

Green Mount Cemetery

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Norwich University History Independent Study Project
Summer 2009: Faculty Advisor, Professor Gary T. Lord



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Introduction

The Green Mount Cemetery is a beautiful cemetery located just outside the downtown area of Montpelier, Vermont along State Street. It is situated on a rolling hillside on the Winooski River, with rock ledges darting from the earth and surrounded by trees. A walk through the cemetery is like walking through a Montpelier history book, it is a virtual “who’s who” of Montpelier. The memorial artwork displayed in the cemetery is of the finest quality. Sadly, though, this beautiful cemetery is underappreciated, people no longer casually stroll through it, as was originally intended.

The Green Mount Cemetery in Montpelier is quite unlike the other major cemeteries within Central Vermont. Most of those cemeteries are either church cemeteries or lawn cemeteries. The cemetery that has received the most attention in Central Vermont is of course the Hope Cemetery in Barre. Hope Cemetery is a lawn cemetery, a type of cemetery that is relatively flat, and is mostly open with a few trees and shrubs scattered across the lot. In stark contrast to this lawn cemetery lies the Green Mount Cemetery in Montpelier. The Green Mount Cemetery is a rural cemetery, which is also known as a “garden cemetery.” Rural cemeteries were designed to incorporate the natural beauty of the landscape into the cemetery design.

The Green Mount Cemetery is overshadowed by the Hope Cemetery. There are several reasons for this, one reason is that the Hope Cemetery showcases many of the granite memorial masterpieces of local Barre artists and is much larger than the Green Mount Cemetery. Another reason is that it is easier to drive through, and is advertised as the place to see mortuary artwork. The Green Mount Cemetery may not have as many masterpieces as Hope Cemetery, but it does have quite a few of its own. Hope Cemetery specifies that the

distinctive Barre grey granite is to be used in the cemetery. The Green Mount Cemetery displays Barre grey granite memorials, as well as other colors of granite. In addition to the granite memorials there are marble, bronze, white bronze, slate, and wood memorials as well. Supplementary to the common memorials, the Green Mount Cemetery incorporates the granite ledge that protrudes from the ground as memorials, as well as memorials in the form of trees, and from the remains of trees, such as stumps. [For examples, and more information about different memorial materials described here see Appendix A].

The Green Mount Cemetery should be looked at in a different light than the Hope Cemetery instead of being regarded as secondary to the Hope Cemetery in terms of significance. They both should be admired for what they are: Hope Cemetery is a lawn cemetery which showcases artwork of Barre granite cut by Barre artists, and the Green Mount Cemetery is a rural cemetery in which the landscape is used to enhance the beauty of the memorials that are exhibited in this stunning setting.

The Rural Cemetery Movement

Montpelier is not alone in remembering their loved ones in a rural cemetery setting. In 1855 when the cemetery was opened the rural cemetery movement was at its height. Cities across America were designing new burial places for their dead because overcrowded churchyards and public graveyards of the past were no longer considered adequate. The rural cemetery movement began in Paris, France when in 1804 the Père Lachaise Cemetery was opened. It was the first landscaped cemetery and it influenced other rural cemeteries, or also called garden cemeteries, to be designed and constructed throughout Europe. In America the first rural cemetery was the Mount Auburn Cemetery constructed in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1831.



Picture of the Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris.

By the 1830's many graveyards in urban areas were overcrowded and considered by many to be unsanitary. The religious beliefs held by early Americans also played a role in the unpleasant aura associated with early cemeteries. According to David Sloane, in *The Last Great Necessity*, the rural cemetery movement was coinciding with a change in religious beliefs. The face of death was changing as was a new found belief in Resurrection. Instead of eternal damnation, people were beginning to believe that if you led a good life and did good deeds you could have a happy eternal life. These new beliefs "lessened the fear of death and brought the world of the dead closer to that of the living."¹

In addition to a change in religious beliefs and sanitation concerns, Romanticism captured national attention. Americans turned their backs on The Age of Reason, and embraced Romanticism which included a love of the outdoors and of nature. Americans

wanted their cities and towns to feel and look more natural. They planted trees along roadways and constructed city parks. The cemeteries were built with a more naturalistic feel. The rural cemetery was a place where city dwellers escaped their urban life and enjoyed a walk through a rural environment. The rural cemetery movement began as a result of a longing and nostalgia for a more natural environment that so many migrants to cities had left behind. David Sloane put it best when he wrote: "this new attitude towards nature, which was so emblematic of Romanticism, was critical to the spread of the rural cemetery movement in America."²

Rural cemeteries were characterized as a cemetery that embraced the natural beauty of the landscape. The ideal rural cemetery integrated "wild scenery, rolling or sharper terrain, and water."³ The roads and paths were designed to follow the natural contours of the landscape. Mature forests were left in place, as were rock faces and ponds. In addition to the trees that were already in place, horticulturalists were employed to plant additional trees and shrubs that would accentuate the natural beauty of the site. David Sloane explains that "due to its horticultural orientation" many historians call rural cemeteries, "garden cemeteries," but this is incorrect because it "misses the cultural significance of city dwellers... [attempting] to reestablish some of the virtues of country life in the cities."⁴ Therefore, although rural cemeteries are garden-like in nature they should not be called a garden cemetery. Lastly, according to Sloane, rural cemeteries' graves were ordered in such a way that they did not look geometrically ordered. The lack of geometric order was to ensure that rural cemeteries did not remind people of the ordered cities they were attempting to escape.⁵

Mount Auburn

Mount Auburn was the first of the rural cemeteries built in America. It was built in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1831. It consisted of "175 acres of hills, dells, ponds, woodlands

and clearings.”⁶ The cemetery was designed by the president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Henry A. S. Dearborn. Dearborn was assisted by a civil engineer, Alexander Wadsworth, and a committee of Bostonians led by Dr. Jacob Bigelow.⁷ They designed the beautiful cemetery in a fashion that embraced all of the natural beauty of the landscape. Prior to the cemetery being constructed the land was engulfed by a mature forest. The designers utilized the mature forest in the design of the cemetery. They ensured that they followed the natural topography of the land when they designed the cemetery.⁸



Picture of Mount Auburn

Mount Auburn was very important to the rural cemetery movement and was the catalyst for the movement within the United States. After Mount Auburn was constructed cities and towns all across America established rural cemeteries on their outskirts. Mount Auburn became the American model for rural cemeteries.

