

ASSOCIATION FOR GRAVESTONE STUDIES



2011 CONFERENCE

WATERVILLE, MAINE

34th Annual Conference of the
Association for Gravestone Studies

June 14-19, 2011

Colby College



Welcome to the 34th Annual Conference

Welcome to the 34th Annual Conference and Meeting of the Association for Gravestone Studies. This is only the second time the conference has been held in Maine. The Conference Committee and the Colby College staff hope you will enjoy the facilities of this distinguished liberal arts college. While here please take every opportunity to explore this area and its cemeteries, both large and small.

The area later known as Waterville was once inhabited by the Canibas tribe of Abenaki Indians. Originally called Taconnet after Chief Taconnet, the main village was located at what is now Winslow, on the east bank of the Kennebec River at its confluence with the Sebec River. Known as Ticonic by English settlers, the village was burned in 1692 during King William's War, after which the Canibas tribe abandoned the area. In this general location, in 1754, Fort Halifax was built by General John Winslow.

Within 10 years from the date of construction of the fort there were one hundred settlers on both sides of the Kennebec. The east side, the first side to be settled, became known as Winslow in honor of the General, and the west side was called Ticonic for the Falls. In 1771, Massachusetts (Maine was a District of Massachusetts until 1820) incorporated both sides of this river area as Winslow. By the late 1790's more people were living on the west side than the east, due to the superior mill sites along the Messalonskee Stream. Without a bridge across the Kennebec, it made sense to incorporate the west side as a separate municipality, and so in 1802 Waterville became a town.

Early industries included fishing, lumbering, agriculture and ship building. Over time Waterville also developed as an educational center. In 1813, The Maine Literary and Theological Institution was established. It was renamed Waterville College in 1821, then Colby College in 1867. Thomas College was established in 1894. Coburn Classical Institute, which once prepared students to attend college, merged with the Oak Grove School in Vassalboro and remained open until the 1980's.



As we tour area cemeteries, you will see the graves of many notable residents. The Central Maine area has many museums, research facilities, and walking tours that can enrich your AGS conference experience. Take advantage of the information available at the AGS Registration/Information area and at Colby's Cotter Union, where you will find the college's information desk, post office, and bookstore.

Your conference chair, registrar, coordinators, workshop leaders, tour leaders and guides have invested a lot of time to provide you with the best opportunities available. Ribbons on their name tags identify them—please give them a big thank you. First-time conference attendees have a red ribbon attached to their name tag. Please make them feel welcome by sharing your experience and expertise.

The Conference Committee and the Colby staff hope you will enjoy the beauty of this campus and not only take home a greater knowledge of the historical and artistic importance of this area's gravestones, but also rekindle old acquaintances and form new ones.

— Cheryl Willis Patten
Conference Chair



Your 2011 Conference Coordinators

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Registrar — Martha Zimicki

Publicity — Kimberly Sawtelle

Financial — Beth Santore

Technical — Cheryl Willis Patten

Silent Auction — Melvin & Tom Mason

Participation/Class sessions — Judy Juntunen & Robert Keeler

Lectures — Ian W. Brown

Late Night — John O'Brien

Sales/Exhibits — Heather Glista



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The *Forbes Award* is the highest honor bestowed by the Association and is presented by the AGS Board of Trustees to honor an individual, institution, or organization in recognition of exceptional service and outstanding work in the field of gravestone studies. The award is named for Harriette Merrifield Forbes of Worcester, Massachusetts, who photographed gravestones and studied their carvers in the early 1900's. In 1927 she published a book titled *Gravestones of Early New England and the Men Who Made Them*, which was the first serious study of gravestones in the twentieth century.

W. Fred Oakley, Jr.

Many years ago when AGS was a fledgling organization in 1987, Fred Oakley coordinated the first AGS Conservation Workshop and demonstrated techniques for cleaning and repairing, resetting and photographing gravestones. Fred pioneered methods of forming new bases, and fostered new ways of thinking about remedies for overgrown cemetery plantings that would cause the least harm to the landscape and to grave markers.

Over the years since that conference, there has always been a conservation workshop, with opportunities for participants to have hands-on experience in cleaning and resetting stones. In Fred's workshops, the participants "learn by doing." He found the best learning environment involved a design using a number of group leaders with four participants in each group. This design insured participant safety, experience with appropriate methods and gentle care of the stones.



He trained hundreds of protégées in the community, as well as at AGS conferences, and wrote articles about stone conservation in the *AGS Quarterly* and for the website. At a time when no training manuals existed, Fred took photographs of the steps involved in

Harriette Merrifield Forbes Award



forming bases and in repairing stones, and produced preservation guides. At the same time he worked and consulted with persons of conservation experience. Subsequently, he increased the type of tools, techniques and materials he used for repairing gravestones.

In 1997, Fred was honored by AGS when the AGS Certificate of Merit was named after him and his wife, Rosalee. They each received the first certificates to be awarded and since then, forty individuals and ten organizations have been recognized for their work to advance the mission of AGS to foster appreciation of the cultural significance of gravestones and burying grounds through their study and preservation.

While Fred's active participation has waned in recent years, he continues to participate through funding various AGS endeavors. Most recently he has provided money to help fund the student scholarships in 2010 and 2011.

But it is for his ground-breaking conservation methodology, for the extensive reach of his teaching, and for the significance of his work to the field of gravestone conservation that Fred Oakley is most deserving of this Forbes Award.



W. Fred Oakley, Jr.
2011 Forbes Award Recipient



1977
Daniel Farber
1978
Ernest Caufield
1979
Peter Benes
1981
Allan Ludwig
1982
Jim Slater
1983
Hilda Fife
1984
Ann Parker &
Avon Neal
1985
Jessie Lie Farber
1986
Louise Tallman



*Illustration from Vermont Marble Co.
1907 Dealer's Book.*

1987
Pamela Burgess &
Frederick Burgess
1988
Laurel Gabel
1989
Betty Willsher
1990
Theodore Chase
1991
Lynette Strangstad
1992
Ralph Tucker
1993
Deborah Trask
1994
Barbara Rotundo
1995
Dillon R. Dorrell, Sr.
1996
Historic Burial
Ground Initiative,
Boston, MA
1997
Vincent F. Luti
1998
Rosalee F. Oakley &
Richard E. Meyer

2000
James Deetz,
Warren Roberts &
Edwin Dethlefsen
2001
Mary-Ellen Jones &
M. Ruth Little
2002
John Sterling
2003
James Blachowicz
2004
Helen Sclair
2005
Terry Jordan
2006
The National Center
for Preservation
Technology and
Training
2007
Gray Williams
2008
Roberta Halporn &
Gary Collison
2009
David H. Watters
2010
Tom Malloy &
Brenda Malloy

Past Forbes Award Recipients



2011 Student Scholarship Recipient

A student scholarship is offered for a student to attend and participate in the AGS Annual Conference. Students compete for this award by submitting a twenty-minute formal lecture, complete with a PowerPoint presentation, to a committee that evaluates and selects a winner. The award covers the cost of full registration with additional money for travel. This year's award is equivalent to \$725, a portion of which was graciously donated by Fred Oakley and the balance budgeted by AGS.

The winner of this year's Student Scholarship competition is *The Sandstone Gravemarkers of Greenwood Cemetery in Tuscaloosa, Alabama*, authored by Daniel A. LaDu.

Daniel received his B.A. degree at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, his M.A. at the University of Alabama, and is now a doctoral student at this same institution. All of his degrees are in Anthropology and his thesis and upcoming dissertation project involve the investigation of the Mazique site, a major prehistoric Indian site in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Daniel took the course *Anthropology and Cemeteries* the fall of 2010, at which time he became interested in the early sandstone markers in Tuscaloosa's historic Greenwood Cemetery.

Daniel has expressed excitement about presenting at the 2011 AGS conference, which will be his first time at an annual meeting. Daniel's presentation will take place during the Thursday evening lectures.

The judges for the 2011 competition were Bob Drinkwater, Bruce Elliot, Laurel Gabel, Joy Giguere, and June Hadden-Hobbs.



