

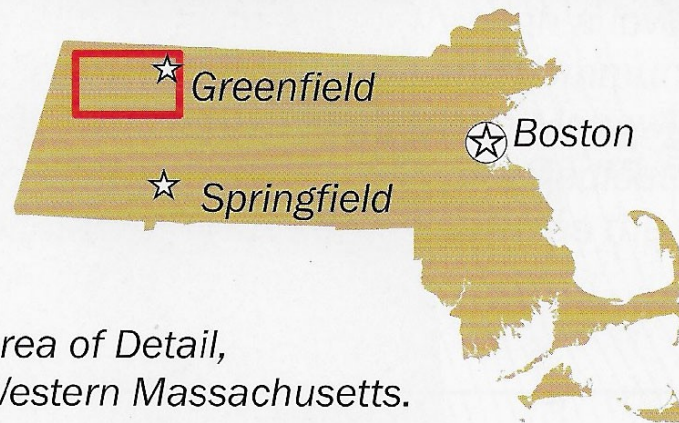
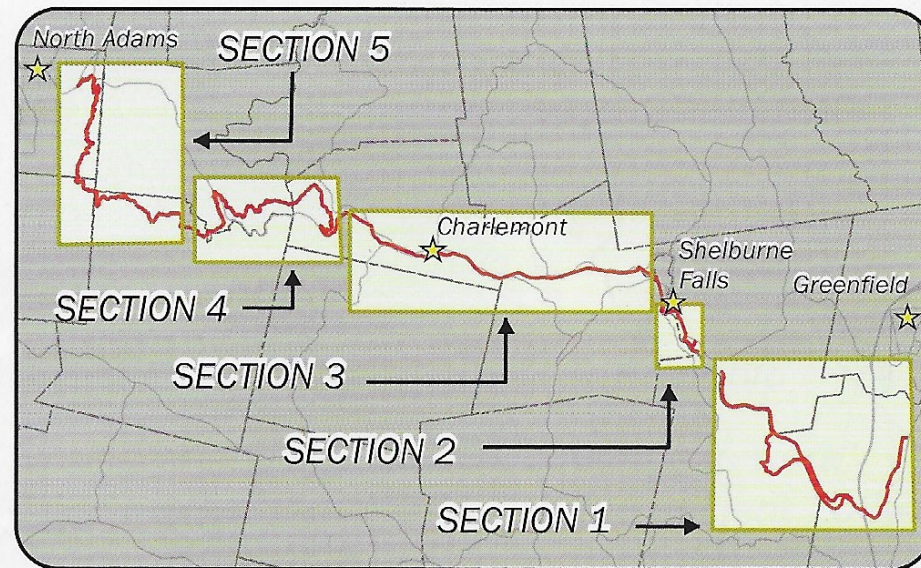
Art Week Event: Retracing Native Histories – A Walk Through Time

April 27, 10 a.m.

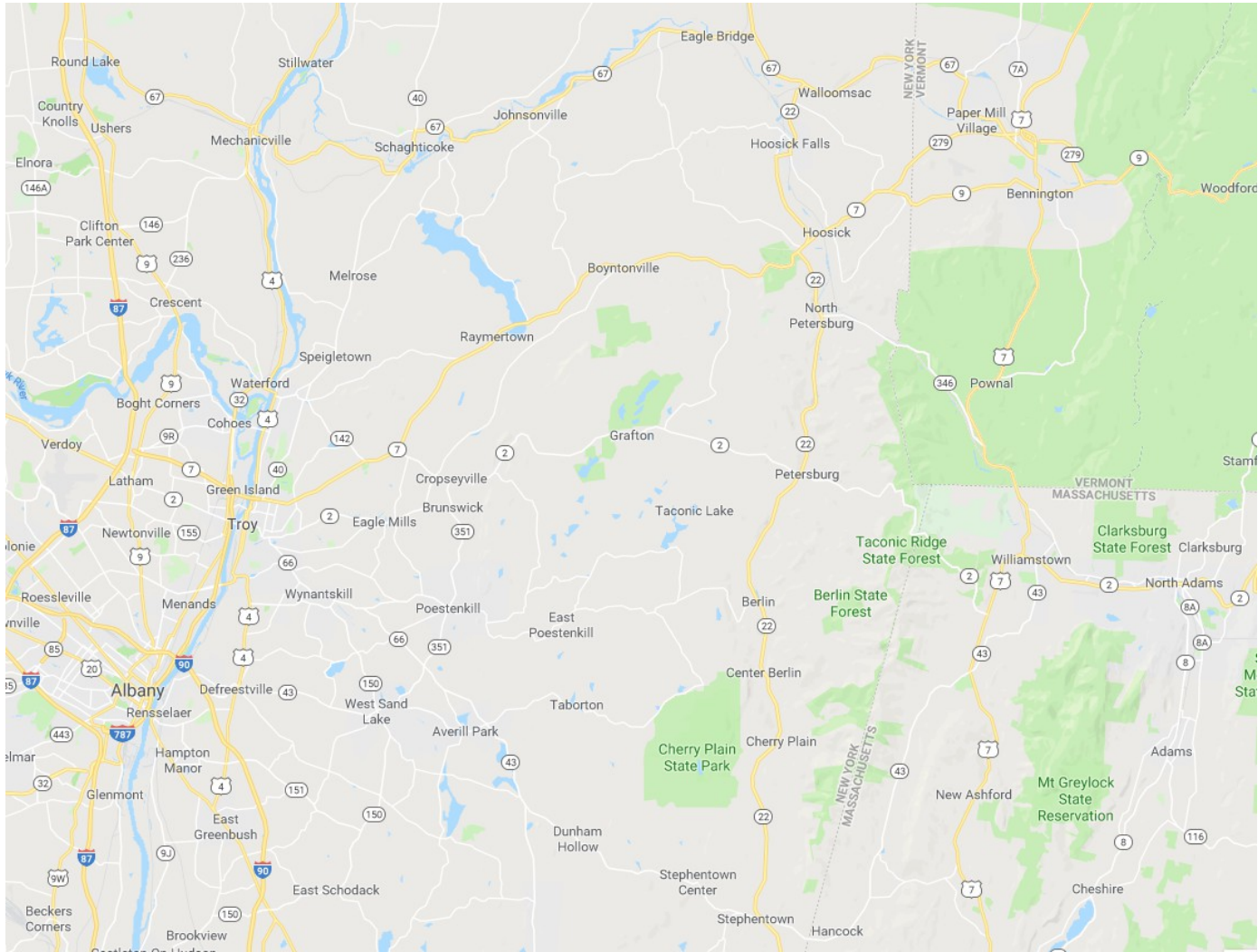
The Bidwell House Museum is excited to once again host an event during Artweek! Presented by Highland Street Foundation and produced by the Boch Center, ArtWeek is an annual award-winning innovative festival featuring more than 500 unique and creative experiences that are hands-on, interactive or offer behind-the-scenes experiences. ArtWeek was born in Boston in 2013 and now serves over 100 towns across Massachusetts as the signature nonprofit community program of the Boch Center.

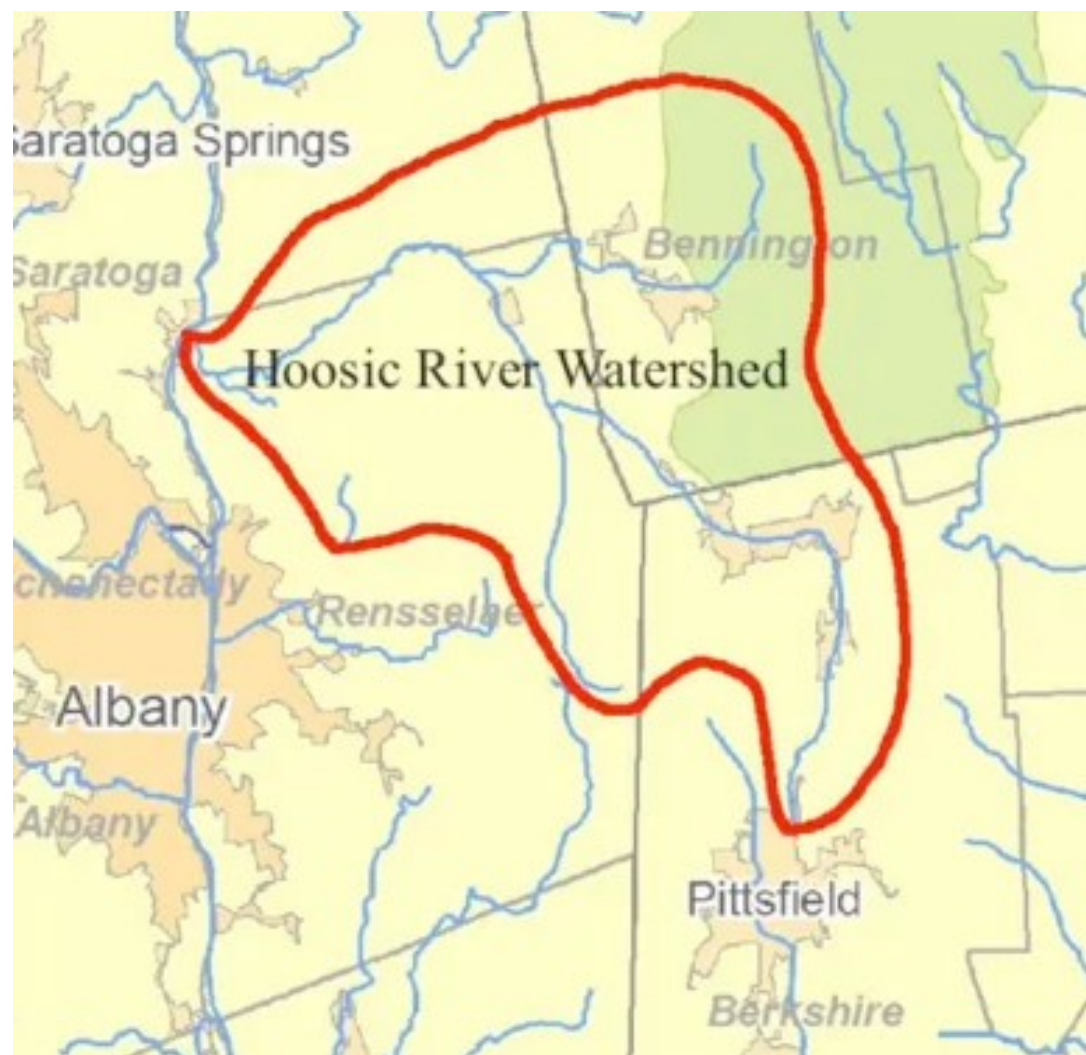
Long before the English arrived in what is now Massachusetts, the Mohicans lived on and worked with the land for thousands of years. During this walk through history, join Rob Hoogs to learn how the Mohicans used the local landscape for hunting, agriculture, maple sugaring and more. As you hike some of the four miles of trails on the 192 acre Bidwell House Museum property, the quiet beauty of the Berkshire upland forest will transport you to another time and place, creating a greater understanding of life in these woods hundreds of years ago.

