

A HISTORY
OF THE
Town of Tyringham, Mass.

By EDWIN BREWER, A. M.

“OLD CORNER BOOK STORE,”
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The following pages (277-287) are from the History of Berkshire County, Mass., by a gentleman, (David Dudley Field, D. D.,) published in 1844. This History has become very rare. Since the decease of the author a few odd sheets have been discovered. As complete volumes are impossible we bind them as separate town histories, with illustrations added.

MAP

A HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF TYRINGHAM.

BY EDWIN BREWER, A. M.

THE history of this town, and indeed of all the towns in the south-eastern part of the County, may be traced to the commencement of the year 1735, when it became an object to cut a road across the Green mountain range between Westfield and Sheffield, and thus open a direct communication between Boston and Albany. On the 15th of January, in that year, the committee of both houses of the Legislature on the petitions for townships, &c., reported: "That there be four townships opened upon the road betwixt Westfield and Sheffield, and that they be contiguous to one another, and either join to Sheffield, or to the township lately granted to the proprietors of Safield," [afterwards Glasgow, now Blanford.] "each of the contents of six miles square; and that there be 63 home lots laid out in a compact and defensible form, in each township, one of which to be for the first settled minister, one for the second settled minister, one for schools, and one for each grantee, which shall draw equal shares in all future divisions; that the grantees be such petitioners as have not been grantees and settlers for the seven years next preceding, and give security to the value of £10 each for a performance of the usual conditions; and that a joint committee of five be appointed for this purpose." The report was accepted, and a committee appointed the next day, consisting of the Hon. Ebenezer Burril and Edmund Quincy, of the Upper House, and John Ashley, Esq., Capt. Stephen Skiffe, and John Fisher, Esq., of the

Assembly. The townships were Tyringham, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, and Becket, numbered at first 1, 2, 3, and 4, in the order in which they have now been named. They were sometimes called the "Housatonic townships," or the "townships at Housatonic," from their vicinity to the Housatonic river.

Not long after the passage of the above acts, Colonels Ephraim Williams and Nahum Ward, in behalf of the petitioners, purchased of the Stockbridge Indians their right to the eastern section of this County, comprising not only the townships contemplated, but the three tracts, it is understood, formerly known by the names of the "North and South Eleven Thousand Acres, and Tyringham Equivalent." The South Eleven Thousand Acres was afterwards called Southfield; and a few years since was annexed to the town of Sandisfield. The North Eleven Thousand Acres was called Bethlehem; and Tyringham Equivalent was called Loudon. Bethlehem and Loudon now constitute the town of Otis.

In consequence of this increase of territory, it was concluded by the Legislature to increase the proprietors in each township to 67, and to fix the rights at 70. The North and South Eleven Thousand Acres were eventually divided equally among the four towns. Tyringham Equivalent, as the name suggests, was given, principally, at least, to this town, in consideration of certain losses which it sustained. Twenty-one acres were given, in the first place, in consideration of the ponds which fell within its limits, and two grants previously made to individuals, one called Price's grant, containing 600 acres, and another called Laughton's or Ashley's grant, containing 200; which latter grant, however, lay partly in New Marlborough. Four thousand acres more were given, June 24, 1737, in consideration of the loss of the north-west corner of the town, by the survey of the upper Housatonic township in October, the year preceding. As this tract included Twenty-five-mile pond, now Great pond, covering by estimation 800 acres, the tract was extended so as to include 4800 acres.

It is not known exactly at what time the surveys of the towns were made. Col. John Ashley, of Sheffield, and William Chandler, were engaged in a part, if not



GOING INTO TYRINGHAM FROM THE EAST.

the whole of them ; and the plot and minutes on the town books of Tyringham, are from a survey by Chandler in 1736. The west line was to have been run north so as to strike the south bank of the Housatonic, after it makes the great bend to the west in Lee. But in consequence of the loss just mentioned, it stops a mile and an half or two miles short of that point.

This town was divided into 21 portions by lines running from north-west to south-east, half a mile from each other, from the south-west to the north-east corner. House lots, from 40 to 80 acres each, were laid out on the six portions next to the six south-western, contiguous to each other, abutting on the lines crossing the township. House lot, No. 25, was set apart for the first clergyman, No. 21 for the second, No. 20 for schools, and 67 were drawn by lot against the names of the proprietors. Four of the proprietors were clergymen, and drew the following lots, viz. Rev. William Williams, of Weston, No. 38, since occupied by Daniel Garfield ; Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, No. 1, on which the first and second churches were built ; Rev. Warham Williams, of Waltham, No. 70, now occupied by Jonas Brewer, and Rev. Jonathan Townsend, of Needham, No. 53, now occupied by his descendants. The drawing began Nov. 15, 1737, and was completed Feb. 28, 1738.

The other parts of the township, excepting that one lot of 70 acres was reserved for mills, were divided into larger lots, called town lots, and drawn against the number of the house lots. The town lots were 271, and the whole number of lots 342, besides the prior grants already named.

The rights of the town in the North and South Eleven Thousand Acres, and in Tyringham Equivalent, were also brought into division.

The settlement was commenced in 1739. In April of that year. Lieut. Isaac Garfield and Thomas Slaton moved into No. 1. and John Chadwick, Esq., joined them about the same time. In August following, Capt. John Brewer, from Hopkinton, moved into the town, and put up a house a little south of Twelve-mile. or Brewer pond ; where also he soon erected mills for the use of the inhabitants, agreeably to a contract with the

proprietors, on the site of the present Langdon mills. Concerning Capt. Brewer, it is worthy of notice, that he was the father of thirteen children. His youngest child, Col. Josiah Brewer, born Aug. 17, 1744, is still living, and is also the father of thirteen children, and has 56 descendants.

