per cent. Each shareholder is entitled to borrow \$200 on each share he owns, provided he can give satisfactory security, and is a successful bidder. In case payments cannot be kept up, the money paid in can be withdrawn, together with three-fourths of the profits, after one year, by giving one month's notice. Its officers are as follows: Oscar S. Greenleaf, president; Edward H. Phelps, vice-president; Francke W. Dickinson, secretary; Charles H. Churchill, treasurer. Directors, F. A. Judd, H. E. Durkee, P. P. Kellogg, E. A. Hall, W. F. Cook, John Sharrocks, E. D. Metcalf, N. J. Benjamin, R. H. Smith; auditors, F. E. Cooper, G. H. Bleloch, R. H. Cleeland.

J. G. Mackintosh & Co. are private bankers; but no account of banking as at present conducted in Springfield would be complete without a notice of this house, which was started at Holyoke in 1876, and came to Springfield in 1878. The head of the house was formerly treasurer of the Germania Mills at Holyoke. The house is the largest dealer in commercial paper between New York and Boston, and has led to something of a revolution in the manner of obtaining credit among the leading manufacturers of this section. Formerly they obtained their stocks and materials on five or six months' time, and went to the banks directly for any discounts needed: now they pay cash for their supplies by making commercial paper, which is

placed with Mackintosh & Co., and is disposed of by them to banks all over New England. It is, in short, the adaptation to this locality of methods of credit long in use in Boston and New York; and the immediate effect of its introduction was to reduce materially the current rate of discounts in this vicinity. Mackintosh & Co. have at times handled \$5,000,000 of commercial paper in one year. They have a branch house in Holyoke, under the management of Thomas Shepard, which has about \$100,000 in deposits, and does a large discount and banking business. They do also a general commission business in stocks and other securities for a large patronage, and the house has the reputation of a conservative counsellor in the management of investments.

The Active Banking Capital of Springfield in 1883 is thus about \$5,000,000: deposits in national banks, \$4,000,000; circulation, \$2,640,000; deposits in savings banks, \$11,600,000, secured by assets good for \$12,400,000. In short, the banking interest of the city commands over \$20,000,000. The clearings at the clearing-house rank in magnitude with those of cities much larger in population, being only exceeded in Massachusetts by those of Boston and Worcester.

— WILMOT LILLIE WARREN.



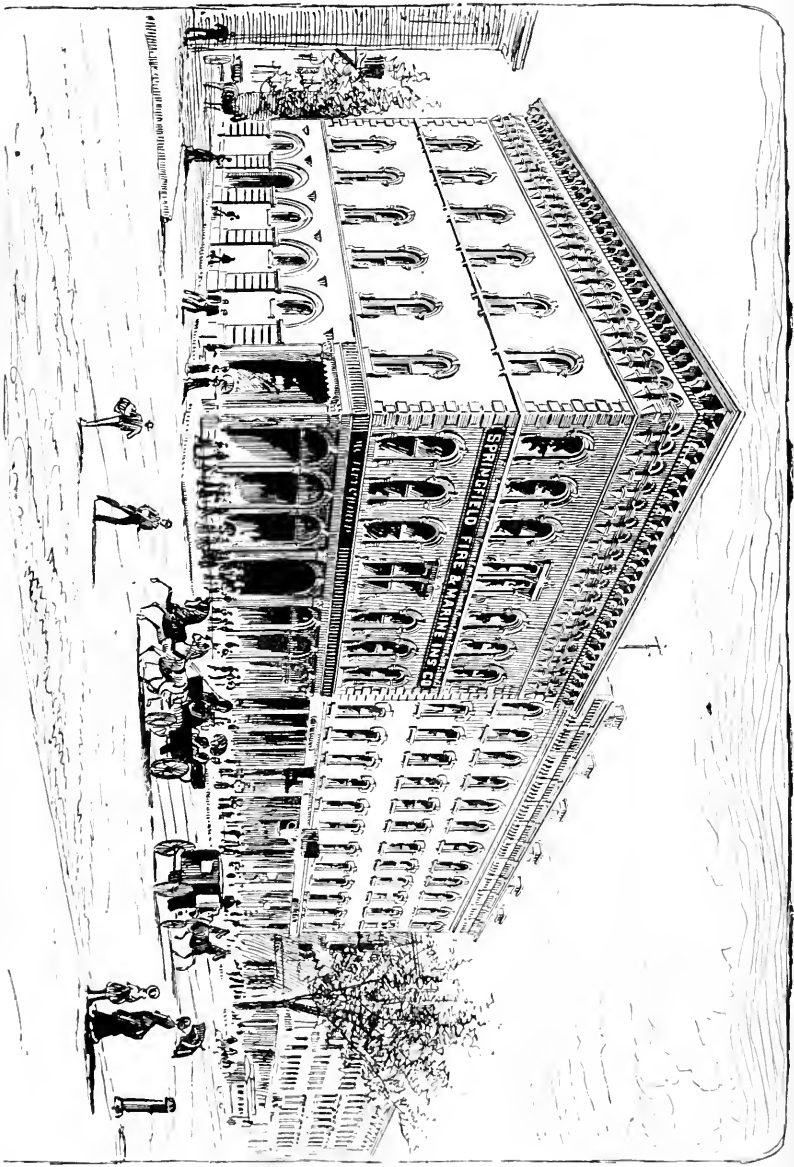
L. S. Lyde

petual by Act of June 3, 1856. The following extract from the charter explains the kind of business done: "That, when the sum subscribed by the associates to be insured shall amount to \$50,000, said corporation shall then be authorized to insure, for the term of six years, any dwelling-house or other building in the county of Hampden."

By an Act of June 3, 1856, authority was granted to insure in the New-England States and in the State of New York; and by Act of March 17, 1883, "to insure personal property against loss or damage by fire to the extent and in the same manner as they are now authorized by law to insure real estate." The mutual plan aims to provide insurance at cost to the members. That this has been successfully done by this company, the table of the percentage of its dividends returned will show: Five years ending 1838, average dividend 80 per cent; five years ending 1843, average dividend 76 per cent; five years ending 1848, average dividend 80 per cent; five years ending 1853, average dividend 73 per cent; five years ending 1858, average dividend 86 per cent; five years ending 1863, average dividend 79 per cent; five years ending 1868, average dividend 86 per cent; five years ending 1873, average dividend 88 per cent; five years ending 1878, average dividend 75 per cent; five years ending 1883, average dividend 75 per cent.

In 1849 the company moved into the offices now occupied on the second floor of the old brick building at the south-west corner of Main and Elm Streets. The present officers are: President, Warner C. Sturtevant; secretary and treasurer, Frank R. Young; directors, Warner C. Sturtevant, Henry Fuller, Alfred Rowe, Henry S. Lee, James Kirkham, Eliphalet Trask, Henry Morris, Charles L. Shaw, and V. N. Taylor; auditors, Col. James M. Thompson and Charles Marsh. The condition of the company, as shown by the last annual report to the corporation, is as follows: Risks outstanding, Sept. 30, 1882, \$3,886,200; market value of the assets, \$124,502; total liabilities, \$30,239; cash surplus over all liabilities, \$94,263.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, in the year 1849, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and with permission to commence business whenever a third of that sum should be paid in. The persons named in the act of incorporation were Edmund Freeman, George Dwight, and John L. King; and the first board of directors consisted of Edmund Freeman, Daniel L. Harris, Chester W. Chapin, Marvin Chapin, Andrew Huntington, Edward Southworth, John L. King, Jacob B. Merrick, Albert Morgan, and Waitstill Hastings. These gentlemen, with the exception of Marvin Chapin and Waitstill Hastings, are all dead. Mr. Hastings is not now a stockholder, and Mr. Chapin is the only director who was a member of the original board. The company commenced business in 1851, with Edmund Freeman president, and William Conner secretary. The company was fortu-



THE SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING

Main and Fort Streets

nate at the start in the selection of its officers and directors, and in having for stockholders the best and most substantial men of this community. Mr. Conner continued secretary until 1866, when he resigned to take the vice-presidency of a New-York company; and he was succeeded by J. N. Dunham, who held the office for two years, when he resigned, and was succeeded in 1868 by Sanford J. Hall, the present incumbent. Mr. Freeman held the office of president until ill-health compelled him to resign in 1874, and was succeeded by D. R. Smith, who had held the office of vice-president for the preceding six years. Mr. Smith died in 1880, and was succeeded by J. N. Dunham, formerly secretary; and he continues to hold the office of president. Andrew J. Wright, the present treasurer, became connected with the company as bookkeeper early in 1864, and in 1872 was elected treasurer (which office had previously been combined with that of the secretary). The capital stock has been increased from time to time until it is now \$1,000,000, and the assets are over \$2,500,000. This company stands at the head of all the Massachusetts fire-insurance companies; having the largest capital, largest assets, greatest amount at risk, and the largest yearly business. Moreover, it stands at the head of all the companies in New England, excepting only some of those at Hartford. It is doing business from Maine to California, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; having 2,500 agents scattered throughout the United States. It has paid losses of \$10,000,000 since its organization. The fact that it passed unshaken through the Chicago fire, though suffering a loss of \$525,000 (\$25,000 greater than its then cash capital), and the Boston fire, paying \$250,000, sufficiently attests its financial integrity and vitality; for many strong companies went down with those disasters. The income of the company for the year 1883 was over \$1,500,000. The company has built up its immense business in its own quiet way, with the utmost conservativeness, without pressing, and without any attempt to crowd out competitors. It has avoided every attempt to get business on any other than remunerative basis, and has taken care to invest its assets so that they could be immediately utilized in case of need. Its management has been successful in getting as agents men who were respected in their respective localities, and has retained them as long as possible. In Eastern Massachusetts, for example, the representatives in Boston have been Reed & Brother for nearly 30 years; the office being over a quarter of a century in the historic Old State House at head of State Street. It is the only local joint-stock fire-insurance company, and has, like the Massachusetts Mutual Life, been of inestimable value to Springfield, in providing trustworthy indemnity, in making the city known to the business men all over the country, and in bringing here a great amount of capital. Its directors have always comprised men recognized as being among those foremost in business standing. At present, the board includes J. N. Dun-

ham, Marvin Chapin, William Birnie, C. L. Covell, Frederick H. Harris, N. A. Leonard, William H. Haile, Azariah B. Harris, Sereno Gaylord of Chicopee, H. E. Russell of New York, and Marshall Field of Chicago. The company for many years has had its offices at the corner of Main and Fort Streets, in its own brick building called the "Fort Block," by reason of its occupying the site of the old Pyncheon house and fort (illustrated on p. 15). In the early history of the company, some very large dividends were paid to its stockholders: although it always aimed to keep a large surplus for contingencies, such as the Portland, Chicago, and Boston fires. The stockholders at the time of the Chicago fire were assessed 65 per cent, and at the Boston fire 30 per cent; but, notwithstanding these disasters, the company was never so large or prosperous as to-day. A Massachusetts law now limits the cash dividends of fire-insurance companies to 10 per cent annually. This is an excellent law, — good for the assured and well for the company, as it tends to increase its assets and add to its solidity. The "Springfield" has always paid all just claims in full, and has a list of stockholders who have great faith in its future; and it is constantly increasing its premium receipts.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company was organized in 1851, by a few of Springfield's citizens, who, with very little notion of the size the business was destined to reach, still had the idea that a local institution might supply the life-insurance that was wanted by their fellow-townsmen. It was chartered by special Act of Legislature in May, 1851, and began to issue policies in the following August. The original guaranty capital stock was divided into shares of \$100 each, and taken by some thirty different persons, several of whom mortgaged their homesteads for the purpose. The early records of the company give some curious hints of how little its founders knew of the nature or the size of the structure they had begun. After accepting their charter, they appointed a committee of two "to visit Boston and other places, to collect information on the subject of insurance." And the directors from time to time authorized such venturesome things as the borrowing of \$400, and the engaging of a clerk to assist the secretary in doing the necessary office-work, which he had before done alone.

The Hon. Caleb Rice was the first president of the company; and for nearly 22 years he served it as president and treasurer, with a faithfulness that became enthusiasm and an integrity absolutely unquestioned. He was a prominent citizen in various ways, was chosen first mayor¹ of the city, and had a promptness and decision of character that fitted well with the title of "Colonel," by which he was commonly known. At his death, in March, 1873, vice-president Ephraim W. Bond was chosen president and treasurer, and still fills those offices.

¹ See p. 24.

For nearly as long a term was the secretaryship filled by F. B. Bacon, who had no small hand in the work of building up the company. He served from 1851 until February, 1870; when, having been stricken with the illness that terminated his life in the following year, he was succeeded by Charles McLean Knox, who had been one of the company's general agents. Mr. Knox was promoted to the vice-presidency in March, 1873; at which time Avery J. Smith, assistant secretary, was made secretary. Mr. Smith continued in the office for eight years, and was followed by John A. Hall, who was elected Feb. 1, 1881, and is the present incumbent.

The vice-president since January, 1874, has been Henry Fuller, jun., who has been connected with the company from the beginning; and the company's actuaries have been James Weir Mason from 1869 to 1872, and Oscar B. Ireland since that time. M. V. B. Edgerly, the second vice-president and manager, is a well-known and long-experienced life-insurance officer.

This record shows a remarkably small number of changes; and, even of these, a considerable proportion were merely promotions in natural order, a state of things, that, it has been remarked, "speaks volumes for the integrity of the men chosen to the positions of trust, and also of the care and fidelity with which the directors of the company discharged the duties of selection." The following list of directors shows a group of men who have fairly earned the positions of trust for which they have been chosen: Ephraim W. Bond, Henry Fuller, jun., Gideon Wells, Warner C. Sturtevant, James Kirkham, D. P. Crocker, Homer Foot, Julius H. Appleton, Lewis J. Powers, Henry S. Lee, Nelson C. Newell, Alfred Lambert, John A. Hall, all of Springfield; William A. Tower and F. A. Brooks of Boston; William Bross of Chicago, Ill.; William McGeorge of Philadelphia, Penn.; H. S. Walbridge of Toledo, O.; G. W. Bentley of New London, Conn.; C. W. Stanley, P. C. Cheney, M. V. B. Edgerly, and George B. Chandler, of Manchester, N.H.; George C. Kimball of Grand Rapids, Mich.; James M. Warner of Albany, N.Y.; Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse, N.Y.; John R. Redfield of Hartford, Conn.; Remington Vernam and John F. Anderson of New York; and John K. Marshall of Brookline, Mass.

The office of the company was in rented rooms in Foot's Block from 1851 until early in 1868, when it was removed to the company's own handsome and well-known building on Main Street. The next move was a sudden one; for on the evening of Feb. 5, 1873, a fire broke out in the lower part of the building (which was rented for mercantile purposes), and raged all night, destroying all the rear and much of the front part of the structure. The company's safes, and most of its books and papers, were preserved; and business was transacted, with but little interruption, in temporary quarters in the Hampden House Block on Court Street. By December of the same year the company's own building had been rebuilt, re-arranged, and im-



THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING
On Main Street.

proved, under the supervision of George Hathorne, the New-York architect, and its own offices were re-occupied. The lofty brown-stone front and iron mansard roof form a handsome and conspicuous feature of the street; while the Masonic lodges and other organizations that occupy the floors over the company's offices, and the stores that are on the ground floor, make the inside of the building familiar to a great number of people.

It will probably be a surprise to many, even of its neighbors, to know that the business of the Massachusetts Mutual at the home office gives constant employment to three officers and fifteen clerks, besides janitor, real-estate man, and the local agency force: while, in nearly all the Northern States it has a force of agents at work securing new business. But when it is remembered that accounts have to be kept with over 14,000 separate policies: that perhaps a tenth as many cease, and a sixth as many new ones are added, in a year: that some \$7,000,000 are to be kept safely invested and accounted for; and that 19 separate State departments have to be furnished with an elaborate annual statement of the company's affairs, — it will be seen that there is plenty of work for all.

If we look into the business that is the mainspring and motive power of this institution, we find much that is interesting and gratifying to its friends. When the company had been three years in operation, the whole number of policies in force was 502, insuring \$720,780; and the accumulations, not including the guaranty capital, amounted to \$16,704.79. Yet, even in that little time, it had paid death-claims on 14 policies, amounting to \$12,150, and so illustrated the nature of the good work it had begun. At the end of the year 1883, the thirty-second annual report showed 14,313 policies in force, insuring \$32,860,164, and gross assets of \$7,588,727.32: while the payments for death-claims, since the foundation of the company, had amounted to \$6,189,178.65, and for matured endowment policies to \$920.890 more.

To realize the amount of good thus done by what may be called a great collecting and distributing agency, one should be familiar with the circumstances of those to whom claims are paid, and realize in how large a proportion of cases the insurance money is the principal part of what is left for the heirs, and how generally it is true that neither the premiums paid to the company, nor the interest they have earned, would have had any visible existence in a man's estate if he had invested or spent his money in any other way. The interest account of the Massachusetts Mutual for the 32 years shows earnings of over \$5,000,000: it is not easy to believe that more than a small portion of this would have been earned by the same principal if it had not been applied by its owners to the purchase of life-insurance.

