

# DOWNLOAD PDF COLONIAL BURYING GROUNDS OF EASTERN CONNECTICUT AND THE MEN WHO MADE THEM

## Chapter 1 : The Colonial Stone Carvers of Eastern Connecticut: a Virtual Cemetery - Find A Grave

*Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut and the Men Who Made Them (Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts & Sciences, July , Vol Xxi) reprint of edition Edition.*

Photographs by Daniel and Jessie Lie Farber. Slater has dedicated his book to the memory of Mrs. Forbes, and to the memory of Ernest Caulfield, whose pioneering work in the study of Connecticut gravestones was published in twelve installments in the Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin between and . The first part is on the gravestone carvers. In , Slater explained why it is important in material culture studies to accurately identify the work of individual carvers: Further it seems to me that it can be very misleading to attempt to interpret cultural flow by analyzing changes in motifs in individual cemeteries as advocated by Deetz and others without at the same time considering how many individual carvers are involved and where they have come from. The individual carvers are then presented in their respective categories, determined by the kind of material with which they primarily worked. This alone is an enormous contribution to the field of gravestone studies. More than two hundred eighteenth-century graveyards in sixty communities are discussed, presented alphabetically from Andover to Woodstock. There is a brief history of each town, and very specific directions for finding each burying ground. Under each town there is also a numerical tally of stones by identified carvers, sorted by burying grounds within the town. Referring back to Huntington in the carver section, we can further discover his period of productivity, numerical distribution of his stones in other communities, a brief analysis of his carving influences, names of his competitors and an illustration or drawing of a typical stone cross-referenced to other illustrations of his work in the book. My one criticism is that Slater has continued Dr. To continue the example of Lebanon, Slater observes, One must be insensitive indeed if he or she can sit unmoved in the Old Trumbull Burying Ground in Lebanon very late on a summer afternoon when, as if by magic, the whole graveyard of dark lichen-clad stones suddenly lights up as the dying sun strikes the stone faces and one is suddenly confronted by an army of staring almond eyes and uplifted wings. It is then the graveyard comes alive as it has every sunny evening for nearly two hundred and fifty years. It is then that you can feel the peculiar genius of the old carvers as no photograph or rubbing, however beautiful, can ever do. The Farbers are the foremost gravestone photographers in North America, having pioneered the mirror method of stone photography. Their work is represented in many major collections. This stone was used to illustrate the cover of *Material History Bulletin*. Collins moved to Shaftsbury, Vermont, in where he continued to carve for his market in Connecticut and elsewhere, using Vermont marble. Stephen Greene Press, , which lists 57 interesting cemeteries in 48 communities for all of Connecticut. Kull was producing a guide book for all of New England, and included nineteenth-century cemeteries as well.

# DOWNLOAD PDF COLONIAL BURYING GROUNDS OF EASTERN CONNECTICUT AND THE MEN WHO MADE THEM

## Chapter 2 : New England Cemeteries - Genealogy - LibGuides at University of Massachusetts Amherst

*The Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut and the Men Who Made Them. Vol. 1 of Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, July Photographs by Daniel and Jessie Lie Farber.*

Much of the information in this chapter was taken from the notes and study of Dr. Caulfield and Dr. James Slater who has carried on Dr. Ernest Caulfield on Connecticut Carvers and their work. His interest developed through his study of childhood epidemics. These old memorial art pieces were the only source from which he could collect his information and statistics on how many died, how old or young were they, where and when these illnesses flourished and how they traveled from one area to another. Slater with Ruth Shapleigh-Brown A more recent publication that is most helpful and may be available through your local library is: Archon Books, , 2nd edition with updated information, Please keep in mind that this is ongoing research and, as new observations and clues are found, may cause us to change some of our previous attributions. Older references are very valuable indeed and are priceless collections of older gravestone documentation and photographs, especially at the rate these stones are deteriorating. We have in recent years, with new research, unearthed new carvers. For those that are new to this topic we should explain a few simple terms and basics. The earliest grave markers used in Connecticut were most likely those of wood or simple field stone as in many first settlements of America. The larger cities, for example Boston, Massachusetts and Newport, Rhode Island, had established communities with large populations that would support economically, a full time business of making or providing coffins and gravestones. Most gravestones were made by stonemasons or quarry holders who also traded in architectural features such as foundation stone for buildings and bridges, mantles, door jams and fireplaces. In cities like Boston and Newport you find some very distinguished and notable craftsmen like the Stevens family, whose works were well known and are found all the way down the coast to Charleston, South Carolina. These eloquent and elaborately carved slates were often shipped to other ports to fill the need for those that could afford to do so. For those poorer local folks, they would do with what they could until a man of skill would join their community or at least be passing through and stay long enough to fill some orders. The Stevens shop of Newport, Rhode Island by the way is the oldest established gravestone carving business in America. Very seldom did these early carvers sign their work. The only way carver research can be done is by interested parties comparing notes and photographs. Scrutinizing every little detail and documenting every minor change to identify a particular group of design styles or, even more intimidating, separating generations as a style progressed within a family business. Researching community and family histories to obtain any clue as to who owned the quarries, who were the stone workers of the area, who paid who for gravestones, and who left what in their estates. This is the only way to unravel these mysteries unless one is lucky enough to happen upon an actual account of such a craftsman. If you are a good detective, love solving mysteries and have an eye for detail, you too may become hooked on this ever changing field of study. The drawing below will help identify terms used to describe the parts of a colonial gravestone.