The *Oakley Award* is presented periodically by the AGS Board of Trustees to individuals and groups that have helped to advance the mission of the Association. Named for long-time members Rosalee and Fred Oakley, the Certificate of Merit is designed to honor those whose work in the field of gravestone studies may have gone unnoticed or is worthy of recognition by AGS.

*Colonel Edward D. Baker Camp #6
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Lafayette, Oregon*

Colonel Edward D. Baker Camp #6, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War worked on a Graves Registration Project to identify the final resting places of all Civil War Veterans in Oregon. The Sons of Union Veterans Civil War Database is up to 5,508 names in Oregon, and 99 of those are Confederate Veterans. The Baker Camp has placed 101 new headstones on graves in Oregon in 27 different cemeteries. Of that number 86 have been placed on previously unmarked graves and 15 have replaced existing damaged or illegible markers. Members continue to look for other veterans since they estimate that 10,000 Civil War veterans are buried in the state.

*Dr. Jennifer (Perky) Beisel & Dr. George Avery
Nacogdoches, Texas*

Dr. Beisel is Assistant Professor and Graduate Advisor in the Department of History at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas and Dr. Avery is Cultural Heritage Resource Coordinator in the Anthropology & Archaeology Department at SFAU. Not only do they individually teach cemetery and gravestone-related courses and supervise public history internships focusing on cemeteries, together they initiate, plan, direct, and find funding for projects through the Center for Regional Heritage Research. During 2009 and 2010 the nominees used available university and community resources and obtained Preserve America and Humanities Texas grants to support a series of preservation and education projects.

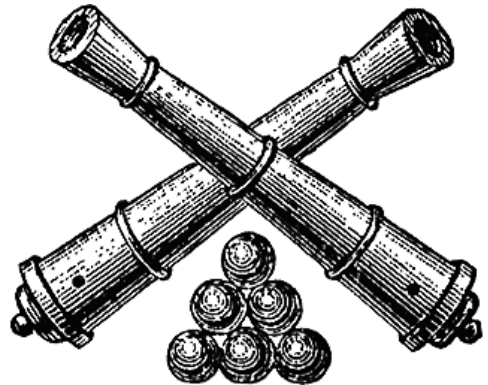


Phippsburg Old Cemetery Restoration
Sebasco Estates, Maine

The town of Phippsburg has over 100 cemeteries, only three of which are maintained by the town. A Phippsburg teacher received a grant from the Maine Community Foundation to get students involved in learning about town history while doing some restoration work at a cemetery near their school. The rejuvenation campaign was taken over by several families and expanded into the group that later became known as Phippsburg Old Cemetery Restoration. The group works on restoring and maintaining Phippsburg's old cemeteries, and continues to try and involve the students. As of 2010, 40 cemeteries have been restored. They have conducted tours and provided maps for self-guided tours, along with a narrated slide presentation during meetings hosted by the Phippsburg Historical Society.

Mark & Donald Cheetham
Richmond and Brunswick, Maine

Mark and Donald Cheetham have worked as volunteers for over a decade and mapped 18,782 stones in 35 cemeteries in the Topsham and Brunswick area of Maine. They have mapped each stone's location, repaired sunken and lying on the ground stones, transcribed the name and family relationships and noted the military and fraternal information. Mark has self-published annually a series of books showing the results of their work. For each cemetery, the book includes directions, any known historical information related to the cemetery, maps to locate the stones (numbering each stone on a map), a record of the individual stone's inscription (including epitaph) and at the end an index by family surname giving the location of each stone within the cemetery.



Tuesday

11:30am SpiritsAlive will host tour of Eastern Cemetery in Portland.

3:00pm Registration begins.

4:00pm Gravestones 101 & Orientation.

6:30pm Car pool tour of Skowhegan cemeteries.

7-9:00pm AGS board meeting.

9:00-11:00pm Late Night.



Wednesday

8:45am–3:30pm Guided motor coach tour.

5:00–5:30pm Welcome Reception in the Atrium of the Diamond Building.

Cash bar with beer, wine, soda, crackers and cheese.

7:00–7:45pm Keynote Speaker Libby Bischof.

8:00–8:45pm Evening Programs.

9:00–11pm Late Night.

Thursday

9:00am–3:30pm Classroom sessions.

Workshop Sessions

Basic Conservation with Kai Nalenz. Full day workshop in Sibley Cemetery.

Letterform Casting (Part 1) with Lynne Baggett. (Day 1 of 1-1/2 day workshop.)

Gravestones as Archaeological Artifacts: Intermediate Level with Joy Giguere and Keith Harper. Full day.

Gravestone Rubbing with Sabrina Selfridge. Full day.

7:00–8:35pm Evening Programs.

9:00–11:00pm Late Night.



Friday

9:00am–3:30pm Classroom sessions.

Workshop Sessions

Advanced Conservation with Kai Nalenz. Full day workshop in Sibley Cemetery.

Letterform Casting (Part 2) with Lynne Baggett. Morning only, in the studio.

Photography with John Martine. Morning only, in Pine Grove Cemetery.

Organization and Storage of Digital Photographs with Beth Santore. Afternoon classroom workshop only.

Self Publishing with Joshua L. Segal. Morning only classroom session (90 minutes).

Foil Impressions with Judith Trainor. Afternoon classroom, hands on workshop.

7:00–8:50pm Evening Programs.

9:00–11:00pm Late Night.

Saturday

8:45am–3:30pm Guided motor coach tours.

5:00–5:30pm Forbes and Oakley Awards Reception in the Alumni Center.

Cash bar with beer, wine, soda, crackers and cheese.

5:30–7:00pm Forbes Banquet in the Alumni Center. Dinner with choice of chicken or pasta entrée, salad, side dishes, dessert and beverage.

7:00–8:50pm Evening Programs.

9:00–11:00pm Late Night.

Sunday

7:00am Registration opens to turn in keys.



11:30am SpiritsAlive will host tour of Eastern Cemetery in Portland.
 3:00–9:00pm Registration in the Atrium of the Diamond Building.
 4:00–5:00pm *Gravestones 101 & Orientation* with Laurel Gabel.

This session is not new information for current members, but a slide show presentation for new members with an overview of gravestones and cemeteries (1670-1990), followed by an informal question and answer orientation session. Bring your questions about AGS and gravestones.

4:00pm Optional Activities.
 5:30–6:30pm Dinner at Foss Dining Hall.
 6:30–9:00pm Meet at Mary Low parking lot to car pool to some Skowhegan cemeteries—see the logo stone in Skowhegan’s North Cemetery.
 7:00–9:00pm AGS board meeting - Diamond Building.
 9:00-11:00pm Late Night in the Mary Low Coffee House, Coburn Residence Hall.



Illustration from Vermont Marble Co. 1907 Dealer's Book. See detail image of urn 1333 on page 16.

Tuesday Schedule of Events

Silent Auction
 Diamond Building
 Wednesday, Thursday & Friday — 8:00am–9:00pm
 Saturday — 8:00am–5:00pm
Bid winners can pick up items when leaving the Saturday evening program on the way back to the dorm for Late Night.

Wednesday Schedule of Events

7:30–8:30am	Breakfast at Foss Dining Hall.
8:00am–9:00pm	Registration in the Atrium of the Diamond Building.
8:45am–3:30pm	Guided Motor Coach tour departs from the Mary Low parking lot adjacent to the Diamond Building. Self-Guided or “To and From” Tours.
3:30pm	Optional Activities.
3:30–8:00pm	Sales & Exhibits.
5:00–5:30pm	Welcome Reception in the Atrium of the Diamond Building. Cash bar with beer, wine, soda, crackers & cheese
5:30–6:30pm	Dinner at Foss Dining Hall.
6:50–7:00pm	Welcome — Cheryl Patten, Conference Chair, Diamond Building.
7:00–7:45pm	Key Note Address — Libby Bischof, Assistant Professor of History, University of Southern Maine
7:45–8:00pm	Question & Answer, Diamond Building.
8:00–8:45pm	Evening Programs, Diamond Building.
9:00–11:00pm	Late Night in the Mary Low Coffee House, Coburn Residence Hall.