Please note that the parking area and area in front of the Museum are accessible but the trails are not. Please dress for a hike and bring water or a snack. The walk will happen in light rain or shine, however if a heavy downpour is predicted, the rain date will be Sunday April 28 at 1pm.









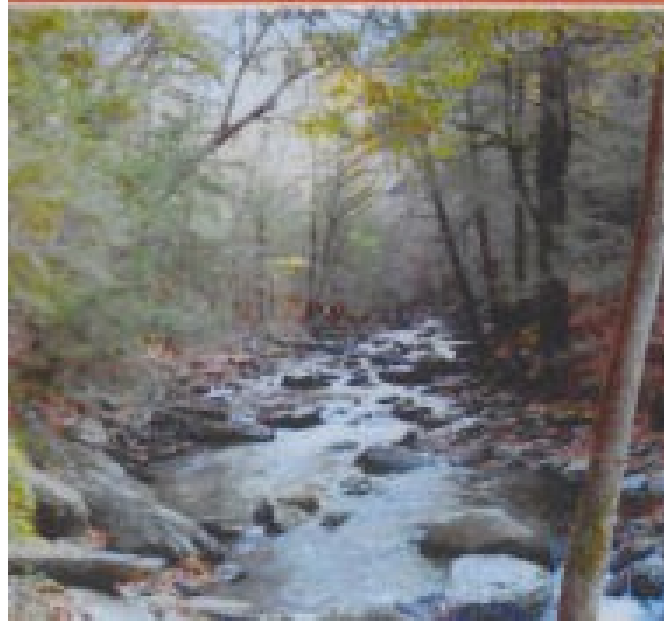


Hall to the Sunrise
Monument was
erected Oct. 1, 1932,
to honor the Mohawk
Nation that inhabited
Western Massachusetts
and New York State.

THE INDIANS OF THE BERKSHIRES

AND THE HUDSON RIVER VALLEY

David C. King



- MoHeConNuck
- Mo-hea-con-nuck
- Muh-he-con-neok [I'm told this -- with long "e"s -- is probably closest to the actual pronunciation]
- All of these mean "People of the Waters that are Never Still" and are related to the name of the River, **Mohicannituck**

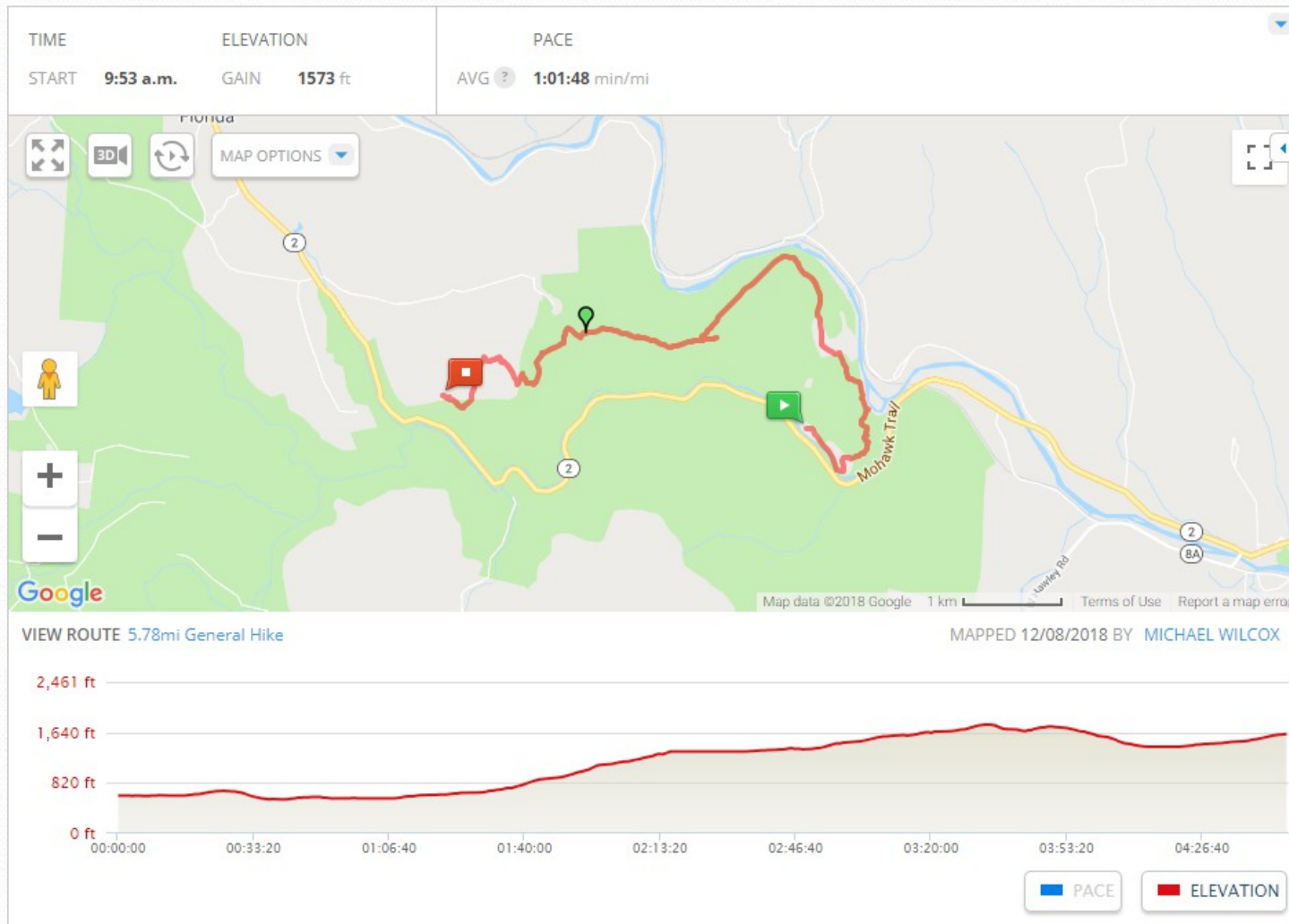
I have also retained the traditional English spelling of “Mohican” rather than the Dutch and subsequent ethnological spelling “Mahican” in order to make the work more generally familiar. Neither version should be confused, however, with “Mohegan,” the term used for the Indians concentrated mainly in Connecticut who at one time were part of the Pequots. After the Stockbridge Indians achieved the ability to write and communicate in English, they referred to themselves as “Muhheconnuk” or “Moheakunnuk.” The pronunciation of the first syllable, therefore, is with the short “o” (as in “Monday”).

The similarity between their names is due to coincidence and European mispronunciation--"Mahican" comes from the word Muheconneok, "from the waters that are never still" (the Hudson River), and "Mohegan" comes from the word Mahiingan, "wolf." Today there are about 3000 Mahican Indians in Wisconsin, where they were forced to emigrate, and many Mahican descendants scattered throughout New England.

