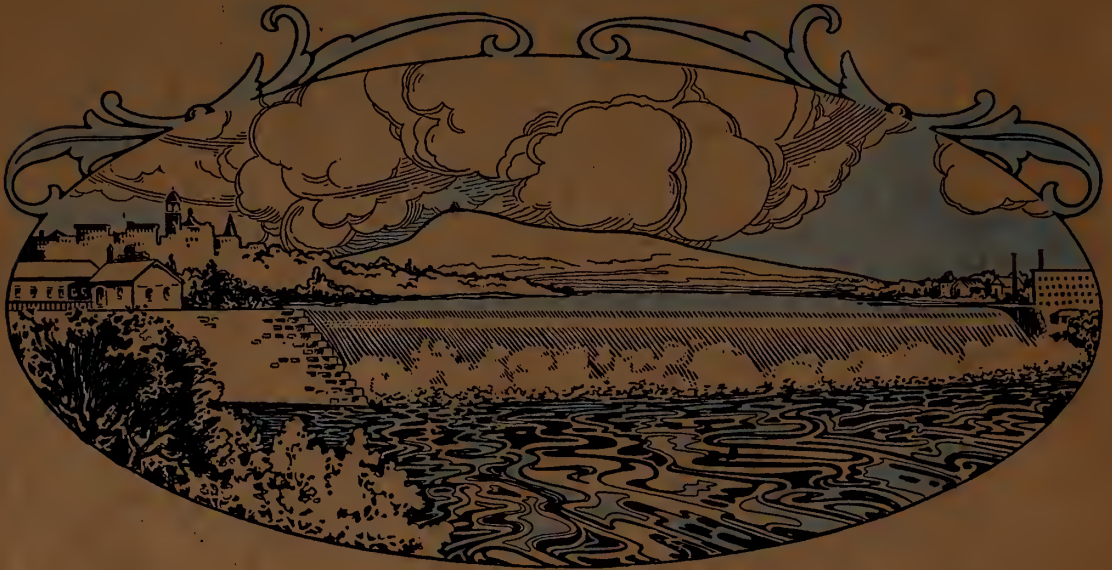


1882 :: 30th ANNIVERSARY :: 1912

Holyoke Daily Transcript



WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1854



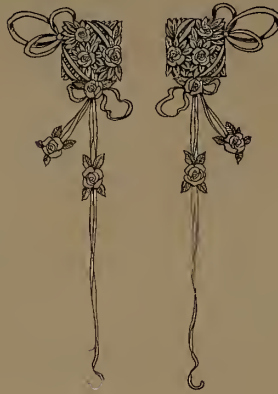
DAILY ESTABLISHED 1882

THE TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.



THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HOLYOKE DAILY TRANSCRIPT



1882 - 1912

HOLYOKE :: :: MASSACHUSETTS



“Holyoke”

They come, those sturdy Frenchmen,
From Canada, so fair,
Their dear ones all are with them,
They have a courage rare.
They earn their place bought dearly,
We mark their progress clearly,
And welcome them sincerely,
For they're the ones who dare!

And Ireland sends her portion
Of youths and maidens strong.
Fearless they cross the ocean
Though partings may be long.
In Holyoke find their chances
To toil as each one fancies,
And learn, as time advances,
To deal with right and wrong.

Some English people also
Are here with us in town.
They love their homes, as all know,
And seek their hearths to crown.
Here, too, the Scotch their bread earn
With courage, strength and will stern,
Though not because their hearts burn
For glory or renown.

And Germans, too, are coming
To live and take their stand
In Holyoke, which is humming
With tasks for every hand.
They bring a mind inquiring,
In study they're untiring,
We cannot help admiring
This intellectual band.

We count among our number
Some Swedish people, too.
They never seem to slumber
And much to them is due.
The Poles here also maintain
Their homes. Nor is their work vain.
We 'most forgot the shy Dane,
Oh! here's a hand to you!

For Holyoke holds our home-ties,
And we, by love bound fast
Shall ever at her name rise
Where'er our lot be cast.
With glimpses toward the future,
Let's work to keep the homes pure.
That Holyoke's name may endure
As long as time shall last.

We need the sense of beauty
Brought to us by the Greek.
He feels that art's a duty
And not a service weak.
Th' Italians, quick and fearless,
The Jews, that people peerless,
And others, bright and tearless,
All here a dwelling seek.

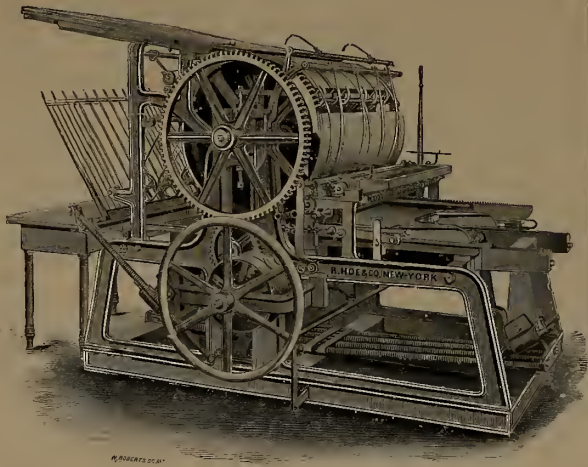
Why come these to our city?
Is it some task to shirk
In home-land? 'Twere a pity
Such ones 'round here should lurk!
Methinks with home-ties binding
They come in one thing minding,
For here they know they're finding
God's own best blessing, work.

Our Fathers had a vision
When first the plans they drew
For Holyoke, of one mission
Which we should never rue.
That she should be a mother
To all—And as a brother
We ought to love each other
And to her name be true.

'Twas on us they depended
In making out their plan—
To do all they intended
A task for every man.
The best perfection's our goal—
To seek and cherish each soul
And mold from out the great whole
The true American.

To any chance outsider
This city may seem bound
By brick walls, high and wider
And full of steam and sound.
But they have missed the meaning,
For through the smoke is gleaming
A banner, white and streaming,
Where the word, "Love," is found.

30th ANNIVERSARY SKETCH



THE TRANSCRIPT'S FIRST PRESS

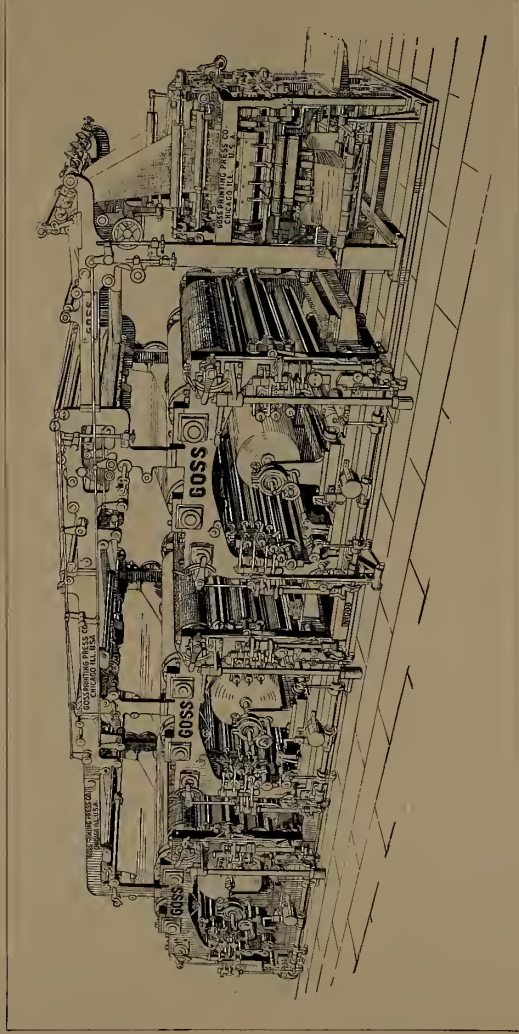
The picture above shows the old Hoe drum cylinder press that first brought *The Transcript* to life and sent it on its way of usefulness and progress. It has been a long way, its thirty years, so full of changes, both for itself and its world about. The *Transcript* of 1882 was a real venture for the city at that time, and it meant so much to its projectors. It was the first daily Holyoke had had and its future seemed such a matter of speculation. Holyoke wasn't used to having its news served up for supper. It had gone all those years relying on the out-of-town press. It took kindly to the idea as an innovation, yet it was long before it appreciated its permanence. So *The Transcript* had to gather strength slowly, ereeping before it could walk, and walking before it could run. The Holyoke itself of thirty years ago was a cradle thing. High street was only a city street south as far as the City hall. The present corner block of the McAtshan & Wakelin Company, then known as the Wolcott block, was the only building save the Mafey building in the square now between Suffolk and Appleton streets. Dwight street was only a rambling lot of ten-footers from Front street up the hill. The Windsor Hotel block was the only building of any consequence in that square. At the Marble building corner stood the old Second Congregational brick church with its dear pastor, Rev. J. L. R. Trask, who smoked a pipe on the streets mornings and was the churchman without the cloth. He talked with his neighbors and all Holyokers, who loved him for his good fellowship and companionship. The writer has never seen another just such a pastor. The impression of him, his cheer, his philosophy, his democracy, will never be effaced.

Holyoke, thirty years ago, had few good stores, and it is pathetic to think back, how, one after another, the

merchants and business men of that generation have passed on or left the city. The dry goods stores of that time were conducted by Dickieson & Dempster, in the Windsor Hotel block; Clark & Richard, on upper High street; A. L. Shumway, nearly opposite the *Transcript* office, and J. B. Whitmore, on lower Dwight street. Mr. Dickieson is now in business at Springfield, J. B. Whitmore is on High street, and Mr. Richard, of Clark & Richard, is on lower Main street. The clothiers were Nourse & McCammon, in the Windsor block, where C. J. Prew was the expert bookkeeper and cashier for so many years. McQuaid & Flynn and Montague & Adams were the leading clothiers on High street, with E. O'Connor, uncle of the present Edward O'Connor, clothier. Chas. E. Ball was the druggist of the town in those days, with F. F. Whitcomb in the Hutchins block, Blake & Casey, and John Heinrich close followers. F. P. Goodall, with his splendid wholesale and retail drug store, in the Holyoke House block, was in a class by himself. Joel Russell & Son led the way in the hardware business, as did Lemuel Sears, Richards & Thayer, Crafts & Frazer, M. J. Finn, James Doyle, and E. P. Ford in grocery stores. C. A. Corser was the pioneer shoe dealer, and John Tilley the veteran furniture dealer. Holyoke then had but two national banks, the Hadley Falls and the Holyoke National, and two savings banks, the Holyoke and Mechanics Savings banks. Samuel King conducted his woman's shop then, as now, on High street. Indeed, Mr. King is the only business man on High street who has kept his business intact the full thirty years. C. H. Frenchie and Arthur Mitchell were the tailors of that time. L. A. Taber, A. J. Rand, D. H. Porterfield, and S. H. Barrett were the jewelers and

watch repairers of those times. N. W. Quint was the undertaker who prepared all the dead for their final appearance in the world, and E. F. Jeffs, the sexton at Forestdale, saw that the interments were properly made. In the professions the changes have been quite as marked as in the commercial world. Only E. W. Chapin, W. H. Brooks, and T. B. O'Donnell are left of the old guard. Other shining legal lights of 1882 were Judge W. B. C. Pearsons, R. O. Dwight, Jonathan Allen, S. W. Dougherty, Judge Underwood, William Slattery, P. H. Casey, and J. J. Reardon, who have now all gone on. The great physicians of Holyoke in those days were Drs. C. O. Carpenter, J. J. O'Connor, Gardner Cox, George H. Smith, L. M. Tuttle, and E. L. Draper. Not one of them is left. The Protestant clergymen of Holyoke thirty years ago were Dr. Trask, already referred to, Rev. R. J. Adams of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. E. A. Titus of the Methodist Church, Rev. H. L. Foote of St. Paul's Church, Rev. E. M. Bartlett of the Baptist Village Baptist Church, and Rev. W. S. Haywood of the Unitarian Church. Not one of these is left in Holyoke today. The three Catholic church pastors were Rev. P. J. Harkins of St. Jerome Church, Rev. P. B. Pielan of the Sacred Heart Church, and Rev. A. B. Dufresne of the Precious Blood Church. There were but three Catholic churches in Holyoke at that time. The prominent dentists were Drs. D. Murlless, H. O. Hastings, D. G. Harkins, D. Holden, and H. A. Caylor, who dug out all the cavities with picks and drills and extracted teeth with laughing gas.

Thirty years ago Holyoke had just passed its golden era of mill building, but the grand estate of mill builders and manufacturers was still left, headed by such men as



THE TRANSCRIPT'S NEW 48-PAGE PRESS

THIS PRESS IS THE LATEST MODEL OF THE GOSS PAPER-INGENIEUR'S HIGH SPEED LOW CONSTRUCTION QUARTER PRESS, AND IS AT THE PRESENT TIME THE BEST PRESS OPERATING IN ALL NEW ENGLAND. COMPLETE COPIES OF PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING PAPERS CAN BE OBTAINED AT A SMALL MORE THAN FOUR TIMES AS FAST AS THE PRESS IT SUCCESSORS. DRIVEN BY ITS 72-HORSEPOWER ELECTRIC MOTOR, IT WILL PRINT 80,000 TO 72,000—4, 6, 8, 10, OR 12-PAGE PAPERS PER HOUR; 30,000 TO 25,000—14, 16, 18, 20, OR 24-PAGE PAPERS PER HOUR; 15,000 TO 18,000—28, 30, 36, 40, 44, OR 48-PAGE PAPERS PER HOUR. THE PRESS IS ESTABLISHED IN THE BUREAU AT THE OFFICE OF HILL AND JOHN STANLEY.

30th ANNIVERSARY SKETCH

William Whiting, William Skinner, J. C. Parsons, Timothy Merrick, Donald Mackintosh, John C. Newton, Daniel H. Newton, James H. Newton, Moses Newton, Jones S. Davis, O. H. Greenleaf, J. H. Appleton, E. C. Rogers, H. M. Farr, Joseph Metcalf, George W. Preatiss, E. C. Taft, B. F. Hosford, Stephen Holman, George N. Tyner, and James C. Abbe. Only one or two are left of that wonderful group of mill builders and manufacturers, who contributed so much to the life and industrial growth of our city. They were the men who put Holyoke on the manufacturing map.

Thirty years ago William A. Chase was the active, forceful agent and treasurer of the Holyoke Water Power Company, the great corporation that will be forever written into every page of Holyoke's history.

Holyoke had no street cars thirty years ago. Walking was good enough for us all then. We had no Sunday trains, the only one in the whole day was the southbound Montreal express that came down from White River Junction as a kind of tail-end or left-over of the week just passed. We had but few telephones then. The first telephone in the city was installed in the Transcript building. There were no electric lights on our streets. The Water Power Company furnished a limited supply of electricity, but none between sunrise and sunset. There was no such thing as electric power utilized for mechanical purposes. We did have a good theater—the Holyoke Opera House—which was better than anything we have now. Our Elmwood of today was the Baptist Village of 1882, the Highlands were only known as the Manchester Grounds, and there was no Oakdale at all. Elm and Appleton streets marked the further limits of the city. We had no City Hospital or House of Providence Hospital; indeed, such a thing as a trained nurse was unheard of. A practical nurse could be gotten after a fashion by leaving your application at Charles E. Ball's drug store. But it was all very crude. We had no Mt. Tom or Mountain Park at our feet. William S. Loomis, the originator of both, was busy in the Transcript office about that time, helping to start the new enterprise—the Holyoke Daily Transcript. And this brings us to the story of the first daily paper that has been so often times told. A brief history of The Transcript and its growth may be of interest, for its history and that of Holyoke extend over practically the same time. The first paper ever published in Holyoke was the Hampden Freeman. Its first issue was put out September 1, 1849, and The Transcript of today is the full-grown heir and successor of The Freeman. The name of the paper changed nearly as often as its owners in the early days, but the paper was the same. The original Freeman was a weekly paper, printed Saturdays at the only print shop in the town, then, of course, called Ireland Parish, and the first proprietors were William F. Morgan and James D. G. Henderson. Henderson soon withdrew and Mr. Morgan became sole owner.

The man who wrote the editorials in that first Holyoke paper was a young lawyer, W. B. C. Pearsons, destined later to be the city's first mayor, the man who drew up its first charter, and for a long term of years its police court judge.

"Our New City" was the caption of the editorial in the first issue, and it was reprinted in the second edition for the first edition was soon exhausted.

"This infant giant of Western Massachusetts" is the

first line, and we read further that it is situated "in the midst of a beautiful and fertile region, noted far and wide for the industry of its inhabitants, its salubrious climate, and its enchanting scenery." All these we have today and some 60,000 inhabitants.

The Freeman did not handle quite as much advertising in those days as The Transcript does at present. In fact a very large part of the advertisements were devoted to telling the cure-all qualities of certain patent medicines warranted to cure cholera on sight. Cholera was common in those days in spite of the "salubrious" climate.

A year after the first edition of The Freeman, Ireland Parish was set off from West Springfield, and The Freeman took a firm stand to have the village called Hampden, in the hope that it would even become the county seat some day. But Ireland Parish was christened Holyoke in honor of Capt. Ehezar Holyoke and the pine-covered mountains that look down on us to the north.

The Hampden Freeman went along for three more years and then A. B. F. Hildreth became its owner and changed its name to the Holyoke Weekly Mirror. The firm of Lilly & Pratt were the next owners, and before long the control passed into the hands of Myron C. Pratt. The Mirror soon blossomed out into a four-page affair in which the advertisements referred largely to the excellence of patent medicines or the unapproachable merits of certain saloons.

The Mirror makes interesting reading in the days that preceded the great Civil struggle. Mr. Pratt closed up his paper forms July 12, 1864, went home to dine and came back after noon a member of the 10th Massachusetts. He served with distinction in the war, was made a captain in the cavalry, and was fatally wounded at Fair Oaks. For three months The Mirror went without an editor, and then Joseph G. and Edward P. Albee, as Albee Brothers, became the proprietors. It was during the Civil war that The Mirror had its hardest sledding. Joseph G. Albee bought out his brother, and in 1863 sold out to Burt & Lyman of Springfield.

Mr. Burt later became the publisher of that famous little paper, "Among the Clouds," published for many years from the summit of Mt. Washington. It was at this time that the Holyoke Mirror became the Holyoke Transcript, its last change of name. Mr. Burt retired from the paper in 1866, and Mr. Lyman carried it on alone for some years. In 1870, E. L. Kirtland, later school superintendent and deputy United States collector, joined The Transcript as an editorial writer, and a year later he became part owner of the paper. The following year Mr. Lyman withdrew from the paper, and in 1873 the headlines in the editorial page read Loomis & Kirtland, editors and proprietors. The Loomis was in later years to be the creator of Holyoke's fine trolley system. He became full owner of the paper in 1875. It was in that year that The Transcript printed its only edition in French, the occasion being the destruction of the French church in South Holyoke, when sixty-nine people lost their lives through fire and panic. Mr. Loomis made The Transcript a vital force in the community.

In 1882, Mr. Loomis took a partner, W. G. Dwight, the present editor and publisher. It was in that year, too, that The Transcript became a daily paper. The first issue

was on October 9, and it was a modest four-page, five-column edition. Since that time its growth has been steady and consistent. In 1884 the paper became a six-column-wide sheet, and two years later it blossomed out into the adopted seven-column-wide paper.

In 1888 W. S. Loomis retired from the paper to take possession of the horse car line and to transform it into an up-to-date public service corporation that gives the best service possible to the city of Holyoke, and incidentally pays its shareholders all that the law allows.

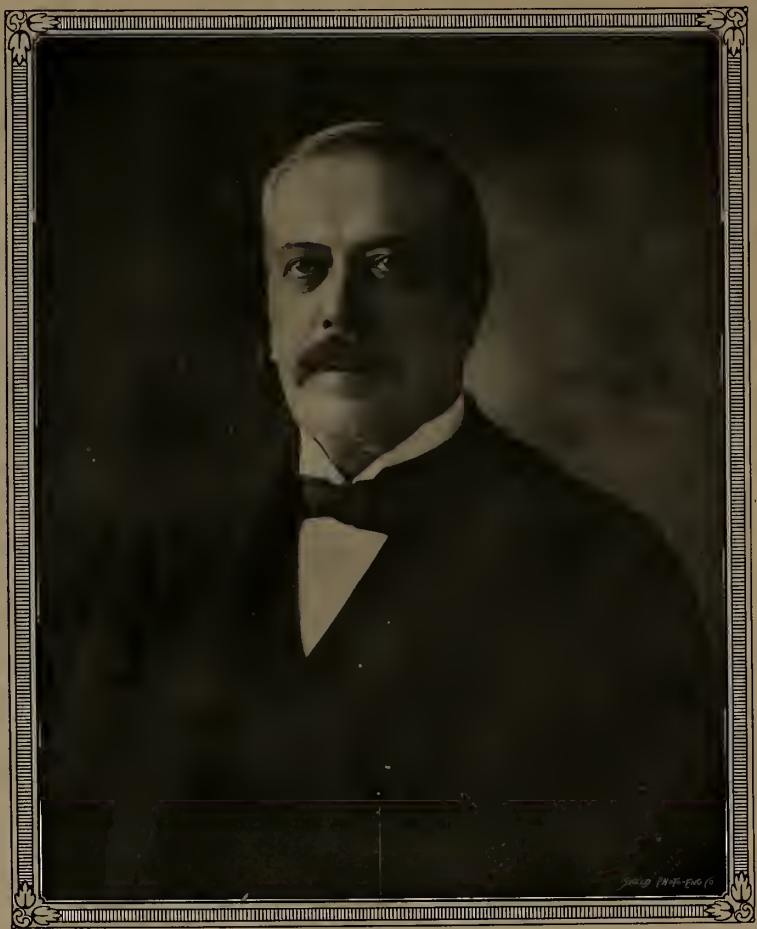
The present proprietor has been in sole control of the destinies of The Transcript for the past twenty-four years, thereby establishing a record for continued service.

The first few years of The Transcript was a sort of marking time of existence. To make the paper a "go" meant tireless work and courage. People were not educated up to the idea of having a daily paper, and the advertisers were new to the game. They had been used to a weekly and semi-weekly and could not grasp the importance of changing their "copy" frequently, or making their advertising space worth while. To most of the business men advertising meant only a concession to the newspaper, something to just help along the cause. The idea of its being of any value to the giver wasn't thought of. How wonderfully has the field of advertising developed. Now there is no such thing as donations of advertising for the newspaper. It's what the advertisers can get for themselves from the purchasable space. This is as it should be.

It's a fact in the first few years of The Transcript as a daily newspaper advertisers would leave the same advertisements in year in and year out without change. With better appreciation of the value of advertising a paper must advance. The Transcript did, and from its original Hoe drum cylinder press of 1882 it changed from press to press—six in all in the thirty years. The Transcript is now printed on a sextuple Goss high speed and low construction press, capable of printing any number of pages from 4 to 48, and driven by a 75-horsepower electric motor. The Transcript, with all its fine equipment as a newspaper plant, has a fine job plant, as this anniversary number must prove.

Thirty years is a long time in the life of any newspaper. It means the best of one or many men's lives. In The Transcript's case it spells the whole span of life of its present owner, who is the longest in continued control of the paper since its inception as a weekly, back in 1849. It has been the purpose of The Transcript all these years to make it worth its price and to make it stand for something. The mere exposting of news is not enough. The paper must stand for definite, positive purposes. If it is true that a man is known by the company he keeps, then a community should be known by the daily paper it reads. The Transcript is made in Holyoke, has faith in Holyoke, and hopes it has been instrumental in helping the city up the climb of thirty years. A woman's work is more times than not the heaven of the lost. The Transcript owes very much to the broad vision and fine motives of Mrs. W. G. Dwight. Without her it would have been poor indeed.

Nations and peoples can be committed to righteous causes. Great men often sacrifice their lives to an idea. A newspaper can be consecrated to a purpose. The Transcript's steady purpose has been to make Holyoke an increasingly better city in which to live.



Hon. William Whiting

1841 - 1911

Hon. William Whiting



WILLIAM WHITING of Holyoke, Massachusetts, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, on May 24, 1844. He obtained his education in the public schools, where his natural love of study was cultivated, and made the foundation upon which he achieved a fine education. Ultimately this resulted in that broad culture which characterized his later years and fitted him for the many high positions which he filled. He was interested in Amherst College and Mount Holyoke College, and he did much to advance the interests of those institutions of learning. In recognition of his ability and services, he had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts by Amherst College.

While his tastes were naturally for literary and cultural pursuits, and he collected one of the fine libraries of the state, yet he devoted much energy to the commercial side of life, and early in his career was one of the founders of the Hampden Paper Company, which concern was developed into a prosperous manufacturing business. He afterward sold this plant and purchased another paper mill site, which is now occupied by Mill No. 1 of the Whiting Paper Company. This company was incorporated in 1862 and began at that time to manufacture high-grade papers. The business rapidly increased, and in 1869 another mill was built, which raised the total product to more than twenty-five tons of paper a day. This company took a prominent place in the early development of Holyoke. Between six and seven hundred people were employed in this industry, and it contributed in good measure to the prosperity of Holyoke. The papers manufactured were all high-grade, and to this day are unsurpassed. As president and manager of the company, Mr. Whiting developed the business in a very marked degree, and the monthly payroll is over \$ 3,000.00.

His business success led to a wider demand for his services, and he occupied a unique position in the public confidence of his city. He took the management and became the president of the Collins Manufacturing Company at North Wilbraham, and brought it from a non-paying concern to a dividend-paying property in the first year of his management.

He was a man of wide versatility, and he expanded his business relations, becoming interested in several kinds of paper manufacturing concerns and kindred businesses. In financial circles he was a prominent figure. He organized the Holyoke National Bank and was its first president. He was president of the Holyoke Savings Bank, a director of the Chapin Trust Company of Springfield, and the Washington Trust Company of New York, president of the Connecticut River Railroad, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and many other corporations.

At the age of twenty-five he was the leading spirit in organizing the Holyoke Public Library Association, and made the first subscription. This was the incentive to establish the Library Association, of which he became the first president.

He became city treasurer in 1876, and although in politics a Republican, and his city a Democratic stronghold, he was elected by a large majority, and in the following year, supported by the voters of both political parties, he became the mayor. His administration was eminently satisfactory.

He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1876 that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. He was chairman of the state delegation to Chicago that nominated William McKinley.

In 1873 he was elected state senator in Massachusetts, and rendered valuable service. From 1883 to 1889 he was a member of Congress from his own district. His valuable services were fully recognized during the Cleveland

administration. He was in the party of the minority, yet he had the satisfaction of seeing practically his rejected currency bill made into law.

In matters of philanthropy he was always a liberal supporter of worthy causes. He was the founder and a leading supporter of the Holyoke City Hospital, of which he was president at the time of his death. As a member of the William Whiting Masonic Lodge he was active in the work of that order.

In these and other ways he thoroughly established himself as an American, who evinced his pride in his home town by aiding largely in its development, while his patriotic devotion to the larger interests of his state won him a reputation as a most able and desirable citizen.

On the nineteenth day of June, 1862, William Whiting married Anna Maria Fairfield of Holyoke, daughter of Luther M. Fairfield. Their children were: William Fairfield and Samuel Raynor. The former, born July 20, 1864, at length became treasurer of the Whiting Paper Company, and a partner in his father's business. He married Anne Chapin and has four children: William, Edward, Chapin, Fairfield and Ruth. Samuel Raynor was born January 20, 1867, the second son of William Whiting, senior; also became associated with his father in business. He married Gertrude L. Greeley. Their children are Anna Fairfield, Margaret and Samuel Raynor Whiting, Jr.

The home of William Whiting, senior, occupied in his later years, is on the corner of Elm and Appleton streets, in Holyoke. He and Mrs. Whiting were known as devout and generous members of the Congregational Church, and did much to advance the social and intellectual interests of the home town.

On the ninth day of January, 1911, after an illness of some duration, William Whiting gradually sank into unconsciousness, and death came to his relief. He will be long remembered as one of the foremost citizens of the Commonwealth, distinguished for everything that made for the betterment and uplift of all the people.

Ex-Governor Loag, speaking of Mr. Whiting, says: "He was peculiarly one of the men of Massachusetts to be counted among her leaders. His life was typical of her inheritances and opportunities and the improvement of them. He came of her best stock. He was born in her rural atmosphere. He seized with an inbred facility on the resources she opened to him. He stepped on the first round of her ladder and steadily and surely, with no aid and relying on himself, worked and won his way to the top. In his ascent and at the highest round he never forgot the responsibilities to his fellowmen which his own personal success laid on him. As he grew in power and wealth, his bounty and beneficence expanded in the same proportion, as the story of his life shows. He put his shoulder to the wheel of many a fellow business man, and lifted him out of disaster. He was the unflinching benefactor of the community in which he lived. His prosperity embraced that of all who were within the circle of his influence and administration. Holyoke might well erect his statue in her public square.

"I value the memory of my association with him in public and private life. I served with him in Congress and recall his sterling good sense and the high mind with which he met all public questions. His home was ideal. With all his multifarious cares, the spirit of humor and play and youth was always his. He enjoyed a game of baseball. He delighted in friendly comradeships. He loved his farm and the long rows of high-bred cows in his great barn, and had them tended with every care. He deserved the genuine and spontaneous popularity which always followed him, and which he never sought by unworthy or self-seeking methods. And well indeed did he deserve the love which those who were fortunate enough to be his personal friends will never forget to associate with his memory."

THE FAMOUS SKINNER MILLS

THE ROMANCE OF ONE OF HOLYOKE'S LEADING INDUSTRIES



WILLIAM SKINNER.

There is romance in business, as well as in love affairs, there are stories of fascinating interest in the history of Holyoke Mercantile industries, no less than in the story of her people. When on the ill-fated May morning, 1874, the imprisoned waters of the Williamsburg Reservoir burst their barrier, and in a mighty wall swept down the valley, bringing death and destruction in their train, none dreamed that from the ruins of his shattered industry, Wil-

liam Skinner was to erect, on a new site, a plant larger in size, and lay the foundation of one of the most famous Textile Industries in America.

No one but a man of imagination, as well as ability and determination, could have faced the future as confidently and as indomitably. It was the spirit of Nelson, of Farragut, and of Grant,—men who knew naught of the meaning of the word surrender; and in the fire of his invincible activities, obstacles melted like the snows in the sun of spring. From the first he set his standard the highest, and from the first day, unto his last, heved close to the standard, until today the name and fame of Skinner's Satin and Skinner's Silks are household words in the entire country. Continuous growth has been the history of the Skinner's Silk mills, resulting in the magnificent plants shown elsewhere in this issue, and which give employment to over 2,400 operatives.

As the history of the William Skinner & Sons concern is largely the history of its founder, William Skinner, it will be worth our while briefly to review that life and its accomplishments.

William Skinner was born in London, England, in 1824, and came to this country at nineteen years of age, having a good knowledge of silk manufacturing. Even at that early day the germ of the idea of the Skinner Silk Mills was in his mind. In 1848, in a small mill on the banks of the Mill river, seven miles above Northampton, he began the manufacture of sewing silk. In 1848 the silk industry in this country was in its infancy, as nearly all manufactured silk was imported from France and England. However, as the years wore on the business increased the mill was enlarged, more operatives were employed and a village grew up with the unofficial name of "Skinnerville," after the usual American practice. In the meantime Mr. Skinner had built a handsome res-

idence, and when the morning of May 16, 1874, dawned, he was one of the leading manufacturers of Western Massachusetts.

We may well imagine that on that morning no one dreamed of the dreadful disaster that was to take place before the sun set,—the bursting of the great Williamsburg dam. This dam, located five miles above Skinnerville, burst with a roar that could be heard throughout the entire valley, and releasing 124 acres of water, swept down the Mill river, wiped out 200 human lives, and destroyed more than \$4,000,000 worth of property. The village of Skinnerville was completely obliterated,—mills and houses, and all in less than an hour's time.

But for the heroic ride of Collins Graves and others, in warning of the coming flood, hundreds of other lives might have been lost. As it was, however, many escaped to the hills, and watched with fascinated horror, mill and house and block crumble like sand before the rush of the roaring flood.

At seven o'clock in the morning, a busy manufacturing village existed—at eight o'clock the Skinner Mills, like others, were a tangled mass of iron and brick, the houses swept away or ruined. Mr. Skinner's house itself, though on higher land, was partly destroyed.

Later it was removed to Holyoke, and is the present Skinner residence on Pine street, known as Watarahurst, which could, if he could, tell a tale of wonderful interest to the present generation who have, in a large measure forgotten the disaster of thirty-eight years ago.

William Skinner, nothing daunted by the catastrophe, with high faith in the enduring quality of his silks and satins, and equally high confidence in the permanence of the demand for the Skinner products, turned his eyes toward Holyoke, where new industries were being welcomed. Here in 1874 was completed the first mill, a small part of the present immense plant. From that time, until today, the story of the Skinner industry is one of continued and healthy growth, based on the cardinal principle of the highest quality, that has brought fame and renown to its products, as the choicest and most reliable made in the world.

William Skinner was not only a manufacturer of first rank, but a generous and wise benefactor. In supporting all worthy charities, Mr. Skinner was a leader. His generous contributions to the Holyoke City Hospital, to the Holyoke Public Library, to churches and other charities were almost endless. When, in the year, 1902, he finished this earthly work and passed on, there was sorrow and regret in hundreds of Holyoke hearts. To him may be applied the words of Pericles of old,—"the most lasting memorials are not carved in stone, or graven in brass but are those by kind and loving deeds kept eternal in the hearts of men."



SKINNER MEMORIAL WINDOW IN THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



SKINNER'S FIRST MILL.



MILLS OF WILLIAM SKINNER & SONS, HOLYOKE, MASS.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SILK LININGS IN THE WORLD



Hon. John J. White

Mayor

John J. White is the 17th Mayor of Holyoke. There are but five of the former Mayors living. Mr. White is serving his second term, having been elected by growing majorities each year. He is not a Holyoker by birth, but is very much one by adoption. He was born in Lee, forty-six years ago, and came to Holyoke when he was four years old. His career is the replica of so many others who have come up from "poor but humble parentage" and made good. Mr. White was first a bell boy at the old Holyoke House and is now the moving spirit of the White Paper Box Company. He made his debut in politics in 1893 when he was elected Alderman to fill out J. J. Farrell's term. It came as an entire surprise to him. He was reelected the following year. Then he rested three years. In 1907 he was able to "come back" in Ward Five and has since been continuously in the public eye. He was advanced to the Mayoralty in 1910, succeeding Mayor N. P. Avery and is still there. Mr. White has a charming wife and a heavy of children. He is prominent in fraternities and the king of good story tellers.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

THE FAMOUS COLLEGE OVER THE RIVER FOUNDED BY MARY LYON
SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO



CHAPEL AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Neighbor to Holyoke, and as the years go, more closely related to the city, is Mount Holyoke College, the famous institution for the education of young women that is rounding out seventy-five years of vitality this month. It is just now preparing to celebrate, in worthy fashion, its three-quarters of a century of life.

Mount Holyoke College dominates all colleges for women because it was the first institution dedicated to the higher education of women, and because today, after seventy-five years, it proceeds along just the lines laid down for it by its founder, Mary Lyon. In America's Hall of Fame, in New York, there is a niche for Mary Lyon. No woman ever born in America deserves one better, for she stood up before the biased men and women of her time and demanded for women the same educational advantages that were given to men. Then she went ahead and got them for her sisters. First she acquired such education for herself as was obtainable.

Born in the little village of Buckland, in the Franklin County hills, her own road to learning was over a rough path. But she was the highest type of pioneer, and when her dream of a college for women was ready to take shape she went up and down the land and begged the money that was needed. The original building fund came from 1,890 subscribers. There were two subscriptions of \$1,000. Those were the highest. There were three offerings of six cents each. Six cents meant more in 1837 than it does today.

Miss Lyon's ideal for Mount Holyoke was "a permanent institution conceived to the work of training young women to the greatest usefulness. . . . Designed to be furnished with every advantage that the state of education in this country will allow. . . . To put within the reach of students of moderate means such opportunities that none can find better ones."

Her plan was fearfully fought. It was called "chimerical," "impractical," "visionary," and anti-Christian. But Mary Lyon kept on, and when the cornerstone of the first

building was laid in South Hadley town, she wrote in triumph:

"I have indeed lived to see the time when a body of gentlemen has ventured to lay the cornerstone of an edifice which will cost about fifteen thousand dollars, and for an institution for females. . . . This will be an era in female education."

When Mount Holyoke Seminary was given its charter by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1837, there was but one other college open to women, and that was Oberlin College in Ohio, and that was not for women only.

When Mount Holyoke Seminary was fifty years old, it applied for a change of its name and charter to Mount Holyoke Seminary and College. By this time the old prejudice about women aspiring to college was all gone.

In 1903 the title of seminary was dropped altogether, and it became Mount Holyoke College, but always the same idea and ideal was maintained. Mary Lyon's program and purpose are as much alive at Mount Holyoke today as they were at the start. From the first the institution was a great success. Eighty students were present at the opening the first year, and the second year 400 were deeded for lack of room. The original building was enlarged as funds allowed, until in 1863 two wings had been completed and an addition containing gymnasium and laundry built across the ends, thus enclosing a quadrangle. By the generosity of trustees and friends other buildings began to assemble about this quadrangle, until in 1895 there were the library, Lyman Williston Hall, Shattuck Hall, the observatory, and two cottages.

On September 27, 1896, ten days after the opening of college, the old historic building was burned. The two encouragement to rebuild came the next day in the gift of Dr. Parsons of Chicago, which enabled work to begin at once. The New York alumni were almost ready to erect their memorial hall for Miss Brigham, and this was completed before the end of the year. Four other residence

halls were ready for use the next September, and were all filled to overflowing.

The buildings erected since 1896 are as follows: Mary Brigham Hall, dormitory; Safford Hall, dormitory; Porter Hall, dormitory; Parsons Hall, dormitory; Rockefeller Hall, dormitory; Mary Lyon Hall, chapel and administration building; Mary Ware Wilder Hall, dormitory; gymnasium, Talbot arboretum, Dwight Art building, Elizabeth Mead Hall, dormitory; library; Judson Smith Hall, dormitory; the president's house; Peterson Lodge, apartment house for retired and active members of the faculty; Music Building, and Cowles Lodge, dormitory.

In 1837 there were on the faculty a principal, an associate principal, two instructors, and three assistants, who were also pupils, with eighty students. In 1898 the faculty numbered thirty-eight, and the students 331. The curriculum contained 129 different courses and about two-thirds of the work required for a degree was prescribed. Courses in experimental psychology had not been introduced; one course in political economy represented the beginning of the department of economics and sociology, and the departments of literature and history were yet undeveloped. Today, with a faculty numbering ninety-five members, there are 761 students. Twenty-two departments offer 290 different courses.

Students are admitted at Mount Holyoke on an even footing, regardless of race, creed, or nationality. The student body is self-governing. It makes its own rules of conduct in deliberative sessions of the Students' League, which enforces chapel attendance, maintains order in the residence halls, and regulates non-academic student life generally. Every girl is a member of the governing body.

Athletics thrive under the management of a Student Athletic Association. Basketball and tennis are favorite forms of athletics. Two small lakes on the campus afford rowing and canoeing in summer and skating in winter.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE



MARY LYON.



PRESIDENT WOOLLEY.

Under the supervision of a Dramatic Club, four major plays and a large number of minor performances are given every year. A rustic theater on Prospect Hill forms an ideal setting for the out-of-doors productions. To the world at large perhaps the most characteristic and distinguishing feature of Mount Holyoke is the great vested choir, which includes 200 students in its membership.

In its seventy-five years of history Mount Holyoke has had thirteen administrative heads, seven of them called principals of the seminary, four presidents of the seminary and college, and two presidents of the college. The list of these educational leaders follows: Mary Lyon, 1827-1839; Mary C. Whitman, 1849-1850; Mary W. Chapin, 1850-1863; Sophia Haven Stoddard, 1862-1867; Helen M. French, 1867-1872; Julia E. Ward, 1872-1883; Elizabeth Blanchard, 1883-1889; Mary A. Brigham, 1889, died in 1889; Louise Francis Cowles, 1889-1890; Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead, 1890-1900; Mary Emma Woolley, 1900—

Not the least of Mount Holyoke's claims to fame rests in the fact that it has given to the world seven well-collared daughter colleges, *viz.*: Rockford in Illinois, Western College for Women in Ohio, Lake Erie in Ohio, Mills College in California, Huggenott College at Wellington, Cape Colony, International Institute for Girls in Spain, and Albert Lea College in Minnesota. Mount Holyoke College in its time has sent out more than four thousand graduates who have made their own and their alma mater's influence felt in all parts of the world.

There is scarcely an institution of high grade for women in the land, or an organization of any sort, literary, benevolent, or religious, in which Mount Holyoke women

are not among its most efficient workers. Mrs. Descamb, lady principal at Oberlin, and Miss Lyman of Vassar were pupils of Miss Lyon. Mr. Durrant and Mr. Moody both attributed the inspiration for their great enterprises to Mount Holyoke. The first presidents of Wellesley College, of the Western and Lake Erie in Ohio, and one of the founders of Mills College, Mrs. Susan Lincoln Mills, and for many years its president, are all Mount Holyoke women. Mrs. Mills graduated under Mary Lyon in 1844. Those engaged in private institutions, academies, and public schools are a great multitude, and not a few of these are in the responsible positions of principal or superintendent. Among writers, some of the most popular authors of the day are Mount Holyoke trained; so in the newer forms of activity for women, many are physicians, nurses, and even dentists; some might be given of primitive surgeons and of those successfully engaged in business.

Abroad, they have aided in founding schools more or less on the Mount Holyoke plan, in every country where missionary operations have been carried on. In Persia, India, all over the Turkish Empire, in Hawaii and the South Seas, in South Africa, and even in Preterria among the Boers. The International Institute for Spanish girls, now, after many vicissitudes, getting a firm hold in Madrid, is one of the most interesting of the kind at the present time; Japan and China, too, have many representatives of Mount Holyoke, one of whom was of that band who made the heroic march from Kalgan across the plains of Siberia, fleeing from the Boxers. One only, so far as known, Miss Gaid, of Pao-Fing-fu, belongs on the roll of latter-day martyrs.

When the jubilee exercises are held this month, there will be a great gathering of great people. More than a hundred American colleges will be represented at the ceremonies. President Taft will come, if he can do so.

October 8 will be particularly alumna day, and will be celebrated with a program and song recital by Madam Louise Homer. The next day will be devoted to the inter-collegiate commemoration exercises, with addresses by the delegates from the various sister institutions, and a reception to alumnae and other guests of the college.

A new endowment fund of half a million dollars is now complete. Most of this fund will be devoted to increases in salaries for members of the faculty, but \$100,000 is to be used in the erection of a student-alumna building.

The faculty staff numbers 294, including the assistants in the various departments, the heads of houses, and the secretaries, all of whom are on the salary list. Twenty-three are chief administrative officers or professors; forty are instructors. With four exceptions, the largest salary paid to any professor is \$1,650. The associate professors get from \$1,650 to \$1,200; the instructors from \$800 to \$1,175. But all this will soon be changed, as the endowment will make it possible to raise the salaries of the professors to \$2,500 as a minimum; those of the associate professors to \$1,500, and the instructors in like proportion.

Mount Holyoke is more magnificent at seventy-five than at any time in her history, and under the presidency of one of the noblest women in the American educational field, President Mary E. Woolley, is going forward to more splendid attainment always holding to the ideals established by Mary Lyon.

POETRY DEDICATED TO HOLYOKE.

WHEN THE TRANSCRIPT ANNOUNCED ITS SPECIAL THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY EDITION, IT OFFERED A PRIZE OF \$25 FOR THE BEST POEM, TO BE WRITTEN ON ANY PHASE OF HOLYOKE LIFE. THE MATTER OF JUDGING THE PRIZE POEM WAS LEFT TO A COMMITTEE OF THREE, MISS LILLIAN FAY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL FACILITY, PRINCIPAL JOHN A. CALAHAN OF THE HIGHLAND SCHOOL, AND REV. JOHN S. LYNN. THE COMMITTEE, DULY CONSIDERING ALL, AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE TO MISS RACHEL L. GLOVE, WHOSE POEM IS USED ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THIS PAPER. THEY WERE SO IMPRESSED WITH THE EXCELLENCE OF THE POEMS OFFERED BY MISS ANNA M. LAPORTE AND MRS. H. A. RHOADES THAT THEY ARE ALSO INCLUDED, PRESENTING AS THEY DO OTHER VIEW-POINTS OF HOLYOKE'S PRESENT AND FUTURE GREATNESS.

HOLYOKE.

Hail, All Hail, Holyoke!
Thou sittest on thy green hill
Like a queen on her throne.
The smoke from a hundred chimneys
Thy coronet.
The glowing river at thy feet
Thy necklace of brilliants;
Thy robe, the mist from the plunging waters
Of the swift flowing river—
Silent and swift, like the incessant feet
Of the savage, who once roamed its borders.

And as thou sittest there, O Queen,
Thou art looking back, with brooding eyes
On the days of thy youth:
On green fields, where cattle were grazing
Mild eyed, and gentle;
Scattered hamlets, with farm houses
Nestling amid their green trees:
And the broad river, flowing on
In silent majesty, to the sea,
Little recking of bit, and of curb,
That should tame its wild freedom.

And here, and there, were hints
Of what thou wouldst be, O Queen,
A fair City.
But long it remained still a city of dreams,
And unfulfilled hopes.

Then Industry came, with his twin brothers,
Labor and Power.
They harnessed the river, and bowed its proud crest
To their will.
Mountains were scaled to their heights:
Noble trees, and thick forests were laid low
For the iron road, and the clanging bell of the street car:
And the green fields were covered
With acres of brick, and of stone;
And tall buildings, that trembled and throbb'd
With the clanking of wheels,
Shuttles were flying, spindles were turning,
And great thoughts of great men

Hammered out in iron, and steel,
Stood like silent beings, obeying the will
Of the doers of things to be done.
And the hum, and the bustle of labor
Was heard in the land;
And forth from its hands came the needs of the world,
In finished perfection.

And so thy fair dream became true, O Queen—
With shining eyes thou dost see its perfection.
Broad streets, and fair mansions;
Churches whose slender spires, crowned with the cross,
Point toward heaven;
Schools for the needs of the children:
Gifted daughters; noble sons,
Rulers, who govern all wisely and well;
Heroes, who gave up their lives for their country
And sleep on her breast.
Pulpits, from which comes the Word—
"To comfort and bless.
Glorious music, that carries our souls up to God,
The press, flashing news round the earth,
Giving us knowledge of far distant climes
All are for thee, and thy people.

And thou art fair, O Queen!
Thou'rt not thy robes in the dust;
Keep thy heart pure;
Let no unclean thing soil thy name.
Stand for Justice, for Truth, and the Right.
As the seed struggles, cramped and in the dark,
Up toward the light;
Up toward the perfect flower,
So thou toward light, and knowledge, and power,
Up toward the stars, and beyond them.

And our arms shall enfold thee;
With our hearts we will love thee;
And with drawn swords, and with lips pressed to wine
We pledge thee—
Hail, All Hail, Holyoke,
Beautiful Queen!
Our allegiance is thine!

Mrs. H. A. RHOADES.



ODE TO HOLYOKE.

I.

In a radiant vale, by a silver, tree-fringed stream,
Deep-studded by the purple, croning hills,
That patient, beast-like, broad o'er thee—'twould seem
Earth had no fairer sight than that which thrills
My heart, oh! best-loved city! as thou thy,
All proud, I look—And yet 'tis not alone
The glory of thy setting that I see,
But the brave hearts that toiled laboriously,
And loving hands that bulled stone on stone,
Rearing the stately pile from infancy.

II.

Thy granite tower hath many a wondrous tale
Of those on whom its kindly face hath gazed:
Of deep devotion, love and work, and pain
And weary doubt. Ah! not a stone was raised,
But echoes still the throbbing of the heart
Of men who are no more. The stir and hum
Of factory-wheel, and waters harness'd fast
By human hands—ah! these are but a part
Of herculean tasks, of which the sum
Will ne'er be known, till mortal life be past.

III.

'Tis not the pomp and stir of war doth make
Thy past so great; but slow and patient toil,
And high ideals.—Our duty then to take
The princely heritage, and not to soil
The embazoned shield, hold our escenteean high!
Noblesse oblige! 'Tis heaven to forget—
Thou'lt now, oh! city fair! thou'lt been a youth,
Intent on growth; now thy maturer eye
Should broader vision take, and, resolutely set,
Turn thy face upward to the truth.

IV.

May'st thou shine out, a beacon light, and seek
To make thy flame more pure—so pure and bright,
That many a treacherous heart, surcharged and weak,
May look to thee, when all around is night.
Look to the alien at thy gate; extend
To him the cheery radiance of thy flame.
Be thou a generous friend, a guiding-light.
A champion, ever-ready to defend
What's best. Ah! stomp not to a lowly aim
In future days, let Holyoke stand for Right.

MISS ANNA MARIE LAPORTE.

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

—BY—
GEORGE H. ALLYN

Omni Khaziam wrote some 2000 years ago. "In the four quarters of the earth are many who can write books, some who can rule empires, and some who can command armies, but few there be who can run a hotel."

If Omny were writing today he could add: "Or write an adequate history of Holyoke."

The writer serves not as a volunteer, but under merciless censurement, and, therefore, proposes to shed inevitable criticism as an armored cruiser would musketry fire.

He asserts that if events of which he writes didn't happen when stated they did at some time, or going even farther, if they never occurred, they ought to.

Thus fortifying ourselves against the shafts of Michael Cleary, J. F. and J. A. Sullivan, D. H. Ives, and several who are infinitely better qualified to deal with the situation, we'll attack the proposition.

Holyoke has often lamented the death of colonial history, the city's civic life only dating from 1840, but as an outside edge of West Springfield we can pose as fairly antique.

Back in test some sixteen acres of land north of "Riley Brook" were conveyed by Henry Chapin to John Riley, comprising, it would seem, a part of what is now Holyoke.

But it seems improbable that Riley actually lived and built on this land until about 1725. He was, in all probability, the first settler, though farther south West Springfield had been populated for about sixty years.

A Holyoke citizen informs us that his great-grandfather, Deacon Joseph Ely, married Mary Riley, daughter of the original settler, so Cupid defied locksmiths and religious and racial prejudice then as now.

In that part of what is now Holyoke, formerly Smiths Ferry, there was one sturdy settler named Benjamin Wright back in 1704, for it is recorded that at the Passaconnet massacre (an Indian attack on half a dozen families settled near Mt. Tom Junction on the road toward East Hampton) the savages sent a detachment to attack the Lower Farms (as it was then called) homestead, but were repulsed with the loss of one warrior. They set fire to the house, but a youth named Stebbins wrapped a feather bed around him, and got water to extinguish it.

A rescue party from Northampton was ambushed and repulsed by the savages.

Thus early did Smiths Ferry learn that Northampton was a broken reed, as regards substantial assistance, and over one hundred years later reached the same conclusion.

Very little can be gleaned regarding the early colonial life of the Third Parish people. There were six families by 1743, who "forted together nights for fear of the Indians," who, doubtless, annoyed them (as the poet says) "with their lust for human hair."

We may guess that they were the Days, Morgans, Elys, Chapins, Balls, and Millers. Soon after came the Streets, Ashleys, Wolcotts, Ives, Goodyears, Hitchcocks, Mungers, Hamestons, Tittles, Dickermans, Allens (not Allyn, who didn't show up till about 1849), and others, while over in what is now West Holyoke settled the Boyds, Ludingtons, Winchells, Thorpes, Drakes, Bassetts, etc.

The Elys and Days seem to have been the "river gods" of the earlier times.

The old cemetery at "Baptist Village" affords some interesting data.

For instance, Nathan Parks was, while hanting in 1707, and "lying concealed in a ditch," potted as unerringly by Luther Frink with a flintlock as if the latter had carried a high-power Savage or Winchester, like the careless mass-slayers of today.

Lieutenant Joseph Morgan is set forth as one of those included in the capture of Fort William Henry by the French and Indians in 1757, and how he retained his scalp in the massacre that followed deponent knoweth not.

The earliest inscription that the writer could decipher is Benjamin Ball and Lieutenant John Miller (the latter probably ancestor of Abner Miller, who ran the old tavern now standing at the head of Dwight street) seem to have been early patriarchs, dying in 1774 and 1772, aged 84 and 83.

The earliest inscription the writer could find in the old Rock Valley cemetery is that in commemoration of Jared Barker, who died in 1797.

The First Congregational Church of Holyoke (then West Springfield) was organized December 4, 1799, but no regular preacher is of record till 1810. The first services are said to have been held in a building one-half a mile south of the present church, and afterwards removed to near the new Elmwood school.

The First Baptist Church, organized in 1803, seems to



CITY HALL

have been more prosperous, or of sterner stuff, for the Rev. Thomas Rand started right off and for twenty-five years was not only the shepherd of the flock, but also expanded the gospel to the Congregational people during the last ten or twelve years of his pastorate, they paying the money raised to the Baptist dominion, and he agreeing to exchange with Congregational ministers "sufficiently often to apply us with preaching our part of the time." Some Congregational leaven was needed to neutralize the Baptist doctrine. A "Seminary" was built in 1808 on what is now Hennestead avenue, south of the Rand residence, and was conducted by Elder Rand for 24 years. About 1846 this building was moved to the property afterwards bought by Timothy Merriell near the corner of Northampton street and the Westfield road, and was for years considered a center of learning.

It was sold at auction about 1872, torn down by the purchaser, George C. Ewing, and used in building a house at Evingeville.

In 1825 it is stated that the six leading families were the Ashleys, Ives, Wolcotts, Goodyears, Hamestons, Dickermans and Fullers. Colonel Ball, who made the statement, should have included his own family; but the Balls were proverbially modest.

The two Fuller brothers, Heman and Michael, occupied the place known as the Moss farm, and were colored men, but nevertheless, influential and respected citizens. It's a remarkable fact that, nearly a century since, two Fuller brothers are prominent in our civic life, and though of lighter skin, there are old-timers still living who would maintain that the earlier Fullers were fully as white of soul!

A map of Ireland Parish, drawn in 1827, is most in-

teresting. It shows the old Crafts Tavern (then the Abner Miller Inn), and about 250 feet south and across the street, a schoolhouse, in which Mrs. Olive Day Crafts, who is still living, once taught. Just south of the school was the Theodore Farnum place, which now stands on the rear of a St. James avenue lot.

On the west side, a little farther down, is shown the Orrin Street house, which we assume is the one still standing owned by William Street.

The Francis Ball house would seem to be the one occupied in the writer's work by Leroy Ball, and still standing on Quincy avenue. The First Church building does not show on this map, as it was not built till 1834, the Rev. Hervey Smith being the first preacher to occupy the pulpit. The old Fairfield homestead, noted on this map as "Reswell Morgan," is clearly located, but the Cyrus Frink house (where Mrs. A. D. Street now lives) was replaced more than forty years ago by the present residence. The C. H. Heywood place is noted as "Hiram Atkins," whom the writer can just remember. This house (or its successor) now stands at the junction of Hampden and Lincoln streets, where the Northampton car turns off from Hampden, having been removed there by Daniel O'Connell.

About 200 feet south of Cherry street is shown Amos Allen's Inn on about the present line between the J. R. Ball and Mackintosh (formerly CCB) properties. Farther south a house, marked "Enoch Ely," I should identify as the Horace Brown house of later years, torn down when the Moody-Vearra Company cut up the tract for building lots.

The old county road down to Jedediah Day's place at Hampden Landing—celebrated in song and story by D. A. Healey and Hugh McLean—is clearly defined, and we



THE COBURN TROLLEY TRACK MANUFACTURING COMPANY PLANT

Efficient management coupled with inventive genius have developed under the name of the Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing Company a permanent and successful business of no small magnitude.

This Company was organized in February, 1888, with a capital stock of \$10,000, which was some years later increased to \$150,000.

The foundation of this business was the invention of a special form of enclosed track for sliding doors by Mr. Lemuel Coburn. The manufacturing of same began in the basement of the old Whitcomb building on the first level canal in a room about 50x30.

The superiority of the special form of track over other tracks used for similar purposes was soon demonstrated, and through the foresight and inventive genius of Mr. Lemuel Coburn in constantly finding new uses for their product, the Company was soon compelled to seek additional capital and also larger quarters, and in December, 1891, moved into the quarters formerly occupied by the Deane Steam Pump Company on Bigelow street.

The development of the various lines here began in real earnest, and with the opening up of agencies in practically every city in the United States, together with branch offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and also in Manchester, England, the business was given such an impetus that it became necessary to obtain still larger quarters, with the ultimate result of the erection of the Company's own plant at Williman-street, directly opposite the river from Holyoke. This plant at the present time covers something over two acres of ground and is equipped with such machinery as is necessary to take care of the constantly increasing business.

The Company moved into its present buildings in the fall of 1900, and with the increased facilities thus available was able still further to develop the scope and usefulness of its product, and extend the market for same to practically every civilized nation.

At the present time the varied lines manufactured by them are such as to create a steadily increasing business each year, and with no such thing as a dull season.

It is an interesting fact of no small importance in illustrating the value of the original patent granted to Mr. Lemuel Coburn that in spite of many radical changes and improvements made in various ways to meet new conditions and also increasing competition, the same form of track has always been adhered to, although new sizes have been added from time to time, as was first made in

the Company's original quarters. It is also true that no form of track was ever so closely imitated. Now that the patents have expired many firms in this country, England and also France, heretofore making imitations have discarded same for the Coburn form of track.

One of the first departures made in finding new uses for the enclosed track was its application to rolling ladders for the purpose of reaching or storing goods on high shelving. This meant to the storekeeper in many instances, then as now, increased space and better and more rapid handling of the goods, and although originally designed for stores new uses are constantly being found for them, not only in this country but others, shipments having found their way to Cape Town, Australia and the Orient.

Sliding door hardware has, and probably always will, offer the greatest chance for variation. Under this heading is included all sort and kinds of doors, from a small closet door weighing a few pounds to doors weighing several tons. Also under this heading come Automatic fire resisting doors which require special and carefully constructed hardware, made to comply with the insurance laws. The Coburn Company now has an enviable reputation for quality of their output, and as an evidence of this the Mexican government has recently, through their agents, placed a large order with them for doors.

Conveying materials of any kind have always been to a great extent left for "BULL STRENGTH" and the "GANG" of ordinary laborers, and it was early evident that here, too, was a field for "Coburn Products." As soon as facilities permitted, they started the manufacturing of suitable track, of the same design, for use in foundries, machine shops and other manufacturing plants, and within a short time so demonstrated the usefulness of the idea that they received a contract for equipping one of the largest foundries in Massachusetts with their "SYSTEM." This branch of the business has unlimited possibilities along the lines of modern business development and conservation of energy where in the necessity for the moving of raw or unfinished material occurs, and the problems presented for solution require engineering ability and long experience to determine the proper method of procedure.

The organization of the Company consists of Azro A. Coburn, president; Willis D. Ballard, vice-president and general manager, and George D. Miller, treasurer.

The Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing Co.
Holyoke, Massachusetts

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN



GEORGE HEWWOOD, JONES S. DAVIS, AND GEORGE L. THAYER.

think a surveyor could re-trace the line. Over on Back street were the Goodveys, Rands, Hurnstones, Wolcotts, etc., and in Rock Valley the Dankses, Perkins, Howes, Ludingtons, etc., are frequently noted. We may speculate whether hard cider abounded in that region, and wonder if the results were then as later.

Down on what we call the Ingleside road (there was no lower road in those days) were Peletiah Ely and Moses Ely and several days. Over beyond Ashley Ponds, right at the West Springfield proper line of today, was a grist mill and hydraulic cement manufactory, and a little south, in West Springfield, on a brook, was a saw and shingle mill. Down near the present dam is shown a grist mill and cotton mill which last must have been the filling mill, operated by Warren Chapin.

On Cherry street are shown the houses of Bishop Allen and Stephen Hayes, apparently here of D. E. Day and J. B. Whitmore now reside, though the houses may have been rebuilt.

In 1832 Chester Crafts bought the Abner Miller Inn property and conducted it as tavern, store or post office till his death, in 1871. His brother, R. P. Crafts, afterwards mayor of Holyoke, drove a four-horse stage from Springfield to Northampton, about twenty miles, carrying mail and passengers. For three years, about 1842 to 1845, he was in partnership with his brother, under the name of Chester Crafts & Co., in general store keeping.

Something stronger than water used to be sold in those old stage-driving, river-boating, canal-freighting and fishery days, and Deacon L. F. Thorpe used to relate that one Richard Thorpe, after imbibing somewhat freely at the tavern, had his bottle properly filled with New England rum, then proceeding up the road toward Easthampton. After toiling up the steep incline he laid down and fell asleep, and a wag, moving in the field nearby, saw the bottle protruding from his pocket, emptied the contents into his dinner-pail, refilled the flask with pure water from the brook, and left the wayfarer to awake later to slake his thirst. When he did so his wrath was boundless. He "beat it" back to the tavern, and made the air blue with resentment. No human power could have convinced him that the rum purr hadn't been placed in the bottle at the tavern, so his bottle was again refilled, free of charge.

The last home this side of the then "Northampton line" noted on this map is that of Fred Street, but it was not probably the one now standing. Just beyond the line was Sherlock Thorpe, Whiting Street, and up near the present Whiting Street reservoir a little northeast, lived Mosca and Pliochus Pomeroy, two thriffling mountain farmers, in "Domey meadow." Moses, however, had an imaginative disposition and a turn of humor. He must have lived on till about 1850, as some of those still being clearly recall him. He used to relate to the credulous boys that sixty years ago there was no Mt. Tom, the view to Easthampton being clear and unobstructed. "But"

said Moses, "one spring the floods were tremendous, and spread far and wide. One morning as I was looking up the swollen river, I saw what is Mt. Tom come floating majestically down. Several gigantic Indian warriors with paddles, made out of half-grown tree trunks, were keeping it in the course of the current. Just as it reached a point opposite where it now stands the current swung it off toward the Hadley side, and it almost grounded. But a gigantic savage, quick as a panther, dug his tree paddle into the shallows, and, with fearful strength, fended off so hard that a cross current impelled it to the west side, shutting off our view of Easthampton."

Moses claimed that rattlesnakes were so thick that it was sometimes impossible to hay, and that he went out one day with a dump cart and pitched in a writhing load of them, carrying them home to feed the pigs.

It was Moses, also, who passed the Fred Street place one evening with a pail, the contents of which may be surmised. A maiden sister, noted for her curiosity, was in the yard and called out inquiringly: "What have you got in your pail, Mr. Thorpe?" "Mamers, by —"

Moses' rattlesnake tale had some little basis of truth, for E. R. Crafts relates that his brother-in-law, George Smith, and a relative named Merwin Allen in the late '50's killed twenty-six rattlesnakes at the mouth of "Snake Den," in the trap rock.

The first serious attempt to utilize the great water power was when Warren Chapin, Asahel Chapin, and Alfred Smith procured legislative authority, as the Hadley Falls Company, to build a wing-dam, extending obliquely up the river, confining the water into a canal above the Hampden Mill, Jr., which the concern built about 1833. This was designed for a cotton mill of 4,000 spindles. Thus, until 1847, the commercial and manufacturing potentialities of Holyoke were dormant.

The central part of the present city was called "The Fields," and comprised about a dozen homes.

Meantime, South Hadley Falls, across the river, called the "Canal Village," was very prosperous from 1835 to 1840.

A lock and canal system brought a big freighting and boating business. A paper mill was built in 1824 by Howard & Latrop, and another in 1831 by D. & J. Ames, of which J. C. Parsons (afterwards of the Parsons Paper Company) was superintendent. In 1837 the "Canal Village" was on the top way of prosperity, with three paper and two wooden mills, while the future Holyoke was "in a snow," as the lawyers say.

A swing ferry was the means of communication with Holyoke, and from the west bank a country road went along up Money Hole hill and wound westerly to Northampton street, at a point opposite the intersection of the Easthampton road, the road through the "Fields" intersecting near the grist mill above the Parsons Paper Company, according to the 1827 map.

Whiting Street, Peletiah and Joseph Ely were associated with Broughton Alvord and Josiah Bardwell of the "Canal Village" in the boating business, and Messrs. Street and Alvord laid the foundations of great fortunes. They were both unique New England characters with great sagacity.

The writer inclines to the belief that a large number is not the majority of those living today, think of Whiting Street as a sordid, life-long miser, whose death-bed charity

redeemed him. But Whiting Street, though he had some traits common to misers, such as careful hoarding of wealth, and extreme parsimony in personal expenditure, was far from being one. His table always abounded with good, wholesome food, and people who worked there or dined temporarily, never complained of quantity or quality. He loved to accumulate money for the joy of accumulation rather than for what it would bring, which gave the public a false perspective.

But when the subscription for the founding of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was started Mr. Merritt Clarke of Northampton relates that he called on Whiting Street to head the list, which he proceeded to do with \$8,000. The cause appealed to him. And he was a judge of men; not narrow in his business dealings. A successful young merchant bargained with him for the larger part of what is now the Highlands back in 1864 for about \$6,500. Agreeing on the price he said to Mr. Street: "I don't like to give back a mortgage, but I'll give you so and so, of so and so, or so and so, for an endorser on my note or all of them."

"Jim," said Uncle Whiting, "I don't want all, or any of them. I want just your note."

The charity to which he left the residue of his estate was so beautiful and broad, so almost divine in its rugged, simple tenderness that the tears start unbidden when one thinks of it. This man, who had worked so hard and lived so simply, recognized the call of blood and kindred—no man ever felt it more keenly—but the residue of his possessions he left to the "worthy poor" of the regions with which he was familiar. Not to the Protestant or the Catholic, or the native American or the Irish poor, not to white or black; just that "worthy poor."

When the will was made public the Springfield Republican rose to the occasion with an appreciative editorial that was a classic.

The Northampton-Springfield Railroad Company, organized in 1842, changed their route from the east to the west side of the river, and completed the railroad in 1845 with seemingly inspired foresight. For in 1846 George C. Ewing, of the firm of Fairbanks & Co. of New York began negotiations for land adjoining the falls; in March, 1847, had purchased thirty-seven acres, and a little later the mills and property of the original Hadley Falls Company, incorporated in 1829.

The first development company, organized in 1847, included J. K. Mills, treasurer; John Chase of Chelsoe and P. Anderson, a West Point, engineers, and George C. Ewing, land agent. It was easy to discern grand possibilities in a series of rapids affording a fall of sixty feet in one and one-half miles. In 1848, Mr. Ewing resigned, the Fairbankes withdrew, and the property passed into the hands of a new Hadley Falls Company, which included George W. Lyman, Thomas H. Perkins, and Edmund Dwight. This company secured 1,100 acres of land and also the rights of the proprietors of the locks and canals at South Hadley Falls, or "Canal Village." The capitalization of the company is given by some authorities as one million and by others as four millions.

The building of a great wooden dam was commenced,



PARSONS HALL.

SPRINGFIELD BREWERIES COMPANY

"NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST BREWING INSTITUTION"



There is no question that beer has become the popular beverage of the American people. During the last decade the consumption of beer has increased twice as fast as the population. It is a significant fact that coincident with this large increase in the use of beer drunkenness has decreased. The New York Sun in an editorial on August 22, 1905, reaches the conclusion that "beer drives out hard drink." The Sun also states as a consequence that public drunkenness is comparatively rare in all the cities of America today among all classes of society. It is quite true as Henry Witterson recently said in The Louisville Courier-Journal: "The introduction of beer in America has done more for temperance than all the temperance societies and all the prohibition laws combined."

With beer established as the National beverage, the consumer should be interested in knowing of the excellence of American beer in appearance, taste and quality. When the pure food bill was on its passage in Congress, Senator McCumber, in the Congressional Record, is recorded as follows: "I believe that we manufacture in this country the purest beers that are manufactured on the face of the earth, and the fact that the brewers' associations are all in favor of this pure food bill evidences the fact that they are satisfied that they manufacture a pure article."

New England's leading brewing concern is the Springfield Breweries Co., of Springfield, Mass. The three main breweries of the company are illustrated on this page. In addition the company has branches in Boston, Mass., New Haven, Conn., and Schenectady, N. Y., besides agencies in all the principal New England cities. This aggressive concern is today putting on the market in draught and bottled goods, some of the very best beers

produced in this country. The more notable products of the company are Gold Medal Tivoli lager, Gold Medal Wurzbarger, Hampden ale, Hampden porter, Highland ale, Highland lager and Highland malt extract.

The Gold Medal Tivoli beer is especially notable because of its having won the first prize and gold medal at the Baden Baden World's Exposition, where it met in competition 126 German and American beers.

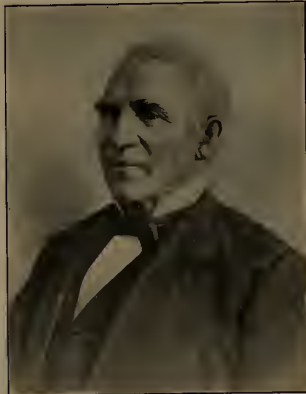
Hampden ale is a prime, old English style ale. This ale is pleasing the public to such an extent that it is said to be growing faster in sales than any other ale in New England.

The Highland products are pure, standard brews which have long enjoyed the public confidence.

The policy of the Springfield Breweries Co. is to put on the market just as good and pure beers as money and experience can produce. The wisdom of this policy is attested by the company's present commanding position in the brewing industry.

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY GEORGE H. ALLYN



JOHN DELANEY.

one thousand feet long, with some abutments at each end. Over two million feet of lumber were used, mainly hemlock, floated down the river from Vermont and New Hampshire. The sides of the dam were large timbers, forty feet or more long. The front was perpendicular and the crest was protected with strips of boiler iron six to eight feet long. The overflow projected twelve feet beyond the crest. Across the full length of the dam was a foot-bridge, three feet wide, intended for inspecting the dam.

On November 18, 1848, at ten minutes of 10 a. m. the gates were opened, and the water shot off in the bed of the river below the dam, leaving it dry save for little pools in hollows of the rock, where straggled fish congregated. Crowds viewed the spectacle.

About noon a small spurt of water was noticed at the base of the dam, and then the water began to ooze through the masonry at the west end. Three veteran boatmen with others named a flatboat and tried to stop the leaks, but at 2:30 p. m. the water poured through so that they hastened for the shore, which they had barely reached when the dam gave way with a roar, said to have been heard in Granby, but those Granbyites always told big stories anyway, and the habit continues to the present day. The water swept over Main street, South Hadley Falls, and drowned a horse tied to a post, reaching the foot of the L'Amoreux terraces.

J. K. Mills, the South Hadley Falls agent, kept the telegraph line to Boston humming, giving the height to which the water had risen, but at 3:30 he telegraphed the historic message: "Dam gone to hell by way of Williamsett."

Unincorporated, a new dam was built and completed on October 22, 1849, which stood the test, costing \$150,000.

Already the mills, afterward known as the Lyman and Hadley Mills, were started by Charles MacCallan of Chicopee, the Hadley Mills being designed for machine shops. The Glasgow Company had also been organized across the river, and Mr. MacCallan started building their mills in 1849. The Hadley cottages were also started in 1848, and the "Cataract House" opened as a hotel.

The Lyman Mills started manufacturing April 23, 1850. The Lyman Mills concern was not organized till 1853 or 1854, but two mills were operated before that date, and a third, built in 1873, and still others only a few years ago. Seven brick blocks, comprising two hundred and five tenements, were built for the company. The first agent of the company was succeeded by Jones S. Davis, who remained from 1853 to 1871, built the hotel at Holyoke, afterwards destroyed by fire, was during this period Holyoke's greatest benefactor, and universally known as "Agent" Davis.

The building of the two dams and the mills and tenements, of course, attracted hundreds of workmen, and the prospect of mill employment many others, so that on March 14, 1850, the town was organized with its present boundaries and about 2,500 people.

The selectmen for 1851 were Fayette Smith and Hervey Chapin, the latter's residence still standing at the corner of Northampton street and Chapin avenue.

The Hadley Falls Company seem to have figured Holyoke for a "cotton town," and the call for help went forth among the New England boys and girls, but the supply was insufficient. Members of families, whose husbands and fathers had worked on the dams and canals, entered the mills, and many came from Ireland and Canada.

The father of Joseph, John and G. J. Prew was for some years employed by the Lyman Mills to bring workers from Canada, making the journey in his teams.

In 1852 the Parsons Paper Company was organized by J. C. Parsons, and the first paper mills built on the river bank near the dam the same year. More people came in.

The Hadley Falls bank had been organized in 1851, with a capital of \$10,000. The first high school had been opened in 1852 with Stephen Hoffman as principal. The Second Congregational Church had "started up" about 1848, holding services in the schoolhouse, then located near the Lyman Mills, and later in the brick school-house, and in Exchange Hall, on High street.

The first business block, the Gallaudet Terry block, had been built in 1849 in the corner of High and Lyman streets, and the Exchange block a year or two later. Rev. Mr. Pierce was the first pastor and the church at the corner of High and Dwight streets was completed in 1853, and used till December, 1884.

The Second Baptist Church had been organized in 1849, and held services in Gallaudet-Terry's hall, later at Chapin Hall, at the foot of Dwight street, and their new church south of the Holyoke Water Power Company's office was completed in 1859.

The Methodist Church was also organized in 1853, but didn't build their edifice at the corner of Main and Appleton streets till 1869.

Lester Newell seems to have been the first lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1845, and later holding the office of trial justice. C. H. Branscombe was admitted in 1849, and W. B. C. Penrose in 1850, and a few years later Porter Underwood and Moses Chapin.

A fire department was organized soon after Holyoke became a town, and Robert J. Marsh was the first chief. Later on R. P. Crafts, Lawyer Pearsons and other men of note served, and 'tis said that one time when "Boss" Marsh wanted a re-election, but knew he was slated for defeat, he solicited the members to elect him on pledge of resigning at once, but forgot it the next day the votes were counted. The next year he was not a candidate for re-election.

A photograph of Holyoke, seemingly taken by F. W. Haskins about 1833, shows the territory from High street east to the present Hotel Hamilton with nothing intervening but the first level canal.

Depot Hill shows for the most part deeply wooded, being then mainly the Sam Ely farm.

The late Charles B. Prescott told the writer that about 1858 there was quite a demand for coons for coon suppers. A boy named Moffat, whose father kept a sponge and a bottle of alcohol, secured from the parental store, and the brilliant idea of capturing a mud turtle, boring two holes in his shell, running a cord

with sponge saturated in alcohol between the two orifices, plume the reptile at the mouth of a woodchuck's hole, setting fire to the alcohol, and, as the blazing tortoise crawled in, the smoky woodchuck, thinking he was infernally "sent for," would sally forth into a bag held wide for his entrance. As the boys climbed over Uncle Sam Ely's fence somewhere at the corner of West and Ely street, the old man sighed then and yelled: "Come back here, you cotton tops," but upon explaining their plan he became interested and gave them carte blanche. Several woodchucks were captured, killed, skinned, and sold for coons, and at one time, said Mr. Prescott, "we had as much as five dollars in the treasury."

The first Catholic service is said to have been held by Father Bartholomew O'Connor in the open air, beneath a tree, somewhere in the vicinity of Lyman and Front streets. Later priests from Chicopee conducted services until the advent of Father John O'Callaghan, the first parish priest, the date of whose settlement is placed by some as 1854 and by others as 1836. In any event he started the building of St. Jerome's Church in 1850, having, as he said, "raised ten thousand dollars from friends throughout the valley, including quite a number of Protestants."

Father O'Callaghan must have been an able man, as works written by him are still in print. He became involved in a controversy with the Rev. Mr. Walker, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, and is said to have more than held up his end of it. He did not believe in hired pew status, holding that all should have the opportunity to worship without price, and should contribute to the full measure of their ability. St. Jerome's Church was finished about 1852-50, and Father O'Callaghan died at a period nearly coincident with a long succession by Father Sullivan, who was succeeded, in 1866, by the Rev. E. J. Harlow, who had a record-breaking term of pastoral service.

As the present town street school (formerly the high school) was not built till 1862, the high school from 1852 to 1862 was carried on in various locations, the first, like that of some of the churches, being in the Gallaudet-Terry block, still standing at the corner of High and Lyman streets. From this, previous to 1860, was graduated William S. Loomis, Thomas W. Mann, and possibly several others save living.

Mr. Loomis relates that at one time a reckless piece of mischief was done without their being a single cetic to the identity of the scholars perpetrating it. But the principal mischievously called forward six boys (including W. S.) and five of the six were the guilty culprits.

'Tis said that the Manchester Grounds derived its name



S. B. ALLYN

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AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY

In these mills are manufactured many of the well known brands of Sewing Cotton that are now and have been for many years placed upon the market by the American Thread Company, including those particularly well known, such as the "MERRICK," "HADLEY," "ALEX. KING," "BARSTOW," "WARREN" and others.



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The goods manufactured at Holyoke represents all characters of Sewing Cotton Suitable for both Manufacturing and Domestic uses, and is put up in many qualities, each of which in its class is the standard of the market.

The American Thread Company's Holyoke products are manufactured completely from the raw cotton, and there is extraordinary care used in the purchase of the raw material in order to insure the best, and as for the machinery installation, it is of the most efficient character procurable.

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY GEORGE H. ALLYN



DR. C. O. CARPENTIER.

about this time from a number of men from Manchester. N. H., who bought a tract of land on Taylor and Hampden streets, and erected ten houses, but the writer cannot vouch for this.

The early Irish settlers included many who had worked on the dams and canals, and whose ancestors had been crushed under the weight of poverty ensuing from merciless governmental rule. Most of them, uneducated and poor, without skilled trade, they displayed magnificent fortitude in settling in a foreign and prejudicial country with no resources but those of their own wits and sinews. Other races might possibly have endured as much hardship and privations as did the early Irish people, both in their native and adopted countries, but hardly any other could have retained the same cheerful patience, the rich, merry humor, the strong family affection and sterling honesty. The early Irish settlers took things as they found them, resolving in their hearts that some day when and little town should be a bustling city their children, and their children's children should stand among the foremost, their peers in education, ability and worldly possessions. And Holyoke knows how well these resolutions were kept.

The Hadley Falls bank was established in 1851, and became the Hadley Falls National bank in 1856. Mr. H. P. Perry, as a relic, has the first \$5 bill issued. He was chosen cashier in 1864, serving forty years. The Holyoke Savings bank was established in February, 1855, with a strong list of incorporators.

The North Chestnut street school must have been built about 1849, for organization of the "Fire District" was held there in December, 1850, and was the leading grammar school till the Appleton street building was built, in about 1868, though many other intermediate schools are mentioned by the older residents.

About 1855 the inferiority of South Hadley Falls began to be manifest, and James F. Allyn removed his meat market from there to the Galladett block.

At this period or a little later, A. & S. & L. Allyn, L. & W. Perkins, and J. F. Allyn (afterward associated with J. F. Sullivan) did the meat business of the town. The marketmen butchered their own beef, and the monthly payment system with passbooks was in vogue.

J. R. Ball states that in 1850 a slaughter-house stood just east of Northampton street, in the double, south of where Beech street intersects it, but the first slaughter-house recalled by J. F. Sullivan was the one near the present corner of Beech and Appleton streets. Levi Perkins was a diamond in the rough, and it is related that one evening "Priest" Miller and "Priest" Walker (as the Congregational ministers of that day were styled) entered

Levi's market and stood near the door. Levi lent on waiting on customers for some minutes, but finally stepped to the money drawer, took out two ten-dollar bills, handed one to each of the preachers, remarking: "There, d—n it, I know what you want," and turned again to his bench and block.

Samm'l B. Allyn was a very close cattle buyer, and at one time made an offer for a number of steers to Harry Will of Granby, a foeman worthy of his steel. "Do you make that as a standing offer, Mr. Allyn?" queried Colonel Harry anxiously. "Why, yes." "Well, then I guess we'll let it stand."

The business portion of the town started with the building of the Galladett-Terry block in 1849, quickly followed by the Exchange block (which was for years the cream of the business buildings); then came the Holyoke Horse block, on Dwight and Main streets, the Chamn block, Main and Race streets; the Fuller block on the east side of High street, corner of Oliver street; the W. L. Martin block, northeast corner of High and Hampden streets; the Hutchins block (twice burned and rebuilt), where the Stiles block now stands; the A. & S. B. Allyn blocks, at the corner of High and Dwight streets, where the Realty Trust building now stands; the Madison Chapin block, later known as the old Ball block; the Colby-Carter block, where the Caesar Nish store now is; the Sanostti House on Maple street; the Loomis block, north of where T. Carmon's now is; the Shaker block built nearly opposite the North Chestnut street school in 1856 by a Society of Shakers, but being a tenement block and mentioned only from the penitentiary of the nonconformists.

Some of the merchants listed in the early 50's were Snow & Daubinsky (in the rear of whose store the original Holyoke Savings bank was located), Mitchell & Pierce, clothiers and tailors; E. W. Loomis, books and confectionery; J. E. Morrill, druggist; D. P. Ludington, the Exchange Drug Store; R. B. Johnson, dry goods; W. L. Martin, coal dealer; S. H. Walker, photographer; H. Hutchins and Mrs. H. Hutchins, N. W. Quist; H. Orvis, furniture, and R. P. Crafts, general grocery store, later Crafts & Fraser.

On Dwight and Main streets were J. E. Moffat, druggist; Flagg Bros., druggists; George A. Brown, stoves; E. J. Turner, shoes; Ansel Cain, jewelry; John R. Baker, general variety. On Hampden street, near High street, was Mrs. William Orrell, milliner. And let us not forget Dr. Thomas B. Shepard, who kept a drug store in the woulen ten-footers still standing at the corner of High and Hampden, though first, we think, located elsewhere. Dr. Shepard, though a worthy soul, and a college graduate, was not quite "up to" of those days used to put up all sorts of jobs on him. A dozen of them would successively enter the store and call for some article which they will know he had in it, up with which, only to find that not a soul wanted it. Then they would buy some article necessitating Mr. Shepard's getting up to a high shelf, and "swamp" his cigars when his back was turned. It is really pitiful to recall that the good man was eventually reduced to bill posting, but it is to his credit that he preferred honest work to professional idleness.

H. Wheeler seems to have been the only dentist for many years, and was very popular. George Brown is remembered for the exorbitant plumbings bills he used to send out, but when the indignant customer came in raging Brown would look over the bill and fly into so terrible a passion

with his bookkeeper that the customer would be more than appeased. "Why, what in blazes do you mean by charging this man for eleven pounds of solder? It shouldn't be but three. Cut out that solder item entirely." And the customer would go each of the most exorbitant items in his bill exchanged.

Water in those days and, in fact, till 1873, was supplied from a big reservoir in the square bounded by High, Fountain, Maple and Landon streets, with a capacity of three million gallons. This was pumped from the river, and the Manchester Grounds were supplied till 1878 from a spring northwest of W. B. Wakelin's residence, the title being, as we recall it, the Mt. Tom Aqueduct Company.

Many of the Irish people settled in cheap primitive habitations above the river bank from Prospect street, southeasterly, and the various locations were known as the "Patch," "Black Patch," and "Black Shamies." "Patch" Maple street, from Hampden street north to Loman street, was the "ony" street from 1850 to 1865. John DeLaney is said to be the first Irish citizen to reside in the charmed circle, located on the east side, about one hundred and fifty feet.

Robert G. Marsh and Jones S. Davis were the big men of the town, though Mr. Davis' fame and dignity extended to a much later day than that of Mr. Marsh.

In 1853 L. A. Taber bought a lot on Dwight street, just above Linden, and built a stone house, and several brick cottages were built nearly opposite on a little avenue called Whiting avenue, possibly from W. B. Whiting, who occupied one of them. In 1857 the selectmen were authorized by the county commissioners to lay out a road from the Chester Falls tavern to L. A. Taber's house on Dwight street. This road was the present West Dwight street. Several houses were also built on Hampden street. In this vicinity the section came to be known as Ewingville from George C. Ewing, who had owned most of the land west of Linden street to Northampton street as far north as the south line of Beacon avenue.

Dr. Pierce, Dr. Long, and Dr. N. B. Chase were physicians of this period, the Lawson Long residence still standing on Northampton street, adjoining the Charles E. Mackintosh place. Dr. Long was famous for his vapor baths, a most infernal contrivance by which the unfortunate was stripped, wrapped in blankets, placed over a kiln of hot stones on which were thrown vinegar and other medicinal liquids, the vapor arising slowly roasting the martyr until all inflammation and his heart and soul also were nearly eliminated. The writer must admit, however, believing that this treatment saved his life when suffering from pneumonia at the tender age of four years in 1846, and trusts that the fact will not blacken his memory.



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TION FOR BEING "AMERICA'S BEST"

*When You Think of Writing
Think of Whiting*

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN

Thomas H. Wellington kept a livery stable on Maple street, till about the early fifties, and was also deputy sheriff and a term to jail there.

The game of 1837 struck Holyoke right between the eyes. Banks and business houses went to smash all over the country and the Hadley Falls Company went down with the crowd. But the town, founded on a basis of hard work and hard luck, was game. In 1839 the Holyoke Water Power Company, with strong financial backing, took over the Hadley Falls Company's holdings, including the dam, canal already built, the two cotton mills, and the "Big Shop" as the Hadley Thread was then called. The purpose and scope of the Water Power Company, backed by a large amount of Connecticut capital, was far more comprehensive than the Hadley Falls Company's idea of building up a "cotton city."

The Water Power Company planned for varied industries and a plentiful city of homes, and its influence in developing Holyoke on a broad line can hardly be overestimated. The portion of the city controlled by them was the most admirably planned for residence, business and manufacturing uses, with reserve places for possible park and school sites. A more extensive canal system was built and a mill power equal to eighty-nine horse powers was leased for an annual rental of two hundred and sixty ounces of silver, or about \$320 in currency.

Of paramount importance also was the company's liberal policy with enterprising and sterling manufacturers who sought to establish themselves here. Financial assistance was freely given in many instances, and the two greatest of our local industries today, the Skinner and Farr manufactories, would hardly have located here in the early '70s, but for the wise and generous assistance of the Water Power Company.

Soon after its organization the company sold the Hadley mill to John C. Whitin, who successfully conducted it as a machine shop till 1863.

Under the new regime Holyoke made good progress. When the war broke out a number of business blocks had been erected, and the town was commencing to feel its oats.

The hostilities were a severe blow to the cotton industry, the Lyman Mills selling off their stock of cotton at a high price, and shutting down operations. This was such a setback that J. F. Sullivan, who had his employer, James F. Allyn, leased a store in the Fuller block for an annual rental of \$700 a year "so long as the Lyman Mills remained idle." As a matter of fact the mills afterwards bought cotton at an even higher price than they had sold theirs and started again. But the shutdown was a serious thing, especially for the French people, who had come down from Canada in considerable numbers on the prospect of steady work, and who already were showing the herbs that had made them an important factor in Holyoke's progress. They had already begun to pre-empt a corner of the town near the dam, and in the 80's a dead line was established between the Irish and French boys, the crossing of which meant a scrap in about four seconds. The writer will not attempt to geographically locate this line at this day, but a French boy could ascertain it very easily in the late 30's and early 60's.

We are also informed (not by either of the participants) that a Homeric combat was also fought between William S. Loomis, champion of the "Yanks," and one Ludden, champion of the Irish youth, but after a rough and tumble lasting about an hour, victory stubbornly refused to perch upon the banner of either, and it was unanimously declared an inconclusive contest.

William Whiting in his youth was also quite an athlete and adept as boxing, getting instructions from a little "English Irishman" named Burke, and it is said that "Big Tom" Sheehan was about the only man able to hold his own with the future mayor and congressman.

Evil days and poverty came upon Jimmie Berke in after years, and his former pupil is said to have been to it that he did not suffer.

The old Northampton street village still remained largely as a section, having its own post office at Crafts' Taverns till about 1870, as the writer's memory serves him.

The Prentiss wire business was first initiated by George W. Prentiss in a small mill owned by the Parsons Paper Company in 1837. Later the Water Power Company

built from a mill, but the present plant was not built till 1869.

The saw-papers up to the Crel was preformed had been the Hampden Freeman, later the Holyoke Freeman, and later the Holyoke Weekly Mirror.

Holyoke, according to the authorities compiled, furnished about four hundred soldiers during the war. John H. Clifford was captain of Company I, of the Tenth, and Michael Clear, recalls seeing him draw up his command before the North Chestnut street school. The Tenth and Forty-sixth regiments contained the greatest number of Holyokers, Company B of the Forty-sixth comprising mostly Holyokers, while a number enlisted in Company I of the Tenth. Many were killed in the Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, Thirtieth, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, First Massachusetts Cavalry, and other regiments. Considerable fire has been poked at the Forty-sixth, because its term of service was but nine months, and because it saw few battles. It has been said that the only man killed in Company B was accidentally shot, etc. But the fact remains that no more heroic exploit and courageous regiment was probably enlisted

in 1862 and the new town brothers, James H., John C., Daniel H., and Moses, came to the city, organized the Hampden Paper Company, and for many years or more were strong factors in Holyoke's progress. In 1860 James H. established the Franklin Paper Company, later the Wreagun, the Norman, built a large number of cottages, and was interested in the Holyoke Water Power Company.

John C. Newton, in company with D. H., built mills and shops, blocks and buildings galore. In 1862, the first year of his advent, he built the Elm street high school, and the wire mill, afterwards used as Whiting Paper Mill No. 1.

In 1863, largely by tremendous personal force, he with others raised capital for the establishment of the Farr Algon Company here, built their original mill, also the Skinner side mill, the following year. He was a human dynamo, and all his brothers did great work for Holyoke.

William Whiting, first connected with the Holyoke Paper Company, and later the Hampden, purchased in about 1864 the wire mill built by Mr. Newton and by 1867 had organized the Whiting Paper Company, and transformed the mill into Whiting No. 1.

The Germania Woolen Mills were organized in 1865 and the Biele-Webber Company, Woolen Mills, and Valley Paper Company in 1864. In 1864 Timothy Merrick came here from Mansfield, Conn., where he and others were in the cotton thread spooling business, and organized the Holyoke Thread Company, soon afterwards changed to the Merrick Thread Company for the manufacture of spool cotton. Large mills were built, covering three sides of a square, and a splendid business built up.

From this brief resume one can see that since the advent of the Holyoke Water Power Company, with its ample capital, comprehensive liberal policy, and scientific administration Holyoke, backed by its natural advantages, had found itself. Able men had thrown themselves into its development, and had established a morale whose basic principles were: hard work, and pure democracy.

Holyoke had inherited no wealth but what the Creator had given it. As a town (aside from its West Springfield memories) it had no history and no ancestry. It was the regnant, and despite early racial and religious prejudice the democracy of work and industry prevailed.

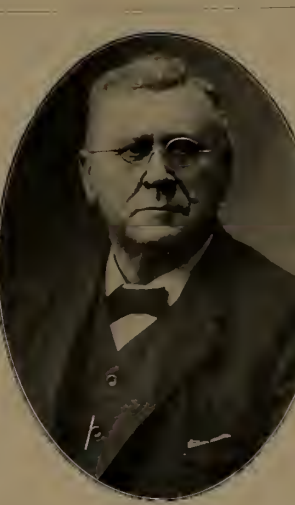
The war was ended; a host of workshops and workers had come in, and the coverage of Holyoke's paucity was high.

But as yet there was no suburban development, and the business section was largely confined to a small part of the present High street and a few stores near the corner of Dwight and Main streets. A. & S. B. Allyn had built a block at the corner of High and Dwight streets, where the Holyoke Realty Trust building now stands, but they found it a little too tall, and sold it in 1869 so as to erect a building farther north. From Lyman to John

the officer blushed with wrath. "Do you know that I

was ordered to go from camp and cut some turf. It was a swabbing day at the center force had down and rested overnight stood dashed up. "What are you men doing here?" "We are ordered to cut some turf." "Why don't you do it then?" "It's so hot here we are resting awhile," nonchalantly replied Corporal Ely.

The officer blushed with wrath. "Do you know that I



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HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

streets on High was the best business center, and the Exchange block, a little south of Lyman street on the west side, was regarded as the crone de la crone of business locations, and when it tumbled to the ground Holyoke felt it as a crushing blow.

In Exchange Hall had been held the concerts, lectures, society, religious, and public meetings for a score of years. The writer as a small boy in about 1868 recalls the velocipede craze. The velocipede was a caricature of the later high-wheel bicycle without the chain. A high speed could be attained on a smooth level surface, but it was practically impossible to ride up hill. Exchange Hall was headquarters for the craze at its height, and staid citizens would pay fifty cents for the privilege of whirling around the hall, and taking a flying dive when they tried to make a sharp turn. Thomas W. Mann and John J. Prew thought they saw "millions in it," and invested in several velocipedes for a tour through Connecticut. The mechanical construction of the machines was faulty and they would break right at the "necklace."

Mr. Prew said it was worth a dollar to see the gaze with which the country blacksmiths, to whom they took the machines, regarded them. Finally Mr. Prew traded his share in the venture for a pair of boots and returned home.

His brother, Joseph N. Prew, entered the photographic business in 1861, at the age of eighteen years and continued till 1877. First located in the Hutchinson block, corner of High and Hampden streets, he later removed to the Fuller block, and still later moved across the street again. The sign, "Prew's Picture Rooms," extended clear across the street.

Joe is also reported to have secured many volunteers for the war, some of whom sent home cordial assurances that they'd kill him when they returned. He still survives, however, and Holyoke would miss his cheery countenance and the sound of his booming voice.

In 1884 the Colby block, next to where the Holyoke National bank now stands, had been built and was afterwards sold to W. C. Carter, who kept stores there. Later, by inheritance, it came to W. C. Heywood, and is now owned by Louis Strauss.

The block now occupied by the Atherton store seems to have been built by J. C. Parsons in the 60's, and later was owned by "Jim" Meacham, the jeweler with whom T. J. Morrow learned his trade. Later B. F. Lincoln bought it, and his son still retains it.

R. G. Marsh had also built the property now known as the Park Pharmacy, and George M. Wolcott bought in 1862 the lot on the corner of High and Dwight street, on which he built in 1879, and which is now the McAnslan & Wakelin corner. The Orrell block, at the corner of High and Hampden streets, was also built in the early 60's, and Main street, below Dwight began to build up in this decade.

A young man from Vermont, named Charles Corser, came to the town, and shortly after opened a shoe store nearly opposite. It is related that when he struck the town he was unable to pay his boarding master for several weeks, and one morning the latter re-nourished with him: "See here, Corser, if you think I can board people for six or seven weeks without a cent of money, you're mistaken." "Why don't you sell out to someone that can, then?" replied the imperturbable Corser. Mr. Corser was the first natural advertising genius among the merchants.

Other merchants of this era were Allan Hugginbottom, O. S. Tuttle, A. L. Shumway, Gustavus Snow, W. L. Martin, who owned the block standing at the corner of High and Hampden streets; E. F. Jells, John R. Baker, R. P. Crafts, L. A. Fisher, E. W. Loomis, father of W. S. Loomis; Tuttle & Moore, Rufus Mosher, I. E. Morrill, and Ezra H. Flag, druggists—though in the later 60's Mr. Flag became a member of the firm of Wiggin & Flag, liniment dealers.

The people lived largely in the Lyman, Hadley, Hampden, Holyoke Paper Company, Germania, and New York Mill tenement blocks, with a large number of "shanties" bordering the river bank from Prospect street clear to Tigertown, or South Holyoke.

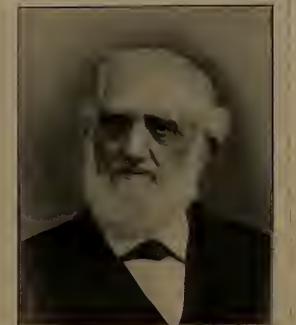
The Franklin, Massachusetts, and Bemis (afterwards Union) paper mills had been built, and a number of mill tenement blocks to accommodate the help.

The residence section had moved from Maple street as far west as Chestnut street, where George Brown, T. C. Page, and S. S. Chase had built, in 1862-63. There was also the Madison Chapin residence on Chestnut street, afterwards bought by C. W. Ranlet, and the L. P. Bosworth residence; also the house occupied by R. P. Crafts before he built the fine mansion, now occupied by S. A. Mahoney. Race street had also come in as a residence section, the Buttericks, Newtons, Chases, Flagg, and others residing there. Jones S. Davis, agent of the Lyman Mills, had built his fine Maple street place, at the corner of Dwight street.

On Dwight street was the Asa Willard house. Mr. Willard ran an extensive lumber business, on Front street, at the first level canal, and was a strong character. It is said that when dying he gave clear and explicit directions for the carrying on of his business, directing that G. J. Prew should be retained in the office, Levi Meacham in the shop, and other faithful men in various places, but speaking of one expert mechanic, who had been with him for years, he said: "Fire ——— so and so at once. I could handle him, but no one else can."

Hammitt nature was much the same in the late 60's and early 60's as now, for it is related that D. E. Kingsbury, manager for R. P. Crafts, sent W. W. Sanborn, a green employe just from Vermont, over to J. E. Morrill to get ten cents worth of "white lamp black." From Mr. Morrill, he was forwarded to E. H. Flagg's drug store, and from there to Emerson's grocery store, etc., finally returning and announcing that he "couldn't get a darned bit on't in town."

On another occasion when a soda fountain had been set up in Ludington's drug store, some of the jokers, egged on by "Ros" Crafts, got Harve Jones to place his mouth to the faucet and then turned on the full force. Harve thought a shrapnel bomb had exploded in his brain. And a professional man yet living in the city relates that when attending school at the little brick school opposite where M. S. Sikes now lives, which was surrounded by a board fence, he and some of the boys procured an enormous horse pistol, charged it nearly to the muzzle with powder, and shoving it through a crack in the fence, discharged it just as Alf Street's ox team came past in the lot at the rear. It took Alf nearly an hour to catch and subdue the terrified beasts, and that evening the young fiends fired the miniature cannon below Lydia Farnum's window, frightening the good lady and her sister nearly into spasms, and wound up by going to George C. Ewing's place, who then lived in a little house near where J. H. Fowles now resides.



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SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN



D. O. JEWELL

Mr. EWING and his family were engaged in prayer, Mr. Ewing kneeling before a chair, and when the incense was inserted the pistol thronging its muzzle into the rear of it almost took the roof off. Mr. E. went head-first to the chair.

Forestdale cemetery, comprising twenty-four and one-half acres of land, was dedicated in 1862. Before this the only cemetery, aside from the old one at Baptist Village, was one on Northampton street, about two hundred and fifty feet north of Hampden street, which had been used by the more northerly of the Northampton street vicinity families, probably as far back as 1835. About 1885 the use of this cemetery was discontinued, and the remains removed to Forestdale.

Holyoke had no inherited ancestral wealth, but rarely could there be found a stronger group of virile citizens than flourished in the late 50's and early 70's. Their courage and foregait were unflagging and unerring. C. O. Carpenter had returned from naval service and began medical practice, and soon Drs. Blodgett, Hammett, and Pettie came on.

But of the "law wolves" (to use Alfred Henry Lewis' expression), we had only Messrs. Parsons, Underwood, E. W. Chapin, and Judge Birkeland, well well into the 70's. Of course George Stearns and Charley Knapp of Chicopee were sometimes consulted.

C. W. Bailett had become president of the Holyoke Falls National bank, and R. B. Johnson of the Holyoke Savings bank. C. Fayette Smith had entered the employ of the Holyoke Falls bank, and of the bank employers of that era only H. P. Perry, with his record of forty years' faithful service, and Mr. Smith, who a still in harness, remain to recall it. And in fact of the citizens prominent in those days only James H. Newton, Daniel O'Connell, Dwight H. Ives, J. F. and J. A. Sullivan, and possibly a few others survive.

J. L. R. Trask had succeeded "Priest" Walker, and the Rev. Mr. Eastman in the Second Congregational church ministry, and for over fifteen years was its eloquent, intelligent and beloved pastor. Kirsch has a clergyman's wealth so powerful an influence. He struck straight from the shoulder, and a sermon he preached about 1870, inspired by a murder in a disorderly home, will never be forgotten by any who heard it. What he was delightfully human, free from all nasal cant, or adjectival dissertations.

He dearly loved a good horse, and when riding up from Springfield one evening, day with Deacon Anderson Allyn he realized that the driver was no race-track driver. The deacon took off his hat, wiped his streaming face, and remarked: "It's terribly hot, Mr. Trask." "Yes," burst out the irate minister, "it's hot most anywhere standing still!"

In 1863 a corporation comprising Messrs. Stewart, Chase, and Stephen Holman, of Holyoke, and Deacon Alonso Bardwell of South Hadley Falls, were given a charter as the Holyoke and South Hadley Falls Bridge Company with a capital of \$200,000.

R. O. Dwight, Esq., asserts that the two Water Power

Company members of the board were obsessed with the idea that Holyoke should be situated in the style of the ancient Chinese wall, and delayed the building of the bridge until, in 1868, Deacon Bardwell died, "a bitterly disappointed man." Meanwhile (writes Mr. Dwight) travel from the eastern towns to the bustling factory town had for outdoors ferry accommodations. Sometimes, especially in the winter, there would be fifty, sixty, even eighty, two-horse teams patiently waiting a chance to cross to Holyoke, with an equal number waiting to regain the South Hadley side.

When the charter had but six months to run, Mr. Lyman, who, in 1859, had bought out L. Bart, and became sole editor of the Transcript, R. B. Johnson, of the Holyoke Savings bank, and A. L. Shumway, then the leading dry goods merchant of the town, accompanied by R. O. Dwight, visited the officials of the Carew, Hampshire, and Glasgow Manufacturing Companies, and as a result of their reports, surveys and plans for a bridge were made by Stockwell Bettes, a civil engineer of Springfield.

The necessary agitation followed, and in 1870 a petition went to the Legislature, signed by 1,500 citizens of Holyoke, South Hadley, Granby, Belchertown, and the other eastern towns.

Deacon Eliason Chase, who had served a term in the Senate, took charge of the bill, and Messrs. Shumway and Dwight also did some lobbying. When the committee from the Legislature came to inspect the site a morning flood had swept away the ferryboat, and all the visitors could do was to wave their hands at the crowd assembled on the South Hadley side. The committee promptly recommended the bill, and it was passed in 1871, the commissioners of Hampshire and Hampshire counties being empowered to build it.

At one time the idea was projected of starting it at the Carew mill, and running it across to High street, but the popular sentiment determined its present location. The bridge was 1,600 feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, and cost \$165,000. It wasn't opened for travel till 1872.

The original bridge was shabby, and no team was allowed to go faster than a walk. It was so built, however, that when the Granby and South Hadley railroads crossed about 3 o'clock in the morning, and about one a year officers would be stationed there at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the police cart at 9 a. m. would resemble a dairy conveyance.

About 1889, the necessity of a new bridge became manifest, but some South Hadleyites objected by reason of their town's proportion to the cost. One citizen is said to have gone to Boston to see a former official of the company which built the first bridge to get data on its strength and solidity. "Why," said he, "there wasn't an honest thing about that bridge except Delaney's piers." In truth, back in the late 60's, John Delaney was already gaining a reputation for sound work which gave him most of the Water Power Company's masonry construction, and eventually made him wealthy.

The denocery of work was beginning to be felt, and already the Irish citizens were beginning to feel their status as Holyokers. One of the best town meeting speakers among them was John C. Dwan, cow warden at the Whiting Street reservoir. John ranted talk fluently and forcefully on any subject, and was ready to it. It is related that in 1870 he happened to be in Easthampton and attended a meeting going on, which proved to be the annual town meeting. John went in and quickly picked up the thread of the discourse, which related to the building of either a bridge or schoolhouse in some remote part of the town. Mr. Dwan arose and in five minutes had the tide turning in favor of the building project. One of the conservatives in opposition approached him, and asked in what part of the town he lived, and how long he had resided there. John informed him he lived up toward the lark yards, but had only moved there a few months back, and while introduction was being sought he silently melted away, and hid the road to Holyoke.

The strong men of the late 60's, with present vision, discerned the need of greater railroad facilities, and though the town was only of 10,000 population these men induced it to finance the building of the Holyoke & Westfield railroad. Another compelling motive was that the Connecticut River Railroad Company, having a monopoly of the freight traffic, had become arbitrary, and Holyoke, democratic from inception, chafed under arrogance.

J. C. Parsons, Timothy Merrick, George W. Prentiss, and a host of others pushed the matter, and the town was authorized to issue bonds for some \$200,000, acquiring 2,263 shares of stock out of the entire issue of 5,000. The road

was completed in 1871, and leased to the New Haven & Northampton Company. An excursion train to Northampton ran on the opening day, and most of the prominent Holyokers went down on it. When one considers the magnitude of the undertaking, and the persevering nerve and spirit which carried it through, they have been pardoned for temporary exhilaration.

In any event it is said that the only two sober men of the crowd were Deacon Anderson Allyn and Jeremiah F. Sullivan, who (unfortunately or fortunately) had just joined the newly organized St. Jerome's Temperance Society, and was, therefore, stopped from the flowing bowl.

The passenger business of the road was only nominal for years, but the freight traffic was sharp from the start, and its growth almost marvellous. It is interesting to know that the Water Power Company, with characteristic thrift, wanted \$2,000,000 for the land taken by the railroad—but didn't get it.

A small wooden school, a little south of where Fergie's laundry stands (near the junction of School and Hampden streets), was the first one attended by the writer in 1867. But the same year the present Evingside school was completed, with Miss Sarah Chapin as the first teacher. She soon after married a Mr. Todd, but later returned to teaching, and continued at the work till 1904.

About 1868 the present Agletan street school was built by Asa Willard. It is said that Mr. Willard's school was very low, and he desired to give up the contract. He was finally held, however, and grimly said he'd go through with it according to the plans and specifications. He did so, and built it without a chimney, which the architect had forgotten to include. Mr. Willard knew this, but felt that he could be as stiff as anyone. "This said that one can notice the manner in which the beams had to be cut into and resupported in the school today.

George R. Chase was the first principal, a good educator, and thought of small stature, a keen and remorseless disciplinarian. The writer attended the school in 1870, at the age of eight years, and Mr. Chase looked pretty trim to him. One Wednesday afternoon the usual weekly speaking and composition efforts were held in the hall upstairs. Writing Bradley Street favorite nephew of Whiting Street, a tall, gaugling, red-headed fellow of sixteen, was in the principal's grade. A good-hearted fellow, but cluck full of mischief, he had a pal named Homer Herrick, who was a feed inmate for dare-devilism. Herrick had dug up somewhere a teaching ballad, the theme being upon the remembrance of a fellow with an erring, dissipated brother, and the refrain ran something like this:

"One eye closed up, and the other coal black,
Street, Street, you're drunk."

The scholastic glee bristled all bounds, the school howled as one, and in the writer's enthusiasm he bounded up on a settee, when "Stubby" Chase, fixing him with a cold, gray eye, said: "Allyn, call and see me after school, and possibly I can calm your exaltation." It was already calmed, and in mortal terror I wanted to go to the office with a diminutive Irish lad named Michael Lavelle, older, but



GEORGE H. ALLYN



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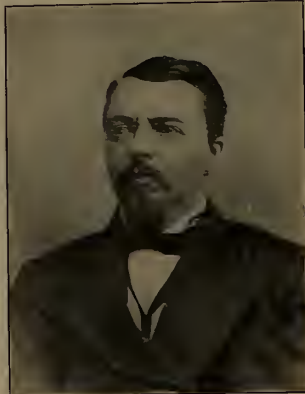
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144 PLEASANT STREET, HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY GEORGE H. ALLYN



Dr. J. G. O'CONNOR.

even smaller than myself. While awaiting the flagellation the writer probably looked ghastlier than a corpse, for the warm little Irish heart of "Micky" Lavelle was stirred with compassion, and he whispered sympathetically: "Don't you be afraid, George. I'll pinch him." The exquisite humor of three-foot, ten-year-old "Micky" in thrashing the wiry practical restorer the writer's equanimity, and eventually Mr. Chase discharged as without the thrashing.

I have often thought that St. George, attacking the dragon, and Leonidas sending defiance to the three million Persians, were poor and weak compared with the defiant courage of little "Micky" Lavelle.

In 1872 came H. B. Lawrence to this school, and what he was to the youth of the city cannot be fitly related. Teacher from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, he fairly drove education into his pupils, and incited them with the fever. Not a scholar but knew that the best and greatest favor he could do Mr. Lawrence was to make rapid progress in learning. The dullest and crudest would probably expand under his care until the result would be almost unbelievable. If Holyoke ever erects a Hall of Fame, there should be inscribed, high up on the scroll, simply, "H. B. Lawrence, Teacher," and some of our presidents have carried less of real honor than that symbolized by the one simple line.

By 1870 Holyoke had gone ahead splendidly; the old Albion Paper Company had been formed, the new Prestos Wire Mill on Dwight street, and the Crocker No. 1, and also the Union Paper Company (succeeding the Benes) established, the Holyoke & Westfield railroad projected, the Riverside Paper Company had been organized and a mill built back in 1867, and the population had increased to 10,132, a figure on a scholar of these days ought care to forget, in view of the way it was drilled into us.

There was steady work, and plenty of it. The spirit of hustle and success had pervaded the bustling town. We had no suburbs really worthy of the name, no Highlands (save the Manchester Grounds), and the most pretentious house in the Highland section was George C. Ewing's brick mansion on Dwight street, erected a few years before.

The want of an adequate water supply held suburban development in a vice. Several nice residences had been erected down town, and more were planning. In the next few years the fine William Whiting James, H. Newton, B. F. Crafts, George W. Prentiss, and others were built.

It was not till 1869-70 that the water question was keenly agitated, and August 2, 1871, a citizens' committee was formed, comprising Messrs. John C. Newton, Timothy

Merrick, W. B. C. Pearsons, and others, to see what could be done. An awful season of drought set in that year, the pumping machinery of the reservoir works broke down, and the writer will never forget "hoosing it" down to the river bank, where there were some nice, cold springs, for pairs of drinking water, while the domestic supply was tamped up the steep grade from the sawmill in barrels. C. Waldo Kelton, who drew a lot of it when he worked for the writer's father, always maintained that the horse he used were blind afterwards because of the terrific pull up the steep grade. The Manchester Grounds at that time were supplied from the Mt. Tom Aqueduct Company, whose spring was in the rear of the Wakeke residence, about 400 yards to the northwest, but that also failed, and water was hauled through the streets in barrels.

Holyoke's most hardened "soaks" realized the need of water that season.

After considering five plans the taking over of Ashley and Wright ponds was determined upon, the necessary legislation secured, the first water board comprising Judge J. P. Buckland, W. B. C. Pearsons, John Dehany, Dennis Higgins, Joel Russell, and John E. Chase chosen March 21, 1872, bonds to the amount of \$250,000 issued, and the work begun.

The ponds comprised a fowage of one hundred and eighty-five acres, had a water shed of three and one-fourth square miles, and were promptly acquired with the land immediately adjoining.

The case of the question whether a branch main should be laid down Northampton street to the "Manchester Grounds," or whether it should be left for a later day.

The Water Power Company, though most liberal in its policy toward incoming manufacturers, was dog-in-the-mangerish toward owners of outlying land. The Manchester Grounds extension would bring the George C. Ewing, the J. F. Allyn, Edwin Perkins, and R. M. Fairfield land into demand, and the company feared the extension with the utmost bitterness, using the same arguments which recently obtained against the Smiths Ferry extension, viz.: That the income from consumers wouldn't warrant the expenditure.

But we had big men in those heroic days and the extension was promptly determined upon. Even before the work was completed, on August 6, 1873, the land boom started. James F. Allyn built a beautiful residence on Pleasant street, where before there had been but three houses, one small one just south of where the First Congregational Church now stands. A small house at the corner of Pleasant and Dwight streets, occupied by J. F. Sullivan, and a little house nearly opposite, where lived a German named Wagner. This worthy man started in what we would now call the express or parcel delivery business, but in those days the vehicles were called "job wagons." The Teuton proceeded to letter the wagon himself, and to the infinite delight of all the intermarried youth, he spelled it, "Job Wagon." The Transcript hilariously commented upon it for a week or two, and the small boys nearly suffocated with their emotions, till some kindly spirit told the Teuton where the trouble lay, and the next issue of the Transcript announced that the "Job Wagon" had "gone to the paint shop for repairs."

Loss on Pleasant and Pearl streets went like hot cakes with the prospect of water, and the territory nearly all changed hands on paper, most

of the buying being speculative. Then came the terrific fire of 1873, and most of the lots went back to be resold to genuine home-builders.

The Holyoke Public Library was established May 16, 1870, W. S. Loomis being the king pin. The library was first in the Appleton street school, and the writer verily believes he drew the first volume from it, being promptly on hand at 2 p. m. when it opened, and, while he is prone to forget what happened yesterday or last week, he remembers to this day the name and number of the book, Mayne Reed's Boy Hunters, Shelf 74, No. 93. If any old catalogue of the original library exists we should be glad to have our recollection tested.

Miss Sarah Ely, the first and long-time librarian, was a remarkable woman. Not only did she have a phenomenal knowledge of what the library contained, but an intuitive knowledge of what appealed to the youthful mind. Her selection was almost magically attractive to all classes, and the writer used to wonder at the range of her mind.

Some thirty years later W. S. Loomis inaugurated a movement for a new library, to which the citizens contributed most generously, and the Holyoke Water Power Company donated a valuable, central and sightly lot, so that the beautiful building on Maple street was completed and occupied in 1902.

In 1870-71 the commercial aspect of the brick town had changed considerably. Main street was becoming a factor, quite a number of blocks having been built south of Dwight street during the 60's. David Adler was the first Jewish merchant we personally recall, he locating in 1867 or 1868, just south of the Hadley Falls bank, where George Attinger now holds forth. This section between Dwight and Cross streets soon became to be known as "Rim Row."

In the early 70's, Mark Walsh, John Ayen, Martin Smith, Tom Lawler, Matthew Doland, John Norton, Garrett Barre and others dispersed the liquid refreshment, but John Ayen was, by universal consent, awarded the palm for the best beer, and thirsty souls would foot it down from the "hill" to have a schooner drawn by John's skilled hand.

Tom Crowley was the most enterprising builder of the late 60's and early 70's, Judge Pearsons being his backer.

Mr. Crowley built many of the wooden blocks now standing at the northerly section of Ward Four. The Thorpe brothers, Charles and George, were just making a beginning up at Ewingville. Tom Fair was an extremely enterprising merchant, making money like smoke, only to lose it later. Herman Berger used to drive in with a magnificent four-horse team and a palatial dry goods cart (Jin Fisk style), and he coined money while so doing. But later, joining a large dry goods store on High street, he "went broke."

Blake & Johnson had come to be numbered among



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SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY GEORGE H. ALLYN

the druggists, also Brown Brothers, at the corner of High and Hampden streets, opposite J. E. Merrill. Mrs. Honora Manning was doing splendidly in millinery and dry goods, while John O'Connell, John O'Daniel, Dennis Higgins, Doyle & Finn, and Thomas Dillon were all doing finely.

The Water Power Company had long looked with envious eyes at the property on Depot Hill owned by Uncle Sam Ely. It was their intention to purchase it, grade it down, and make it conform to their adjoining holdings. But Uncle Sam was a peculiar man in his likes and dislikes and in his ideas. H. P. Terry wished to buy a lot of him in the early 60's, and Mr. Ely decided to sell him one for \$750. Later Mr. Ely told Mr. Terry he couldn't conscientiously make the sale, for he couldn't in common honesty charge later purchasers any higher price. Rufus Mosher had prospered in the livery and grain business, and, forming a partnership with Greenover B. Bowers, bought the Samuel Ely holdings for \$10,000. This settled the grade question, for no one but the Water Power Company would stand the expense.

The venture was a profitable one, and later on Mosher

Ward One people (or Depot Hill, as we styled them before the town became a city) used to call them "woman-killers," because of the necessity of the housewives going from floor to floor to do their work.

Curtis Moore and J. D. Hardy built on Depot Hill in 1872.

Union street was building up from Lyman to Fountain street, and detached brick cottages had been built on Newton street, and were a little later built in adjoining sections on Newton place.

After the destruction of the Exchange block, Parsons Hall, on Race street, was built, and many a rip-roaring odd-time show was given there. Political meetings were also held there.

The Holyoke House (as the Hamilton was then called) was extremely prosperous under the management of E. M. Belden.

Former proprietors whose names we recall had been Messrs. Ross, Brown, Leavitt; we believe there were several others, but under Belden's management, with Charles Mayo as clerk, its greatest prosperity obtained.

the early 70's there was a slaughter house near the present Warelock house on Pleasant street, this being the J. F. Allyn & Co. abattoir. Near the corner of Lincoln and Taylor streets was the E. Perkins & Co. house, and over in Okdale, near the junction of Oak and Hampshire streets, was the A. & S. B. Allyn house.

Mr. Nash used to drive the western cattle to the respective slaughter houses mounted on a wily old mare, and they were about as fierce to a footman as so many tigers. L. & W. Perkins exhibited one pair of horns with a spread of five feet from tip to tip. Much of this beef was stretched in the afternoon and sold for consumption next day, and naturally was very fresh and very tough.

One yellow tiger-like steer escaped from the Perkins' slaughter house and was later shot on Blandford mountain.

About 1874 Nash & Perkins (William Nash and Levi Perkins) formed a copartnership and built a mammoth abattoir down on the river bank in Ward One, in which a tremendous business was carried on till the Brightwood plant was built, in the late 80's, though the firm became Nash, Holmes & Co., in 1879, Mr. Perkins withdrawing a



Top row, left to right:—George Bassett, C. H. Knight, A. J. Williams, John Emerson, Charles Herrick, L. C. Dam, James Bigelow. Bottom row, left to right:—John Evans, Isaac Berry, A. C. Pratt, Levi Lamb, Q. W. Lovering, Fred Davis.

bought out Bowers. Ward One built up with great rapidity, and included a large portion of the French population that were crowding rapidly in, and some of whom were already becoming prominent. The brothers Prew, Gilbert, Porvin, Peter Mont, Isaac Perry, the Moquins, Meurards, and others, were showing thrift and push. A church had been built on Cabot street, in 1869, which was the scene of a terrible tragedy on May 27, 1875, when fire caught the altar draperies, and seventy-one persons perished. Our present fire chief, J. T. Lynch, displayed splendid heroism, standing at the door of the blazing furnace-like church, and dragging out people from the heart of the flames.