History of the Green Mount Cemetery

Calvin Jay Keith was a lawyer and a land owner. Born in Massachusetts, Keith moved to Vermont and attended schools in Barre and Montpelier. He was left some property of value in St. Louis from the brother of a friend. Consequently, Keith was a “man of fortune”, due to this legacy and his position as treasurer of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company.⁹

Calvin Jay Keith died September 23, 1853. When he died in his will he left \$1,000 for the purpose of “purchasing a suitable place for a burial ground in Montpelier, and in enclosing and planting trees in the same.”¹⁰ Keith’s will designated Constant W. Storrs, and the executors of



Calvin Jay Keith Memorial

his will, Elisha P. Jewett and George Howes, to be trustees of the cemetery.¹¹ He ordered the trustees to “lay out the ground into lots, and dispose of the same at a reasonable price, reserving a portion to be given gratuitously to the poor.”¹² In addition to the \$1,000 left for the cemetery, Keith left money for libraries of churches and schools in Barre and Montpelier, and \$500 for the erection of a memorial to himself within the cemetery.

Montpelier’s citizens had considered constructing a new cemetery on the outskirts of the town due to a growing concern of the overcrowded state of the old burial grounds. With Keith’s donation of \$1,000, it was decided that the time was right to construct the new cemetery. In March of 1854 at the town’s annual

meeting a committee was appointed to purchase land for a new cemetery. The committee consisted of Hezekiah H. Reed, James T. Thurston, and Stoddard B. Colby. The committee was instructed to work with the trustees named in Keith's will in order to purchase the land needed for a new cemetery.

The Perfect Location

The committee was invited to view land owned by Isaiah Silver. The location was within sight of the state capitol and the Green Mountains. According to the dedication, "here, such were the various and picturesque objects embraced,- hills and dales, mounds and planes, rocks and caves, woods and lawns, river and rills,- that all exclaimed with one accord- This shall be the spot!"¹³ The committee purchased the 35 acres from Isaiah Silver for \$2,210 and the town of Montpelier donated the additional \$1,210 needed to purchase the land. The committee justified what some considered to be a large sum of money by proclaiming that the "location is one of rare beauty in itself as well as in the amphitheater of scenery about it. Not an acre can be spared without marring the harmony of its proportions."¹⁴

Legislative Act No. 102

November 14, 1854 the Vermont State Legislature approved Act No. 102 "AN ACT RELATING TO A CEMETERY IN MONTPELIER."¹⁵ The "Act vested the whole care, superintendence, and management of said Cemetery in a board of five Commissioners, to be selected by the Town, and with authority to convey Lots for the burial of the dead."¹⁶ In March of 1855 the Montpelier town meeting formally accepted the Act, and authorized \$5,000 to the commissioners in order to pay for the expenses of the cemetery. The five commissioners elected were Elisha P. Jewett, Hezekiah H. Reed, Charles Reed, James T. Thurston, and George Langdon.¹⁷



Original Design of Green Mount Cemetery

In the autumn of 1854, after the purchase of the land, work on the property commenced. Daniel Brims of Roxbury, Massachusetts was retained as the first engineer of the Green Mount Cemetery and tasked to design the cemetery. Brims was the first horticulturalist and engineer of the Forest Hills Cemetery, in Roxbury, Massachusetts.¹⁸ Henry A. S. Dearborn, the man who designed Mount Auburn cemetery, was in charge of the first board of commissioners of Forest Hills Cemetery, and worked with Daniel Brims to design the cemetery.¹⁹ Having worked with the designer of America's first rural cemetery, Daniel Brims was well acquainted with the rural cemetery movement, and the perfect man for the job of planning the Green Mount Cemetery.

Patrick Farrelly was the second engineer of the Green Mount Cemetery. Farrelly worked alongside Daniel Brims in the "execution of the original design."²⁰ The commissioners gave

their input during the planning process and on September 15, 1855 the cemetery was considered complete enough to hold the dedication services. The endeavor to “adapt” the land for its “sacred purpose”, to become an “Eden of the dead” took about two years to complete, from the death of Calvin Jay Keith until the dedication services.²¹ The actual construction and grading of the cemetery took about a year, from the autumn of 1854 until the dedication services held in September of 1855.

Dedication Services

The program for the dedication services was published by the order of the commissioners by E. P. Walton Jr. A chant, “adapted mainly from Psalm 90”, was written for the special occasion by H. D. Hopkins, and was performed by the Union Choir Association.²² On the occasion of the dedication Reverend F. D. Hemenway did some readings from scripture; Job 14: 1-13, Job 3: 17-19, Genesis 23: 3-9, 17-20, and 1st Corinthians 15: 51-55.²³ A prayer was lead by Reverend W.M. H. Lord.²⁴ Reverend F. W. Shelton addressed the crowd, he spoke about the attractiveness of the land selected for the cemetery and quoted a portion of a hymn by Charles G. Eastman in order to describe the beautiful spot-

This fairest spot of hill and glade.

Where blooms the flower and waves the trees,

And silver streams delight the shade,

We consecrate, O Death, to Thee.²⁵

Hezekiah H. Reed made the presentation of the title deeds.²⁶ He described the process that the committee had to go through in order to select the site for the cemetery, and he acknowledged the engineers who planned and developed the land. The Reverend Lord received the title deeds and conducted the dedication service.²⁷ The Original Hymn by Charles G. Eastman was

then sung by the congregation to the tune of Old Hundred.²⁸ Finally the Benediction was given by Reverend Hemenway, it was supposed to be given by Reverend Eli Ballou, but he was absent from the ceremony.²⁹

First Internment

With the services complete the Green Mount Cemetery was officially open for internments. On October 3, 1855 the remains of Simeon Lyman became the first official internment of the Green Mount Cemetery.³⁰ There are tombstones with dates of death earlier than Lyman's but they are re-internments from the cemetery on Elm Street in Montpelier. In some cases memorial tombstones were placed in the Green Mount Cemetery to honor a loved one that was buried in the Elm Street cemetery, instead of a re-internment. The re-internments were presumably due to a desire by families to have their loved ones included in a family plot within the Green Mount Cemetery. The internments started from the western portion of the center of the cemetery, and subsequently proceeded west, and then east and north. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]

Soldier's Lot



In 1865 the town of Montpelier donated a small 450-square-foot lot to the federal government for the purpose of a Soldier's Lot. The lot contains eight internments, from the Civil War. The lot is currently closed for internments, and is overseen by the Massachusetts National Cemetery.³¹ [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]