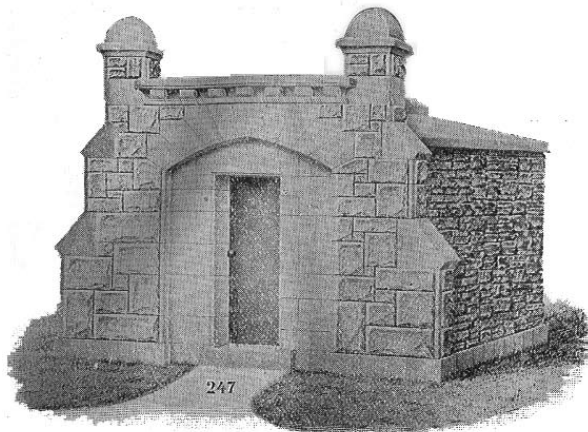


Illustration from Vermont Marble Co. 1907 Dealer's Book.





Wednesday's tour departs at 8:45 am from the Mary Low Mary Low parking lot adjacent the Diamond Building on the Colby College campus. This tour will feature stones that typify the styles of markers prevalent in central Maine. Materials will include slate, marble, granite from Maine quarries, table stones, mausoleums and statuary.

The first stop on the tour will be the 27-acre Oak Grove Cemetery in Gardiner, consecrated July 19, 1848, and the adjacent, 3-acre St. Joseph's Cemetery, established in 1878.

The tour's second stop will be the Hallowell Village Cemetery. Settled in 1754 and incorporated in 1771, the remains of early settlers located in two original cemeteries were relocated to Village Cemetery. The cemetery contains approximately 7,000 burials and features a number of early slate stones.

The next stop on the tour will be Pine Grove Cemetery and the adjacent St. Francis Catholic Cemetery in Waterville. Pine Grove, established c. 1850, contains over 10,000 burials, including burials from the city's earlier cemeteries relocated to the grounds. St. Francis Catholic Cemetery consists of 33 acres and includes more modern gravestones than other stops along the tour. Of particular note is the large crucifixion of Christ monument constructed from Italian marble and Vermont granite, which stands at the head of the garden in St. Francis Cemetery.



Wednesday Motor Coach Tour



Self-Guided Tours

- Augusta Self-Guided Tour
- Augusta Military Self-Guided Tour
- Fairfield Self-Guided Tour
- Madison Self-Guided Tour
- Norridgewock Self-Guided Tour
- Oakland Self-Guided Tour
- Skowhegan Self-Guided Tour
- Vassalboro Self-Guided Tour
- Waterville Self-Guided Tour
- Winslow Self-Guided Tour

“To and From” Tours

- Bath “To and From” Tour
- Belfast “To and From” Tour
- Bucksport “To and From” Tour
- Freeport “To and From” Tour
- Kittery Point “To and From” Tour
- Rockland “To and From” Tour
- Scarborough “To and From” Tour
- Searsport “To and From” Tour
- Thomaston “To and From” Tour
- Wiscasset “To and From” Tour
- Yarmouth “To and From” Tour
- York “To and From” Tour



1333

*Illustration from Vermont Marble Co.
1907 Dealer's Book.*



7:00pm *Focusing on Home: Chansonetta Stanley Emmons' Images of turn-of-the-century Maine* — Libby Bischof, Assistant Professor of History, University of Southern Maine

Born in Kingfield, Maine in the decade before the Civil War, Chansonetta Stanley Emmons came of age in a rapidly changing America. Trained as a painter, Emmons began photographing in earnest in the late-1890s. As the twentieth-century began and people grasped at ghosts of disappearing traditions while at the same time living decidedly modern lives, many Americans were often caught with one foot in the past and another in the present. Emmons, who spent most of the year living outside of Boston, Massachusetts, and spent her summers in rural Maine, was no exception to those who felt the simultaneous pull of past and present. At a time when Maine's natural resource industries (fishing, ice, granite, lumber) were waning, people in rural Maine still struggled to make a living off of the land as they had for centuries. Emmons' images of hardscrabble farmers and fresh-faced innocent children, many of whom were residents of her native Kingfield, are at once a celebration of place in a time where regionalism in art (particularly modernism) was gaining popularity, as well as a testament to her desire to dabble in realism and to document a traditional way of life in jeopardy. Like other Maine women artists and authors who came before her, particularly the author Sarah Orne Jewett, Emmons sought to document (and by default, preserve) a way of life fast disappearing in rural Maine. Her images of women sewing, of harvests, farmers shelling corn, haymaking, children at play in the fields, and farm animals, while all realistic portraits of her home, were, at the same time, appealing to a New England audience who were happy at the chance to visually embrace the traditions of the past once again—however fleeting. Emmons' vision of home in Maine was both love letter and act of historical preservation. She captured a series of waning rural traditions with her camera in the hopes they would not be forgotten. Aided by Emmons' stunning photographs, this illustrated lecture will introduce conference participants to the history and traditions of the central and western regions of Maine.

Wednesday Evening Programs



8:00pm *The Shamos* — Joshua Segal

One of the many items to be found at a Jewish cemetery is the shamos (rhymes with “blame us”). The shamos is a burial site for used books of religious texts, as well as other ritual items that are no longer used and/or by virtue of condition are no longer usable. In some cases, these items actually rate monuments as well as storage buildings to hold the items until they are buried. This presentation will include the rationale for a shamos with photographic examples of some of the various monuments and buildings that the author has found.

8:25pm *The Rise of the 18th-Century Portrait Gravestone: A Study of the Works of Noah Pratt, Jr. and Joseph Sikes in Cumberland County, Maine* — Joy Giguere

With the increasing movement away from traditional Puritan memento mori iconography by the mid-18th century, the popularity of cherub and “soul effigy” images on New England headstones was offset by the emergence of a new style—the “portrait” stone. This paper serves a twofold purpose. First, it examines the social and cultural context in which portrait-style gravestones became popular, with particular emphasis on the expansion of Colonial consumer culture and the overall rise in the standard of living for Americans in the years immediately prior to and following the American Revolution. Second, it examines the work of two carvers, Noah Pratt, Jr. and Joseph Sikes who lived and worked in Cumberland County, Maine, during this period. Pratt and Sikes are in some ways extraordinary in that not only were they the only resident carvers in Cumberland County during this period (all other gravestones were imported from elsewhere in New England), but they both specialized in portrait-style gravestones. This paper, therefore, explores these carvers’ styles and the distribution of their work across the county.



Illustration from Vermont Marble Co. 1907 Dealer's Book.



Thursday Schedule of Events

7:30–8:30am	Breakfast at Foss Dining Hall.
8:00am–9:00pm	Registration in the Atrium of the Diamond Building.
8:30–11:30am	Sales & Exhibits.
8:45am–3:30pm	Basic Conservation Workshop Meet at Mary Low parking lot to car pool to Sibley Cemetery.
	Letterform Casting Workshop Meet at Mary Low parking lot to car pool to Pine Grove Cemetery.
	Gravestone Rubbings Workshop Meet at Mary Low parking lot to car pool to Pine Grove Cemetery.
9:00am–3:00pm	Gravestones as Archaeological Artifacts: Intermediate Level Workshop introductory lecture in the Diamond Building.
9:00–11:00am	Morning Classroom Sessions, the Diamond Building.
11:30am–12:30pm	Lunch at Foss Dining Hall.
12:30–3:30pm	Afternoon Classroom Sessions, the Diamond Building.
12:30–5:00pm	Sales & Exhibits.
3:30pm	Optional Activities.
4:30–5:30pm	AGS Executive Committee Meeting, the Diamond Building.
5:30–6:30pm	Dinner at Foss Dining Hall.
6:00–7:00pm	Sales & Exhibits.
7:00–8:35pm	Evening Programs, Diamond Building.
9:00–11:00pm	Late Night in the Mary Low Coffee House, Coburn Residence Hall.



Basic Conservation with Kai Nalenz at Sibley Cemetery. (Full day workshop.)

This workshop is for individuals with little or no experience in conservation procedures. Participants will gain knowledge and experience in the following: Simple assessment and basic documentation of gravestones and monuments, cleaning materials and techniques, resetting stones, and mortaring into a base. Conservation procedures will be demonstrated and practiced in small teams.