<http://www.native-languages.org/mohican.htm>

Section 4









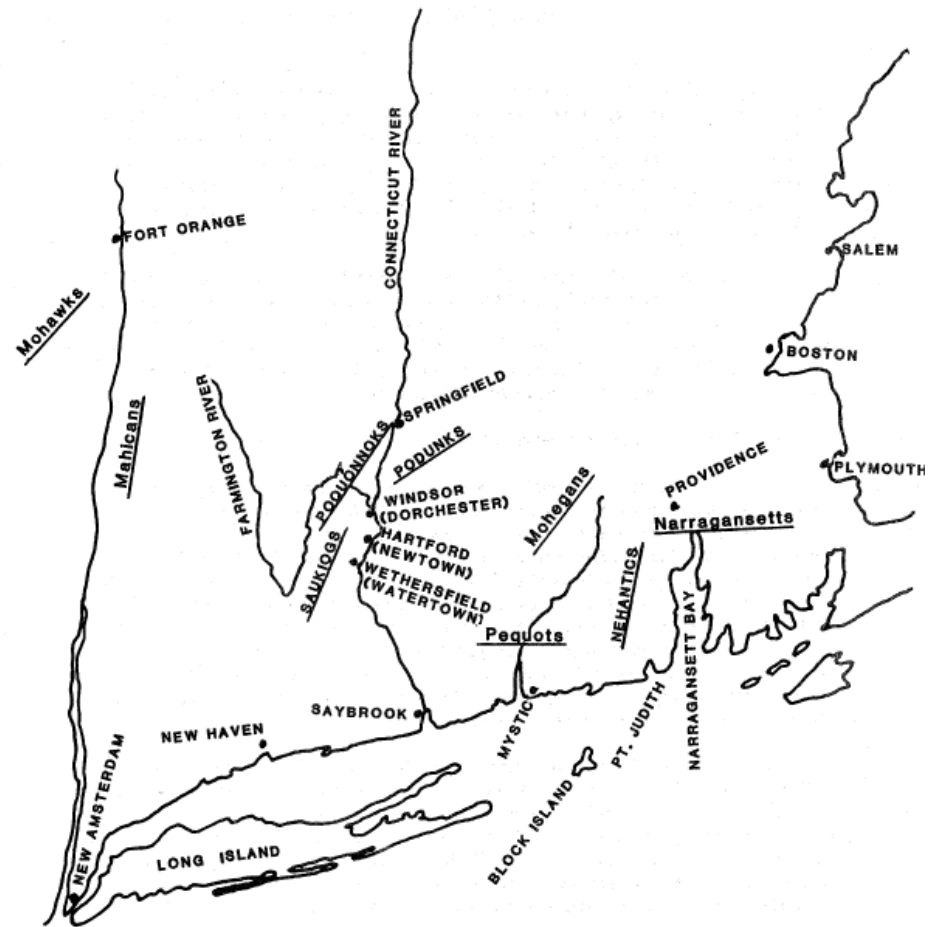


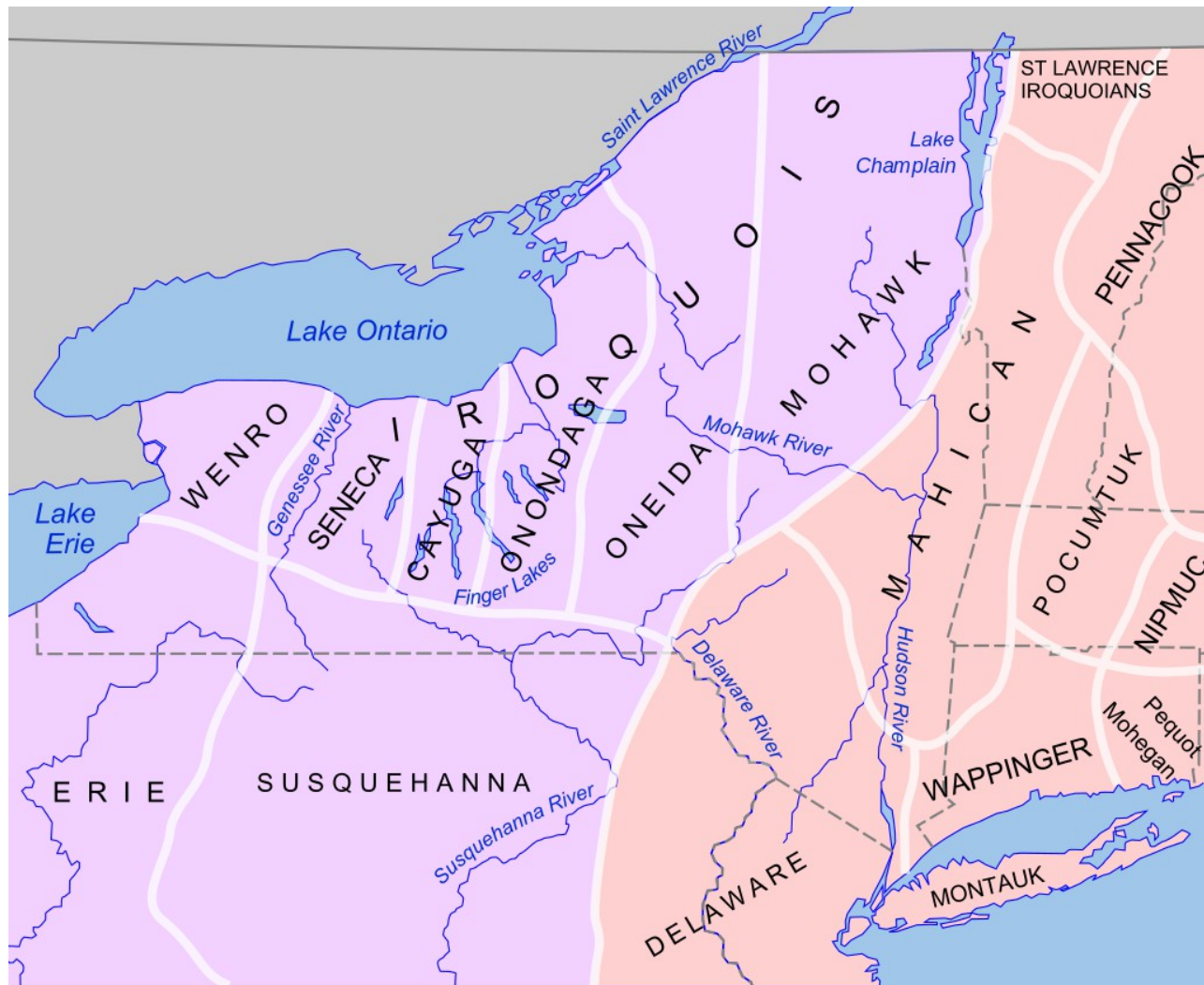
Iroquoian Languages



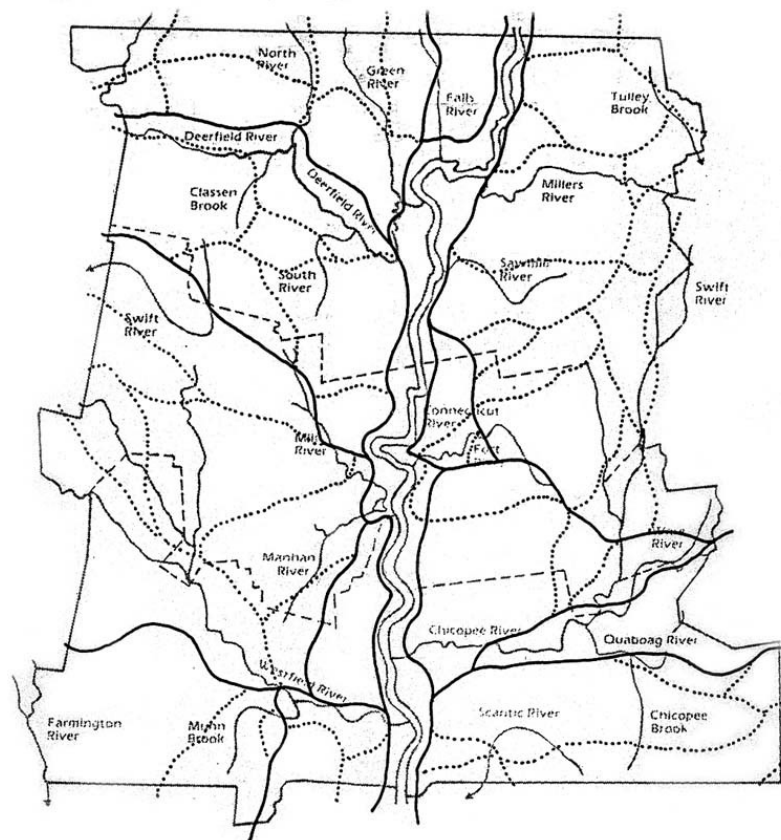
Eastern Algonquian

NEW ENGLAND IN 1636





Contact Period Native Trail Network



— Primary trails

..... Secondary trails

NATIVE SETTLEMENTS AND TRAILS c.1600–1650

Major tribes

- Mahican
- Nipmuck
- Niantic
- Pequot-Mohegan
- Massachusetts
- Wampanoag
- Narragansett