Potter's Field

The will of Calvin Jay Keith dictated that the cemetery reserve a portion of land for the poor. In order to fulfill that provision the Green Mount Cemetery reserved a plot of land for the poor called the Potter's Field. It was designated as such in the late 1920's or early 1930's. Prior to the establishment of the Potter's Field the poor were buried among the other internments, but with no headstone. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]



Children's Lot

The Children's Lot is a section of the cemetery where numerous children are buried. It is not exclusive, as there are many adults found in the lot also. It is the first section visitors

encounter when they enter the cemetery through the Hubbard Gates. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]

Evergreen Section

The Evergreen Section of the Green Mount Cemetery was dedicated in September of 1991. The Beth Jacob Synagogue has the right to make interments there, making it the Jewish section of the cemetery. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]

Woodland Gardens

The Woodland Gardens is part of the newer internments. This section is located wholly in the woods. It has numerous memorials built into the rocks found there. It also has several wooden benches serving as memorials in place of stone benches typically found in Vermont cemeteries. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]

Chapel and Gate

The Green Mount Cemetery is the final resting place for the Kellogg and Hubbard families. They are remembered for their generous donations to the city of Montpelier. Among these gifts were the chapel and gate to the Green Mount Cemetery.

A large amount of controversy surrounded the Kellogg- Hubbard family after the deaths of Martin M. Kellogg and Fanny Hubbard Kellogg in 1890. The childless couple bequeathed \$300,000 to the town of Montpelier, part of which was to be used for building a gate and chapel at the Green Mount Cemetery and the remainder was intended for a library.³² The Kellogg's nephew, John Hubbard, wanted the money for himself and successfully challenged the will in court. Under an agreement prior to the court ruling, Hubbard agreed to build the Kellogg-Hubbard Library for Montpelier for \$30,000 and he would get to keep the bulk of the

Kellogg estate.³³ The residents of Montpelier felt cheated and resented John Hubbard until his death in 1899.

By the time of John Hubbard's death on July 17, 1899 he had accumulated an estate worth nearly \$300,000.³⁴ Because of the ill will directed at John Hubbard he decided to leave the bulk of the \$300,000 to Montpelier upon his death.³⁵ Of the money donated, \$25,000 was allotted to be used for a gate and chapel at the Green Mount Cemetery. The Kellogg- Hubbard Library was allotted \$125,000 of the estate. And Hubbard Park was established as a result of \$50,000 of the estate that was allotted to fix up and maintain one hundred acres of Hubbard's land that was also donated to Montpelier.³⁶



The Green Mount Cemetery chapel and gate were erected in 1904-1905. They were originally going to be made of granite but this proved to be too expensive, so marble was used instead.³⁷ The chapel and gate were designed by the architectural firm of Cleveland & Godfrey and they were constructed by J. W. Dornsife.³⁸ The project ended up costing \$32,472, but the additional costs were covered by the cemetery general fund.³⁹ The chapel is Gothic in design with wooden pews and a marble altar. It can accommodate "one hundred people when extra chairs are placed in the balcony."⁴⁰ The vault to the left of the gateway can store up to sixty

bodies during the winter months. “The chapel was dedicated on June 12, 1905, and a sealed box was placed in the cornerstone containing a letter to the commissioners of Green Mount Cemetery of some future generation.”⁴¹ [See Appendix C for the complete contents of what is inside the cornerstone]

Hubbard Memorial

In addition to the money John Hubbard donated to Montpelier, he also set aside \$10,000 for a monument to be erected in his memory in the Green Mount Cemetery. The Hubbard family already had a beautiful angel monument within their family lot, it is unclear why John Hubbard wanted a separate memorial for himself. His business partner, former Vermont governor William Paul Dillingham, was tasked to commission this memorial.⁴² Although it is not known how Dillingham became aware of Karl Bitter, in 1901 he commissioned Bitter to create the Hubbard memorial.⁴³ The setting needed to be placed in the Hubbard lot within the Green Mount Cemetery, this was designed by Hans Kestranek.⁴⁴ Two lines from William Cullen Bryant’s *Thanatopsis* flank Bitter’s statue. William Cullen Bryant was the first American poet to attain international fame.⁴⁵ The monument was sculpted by Karl Bitter and casted in Philadelphia by the Bureau Brothers foundry. The memorial was titled *Thanatos*, for the Ancient Greek personification of death. The plaster model for the bronze work was displayed in exhibits all across America, including the 1904 World’s Fair in St. Louis.⁴⁶ The plaster model now resides in the Smithsonian. [See Appendix D for more information and pictures.]



Thanatos; John Hubbard's Memorial, with the Hubbard Angel in the background.

Sculptures of Interest

The Green Mount Cemetery is filled with interesting and artistically significant pieces of memorial art. Central Vermont has been known for its memorial art for over one hundred years. Barre and Montpelier sculptors have produced artwork that can be found in cemeteries and parks all across America, and Hope Cemetery in Barre displays many fine pieces of mortuary art from Barre artists. Montpelier had its share of highly talented sculptors and the showcase for their artwork is the Green Mount Cemetery. A walk through the Green Mount Cemetery is like a walk through a beautiful outdoor art gallery.



Harry J. Bertoli Artwork

Harry Bertoli was born Aristede Bertoli in Carrara, Italy in 1864. When he moved to the United States he changed his name to Harry, which is the American translation of Aristede.⁴⁷ In the late 1880's he opened a granite shed under his name and produced much of the beautiful work that can be found in the Green Mount Cemetery. The most famous memorial that Bertoli produced was "*Lil Margret.*" The memorial was commissioned for Margaret Pitkin by her father. Margaret died young and her father wanted to have a photograph of her memorialized

in granite. The statue is supposed to be identical to the photo provided to the sculptor. [See Appendix E for more information and pictures of Bertoli artwork.]



Bronze Pieta

Thanatos may be the most famous bronze memorial within the Green Mount Cemetery, but a lesser known bronze memorial is just as remarkable. The Bronze Pieta memorial to Frederic Jewitt Dieter, and his family, sits hidden from view from U.S. Route 2 astride the eastern hill of the cemetery. The Pieta was created by J. Perrin and cast in Paris by the F. Barbedienne Foundry. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]



The eastern hilltop section of the Green Mount Cemetery actually has a great amount of the fine art produced in Montpelier. A majority of the Bertoli artwork can be found in that section near the Pietà. The hilltop is completely obscured from view from the highway by trees, so many people driving by the cemetery do not see the greatest treasures of the Green Mount Cemetery.