Please wear clothing suited for outdoor work, including boots and work gloves, sunscreen and bug repellent. A boxed lunch will be provided.

Letterform Casting with Lynne Baggett. (Day 1 of 1-1/2 day workshop.)

Participants will spend the morning locating unique lettering styles on gravestones in the cemetery, and using a suitable molding material will create a small sample of letterforms to bring back to the studio. In the afternoon, participants will assemble their letters in their own design, then prepare the work for duplication using clay, mold-making and casting techniques. The resulting cast will be a facsimile of the lettering from the original stone.

Gravestones as Archaeological Artifacts: Intermediate Level with Joy Giguere and Keith Harper. (Full day workshop.)

This is a workshop for anyone interested in understanding the history and evolution of cemetery markers, as well as their utility as archaeological artifacts in understanding the past. The morning portion will include an introductory lecture by Joy Giguere in which she will examine the ways in which gravestones help



Illustration from Vermont Marble Co. 1907 Dealer's Book.



us in understanding the religious, social, and cultural values of a given time and place. She will also provide a tutorial on how archaeologists survey and interpret gravestones on the cultural landscape. In the afternoon Dr. Giguere and Keith Harper will have participants going through the process of surveying and cataloguing markers within a cemetery. No previous historical or archaeological experience is necessary. Participants should bring a camera, a tape measure, and if they have one, any kind of a hand-held GPS. Attendees need have no prior experience or to have attended the 2010 workshop to participate in this workshop.

Gravestone Rubbing with Sabrina Selfridge. (Full day workshop.)

Workshop participants will learn the art of gravestone rubbing using rubbing wax. The morning is spent in Pine Grove Cemetery where participants will learn about basic supplies needed, picking the right stone, preparing that stone, and basic techniques for best transfer and cleanup. Supplies will be available for everyone to make their own relief. The afternoon classroom session will allow time to learn different techniques for finishing their rubbings.

9:00–10:00am

Stone by Stone—Telling a Town History, One Stone at a Time — Jennifer Stucker
“*The old cemetery has been neglected and is a disgrace!*” In 2006, volunteers from the Seaside Grange in Corea, Maine decided to remedy that situation. This presentation will show the work since then to restore our 19th-Century cemetery, an important piece of the history of Indian Harbor, now known as Corea.

There are no official records of this cemetery or who is buried there, only a deed reference to its original size which we found had been exceeded. So, after removing heavy brush from what appeared to be a mostly empty field, the 100 x 100-foot area was divided into 10 x 10-foot squares. Each square was surveyed, probed for the presence of stones, photographed, and documented. Because soil levels are now 4 to 36-inches higher than they were at the time of the last burial (around 1895), this is as much an archaeological dig as a restoration.

So far we have excavated 18 inscribed marble headstones, but most of the graves (51 by the end of 2010) are marked with uncarved fieldstones, all arranged in meticulous rows.



And whether imported marble or a chunk of local granite serves as the marker, all of them lie head to the west, feet to the east, a stone at each end.

Census and town records help piece together who lived in the village in the mid 1800's and from that we can deduce who else might be buried there. Stone by stone, the history of Indian Harbor is being uncovered.

Jennifer Stucker has been poking around in old cemeteries since she was 6 years old. Retired from careers in government and parenting, she now divides her time between Corea, Maine, where she and a few dedicated volunteers are recovering an abandoned 19th-century town cemetery, and Cincinnati, Ohio, where she is working on a book to document both the cemetery excavation and the story of the people who lie buried there.

10:00–11:00am

Tombstones Telling Tales — Jennifer Stucker

Southern Indiana, May 3, 1868. A 10-year old boy is murdered by his teenage brother, who hangs himself in the barn later that same day. Both were buried in a small, hilltop plot on their family farm, where they were joined by both their parents within the next ten years.



Illustration from Vermont Marble Co. 1907 Dealer's Book.

Do you love a mystery? There's more to this tale than what became a local legend by the time my parents bought that same farm 100 years later. To the astute observer, there are some clues that suggest the story does not quite fit with the evidence on the ground—extra murder victims, empty graves, runaway mother, and name switching.

By examining photographs, cemetery sleuths should be able to spot the clues leading to other sources to get to the real story—census records, the local historical society, the county court house, local church records, and other cemeteries nearby. The result is an unraveling of the story of a family torn apart in the turmoil of the tragedy and the role the cemetery played in healing some of their wounds.



All of us who take on the task of digging through the past end up asking the same question—*What is history?* Is it the stories that are passed down through families and communities? Is it the accumulation of facts gleaned from official records? Is it the physical evidence unearthed by archaeologists?

As conservationists, we are often reminded that just because something is written in stone, it isn't necessarily true.



12:30–1:30pm

Finding Humor in the Cemetery — John L. O'Brien

John, who is known for his wit and wisdom, will share “the lighter side of death” through slides of the strange and comical things he has found in cemeteries.

John L. O'Brien is a long time member of AGS known for collecting names found on gravestones that describe objects and other things. He is also known for taking pictures of people taking pictures.

1:30–2:30pm

Creating the Nation's First Tombstone Trail — John Bry

The Noble County Visitor's Bureau in Kendallville, Indiana launched the nation's first historic cemetery trail tour in 2010. The inaugural tour included two Indiana counties utilizing U.S. Route 6 as their connecting thread as the trail pushes its way to Chicago by 2013. The initial Trail included six cemetery locations, one state historic site, and 61 individual stories spanning over 50 miles.

The Tombstone Trail was developed in only three months, and for less than \$5,000. A website, Facebook Page, printed materials, logo, and guidebook were developed by an army of volunteers from both initial participating counties. The Tombstone Trail officially opened in October, 2010 with rave reviews from visitors and regional media. The tour saw 1,000 visitors from 46 different Indiana communities, 5 states,



and Ontario. The Associated Press also picked up the trail for national distribution in November of last year.

The event broke even in its first year, and the public is eagerly awaiting the launch of the new season of the Trail that will open in August, 2011 with the addition of even more cemeteries, and more Indiana Counties.

John Bry, the Executive Director of the Noble County Visitor's Bureau, conceived the Tombstone Trail years ago, and finally got the opportunity to develop the idea in his native state. He will share with participants the details and partnerships his organization developed to create the Trail, and discuss plans for its ongoing expansion across the State of Indiana and, hopefully, across the nation to other communities to raise awareness and support of historic cemeteries.

2:30–3:30pm (*This session may extend past 3:30pm*)

What's Happening in Your Cemetery? What Do You Wish Could Happen? — Judy Juntunen, Facilitator

Take this opportunity to get some new ideas and share some of your experiences. What kinds of cemetery programs are you doing? What worked and what didn't? Have you thought about putting on a concert?, organizing a mystery scavenger hunt?, or doing a dramatic program? Cemeteries of all sizes sponsor a variety of events, and this is an opportunity to exchange ideas.

We will also provide information about audio cell phone tours that are surprisingly easy to set up and costs are quite reasonable.

Judy Rycraft Juntunen is a commissioner on the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries, which promotes public education on the significance of historic cemeteries and provides financial and technical assistance for restoring, improving and maintaining their appearances. She also is a volunteer at the Crystal Lake Cemetery in Corvallis Oregon. Through her work as a commissioner and volunteer she has gathered information on many types of cemetery programs, and is always looking for new ideas.