The laws of Massachusetts, no less than the disposition of the managers of this company, have favored conservative methods of doing business, and

an economical expenditure of money. The companies chartered by the State have been few; but not one of them has failed, and their members have had the protection of law to a greater extent than any other class of insured persons in the country. The celebrated non-forfeiture law of the State, that went into effect April 1, 1861, provided that the lapsing policyholder, the one on whom the disappointments and hardships of the business had fallen, should receive a return for what the company had gained by his membership, in the form of an extension of the time during which his full amount of insurance should be in force and valid; and a great many thousands of dollars have been paid, and will hereafter be paid, by the mere force of that law, after the failure of the insured to pay his stipulated dues. The law that took the place of this, with reference to policies issued after 1880, was for the same general purpose, but gave the return in the form of a smaller amount of insurance, good for the whole time covered by the original policy, and allowed the insurer in some cases to collect the surrender value of his policy in cash. It also revised the mathematical basis of the law, and adapted it to more modern theories, and more modern forms of business. It can hardly be doubted, that, the more widely the nature of the Massachusetts laws becomes understood, the greater will be the demand for insurance in Massachusetts companies; for it is only to the members of Massachusetts companies, wherever they may live, that the protective laws above described apply: residents of this State who are insured in other State companies are not, as is sometimes supposed, included in their provisions.

It is a matter of no small gratification to those interested in the Massachusetts Mutual, that during the years 1880, '81, '82, and '83, it did over 34 per cent of all the business done in this State by the five Massachusetts companies, when it insured \$4,254,155 out of a total of \$12,472,134; and that in each of those years its total receipts were handsomely ahead of that of either of the four other companies.

The Hampden Mutual Fire-Insurance Company was organized at the close of the year 1883, to insure, "against loss or damage by fire or lightning, manufacturers', city, and village property, real and personal." The charter received on Jan. 1, 1884, bears these names as incorporators: Stephen C. Warriner, William Patton, A. N. Mayo, Emerson Wight, E. W. Ladd, Gurdon Bill, James Abbe, Edwin D. Metcalf, W. C. Newell, W. H. Wilkinson, and Benjamin Weaver. The officers chosen are Emerson Wight, president; Gurdon Bill, vice-president; P. P. Kellogg, treasurer; John R. Hixon, secretary. It has secured the \$500,000 of insurance requisite under the State statutes, and has entered the field of the mutual fire-insurance companies. It will probably enjoy that long-lived and prosperous career for which Springfield institutions, and especially her insurance-companies, have become so widely and so justly noted.

The Springfield Board of Underwriters was organized in January, 1883. It was started by the "New-England Exchange" of Boston, which, by means of the combined experience of leading underwriters, advises and controls this and other local boards, and assists them intelligently to fix rates on the numerous kinds of insurable property. The board is in fair operation, and maintains the fixed rates, although they have been somewhat advanced. Regular meetings are held monthly, for adjusting rates and furthering insurance interests. Almost all the large and conservative companies are represented in the board. The officers are: Joseph C. Pyncheon, president; S. C. Warriner, vice-president; F. A. Judd, secretary and treasurer.

Agencies of life and fire insurance companies are as numerous here as anywhere; the leading fire-companies regarding Springfield as a very desirable place in which to take risks, and the life-companies knowing that a thriving and prudent community like this is one in which much effort can profitably be spent to secure patrons. For these reasons, as well as the all-powerful one that business is here to be had, there are many agents, representing many companies, and putting forward their utmost energy and ability.

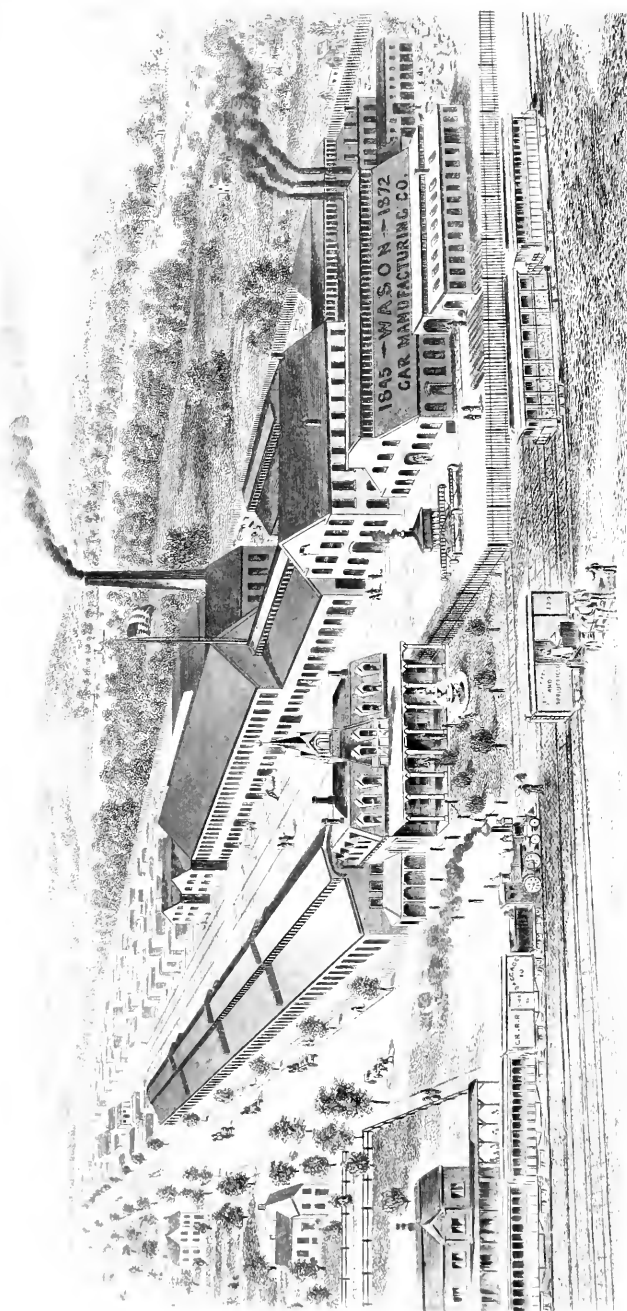
Co-operative Life-Insurance and Mutual-Benefit Associations have made inroads into this community; but, as societies offering their peculiar class of protection can hardly be recognized as legitimate life-insurance companies, they will be found noticed in the chapters on "The Sociability of the City," and "The Charities and Hospitals," where they seem most appropriately to belong.



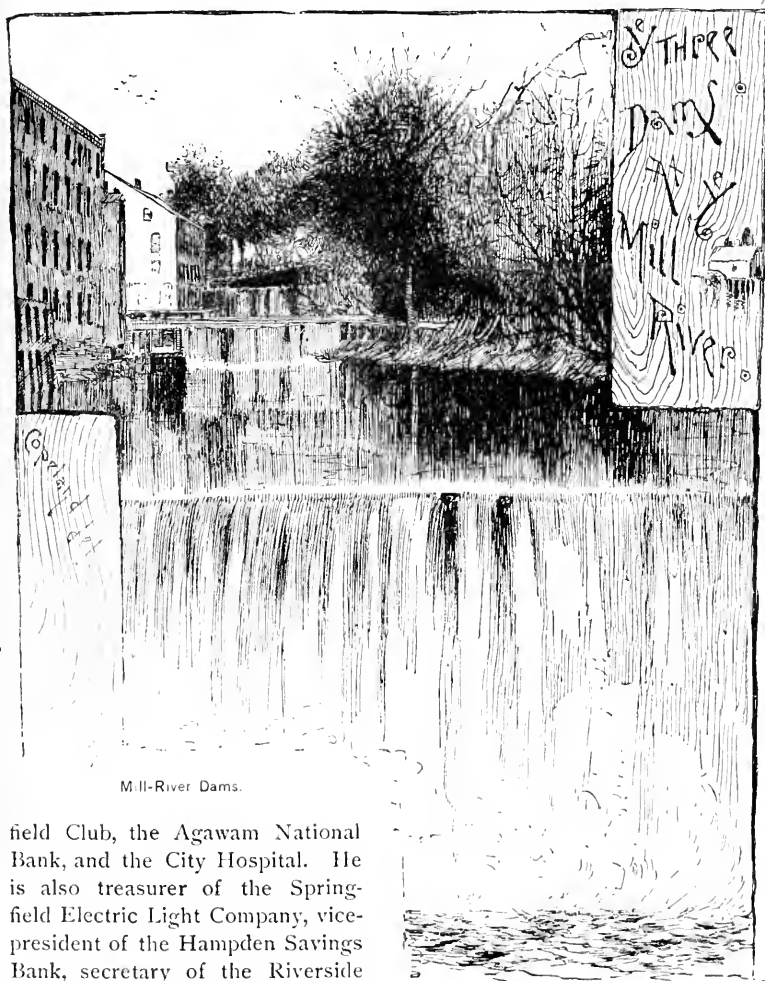
J W Was on

pany has built cars for almost every important railroad in the United States, and has also supplied railroads of other countries. Many of the contracts taken for home and foreign governments have been very extensive, among which was one from the Egyptian government, finished in 1860; \$300,000 being received for the work. In 1869 seventy-five coaches were turned out of these workshops for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which, with 2,600 freight-cars constructed about the same time, represented in value \$1,700,000. This company has furnished the Central Railroad of New Jersey, since the year 1862, over 240 coaches (passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars), the total value of which has amounted to over \$1,500,000. This is probably the largest number of coaches ever constructed for one railroad-company by one concern. On the 1st of March, 1884, ten passenger-coaches will be completed for the Ferro Carril del Sur railroad of Chili, South America, some of which have exteriors of solid mahogany.

The Wason works were established in 1845, by Thomas W. and Charles Wason, and were carried on in a small way until 1851, when Thomas W. Wason became sole owner. From that time, under his management, the works increased rapidly; and in 1853 a company, with a capital of \$20,000, was formed; and in 1862 the Wason Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with an increased capital of \$150,000. This was afterward increased to \$300,000. Thomas W. Wason was the first president. From a small shed, which was too small in which to manufacture the first freight-car, the works were at times added to, until they included a large brick manufactory on Lyman Street, which, in time, became too small. Then a sixteen-acre tract of land at Brightwood was selected, and the extensive works of to-day were erected. The property is bounded by Plainfield and Fairfield Streets, and Birnie and Wason Avenues. The transfer was made in 1873; and since that time a flourishing little village has sprung up at Brightwood, the place having derived its name from the residence in that vicinity built by Dr. J. G. Holland as his home, and now occupied by George C. Fisk. The founder of the business, Thomas W. Wason, died in 1870; and his successor as president has been George C. Fisk, who began in the workshops, and has been connected with the Wason Company from its earliest days. He is thoroughly a self-made man, and prides himself upon the fact that his business success is due entirely to personal efforts; but he never forgets Mr. Wason's kindly aid. Mr. Fisk is thoroughly familiar with the smallest details of the workshops, as well as counting-room and business departments. As truly said by one of his business associates, "he carries the Wason Manufacturing Company in the palm of his hand." Henry S. Hyde is treasurer of the company. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Wason, and represents a large portion of the company's stock. He is recognized as one of the most thorough business men and successful financial managers in the



city, and, aside from his position with the Wason Company, is treasurer of the Springfield Steam-Power Company, and also president of the Spring-



MILL-RIVER DAMS.

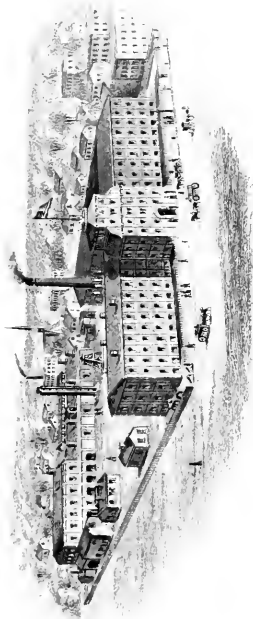
field Club, the Agawam National Bank, and the City Hospital. He is also treasurer of the Springfield Electric Light Company, vice-president of the Hampden Savings Bank, secretary of the Riverside Paper Company, besides holding other offices of less importance. The secretary of the company is Louis C. Hyde, and the superintendent of works is Henry Pearsons.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the works, it may be said that when

they are running to their fullest capacity, 35,000 feet of lumber is used per day, 700 workmen have been employed at one time at the manufactory, and \$1,500,000 worth of cars a year have been turned out. It is easy to see that a large amount of room, as well as a vast deal of material, and a great quantity of machinery, must be brought into use at the Wason works. The buildings, constructed of wood and brick, are commodious, and complete in every particular. They are said to be the best arranged of any of the sort in the United States, if not in the world. The offices are by themselves, in a neat wooden building but a few rods north of the Brightwood railroad-station, on the line of the Connecticut-river Railroad. The railroad-supply rooms are in the same building with the offices. Back of these are the workshops and lumber-yards. Here every part of the car is made. The workshops are arranged in two parallel structures, extending the entire depth of the grounds, each side of a wide-gauge railway. This forty-feet gauge track is traversed by a steam-engine and carriage. By this arrangement the cars, when completed, are transferred from the shops to the tracks, and thence, by the means of switches, to the tracks of the Connecticut-river Railroad. The dimensions and capacity of the shops are as follows: Foundry, 170 by 62 feet, with a daily capacity of 100 car-wheels, and 10 tons of other castings; machine-shop, 96 by 45 feet; smith-shop, 150 by 45 feet; passenger-car shop, 117 by 75 feet; wood-working and cabinet shop, 200 by 62 feet; lumber-shed, 420 by 40 feet; passenger-car paint-shop, 500 by 75 feet; freight-car erecting-shop, 250 by 60 feet; freight-car paint-shop, 250 by 45 feet; tire-and-bolt-cutting shop, 50 by 40 feet: this, with the building where the upholstering, seat-trimming, and varnishing is carried on, is of two stories. The truck-constructing room is 60 by 45 feet; engine-house, 50 by 20 feet, the upper floors being used for veneering rooms. There is one double dry-house 42 by 35 feet, together with one having four compartments furnished with the Foss Patent Exhaust method of drying lumber. This makes an aggregate of nearly 150,000 square feet, and over 6 acres of flooring. The lumber-yards cover 12 acres of space, and during the busiest times 4,000,000 feet of lumber are kept in stock. The arrangement of detail in all the various departments of the manufactory seems to be as near perfection as present times will admit.

Smith & Wesson represent one of the greatest, most important, and widely known of the diversified interests which characterize the industries of Springfield; and none deserve more prominent mention, or have been more closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city during the past quarter of a century.

The firm under its present style began to manufacture revolvers in 1857, the partners at that time being Horace Smith and Daniel B. Wesson.



WORKS OF SMITH & WESSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS.

In 1874 Mr. Smith retired from the business; and Mr. Wesson continued alone until Jan. 1, 1882, when he associated with himself his son Walter H. Wesson as a partner, the original style, however, always remaining unchanged. From a small beginning in 1856, when no more than 75 men were employed, and the annual production amounted to only a few thousand revolvers, the enterprise has grown to be the largest of its kind on the globe, employing from 400 to 500 men, and producing yearly from 80,000 to 90,000 of these arms.

The plant of the firm is one of the most extensive in the city, and is remarkably complete in every department. The main factory, which fronts on Stockbridge Street, is a four-story brick building 150 by 40 feet, with an L 100 by 40 feet; and besides a two-story blacksmith-shop 150 by 45 feet, there are a number of smaller buildings. The works are equipped with about \$250,000 worth of machinery, a large part of which was invented by this house for its own special work; and it is all operated by a 135-horse-power engine.

This remarkable industry seems to owe its development to inventive and executive ability of high order. Previous to 1856, there was no fire-arm in which any form of metallic cartridge was fired other than the "Flobert," a French cartridge, which consisted of a small copper shell containing fulminate, and a small ball, used only in the so-called "Saloon" pistol, a single-barrelled arm made in France. On the 8th of August, 1854, Smith & Wesson patented a rim-fire metallic cartridge; and a little later they conceived the idea of constructing a revolver that should use some such style of cartridge. On such an arm they obtained patents in July, 1859, and December, 1860.

At first two styles of arm were made, but some 40 or 50 models have since been formed. At present seven models only are made. The revolver produced here for military purposes is a superior article. To make this improved arm, the firm purchased certain patents of other inventors, which gave them the automatic cartridge-shell extractor; thus obviating the necessity of the detachment of the cylinder, either for this purpose or for loading. A recent new model is a navy revolver. The automatic extractor applies to all models. No revolver yet invented consists of comparatively so few parts, and accomplishes so much; its operations are largely automatic. The proprietors claim that it is "unequalled in excellence of material and workmanship, force, accuracy of firing, safety, simplicity of construction, and convenience in loading." As evidence of the superiority of the Smith and Wesson military revolver, it may be stated that it was recommended for adoption by the United-States troops, by the commission of which General Schofield was president, and has been extensively adopted by the Russian and other governments. About the time our war of the Rebellion closed,

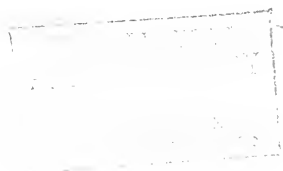
the firm were producing nearly 60,000 revolvers annually. The demand for them in the United States was such, that, up to 1867, Smith & Wesson made no effort to sell them abroad. At the Paris Exposition in that year, a case of their various models was exhibited, which at once attracted attention, and created a foreign demand which has constantly increased, resulting in large shipments to Japan, China, England, Russia, France, Spain, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Cuba, and, in fact, to almost every nation on the globe. They made for the Russian government alone, 150,000 of this arm. They received the highest awards at the International Expositions held at Paris in 1867, at Moscow in 1872, at Vienna in 1873, at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Australia in 1880. Agencies are established in all important parts of the globe, the most noteworthy being Birmingham, England; Paris, France; Germany; Havana, Cuba; Mexico City, Mexico; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; Shanghai, China; Tokio, Japan; St. Petersburg, Russia; Toronto, Canada; Turkey, India, and Australia.