Holyoke was proud of him then, and is today.

One of the earlier business blocks in Ward One was built on Lyman street by William Ruddy, afterwards mayor, and another was owned by M. J. Teahan.

W. A. Miller bought a tract of land on West street, put in an avenue known to this day as "Miller avenue," and built a number of double brick cottages. There had a basement and two floors above for each tenement, and the

Munsell & Sears had a grocery store where L. Sears & Co. now are, and later Mr. Munsell went into the shoe business on Main street. In the early 80's he made an assignment, but the assignee was able to pay every bill, dollar for dollar with interest, a most surprising experience considering the average run of failures, but exemplifying Mr. Munsell's sterling integrity. Richards & Thayer did a flourishing grocery business at South Holyoke.

The Whiting Paper Company's business had gone ahead with such tremendous strides that the big No. 3 mill on Dwight street had been built. The Holyoke Warp Company had been organized, and the Excelsior Paper Mill was building.

Edw. Whitney and George W. Philbrick ran Holyoke, Chicopee, and Springfield express routes, using two-horse teams, and making one trip a day each way. The Allyn and Perkins controlled the meat business until Seymour E. Gates "batted in," and so much of a gentleman's agreement was there then that William Nash, who used to wholesale the western cattle for some time, refused to sell to Mr. Gates, who had to pick his beef up around the country. In

few years later, and going into the pork business. The Ward One abattoir was not wholly abandoned till 1890. John M. Carlton, the present beef inspector, was one of the most expert of the Nash & Perkins' butchers, and mercifully killed each bullock with a single bullet from a 22-calibre Stevens' rifle, an improvement over the old-fashioned pole-axe method.

It was inevitable that strong-hearted and strong-minded men like the pioneers of those early days should disagree, but when it came to pulling for Holyoke's welfare they were a unit. S. S. Chase, agent of the Water Power Company, and Timothy Merrick, of the Merrick Thread Company, were frequently opposed.

They lived on opposite corners of Chestnut and Suffolk streets in 1869, and one morning early are said to have got into a fierce altercation. The four or five delighted eye-witnesses each gave different versions of the repartee, none perhaps correct, but one had it that Mr. Merrick said: "Chase, I don't say you are a liar, but you talk like some of the most splendid liars I ever knew."

Mr. Chase is said to have answered: "Merrick, I

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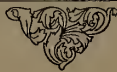
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SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN

wouldn't call you a thief, but you have a very comprehensive and acquiring disposition." But both men worked in unison for Holyoke.

George C. Ewing and Levi Perkins were, as has been frequently at sword's points. Levi Perkins was, also, frequently a diamond in the rough, big-hearted, generous to a fault. He would express himself strongly in anger provocation. So that when, in later years, he was elected state senator, some trouble-maker insisted to carry the news to Mr. Ewing.

"That dry old Yankee expressed himself as delighted, to the great chagrin of the newsmonger. "What," he spluttered, "you're glad?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Ewing, "and I think he should be elected president of the Senate. He'd sit up there in the chair and say: 'You blankety blank, blank blank — senators, come to order; why in h—l don't you take your seats?'"

The writer well recalls the presidential campaign of 1872, and the marching ranks of "boys in blue," largely recruited from the Union veterans, many of whom were then but little more than boys. W. H. Abbott, for instance, could have been but about twenty-five years of age. Charles Ely was a specially big gun in the organization, and told

and it was a sight for the goats to see him streaking it through the fields after the fleet triants.

During this period George C. Ewing was building quite a few houses in the Dwight street Ewingville section, and Asa Willard had built the flat-roofed houses on the east side of Elm street, from Suffolk street south. R. P. Crafts also built his few residences in 1872, and along this period E. C. Traft, Joel Russell, J. S. Welber, C. A. Corser, and William Grover built, the latter on the site now occupied by the Holyoke Street Railway. Anderson, Samuel, and James F. Allyn also built at or before this date. The Somerset House, built in the 30's, had a varying career, sometimes being quite a fine hostelry, and at other times regarded as a den of iniquity.

We can only recall a few of the proprietors personally: Myron Green, C. H. Hatfield, and S. J. Hobbs, but there were a number of others. A Mr. Dickinson, who ran the place and kept a lively stable in the 60's, relates that the old dam used to rumble with the volume of water so that it would seriously annoy strangers, though Holyokers were so accustomed to the sound that they were not aware of it.

One fellow stopped there and, by chance, hash was served at supper and breakfast. He remarked in the morning that they must have chopped up enough hash during

"wuth it," and only the big-brained, far-seeing pioneers of Holyoke would have been broad enough to build a city hall befitting a city of 100,000 people for one of them 12,000. In the Pomosby failure a number of local contractors lost, and creditors were engendered that lasted for a score of years after.

During the next ten years Holyoke went ahead with leaps and bounds. Lynch Brothers, L. P. Bosworth, and John Delaney had all they could do supplying brick and stone, and "Bill" Barrett and Daniel O'Connell were busy excavators. A part of Pleasant street and the north end of Taylor street, as far as Lincoln, was built up, and with the advent of L. B. White, in 1877, the Highland district grew like a mushroom. Mr. White became wealthy, and then in the early 80's undertook the building of Fairmount Square, which broke him about 1886-87.

He retained the Fairfield avenue property, which the creditors didn't think worth while taking over, and became well-to-do again in the early 90's, going broke again on the building of the Empire Theater, and leaving the city in 1896-97.

Until the City hall was started there was nothing on Dwight street, from the Congregational Church down to Front street, worthy of the name of a building. But in



Top row, left to right:—William Ruddy, Thomas Pierce, William Grover, George Gahlanwhite, Horace Wheeler
Bottom row, left to right:—Andrew Nye, A. H. Dawley, L. F. Heywood, James Ruddy, Samuel Fairbanks.

more big stories than even the politicians could swallow without gasping.

In 1872, on April 7th, Governor Washburn signed the bill incorporating Holyoke as a city, and the city government was elected the following fall.

Some of the early policemen that we personally recall were W. H. H. Marsh, who afterwards officiated as lamp-lighter; "Lacy" Atwood, G. E. Atchinson, Henry Delaney, Alonzo Davis, and last but not least, William G. Ham, commonly and affectionately known as "Bill" Ham. "Bill" was chief of police for many years, and gained considerable notoriety at the time of the celebrated E. H. Hall robbery, in 1869. One of the robbers was captured and turned state's evidence, and a lot of "joshing" was inflicted upon Mr. Ham because of his supposed lying in wait in New York, disguised. Considering that "Bill" weighed about 280 pounds, and was rather short, disguise would have been difficult, but when the boys wanted to get him going they would ask him seriously if it was a fact that he put on corsets in New York to perfect his disguise.

A. M. Shepardson, stove and tin man, and afterwards trunk officer, was a boon companion of Mr. Ham, both big-hearted, kindly men. "Sleep" (as he was commonly called) was about six feet four inches tall and very slim,

the night to run the hotel for a month, as all he could bear the booming roar of the digger on the bowel.

The booming roar of the digger was what had deceived him. Dood's block and a number of the wooden structures still standing on Maple street, were built long before this period.

In 1870 the building of a city hall was first agitated, and the land bought of the Newtons in 1871, with an additional strip of 13 feet on the southerly end later. The contract was let to Richard Pomosby for, it is stated, \$167,000, but, as the writer remembers it, this was exclusive of the foundation, costing \$25,000, so that the original estimated cost was \$192,000.

But Pomosby was "dead slow" with a losing contract, and the newly organized city government threw up the contract and finished the building with Watson Ely as superintendent, and anything that Mr. Ely constructed was bound to be iron ribbed and rock bottom.

We recall a fine of Miss Emma Wilson's valedictory poem at the high school graduation of 1874: "One ornate and costly building slowly rears its towers of stone," and indeed the building was not finished till the centennial year of 1876, at a cost of nearly \$400,000.

But, as the old Yankee farmers used to say, it was

1873 Metcalf & Lather bought a tract of land of Whiting & Brown, and soon after erected the Holyoke Furniture Company's building, now owned by Livermore-Martin. For several years this concern, with Tilly & Kollogg on Main street, did the furniture business of the city.

H. C. Merwin had a crockery store on Dwight street, in the rear of High street, and Miller & Ordway, and, a little later, C. H. Woodman, were the clothing dealers, with C. A. Corser, Boyce & Warner (succeeded by P. J. Gallagher), and later on D. E. Sullivan, and E. F. Osborn were the shoe men. Judson Strong, who afterwards became wealthy in Springfield real estate, also kept a shoe store for a time, being succeeded by C. S. (not T. S.) Childs.

Dipping into municipal politics for a moment, the writer recalls the first city election in the fall of 1873. The recombinations of the present day are weak and feeble compared with what passed between the advocates of W. B. C. Pearsons and R. P. Crafts. When Pearsons was elected by a majority of sixty-two the Transcript came out with a cut of the most exultant, arrogant, loud-throated rooster that it was ever our fortune to gaze upon.

He was re-elected, and then R. P. Crafts was given a turn, to be succeeded by William Whiting, in 1878.



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SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN



EXCHANGE HALL (BURNED IN THE 70'S).

C. W. Ranlet was, for many years, the watchdog of the treasury, a position for which nature admirably fitted him. He was a thorough economist, a caustic talker and even more caustic writer. Some of his annual reports used to arouse the rage of the municipal finance and city property committees.

The unfortunate tax collector in those days used to have to account for every dollar of taxes assessed and not rebated, whether he collected them or not, and such was their dread of Mr. Ranlet's bitter tongue (and they had to deposit in his bank) that some of them would discount a personal note and turn in the balance of taxes due the city, collecting them afterwards as they could, but silencing Mr. Ranlet's malevolent remarks.

In 1877 William Whiting built the Windsor Hotel and block and the Opera House. This last was opened in April, 1878, and the writer attended the second performance, given by the Leland Opera House Company.

The play was "London Assurance," and the future famous actress, Ada Rehan, was an understudy with the part of Grace Harkaway, Mrs. J. W. Albaugh (May Mitchell) starring as Lady Goy Spunker.

For many years Holyoke saw the best actors in the country, Barrett, Davenport, T. W. Keem, Frank Mayo, F. S. Chauflon, Barney McCauley, Genevieve Ward, Mary Anderson, Ristori, Jannascheck, Kate Claxton, John A. Stevens, John E. Owens, William Warren, and a host of others appearing.

The Holyoke Church Union used to render cantatas, and in "Bethsazar," Dr. Gardner Cox made a superb monarch, and Mrs. A. L. Shumway a stately and majestic queen.

Lyceum debates were held in the vestry of the Second Congregational Church, the vestry entrance being on High street, and the reader may well believe that W. S. Loonans, J. L. R. Trask, H. A. Chase, David Stratton, and others used to make the fur fly.

With the development of the "Manchester Ground" section a "bus line" was run by James F. Allyn and S. J. Hobbs for many years, but the service was necessarily rather unsatisfactory. A nephew of H. A. Pratt was the first driver and Richard Bissonette and George Blanchard each officiated for many years.

In 1828 John Cleary bought the High street lot (where J. G. Barnes had for years had a paint shop) preparatory to erecting a block. Mr. Barnes had owned the lot since 1825. In 1870 R. P. Crafts had built the three-story block on High, north of Lyman street, and a little later John DeLaney built the large block just north. The Allyn Brownstone front blocks, on the east side, were built in 1871, and the present Caledonian building by R. P. Crafts in 1874. Dr. John J. O'Connor built the then considered palatial block at the corner of Dwight and Maple streets, in 1872.

The splendid Farr and Skinner manufactories located here in 1874, and William Skinner's house was taken from Skinnerville and rebuilt in its present location. William A. Chase had succeeded to the management of the Holyoke Water Power Company, and boomed the city with all his ability.

The Holyoke National bank had been organized in 1872, and prospered from the start. Of the original directors only George W. Prentiss and J. G. Macintosh remain.

In 1881 Leander Davis and J. S. Carr built on Dwight street, nearly opposite the City hall, and Petoim & Kinney built in 1882-83. Dickieson & Dempster had a dry goods store in the Windsor building, and E. A. Fenno & Co. a big grocery. H. C. Smith had succeeded C. B. Harris in the clothing business, and also located in the Windsor building.

C. B. Harris was a strong character in the early 70's, most successfully conducting the store where James F. Jess now is.

He was an infamite wag, and at one time gave an organ grinder a dollar to play before the new Hadley Falls bank, built in about 1874, and thought for some years to be "the last word" in an elegant banking house.

President Ranlet came out in high dudgeon, aid, after a bitter altercation, drove him away.

He and several kindred spirits one day stole the entire stock of butter belonging to David Judd, an honest farmer, who left his team under the Holyoke Horse shed, and then informed him that such a party was guilty, and that they proposed to give him an informal trial in the hotel. C. B. Harris presided as judge, and his enmities were most judicial, till interrupted by some of the gang bombarding him with the stolen balls of butter, when he declared the trial adjourned and paid Mr. Judd twice the value of his produce.

We carelessly omitted mention of Sam King, the only

active, surviving merchant of those engaged in business on High street in the late 60's. Not one of the others but has passed from the street. Sam would doubtless indignantly deny our rash statement that David Adler antedated him, and, in fact, we can't tell which was the pioneer. The first directory, published in 1868, gives both, and though "Sam" claims he came in 1867, the honors are easy.

Sam was always thrifty and gained fame in the late 80's by stopping a run on the Holyoke Savings bank, offering to buy all books at a slight discount. No sane human being could conceive of "Sam's" taking any chance, and the run stopped in short order.

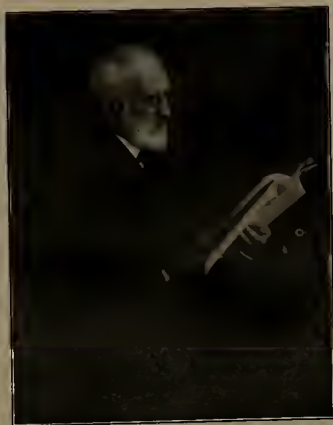
There were two branches of Fenian societies here in 1869, and before the Fenian raid up into Canada 'tis said a meeting was held at the Holyoke House to outline the campaign and divide the spoils. It was planned to wrest old Ireland from the hated Briton's grasp and divide it up among the faithful. The father of V. J. O'Donnell and "Old Man Wright," father of J. H. Wright (famously known in Holyoke's earlier years as "Cap" Wright), are said to have apportioned the province, but the deal had to be fitch and never material. General Sweeney, a Civil war veteran, was to command the forces, and quite a fund was raised; but no fallen Fenian warriors sleep in St. Jerome's cemetery, which was laid out about this time.

"Cap" Wright served several terms in the Legislature and owned the block at the corner of High and Lyman streets, recently known as Dufresnes.

C. A. Corser was defeated at one time for a re-election to the state Senate because of a speech on woman suffrage, in which he made some strictures in foreign immigration which were distorted. He was succeeded by "Deek" Hitchcock, who will be recalled by many of the old-timers. "Deek" was a big-hearted fellow and a great horse-lover. He had a specially fine pair of blacks, which he wagered he could drive down the precipitous, steep bank south of the Sacred Heart Church, and would probably have done so had not his opponent backed down.

C. E. Ball was one of the most prominent druggists of the 70's, and continued in business until he sold out to Hall & Lyon, in 1908.

Joe Russell established the J. Russell Company hardware store back in the early 60's, making, perhaps, the oldest store conducted by the same family in the city, as it antedated the Sears' store nearly ten years, and even takes precedence of Sam King. James Fitzgerald established the Fitzgerald Newsrooms in the early 70's, being first located



STEPHEN HOLMAN,
HOLYOKE'S OLDEST LIVING MANUFACTURER.



THE STEIGER SYSTEM

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO Albert Steiger opened a store in Port Chester, N. Y., the first of the "Steiger System." The business done in this store that first year was \$32,000. Since then the A. Steiger & Company of Holyoke; the Steiger, Dudgeon Company of New Bedford; the Albert Steiger Company of Springfield; the W. D. Kinsman store of Springfield and the J. V. Spare Company of New Bedford have been successfully added, resulting in the "Steiger System."

Under the direction of Mr. Albert Steiger—who is the head and principal owner—the business now done by these stores amounts to several million dollars annually. In his policy he has always insisted upon giving, for every dollar expended in his stores—100 cents in merchandise of the highest quality—fair and courteous treatment to all. Then, too, the very exceptional buying advantage at the disposal of the "Steiger System" enables his stores to give values equal to any of the largest distributors of merchandise in this country.



SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY GEORGE H. ALLYN

on Hampden street, and later in Orell's block. James Fitzgerald was even more free from indiscretion of opinion than Daniel F., and no one ever had much difficulty in finding where they stood on matters, by inquiry, though they were never "chatter-boxes."

Many people still remember Jeff Manning, a gigantic Ward Four character of the 1870 to 1880 decade. Jeff was mild as milk when sober, but the red eye transformed him into a bull moose, requiring on an average about three stalwart policemen to subdue him. Last heard of, he was in the navy.

Maurice D. Fenton was generally regarded as about the most fearless police officer the city had, and his tragic death in 1860 caused deep regret.

The decade of 1870 to 1880 changed the medical and legal list radically. Very early in the 70's T. H. O'Donnell was admitted to the bar and came to Holyoke from Northampton, being the present dean of the profession in active practice, Judge Chapin having withdrawn from the heat of the conflict.

From the very first Mr. O'Donnell ranked high in legal attainments, and his integrity in his profession was like that of Watson's in his calling, absolute and unassailable. Just about the same time H. L. Sherman, Esq., came here, and he and Mr. O'Donnell later formed a partnership, continuing till the early 80's. Judge Sherman, as the boys used to call him, was a unique character, a man of sincerity, truth and utter fearlessness. An ardent republican, he was selected as one of the disputants in a Lyceum debate as to whether Hayes or Tilden was lawfully elected in 1876. He was assigned to the Tilden side, and, after examining the evidence so as to put up a good argument, he became convinced that the democratic candidate had the right of the matter, and after that nothing could shake him in his position. William H. Brooks, H. K. Mason, James J. Remond, F. A. Tyler, O. E. Genest, R. G. Kilford, Jonathan Allen, F. A. Beals, and William Slattery all came in between 1872 and 1882.

In the late 60's Dr. J. J. O'Connor and Dr. George H. Smith began their long and honorable practices. In the late 60's also (about 1869) came Drs. Blodgett, Draper, Tuttle, and J. L. Woods, and in 1871 Dr. G. W. Davis. Dr. D. H. Donoghue was of a younger school, starting in about the end of the decade. R. O. Dwight and Dr. Cox were prominent in law and medicine, but were South Hadley Falls citizens. Dr. M. M. Mivier settled here in the early 70's, and practiced extensively till 1892. Drs. Taylor and Murlless had come in as dentists in the late 60's, and D. G. Dorkins in the early 70's. Some of the characters of this decade were Deacon A. H. Childs the coal dealer; J. W. Davis (commonly known as "Lake" Davis), ice dealer, and E. D. Shelby, blacksmith.

They were typical New Englanders.

Deacon Childs was usually short of money, and was apt to be collecting to "pay a note." One day he chanced a man who was well able to pay, but nearly a dead beat in practice. "I have got to pay a note," said the good deacon. "They're bad things, Deacon; you shouldn't give them," said the debtor, and passed on.

W. H. H. Ward was a pioneer taker at the corner of High and John streets, first as Wedge & Ward, and E. J. Pomeroy succeeded his father-in-law. E. W. Loomis in the book and variety business. D. B. Wing held forth in the stove business, and Chase Brothers were druggists at the northeast corner of Dwight and Race streets. F. P. Goodall, J. O. Wild, and J. J. Nugent were also prominent druggists. C. L. Du-



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, HAMPDEN PARK

chis also had a drug store, and was a member of the Holyoke Rifle Club, the only surviving member of which, so far as we know, is D. H. Smith, dentist. Moore & Glover (Philaander Moore, senior member) began the decade in the grocery business, and J. H. Fitzsimons was a groceryman at the end of it. George M. Welcott contested the shoe supremacy with C. A. Corser, being succeeded by E. F. Osborn.

The Mechanics Savings bank had been organized in 1872, and of the original officers only James H. Newton, B. C. Brainerd, Stephen Holman, and E. W. Chapin survive. J. G. Mudgett & Co. were "on deck" in 1876, and the City National Bank in 1879.

It is difficult to enumerate the various industries that had come in, but the Wausaugus Paper Company and Massachusetts Sewing Company, and Newton and Ramage Paper Company were all initiated by the Newton brothers. The Beebe & Holbrook and George R. Dickinson paper mills were important additions.

Speaking of the late Judge Sherman's absolute sincerity it is recalled that at the death of a local member of the bar another attorney called at a brother lawyer's office and found Squire Sherman there. The first attorney broached the idea of a bar meeting in commemoration of the deceased, and noting that the response was not particularly enthusiastic, remarked: "Blank had some good qualities." The second attorney looked at Sherman, who was meditatively gazing at the ceiling. "Well, what do you say, Sherman?" "I vow," said Sherman, "I was trying to remember what they were!"



SECOND LEVEL CANAL, FROM DWIGHT STREET.

Judge Pearson was a man of remarkable brain power and ability but of a sluggish disposition, which held him back from his real place in the world. He was inclined to be easy in every sense of the word, though he could be stern if necessary. At one time the caretaker of his property reported that a certain woman must be evicted, for she wouldn't pay a cent. "Does she pay anybody?" inquired the judge. "No," she don't pay a soul." "Well, then, let her stay; she might as well bear me as anyone else."

Holyoke's early fame as a baseball town deserves notice. In the early 70's the Sharps and Shannocks fished about as keenly as the best professionals of today, and all Holyoke turned out at their contests. When the Sharps were defeated by the Sire Pops of Ware, in 1875, it was regarded as worse than a national calamity. It is a remarkable fact that the first occasion of death denoting the ranks of the old Sharps came last year in the death of Thomas

Wheeler, the shortstop.

T. M. Cleary and Dan O'Neil, catchers; "Owlie" Clark, pitcher; James O. Leary, "Mossy" Lynch, "Pomp" Moore, Hartnett, Brennan, and McCarthy "still live."

Many of the Shannocks have passed on, but Chief John T. Lynett and big "Wag" Sullivan still survive in our midst.

In the later part of 1878 and in 1879, Holyoke, we believe, as good a baseball nine as there was in the country. Smiling Mickey Weldt, Roger Connor, and Pat Gillespie afterwards famous with the New York Giants; James Roseman, later star infielder of the New York Metropolitan; Powell, afterwards with the Detroit, and last but not least, R. C. Winchester, made a hard-hitting combination that was unsurpassed. Jerry Dorgan, the catcher, could throw down to second without strutting up, or moving in his tracks, and the ball raised no more than a rifle bullet. In a game with the champion Boston, in 1878, Jerry threw out four men in quick succession, Winchester touching them standing up before they got near enough to slide, and not a base was stolen on him during the game. Holyoke stole many bases on Snyder, the great Boston catcher.

Springfield howled then, as now about unfairness, for in a 1 to 0 game, won by Holyoke in 1879, the Republican report said: "It is denied that Weldt's delivery was wholly illegal and unfair."

W. S. Loomis became associated with E. L. Kirland (who had bought an interest in the Transcript in 1871), buying out C. H. Lyman's interest in 1875, and obtaining control in 1876. Mr. Loomis was a scrappy and forceful editor; the paper was always worth reading, and when after selling an interest to W. G. Dwight, in the early 80's, he retired in 1887, Holyoke suffered a distinct loss. For a time during the 70's the Independent Journal was published by Fordeyce R. Norton, and the Holyoke News under W. H. Phillips had a brief run in 1878—but the Transcript was the vale incunum of Holyoke.

Many were the controversies thrashed out in it, the writer remembering one in particular, a bitter disagreement between the board of water commissioners and the Farr Alpeca Company in the late 70's over the extra use of water. W. S. Loomis and C. W. Ranlet also had a scrap over a printing bill that would almost have drawn tears of joy from a mild turtle.

It was in the late 70's that John J. Frew returned to Holyoke penniless, and was cordially received by Joseph N. John J., always indomitable of spirit, found



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GROWTH OF YOUR OWN CITY

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY GEORGE H. ALLYN

a lot on the west side of Elm street, and arranged to build a block thereon in company with Clovis Ham-l. Hastingham, home, overjoyed to tell Joe that he was going to do the job, he nearly collapsed at Joe's reply:

"Holy Stars, John, where are you going to get the mill?"

But John did "get the mill," built and sold the block, and continued to a high pitch of prosperity.

A strong element of German citizenship also came in during this decade and proved its sterling worth. The Germans worked for the most part at South Holyoke, many of them living in the Germania Mills.

In 1850 Holyoke's population had increased to 21,015, and was booming as rapidly as at any period in its career.

The Nonotuck Spinn & Dudley, Chemical, and Vienna Paper Companies were all organized in 1850, and practically the Deane Steam Pump also. The Hampden Glass and Holyoke Envelope came in in 1851 and numerous other industries followed in.

A peculiar situation in business property obtained from 1852 to 1854. Dwight street, from High to Front, being a better business location than High street. Business had as yet refused vigorously to cross Dwight street south. The George M. Wolcott block, built in 1879 on the corner of Dwight and High streets, had for its first tenant S. Applebaum, clothier, who went broke. "People will not cross Dwight street," was the universal cry, and the Dwight street business section with the big Dickeson dry goods store, the Boston dry goods store, the H. C. Smith Clothing Company (later Nourse & McCammon), J. G. Mackintosh & Co.'s bank, the Holyoke Furniture Company, J. S. Carr & Co., S. H. Barre and D. H. Porterfield, jewelers, with the Windsor Hotel and Opera House, for a time had both the older part of High street, north of Dwight, and the few blocks south "skinned a mile."

But the southerly growth was inevitable. W. H. Mayberry built the present Horrigan block. J. F. Allyn the block now occupied by Green's drug store. W. L. L'Esperance the block now occupied by Russell Bros., J. G. Bishop the block now being remodelled by E. O'Connor, J. A. Clough the block occupied by the G. E. Russell Company, Cordes & Thivene the block at the corner of High and Suffolk streets, now owned by Charles Cunningham, and when John Tilley built the McAvoy & Wakelin block (as we now call it), and then the present Thomas S. Childs' block in 1887, and removed his successful furniture business up from Main street, south High street's future was but a question of time. Never was a business street built more rapidly, and the rise in values was phenomenal. Men were made wealthy by a single purchase on High street. Patrick Curran bought the two corners of High and Appleton streets, and made a fortune by it.

In 1870-80 the Water Power Company, thoroughly progressive under W. A. Chase, built a row of brick cottages on Walnut street, south of Appleton, and sold them on easy terms. Mark Wood, employed at the Farr Alpaca, bought one and found a customer for another. This induced him to open an office owners for the sale of real estate, and about 1884 he gave up the mill and devoted his entire time to the new business. The company also built cottages on Cabot and later on Beech, and farther south on Walnut street, which Mr. Wood also sold. Though others succeeded him to open an office owners for the sale of real estate, and for seven or eight years monopolized the commission business in his line.

The Highlands were building up with tremendous growth.

E. J. Pomeroy had built the fine place on Northampton street, lately purchased by C. Fayette Smith, prior to 1850, calling it "Westover."

George Nightingale was the first to build on Lincoln street, near Northampton, in 1850, and R. F. Kelton, who had become the leading marketman, followed suit in 1851. W. S. Loomis located on the old Tuttle place about the same time, and George W. Prentiss and R. B. Johnson built in 1854.

The Connecticut River Company's passenger depot location was changed from the foot of Dwight street to the present site in 1853, while R. P. Crafts was mayor. We think this was the year that Porter Underwood was nominated by the republicans in caucus with 178 votes, with James E. Delaney the democratic candidate. Mr. Crafts was nominated by a citizens' committee, and defeated Mr. Underwood, while Underwood received just 170 votes, causing the Transcript to remark that a detective should be secured to find out where the votes went that he was shy of on the caucus figure. The location of the depot is said to have been changed largely because of enmity to "Tim" Merrick.

In 1855 the big Whiting Street building and the Marble Block were built and the Marble Hall Hotel opened by Mrs. J. H. Smith. This was later kept by Rodney Brown, "Ke" Webster, Frank Washburn, and James Kelley. The Windsor had H. C. Ferguson, B. L. Potter, and George H. Bowker as landlords.

Holyoke was dollars at top speed, and its momentum carried it on for a few years at the same apparent pace, but the slackening under a rigid and harsh Water Power Company policy was inevitable.

In 1888 came the big blizzard, and who of us that can recall it will ever forget it? How the wind drove the sheets of snow in a dead horizontal line. At 8 p. m. that evening the city was a vast desert of snow. The next morning, after the storm cleared away, a fire broke out and the Transcript specially commended the skillful driving of "Tim" Harrington. M. F. Walsh declares that "Tim" was forty-nine years of age at the time, and it so, the genial fireman would be about seventy-three now, and certainly holds his age well.

Another event of paramount importance to the writer occurred in 1888 in the founding of the H. D. Allyn Real Estate Agency by H. D. Allyn, his father, Henry D. Allyn established the business in competition with the successful and reliable Mark Wood Agency by pure skill of salesmanship and power of perseverance. Mr. Wood is still the dean of real estate men, hale and hearty, respected and honored by all. The Allyn Agency, second in years, has sold millions of dollars worth of property and placed a nice aggregate of mortgage loan, and still handles hard for existence. Both agencies have seen High street property quintuple in value and the nearly triple in population.

J. S. Corwin built Browning Hall at the corner where the City Bank building now stands, about 1888, and it was destroyed in 1895 by one of the fiercest conflagrations the city has seen. Though a handsome building it was not of fireproof construction, and burned like tinder.

Mr. Corwin, the owner, carried no insurance, not believing in it, and when the firemen and policemen attempted to check his entrance into the burning mass, he knocked them down like ten pins, till subdued. It was indeed a nerve-racking loss to anyone.

The writer recalls the days of the horsecars, when, on Appleton street, near Beech, John MacDonnell (now chief conductor and General Grand Panjandrum) used to stand ready with an extra pair of horses to couple on for the pull up the hill. The Street Railway was a great market for the purchase and sale of horses, until it was electrified, in 1891.

The writer well remembers when the first electric came up Dwight street, with people gaping at it from the sidewalks and windows.

Holyoke had two or three prohibition experiences, one back in the early 70's under state prohibition, the other in 1886 or 1887 under Mayor J. J. O'Connor, who, when the old licenses ran out May 1st, refused to sign the new ones for a few weeks.

The state prohibition law was enforced by State Constables Borlen and Casey, Mr. Casey afterwards studying law, and becoming judge of police court at Lee.

Grave doubts were entertained of Borlen's rigid enforcement, as is said to have been the case back here before in the late 50's, when the state constable was one Wiggins, whom it is said, used to find a real tickle in his drawer mornings, and a muzzo where it came from.

But Constable Casey's integrity was unassailable. He at that time lived in a small house on Northampton street, where D. F. Coughlan afterwards built, or owned, the house now occupied by Joseph Fowler. The Casey house was burned to the ground, and about that time Mr. Casey's horse died, and he always believed that his liquor traffic foes burned the one and poisoned the other.

It was in 1882, we think, that the closest majority contest on record occurred. The first returns showed F. P. Goodall elected by one vote, but a recount elected his opponent, Rowell P. Crafts, by one vote.

The Home National bank was organized in 1885, and



HOLYOKE ANTIQUA

In 1853 W. A. Chase built the ten-floors below the City Hall, and High street, south of Dwight, steadily built up.

In 1857 (we think) the city employed Daniel O'Connell to make the fill across Maple street, which had so long barred the town from what is now Elmwood. The Holyoke Street Railway had been established in 1854, and in 1854-55 the suburb of Oakdale platted on the side hill below the old Allyn slaughter house. W. S. Loomis sold out his interest in the Transcript and bought (together with Joseph E. Chase) the Horace Brown property in Elmwood, cut it up into lots, sold them by a drawing, became interested in the Holyoke Street Railway, and extended it to Elmwood and Oakdale, and later under his management, the Springdale extension was made.

Hiram Smith was the first superintendent, and the present superintendent, Thomas Smith, drove a car, making him twenty-seven years in the service.

In 1887 occurred the momentous defalcation of George M. Bartholomew, president of the Holyoke Water Power Company, and the dispatching of W. A. Chase as agent by E. S. Waters—a sorry day for Holyoke.

Mr. Waters was a man of the highest character, but he was not attuned to the democratic progressive Holyoke spirit.



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COMMERCIAL AND JACKSON STREETS :: HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN



HIGH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

located in Talbot's block, where McAnslan & Wakelin now are, not on the corner, which the latter purchased of Mrs. Wadcutt. The People's Savings bank was organized at practically the same time. Later, in 1902, the bank removed to its present location, accompanied by the savings bank.

Some intermarriage financial war resulted in E. L. Mann's withdrawing in 1882 and organizing the Park National bank, which located in the Hubbard & Taber block, on the site of which J. R. Smith's building now stands. This was the third national bank organized by Mr. Mann in Holyoke. The Holyoke Co-operative bank was also organized in 1880, and the City Co-operative in 1889.

The Whiting Street reservoir was built in 1888, and was another good Delaney job, although John Delaney had passed away.

John Delaney had accumulated a fortune largely since 1874, when his dam at Florence stood while all others were swept away like straw before the Mill River flood. Mr. Delaney's character and personality were interwoven in that dam as in other work, and it stood the supreme test.

The George R. Dickinson Paper Company and the American Fly Company had been established, the D. Mackintosh & Son mills had reached a high pitch of prosperity, and Holyoke entered the 90's under a full lead of steam.

One unpleasant experience was the establishment of the Keating Wheel Company, which was established in the Masler (afterward Whitcomb) building near the first level canal, and for stock in which Holyoke people passed out the long green in bunches. The investors never saw a cent, and Mr. Keating removed to Middletown, Conn., where it is reported the venture also was a failure.

Another stock was the failure of the Winona Paper Company in 1897. This mill had been dubbed the "slaughter house" by other expert paper men because of the loose methods of manufacturing and selling, but B. F. Hosford, the treasurer, always kept a big bank balance, and anyone who saw him driving about with his splendid equipage would not hit down for a millstone at least. In contrast with these concerns were the splendid Coburn Trolley Track Company and the Sims & Dudley Paper Company, both of which Holyoke lost, the latter in 1892 removing to Michigan (W. F. Whiting buying R. S. Sims' splendid new residence on Linden street), and the Coburn Trolley Company going to Williamstet in 1899-1900.

The Coburn Trolley's removal was due to the impossibility of getting a large tract of land in Holyoke at a reasonable figure, and we may believe that if W. A. Chase had retained the management of the Water Power Company, this concern would now be located at South Holyoke.

The writer has omitted the fact of the Second Congregational Church's change of base to the corner of High and Appleton streets in 1883, when John Delaney built the Marble Block on the old site. P. B. Johnson, the church contractor, went "stone broke" on the job, and never fully recovered financially, we believe. The Second Baptist had also sold out on Main street to "Tim" Merrick, who later sold to the Water Power Company, and came to their present location, as did the Methodist Church a little later. Grace Chapel had been established, new Catholic churches

built, etc., matters which the Rev. Mr. Robinson has fully noted in his account, and which the writer, always a poor chronicler, can, therefore, pass over.

Springdale had boomed with the street railway extension, and Ingleside Terrace was opened in 1883, getting the cars in 1894, to Springfield. It was in 1894 that the panic struck Holyoke temporarily.

Our French citizens were becoming foremost in enterprise and trade. P. Bonvouloir, the Laporte brothers, A. D. Duracher and many others besides those hereto-

fore mentioned, had come to the front, but of particular moment was the entry of Louis A. LaFrance into the building business in 1891. Forming later a partnership with Gilbert Poivra he initiated a new era in apartment building.

The panic of 1893 caught them hard, and made them "turn handsprings" financially, so that Mr. Poivra, already wealthy and conservative, retired, leaving Mr. LaFrance to campaign as the Napoleon of builders. It would be idle to recount the structures he has built, but though often criticized, he revolutionized the tenement system, with the net results that in Ward One and South Holyoke modern, up-to-date tenements can be had by the workman for very little higher rental than the old wooden frame build- ings commanded, or the brick blocks with the crudest comforts.

Times there were during the last twenty years when it must have looked somewhat squally to Mr. LaFrance, but he had Rooseveltian nerve, strong backing, and today his position is unimpaired.

Mr. LaFrance and J. R. Smith are the only citizens who have the honor of owning eight-story buildings.

Casper Ranger has also been a power in local and outside contracting for over twenty-five years.

In 1893 the Street Railway Company extended their line to Mountain Park, and two or three years later the Mt. Tam road was built, and the Northampton extension made. In 1896 the South Hadley Center extension was laid, Mr. Loomis being reported as saying "it wouldn't pay for the grease on the wheels?"

The People's Street Railway Company had applied for a franchise upon about every street in the city in 1894, but W. S. has always had the confidence of our citizens, in spite of his occasional periods of wrath, and though the aldermen granted the franchise, the promoters didn't sneak up courage to huck the redoubtable William.

Fairview, Chicopee Falls, Chicopee Street, and Westfield came in later with Amherst connections, and Holyoke believes that she can give any other city in the country an exemplification of a model street railway.

In 1896 the sag of the Lyman Mills for a reduction of taxes dragged its slow length along till about 1904, when it was settled in favor of the city.

Mr. Dowd, the chairman of the board of assessors, was absolutely conscientious and just in believing that the strongest corporation, no more than the weakest citi-

zen, should evade its tax. But it was unfortunate that he employed the late T. W. Mann, a most gifted engineer, but so minute in ideas and personality that it was impossible to get along with him. He sued the city for services, and we don't think the case was ever settled, though the millitor reported on it. It was back in the 80's that Mr. Mann contracted with the city for the assessors' maps, and the city strove for years to have him prepare them, in vain, though he did an enormous amount of field work. When he died, about 1907, there was thought to be a small gold mine in his incomplete maps.

As a matter of fact it cannot be found that he had ever drawn a line of them. The old field books full of data intelligible to no one but himself, but not a map or a sign of one had he made. If ever there was a scientific and mathematical genius who spoiled all by careless procrastination, it was Thomas W. Mann.

His sister, Bridget R. Mann, was for a long time an efficient and respected school teacher.

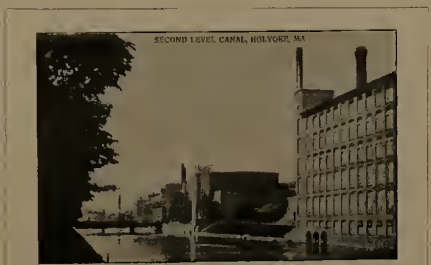
During the period from 1887 to 1897 the municipal machinery was becoming more cumbersome. The city had grown to nearly 30,000 in 1890, and the old charter, with the aldermanic and councilor committees sharing authority with the mayor, caused a lack of direct responsibility, and a clogging of efficiency that became more and more noticeable yearly. So, after a warm discussion in which several spouters delivered invectives against centralization, a new charter was secured in 1898. It was time for a new regime also, for carelessness and lack of responsibility, with a tax delinquency, which did not probably have its inception in pure dishonesty (for few believe that James C. Keough was a deliberate defaulter), had for the time being got the prosperous city "in bad" financially.

It had prospered materially; the Brown brothers' land had been cut up into the Keough tract in 1886, the Grayson tract on Dwight street opened the same year, the O'Connell tract opened in 1894, after the costliest job of grading ever known in Holyoke, and Elmwood had boomed beyond almost belief, already developing the famed Elmwood capacity for kicking for what it wanted with vigor and persistence. The Farr and Skinner concerns were entering upon a period of unrivaled "good times."

Speaking of the Brown brothers, recalls the fact that back in the early 70's L. H. Ayers (better known as Dan Ayers) built a large wooden hotel right on Pleasant street, at the edge of the present fill across to North Pleasant street. What under the sun possessed Mr. A. to build a hotel clear out of the world there cannot be determined.

The water mains had not been extended there, so water from a brook running through the ravine was brought up by a big water wheel. There never was any patronage save a few dances, and the hotel fortuitously burned a year or so later.

A. B. Chapin was the first reform mayor under the new charter, and whatever political or personal hostility there may have been against him (and the writer voted for Messrs. Buckley, Hamilton, and Griffin against him), it must be acknowledged today that he was an ideal man for the place. Cool, keen, determined, and remorseless, yet just, he brought the city out of the financial slough most manfully, and "put the fear of the Lord" into its officials and employes.



SECOND LEVEL CANAL, FROM LYMAN STREET.



1883, FIRST STORE, ADAMS STREET.



1890, SECOND STORE, PARK STREET.

THE DIETZ BAKING COMPANY

How Holyoke has grown along retail lines as well as in manufacturing is well exemplified in the case of The Dietz Baking Company. It was in 1883 that Mr. Dietz first began business on Adams street, employing only one man besides himself. Seven years later larger quarters became necessary, and he accordingly moved to Park street, where he remained ten years and employed a force of eight men. When it again became necessary to move, in 1900, it was found that the trend of business and population was west of the canals; so he located at 440 High street, the present quarters, with a working force of twenty-seven. In 1909, seeing opportunity for a retail bakery in the heart of Springfield, Mr. Dietz opened a store

at 335 Main street. The number now employed at both stores is forty-three, six teams and one auto truck being kept constantly busy.

Six months ago the bakery was incorporated with the following officers: R. H. Dietz, president and treasurer; August F. Glesmann, vice-president and manager of the Holyoke store; Walter H. Dietz, secretary and manager of the Springfield store.

Plans for a big factory to be erected in the near future and to take care of the increased wholesale and retail business have already been drawn.



1900, PRESENT HOLYOKE STORE, 440 HIGH STREET.



1909, SPRINGFIELD STORE, 335 MAIN STREET.

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY GEORGE H. ALLYN

He raised the municipal morale to a fine pitch, and when N. P. Avery succeeded as mayor his work was cut out for him, and he entered upon it with the spirit of a crusader.

The first fire office buildings, the Senior and Ball blocks, were built in 1898.

It would be idle to enumerate the legal, medical, and mercantile fraternity who have come in with Holyoke's growth during the last twenty years. Sufficient it is that in William H. Brooks we have had for years the leader of the Hampden County bar, and when he retires C. T. Callahan will be a worthy successor, while A. L. Green will still be able to write luscious verdicts from reluctant juries by honeyed speech and cherubic candor. We recall his once disqualifying John Tilley as a real estate expert, because the opposing counsel had forgotten to qualify him save as a furniture dealer.

Some years ago, at a papermakers' dinner at the Hamilton, Squire Brooks was a guest, and in a droll speech said his acquaintance with the difficult and ingenious process of papermaking was comprised in the manufacture of promissory notes, and, though he thoroughly understood the process, he sometimes found great difficulty in "marketing his products." But wealth as well as fame has come to him, though he never seems to have stopped to accumulate or hoard.

Our police court justices have been Buckland, Underwood, Pearsons, Sherman, the present, old-time, and honorable (in every sense of the word) E. W. Chapin, John Hildreth, and Robert A. Allyn. William Slattery also held an appointment, but ill-health prevented actual service. A. A. Tyler, for over a quarter of a century, was the city's most expert title-searcher and conveyancer.

No Holyoker ever had a higher place in the esteem of our citizens than Judge Pearsons. He was an admirable character, but though temperate, not a total abstainer. One day a fellow came before him for drunkenness (so the story goes), who had seen the judge himself fiddle once or twice the day before.

"Your honor, I plead not guilty. I was siber as a judge yesterday?"

"Tis said the old judge looked gravely over his glasses at him for a full minute. "Sober as a judge ought to be, you mean," and then let him off easily. We don't vouch for this, however.

'Twas in 1894 that Dr. Miltvier attempted to put Joseph N. Prew with a revolver, though we doubt if he really meant to shoot. No doubt remained in Joe's mind, however, and on the day he believed the "Doc" would have "got" him had he not used rim fire cartridges in a center fire pistol.

The advent of Dr. Frank Holyoke in the early 80's may be noted as that of a final descendant of Elinor Holyoke, the pioneer of 1650.

In 1899 the American Writing Paper Company was organized, centralizing a lot of mills, and while the consolidation may have had some merits, we can't believe as a whole it advantaged Holyoke. The Holyoke trade mark is seemingly unobscured and individually less.

The Water Power Company, in the decade from 1888 to 1898, changed radically from the old liberal policy of the Bartholomew-Chase regime, and this, coupled with various municipal bribes, slowed up the steam roller of progress to some extent. In 1898 the new board of public works asked the Water Power Company for more favorable terms on a new electric lighting contract, as the old one was about to expire. Agent Waters' reply probably cost his company the ownership of the electric and gas plants. He curtly informed the board that the contract would be renewed at the old rates if at all.

This was practically a threat to throw the city in darkness if it didn't pay the price, and was keenly resented by the mass of the people. A bill was introduced to the Leg-

islature for the taking over of the plants, and, though the company, the manufacturers, and the local press bitterly fought it, the majority of the voters twice endorsed it, and it became a law, though litigation caused the actual taking over of the plants to delay till 1902.

The city had to pay a most exorbitant price for a down-at-the-heels plant, but never was municipal ownership more signally vindicated than by the logic of events.

Holyoke has phenomenally low electric rates, and eighty-cent gas is in sight. This, with the new venture handicapped by treacherous expedients in renewing and modernizing the plants and system.

How many New England cities are there that own a railroad and an electric and gas plant in successful operation, aside from the best equipped and lowest water works system imaginable? There have been some blue days, though.

South High street really phenomenally increased, and



HOLYOKE'S FIRST OPERA HOUSE.

north High street correspondingly decreased, till the increase of our Polish population and their thrift brought north High street property to its own again, while lower High street marches on.

In 1895, ex-Mayor and Chief of Police Whitcomb, one of the strongest and most forceful personalities in Holyoke's history, got a bill for a local police commission through the Legislature, only to have it vetoed by Governor Greenhalgh on the broad and fine ground that Holyoke had shown herself capable of reform and regeneration, and should be allowed to work herself out of her political slough, which she immediately proceeded to do.

Mr. Whitcomb was a bosom friend of Judge Pearsons and, naturally, was a bitter opponent of R. P. Crafts. The latter was an inflexible wad, and one day when a Whately farmer called to sell him a horse, told him to go down to the police court and see Mr. Whitcomb, and when the latter told him he didn't want a horse to finally inform him that

he had a private tip from R. P. Crafts that he (Whitcomb) wanted to buy "a good, fast horse to go out of town with."

The farmer obeyed implicitly; was courteously received by Mr. Whitcomb, who distasteful desire to buy, but upon the farmer's persisting, Mr. W.'s strong temper began to rise, and the farmer then delivered Mr. Crafts' message. Mr. Whitcomb's wrath was boundless, and no man ever surpassed him in force and fluency of expression.

Later on Mr. Whitcomb and Judge Pearsons bought and opened Highland Park, which had long teemed till the marvelous genius of Sam Hoyt began to enliven the bays by means of flying machine exhibitions and other insidious arts.

Elmwood continued to develop in a manner well-nigh miraculous, the Hitchcock tract, Merrick tract, Horace Brown-Moody-Warren Company tract, and Cleary tracts having all been developed in the last ten or twelve years.

The Highland district was very slingshot till within a few years back, though the beautiful Highland school room filled up when built, in 1899-1900.

The splendid new High school was built in 1897-1898, and a couple of years later Albert Steiger had begun to electrify the town with a Napoleonic dry goods and real estate campaign.

The city had attained a population of over 48,000 in 1900, and from 1890 to the present time it would be difficult to particularize all noteworthy individuals and buildings.

In teachers we might mention David Stratton and John A. Callahan by reason of length of faithful service and strong individuality. Mr. Callahan has become an almost integral part of the Highland school, and has always exemplified fine literary research and high educational ideals. David Stratton taught the old North Chestnut street school for many years, our present mayor or attending under him.

He was an enthusiastic teacher, and a supreme master of wit and dry sarcasm. Back before the war he was a fearless abolitionist in a copperhead town in New Jersey, and came near being mobbed. One curious verse circulated after he had fearlessly told his assailants that the negroes in Massachusetts were more intelligent than they were, appealed to his sense of humor: "If the negroes of Massachusetts are so bright,

Why in blazes don't they send us a better specimen of the white!"

W. E. Judd commenced teaching in 1874, though his service has not been continuous.

The writer will not attempt to comment upon the clergymen of the last twenty years, save that the Rev. P. J. Harkins was a personality requiring a column to adequately characterize. The term "Father Harkins" revealed much. He had the sternness of a father, but he loved Holyoke, and harmonized with its rugged, old-time character, a trifle out of touch with the more modern ideas and spirit.

The title Mountaineer never fitted him for a moment, and most of us refuse to recall him save by the familiar, rough-and-ready name, which fitted him like a glove.

Under Mayor Avery the city's spirit became more idealistic. The city had few parks worthy of the name save Hampden, acquired in the early town days, largely through the work and munificence of James S. Davis, and Prospect Park, laid out in the early 80's, till Ellenwood Park was projected, and gradually became a place of surpassing natural beauty. But still the South Holyoke section lacked a public breathing space till Springdale Park was acquired, in 1905. Later, in 1909, the Jones' farm was taken over, and large tracts of land purchased for public playgrounds.

W. J. Howes and C. E. Mackintosh were enthusiastic park men, giving their best efforts without money and without price, and though their ideals (especially those of Mr. Howes) sometimes ran ahead faster than the city's pocketbook would warrant, they yet built well for the grand Holyoke that the future generations shall know.



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SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN

In our recollections we became oblivious of our city's part in the Spanish war, but it was most creditable, and twenty times the number of men enlisting could have been supplied, if needed. We have always thought that Capt. W. J. Crozier and his male nurse received quite the amount of credit which really should have been accorded them.

Anyone desiring a thrilling account of Roosevelt's gallantry at Los Quamos should call on the captain, who will feelingly detail it, possibly penetrating it with what one of our general old-time Holyokes used to call "scattering remarks."

In 1890 the Water Power Company built the splendid new dam, which seems about the finest piece of masonry in the world. The company did themselves proud on this, though for a period of about fifteen years they were shamefully negligent (in the writer's opinion at least) in allowing their canal fences to be so neglected that from six to ten children were mathematically certain to fall to their death each year. This condition has been remedied under the present management, but many heart-rending deaths could have been avoided by a few dollars and a little care.

The fine West street school building came in 1898.

One of the prettiest churches in our city, the St. Paul's Episcopal, on Appleton street, was built in 1902, exceeding the modest gray stone building built at the corner of Maple and Suffolk streets in 1869.

During the last half century the part of Northampton comprising a long narrow neck of land running from the hills to the river, and from upper Northampton street to Mt. Tom Junction suffered peculiarly.

When the boundary between West Springfield and Northampton was fixed there was no Holyoke, and this narrow stretch was somewhat nearer to Northampton than Springfield. The building of the Paper City changed the complexion of affairs and left it right in close touch with Holyoke, and about seven miles from Northampton. Northampton's jurisdiction was merely municipal. She owned no land or buildings save the little Smiths Ferry schoolhouse, and when it became patent that Holyoke could conveniently accommodate the section, while the Meadow City conflict without great inconvenience, the desire for annexation was inevitable. But instead of petitioning directly a quarter of a century ago, the matter was not taken up till 1892, and numerous attempts were defeated by Northampton on shrewd technicalities, and others were discontinued by cause of olive branches temporarily held out in the fall and quickly withdrawn when it became too late in the year to act.

Northampton's position was simple and aerial. She wanted the fat sum of money received each year in taxes, found to increase yearly. She paid out only a trifle of this, and didn't propose to. Had she bound herself before the Legislature to furnish water, schooling, sewerage, etc., it is doubtful whether, under the leadership of President of the Senate Treacher, if she wouldn't have still retained the control. But the idea of a city that frankly said she would make no improvements, retaining this fertile section, was too much for the souls, and annexation became a fact in 1893, accompanied by an award of \$50,000 for damages, which was in the nature of a ransom paid to an Arab chief holding a prisoner in captivity.

Holyoke, though a little dilatory, will keep her promise to this beautiful section, and has already kept one of them, under Mayor White, who has shorn Springfield that she do not continue to "sleep at the switch."

During the last twelve years an apartment craze has sprung up that we cannot believe is for the best interest of Holyoke. We had to be largely a city of farmers, but we might have been also a city of homes. We aspire to yet, but hundreds and hundreds of prospective home owners have become flat dwellers because of the large number of fine steam-heated apartments. Apartment dwelling con-

duces to shill and softness of one's fibre. A town of home-owners is harder muscled, harder-headed, and more imbued with civic pride than one of flat dwellers. While the structures are handsome, they live up to the civic wealth of the town.

In Holyoke's early days the "Yankees" worked in the mills, and as laborers. Then came the Irish; they became ambitious and yielded to the French. Then came the Pennsylvanians, one of the hardest working and thriftiest of all.

One concern that in continuous business career under the same family management nearly equaled the J. Russell hardware store, is the Wm. B. Whiting Coal Company, which succeeded W. L. Martin in the late 90's.

About 1887 P. J. Kennedy came to Holyoke and established the Daily Democrat, afterwards merged into the Evening Telegram, now a lively and militant journal. Mr. Kennedy was a man of ability and a spellbinder, but Mr. Loomis will always remain the editor par excellence of the

Spanish war and the formation of the Williams & Montgomery Real Estate Agency. The writer has often facetiously claimed that the latter was created by it, the most laager to Holyoke property, as the senior member had originally from Jericho, Vt., up near the Canadian line and the junior from the Troy River New York section, and his said grandfather in Revolutionary times personated a Hessians' drum to desert from the British, using the familiar real estate lingo.

But seriously the firm has earned its designation as "the reliable firm," and until the arrival of John H. Woods, was considered the most enterprising of brokers. Shandlers now claim that the three owners (Allen, W. & M. and Woods) have reduced the city realty bargains to about the condition of the ancient province of which Caesar wrote: "All Gaul is divided into three parts, one of which, etc." The writer considers it unnecessary to demonstrate the falsity of this.

The burning of the Windsor Hotel and block in 1899 temporarily paralyzed the business current in that section, and gave a tremendous impetus to High street values. Firms like McAnast & Wakelin and Pesse-Hills seeking locations naturally made a big stir.

To illustrate the increase in values the lot where the Goodall drug store now stands was sold by the Allen Agency in 1889 to John O'Shea and Levi M. Pierce for \$6,350, considered a good round sum. James J. Curran paid \$32,000 for the same lot in 1907. R. F. Kellon bought the property now occupied by Hatch & Co. for about \$28,000 about 1899 or 1900. For our friend Kackliff's sake we forbear to tell the public and the assessors what it is worth now.

The McAnast & Wakelin fire, in 1907, was another disturber of traffic, but our fire department (we believe the finest for its size in the world) has minimized fire that might have raged the business portion of the city. The Marble Block fire, in December, 1902, was hauled like a strategic battle.

We might mention the fire progress Holyoke's evening schools have made, but we fear the principal's brain, already weakened by the Republican seraph's rhetoric, might be turned for fair.

This recalls to us the great difference in working, living, and schooling which has obtained in the writer's memory since 1870. At that date many people worked from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. in the mills. The old sawmill used to have them come to work as early as 5 o'clock.

Few houses had sanitary plumbing, gas, or even hot water. There were no telephones, electric cars, phonographs, or automobiles. Hard-working young men would go over to the island in the Connecticut to play ball Sunday, the only moment they had for recreation, and the police would raid them. The roads were in a deplorable state. The loekup wasn't a decent place for a fine. Modes of recreation were few and expensive. The schools, compared with those of today, were like horepops.

The writer recalls last selling for twenty cents per pound, sugar seven pounds for a dollar, kerosene twenty-five cents per gallon, and tea one dollar per pound "and five cents extra for the caddy," a miserable tin can that would throw into the garbage can. No bicycles, no electric lights, nothing that we have today. Let us be thankful.

The Holyoke Business Men's Association was organized in the late 90's, but despite the conscientious work of men like James J. Curran, M. H. Whitcomb, M. P. Conway, and others, failed to make good. In our judgment their aims were too narrow and piecemeal. The Holyoke Board of Trade was organized in 1909, and despite several false starts and internal dissensions, for the most part the writer was fervently excited, bids fair to make good. It is striving to better the city, not by "smuggling" industries from other places, but by healthy and legitimate development.

E. A. Buckland had some time ago a scientific organization here clear back in the late 70's, and that at the time of the Haymarket tragedy in Chicago there was fear of an armed rebellion, and the club used to drill at South Holyoke.



WINDSOR HOTEL, DESTROYED BY FIRE FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

old-timers. In a witty essay read in the Congregational Church vestry, back in the late 70's, Mrs. C. H. Richards said that the Lord showed true scriptural care over William, "for the very hairs of his head are numbered."

Preston W. Seareh, who was superintendent of schools here in 1898-1899, had a powerful influence on the educational morale, and would have been an ideal head, but for the danger that his extravagance might bankrupt the city.

The general M. E. Walsh perpetrated a particularly fishy joke on Commitment T. J. Carmody, which certainly didn't lengthen Mr. Seareh's official career, but the erstwhile commitment, now water commissioner, would recall the laying of the Smiths Ferry main if he doubted it. "This said that when the city M. E. revealed the facts to Carmody in after years the renowned committee said entirely: "Holy sailor, and I fired poor Seareh for that."

The Free Press and the Democrat are also with us in a journalistic sense.

Two important events in 1898 were the outbreak of the



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HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

SKETCH OF HOLYOKE

BY
GEORGE H. ALLYN



AN OLD VIEW OF HIGH STREET, NORTH OF DIVISION STREET.

Several attempts have been made during the last twelve years to dispose of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad stock, but the sentiment of the community has been against it. If our pioneer citizens in a town of less than 10,000 could plan and build this road with present vision, so that it has become a splendid asset, surely we ought to worry along and retain it.

In 1898 the new Fomer reservoir was completed, later on a high pressure station established, and now another dam and reservoir will round out the finest water system in New Engl and. J. L. Tigue's name should be recalled in this matter.

Surely our town fathers builded well.

Most of these are gone now. The last two years reaped them like grain before a keen-edged sickle. They sleep in Forestdale, Calvary, and St. Jerome's. In our sleep and obsequies no municipal tablet or monument commemorates them. But three memorials are grander, more majestic and enduring than polished marble, or carved granite. The noble simple City hall building, the great water system, and the prosperous Holyoke and Westfield Railroad are our pioneers' real civic memorials, and we trust that our city will no more readily consider the sale of one of them than the others.

A few years ago a franchise was granted the Water Power Company to furnish electric light and power to manufacturers, which could supplement the exhaustion of the water power, and Smiths Ferry should afford cheap manufacturing sites.

Since the advent of 1910 William Whiting, H. B. Lawrence, William G. Tving, Charles E. Ball, James J. Curran, James E. Delancy, Michael J. Griffin, John Tilley, C. B. Prescott, Lemuel Sears, William A. Chase, Moses Newton, and other strong-hearted citizens have left us. Only a few of the original file-leaders now remain, and the younger generation must take up the burden and gain the reward.

In a crude sketch like the present innumerable events and persons of note have necessarily passed unnoticed, for a dozen volumes would be needed to cover the subject. But the writer has failed in his theme if he has not made it evident that Holyoke in its inception and its early and recent career was animated and strengthened by two basic elements: One, that of hard work, hustle, and sacrifice; the other, that of a pure democracy of citizenship.