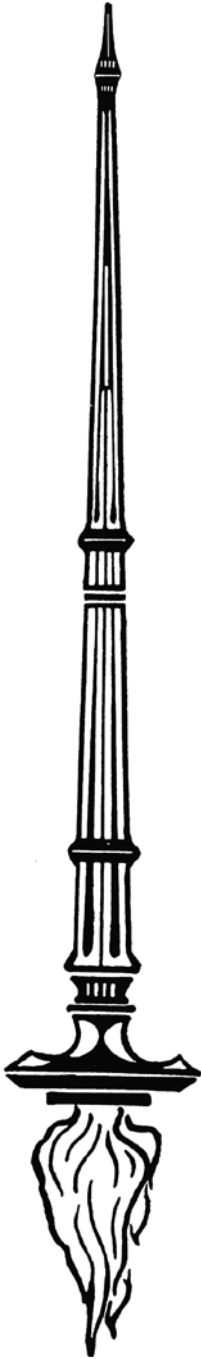
7:00pm *The Specimen Book, the Fashion Plate and the 19th-Century Headstone* — Anne Tait

In printing technology, the year 1820 serves as a turning point in the mass production of printing matter—from novels to broadsides—as the print foundry, paper production, and automation of printed materials offered opportunities for more information to be supplied to the growing population of the U.S. With the broad dissemination of textual and visual material came images and content that could be used by all trades. In monument design, the period post 1820 to 1870 lead to the production of headstones that reflect the mass marketing of graphic and fashion materials that were offered by these printed sources. In addition, augmented not just by the typographical and printing technological advances, monuments benefited from the technologies outside of design, both in quarrying and in carving, leading to a product further removed from the hand not just in its design but in the execution of its carving.

7:25pm *The Sandstone Gravestone Markers of Greenwood Cemetery in Tuscaloosa, Alabama* — Daniel A. LaDu

Greenwood is Tuscaloosa, Alabama's oldest surviving city cemetery. Established in 1821, Greenwood boasts an impressive array of marble monuments dedicated to the elite citizens of 18th- and 19th-century Alabama. Interspersed amongst this sea of gleaming white, one will occasionally glimpse the brown and gray tones of sandstone. This paper presents a descriptive analysis of the sandstone markers of Greenwood. These unique gravestones are considered in terms of their form, location, orientation, decorative modes, and lettering modes. A method for estimating the age of sandstone gravemarkers is proposed, and evidence of three distinct Greenwood sandstone carvers or shops is discussed.





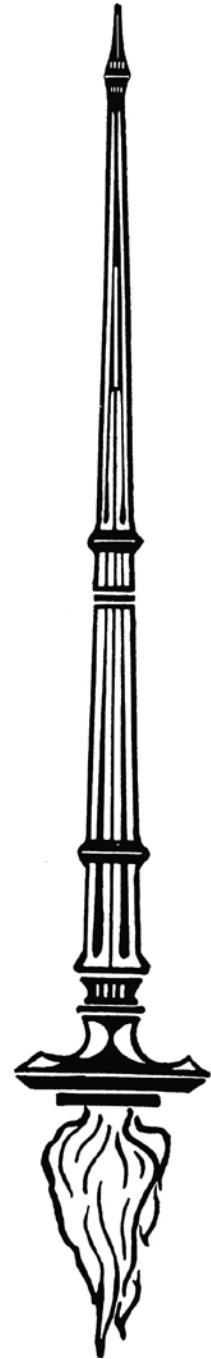
7:50pm *Samuel Daugherty, Painter and Stonecutter* — Bob Drinkwater

In December 1806, Samuel Daugherty, a young man in his mid-twenties, placed an advertisement in the *Hampshire Gazette* announcing that he had begun the painting and stonecutting business in Whately, a small, rural town in the Connecticut Valley region of western Massachusetts. He worked in Whately for a few years and then moved to Belchertown, Massachusetts, where he remained until the mid-1830s. By 1840, he and his family had left Belchertown and resettled in Pewaukee, Wisconsin. There, now in his early sixties, Daugherty became involved in the anti-slavery movement, and on at least one occasion facilitated the escape of a fugitive slave. Early in his career, Samuel Daugherty signed or initialed many examples of his work. He, like most of his contemporaries, offered both marble and slate gravestones, most of them embellished with urns and/or willows, and by the 1820s he offered marble stones with other motifs. While researching the life and work of Samuel Daugherty, I have come upon the names of other gravestone cutters with whom he was associated, including the Woods brothers (his in-laws and sometimes-partners), Ansel Kenfield and Moses Goodale. In this presentation I will summarize what I have discovered about Daugherty and his work and introduce the work of his associates.



8:15pm *FDR's Self-Designed Grave Monument* — Dennis Montagna

It is well known that Franklin Roosevelt died of a stroke at his home in Warm Springs, Georgia in April 1945, early in his fourth term as President, and that he was buried in the rose garden of his family home at Hyde Park, New York. Less known is the fact that he, himself, had designed the monument that would mark his grave, and eventually that of his wife. As they sorted through FDR's papers after his death, executors of his estate found a memo he had written in late 1937 setting forth the appearance, materials and inscription for the memorial. Created using Imperial Danby at the Vermont Marble Company's facility in Proctor, the memorial's commission was a source of pride for the company and was featured prominently in its advertising. At the request of the National Park Service, the managers of the new Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, the Company produced a fine series of photos documenting the extraction and finishing of the stone during the summer and fall of 1945. This paper will examine the memorial and its design. It will pay particular attention to the reasons Roosevelt was considering his memorialization in 1937. Operative elements included the state of his health, his relationship with Eleanor, as well as his concern with his legacy at this time in his life. The paper will also consider the grave memorial within the larger context of Roosevelt's interest in design, an interest that included subjects that ranged from architecture to postage stamps.



Friday Schedule of Events

7:30–8:30am	Breakfast at Foss Dining Hall.
8:00am–9:00pm	Registration in the Atrium of the Diamond Building.
8:30–11:30am	Sales & Exhibits.
8:45am–3:30pm	Advanced Conservation Workshop Meet at Mary Low parking lot to car pool to Sibley Cemetery.
	Photography Workshop Meet at Mary Low parking lot to car pool to Pine Grove Cemetery.
9:00–10:30am	Self Publishing Workshop , the Diamond Building.
9:00–11:00am	Letterform Casting Workshop (Part 2), the Art Studio.
9:00–11:00am	Morning Classroom Sessions, the Diamond Building.
11:30am–12:30pm	Lunch at Foss Dining Hall.
12:30–3:30pm	Afternoon Classroom Sessions, the Diamond Building.
	Organization & Storage of Digital Photographs Workshop in the Diamond Building.
	Foil Impressions Workshop in the Art Studio.
12:30–5:00pm	Sales & Exhibits.
3:30pm	Optional Activities.
3:30–5:00pm	Fun & Games with a Grave Theme in Pugh Center.
5:30–6:30pm	Dinner at Foss Dining Hall.
6:00–7:00pm	Sales & Exhibits.
7:00–8:35pm	Evening Programs, Diamond Building.
9:00–11:00pm	Late Night in the Mary Low Coffee House, Coburn Residence Hall.



Advanced Conservation with Kai Nalenz at Sibley Cemetery. (Full Day workshop.)

Intended for individuals who have either completed the Basic Workshop or otherwise gained basic training in gravestone conservation and wish to learn more complicated procedures. This workshop is not intended for either professionals or those already utilizing advanced techniques while working in gravestone and monument conservation. All attendees will gain knowledge and experience in the following: detailed assessment and documentation of gravestones and monuments, use of consumer grade handheld GPS, advanced cleaning techniques, core drilling and removing rusted, damaged pins, adhesive repair of stone fragments, and the use of various mortars for infills and replacement of lost material. Demonstration and practical application of leveling and lifting larger monuments will also be covered. Equipment used will be an assortment of jacks and a gantry crane.

Please wear clothing suited for outdoor work, including boots and leather work gloves, sunscreen and bug repellent. A boxed lunch will be provided.

Letterform Casting with Lynne Baggett in the studio. (Day 2 of 1–1/2 day workshop. Morning only.)

De-molding, defining detail, and cleaning of your piece in preparation for a finish. There will be a demonstration of finishing techniques for students to try at home. Other available resources will be discussed for those pursuing multiple editions.

Photography with John Martine at Pine Grove Cemetery. (Morning only.)

This workshop will teach participants the proper techniques for photographing both flat gravestones and statuary. Topics covered will include proper equipment, supplies, techniques, lighting, and composition. All of these topics are camera independent; the same information can be applied to those shooting with both digital and film cameras.

Please bring your camera manuals, and don't forget your camera!



Self Publishing with author Joshua L. Segal. (Morning classroom workshop.)