## DOWNLOAD PDF COLONIAL BURYING GROUNDS OF EASTERN CONNECTICUT AND THE MEN WHO MADE THEM

### Chapter 3 : Duck River Cemetery - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! The colonial burying grounds of eastern Connecticut and the men who made them. [James A Slater; Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.]*

In nearby Lebanon , Windham , and Columbia , graveyards are dominated by the carvings of Obadiah Wheeler , the Manning family , and the Collins family , with the odd Gershom Barlett or John Hartshorn thrown in. In contrast, the Brooklyn cemetery contains the work of at least a dozen different carvers, many of whom are much better known for their work in Worcester, Boston, and Providence. This New York Times article may also help. If anyone knows these carvers or has seen similar work, please leave your leads in the comments! His work on the Jane Tyler stone is notable for several reasons: There are about a dozen Manning stones in this cemetery, though I am not expert enough to tell which were carved by Josiah and which by his sons, Rockwell and Frederick, or others in their workshop. Since Frederick was born in and Rockwell in , we might attribute the Tyler stone to Josiah even if it were not signed, but stones are often backdated. It is somewhat unlikely that Josiah Manning carved this stone in , as he was only 16 at the time. Elijah Sikes and Family: These are beautiful stones, unlike anything in Windham or Lebanon. The Sikes stones in Brooklyn are wonderful. The faces are so striking and the whorls seem to be in motion. The Martha Phipps stone - above right looks almost Egyptian. The striking tablet at left is devoted to the entire Peirce family: These are only two among at least 10 Sikes stones in Brooklyn, and they are all beautiful, though their lack of mouths creeps me out a little. It features a lovely allegorical carving of a plucked rose and the epitaph, "The Rose blossoms it diffuses sweetness in the morning; plucked from the Stock, it is still lovely To thee, the morning of Eternity is come! Here are the stones whose carvers I do not know. This is a small, rough-hewn stone with uneven letters click to enlarge. It is barely readable, and the date may say or This little stone looks like another example of work by a local, non-professional carver. The carvings are simple but deeply inscribed. Yet another local, amateur carver. This stone reads, "Hannah Weeks Daughter of Ebr. The organic-looking carving on this lunette looks like an amateur version of the plant on the stone below. The only examples I have seen are on the gravestones of women, young children, and slaves. This example is no exception: The Sukey Smith stone in Providence has an almost identical carving. John and Henry Harris and share a modified version of the design. I have never seen the work of this carver before. He seems to be working in a Boston style on slate with fine carving. It is possible that I have seen him before but do not recognize his style because he may be attempting some form of portraiture. The stone is for "Abigail Perrin of Roxbury " who died in at age If her family moved to Brooklyn from Roxbury, they may have sent back to Massachusetts for her stone, which might explain the Boston styling. This stone may have been carved by the same person who made the Abigail Perrin stone above. The eye capsules and wing patterns look similar, as does the possible attempt at portraiture. It honors Joseph Scarborough, who died in at age The flag in the picture is part of a GAR star on the grave, but I have no idea why that was there, since he obviously did not fight in the Civil War. The carving work is so exquisite it could have been made in Boston or Newport. This stone is for Ruth Taylor d. Hollis New Hampshire, Stonecarvers, There are several of these small, lightly-etched slate stones in Brooklyn. This one is for Stephen Williams Similar stones bear , , and dates. These carvings are very delicate. I am fairly certain that these are the work of Beza Soule. This one is a mystery too. Look at that chin! This is the Tomas Williams stone The Elizabeth Downing stone is similarly chin-tastic. I think that the cleft-chin carver may be either Richard or Lebbeus Kimball. This is the Expeaerenc Whitaker stone I think they were going for "Experience. The eyebrows are similar, though, as are the swirly shapes flanking the face. There are two little sunrise stones in Brooklyn: Oh, Blogger, with your formatting issues.

### Chapter 4 : Ye Antientist Burial Ground, New London - Wikipedia

# DOWNLOAD PDF COLONIAL BURYING GROUNDS OF EASTERN CONNECTICUT AND THE MEN WHO MADE THEM

*The Colonial Stone Carvers of Eastern Connecticut A collection of carvers' work based on the Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Volume XXI, revised edition: The Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut and the Men Who Made Them, by James A. Slater,*

## Chapter 5 : Gershom Bartlett () - Find A Grave Memorial

*Coordinates. The Duck River Cemetery, also known as the Old Lyme Cemetery is the communal burying ground of the town of Old Lyme, Connecticut. The earliest surviving grave marker dates from , Renold Marvin`s gravestone.*

## Chapter 6 : Gravestone Geek: About Gravestone Geek

*the old burying grounds in Lebanon. In the 19th century, The Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut and the Men Who Made Them Colonial Cemeteries in.*

## Chapter 7 : Carvers â€“ Connecticut Gravestone Network

*Much of the following information has been gleaned from "The Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut and the Men Who Made Them," by James A. Slater, an encyclopedic work published by the Connecticut Academy of Arts & Sciences in*

## Chapter 8 : Catalog Record: The colonial burying grounds of eastern | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Ye Antientist Burial Ground in New London, Connecticut is one of the earliest graveyards in New England and the oldest colonial cemetery in New London calendrieldelascience.com hillside lot of acres (6, mÂ²) adjoins the original site of the settlement's first meeting house.*

## Chapter 9 : CiNii Books - The colonial burying grounds of eastern Connecticut and the men who made them

*The Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut and the Men Who Made Them. Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts & Sciences, vol. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books,*