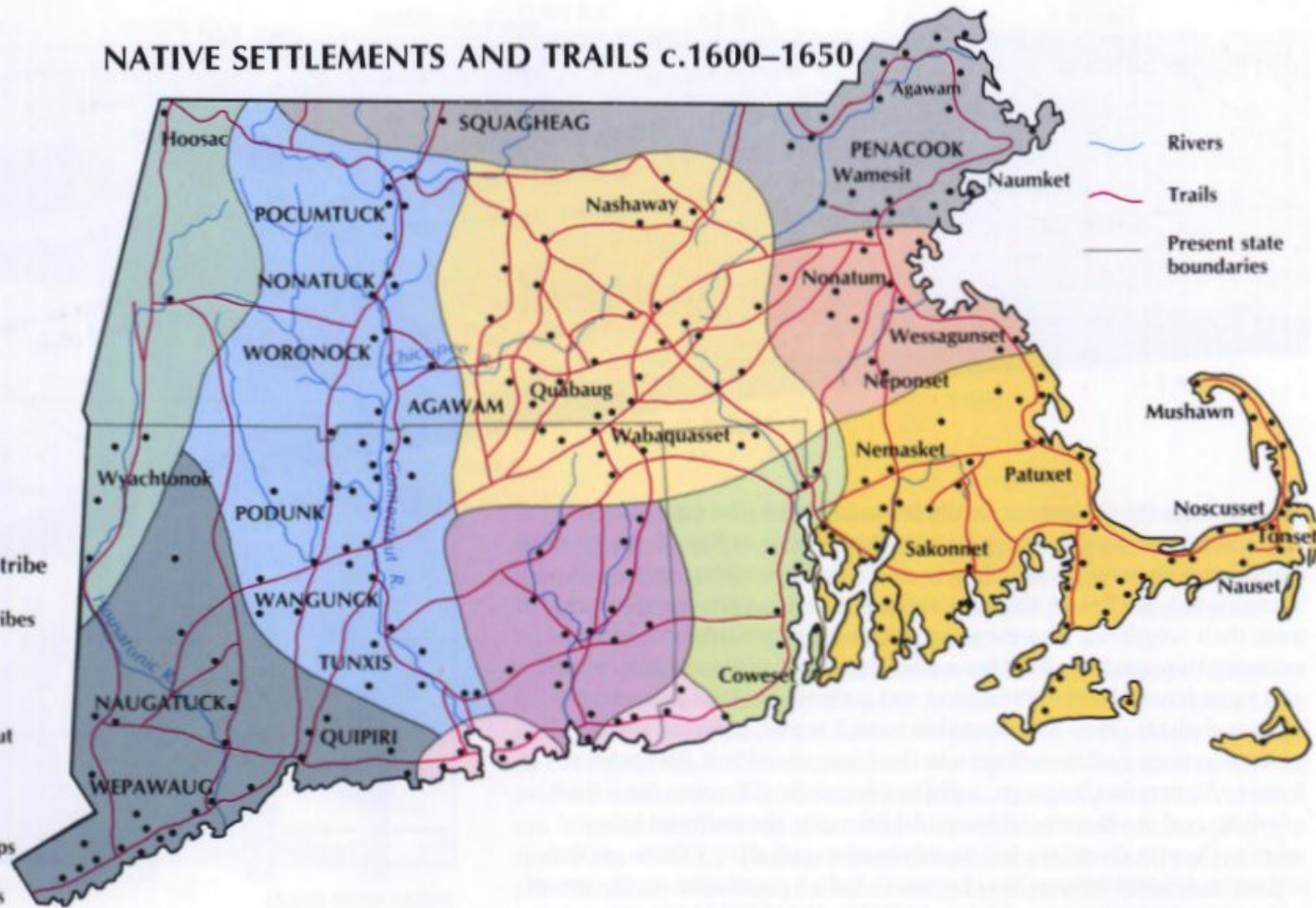
areas with no dominant tribe

- Abenaki-speaking tribes
- The river tribes
- Tribes of Western Connecticut

QUIPIRI Minor tribes

Neponset Subtribal groups

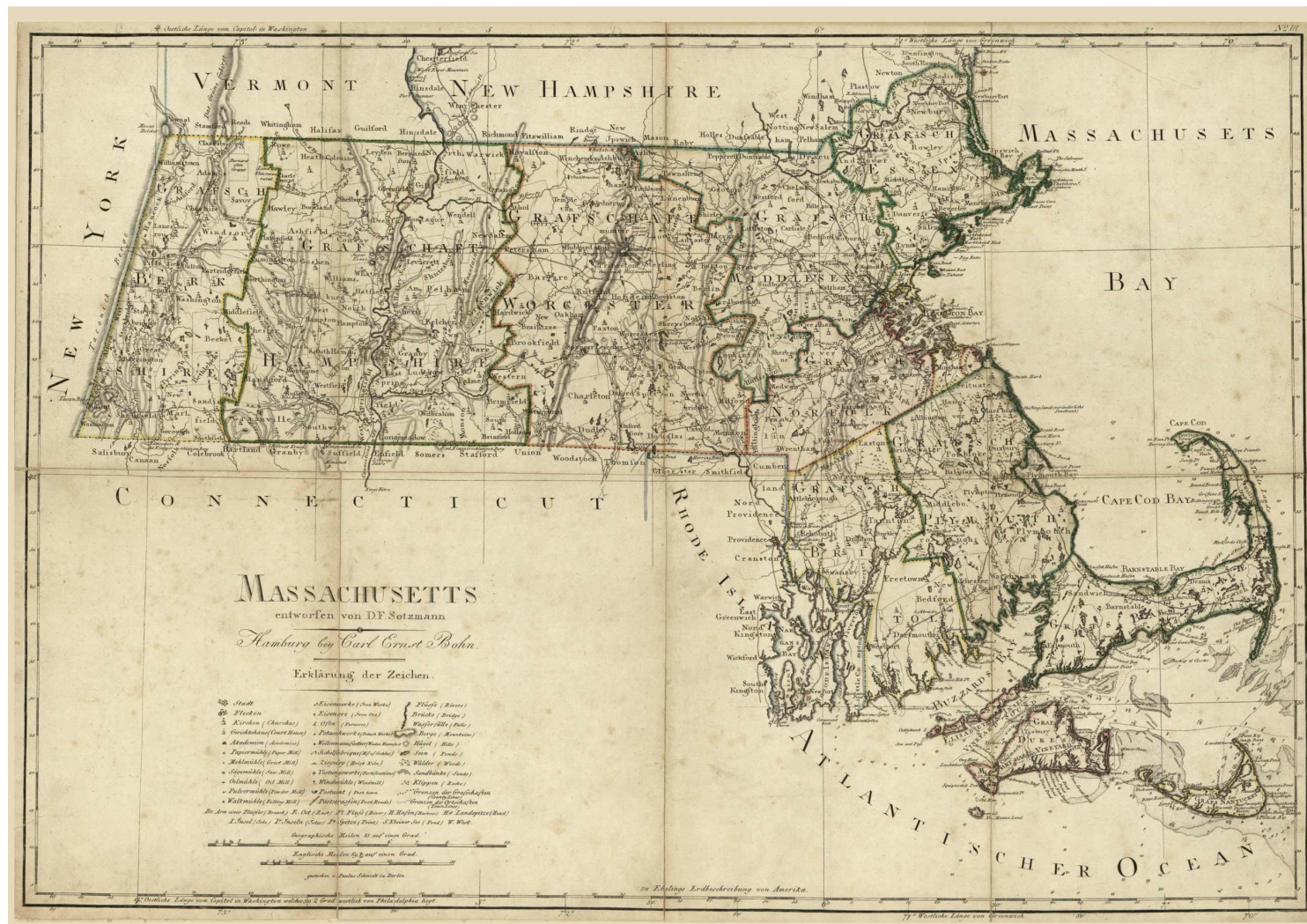
• Indian village sites



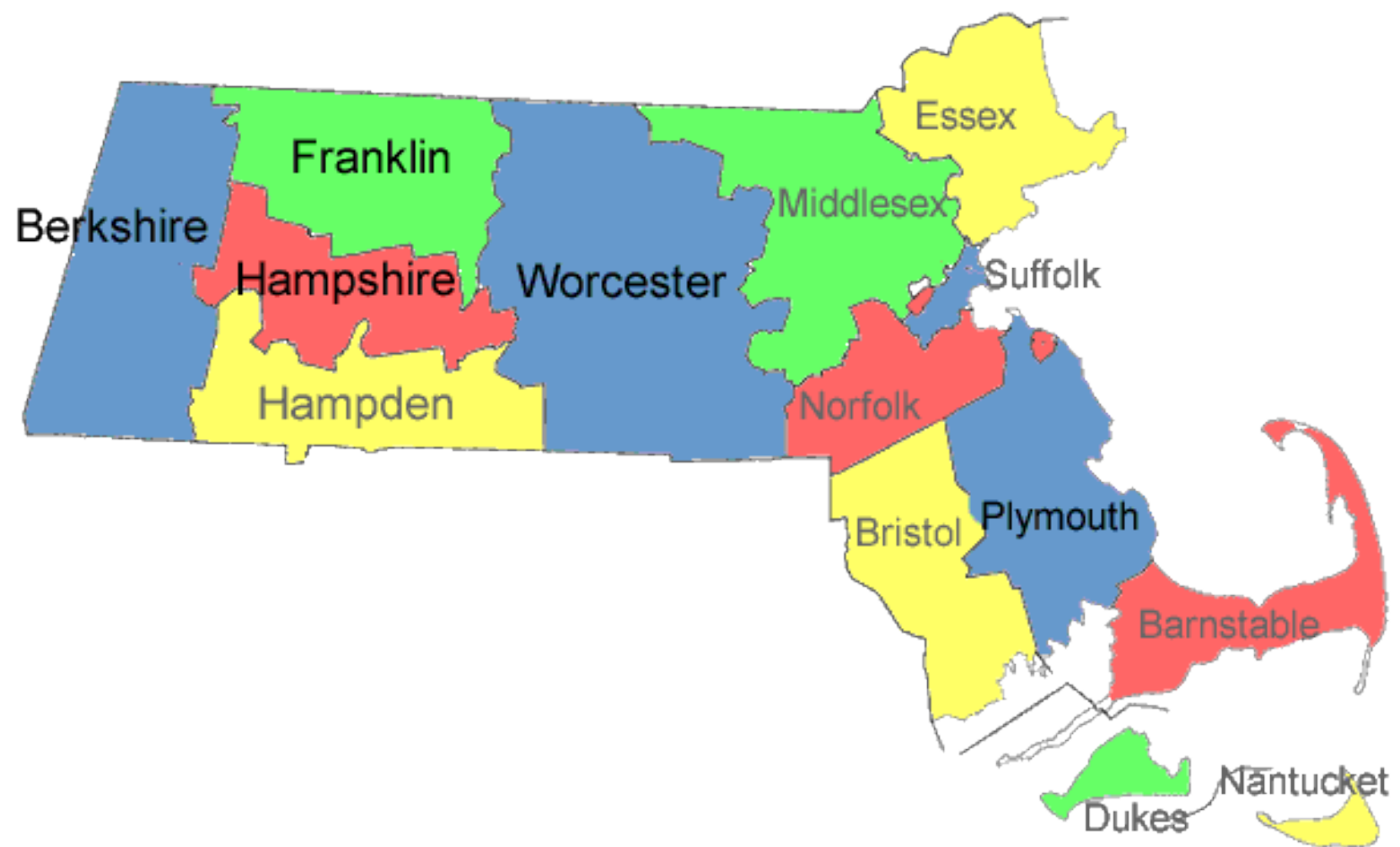
In 1633-4, at a General Court held at Boston on March 4, it was further provided that "noe person whatsoever shall buy any land of any Indean without leave from the Court," and April 1 it was ordered that every town should keep a record book showing the ownership and transfer of all lands and should furnish the General Court with a transcript of the same. Later, it was provided that all land records should be made by the county in which the land was located, instead of the town.