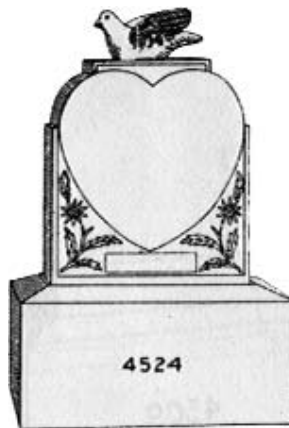
The author will share how to self publish a graveyard related book, including the following topics: how to find a printer; up front costs; minimum software requirements; space requirements of inventory; how to get ISBN numbers; Library of Congress requirements; press releases and advertising; pricing formulas; and underwriting and grants.

Organization and Storage of Digital Photographs with Beth Santore. (Classroom workshop; afternoon only.)

This workshop is for digital photographers and/or participants who scan images taken by film cameras. Basic computer procedures for editing, organizing, and storing these images will be covered. There will also be discussion about various web sites that can be used for sharing these photos with others.

Foil Impressions with Judith Trainor. (Classroom workshop; afternoon only.)

In this hands-on workshop participants will learn the process of making gravestone rubbings with light-weight foil. Instruction will be in a studio setting using casts of New England gravestones. Each participant will create an impression during class and will receive individual attention from the instructor. There will be ample opportunity to ask questions. For those new to this technique, foil impressions are a method of documenting gravestones by capturing design detail and depth of carving. They require more time and patience to create than traditional rubbings on paper, but the results can be stunning. There is little risk of inadvertently damaging stones because the impressions are created without using paint, crayon, or wax in the cemetery. Topics covered in the workshop will be selection of suitable stones for rubbing, types of foil, the right tools, rubbing technique, and finishing.



*Illustration from Vermont Marble Co.
1936 Dealer's Book.*



9:00–10:00am

Paranormal Experiences — Beth Santore

Any person who is interested in old cemeteries has probably heard his share of ghost stories. But have you actually had a paranormal experience while visiting or working in a cemetery? This is a participation session that allows participants to share their personal experiences in cemeteries, whether supernatural or just extreme coincidence.

Beth Santore runs the GraveAddiction.com website, and has visited many cemeteries that are known for their paranormal activity. Although many of the stories are nothing more than urban legend, she has had a few unexplained experiences that she will share with the group.



*Illustration from Vermont Marble Co.
1907 Dealer's Book.*

10:00–11:00am

Historic Cemetery Long-Range Planning — Robert Keeler & Judy Juntunen

Whether you are caring for a private family cemetery or hosting living history tours at a tourist destination, long-range planning is for you. A good plan is the basis for a healthy organization that can set goals and attain them. A plan will allow you to understand your assets, encourage community support, take advantage of surprise opportunities and feel confident in the longevity of your organization. Everyone related to your organization should be invited to participate on some level because they certainly will be involved in the implementation. Kuri Gill, the Program Coordinator of the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries has created a Do-It-Yourself workbook that your organization can use to create a Long Range Plan. Copies will be provided to session participants.

Robert Keeler and Judy Juntunen, Commissioners on the Oregon Commission for Historic Cemeteries.



12:30–1:30pm

Corpses to the Grave: A History of the Hearse

— Mark Nonestied

Corpses to the Grave explores the history of the hearse and other funeral conveyances. The story's focus is on New Jersey, but regional and national trends are explored as well.

The lecture starts in the 1700s by examining historic documents and rare surviving colonial artifacts. By the mid-1800s, simple hearse styles were evolving into ornate examples. This trend would continue after the Civil War when manufacturers produced stunning hearses with plate glass windows, hand carved wooden bodies, and silver plated trimmings. Other trends of the nineteenth century will be explored as well, including smaller white hearses for children—a style developed in New Jersey.

By the early 1900s motorized hearses began to replace horse-drawn modes of transport. The first commercially produced motorized hearse was offered in 1909 and later in that year motion picture cameras documented one of the earliest automobile funeral processions from New York City to a New Jersey cemetery.

Hearses were purchased from a variety of sources, including many well-known manufacturers in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. There were, however, leading manufacturers in New Jersey, where companies produced hearses not only for the regional market but for export to Central and South America and Cuba as well.

The lecture is well-illustrated with historic images of hearses and recent photographs of surviving examples as well. Information for the presentation has come from a variety of sources around the United States. In addition, Mr. Nonestied also provides thoughts about the changes in hearse size and cemetery roadway designs.

Mark Nonestied has been a staff member of the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission since 1991. He currently serves as the Director of Exhibits and Programs for a historic site in central New Jersey. He is a member of the Association for Gravestone Studies and served as conference co-chair for the 1998 Annual Conference in West Long Branch, New Jersey. He has lectured widely on New Jersey cemetery topics and is the co-author (along



Illustration from Riddle Coach & Hearse Co., Ohio, ca. 1885



with Richard Veit) of *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones: History in the Landscape*. Rutgers University Press 2008.

1:30–2:30pm

What do we call this?” Coming to Terms with Gravestone Terminology

A participatory discussion session to help us arrive at some standard (or at least generally preferred) definitions and agreed upon terminology for common gravestone styles and motifs. Is the illustration a gravestone, tombstone, headstone, monument, tablet, marker, ledger? Come, and add your thoughts. Our consensus definitions will be published in future issues of the *Quarterly*.

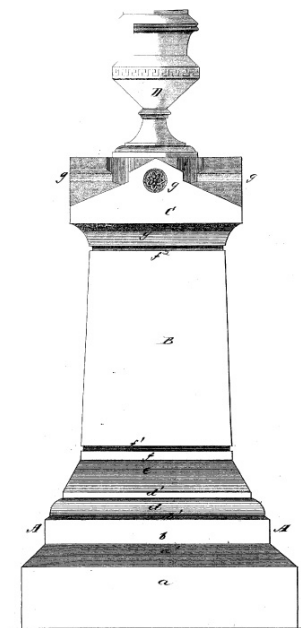
2:30–3:30pm

Stones and Bones: Resource Packet for Teachers, and the Work of the Vermont Old Cemetery Association (VOCA)

— Charles E. Marchant

Stones and Bones is a teaching resource packet put together by a group of Vermont teachers. The purpose of the packet is to demonstrate how a cemetery can be used as a teaching tool. The packet contains 80+ pages of reproducible curriculum ideas suitable for grades 4 and above. It can be used both in the classroom or the cemetery. First published in 1996, the packet has been republished several times and was updated in 2008.

During the session the presenter will explain how some of these ideas work, and participants will have an opportunity to try them. VOCA helped community groups to cooperate with the schools in cemetery restoration projects. As Secretary of VOCA, Charles Marchant will explain the work of the organization and suggest way to establish a similar group in the participant’s area.



No. 608. Scale 1/8 Inch—1 Foot.

Illustration from United States Patent & Trademark Office. Publication D0009964. Design No. 9964, dated May 8, 1877



3:30–5:00pm

Fun and Games with a Grave Theme!

Join us for fun and games. Test your knowledge of grave markers and cemetery trivia. This is a less than serious session of fun and games—with a decidedly grave theme! Join one of the five teams to see which group can be first to complete the Crossword Puzzle, reign as champions of the *Jeopardy* quiz, *Name That Tune*, try your luck at Bingo, or answer all 20 Questions correctly.

(Limited to six teams, 24 total active participants. Sign-up at Registration/Information at Diamond Hall.)



7:00pm *Jonischkies Cemetery and the Earliest Lithuanian Immigrants to America*

— Patsy Hand, Milda Richardson and Reda Veitas Limantas

The Jonischkies Cemetery in DeWitt County, Texas, has been at the focus of research concerning the migration of Lutheran Lithuanians from Lithuania Minor to South Texas during 1848-1864, in the years preceding the Civil War. Prior to this research project, it generally was accepted that the earliest Lithuanian immigrants to the United States had arrived well after the Civil War and settled primarily in Pennsylvania to work in the coal mines. Study of the Jonischkies Cemetery and several others, such as the cemetery at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Yorktown and older burial grounds of Woodlawn and Meyersville, reveals that the earliest Lithuanian immigrants to America came to Texas several decades before the Civil War from the Lithuania Minor region along the eastern coast of Lithuania (historically known as East Prussia). Among the approximately forty Texas interments already restored, the earliest tombstone dates to 1869. Restoration continues by volunteers, with support from local businesses, and a grave “witcher” has visited in an attempt to locate graves that have no markers.