Holyoke, growing from a desert place, had no inherited wealth, and she had to create it. She had no ancestors, but she has given some to her posterity that they may proudly recall. She has had no aristocracy save that of ability, industry and merit.

The most admirable trait of the late William Whiting's character, to our mind, was not his great business ability or acumen, but the fact that he honored and esteemed the humblest Holyoker who had settled here in early years, worked hard, and been a faithful citizen, far above get-rich-quick financiers or disciples of snobocracy.

A friend of ours lamented oneday that in Springfield one would meet bankers, commercial men, attorneys, peo-

ple of wealth and culture while in Holyoke, said he, "walk down High street and by the time you pass the fountain someone will sing out, 'Hello, aren't you workin'?' " I felt it was the most unconsci us yet finest, most spontaneous tribute ever paid a city—a place where the well-to-do and the poor, the laborer and the financier alike must work.

During the last twenty years, though this basic principle has continued to obtain, the spirit of our citizenship has not been so confident, high, and gallant as formerly. Though we have attained a population of 60,000 our proportionate growth has been slower, the Water Power Company has been conservative, and Springfield has had a phenomenal increase.

So there has been considerable financial prophesying. But there are signs of a new buoyancy; there is a dawning comprehension that we have natural bounties and advantages which Springfield cannot approach. We are coming to know ourselves, and our reserve strength and fine resources.

So, with grand old Mt. Tom guarding our flank, and the winding Connecticut our line of battle, with the hum of hundreds of mills our industrial battle music, with the new blood of strong races flushing the veins of our citizen-ship we can look toward an even more hustling, militant Holyoke than that of the 70's and 80's.

"Vision shall star once again the sweet brows of her, Song be reborn on the beautiful lips."



HOLYOKE DAM AT LOW WATER, FROM SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.



J. & W. JOLLY, INC., PLANT AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

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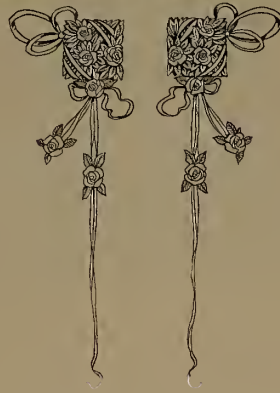
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THE STORY OF THE
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1874 - 1912

HOLYOKE :: :: MASSACHUSETTS





FIRST FARR ALPACA MILLS.

Like many other large industries the Farr Alpaca Company, the giant textile company of this part of the state, started in a modest way with the factory pictured above and with about four hundred employes.

The promoters of the new company held their meeting for organization in the old Holo-yoke House, now the Hotel Hamilton, on November 3, 1873. These officers were elected:

President, Jared Beebe.

Treasurer, H. M. Farr.

Directors, Jared Beebe, J. C. Parsons, H. M. Farr, Anderson Allyn, Joseph Metcalf, George Randall and Timothy Merrick.

It is an open secret that stock in the new company did not meet at first with a ready sale. The times were hard; there were some who looked at the matter as at the best a speculative venture, and no one dreamed of the exceptional growth that the coming years were to bring to this young industry.



HOLYOKE'S EMINENT ORGANIST



...many of these young men of

fluence, outside its own membership.

organ mastership. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have had two interesting sons, William Churchill, Jr., and Lansing.



THE FARR ALPACA COMPANY

1874 - 1912

HOLYOKE'S LARGEST TEXTILE INDUSTRY EMPLOYING OVER THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE

HOLYOKE'S EMINENT ORGANIST

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HAMMOND

The name of William Churchill Hammond stands out in the annals of Holyoke for a full generation.

It is nearly twenty-eight years since he came to Holyoke, the same day, by the way, that Chief John Lynch took up his work as head of Holyoke's fire department. Mr. Hammond came to Holyoke from Rockville, Conn., where he was born, fifty-two years ago. He was the son of Joseph and Katherine Burr Hammond. His father and mother were thoroughly in sympathy with his early desire to give his life to music, and from the first he was well taught.

With the beginning of the church year in 1885, Mr. Hammond came to fill the position of organist at the Second Congregational Church. He was young, joyous, full of enthusiasm, and running through and standing as a background to the conception he had of music as an art, was a strain of the practical, a gift from his New England forbears. This practical quality has enabled Mr. Hammond to do the important things in his work where other gifted men have yearned for like fulfillment. And there is another angle to Mr. Hammond's many-sidedness that has been of great blessing to Holyoke in his day—his generous, inclusive love of mankind. As a youth he had a vision of bringing music to everybody, opening wide the ways to it, so that every man, woman and child could share it. He wanted it to be a part of his life work that music, in Holyoke, could be had for the asking. So it has been, with the Second Congregational Church, a center from which has gone a far spreading influence in music. The free organ recital in a small New England city was a new thing when Mr. Hammond started in to work out his life plan.

When he had closed the recital season of the spring of 1912 he had given five hundred and fifty free public recitals in the Second Congregational Church. It would probably be putting it too mildly to say that the total attendance at all of these recitals had come up to 230,000.

This record of free organ recitals goes ahead of anything ever done by any one man in one center in the United States. Nor does this work, given for the pleasure and cultural influence upon the people of Holyoke, mean the whole of Mr. Hammond's freely-given program. While he was connected with the Smith College school of music he gave fifty free public recitals on the college organ. During the twelve years since he has been head of the music department at Mount Holyoke College, Mr. Hammond has given one hundred and twenty-five free public recitals on the Whitman organ there, while he has been developing a great school of music in connection with the college, even to a large part in raising the money for the College Hall of Music. Nor is that the total. In the towns around he has given fifty recitals, to dedicate new organs, often as events when music and charity were combined, Mr. Hammond giving of his time and talent.

The full meaning of all this for a city like Holyoke can hardly be estimated. To scores, perhaps it might be better to say, to hundreds of these recitals, Mr. Hammond has brought sounds of note, and to Holyoke musicians has been given freely and, indeed, enthusiastically, the chance to take part in them.

One of the annual events for many years now has been the concert given by Professor Cartier's violin pupils, when a great violin class, very many of them young lads of

French Canadian families, gives an excellent program, and never fails to crowd the Second Church to the doors.

Besides, for a dozen years, a great annual event has been the Christmas concert by the joint choirs of the Second Church and Mount Holyoke College. The reputation of this annual concert is nation wide, the programs of it having been distributed from coast to coast and used as models in great musical centers.

More recent years Mr. Hammond with his choirs has arranged notable services in his series of the Guild of American Organists, of which organization he is a Fellow.

All this great work has been arranged and put through



WILLIAM CHURCHILL HAMMOND

by Mr. Hammond in connection with his regular duties as church organist and head of a college music department, playing often twice in the Holyoke church and at the Mount Holyoke vespers service on Sunday, besides the routine of teaching, and college and choir administration.

For all the years that he has been in Holyoke Mr. Hammond has conducted a great chorus choir that has set the pace for other churches in the Connecticut Valley. It must be said that in order to accomplish all of this Mr. Hammond has had to have the backing of the Second Congregational Church. He had to educate the church up to its opportunities to serve the Holyoke public, as an influence, outside its own membership.

It was a new program for a New England Congregational church, and there were some in the early days who did not wish the public admitted to the pews for which they paid. They even said it would wear out the church, dirty carpets and pews cushions. But there were big, liberal men in the church ready to share in Mr. Hammond's vision, and now no man or woman in it but is proud to throw his or her influence to further Mr. Hammond's work.

In his early days Mr. Hammond paid the expenses of out-of-town musicians who came to assist in the recitals. He paid for the programs, that he knew had their large value because people who were not trained as musicians got more if they knew the composer and the name of the composition. But that time has passed. Now the Second Church pays these expenses connected with the recitals and supports any program Mr. Hammond may suggest.

The organ, that was good of its kind when Mr. Hammond came to the Second Church, has since been rebuilt twice. Then to fitly honor the quarter of a century of music that Mr. Hammond had given the church, a double organ was built, the echo organ placed in the rear of the church making superb music possible.

With the completion of the Skinner Memorial Chapel, in the early winter of 1912, the music of the Second Church rose to higher levels than could possibly have been foreseen when Mr. Hammond came to Holyoke in 1885.

The feature that especially makes the beautiful chapel a blessing to Holyoke is the organ, which not only is placed in a setting that adds to the beauty of the music, but which can be played in connection with the big double organ in the church. It was almost by chance that in the first week of the chapel's service to the city a Saturday afternoon organ recital was given. The audience, that could have twice filled the chapel, showed other opportunity to serve Holyoke. Saturday afternoon means an afternoon of leisure to the workers in the great mills of the city, and a free afternoon generally. There followed a series of Saturday afternoon recitals, Mr. Hammond giving for services and Joseph Skinner bearing the incidental expenses. These are to go on with the seasons to come, since Mr. Skinner shares Mr. Hammond's great desire to give to Holyoke the blessing of music.

Mr. Hammond could not have done these things if he was a musician only. It is the many-sided man, large-hearted, and far-visioned, working towards an ideal which includes his city and his fellow citizens, who has done so much for Holyoke.

Mr. Hammond's love of his fellowmen reaches beyond organ lofts and church choirs. Among men he is a force for broad friendliness and large charity, using the term in its big sense. Personally one of the happiest and sweetest of men, in church and college he radiates a cheer and force of which has made his choirs notable for more than twenty-five years. So in the city he stands in the first rank of Holyokers. Mr. Hammond's high record was clinched for Holyoke when he married Miss Fanny Bliss Reed, only daughter of Rev. Dr. E. A. Reed, whose pastorate of the Second Church has been almost as long as Mr. Hammond's organ mastership. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have had two interesting sons, William Churchill, Jr., and Lansing.

THE CENTENNIAL AWARD



IN 1876

The new concern had been running but about two years when the Centennial Exposition was held at Philadelphia in 1876. Its Exhibit received a Medal of Award, the Judge of the Exhibit being Henry Mitchell, of Bradford, England, an acknowledged expert. In his report Mr. Mitchell said:

The undersigned having examined the products herein described, respectfully recommends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons:

For an excellent exhibit of Black Alpacas, Mohairs, Cashmeres and Serges; all of Superior Manufacture, very regular in quality, evenly spun and woven and of permanent color and finish.

FARR ALPACA COMPANY :: :: Holyoke, Massachusetts

HOLYOKE'S PHILANTHROPIES

HOLYOKE HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE

One of the most interesting of the many philanthropies that mark Holyoke and make it such a pleasing city in which to live, is the Holyoke Home for Aged People. This institution, situated in the most beautiful part of the choicest residential section of the city, with mountain scenery from every window for the delight of the big family there, opened its doors for service on March 1, 1911. For months now it has had its full complement of residents.

Few such institutions have had so unique a history.

When it was dedicated and a study of its history was made it was found that the fine Home had been in the making 28 years, a full generation.

A group of ladies, five in all, of whom only Mrs. William G. Twing is now living, formed a little outing club, its object being to study and enjoy the wild flowers that made beautiful the swamps and hillsides that surrounded the young city. The other ladies were Mrs. William A. Chase, whose husband was then agent of the Holyoke Water Power Com-

pany, Mrs. Philander Moore, Mrs. E. L. Draper, and Mrs. Jane Ordway. All these ladies lived close together, on Pine street, or close by, then the farther limit of the downtown district.

The quest for flowers from arbutus time to the late autumn, led the way to outings where unique feasts were featured. Then, through the inspiration of Mrs. Charles Blodgett, who knew life as the sphere for doing good to those about her, the Outing Club, by that time known as the Rain or Shine Club, became an organization devoted to providing a home for aged men and women.

Mrs. Jane Ordway was the first president, and the means of raising money was through card parties, fairs, and suppers. In March, 1898, Mrs. C. E. Ball was made president of the Rain or Shine Club.

In 1902 the Rain or Shine Club gave way to the legally incorporated Holyoke Home for Aged People's Society, with Mrs. Ball its first and only president.

There were fifty-five women to sign the incorporation papers. Mrs. James Ramage was the first treasurer, but Mrs. Joseph Merrick has held that position since January, 1900. Mrs. F. E. Miner has been the long-time secretary.

The Holyoke Home for Aged People's Society now has on its rolls two hundred and sixty corporation members. At first the building fund grew very slowly. But early in 1908 William S. Loomis, as a memorial for his wife, gave the tract of land on Morgan street upon which the beautiful Home was built. The women of the society redoubled their efforts. They had from Joseph Metcalf a gift of \$10,000 to be added to the \$10,000 they had in hand for endowment fund, and to be known as the Clara F. Metcalf fund. In smaller amounts came the generous gifts that made up the total required for the building, which

cost \$32,000, and which is one of the most perfect of its kind up and down the land.

Its perfection of detail was a labor of love, from its architect, James A. Clough, whose services were given thus to the aged men and women of the city. Now the Home cares for twenty-four people who find the evening of life rich in unexpected but deserved care and comfort.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn has been the matron of the Home

vision for aged couples and deserving men who need a sheltering fireside are welcome. It is also one of the few homes where no barriers are built up in the name of race or creed. Men and women are accepted as residents who are in need, are worthy, and would not interfere with the general happiness of the Home, which is the object aimed at in its conduct. Many pleasant programs are carried out for their entertainment. They have a well stocked library, music, and in the summer time a garden and hen yard add to their interests.

The present official board in charge of the Home includes: President, Mrs. Charles E. Ball; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. G. Whiting and Dr. Alice Hunt; secretary, Mrs. Frederick E. Miner; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Merrick; board of managers, Mrs. Charles E. Ball, Mrs. James Ramage, Mrs. William G. Twing, Mrs. Frederick E. Miner, Mrs. Charles R. Dunbar, Mrs. Elizabeth Hogan, Mrs. Joseph Merrick, Dr. Alice Hunt, Mrs. J. L. White, Mrs. D. B. Kelton, Mrs. W. E. Reddington, Mrs. Ellen Ives, Mrs. H. M. Senior, Mrs. Gardner Cox, Mrs. N. C.

Mansir, Mrs. W. O. Judd, Mrs. Edward G. Whiting, Mrs. William McCorkindale, Mrs. James Collingwood, Mrs. W. C. Wharfield, Mrs. H. M. Senior, Mrs. William G. Dwight, Mrs. D. E. Bartlett, Mrs. James Dickey, Mrs. G. L. Bosworth, Mrs. S. D. Nevin, Mrs. William S. Loomis, Mrs. A. J. Osborne, and Mrs. C. E. Van Valkenburg; advisory board, Dr. J. H. Potts, George S. Lewis, R. C. Winchester, Dr. H. O. Hastings, and C. W. Rider.



RAIN OR SHINE CLUB.

since its opening, and is doing a rare service in that capacity.

The approval of the Holyoke public for this Home is most cordially shown when appeals have to be made in its behalf, for not yet is it entirely upon a self-supporting basis.

This Holyoke Home is one of the few institutions of its kind where men and women can go together. There is pro-



HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE.

ANNOUNCED ITS POLICY



In a circular sent out soon after to the trade, the Farr Alpaca Company announced its adherence to its policy of highest quality that has since made it famous all over this country and beyond. "This Company," read the announcement, "is determined to maintain its position at the head of this industry; and will continue to spare neither effort nor expense to meet the requirements of the best trade."

Its steady growth to the present day has been made by strict adherence to these principles, and the increasing knowledge among those concerned that its products were **ABSOLUTELY TO BE DEPENDED UPON** and of such character and quality as to stand the most rigid tests and the most exacting requirements.

FARR ALPACA COMPANY

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Holyoke, Massachusetts

HOLYOKE'S PHILANTHROPIES

HOLYOKE TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN



DR. CARL A. ALLEN,
LEADER IN THE HOLYOKE CRUSADE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS,
WIDELY SOUGHT AUTHORITY IN THE GENERAL CAM-
PAIGN AGAINST THE WHITE PLAGUE.



MISS EDWINA CHASE.

In the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis Holyoke has taken a very leading part in the past half dozen years. So well organized and so persistent has been the work that the death rate per thousand has been cut down more than one-third in five years.

The fight against tuberculosis was made a public movement early in 1907, when, under the leadership of Dr. Carl A. Allen, the Holyoke Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis was formed. The object of the association was the immediate relief of those suffering from the disease, and an educational program that would prevent the disease from spreading. A free public clinic was opened and maintained through several seasons, and for four years a Day Camp was maintained from May to November on the hills to the west of the city. The camp had a most important effect upon the crusade against the White Plague. Although it cared for many patients, and cured a few, its most important effect was educational. It focused the public attention so that all the city understood that out-of-door living, with good food, are the preventatives as well as the remedies for tuberculosis. The white tents under the birch trees made a most powerful object lesson for the thousands who passed the camp during the four summers that it did its great work. The public invariably responded most cordially to all appeals for assistance, and so deep was the general interest in the program to rid the city of so costly and misery-causing a disease that Holyoke, towards the end of Mayor Avery's last term of office, was the first city in Massachusetts to be in a position to accept the offer of the state of Massachusetts, which agreed to reimburse all cities that would maintain tuberculosis sanatoria by the payment of five dollars per week for each needy patient so cared for.

Thus early in 1912 Holyoke was able to dedicate the first municipal sanatorium outside of Boston, and one of the finest such institutions yet established. The location chosen is most ideal, on a hill close to the city, looking down upon its life, yet elevated and remote from the disturbances, with the trolley cars passing its doors.

The design of the building is perfect for its purpose. It stands four square to the winds, with all the sunshine

and all the breezes playing about its many-windowed wards and wide porches. The sanatorium, with a capacity for twenty-eight patients, now has twenty. Its management is so generally fine that it has been pronounced by a state examiner as the best in Massachusetts.

Miss Edwina Chase, a graduate of the Holyoke City Hospital, is the superintending nurse.

While the city sanatorium has taken from the shoulders of the Holyoke Tuberculosis Association the need of a Day Camp, the association maintains a nurse in the field, whose duty it is to visit homes in which tuberculosis has appeared and to care for such cases as do not, for some reason, go to the hospital. An educational campaign is kept up, each grade in the public schools having the history of tuberculosis and the means for its prevention presented to them.

One result of the tuberculosis campaign has been a revised building law, by which no more dark rooms can be built in the city.

In 1909, the year before the tuberculosis campaign was inaugurated in Holyoke, the deaths from that disease numbered one hundred and twenty-one. In 1911, with a rapidly increasing population, the deaths from tuberculosis in all its forms numbered seventy-eight, a reduction of forty-two after five years' work. To judge from Holyoke's record it does not seem too much to hope that mod-

ern civilization, with wise building laws, wise and properly enforced health regulations, and a very general education of the public against the disease, will wipe out tuberculosis. Holyoke is doing her large share in the movement. This has been recognized far afield. The Holyoke methods have been adopted all through the country for their practical value, and Dr. Carl Allen's work has attracted wide attention all through the state and, indeed, from all corners of the country his advice is being constantly sought. The Holyoke Tuberculosis Association has had no other president. Its other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. M. M. S. Marriarty; second vice-president, J. L. Bliss, M. D.; clerk, Miss Mary C. Sheehan; assistant clerk, Miss Jennie E. Scoble; treasurer, Ashton E. Hemphill.

There is a board of control of 30, representing several leading nationalities that make up the city's population.



HOLYOKE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

ABOUT THE PRODUCT



The product of the Farr Alpaca Company consists of Worsted Dress Goods and of Coat Linings. Its market is the whole United States, the prohibitions of the tariffs operating at present to prevent its field from being universal.

Worsted Goods are made from extra long combed wool, also from wool from the Angora Goat of Asiatic Turkey and the Alpaca Sheep of Peru and a species of the Llama.

The Farr Alpaca Company was the first Company in the country to manufacture all wool Cashmeres and Henriettas and the first to make Serge Linings to compete with those made in Bradford, England.

FARR ALPACA COMPANY

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Holyoke, Massachusetts

HOLYOKE'S PHILANTHROPIES

HOLYOKE CITY HOSPITAL



HOLYOKE CITY HOSPITAL

The farthest reaching single philanthropy in Holyoke is the Holyoke City Hospital. Like so many of the fine movements started in the generation now passing in Holyoke, it had its inception in the mind and heart of William Whiting.

A friend of Mr. Whiting had been taken sick at one of the hotels in the city. There was no place where he could be taken. There was no trained nurse to send to his care. Mr. Whiting had a sharp memory then of a remark that had been made by Dr. J. J. O'Connor, once mayor and great doctor of the city. It was that the man who would start a public hospital for Holyoke would be the city's greatest benefactor.

In April, 1891, a group of people deeply interested in the welfare of the city, gathered at Mr. Whiting's home, at his invitation, to consider the establishment of a hospital which should be distinctly a city institution, non-sectarian, and open to all who should need its ministry.

The moment was ripe for such a movement, and within a few weeks the plans for the hospital were under way. The meeting at which preliminary steps were taken towards incorporation was held at William Whiting's home on April 23, and the following officers were elected to the first official board: President, William Skinner; vice-president, E. N. White; treasurer, Joseph Skinner; assistant treasurer, Fred H. Newton; trustees, William Skinner, William Whiting, Timothy Merrick, Dr. L. M. Tuttle, E. C. Taft, J. S. Webber, N. H. Whitten, Joseph Metcalf, George W. Prentiss, Ernest Lovering, E. P. Bagg, James H. Newton, James Ramage, George N. Tynor, E. S. Waters, Dr. G. W. Davis, J. G. Mackintosh, Lemuel Sears, and E. W. Chapin.

On May 23, the Holyoke City Hospital received its incorporation papers. The work of raising the money was begun at once, William Whiting and William Skinner heading the list with \$5,000 each. James H. Newton gave \$2,500.

There was a lively discussion about the selection of the site, and finally a beautiful hill to the west of the city was chosen, its advocates arguing that there could be no better place in which to get well. It was planned to make it a

forty-bed hospital, because the city had about 40,000 people, and it was thought that was a good proportion. Hospitals were not then so popularly resorted to as now.

As the hospital building progressed the Hospital Aid Association, composed of Holyoke ladies, was organized. Its mission was to furnish the hospital, and provide a fund out of which the expenses of patients who could not pay, would be met. Mrs. E. C. Taft was the first president of this Association. Her term of office was brief and she was succeeded by Mrs. William Whiting, who has been president now for almost twenty years, and whose administration of that office shows a most remarkable record, both of raising and expending a vast amount of money.

Mrs. Joseph Metcalf has been the only treasurer the Association has had. Mrs. Frank D. Heywood has been its long-time secretary.

The City Hospital as originally built cost \$32,000. It was dedicated, free of debt, on June 10, 1893. Its first superintendent was Dr. L. M. Tuttle. With the opening of the hospital a training school for nurses was established. The first superintendent of nurses was Miss Hall. Her stay was brief, and in the fall Miss C. E. Tower came and did a splendid work developing the hospital.

In the early days of the hospital there was a great demand for pupil nurses in cases throughout the city. A great deal was earned and added to the hospital fund in that way. At first the training course was for two years. Then it was extended to three years.

There were several changes made in the hospital management in 1897. Dr. L. M. Tuttle resigned, and his death followed shortly. Dr. C. O. Carpenter was chosen to succeed him as superintendent.

The president, William Skinner, also in his annual report speaks of the death of E. C. Taft, one of the warmest friends of the hospital, who used to say: "It is bad enough to be sick, if you are rich, but to be poor and be sick must be terrible."

In 1897 Miss Tower resigned to be married to G. H. Foster of Holyoke, and Miss M. L. Daniels was appointed superintendent of nurses.

In 1909 William Skinner resigned as president. He was succeeded by William Whiting.

Miss Lillian O. West was made superintendent of nurses that year.

In 1902 Dr. Carpenter died and Dr. J. C. Hubbard was made superintendent.

In 1902 also William Skinner died, leaving \$10,000 towards a permanent endowment fund for the hospital. Other endowment fund gifts now in hand were \$3,000 from J. H. Appleton of Springfield, and \$4,864 from the Alexander Day estate. In 1901 \$2,300 was added as a memorial to Donald Mackintosh.

By 1905 the hospital demands had greatly outgrown its capacity, and a big addition, given over to private rooms, was built, as a gift from William Whiting. The addition increased the capacity of the hospital by twenty-four rooms, and the number of patients during the year had increased to 336. Dr. J. C. Hubbard resigned that year and Dr. L. H. Clarke succeeded him as superintendent.

In 1907 came the first big fire by the Hospital Aid Association, which all the years through had done so much to make possible the great work at the hospital. It was held on the lawn of Mrs. William Whiting, and netted \$9,000. Another fair in 1909, held under the same conditions, netted \$15,000.

In 1910 Miss Lillian West resigned as superintendent of nurses and was succeeded by Miss Laura Pratt, who for some years had been assistant superintendent.

The City Hospital, along with the rest of Holyoke, suffered a great loss early in 1911, in the death of William Whiting. Of Mr. Whiting's various charities and philanthropies none interested him to the extent of the City Hospital.

As a memorial to his devotion to that institution and its work his widow and sons have rebuilt the hospital, adding the fine new, modern and model hospital, and increasing the patient capacity to 125, or to two beds for every thousand of the city's population.

During 1911 1,268 patients were cared for at the hospital.

Dr. L. H. Clarke, who had given himself so freely and fully to the hospital's upbuilding, was given leave of

SIZE AND IMPORTANCE



Holyoke people do not fully realize as a rule the size and importance of this one industry, which employs, at good wages, no less than three thousand people---quite a village the employes alone would make.

In its huge plant fifty-one miles of cloth are woven a day or over sixteen thousand miles a year, two thirds of the way round the earth.

Over six million pounds of wool are used annually and to run these plants, seven thousand, three hundred and eighty-eight horsepower is required, one thousand and eighty being water power and the balance steam power. The cut showing the mills grouped together gives some idea of the magnitude of the material plant.

HOLYOKE'S PHILANTHROPIES

absence as superintendent, Dr. George D. Henderson taking his place.

In the reorganization of the hospital, with the use of the new building and the increase of responsibilities, Miss Laura Pratt did not wish to retain her position as superintendent of nurses. With her resignation, early this year, came the complete reorganization of the executive department of the hospital.

Miss Ethel Doherty, trained at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and who had been an assistant superintendent there, was made superintendent of nurses. Miss Mabel Craig, also of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was made assistant superintendent. Miss Laura Pratt returned as assistant superintendent with direction of the surgery department. Miss Myra Macdonald is night superintendent. All three of these new members of the executive staff have had executive positions in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Miss Ruth Humphries is supervisor, and with the first of October a new department was developed with Miss Mary MacKey as head of the school for nurses, her full duty being to instruct the nurses both in the theory and practice of their profession. With this the total number of nurses in the training school is to be raised to forty-five, and when their three years' course is finished their diplomas will be worth as much to them as a diploma from any hospital in the country.

The City Hospital is an open staff hospital, and this is able to do a vast amount of good in its field.

Its endowment now is \$20,000. It was the great wish of William Whiting that the hospital should have an adequate endowment fund. In one of his annual reports he made this appeal:

"I do not know of any duty that carries with it more satisfaction than to do something for those who are sick. When money is given for this purpose, it is expended directly for the person without the intervention of officials and without any part of it going to pay expenses for officers. In other words, the whole of the money is used directly for the benefit of the sick. In view of these considerations, it seems to me that the people of this city would be wise to consider the establishment of an endowment fund for such an institution. The continuance of hospital work ought not to depend on any number of men, but should be provided for out of such funds as may be contributed by the generosity of the people. This institution ought to have at least \$20,000 for this purpose, and I hope the question will be agitated until everyone's attention is directed to the importance of putting it upon an independent basis."

Besides the endowment which is to be worked for at once, a great need is a home for the nurses. Two floors

of the old building have been fitted up for their use, but they should have a home for themselves, on the ample hospital grounds, and thus have opportunity for diversion when off duty.

The present official board of the hospital is: President, W. F. Whiting; vice-president, C. W. Rolfe; treasurer, Frank B. Towne; assistant treasurer, Frank D. Heywood; clerk, E. N. White; assistant clerk, T. W. Prentiss; directors, Pierre Bantoulor, E. W. Chapin, John K. Judd, John G. Mackintosh, John S. McElwain, Dr. J. C. Hubbard, Joseph Metcalf, James H. Newton, George W. Prentiss, C. W. Riker, Lemuel Sears, Joseph A. Skinner, William Skinner, Albert Steiger, William F. Whiting, S. R. Whiting, R. C. Winchester, F. B. Towne, and N. P. Avery.

The officers of the Hospital Aid Association are: President, Mrs. William Whiting; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. B. Lawrence and Mrs. C. W. Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Metcalf; secretary, Mrs. F. D. Heywood; directors, Mrs. J. L. Buelhagen, Mrs. K. S. Tyler, Mrs. T. S. Childs, Mrs. F. H. Metcalf, Mrs. F. B. Towne, Mrs. F. S. Webber, Mrs. Timothy Fowler, Mrs. S. R. Whiting, Mrs. William F. Whiting, Mrs. J. E. Clark, Mrs. H. M. Farr, Mrs. James Cowan, Mrs. E. E. Miner, Mrs. E. A. Reed, Mrs. J. G. Mackintosh, Mrs. C. W. Ramlet, Mrs. C. C. Heywood, Mrs. C. C. Jenks, and Mrs. J. L. Wyckoff.

HOLYOKE DISTRICT NURSE ASSOCIATION

The Holyoke District Nurse Association is now in its seventh year. When it was organized the people who try to make Holyoke as nearly an ideal place for residence as possible, felt that the greatest need of the hour was proper care of the sick in homes where there was not money enough to hire a nurse. Mrs. R. S. Vining was the force who went to work and organized the Association. She was also its first nurse. In the first nine months of the work it was proven to be something the city must have. The calls made by the nurse during that time totalled 975.

Last year there were 3,588 professional visits to 221 different families. The one nurse work has grown to 46 different families, and they are rushed beyond the average limit. The District Nurse goes as a health missionary into homes of suffering and need, teaching them the laws of health along with her healing work. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company pays for one nurse who works under the Association among cases that are connected with that insurance company. Assistance is given in other ways than the actual tending of the sick. Nourishing food is provided, needs in the way

of clothing supplied when possible, and often pressing temporary work is satisfied.

For a number of years Mrs. E. S. Potwin has been the District Nurse.

Two years ago a second permanent nurse had to be employed, and Mrs. Christina Tye was appointed. At times during the year two or three other nurses are employed, when the work presses.

The officers of the District Nurse Association are: President, Mrs. E. F. Bennett; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. B. Ferris and Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf; secretary, Mrs. Charles Crook; treasurer, Mrs. Walter Hatch.

THE HOLYOKE BOYS' CLUB

The Holyoke Boys' Club was organized February 3, 1892, under the auspices of the International Christian Workers' Association, formed in Connecticut as a direct result of an experiment made in New Haven a few years earlier, when Mr. John C. Collins headed the forming of a Boys' Club in that city. This proving eminently successful, the work was extended in the state, and later, through a separate branch, into Massachusetts.

The original Holyoke committee consisted of J. S. Webber, the first president of the Club; A. J. Rand, T. W. Holley, Charles P. Randall, W. T. Dean, and Allen Higginbottom, with the state organizer, J. C. Eastman. Charles P. Randall was the first treasurer, and he was soon succeeded by Edward S. Packard.

The first home of the Club was the old Methodist church building on Main street, and this was used for about ten years.

James Lawrence Dredley was the first superintendent of the Club, and he is remembered and loved by many a man in the city today as "a friend in need."

This was one of the first clubs to recognize the importance of trade teaching for street boys, and classes in carving, bookbinding and printing were carried on, in addition to gymnastic work, and the necessary reading and recreation rooms. Later, paper box making was installed, and quite a business in this line was carried on. Mr. Dun-

ley left the club in 1899, and was succeeded by his assistant, John D. Thompson, through whose efforts the gymnastic end of his training reached a high mark, and who continued the activities of the club, both social and industrial. He was succeeded in September, 1907, by George W. King, the present executive.

In 1905, the Club acquired the property on Race street, known as the "Merrick property," comprising 29,700 feet of land, with three tenement houses thereon, and it was proposed to build a suitable building for the work, but as the property was acquired under a mortgage, it was thought best not to build till this was discharged. The Club moved into a part of one of these houses, but after a short time it was thought best to go to the Holyoke Machine Company's block on Main street, where it remained till the fall of 1907, when the house at 100-101 Race street was remodelled as a home for the work. This building is now used, and has proved practical, but far too small for the needs of the growing organization. The debt on the property has now been paid, and it is hoped to erect a building entirely adequate to the work, in the near future.

The trades department has been enlarged by the installation of a fine Manual Training room, a class in cobbling, and one in chair caning, the work is only limited by lack of space. The directors decided to drop the box-making work, and this has been done. The Boys' Club in this

city affects more than a thousand children and young people, and is constantly growing in its power for good in the civic life. Last year nearly 35,000 attendances were registered during the season, which runs continuously, Sundays excepted, from the day after Labor Day till the end of the following May. Hours are 6.30 to 8.45 p. m., with afternoon sessions from December 1 to March 15 following, 3.30 to 4.45 p. m.

Previous to 1904 the work was carried on by a voluntary association of business men; in that year it was incorporated as "The Holyoke Boys' Club Association," under the laws of the state.

In March, 1904, J. S. Webber, the president of the organization since its inception, died. He was immediately succeeded by his son, Frederick S. Webber, who has since headed the work so well begun.

It is a noticeable fact that many of the original givers to the work twenty years ago are still giving regularly and cheerfully to the support of the institution.

The present organization of the Holyoke Boys' Club Association is as follows: President, Frederick S. Webber; vice-president, Nathan P. Avery; treasurer, Frank G. Wilcox; secretary, William A. Allyn; auditor, Edward S. Packard; executive committee, Frederick S. Webber, Dr. George A. Mansfield, T. Henry Steiner; superintendent, George W. King; assistant superintendent, Herman G. Hesse.



THE HOME OF HOLYOKE'S
BIGGEST AND BEST GROCERY STORE

PURVEYORS TO THE PEOPLE WITH THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED AND SELECT LINE OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED GROCERIES AND BISCUITS FOUND ANYWHERE OUTSIDE OF THE LARGEST CITIES, TOGETHER WITH AN IDEAL HOME BAKERY DEPARTMENT.

J. R. SMITH COMPANY, Inc.
GROCCERS IN THE SMITH BUILDING

HOLYOKE'S PHILANTHROPIES

HOLYOKE MUNICIPAL MILK STATION



MRS. SUMNER H. WHITTEN.



MISS SADIE LEON.

The Holyoke Municipal Milk Station, now in its second year, and, so far as known, the first purely municipal milk station to have been established in New England, owes its existence and success to several favoring sources. But its inception was due to the desire of the Holyoke Mothers' Club, connected with the Y. W. C. A., under the lead of Mrs. Sumner H. Whitten, to do something definite for Holyoke.

In several years of successful work, one of the addresses that struck deep was made by Dr. I. C. Hubbard on the dangers of impure milk for babies and young children. When the Mothers' Club decided to bend its energies in a definite direction it chose Baby Feeding as its duty. To Mrs. Whitten is due the steady development of the plan to the point where the city was ready and willing to take it up. Local conditions were investigated, showing the great infant mortality in the congested districts, and the work being done in other cities was pointed out. From the very first it was urged that the work would be more effective if done under municipal direction, instead of as a charity, and if worked out under the direction of the physicians of the city. All of the physicians worked in support

of the plan, and Mayor White and the city government were favoring.

So, in June, 1911, the Municipal Milk Station was opened in a small shop on Sargeant street, in the most congested part of the city, and in a section where the infant death rate was unusually high. There were seven babies to care for at first.

Miss Sadie Leon, trained both as a nurse and social worker, was put in charge. It is due to the wisdom of the choice of superintendent that the Holyoke Milk Station has done such a fine and steadily increasing work. Miss Leon prepares the milk according to formulae ordered by physicians, all the work being done under the most scientific and sanitary conditions. Besides she regularly visits the mothers in their homes and teaches them how to care for their babies, so that they will keep well. On September 1, 1912, seventy-six babies were taking this scientifically prepared milk from the Municipal Station. These babies are from all sections of the city, so that it has been necessary to open several substations. These have been opened in drug stores, the proprietors gladly joining in the movement. Miss Leon is still at the head of the work with one assistant, besides a young girl to assist in washing bottles.

The size to which the work has grown may perhaps be better grasped by the statement that more than six hundred feeding bottles have to be sterilized and filled every day. This, besides preparing the milk by four different formulae, attending to its distribution and visiting at the homes makes the present working force a much overworked body, but one that cheerily does its work because of the great results attained. The immediate result is a greatly reduced death rate of children under two years of age. The mothers pay for the milk and bottles and the city pays for the nurses and all costs of the Station.

The commission in charge of the Municipal Milk Station is the same that at first organized to establish it: Mrs. Sumner H. Whitten, chairman, Mrs. S. R. Whiting, secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frank Pay, Mrs. E. J. Cloutier, Mrs. J. Bertram Newton, Mrs. L. H. Clarke, Mrs. James D. Bardwell, Mrs. F. H. Allen, and Mrs. William G. Dwight, directors.

An advisory medical board consists of Dr. J. C. Hubbard, Dr. S. A. Mahoney, and Dr. L. H. Clarke.

The active medical staff includes Dr. Fred H. Allen, chairman; Drs. J. J. Carroll, J. J. McCabe, Jean Celec, and F. J. Cloutier.



1872

1912



TILLEY BUILDING, CORNER SUFFOLK AND MAPLE STREETS.

Forty years ago this firm started in the Furniture Business on Main street in a very small way, steadily gaining in strength by its honest dealings, until 1888, they outgrew their quarters on Main street and moved into much larger ones on High street. There they continued and increased their business, until their quarters were far too small to profitably conduct their business and supply the demands of the people. It was then Mr. Tilley purchased the Dr. Ella Davis' property, corner of Maple and Suffolk streets, and April 1, 1907, commenced excavating for the present building. The same year, November 1, the doors of this store were thrown open to the people of Holyoke. This building has over 50,000 square feet of flooring, which is all occupied by the firm. We wish to thank the people of Holyoke for their generous support in the past, and still solicit their future business.

JOHN TILLEY & CO.



INTERIOR VIEW OF JOHN TILLEY & CO.

HOLYOKE ELECTROTYPING CO.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE'S GREATEST CHARITY



BETHELEHEM HOME.

To write a history of the noble deeds done in the name of charity in Holyoke would mean a volume in itself, but no record could be so incomplete that it would not include the story of the Sisters of Providence and their work for the city and the Catholic Diocese of Springfield. From humble beginnings, forty years ago, the work of the community has grown until today its network of asylums, hospitals, and homes reaches to every corner of the Diocese.

The order is the great charity order of the Diocese. In this city they have charge of the House of Providence Hospital, Mt. St. Vincent, the orphanage for girls, the Institute for Boys, and the home for old men at Brightside, and the Harkins' Home for Aged Women. Under their charge, too, are three other great hospitals, St. Vincent's at Worcester, the House of Mercy at Springfield, and Farrow Hospital at Montague City, besides Greylock Rest at Adams. There are at the present time three hundred Sisters in the community, and the beneficiaries of their noble work are numbered by the thousands. At the Brightside Orphanage there are 125 boys at the present time. At Mt. St. Vincent there are 120 homeless little girls, and at Bethlehem there are seventy-five babies. The House of Providence Hospital cannot supply the demands on it, though there are sixty-five beds there. In the new Beaven-Kelly home there are forty old men spending the declining years of their life under happy conditions, while at the Harkins' Home there are as many aged women.

The late Monsignor Harkins did many fine things for Holyoke, but no greater service than when he was instrumental in getting the order to locate in the city. He had been a student at Kingston, Canada, and was there acquainted with the splendid work of the Sisters of Providence. Two Sisters came to Holyoke in June, 1875, and it was then that he was able to put in operation a plan he had for the establishment of a place where the poor working girls of the parish might go in time of sickness. He made application for a body of nuns to come to the parish and start the work. In September of that year he went to Kingston with Dr. J. J. O'Connor, afterwards mayor of Holyoke, to make the arrangements. That same month Mother Mary John of the order and Sister Mary Edward came to Holyoke and looked over the field. They were favorably impressed and agreed to send the Sisters. They came in November, headed by Sister Mary Edward

Superior, and Sisters Mary Patrick, Mary of the Cross, and Mary Mt. Carmel. Monsignor Harkins was in charge of the South Hadley parish at that time, and so it was in the parish house over the river that the Sisters first took up their work.

At that time there was neither hospital nor almshouse in Holyoke, and the opening of the home at South Hadley was the first work in this line of public charity in the vicinity. In 1875 the Parsons property, where stands today the House of Providence Hospital, was purchased, and the Sisters took up their residence in Holyoke. In 1878 the parish at South Hadley was set off, and the orphans were brought over to the Institute.

In 1875 the Sisters of Providence accepted the care of the boys' school at St. Jerome parish. This was the first parochial school established for boys, not only in Holyoke but in the entire Diocese. Though not primarily a teaching order, nevertheless it was only during the present year (1912) that the Sisters of Providence have laid aside their teaching duties and gone back to their chosen field, among the orphans and the aged. And for the first time in the year 1875 appears on the list of members of the community the name of Sister Mary of Providence. The

following year she was made principal of the St. Jerome School, and from that day to this the story of the Sisters of Providence in the Springfield Diocese is the story of the life work of this wonderful woman.

The community was incorporated in 1878 and took over in its own name the Parsons property. A story was added to the building that year, and hospital work began in Holyoke at that time. From 1878 to 1903, when the new City Hospital was erected, the House of Providence was the only institution of the kind in the city.

There were far too many orphan children for the Institute at the time, and on the advice and through the agency of Dr. O'Connor, the English property was bought from Messrs. Chandler and Holman. The original price was twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars, but when Mr. Holman heard that the would-be purchasers were the Sisters of Providence, he insisted that the price be made ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, and had his way.

Sister Mary John, the Mother-General of the order, came from Canada and with Sister Mary of Providence, drew the plans for the new orphans' home. No architect was required for the work, and, in the opinion of builders and architects alike, they would have trouble improving on the work of the two great leaders of the community. Toomey & Shea built the home, and it was dedicated on Washington's birthday, 1880, by Bishop O'Reilly. Father Harkins celebrated the first high mass in the chapel, and the home became at once the refuge of orphan boys and girls and aged men and women.

It remained for Mother Mary of Providence to show the way to less daring spirits to make something out of nothing. No sooner would ceaseless labor on her part and the part of the other members of the community serve to lift the burden of debt that has borne heavily on their shoulders at all times, than some new need appeared, to be met with the promptness and an optimism born of a great faith that God would smile on enterprises undertaken in the name of charity. There was not a dollar in the community treasury when the first home at Englishside was built. There is not a dollar now, but there is one of the finest organizations of its kind in the country.

An addition to Englishside was necessary in 1887. Mother Mary drew the plans herself and the work was done at a cost of twenty-two thousand (\$22,000) dollars. The original debt had been cleared by that time, largely through the efforts of Sister Mary Leonard and Sister



HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

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HOLYOKE'S GREATEST CHARITY



A BIRTHDAY GROUP.

Mary Theresa, who went into the rough mining districts in the far West to solicit aid, and collected six thousand (\$6,000) dollars. A great fair was held in 1880, at which the Sisters cleared seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars. The Holyoke Water Power Company gave as a donation to the fair a plot of land on Maple street, for which tickets were sold aggregating two thousand (\$2,000) dollars. When the tickets were drawn, Mother Mary Edward held the lucky number. She promptly sold the lot for two thousand (\$2,000) more.

In the last few years of his life Bishop O'Reilly wanted to see the Sisters of Providence made a diocesan order, a step which was naturally opposed by the mother order in Canada. The case was brought to the papal court, where Bishop O'Reilly was represented by Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Beaven, then pastor of the Holy Rosary Church. The day that Bishop O'Reilly died the papal decree granting his petition arrived. He was unable to sign the parchment, but Bishop Beaven, soon after elevated, carried the matter through.

On the day he was consecrated, Bishop Beaven secured for the Sisters of Providence title to the Wilkinson estate, which bordered the lakeside property on the south, and included one of the finest pieces of property in the valley. On this property stand at the present time the mother home of the order in the Diocese, the Orphanage for Boys, Bethlehem, and the Beaven-Kelly home for Aged Men and women of the property. It added a burden of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars to their already large liabilities, but Bishop Beaven had paid twenty-one thousand (\$21,000) dollars for his share, and he paid twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars more for the improvements, made immediately, so that the buildings could be utilized. The Sisters have developed the possibilities of their fine estate to the limit. They have one of the finest herds of cattle in the valley, and they are able to materially reduce their expenses by this means.

In 1884 the present House of Providence Hospital was opened, and it was dedicated by Bishop Beaven, October

4th in that year, and so efficient has been the management of the institution that it has, year after year, paid its expenses and more, while other similar institutions have to depend on other resources to make their deficits good.

Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy, in his comprehensive and accurate history of the Springfield Diocese, pays a tribute to Mother Mary of Providence that every reader who has ever stood in her presence will echo when he says: "She is a marvelous woman, small of frame and delicate appearing, low voiced, with an almost hesitating manner, yet with the mind of a man fit to direct armies. In a crowd of men she appears as wishing to seem the least; but once you catch her thought so lucidly expressed, and feel the force of her blue-gray eyes, you know you stand in the presence of a superior woman. . . . God has abundantly blessed her work; it has prospered and grown almost miraculously; and we are sure that when the future historian writes the names of the women who have brought glory to the American church, the name of Mother Mary of Providence will be found in the upper lights."

TWO VIEWS OF THE WEST STREET PLAYGROUNDS



THOMAS J. MORROW



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HOLYOKE'S CITY TREASURER.

HOLYOKE'S PLAYGROUNDS



CLOSING FETE OF PLAYGROUND, SEASON 1911.

Holyoke has shown the way along many lines, but in some more successfully and effectively than in the development of a system of municipal playgrounds. The appreciation of the importance of such provision for her children came to Holyoke before other cities had been awakened. It was the voice of Nathan P. Avery, then mayor, that inspired this playground interest. Towards the middle of his remarkably efficient and splendid administration, he set to work to tell the people of Holyoke that life would be worth more to them and to their children if they made their city conspicuously healthful.

Holyoke was thus ready for the playground movement when the Massachusetts Legislature enacted the present state law providing for public playgrounds. That law had a referendum attached by which each city and town had to vote on the matter. The law was passed on May 12, 1908. Within a few weeks the Holyoke Civic Improvement Association was organized, with Martin P. Conway president, for the definite purpose of creating public favor for playgrounds and to promote the movement for a more healthful city. The moving spirits in these first meetings, included, besides Mr. Conway, Mayor Avery, Frank O'Connell, Miss M. E. Lawley, Mrs. W. G. Dwight, W. J. Howes, and J. J. Lynch.

Organization was perfected and an educational campaign created, that resulted in Holyoke's acceptance of the new public playgrounds law by the largest pro rata vote given by any city in the state. The next year the Holyoke Women's Civic League was established, with Mrs. Timothy Fowler and Mrs. James A. Allen leaders. Its purpose was to further the playground movement and work towards a city plan.

The public now felt that the parks on the edges of the city did not meet the requirements for playgrounds. Children could not go to them. The playgrounds must be brought to the children.

In August, 1909, Mayor Avery attained one of the great ends of his administration when the city purchased three large tracts of land in the most congested districts of the city, to be developed as playgrounds. They were located on West street, Hampton street, and Maple street. The purchase price was \$23,000. Early in 1910 the City Government passed an ordinance that defined the playground management in Holyoke. The control of the playgrounds was placed with a commission of nine, three of them to be women. This playground commission was in a way experimental, for it was the first of its kind created in the state, and there were no precedents to follow. Later the State Legislature passed a law covering playground administration, but so far Holyoke has not changed its method of playground control, which gives the administrative work to the playground commission, and places all financial responsibility with the Board of Public Works.

Before the playground commission was a fact, Frank O'Connell, inspector of public buildings, had established a small playground in connection with the Elm street school building, where swings and sand boxes kept the small children of the neighborhood happy and busy. Then fol-

lowed the development of skating rinks in both the park commission and the playground workers.

The summer of 1910 saw the playground movement in full swing, with organized play on four play centers.

Because the appropriation in hand was limited the workers on the grounds were paid only a nominal sum, yet they most effectively carried out the spirit of the movement that is thus expressed in the first report of the commission:

"It is the aim of our commission to conduct the work assigned to us in such a manner that the child shall be led from joyous play into an equal joyful sense of the dignity of labor. We aspire to turn the unalloyed energy of the child into the definite purpose of healthful play and interesting work. We long to give to the children, within sight and call of their parents, clean, sunny spaces instead of alleys and smelly tenement courts. We desire to develop all the sweetness and goodness of the childish spirit, so that store-keeper, property owners, public servants—all shall be proud of the little citizens of Holyoke."

More than 60,000 children were on the playgrounds that first season of organized play. Band concerts were also given.

In the summer of 1911, with trained teachers, there was a total of 61,250 children during the seven weeks of the play season. There were five play centers in 1911 and

there have been five centers this year. Wading pools in two of the centers and the shower baths of the William Whiting School in connection with the Chestnut street playground have been most popular, and although this year there were several drownings of children of playground age before the wading pools were opened, there have been none during the seasons of organized play for three years.

But the summer work in the playgrounds is not limited to the children's supervised play. From the earliest spring until mid-winter, games of various sorts are played on the grounds. In 1911 the Maple street playground was used for games by adults or large boys, every Saturday afternoon from early April until the very last Saturday of December.

Organized baseball by amateur teams has been played on the grounds for three years.

In the winter season the wading pools are turned into skating rinks, and empty lots are requisitioned to meet the demands for more rinks. It is nothing to have 1,800 children out skating on a pleasant winter afternoon, after school hours.

The popularity of the playgrounds may be shown by other figures. On Thanksgiving Day of 1911 there were 7,500 boys and men out to watch the several football games. On Sunday afternoons when the employed young men play baseball an attendance of 5,000 people on the grounds is not unusual. Young people are thus kept from the streets and entertained in a clean, healthy way.

It must be said that in the development of the Holyoke playgrounds there has been a steady holding to the ideal. For this too great credit can hardly be given to the superintendent, Frank O'Connell, who understands play, and who loves children and their pleasure in play. Because he understands the practical side of affairs, too, he has been able to make a comparatively small amount of money go a great way.

Each year has seen a different supervisor of the grounds for the season of active supervised play. Miss Legrand of Providence came in 1910 to show the way for handling large numbers of children in play and in such pleasant work as basket making, raffa weaving, and chair caning. Miss Theresa McKenna, also of Providence, took the work forward in 1911, and this past year P. H. Kelly of Holyoke has been the efficient supervisor.

The original playground commission was: William J. Howes, chairman; Mrs. James A. Allen, secretary; Louis A. LeFranc, Frank B. Towne, Mrs. William G. Dwight, Edward T. McHugh, Archibald Brooks, Mary E. Hussey, Edward T. McHugh, and Moritz Ruher. Ex-Mayor N. P. Avery and Martin P. Conway have taken the places of Moritz Ruher and Mr. McHugh, and Mr. Avery is now chairman.

The playground commission would like very much to extend the scope of its work, believing that in such a way Holyoke could hold to her place as a leader in making herself a good city for men and women to live in, and for their children to grow up in.

The opening of the school halls for the use of the people during the winter evenings, and the extension of the playgrounds, both in number and in equipment are desirable ends towards which the playground leaders hope to work.



WHEN WORK IS PLAY AND PLAY IS WORK.

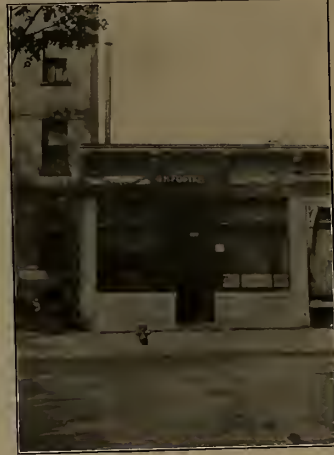


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HOLYOKE'S FIRE DEPARTMENT



JAMES W. B. C. PEARSONS, HOLYOKE'S FIRST MAYOR



CHIEF JOHN T. LYNCH



Holyoke was probably the first city of its size to establish an all-permanent fire department. Originally the fire departments in cities and towns were volunteer organizations that generally combined social and fraternal features as well as fire fighting. They care the growth that increased the number of fires, and it was soon learned, often at expense of life and property, that the first few minutes of an incipient conflagration were the crucial time for fire fighting. So men were permanently established at the fire stations; and to aid them a large number of men employed regularly at some occupation called callmen, responded to the alarms. These men were paid a salary each year; and there being a considerable number of them, and the extra money thus earned coming in very handy, especially in a city like Holyoke, where large wages are exceptional, it was a long and uphill fight to abolish the call department. Many citizens mistrusted the policy of an all-permanent department under circumstances that prevailed here. But in 1901 the step was taken that placed the department under an all-permanent basis; and it cannot be said that the citizens would now desire to go back to the old system that hitherto prevailed. For bringing this about, credit must be given to Charles L. Newcomb, for many years chairman of the fire commission, and under whose regime the department was steadily brought up to increasing efficiency. As the wife of President U. S. Grant said of her husband, Mr. Newcomb is a very obstinate man; and in the face of bitter opposition Chairman Newcomb held firmly to his policy of improvement and advancement until when he left office Holyoke had the finest body and equipment for fire fighting of a city of its size in the country.

Early records show that on December 17, 1830, a warrant was issued signed by Fayette Smith, Alexander Day, and Hervey Chapin, then selectmen of the town of Holyoke, to see if the inhabitants of said district would vote to establish a fire department. At this meeting, Chauncey B. Rising, William H. Carter, and Dr. A. S. Peck were appointed a committee to arrange a constitution and by-laws. At an adjourned meeting at the office of Miller & Newell, January 3, 1831, Fayette Smith presided and J. M. Davis acted as clerk. The by-laws as drawn up were adopted, and these officers were chosen: Chief engineer, Jonas Kendall; first assistant engineer, R. G. Marsh; second assistant, S. K. Hutchinson; third assistant, A. S. Peck; fourth assistant, Ephraim Allen. There is some indication that the early days of the first fire department were not

without the customary "scrapping" that illuminates the history of many other early departments of a city's history. For we note that at a subsequent meeting Jonas Kendall resigned and Ephraim Allen was "fired"—removed, the record gently puts it, and R. G. Marsh was elected chief engineer, Jonas Kendall, first assistant, and P. W. Galband, fourth assistant. This apparently put the fat in the fire once more, as at a later meeting more resignations were handed in, and J. M. Morrison was elected first assistant, Gilbert Hogan, third assistant, and John Ross, fourth assistant.

The first company organized was the Mt. Tom Hose Company, with these hosenes: H. J. Hodges, C. W. Rantlet, William Melcher, Jonas Kendall, T. H. Kelt, P. C. Alexander, Albert Graves, Thompson Newbury, Stuart Chase, E. B. Wheeler, Edwin Chase, Daniel Bowdoin, G. W. Billings, L. P. Bosworth, J. C. Smith, A. Bowdoin, E. B. Rose, Samuel Flinn, W. Collins, and J. M. Cavanaugh. The sum of \$1,200 was appropriated for engine, hose, hooks, ladders, etc., and the engine of the Hadley Falls Company bought. This was the first engine ever owned by the town and was christened Holyoke No. 1. It was an old-fashioned hand engine of Button make. The salary of the chief engineer for the first year, it might be noted, was \$20.

Of the sixty-two members in the year 1832 of this company, Robert Russell and Robert Honston are the two only surviving, so far as known. The Union Hook and Ladder Company was organized in June, 1832, with these members: W. B. C. Pearsons, Samuel Roberts, E. O. Thorndike, G. N. Case, J. R. Hubbard, P. S. Bicknamster, F. K. Graves, John Carleton, Lyman Beach, Horace Baker, Frank Andrews, George McCoson, Izard Thorndike, Levi Wilson, Abram Day, F. P. Land, E. M. Boston, D. Dill, G. D. Lincoln, F. B. Rose, C. I. Leach, M. E. Flanders, Charles Weiss, Ellsworth Chapin, and S. O. Page. One of the first engine houses was built on High street, near what was then Exchange Hall, a picture of which hall is shown elsewhere in this issue. In 1830 there were the following companies in the department: Holyoke No. 1, Mechanic No. 1, Mt. Tom Hose No. 1, and Union Hook and Ladder No. 1. The Reliance No. 1 house, on High Street, was built during 1834, and in 1850 it was voted to locate the No. 1 machine in the Holyoke Machine shop. This was afterwards reconsidered, and the No. 2 machine was sent to "Tigertown" (South Holyoke) in January, 1858, the sal-

ary of the chief engineer was increased to \$100 a year, and the Mt. Holyoke Hose No. 2 was located at South Holyoke. The first steam fire engine was bought in 1860 and located on High street, a second-class Amosberg machine, later located in the Highlands. In 1874 it was voted to sell all the apparatus to the new city of Holyoke, and the first chapter of the department's history was closed.

Since the fire department was organized the following men have served as chief engineers of the department: 1831, R. G. Marsh; 1832-3, Daniel Bowdoin; 1833-5, T. H. Kelt; 1836-7-8, W. B. C. Pearsons; 1839-40, James S. Davis; 1841-2, W. B. C. Pearsons; 1863-4, W. H. Dickinson; 1865-6-7, L. P. Bosworth; 1868-9, R. P. Crafts; 1870, O. S. Tuttle; 1871, R. P. Crafts; 1873-4, Richard Patten; 1875, B. F. Mullin; 1876-7-8, J. D. Handy; 1879, B. F. Mullin; 1880, E. P. Ford; 1881-2-3-4, B. E. Bigelow; 1882 to the present time, John T. Lynch.

The most serious fire in Holyoke's experience occurred May 23, 1875, when the French Catholic Church, a wooden building, caught on fire when packed with worshippers. Some injury was done to the church, and the interior being dry, the flames spread with great rapidity, over seventy persons perishing. Outsiders attempting to get in to rescue those perched inside and those coming out the main body of the church were met by a stream of limnity rushing down from the galleries, and the bodies were piled one on another, in some places seven or eight feet deep. The hero of the hour was John T. Lynch, the present chief of the department. Without hesitating a moment he rushed into the building and began to pull out the bodies, being aided by a stream of water from his company's hose, which alone saved his life. He rescued a score or more of persons; and Holyoke has never forgotten his deeds, even to the present day.

The fireman is the popular hero of the community, and his calling is so full of peril as to entitle him to all possible consideration. It is a little ironic of Fate that this month has seen the tragic death of Assistant Chief Patrick J. Kelly, not from falling wall or flaming fire, but in a clash between an automobile and a horse wagon. A brave, conscientious worker, of unerring good judgment, and universally liked and held in high esteem, he was a member of the fire department that the city could ill afford to lose.



JAMES H. NEWTON, OARDALE.
EDWARD L. TWING, HIGHLAND PARK.



JOSEPH METCALF, HIGHLANDS.
C. C. JENKS, LINLEN STREET.



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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

REV. E. A. REED, D. D., Pastor

Rev. E. A. Reed, D. D., recently completed 25 years of service as pastor of the Second Congregational Church. An appreciative people presented him with \$2,000 as a mark of the gratitude which not only the parish, but the whole city feels for the service which Dr. and Mrs. Reed have rendered during their long residence here.