In the French war, beginning in 1744, several houses were fortified ; and the fortifications were rebuilt upon the alarm produced by two or three murders in Stockbridge, in August, 1755. The first and principal of these, was around the house of Capt. Brewer ; at which some soldiers were placed by the Provincial government. Among these was William Hale, who had assisted in building Fort Massachusetts in Adams, and who had been stationed in Stockbridge. He became a settler here as early as 1747, and was afterwards a deacon in the church.

About 1750, John Jackson moved into the town from Weston ; and persons by the name of Thomas and Orton, four brothers by the name of Warren, with their father Joshua, (the first person born in Watertown,) moved into it about the same time.

This year, the proprietors, who had previously met for the transaction of business in the vicinity of Boston, where they then generally lived, began to hold meetings here ; and on the 18th of May, 1762, the town was incorporated and called Tyringham.

It is said that this name was given at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Howe, who owned property at a place of the same name in England, and who passed through this town a few days before he fell near Ticonderoga, July 6, 1758.

The south part of the town, sometimes called South Tyringham, was generally settled at an early period ; but Hop-brook, or north Tyringham, was left as an insalubrious marsh for more than twenty years. The first log house in this section of the town, was erected by Dea. Thomas Orton, about 1762, on the ground since owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Isaac Garfield, now in the possession of the Shakers. Much of this marsh is now valuable meadow. The northern road through it, is now a thriving street ; the southern is through the settlements of the Shakers, which will be



CANNON HILL.

noticed hereafter. From 1800 to 1820 the population of the town decreased, but for several years past has been on the advance. It may now be, perhaps, 1600.

There are five grave-yards in the town ; one, south-east of the south meeting-house, now abandoned ; one, west of it ; one back of Hop-brook meeting-house ; one among the Shakers, and another in the south-west district, recently laid out.

The town is 5 miles wide from east to west, and on the eastern side more than 7 miles long from north to south. The alterations made since the settlement are trivial ; a small triangle from the north-east corner of New Marlborough was annexed to it in 1812. It is bounded by Lee on the north ; by Becket, Otis, and Sandisfield on the east ; by Sandisfield and New Marlborough on the south, and by New Marlborough and Great Barrington on the west.

Though the town contains many acres of good land, it is twice crossed by two heavy ranges of hills, which run in an easterly and westerly direction. One of these stretches along the northern border of the town ; the other, a little above the south line, takes a westerly direction, and after passing a few miles, rises and spreads into the Beartown mountains. In the hollow between these ranges, the Hop brook, rising in a small pond in Otis, flows westerly and discharges itself into the Housatonic in Lee. It derives its name, in common with the interval and settlement on its borders, from the wild hops which formerly grew upon its banks.

On the north-eastern border of the town are two ponds called Goose ponds, which send forth a small stream that unites in Lee with Green-water brook. On the southern border are two other ponds, called Twelve-mile pond, or Brewer pond, already mentioned, and Six-mile pond. Pickerel, introduced into these ponds some years since, have now become considerably plenty. On the southern side of the western range of hills, two streams rise on nearly the same ground, and run in opposite directions. One, called East brook, after a gentle descent of two miles to the north-west, breaks through the ridge, in the brow of which it has worn a long, deep and narrow passage, and makes its way for three miles more to the Housatonic in South Lee. The other in a

south-easterly course of three miles, unites with Rattlesnake brook and the outlet of Twelve-mile pond, and then runs through the south-western part of the town into New Marlborough. This is a branch of Konkapot brook.

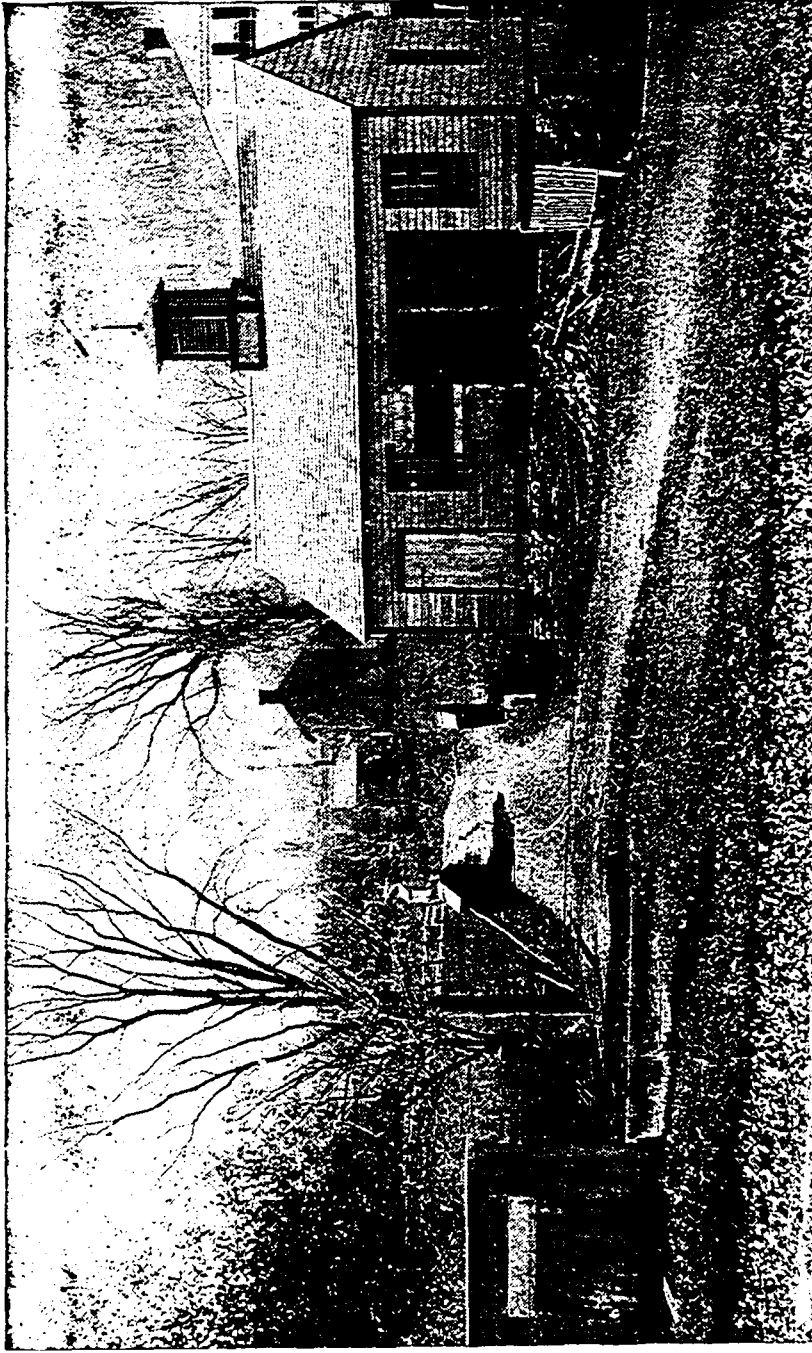
Along the banks of these streams is favorable ground for the construction of a road, which would accommodate the people of the south-eastern section of the County in their intercourse with Lenox, and the public generally in their communication between Hartford and Albany.