Markings on the tombstones are written in German, reflecting the Lithuanian-Prussian origin of the immigrants. However, the evidence in 19th-century correspondence and religious books indicates that the people spoke, read and wrote in the Lithuanian language (and always spelled San Antonio correctly!). A historical marker was erected on route to the Jonischkies Cemetery in 1994. A portion of the text reads: “Leaving their homeland for a variety of religious and political reasons, the Lithuanians arrived in Texas primarily through the ports of Galveston and Indianola. Establishing farms in the area, the Lithuanians became American citizens and contributed to the history and culture of this area. Men from the community fought on both sides of the American Civil War. A small graveyard south of Yorktown known as Jonischkies Cemetery contains the interments of many of these early settlers.”

This presentation is based on over 20 years of archival and ethnographic research, including oral histories of descendants, and will be illustrated with historical and contemporary photographs and an excerpt from a documentary film being prepared by award-winning filmmaker Romas Šležas.

7:25pm *Ligatures to Lichen: a Forum on Incised Letterforms (circa 1640-1750)*

— Lynne Baggett

Among publications on the subject of gravestone research, importance is typically placed on the epitaph, decorative motifs, and historical context, while scant attention has been directed specifically toward characteristics of the form of the incised lettering itself. Careful observation and study by contemporary experts in the field of typography and letterform design has the potential to reveal much about the stonemason’s heritage, influences and often-independent creative voice. Of particular interest are the stones that exist in rural communities. Such naive letterforms are frequently dismissed as “crude” and unfavorably compared with those examples attributed to “professional” craftsman. For the past year, I have



been developing a method to disseminate my research and focus attention more specifically on the idiosyncrasies found within incised lettering extant in the American colonies and to direct this information to a broader public audience of scholars in this field. This presentation will describe the collaborative opportunities available using digital technologies through an interactive weblog “Ligatures to Lichen”. This site has been created specifically to provide a database of information on the above and will include an opportunity for dialog among experts in the field of letterform design and gravestone research.

7:50pm *Grave Structures in Louisiana and Other Parts of the South* — Gerald T. McNeill

Louisiana is probably best known for above-ground burial tombs in the southern part of the state, especially in New Orleans. Certainly, these grave structures are unique and important to the cemetery landscape of Louisiana and will be the first grave structures discussed. Unfortunately, when the above-ground burial tombs are discussed on Internet sites and written about in cemetery tour guides of New Orleans, most state that above-ground tombs are a necessity for burials in New Orleans and South Louisiana due to the high water table. Most fail to mention the cultural aspects of these grave structures. The second grave structure to be discussed, which is identified by various names—grave sheds, grave covers, grave houses, and grave shelters—are found in southern folk cemeteries in the northern part of Louisiana and other areas of the South. Grave shelters will be the term used in this paper for these grave structures found in the southern folk cemeteries. The grave shelters were first identified by two cultural geographers, Dr. Gregory Jeane and the late Dr. Terry Jordan, and these geographers have provided the primary research on the southern folk cemetery complex. Construction materials of both old and newer grave shelters and their southern locations will be noted. Lastly, the lone remaining cemetery containing the French Acadian or Cajun grave houses of Louisiana will be discussed as a grave structure in Louisiana. This cemetery, Istre, has been documented in a video and in a recently published book by descendants of one of the families buried in this cemetery.





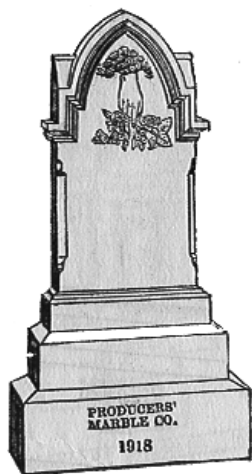
8:15pm *Yellow Fever Monuments: Evidence of the 1878 Yellow Fever Epidemic in Mississippi* — Deanne Nuwer

The 1878 yellow fever epidemic claimed approximately 4,000 lives in Mississippi from August to December that year. This epidemic reached as far north as New York as it spread fear and death across the nation, especially in the South. Notorious for its unhealthy climate and almost annual outbreaks of yellow fever, Mississippi epitomized in many aspects the sickly South in the late 19th century. Citizens in the state every year lived in dread that yellow fever would strike. Exacerbating their anxiety was the fact that no one in 1878 knew the etiology of the disease. The mode of transmission was a mystery for all who lived in the regions of probable outbreaks. Regardless of people's fear of the disease, dotting the countryside of Mississippi and standing tall in its cities' cemeteries are monuments to those who died in the 1878 epidemic. These monuments were created even in a time when the mere mention of yellow fever was taboo because of the panic it caused as people attempted to flee from the disease. Nevertheless, its victims were remembered. Often entire families were buried with one obelisk to memorialize their deaths. These monuments reveal a society bound by fear yet desirous of properly remembering the victims of yellow fever.



Saturday Schedule of Events

7:30–8:30am	Breakfast at Foss Dining Hall.
8:00am–9:00pm	Registration in the Atrium of the Diamond Building.
8:45am–3:30pm	Guided Motor Coach tours depart from the Mary Low parking lot adjacent to the Diamond Building. Self-Guided or “To and From” Tours. Optional Activities.
3:30pm	Optional Activities.
3:30–4:30pm	Sales & Exhibits.
5:00–5:30pm	Forbes and Oakley Awards Reception in the Atrium of the Diamond Building. Cash bar with beer, wine, soda, crackers & cheese.
5:30–7:00pm	Forbes Banquet in the Alumni Center.
7:00–8:00pm	AGS Annual Meeting.
7:00–9:00pm	Sales & Exhibits.
8:00–9:00pm	Evening Programs, Diamond Building.
9:00–11:00pm	Late Night in the Mary Low Coffee House, Coburn Residence Hall.



*Illustration from Vermont Marble Co.
1907 Dealer's Book.*



Small Maine Cemeteries Tour

This tour will begin with a visit to Fayette's Corner Cemetery and nearby Kent Cemetery. Fayette Corner was the center of the town's activity in the early days. Many of Fayette's early settlers are buried here. Established in 1880, the small .35 acre Kent Cemetery was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. The raised burial ground is noted for its concentric ring design, which surrounds a central monument.

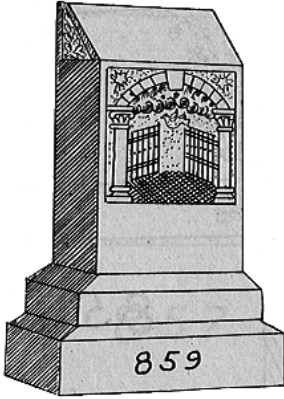
The next stop on this tour is the Wing Cemetery in Wayne. Alonzo Wing of Jefferson, Maine (1840–1889) is credited as the architect of this "ring" cemetery and James Norris Wing (1818–1899) was the builder. Six years were spent designing the cemetery, leveling the terrain, digging three feet down to remove all the stones in the lot and carefully measuring the lots, cutting arcs from granite, and shaping grave plots around them. The granite rings, as well as the walls of the cemetery, were placed before 39 bodies from the old cemetery were transferred to the new one. The Wing Cemetery was completed in 1871 and joined the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.

Kent's Hill Cemetery in Readfield is the next stop on this tour. Established in 1808, Kent's Hill has just over 200 burials and its noted for its marble gravestones and large granite monuments. The cemetery was originally affiliated with the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1934, it was deeded to the town.

Readfield's Case Cemetery is the final stop on the tour. Founded in 1789, the hillside contains scores of unmarked burials, as well as the 100 or so that retain markers. The slate gravestones found in Case Cemetery are some of the oldest markers to be found on the Maine Small Cemeteries Tour. The largest marker found on the tour also appears in this cemetery, memorializing Elder Isaac Case, a pioneer Baptist missionary in Maine. His tomb is alleged to mark the spot where his pulpit once stood.