From these small beginnings has come our modern system of registration. It was not copied from the laws of the mother country as such a system was unknown in England, but was originated to meet a new need.

These deeds well illustrate the land greed of the early settlers, as it will be seen that in many cases the territory occupied by the older towns exceeded, by several miles, the limits of the tract purchased. Little protest against this practice was made by the Indians, as in nearly all the sales they reserved all that was of value to them; that is, the right to fish and hunt on the premises. When one tract was sold they simply moved to new territory, which in turn they sold and moved yet further on.



- Hampshire County was created March 7, 1662 O.S., It included all of what are now the western four counties, as well as part of what would become Worcester County. For a time, Massachusetts claimed all the land west to the Hudson River, and the Dutch claimed all the territory east to the Connecticut River. What is now Berkshire County was in the middle of this disputed area, and had very few European colonists.
- Worcester County was organized July 10, 1731, leaving Hampshire County with the present boundaries of the western four counties.
- Berkshire County was created on June 30, 1761, although its eastern boundary would be adjusted several times as new towns became incorporated.
- 50 years later, Franklin and Hampden Counties were split off from Hampshire (which had originally included only two towns; Hadley and Springfield); Franklin on June 24, 1811, and Hampden on February 20, 1812.



BERKSHIRE COUNTY

Topographic Map of Berkshire County, Massachusetts
Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
1980 Edition

- 1. Contour Interval: 20 feet
- 2. Elevation: 0 to 3,000 feet
- 3. Water: Blue
- 4. Roads: Red
- 5. Railroads: Black
- 6. Towns: Yellow
- 7. State Lines: Dashed
- 8. National Boundary: Dotted



MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
GEOGRAPHY
AND
MAPPING
1980



Fort Massachusetts 1745

THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE.

The Turnpikes of New England—Frederic J. Wood—1917

A notable piece of construction was the road of the "Second Massachusetts," chartered March 8, 1797, to build "from the west line of Charlemont, in the county of Hampshire, to the west foot of Hoosuck Mountain in Adams, in the county of Berkshire." This road was the predecessor of the Hoosac Tunnel, following closely the same route. It followed up the valley of the Deerfield River on the southerly bank as far as Buckley Brook, near the present Hoosac Tunnel station. Then bearing southerly it described a semicircular course up the east side of the mountain, and so on to North Adams. That the project was long in maturing is shown by the finding of a plan dated 1795 in the Massachusetts archives, on which the route of the proposed turnpike is shown. In 1804 the company was authorized to build a bridge over the Deerfield River at the easterly end of its turnpike. They must have been long in availing themselves of this privilege, for not until 1817 were they allowed to erect a gate on the bridge. An unobstructed bridge at the far end of the road must have been extensively and freely used, and it is not to be expected that the company waited long under such circumstances before applying for relief. An instance of how closely the corporation was held to the privileges contained in the act of incorporation is found in 1830, when, by special act, David White of Heath was authorized to call a meeting of the proprietors "for the purpose of choosing a clerk," and nothing else. Evidently the corporation had lost its clerk, by death or otherwise, and by no other person could the stock holders be called together; and only at a meeting called by a duly elected clerk could any business be transacted. That the receipts did not yield sufficient revenue can be seen from an act passed in 1817, in which the company is allowed to erect an additional gate, which meant one more collection of tolls, while the rates of toll were slightly increased also. In 1833 the corporation was dissolved and the road made free.

This route over Hoosac, or Florida, Mountain followed approximately the line of the old Mohawk Trail, over which those dusky warriors proceeded in 1664 on their terrifying raid, which resulted in the extermination of the Pocumtuck tribe, which lived in the Connecticut Valley. In 1914 the Massachusetts Highway Commission completed the construction of a state highway over nearly the same line, and the route, originally blazed in savage vengeance and hatred, has now become one of the most popular and beautiful roads of the country. At the highest point, where the road crosses the backbone of the old Bay State, and for two miles easterly from it, the Mohawk Trail, as the new state highway is called, is on the line of the old Second Massachusetts Turnpike.

The Second Massachusetts was a route for several of the stages from Boston to Albany, which continued on the Williamstown Turnpike to Williamstown, and then followed up the valley of the Green River and the West Branch to Hancock Center.



The Stockbridge-Munsee Band of the Mohican Nation is a Native American tribe who is indigenous to the Housatonic and Hudson River Valleys. During the colonial era, they formed a settlement in what is now the Town of Stockbridge, in Western Massachusetts. Due to multiple removals, they were forced west and currently reside in northcentral Wisconsin.

Mohican History Seminar, "Revisiting Indiantown." Stockbridge, Massachusetts, May 5, 2018.