The higher grounds are chiefly used for grazing; the lower better repay the labours of tillage: but in general it may be said that the soil has suffered from the wasteful mode of culture common to new settlements, and to the old system of husbandry. Some of the lands are benefitted by gypsum.

Most of the inhabitants are agriculturalists. There are some manufacturers. Besides the furnace and other shops belonging to the Shakers, there are three small woollen factories, several rake and shingle mills, two grist-mills, and seven saw-mills. There are two taverns in the town, and four stores, at which the farmers do most of the business that they used formerly to do at the market towns on the Connecticut and Hudson rivers. The exports now exceed 350 tons, and the imports 150; and were it as easy to communicate with large towns as we may expect it will be, the exports and imports might easily be doubled.

But little attention has been paid to the mineralogical and geological resources of the town. The eminences present in some places sharp and elongated ridges of gneiss or granite, and quarries of primitive limestone are found at their bases. There are some specimens of garnet; the sulphuret of iron is not uncommon. From a bed of iron ore in the south-west part of the town, the iron works in New Marlborough received for a season a partial supply; and plumbago of a pretty good quality has been taken from the common ore.

In the French wars, beginning in 1744 and 54, it is not known that any inhabitants of this town were killed, although many were detached in the expeditions to the north. When the authority of the mother country was



NEAR THE BUSINESS CENTER.

suspended at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, the selectmen and a committee of safety were by common consent entrusted with the administration of justice. In that war the town lost three men, Nathan Hale, Daniel Markham, and a Mr. Culver. Hale was killed outright by a grape shot at Bemis' Heights, Oct. 7, 1777; the other two died in the service.

In the grant of the town, some provision was made for the support of the gospel ministry. Within a specified time, a house for the worship of God was to be erected. A vote for this purpose was passed within a year after the settlement began. The house was erected in 1743; though in consequence of the alarms and expense occasioned by the first French war, it was not covered for several years. The present church, on the southerly edge of the same lot, was erected in 1796, and dedicated July 4, 1798. Another house was built in Hop-brook in 1797, where a part of the Congregational society lived. This has been recently finished, and is occupied by the Baptists. The Reformed Methodists erected a small house a mile south of this, in 1825.

The first settlers were Congregationalists; and the inhabitants as a body belonged to this denomination, until near the close of the Revolutionary war; when a portion of the people became Shakers. After that, some Baptists moved into the town from Rhode Island: the Methodists are of more recent origin.

The Congregational church was formed of 8 members, Sept. 25, 1750, and on the 3d of October following, Rev. Adonijah Bidwell was ordained its pastor.

He was a native of Hartford, Con., and was born after the decease of his father, the owner and master of a vessel, who was lost at sea with it, on his homeward passage from the West Indies. He was graduated at Yale College in 1740, and in 1745 went as chaplain under Sir William Pepperel to the capture of Cape Breton. "During the 34 years of his ministry, which was honorable, and in general, peaceful and undisturbed, he admitted 90 communicants, and baptized 378 children and adults. He lived greatly beloved for his christian friendship, charity, sound judgment, and integrity, and died June 2d, 1784, in the 68th year of his age. The year before his death, there was a revival of reli-

gion, and 31, the subjects of it, were some years afterwards added to the church."

The Rev. Joseph Avery, who had been previously settled in Alford, was installed over this church, Feb. 25, 1759. He was a native of Stonington, Conn., and though not publicly educated, "was a pious, useful, and respectable minister. His labors were blessed. Under his ministry, which continued 19 years, there were two revivals of religion among the people of his charge, and 62 were gathered into the church. A controversy at length arose in opposition to him; not however from the friends of order and religion, but principally from those who are not in the habit of attaching much importance to the christian ministry. An article was inserted in the warrant for town meeting, which was, in substance, to know whether the town considered Mr. Avery any longer as their minister. At the town meeting, all the voters of the opposition were rallied; the motion was put and negatived, 69 to 66. He was accordingly dismissed, in the year 1808. As the party through whose agency his dismissal was effected, refused to lend an assisting hand in paying the arrearages of his salary, he commenced a civil process against the town, in which he had the good wishes and co-operation of the respectable minority. In this process, the judgment of the *Court* was in his favour; but the opposite party, by certificating, finally got rid of their taxes, and threw the whole burden of the arrearages on those who adhered to Mr. Avery."

