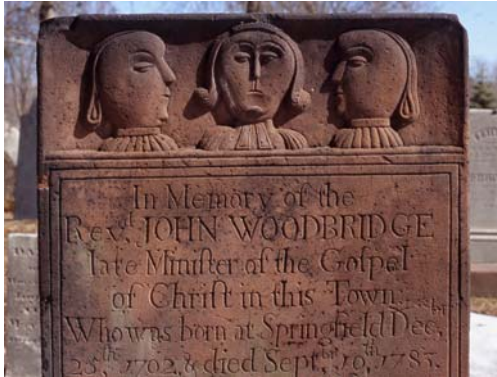


Our **Friday bus tours** will explore other portions of the Pioneer Valley:



Sandstone marker memorializing a minister and two spouses, Old South Hadley Burial Ground

The **East Side Tour** will begin in Hadley, a river town on the east side of the Connecticut River, settled during the 1650s (inc. 1659). At the Old Hadley Cemetery, we will see a variety of gravestone styles and materials from throughout the Pioneer Valley, and witness the results of Fred Oakley's prodigious conservation efforts. We will then travel to Hadley's eldest daughter town, South Hadley, where we will visit Evergreen Cemetery (est. 1868). On the west side of Evergreen Cemetery is the transplanted Old South Hadley Burial Ground where we will see the work of a number of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century sandstone cutters. (While at the conference, you may want to look through a copy of *The Old South Hadley Burial Ground, 1976, A Conservation Project* coordinated by Jesse Lie.) From South Hadley, we will continue south to Springfield, the mother of all

Pioneer Valley river towns, settled in the mid-1630s. Here, we will visit Springfield Cemetery (est. 1841). In Springfield, as in South Hadley and elsewhere, burials, markers and monuments were moved from colonial-era burying grounds to more recently-established, privately-managed cemeteries. Here as in South Hadley, conferees may elect to linger among the transplanted, colonial-era sandstones, wander among more recent marble and granite monuments, or do a bit of both.

The **West Side Tour** will begin in Northampton, a river town on the west side of the Connecticut river, settled during the early 1650s (inc. 1654). Our first stop will be Bridge Street Cemetery, a municipal cemetery which like the Old Hadley Cemetery, evolved from a colonial-era burying ground. At Bridge Street, all but a few of the 18th-century markers and monuments are sandstone; most 19th-century markers are marble. Many are the work of Nathaniel Phelps and sons, who dominated the local gravestone market from the 1760s through the turn of the 19th century. Next, we will visit St. Mary's, a Roman Catholic Cemetery established in 1850. There, we will have an opportunity to see how many of Northampton's 19th-century immigrant families chose to memorialize their ancestors; to see how their markers and monuments contrast with those of local Connecticut Valley Yankees. (For more about our visit to St. Mary's, see below.)

We will then travel south to West Springfield, eldest daughter of Springfield (inc. 1774). At Park Street Cemetery, we will view the work of several Springfield-area sandstone cutters, notably, John Ely, who dominated the local gravestone market during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. From West Springfield, we will travel north to Holyoke (daughter of West Springfield, inc. 1850). There, we will visit Elmwood Cemetery (est. 1755).



Large, ornate sandstone marker at Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke

For a virtual tour of Bridge Street Cemetery, click on:
www.historic-northampton.org/601081/601506/601507

At **St. Mary's Cemetery** in Northampton, we will learn about the theological significance of some of the cemetery art. Special emphasis will be placed on the range of images of Jesus (as the Infant of Prague, as the Child Jesus, as the infant in the manger, as the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and as the crucified one), of Mary (as the pious Virgin, as the Sacred Heart of Mary), and of their respective symbols (e.g., lilies, crown and cross, chalice, grapes). Symbols of the Trinity (triangle, eye) will also be discussed. Cynthia Toolin, your tour guide for this portion of the bus trip is a professional Roman Catholic theologian and seminary professor.

For more information about the cemeteries we will visit in West Springfield, Holyoke, we suggest *Stories in Carved Stone*, a series of guidebooks by Rusty Clark. The first volume in this series covers West Springfield, the third volume covers Holyoke.



1757 winged effigy, Templeton, Massachusetts

The **Quabbin Tour** will visit cemeteries in the uplands east of the Connecticut River Valley. We will travel through a rural New England setting to visit three cemeteries that are located in historic districts, adjacent to town commons. The fourth visitation is to the twenty-two acre Quabbin Park Cemetery which was established in 1931 to accommodate the relocation of the cemeteries in the four towns that were dismantled for the establishment of the eighteen mile long Quabbin Reservoir.

Grave markers on the tour include slates with winged skulls, cherubs, portraits, willows, and willows and urns. There are also schist, sandstone

and early nineteenth-century marble markers and monuments, and some Victorian statuary. Some of the representative carvers include Dwight, Felton, Geyer, Park, Sikes, Soule, and Worster.

Epitaphs include: “died of Spotted Fever,” . . . “killed by the fall of a tree,” . . . “killed by the fall of a fence,” . . . “his death was occasioned by the unexpected fall of a rock,” . . . “was killed by the cars,” . . . “killed by railroad accident at Coventry, VA,” . . . “died at Barton, VT from injuries on the RR,” . . . “who was kicked by a horse and expired the next morning,” . . . “who was killed by lightning,” . . . from the War of 1812: “who was pressed into the British service for six months on board a war ship,” . . . and a Civil War prisoner who “died of disease caused by starvation.”