Show Details

Show details

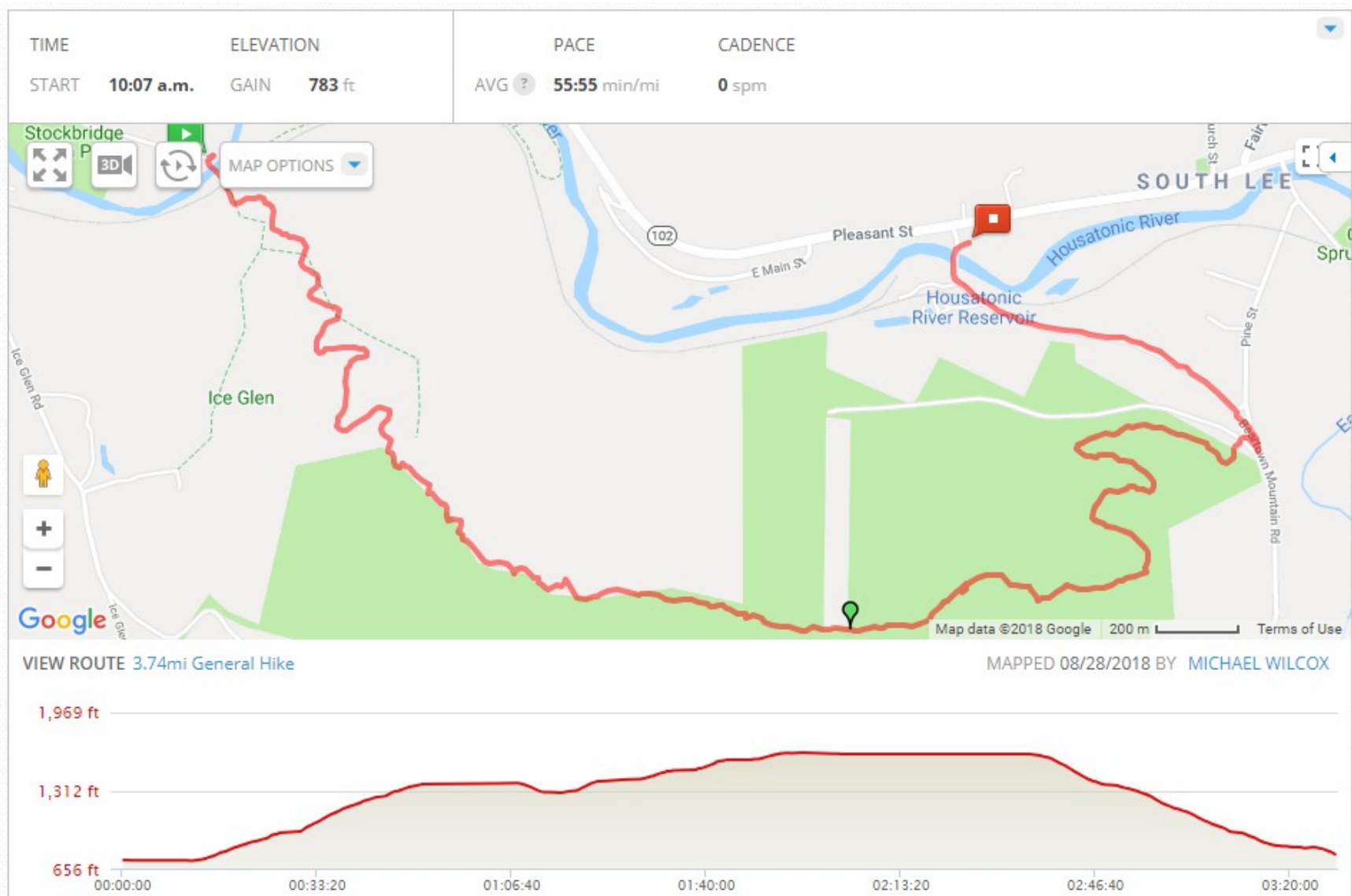
Show ID: **18568**

Event date: **5/5/2018**

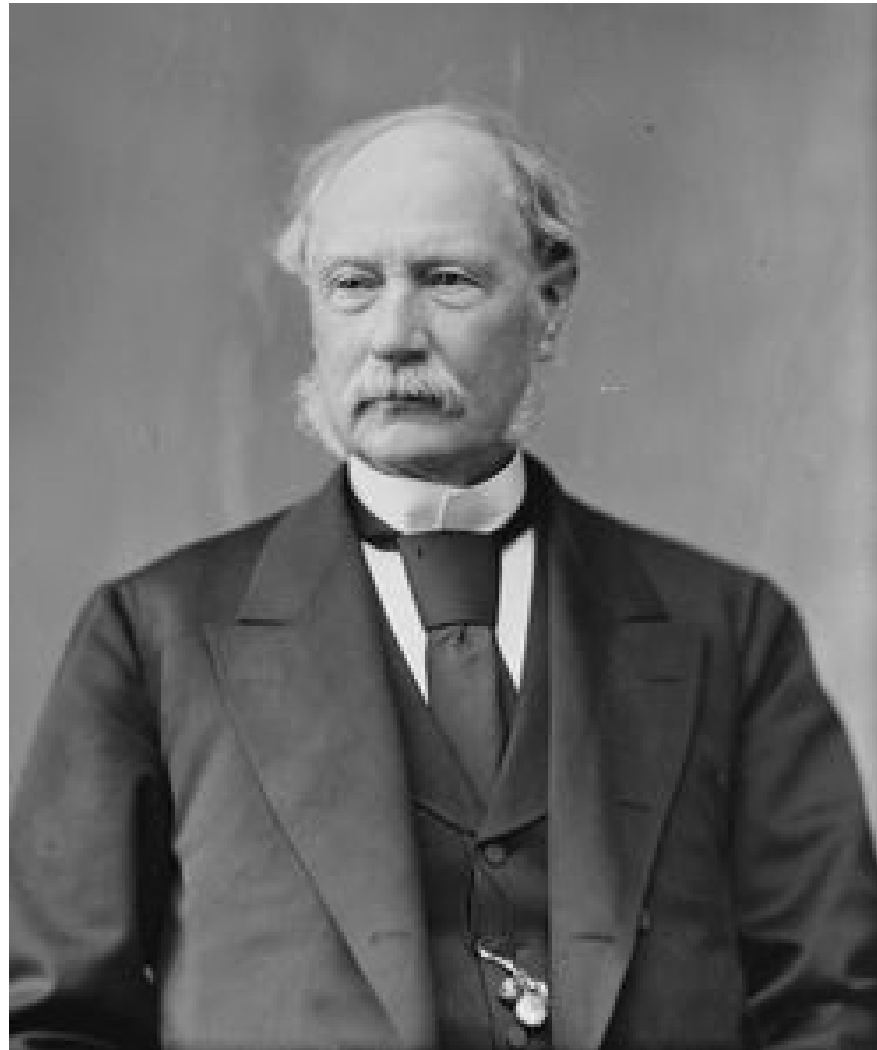
Premiered: **7/5/2018 at 12:15 pm**

Upcoming air times

There are currently no upcoming air times.



David Dudley Field



... the blue dome of Mount Washington far beyond.

A spur of the Beartown hills ... the lowest fissure constituting Ice Glen...

The second rise is a notable peak called "Laura's Rest," upon which its owner, Hon. D. D. Field, has erected an observatory.

The land along the river is alluvial meadow, and most of the town is underlaid by limestone. The village lies upon a terrace about twenty feet above the river on a level plain a mile in length. In its rear rises an elevated plateau of 180 feet in altitude, and stretches off toward Lenox with a rolling surface of lawn, field, and forest. From this crest the local geography of the valley and its surroundings may be studied under the combined charms of grandeur and beauty. The wooded foot hills of the Taconic range slope more or less abruptly toward the lake and rivers, broken by the deep gorge through which the highway runs to West Stockbridge. The curve of the Housatonic may be traced along the meadows, glinting through its fringe of willows and gracefully bending toward Glendale. Rattlesnake Peak—the Deowcook of the Indians—rears its craggy front on the northeast; Wnauticook answers its defiance on the west; while Monument, famed in legend and in song, with its ragged curtain of rock shuts in the southwest prospect, save the blue dome of Mount Washington far beyond. Southeastwardly the hills rise rather sharply to another plateau called Beartown, and in the interval between them and Monument are discernible the dimmer heights which overlook northern Connecticut. A spur of the Beartown Hills projects into the valley to the verge of the river and within half a mile of the village. This has been thrice cleft by some geologic convulsion, the lowest fissure constituting Ice

Digitized

Glen, weird and wild, and one of the "lions" of the varied scenery. The second rise is a notable peak called "Laura's Rest," on which its owner, Hon. D. D. Field, has erected an observatory.

Courtesy W. Bousquet







Courtesy W. Bousquet

Annie Ellen Jennie Forbes
April 25, 1915



- Leading my first hike to Laura's Tower at age 5
- How I became a stamp collector
- Bluebirds made me an environmentalist
- Fingers stuck in the wringer
- Making gunpowder for rockets
- Swiss Army knife
- 266 and the overflowing bathtub
- John L. E. Pell
- Ice box -- ice from Mohawk Lake
- Belle of the ball (not)
- Baseball & My Father (why not GDW III?) aka Sunny
- Hurricane Carol (August 1954)
- Neckerchiefs and other Norman Rockwell stories
- Thornton Wilder (1897-1975)
- Winston Churchill

Graham Davies Wilcox, Jr.
April 7, 1916



The Berkshire Eagle from Pittsfield, Massachusetts on April 20, 1960 ...

<https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/54965054/>

Publication: The Berkshire Eagle i; Location: Pittsfield, **Massachusetts**; Issue Store Over 100 Honor
Dr. **Jessie E. Minor** On 80th Birthday **STOCKBRIDGE** ...

Hurricane Carol

Category 3 major hurricane (SSHWS/NWS)



Surface weather analysis of Carol on August 31

Formed August 25, 1954

Dissipated September 1, 1954

(Extratropical after August 31)

Field Brothers

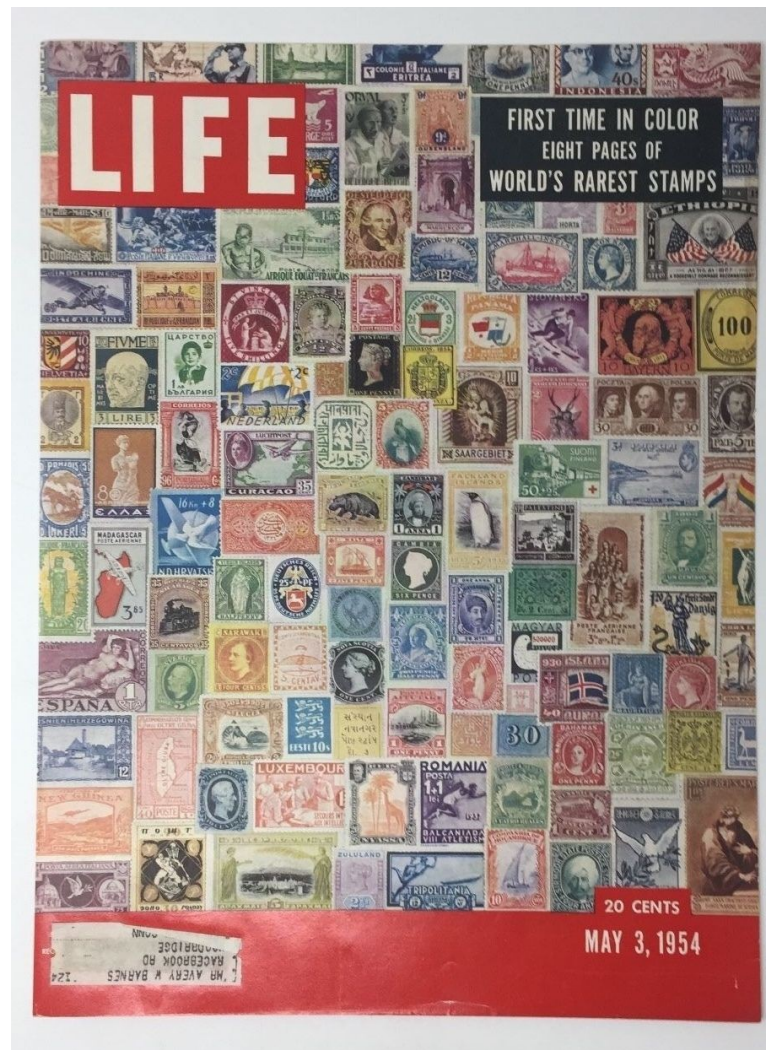
Cyrus West, Henry Martyn, Matthew Dickinson, David Dudley, Jonathan Edwards, Stephen Johnson – missing Timothy Beals and infant SJ



Cyrus West Field



May 3, 1954



1112



The first message took 17 hours to transmit across the Atlantic. It said, “Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace and good will towards men.” Then Queen Victoria of England and President James Buchanan of the United States exchanged congratulations.

<https://www.mysticstamp.com/Products/United-States/1112/USA/#>







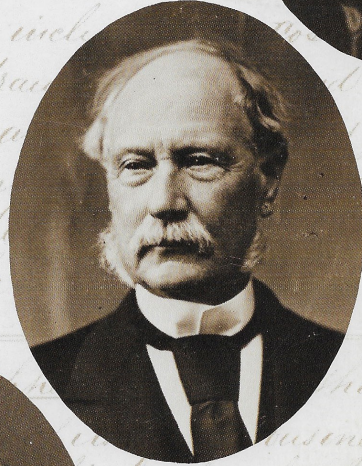
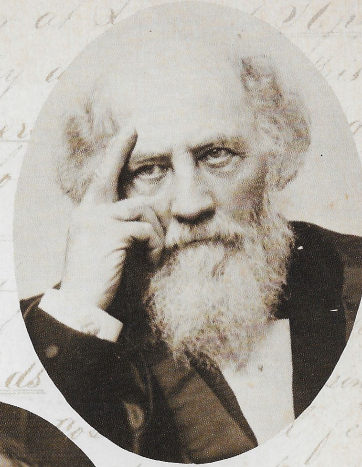
Deborah on April 19, 2019 at 1:47 AM #

Reply

David Dudley Field also donated the Children's Chime Tower to the town in 1878. Ernest Gray rang the bells for 45 years, each day from the time of the first apple blossom until the first frost. He taught me how to ring the bells and let me help him play some of the songs.