This parish is the largest Congregational parish in New England and a few figures will prove illuminating. The parish (including Grace Church) has over 1,700 members. Last year in the number of infant baptisms it stood second in Massachusetts. Last year \$9,879.65 was given by the church in benevolence, and \$12,000 was expended on home expenses. The total value of property and trust funds owned by the parish is in the vicinity of \$200,000. The Bartlett fund, the income of which is used in the relief of children, amounts to \$9,950; the Sarah E. Skinner fund is \$5,000, and its income is for the relief of worthy poor; the Eliza Smith fund has a principal of \$10,562.92, and the income from this fund is spent for the relief of aged people, and this summer there was announced a bequest of \$5,000 by Miss Nettie Blanding, the interest to be used in swelling both the foreign and home missionary gifts of the Second Congregational Church.

Now for a glance at its charmed history. Previous to 1848 the Congregationalists residing in this vicinity worshipped with the First Congregational Church. In the summer of that year services were commenced in a schoolhouse on Lyman street, with Rev. A. C. Pierce as the officiating clergyman. The following year these worshippers used the brick schoolhouse on Chestnut street for a brief time, and then removed to Exchange Hall on High street. May 24, 1849, an ecclesiastical council was held to assist in organizing a church called the First Congregational Society of Ireland Depot, and on September 20 Mr. Pierce was ordained and installed. At first the growth was slow. In 1870 the year closed with the total membership numbering but 286.

The church early caught the missionary spirit, as is illustrated by the fact that in 1850 money was appropriated to buy missionary maps. This giving spirit has not been cramped by sectarian lines. When the Methodist Episcopal Church on Appleton street was built the Second Congregational Church gladly added to the extent of \$2,000, and "it was largely through the liberality of certain members of this church that the Presbyterian Church was enabled to build its commodious church edifice." When Holyoke was incorporated as a town the present church name was adopted.

A council held June 9, 1851, approved the dismissal of Rev. A. C. Pierce, who felt it best to resign on account of the pecuniary embarrassment of the church. "Nothing could have sustained the wavering hopes of this church during those years but the timely and generous aid furnished it by the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. For 15 years that society contributed to the support of the ministry here."

The Hadley Falls Company gave a site at the northeast corner of High and Dwight streets and the first church building was dedicated July 27, 1853. "One of the finest churches in Western Massachusetts" it was pronounced by the critic. It cost \$12,000, and it was patterned after the First Congregational Church of Manchester, N. H.

Rev. Richard Knight was installed April 20, 1853, and resigned March 29, 1855. Rev. J. B. R. Walker was installed November 8, 1855, and resigned February 7, 1864. Rev. Lucius R. Eastman was installed August 20, 1865, and resigned May 18, 1867. Rev. J. L. R. Frask was installed December 4, 1867, and was retained two years longer than his three predecessors combined, but on December 3, 1882, he preached his farewell sermon, having established a record for length of service second only to Dr. Reed's quarter-century of noble leadership.

May 17, 1883, Rev. M. W. Stryker was installed, and remained as pastor nearly two years. He held



SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

notable mass meetings in the Opera House, reaching many of the unchurched, and during his pastorate the present meeting house of the Second Church was built, and it was dedicated January 29, 1885. The cost of building and site was about \$100,000. Mr. Stryker closed his work here April 12, 1885, and on October 18 of that year Rev. H. H. Hubbard began a year's pastorate, ever notable, because in that brief time he received 139 new members into the fellowship of the church.

Dr. Reed, the present pastor, was installed December 28, 1886. Under his wise leadership this church has taken its place among the half dozen largest churches in the denomination. Twice during his pastorate Dr. Reed has welcomed the Massachusetts Conference of Congregational Churches, assembled in annual meeting. At the state meeting at Fitchburg Dr. Reed was the preacher. He has been president of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club, and all the honors which Hampden County Congregationalism can bestow have come to Dr. Reed as by unquestioned right. No incident in his great pastorate has rejoiced him more than the recent completion of the Skinner Memorial Chapel, which has already justified its great cost, and proved itself a needed blessing to Holyoke.

The Second Church has among many things stood strongly for the worship of God in noble music. Its organ has no superior in Massachusetts, and its organist, Professor Hammond, has rendered a notable ministry in the realm of sacred music. He has given 500 organ recitals, all open gratuitously to any that would come, and during the last Lenten season held in the Skinner Chapel a most notable series of Saturday afternoon recitals.

For many years this church has had a city missionary on its staff and the present incumbent is Miss Mary Ruggles.

The officers are as follows: Deacons, Edward W. Chapin, Wilbur C. Newell, Caleb J. Hume-ston, William A. Allyn, Edward C. Purrington, Charles A. Prouty, Guy H. Bennan, Joseph A. Skinner, Frederick S. Webber, William D. Fortune, Frank B. Fowse; church committee, pastor, deacons, Edward P. Bagg, Willis D. Hallard, Sidney E. Whiting, Timothy H. Fowler, William S. Steiman, John G. Clark; superintendent of



FIRST MEETING HOUSE OF SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

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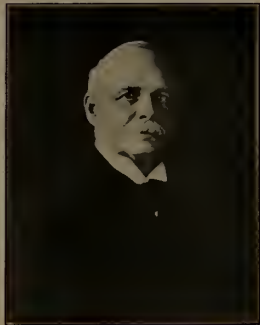
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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



Rev. E. A. Rerr, D. D.

Sunday school, Joseph A. Sinner, church clerk, Edward C. Purrington; assistant clerk, Guy M. Beman; treasurer, Willis D. Ballard.

Officers of the parish: The parish committee, Arthur J. Newell, Arthur M. French, Nathan P. Avery; collector, William A. Allen; treasurer, Henry C. Smith; clerk, Charles P. Lyman; sexton, John B. Hasckell.

GRACE CHURCH

(Branch of the Second Congregational Church)

REV. E. B. ROBINSON, Pastor

Under a sort of collegiate system there are two churches in what is known to the denomination as the Second Congregational Church. Each of these churches manages its own affairs, yet both are organically one. This system is coming to be generally recognized as being of the first importance as a means of solving the city problem, and to Holyoke belongs the honor of having worked out this method, to a degree almost unknown elsewhere, and here is how it happened:

Many children in the lower wards of the city lacked Sunday school privileges, so February 2, 1870, a school was opened in a vacant room of the Pursons' Hall block. The Sunday school class of J. S. McElwain, a teacher in the Second Church school, was in charge. Among the workers were W. A. Allen, C. H. Taber, and J. N. Hubbard, the first named becoming the first superintendent.

With the growth of the work a chapel became a necessity, and the one erected at 250 Main street, at a cost of \$1,000, is still standing, though now occupied by A. L. Codaire & Co. Another mark of progress was the securing of outside preachers to aid with the work in addition to the voluntary labors of Holyoke pastors. After Mr. Davies of Hartford Seminary and Rev. Mr. McClellan had staked out the field it was cleared and plowed by Rev. A. W. Remington, who took charge of the work in 1892, turning it over to Rev. F. P. Reinhold in 1898. The latter remained four fruitful years, and in turn was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Robinson, the present pastor.

A church of 21 members was organized on the last Sunday in March, 1894, and in April, 1896, a new building, costing over \$15,000, was dedicated, on the present site at the southeast corner of Cabot and Race streets. Rev. A. W. Remington and Joseph Sinner, for many years superintendent of the Sunday school, had at last seen their dream of a church building come true. In 1908 this build-

ing was greatly enlarged and improved, at an expense about equal to the original cost, and in 1911 the auditorium was beautified. Plans have been prepared for further enlargement.

Grace Church has been run along unusual lines. Its picture services are held on alternate Sunday evenings through the season, and the church owns slides worth nearly \$1,000. This year for the third summer the church has carried on a Daily Vacation Bible School in co-operation with Amherst and Mount Holyoke Colleges. The past teachers this year were Lehard Olds, Amherst, 1912; George Olds, Amherst, 1913; and Miss Helen Schadee, Mount Holyoke, 1910.

For years the church has maintained a gymnasium and has conducted numerous outings each season. A yearly pilgrimage has been made to Amherst College and along many lines this college has aided greatly in the work at Grace Church. Mount Holyoke has helped the church by sending students as volunteer workers in clubs and classes.

Grace Church has been famed for its welcome ever extended to the adopted citizens, and each year a service is held, having special significance for each nationality largely represented in the constituency.

In the gymnasium Grace Church young folks are given the same dramatic privileges which college young folks enjoy.

Grace Church has always been active in the Christian Endeavor movement, and this year sent a delegation of seven young men and women to the Sagamore Conference. The Y. P. S. C. E. executive committee of 14 members meets monthly.

The church enjoys an unusually fine Sunday school plant, with many separate rooms, beautified by the classes that use them. F. B. Towar, who has worked in the school for a quarter of a century, is superintendent of the Sunday school. There is a boys' department with a paid worker in charge. Each Friday afternoon during nine months of each year there is a service for boys and girls, under the direction of Mrs. E. B. Robinson, who also conducts Sunday noons an unusually large class of young ladies.

Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Robinson recently completed ten years of service and were generously remembered, not only by their congregation but also by others in the city.

Officers: Deacons, L. S. Whitcomb, E. B. McGowan, C. L. Taylor, William Ironside, and E. B. Miles; treasurer, E. B. Miles; clerk, John Smith; church committee, pastor, deacons, Sunday school superintendent, president of the Y. P. S. C. E., clerk and treasurer, also L. J. Becker, John Harper, and Alexander Thomson.

Organist, Miss Eula Taylor.
Y. P. S. C. E.: President, John Riffenburg,
Junior Y. P. S. C. E.: Superintendent, Mrs. E. B. Robinson.



Rev. E. B. Robinson

Ladies Auxiliary: President, Mrs. William McCray, Sexton, George H. Fisher.

This young church has over 600 resident members, and this autumn for the first time will welcome the annual meeting of the Hampden County Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers. Mr. Robinson is president of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club, and is an interested alumnus of Amherst College. Recently Mr. Robinson served two terms as president of the Hampden County Christian Endeavor Union.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

REV. H. O. HANNUM, Pastor



GRACE CHURCH

This is the oldest church organization in Holyoke, having been formed December 4, 1709, by the pastor of the First Church in West Springfield. The names of the nine original members were Joseph Rogers, Amos Allen, Thos Morgan, Timothy Clough, Lucas Morgan, Nathan Stevens, Jonathan Clough, John Miller, and Grover Street. Amos Allen, one of the first deacons, lived a stirring life. In 1756 he was taken prisoner by the Indians in the French war, and was carried by his captors to Montreal, where he was sold to the French. At the close of the war he was released and returned home.

When the church was organized the place was known by the name of Ireland Parish, and was a part of West Springfield. It derived its name from a Prentiss Irish family named Riley, who came prior to 1745. They were followed by other families of the same race and creed until quite a colony had settled here. Already regular church services were held at South Hadley Falls with a Rev. Mr. Tyler in charge. Previous to the organization of this church Baptists in 1792 had built a meeting house near the old burying ground on lower Northampton street, but on account of lack of funds had been unable to finish it. When the Congregationalists organized they offered to help finish this building, provided it were moved further north, and further provided that they be considered as part owners, which offer was gladly accepted. As the Baptists owned three-fourths of the church property the pulpit was occupied three Sundays in the month by ministers of that denomination, while on the other Sunday or Sundays a Congregationalist would officiate, and there was great harmony under this scheme.



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HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS



HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

The first communion service of this church was held August 31, 1800. For nearly 28 years the society was without a settled pastor; in 1828 Rev. Mr. Hays, a Presbyterian minister, commenced preaching steadily for this society, and continued to do so for five years. In 1835 Rev. Hervey Smith began to preach here regularly on the Sundays assigned to the Congregationalists. He agreed to become the settled pastor provided a separate church building should be erected, which was done, though the pastor, to insure the success of the undertaking, had to pledge one-fourth of the \$1,000 needed, and the church was dedicated free of debt December 10, 1834. Mr. Smith resigned in January, 1841. The next pastor, Rev. Gideon Dana, was installed in February, 1841, and was dismissed May 7, 1844.

In January, 1846, Rev. Simon Miller accepted a call to this parish at a salary of \$300, but of this sum \$125 was to be deducted for rent of the parsonage. He was a young man, recently graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, and had already supplied the pulpit for a little more than a year. He was installed May 7, 1846, and continued as pastor for 24 years, making the entire term of his ministry here a little more than 25 years. Mr. Miller was a member of the school board, and acted as voluntary superintendent of schools. During his pastorate the town of Holyoke was incorporated, which led to a change of name for our oldest church organization, which now became known in May, 1850, as the First Orthodox Congregational Church of Holyoke.

An omnibus made trips on Sunday to carry worshippers from the vicinity of "Island Depot" to the church on Northampton street. With the advent about this time of the present Second Church these trips ceased, which resulted in so great a falling off in attendance at the services of the older church that it became a real question as to whether worship should be continued in the old building. Mr. Miller resigned in January, 1870.

A small company of negroes were members of this congregation in its early days, and excellent seats in the south-west portion of the gallery were reserved for their use. Mrs. Flora Fuller, one of the colony, had been a slave owned by Rev. Joseph Perry of Windsor, Conn. her freedom having been purchased by her husband for \$100. She was a beloved nurse in this community.

September, 1870, Rev. Charles E. Coolidge was engaged as pastor. About this time the church building was renovated and was rededicated November 3, 1870. In his prayer Mr. Coolidge thanked God that sectarianism was not rife in this community; that all denominations had contributed to rebuild this house of worship; and that notwithstanding differences, all were devoted to one cause and to one Saviour. Mr. Coolidge remained as acting pastor less than two years, and December 18, 1872, Rev. Theodore L. Day was installed pastor. He resigned in July, 1874, owing to poor health and fear that his people were burdened in raising his salary. Then for two years Rev. C. S. Walker, later professor at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, supplied the pulpit, and for the six years follow-



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



REV. H. O. HANNUM.

ing Mr. Walker's labors a number of men preached for the church, but in May, 1885, Rev. Egbert N. Munroe was installed, only to resign in February, 1884. At the council which approved of his dismissal, it was voted: "That it would be better for this church to forego all claim to bequests and move nearer the city's growth."

Rev. Henry Hyde took charge of the church in the spring of 1885 and remained until June, 1888. During his pastorate the site of the present church building was purchased and work was begun on the plans. September 18, 1888, Rev. C. W. Winch, who proved a strong preacher and a valiant fighter for civic righteousness, was installed pastor and continued as such until January, 1907. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry O. Hannum, the present pastor, who was installed February 26, 1908.

No church in the city excels the First Congregational Church in real for religious education. The Sunday school has been carefully graded and an exacting course of study prepared. Its superintendent is P. M. Judd, but Dr. R. E. Dickson and E. M. Dickson, former superintendents, have had a large share in its reorganization. This church further exhibits its interest in its young people by employing a secretary for its Young People's department. The first incumbent of this position was G. H. Mayer Oakes, who recently resigned, and is now studying at Valparaiso University, Indiana.

The Men's Class is known far and wide for its large

attendance and the excellence of the speakers who appear before it.

A notable feature in this parish is its Weekly Calendar, remarkably attractive in its make-up, and including a page called "The Study Window," whose pronouncements are highly uplifting.

James H. Wakefin, a composer of ability, is organist and choir master, having under his direction a double quartet. He has remained loyal to the church of his youth in spite of flattering calls to other fields of service.

The church has recently purchased a fine property at 59 Pearl street for a parsonage, and, through prominent members, controls property adjoining its splendid plant, on which it hopes to build a parish house some time in the not too distant future.

Rev. H. O. Hannum writes: "The First Church spire is the highest object in the city, and is readily seen from any direction. That church desires that it shall stand to every passerby and every citizen of Holyoke for the highest things. In its conscience, the spire of the First Church, points for us to Christian nurture, to systematic world-wide benevolence, to the rich inheritance of Protestants, to the message of good tidings for mourner and sinner,—and to the hardest task God has ever laid on man, Christian love applied to modern life."

Officers: Deacons, John K. Judd, George W. Brainard, Roland T. Oakes, Charles C. Judd, William Eastman,

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JANUARY 1, 1912

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POLICIES IN FORCE
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band had authorized lump-sum payment. The Monthly Income policy has gone, and is going, into thousands of homes.

Commercial life insurance is life insurance used for the protection of business. Big business, little business, business in general is employing it to a remarkable extent. The corporation, the partnership, and the individual business man, all alike, have learned its value. The Massachusetts Mutual is a leader in this form of insurance, and issues policies upon several plans.

The Company's Life and Endowment policies are model contracts. They embody the latest approved features, are plainly worded, and are designed to draw from the insurance the maximum of protection, both through the use of instalment provisions when the policy has become payable, and through provisions for preventing the loss of the insurance by the discontinuance of the policy during the premium-paying period. If you have wife and children, or a business, protect them *today*—life insurance came into being because no man can boast of TOMORROW!

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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

Alexander McAuslan, C. A. Allen; clerk, Coleman H. Waite; treasurer, Arthur N. Smith; standing committee, minister, deacons, clerk and treasurer, superintendent of Bible school, chairman of visiting committee, Mrs. S. E. Wilcoxon, Miss Mabel Judd, J. H. Wylie, W. C. Gaylord and J. F. Owen; superintendent of Bible school, Philip M. Judd; Ladies' Home Circle, president, Mrs. R. F. Kelton; Women's Missionary Society, president, Mrs. William Eastman; the King's Daughters, president, Miss Lorraine Van Wageningen; the Men's Club, president, William L. Foot; Y. P. S. C. E., president, Winthrop Brainerd; sexton, Lyman F. Thorpe.

Rev. Henry Oliver Hanuman came to Holyoke after fruitful pastorates at Southwick, Boston and Superior, Wis. He has welcomed 115 new members during his present pastorate and has been very active in deepening the spirit of fellowship among the Congregational churches in Hampden County. This summer he enjoyed a well-earned vacation in Europe.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH

REV. HENRY FRECH, Pastor

This congregation is an organic part of the Reformed Church in the United States, and is governed by the constitution, laws, and rules of said church. The Reformed Church in the United States is the American representative of the earliest group of churches which sprang from the great religious movement of the sixteenth century, of which Zwingli and Calvin were distinguished exponents. It is historically derived from the Reformed churches of Switzerland and Germany; its confession is the Heidelberg Catechism, and its polity is Calvin's Presbyterianism. The denomination has some 300,000 members in the United States, and raises about \$2,500,000 a year for maintenance and benevolence.

The Holyoke German Reformed Church was organized October 16, 1892, with 17 members, and of the charter members five are still active. The present membership is 152.

The roll of pastors follows: Rev. Albert Bruchlos, December, 1892-September, 1896; Rev. Henry Van Hagen, September, 1896-September, 1897; Rev. Jacob Weber, September, 1897-July, 1903; Rev. G. H. Settlage, August, 1903-January, 1910; Rev. Henry Frech, May, 1910 until the present time.

At the corner of Elm and Sargeant streets stands the beautiful and churchly building of this congregation.

This church is thoroughly organized, and also conducts a week-day school for the training of its children. The



GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.



REV. HENRY FRECH

presiding officers of the different boards and societies are as follows: Church Council, Henry Horn; Sunday School, George Jahmig; Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Oskar Schubach; Men's Brotherhood, Karl Werner; Young People's Society, Otto Schelmer; Young Men's Society, George Bilz; Ever Ready Circle, Miss Mabel Ercold; Helping Hand, Frida Blank; Sunshine Club, Mrs. Charles Thurner; Chorister, Hugo Popp; Organist, Mrs. Hugo Popp.

Preparations are being made for the proper celebration of the twentieth birthday of the church. A committee has been appointed to plan for wiping out the debt on the church property. In three months' work one-third of the necessary money has been secured, and there is the utmost confidence that the movement will be successful.

Pastor Frech has traveled much abroad, and his long pastorate in Brooklyn has given him experience which is proving most valuable to his church here.

Services in the German language were held in a schoolhouse at the corner of Park and Sargeant streets, a building which was later tared into a tenement block. Mr. August Stursberg, owner of the Germania Mills, did much for the spiritual welfare of the Germans, for it was largely through his labors that ministers came to Holyoke to hold services in the German language, and he gave generously toward building the first church edifice. This building was erected in 1887 at a cost of \$5,000, and the work was done under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Frankel, the first pastor of the society. It is pleasing to remember that for five years this organization, which preceded the present one, was aided by the Congregational Home Missionary Society, while another interesting fact is that both the first pastors were Presbyterians, Pastor Schwartz as well as Pastor Frankel. Mr. Schwartz remained here nearly five years, and in addition to usual pastoral duties he taught week-day classes in German, and these classes are continued till this day.

Rev. W. R. Bucler, a Lutheran minister, next took charge of the work, and continued in charge for about four years. During his pastorate a parsonage, costing \$2,000, was built, the money being provided by members of the congregation buying shares. This minister had traveled extensively and had been a missionary. Rev. Mr. Muelde is next on the list of pastors, but he remained only six months, to be followed by a Rev. Mr. Schwartz, brother of the other pastor of that name, and he remained three years.

We now come to a pastorate of fourteen years, the incumbent being Rev. F. B. Hanle, who is remembered as a good preacher and faithful pastor, though sad to relate, the term of service came to an end amid unpleasantness, partly owing to financial misunderstanding and partly to the pastor's refusal to sanction some organization. This strife had

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

REV. AUGUST BRUNN, Pastor

For many years our city has been favored by having in its constituency a large number of Germans, most of whom are Protestants, and many of them were trained in the Lutheran confession. As long ago as 1866 religious serv-

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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

as its result the organization of a church in place of a mere society, as it was felt that this step would render less probable similar difficulties in the future. September 3, 1888, a church was organized, and to this body the Holyoke Water Power Company deeded the land on which the church building stood. There were 70 charter members.

For a long time it had been the desire of many that the church be a regular Lutheran church with a regular Lutheran pastor, and at last the dream was to come true, for in December, 1888, Rev. August Bramm began his work here which he has continued so aggressively up to the present time. Soon, under his leadership the church became self-supporting; soon the building proved too small for the increasing congregations; so in 1891 the edifice was enlarged and thoroughly renovated, and in the basement were arranged pleasant quarters for the social life of the parish. Religious education was not neglected, and at every possible moment classes were held and are still held for instruction not only in religion but also in the German language. For twenty years the organist, John Wassel, has also performed the duties of teacher. Pastor Bramm, fired with the missionary spirit, labored valiantly in Springfield, Easthampton and Westfield, until today in each of these places there are Lutheran churches and pastors.

A hard blow fell, when, on the 14th of February, 1899, on a cold night during a terrible blizzard, fire broke out in the church building, and soon the structure was totally destroyed, though the parsonage was saved.

It was voted to build a new church, and during the construction of what is the present building, worship was held in one of the public schools.

Just a year after the burning of the old building the new church was ready for dedication. It is a church building, constructed of red brick, with brown stone trimmings. It cost \$26,000, and is a decided addition to the appearance of South Holyoke. The auditorium seats over 600, and the building is surmounted by a fine spire, 120 feet high. In the rear is another building, two stories in height, containing the school rooms, meeting room, and parsonage.

By earnest effort the debt which rested upon this property has been paid, and the prospects are that the social rooms must soon be enlarged.

In the parish at the present time there are some 1,600 souls, of whom 390 are communicants. There are 99 voting members, 153 children in the week-day school, and 307 in the Sunday school. The Ladies' Society has 115 members, the Young People's Society 290, the Young Men's 79, while connected with the church are two benefit societies which aid their members in case of illness, and which also make payments in case of death. For several years this church has been associated with the largest Lutheran synod in the United States, commonly known as the Missouri Synod, and is a generous contributor to the missionary and educational interests of that synod.



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

BEULAH BAPTIST CHURCH

REV. A. E. HOOPER, Pastor

The Second Baptist Church, Holyoke, during the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Kimball, who began his work here in September, 1886, took on some of the martial spirit, which its militant pastor had exhibited as a soldier in the Civil war, and entered upon two important missionary enterprises, the Ward

One Mission, as it was known in those days, and an effort in Willimansett, which has become the Beulah Baptist Church. During his pastorate, which concluded in 1890, a chapel was built at Willimansett.

At this chapel, July 12, 1892, a church was organized, made up by 49 members, dismissed at their request from the Second Baptist Church, Holyoke; one from the First Baptist Church of this city, and one from the First Baptist Church of Chicopee Falls. A recognition service was held July 19th of that year.

The roll of pastors is as follows: Rev. George E. Nichols, July, 1892-June, 1893; Rev. E. S. Ufford, November 13, 1893.

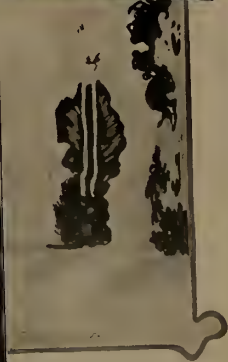


REV. AUGUST BRAMM.



REV. ALFRED E. HOOPER.

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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



INTERIOR VIEW OF SKINNER MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

1900. Mr. Ufford's name is associated the world around with his familiar song, "Throw Out the Life Line." Rev. G. A. Martell, December 2, 1900-February 7, 1909; Rev. H. S. Foster, April 1, 1909-September 1, 1911.

Rev. Alfred E. Hooper began his work here January 1, 1912, having just concluded a pastorate at Lee, and he has already proved himself the man for the place. He has a wife and four children.

Until his death last year Homer J. Stratton was the only superintendent which the Benish Sunday school had

ever known. He began his generous service January 29, 1888, and held his important position until he passed away, October 31, 1911. He gave both work and money without stint. The present superintendent is Richard R. Mudd. The activity of the Men's Class is highly commendable, for the members have by their private expenditure, coupled with the labors of their own hands, added two excellent rooms to the plant. The church building was enlarged and renovated during Mr. Martell's pastorate.

The church is actively engaged in cancelling a mortgage which amounted to \$1,600 but which has been reduced \$400 during the past two years.

Among the officers of the church are the following consecrated workers:

Deacons, George H. Shaw, Arthur E. Snow, Thomas Stutters, and John Mallory; clerk, Mrs. Martha Shaw; treasurer, Thomas Stutters; organist of the benevolent fund, Mrs. Jennie Mutholland; organist, Miss Marian Severance; sexton, Edward Frank.



MOUNT TOM

THE LATE PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY, WHO HAD TRAVELLED WIDE AND FAR, SAID AFTER VIEWING THE LANDSCAPE FROM MT. TOM'S SUMMIT:

“At different times in my life I have gazed at scenery surrounding several peaks of high altitude in different parts of our country, but I can say that I never saw so beautiful a display of Nature’s loveliness as one sees from the summit of Mt. Tom.”



HOLYOKE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

REV. E. B. DOLAN, Pastor

This church, the second oldest in Holyoke, was formally organized at the home of Caleb Hunston, on Homestead avenue, October 5, 1803, where a society had been organized two years before. The first building was erected opposite the cemetery, near Ely Grauge, in 1822, and traveling preachers used it until 1809, when the Congregationalist secured a third interest in it and it was moved north to where the Joseph Metcalf schoolhouse now stands. In 1826 this church felt strong enough to stand alone and erected a frame building on the present site. The church plotted and sold about three acres of land on the south side of South street in 1873, and in 1880 erected the present brick building and parsonage. In 1906 the addition was built. The present property is valued at about \$30,000, and there are regular sittings for 363 persons.

This church has done its duty towards its neighbors. In 1826 it dismissed 28 members to organize the Northampton Church. Two years later 15 were given letters to organize the Chitosee Falls Church and in 1849 the Second Baptist Church of Holyoke was organized, 17 members going from here. The Beulah Baptist Church at Williamssett is a "granddaughter," being organized by members from the Second Church in 1892.

This was one of the six churches that organized the "Westfield Association" in 1811.

The largest addition to the membership in any one year was in 1816 when 73 joined; more than the total membership of 63—20 were baptized in one day, a record unbroken for 91 years. This was the first of several great revivals which converted practically every person in the district. Following this there were but 15 baptisms in 10 years—there was no one to baptize.

In 1825 revivals meetings were held and 63 were added; in 1834 there were 43 baptisms and the following year the meetings were continued and 13 more joined, making the largest membership the church ever had—179—a record to remain unbroken for 70 years. In 1849 there were 22 baptisms as a result of revival meetings and in 1857 two laymen made a home-to-house canvass and there were 37 baptisms.

Before this Holyoke had begun to grow, the Second Church had been organized in 1849, and the people literally "moved down town," not only leaving the church with nothing to grow on, but taking its members away. From 170 members in 1835 there was a steady decrease until 1879 when only 69 were left.

As Elmwood began to grow, the increase has been constant. In 1807 the "Chapman Campaign" resulted in 32 joining the church—28 being baptized in one day—making the membership 220, the largest number since the organization of the church. The present membership is 238.

This church has sent out five missionaries: Rev. Hosea Howard, to Burma, in 1834; Rev. Chapin H. Carpenter, to



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Burma, about 1835 (later in Japan); Rev. Stephen B. Rand, to Bama in 1809, where his sister, Mrs. Cornelia Rand Elwell, joined him in 1872, and Miss Lucy R. Gates to South Africa in 1882. It is said there is one missionary for every 77 resident ministers and 5,000 members. This church has had 17 settled pastors, 369 members, 5 missionaries, and has converted, baptized, ordained and sent out to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, 8 ministers: Hosea Howard, Asabel Chapin, Dwight Ives, Hiram A. Morgan, Sumner A. Ives, Chapin H. Carpenter, Stephen B. Rand, and Walter R. Bartlett. It is a record to be proud of.

The early history of the Sunday school is very incomplete. It was probably started in 1817 as a Bible class of men to "study the scriptures" with the pastor, Thomas Rand, as teacher. In 1820 there were 40 members. The first superintendent of record was Henry Archibald in 1832 when there were 10 teachers and 43 scholars—a large school then. This had increased to 60 members in 1852 and to 80 in 1877.

Other superintendents were Stephen Chapin, William Gamwell, Cyrus Frink, Stephen Rand, James Chapin, Samuel Street, Caleb Hunston, and Newton Day.

Parley Gilmore was elected in 1861 and served 15 years; Morris Ely served from 1877 to 1883, and John Merrick for ten years afterwards, during which the membership increased from 104 to 183. Thomas R. Hammeton was elected in 1893 and served 17 years, and E. M. Osgood succeeded him in 1910.

For several years Miss Julia Ives had charge of the primary department and in 1894 it was organized as an independent branch with Mrs. Thomas R. Hammeton as superintendent, and occupying three years, 1896 to 1899, when Mrs. Mary N. Wilcox served, she acted until 1909, when Miss Lilla C. Ely was elected.

In 1903 classes for men and women were organized and a year later the Home Department. Upon the completion of the addition in 1907 the Kindergarten and Junior Departments were opened.

The first "Rally Day" was held September 13, 1903, with 277 present—the largest attendance ever recorded up to that time.

From its organization up to the close of last year the women of this church have given \$1,494.81 for Home and \$1,313.08 for Foreign Missions. In 1829 a "Female Society" was organized and gave \$7.76 and a pair of socks. Until 1870 the group was almost entirely for home missions in the new West or Southern States. In 1871 a Women's Foreign Missionary Society was formed to aid in building a school for our missionaries in Burma, and \$17.00 was sent that year.

The church records have not always kept the women's

funds separately, but in the last nine years the women have given \$897.69, while the church, Sunday school and various young people's societies have given \$1,286.50.

During its long history the First Baptist Church has been served by the following settled pastors: Rev. Thomas Rand, October, 1803-February, 1828; Rev. Henry Archibald, August, 1820-August, 1832; Rev. Ira Hall, May, 1833-June, 1838; Rev. Horace D. Doelittle, August, 1838-March, 1849; Rev. William L. Brown, October, 1842-April, 1846; Rev. Joel Kenney, August, 1846-May, 1847; Rev. Asabel Chapin, December, 1847-June, 1849; Rev. Mark Carpenter, April, 1850-April, 1859; Rev. George W. Gorham, May, 1859-December, 1863; Rev. J. H. Kent, June, 1864-March, 1866; Rev. J. L. A. Fisk, May, 1868-May, 1872; Rev. W. H. Evans, September, 1872-March, 1879; Rev. E. M. Bartlett, January, 1881-May, 1892; Rev. M. A. Wilcox, D. D., December, 1892-November, 1902; Rev. Jesse A. Hunsate, April, 1903-December, 1907; Rev. J. Harrison Thompson, April, 1908-May 30, 1911; Rev. E. B. Dolan, September 1, 1911, until the present time.

Rev. E. B. Dolan is president of the Holyoke Christian Endeavor Union, and is secretary of the Holyoke Ministerial Association. He was graduated from Brown University in 1890.

Church officers: Clerk, Thomas Nye; deacons, A. K. Wheeler, T. R. Hunston, Alvan S. Clark, W. H. Ross, Henry A. Wheeler; advisory committee, the pastor, deacons, clerk, treasurer, Sunday school superintendent, superintendent of primary department, president of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. T. R. Hunston, Richard Koehler, Roy J. Hunter, Mary A. Wood, Ellen H. Ives, Matthew Hopkinson.

Society officers: Moderator, W. H. Ross; clerk, A. B. Goodyear; treasurer, T. R. Hunston; collector, E. M. Osgood.

Prudential committee, H. L. Baldwin, L. F. Peck, W. Van Wagenen.

Music committee, J. P. Ross, H. J. Hunter, R. Koehler. Missionary committee, Thomas Nye, A. S. Clark, S. W. Koehler, Ellen H. Ives, Lilla C. Ely.

Treasurer of benevolent offerings, A. Garade. Sunday school: Superintendent, E. M. Osgood. Y. P. S. C. E.: President, R. W. Koehler. Ladies' Aid Society: President, Mrs. W. J. Danelow. Men's Class: President, Edwin H. Batchelor.



SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

REV. J. S. LYON, D. D., Pastor

This church is peculiarly fortunate in having among its members an unusually aggressive group of men, who can always be counted upon to co-operate in the work of their own church and to aid in any Christian effort in the city.



REV. E. B. DOLAN.



SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

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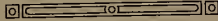


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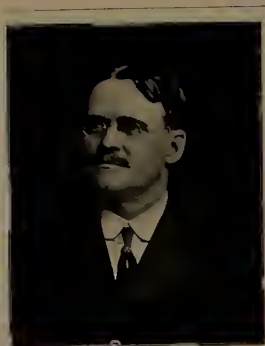
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HOLYOKE, : : MASSACHUSETTS

HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



REV. DR. J. S. LYON.

The Men's Class connected with the Second Baptist Church has an enviable reputation, and on many occasions has made its influence felt, not only throughout the city, but also in the moral issues of the Commonwealth. Dr. Lyon, pastor of this church, has, to put it mildly, a state-wide influence. No preacher in the state is more in demand for service on important committees, and as an after-dinner speaker Dr. Lyon has few equals in Massachusetts. He is active in the management of the Newton Theological Seminary; he is president of the Holyoke Civic Improvement Society; he is actively interested in the Board of Trade, and throughout his pastorate Dr. Lyon has always shown a sincere and practical interest in local civic reform. Mrs. Lyon, too, has entered into the better life of the city with the keenest interest. Under Dr. Lyon's aggressive leadership the Second Baptist Church has attained great influence in all affairs which call for the working together of the Protestant forces.

June 24, 1849, this church was organized with 42 charter members, most of whom had taken letters of dismissal from the First Baptist Church, and at first it was known as the Baptist Church at Ireland Depot, but it received its present name April 22, 1850, soon after the incorporation of the town of Holyoke. The first place of worship was Gallaudet and Terry's Hall, at the corner of High and Lyman streets, and in those early days the congregations varied from 100 to 120.

"We must start off right, we must have a Sabbath school," said Deacon Chase, and a session was held the very first Sunday. The following November the congregation moved to Chapin Hall, where services continued to be held until the vestry of the first church building was completed in 1853. Mrs. George E. Lamb was the first convert to be baptized.

In the autumn of 1853 the newly built meeting house was totally destroyed by fire, but this catastrophe simply raised the church to greater activity, with remarkable swiftness a new church was built, and on April 20, 1854, it was dedicated.

This church had been completed but a few years when Rev. O. J. Adams entered upon its remarkable pastorate of 16 years, a pastor, his remarkable prosperity along all lines. On a single day 44 were baptized, and in the first four and one-half years 262 new members were received. Along material lines success was as great as along spiritual ones, for it was under his leadership that the present church building was erected. At this time when this strong church does things so easily, we find it hard to realize that at the time when this building was built it was the greatest sort of effort for this church to buy even the land required, not to speak of the securing of funds to build its fine building, but Dr.

Adams proved big enough for each emergency as it presented itself. This building has in its auditorium seatings for 500 persons, and it cost about \$73,000. In another connection we mention the missionary activities of a later settler, a chapel was built, and a work started, which in time was to become Beulah Baptist Church, and the Ward One Mission, as it was then named, was also lauded.

This church is really only waiting until the best plan of enlargement presents itself, to make a considerable betterment in its already fine plant, one of the most urgent needs being for suitable quarters where the Men's Class, already mentioned, may hold its weekly session.

The present membership of the church is 120; and that of the Sunday school, 100.

Pastors: Rev. Asbel Chapin, June 24, 1849-May, 1852; Rev. James French, January, 1853-December, 1855; Rev. George W. Gorham, December, 1855-October, 1858; Rev. A. J. Bingham, May, 1860-May, 1861; Rev. C. H. Rowe, June, 1861-April, 1862; Rev. A. M. Averill, July, 1862-December, 1867; Rev. Edwin Burnham, January, 1869-October, 1869; Rev. R. J. Adams, December, 1869-March, 1886; Rev. C. H. Kimball, September, 1888-October, 1889; Rev. J. W. T. Bothe, January, 1890-December, 1898; Rev. C. B. Turner, July, 1899-August, 1900; Rev. J. S. Lyon, January, 1901.

Covenant—As we trust we have received, through Divine grace, the Lord Jesus Christ, and given ourselves wholly to Him, and on profession of our faith been baptized with Him in baptism and united to His Church, a precious privilege as well as duty, we do now solemnly and joyfully covenant with each other, and by the aid of the Holy Spirit, engage—

That we will walk together in brotherly love; exercise a Christian care and watchfulness over each other; participate in each other's joys; and with tender sympathy, bear one another's burdens and sorrows.

That we will not forsake the assembling of ourselves together; but seek and pray for the spirituality, harmony, and prosperity of this church; sustain its worship, ordinances, discipline and doctrines, and give its claims a sacred pre-eminence over all organizations of human origin.

That we will cheerfully contribute of our means as God has prospered us, for the support of a faithful evangelical ministry among us; for the relief of the poor; and to spread the gospel over the earth.

That we will maintain private and family devotions; religiously educate the children committed to our care; abstain from the sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and endeavor, in purity of heart and newness of life, and good-will toward all men, to exemplify and confirm our holy faith, via souls to the Saviour, and hold fast our profession till He shall come and receive us to Himself in the heavenly mansions.

Officers: Deacons, George E. Lamb, N. L. Cain, R. W.



REV. W. H. DOCKHAM.

Sanderson, A. J. Rand, E. S. Packard, T. Henry Spencer, S. S. Rogers, Charles A. Chase, Charles P. Randall, church clerk, Fred P. Cleveland, church treasurer, C. W. Ritter, prudential committee, W. H. Bullard, Joseph Collingwood, Dr. G. L. Gakker, H. F. Haskell, S. S. Rogers; society treasurer, W. J. Mills; society collector, F. W. Ely; society clerk, John Hildreth; Sunday school visitor, Mrs. Josie Chase Porterfield; Sunday school superintendent, G. W. King; organist, Emil H. Berns; sexton, George N. Frissell.

In connection with the Second Baptist Church should be mentioned Endeavor Chapel in Ward One, where, under the direction of this church a Sunday school is carried on, and services held every Sunday evening.

For a time Endeavor Chapel was under the leadership of successive clergymen. Rev. Mr. Halloway, who served there a decade ago, being remembered as a peculiarly aggressive pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. L. J. Bamberg, who went from here to Laconia, N. H., and by Rev. J. W. Leonard, who, after earnest service here, became pastor of the Baptist Church at Amherst.

For the past few years a committee of members of the mother church has had the work in charge and at present the committee is as follows: Charles A. Chase, chairman; P. M. Mars, J. C. Dickinson, Miss Harriet Grant, Mrs. A. C. Cleveland, Miss C. P. Cleveland, Mrs. C. A. Graves.

The membership of the school is 115, and it is a very loyal membership, too.

This enterprise started October 28, 1888, in the vestry of the old Baptist Church on Main street, and grew until the present attractive building, on the southwest corner of Mosher and West streets, became an actuality. The building was completed in 1890, at a cost of about \$3,000.

The name Endeavor Chapel arose naturally, as the Christian Endeavor Society of the Second Baptist Church was very sturdy in its backing of this enterprise, and the enthusiasm of the young people proved so contagious that all denominations gladly contributed toward building the chapel.

HIGHLANDS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

REV. W. H. DOCKHAM, Pastor



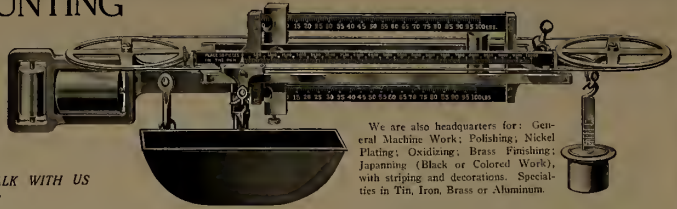
HIGHLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the summer of 1885 a movement was set on foot by the pastor and official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church looking toward the starting of a Methodist

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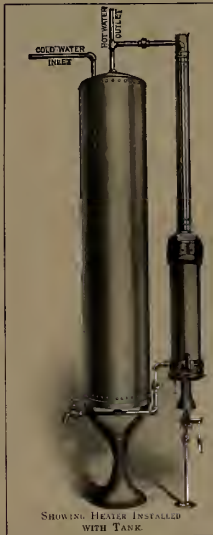
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HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

Episcopal church on the Highlands. Mr. James Allen contributed a lot of land at the southeast corner of Lincoln and Nmutuck streets, and the 14,000 square feet included in the gift made an ideal lot for the church and parsonage, which were built later. The church building, costing \$4,000, was dedicated March 26, 1888, and Bishop R. S. Foster, LL. D., officiated and preached the sermon.

An afternoon preaching service was established at once in addition to the Sunday school session, and for three years Rev. G. C. Osmond carried on this afternoon preaching service, and also occasionally took charge of the Sunday evening prayer meeting, all in addition to his regular work as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

In February, 1889, it was thought best to organize a separate church on the Highlands, and on March 27th of that year the church was organized with fifty members and six probationers. Charles J. Perkins was appointed class leader, and the following board of trustees was elected: W. F. Dean, W. F. Wheeler, George L. Thorpe, Levi Lamb, Edward Hamer, and A. G. Frote.

After a few years the basement of the church was fitted up as a vestry and in the last decade improvements have gone on that have put the property into fine condition, 1902 being the year of greatest material betterment, when \$1,200 was spent on renovations. The attractive parsonage was built in 1897.

This church has been led by the following pastors: Rev. W. S. Fritch, April, 1889-April, 1892; Rev. Benjamin F. Kingsley, April, 1892-April, 1896; Rev. F. T. Hale, April, 1896-April, 1898; Rev. O. R. Miller, April, 1898-April, 1902; Rev. F. M. Estes, April, 1902-April, 1907; Rev. G. M. Stuller, April, 1907-April, 1912.

Rev. W. H. Doehman took charge in April, 1912. He was born in Amherst, N. H., December 8, 1857. After studying in the public schools of his native state Mr. Doehman studied theology and kindred subjects at the Boston University School of Theology, and then entered the ministry in April, 1885. He has served in the following charges: Southwick, three years; Pelham and North Amherst, one year; South Weymouth, three years; Chester, two years; West Warren, two years; Florence, six years; Methuen, three years; and Troutbridge Memorial, Worcester, seven years.

It would not be right to neglect mentioning the Chinese Sunday school of 20 members, which this church has carried on for an many years. Miss Emily Smith has given over twenty-five years to this important work.

This church numbers 175 members, and has 125 in its Sunday school.

The officers are as follows: Trustees, W. T. Dean, George L. Thorpe, J. H. Fowler, E. S. Moore, C. R. Thomas, E. S. Warner, Fred Ferris, E. H. Parmelee, and R. A. McMaster; stewards, George L. Thorpe, R. F. Thorpe, E. B. Thomas, J. R. Paritt, Smith Anson, F. H. Warner, A. F. Frote, E. H. Parmelee, George T. Shaw, Henry Martin, and J. S. Gorbhan.



REV. FRANKLIN KNIGHT

tional building and the united Congregationalists occupied the present edifice.

From 1824 until 1828 Rev. Eli Moody preached most of the time, though he is not installed.

The roll of pastors follows: Rev. John F. Griswold, 1828-1831; Rev. William Tyler, 1832-1835; Rev. William W. Thayer, 1839-1842; Rev. Lender Thompson, 1843-1850; Rev. Porter H. Smith, 1852-1854; Rev. Richard Knight, 1856-1858; Rev. Samuel J. M. Merrin, 1860-1862; Rev. George F. Fisher, 1877-1878; Rev. Winfield S. Haack, 1878-1887; Rev. Stephen W. Welch, 1888-1884; Rev. Richard L. Swain, 1894-1900; Rev. G. Walter Fiske, 1900-1903; Rev. Frank E. Fuller, 1903-1911, and Rev. Bruce W. Cronmiller, installed in January, 1912. Mr. Cronmiller came to this charge after spending his years as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Stillwater, N. Y. He received his theological training at Union Theological Seminary. Plans are being made for extensive improvements in the church property, and it is hoped that they will be completed in time for the work of the coming church year.

In 1901 a thoroughly modern and very attractive parsonage was built.

The present membership of the church is 322, while that of the Sunday school is 380.

Church officers: Deacons, A. V. Chapin, J. W. Clark, F. E. Whittemore, J. W. Russell, F. A. Forward; clerk and treasurer, Arthur N. Chapman; deacons emeritus, L. P. Dickerson, Gotlieb Fenster.

Standing committee: The pastor, deacons, Sunday school superintendent, with A. W. Hoffman, Rev. F. Scott, Mrs. F. S. Judd, and Mrs. F. M. Smith.

Parish officers: Committee, Charles A. Judd, Arthur S. Gaylord, Ray P. Scott, treasurer, Frank A. Brannard; clerk, Willis H. Wood.

The Sunday school: Superintendent, F. E. Whittemore. The Ladies' Benevolent Society: President, Mrs. Fred M. Smith.

Womans' Missionary Society: Acting president, Miss Elizabeth Gaylord.

Y. P. S. C. E.: President, Peter S. Sinclair.

Friday Evening Club: President, Miss Bessie C. Lamb.

Young Men's Club: President, Walter C. Cordes.

Section: Carl H. Lippman.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

REV. FRANKLIN KNIGHT, Pastor

In December, 1840, an Episcopal parish was established in the section now known as Holyoke, and the name chosen was Trinity Church. Services were held regularly for about four months. Rev. Henry W. Adams being rector, but he resigned in April, 1850, and the project of an Episcopal church was soon abandoned. There were not easy days for church enterprises here, for there were only 3,000 inhabitants, and the difficulties met by many of our churches in their early days are graphically illustrated by an item in the history of this early Episcopalian enterprise which died almost as soon as it was born. The item is as follows: "Owe no man anything." Romans 13:8. There being demands against the parish for about \$100, for fuel, rent of organ, making fires, care of room, etc., and no funds in the treasury, the treasurer said the same from his purse, and so saved the credit of the parish."

No further effort was made to establish an Episcopal church here until 1886, when on Sunday, August 30, at the request of a resident of Holyoke, twenty-four clergymen held divine worship in Exchange Hall. A church was organized October 12th the same year, with the following officers: Wardens, William Hancock and Donald Mackintosh; vestrymen, S. S. Chase, J. B. Orenti, John E. Chase, T. B. Flinders, George A. Ward, M. D., William Crover, and J. S. Davis. The first-named gentleman gave the church free use of a very neat little chapel and parsonage on Maple street and they made use of this hospitalily for two years. This church was built in a little more than two months' time. Friends in Hartford, Springfield and in Bangor, Maine, donated ecclesiastical furnishings, and Dr. Ward, in addition to his other helpful acts, gave a communion service. Rev. Joseph Kelder was rector, serving in 1887-1884. The first baptism recorded in the parish register took place on What Sunday, May 13, 1884; and on the occasion of the first visitation of the bishop, May 23, of that year was present was confirmed. It is worth noting that on the death of President Lincoln, the rector of this parish, Rev. O. H. Dutton, 1861-1865, was

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

(South Hadley Falls)

REV. BRUCE CRONMILLER, Pastor

The Congregational Church, South Hadley Falls, was organized August 12, 1824, with 19 members. For a time services were held in the building on North Main street, now known as "The Brick Chapel." In 1855, the church building at the corner of North Main and Carey streets, now owned and occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church, was erected by the Congregationalists.

In 1858 the church suffered from dissension, and as a result 42 of its 122 resident members withdrew from its fellowship and worship and organized another church and ecclesiastical society. Their meeting place was the second floor of the building more recently known as "The Palmer House," and in 1864 they built the present Congregational Church. Fortunately in 1858 the two bodies united, the marriage being made the easier by the fact that Revs. George Fisher, pastor of the original church, and Richard Knight, pastor of the new organization, both resigned their pastorates.

Rev. W. S. Hawkes, then pastor of the church at Haydenville, accepted a call to the pastorate of the united church. The Methodists purchased the original Congrega-



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September, 1912

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—Elizabeth Towne

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ELIZABETH TOWNE

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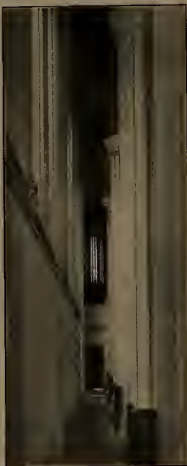
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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



THE ORGAN,
SKINNER MEMORIAL CHANCEL.

selected from among the clergy of Holyoke to preach the memorial sermon.

Soon a movement for a church building was under way, but instead of this movement proving immediately successful a period of discouragement followed, and for a time worship was held in the hall of the engine house on High street, and then in a room owned by the Lyman Mills.

After Rev. W. A. Holbrook, 1866-1867, and Rev. Edward W. Peet, D. D., 1867-1873, respectively, took the helm prospects again began to brighten, with the result that on the 5th of February, 1868, a new church building, located at the southeast corner of Maple and Suffolk streets, and built of carefully dressed stone, was occupied for the first time, Bishop Lee of Iowa preaching the sermon. When Dr. Peet, lovingly called "dear old Dr. Peet," left the church, he had freed it of debt, and, although he was 65 years old when he began his work here, he not only piloted the church through the shoals but he left behind him an unimpaired deep affection. In the early seventies there was an era of financial prosperity, the most notable betterment being a \$3,000 organ given by Mr. Mackintosh. A beautiful rectory was completed in 1882, and in 1887 the church was enlarged by the construction of a gallery across the north end of the church.

At the Easter meeting in 1888 it was decided to commence a permanent building fund for the erection of a new church, and this movement had its fruition and certainly it was a hundredfold fruition when, in October, 1905, the new church on upper Appleton street was dedicated.

We must not, however, get so far ahead of our story. Following the rectorship of Dr. Peet came that of Rev. John Leech, who served for six months in 1872. Concerning him it is said that he was one of the most brilliant of all the preachers that have occupied the pulpit at St. Paul's. Then came Rev. Charles H. Lester, 1873-1876, during whose very efficient term, the list of communicants increased from 80 to 160. Rev. W. P.

Tucker, 1876-1877, was in turn succeeded by Rev. Amos Skeels, 1877-1881; then followed Rev. H. L. Foote, 1881-1888, who left among other marks of his activity, a fine rectory and a communicant list numbering at the end of his term of service 280.

During the rectorship of Rev. J. C. Wellwood, 1889-1897, the present lot was bought, and the location is certainly an ideal one, on the north side of Appleton street, between Linden and Lecont streets. Rev. George S. Sinclair was rector from 1897 until 1910. It was not until the rectorship of Rev. H. H. Morrill, 1900-1911, that the present St. Paul's church, parish house and rectory, were actually built. Mr. Morrill served the church for a longer period than any of the other rectors. The whole city is proud of this beautiful property, churchly in its every appearance. The church contains several memorials; among which stand out conspicuously a beautiful east window, the gift of the children of Mr. Donald Mackintosh, who was identified with the life of the parish from the beginning until the time of his death in 1902, and was sometime warden; also an altar and credos, the gift of Mr. Addison L. Green.

The present rector, Rev. Franklin Knight, assumed charge of the parish September 1, 1911. He soon discovered its large potentialities, and looks forward to an ever growing and inspiring work. Mr. Knight is already esteemed as one of the most spiritual and lovable pastors, known to the present generation of Holyoke people, but he is also a strong supporter of civic righteousness, not fearing the pell-mell of men. The church itself, which seats 560, is large enough for the present, but already the parish house is sadly inadequate, and must soon be extended.

St. Paul's Church ministers to at least 1,000 souls; has a communicant list of 450, and in its Sunday school has an enrollment of 100. The parish is thoroughly organized and the societies are all very much alive.

The members of the vestry are as follows: Senior warden, Charles E. Mackintosh; junior warden, Jason T. Draper; vestrymen, Fred F. Bennett, Howard Conant, Addison L. Green, James E. Jager, John Smealhurst, Day Chadwick, George P. Rice; clerk, William C. Gates; treasurer, John S. Clarke, Jr.

The clerk, Mr. Gates, has become a veteran in the service, having faithfully executed the duties of his office from April, 1886, until the present time.

During the years 1,030 baptisms have been registered; 620 persons have received the rite of confirmation; 500 marriages have been solemnized, and the burial service has been read 623 times. To turn to the financial side for a single moment it ought to be added that the total value of all the church property is rated at \$76,000.



UNITARIAN CHURCH.



REV. A. H. COAR.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

REV. A. H. COAR, Pastor.

On May 29, 1857, the First Unitarian Society of Holyoke was formally organized by the adoption of its articles of agreement. The names of many of the men most prominent in the history of the growing town are on the roll of those who signed these articles. This society lasted about a year, having to give way to save another religious organization, which was then in financial straits. Rev. J. F. Moore, later and for many years the able minister in Greenfield, preached part of the year to this society, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Penman.

Agitation, begun as early as 1872, bore fruit in 1873, in the organization of a second Unitarian Society, under the name of the Liberal Christian Congregational Society. The signers of the agreement, May 27, 1874, were Richard Pattee, Rufus Mosher, Samuel M. Gilmore, William J. Sumner, Augustus Tuttle, William S. Chase, William B. Whiting, F. R. Norton, Charles Bigelow, James G. Smith, E. M. Belden, George Ruddy, Hiram M. Smith, George M. Munro, Horace R. Day, and C. H. Roby. Fifty-five signed the membership roll, and at a meeting held in July, E. A. Ramsey was chosen Sunday school superintendent, and steps were taken to secure land as a church site.

The society held its first services in Parsons' Hall, then meetings were held in Temperance Hall until the spring of 1876, when its own chapel was ready for occupancy. The Water Power Company the year before had donated the lot at the northeast corner of Maple and Essex streets, which had encouraged the young organization to vote to erect a building, the cost of which should not exceed \$3,500. To accommodate the growing work of the society the south wing was added in the year 1895. This addition provides a Sunday school room and quarters for the meetings of the various church organizations.

Rev. W. S. Heywood was the first minister, and he served until February, 1883, to the great advancement and gratification of the society. Rev. Grauville Pierce served until 1886, to be followed until 1890, Rev. W. M. Carney, who remained until 1895, Rev. T. E. Chappell, 1893-1901; Rev. Antonio G. Sangen, 1901-1906, and Rev. Arthur H. Coar, 1906 to the present time, concludes the roll of ministers.

This society is affiliated with the American Unitarian Association, and in common with most so-called Unitarian churches, is founded upon the two princi-

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CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID-UP	\$2,000,000.00
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES	2,870,707.61
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	\$4,870,707.61
RESERVE FOR RE-INSURANCE	4,790,798.40
RESERVE FOR UNPAID LOSSES	451,215.64
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	295,126.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$10,407,847.65
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	\$52,638,133.78

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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

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The society is organized with the following officers and committees:

Board of trustees: George Lewis, chairman; Thomas S. Childs, James M. Ramage, Dr. D. E. Bartlett, Charles Kelley; clerk, M. M. S. Moriarty; treasurer, Thomas S. Childs.

Standing committees: Committee on worship, Mrs. D. E. Bartlett, chairman; committee on hospitality and social life, The Woman's Alliance; committee on education, officers and teachers of the Sunday school; committee on social service and benevolence, Thomas S. Childs, chairman; committee on church property, J. Roy Lewis, chairman; missionary committee, Mrs. H. F. Farr, chairman.

Woman's Branch Alliance: Honorary president, Mrs. G. T. Smith; president, Mrs. A. H. Coar; vice-president, Mrs. J. M. Ramage; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Barnes; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Bartlett.

Liberal Club: President, Mr. Charles Kelley; secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Roy Lewis.

Sunday School: Superintendent, Rev. A. H. Coar; assistant superintendent, George Barnes; secretary, Miss Anna Bartlett; treasurer, Irving Barnes; teachers: Mr. M. M. S. Moriarty, Irving Barnes, George Barnes.

Janitor, Mr. Charles Ward, 280 Maple street.

At present the membership of the society is 40.

The society has voted to sell its present lot and building and is planning to erect a new church in a more favorable location. Rev. Arthur Coar, in addition to his duties here, has for a number of years acted as pastor of the Unitarian church at Amherst. He is also president of the Associated Charities, which was founded largely by his efforts. Mr. Coar was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1894.



REV. JAMES M. SUTHERLAND

then occupied by the Y. M. C. A. The next Sunday service was held in the old Grace chapel on Main street, where also the prayer meetings were held for some time. Cradles kept changing. For a time the infant church gathered in the Woman's Union Temperance building on High street, and then for a longer time in the Foresters' new hall at 437 High street.

A "pro re nata" meeting of the Boston Presbytery was held at Worcester, August 5. A petition, signed by 148 persons, of whom 103 signified their desire to become members, was presented, asking for the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Holyoke. The petition was granted; the church was organized August 26, and the young church began its life with 57 members.

Barak Wilson and George P. Bell, M. D., were installed as ruling elders. William Scott and Alexander Fane were installed as deacons.

With the growth of the work a lot was secured on the northwest corner of Cabot and Chestnut streets, where a

granite church, with brown stone trimmings, was built, and the date of its dedication was March 2, 1880, though the building had already been in use for some months. At the dedication service the sermon was preached by Rev. John Hall, D. D., the famous Presbyterian preacher of New York City. In time the debt incurred by the erection of this costly building was paid. This happy issue came to pass during the pastorate of Rev. A. R. Pennell, and during his term of office the church was cheered by the gift of a new pipe organ, the joint gift of Mrs. Eliza Smith of the Second Congregational Church and of Andrew Carnegie.

The roll of pastors follows: Rev. J. M. Craig, October, 1880-July, 1880; Rev. L. H. Angier, July, 1880-January, 1882; Rev. G. A. Wilson, January, 1882-January, 1889; Rev. William Carothers supplied the pulpit through the greater part of 1899; Rev. A. R. Pennell, November, 1899-June, 1908.