"In this unhappy state of religious affairs, which boded evil to the church, exertions were made by the Congregationalists, to establish a religious fund for the permanent support of the gospel, in which they were successful. June 15, 1809, they became a corporate society. These exertions were followed by a revival of religion, which in its operations was confined principally to those families who attended public worship, and contributed for its support. Scarcely an individual, belonging to the party whose conduct has just been described, shared in the blessings of the revival. In the year 1809, 96 were added to the church, 82 of whom were subjects of this religious awakening."

Mr. Avery died March 3, 1814, aged 70.

The Rev. Joseph Warren Dow, the present pastor, was ordained July 19, 1811. He is a native of Kensington, N. H., and a graduate of Harvard College, 1805. His support is derived from the interest of the fund just mentioned, and from subscriptions. The fund yields annually about 200 dollars. The agitations which prevailed in the town about the time of Mr. Avery's dismission, have subsided, and a good degree of harmony now prevails.

There were revivals here in 1815 and 1816, which resulted in the admission of about 59 to the communion. In 1821 and 1827, the people were also visited in mercy. The admissions under Mr. Dow's ministry are 172.

The whole number who have belonged to the church from the beginning, including the 8 original members, is 428. The members at the commencement of the present year were 168.

Deacons.

John Jackson ; chosen 1753 ; died March 13, 1757, aged 53.

Thomas Orton ; do. do. 1790, aged 82.

William Hale ; do. 1764 ; do. Aug. 31, 1807, 83.

David Talcot ; ——— ; removed to Williston, Vt.

Nathan Abbot ; ——— ; do. Pompey, N. Y.

Joseph Chapin ; chosen 1804.

Justus Battle ; do. 1810 ; removed to Connecticut Reserve,

Systra Taylor ; do. do. West Stockbridge.

Amos Langdon ; do. 1817.

John Bentley ; do. 1824.

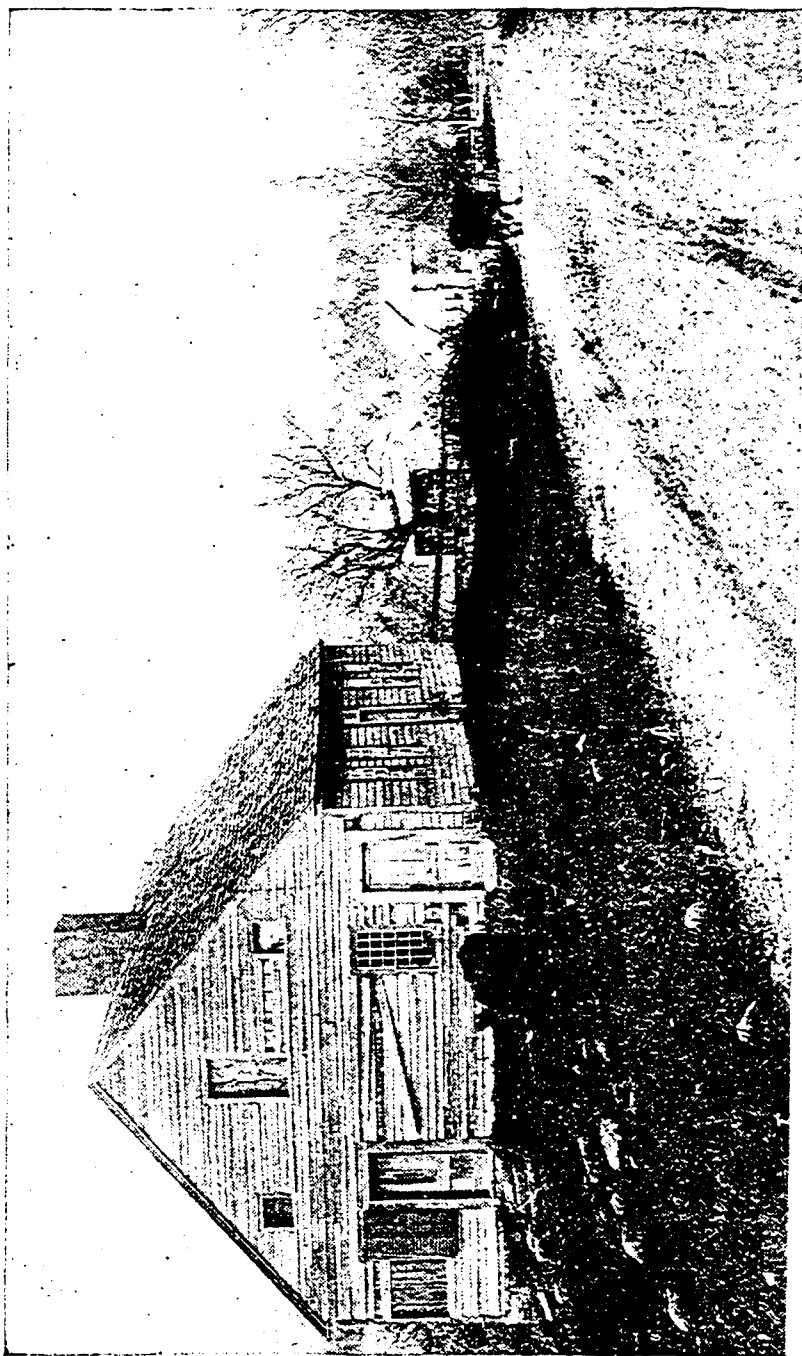
It has been mentioned that the people were Congregationalists until near the close of the Revolutionary war. About that time, several individuals living in the south-western part of Hop-brook, or North Tyringham, began to attend the meetings of the Shakers in New Lebanon and Hancock. In the month of April, 1782, William Clarke, Henry Herrick, Elijah Fay, and Joshua, Abel, and William Allen, who had just moved into the place from Coventry, Con., set up meetings, according to the customs of this sect, at each others' houses. These were joined, two years after, by Abisha