West Maine Cemetery Tour



*Illustration from The Green Mountain
Marble Corporation 1930 Dealers List*

The first stop of the West Tour will be Riverside Cemetery in Farmington. Established in 1858 with the first interment, that of Richard S. Rice, in April 1858. In 1866, Riverside Cemetery was enlarged. Directly south of Riverside, four acres were set out as Franklin Cemetery and in 1876, a receiving tomb was built. In the 1890's, the remains of 27 burials from the Center Meeting House Cemetery were reinterred in Franklin Cemetery. At some later date, Franklin Cemetery became part of Riverside Cemetery. Immediately across the road is Farmington's Fairview Cemetery.

In addition to many early stones, Riverside Cemetery features one tablestone, several beautiful angels and busts, and more white bronze (zinc) monuments than any other cemetery in this part of Maine.

The next stop on this tour of western Maine is the New Sharon Cemetery. This cemetery has many burials from the early 1800's and with, the acquisition of additional land, is still active. There is a variety of stone types and styles in each of the cemeteries—slate, marble and granite; tablestones, statuary, and a variety of marble markers. Of particular note are the small slate stones in this area.

The Maplewood Cemetery in Fairfield will be the final stop on this tour. This is the largest cemetery in Fairfield and is the burial place of many prominent residents. There are a number of interesting markers, including an angel with graceful wings and a cross, which can be found on the top of the Williams' mausoleum.



North Maine Cemetery Tour

The North Maine Cemetery Tour begins with a visit to Mount Pleasant Catholic Cemetery in Bangor, Maine. Established in 1855 on 14 acres of land, the cemetery was first known as Birch Hill Catholic Cemetery. It is believed that some of the gravestones, if not the remains, were relocated from the earlier Buck Street Cemetery. There is no specific record of when the name change occurred, but by the early 1870's this cemetery was known as Mount Pleasant. Construction of the I-95 corridor split the cemetery in two during the early 1970's.

The next stop is Mount Hope Cemetery, America's second garden cemetery, designed by Charles G. Bryant in 1834. Beginning with 50 acres, the cemetery encompassed over 250 acres by 1996. Incorporated as a city in 1834, Bangor was a frontier boomtown and Mount Hope Cemetery became the preferred resting ground for Bangor's 19th- and early 20th-century elite. The cemetery includes the gravesites of a U.S. Vice President, two U.S. Senators, eleven U.S. Congressmen, two U.S. Ambassadors, five Maine Governors, eight Civil War Generals and numerous "lumber barons" and other local businessmen and politicians. Among the notorious buried here are Fannie Jones, who was Bangor's premiere Madame, and the FBI's most wanted—Alfred "Al" James Brady.



8:00pm *The Waning of the Dutch Language in America: A Tale of Two Communities from the Grave* — Kara Vandam

Researchers in both linguistics and necroethnecity have analyzed the linguistic value of gravestone markers as indicators of ethnic identity, as well as language prestige, shift, and death. This study analyzes 19th- and 20th-century Dutch graves found in West Michigan, as well as 18th-century Dutch graves in the Old Dutch Burying Ground of Sleepy Hollow (Tarrytown, New York) in terms of age (of grave and decedent), quantity and type of inscription (e.g., bilingual), and familial preferences. This study is tied to a larger study of language shift in these communities and, so, relevant evidence from other areas of these societies—the press, schools, and churches—will also be introduced. The New York community saw the Dutch language disappear by the time of the Revolutionary War. There are 942 headstones in the Old Dutch Burying Ground of Sleepy Hollow from the period 1755-1860; eleven of these are completely or partially in Dutch. While a small sample, interesting patterns can be suggested from these graves generally with respect to the variables of age, gender, and class. In the West Michigan community, the Dutch language survived until World War I. This study analyzed forty-two graves of Dutch settlers in three cemeteries who died between 1870-1935 with English, Dutch, or bilingual inscriptions. As with the New York markers, these reveal patterns tied to contemporary events, social class, and ethnic and religious identity. This paper argues that, for the majority of the decedents in the study, the grave inscriptions represent most strongly relic ethnic markers: the choice of language was socio-cultural, no longer linguistic. This phenomenon has been attested among many immigrant



Illustration from Vermont Marble Co. 1936 Dealer's Book.

communities: the use and misuse of diacritics on Czech graves in Praha, Texas and the use of the Fraktur script on Pennsylvania German graves.

8:30pm *"The Last Voyage"* — Laurel K. Gabel

One of the many romantic themes in 19th-century culture was that of "The Last Voyage," an allegorical death scene in which an angel guides a graceful boat carrying the newly deceased across the water to a distant shore. The concept of a watery boundary that divides the world of the living from the netherworld of the dead is found in the mythology and religion of most early civilizations. It is also reflected in epic poems, hymns and visual art of the modern era. This paper explores the source of one such design and its popular execution as a gravemarker motif.



7:00–9am	Registration in the Atrium of the Diamond Building—Check out & return keys
7:30–9:00am	Breakfast at Foss Dining Hall
2:00pm	SpiritsAlive will host tour of Eastern Cemetery in Portland

Thank you!

Join us for the
35th AGS Annual Conference
June 19–June 24, 2012
Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ

Sunday Schedule of Events



Conference Notes



Conference Notes



Conference Notes





In the fall of 1882 someone stopped at Baker and Judkins Monument Company in Skowhegan and ordered a gravestone for Luly Low, the daughter of Charles W. & Maria A. Low (order placed “at shop”). Mr. Low was to be billed \$65 for the stone, which was to be set in North Cemetery in Skowhegan. Luly died August 20, 1882 at the age of 13 years, 11 months. The requested epitaph was “*Oh how much we miss the Luly/Home to us seems dark and drear/But thy grave we ever cherish/And water it with many a tear*”.

This stone is not one of the oldest in the area, but it is a wonderful example of the marble carvings that are so prevalent in the cemeteries of Central Maine. We know the details about Luly’s stone from *The Marble Records* (Index: Book 26, Page 121), as published in 2006 by the Maine Old Cemetery Association (MOCA). This MOCA publication is an every-name index to the company’s order books from April 16, 1855. The order books list the details of each order and often include a drawing of what was to be carved on the stone. In the shape of a lute, the stone for Luly was to have intricately carved ivy trailing on the front and back of the stone.

The monument company was started in 1846 by W. A. F. Stevens. It was purchased August 15, 1863 by Harrison Baker and Charles C. Emery. In 1863 Mr. Emery sold his share to John F. Judkins and the firm became “Baker and Judkins.” In 1906, it was sold to Edwin Warren Marble. When Mr. Marble died in 1916, his son Gerald Coker Marble, purchased the business from the estate and the company continued until 1960. Over time, the name of the company changed, and as you tour area cemeteries, watch for those stones that have carved in the lower left the various names by which this monument company was known.





AGS Past Annual Conferences and Meetings

- 1978 Dublin School, Dublin, New Hampshire
- 1979 Salve Regina College, Newport Rhode Island
- 1980 Bradford College, Haverhill, Massachusetts
- 1981 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut
- 1982 Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts
- 1983 Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts
- 1984 Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut
- 1985 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- 1986 Pine Manor College, Brookline, Massachusetts
- 1987 Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts
- 1988 Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
- 1989 Governor Dummer Academy, Byfield, Massachusetts
- 1990 Roger Williams College, Bristol, Rhode Island
- 1991 Northfield-Mt. Herman, Gill, Massachusetts
- 1992 Union College, Schenectady, New York
- 1993 Connecticut College, New London Connecticut
- 1994 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois
- 1995 Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts
- 1996 University of Southern Maine, Gorham, Maine
- 1997 Becker College, Leicester, Massachusetts
- 1998 Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey
- 1999 George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia
and Reed College, Portland, Oregon
- 2000 Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
- 2001 Pine Manor College, Brookline, Massachusetts
and San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California
- 2002 Savannah College of Art & Design, Savannah, Georgia
- 2003 Green Mountain College, Poultney, Vermont
- 2004 Western Connecticut State University, Danbury, Connecticut
- 2005 St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia
- 2006 Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
- 2007 Rivier College, Nashua, New Hampshire
- 2008 Hampshire College, Amherst, Massachusetts
- 2009 Union College, Schenectady, New York
- 2010 Denison University, Granville, Ohio