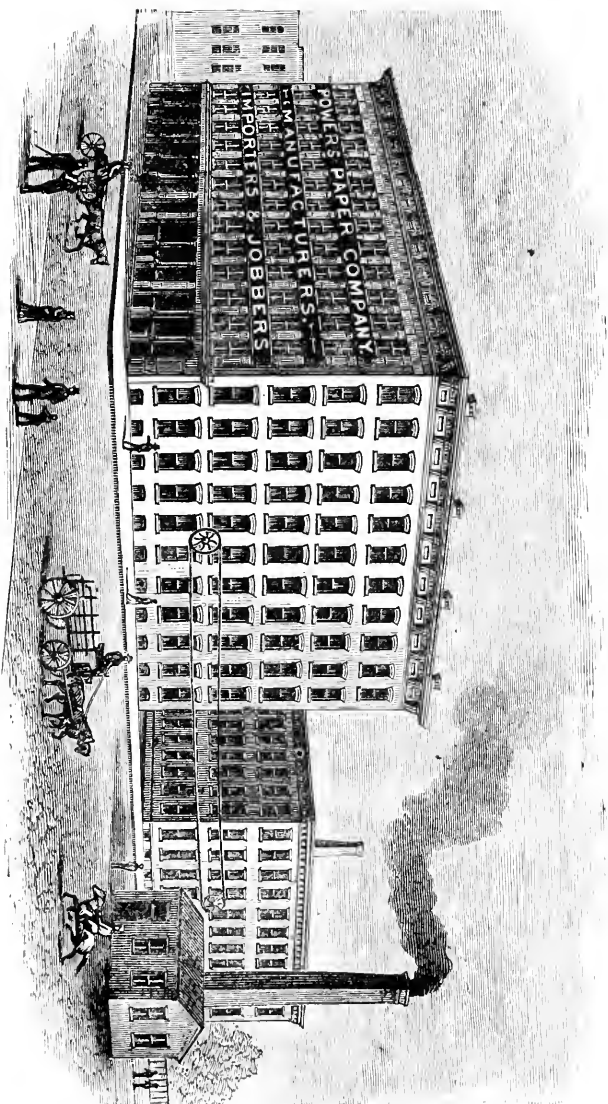
Nearly all the Smith & Wesson improvements have been patented both in this country and in Europe, and are owned by the firm. For the purpose of securing a perfect interchangeability of all parts of every arm made at this establishment, a system of inspection has been adopted of the most rigid character. Only the very best wrought steel is used, and great attention is paid to the smallest details. The system of inspection adopted is such that the least imperfection in material or workmanship is detected, and causes the piece to be condemned. The very best skilled labor is employed, and almost every department is let out under contract to old and long-experienced workmen who are the heads or superintendents. When it is known that no fires or serious accidents have ever occurred on these premises, the care and precaution of the firm will be understood. An explosion took place, however, at one time when they made cartridges, and several men were injured. But this department was abandoned when the centre-fire cartridge was adopted. One secret of the success of the firm, and the popularity of their revolvers, lies in the fact that they have never been slow to take advantage of all new inventions and suggestions: they have kept pace with the demand for an increased perfection in small fire-arms.

The Powers Paper Company, ever since its business was begun, has had a steady growth, until to-day it stands in the foremost rank among houses of the sort in this country. Lewis J. Powers, its founder as well as proprietor and active manager, has devoted the whole of his business life to the paper-trade. Beginning as a newspaper-carrier in 1845, when but eight years of age, in the employ of L. B. Brockett, then in business on Sanford Street, in this city, young Powers, by integrity and strict attention to busi-



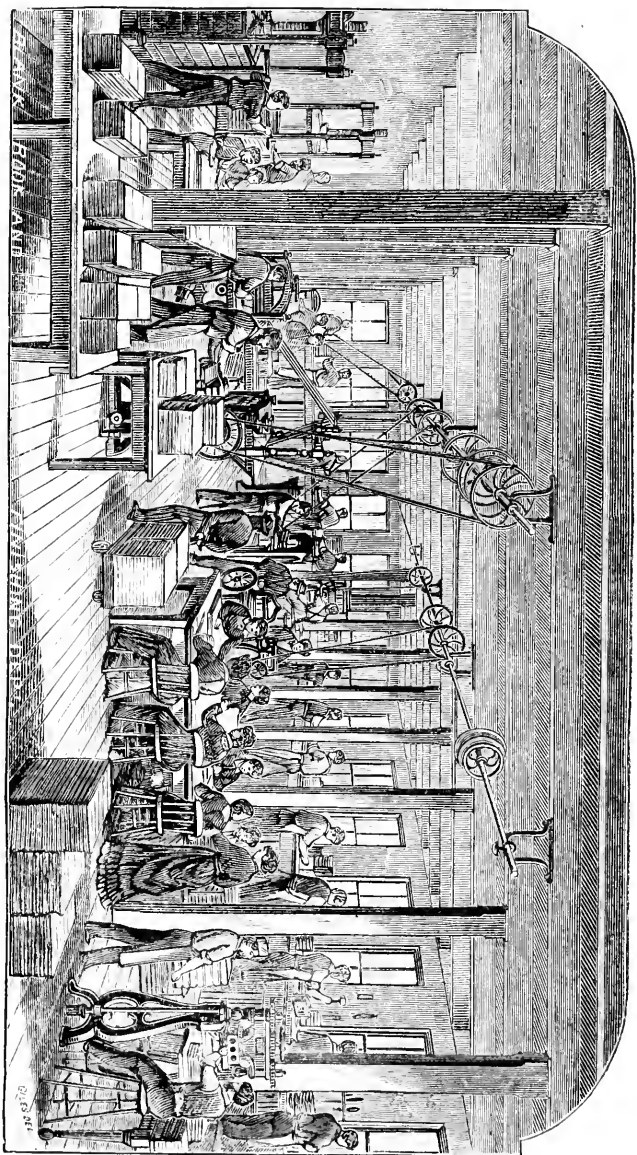
L. P. Remus





THE POWERS PAPER COMPANY.
On Lyman Street.

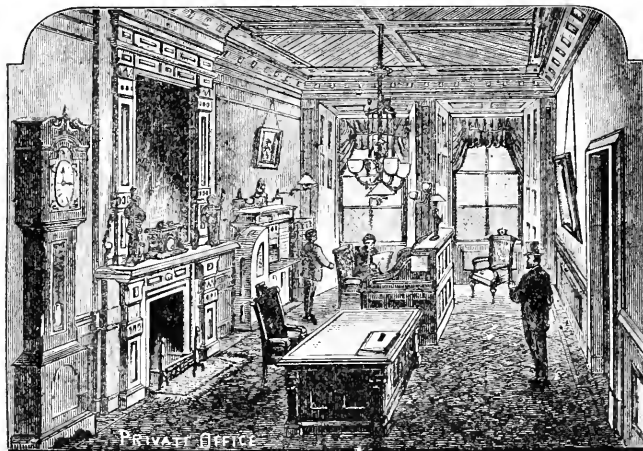
ness, became a partner in the newspaper-house of Marshall Bessey & Co., who had succeeded to the business of Brockett. This was in 1857. In 1861 Mr. Powers, with his twin brother Lucius H. Powers, bought Mr. Bessey's interest in the concern; the firm then adopting the style of L. J. Powers & Brother. Mr. Powers was born in this city, Jan. 15, 1837, and is one of its most popular and public-spirited citizens. He has often held, and continues to hold, many positions of trust among the money-making, public, and charitable institutions of the city. During the years 1862, 1867, and 1869, he was a member of the common council, and in 1874 and 1875 he was an alderman. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Springfield, an office which he held two terms. He was the youngest executive officer ever elected in the city. Mr. Powers was one of the prime movers in organizing the Hampden-park Association; and as a mark of appreciation of his successful management, he was presented with a magnificent timepiece, which was made to order at a cost of \$1,000. He still retains his interest in fine horses, and is now treasurer of the National Trotting Association. He is also a director of the Agawam National Bank, the Hampden Savings Bank, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Springfield Telephone and Electric-light companies, the Wason Car Manufacturing Company, and various other enterprises. His residence, on Pearl Street, is one of the most artistic and well-appointed homes in the city. Mr. Powers's first extensive business speculation came in 1862, when he put into his store, under the Massasoit House, a magnificent line of holiday goods. It was a daring move; and no local dealer had ever undertaken to carry such a stock of costly books, engravings, and the like. He sold \$50,000 as the result of his venture. In 1863, finding the Massasoit-house store too small, he fitted up a large store in Goodrich Block. As in the past, he continued to prosper financially; but too close attention to business caused a general breaking-down in health. At the advice of his physicians, he secured a farm at Northfield, and remained there during the summer. Again returning to business, he saw that an avenue for speculation and trade was opening in the sale of photograph-albums. These goods were manufactured by Samuel Bowles & Co., and the books of that house show that in 1864 Mr. Powers bought over \$90,000 worth of albums. This same year the firm became the selling-agents for the Glasgow Paper Company; their annual sales amounting to over three-quarters of a million of dollars. In 1872 they again moved, this time to the Agawam Bank Building, and again, in 1875, to the building erected for them on Lyman Street. This establishment is extensive and complete. It is a splendidly built business structure, four stories high above a fine basement. It is of brick, with granite trimmings. Here all kinds of business papers, papeteries, envelopes, blank-books, and miscellaneous stationery are prepared for the market. Here the firm have



THE POWERS PAPER COMPANY.

Blank-book Manufacturing and Paper-finishing Departments.

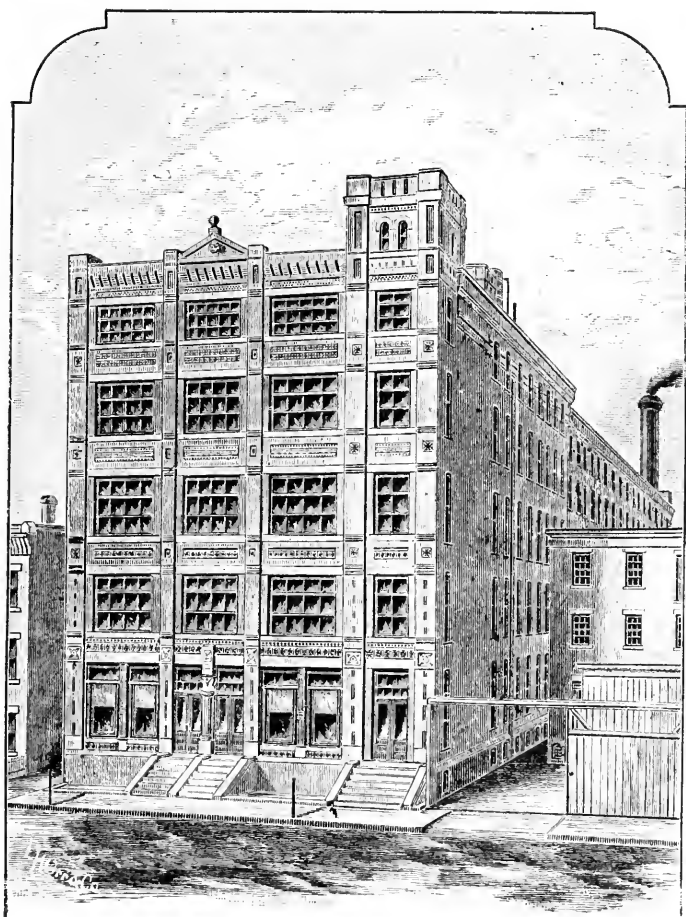
one of the largest envelope-manufactories in this country, and the numerous machines are constantly rolling off millions of envelopes of all varieties. The United-States Pencil Company, of which Mr. Powers also has control, have headquarters on the fourth floor of the building, and the book-binding and notion department are very extensive. Mr. Powers's private offices, on the first floor, are exquisite in design and finish, and perhaps as costly as any private office in the country. The newspaper and periodical business is still carried on by the firm in the basement of the Massasoit House, and



Hon. Lewis J. Powers's Private Office

this branch by itself reaches the sum of \$100,000 a year. The Powers Company have offices and agencies in New York, San Francisco, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and have men travelling throughout the United States.

The Morgan Envelope Company is another of those great local corporations with national reputations. It is a striking example of what one man can accomplish when he has ability combined with ambition. Twenty years ago Elisha Morgan gave up his position as general freight agent of the Connecticut-river Railroad, and came to Springfield, and in a small way began to manufacture envelopes in the building on Hillman Street now occupied by the National Papeterie Company. Later, the business was moved to Taylor Street; and from time to time portions of other buildings were added, until the factory included a group of structures extending from Taylor to



THE MORGAN ENVELOPE COMPANY

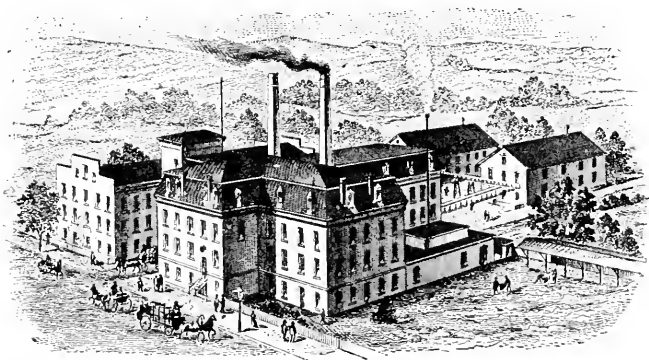
On Harrison Street.

Worthington Street, with the offices on the Worthington-street side in the rooms now occupied by "The Springfield Daily Union." In the latter part of 1883 a removal was made from this jumble of buildings to what is the equal of the finest manufacturing establishment in any industry in America. The new building is on the north side of Harrison Avenue, east of Main Street. It is a solid brick structure, 230 feet long by 55 feet wide, with six floors including the basement. The front is ornamented with cut brick and terra-cotta work. Up just a few easy steps, one enters, through the main door of the building, one of the lightest and pleasantest counting-rooms in this country. To the left are the offices of the president and treasurer; and everybody is at once impressed with the fact that these men realize, that, as they spend the greater part of their wakeful hours in their places of business, it is philosophical and sensible to make these places as comfortable and cheerful as possible. Here is where the money is earned, and here may wisely be spent a portion of it. But in going through the factory, one may also at a glance perceive that these employers are mindful of their employees as well as of themselves, and have provided for them workrooms that cannot be surpassed for ventilation, light, warmth, and all reasonable conveniences; and when it is remembered that employment is given constantly to from 225 to 275 hands, it will be seen that this establishment is entitled to considerable praise. The building was put up by this company expressly for its use. The basement is used for packing, clippings, storage, and workshops. The main floor contains the counting-room, the sample-rooms, the general wareroom for finished stock and shipping-rooms; and in the rear part the 200-horse-power engine, to the right of which, on a lower floor, are the two immense boilers made in Springfield by R. F. Hawkins. The second floor is chiefly the box-shop, where boxes of all conceivable kinds are made. The third floor presents a lively appearance when its long lines of envelope making and printing machines are in operation: here, when running to their full capacity, one and a half millions of envelopes a day can be made. The two upper floors are used for the storage of flat and finished papers, boxes and envelopes, and materials. Besides these premises, the company still retain for woodwork some of the shops in their former buildings.

To utilize all this property requires an enormous business. This the company has enjoyed for many years, and it is constantly increasing. It is generally known that the Morgan Envelope Company had the original contract for making the postal cards, and at that time finished and delivered fifty-one millions in three months. The envelopes and papeteries made here are shipped to all parts of this country, and are sold to stationers, printers, jobbers, and consumers of large quantities. Of its papeteries, several brands are known everywhere in the trade; particularly the "American Artistic

made a specialty. Here the finest line of covered buttons in the country are manufactured. The coverings of soutache, velvet, lasting, mohair, are imported, and pure dye sewing-silk braid is of American manufacture. The third floor of the main building is used for drilling and finishing the vegetable-ivory buttons. The second building, which is directly across the street, and reached by a bridge from the main building, has the same excellent arrangement. The first floor is devoted to the dyeing of vegetable-ivory buttons; the second floor, to the ornamenting and chemical departments; the third, to carding, and to the packing of the buttons; and the fourth, to the manufacture of boxes. The average amount of work turned out by the company is 3,000 gross a day.

The W. G. Medlicott Company, manufacturers of full-fashioned knit goods, have their mills on Morris Street. Since the business was established in this city, the company have prospered and grown so that to-day



The W. G. Medlicott Co.'s Mills, on Morris Street.

they stand among the leading industries of the valley. They are now the only mills in Springfield where textile goods are manufactured; and, while there are many in the country that are larger, there are none better equipped or appointed. The machinery is all of the most approved patterns, and the goods which these mills put upon the market are acknowledged of superior make and finish. The products of the mills are men's, women's, and children's underwear, all grades of Shetland Scotch wool, white merino, white Scotch wool, scarlet wool; fancy colored merino goods also being made. The market is supplied through the company's selling-agents, — Brown, Wood, & Kingman, who have houses at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The W. G. Medlicott Company was established in 1881, by



Wilton Bradley & Co. Taylor & Tapley Mfg. Co.
47 to 69 Willow St. Springfield, Mass.