Stanley, James Pratt, and Thomas Fatten, from Belchertown. In 1792, they collected together in a body, on the spot which they now occupy, and formed themselves into what they denominate *church order*. They own about 1300 acres of land, which lie together, spreading from Hop-brook south-westerly on to a high hill or mountain, and 200 more in the neighborhood. Their settlements consist of two clusters of buildings, half a mile distant from each other, on a street running nearly parallel with this brook, midway up the hill, between which is a remarkably fine grove of sugar maples, interspersed with beech, birch, &c. They have a house for worship, an office, a school-house, four dwelling-houses, various shops and out-houses, and near by, a pocket furnace and saw-mill. Their number for several years past has been about 100. The males are employed, as in other Shaker settlements, in husbandry, horticulture, manufacture of wooden ware, &c. Their street, buildings, fences, and every thing about them, wear the appearance of industry, neatness, quietness, and order. They hold one meeting on the sabbath, at which the elder exhorts, and then all unite in dancing; and they usually meet from one evening to another in smaller collections for family worship, which is conducted in a similar manner.

The spiritual concerns of the three settlements at Tyringham, Hancock, and Enfield, in Connecticut, are superintended by a presiding elder, assisted by a subordinate elder in each settlement. The elders also advise in secular concerns.

There have long been two Baptist churches in Sandisfield, near the south-western and south-eastern corners of this town, at which the Baptists from this town formerly attended worship, and where some still attend.

A Baptist church, called the Baptist church of Lee and Tyringham, and consisting of members from both places, was formed Aug. 22, 1827. The members were then 29, 7 males and 13 females, taken partly from the world, and partly from other churches. Several additions have been made to it, and in May last it consisted of 37 members.



THE OLD SLATER HOUSE.

Elder Ira Hall, who had been a number of years pastor of the church in Canaan, New York, has supplied this church with preaching since its formation. He preaches alternately at Hop-brook or North Tyringham, and at South Lee.

There are some Episcopal Methodists in this town, connected with others in New Marlborough. There is also a small society of Reformed Methodists in Hop-brook.

The first school-house erected in town, was within a few rods of the present Congregational meeting-house ; and the first in Hop-brook, was half a mile south of the meeting-house there. The number of common schools now in the town, is fourteen. A fund, arising from the sale of the school-lot, yields about 40 dollars annually.

There are two small but select libraries, one formed in 1791 or 2, containing 67 volumes ; the other formed in 1807, containing 104 volumes.

Only twelve inhabitants of the town, of five different families, have tasted the sweets of a liberal education. Five of these are clergymen, and two are lawyers.

Thomas Benny, Giles Jackson, Amos Carpenter, Jacob Kingsbury, Elijah Fowler, and Asa J. Welch, were successively physicians. Dr. Welch is now settled in Lee. Our present physicians are Millen Sabin, a native of Lenox, and William E. Bulkley, a native of Colchester, Con.

A HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF NEW MARLBOROUGH.

BY REV. HARLEY GOODWIN.

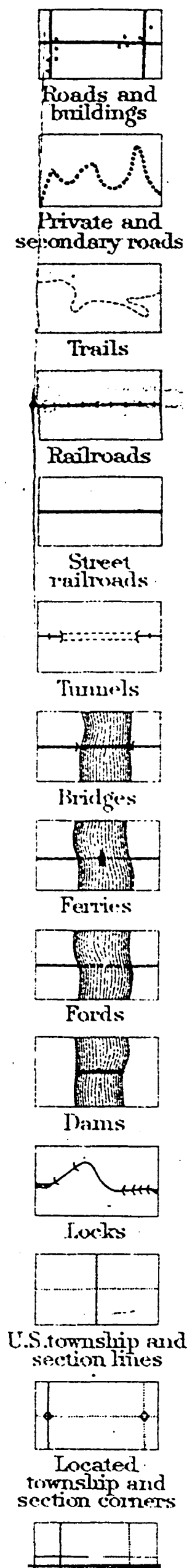
NEW MARLBOROUGH is one of the south towns in the County of Berkshire. It was originally called No. 2. It is bounded west by Sheffield, north by Great Barrington and Tyringham, east by Sandisfield, and south by Norfolk, Con. A small tract was annexed to this town from Sheffield in 1798, and another from Tyringham in 1811. Its length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south, and its width 5 miles from east to west, forming an area of $42\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 27,200 acres.

The surface is generally uneven and hilly, and like most of the more elevated towns in the County, stony; though at the time of its settlement, the stones were so deeply covered with vegetable mould, that the first inhabitants are said to have expressed their fears lest they should not find stone in sufficient quantities to answer the purposes of building. Their fears were removed by finding a quarry of white flint or sand stone, split by the hand of Nature into blocks of different sizes, nearly square, on an elevation of land in the north part of the town, called *Dry Hill*.

The soil is as various as the surface; some parts of it being best suited to grain, and some to mowing and pasturage, while other parts are adapted to either. It is generally strong, and improves by cultivation, being not alluvial, but formed chiefly by the decomposition of rock.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

CULTURE (printed in black)



DESCRIPTION OF THE OF THE UNI

The United States Geological Survey is making a topographic map of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and about one-fifth of the area of the country, including Alaska, has been mapped. The mapped areas are widely scattered, nearly every State being represented, as shown on the progress map accompanying each annual report of the Director.