As a personal aside, the chimes were played to signal the bride's (and her attendants') limousine arrival on your first wedding day.

The Fields and the Law



Essays by
Philip J. Bergan
Owen M. Fiss
Charles W. McCurdy

Rev. Adonijah Bidwell (b. 18 Oct 1716

Adonijah Bidwell (b. 6 Aug 1761)

Barnabas Bidwell (b. 13 March 1796)

Edwin Curtis Bidwell (b. 20 Feb 1821)

Edwin Hugh Bidwell (b. 23 May 1859)

Grace Josephine Bidwell b. (26 July 1891 (Wilcox)

Isabella Ellen Bidwell (b. 24 Feb 1889)

Richard Souder Bidwell (b. 2 Sep 1886) President Cleveland

Graham Davies Wilcox, Jr. (b. 7 April 1916)

Richard Bidwell Wilcox (b. 17 Feb 1949)

Isaac Ball m. Rachel Tyrell (Balls from Watertown, Mass.)
(Bought land
from Indians
now Chesterwood)

Thalia Ball b. 1777
m. Daniel Warner

Helen F. Warner
m. Charles E. Wilcox

Edmund Clark Wilcox (only child)
M. Sarah Davies - born Wales

Rev. Adonijah Bidwell m. Jemima Devotion
(Chaplain-French and Indian
War. Started Church 1750
in Tyringham now Monterey)

Adonijah Bidwell m. Millicent Dench
(Revolution)

Barnabas Bidwell m. Betsy Curtis
(War of 1812)

Dr. Edwin Curtis Bidwell m. Isabella Janet Gibson
(Surgeon Civil War) (born Scotland)

Dr. Edwin Hugh Bidwell m. Josephine Souder

Helen Edythe Wilcox
m. John H. Knowles

Marion Davies Knowles

Margaret Phenna
m. Vaughn Gray

Jonathan Vaughn Gray

Roy
no
issue

Edmund Cleveland
m. Charlotte Geer

Edmund Gillette
m. Lucy Wordsworth

Shelley Bates Wilcox
Heidi Gillette Wilcox

Graham Davies
m. Grace Bidwell

Olga May
m. Ralph Harden
no issue

Richard Souder Bidwell
m. Ethel Evelyn Ninstanley
no issue (born England)

Isabella Jane
m. John J. Weiss
no issue

Grace Josephine
m. Graham Davies Wilcox

Edwin Curtis
m. Katherine Apgar
no issue

Graham Davies Wilcox, Jr.
(World War II)
m. Annie Forbes

Michael Forbes Wilcox
Terry Wilcox
Richard Bidwell Wilcox
Bruce Davies Wilcox
Sarah Wilcox

Josephine Bidwell
m. Paul Smith
(World War II)

William Prince Smith
Paul Pattridge Smith
Cary Davies Smith
Evan Bidwell Smith

Phillip Cary
(World War II)
m. Katherine Bailey

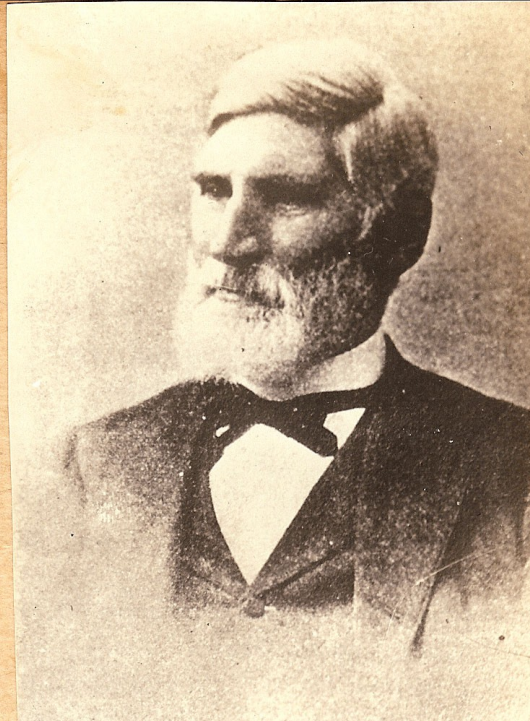
Leslie Ann Wilcox

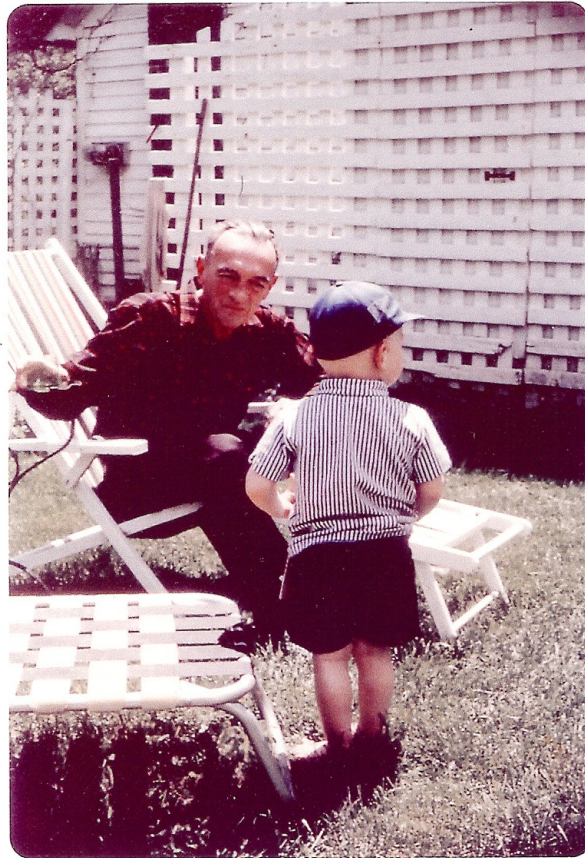
Jane Isabel
m. Wm. F. TenEyck
(World War II)

Susan Bidwell TenEyck

DOCTOR EDWIN CURTIS BIDWELL

Great grandson of the Reverend Adonijah Bidwell, first pastor of the Congregational Church at Monterey, Massachusetts, and chaplain of the Sir William Pepperill expedition which captured Louisburg, Canada, in 1745, during King George's War, Edwin Curtis Bidwell was born February 20, 1821, at Monterey, Massachusetts. He graduated from Williams College in 1841 and from Yale University in 1844. He practiced medicine at Otis, Massachusetts, Salisbury, Connecticut, Keene, Ohio, Quasqueton, Iowa, and Middlefield, Massachusetts.





Edwin Curtis "Bud" Bidwell II
and
William Forwood Evans Hanby III

Summer 1963, Grafton, Vermont

554 & 576.

129

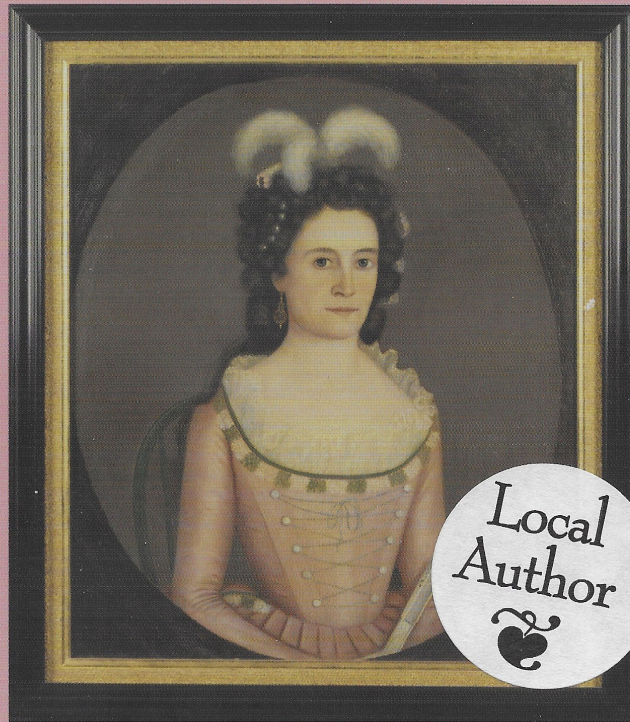
My father B.B. and his cousin Edwin Brewer were together in the regiment that went from Weston Mass to Boston near the close of the war of 1812-1814.

E. B. once told me that when marching in the ranks thro' the streets of Boston he was hailed from the wayside by an entire stranger and asked if his name was not Brewer. As I recalled the circumstance impressed me as an illustration of heredity, or persistence of type, and I think that was his idea. The Brewer family from which he sprang had been people of Eastern Mass. from almost its earliest settlement, and his grt-grandfather (I think) was the ancestor who migrated from that region to Tyngham more than half a century before.

The same cast of features was marked in his brother the Rev. Josiah, and is still visible Josiah's son, U.S. Supreme Justice David J. Brewer. (577. & 1159.)

Remarkable Women of New England

*Daughters, Wives, Sisters, and Mothers:
The War Years 1754 to 1787*



Local
Author
🍏

Carole Owens



Henry Billings Brown house, before moving to Stockbridge, across from the Federal House, South Lee, Mass., Served on the U.S. Supreme Court with Brewer and Field.

From an essay by Louis Menand in The New Yorker January 28, 2019
How Plessy v. Ferguson enshrined white supremacy in law
Ironically the lone dissenting opinion came from Justice Harlan, a former slave owner.