Stowell Burial Place

The Stowell stairwell was commissioned by W.A. Stowell, the manager of the Montpelier and Wells River railroad. The stairwell was hand carved from the ledge by hammer and chisel. The ledge work was done by Charles P. Bailey, a granite cutter and Union Army Veteran of the Civil War. The work was commenced June 19, 1897 and completed November 3,

1898. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery. See Appendix F for more pictures.]



T.W. Wood

Thomas Waterman Wood was a famous portrait painter and genre artist of the mid to late 1800's. Wood was born in Montpelier and continued to be a part-time resident of Montpelier to the end of his life. In 1850 He built the Gothic Revival "Athenwood" studio on Northfield Street in Montpelier, for his summer retreat.⁴⁸ In 1895 he donated forty-two paintings to the citizens of Montpelier. These paintings are now located at the gallery in which his collection is now a prominent part, the T.W. Wood Gallery & Arts Center at the Vermont College of Fine Arts in Montpelier.

The bronze work on T.W. Wood's memorial was done by Charles Calverley, he was a famous sculptor from Albany, New York. He did many busts of well known people, including Robert Burns, and many United States Senators. The bronze plates were cast by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company of NY. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]



Raymond Quero

Raymond Quero was, among other things, the first Vermont State House security officer. His memorial is an example of modern cemetery monuments. The Granite was laser etched with a likeness of "Ray the Cop" and his wife Roxy, who is still living. On the backside, it is engraved with a mountain view and depictions of the hobbies he enjoyed. This modern piece showcases the capabilities of modern technology. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]



Persons of Interest buried within the Green Mount Cemetery

Many of Montpelier's leading citizens of the past are buried in the Green Mount Cemetery. Some of Montpelier's famous summer guests are also interred in the cemetery, T.W. Wood being one of them. Depending upon the interest of an individual there is at least one person buried in the Green Mount Cemetery to satisfy that fascination. Whether it is an artist, author, fireman, police officer, political figure, railroad tycoon, teacher, or veteran that piques their interest; the Green Mount Cemetery has them all. In Appendix B there is a longer

list of persons of interest and a brief statement about why they are noteworthy. Below are some of the highlights of the persons of interest, that have not already been presented.

D.P Thompson

Daniel Pierce Thompson was a well known author, historian, lawyer, and political activist. He wrote the *History of the Town of Montpelier Vermont*, which gives a complete history of the town from 1781-1860. Many local historians still use this book as a reference for Montpelier history. His best known book, and the reason why he is famous is *The Green Mountain Boys*. He was actively involved in Vermont politics, to include holding the position of Secretary of State from 1853-1855. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]



Dorman Eaton

Dorman Bridgeman Eaton was a lawyer, civil service reformer, and firefighter. In NYC he founded the New York City Bar Association, and was a member of the first paid fire department in the United States. Eaton was instrumental in bringing civil service reform to the United States, and fought the corruption of the Boss Tweed ring in New York. [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]

John William Burgess

John William Burgess was an author and professor of political science and constitutional law at Columbia University. He is considered by many to be one of the founding fathers of political science in the United States. He wrote numerous scholarly works that pertained to the subject of political science and history. He was a vocal critic of John Hubbard, and attempted to ruin his reputation due to the court case that awarded Hubbard the money the Kellogg's left to the city of Montpelier.⁴⁹ [See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]

Medal of Honor Recipients

Within the Green Mount Cemetery there are hundreds of veterans not buried within the Soldiers Lot, but instead are scattered throughout the cemetery. Among these veterans are four Medal of Honor recipients. The following information about these four recipients is compiled from the U.S. Army Center of Military History.⁵⁰ The name is followed by the recipient's rank and unit at the time of the action. Next is the place and date of the action and the citation that justified the award. [See Appendix B for the locations on a map of the cemetery.]

Dayton P. Clarke- Captain, Company F, 2nd Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Spotsylvania, Va., 12 May 1864

Citation: Distinguished conduct in a desperate hand-to-hand fight while commanding the regiment.

John Wesley Clark- First Lieutenant and Regimental

Quartermaster, 6th Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Near Warrenton, Va., 28 July 1863

Citation: Defended the division train against a vastly superior force of the enemy; he was severely wounded, but remained in the saddle for 20 hours until he had brought his train through in safety.

Robert John Coffey- Sergeant, Company K, 4th Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Banks Ford, Va., 4 May 1863

Citation: Single-handedly captured 2 officers and 5 privates of the 8th Louisiana Regiment (C.S.A.).

Stephen Thomas- Colonel, 8th Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Cedar Creek, Va., 19 October 1864

Citation: Distinguished conduct in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the advance of the enemy was checked.

Noteworthy Politicians

There are numerous politicians interred in the Green Mount Cemetery, there are local representatives, judges, lieutenant governors, and United State representatives and senators. In the Prominent Citizens section of Appendix B a number of these politicians are listed, including four United State representatives and senators. The following information about them is compiled from the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.⁵¹ [See Appendix B for the locations on a map of the cemetery.]

Lucius Benedict Peck- United States Congressman 1847-1851. Vermont State Representative 1831. United States District Attorney for Vermont 1853-1857. President of Vermont & Canada Railroad from 1859-1866.

Samuel Prentiss- United States Senator 1831-1842. Vermont State Representative 1824-1825. Chief Justice of the Vermont State Supreme Court. Judge of the United States District Court of Vermont 1842-1857.

Eliakim Persons Walton- United States Congressman 1857-1863. Vermont State Representative 1853. Member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1870. State Senator 1875 and 1877. President of the Vermont Historical Society 1876-1890. Editor of *Walton's Vermont Register and Farmer's Almanac*.

Charles Wesley Willard- United States Congressman 1869-1875. Vermont Sec. of State 1855 and 1856. State Senator 1860-1861. Editor and publisher of *Vermont Freeman*.