William G. Medlicott, a pioneer of woollen manufacture in this country, and a gentleman whose sterling integrity and fair dealing, together with his admirable business qualities, placed him in the foremost rank of knit-goods manufacturers. His kind heart and many social qualities made him hosts of friends among both rich and poor. A stock-company with a capital of \$100,000¹ was formed, and the founder became president and manager. This position he held until the time of his death in 1883, when his son, William B. Medlicott, was chosen as his successor. The other officers of the company are: William B. Wood, treasurer; H. M. Morgan, secretary; and W. Tansley, superintendent. The mills are pleasantly and centrally located, the original building having been added to from time to time as the business increased, until now they extend from Morris to Central Street, with a frontage of 250 and a depth of 120 feet. The buildings are five in number, four stories in height, two being built of brick, and three of wood. The mills are divided into four general departments, they being devoted to the scouring and dyeing, the carding and spinning, the knitting, and the making and finishing rooms. The machinery of the mills, which is driven by an 80-horse-power engine, includes at present four sets 48-inch cards, 42 divisions of wrought knitting-frames, 40 heads of circular knitting-machines, and four spinning-mules. About 150 operatives are regularly employed.

The Taylor & Tapley Manufacturing Company, although incorporated in the early part of 1884, is practically the consolidation of several old and well-known establishments; and the owners and chief officers are among the most respected and successful business-men of this city. The company started in 1882 under its present name, but without being incorporated. It succeeded to the business of Brigham & Co., founded in 1863; Ray & Taylor, in 1865; George W. Tapley, in 1866; The Ray & Taylor Manufacturing Co., in 1874. By these several consolidations, this company has become the owners of many of the most valuable patents, dies, moulds, trade-marks, and patterns in the paper collar and cuff industry. It has brought together several of the leading and most experienced manufacturers, and has secured many of the most skilful workmen in this line. It has also made this establishment, if not the foremost, certainly the equal of any in this industry in this country. The factory is a substantial five-story brick building, as shown in the accompanying illustration. It is owned by the president of this company, and is occupied in part by the Milton Bradley Company. It is situated on the east side of Willow Street, and was built only a few years ago, especially for its present uses. It is equipped with the most modern machinery in its line, the patents on much of which are owned by this company. The business comprises, not merely the making of paper, or, rather, cloth-faced, collars and cuffs, but also the making

¹ The capital-stock was increased in 1884 to \$150,000.

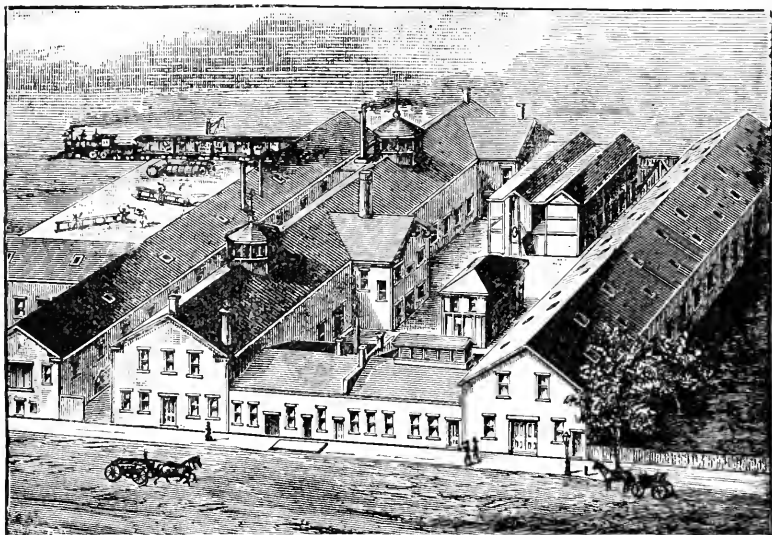
of the cloth-faced paper, which is sold in large quantities to other manufacturers of collars and cuffs, and to many printing-houses everywhere, for tags and other purposes, where a durable, strong, and cheap flexible material is desired. Upwards of 100,000 collars and cuffs are made daily, in upwards of forty different styles; and these are sold in all parts of the United States, British, Central, and South America. Although most of the work is done by automatic machinery, employment is given constantly to more than fifty operatives. The president of the company is George W. Tapley, and the treasurer is Varnum N. Taylor. The Taylor and Tapley families will be found mentioned in any account of the development of Springfield enterprises; for, during several years past, they have been identified with many of them. Elsewhere mention is made of Mr. Tapley as the owner of the oldest house now standing here, and of Mr. Taylor as the president of the Business Men's Association, and Mr. Tapley of the Milton Bradley Company. Both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tapley have been mentioned as directors of several financial and other institutions. This is another of those many industries which have done so much to bring the city of Springfield so prominently before the eyes of the business men of this country.

The Milton Bradley Company is the lineal successor of the lithographing business established in 1860 by Milton Bradley, who, two years later, was joined by Clark W. Bryan and J. F. Tapley, and still later by Lewis Bradley, all under the firm name of Milton Bradley & Co.,—a name that has become familiar to households throughout North and South America, Europe, and Australia. The business now comprises three extensive departments, each one of which would ordinarily constitute a noteworthy establishment. These are, (1) lithographic department, (2) game and toy department, and (3) educational department. In lithography the firm employ a corps of the best artists, and aim to do better work than is done anywhere else than in the largest cities. Work is done here for firms and corporations all over the country, and is everywhere admired by reason of the superior quality of designs and printing. In games and toys this firm surpass every other establishment in the United States in magnitude as well as variety and quality of work; the catalogue at present containing about 150 items. In educational supplies, the firm now manufacture kindergarten material, and primary-school aids and apparatus, and are also preparing a line of physical apparatus for graded schools and seminaries not caring to invest in the more elegant and costly apparatus now in the market. The wide-spread and enviable reputation of this concern has been well earned. No footsteps of other enterprises were followed, but all three departments were pioneers in their respective lines. When the firm began, they were the only lithographers between Boston, Providence, Albany, and Hartford. When they began

the game and toy business, they were the only house making a specialty of this work. When they began with kindergarten materials, they were not only the first to make the supplies, but also the first to print a guide to the method in the English language,—a fact which was duly credited to the firm in the award made by the Centennial Commission; and this same guide, entitled "Paradise of Childhood," is to-day the only complete guide. It will be a surprise, even to many Springfield people, to know that there is no similar establishment in the United States,—excepting perhaps one in New-York City,—where all the various operations are done by one firm, under one roof. There are many competitors now; some making one class of goods, and some another class, but not one who makes all the classes, and none solely manufacturing their own lines and handling nothing else. The firm make many things for jobbing-houses whose imprint is put upon the goods. In this line the Milton Bradley Company have been very successful in satisfying their customers, who demand the best style and the finest quality at reasonable figures. The first quarters were at No. 184 Main Street, over Tinkham & Co.'s store. In 1865 larger accommodations were found on Main Street, opposite Court Square, where the firm's games and miscellaneous goods were sold at retail, as well as a goodly assortment of stationery, pictures, and art supplies. In 1869 the property on the corner of Dwight Street and Harrison Avenue was bought, and a large four-story brick block was added to the small building then standing on the rear of the lot. In 1882 a removal was made to the extensive brick buildings on Willow Street, owned by George W. Tapley, and occupied in part by the Taylor & Tapley Manufacturing Company previously described. In 1884 the firm was incorporated as the Milton Bradley Company, with George W. Tapley as president, and Milton Bradley as treasurer and general manager. Lewis Bradley, now 74 years old, is at the head of one of the departments. No one can estimate the good influence that this concern has had, by means of its millions of toys and games which have been used to instruct and entertain children all over the world.

R. F. Hawkins's Iron Works is one of the most noteworthy of the local industries; and, having been established in 1840, it is also one of the oldest. Owing to its specialties, there were many reasons for its prosperity in a railroad-centre like Springfield. In fact, its existence is due to the success of the railroads; for, coincident with their introduction into this country, naturally arose builders of the roads and their appurtenances, and among the needs of 1839 was a good railroad-bridge. "Necessity is the mother of invention;" and William Howe, then a master-builder at Warren, Mass., appeared as an inventor of what has since been everywhere known as the Howe truss bridge,—a combination of wood and iron on a plan

that has not yet been supplanted for its purpose, and on which nine-tenths of the railroad-bridges of this country have been constructed. Mr. Howe sold his patents to firms in various parts of the country; and the Hawkins establishment is the successor of Stone & Harris as the owners of the patent in the New-England States, who commenced their business in 1840, and, with Azariah Boody and William Birnie, built some of the first bridges, engine-houses, masonry, etc., required by the early railroads. For a short time the firm was Harris & Hawkins; and Mr. Hawkins, who became in 1867 the sole proprietor, entered the employ of the old firm in 1853, and



R. F. Hawkins's Iron Works, on Liberty Street.

has always remained in the same concern, doing the same business as his predecessors. These works now manufacture not only the Howe truss bridge, but build all kinds of iron bridges and turn-tables, as well as operate a large iron-foundry and extensive boiler-works and machine-shops. These varieties of work, with the business extending throughout the New-England and New-York States, make up quite an important item in the manufactures of Springfield, and give employment to from 125 to 150 men at the shops, and at times to several hundred men in the field erecting bridges and building-work. The establishment justly commands a high reputation for first-class and trustworthy work, which will, no doubt, long continue. For 20 years Mr. Hawkins has been assisted by William H. Burrall as civil engi-

neer, and Charles H. Mulligan as superintendent. He aims to keep a large corps of tried and experienced mechanics; and his success is attested by upwards of one thousand bridges, five hundred boilers, many pieces of building fronts, columns, bolts and forgings, engine-houses, bridge foundations and piers, switches, frogs, turn-tables, etc., scattered over the New-England and adjacent States. The plant of the works covers about two acres, upon which are erected seven spacious buildings, divided into the foundery, machine-shop, boiler-shop, bridge-shop, and carpenter-shop. The equipment embraces nearly all the latest improved machinery and tools known to the iron-working trade, operated by two steam-engines of 50-horse-power each; and at the rear of the works are the Boston and Albany Railroad tracks, affording the most complete facilities for loading cars direct from the workshops. It would not be possible to give in detail the important work done here; but a few of the noteworthy structures may readily be mentioned, such as the iron-work and roofs of the stations on the Boston and Albany at Springfield, and on the New-York Central Railroad at Buffalo and Rochester. Mr. Hawkins, in 1867, extended the piers on the Connecticut River for the Boston and Albany Railroad, — a great engineering feat. He also built all the bridges on the extension of the New-York and New-England Railroad from Waterbury to Fishkill, and completed others on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad in Northern New York, and also a series of bridges over Lake Champlain for the Lamoille Valley Railroad. No bridge built by this concern has ever gone down, although many have been subjected to most extraordinary strains resulting from the derailment of trains and other causes. The offices and buildings are on Liberty Street, and any one will always be interested in a visit to the R. F. Hawkins Iron Works.

The Springfield Steam-power Company was organized in September, 1881, for the purpose of supplying power to manufacturers. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000. About the time of organization, the company bought the old plant of the Wason Manufacturing Company, only a stone's-throw from the Union Railroad Depot. The extent of the purchase, for which they paid \$400,000, is 160,000 square feet; and it is bounded by Taylor, Dwight, and Lyman Streets. Six brick buildings, one of four and two others of five stories, each several hundred feet long, have already been erected, principally for manufacturing purposes. Others will be erected as rapidly as desirable tenants demand them. About half of the land purchased is at present unoccupied by buildings. In the spring of 1884, \$25,000 will be expended in new buildings. While most of the occupants on Lyman Street are wholesale merchants, those on both sides of Taylor Street are manufacturers. The company also furnishes power for several concerns

outside its own buildings. The engine is a double Harris-Corliss of 400-horse power. Steam is generated in three Pitkin and one Hawkins boilers. The directors of the company are : George C. Fisk (president), H. S. Hyde (treasurer), and Charles A. Nichols, with J. W. Hyde as assistant treasurer.

J. H. Cook & Co.'s Monumental Works have been firmly established as a thriving industry of this city. The firm began business in Hallowell, Me., in 1847, as workers of the celebrated "Hallowell" granite. Three years later they removed to Portland, Me., and added the working and wholesaling of marble. About the close of the war the senior partner disposed of his interests, and went to Boston, where for several years he devoted his attention exclusively to granite building work. In the spring of 1872 he came to Springfield, where he has ever since resided. He bought the monumental works and business of H. K. Cooley, and has steadily improved it in both amount and quality, until now it ranks among the foremost in its line in the Connecticut Valley. The firm furnish the heaviest and finest monumental work that can be procured anywhere, which a few years ago could be obtained only in large cities. They are also celebrated for their artistic and original designs, and for fidelity in the execution of contracts. Among their expensive and unique works may be mentioned the family monuments of Oliver Holcomb of Windsor, Conn., surmounted by a granite statue of Hope 7½ feet high, and costing \$4,000; and of Lewis and Milton Bradley, Dr. Nathan Adams, and Chester VanHorn, in the Springfield Cemetery, that of Mr. VanHorn being surmounted by a huge globe of highly polished Quincy granite, 4 feet in diameter, and weighing over 4 tons, being the largest ball of polished granite known to exist; also of Chaffee and Hyde, in the South Cemetery at Somers, Conn., and of Kibbie and Root in the Centre Cemetery at Somers, the two latter being beautiful statuary designs, the statues having been imported expressly for these monuments. They are also the builders of the new granite drinking-fountain recently presented to the city by D. B. Wesson, Esq. A few years ago they began to import Italian statuary, at first for their own use, but afterwards to supply a flourishing wholesale trade in lawn, parlor, and monumental statuary; importing to order from the leading art-studios of Europe any thing that may be desired. They constantly carry a large and fine stock of statuary and monumental work, as well as a good assortment of native and foreign colored marbles, and are prepared at all times to make designs for special wants. They also furnish every description of interior marble fittings, such as tiling, wainscoting, etc. Recent tiling done by them may be seen at the Haynes-house rotunda, the Oak-grove Cemetery chapel, and J. H. Wesson's residence on Federal Street. Although the senior member of the firm is still J. H. Cook, its founder, the active business management has for the past



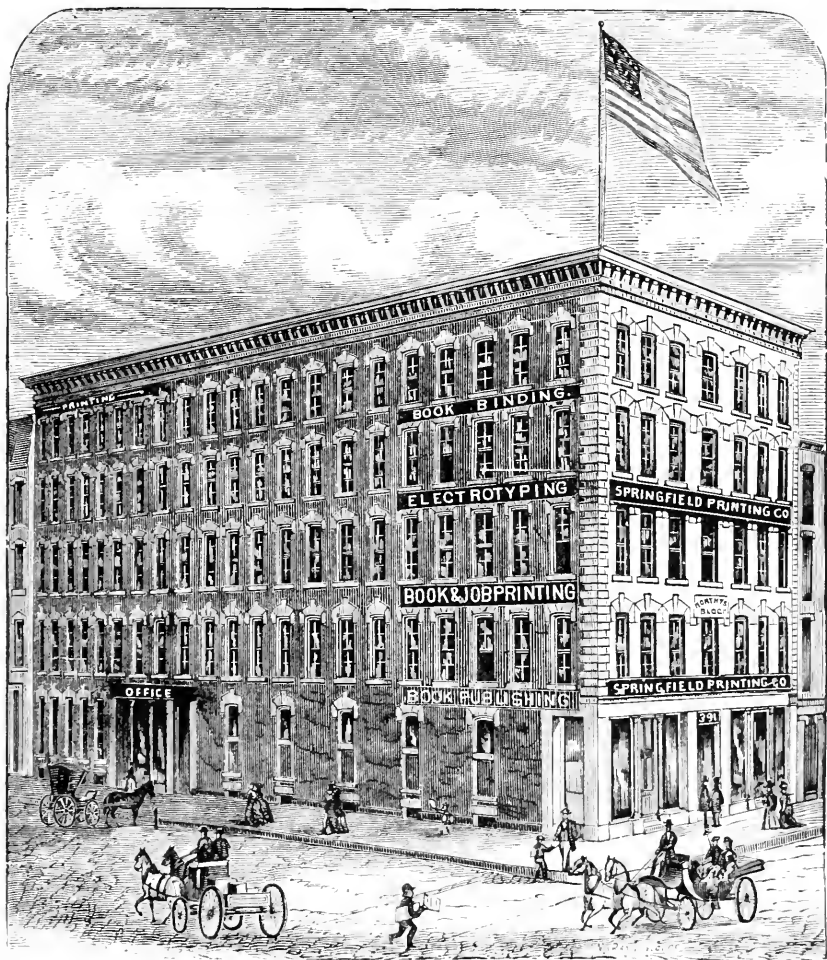
JACOB C. LUTZ,
LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
West Worthington Street.

eight years devolved upon William F. Cook, the junior member, who is recognized as a thorough-going and public-spirited business-man. The works are centrally located on the south side of State Street, at the corner of Willow, and will be found worthy of an inspection.