This great map is being published in atlas sheets of convenient size, which are bounded by parallels and meridians. The four-cornered division of land corresponding to an atlas sheet is called a *quadrangle* (a word used as specific as *section* is in the surveys of the public land). The sheets are of approximately the same size: the paper dimensions are $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the map occupies about $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches of height and $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 inches of width, the latter varying with latitude. Three scales, however, are employed. The largest scale is 1:62,500, or very nearly one mile to one inch; i. e., one linear mile on the ground is represented by one linear inch on the map. This scale is used for the thickly settled or industrially important parts of the country. For the greater part of the country an intermediate scale of 1:125,000, or about two miles to one inch, is employed. A third and still smaller scale of 1:250,000, or about four miles to one inch, has been used in the desert regions of the far West. A few special maps on larger scales are made of limited areas in mining districts. The sheets on the largest scale cover $15'$ of latitude by $15'$ of longitude; those on the intermediate scale, $30'$ of latitude by $30'$ of longitude; and those on the smallest scale, 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude.

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, canals, swamps, etc.; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc.; (3) *culture*, i. e., the works of man, such as towns, cities,

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP UNITED STATES.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

RELIEF

printed in brown

5463

Figures

(showing heights above mean sea level instrumentally determined)

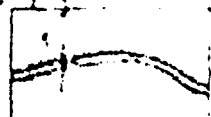


Contours

(showing height above sea, horizontal form, and steepness of slope of the surface)



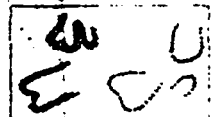
Deviate from contours



Levees



Cliffs



Mine dumps

DRAINAGE

(printed in blue)



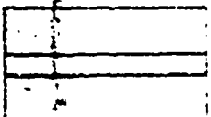
Streams



Falls and rapids



Intermittent streams



Canals and ditches



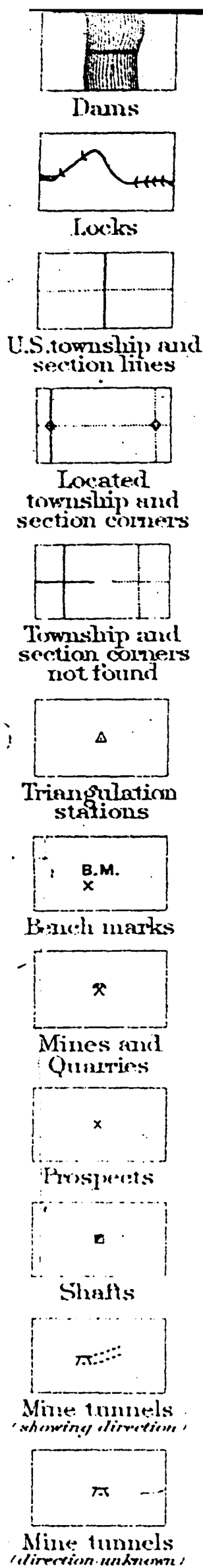
Lakes and ponds



making of the plains, hills, and mountains shown, but also
This the elevations. The line of the sea-coast itself is a
about contour line, the datum or zero of elevation being
cluding mean sea-level. The contour line at, say, 20 feet
d areas above sea-level is the line that would be the sea-
being coast if the sea were to rise or the land to sink
ss map 20 feet. Such a line runs back up the valleys
director. and forward around the points of hills and spurs.
n atlas On a gentle slope this contour line is far from the
ded by present coast line, while on a steep slope it is
ed divi. near it. Thus a succession of these contour lines
sheet's far apart on the map indicates a gentle slope; if
ifically close together, a steep slope; and if they run
lan. together in one line, as if each contour were
ne size: vertically under the one above it, they indicate a
es; the cliff. In many parts of the country are depres-
and 11½ sions or hollows with no outlets. The contours of
g with course surround these, just as they surround hills.
ployed. Those small hollows known as sinks are usually
arly one indicated by hachures, or short dashes, on the
on the inside of the curve. Certain contours, usually
on the every fifth one, are accompanied by numbers
settled stating elevation above sea-level. Many other
country. heights, instrumentally determined, are also given,
n inter- the number in each case being placed in close
miles to proximity to the point to which it applies.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which
to one color all lettering also is printed. Boundaries,
s of the such as State, county, city, land-grant, reservation,
er scales etc., are shown by broken lines of different kinds
districts. and weights. Cities are indicated by black
of lati- blocks, representing the built-up portions, and
ternedi- country houses by small black squares. Roads
de; and are shown by fine lines (full for the
e by 1° better roads, dotted for inferior ones), trains
for con- by single dotted lines, and railroads by full black
) *water*, lines with cross-ticks. Other cultural features
d other are represented by conventions easily understood.

The sheets composing the topographic atlas are
cluding designated by the name of a principal town or of
culture, some prominent feature within the dis-
s, cities, trict, and the name of adjoining published sheets



inch, has been used in the desert regions of the far West. A few special maps on larger scales are made of limited areas in mining districts. The sheets on the largest scale cover 15' of latitude by 15' of longitude; those on the intermediate scale, 30' of latitude by 30' of longitude; and those on the smallest scale, 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude.

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, canals, swamps, etc.; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc.; (3) *culture*, i. e., the works of man, such as towns, cities, road, railroads, boundaries, etc. The conventional signs used for most of these features are shown and explained in the marginal columns herewith.

All water features are shown in *blue*, the smaller streams and canals in full blue lines, and the larger streams, lakes, and the sea by *blue water-lining*. Certain streams, however, which flow during only a part of the year, their beds being dry at other times, are shown, not by full lines, but by lines of dots. Ponds which are dry during a part of the year are shown by oblique parallel lines. Salt-water marshes are shown by horizontal ruling interspersed with tufts of blue, and fresh-water marshes and swamps by blue tufts with broken horizontal lines.

The land features of the relief, usually represented on maps by shading of some sort, with pen or brush, are here shown by contour lines in *brown*. Each contour passes through those points which have the same altitude. If one follows a contour on the ground one will go neither uphill nor downhill, but on a level.

By the use of contours not only are the shapes

such as State, etc., are shown and weights, blocks, represent country houses are shown by better roads, by single dot lines with cross are represented.