Conclusion

Alice Levitt says that the Green Mount Cemetery is the “dark horse of Vermont’s mega cemeteries.”⁵² It is referred to as a dark horse because, although it is very beautiful, it is underappreciated. The cemetery, with the design being laid out by an expert in the field of rural cemetery design, should be enough to make anybody curious about this cemetery. The rural cemetery movement that took place in America in the 1800’s is the reason that we have such beautiful cemeteries throughout America today. A prime example of this movement is of course the Green Mount Cemetery. The citizens of Montpelier should be proud of their cemetery and should spend some time there enjoying the landscape, and artwork. Hope Cemetery gets all of the attention in Central Vermont, but this should not be so. There are numerous remarkable pieces in the Green Mount Cemetery, and almost all of the granite pieces of remark are from the great Montpelier artist Harry Bertoli.



*Harry J. Bertoli's memorial
[See Appendix B for the location on a map of the cemetery.]*

Appendix A

The most common material types for memorials within the Green Mount Cemetery are granite and marble. The oldest memorials in the cemetery are the slate memorials. In the colonial times and into the early 1800's slate was a common memorial marker due to its availability and the fact that it was relatively easy to inscribe. The slate memorials are resistant to the effects of age and weathering much better than other stone works. Marble replaced slate as the stone of choice in the early 1800's, and as the granite industry grew in Central Vermont in the mid to late 1800's granite memorials became more and more popular. Barre grey granite is the most common type of granite, but there are examples of black, red, dark grey, and white granite. The best memorial type to resist the effects of age and weathering is polished granite. Polished granite can be 100 years old and still look new, the same can be said about higher quality slate, but the slate memorials tend to break more easily.

White Bronze is another type of memorial that can be found in many parts of the cemetery. It was a moderately popular memorial material from the mid 1870's through World War I. In America only one company made the white bronze memorials- the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport Connecticut.⁵³ The white bronze memorials are actually made of zinc, but white bronze was the trade name given. The color of the white bronze memorials actually look like stone, sometimes you need to touch them in order to be sure of the material. White bronze resists the effects of age and weathering remarkably well.

Within the Green Mount Cemetery nontraditional memorials can also be found. The most popular spot for nontraditional memorials is the Woodland Gardens. There one can find trees dedicated as memorials, stones with a hole drilled in it for cremation remains, and wooden benches. The most popular nontraditional memorial is the Stowell stairs, located near

the entrance of the cemetery, near the stairs a stump is carved into a throne.



The stump carved into a throne can be seen in the background of the Stowell stairs.



Example of a Slate Memorial.



Two examples of white bronze memorials. Notice the marble memorials in the background.



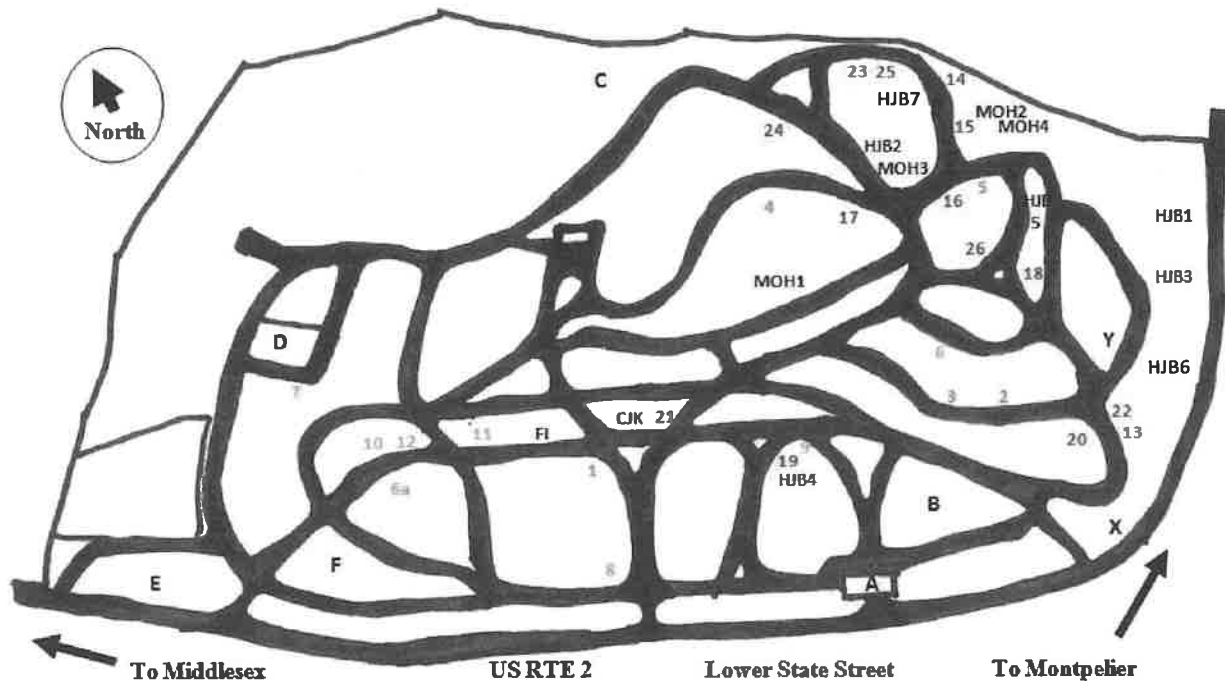
The stump throne near the Stowell stairs.



Wooden Bench (above); and cremation remains (below) placed in a rock darting from the ground in the Woodland Garden section, in this case a finished marker was placed atop of the ledge.



Appendix B



- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A Gate and Chapel | E Evergreen Section |
| B Children's Lot | F Soldiers Lot |
| C Woodland Gardens | X Stowell Stairs |
| D Potter's Field | Y Bronze Pieta |

MOH- Medal of Honor Recipients numbered in alphabetical order.

HJB- Bertoli artwork numbered in order from Appendix E.

CJK- Calvin Jay Keith memorial; the founder of the cemetery.

FI- First Internment within the cemetery; Simon Lyman.

The oldest internments start at FI and then proceed first to the west of FI, and then to the east and north of that location.

Artists and Authors

- 1 Frederick W. Bancroft- Well known singer during the late 1800's and early 1900's.
- 2 Harry J. Bertoli- Talented sculptor and granite shed owner.
- 3 George Guernsey- Architect; a major work was the "Redstone" residence in Montpelier.
- 4 Thomas Waterman Wood- Renowned painter. President of the National Academy of Design 1891. President of American Water Color Society 1878-1887.
- 5 Daniel P. Thompson- Historian and author of *Green Mountain Boys*.