Jacob C. Lutz, Lithographer, occupies the two upper floors of the Ray & Taylor building on Worthington Street, ten thousand square feet of space being used for the works. The business was established by Mr. Lutz in Goodrich block in 1867, one small hand-press being used. From this beginning the business has steadily grown to its present dimensions, now being in the foremost ranks of similar establishments in New England. Mr. Lutz has, from the first, given his personal attention to his business, and a look through his establishment shows how near perfection he has carried his art. The work-rooms are well lighted, and excellently arranged throughout the works. Twenty skilled workmen are kept regularly employed; and four hand-presses for proving and transferring, with three Hoe steam lithographic presses, are used. The chief products are commercial, manufacturers', and colored chromo work: but all branches of the lithographic art are carried on. Especial care is given to color-work; the drawing, engraving, and printing all being done in the building, and under Mr. Lutz's supervision. Jacob C. Lutz was born in Germany in 1831, and learned his trade in that country. He came to New York in 1849, and to Springfield in 1862. He was, until 1867, in the lithographic establishment of Milton Bradley, leaving only to begin work for himself. In 1881 he was elected by the Republicans and Democrats as common-councilman from Ward 3, an office which he held with credit until the last municipal elections, when he was chosen by the Republicans to represent them in the city government as alderman from Ward 3.

The Springfield Printing-Company is the lineal successor of all the local printing-offices and binderies of the early days, and is at the same time one of the most prominent industries of the present day. It is also one of the largest of its class in this country. Its beginning dates back to 1831, when G. & C. Merriam, the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, made the first attempt (not including the newspaper-offices) to establish here an office exclusively for book and miscellaneous printing, disconnected from the publishing of a newspaper. The office was opened in State Street, and from that time in its progress of development it has undergone many changes of ownership and location. Its main impetus towards success was its purchase in 1853 by Samuel Bowles & Co., then composed of Samuel Bowles, Josiah G. Holland, and Clark W. Bryan. This firm, by their pre-eminent ability and unsurpassed enterprise, brought the original little print-

ing-office into a great printing and binding establishment. The firm were also publishers of "The Springfield Republican." In 1873 a dissolution took place, which divided the establishment; "The Republican" remaining in the hands of the firm, which continued under the style of Samuel Bowles & Co.; the printing and binding departments being transferred to the firm which organized under the name of The Clark W. Bryan Company, which continued until 1880, when the name was changed to The Springfield Printing Company. Shortly after the re-organization in 1873, the building now occupied was put up expressly for its uses, by J. L. Worthy; and with its present accommodations, facilities, and workmen, it is enabled to undertake and execute almost any work that is expected of large and first-class printing establishments, and to do all kinds of special or ordinary binding in cloth or leather or other materials. Under the same roof is a thorough electrotype and stereotype foundry, and within a few miles are scores of extensive paper-mills, so that this company has at its command all the advantages necessary to enter successfully into competition with similar establishments in any part of the United States; and its wide-spread reputation shows that it has made known these advantages; and the enormous amount of work annually turned out bears evidence that a large number of firms in New York, Boston, and elsewhere have become its constant patrons. The substantial building now occupied, on the corner of Main and Worthington Streets, is well shown in the engraving on the opposite page; and from this picture its extensive equipment may be surmised. Without going into details as to the extent and variety of work executed here, it may be said that beautiful and elaborately illustrated catalogues are a specialty, and that one of the first really large illustrated catalogues printed in this country was made here in 1866. Various periodicals have also been printed here, which have been creditable specimens of typography; and of books there has been no end to the number and variety rolled off at this establishment. One house, in its several successions, as G. & F. Bill, Bill, Nichols, & Co., and Charles A. Nichols & Co., has had all of its books made here during the past twenty years; and the demands of this house alone have been at times a thousand books a day for every day during many successive weeks. "The Clark W. Bryan," or the "Springfield," or the "patent tear-off" calendars, as they are variously called, have also been a source of great revenue. They are the popular tear-off calendars used in enormous quantities for advertising purposes by insurance-companies, manufacturers, merchants, and other concerns. Single orders have amounted to \$5,000, and some customers have sent in their orders every year ever since the calendars were introduced. The Springfield Directory and kindred works are also published by this company. In the bindery may be seen at all times stacks of the current periodicals being put through the processes of plain



THE SPRINGFIELD PRINTING-COMPANY.

Main and Worthington Streets.

and elaborate cloth and leather binding, and thousands of books being put into covers for various publishers. At one time, when the album business was in its glory, this concern was one of the most extensive manufacturers. As much as \$300,000 worth was sold in a single year; and a single company has bought as high as \$90,000 worth of these albums in one year. Enough has now been said to show that the Springfield Printing-Company has age, experience, facilities, and reputation that have been acquired in building up this great industry, which has been an important factor in the growth of the city. The company has the following officers: Charles A. Nichols, president; Avery J. Smith, treasurer; George H. Noyes, foreman of the book and job printing office; and Henry E. Ducker, superintendent.

G. & C. Merriam & Co. is the name on a modest little sign on State Street, that is pointed to with pride by every resident of Springfield. It is known to almost all intelligent families in America and Great Britain, and to the traders in almost all lands. It is the name of the firm that owns and publishes that marvellous volume, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The early history of the firm, and a description of that part of the business they first built up, is given below, under the caption of "The Old Corner Book-store of Whitney and Adams." But the part of the business which they seemed by nature and cultivation eminently well fitted for was the publishing of a class of books of infinite service to the whole world. They began by the publication of a series of law-books, one of which was "Chitty's Law Pleadings." They published more than 200,000 copies of the Bible, and many miscellaneous books. They own that little book familiar to every child at school, "Webster's Spelling-Book," of which about 75,000,000 copies have been sold already; and about 1,000,000 copies are sold yearly, in spite of the many competitors now in the same field. After the death of Noah Webster, they purchased the right to publish his dictionary, a revised and enlarged edition of which they published in 1847, which proved to be a remarkable success. Two other editions were issued in 1856 and 1859, the latter containing illustrations. These editions, notwithstanding the immense amount of labor and expense involved in bringing them out, were considered minor affairs when compared with the great revision printed in 1864. The labor on this occupied more than 10 years, involving an aggregate of more than 30 years of literary labor, distributed among nearly 50 individuals. Dr. Mahn of Berlin, an eminent European scholar, spent 5 years upon the etymologies alone. The last edition of this valuable and notable book was brought out in 1879; and now Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in the quantity of matter it contains, is believed to be the largest volume published, being sufficient to make 75 ordinary 12mo volumes. It has 1,928 large quarto pages, 118,000 words, and 3,000 illustra-

tions; and, in addition, an appendix of almost indispensable information, which, if made into books, would form a series of valuable reference volumes. By reason of the progressive policy of the firm in always improving the dictionary, so as to keep it up to date, it is no wonder it has had an enormous sale, exceeding that of any other printed in the English language. Since the death of Dr. Webster in 1843, the publishers have paid his family over a quarter of a million dollars as their share of the copyright money. The work has been a success abroad as well as in America, and is published in London from plates owned by the Springfield firm. This marked success, when analyzed, will be found to be the result of the highest order of merit, combined with the most persistent and intelligent enterprise. "Get the best" has been the motto of the Webster's Dictionary publishers, and they have heralded this in almost every conceivable manner in all parts of the civilized world. The style of the firm has had but one slight change since they began with Webster. Originally, in 1831, it was G. & C. Merriam; and, although Homer Merriam became a partner in 1856, it continued unchanged until 1882, when, by the admission of Orlando M. Baker and H. Curtis Rowley, it became G. & C. Merriam & Co. In its present hands, the enterprise bids fair to sustain fully the prosperous record of the past half-century.

The Old Corner Bookstore. — The famous "Old Corner Bookstore" of Whitney & Adams, at the corner of Main and State streets, has come to be historical. It is one of the longest-established and best-known business houses in Springfield. It has done a noble work. For many years it has been sending out an ever-increasing stream of pure, attractive, and instructive literature, until it has reached nearly every part of the land, and nearly every town and village. That the house has attained such great success in the dissemination of valuable literature, is a matter of hearty congratulation; that they have attained that success by a strict adherence to an exalted ideal, is a matter of the highest public gratification. It is now 53 years since George and Charles Merriam came to this city, and established this business on State Street, in the building now occupied by Wilcox & Co. Three or four years later, the building now occupied by the "Old Corner Bookstore" was erected, and G. & C. Merriam secured new quarters. They soon began the publication of law-books, and issued more than 200,000 Bibles; but they gained their world-wide reputation in the publication of Webster's Dictionary. During the 53 years of its existence, a number of changes have taken place in the *personnel* of the firm; the last being 13 years ago, when James L. Whitney and W. F. Adams became proprietors. Mr. Whitney has, however, been connected with the house for about 30 years; and Mr. Adams had previously been six years with the

Second National Bank. These gentlemen fully maintain the probity and high integrity of the house. They have a keen insight for business; and, having learned the wants of their customers from long experience, they are eminently fitted to meet the requirements of the great reading public. For years the business of the house has been steadily increasing. At their store can be found every thing that goes to make up a complete book establishment. Their stock is particularly rich in the best editions of standard American and foreign authors and in fine illustrated works. They also have blank-books, office-supplies, and stationers' specialties. They have published several works of local history, including Morris's "History of the First Church," and "Green's Springfield Memories." Here it is that professional men and students have found their supply of books; here families come; and here churches and Sunday schools, from all the region about, secure their immense supplies. The thousands of school-children buy their books here for every term, — indeed, the path is well worn toward the "Old Corner Bookstore." Whitney & Adams are also wholesale and retail dealers in wall-papers, window-shades, and interior decorations, which yield results comparable with the happiest effects of mural paintings. There has been a rapid development of taste in this direction; and Whitney & Adams have always been leaders in its fashions, and have secured for themselves an enviable reputation. Excellent selections can be made from their extensive and elaborate stock of artistic goods. The success of this house is largely due to the straightforward and honorable policy by which their affairs ever have been and are now conducted.

Gill's Art and Book Store is one of the most popular resorts in Springfield. It occupies the greater part of the handsome brick building, with stone trimmings, situated on the corner of Main and Bridge streets. The business includes an art-store, with an extensive stock of paintings, engravings, fine-art goods, and artists' supplies; a bookstore, with a choice assortment of books; a stationery-store, with an exquisite supply of stationery and novelties; a framing-establishment, where all kinds of frames are made to order; a circulating-library containing 1,500 volumes; and two art-galleries, unsurpassed in New England, wherein special exhibitions of noted works of art take place once a year, and where all the year round hangs a splendid collection. This place always is a surprise to visitors to Springfield, who hardly expect to see, in a city of about 36,000 people, situated midway between New York and Boston, an establishment so well fitted up, and so creditably stocked; and the many well-to-do people of the rich country, within a radius of fifty miles of Springfield, find here whatever they need in fine arts and literature. A very large stock of miscellaneous goods is carried for wedding-presents, as well as a full line of the Rogers statu-



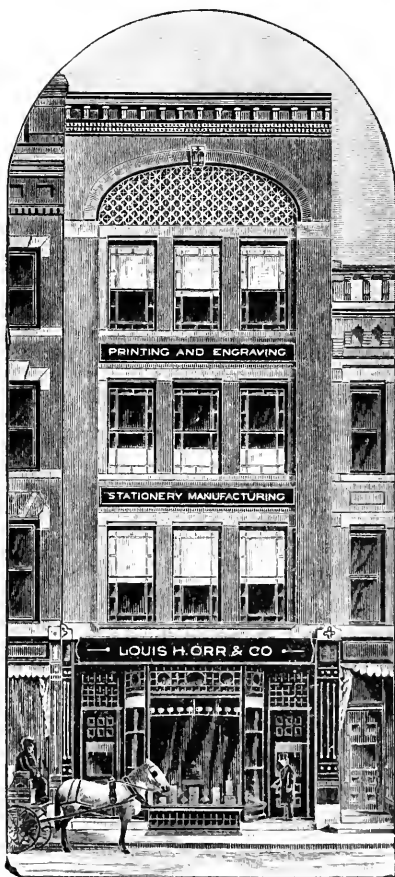
J. C. LUTZ SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JAMES D. GILL,

FINE ART GALLERY, BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c

Main Street, Corner of Bridge.

ary, the exclusive agency of which Mr. Gill has had ever since he began in business. In the stationery department is kept, or made to order, every thing needed in the way of blank-books, wedding and social outfits, and leather goods. The Universal Fashion Company have made this the depository for their long list of patterns. The proprietor and founder of this business is James D. Gill, who was born in Hinsdale, Mass., on the 27th of June, 1849. He came to Springfield in 1867, and was employed by Lewis J. Powers, with whom he remained until 1869, when Mr. Powers disposed of his retail business to Charles W. Clark, in whose employ Mr. Gill continued till he formed a co-partnership in 1871 with Frederick R. Hayes. Five years later he became sole proprietor. In 1878 he arranged for the erection of Gill's Art Building, which he leased for a term of years. It was designed to accommodate the business, and has undoubtedly been of great service in enabling the proprietor to reach his present success. Mr. Gill keeps employed, at all times, about fifteen persons; and in holiday seasons, thirty-five or more. His good work is already felt throughout this locality, and many homes have been made beautiful as a result of his efforts to introduce the highest grade of art. As he is still a young man, comparatively speaking, he is reasonably certain of securing that pecuniary reward to which his experience, reputation, and talents abundantly entitle him.

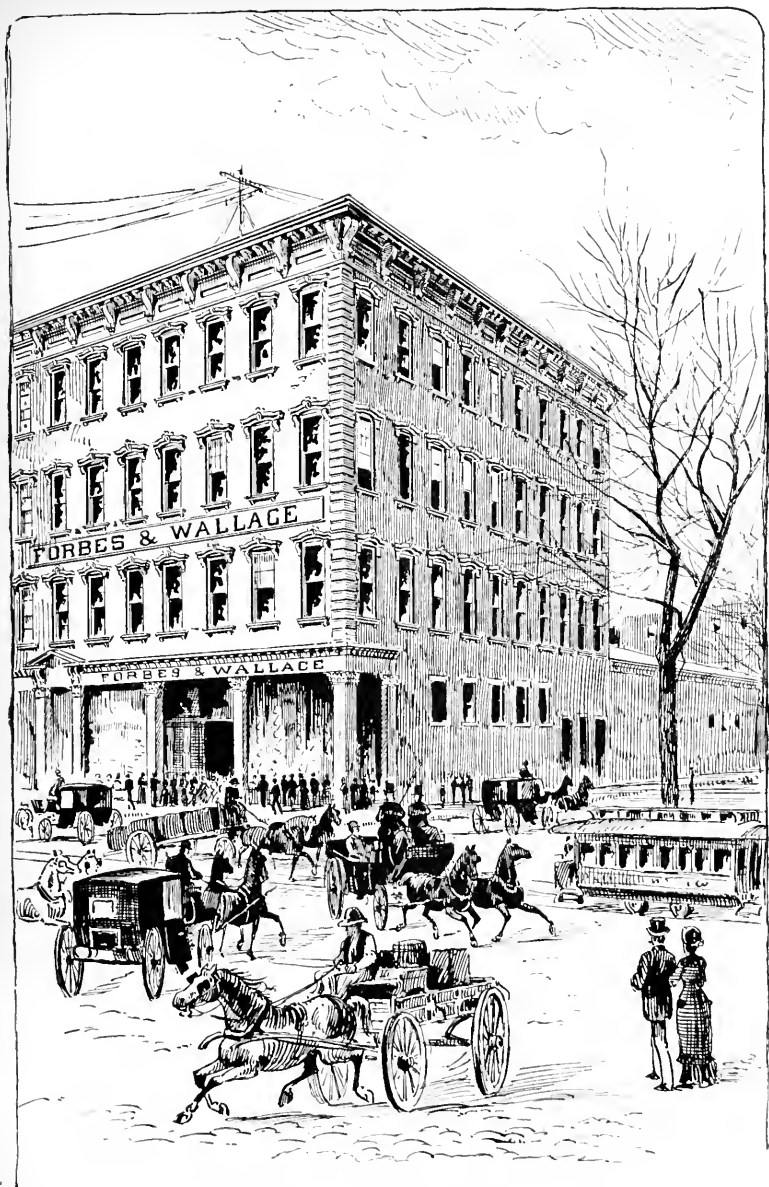


Louis H. Orr & Co., 331 and 333 Main Street.

Louis H. Orr & Co. is the only young firm noticed in this chapter; but their marked ability, and their evident enterprise, have already won them a prominent place in the community. The unique architecture of the

front of their new brick building, at 331 and 333 Main Street, will attract even any casual observer; and the exquisite stock, its neat arrangement, and its great variety, will meet the tastes of the most fastidious. In some respects this is a new industry for Springfield. Heretofore fine steel-engraving and plate-printing, and a high grade of wood-engraving, were not actually done in the city: but now, under this one roof, may be seen the progressive steps of designing, engraving on wood, steel, or copper, and printing any thing needed for commercial or social uses. Stationery outfits for weddings, parties, balls, etc., and supplies of all kinds (blank-books, printing, stationery, etc.) for counting-rooms, can be obtained here in as good style and of as fine quality as at any establishment in larger cities. Exquisite job-printing for menus, ball and entertainment programmes, church and society histories, and lists of members, and kindred work, is one of the specialties of this firm, and for which they take the lead in this city. The members of the firm are two young men, — Louis H. Orr and George B. Hooker; and it is safe, in their case, to predict a long and successful career in an occupation for which they seem to have exceptional qualifications. The extent to which their business has been developed within a few years maintains our position in presenting this house as one of the noteworthy industries of this city.