The sheets designated by some prominent tract, and the are printed on at five cents purchased, by 100 or more of different s

The topographic facts of geologic quadrangle and geologic bound together the district, of the United twenty-five cally comprehend

Applications maps or for panied by t (not postage

THE

October,

rt regions of the
 on larger scales
 mining districts.
 cover 15' of lati-
 on the intermedi-
 of longitude; and
 of latitude by 1°
 map may, for con-
 groups: (1) *water*,
 rivers and other
) *relief*, including
 etc.; (3) *culture*,
 as towns, cities,
 etc. The conven-
 these features are
 marginal columns
 own in *blue*, the
 full blue lines, and
 the sea by line
 , however, which
 e year, their beds
 hown, not by full
 nds which are dry
 shown by oblique
 shes are shown by
 with tufts of blue,
 swamps by blue
 nes.
 lief, usually repre-
 of some sort, with
 oy contour lines in
 rough those points
 If one follows a
 l go neither uphill
 only are the shapes

such as State, county, city, land grant, reservation,
 etc.; are shown by broken lines of different kinds
 and weights. Cities are indicated by black
 blocks, representing the built-up portions, and
 country houses by small black squares. Roads
 are shown by fine lines (full for the
 better roads, dotted for inferior ones), trails
 by single dotted lines, and railroads by full black
 lines with cross-ticks. Other cultural features
 are represented by conventions easily understood.

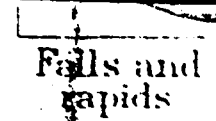
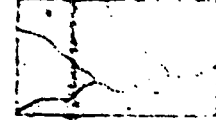
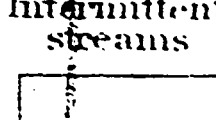
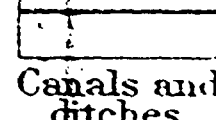

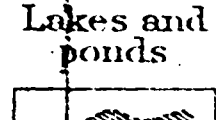
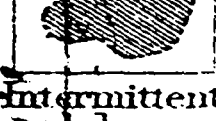

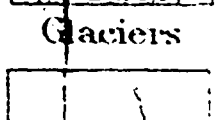
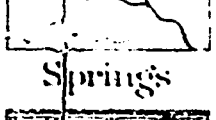
The sheets composing the topographic atlas are
 designated by the name of a principal town or of
 some prominent feature within the dis-
 trict, and the names of adjoining published sheets
 are printed on the margins. The sheets are sold
 at five cents each when fewer than 100 copies are
 purchased, but when they are ordered in
 100 or more copies, whether of the same sheet
 or of different sheets, the price is two cents each.

The topographic map is the base on which the
 facts of geology and the mineral resources of a
 quadrangle are represented. The topographic
 and geologic maps of any quadrangle are finally
 bound together, accompanied by a description of
 the district, to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas
 of the United States. The folios are sold at
 twenty-five cents each, except such as are unusu-
 ally comprehensive, which are priced accordingly.

Applications for the separate topographic
 maps or for folios of the Geologic Atlas, accom-
 panied by the cash or by post-office money order
 (not postage stamps), should be addressed to—

THE DIRECTOR,
 United States Geological Survey,
 Washington, D. C.

October, 1897.

-  Falls and rapids
-  Intermittent streams
-  Canals and ditches
-  Lakes and ponds
-  Intermittent lakes
-  Glaciers
-  Springs
-  Salt marshes
-  Fresh marshes
-  Tidal flats

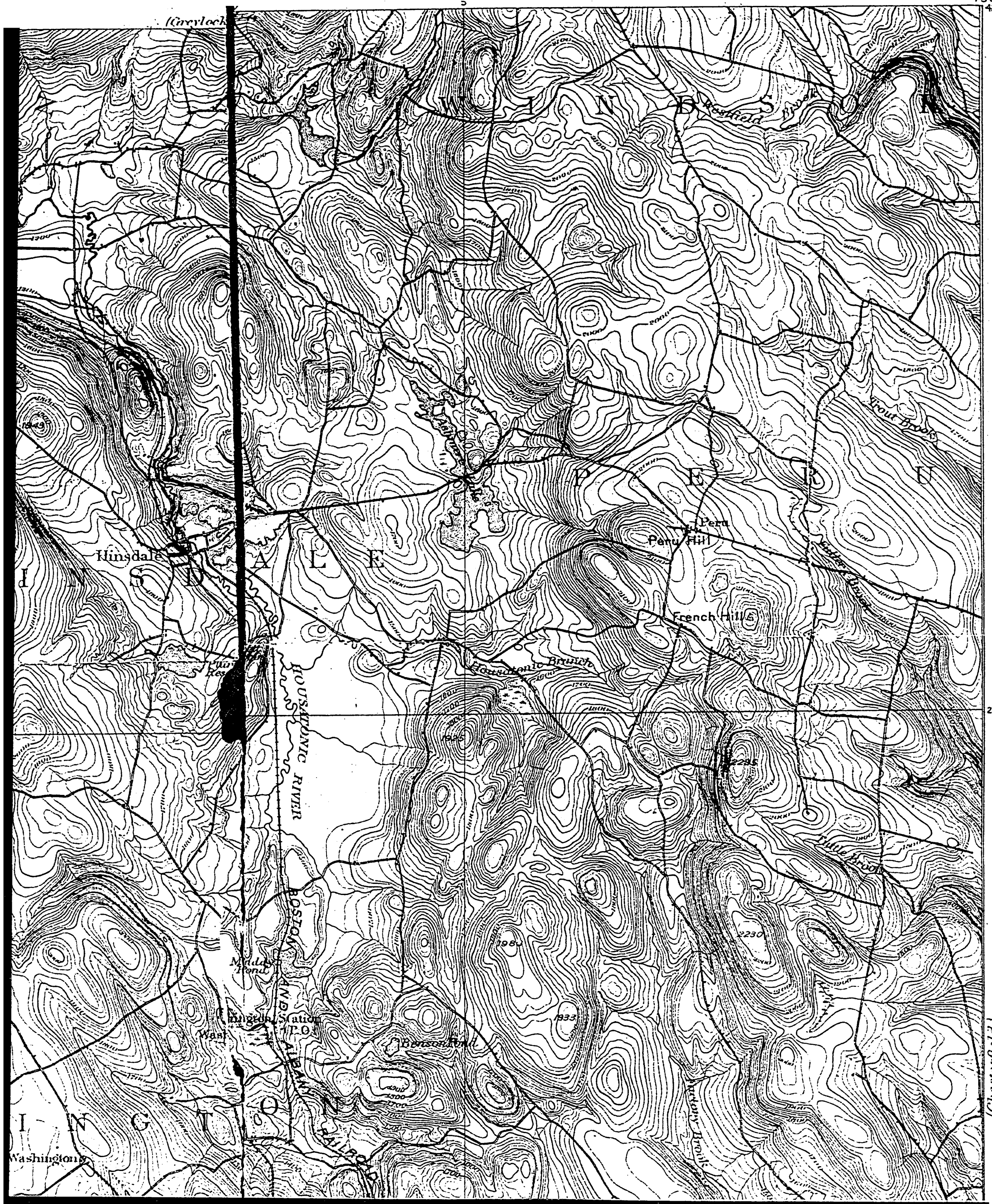
The above signs are in
 current use on the topo-
 graphic maps. Variations
 from this usage appear
 in some maps of earlier
 dates.