Firefighters and Law Enforcement

- 6 Daniel Baldwin- Founder of VT. Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Foreman of Montpelier's first fire Fighting unit.
- 6a Dorman Eaton- Member of the first paid fire department in the United States. Founder of New York City Bar Association.
- 7 Raymond H. Quero- First Vermont State House Security Officer
- 8 Edward Billings Webb- Customs officer murdered in the line of duty by a rum runner during Prohibition.

Politicians and Judges

The following information is compiled from the United State Congress' Biography's of each of the politicians.

- 9 Lucius Benedict Peck- United States Congressman 1847-1851. Vermont State Representative 1831. United States District Attorney for Vermont 1853-1857. President of Vermont & Canada Railroad from 1859-1866.
- 10 Samuel Prentiss- United States Senator 1831-1842. Vermont State Representative 1824-1825. Chief Justice of the Vermont State Supreme Court. Judge of the United States District Court of Vermont 1842-1857.
- 11 Eliakim Persons Walton- United States Congressman 1857-1863. Vermont State Representative 1853. Member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1870. State Senator 1875 and 1877. President of the Vermont Historical Society 1876-1890. Editor of *Walton's Vermont Register and Farmer's Almanac*.
- 12 Charles Wesley Willard- United States Congressman 1869-1875. Vermont Sec. of State 1855 and 1856. State Senator 1860 and 1861. Editor and publisher of *Vermont Freeman*.

Professors and Teachers

- 13 John William Burgess- Professor of political science and constitutional law at Columbia University. Internationally renowned for his scholarly works and books.
- 14 Dora Wells- Chicago teacher of national renown.

Prominent Montpelier Citizens

- 15 E.W. Bailey- Prominent merchant who established a feed and grain business. Left the business and operated a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade.
- 16 Theron O. Bailey- Financed the construction of, and first proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel, now the building in which the Vermont Historical Society Museum is located.
- 17 James Boutwell- One of the three principal founders of the world famous Rock of Ages granite company.
- 18 Julius Y. Dewey- Founder and First President of National Life Insurance Co. Father of Admiral Dewey.
- 19 Joel Foster- Designed, and oversaw the construction of, the water system for the City of Montpelier.
- 20 Homer Wallace Heaton- The donor of Heaton Hospital to the City of Montpelier.
- 21 John Hubbard- Prominent businessman that is remembered for his generous donations to Montpelier. (*Thanatos* bronze)

- 22 Elisha Payne Jewett- Prominent businessman who used his influence to help get the Central Vermont Railroad and 2nd State House built.
- 23 Martin M. Kellogg and Fanny Hubbard- Co-donors of Kellogg-Hubbard Library.
- 24 Dennis Lane- Owner of the Lane Manufacturing Company, the world's best known sawmill. Inventor of the Lane Lever-Set Sawmill.
- 25 James Robbins Langdon- President of Montpelier National Bank. State representative.
- 26 Joseph Poland- Published the *Voice of Freedom*, an Anti-Slavery newspaper.

Medal of Honor Recipients

The following information is compiled from the U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Dayton P. Clarke- Captain, Company F, 2nd Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Spotsylvania, Va., 12 May 1864

Citation: Distinguished conduct in a desperate hand-to-hand fight while commanding the regiment.

John Wesley Clark- First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, 6th Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Near Warrenton, Va., 28 July 1863

Citation: Defended the division train against a vastly superior force of the enemy; he was severely wounded, but remained in the saddle for 20 hours afterward until he had brought his train through in safety.

Robert John Coffey- Sergeant, Company K, 4th Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Banks Ford, Va., 4 May 1863

Citation: Single-handedly captured 2 officers and 5 privates of the 8th Louisiana Regiment (C.S.A.).

Stephen Thomas- Colonel, 8th Vermont Infantry

Place and date: Cedar Creek, Va., 19 October 1864

Citation: Distinguished conduct in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the advance of the enemy was checked.

Appendix C

The complete contents of the Green Mount Cemetery chapel and gate cornerstone are:⁵⁴

- A letter to the commissioners of the Green Mount Cemetery of some future generation
- An early history of the cemetery
- A report of the 1855 dedication services
- A copy of the will of John Hubbard
- The 1904 City Report
- A report of the Heaton Hospital
- The 1905 Memorial Day Exercise Program
- The 1901 Old Home Week Program
- The 1904 Legislative Manual
- Statements of local banks and insurance companies
- A map of Vermont
- Local and regional newspapers
- Business cards
- A box of candy from C. H. Cross & Son

Appendix D



This picture clearly shows the Hubbard angel in the background of *Thanatos*. The Hubbard angel is quite similar to the famed Dr. Jackson Angel of the Elmwood Cemetery in Barre. The inscriptions from William Cullen Bryant's *Thanatopsis* are on the left and right of *Thanatos*:

To the right of the sculpture:

THOU GO NOT LIKE THE
QUARRY SLAVE AT NIGHT
SCOURGED TO HIS DUNGEON
BUT SUSTAINED AND SOOTHED
BY AN UNFALTERING TRUST

To the left of the sculpture:

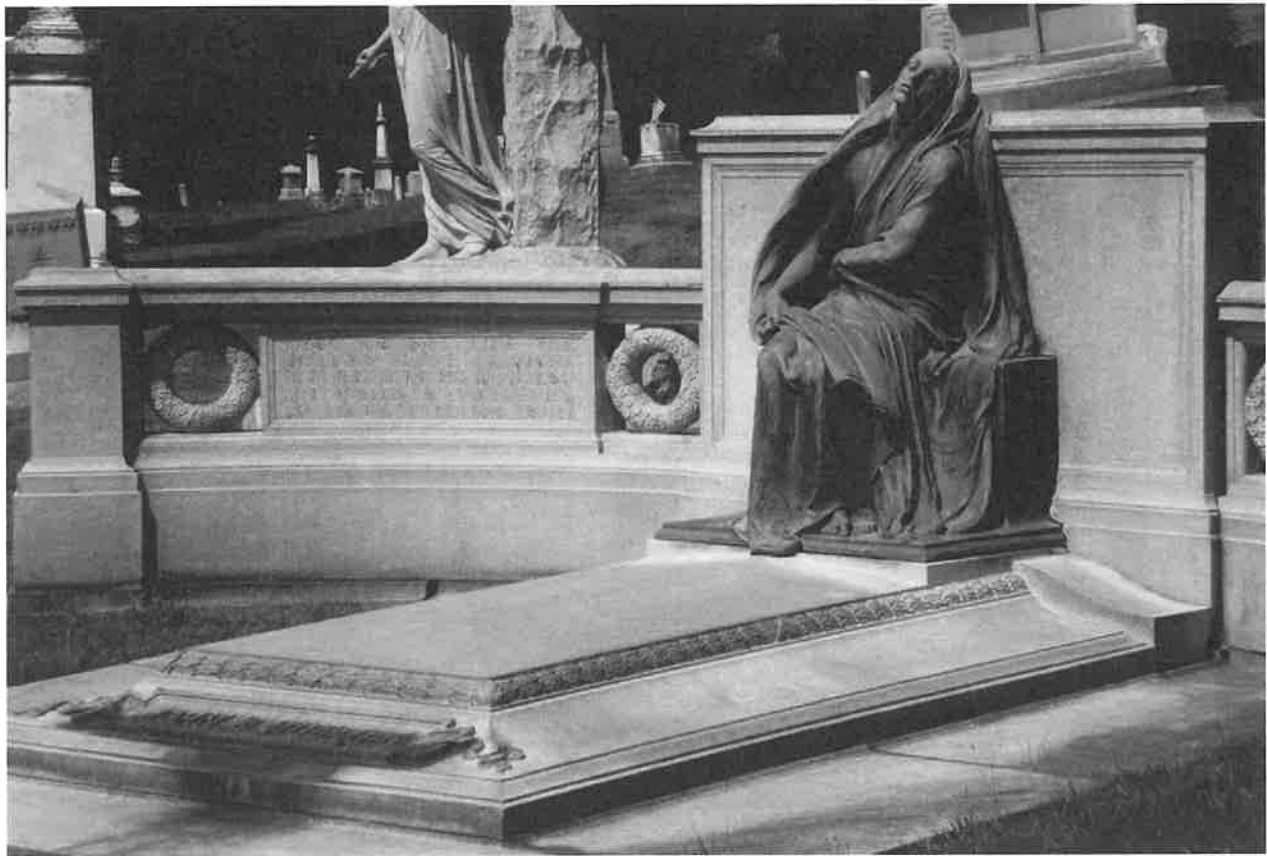
APPROACH THY GRAVE
LIKE ONE WHO WRAPS
THE DRAPERY OF HIS COUCH
ABOUT HIM AND LIES DOWN
TO PLEASANT DREAM.



Hubbard Angel



Thanatos



Karl Bitter was very proud of his work, in addition to the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis he exhibited his piece at the National Sculpture Society's "Flower & Sculpture Exhibition" at New York's Madison Square Garden in November 1902.⁵⁵ It was often compared to the Adams memorial in Washington, D.C. titled "Grief" by Augustus Saint Gaudens, "the most famous sculptor of his time."⁵⁶

For more information about John Hubbard and the Hubbard memorial read "Dying Well in Montpelier: The Story of the Hubbard Memorial" by Cynthia Mills. It can be found online via a PDF file. It was published by Vermont Historical Society in the year 2000: *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000): pages 35-57.

Appendix E

There is some controversy that surrounds the Bertoli artwork. Other artists claim that they did his masterpieces, including "*Lil Margaret*." A simple explanation was offered to the author in an interview with Barre artist Giuliano Cecchinelli. He explained that in that time period many artists worked on an individual sculpture. Each artist would complete the portion of the sculpture that was their specialty. Very rarely did an artist complete an entire piece of stone artwork on their own.⁵⁷ This would explain why several artists can lay claim to a single statue. In an interview with Manuel Garcia, a descendant of Harry Bertoli, it was explained that Bertoli did not usually carve the memorials himself. He would leave that to his stone-workers, but he would complete the plaster model that served as the model for the final product. That means that Bertoli was the original designer of the artwork from his shed, but his employees may have been the actual carvers of the monuments.⁵⁸ Whether or not Bertoli had a hand in carving any of the memorials from his shed cannot be determined, but trade publications of the time have advertisements for his artwork, and the artwork he claims to have produced are shown standing in his shed in these advertisements.

Below is a list of the artwork found in the Green Mount Cemetery that Garcia claims that the Bertoli shed produced. The locations of the artwork can be found on the map on page 33. The number following the HJB corresponds to the order in which they are listed here:

1. "*Lil Margaret*"
2. The Fifield Angel
3. Brock Mourner
4. Joel Foster, The Water Commissioner
5. "*Ned the Dog*"
6. John Q. Adams Headstone
7. J. Barthmos Headstone
8. Langdon House



"Lil Margaret" [HJB1]



Fifield Angel [HJB2]



Brock Mourner [HJB3]

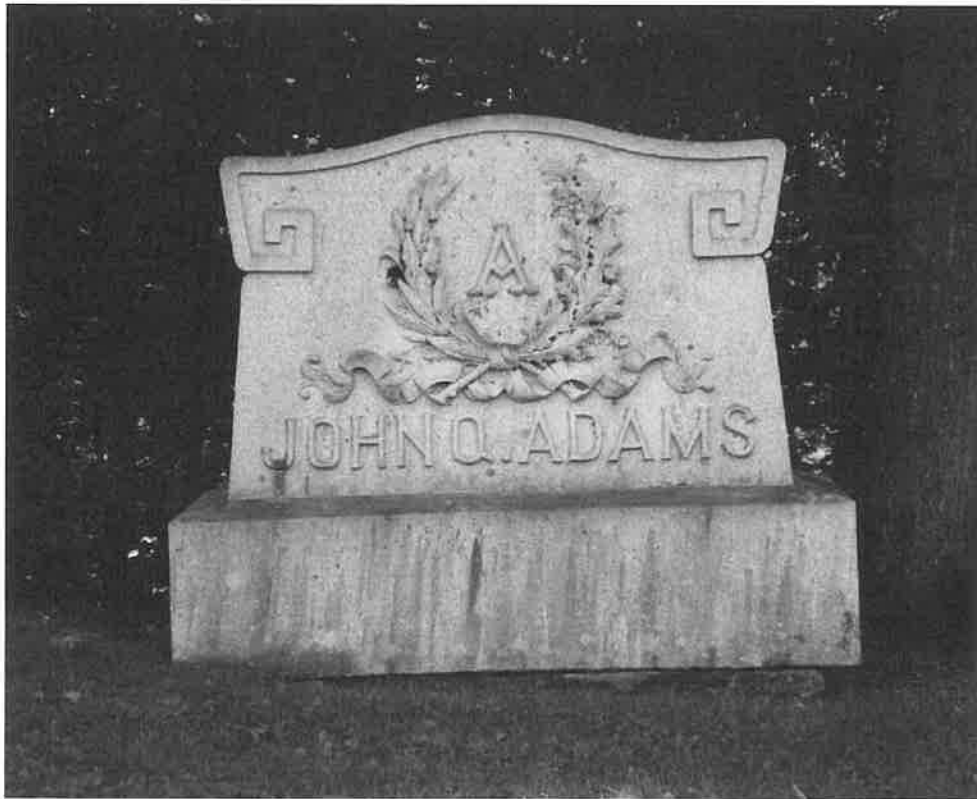


Joel Foster, The Water Commissioner. [HJB4]