Richard Kluger, in his landmark history of *Brown v. Board of Education*, "Simple Justice" (1975), called Justice Brown "one of the Court's dimmer lights," and nothing Luxenberg tells us suggests that this was unfair. Brown was from Lee, in western Massachusetts. He went to Yale, then pursued a legal career in Detroit. Like most Northerners, he was a Unionist, not an abolitionist, and he paid a substitute to take his place in the war rather than be drafted, as was perfectly legal. He married a woman with a large inheritance and cultivated a high style of living. He campaigned for Ulysses S. Grant in the 1868 Presidential election. Grant gave him a federal judgeship in 1875, and he was appointed to the Supreme Court by Benjamin Harrison in 1890.

Brown's goals in life, Luxenberg says, were "ascent, dignity, money, stature." He almost certainly saw his opinion in *Plessy* as a routine disposition of a familiar challenge. What gave his opinion significance was its sweeping justification for segregation laws, and its timing, right at the moment that Jim Crow descended like a cage on the South.

COMPILED PLAN OF
"Indiantown"
OR
STOCKBRIDGE.

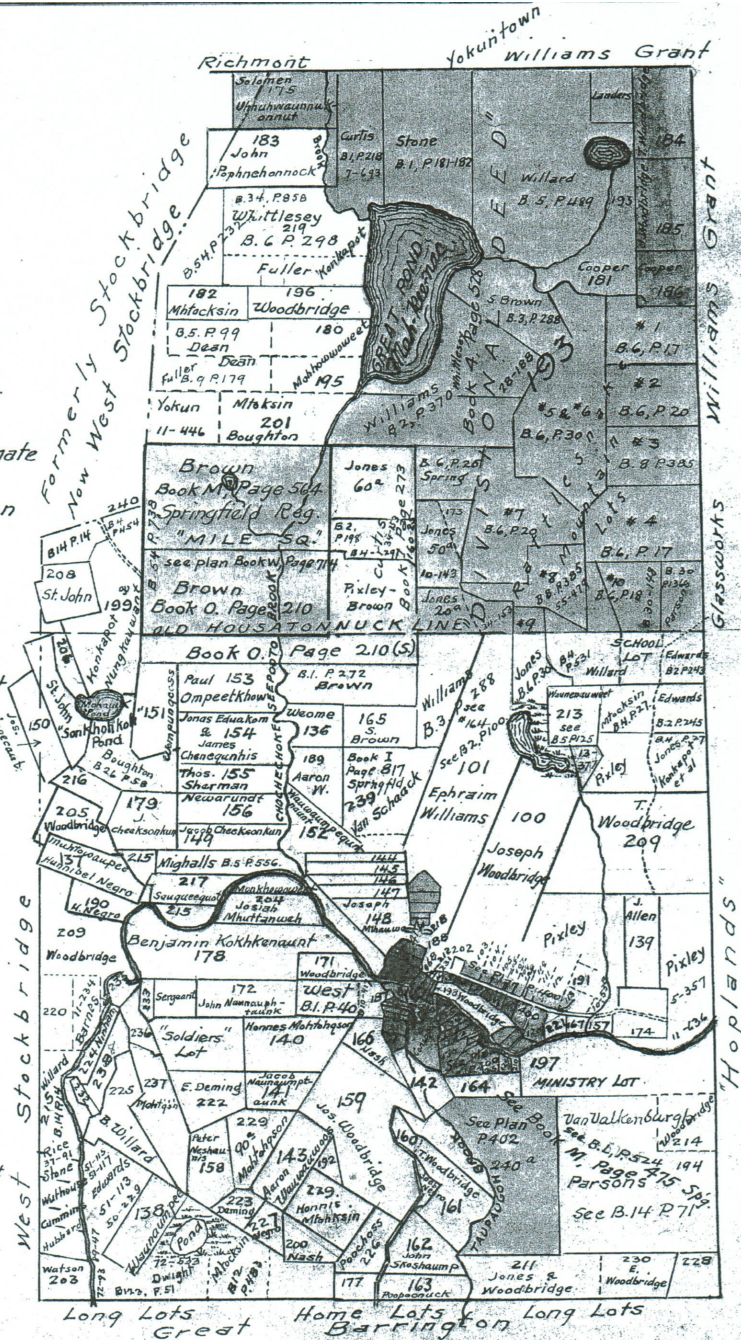
Scale 200 Rods to an inch.

Note:- This plan is approximate only, as the Proprietors records are not clear on many points.

The plan should be used advisedly.

The records recite the existence of a plan but it has not been found.

- 142 Jacob Naunaumpetuk
- 144 Kaukokhoo
- 145 Jacob Cheeksonkum
- 146 Wautaukaumeet
- 147 Wauumpauquass
- 148 Deacon Peter Pophquennaupet
- 150 Phineas Nash
- 151 Ephraim Williams
- 152 Rev. Johnathan Edwards
- 153 Jacob Cheeksonkum
- 154 Woodbridge
- 155 Jacob Cheeksonkum
- 156 de
- 157 Jacob Tusnuk
- 158 J. Mithokson
- 159 Heirs of John Pophnehonnuhwook
- 160 Quamsquekhuk
- 161 Cheeksonkum & Notongohun
- 162 Salomen Ukkauunnuhwaunnuhwhut
- 163 Wautaukaumeet
- 164 Brown & Goodrich
- 165 Hutchinson
- 166 H. Wautaukaumeet
- 167 Aaron Shauchock
- 168 John Phillips
- 169 Joseph Shauqueathoquot
- 170 Benny





Laurel Cottage, photo taken from Main Street.

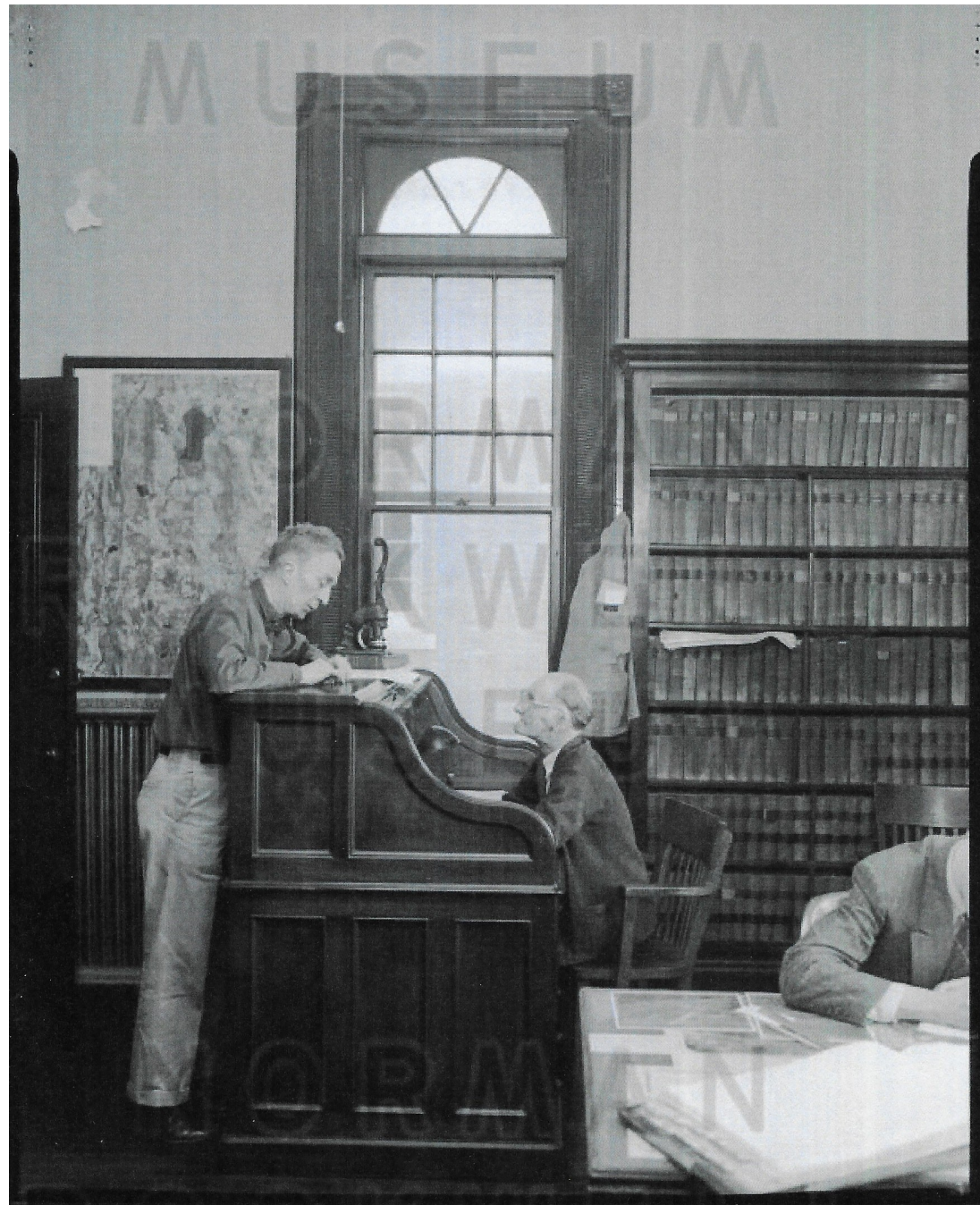


OLD MISSION HOUSE, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. BUILT ABOUT 1740 BY REVEREND
JOHN SERGEANT, FIRST MISSIONARY TO THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

**Town Offices
34 Main Street**

Graham Davies Wilcox, Sr. husband of **Grace Bidwell Wilcox**, was ,for a number of years, town treasurer, and his desk was used by **Norman Rockwell** for the painting *The Marriage License*. Wilcox posed, and was paid \$10.00 by Mr. Rockwell, but was not used in the final painting.





TROOP 59



5TH

NATIONAL JAMBOREE









BRIDGE AT ENTRANCE TO JCY GLEN,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.