Forbes & Wallace. — The leading dry-goods house of Springfield succeeded to a business begun in an unpretentious manner in 1866, in the Barnes Block, at the north-west corner of Main and Vernon Streets. Although the location has never been changed, the premises have been extended from time to time, until now the firm occupy upwards of 12 times the area of the original store. The establishment includes the main floor of the building, 200 by 50 feet, with a basement corresponding in size, and a second story not quite so large. At first the firm were simply the tenants of the small corner store: now they are the landlords of the large building. The building, too, has been several times altered to suit the demands of the business, so that now the quarters of Forbes & Wallace present one of the most attractive establishments, as well as the largest of its kind, in the Connecticut Valley. It is well lighted, not merely by numerous side and front windows, but also by an immense skylight. It is fitted out with the modern appliances for carrying on the business, — elevators, steam heat and power, cash-railways, etc. The stock, although nominally dry-goods, practically includes an unlimited variety of goods requisite for the wants of men, women, and children, — dry-goods, cloaks, millinery, fancy-goods, notions, furnishing-goods, toys, books, etc.: and in quality ranges from the cheapest of native to the costliest of foreign goods. Besides the local or retail trade, the firm do extensive wholesaling in supplying the dealers up and down the Connecticut Valley. The members of the original firm were



FORBES & WALLACE, DRY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Main and Vernon Streets.

Alexander Forbes and J. M. Smith, both of whom had had much experience in the trade; Mr. Forbes having been for some years with Churchill, Watson, & Co. of Boston. Mr. Smith, in 1874, withdrew from the firm to become connected with Churchill, Watson, & Co., afterwards Churchill, Gilchrist, Smith, & Co. At that time, Andrew B. Wallace, who for upwards of four years had been conducting a store at Pittsfield as an associate of Mr. Smith under the firm name of Smith & Wallace, came to Springfield to associate himself with Mr. Forbes, under the style of the present firm. Mr. Wallace, too, had at one time been in the employ of the firms of Churchill, Watson, & Co., and Hogg, Brown, & Taylor, two old and noteworthy firms of Boston. The two partners are Scotchmen, and combine, with their energy and ability, unquestioned integrity, and a strong characteristic determination to bring to the front whatever they put their hands to. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Forbes & Wallace have developed their once little retail store into the largest and most prominent wholesale and retail dry-goods house in Massachusetts, excepting only some of those in Boston.

Warren D. Kinsman, whose fancy dry-goods and novelties establishment occupies the corner stores of the handsome brick structure known as Kins-



Warren D. Kinsman's Block, Main and Bridge Streets.

man's Block, on the west side of Main Street at the corner of Bridge Street, enjoys the distinction of being at the head in his line in Western Massachusetts. This pre-eminence Mr. Kinsman has fairly earned by devoting his whole lifetime to the business in which he is still actively engaged. He began as a clerk in a similar estab-

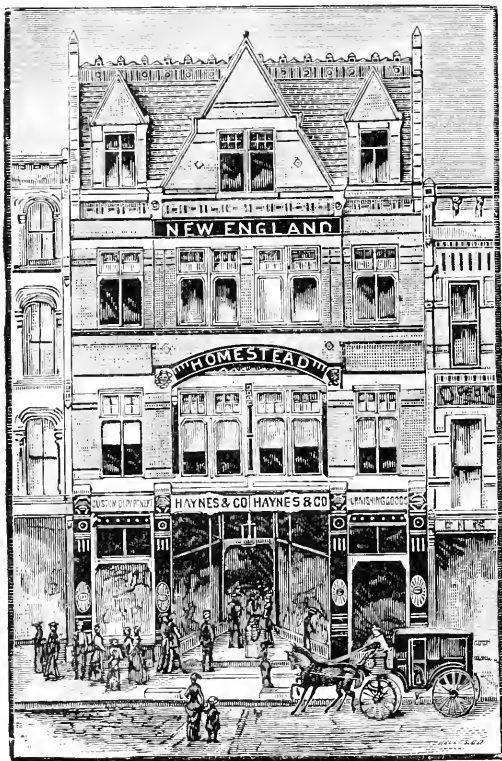
lishment in 1852, in Manchester, N.H.; and in 1858 went to Boston into the concern of his former employer, J. A. Howard. In 1861 he came to Springfield in the employ of the brother of his then recent Boston employer, J. C. Howard, who died in 1862. The next four years he was associated in the

continuance of this same business with Luther G. Howard, another brother, under the firm name Howard & Kinsman, which continued until August, 1866, since which time Mr. Kinsman has conducted the business alone in his own name. At first, the store was on Main Street, a few doors north of State Street, now occupied by T. S. Stewart, in the Pynchon Bank Block; and continued here until 1870, when it was moved to 360 Main Street, now occupied by L. S. Stowe & Co. In 1880 the final move was made into the present brick block, which was built by Mr. Kinsman on land purchased by him of the Hampden Savings Bank, and of the Trask family, where for a couple of generations stood one of the most noteworthy homes of Springfield. Here one can see a model store in its line, — light, convenient, well arranged, fully stocked, and ably managed. Here one will be served promptly and intelligently, and go away satisfied that the goods are exactly what they purport to be. The premises include the first and second floors, and the basement, and comprise about 8,000 square feet. The business includes not only the choicest local retail trade, but also a good line of wholesale customers among the better class of kindred establishments in the Connecticut Valley.

Haynes & Co. are the leading clothiers of the city; and, in fact, the history of the clothing and men's outfitting business in Springfield can almost be written from the experience of the Haynes family, who have taken a prominent part in the later development of the city. In the chapter on Places of Amusement, may be seen a portrait of Tilly Haynes, who erected Haynes Hotel and the Haynes Music Hall, served for some time as State senator, and founded the establishment now under consideration. And it may be remarked, that while Springfield has been the home of many noted people, and has earned an enviable reputation as a model New-England city, its present growth and success have, after all, been due, to a great extent, to the energetic men of moderate means; in which class would justly belong Mr. Haynes, who in his thirty-years' residence has done his full share in making the city what it is. He came here in the spring of 1849, and opened a branch of the famous "Oak Hall" in Boston, the pioneer house in this trade. His success sufficed in a short time to satisfy him, just then twenty-one years old, that he would be wise to buy the business. Up to 1849 very little made-up clothing had been sold in this city; and even that little was sold by several general stores who kept a small variety of the commonest sort, one or two tailors who kept a limited assortment, and one or two small shops that attempted to make an exclusive business of it. Mr. Haynes opened in a small building on Main Street, near State Street, where the Springfield Institution for Savings block now stands. The first year's business amounted to \$8,000, the second to \$20,000; and the third year he

rebuilt the larger stores adjoining on the north, on the Edwards estate, previously occupied by Gunn & Co. Here Mr. Haynes began to demonstrate his capacity for pushing his business. He published an advertising paper, which he distributed at the rate of 80,000 copies per month: and by this and other means he increased the business to upwards of \$100,000

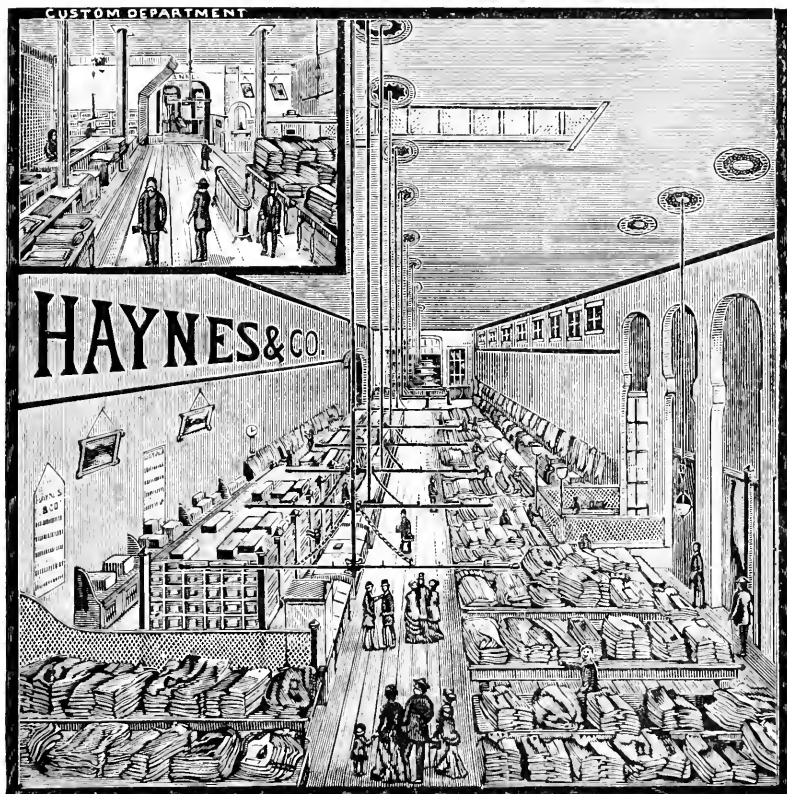
a year. In 1857 he purchased the house and gardens corner Main and Pyncheon Streets, and built the first local theatre, and at the same time larger quarters for this business. Here he associated with himself four or five younger brothers, and the business was brought up to over a quarter of a million dollars annually. In the great fire of 1864 this property was destroyed, together with other buildings belonging to Mr. Haynes, on the opposite corner. He, however, proceeded at once to not only rebuild the Opera House, but also to build the Haynes Hotel on the opposite corner. At this time the younger brothers, with Theodore L. Haynes at the head, made up a new firm, which has since



Haynes & Co., Clothing House, 346 and 348 Main Street

continued the business. They have constantly increased it, until now the establishment of Haynes & Co. is the leading house in Western Massachusetts. In 1880 the business was moved into the handsome brick building, Nos. 346 and 348 Main Street, which had been built for McKnight, Norton, & Hawley, and admirably adapted to admit of an unsurpassed exhibition of the great stock of clothing always carried by the firm. The main floor is 40 by 204 feet, and 18 feet high. It is excellently lighted, and

is probably the finest clothing salesroom in the Connecticut Valley. The building is the property of Theodore L. Haynes, the senior partner, and is one of the most attractive on Main Street. The business comprises four distinct departments: 1st, men's ready-made clothing; 2d, boys' and chil-

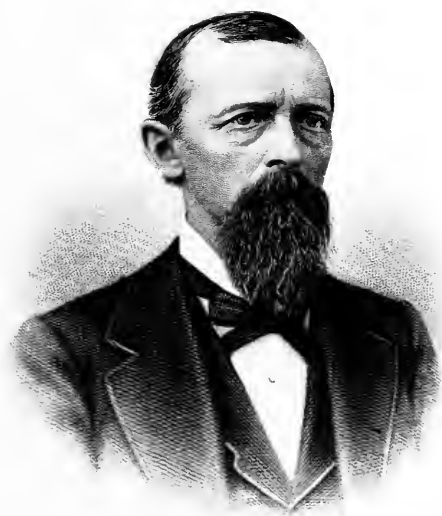


Interior of Haynes & Co's Clothing Establishment.

dren's clothing; 3d, custom clothing; 4th, men's furnishing-goods. It may surprise even some Springfield people to learn that the firm's ready-made-clothing department alone has kept, since 1866, upwards of 150 people constantly employed. The firm are generally esteemed as thoroughly trustworthy, and the goods they sell are always to be found just as they are represented; and the entire establishment is one of those local enterprises in which the citizens take pride.

underwear, linens, domestics, prints, etc. Occupying the corner of Court Square and Main Street, the rooms are well lighted by large windows; the wholesale department in the basement being as favored in this respect as the general salesrooms on the two floors above. The firm, finding their business still growing, have plans under way whereby the establishment will be still further enlarged and improved by the addition of the large store on Court Street, directly in the rear of that at present occupied by them. Messrs. Smith & Murray hold high positions among the merchants of Springfield; J. M. Smith, the senior member of the firm, having come to this city in 1866, when he became a member of the dry-goods firm of Forbes & Smith, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Boston, and became a member of the firms of Churchill, Gilchrist, Smith, & Co., and Smith & Watson. In 1879 he located permanently here. Peter Murray, the junior member, was for several years salesman with the well-known Boston firm of Hogg, Brown, & Taylor, and also with Churchill, Watson, & Co., and Smith & Watson.

The Fisk Manufacturing Company is situated on Walker Street, in the southern part of the city, and is one of the largest soap-works in the New-England States. This large and prosperous establishment was founded in 1853 by T. T. Fisk. Afterward the firm was known as L. I. Fisk & Co.; and in 1880 the present corporation was formed, under the name of the Fisk Manufacturing Company. The business has grown year by year, until the company's goods are known and used in every State in the Union, and also extensively in foreign countries. At these works 40 men are kept regularly employed, and an average of 150 tons of soap a week is turned out. The brands of soap which are made a specialty of are the "Japanese," "White Prussian," "Pale;" and in 1884 the company will put upon the market a new brand, called the "Golden Rule," for popular use. Aside from these, 15 or 20 grades of manufacturers' soaps—consumed by woollen, cotton, silk, and carpet mills—are made by the Fisk company, several hundreds of tons of these goods alone being shipped during the year. The latter class of soaps do not bear the company's trade-mark, but are sold entirely for the use of manufacturers. The works are roomy, well lighted, and excellently arranged throughout. The soaps are manufactured upon fixed scientific principles; the boiling all being done by steam, while the machinery and ingenious apparatus for moulding and stamping are the best known to the trade, and compare favorably with the largest manufactories of the kind in the country. Improvements are constantly being made at the works, and the business is pushed with enterprise and honest dealing. The buildings cover 125 by 250 feet of ground. The main structure is of wood, four stories in height, every floor of which is used for some part of



Geo. C. Fisk



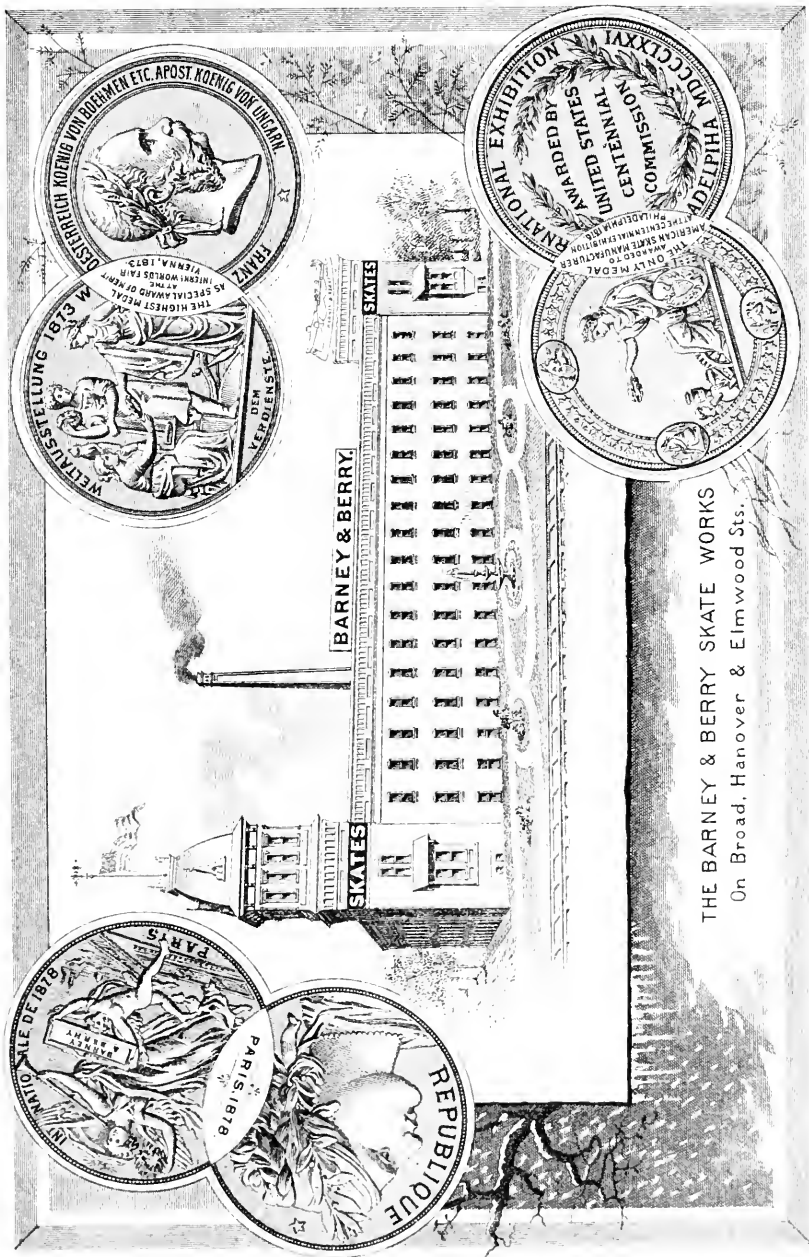
the manufacture of soap. The additions are of brick, the most important of which is a storehouse 30 by 80. The offices have been newly fitted at the beginning of the year 1884, and the private office is elaborate in its decoration and finish. It is finished in natural wood; the doors and panels being of highly polished cherry, and the floor of maple inlaid with dark woods. The furniture is of cherry, the chairs being richly upholstered in red leather. The wall-paper is dark in tone, the greens and bronzes being traced with gold. The office is a surprise and delight to the visitor, who, leaving the busy workshops, is ushered into this snug little room in one corner of the company's enclosure. The present officers of the Fisk Manufacturing Company are: president, George C. Fisk; treasurer, Noyes W. Fisk.