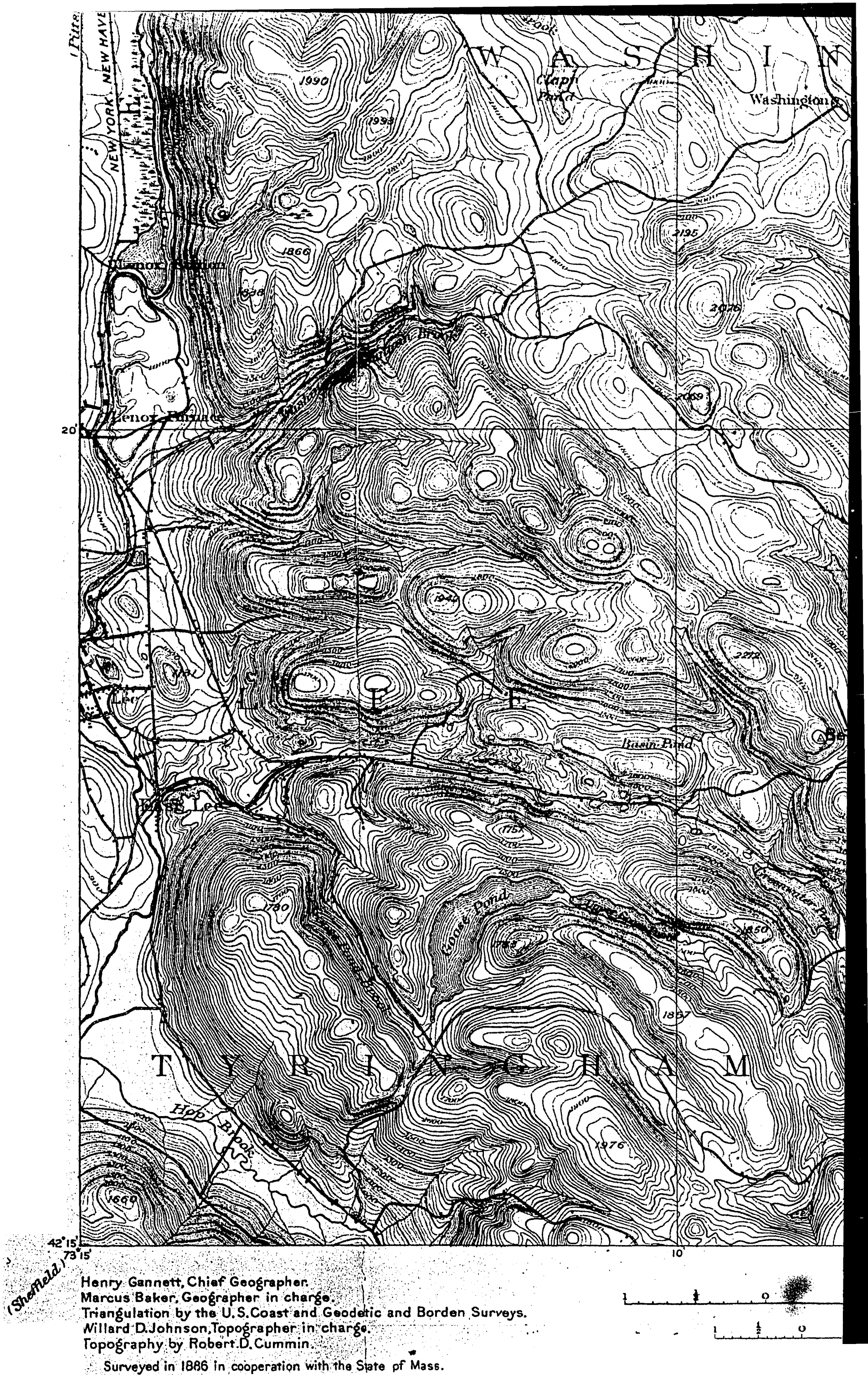
Berlin C
73°15'
42°30'



MASSACHUSETTS
BECKET SHEET

73° 00' (114°)
42° 30'







(Sandisfield)
Scale 62 1/2 500'
1 2 3 4 5 Miles
1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Edition of Oct. 1897.

Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

42° 15'
73° 00'
(Granville)