Rev. Frank D. Smith took charge of the work January 1, 1909, and is now the leader of this church of 700 members. Mr. Smith studied at Minnotts College, Minn., received his theological training at Allegheny, Pa., and spent a year at Andover Theological Seminary. He is a trained musician and choir leader, and a forceful, dramatic preacher. He has recently purchased the property at 222 Pine street.

In October the Presbyterian Church will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary, when an effort will be made to cancel the present debt of about \$3,000.

The members of the sessions are as follows: William Morrison, Robert Inglis, C. S. Roberts, W. C. Merrill, James Conly, John A. Hood, Alexander McGeorge, Edward Hebel, Frank Knight, George Farber and George Barnett, clerk.

Church clerk, James Halket; treasurer, George Barnett, Jr.; cultivator, Edward Hebel; sexton, Simon Farr.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (South Hadley Falls)

REV. JAMES M. SUTHERLAND, Pastor

A Methodist Episcopal church of twenty members was organized at South Hadley Falls in the latter part of the year 1827. The first class was gathered in "The Brick Chapel" by Rev. Dr. Fisk, who ministered to the church for two or three years. He was succeeded by John Knight, a student of William A. Hall's; the services being held in the "Old White School house" and the organization of the church was the result of a revival which accompanied his preaching. When at length the school house became too small for the growing congregations, a larger room was secured in the Howard and Lathrop mill. In the autumn of the year 1827 a meeting house was built on Gavilon street, which three days, until recent times, was called Methodist street.

The present officers are: Stewards, A. L. Blackmer, V. A. Miller, Charles W. Brown, Charles D. Eaton, Wallace Crooke, W. G. Reynolds, Ashfield Ashford, A. Evans, A. Bancroft, Wallace Crooke, A. Sargent, William Knapp, James Sinclair, James Mungall, and Charles W. Brown is recording steward, and Wallace Crooke is district steward.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

REV. F. D. SMITH, Pastor

Following a visit to this city made in May, 1858, Rev. J. W. Sanborn, field secretary for New England, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, offered for the summer the services of William Gardner, a licentiate from the Hartford Theological Seminary, and arranged to him the task of canvassing the field, gathering a congregation and ministering to the flock which he should gather. The first Sunday worship was held in a room on Suffolk street.



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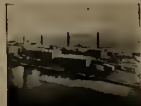
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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

The trustees are A. A. Miller, Thomas McEwen, William Frey, M. Madson, Charles D. Eaton, W. E. Bancroft, Daniel Mungall, W. H. Downs, William Fricker.

This church has a long list of pastors. The names of the men that have had charge of this work and the dates of their pastorates follow:

Rev. Benjamin C. Phelps, 1833-1834; Rev. Paul Townsend, 1834-1835; Rev. Ebenezer Blake, 1835; Rev. J. O. Dean, 1837-1838; Rev. L. W. Blood, 1839; Rev. Thomas Marcy, 1840-1841; Rev. Christopher Mason, 1842-1843; Rev. E. A. Manning, 1844; Rev. J. W. Daddum, 1845-1846; Rev. Robert Kellen, 1847-1848; Rev. Cyrus L. Eastman, 1849-1850; Rev. Thomas H. Madge, 1851; Rev. E. S. Best, 1852; Rev. Rodney Gage, 1853; Rev. Solomon Sias, 1854; Rev. C. E. Standish, 1855; Rev. Charles Noble, 1856; Rev. M. Emory Wright, 1857; Rev. Samuel Jackson, 1858-1861; Rev. Harvey Hitchcock, 1861-1862. (From 1862 to 1868 the church was closed.)

Rev. D. B. Merrill, 1868; Rev. Alfred Noon, 1869-1871; Rev. Joseph Candlin, 1871-1872; Rev. W. S. Jagger, 1873-1874; Rev. Erastus Bartholomew, 1875-1876; Rev. J. B. Bigelow, 1878-1879; Rev. John Galbraith, 1879-1880; Rev. T. C. Martin, 1880-1881; Rev. George H. Mansfield, 1882-1884; Rev. W. H. Adams, 1887-1889; Rev. C. W. Hawkins, 1889-1891; Rev. J. H. Stubbs, 1891-1893; Rev. J. S. Verks, 1896-1897; Rev. E. E. Abercrombie, 1897-1898; Rev. John Mason, 1898-1901; Rev. John Wriston, 1901-1904; Rev. Edmund Smiley, 1904-1905; Rev. H. G. Butler, 1906-1909; Rev. P. R. Stratton, 1909-1912. At present the pastor is Rev. James M. Sutherland, who recently came to this town as a successful pastor at Worcester.

The present membership of the church is 133, and the Sunday school has a membership of 180, with an average attendance of 120.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

REV. O. W. HUTCHINSON, Pastor

The First Methodist Church acknowledges the South Hadley Falls Methodist Episcopal Church as the mother of Methodism in Holyoke. The preachers from that church, preachers, occasionally preached in Holyoke prior to 1852, and a class had been organized. Rev. Thomas Marcy, superintendent of public schools in Northampton, and a member of the New England Conference, commenced regular preaching services in Lyceum Hall on High street, early in 1853.

In May, 1853, the church organized, consisting of twenty



SOUTH HADLEY FALLS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

members. Soon after they removed to Galland & Terry's Hall on High street, where they remained until 1857. Then they moved to Chapin Hall, where they remained until they occupied their own vestry in the new church on Main street, July 4, 1859.

This church, like all Methodist churches in New England, had to make a heroic struggle for existence. Rev. Thomas Marcy, after a year of successful service, was followed by Rev. Rodney Gage, and by Rev. Phineas Wallingford, each serving a year. Rev. M. E. Wright was the first to remain two years. Owing to business depression and the removal of many members, Rev. M. E. Wright advised the church to disband and unite with other churches. Some of the members did this, but a heroic view, with more faith and courage, maintained their organization amid these discouragements. Rev. Martin Chapin, a local preacher living in Florence, and a former resident of Holyoke, came to the rescue of this struggling church, offering to supply the pulpit "without stated remuneration." This he continued to do for two years.

In 1860 the Rev. Nathaniel Fellows, just graduated from Wesleyan University, was stationed here by the New England Conference. The church enjoyed a prosperous season under his two years' pastorate. Following him Rev. William J. Hamblenton and Rev. William D. Bridge each served a year. Rev. John Peterson was the first to serve this church for three years. During his prosperous pastorate the Water Power Company kindly donated the land on the corner of Main and Appleton streets for a new church. In 1865 the foundations for the new church were laid out

this site, but a lack of funds compelled the society to suspend operations for three years. Rev. Samuel Roy—a grand preacher—followed Rev. Mr. Peterson, but remained only a year. In 1868 Rev. I. B. Bigelow, an experienced church builder and a good preacher, was appointed to this charge. This was a marked pastorate. By his example he inspired the people with faith, courage and the spirit of consecration. The church building enterprise was resumed. In 1869 the vestry was ready for occupancy, and the auditorium in the spring following. The church was dedicated in March, 1870. Rev. I. G. Bidwell, D. D., and Rev. George Whitaker presiding the sermons.

This first church, with fire-insurances, cost without the land, \$16,000, and was dedicated with only \$2,700 debt upon it. Great credit was due Rev. I. B. Bigelow and the noble band that stood by him in this enterprise.

Rev. T. J. Abbott followed Rev. I. B. Bigelow, enjoying two prosperous years. Rev. W. N. Richardson served from 1872 to 1875, Rev. C. A. Merrill during 1876 and 1877, Rev. William Gordon in 1878 and 1879, Rev. E. A. Tutis the three years following.

Rev. E. P. King was stationed here in 1883. During his three years' pastorate a delightful revival spirit prevailed. The debt on the old church was carefully liquidated, and a chapel was built at the Highlands at a cost of \$1,000, on land donated by James Allyn. This chapel has since become the Highlands Methodist Episcopal Church. For three years this was a mission of the First Church, and the pulpit was regularly supplied Sunday afternoons by the pastor of the First Church.

In 1886 Rev. G. C. Osgood followed Rev. E. P. King. For years there had been a growing conviction that the location of the church ought to be changed. After long and prayerful deliberation, the trustees borrowed money, and in February, 1887, bought for \$10,000 the present location on Appleton street. The following Sabbath Rev. Mr. Osgood presented the matter to his congregation, and \$1,000 was subscribed in a few moments. In November, 1887, the congregation subscribed \$2,000 more. In May, 1888, the Quarterly Conference authorized the trustees to proceed and build a new church. J. M. Dunham, S. E. Barrett, and Charles C. Thorpe were appointed a building and committee. A lot was purchased on Beech street, and the parsonage removed to that location and thoroughly renovated, the whole costing \$1,000, but giving to the society a parsonage worth \$7,000.

Plans for the new church were made by G. P. B. Alderman. The corner stone was publicly laid October 2, 1889, a large company of clergymen assisting, including the pastors of the Congregational churches—Rev. E. A. Reed, D. D., and Rev. G. W. Welch—and Rev. C. H. Kimball, then pastor of the Second Baptist Church. On June 25, 1890, the church was dedicated by Bishop E. G. Andrews of New York; the evening sermon was preached by Rev. W. Woods of Westfield. The church is built of brick with East Longmeadow stone trimmings; its dimensions are 76x114 feet

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The chapel is at the right of the auditorium, and connecting with it by folding doors. The entire seating capacity is 350. Over the chapel are the social rooms, consisting of ladies' parlor, dining rooms, kitchen, cloak room, etc. The entire cost of the church was \$12,000; church and parsonage, \$10,415. The usefulness at the day of dedication was \$31,941, allowing that unpaid subscriptions amounting to \$1,370 were reliable, with the old church property as an offset.

In 1891, when Rev. William E. Knox was appointed to this charge, the debt with accrued interest amounted to \$39,500. During his five years' pastorate Rev. W. E. Knox reduced the debt to \$14,000. Of the amount paid, \$12,720 was realized from the sale of the old church. The church will never forget the great work accomplished by Rev. W. E. Knox during his five years' pastorate.

In April, 1896, Rev. N. B. Fisk was appointed pastor and for two years rendered faithful and efficient service, while Rev. Henry L. Wriston entered upon his labors in 1898 and was notably successful, both at reducing the debt and in recruiting new members.

Rev. J. P. Kennedy served the church as pastor from 1902-1909—the longest pastorate the church has enjoyed. He relinquished the pastorate to become superintendent of the Springfield District. Ever since the dedication of the Appleton street building a heavy debt had rested upon the property. Through the efforts of Revs. W. E. Knox and H. L. Wriston this debt was reduced to about \$16,000. During Mr. Kennedy's pastorate this debt was entirely paid and the mortgage burned. Today the church owns property—church building and parsonage—worth about \$25,000, entirely free of debt. It also owns a tenement in Beed street, which it rents, and holds trust funds of some \$11,000 for the benefit of the needy.

In April, 1909, Rev. Oliver W. Hutchinson became pastor. In 1911 the chapel and Sunday school rooms were thoroughly renovated and redecorated. The church has just renovated its auditorium. Electric lights have been installed, a hard wood floor laid, the walls redecorated and other improvements made. The funds necessary for this work have already been subscribed and the work was done during the summer. The Sunday school has been thoroughly graded and reorganized and several large adult organized classes have been developed. The congregation and school are increasing and the finances of the church were never in so satisfactory a condition as at present. The membership of the church is between 400 and 500, well centered over the city, owing to the location of the church, also there is a considerable non-resident membership. There is an Epworth League of about 20 members, a Ladies' Aid Society, a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Standard Bearers, and the Methodist Brotherhood, all doing vigorous work. In the earnest words of its pastor:

"This church stands for the highest type of New Testament life and experience, aiming to maintain in the evan- gelistic spirit of the gospel-



REV. O. W. HUTCHINSON.

might by the great founder of Methodism—John Wesley. It also aims to improve civic and social conditions, and heaves that the liquor traffic can never be licensed without sin. It declares the fundamental principles upon which all civic and social reforms must rest, but does not, as an organization, enter politics. It emphatically believes in the principles upon which American institutions rest—equality before the law, the free public schools for all Americans, and the Golden Rule for both labor and capital. It would comfort the sorrowing, encourage the weak, reclaim the sinner, and strengthen the forces of righteousness in all departments of life. Its spirit is hopeful, for it believes in the ultimate triumph of the principles for which it stands."

Officers: Resident Bishop, Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Boston, Mass.; district superintendent, Rev. Joseph P. Kennedy, D. D., Holyoke; pastor, Rev. Oliver W. Hutchinson, 169 Beed street; board of trustees, C. R. Alger, S. C. Barrett, N. C. Cook, C. S. Davis, Thomas McGinnes, J. H. Montgomery, William H. Parfait, Lucius Pearson, John Stalker; stewards, R. B. Corbit, Edward Craner, G. W. Birch, Robert Gillette, Charles Housa, C. W. Haworth, Fred E. Miner, Lawrence R. Miner, Harry S. Johnson, John P. Reed, Charles Short, Robert J. Wood, Albert Webb; class leaders, John P. Reed, John Stalker; Sunday school superintendent, Henry Butcher; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. A. H. Glynn, president, Methodist Brotherhood, B. G. Simpson, president, Epworth League, Lee H. Brown, president; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. W. R. Sanderson, president, Standard Bearers, Miss Ada J. Smith, president, church treasurer, Thomas McGinnes; financial secretary, Robert Gillette; treasurer of benevolence, Mrs. R. J. Wood; sexton, Scott F. Barrett, 63 West street.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Among the Protestant forces working for the religious welfare of the community, the Salvation Army should not be forgotten. The officers in command are Captain and Mrs. Robert Thorpe, who reside at 124 Pine Street.

The Army has 29 members in the city and its Sunday school numbers 45. Its annual budget is \$2,500. At Christmas time it supplies dinners for 500 persons, and 200 are provided for in its annual summer outing.

During each year some 50 ex-prisoners are befriended, and about 75 fallen women are cared for. The Salvation Army Hall is located at 108 Haughlen Street.

For a score of years this organization has been aiding the absolutely down and out sections of the community, and the late Gen. Booth, in whose memory a great memorial service was held in this city, soon after his death, certainly could have had no cause for shame, had he known the handful, but faithful service of his Holyoke followers.



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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



THE LATE MGR. P. J. HARKINS.



MGR. MADDEN

The development of a tiny mustard seed into a tree upon which the birds of the air might build their nests has been regarded, since the earliest days of Christianity, as a symbol of the growth of the Church of God from a group of disciples, which an upper chamber could contain, to a kingdom so vast that its subjects are to be found in every nation under the sun. The symbol, which aptly illustrates the growth of the universal church, is of service also as an illustration of the growth of each part of that church. It may be applied to the church of Holyoke. The few Catholics which gathered for divine service in 1848, under the tree on Elm street near Dwight, and at the home of Mr. Nolan, on what is now Bigelow street, and at the 4000 house on Prospect street, represented not more than four or five hundred people. Now eight spacious churches, although occupied by many different congregations every Sunday, are barely sufficient for the needs of 40,000 Catholics. Truly the mustard seed has become a tree.

Catholics began to come to Holyoke in numbers in 1847. The O'Connells, who came the first of that year, and the Delaneys were among the pioneers. The building of the dam by the South Hadley Falls Company brought so many that a private dwelling could not accommodate them when they assembled for worship. They met in Goldlet Hall (corner of High and Lyman streets). After a time, finding this too small they worshipped in the old Chestnut street school, and afterward in Exchange Hall. Priests from Chicopee, notably Fathers Brady, Strain and Blewings, presided to them the word of God, and broke for them the bread of life. They were visited occasionally also by a priest from Northampton. These priests could not come to them often more than once a month. When they did not come those who were able to do so were accustomed to walk by way of the Williamson bridge to Chicopee, that they might assist at Sunday mass. This was a hardship, so all rejoiced when Father Jeremiah O'Callaghan, the great missionary of Vermont, came to Holyoke as the first resident pastor of the Catholic people.

Father O'Callaghan, before coming to Holyoke, had labored so energetically in an extensive territory that Rev. Talbot Smith, in his "History of the Diocese of Ogdensburg," calls him "ubiquitous." He was a man of independ-

ent mind and forceful character. He was a diligent student, an able controversialist, and an author of considerable power. He loved the great fathers of the church, and his love of them he perpetuated by naming the church which he founded in Holyoke after one of the noblest of them, St. Jerome. Father O'Callaghan was not young when he came to Holyoke. He had suffered hardships and accomplished works of such magnitude as to have earned for his remaining days of life some repose. But few young men in the enthusiasm of their first undertakings could have labored for the infant church with more energy than he displayed. He loved the parish in which he made his home. He had saved a little money, and this, about \$11,000, he contributed to the building fund of St. Jerome's.

Mr. John Doyle, who now lives on Hampden street, used to serve mass for Father O'Callaghan; and with him, at times, as an assistant, was John Bonlet. The latter may have caught some of the missionary spirit of the venerable pastor, for in after years he became one of the most energetic of the Catholic missionaries among the Indians of the far West. He is now known and loved throughout the state of Washington as Monsignor Boudet.



ST. JEROME'S CHURCH

St. Jerome's Church was designed by Mr. Keeley. It was built by Capt. Mack of Chicopee. The mason work was done by John Delaney, the brick work by Bosworth & Blodgett, and the carpentry by Patrick Dunn.

Prominent in old St. Jerome's as trustees and otherwise were John Delaney, John Donnelly, and James Doyle. Father O'Callaghan died in 1861. He was succeeded by Rev. James C. Sullivan. Until his time the Catholics of Holyoke were accustomed to bury their dead in Chicopee. He procured for them the cemetery of St. Jerome's. Father Sullivan was a man of gentle disposition. His

fear of giving offense made him, at times, timid. He was not strong physically. He was loved by his people, but the work to be done in Holyoke demanded a man of iron constitution, of tireless energy, and of indomitable will. Such a man the archbishop of Boston sent to St. Jerome's in the person of Patrick J. Harkins.

For forty-four years Father Harkins labored for the spiritual, the moral, and the material progress of the Catholic people of Holyoke. He was interested in every movement which made for the betterment of the community, which he loved. But he hated shams, and he denounced hypocrisy. He had some of the roughness of a strong and sincere man. But he never said an unkind word which he did not afterwards recall with regret. He wished to be just. His frugal habits enabled him to save some money. This he spent or left, as he always told his friends he would spend or leave his property in such a way that it might advance the cause of religion and of charity. But the best that he gave to the catholicity of Holyoke was not his money. It was himself. He recognized that his mission on earth was to help his people to fit themselves for citizenship in the Kingdom of God, and he believed that in fulfilling this mission he was helping them to fit themselves also for citizenship in Holyoke.

Father Harkins was of the opinion that sound religious instruction was the basis of enlightened religion and true Americanism, hence the year after he came to Holyoke he made plans for a school for girls. This was opened in 1868 by the Sisters of Notre Dame. This school so flourished that a new home was needed for it. The present girls' school building was completed in 1883. In it nineteen Sisters care for 309 children. Father Harkins established a parochial school for boys in 1872. This was the first boys' school in the diocese of Springfield. It now accommodates 500 pupils. Miss Grace Harkins was the first principal of the boys' school. She was assisted by such able teachers as Miss Kate Harkins, Miss Mary A. Duckford, Miss Hannah E. McCoy, Miss Catherine Holmes, and Miss Margaret Pollet. The Sisters of Providence assumed charge of this school in 1876. It is still under their care.

It was Father Harkins who, in 1873, induced these Sisters to come to Holyoke. It was he who urged



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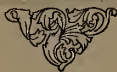
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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

them to erect first an institution of charity at South Hadley Falls, then a hospital at Holyoke, then the Orphans' Home at Ingleside. His sympathy and his assistance were with this great community while he lived, and at his death he left them means to extend the field of their labors for charity and for God.

Father Harkins would not have been able to accomplish any of his great works were he not seconded by a loyal Christian people. He saw his people advance in material prosperity; he saw many of them occupying positions of honor and responsibility in the community, and his heart was glad, for he realized that the greater their usefulness to their fellow citizens the greater was the honor which they reflected upon their church. It would be tedious to name all of these men. Let the Catholic gentleman, Dr. O'Connor, stand as a representative of the rest.

When, in 1904, Pope Pius X made Father Harkins a Domestic Prelate with the title of Prothronary Apostolic, it was his intention to reward the religious activities of an earnest Catholic people as well as to crown the labors of the mansignor who was their leader.

Monsignor Harkins died December 4, 1910. He was succeeded by Monsignor Madden, vicar-general of the Diocese of Springfield. Monsignor Madden has endeared himself to the people of St. Jerome's, and they have cooperated with him in his efforts to renovate and beautify the parish property.

Many curates have assisted in the development of St. Jerome's parish. Of these those who now are living are: Rev. Thomas Smyth, Rev. P. B. Phelan, Rev. R. F. Walsh, Rev. John R. Murphy, Rev. W. J. Powers, Rev. George Fitzgerald, Rev. William Hart, Rev. John Gavin, Rev. Patrick Hafez, Rev. A. A. Dwyer, Rev. F. J. Donnelly, Rev. O. M. Magee, Rev. A. O'Malley, Rev. John C. Ivers, Rev. Stephen Hallisey, Rev. Joseph McKinn, Rev. Michael Curran, Rev. John Broderick, Rev. Thomas B. Cunningham, Rev. Daniel Devine, and Rev. Walter Hogan.

The religious life of St. Jerome's parish is expressed among other ways by a flourishing League of the Sacred Heart, a Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, a Rosary Society, and a Society of the Holy Name. The latter is an enthusiastic body of 1243 men. Its marvelous growth during the last few years is due in great measure to the energy and magnificence of Rev. John A. Broderick.



St. Jerome's Church

PARISH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD

Prior to 1858 there were not many Canadian families in Holyoke. Among the earliest to settle here were the Terriers, the Benois, and the Prews. In 1860 quite a number



HARKINS' HOME

of Canadians came. Among them was John St. Onge, who afterwards became a missionary to the Indians in the West. It is to him that Monsignor Bonlet, mentioned above, owed his missionary vocation. In 1860 the Canadians of Holyoke were numerous enough to require the service of a priest of their own nationality, hence the parish of the Precious Blood was formed. Its first pastor was Rev. A. B. Dufresne.

The new parish was not without troubles. On May 29, 1875, the church took fire during services, and many lives were lost. It was during this fire that the present head of our fire department displayed the heroism which has made him ever since the hero of the fire-fighters.

Father Dufresne, though saddened by this disaster, was not discouraged. He was a man of great zeal and energy. He labored for the erection of a new house of worship for his people. He was ably seconded, and, in 1878, the present beautiful edifice was dedicated to the service of God.

On May 14, 1886, Father Dufresne died. He was succeeded by Rev. H. O. Landry, who built the convent. In 1890 he died, and September 15, Rev. Charles Crever became the pastor of the Precious Blood.

Father Crever is one of the most amiable of men. He is a zealous priest and a careful administrator. He opened on September 18, 1894, the present personal school building. It is attended by 1,082 children, who are taught by twenty-five Sisters of St. Anne. Father Crever also built the rectory, one of the finest in the diocese. The following curates have assisted in the building of the parish of the Precious Blood and in the maintenance of its spiritual life: Rev. Michael J. Howard, Rev. M. A. Derosechers, Rev. H. Hamelin, Rev. Wilham Hickey, Rev. J. E. Choinse, Rev. F. Lord, Rev. J. H. Derosechers, Rev. P. Row, Rev. A. G. Brossseau, Rev. E. A. St. Onge, Rev. J. O. Compost, Rev. J. A. Froidure, Rev. Stanislaus Guillette, and Rev. J. Laurent.

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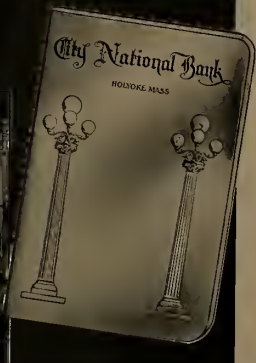
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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

PARISH OF OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP

The parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help was founded in 1890. Its first pastor was Rev. C. E. Brueneault. He was a man of fine attainments, great energy and sound ideas. He gathered his people for worship in Temperance Hall for the first time May 25, 1890. Immediately he planned a building to serve as a church, school and convent. It was completed in 1891, and ever since it has been a home of much work, well done for God and for country, for Father Brueneault had a personality and an eloquence which enabled him to inspire his people to act nobly while they labored for eternity. In 1896 Father Brueneault remodelled the "McCoy homestead" into a commodious rectory. He also provided in South Hadley Falls a resting place for the dead of the parish. He left Holyoke, October 5, 1904, and went to Canada to labor in the diocese of his brother, the bishop of Nicolet.

His successor in the Church of Perpetual Help is Rev. Joseph Marchand. Father Marchand has the qualities of a leader. Under his careful management the parish has steadily advanced. It is one of the important forces in the moral life of the community. The curates who have served the Church of Perpetual Help are: Rev. W. A. Alexander, Rev. N. St. Cyr, Rev. L. Geoffroi, Rev. J. B. Delage, and Rev. E. C. Lassier.

The parish school is under the care of eighteen Sisters of the Presentation. It is attended by 323 children.

PARISH OF THE SACRED HEART

In 1876 Father Harkins purchased land between Maple, Franklin, Chestnut and Sargeant streets, upon which he commenced a church for the people of the southern part of Holyoke. The corner stone of this church was laid July 4, 1876. On December of the same year the side walls were up and the basement was ready for services. In May, 1878, the district extending south of Dwight street to the West Springfield line was set off from St. Jerome's under the name of the parish of the Sacred Heart. Its first pastor, Father Sheehan, built the rectory. He died in 1880. The parish numbered not much over 2,000 souls. Upon the parish fell the shadow of a debt of \$40,000. There was need of a man who could happily combine financial ability



Precious Blood Church.

with spiritual leadership. Bishop O'Reilly knew that he had such a man in Rev. P. B. Phelan, whom he sent to Holyoke as pastor of the Sacred Heart in May, 1880. With the assistance of his people, who soon realized the admirable qualities of their leader, Father Phelan quickly reduced the debt of the parish. Then he completed and furnished the upper church. It was dedicated June 3, 1883.

Just twenty-five years ago, in response to the recommendation of the bishops of the Council of Baltimore, Father Phelan began the erection of a parish school. It was at the time a courageous undertaking, but Father Phelan is a man of courage. He plans carefully but not timidly. He moves steadily forward and he achieves results. School and Convent were ready for occupancy in 1887. There are at present 600 children in the school of the Sacred Heart. They are under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

In 1882 Father Phelan opened Calvary Cemetery, the beautiful resting ground of the parish of the Sacred Heart. The parish was now complete. It was made a permanent rectory, May 23, 1897. Those who, twenty years before, saw the walls of the Sacred Heart Church rising from the sands in the midst of an almost uninhabited district, could not dream that in a short time these walls would form the parish home of one of the largest and best regulated parishes of the State of Massachusetts. The business affairs of the Sacred Heart parish have been ably managed by Father Phelan. His superb health and active disposition have enabled him to care also for most of its spiritual interests. Still, even he needed assistants; and he has had efficient curates. Those who shared his labors are: Rev. M. E. Purcell, Rev. P. H. Gollen, Rev. W. J. Dower, Rev. John T. Leonard, Rev. P. J. Griffin, Rev. John McLaughlin, Rev. James Corran, Rev. Michael Kavanaugh, Rev. Florence Lane, and Rev. P. H. Bohand.



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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



REV. J. C. IVERS.



REV. CASIMIR CWIKLINSKI.



HOLY CROSS PARISH

Holy Cross is the youngest Catholic parish in the city. It was formed February 1, 1905, by districts set off from the parishes of St. Jerome's and the Sacred Heart. The first pastor of Holy Cross, Rev. John C. Ivers, is still at the head of its affairs. He was not a stranger to Holyoke when he came to Holy Cross. He had served for eight years as assistant to Monsignor Harkins of St. Jerome's. May 1, 1905, Rev. Thomas F. Cummings was sent to him as an assistant.

The parishioners of Holy Cross worshiped for one Sunday at St. Patrick's chapel. Then for six months, while their own cozy little chapel was building, they met for divine service in the Highland grammar school.

Holy Cross Chapel was ready for occupancy October 1, 1905. It was dedicated December 10 of the same year.

The fifteen hundred people who constituted the parish of the Holy Cross when it was formed have become 2,300. They have worked so hard for the development of their parish that they love it as men love the home which their toil provides.

The parish grounds are said to be the finest in the diocese of Springfield. They occupy the gentle slope which extends from Dwight street on the north to Suffolk and Appleton streets on the south, where these streets rise to meet

that which is aptly called Pleasant. This broad expanse of tranquil green arrests the weary eyes of passers-by and soothes them. Nor are the lawns of Holy Cross merely objects of delight to spectators. They are the play centers of the children of the neighborhood. Indeed, the first public playground in our city was the lawn of Holy Cross; and some say that it was the sight of happy children amusing themselves under sympathetic guidance on these grounds that gave the impulse which resulted in the present magnificent playground system of our city.

But things of beauty are produced by labor, and the grounds of Holy Cross represent much and careful effort. The original parish property was purchased twelve years ago for \$20,000. There was on this a debt of \$20,000 when Father Ivers assumed charge of the parish. Upon the property was the Ewing homestead. It had fallen into decay. This Father Ivers renovated and furnished as a rectory for about \$7,000. The chapel and its appointments cost \$18,000. The debt which greeted the young parish in the first year of its existence was \$45,000. This debt was all but cancelled January 1, 1911. On June 24 of that year Father Ivers purchased from the Holyoke Water Power Company, at the cost of \$24,000, a piece of property adjoining the church grounds, which was necessary to complete Holy Cross square. This will be paid for within a year; and it is said that in a short time the chapel is to be enlarged to suit the needs of the growing parish.

The people of Holy Cross say that the children own the parish, and the statement is true, if it be taken to signify that the priests of the parish endeavor to do all that their circumstances permit them to do to promote religious instruction. The younger children are taught in an efficient Sunday school, the adolescents in two Christian Doctrine classes, and there is a class of Christian Apologetics for those whose maturity and breadth of mind make it desirable that they should have a scientific knowledge of the faith that is in them.

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OCTOBER, 1887	76,918
SEPTEMBER, 1892	88,947
OCTOBER, 1897	110,942
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	252,107
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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

parishes, the Society of the Holy Name, the Rosary Society, and the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, and the people of Holy Cross to practice their religion. Though Holy Cross is not yet complete, as a parish, the little infant who was born seven years ago has become a child, proud of his past achievements and full of hope for the future.

THE PARISH OF MATER DOLOROSA

The first pastor to take up his residence among the Polish people of Holyoke was Rev. Anthony M. Sikorski. Until his arrival, September 26, 1886, the spiritual needs of this large and growing portion of our community were cared for by Rev. Francis S. Chalupka of Chicopee. A chapel on Bridge street, in which the Polish people first worshipped, was destroyed by fire. They met for service for some time afterward in the basement of the Rosary Church. Father Sikorski labored so earnestly for his people that, like the Good Shepherd, he gave his life for them. Perhaps the difficulties he encountered in organizing his people into a parish, and in providing for them a spiritual home, inspired the name he bestowed on the new church. He called it Mater Dolorosa, the Sorrowful Mother. It was built in 1902 at the corner of Lyman and Maple streets.

Father Sikorski was succeeded by Rev. Stanislaus Tarnowski, O. M. C. Father Tarnowski, by his gracious manner, his energy and his learning, first won the hearts of his people; then he inspired them to so live and work that they might be a power for good in the community. He was very successful as a pastor. He built a fine school, and surrounded it by an ample playground. In this school the Sisters of St. Francis now teach over 400 children.

Father Tarnowski, who was a Franciscan, was succeeded January 1, 1911, by Rev. Casimir Cwiklinski, likewise a disciple of the gentleman of Assisi. Father Cwiklinski is a man of large views and great energy. He has encour-



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

aged his people to advance in temporal as well as in eternal things. He built, in 1912, a new convent, enlarged the school, and so beautified the parish grounds that they glow with flowers and shrubs and a well-kept lawn. Under the leadership of Father Cwiklinski the Polish people are fast becoming a great power for good in our city.

The curate of Mater Dolorosa is Rev. John Koplinski, O. M. C. He is of great help to Father Cwiklinski in caring for the spiritual life of 4,000 souls. For to this number has grown the little band of faithful Catholics who welcomed Father Sikorski, sixteen years ago.



HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

HOLY ROSARY PARISH

The Holy Rosary parish was organized March 26, 1886. Its first pastor was Rev. Michael J. Howard. Mass in the new parish was said at first in the old Second Baptist Church. In 1887 the Ely property on Mosher street was purchased, and work was begun on the most beautiful of the Catholic churches of Holyoke. Many of the people of the city still remember the influence exerted in the old days of the Rosary by the strong and charming personality of Father Howard. His people were glad to make sacrifices with him. A month after the dedication of the basement of his church he died, in September, 1888.

Father Howard had started the Church of the Rosary. Bishop O'Reilly looked over his diocese for a man of financial ability and spiritual power to continue the work. He found him in Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Beaven, the pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary of Spencer. Father Beaven built the rectory of the Rosary and presented it to



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HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



REV. P. B. PHELAN.



REV. JOHN CURWAY.

the parish as a personal gift. He also nearly completed the church. He was called from the Rosary by Pope Leo XIII, and on October 18, 1892, raised to the dignity of bishop of Springfield.

Bishop Beaven sent in his stead to the Rosary Rev. David McGrath on October 17, 1892. The beautiful interior and the furnishings of the Church of the Rosary make it unnecessary to speak of the judgment of Father McGrath. He was remarkably successful, too, in the management of the finances of the parish. In 1902 he had so reduced the debt of the church that he felt that he could prudently begin the erection of a parish school; and he made the school beautiful, that it might harmonize with the beautiful Rosary Church. On October 19, 1904, Father McGrath left the Rosary to assume charge of the Church of St. Mary at Millford.

Father McGrath was succeeded by Rev. Edward Fitzgerald. Father Fitzgerald, by his gentleness and his strength, his mental endowments, and his profoundly spiritual character, so won the hearts of the people that they aided him to all but sweep away the debt against the church property. The entire city joined with the people of the Rosary when Pope Pius X made him a Domestic Prelate in December, 1905. One month later, January 30, 1911, the entire city grieved with the people of the Rosary on the death of their beloved Father Fitzgerald. Since the death of Father Fitzgerald the parish of the Rosary has been ably managed by Rev. John Griffin. Father Griffin's thirteen years of labor in Ward One have much endeared him to the people who call the Rosary their spiritual home. The Rosary has had the services of the following curates: Rev. William Dower, Rev. J. C. Ivers, Rev. J. J. Howard, Rev. John F. Conlin, Rev. William Ryan, Rev. John F. Boland, Rev. Michael Burke, Rev. John F. Griffin, Rev. Daniel McDermott, and Rev. Gerald McGourty.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.

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HOLYOKE, :: :: MASSACHUSETTS

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HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

This business was founded in 1878 by the late Theobald Hegg, who learned it in France. It has grown steadily, and from the little Main street store now has stores in Holyoke, Springfield, Northampton, and Westfield, with branch agencies all over Western Massachusetts. Frank J. Hegg is general manager, and the departments are in charge of his brothers, as follows: Dyeing, Theobald A. J. Hegg; dry cleaning, George S. Hegg; steam cleaning and finishing, John B. Hegg. The whole plant is thoroughly modern, allowing of prompt service as well as the most satisfactory results.

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HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES



REV. JOSEPH MARCHANT



REV. JOHN F. GRIFFIN.



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION PARISH

To accommodate the Canadian people of Ward One and the vicinity Bishop Beaven formed the parish of the Immaculate Conception. They erected a basement as a place of worship in 1903. Of this parish Rev. J. B. Campeau was made the first pastor, November 15, 1903. He finished the basement of the church and fitted it for divine service. In 1907 he purchased from the city of Holyoke a school house, which he renovated and made a home of Christian education. This school is taught by twelve Sisters of the Order of the Presentation of Mary. It is attended by 700 pupils. For the Sisters Father Campeau provided an ample convent. He also built, in 1908, a rectory, which is considered one of the fine residences of the city. Father Campeau was succeeded by Rev. H. Gelincan, who now manages the affairs of the parish in such a way as to develop to the utmost its resources. That his excellent work and charming character are appreciated by the people whom he serves is evidenced by the enthusiasm they manifest in co-operating with him in all that he undertakes for the parish welfare. Rev. G. Potvin, Rev. Stanislaus Gallet, and Rev. T. Ferron have served as curates in this parish.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

(South Hadley Falls)

St. Patrick's Church at South Hadley Falls is a monument to the indefatigable labors of Father Harkins, the first mass being said on Christmas day by Father Harkins in a little frame church in that village. There were but eighteen Catholic families at the time. The church was then unfinished. The next year the church was formally dedicated by Rt. Rev. John J. Williams, bishop of Boston.

It seems strange today to note that at that time there was no bridge and crossing was by means of boats or ferry. In times of high water there was no crossing at all. Subscribers to the first baptisms included, besides Father Harkins, Revs. Richard Walsh, James A. O'Reilly, and L. J. Dervin, all curates or pastors at St. Jerome's Church in Holyoke. In July, 1878, Rev. David F. McGrath was made the first resident pastor, remaining until July 29, 1880.

His successor was Rev. L. J. Dervin, who remained until December 10, 1885, being succeeded by Rev. Eugene Toher, and he in turn by Rev. John Conroy whose fiftieth anniversary as a priest was celebrated only a few days ago. The present church is enlarged and made over from the little frame church first erected under direction of Father Harkins. There are over 1,100 parishioners, and the church is in a prosperous condition.



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP.

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1871, Chicago	\$3,239,491
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The report submitted at the Annual Convention of the Credit Men's Association of the United States makes the following reference to our settlements:

"Liverpool & London & Globe settled in full promptly on adjustment without cash discount, treatment of claimants courteous and entirely satisfactory. This Company deserves high commendation."

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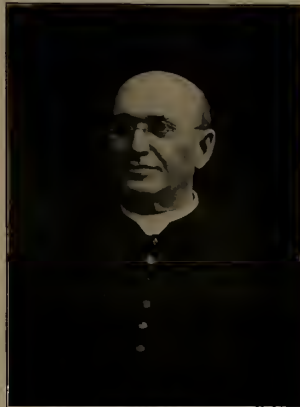
HISTORY OF HOLYOKE'S CHURCHES

As the St. Patrick's Church is one of the oldest found about this section a list of the curates that have served there is longer than in the case of many churches of its size in the diocese. Among them are the following: Rev. E. P. Dumphry, Rev. John Rogers, Rev. D. P. Sullivan, Rev. W. F. Smith, Rev. W. T. Hogan, Rev. Charles Duffy, Rev. Charles Foley, and Rev. Henry Hackett. These are given here with no reference to their chronological sequence.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY

(Willimansett)

Soon after Rev. J. J. McCoy was assigned to Chicopee in 1894 he began the task of searching out the Catholic people of Irish or German stock in the north end of the city. Before formal services were held, he gathered the children for catechism in a small hall on Prospect street, assisted by Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, that was used as a dance hall week days. At the same time Father Delphos undertook similar work among the French-speaking people of this section and Aldenville. The two priests then decided to hire a little hall on Olivine street, and fitted it up as a small chapel, where mass was said—the first mass being said by Father McCoy on Christmas morning, 1894. On September 12, 1897, Rev. Hormidas Hamelin was made the first resident pastor. On the occasion of the taking of a religious census in 1895 by Father McCoy, there were found forty-six families of two hundred and thirty-four souls of English-speaking people, and about six hundred and fifty of French-speaking people. Soon after Father Hamelin came to Willimansett a chapel was built in Aldenville. Rev. Joseph A. Fredette is the present pastor. The brick church on Chicopee street was built in 1898 at a cost of \$125,000. This church was dedicated October 30, 1898, Bishop Thomas D. Beaven preaching the dedication sermon. The present pastor is Rev. J. P. McGillicuddy, and the curates since that time include Rev. Peter Higgins and Rev. Michael Walsh.



REV. CHARLES CREVIER.

ST. ROSE DE LIMA CHURCH

(Aldenville)

The beginnings of the church at Aldenville were coincident with those at Willimansett, which have already been noted. It was on September 12, 1897, that Rev. Father Hamelin was made resident pastor at Willimansett, and very shortly after that plans were drawn for a chapel at Aldenville by G. P. B. Alderman of Holyoke. The chapel was soon after erected—a wooden building, 42x70, with a seating capacity of 300, and so built that it can be turned into a school building if later a larger church should come to be built. This was dedicated by Bishop T. D. Beaven of Springfield, October 30 of the following year. The sermon was preached on that occasion by Rev. Owen McGee. There were reckoned at that time to be 400 in the parish, which since then has largely increased. The first resident pastor, who is yet in charge of the Aldenville flock, is Rev. J. A. Fredette, who was appointed December 8, 1909. It is interesting also to note that the parish has increased from 400 to 1,150 since 1898. The increasing prosperity of Holyoke and Chicopee make certain further increases in the next few years and a larger church will, without doubt, be soon erected in this thriving community.

SUMMARY

There are at present about 40,000 Catholics in Holyoke. These are distributed among eight parishes. In four of these parishes the ordinary language is English, in three French, and in one Polish. Eight parochial schools are attended by about 5,000 children. If one takes \$34.00 a year as the cost of educating each pupil, one may easily calculate the great amount saved to the city of Holyoke by the Catholic schools. But the greatest benefit these schools confer upon the city is the development of Christian citizens. For such love their country as they love their God.

Catholic life in Holyoke has given birth to a great number of fraternal and benevolent organizations. These, though not under the management of church authorities, are loyal to the church. And they manifest its vigor abroad by displaying some of its achievements.



REV. J. A. FARDETTE.

THE STORY OF THE NAUTILUS

The story of Holyoke's only magazine publishing company is unique and at the same time typical of the city's life and growth. Both vicere to the keystone of those lines of Oliver Wendell Holmes, that appear on the title page of every number of the *Nautilus*:

*"Build thee more stately mansions, oh, my soul!
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low vaulted past,
Let each new temple nobler than the last,
Shalt thou draw from heaven's store a more rare race,
Fill thou at length art free,
Leaving those outgrown shells by life's unweaving sea!"*

On Sunday morning of December 9, 1910, Holyoke waked up to find that a smart fire had broken out and gotten enough headway during the night to destroy the home of one of Holyoke's very prominent families and reduced one of its flourishing new enterprises to a state of utter disorganization. It was the home of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Towne and of the *Nautilus*. Now people who are in the neighborhood of Oak and Cabot streets are sure to stop and take note of the very interesting and unusual building that has risen from the ashes of the old home of the *Nautilus*. Every day people are asking what that building is. It is too large for an ordinary city home, built too lavishly to be an apartment house, and it does not proclaim industry from its many windows and generous porches. Strangers usually decide that it is a school house—and that is not a bad guess either. For years the *Nautilus* office has been known as the high school annex because its editor, Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, insists that all of her employes shall have been trained in some high school.

The very unusual home is ideal for its purpose. There is no unakeshit about it. It was planned to be the business home of the *Nautilus*, and the domestic home of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Towne. From the stock room to the great fourth floor, spaces yet undeveloped, the building meets the needs for which it is used.

Outside it is a red pressed brick and limestone with columns of white pressed brick. The whole is solid steel and concrete construction. The gambrel roof is finished with grey asbestos century shingles. The partitions between rooms are made of cypress bricks covered with cement plaster. Upstairs in the living rooms this floor is overlaid with quartered oak. Even the electric light wires

are all run through metal conduits.

The building stands directly west of the lough on Cabot street, and still space is left to have a terraced lawn on every side. The high basement, lighted as well as any business office, is really larger than the ground plan of it; the house because it extends out under the several porches. Here are the stock rooms, filing rooms and mailing department, for besides the *Nautilus* the Elizabeth Towne Company issues many publications, including about a score of books.

On the ground floor one enters from Cabot street by a wide concrete porch to an entrance hall which leads to the great main office room where the twenty-three *Nautilus* girls sit at the many desks, doing the many things that have to be attended to in a publishing house. If Elizabeth Towne is proud of anything more than any other thing, it is of the office girls. She selects them with great care and they look like a sewing club or a lot of college girls, more than anything else.

"Our office supplies schooling as well as work," says Mrs. Towne. "We teach the best methods we know for doing all kinds of work, believing that responsibilities honestly discharged and all work efficiently and good-willingly done make for character, and character makes for success and happiness and health. Honest work for the worker's sake is the first principle of our business. We graduate our workers just as a school does—when a helper reaches the place where she no longer grows by doing our work, we are glad to present her our little 'Well done,' as a sort of diploma, and pass her on to new opportunities. In the ten years of our experience with Holyoke girls we have had over seventy in our employ, for periods ranging from six weeks to more than seven years. Many of the finest positions in the city and elsewhere are now filled by girls who are glad of what they learned with us. Several are applying efficiency methods in their own happy homes. We are proud of our girls."

On one side of the entrance to the *Nautilus* home is a pretty reception room furnished in paneled oak and with a enbosed settee, blue and brown color finish. Opposite is the office of Chester Holt Struble, managing editor. Back of Mr. Struble's office, occupying the southwest corner of the building, is the many windowed office of William E. Towne, editor of *Immortal New Life*, publisher of several books and associate editor of the *Nautilus*. There are filing cabinets galore, dressing rooms, bathing fountains, and even such a convenience as a walk hat rack for the pretty millinery of the *Nautilus* girls.

So much for a brief story of the fine home of the *Nautilus*, which was ready for business and living within ten months from the day the flames destroyed the old building. To accomplish all this meant wise planning and much labor. W. B. Reid, as architect, put Mrs. Towne's ideas into formal plans. Preston & Moore did the electric wiring, putting all wires in metal conduits, and including a house telephone system by which every room is put in touch with all the other rooms. C. F. Sullivan did the plumbing, which is as perfectly planned from bubbling dripping faucets to the hot and cold water as could be done. The decorating was



ELIZABETH TOWNE.

by Johanna, and Hall of Springfield did in the electric light fixtures.

When all is told about the building it only typifies what the building stands for. Curiously enough Holyoke knows less about the *Nautilus* than does Boston or New York or Chicago or Spokane or Denver. Hardly a week passes but some one from afar, traveling in these parts, stops off a train to look up the *Nautilus* and Elizabeth Towne. Often the pilgrimages are more frequent. Mrs. Towne herself is of course a well known personality in Holyoke, but it is not so generally understood that almost 50,000 copies of the *Nautilus* are mailed out of Holyoke each month, besides the big subscription book business done by the firm. It is far and away the largest customer of the Holyoke postoffice. It takes four girls a whole week to wrap a single issue of the *Nautilus*. All this has grown from the most modest beginnings.

Three thousand five hundred copies of the first number of the *Nautilus* were printed at a cost of \$25. It was then a tiny four-page paper printed in Portland, Ore.

In May, 1900, Mrs. Towne brought the *Nautilus* to Holyoke. The first issue of the *Nautilus* made in Holyoke, June, 1900, was 4,200 copies, and the printer's bill was just \$16.93, including the wrapping.

At this writing 47,700 copies of the *Nautilus* have been printed and distributed for the current issue at a cost of \$2,000. The little four-page paper has grown to be a handsome illustrated magazine.

Mrs. Towne is the editor of the *Nautilus* and inspires its general policy.

William E. Towne is the associate editor and writes much of the *Nautilus* advertising, in addition to publishing his own quarterly, *American New Life*, and carrying on his regular work of selling books by mail.

Mrs. Towne's son, Chester, who carried the first issue of the *Nautilus* down to the postoffice on his shoulder, is now associated with the *Nautilus* as Chester Holt Struble, managing editor and advertising manager.

These three form the triunity that is evolving the bigger, better, brighter *Nautilus* exponent of New Thought, self-help, and human efficiency through self-education.

Recently the *Nautilus* business has been incorporated as the Elizabeth Towne Company, a class corporation. The Elizabeth Towne Company owns the magazine and carries on all the book and subscription business connected with the publishing of the *Nautilus*.



WILLIAM E. TOWNE.

THE STORY OF THE NAUTILUS

There is hardly a civilized or uncivilized country on the globe where the mails of the Postal Union penetrate that *Nautilus* doesn't visit regularly. Even to the Fiji Islands and to Macedonia. His Excellency Wu Ting Fang is a *Nautilus* subscriber. In English speaking countries the *Nautilus* goes to the homes of all sorts of people, proletariat, bourgeoisie, and aristocrat. There are persons of title on the list. A great many of the subscribers grace the pages of "Who's Who in America," and the "International Who's Who." A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of one state sends *Nautilus* to seven of his friends. One at least of the great multi-millionaires studies it regularly and recommends it to his friends. Down in New Orleans a poor little woman who owns a tiny vegetable stand in the big market finds *Nautilus* her solace and inspiration. And rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, fill up the *Nautilus* subscription ranks between.

Yes, chief. There are several convicts in state prisons who are finding self-help through *Nautilus*.

The *Nautilus* work has grown and spread and attracted the attention of many famous people, some of whom have become its contributors. Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Edwin Markham, Anne Warner, Edward B. Warner, A. M. Horoitz, W. Dresser and Orison Sweet Mardon are among the well-known helpers who contribute some of their best work to the *Nautilus*. William Walker Atkinson, one of the leading New Thought writers of the world, has joined the staff of writers.



HOME OF THE NAUTILUS

While the *Nautilus* has been thus growing and expanding its editors' books have been selling by the hundreds of thousands. Mrs. Towne is the author of thirteen books of various sizes, and the publisher of many more. One of her new books has reached a sale of nearly a hundred thousand copies, which is most remarkable for a work of this kind. "Experiences in Self-Healing," which contains the life story of the author, covering a period of twenty years, has also had a tremendous sale.

Besides her editorial, book making and home making life, Mrs. Towne is a lecturer of note, having crossed the continent on lecture tours. She has a generous paragraph in "Who's Who?" the standard American Hall of Fame. She is a member of the International Lyceum Club. In Holyoke she is deeply interested in local philanthropic work, with a special fondness for the Holyoke Boys' Club.

Her twelve years' residence here has made her an ardent Holyoker, and a lover of all New England. People who meet Mrs. Towne are at once impressed with the qualities that have created her success. She has a message and the brains to present it well. She has high courage, rare judgment, a most attractive personality and with all these an immense capacity for hard work. These qualities mean success in any path in life. They have led to the practical application of the motto of the *Nautilus* and caused for it the building of "more stately mansions."

HOLYOKE'S LEADING MERCHANT

It seems scarcely possible that only fourteen years have elapsed since Albert Steiger opened his Holyoke store—four years after his first venture at Port Chester, N. Y. Yet much water has passed under the bridge during those fourteen years of busy and successful life. From modest stores of no particular prominence the Steiger System has grown until it embraces large and flourishing stores in five different localities—two stores in two of the best trading cities in New England, Springfield and New Bedford.

There have been many attempts made to explain the success of Albert Steiger in Holyoke and elsewhere. Some have been partly successful. Probably no two men have been able to agree upon the detailed reasons. One element that has contributed largely has been the gift of imagination. Another has been his almost inappreciable system of organization that checks the slightest weakness in any part of any store before it becomes in the least degree hazardous.

In a word, Mr. Steiger has a foreseeing head and genius for getting at the heart of matters that, combined, have been principal factors in his success. A story that was told by a friend of his will illustrate the point. Not long ago, when, in fact, his ability had been generally recognized, some business men interested in a large concern some distance from here, went to him for advice. He heard their story, demanding fullest details. They were shown to him and he looked them over carefully. "Gentlemen," he remarked, "unless certain changes are made in your organization and methods

of doing business you will be bankrupt within two years."

The men rather resented the remark and withdrew in some heat. True to his prophecy bankruptcy overtook the firm within the time specified.

Mr. Steiger's holdings in Springfield real estate alone are said to total over \$2,500,000. It was a hard proposition to get into Springfield, as the available holdings were in large measure tied up on leases or other ways. When the news came that Mr. Steiger had secured the location where his present store stands, there was much interest throughout the mercantile world. The beauty of the building and fittings, the excellence of the merchandise, carried away soon for it a generous patronage. In the development of the Springfield store he has been able to depend in no small measure upon Ralph Steiger, his son, who has shown a decided genius for selecting goods and their display, and general merchandising ability.

Another son, Philip Steiger, has charge of his Holyoke store, and a third, Chauncey Steiger, is already displaying abilities in the same line that assures him early success, if he decides to follow that field of effort.

A few months ago there was a "Steiger Day" in the stores of the Steiger system that is yet remembered. The first year's business in the little (comparatively) Port Chester store was \$30,000, which was eclipsed by the trading at the stores of the Steiger system on "Steiger Day"—showing at a glance the tremendous strides that have been made in the eighteen years of time from the opening of that store to the present day.



ALBERT STEIGER

HOLYOKE'S PUBLIC LIBRARY



HOLYOKE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In 1870, three years before Holyoke was incorporated, and when its population was but 40,000, the Public Library was established. The first meeting called to effect organization was attended by over fifty citizens and the list of their names would read as an almost complete roll-call of the families prominent in the early history of Holyoke, and still honored, many of them, not alone for their past services to the city but as well for their representatives living among us today. Those whose names were recorded as officers and committeemen of the preliminary organization were William Whiting, Rev. J. L. E. Trask, Moses Newton, Henry A. Chase, George W. Prentiss, J. S. Webber, Charles H. Lyman, Oscar Ely, W. B. C. Parsons, Timothy Merrick, C. B. Prescott, Chalmers Chapin, W. S. Loomis, C. P. Chase, J. S. McElwain, J. P. Buckland, John E. Chase, R. B. Johnson.

Before permanent organization was effected a communication was received "with great enthusiasm" from J. C. Parsons, as treasurer of the Parsons Paper Company, offering to furnish a lot and building worth \$30,000, provided an equivalent amount could be raised for books and other equipment. The committee endeavored to solicit subscriptions liberally strenuously only to discover that the mark set was much too high for the little town in the day of its beginning. This was a severe disappointment, but, nothing daunted, the founders laid new plans, and without delay, secured their charter from the state, perfected permanent organization, raised over \$1,000, and petitioned the town government for the use of suitable quarters in a public building and for such pecuniary support as it could give. A promising nucleus for the new library was obtained through the gift of about twelve hundred volumes from the Lyman Mills, the Hadley Company, the Hampden Mills, and the V. M. C. A., and of \$400 from the Parsons Paper Company.

The first home of the library was in a room in the Appleton street school building. In 1876 it was removed to the large central room on the main floor of the City hall, now divided and occupied by the Gas and Electric and Water departments. This was described by the secretary in his annual report for that year as "a beautiful and commodious room," and such, no doubt, it was for the library at that stage of its history. The library, however, remained in that room full twenty-five years, and long before that time had elapsed its quarters were so congested that normal development in line with the modern public library movement was greatly retarded.

For fifteen years the institution was not strictly a free library, all users of it being assessed one dollar a year. In 1891, in consideration of an increase in the appropriation from the city, the fee was dropped, and the library became actually free to every responsible resident of the city. As a result its patronage increased in one year from 441 users to 2,075, and the number of books loaned from 18,835 to 44,655.

In the memory of all who were patrons of the library during the first thirty years of its history, a very essential and integral part of the institution was the personality of its librarian Miss Sarah Ely, a member of an old and honored Holyoke family, and a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, was peculiarly adapted to the work to which the gifts of mind and graces of character which enabled her to grasp with ready understanding and sympathy the wants of the library's patrons and supply them to the fullest possible extent under trying limitations. For many years she had the able assistance and the public the valued services of Miss Lizette Perry and Mrs. E. A. Whiting.

In 1897 came a change in the library's prospects. The Holyoke Water Power Company offered the gift of the city block, bounded by Maple, Essex, Chestnut and Cabot streets, on condition that a sum of money sufficient for a suitable building be raised within three years. A committee with W. S. Loomis as chairman was appointed to secure subscriptions. The bulk of this heavy task fell upon the chairman, and Mr. Henry A. Chase, up to that time the only secretary and treasurer the library had had. Their prolonged and earnest labors resulted in a subscription fund of over \$80,000.

The first subscriptions received were two of \$10,000 each, from Mr. William Whiting and Mr. William Skinner. This generosity on the part of these leading citizens evoked the same spirit throughout the city, so that contributions were received from several hundred persons, even the school children responding with enthusiasm to the general appeal. Architect James A. Clough offered his services in the preparation of plans without charge, desiring to do this in honor of his daughters. His offer was accepted, and Mr. Clough gave unstintingly of his time and skill for the study of modern practice in library construction, and of the specific problems before him in Holyoke. The result was a building at once well adapted to its practical ends and a classic and enduring ornament to the city. Mr. Frank Dibble was the builder selected, and the workmanship throughout the structure has proved to be above criticism to this time. Miss Ely, on account of her health, desired to be relieved of her work before the reorganization incident to

moving the library into its new and larger quarters should be undertaken. Her successor, the present librarian, was elected and began his services in the summer of 1904. The library was moved to the new building in February, 1902. New systems of classification and cataloging of the library, registration of borrowers, and circulation of books, all of which were impracticable in the old quarters because of lack of room and proper facilities, were adopted. A separate children's department was inaugurated, and ample provision made in large separate rooms for periodical reading and for reference study. Here for the first time the library was open to the public in the mornings, and certain restrictive regulations, which seemed no longer requisite, were dropped, including the twelve-year age limit, the restriction of the borrower to but one book at a time, and the two-week time-limit on books other than fiction.

One of the marked advantages of the library's new home was that it made practically free access of the public to the main floor of the book room and so to the books themselves. This greatly increases the satisfaction of many users of the library, since they are able often to help themselves at once to the desired book without dependence upon catalog or attendant, or to examine and select such works as best meet their needs or tastes.

The work of the library rapidly expanded under the improved conditions. There were more active enrollees using the library in the first four years after its removal than in the previous thirty years, and in five years the circulation had increased 100 per cent. Since that time the growth of the work has been for the most part normal and continuous. One hundred and fifteen thousand volumes were loaned during the past year. The book collection has increased from 20,000 to nearly 50,000 volumes, and the present shelving in the building is now practically full. The city meanwhile has met the requirements of the larger work by increased appropriations. For recent years the annual appropriation has been \$16,000, and this, with the exception of a small fund from fines, constitutes the entire income of the library.

The long periods of disinterested service of the library by many of Holyoke's most honored citizens, make up a part of its history which should not be forgotten. Mr. William Whiting, having been one of the original founders of the library and, even before the founding, an ardent promoter of the project, was made its first president, and held that office through a period of forty years, to the close of his life. Besides giving liberally for the new building, he served as chairman of the building committee.

Mr. Henry A. Chase was also one of the active organizers of the library, and held the offices of secretary and treasurer and membership on the executive committee



MISS SARAH ELY

HOLYOKE'S PUBLIC LIBRARY



HENRY A. CHASE.

from the beginning until his death in 1905. His interest in and service of the library was at all times undiminished. His work with Mr. W. S. Loomis in soliciting subscriptions for the building fund has already been mentioned. Mr. Loomis, another of the founders, has been on the executive committee from the start and most of the time as its chairman, in which capacity he still serves the institution which has been one of the abiding interests in his active and varied life.