Kalmbach & Geisel, the lager-beer brewers, whose establishment is on the Boston road, just beyond the eastern terminus of the horse-car line, has grown, under the management of the present proprietors, to hold a high place among the industries of the city. The business was begun, in a very small way, in 1869; but it was not until bought by the present owners, Messrs. Kalmbach & Geisel, that it became an assured success. In 1869 the capacity of the brewery was barely 1,000 barrels of beer per year, while at the present time 40,000 barrels may be easily turned out.

The space now occupied by the company covers about ten acres, and the buildings are admirably constructed and arranged. Of these, the main brewery building is a three-story wooden structure, 40 by 150 feet. The ground floor of this building is used for the company's office: an engine-room, where a large hydraulic-pump draws water from an artesian well, 180 feet in depth; and an immense vat, holding 150 barrels of mash, where the first process of beer-brewing is carried on. From this vat the beer passes through pipes to a copper caldron, with a capacity of 130 barrels, on the floor above. After boiling, the liquid is forced to the cooler on the upper floor, and thence to the filterers and coolers, where it is made ready for the fermenting-vats in another part of the building. All the machinery and appointments of the establishment are of the most approved modern manufacture. The greatest care is taken in brewing the Kalmbach & Geisel beer, about fifteen experienced workmen being kept employed during the busy season. The brick ice-vaults, erected in 1880, are considered among the best of the sort in the country. The building, 44 by 64 feet, and 90 feet in height, has three cellars, and holds 4,550 barrels of beer. The ice-chamber on the upper floor holds 1,200 tons of ice, the cellars below being cooled and ventilated by air-chambers and registers, all admirably planned. In addition to this, there is a second and smaller ice-house with a capacity of 4,000 barrels of beer. The wooden ice-house, for storage purposes, holds

2,200 tons of ice, which, with the stables, is in the rear of the main buildings. Six delivery teams are kept in constant use. Messrs. Christian Kalmbach and Theodore Geisel have a residence in the enclosure, and are both gentlemen of German birth, and thoroughly skilled in the art of brewing. In addition to the local sale of their beer, the firm have built up a good trade all through Hampden County, and at many points in the surrounding territory.

The **R. H. Smith Manufacturing Company**, although incorporated Dec. 2, 1883, is the legitimate outcome of some twenty years' effort in this line of work by R. H. Smith, whose name has become familiar to all dealers in rubber and metal stamps, rubber type, and rubber-stamp goods. Notwithstanding there are in the United States many concerns who style themselves "manufacturers" of this line of goods, there are in fact but few concerns who really manufacture the goods; and of these there is not one anywhere which manufactures on such a large scale, or which has such an extensive business, as the one now under consideration. Nor is there any which owns or controls so many patented specialties that are associated with this industry. The company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with its capital of thirty thousand dollars all paid in. The president is R. Hale Smith, the vice-president is Henry M. Smith, and the treasurer is Arthur C. Harvey, all of whom have been associated together for a number of years, and all of whom are thoroughly practical workmen in this line of business. The premises include a large part of the three-story brick building on the north-east corner of Main and Worthington Streets, where the firm have been located ever since 1873. Twenty-five men are generally employed; and this establishment, aside from being the largest of its kind in the whole country, is the oldest in New England. The use of rubber stamps in hundreds of forms has become within a few years almost unlimited, and this is due to a great extent to the many improvements made in the same. Among the most important was the introduction, by them, of metal-bodied rubber type, changeable like ordinary type, so that with one stamp and a quantity of type an endless variety of hand-printing may be done. Probably the most important recent invention is "Smith's Patent Lever Self-inker," a self-inking stamp, using interchangeable metal-bodied rubber type, as well as dating and other solid dies. It is practically many stamps in one, and is a simple, ingenious, and well-constructed piece of mechanism. It is patented not only in the United States, but in several foreign countries; and the foreign trade already built up by this firm for this stamp and their various lines of goods is evidence that Springfield wares are acceptable abroad as well as at home. Among the other noteworthy specialties of this firm may be briefly enumerated their "Bay State Seal



THE BARNEY & BERRY SKATE WORKS
On Broad, Hanover & Elmwood Sts.

Presses," of which tons are sold yearly, and which are used in thousands of public and corporation offices; the "Monitor Check Protector," a machine which punches a series of small round holes through the paper so as to form figures indicating the amount of the check; the "Automaton Check Perforator," another machine, having the same object in view, but finer in construction, and more costly; the "Hinged-cover Inking Cushions," a simple and serviceable inking pad for rubber hand-stamps; the "Steel Wheel Numbering Machine," for paging books or numbering checks, certificates, etc.; the "Automaton Self-inker,"—sometimes called the "Tom Thumb" stamp; "The Pencil Stamp," a neat little stamp made to fit on the end of a lead-pencil. Besides these specialties, a complete line of goods used by metal and rubber stamp dealers is kept. Here many of the rubber-stamp makers get their stamps, seal-presses, and other articles, into which they affix the rubber printing-dies. And although the firm has a long list of direct patrons among banks, insurance companies, and firms, its chief business is with dealers and stationers in all parts of the world; and it is this fact that entitles the firm to a notice among the noteworthy industries of this city.

Barney & Berry.—The manufacture of skates, carried on so extensively in the beautiful building of which a cut is shown, was commenced in 1864, in the building then known as Warner's Pistol Factory at Pecowsic, and removed to Mill River in 1866. In 1869 Mr. John Berry retired from the firm; and Mr. Barney continued there the firm name until 1872, when he moved the business to their own factory on Broad Street, where they employed in a building two stories high, 30 by 100 feet, some thirty hands. The reputation of the Barney & Berry skate continued to grow, and became so world-wide in the next ten years, that they were forced to build the present building in 1882, where they are now located. This factory is 100 feet on Broad Street, 200 feet on Hanover Street, and 120 feet on Elmwood Street, and three stories high. The most skilled workmen are employed. The kinds of skates made are numerous, and have been awarded the highest medals for excellence where exhibited. In 1876, at Philadelphia, they received the only medal awarded; in 1873, the highest medal at Vienna; and in 1878, likewise at Paris. The firm's illustrated catalogue of 20 pages shows the great variety of styles, such as the ladies' club, clamp, and wood-top skates, gents' club and clamp, the American rink-skate, the side-walk roller-skate, extra parts, etc. Whatever the firm make, in form, quality, and ornamentation, has been thoroughly proven during the last twenty years to be of the highest artistic excellence. The New-York office is 114 Chambers Street; Boston office, 125 and 127 Pearl Street; and Philadelphia, at 514 Commerce Street.

Kibbe Brothers & Co., manufacturing confectioners, own and occupy the building at the corner of Main Street and Harrison Avenue. They rank among the oldest and most reliable business houses of the city. The house is the largest and most important of the sort in New England, outside



Kibbe Brothers & Co., Main Street and Harrison Avenue.

of Boston, and was established in 1825. It was not, however, until 1843 that the Kibbes became identified with the business, when the firm became known as Simons, Kibbe, & Co.; Horace Kibbe being associated with George A. Kibbe, his brother. The latter remained in the firm until his death in 1882; while the former, together with E. McElwin

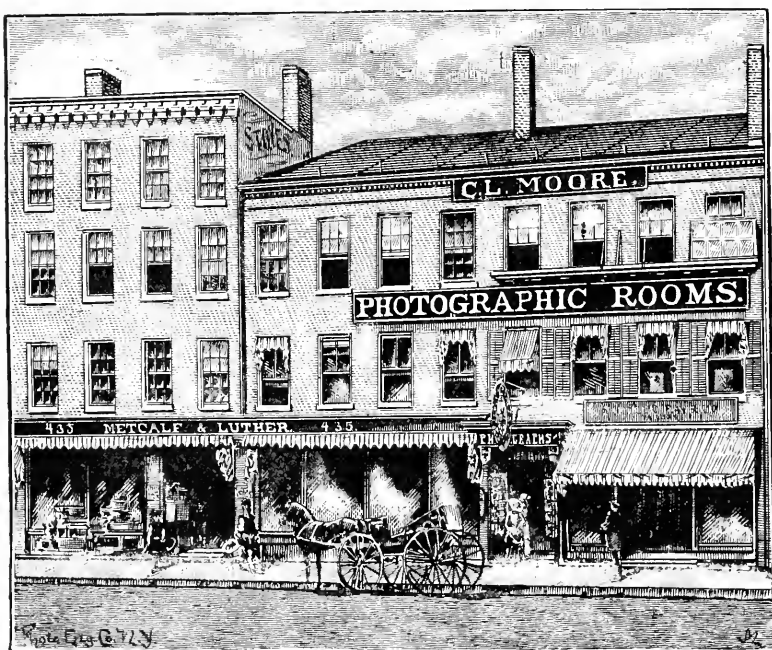
and S. D. Porter, make the present company. The factory covers an area of 70 x 110 feet in dimensions, four floors and a basement being used. The work-rooms are thoroughly equipped with all the latest apparatus and appliances known to the trade: and between sixty and seventy operatives, men and women, are kept constantly employed. Nine wagons are kept on the road during the entire year, distributing the company's products within a circuit of one hundred miles of Springfield. The quality of the goods manufactured by this house is well known. At this factory all varieties of fine and fancy confectionery, stick-candy, and toys and holiday novelties, are made from pure goods and free from adulteration.

The Phillips Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus for public and private buildings, and dealers in steam-and-gas-fitters' and plumbers' supplies, was incorporated in March, 1876, and is the successor of Phillips, Mowry, & Co. who, in turn succeeded Julius H. Appleton & Co. The president and treasurer of the present company is Henry M. Phillips, one of Springfield's most active and best-known citizens, who has represented the district in the Legislature, and is now the mayor of the city, having recently been elected a second time, director of the Second National Bank, of the Five Cents Savings Bank, etc. The secretary is G. Frank Adams, who has been connected with the company and its predecessors since 1866. Although executing a great amount of work within this immediate vicinity, the company is known throughout New England, and

often successfully competes for contracts on public work elsewhere. A recent contract with the State of Connecticut included the heating, ventilating, lighting, and plumbing of the new Normal School at New Britain; and the work is pronounced as one of the most successful undertakings of its kind in the State. The company put the steam-heating apparatus into the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, where the five large boilers furnishing steam are placed several hundred feet from the buildings warmed, also into the Women's Reformatory Prison at South Framingham, and innumerable other public and private buildings in New England and New York. The premises occupied are on the south side of Worthington Street, in the four-story brick building Nos. 121 and 123. They include the first floor and basement, two lofty and light rooms, each 100 by 40 feet, supplied with steam-power, and well equipped with all the requisite tools and appliances for the finest or greatest quantity of work. About 25 workmen are employed.

The E. Stebbins Manufacturing Company, brass founders and finishers, have their extensive manufactory at Brightwood, only a few rods south of the Wason Car Company's Works. The E. Stebbins Manufactory has long been recognized as one of the leading industries of the Connecticut Valley, and the work produced takes its place with the best fine brass castings and plumbers' supplies manufactured in America. This house was established by Erastus Stebbins, a pioneer in the trade, at Chicopee, Mass., in 1848. At that time the work was done in a small wooden shop, the chief articles manufactured being a patent molasses gate and faucet, of Mr. Stebbins's invention. These patents gave him the control of the market for the first named, and aided him in competing so successfully with the makers of other faucets that he was able to make his business handsomely remunerative, and so very successful in every respect that his competition was seriously felt by older and larger establishments. As business increased, the shop at Chicopee became far too small for economical management; and, finding better facilities in this city for manufacturing, Mr. Stebbins removed his works here in 1861. His production was largely and rapidly added to, not the least of which was a general brass-foundry business. He accumulated a handsome fortune; and in 1868 he sold out his entire interest, shop, fixtures, and patents to Messrs. Hayden, Gere, & Co. of Haydenville, Mass., and retired from business. In this year, 1868, the E. Stebbins Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000. But other changes in the management followed. In 1872 Messrs. F. B. Cook and W. A. Taylor of Hinsdale, Mass., bought out the business, and continued it until 1875, when the entire manufactory was destroyed by fire. The present works were erected in 1875. In 1878 H.

M. Brewster, for many years connected with Messrs. Hayden, Gere, & Co., was made agent and manager, a position which he now admirably fills. The buildings consist of a four-story brick factory, 40 by 90 feet; and a one-story foundry building adjoining, covering an area of 50 by 100 feet. The works are thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery and tools, and a force of 100 skilled workmen are kept employed. The specialties of the house are the Stebbins and Brightwood patent compression and ground key work, Broughton's patent self-closing work, the Springfield patent universal hose coupling, and diamond bronze.



Chauncey L. Moore, opposite Court Square, on Main Street.

Chauncey L. Moore has been a photographer in Springfield for twenty-eight years, and is now the longest-established photographer in Hampden County. His gallery at No. 441 Main Street, opposite Court Square, has been occupied by him for twenty consecutive years, and is familiar to all who ever have occasion to come to this city. Since he began here, Mr. Moore has photographed almost all the men, women, and children who have

been noteworthy identified with this locality. Almost every Knight Templar, Mason, Odd Fellow, clergyman, public officer, and business man has sat for his picture in this gallery; and to-day there are here nearly thirty thousand negatives carefully put away, all registered and classified. Here, too, may be found the negatives of hundreds of buildings and views made during the score of years just passed. In making this Handbook, the publisher has had occasion to draw on this collection for much material which could not have been obtained anywhere else. But not only does the gallery possess a great abundance of material, but it exhibits a grade of work rarely found outside of the largest cities. A mere glance through the frames and cases will make evident that Mr. Moore has kept abreast of the times, and has promptly introduced the improvements in the art or profession to which he has devoted his whole lifetime. The work executed here comprises photography in all its branches; portraits in ink, oil, water, or crayon; and enlarging or copying of every kind. The apartments are cosy and neat, and the attendants are invariably courteous; and these facts, combined with the excellence of the work, have drawn to this gallery hundreds of patrons from New York, Boston, and elsewhere, who from various causes at times come to this city. An important branch of the establishment is the exquisite framing of portraits. The building occupied is gradually becoming one of the relics of the town, and will long be remembered by the present generation of Springfield people.

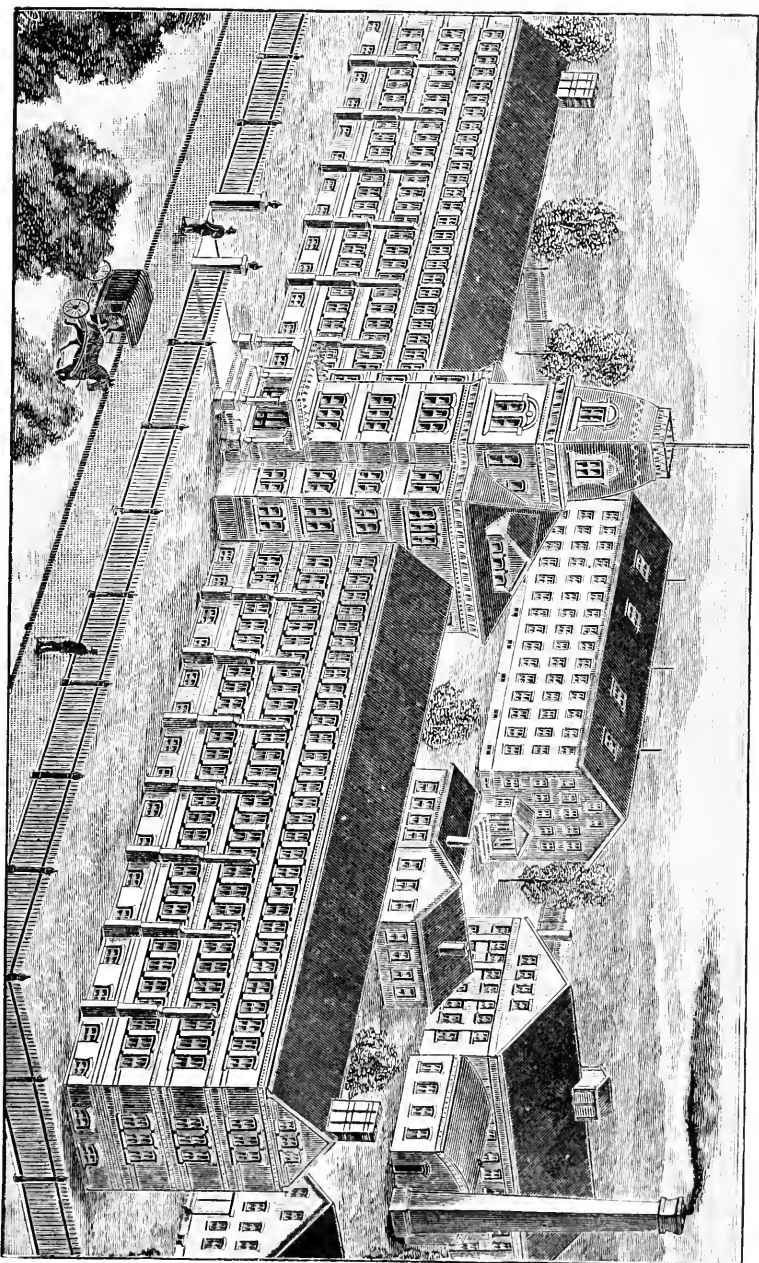
The Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company have their works in Ward 8, Indian Orchard, on the line of the railroad owned by the Indian-Orchard Mills, running between the main line of the Boston and Albany and the Athol Railroads on Pine Street, facing Essex and Hampshire Streets. The present buildings consist of machine-shop, brass-finishing shop, pattern department, and blacksmith-shop on Pine Street, 285 feet long, and three stories high, all of brick, with power elevators, and all modern improvements. Opposite this is a large brick building for office, and storage for finished goods, connected with the finishing-shop by an iron bridge spanning the railroad-track. In the rear of the finishing-shop, and forming a square, are the brass and iron foundries, and annex buildings. The brass-foundry is of brick, 50 by 75, built expressly for their special work. Their new iron-foundry, just completed, is of brick, 60 by 150, with monitor roof, 2 large Mackenzie furnaces, large core-ovens, cranes, and railroad-track running through the entire length. Joined to the iron-foundry, at right angles, is an annex building, 175 feet long, for engine and boiler rooms, cleaning and tumbling castings, storage of foundry supplies, etc. In the rear of the iron-foundry is a brick building, 150 feet long, for storage of coal, moulding-sand, etc. The company has also just completed a spur-track

2,000 feet long, for the better handling of iron-foundry supplies. All of the above buildings are new, or nearly so, of brick, and have the most approved appliances for fire protection. Their power consists of three large boilers, and two 50-horse-power Corliss engines. Their present force is 160 men, divided among the several departments, under competent mechanics as foremen, who, in turn, are under a skilful mechanic as superintendent.

The various goods manufactured by this company are valves and gates, for steam, water, gas, oil, ammonia, etc., and a large variety of fire-hydrants. Their goods are too widely known to need any description here, or any indorsement as to character. They are to be found in use all over the country, and in parts of Europe. The capacity of the works has been taxed to its utmost for the past 5 years in filling their orders. Their machinery, tools, patterns, and every thing pertaining to their equipment, are of the best order and most approved design, and the results of large outlays of money, and careful and skilful management.

The Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1874, with a capital of \$60,000, afterward increased to \$100,000, its present capital. The first building was completed in 1874, and all the others have been built within the past four years. The directors are Samuel R. Payson, Percival L. Everett, Harvey D. Parker, and H. S. Hovey (all of Boston), Joseph W. Smith of Andover, C. J. Goodwin of Indian Orchard, and James D. Safford of Springfield. The president is Samuel R. Payson, the treasurer is Percival L. Everett, and the general manager Jason Giles. The general office and works are at Indian Orchard in Springfield; and the treasurer's office is at 72 Kilby Street in Boston.

The Hampden Watch Company was incorporated in June, 1877; since which time it has probably done more to popularize the American watch, and put it into universal favor, than any other similar concern in the country. This has been accomplished by the high standard they have continuously maintained in all points of fine and accurate finish of their goods, and the wonderful time-keeping qualities which their methods of construction and arrangements of the working-parts peculiar to these watches have developed. The company is strictly a home enterprise; the stock being controlled by Springfield capitalists, and the officers among the most prominent of her successful business men. The plant is located on Armory Hill, covering several acres. The four large buildings are complete in every respect. The main structure is of brick, three stories in height, with a basement. It is finished entirely with hard woods, sheathed with ash. cherry trimmings, and floors of maple, while the work-rooms are supplied with cherry work-benches 2 inches thick. The windows are large, giving ample light to the



THE HAMPDEN WATCH COMPANY'S MANUFACTORY AND OFFICES.
On Tyler and Orleans Streets.

manufactory. The dimensions of the building are 30 by 120 feet; and to this a fifth is to be added of the same size and architecture, with a tower between the two, 60 by 60 feet, and four stories high. The special and automatic machinery used in the factory was made from their own designs; while the whole is operated by an engine of 85 to 100 horse-power, and two boilers of about 100 horse-power. It is expected, that, when the additional buildings are completed, the number of operatives will be very largely increased. The factory has fourteen separate departments, and here all parts of the watches are made. Beginning with the peculiar tools required in the manufacture of the most delicate parts, and finishing with the adjustment to heat, cold, and positions, none of the work leaves the factories until completed. Each watch is kept in the adjusting-room until perfectly finished for an accurate time-keeper. One of the proofs that this company is enterprising and prosperous in the highest degree is shown by the fact that there is probably no manufacturing establishment in Springfield or vicinity where help earn larger wages than they do here. This manufactory, like many of those mentioned in this chapter, derives its trade almost wholly from firms outside of the limits of this city; and it has become a recognized competitor in every city of any importance throughout this country, and in fact in many other countries. The "Springfield watches" have been successfully brought before the American people, as well worthy of their general patronage. The president and treasurer of the Hampden Watch Company is Charles D. Rood; and the directors are James Abbe, James D. Brewer, H. J. Cain, N. F. Leonard, and Charles D. Rood. The directors are well known as business men of the highest character, and the president has gained the esteem and confidence of the jewellers of the country.

The Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, on Taylor Street, may be classed among the most successful and growing manufactories of the city. The business was founded in 1842 by Cheney Bigelow, the present company having been organized in 1874; since which time they have so rapidly grown that the establishment has several times been enlarged, until they now occupy two floors, 80 x 100 feet, of the building owned by the Wason Manufacturing Co. They make a specialty of wire goods for banks, counting-rooms, and public buildings, and also wire railings and fencings. The productions of the works also embrace all kinds of brass and iron wire cloths, also foundery riddles, and coal and sand screens. The "Dandy Rolls," for producing water-marks in the manufacture of paper, are also made by this company. So well and favorably known are the products of this house, that not only do they largely supply the United States, but Canada and the foreign markets. The management of the business is in the hands of W. D. Stevens, who is the treasurer of the company.



THE CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS.

Taylor Street.

The Bullard Repeating-Arms Company is one of the new industries; but as it has started on a noteworthy scale, under favorable auspices, superior management, with large capital and unsurpassed facilities, it will probably not be long before it will be recognized everywhere as one of the many great manufacturing establishments of Springfield. It starts with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and with George H. Ball of Worcester as president, and Horace H. Bigelow of Worcester as treasurer. The manager, James H. Bullard, is the inventor of the Bullard rifles. His love for this work seems to be innate, as may be gleaned from the fact, that, at the age of twelve years, he very quickly traded for a rifle, a watch which had been given him. From that time he has been keenly interested in fire-arms of all kinds, although at times engaged on other mechanical work. For five years he was making pistols for Smith & Wesson, and while there obtained several patents now held by that firm. For three years past he has been perfecting the Bullard rifles, which have been at once recognized as superior to all others of their class, — carrying heavier cartridges, shooting more rapidly, being safer to operate, easier to handle, and simpler to load. The materials are all of the finest quality. The workmanship is as perfect as possible. The Bullard rifles are of fourteen different calibres, gotten up in about one hundred different styles. Their force and strength have never been equalled in any other. A bullet from the Bullard rifle, using the regular U. S. cartridge (45 calibre, 70 gr. powder), has, at a distance of 3,000 yards from muzzle of gun, penetrated a three-inch spruce plank and eight inches of sand. The larger rifle carries twelve loads. The manufacturing establishment is worthy of special mention. The buildings are unusually well constructed, and compare favorably with any manufacturing establishment in this country. They were built all of brick, from the plans of Mr. Bullard, who had in mind every demand of the business. They are substantial and attractive. The windows have been arranged so as to furnish the utmost amount of light. The main building is three stories high, 165 feet long, and 40 feet wide. The equipment of the finest of metal and wood-working machinery is ingeniously arranged; and it is worth the time and trouble of any resident or visitor to go through the establishment. There is good working room for 200 men, and about 50 guns a day can be made. The engine and boiler house seems to be a model in its way, and contains the Hawkins boilers and a Hartford engine of 150 horse-power. The situation is most delightful; being at the head of State Street, at the crossing of the New-York and New-England Railroad. The company's property includes two acres, and provision has been made for future enlargement.

W. H. and J. D. McKnight, and their Improvements. — "Ingersoll's Grove" is receiving a vigorous overhauling and beautifying under its new

owners. Florida Street is being continued out to the Athol railroad-track: and 100 men have been at work in different parts of the grove, grading building-lots at the west end, and trimming up the old avenues throughout. A road is to be cut from Florida Street into the grove, winding about to the head of the ravine, whence the two former roads through the ravine are to be restored to usefulness. One of these leads down the west bank, past the summer-house, and under the New-England railroad-track, to the mineral-spring on the low land. The other road, along the east bank, will cross the railroad at grade, and a culvert will be built over the brook. The wild growth in the ravine is to be trimmed, and the beauty of the graded banks restored as Major Ingersoll left them many years ago. The summer-house has been rejuvenated, and is ready, in a bright new dress of paint, to receive visitors. The mineral-spring, famous of old for its cures, is to be surrounded by a stone curbing; and its waters are to be made easily accessible to those in search of health, or of something new to drink. Several culverts are being located in different parts of the grounds. Thus a pleasant strolling-place, long sought as a measure of public beneficence, is thrown open to our citizens by keen-sighted business men, who propose to illustrate anew the lesson shown in the "McKnight reservation," that whatever is worth doing in the real-estate trade is worth doing well. Dollars and beauty come together here.

A well-done work was that of Major Edward Ingersoll on this knoll. It was as for a place he loved, and expected to pass his days in, that he set out the shade-trees that will bear testimony of him for generations to come, and ran the plough over the slopes, smoothing, grading, and adorning this most steadfast of friends. The summer-house held many a gay party, the orchards responded bountifully for his care, the brook bubbled its thanks, and the spring had a "practice" that doctors might envy. The grove has had a history, and has been the subject of much speculation of various kinds in the last 40 years. As indicating the fluctuation in its supposed value, it is related that William Mattoon once put the price for three-quarters of an acre from it at \$6,000. The grove was Solomon Hatch's property till 1845 or 1846, when it was bought by Major Ingersoll, who held it for 20 years, during which time he changed it from its unkempt state to the form which under the scars of time it bears to-day. But it proved as hard to keep as a white elephant; and Mr. Ingersoll parted with it to Hinsdale Smith and one Billings of Philadelphia, in 1866 or 1868, for \$25,000. It was sold in 1872 to Henry W. Phelps for \$42,500, passing into the hands of Willis Phelps and William Mattoon. Great expectations were then entertained of its value; but the building of the Athol Railroad, which was the chief reason for its purchase, damaged its value for residence purposes not a little. Various projects for its use have been conceived. It was pro-

posed at one time to locate the insane-asylum there instead of at Northampton. Major Ingersoll has desired to see it taken as a hospital-site, being convinced that its breezes should be availed of. The recent cemetery and public-park propositions are familiar.

The work that W. H. and J. D. McKnight, with occasional associates, have done in building up the new district of the Hill, is represented in rather impressive figures. Buying land in the rough, by the acre, they have paid about \$175,000 for some 175 acres of land. Of this, 115 acres are partly built on, and divided by 19 streets, which have been mainly graded, hardened, bordered with sidewalks, and curbed at the McKnights' expense; and 60 acres are still unimproved. They have laid two or three miles of curbing, set out 3,000 trees, and built several short sewers at their own expense. They have built and sold more than 100 houses; more than 200 houses stand on land sold by them; and they have now, complete or in the process of construction, six more. They have built, or will have finished in a few weeks, five fountains at street-corners, each surrounded by a border of turf with a few trees and intersecting paths. These pretty spots add greatly beyond their cost to the attractiveness of the neighborhood, and are found to be a good financial investment. One of the newer streets, Dartmouth, running from Bay Street to St. James Avenue, is 100 feet wide, and has four rows of shade-trees, a wide strip of turf lying between the sidewalk and carriage-way. Yale and Harvard Streets are 50 feet wide. The other streets which they have entirely laid out, or have had a large share in making, are: Westminster, Buckingham, Thompson, Sherman, McKnight, Catherine, Bowles, Clarendon, Buckingham Place, Oak-Grove Avenue, Edgewood, and one new street. East of State Street are also Beacon, Colton, Hawley, and Winchester. A tract fronting 900 feet on the west side of State Street has been built on by them. Their fountains and parks are: McKnight Park, Clarendon Fountain, Dartmouth Park, Buckingham Fountain, and the Thompson Triangle park yet unnamed. And to the above-chronicled achievements is now doubtless to be added that of building, and presenting to the horse-railroad, a 5,000-foot branch, which will make the west part of Ward 5 easily accessible; and it is likely to lead in time to a Worthington-street railroad from the depot to Oak-Grove Cemetery, for professed judges claim that this route will be more travelled than State Street in the near future, as some say it is so travelled at present.

The McKnight brothers have dealt in real estate in this section for 14 years, building their first house in 1870; but the "boom" has been in operation only since 1879. One result of the covering of this formerly cheap territory with attractive houses set in neat yards, and on pleasant streets, is seen in the increase of 43 per cent from 1879 to 1883, inclusive, in the

assessors' valuation of all the real estate in Ward 5, an increase of \$1,072,000, of which more than half is, west of State Street. The increase for the five years averages about \$100,000 a year for the district in which the McKnight brothers have worked, or a total increase there of 75 per cent. The figures from the assessors' books for three of the city wards are as follows, showing the total valuation for each year:—

	WARD ONE.	WARD TWO.	WARD FIVE.
1879	\$4,900,000	\$6,061,000	\$2,486,000
1880	5,170,000	6,196,000	2,684,000
1881	5,294,000	6,541,000	2,926,000
1882	5,524,000	6,756,000	3,318,000
1883	5,634,000	6,890,000	3,553,000
Gain	\$734,000	\$829,000	\$1,072,000

A single tract of four acres, which the McKnights have transformed in this period, has been raised from \$2,000 to \$36,000 in the assessors' valuation.

A significant fact is, that more than three-quarters of the houses in McKnight-land have been taken by recent comers to the city, partly business men; and in smaller part, people who live on their incomes, and have been attracted to this city and place by the pleasantness and comparative cheapness of the residences procurable. It is believed that from this latter class much of the future increase in population is to come. The country has a large floating class of these people: and it is to supply their requirements, and draw them to the city, that the McKnights and their associates propose especially to labor. This opportunity is considered good reason for the neatness and taste they endeavor to use in their work. Their efforts in this line have had a contagious influence in some localities. Particularly do they claim credit for the improvement and contemplated improvement in the Eastern-avenue region since their invasion of it. One man, who has owned much real estate in that neighborhood for decades, is quoted as having looked at the method of prettiness as now being exemplified there, and declared that "he really believed it paid to fix up things."¹

The Business Men's Association of Springfield.—This association owes its existence to leading men of influence centred in and about the

¹ The above notice of the McKnights is reprinted from The Springfield Republican, and conveys an idea of what permanent good these two workers have done for the city, although their work has been done as private enterprises. — EDITOR.

Agawam National Bank, where the matter was discussed, and its formation shaped on March 18, 1879. The next meeting was holden at the rooms of the Common Council in the City Hall, on April 2 of the same year; was called to order by the Hon. Lewis J. Powers, and the offices of president and secretary filled by the election of the late Charles O. Chapin and Henry M. Phillips respectively. Meetings were afterward held, vice-presidents, executive officers, and treasurer elected, and the good work of promoting the business interests of the city of Springfield commenced by this association. The rooms first engaged for its meetings were in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Company's building; but they have since been twice changed, and now comprise a commodious and well-lighted and pleasantly situated store on Pyncheon Street. It leads out of the grand rotunda of the lately remodelled Haynes House. Here can be found all the leading daily and weekly papers, daily stock reports, official stationery for the use of members, and generally in the evening a number of the business men, who gather together for the cultivation of a more cordial acquaintance among themselves, and to discuss topics of general business welfare. Since its organization, the association has materially aided in locating several new industries in our city, and a large number of skilled workmen; many of whom have found homes in that section of Springfield made beautiful by the McKnights. Our enterprising moneyed men, through the agency of the Business Men's Association, are ever ready to help locate, start, and continue business of every nature, having an apology for existence, when brought to their attention; and competent management of such business is insured. The present officers of the association are as follows: president, Hon. H. M. Phillips; vice-presidents, P. P. Kellogg and V. N. Taylor; secretary, C. S. Parkhurst; treasurer, A. T. Folsom; executive committee, James D. Gill, Noyes W. Fisk, L. S. Stowe, H. W. Southworth, Samuel Bigelow, E. D. Metcalf, and D. H. Brigham. It must be, and is by all competent to judge, conceded, that Springfield offers especial attractions to the business man and manufacturer, as a place to establish himself and live. With a population of over 36,000 people (than which no city of its size can claim a better class), its manufacturers and its merchants prosperous and contented, its taxes low, its condition cleanly, its streets good, its water-supply abundant, its excellent sewerage, its efficient schools, good churches, beautiful drives, its telephones and electric lights, its well-appointed street-railroad, express-companies, telegraph-service, sound banks, live newspapers, and places of amusement, together with its reasonable freight and passenger rates to and from the great markets of the world, Springfield commends itself as a place for residence or business second to no inland city in the world.

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¹ This list was compiled by William Clogston, a collector of historical works.

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