Mr. James H. Newton, a member of the board of directors from the date of organization, has been the president of the library since the death of Mr. Whiting. Mr. C. W. Rider is the successor of Mr. Chase in the office of treasurer and on the executive committee. For many years previous to his recent death Mr. William H. Heywood rendered the library most faithful service on the executive committee. His successor is Mr. Rowland Winchester.

On the book committee the library in past days profited greatly by the broad culture and sound judgment of Judge E. W. Chapin, Judge H. L. Sherman, Principal H. B. Lawrence, and Mr. William A. Prentiss. With Mr. Chapin and Mr. Prentiss are now associated Mrs. James H. Newton and Mr. F. S. Welker.

In 1907 the library was the recipient of a large and rare collection of Indian stone implements, which had been purchased from its collector, Mr. Sherman of Springfield, with a fund raised by the Holyoke Scientific Association as a result of persistent efforts by Prof. J. T. Draper of the High school, Architect W. J. Howes, Dr. G. A. Masfield, and others.

Two years later a valuable collection of butterflies, moths and beetles came into possession of the library, through the able agency of Mr. Joseph Chase, who solicited money for the purchase and himself laboriously reared, classified and labeled the specimens.

Thus one of the library's two exhibition rooms has been well filled. The other is reserved to be used as an art museum, of which Holyoke has as yet scarcely a beginning. Material needs have indeed been more pressing and deserve the larger support, but it is a neglected deficiency for a city of the size and prosperous condition of Holyoke to be without art collections of any description. Such attractions are not mere luxuries but react very definitely upon the standard of culture of the people, refining their tastes

and elevating their amusements. The life of our city is suffering today for the want of such cultural influences. The art room in the library now contains three oil paintings. It can accommodate a hundred. Adjacent to and owned by the library is a large vacant plot of ground offering ample room for a separate museum and art building. But these finer things will hardly be found in our City Beautiful until a vital and growing interest in them is in evidence. Those who may contribute by gifts or by personal influence to this cause in its early days will build for the future better than they can know in the present.

The library has developed some special departments of late years. One in a separate room for the use of the medical profession and nurses was inaugurated by a gift of \$500 from the Holyoke Medical Association. Another is a special collection of several thousand volumes for circulation through and use in the public school grades. The library is also building up its foreign language department in order that those residents of the city who are not fluent readers of English may none the less have a fair share in the educational and other advantages of an institution which, perhaps beyond all others, is competent and should strive to benefit all the people without regard to age, sex, race, class, or other distinction.

For the future, the time will come, as the city continues to grow, and especially as it extends from time to time its boundaries, when more exten-

sive agencies than are now used will be necessary to serve all the districts adequately. For hundreds of American libraries such development has been rendered possible through benefactions, for endowments or for buildings, by public spirited citizens, and we may confidently expect that our library will not be less fortunate, and that the citizens of the future will be as responsive to the new needs as those of a decade ago were to the need of an adequate and beautiful building.

The children's department deserves separate consideration. Under the conditions that prevailed in the old City hall quarters the best that could be done was to allot a corner for the juveniles. In the new building light roomy quarters were provided, and the thousands of volumes of the juvenile class arranged in low-staired bookshelves around it. Here on the stormy and colder evenings of the year from fifty to one hundred or more children congregate, reading by the excellent light afforded, and the greater part of them taking home books to read when they leave.

Methods to stimulate good reading in preference to the trashy kind sold in cheap paper shops are employed. One successful method in use for a time was to furnish a list of books for vacation reading, giving a certificate to those who had read a certain number on the list.

Story telling was introduced by Miss Sophia Eastman of South Hadley some years ago. This has proved of such value that it has been continued since. Mrs. James Allett and others have recounted many tales to eager listeners, the usual hour chosen being on Saturday forenoons.

From time to time photographs from a loan organization, illustrating the most interesting and picturesque parts of the globe, are shown.

Keeping patrons informed as to matters of current interest is considered to be one of the functions of the modern library. So on occasion of great news interest, as an earthquake in the tropics, revolution in China, etc., the library quickly puts out bulletins of books in stock that bear on the subject matter at interest, and the quick response from those who use the library is a source of much gratification.

Timely books of the non-fiction class are displayed on special shelves and a table or so of books of information for the hour is always well filled and well patronized.

The reference library at one wing of the building and the reading room in the other are used by an increasing number of citizens each year; and the co-operation of the library with the school system is in itself a commentary on the efficacy and ability of the librarian, Frank G. Wilcox.

A lecture hall in the library building affords a place for meeting already of several organizations. For a time university extension lectures were held here; but interest waning for no apparent good reason they were given up. Some beginning has also been made towards a historical collection, perhaps the city needs a little more of growth before the importance of a local historical association is realized; but the historical data in this issue, and the cuts of early Holyoke and early Holyokers show what could be developed along this line by a properly organized effort.

Surely no better location for historical papers and articles could be found in the beginnings than in this library building. And as time goes on and the value and convenience of this beautiful public building come to be more keenly appreciated, there will no doubt be housed here the beginnings of more than one fine civic enterprise; and it became to be more widely known as a community center from which shall arise and go forth the influences that shall broaden and deepen its citizenship and make the city of Holyoke a sweeter and samer place in which to work and dwell and fulfil the duties of the present life as well as prepare for that which is to come.



FRANK G. WILCOX.

THE HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO.



CHARLES E. CROSS

The history of the city of Holyoke began in reality when the railroad came to be accepted as the leading means of transportation, and the places in the interior became by reason of it accessible to the markets of the country. Thus we find that those early interested in the development of the water power at Holyoke were men interested in the development of the Boston and Albany and other railroads, and equally interested in the securing of the business for those roads that the development of manufacturing towns and cities would insure. Men like James Goodwin of Hartford, and Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, who had been concerned in other means of transportation saw the shadow of coming railroad domination in the transportation field and turned their eyes towards the railroad interests.

Previous to this time, the history of Holyoke had been the usual history of a farming community sparsely settled, and with its center far away from the city that was to be. The beginnings came in 1847, when the river channel was measured and surveys taken, which indicated that properly harnessed, some thirty thousand horse power could be utilized.

In the minds of the early promoters of this water privilege, cotton manufacture had first place. Paper making, which later was to make Holyoke known in every civilized land, was then in its infancy. The Amesess, John and David, had brought out earlier in the century paper making machines, and at this time also paper making by machinery and by hand was being carried on in Lee and in many other places.

The first steps in negotiating for the property on which is located a large part of the city of Holyoke began late in 1848. George C. Ewing, of the firm of Fairbanks & Co., of New York, had charge of them. The transfer of the first lot of property, comprising about thirty-seven acres, was made in March of the following year. The name of Mr. Ewing, it may be said in passing, is now the rectory of the Holy Cross Church. There were other changes in personnel and management of those early days, which principally may be noted in the paragraphs following.

The first company incorporated included Fairbanks & Co., of which Mr. Ewing was a member, together with a number of Hartford and Boston capitalists. Its capital was fixed at \$4,000,000, and Mr. Ewing was selected as land agent. J. K. Mills, of Boston, was elected treasurer, and the engineers were John Chase of Chicago, and Philander Anderson, a graduate of West Point.

The Fairbanks firm withdrew from the enterprise in January, 1848, C. B. Rising succeeding Mr. Ewing as land agent.

This same year, the property passed into the hands of Thomas H. Perkins, George W. Lyman, and Edmund Dwight, who were incorporated as the Hadley Falls Company. Men at this time were looking towards the railroads to solve the transportation problems, so it is refreshing to note that incorporation papers stated that the company was organized "for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a dam across the Connecticut river, and one or more locks and canals, and of creating a water power, to be used, etc."

The dam that was constructed was provided with canals and locks, one on the South Hadley side being opened for the passage of boats for many years.

One of the first moves of the newly incorporated company was to purchase no less than 1,100 acres of land, and the work of building the dam was promptly entered upon. The first dam was completed November 19, 1848. When the gates were closed, the penned waters began to rise rapidly. About two o'clock in the afternoon, with the water nearly to the top of the dam, the costly structure gave way in the center, and with a mighty roar, swept down the stream to the astonishment and alarm of many hundreds of people who had gathered to view the new dam.

Nothing daunted, the promoters at once began a new dam, which was successfully completed October 22, 1849.

According to engineers who have studied the matter, the cause of the disaster of the first dam was the under-estimating of the pressure of the water, which crushed the structure and thus allowed the waters to burst through. The description of the dam and water power as existing in the early '70's is given by the late J. B. Buckland, as follows:

"This great structure, about one-fifth of a mile in length, is flanked by abutments of massive masonry, and may be described in detail as the dam and the apron which now appears in front of it. The former has a base of ninety feet, and rises thirty feet above the original level of the river. It contains four million feet of sawed timber of large dimensions, all of which is submerged, and so insured against decay. A mass of concrete and gravel protects the foot of the dam and the upper portion is covered to the thickness of eighteen inches with solid timber, while the crest is protected its entire length with sheets of heavy boiler iron. The dam was completed October 22, 1849, and as the river ceased its flow over the rapids and rose against the ponderous barrier, thousands watched the gathering flood with eager interest; and when the slowly rising waters reached the crest, and fell in one broad sheet to the rocky bed be-

low, it was a scene of genuine triumph for the engineers who planned the successful structure, and the capitalists who built it.

"In 1868 the gradual wearing away of the rocky bed below the dam by the constant action of the falling sheet of water decided the Holyoke Water Power Company, which had meanwhile succeeded to all the rights and property of the Hadley Falls Company, to commence the construction of the apron which now forms the front of the original work—an undertaking, second only to the building of the great dam itself in magnitude and cost. The new portion was even more massive in character than the old, and was built into the latter so as to form with it one solid structure of timber and stone. The work was completed in 1870, at a cost of \$283,000, and by rendering the further wearing of the foundations impossible, establishes the durability and permanence of the dam beyond all future question. All the masonry of the abutments, and the waste-weir immediately below is of heavy ashlar work, built on the solid ledge, and massive enough to withstand the great pressure to which it is subjected. The bulkhead, one hundred and forty feet long and forty-six feet wide, is surmounted by the extensive gate-house.

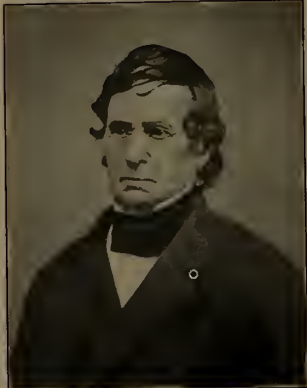
"The system of canals is laid out on a grand scale, commensurate with the volume of water to be distributed. Twelve huge gates, each fifteen feet long by nine feet wide, and weighing more than four tons, and two others of half that width, and eleven feet in length, all operated by a water-wheel in the abutment which actuates the powerful gate-machinery, admit the water to the upper level canal. This main artery of the system, starting with a width of one hundred and forty feet, and a water depth of twenty-two feet, extends eastward past the great waste-weir about one thousand feet, and then sweeps southward in a right line for a distance of more than one mile to supply the upper tier of mills, the width gradually lessening at the rate of one foot in every hundred.

"To trace the still lower course of the level canal, we begin at its southerly end opposite the terminus of the grand reach of an upper level and follow it northerly for a mile and more parallel with the first-described canal, and four hundred feet easterly from it, this portion serving as a raceway for the upper level, and also as a canal for the supply of mills below; and thence we follow it easterly and southerly for a mile and a quarter more, at a distance of about four hundred feet from the river, this



R. C. WINCHESTER

THE HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO.



ALFRED SMITH.

marginal portion of the second level affording mill-sites along its whole length, from which the water used passes directly into the river. For two thousand feet this canal has a width of one hundred and forty feet, and thence the sides gradually converge to a width of one hundred feet, which is continued to either end, the average depth of water being fifteen feet. These two canals, extending in broad parallel watercourses through the central portion of the city, and spanned by iron bridges, from any one of which the eye takes in the whole long stretch of water, make a unique and pleasant feature of the place.

"The third level canal, one hundred feet wide and ten feet deep, is also a marginal canal, with mill-sites along its entire length, and beginning at the southerly end of the second level extends thirty-five hundred and fifty feet to the other terminus of the same canal, thus making with the latter a line of marginal canals around and near the whole water front of the city. The mills on the upper level have a head and fall of twenty feet, and the difference between the second and third levels is twelve feet, while that between the marginal canals and the river varies from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet. The upper level canal, throughout its entire length, and large portions of the others, are walled with substantial stonework to the height of three feet above water-level.

"Three overfalls of cut granite, with suitable wastegates, allow the water to pass directly from each canal to the next below, independently of the supply derived from the mills above. To maintain a uniform head in each of these canals watchmen are constantly on duty, whose sole business it is to regulate the inflow from the river, and the outflow of the several wastewaters and overfalls; and so thoroughly is the system carried out, that the height of water in either canal is not allowed during the day or night to vary one inch from the established water-level at any moment in the year. Whether the mills are running or idle, the long lines of canal are always full to the prescribed gauge marks; a constant quantity in time of water flows and summer droughts alike, making a pleasing and profitable contrast in the experience of the manufacturers who have removed hither from the water powers which fluctuate between abundance and scarcity."

While the cost of the dam and canals of Holyoke was large, the number of mill powers obtained was still larger proportionately, thus reducing the cost of a single mill power far below the cost of obtaining any single amount of power by dam and canal on a smaller stream. In the unit of measurement, a mill power is practically sixty-five horse power, and the early sales of these mill powers were

by indenture, a perpetual lease, the form of which never failed. In the deeds of the Water Power Company, the mill power was thus described:

"Each mill power at the respective falls is declared to be the right, during sixteen hours a day, to draw from the nearest canal or watercourse of the grantors, and through the land to be granted, thirty-eight cubic feet of water per second at the upper fall, when the head and fall there is twenty feet, or a quantity inversely proportionate to the height at the other falls." The annual rental per mill power in the earlier days was fixed at 200 ounces of silver of the standard fineness of the coinage of 1850, or about \$300 a year. Later years when gold appreciated in value and silver depreciated, these rentals became almost nominal, and it is understood that adjustment was made, making the rental pool more equitable for both parties.

In 1857, the Hadley Falls Company failed. The entire property, consisting of 1,100 acres, the land already mentioned, the reservoir, which had been built for the citizens, and which occupied a large part of the territory on which now stands the big Dillon block, at the corner of Maple and Lyman streets, the gas works on the river bank, and the Hadley Falls Machine Shop, were bought by the late Alfred Smith of Hartford, Conn., for \$25,000.

The Holyoke Water Power Company, which has existed until the present day, was incorporated January, 1859, with a capital of \$350,000. Alfred Smith was elected president and Benjamin Day, treasurer.

1859, with a capital of \$350,000. Alfred Smith was elected president and Benjamin Day, treasurer. Recently there has come into the possession of Treasurer Renben C. Winchester, of the Holyoke Water Power Company, interesting memoranda which threw much light upon the earlier history of the company in general, and the connection of Alfred Smith with it in particular. One curious matter was his will, which left a portion of shares in the Holyoke Water Power Company to his grandchildren to be held in trust. Upon their death this holding was to be divided among the great-grandchildren per capita. This division has only within a year or two been accomplished. Very little seems to be known here of Alfred Smith's early life.

His venture in purchasing the property at Holyoke was considered by himself as in a degree speculative; yet he evidently had confidence in the ulterior outcome of the investment. Memoranda written by him show that he hit all the money he could obtain personally in the venture, and that men of means were induced to subscribe to the shares, and that for a time it even appeared doubtful that he could make good his purchase. Some time after the property had been acquired, we find him writing to a friend to the effect that while he believed that in time the property would become extremely valuable, yet up to the pres-



W. A. CHASE.

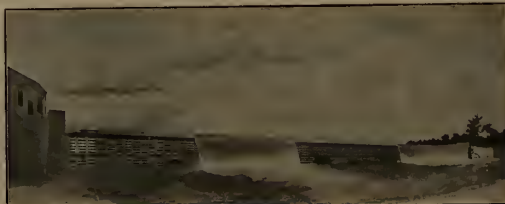
ent time it had been a source of loss rather than gain to himself.

So far as records show Mr. Smith died without knowledge (although with confidence in the ultimate value of his investment), of the immense possibilities and values embraced by his purchase.

One of the most famous departments of the Holyoke Water Power Company, and which has made it known to engineers throughout the country, is the Holyoke Testing Flume, the largest and pioneer testing flume in the world. When the city began to grow and manufactures increased, it was the day of early turbines—water wheel construction, and the crueler over-shot and under-shot water wheels were being discarded for iron turbines of many designs as to horse-power development and quantity of the water used. The testing of water wheels was originally done to obtain data principally as to amount of water used at different gates and different head. The economy and efficiency of the water wheel was only incident to the testing, so far as the Water Power Company was concerned. Yet centrally as the data obtained obviously determined the factors of efficiency and economy, these tests gradually assumed more and more authority on water wheel value and came at last to be a standard of judgment in regard to the performance of the various types of water wheels.

In addition they at length permitted the Holyoke Water Power Company to determine, from facts in its possession, the amount of water consumed of almost any water wheel under almost any head and at almost any gate.

The first testing flume was located near the Whiting Paper Company, and the tests were first under the direction



FIRST HOLYOKE DAM.

THE HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO.



George C. EWINS.

of James Edgerson of Williamsett. In the early 80's Clemens Herschel assumed charge, and a combined carpenter shop and testore flume was built in 1881-82.

As a result of a vote of the City of Holyoke to acquire gas and electric lighting plants of the Water Power Company these plants were in the time taken over. Meantime, electrical power development had reached such a stage, and the conditions in the canal of the Water Power Company were such that it was seen that a valuable source of revenue might be developed by utilizing water from the lower level to the river which otherwise would be wasted over the spillways.

As the City of Holyoke had acquired all rights for the manufacture of electrical energy, it was necessary to have legislative sanction for the erection and operation of such a plant. The City of Holyoke, through its Mayor and Board of Aldermen, after some demur, agreed to such action, providing that the Water Power Company did not sell power in smaller quantities than one hundred horse power; it was believed that that would be out of range of competition with the municipal electric plant. So the building was erected in 1906, and has since been used to furnish considerable power for manufacturing purposes. Local contractors who figured in the construction of the building, included Casper Rausger, who had the general contract; chimney and brickwork, Dennis J. Landers; roofing and water proofing, E. H. Friedrich; foundation timbers, Ely Lumber Co. and Merrick Lumber Co.; water wheels and cists, J. & W. Jolly; pumps and condensers, Denie Steam Pump Co.; stems and water piping, Holyoke Valve & Hydrant Co.; castings, Holyoke Machine Co. and E. H. McHugh; bridge steel and hardware supplies, J. Russell & Co. and G. E. Russell & Co.; plumbing, boiler and pipe coverings, C. F. Sullivan & Co.; governor bolting, Holyoke Bolting Co., and oil tanks, Chase & Conditge Co.

The current was supplied from the plant on April 28, 1906.

A view of the Holyoke dam as it looks today appears on the cover of this anniversary issue.

The presidents and treasurers from that day to the present have been the following:

Presidents: Alfred Smith, 1859-1860; George M. Bartholomew, 1860-1880; John B. Stebbins, 1880-1890;

Gideon Wells, 1890-1898; James J. Goodwin, March to December, 1898; Charles E. Cross, 1898.

Treasurers: Benjamin Day, 1859-1869; Charles W. Ranlet, 1869-1872; S. S. Chase, 1872-1878; W. A. Chase, 1878-1887; E. S. Waters, 1887-1903; R. C. Winchester, 1903.

From its inception as a going concern the Holyoke Water Power Company has been generously disposed to the city, giving outright many pieces of land of large and small size, and in addition making special price concessions for land for public uses. The latter consideration is shown in their sale of land for playgrounds in which, for \$125,000, the city obtained three pieces of land, two of which were worth over the price charged for the three at fair market value. The magnificent public library, lot of 114,400 square feet was a gift from the Holyoke Water Power Company outright.

Their municipal gifts began before Holyoke was a city, the first gift to the town being on March 15, 1864, when Hampden park, embracing an area of 114,000 square feet, was donated. It is a pity that the civic leaders of that day did not then and there secure the land from Hampden park to the river. But the place was new; there was much to do, and time was pressing, and the opportunity passed by forever.



E. S. WATERS.

Land for the Elm street school building and for the Appleton street grammar school was given in 1867. The first gift to the fledgling city was given May 1, 1877, when Germania park was presented, containing 10,882 square feet. Prospect park came to us in sections—dates of July 1, 1884, and February 15, 1892, with the triangle at the head of Appleton street being sandwiched in December 14, 1880, and the Crescent and Park street triangle in 1890. The triangle above Casper Rausger's house was given June 15, 1892, and two parcels of land for Elmwood park of about fifteen and one-half acres altogether, given March 18, 1902. This ends the list of purely municipal gifts, but the gifts of land to churches, church societies and other organizations began still earlier and continued still later.

This list in detail is as follows:



HOLYOKE WATER POWER COMPANY'S ELECTRIC PLANT

THE HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO.



GEORGE C. EVANS PLACE (NOW HOLY CROSS RECTORY).



THIRD LEVEL CANAL.

- January 11, 1836, Hadley Falls Company to Second Baptist Church and Society, Race street, north of Mosher street.
- March 3, 1836, Hadley Falls Company to John B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, northwest corner Hampden and Chestnut streets, 29,400 square feet.
- August 11, 1836, Hadley Falls Company to John B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston, west side of Chestnut, north of Hampden street, 3,600 square feet.
- December 6, 1839, Holyoke Water Power Company to Forestdale Cemetery Association, Forestdale Cemetery, four and three-fourths acres.
- February 15, 1866, Holyoke Water Power Company to St. Paul's Church, southeast corner Maple and Suffolk streets, 11,720 square feet.
- June 18, 1866, Holyoke Water Power Company to Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church, southeast corner Alam and Appleton streets, 9,292 square feet (ex alley).
- July 9, 1870, Holyoke Water Power Company to St. Paul's Church, east side Maple street south of Suffolk street, 5,885 square feet.
- May 20, 1876, Holyoke Water Power Company to Trustees of Liberal Christian Society, northeast corner Maple and Essex streets, 15,000 square feet.
- July 20, 1880, Holyoke Water Power Company to Second Congregational Society, south side Appleton, Maple to High streets, 30,600 square feet.
- December 1, 1881, Holyoke Water Power Company to Sis-

- ters of Charity, House of Providence, west side Maple, north of Sargeant street, 8,710 feet.
- September 15, 1882, Holyoke Water Power Company to Second Baptist Church and Society, east side of Race

- Jackson street, Park to Bridge street, 14,087 square feet.
- April 22, 1899, Holyoke Water Power Company to Holyoke Public Library, Maple, Cicut, Chestnut and Essex streets, 14,400 feet.

The co-operation of the Holyoke Water Power Company in matters of civic interest has also been made manifest in other ways. For example, at one time the company had large and not altogether level advertising sign boards on its premises near its office. These have been removed and a refreshing lot of green-ward and flower beds take the place of the unsightly boards. The canal walls, originally built of stone, are being supplanted by walls of solid concrete. A little is being done along this line every year, and the appearance of the canals thereby improved. Down by the Hadley Mills the company has installed a fountain; and in other ways has co-operated to make Holyoke a "City Beautiful."

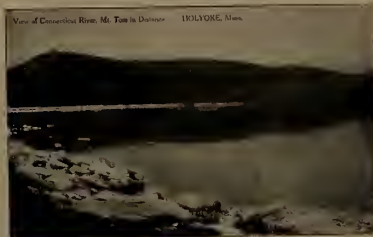
The present officials of the Holyoke Water Power Company are the following:

- President, Charles E. Gross, Hartford, Conn.; vice-president, L. Clarke Seelye, Northampton, Mass.; treasurer, Reuben C. Winchester, Holyoke, Mass.; assistant treasurer, Wallace E. Sawin, Holyoke, Mass.; clerk, Wallace E. Sawin, Holyoke, Mass.; directors: James J. Goodwin, Francis Goodwin, Charles E. Gross, D. W. C. Skilton, all of Hartford, Conn.; Frederick Harris, A. Willard Damon, Springfield, Mass.; L. Clarke Seelye, Northampton, Mass.; Edward B. Hatch, Hartford, Conn.



SECOND HOLYOKE DAM

- street near Connecticut River Railroad Company, 370 square feet.
- September 5, 1888, Holyoke Water Power Company to German Evangelical Church and Society, north side



CONNECTICUT RIVER, MT. TOM IN THE DISTANCE.



TESTING FLUME.

HOLYOKE'S PARKS

By WILLIAM J. HOWES



ELMWOOD PARK, AMONG THE FLOWERS.

The fortunate selection of a site for the City of Holyoke assured not only its manufacturing growth, but also gave to its inhabitants a location amid surroundings of a natural beauty that cannot be excelled by any city in the country.

The long circuit of the Connecticut river to the east around us formed a triangular plot of land between its shores and the hills to the west, making an ideal location for our industrial city. The three terraces within its boundaries have been utilized as nature intended them to be, and they distinctly mark the manufacturing, mercantile, and residential sections, giving to each a character and individuality seldom found in other cities.

Holyoke in its infancy, in common with most other

places, took no thought of the needs of securing adequate areas for future development. She was fully occupied with the immediate needs of a rapidly growing community. With the wealth of beautiful landscapes which surrounded the early inhabitants it was unlikely, considering the necessity of the development of the great water power and the establishment of manufacturing industries, that they had any realization of the value of the preservation of these natural beauty spots to future generations. With them the broad open spaces were accessible and it was only a step from their homes to nature in all her glory. Naturally they could not foresee the city's wonderful growth or the imperative need of their acquiring breathing spaces for future time.

What was common to them is equally so with us today. Our commercial resources and opportunities have so occupied our thoughts that we have neglected to acquire land or have allowed it to be sold for a mere pittance, which, when required, we shall have to pay for dearly, or exceedingly regret its passing beyond our control.

In the selection of the location of Holyoke's parks there has been an excellent distribution in all parts of the city. Every section, except Ward Two, has been provided for. These plots have been selected with considerable forethought and study of the needs of the district on the part of the park commission. They have secured to the city forever those points of vantage which will always be considered as the choicest locations within the city's limits.



THE DINGLE BROOK, FROM BALL'S CORNER.



THE TERRACE, ELMWOOD PARK.

HOLYOKE'S PARKS



GERMANIA PARK.

The first official mention of parks was ten years after Holyoke was incorporated a city. Mayor James E. Delaney, in his inaugural address in 1884, advocated the establishment of a park commission by the acceptance of Chapter 154, Acts of 1882. This act vested the ownership of all park lands in the hands of the park commission and gave them the powers of "eminent domain," or by purchase, of all new lands, and when once purchased to be held in their hands forever. This act was accepted and a commission of five members appointed May 13, 1884.

The park commission began its existence with Hampden and Germania parks, which were established in 1884. The various other parks were established as follows: In 1885, Prospect park, bordering the river above the dam;

1890, Hamilton park, a triangular plot, a breathing space only, in Ward Two, adjoining the Hamilton street school on the south; 1892, Canonchet park, another small breathing space on "Depot hill," Ward One; 1895, Elmwood park, a long ravine which divided Elmwood from the main portion of the city from the Holyoke & Westfield railroad on the east to Pine street; 1904, Riverside park, a plot to be devoted to general recreation and park purposes, the first real semblance of a park in the city; 1907, the purchase of the Ranlet tract, a plot of ground bordering the west end of Elmwood park, containing a large section of level land to be devoted to recreation purposes; 1908, Julius Point park, probably the choicest acquisition for general park purposes the city has; 1909, the purchase of the Herbert

tract, a plot of ground adjoining Elmwood park on the south, to provide an entrance way from Elmwood into the park, and a crossover to Beech street on the opposite side; and in 1909 the La Liberté land on Laurel street in Elmwood, a small tract at the junction of two streets, containing a matter of 7,300 square feet of land.

In the first year of the commission's existence \$443.60 were expended. For ten years thereafter the appropriations were increased from time to time, until approximately the sum of \$7,500 was appropriated in 1904 for the maintenance of the parks and for small purchases of land. During this period, commission after commission had hoped for enough funds to allow for an expansion of territory, but this was delayed until the opening of Mayor Nathan



ANOTHER VIEW OF GERMANIA PARK



ROSS AVENUE, ELMWOOD PARK.

HOLYOKE'S PARKS



HAMPDEN PARK, FROM DWIGHT STREET.

P. Avery's administration. The first year of his administration \$22,000 was appropriated, mostly for expansion of territory and development work. This large appropriation, together with the generous amounts thereafter appropriated, marked a new era in the development of the city's parks.

The vision of Mayor Avery for a more beautiful and a more healthful city found a ready response in the hands of the park commission. Under the masterful chairmanship of Charles E. Mackintosh, and with the co-operation of a harmonious working commission, great strides were made in the development of the parks. Among the im-

provements were the construction of a parapet wall with outlooks at Prospect park; finishing the lower section of Elmwood park; and the wonderful transformation of the insightly, board-fenced, Springdale Driving park into the present beautiful Riverside park. The parks also doubled in area during this period.



HAMILTON PARK.

HOLYOKE'S PARKS



PROSPECT PARK.

All that was done revealed to our citizens the great possibilities and beauty which had been lying dormant within them. This work had been carefully planned and was only awaiting an adequate appropriation each year for its gradual development.

After a thorough study of the needs of the different sections of the city by the commission, Riverside park, at the south end, and Jones Point park, at the north end of the city, were acquired by " eminent domain " proceedings, as they were the only places which permit of the public having access to the river that was not controlled by the Holyoke Water Power Company, or under their restrictions. These two parks are of sufficient area for use for all purposes, and with their excellent views and the water features for

boating and bathing, when developed, will make of them ideal parks.

In all their purchases it was the vision of the park commission to sometime advocate making these links in a chain or system of parks connected one to the other by a broad boulevard, surrounding the whole city. This method has been advocated by most of the larger cities in the country for their park systems. In many it has been adopted, and large sums of money have been appropriated for their development. Such a system of parks and boulevards could be provided for in this city at a comparatively small cost.

In forming the connecting links between the parks a drive, beginning at Riverside park and the old ferry land-

ing, and continuing in a direct line as near as possible to Elmwood park at lower High and Maple streets, thence through High or Maple streets to Prospect park, thence skirting the river along the brow of the hill rising to a higher elevation and on to Jones Point park, thence by the extension of North Pleasant street to Northampton street at River terrace, thence through the Whiting Street reservoir reservation and on south along the brow of the hill west of Northampton street to Cherry street, and thence through Elmwood park from Cherry and Northampton streets to High street, forming a complete circuit of the city above the manufacturing district. The extension from High street south to Main street has been advocated for some time. The opening of this extension



ELMWOOD PARK, LOOKING NORTH



ANOTHER VIEW OF PROSPECT PARK

HOLYOKE'S PARKS



CANONCHET PARK.

and another at the north end by a bridge starting at the junction of High street and Prospect park and extending to South Hadley Falls, would make High street a thoroughfare, and it would become a main artery of through travel from the north to the south. With such a park system and connecting thoroughfares Holyoke's name would become more famous throughout the country than she has

been made by her manufacturing industries. It would be her chief asset in advertising the city. The famous Euclid avenue at Cleveland, Ohio, or Summit avenue at St. Paul, Minn., could not be compared with it.

Through the wisdom of former park commissioners enough links in the chain have been secured to practically pledge the city to its entire development, east of North-

ampton street. The gaps are small between parks, and with the contemplated extensions of High street to the south excluded it leaves but a very small portion of the system to be developed within the present city limits. This work will surely be carried out sooner or later. When that time shall be rests entirely with the citizens of the city to say whether they want it now, at a small cost, or wait until fabulous prices are asked before it is demanded.



THE OLD RUSSIA BRIDGE, IN ELMWOOD PARK

HOLYOKE'S SCHOOLS

By JOHN L. RILEY



HOLYOKE HIGH SCHOOL.

The purpose of this brief article is to present to the readers of the Transcript a few of the many features of the Holyoke public schools which appear to me commendable in character. It would be easy to find things deserving of criticism, for the absolutely perfect scheme of education exists only in the imagination, and some matters of grave importance to public education are still quite unsatisfactory in many of our cities. Although schools everywhere are making steady and encouraging advance, there is great need of careful investigation, honest discussion, intelligent criticism, and unselfish service, if the public school is to fulfill its important mission. An article which treated of the local schools with thoroughness would require much time and effort, and in it would be discussed frankly and critically such subjects as the method of selecting the school committee, duties of superintendent, method of selecting teachers, awarding orders and contracts, methods and

courses of study, grading and promotion, health inspection, vocational education, etc. The fact that school systems differ widely in almost every phase of work is evidence of much diversity of opinion even in fundamental matters, but it is also suggestive of the need of a broad study of prevailing practices and an intelligent selection of the best. In writing an article on the Holyoke schools, therefore, it is necessary to limit its scope to some one particular thing, so I choose to point out briefly to those who love Holyoke the encouraging features of their school system,—those features of which they may feel justly proud.

The first duty of the public school is to care for the health of the children. In some respects Holyoke is doing this well. Its buildings, on the whole, are as modern and well-kept as can be found in any city of Massachusetts. There is no overcrowding, all the children being housed in regular school buildings in comparatively small classes.

Illness of pupils from fatigue is wisely guarded against by having short sessions for the children of the first two grades, and by the plan of short terms. The opening of the shower baths and the employment of a nurse at the William Whiting School marked the beginning of a positive health policy which will undoubtedly be developed and extended. The fresh-air rooms, in the same building made by simply using pivot windows instead of the kind ordinarily used, and by massing them together are the first rooms of the kind to be planned in any school building in Western New England. The large, well lighted, and fully ventilated play room in the basement is also the pioneer room of its kind in this section. In these various ways Holyoke has made a beginning in the conservation of child health that is most commendable.

Another most important duty of the school is to lay the foundation for a broad, mutual understanding and co-



WILLIAM WHITING SCHOOL.



EAST DWIGHT STREET SCHOOL.

HOLYOKE'S SCHOOLS



KIRLAND SCHOOL



WEST STREET SCHOOL



HIGHLAND SCHOOL



APPLETON STREET SCHOOL



SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET SCHOOL



HOLYOKE'S SCHOOLS



JOSEPH METCALF SCHOOL

operation among the future citizens of the city. This can be done only by teaching a common language, common interests, and common ideals,—a difficult task when we consider the mixed character of the population of the average American city. It is essential that the children be taught as quickly as possible to speak and read English. I am confident that in this basal work in language and reading in the primary grades, the progress is highly creditable and compares favorably with that in any of the surrounding American cities. The work in history and literature is strongly in favor of the present changes in the administrative head of the department.

Holyoke has made a good beginning in manual and industrial training. Its four manual training rooms in the grammar schools, and its well equipped shop in the high school will lead to interest the boys in constructive work and in the world of industry, and will give them a more wholesome attitude toward labor, while the courses in sewing and cooking for girls recently extended to the seventh and eighth grades, ought to contribute to the efficiency of the future home.

Holyoke's system of evening schools, while still needing improvement and extension of courses, is second to none in the Connecticut Valley in practical results. The efforts made during the past three or four years to establish courses in these schools whose aim should be the vocational improvement of those who work during the day, and especially the establishment of the Evening Vocational School during the past winter, have opened up a large field in which service of a most practical nature may be rendered to a hitherto neglected class. The evening schools are patronized by working people for whom the city should provide generously in opportunities for self-improvement. During the next few years, evening schools will be revolutionized and their importance realized as never before, through a closer connection with home and life activities. The theoretical, bookish evening school is a thing of the past. Holyoke has witnessed only the beginning of a great advance in evening school organization, but such progress as has been made is just cause for congratulation.

The new Joseph Metcalf school, with its large hall on the first floor, which may be used for auditorium and gymnasium purposes, suggests the largest use of school buildings for many kinds of community gatherings. There are

only three or four buildings in all New England used for grammar school work that have the auditorium on the first floor, and these have all been erected within the last few years. This is the type of building in which so many community gatherings or "social center meetings" have been held in Rochester during the past few years. At the time the Joseph Metcalf school was being planned, Superintendent Clarence F. Carroll of Rochester told me that he visited the Holyoke and Springfield high schools and was very favorably impressed with the general plan of each,—an auditorium on the first floor with the rooms arranged around it. He used a similar plan for the South High school in Worcester, and later when he went to Rochester as superintendent, he adapted the plan to grammar school and social center purposes. It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that Holyoke should be the first city in this section to erect a social center grammar school.

The desire for neighborhood sociability is stronger in our cities than we have realized; it lacks opportunity for expression. A meeting place for the discussion of matters of common interest and for the formulation of plans requiring community co-operation would be as beneficial today as in the days when the town meeting was more widespread. It is safe to predict that the Joseph Metcalf school, although simpler than the large Rochester buildings, will fully justify the decision of the school committee and board of public works to erect such a building in Holyoke.

There is cause for feeling encouraged over the strengthening of public sentiment in Holyoke in recent years favoring the selection of teachers on merit. Nothing is more essential to an efficient school system than that the best teachers be selected, and the time has arrived when no intelligent community will tolerate any other policy. The teacher who is most strenuous in seeking a position isn't necessarily the one who will render the most skillful or devoted service. Gen. U. S. Grant tells a story of self-sacrificing devotion in the Civil war that applies forcibly to public school work and to the selection of teachers. He received his commission as lieutenant-general, giving him command over all the Union forces, on March 9, 1864. The next day he visited General Meade, the victor of Gettysburg, who was in command of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade, thinking that Grant might want an officer who had served with him in the West at the head of the Army of the Potomac, nobly suggested the transfer of Sherman, and begged him not to hesitate about making the change, urging at the same time

"that the work was of such vast importance to the whole nation that the feeling or wishes of no one person should stand in the way of selecting the right man for all posterity." For himself he said he would serve to the best of his ability wherever placed. General Grant tells us that this incident gave him even a more favorable opinion of Meade than did his great victory at Gettysburg the July before, and he sagely adds: *"It is men who seek to be selected, and not those who seek, from whom we may always expect the most efficient service."*

These features of the Holyoke public schools and others which cannot be mentioned in this brief paper, reflect credit upon the city, and especially upon those who have labored intelligently and without thought of selfish gain to provide schools of efficiency and opportunity befitting a twentieth century American city.

The future of the common public school as an institution is secure. It originated in a social need and has been ever changing in method and scope, adjusting itself to the varying needs of succeeding generations. Its history has been one of marvelous growth and of immeasurable service for good. It reflects the higher hopes and the deeper and broader aspirations of humanity. Although still in its infancy, thinking people are rapidly coming to realize that through it many of the ills which humanity has been afflicted throughout the ages may be eliminated, and that it will determine in large part the character of our future civilization. More than half a century ago Horace Mann, whose life was made nobly purposeful by his vision of what the public school might contribute toward the uplifting of society, declared that "without undervaluing any other human agency, it may be safely affirmed that the common school improved and energized as it can easily be, may become the most effective and benignant of all the forces of civilization."

His vision has already become a reality, and it is everywhere recognized that there is no work nobler or more vitally important than that of improving and energizing the common school.

The school of tomorrow will be a broadly social institution, teaching in a great variety of ways the life of the community in which it is housed. It will contribute efficiently and widely to the health, intelligence, social sympathy, industrial skill, and citizenship ideals of the people whom it serves. It will be the largest factor in the fuller realization of those social conditions upon which depends the happiness of mankind, individual freedom, world-wide sympathy, and tolerance and universal peace.

HOLYOKE PARENT-TEACHER ASSN.

By MRS. SUMNER H. WHITTEN

The home and school must save the child. Not courts. The best work of courts is to point out the needs of home and school.

A man standing in high position deploras the vanishing of home life. He says: "I have given up trying to change this generation. I am working to raise the standards of the next."

Co-operation with the teacher by the parent, more interest in the course of study, and in the ends the teachers are striving for with their children, education of the parent and to raise the whole community to a sense of its duty and responsibility to the blameless, dependent and neglected children. There is no philanthropy which will so speedily reduce our taxes, reduce our prison expenses, reduce the expense of institutions for correction and reform. This is the work of Parent-Teacher Associations. To be successful they must have the cordial support of superintendents, principals and teachers. The child-study movement has become such a progressive factor to so many leading thinkers, writers and lecturers in the editorial and educational world, that there are now in connection with many schools, where conditions are most nearly ideal, Parent-Teacher Associations, which means that parents and teachers work together over child problems that can be solved only by the united effort and interest of the guardians of both home and school. It is pre-eminently the right and duty of the teachers to know what is being done for the child at home. It is her function to further the best teachings of the parents or help build a standard of right living where there has been a poor one, or none at all. To do this she needs to know the home.

A child is often a totally different child in the school than he is in the home, through misunderstanding or lack of intelligent training.

Holyoke, ever progressive, has the honor of having

almost the first Parent-Teacher Association in Central Massachusetts, although there are over fifty in the state. These associations are doing splendid work for the education of the parent and the co-operative influence of home and school. The plan as promoted and encouraged by the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations all through the country, for the purpose of reaching every home and every child, is the organization in every school of its own association. When any number of schools in one town or city have organized, there is formed a Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, consisting of representatives of these organizations and their president and secretary.

This Council suggests programs, possibilities and advisable procedure for the associations, assistance of the weaker by the stronger, consideration of questions in which all are interested, for civic betterment.

This is not only child-welfare work, it is educational work for the adult, and is co-extensive with the educational system of our country. It is not experimental but has come to stay, as reports from California to New York and Maine will testify. There are 250 associations in California.

Principal J. A. Callahan, of the Highland Grammar school, ever ready to co-operate where the patrons of his school are interested, lent a ready ear and, with the true educator's spirit, grasped the vital purpose with enthusiasm, when approached by parents and teachers on the subject of organization one year ago last April. He assisted heartily in the work of organization, and his support has advanced the Association's work materially.

Miss Katherine G. Shine, assistant principal in the building, has been of invaluable assistance in its success, and is an enthusiast on all phases of Parent-Teacher Association work.

Mrs. T. W. Kirkland, the first president, had formerly

held the same office in the Parent-Teacher Association of the Normal Training School at Auburn, N. Y., where she was principal for a number of years.

The first officers of the local Association were: President, Mrs. T. W. Kirkland; vice-president, Miss Catherine Callahan; secretary, Mrs. W. L. Foote; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Bacheider.

The meetings are open and free to the public. Six afternoon and three evening meetings were held last year. Two very instructive lectures were given on two of the evenings, one by Prof. C. A. Kohl of Mount Holyoke College, and one by Prof. G. A. Dawson of Hartford, Conn. The last evening meeting was under the direction of Miss K. G. Shine, who had drilled some of her pupils in that telling little playlet, "How the Votes were Won." This was much appreciated and enjoyed. A real social with an hour of dancing, which brought out the real social center spirit, closed a successful and profitable year, both educationally, socially, and financially. In February the Association sent Miss Shine as delegate to the state convention in Lynn, which was entertained by the six Parent-Teacher Associations in that city. While there she was named on the state playground committee of the Congress.

With several of our Holyoke principals, teachers, and parents planning for these organizations in their districts, the Highland School Association stands ready to assist in any way possible. Superintendent McSherry has given his word of hearty approval and endorsement. The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. J. J. Kirkpatrick, president; Miss Lucy B. Ramsgo, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Foote, secretary; Miss Mary E. Bacheider, treasurer. Chairmen of committees: program, Miss K. G. Shine, Mrs. G. S. Parsons; refreshment, Mrs. W. E. Martin, Mrs. W. E. Sawin; membership, Mrs. T. D. O'Brien.



ENGLISH SCHOOL

HOLYOKE'S WATER SUPPLY

Holyoke's Water Supply System is unique in two respects, first, that its rates are the lowest of any city in the country, and, second, it is the only municipally-owned plant in which the department pays a tax to the city like a privately owned plant. The quality is equal or better than any, and that it is and is to be free from pollution is determined by the department's policy to own the water sheds that feed its reservoirs and remove therefrom every source of possible contamination. Among its advantages, therefore, the water supply, both in quality and quantity, stands among the best.

The first water supply was obtained from a reservoir located on the square where Dillon's block now stands, bounded by High, Maple, Lyman, and Fomman streets. This was about 1848. It held 2,000,000 gallons of water, being filled by pumps from the river. This remained until 1871, when a committee, consisting of John C. Newton, James G. Smith, Timothy Merrick, W. B. C. Pearsons, and John E. Chase, secured an engineer and investigated the situation.

The necessary legislation being secured, a water board was elected, consisting of W. B. C. Pearsons, Dennis Higgins, John Delaney, J. P. Buckland, Joel Russell, and John E. Chase, March 21, 1872. Ashley and Wright's ponds, about three and one-half miles from the City Hall, were secured, and little by little the surrounding lands were obtained, until all the water sheds of the ponds became city property.

The water was let into the mains, August 6, 1873. The water commissioners were the first to take quarters in the City Hall, when it was completed, in 1876.

The rapid growth of the city soon led to the necessity of a still further extension of the water system. In 1881 further improvements were made at the ponds, allowing of the delivery of more water by way of larger mains. In 1884, work was begun on the Whiting Street brook, a small reservoir being completed there. In 1889, two independent lines of pipe to Ashley ponds were completed. In



JAMES L. THIBE

1888, the beginnings were made for a storage reservoir on the Whiting Street brook. The contract for the dam was awarded the Delaney Brothers, and nearly completed in 1889. The length of the dam is 1,773 feet, and has a flowage area of 114 acres, and a capacity of 550,000,000 gallons or more, with the use of fish boards.

In 1891 and 1892, there were severe droughts, and the

reservoirs were drawn down to a point that were deemed unsafe. As a result, the use of water was curtailed, and it was feared that the repetition of these conditions might bring about serious dangers.

So a further supply was looked for, and no less than seven plans considered. After considerable study, and acting in part on the advice of James L. Tighe, who began his service on the board in 1892, the Munn brook plan was chosen. Unfortunately, Westfield objected, and the State Legislature sustaining the objections, the city was forced to look in other directions. As a result, the southwest branch of the Manhan river was selected, and the Legislature proving favorable, the land and water acts were obtained, and a pipe line laid and completed in 1893. The reservoir was christened Fomer Reservoir the same year, and in 1899, though a long dry season, the city of Holyoke had plenty of wholesome water.

There was yet one trouble with the Holyoke water supply system. The pressure was not sufficiently great for fire protection in all parts of the city. It was then determined to build a high service reservoir on Tatso brook, one of the principal feeders on the Ashley ponds reservoir. Work was begun on this new reservoir in 1899, then laid aside a couple of years, and begun again in 1902. Some twelve thousand straps were pulled up, and twenty acres of muck dug out. The area of the high service reservoir is sixty-five acres, and its capacity some three hundred and fifty million gallons. The dam is one thousand six feet long and thirty-five feet high at the gate house. The reservoir is one hundred and eight feet above Ashley ponds, and cost \$100,000.

During the current year work has been pushed on the completion of a large storage reservoir at Fomer to supplement the present intake reservoir of 17,000,000 gallons. This will contain about 500,000,000 gallons, cover an area of 131 acres, and make available from the city's water sheds a yield of 14,000,000 gallons a day, sufficient to supply a population of 140,000 people.

HOLYOKE'S FAMOUS TURBINES

Down in Central Pennsylvania heves and thrives and flourishes a man now in his late seventies, of whom the ordinary Holyoker knows little or nothing. Yet practically every mill water wheel turning in Holyoke is from designs made by John B. McCormick—either the Hercules or the McCormick water wheel being in the greater number by far of the mills of Holyoke employing water power. Herewith is a cut that pictures Inventor McCormick surrounded by the models with which so many years of his life he was busy—and successfully busy—showing how best to harness the great power of the river that had been dammed and canalized and made to go here and there, and to run fro across the plains and hillsides of the new city, according as man wished and directed.

Singlemindedly this work was the man who was to show how best to get the power out of this magnificent system of dams and canals. The old overhaul and under-the-wheel had passed away; the days of the iron turbine were at hand. There were many inventors, but one McCormick. Chaps of an extravagant nature faded away before the measurable tests of the Holyoke testing flume. Inventor McCormick was Edison of his day. Stories go that his beginnings were after this fashion. He had been running a small chair factory when his water wheel gave out. He studied it over a bit, and then fixed it up so that it did better. He then caught the "bug" to invent a better. An Ohio firm of manufacturers seized his idea with avidity. According to some accounts the seizure was partly piratical; however this may be, he grav-



JOHN B. MCCORMICK, AT WORK AMONG HIS INVENTIONS.

itated to Holyoke and proceeded to invent the Hercules water wheel. He then was connected for years with the Holyoke Machine Company. Later he severed his connection with that concern and invented still another water wheel,

the McCormick turbine. Jolly Brothers made these wheels and the Holyoke Machine Company still continue to make the Hercules wheels—the two best water wheels in the country, people say who are supposed to know. Some 12,500 horsepower of McCormick turbines are in use alone in Holyoke, it is asserted.

In the process of time McCormick severed his connection with Jolly Brothers, and went down to Georreville, Pa., where he married a few years ago an attractive young woman who was intending to become a nurse. It would have taken her about six months to complete her course, but it snubbed her better to become Mrs. McCormick, and those who have met the couple say she did not make a mistake, as the two are as happy as a married couple. Mr. McCormick received royalties from one manufacturer and another, so there is no fear of the wolf being in the door, thank you.

Besides being a successful inventor, Mr. McCormick was and is a firm musician, and has written books on music and taught the violin. He also did really artistic work in oils in fact those who knew him in Holyoke say that he couldn't help seeing nothing in what he undertook—he had a perfect genius for success. At any rate it is noteworthy that he succeeded both in oils and water. When Holyoke erects its Hall of Fame it should not forget to place therein the bust of John B. McCormick, inventor, even if he did have the bad taste to shake off the dust of Holyoke from his shoes in later life and seek Central Pennsylvania for a spot in which to spend his declining years.

THE PAPERMAKING INDUSTRY



CAREY PAPER MILL IN 1848.

Holyoke is known far and wide as the Paper City, to which name it is well entitled, both by reason of the quantity and quality of its product. Nearly thirty mills in Holyoke are devoted either to papermaking, the manufacture of some of the paper mill products, or allied in some way to paper manufacturing. Of the seventeen mills of the American Writing Paper Company, the greater part are located in Holyoke.

The first paper mill in this state, so far as known, was located at Milton in 1717. In this locality Springfield was the first paper mill founded in 1796, and located on the Mill River by David and John Ames. The Ames had mills at South Hadley Falls, Suffield, Conn., Northampton, and Chicopee Falls. J. C. Parsons built the first paper mill in Holyoke about 1850. He had been previously manager for the Ames mills at Northampton, at South Hadley Falls, and Suffield, Conn. The Parsons Paper Company, as originally organized, had Colonel Aaron Bagg as president of the concern, J. S. McElwain, secretary, and J. C. Parsons, treasurer and agent. The original stockholders were Chester W. Chanin, Whiting Street, J. C. Parsons, Aaron Bagg, Lucy Bagg, Silas Frank, Broughton Alford, Lorenzo Gaylord, Rufus Mather, Ethan Brooks, George Fowles, Lester Williams, Henry Stearns, H. D. Bartlett, John Ely, E. H. Ball, and in 1888 the Parsons Paper Company No. 2 was organized and the No. 2 Mill built, devoted exclusively to bond and ledger papers.

The second paper manufacturing concern in Holyoke was the Holyoke Paper Company, the original mill being built in 1857. D. M. Butterfield was the first agent; Stephen Holman succeeding him and acting as agent from 1869 to 1865. Mr. Holman is now ninety-two years old, and claims the distinction of being the oldest living man of Holyoke's pioneer manufacturing days. He retired from active business some years ago and resides in Swampscott. He carries his years lightly, and it is refreshing to note that when he left on an European trip earlier in the year, he remarked that he would "return home in time to go fishing up in Maine with the boys." Here, too, at the Holyoke Paper Mill, the Eric Williams Whiting took his first lesson in the business that was later to bring him both wealth and fame; and for this company he made his first trips as traveling salesman. Mr. Whiting first went to work under Mr. Holman and surprised the latter gentleman by his youthful ability and industry.

About 1865, O. H. Greenleaf, of the firm of Greenleaf & Taylor of Springfield, and later of the Greenleaf & Taylor Manufacturing Company, of Linnington, bought a controlling interest in the Holyoke Paper Company, which he retained until his death.

The Whiting Paper Company was organized and built its first mill in 1865. L. L. Brown, of Adams, was the first president, and William Whiting, treasurer and agent. In 1871 a new mill was erected, known as the Whiting No. 2 Mill, and later the mill at North Wilbraham, known as the Collins Manufacturing Company, became a part of that plant. The North Wilbraham mill has been greatly enlarged and added to the past two years, and is now the largest paper mill in the country, exclusively devoted to the manufacture of fine writing paper. The No. 1 Mill has also been enlarged, and the total product of the three mills is over thirty tons of writing paper a day. In addition to the manufacture of paper, the Whiting Paper Company maintains a large stationery business in New York City, and also a stationery business in their Holyoke mills. Whiting's papers are known the world over for their superior quality, and generally acknowledged to be the very best manufactured in this country.

Other mills were organized about as follows: Valley Paper Company, 1866; Riverside Paper Company, first mill built in 1867, second mill 1892. Charles O. Chanin was the first president, James Kirkham was the first treasurer, both of Springfield. The Franklin Paper Company was organized about the same time, with Calvin Taft as president, and James H. Newton as treasurer and agent. This company at one time did a large business in the manufacture of paper for paper cutlars, making not only the paper, but cloth lining it as well.

In 1869, the Allison Paper Company was organized, and bought the mill of the Hampden Paper Company, built a few years previous. Later they built a much larger mill. Early in the 90's the company got into financial trouble and eventually was bought by the

American Writing Paper Company. The Union Paper Company was organized in 1870, buying the mill of the Bemis Paper Company. In the last of the 80's some changes were made, and it became the Connecticut River Paper Company. It is now the No. 1 Mill of the Riverside Division of the American Writing Paper Company.

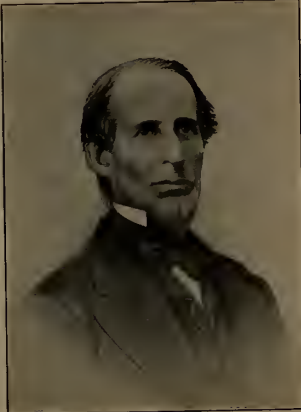
The Crocker Manufacturing Company was organized in 1871, the Beebe & Holbrook Company in 1872, the Massachusetts Company (Holyoke mill), in 1872; the Excelsior Paper Company, whose plant was bought by the Taylor-Burt Company a few years ago, in 1872. The Newton Paper Company was organized in 1876, the Wauregan Paper Company in 1878, the Chemical, the Nonotuck, and Syms & Dudley Companies in 1880. The George R. Stevenson Paper Company was organized in 1882, the George C. Gill Company, and the Norman Paper Company in 1891, and the Linton Paper Company in 1892.

Post's Paper Mill Directory gives the following mills and daily products in pounds of the largest paper organization, the American Writing Paper Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey in July, 1899:

Oakland Paper Company, Manchester, Conn.	7,000
Platner & Porter Company, Unionville, Conn.	6,000
Windsor Paper Company, Windsor Locks, Conn.	60,000
Chester Paper Company, Hamington	4,000
G. K. Bavel Company, Lee	4,500
Agawam Paper Company, Milwauque	24,000
Hartland Paper Company, South Lee	10,000
Harding Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio	10,000
Shattuck & Babcock Company, De Pere, Wis.	32,000

Holyoke Mills—

Allison Paper Company	40,000
Beebe & Holbrook Paper Company	30,000
Crocker Manufacturing Company	50,000
George R. Dickanson Paper Company	50,000
George C. Gill Paper Company	40,000
Holyoke Paper Company	16,000
Linton Paper Company	32,000
Mt. Tom Paper Company	10,000
Nonotuck Paper Company	40,000
Norman Paper Company	28,000
Parsons Paper Company	28,000
Riverside Paper Company	86,000
Wauregan Paper Company	30,000



JOSEPH CAREY, FOUNDER OF THE CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY



CAREW MANUFACTURING CO.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASS.

THE PIONEER PAPER MILL OF THE
CONNECTICUT VALLEY

THE CAREW MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAS ENJOYED A REPUTATION FOR HIGH QUALITY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION WHICH IT HAS ZEALOUSLY GUARDED TO THE PRESENT TIME. THEY MAKE TODAY, HIGH GRADE, LOFT DRIED BONDS, LINENS, LEDGERS AND FINE WRITINGS



HAMPSHIRE PAPER CO.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASS.

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS

Old Hampshire Bond

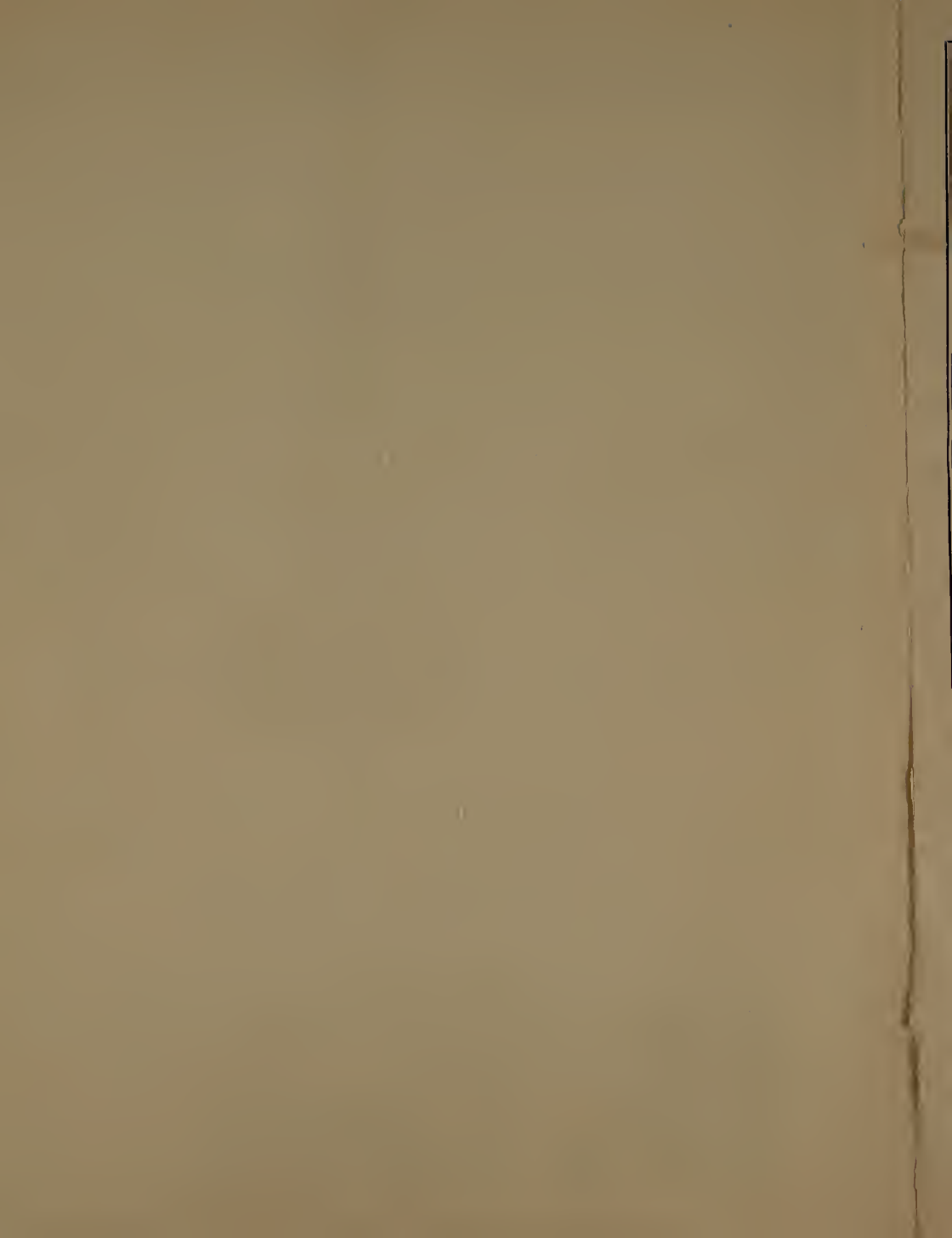
THE HAMPSHIRE PAPER COMPANY HAS CREATED A WORLD WIDE FAME FOR DOING ONE THING A LITTLE BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE—THEY ARE SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BOND PAPER

MAKERS ALSO OF

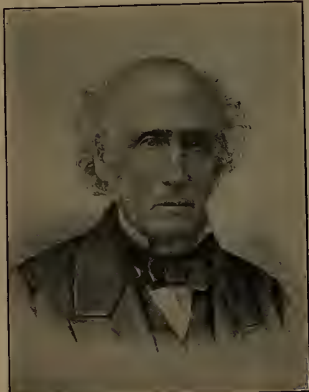
OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND STATIONERY

THE STATIONERY OF A GENTLEMAN

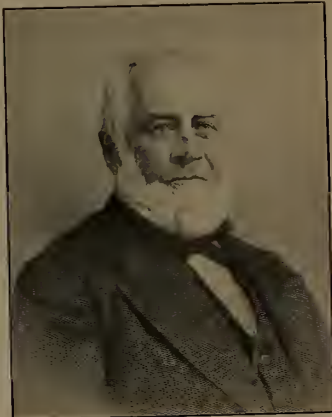




THE PAPERMAKING INDUSTRY



DAVID AMES.



AARON BAGG.



This gives, according to these figures, a total daily output of no less than 200 tons for all the mills and some 235 tons for Holyoke alone. It is figured that it takes two tons of raw material, coal, etc., to make one ton of paper, so that the enormous tonnage of Holyoke paper mills can be appreciated. In addition there are to be considered the following independent mills and their tonnage as given by the same directory, as follows:

Chemical Paper Company.....	100,000
Crocker-McElwain Company.....	50,000
Franklin Paper Company.....	15,000
Newton Paper Company.....	40,000
Parsons Paper Company (independent company).....	15,000
Taylor-Burt Company.....	30,000
Valley Paper Company.....	12,000
Whiting Paper Company (including North Wilbraham plant),	60,000

Across the river are the mills of the Hampshire Paper Company, makers of the famous Old Hampshire Bond, with capacity of 10,000 pounds daily, and the Carew Manufacturing Company, with a capacity of 24,000 pounds daily. If these be reckoned into the count of the independent mills this gives a total independent mill tonnage of a little over 118 tons daily. Eliminating the North Wilbraham mill and we obtain a daily output for Holyoke and the Falls mills across the river of 331 tons daily. This as estimated requires 700 tons of incoming freight; so that the paper mills alone require 1,000 tons a day to be processed, the actual figures are heavier than that, and with this is not counted the product of the big paperier concerns, the Deane Steam Pump Company, Holyoke Machine Company, Jolly Bros., and other similar concerns handling heavy material; nor the enormous business of the Farr Alpacca Company, the big amount of freight that comes and goes out of the Lyman Mills, United States Envelope Company, Skinner Silk Mills, and others. Next to Boston, Holyoke is the biggest freight center in New England.

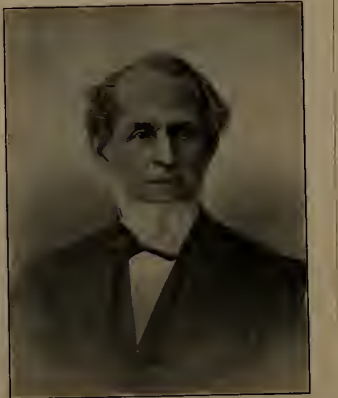
Lec, Mass., was, years ago, the papermaking center of New England. The big power that the dam here affords—it takes so much power for paper mills that it is said that if an equivalent

amount was used for cotton manufacture Holyoke would be a city of 200,000 or over—coupled with the particular excellence of the water for this industry, led to the rapid building of mills in Holyoke and its supremacy as a papermaking center—a supremacy that is likely to be maintained for many years to come.

To the Chinese is accredited the discovery of the art of making writing paper, although the word paper comes to us through the Egyptian papyrus, or being the mother word, so to speak. The exact date of the invention of either is lost in dim antiquity. It must have been a day of much excitement when the first world dwellers found that a burnt stick would make a mark on the sheet of papyrus, or when the Indian first carved his totem sign on the bark of the birch tree. There is authority for stating that paper was first made in France in 1189. That was some years ago. In this country Pennsylvania claims to be the first state in which paper was made, and the year 1690 the first year it was made in these colonies. Before that time it was, of course, imported from the mother country.

In this state paper was first made at Milton in 1717—almost 200 years ago. The first Springfield paper mill was in 1796, as already noted. The original building stood on the Mill river and, a few years ago, when it was torn down to make room for larger buildings. This was the mill first bought by David Ames. In 1800 there were 763 paper mills in the country. John Ames, the youngest son of David Ames, was the inventor of the Ames family, and largely through his inventions the old processes of papermaking were discarded and more modern methods substituted. About this time Fourdrinier invented his papermaking machine, the principles of which are embodied in nearly every paper mill in the country; as they, generally speaking, except for certain classes of work, superseded the cylinder machine. Other machines invented by Ames were a paper-cutting machine, cylinder washer, cylinder drying machine, water-mark stamping machine, and many others.

Of many inventions of the present day few have brought more fame to Holyoke than the Mullen tester, made by B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc. These are in use in almost every paper mill, paper jolking office, and retail paper dealer in the country, as well as standard adopted by the United States Government. In Berkshire county paper was made as early as 1666. The paper used by the government for bank notes is made by the Cranes at Dalton, whose fame is more than national.



J. C. PARSONS.

HOLYOKE'S SOCIETIES AND CLUBS



Mr. Tom Golf Club

Holyoke is particularly rich in clubs, societies, and fraternal organizations of various kinds, and their total membership is surprisingly large. Space does not permit us to picture only a few of the many clubhouses or more than outline the organizations that are so numerous and prosperous. Below is briefly sketched the outline of the organizations of the kind in the Paper City.

THE HOLYOKE LODGE NO. 902, B. F. O. E.

Founded April 11, 1904, and has a present total membership of 439. The meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month in Wakelua Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: Exalted knight, Walter D. Hanley; leading knight, Timothy J. Lyzicki; loyal knight, Abraham H. Topham; lecturing knight, David F. Altye; secretary, James J. Murray; treasurer, George E. Clarence;

back; tiler, Jacob Kuss; esquire, Willis D. Ballard; inner guard, Karl B. Koehler; organist, Charles W. Van Volkburg; trustees, Mark B. Carpenter, Roger P. Donoghue, John R. Harrington.

HOLYOKE LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

Founded in 1848. The charter was surrendered in 1854 and reinstated March 2, 1873. The present total membership is 346. The meetings are held Tuesday evenings in Odd Fellows Hall, 200 High street. The full list of officers is as follows: N. G., Elmer J. Johnson; V. G., Albert S. Wilder; recording secretary, Charles S. Roberts; financial secretary, Leroy F. Avery; treasurer, J. Howard Howes; warden, David W. Lockhart; con., Clarence R. Kingsbury; chaplain, Henry Holley; R. S. S., Percy Cummings; L. S. S., Theodore Vandenberg; R. S. of N. G., Leroy Goman; L. S. of N. G., William P. Morris; R. S. of

V. G., Fred P. Dupee; L. S. of V. G., Ernest F. Stedman; I. G., George H. Bridges; O. S., Nelson H. Barrett.

THE MT. NONOTUCK COLONY NO. 116, UNITED ORDER OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

Founded October 4, 1888, and has a total membership of 230. The regular meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Grand Army Hall, High street. The full list of officers is as follows: Ex-governor, Christopher Keens; governor, Mrs. Lillian E. A. Ellis; lieutenant governor, Mrs. Clara J. Tolman; secretary, Harry Crosby; treasurer, Mrs. Ida R. Babcock; collector, Mrs. Anna Crosby; chaplain, Miss Nellie F. Luby; sergeant at arms, Edith A. Hildreth; deputy at arms, Mrs. Laura A. Rider; sentinel, inner door, Marshall Gore; sentinel, outer door, Mrs. Mabel A. Smith; per moulder to sup. colony, Harry Crosby; medical examiner, Dr. Frank A. Woods.



Exks' Home



Knights of Columbus' Future Home

HOLYOKE'S SOCIETIES AND CLUBS



MT. TOM GOLF CLUB, INTERIOR VIEW

THE NONOTUCK COUNCIL OF ROYAL ARCANUM NO. 98.

Founded June 8, 1878, and has a present total membership of 168. The regular meetings are held in Wakefield Hall, the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. The full list of officers is as follows: Regent, William T. Lambert; vice regent, Timothy J. Cronin; orator, George O. Kellogg; secretary, Charles D. Colson; treasurer, John J. Byrnes; guide, Charles W. Dutton; warden, John Subliwan; collector, Thomas W. Doyle; trustees, John Sheridan, Maurice Fitzgerald, James McTearna.

THE ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM, PAPER CITY LODGE NO. 203.

Founded May 26, 1896, and has a present total membership of 121. Meetings are held the second and fourth Sundays of each month in Zion Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: President, Jacob Rubin; vice-president, Joseph Schuman; treasurer, Joseph Gerstein; secretary, Henry Levinson; trustees, Max Abrams, Hyman Postoff, Louis Greene.

THE TRAFFIC BUREAU OF THE HOLYOKE BOARD OF TRADE.

Founded April 1, 1912, and has a present total membership of 43. The meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month in the Board of Trade Rooms. The full list of officers is as follows: President, Jesse E. Sheldon; vice-president, R. E. McElwain; treasurer, A. R. Root; traffic manager, F. J. Dowd; Henry C. Avery, S. E. Whiting.

THE HOLYOKE MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION.

Founded in 1899, and has a present membership of 19. Meetings are held the second Friday of each month in the Board of Trade Rooms. The list of officers is as follows: President, Thomas J. Carmody; vice-president, D. J. Bowler; treasurer, F. H. Reev; secretary, Archibald Culbertson.

THE I. C. S. FRATERNITY OF THE WORLD, CHAPTER NO. 146.

Founded December 4, 1914, and has a present total membership of 95. The meetings are held the first and last Tuesdays of each month in Rooms 711-712, Smith Building. The full list of officers is as follows: President, Walter L. Hamilton; first vice-president, Ralph Beauchard; second vice-president, Andrew Gendron; treasurer, Ambrose F. Brown; secretary, John W. Fogge; executive committee composed of the officers and following members: Henry Tessier, Thomas Smalley, George Battersby, George Hebert, William Lavey, Jr., Roy MacMenigall.

THE GLENWOOD REBEKAH LODGE.

Instituted November 4, 1894, and has a total membership of 320. The meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: Noble grand, Mrs. Lily M. Nobles; vice-grand, Mrs. Annie B. Vandenburg; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Metcalf; financial secretary, Mrs. Jennie F. Allen; treasurer, Mrs. Lillie M. Perry.

THE TEUTONIA LODGE, NO. 1. O. D. H. S.

Founded November 18, 1889, and has a present total membership of 143. The meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 629 Summer street. The full list of officers is as follows: President, Frank Martens; vice-president, Henry Reiter; secretary, Ernest Brooker; financial secretary, Emil Bilz; treasurer, August Lehmann; sergeant at arms, Max Peterhans.

THE HOLYOKE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Founded November 14, 1909, and has a total membership of 23. The meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month in Marble Hall hotel. The full list of officers is as follows: President, Dr. George L. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Fred H. Allen; vice-president, Dr. F. A. Mead; executive committee, Dr. J. H. Potts, Dr. J. J. Carroll, Dr. E. J. Miller.

THE MT. TOM LODGE, F. & A. M.

Founded March 14, 1850. The present total membership is 540. Regular meetings are held every Friday in Masonic Hall, 280 High street. The full list of officers is as follows: W. M., Charles E. Alderman; S. W., Oliver W. Adams; J. W., Robert Gillette; treasurer, Archibald A. Brooks; secretary, Herbert G. Rose; chaplain, Andrew Purvis; Mar., Joseph Collingwood; S. D., Daniel W. Williamson; J. D., Raymond W. Gero; S. S., George Barnett, Jr.; J. S., G. Edgar Bosworth; I. S., Robert W. Hunter; organist, Thomas C. Auld; tyler, Lewis M. Richards.

THE UNION ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE d'AMERIQUE, COUNCIL NO. 1.

Founded in 1887. It has a total membership of 350. The meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Monument Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: President, J. H. Fleury; vice-president, L. Sabourin; secretary, Joseph H. Souliere; assistant secretary, A. Gregoire; finances, C. P. Barre and J. B. Lapointe; physician, W. G. Deroin; doyen, E. Cailloux; H. P., O. Yossan; Y. of C., F. Y. Monat; 1st C. O., F. Dubray; 2d C. O., F. Fournier; S. N. M. Goulet; S. V., A. Lamson.

THE CLAN MACLAREN, NO. 144, ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS.

Founded January 22, 1898, and has a total membership of 147. Meetings are held the first and third Fridays of each month in the American Order of Odd Fellows Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: Chief, David Counts; past chief, James Lees; toastist, James Weir; chaplain, James Pratt; recording secretary, Alexander D. Pratt; financial secretary, Alexander S. Williamson; treasurer, John McK. Henderson; senior henchman, Robert Ironside; junior henchman, Gardner Fletcher; seneschal, Forbes Young; warden, James Young; sentinel, Thomas Thompson.

HOLYOKE'S SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE HOLYOKE AERIE NO. 400 OF THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Founded June 10, 1903, and has a total membership of 325. The meetings are held the second and fourth Mondays of each month in Eagles Hall, Wakelin Building. The full list of officers is as follows: P. W. P., G. H. Haine; W. president, E. Mew; W. chaplain, M. Cooper; secretary, D. F. Mullin; treasurer, E. W. Kroepel; inside guard, W. J. Hopwood; outside guard, M. Tanguay; W. conductor, D. Charnont; trustees, R. D. Moore, F. W. P., W. H. McIntee, and J. F. Griffin, P. W. P.; Aerie physician, Dr. John Hughes.

THE SOREL CONCLAVE NO. 622 OF THE ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS

Founded January 18, 1899, and has a membership of 204. Meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month in Monument National Hall. The list of officers is as follows: A. Chaput, Yldge Lavoie; provost, Joachim Quenneville; prelate, E. Archaud; secretary, Joseph H. Sontiere; financier, C. R. Moreau; treasurer, O. Charbonneau; inspector, D. Robidoux; sentinel, M. Arbouris; warden, F. Smith; trustees, A. J. Labrecque, F. Smith, and W. Lamarche; side visitors, H. Dasgic and D. Robidoux; physician, H. E. Chaput.

THE ISABELLA COURT, M. C. O. F., NO. 112.

Founded February 3, 1895, and has a present total membership of 285. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Wakelin Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: Past chief ranger, Mary A. Greene; chief ranger, Margaret Rockwood; vice chief ranger, R. Maxine McCormick; treasurer, Margaret E. Clark; recording secretary, Emma S. Greene; financial secretary, Nellie T. McLean.

THE ROBERT MORRIS CHAPTER EASTERN STAR.

Founded April 29, 1866. The present total membership is 298. Meetings are held the second Monday in the month in Masonic Hall, High street. The full list of officers is as follows: Worthy matron, Susie Van Riper; worthy patron, Frank Murray; associate matron, Annie Sinclair; secretary, Christiana Buchanan; treasurer, Mary Street; conductress, Elizabeth Cowie; assistant conductress, Henrietta Durand.



HIERMAN HALL.

THE POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Founded November 11, 1902, and has a total membership of 63. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month in the Police Court Room, City Hall. The list of officers is as follows: President, Richard Peters; vice-president, James Malcolm; treasurer, Patrick F. Ryan; secretary, George W. O'Connell.

THE CHRISTIAN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE OF THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Founded May 12, 1905. The total membership is 120. The meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month except July and August. The full list of officers is as follows: President, William A. Allyn; vice-president, W. A. Pearson; treasurer, John B. Erouson; secretary, David McBride; assistant secretary, George S. Young; physician, Dr. A. B. Wetherell.

ST. JEROME'S F. A. M. B. AND L. SOCIETY.

Founded in 1860. The present total membership is 380. Meetings are held every Sunday at 6:30 p. m., in St. Jerome Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: Spiritual director, Rev. Daniel T. Devine; president, Urban Fleming; vice-president, James P. Rohan; financial secretary, John P. Shea; treasurer, George Fitzgerald; recording secretary, John M. Shea; corresponding secretary, Edward La Breque; marshal, P. A. Shea; sergeant at arms, John Kane; board of government, James Long, Edward Greaney, P. O'Connor, John Garvey, Thomas Scanton; physician, Dr. W. J. Teahan; librarian, Arthur John O'Leary; janitor, William P. Roche.

THE HOLYOKE CALEDONIAN BENEFIT CLUB, INC.

Founded in 1873. It has a total membership of 400. The meetings are held the second and fourth Saturdays in the Caledonian Building, 189 High street. The full list of officers is as follows: President, John Tate; vice-president, Alexander Craighad; corresponding secretary, Daniel McDonald; financial secretary, William A. Robertson; treasurer, John Brown; property trustees, Donald Cameron, William Wilson, and William Black; relief trustees, D. S. Archibou, John Aitken, Sr., John Aitken, Jr.; standard bearers, David Stewart, Walter Simpson; warden, William McPherson; henchman, George Cunningham; chaplain, John Crowe; piper, James Robbie; auditors, C. C. Hunter, R. P. Porteous, Alexander Ellis, Dr. Stanley Cox.

THE HOLYOKE WARD TWO INDEPENDENT CLUB.

Founded 1892, and incorporated April 20, 1893. The present total membership is 300. The meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 547 1/2 South Bridge street. The full list of officers is as follows: President, William Bolduc; vice-president, Ulderich Blanchard; recording secretary, Napoleon Meunier; financial secretary, R. O. Lamarche; treasurer, E. A. Laplate; trustees, Fortuna Labrecque, Frederic Hamelin, Rock Boutin; sergeant at arms, Edouard Robillard.

THE WILLIMANSETT CLUB.

Organized August 6, 1906, and has a present total membership of 322. The meetings are held at the corner of Bridge and Emerson streets. The full list of officers is as follows: D. C. Amotte, president; James Thomson, vice-president; T. Delude, treasurer; Henry Lavalice, clerk.



INGSIDES BOAT CLUB HOUSE

HOLYOKE'S SOCIETIES AND CLUBS



HOLYOKE CANAL CLUB.

INGLESIDE BOAT CLUB ASSOCIATION.

Founded July 10, 1907, as Bay Club; name changed November 7, 1908. Incorporated May 17, 1910. Meetings held the second Monday of each month. The full list of officers is as follows: President, Leonard Eichstaedt; vice-president, Hector R. Brouillet; financial secretary, Paul E. Thielig; recording secretary, George W. Sutcliffe; treasurer, Alfred Schenker; trustees, Leonard Eichstaedt, Charles W. Doerpholz, Max Kurth, and Emil Engelhardt. It has a membership of fifty.

THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Founded June 10, 1876, and has a total membership of 183. The meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, High street. The full list of officers is as follows: President, Frank Beardell; vice-president, Fred Wigglesworth; secretary,

George A. Sorton; treasurer, John H. Moxon; assistant secretary, Ernest Craven; messenger, James Partington; assistant messenger, Oscar Priestley; chaplain, Edmond Robinson; inside sentinel, Albert Faucett; outside sentinel, John Nelson; trustees, Robert Taylor, David Moxon, James Partit.

THE MASSASOIT COMMANDERY NO. 273. A. AND I. O. K. OF M.

Founded January 31, 1906, and has a present total membership of 145. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: Commander, John Nelson Barrett; prelate, S. V. Fales; recorder, Thomas Hallett; assistant recorder, George Crauer; treasurer, Arthur E. Snow; senior warden, H. F. Howard; junior warden, Gustaf Larson; sword bearer, Otto Hanson; stand-

ard bearer, William Clements; first guard, John Crowe; second guard, Edward Cramer; warden, John Baker; sentinel, Robert D. Jones.

THE G. A. R. POST.

Founded November 25, 1868, and has a present total membership of 81. The meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, 283 High street. The full list of officers is as follows: Commander, Arthur M. Cain; S. V. C., W. H. Abbott; J. V. C., H. C. Tamant; agent, Charles Ely; R. M., Harry Crosby; surgeon, H. A. King; chaplain, Albert Loring; O. D., George E. Whitaker; O. G., P. A. Streeter; P. B., J. Howard Smith; S. M., J. Howard Smith; Q. M. S., R. B. Corbett.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

DIVISION NUMBER 1.

Founded in February, 1872. The regular meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month, first Sunday after the 9th, at A. O. H. Hall, corner of Front and John streets. The full list of officers is as follows: President, P. J. Dowd; recording secretary, Patrick Shea; financial secretary, John Mannix; treasurer, James Joyce.

DIVISION NUMBER 9.

Founded February 19, 1899. The regular meetings are held the first Sunday and third Tuesday of each month at A. O. H. Hall, corner of Front and John streets. The full list of officers is as follows: President, James J. O'Brien; recording secretary, Peter Moynan; financial secretary, Garrett Bowler; treasurer, Michael Neary.

DIVISION NUMBER 10.

Founded June 7, 1903. The regular meetings are held the first Tuesday and third Sunday of each month at A. O. H. Hall. The full list of officers is as follows: President, John J. O'Donnell; treasurer, James M. Sullivan; financial secretary, James Ash; recording secretary, John D. Begley.

DIVISION NUMBER 11.

The regular meetings are held on the second Sunday and fourth Friday of each month at A. O. H. Hall, at the corner of Front and John streets. The full list of officers is as follows: President, John T. O'Donnell; recording secretary, Michael J. Fahey; financial secretary, John J. Ward; treasurer, John C. Moriarty.



MONUMENT HALL.



HOLYOKE POST OFFICE.

HOLYOKE'S CEMETERIES

It is not every city that can take pride in its cemeteries. That Holyoke's cemeteries are of exceptional beauty and cared for in a manner that reflects high credit upon those in charge is witnessed to by every visitor who is given opportunity to view them.

Oldest in point of time is the Elmwood cemetery on Northampton street, which goes back to the early part of the eighteenth century when Holyoke was not on the map to any appreciable extent. Among the curious stones in this yard is one that relates how a young man was "killed casually" while hunting; and through the stone is drilled a hole, which, presumably, typifies the bullet that caused his death.

FORESTDALE CEMETERY.

The most attractive cemetery is the Forestdale Cemetery. Views in this cemetery appear with this article and include the fine Whiting and Skinner memorials.

The Forestdale Cemetery Association was organized November 1, 1860. Soon after twenty-four and one-half acres of land were purchased and the work of laying out the cemetery was commenced, being under the joint charge

of William Grover and the president of the association, Jones S. Davis. In 1862 the work was completed, and on the 22d of June the cemetery was dedicated. It is situated about a mile from the center of the city and is entered from Cabot street. The following are the officers of the Association: President, W. S. Loomis; secretary and treasurer, Charles W. Johnson, office, 201 High street; trustees, W. S. Loomis, L. P. Hayward, W. H. Abbott, S. S. Rogers, E. W. Chapin, M. W. Prentiss, Henry L. Russell, H. O. Hastings, J. A. Skinner, R. C. Winchester; auditors, W. F. Bacheider, I. E. Sawyer; superintendent, W. S. Loomis; sexton, F. G. Bartlett.

CALVARY CEMETERY.

This cemetery, located on Northampton street, adjoining the old Baptist Cemetery, was consecrated March 20, 1868, by Bishop O'Reilly, and the new part October 18, 1908, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Beaven. It contains fourteen acres, the grounds being laid out under the direction of A. B. Tower, civil engineer. There is no association in charge, it being held in fee simple by the Bishop of the Diocese. Superintendent, Rev. P. B. Phelan.

ST. JEROME'S CEMETERY.

This cemetery is located on St. Jerome avenue. There is no association connected with it, the property being held as a corporation sole by the Bishop of the Diocese. The cemetery contains twelve acres and was purchased in 1864. Superintendent, The Rt. Reverend Pastor of St. Jerome's Church; sexton, Timothy Connor.

FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

This cemetery, located on the Granby Plains, though properly not in Holyoke, is yet under the control of the church here, and may be called a Holyoke institution. It was opened for use in 1875. It contains four acres. There is no association in charge, it being held in fee simple by the Bishop. Superintendent, Rev. Charles Crevier.



VIEW OF FORESTDALE CEMETERY



VIEW IN ST. JEROME'S CEMETERY

HOLYOKE'S LARGEST TAXPAYER

LOUIS A. LAFRANCE

Holyoke was the first city in this region to develop the modern apartment house, and Louis A. LaFrance was the man who showed Holyoke and other cities about how to make it possible to live comfortably where the modern city presses in its demands for business. Mr. LaFrance has also had the heavy honor for the past ten years of paying the largest tax of any individual in Holyoke.

Not only is he an important factor in the life of Holyoke today, as the biggest builder and largest taxpayer, but he is one of the most interesting examples of the success of one of the most interesting races that has ever come to Holyoke—the French Canadian.

Mr. LaFrance was born in Chamblé Basin, a small village a few miles out of Montreal, in 1866. He was three years old when his parents moved to Holyoke. They did not stay very long, and Mr. LaFrance's mother died. So it happened that he grew up in the family of Gilbert Potvin, one of the pioneer French-Canadian families that has honored Holyoke by living and doing things here. The measure of what Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Potvin have done for Holyoke and for their fellow Canadians will probably never be fully told.

As a boy, Mr. LaFrance attended the public schools of Holyoke and was under H. B. Lawrence in the Appleton Street school. Then he entered the employ of A. E. Dickieson, dry goods dealer. From there he went to A. L. Shumway's store, and then to Ferguson & Logan's store, at that time a leading Holyoke dry goods house. There he was head clerk and chief buyer, and was for some years the highest salaried clerk in Holyoke. He aspired to a partnership in that store and had the promise of an interest in it. But the firm held him off a year and lost him. In 1889 he went in with Gilbert Potvin in the contracting business. From the first he made a great success of building. He was full of new ideas, somewhat ahead of his time, but Holyoke rose to him. Mr. Potvin retired, and for the past nineteen years Mr. LaFrance has been plunging ahead, no undertaking too great for him, no risk tearing him, because he had no abiding faith in Holyoke and her future.

His first big tenement house was at the corner of Mother and Dowers streets, where rambling old buildings gave way to handsome, light face buildings, arranged for



comfortable homes. He built the first modern apartment house up town, the Robinson, on Appleton street, which is

today, after a dozen years, one of the very best apartment houses in Holyoke. With modern heating and lighting, hot water equipment and so on, the Robinson attracted attention all over New England when it was first built. The Rutland, on Elm street, Carlton on Chestnut street, and all the big apartment houses on lower Elm street were built by Mr. LaFrance, some for himself, others as contract work for other men.

The great LaFrance Hotel, on High street, was built by Mr. LaFrance, and it is the handsomest building on the street.

For the past two years Mr. LaFrance has been tearing down old South Holyoke tenement quarters, of the darkest, most unsanitary type, and building in their places handsome, modern, sanitary apartment buildings. People said the residents of that section wouldn't want such nice homes. But they do; every apartment is taken as soon as ready.

For several seasons Mr. LaFrance has not been building to hold, but to sell. His realty holdings are still so large, however, that his taxes lead all the others.

Summed up, since he has been rebuilding Holyoke, Mr. LaFrance has put up 126 blocks containing 1,796 apartments and thirty-two stores. Besides he has built the LaFrance Hotel, Immaculate Conception Church, Polish Church in Chicopee Falls, Jewish Synagogue, and a new school building. The total of his building ventures has reached the great value of \$3,000,000. In the past ten years the taxes that he has paid in Holyoke have totalled \$77,475.

Naturally, Mr. LaFrance has been too busy to pay much attention to politics, though he is a staunch republican. He is at present a member of the Holyoke Playground Commission, having been appointed to the original commission by Mayor Avery. Towards all the charities and philanthropies of the city Mr. LaFrance is a very generous contributor.

One of the most important turning points in any man's life is his marriage. Mr. LaFrance's marriage to Miss Eugénie LaRivière, daughter of Octave LaRivière of Indian Orchard, took place in June, 1883, and it was one of his great successes. Mr. and Mrs. LaFrance have three daughters and one son.



WHITING MAUSOLEUM, FORESTDALE CEMETERY



SKINNER MONUMENT, FORESTDALE CEMETERY.

HOLYOKE'S MUNICIPAL LIGHTING

to the fact that a rightly conducted municipal venture of the sort can be made to pay and pay well. That Holyoke's municipal lighting venture paid well (up to the present writing) was due to two men—Mayor Arthur B. Chapin and General Manager William H. Snow.

Mr. Snow holds the city record for saying "no" more times to the would-be position fillers, petty politicians, place-hunters, and like herdies that immediately swooped down upon the department when it was organized, than any living man. Why, there were regular choruses of rage that used to waft out from the City hall the first years of its history! The Board of Aldermen even refused for some time to vote money for Mr. Snow's salary; they were so peeved over his refusal to allow his department to be a picnic ground for political place-hunters. Several aldermen were reported as sure to "get" Mr. Snow's scalp—but somehow they all came away without it, and Mr. Snow smiled that serene, inscrutable smile and kept on saying "no." He would have been saying it yet only they got wind down in New Bedford that there was a man with a splendid record up in Holyoke they needed, and they put up a proposition that he could not resist. That's why Holyoke has no municipal lighting manager—just yet. Mayor Chapin backed up Mr. Snow to the limit. After a while people learned that the gas and electric departments were being run for the benefit of the city, not like the schools, for a department to furnish positions for politicians and their friends. So followed calmer days.

Politely acceding to a request, the department, which is known familiarly the city over as the "G. & E.," informed the writer that the total cost to the city of the plants, including litigation, was \$52,252. Rates on gas have been cut from \$1.35 a thousand cubic feet, net, to \$1.00 a thousand—and new apparatus being installed make it probable that this will be cut further—perhaps this year



ARTHUR B. CHAPIN.

The price of electricity for lighting and for manufacturing is extremely low. Lighting by electricity costs less than in any city in the country of its size. The plants have now been in the city's hands about ten years—they were taken over December 15, 1902, and the department will have to go some to make as good a showing in comparison the next ten years of its history.



W. H. SNOW.

There were once seven wonders in the world. Holyoke has the eighth—the successful municipal lighting plant. About every load that could be saddled upon a municipal venture to make its competition with private enterprises less striking was imposed by a thoughtful and pious Legislature. But it succeeded in spite of those handicaps, in a measure because of them, a very live witness

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSN.

The women of Holyoke have done their city many splendid services. Among them is the establishment and maintenance of the Young Women's Christian Association, housed now in a fine home at 313 Maple street. Starting in a very small way in 1888, occupying small quarters in a High street building, with a volunteer working force, it has now grown to a great organization with a home that includes a Boarding Home, that will care for sixty people; a large dining hall, and an educational and social side that has a staff of four salaried secretaries besides a great number of volunteer workers and assisting teachers.

In April, 1888, a few women, who wanted to do something for the working girls of the city, got together and organized the Young Women's Association, pledging "The object of this Association shall be to provide amusement and instruction for the young women of the city."

Dr. Julia M. Patten, Miss Agnes Allyn, Mrs. C. P. Lyman, and Mrs. E. L. Kirtland were among the early forces of the Association. Mrs. C. W. Ranket was its first president. Three rooms in the old Tilly building on High street made its first home. In the first year there were 165 members and six classes. Its growth was steady and constant. In 1893 the Association had become so large that it moved to take a whole floor in the building further down High street, that was owned by the Women's Temperance Union organization. This building later became a source of controversy as to its ownership. The matter was taken to the courts and was finally settled in such a way that a large fund went from it to the Y. W. C. A. That made the nucleus for the new building fund.

When the Association moved down the street a salaried secretary was secured. The first secretary was Miss Louise Patten, under whom the Association grew by leaps and bounds. By the sixth year there was a membership of 309, and a total attendance of 13,128 for the year.



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In 1901 the name of the Association was changed to the Young Women's Christian Association, with a new declaration of principles.

In 1906 the Association became affiliated with the Y. W. C. A. of the United States.

When the twentieth anniversary of the Association was celebrated, on April 25, 1908, a membership of 709, and a total annual attendance for the last year of 22,227 was recorded. This was aided from the record of the Skinner Coffee House, founded and supported by the daughters

of William Skinner as a memorial to their father, but conducted by the Y. W. C. A.

In 1910 the great Home on Maple street was purchased.

From its start the Association has always been managed and practically supported by women.

In the early months of 1910 the women of Holyoke banded together and raised a building fund of \$35,000 for the new Home. When the new building was occupied in the fall of that year it was free of debt and an ideal home for the great work they planned to do.

Last year the total membership of the Association reached 908. There were fifty young women living in the Boarding Home and one hundred and fifty meals were served daily in the dining room. There were seven clubs and twenty-four classes in various departments. At the Coffee House there were eleven classes and six clubs, and a total attendance for the year of 18,892.

The work grows and changes with each year, but it is one of the most constructive forces going forward in the city and none shows greater promise of future usefulness.

Notable secretaries of the Association have been Miss Louise Patten and Miss Louise Eastman, the latter having, in a few years of her consecrated life, left a lasting impression upon the Association.

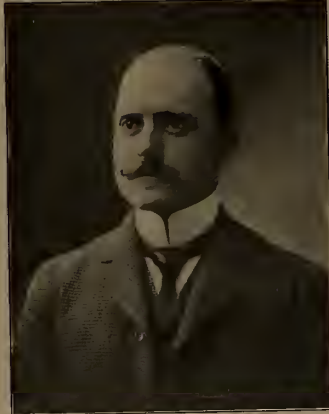
In recent years Mrs. L. H. Clarke's presidency has been a great era in the Association's work.

The present officers are: Mrs. James H. Newton, president; Mrs. L. H. Clarke, vice-president; Mrs. T. W. Kirtland, second vice-president; Mrs. F. D. Heywood, treasurer; Mrs. S. S. Rogers, clerk, and Miss Bertha H. Prentiss, secretary. There is a board of directors of twenty-four members and more than one hundred prominent Holyoke women are serving on the various committees.

HOLYOKE'S BOARD OF HEALTH

In the early history of Holyoke, while it yet was a town, the duties of the Board of Health devolved upon the Board of Selectmen; and for a time subsequent upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Selectmen who served from 1851 until Holyoke became a city are as follows: 1851, Foyote Smith, Hervey Chapin; 1852, Alexander Day; 1853, Hervey Chapin, Daniel Bowdoin, Albert Graves; 1854, Chester Crafts, Austin Ely, E. H. Ball; 1855, E. H. Ball, Hervey Chapin, A. O. Colby; 1856, N. W. Quinn, George C. Lyons; 1857, Russell Gilmore, Alfred White, E. Whitaker; 1858, E. Whitaker, Henry Wheeler, Chester Crafts; 1859, E. Whitaker, E. H. Ball, A. O. Colby; 1860, F. H. Ball, Joel Russell, D. E. Kingsbury; 1861, Joel Russell, Austin Ely, S. H. Walker; 1862, Joel Russell, S. H. Walker, A. C. Slater; 1863-4, W. B. C. Pearsons, Rufus Mosher, Chester Crafts; 1865, E. Whitaker, E. H. Ball, R. S. Howard; 1866, Porter Underwood, E. H. Ball, John C. Newbury; 1867, Chester Crafts, Edwin Chase, Rufus Mosher; 1868, Chester Crafts, Edwin Chase, Timothy Merrick; 1869-70, Chester Crafts, George C. Ewing, Albin Higginbotham; 1871, W. A. Judd, C. A. Corser, Albin Higginbotham; 1873, W. A. Judd, Rufus Mosher, John Delaney.

This is wondering somewhat from the history of Holyoke's Boards of Health, but the duties of such Boards were at first not heavy, and it is only within comparatively few years that the importance of municipal cleanliness, as a necessary factor in the prevention of disease has come to be recognized. From the early 80's the Board consisted of three members with offices enough to go around. One has been elected chairman, another secretary, and another health officer. Men who served on the Board of Health from the early 80's to the inauguration of Mayor A. B. Chapin, included the following: John Bateson, D. H. Donoghue, James J. O'Connor, F. M. Spencer, D. H. Newton, Dr. D. F. Donoghue, Edward O'Connor, Timothy Sullivan, Dr. G. I. Smith, Dr. J. C. E. Gudim, Dr. S. A.



Dr. Frank A. Woods.

Mahoney, Dr. John F. Buckle, Richard Shea, Dr. A. B. Wetherell, Dr. F. X. Patel
In 1898 came the election of officers of the city for

1899. Things had been going from bad to worse, and a new order was necessary. Arthur B. Chapin, a young man of promise, though comparatively little known, was elected mayor, and new brooms began to appear in every department of the city. Dr. A. B. Wetherell was elected chairman of the Board of Health, Dr. Frank A. Woods, secretary, and Jeremiah J. Linnahan, health officer. These three men laid out an aggressive policy for betterment of sanitary conditions, which a long tenure of office enabled them to practically complete.

Among the numerous things that were accomplished by this Board were the removal of all the privy vaults throughout the city. This reform was begun under Dr. G. H. Smith, a year or two before the Chapin administration, and carried out as fast as circumstances warranted by this Board.

Even before the State Board of Health recognized spotted fever as contagious, the Holyoke Board had begun to quarantine such cases as came under its observation. They also abolished wooden plugs on milk cans as dangerous carriers of germs, and for the same reason compelled milk dealers to substitute the coupon form of milk tickets, in place of the larger tickets that it was the custom to use over and over. The Board also combined economy with its plans and made use of the Elmwood Dingle as the dumping grounds, increasing the amount of land as the Dingle filled up. The Board also insisted on the entire separation of ashes from house offal; and tried vainly for years to get an appropriation for a house-to-house inspection of plumbing.

The present Board now has an ally in respect, one of whose duties is to see that the separation of ashes and house offal is continued. Under a new law passed by the State Legislature, the Board of Health has the power to compel the abutters in cities the size of Holyoke to pave the alleys. That there is strong need of such paving, especially between Race and Main streets, is only too evident, and the present Board has worked out for it along this line.

HOLYOKE'S POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Holyoke Police Department started with only half a dozen men in the organization of the town in the early 50's. This number increased as the size of the town and city grew, requiring more men to keep watch over its interests. Their quarters in the City hall have been wholly inadequate for some time, and yet the much-desired police building is apparently far from sight. It is to be hoped that the fiftieth anniversary of the Holyoke Daily Transcript will contain a half-tone of a new building, devoted to their interests. The present police force consists of fifty-six patrolmen. Thomas J. Lynch is marshal, Patrick Herbert, assistant marshal; Timothy Haley, captain; Patrick E. Sullivan, lieutenant. The sergeants are Dennis Mack, William E. Blackmer, George L. Deakinson, John J. Moriarty, and Patrick F. Ryan. The inspectors are Peter A. Cullen, Maurice M. O'Connor, and Frank R. Metcalf.

The patrolmen are as follows: Richard Peters, T. F. Riley, Michael J. Lynch, Francis M. Hastings, John A. Powers, John A. Geran, Cornelius Curran, James B. Griffin, Jeremiah J. Linnahan, J. A. Vachon, James F. Donoghue, Rock H. Lalonde, Thomas Bresnahan, Maurice H. Shine, Henry M. Fisher, Daniel McCarthy, R. E. Lowcock, William Carey, Michael Driscoll, P. J. Manning, P. J. Kennedy, W. E. Murray, Edward F. Gillay, James Malcolm, Patrick J. Driscoll, Thomas J. Rourke, Patrick J.



MARSHAL THOMAS J. LYNCH.

Gaughan, Andre J. Senay, Albert Mew, J. J. O'Donnell, Maxwell McDowell, James T. Wells, J. J. Grady, Henry Susannah, Michael J. Clifford, Michael P. Conroy, Medrie Beloin, John E. Goss, George W. O'Connell, M. J. Pendergast, J. J. Austin, M. J. Fogarty, T. J. Mannix, George E. Lesty, F. W. Kameel, William A. Morgan, T. J. Murphy, Michael J. Walsh, J. A. Landry, M. J. Herlihy, James J. Tisdale, John T. Quinn, Albert M. Albin, Garrett Bowler, Patrick J. Falvey, and Joseph P. Kane.

Until 1882, W. G. Ham was the chief of police, holding the unequalled record of over thirty years' continuous service. Somewhere along the line the name of chief of police was sidetracked and that of city marshal was substituted. The office, however, is just the same old office. Those who have sat in the seat of Ham since it was vacant are as follows: 1882-3, Sumner T. Miller; 1884-5, James Dougherty; 1886-90, M. H. Whitcomb; 1891, Sumner T. Miller; 1892, Valentine J. O'Donnell; 1893, Sumner T. Miller; 1894-6, George H. Twaddle; 1896, Sumner T. Miller; 1897, M. H. Whitcomb; 1898, Edward J. Gorman; 1899-1907, J. Sydney Wright; 1907-12, T. J. Lynch.

Michael Shine is the oldest living ex-police-man. He joined the force in 1869. With him at that time were four others, Henry M. Smith, William Marsh, Ira Smith, and W. G. Ham.

HOLYOKE'S BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

On Monday, January 1, 1897, the late Dr. George H. Smith, then mayor, appointed James H. Newton, Michael F. Walsh, and William B. Reil for the terms of three, two, and one year, respectively, as the first members of the Board of Public Works of the city of Holyoke, and at 8 o'clock that evening the Board organized.

The first chairman, James H. Newton, served as chairman and as a member of the Board a little less than one year, resigning on December 31, 1897, to be succeeded by Oren D. Alyea, who received a reappointment on February 5, 1906. The present chairman, M. F. Walsh, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Newton, and on February 7, 1898, was elected permanent chairman for that year and which position he has continuously held.

Aside from the original members of the Board there have been but five men to serve as commissioners, these being O. D. Alyea, who assumed office January 1, 1898, and left the Board February 5, 1906; Gilbert Patvin, Jr., who was appointed February 7, 1898, and resigned April 1, 1909; William A. Chase, appointed February 5, 1906, to succeed Mr. Alyea, and who retired from the Board February 1, 1909, being succeeded by James A. Allen, a present member of the Board. Gilbert Patvin, Jr., was succeeded by Adlard M. Patvin, a present commissioner, on April 1, 1909. The present majority of the Board being, as is well known, M. F. Walsh, James A. Allen, and A. M. Patvin, whose terms expire respectively on the first Monday of February, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

By provision of the city charter the city engineer is made clerk of the Board, the first engineer being John J. Kirkpatrick, now superintendent of water works, who was succeeded by James L. Tighe, who retired in February, 1911, to become a consulting hydraulic engineer, and at which time Timothy J. McCarthy, the present engineer, assumed office. The assistant clerk, Oscar C. Ferry, has served the Board since its organization.

William A. Chase died February 8, 1912, this being the only break in the membership of the various boards in the sixteen years of its organization.

A vast number of public improvements has been made under the Board's direction. The total expenditures in the department under its control to December 31, 1911, were four million, two hundred ninety thousand one hundred and fifty-one (\$4,290,151) dollars. The expenditures in 1897, the first year of its organization, were two hundred and ten thousand (\$210,000) dollars. In 1909 they had increased to four hundred and sixty thousand (\$460,000) dollars. They dropped in 1910 to three hundred and forty thousand (\$340,000) dollars, and in 1911 were four hundred and seventy-four thousand (\$474,000) dollars.

So nichin then for the men who compose and who have composed the Board of Public Works.

It is understood that this sketch is to be used in no industrial edition. If the improvements in the industrial

world shall continue in like manner for the next decade and a half as they have since the inception of the Board, the improvements will then have been indeed wonderful. Think for a moment of what has taken place.

This Board was the first to consider seriously the use of automobiles for business purposes, and as far back as 1898, I think, went into the matter quite extensively and investigated what was then considered to be the only practical machine made. The United States Envelope Company has been organized and the American Writing Paper Company, the American Thread Company, and the International Steam Pump Company have been formed, and vast additions made to the William Skinner's Sons' and the Farr Alpacas Company's plants, all of which have had an industrial effect upon Holyoke.

The Board has been persistent in its efforts to keep the Holyoke manufacturers before the public as much as possible. It has insisted that where manufacturers' trademarks have been used upon any of its products used by the Board that the word "Holyoke" be added to the list or the words "Made in Holyoke" placed upon the product. It may seem a curious fact that the Paper City of the world was furnishing less paper to the municipality than outside mills when the Board assumed office. Through the example set by the Board it is safe to assert that Holyoke-made paper is used by all departments, and this is as it should be. The Board has met with some opposition in its desires for the use of Holyoke paper.

The High School at Pine and Sargeant streets has been completed in place of the small building on Elm street which was used prior to 1898. New buildings have been erected in the Highlands, in South Holyoke, in Springdale, and in Ingleside. An eight-room addition has been built to the old Elmwood or South Street school building, and a new modern Joseph Metcalf school building has just been completed. The West Street school building was not completed when the Board assumed office. The East Dwight street school building has been entirely remodelled and reconstructed, and a new building has been built on the site of the old North Chestnut Street school building, and the longed-for schoolhouse in Oskdale has also been built.

Probably no two things will stand out in the future with greater prominence as having been started during the early years of the Board as the opening of the Tuberculars Hospital, with a contiguous disease hospital site nearby, and all the plans ready for building, and the opening up to many thousands of children the public playgrounds with their many attractions, and also in a small way the maintenance of bath houses, which, without question, saved many a young life each summer.

While the young have been and are being cared for, the old and needy have not been forgotten in the extensive improvements and additions made to the City Farm properties, where the city has an institution standing among the first of its kind in the country.

As the city has been constructing buildings for its own use so have individuals and companies. The Realty Trust building, the J. R. Smith building, the Steiger building, on High street, and the vast number of modern apartment houses have sprung up under the new city charter. The old Windsor Hotel building has gone, but this created in itself a new Holyoke.

The work in the construction of streets, sewers and sidewalks has kept pace in a proportionate way with the construction of new school buildings. It might be said that all modern pavement has been made since the Board assumed office. With the exception of the asphalt pavement on High street, most of which has been replaced through use, by other forms of pavement, the first permanent street work that was done in Holyoke under the Board, was the paving on Cabot street from Main street to the Willamansett bridge, which was closely followed by the paving on Appleton street, west of High street. Time does not permit mention of the very many other pieces of street work performed.

The old third level Main street bridge, which was the cause for many discussions and bitter arguments, was replaced by a modern structure. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, has through the efforts of the mayor, replaced its antique structure at the entrance to the city with a somewhat modern bridge. At the South Hadley end the old wooden valley bridge has given way to a new structure, and in the heart of the city, what was at the beginning of the Board the outskirts, has been opened up on Jackson street under the railroad tracks. A paved street and a new canal bridge has been thrown across the third level canal. At Ingleside the Springfield road has been widened and a new bridge built. The Broadway road has been widened and straightened, and Northampton street has been laid out and widened from Fairfield avenue north. The Smiths Ferry district has come into the jurisdiction of the city. A modern bridge has been placed across the first level canal on Sargeant street.

The Oskdale storm water sewer has been extended, a new sewer built for the Highlands section, and sewage facilities provided for the section of the city still further north. The Walnut street trunk sewer was connected with the Front street sewer, this having been desired for many years prior to its accomplishment. High street has been widened south of Prospect street, giving a much desired approach to the park, and also, incidentally, possibly, the desired approach to a bridge which may at some time be constructed at this point across the river to South Hadley Falls.

It is not intended in this space to give a complete detail of all of the work done by this department or to mention any one thing in preference to something else with more prominence, the idea having been to set forth as it affects the department, a few of the accomplishments of an industrial nature since the birth of the Board, which, being only fifteen years old, can be considered quite young.

THE HOLYOKE BOARD OF TRADE

Progressive and growing cities, these days, who are taking their position as centers of influence and power in the commercial and civic advancement of the nation are equipped with commercial organizations that make it a business to set up the clearing houses for the collective expression of opinion of its business men and to work for the growth and advancement of the industrial and commercial interests of the community. Holyoke is the proud possessor of a modern Board of Trade with a membership of six hundred of its leading citizens, and in a short time since its foundation, in March, 1911, it has accomplished much good for the city, and has won a prominent and influential place among the commercial organizations of New England.

The Board's spacious and beautiful quarters, occupying the entire top floor of the Smith building in the center of the city, has attracted visitors from all over the country, and has served admirably for conventions and a meeting place for the several business organizations of the city. Throughout the year business meetings, luncheons and smoke talks are held regularly, and men of national prominence have been entertained as its guests. A permanent office of secretary is maintained, and information concerning the city is furnished all those who ask for it, and the services of the Board are at the disposal of the stranger seeking location for his business or residence.

"Do It For Holyoke" is the spirit of the Holyoke Board of Trade, and it is endeavoring to publish broadcast through the most effective channels that "Holyoke Delivers the Goods" in every sense of the term.

The present officers of the Board of Trade are as follows: President, W. H. Hubbard; vice-president, F. A. McLane; treasurer, A. J. Osborne; secretary, Morton Hull; directors, Thomas S. Childs, Charles A. Chase, M. P. Conway, A. Davis, J. E. Kennedy, George W. Messier, F. H. Metcalf, James Parfitt, G. J. Frew, Joseph F. Ronger, H. L. Russell, H. G. Sears, J. E. Sheldon, J. H. Woods, J. L. Wexoff, and J. J. White.

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION COMPANY

Pasars through Brightwood, by train or trolley, have often noted a group of brick tenement houses bearing the name of the Springfield Provision Company, and perhaps idly wondered what sort of provisions were therein made. Few people probably know that outside of Boston this is the largest packing house in New England, and that 4000 hogs a week are slaughtered and prepared for eating in one form or another of the many varieties of food that the great American pig allows. In this group of buildings are nearly five acres of floor space, three hundred men are employed the year around, and in the sausage room alone, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of sausage are prepared every week.

The Brightwood plant was not built until 1889, and originally was very much smaller than the present group of buildings. When the company was first organized, William Nash, of Holyoke, was elected president; C. D. Holbrook, vice-president; E. C. Swift of Boston, treasurer, and Justin H. Perkins of Holyoke, general manager. At this time such a thing as a government inspection was unknown, and packing houses in general were in the early stages of their development. The saving of the by-products, such as hair and blood and refuse parts, which is carried to the minutest detail at the present time, had not been fully developed. During the past five years, however, not only has the utilization of every part of the pig, except the squeal, been brought about, but great advances have been made for better sanitation and separation of edible food products from the non-edible throughout the entire process of converting the pig to toothsome hams, bacon, spears and the like.

The plant of the Springfield Provision Company is a model of its kind, and more than fully meets the utmost requirements of the government rules and the directions of its inspectors. The entire system of refrigeration has lately been overhauled and special attention is given to the chilling of the hogs direct from the slaughter house. A brick smoke house, forty-five by forty-seven feet, built of steel and concrete, has the capacity of one hundred and thirty-five tons of smoked meats per week. The meats are hung on trolleys in the curing department, run on tracks to the smoke house and, after going through the smoking process, are ready to be packed. This eliminates the handling of meats by hand. Hickory wood is used exclusively in smoking products.

The sausage room is also equipped with trolleys, and its products are handled in a similar manner. This room is finished in white enamel, has asphalt floors, marble tables; in fact in all parts of the work, the meats do not come in contact with wood, but on either enamel or iron tables, from the killing department to the packing room. The work of hog killing is under the constant supervision of two United States inspectors. Every one of the hogs is inspected by both these men, both before and after they are killed. If any animal shows any sign of disease, it is tagged, and goes into a separate inspection room, adjacent to the killing floor, where it is subject to a further examination. It found to be diseased it is dropped directly into a rendering tank, located on the floor below. This tank is closed and sealed by the inspector, after which the contents are cooked for a number of hours under forty pounds steam pressure. The products of the tank are used as fertilizer and non-edible grease. A new hog yard has recently been built at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, of steel and concrete construction. The floors are of vitrified brick. It has a capacity of two thousand hogs.

An idea of the thorough cleanliness of the operations is gained by the fact that their pumping station cost ten thousand dollars alone, and pumps on the average a million gallons of water a day, which is used for cleaning and condensing purposes. The payroll of the plant is not far from two hundred thousand dollars a year.

The plant is open for inspection at any time. About everything needed in the operation of the plant is made on the premises. The company has its own storage vaults, with the capacity for storing three million pounds of meats; its own repair and machine shop, its own pipe shop, etc. It stables fourteen horses, and has its own fire system with fire drills twice a month. Of the three hundred men employed, about a hundred are in the killing department, seventy-five in the cutting department, and seventy in the sausage department. The company buys all the local hogs it can get hold of, but this is wholly insufficient for its needs, and a large number are bought in Chicago every week. The officials of the company are: President, Edward F. Swift of Chicago; treasurer and general manager, F. A. Reed of Springfield; superintendent of the plant, L. W. Hooker of Springfield.

PARSONS PAPER COMPANY

This company enjoys the distinction of being the oldest in the city; it was established here in the year 1853, and through all these years it has been steadily increasing its facilities and widening the circle of its operations. Quality has been always the first consideration in the management, and their products stand today with no superiors in the world, manufactured of the best material procurable, under ideal conditions of equipment and management and of uniform, dependable quality. They have the largest and best equipped paper mill in the world devoted entirely to the manufacture of ledgers, books and fine papers. Here is made the famous Scotch Linen Ledger paper, which is the result of years of study and experimentation, and is one of the leading and first-class ledger papers in the world. In addition to this well-known line they also manufacture Parsons Linen, Parsons Defendium Linen Ledger, Old Hammond Bond, and Parsons Parchment Bristol. "Quality rather than quantity" has always been the motto of this company, and a strict adherence to this principle has made their product the standard of merit in paper manufacturing.

WILLIAM B. WHITING COAL COMPANY.

This company is located at No. 436 Dwight street, and does a very extensive business, which has been gradually built up by attention to modern business methods and the policy of selling as good coal as it is possible to get, which principles have been carefully adhered to since the inception of the business, in the year 1870. This company handles the best grades of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, and makes a specialty of superior canal coal. Heavily stocked with Lehigh, Lackawanna and Cumberland coals, no coal pockets in the city afford a more satisfactory supply. For domestic uses, all coal is carefully screened, thus insuring coal, and that's all, when delivered to the consumer.

THE CROCKER-McLWAIN COMPANY

Although this concern is a comparatively recent addition to Holyoke's papermaking circles, it has built up a fine reputation for itself, and an active patronage throughout our own and many foreign lands. It has also aided materially in spreading abroad the name and fame of the "Paper City". The officers of the company are, in the hands of two very able and progressive business men Clifton A. Crocker is president and treasurer, and R. Franklin McLwain is vice-president and assistant treasurer. They are both practical and experienced men in the

business, having been formerly connected with the Crocker Manufacturing Company. The company was incorporated under state laws in 1904, and has a capital stock of \$600,000. Their mills, on the site of the Cabot street mill, formerly owned by the Holyoke Water Power Company, are equipped with the latest and best inventions in papermaking machinery, and an inspection of them is almost like a visit to wonderland. About three hundred skilled operatives are employed. They make fine bond papers, ledgers, card indexed and papeterie papers, and the position which these products occupy in the industrial and commercial world today is evidence of the ability and integrity of the men at the head of the concern.

CASPER RANGER, INC.

Casper Ranger, Inc., dealers in lumber and builders' specialties, are located at the corner of Appleton and Bond streets. The proprietor of this extensive business is one of the best-known business men in the city, and we may add in all New England as well, for his trade extends throughout this section, and his prominence in all mercantile affairs has caused him to become favorably known by reputation to many with whom he has never had personal dealings. He has been established here for the past thirty-five years, and the plant at the corner of Appleton and Bond streets is one of the most up-to-date in equipment in New England. The plant covers in all about ten acres, consisting of yards, planing mill, and other buildings. A specialty is made of fine high grade woodwork of all kinds, in addition to which a general line of lumber of all kinds is carried. One hundred and sixty-five men are employed in the mill, yards and offices.

The Casper Ranger Construction Company is a separate organization though housed in the same offices, and does a big business in erection of all kinds of buildings, from a modest garage to factory building, employing hundreds of people. Over 600 men are employed by this company, and their reputation for thoroughly reliable, modern construction is unexcelled.

HOLYOKE BELTING COMPANY

Holyoke has often been spoken of by the unthinking as a "one industry" town, referring to the paper industry. But this is not true, for Holyoke has a great variety of large and small factories and mills employing from one hundred to several thousand hands. The Holyoke Belting Company was established in the year 1875, and is one of the city's oldest and most firmly established concerns. They make oak tanned leather belting, submarine waterproof belting, and rubber belting, hose leather and supplies; they make a specialty of their waterproof belting product of

considerable importance. The firm has extensive patronage through the country, furnishing the mills with their supplies in these lines. The officials of the company are as follows: President, Theodore W. Kirkland; vice-president, John W. Buckley; treasurer, Harry D. Hanks; secretary, Oren B. Smith; superintendent, Charles F. Smith.

ELY LUMBER COMPANY

The success of every industrial undertaking depends largely upon the experience and executive ability of the men composing its management. For this reason the Ely Lumber Company possess advantages not often found in similar organizations. The business was started in this city about thirty years ago under the title of Watson Ely & Son. It became incorporated under the present name in 1898, with a capital of \$40,000, and the following officers: President, Franklin W. Ely; treasurer, George S. Lewis; secretary and manager, L. A. Wilkston. The location of their plant is an ideal one for the business in hand; they have a railroad frontage for the whole length on one side and one of the principal commercial streets of the city on the other. The plant covers about 80,000 square feet of space, and has an up-to-date equipment in the latest machinery and labor saving devices.

CITY NATIONAL BANK

The City National Bank of Holyoke, Mass., was incorporated in 1879 with a capital of \$200,000. In 1888 it was reorganized and the capitalization increased to \$500,000. Today it is recognized as among the strongest financial institutions in Western New England, ably directed, ably directed, and carrying the accounts of many of the leading manufacturers, merchants, and small depositors of Holyoke and vicinity.

Centrally situated in the business section of Holyoke, its specially designed new fireproof building at the corner of High and Appleton streets offers every facility and safeguard for the prompt and convenient transaction of all forms of banking and financial business. Its accommodations and equipment are modern in every respect, and equal to those of any metropolitan bank. Its resources are large; its organization thorough.

Thirty-two years of steady growth and safe and sane management have strongly entrenched it in public favor, proving beyond cavil the confidence which only conservative direction creates. Its record of prosperity in the past augurs well for even greater successes in the future. And the service which it has always afforded to patrons will ever continue to be maintained as one of the important reasons for its existence.

With the Compliments of the

**HOLYOKE
WATER
POWER
COMPANY**