"Ned The Dog" [HJB5]

The dog is not actually buried there, the memorial is part of Ned Stevens memorial and the dog acts as a footstone marker.



John Q. Adams Headstone(above). L. Barthmos Headstone (below). [Both are HJB6]





Langdon House [HJB7]

On page 49 is an add that was placed in the magazine *Granite, Marble & Bronze*. It was a trade publication that spotlighted memorial artwork. In the bottom picture it is possible to see a statue of an angel standing in front of a cross. Possibly this angel is the Hubbard Angel now standing in the Green Mount Cemetery. It is also possible to see other sculptures mentioned in this study, such as Joel Foster, "*Ned the Dog*," and the Fifield Angel.

The *Granite Marble and Bronze* publication can be found on Google Books. The link to this particular publication is: {HYPERLINK "<http://books.google.com/books?id=KhsAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA49&dq=Bertoli+granite%23v=one+page&q=Bertoli%20granite&f=false>"}

HARRY J. BERTOLI

MONTPELIER, VT.

Granite Statuary and Carving.

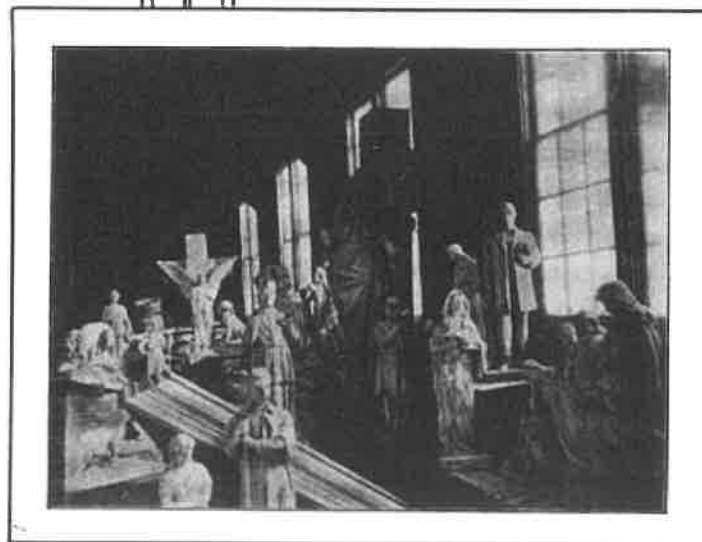


**Two Views
of
My Cutting Plant
Showing
Models and Work
in
Course of Completion**

**If it is your desire
to have good work, I
can supply it.**

**I can furnish mod-
els for any subject
that you desire.**

**I have a large num-
ber of models on hand
and can make any
that you want.**



Appendix F



Stowell Burial Place



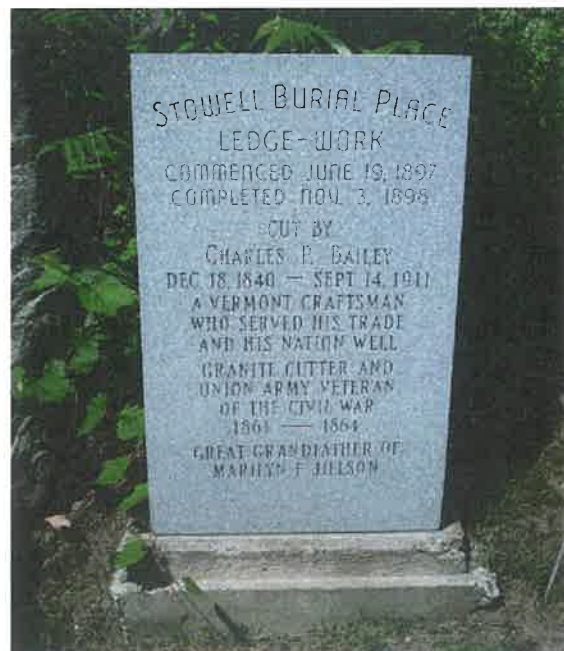
View from Southwest.



A close up of the memorial stone atop of the stairs.



A close up of the bronze signature marker (above). A close up of the memorial stone marking the stairwell in front of the stairs (below left). A close up of the memorial place in front of the stairs by the family of Charles P. Bailey, the stoneworker who carved the stairs.



Notes

1. David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1991), 72.
2. David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1991), 53.
3. David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1991), 94.
4. David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1991), 94.
5. David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1991), 94.
6. Mount Auburn Cemetery, "Planning Ahead, A Guide to the Decisions You Need to Make at Mount Auburn Cemetery," {HYPERLINK "http://www.mountauburn.org/download/cst_web.pdf"} (accessed 5 August 2010), 28.
7. Mount Auburn Cemetery, "Planning Ahead, A Guide to the Decisions You Need to Make at Mount Auburn Cemetery," {HYPERLINK "http://www.mountauburn.org/download/cst_web.pdf"} (accessed 5 August 2010), 29.
8. Mount Auburn Cemetery, "Planning Ahead, A Guide to the Decisions You Need to Make at Mount Auburn Cemetery," {HYPERLINK "http://www.mountauburn.org/download/cst_web.pdf"} (accessed 5 August 2010), 29.
9. Daniel P. Thompson, *History of the Town of Montpelier Vermont* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995), 239.
10. Daniel P. Thompson, *History of the Town of Montpelier Vermont* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995), 140.
11. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 3.
12. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 3.
13. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with*

- the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 28.
14. "Green Mount," 3.
 15. *The Acts and Resolves Passed By The General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at the October Session 1854* (Montpelier, Vermont: E.P. Walton, 1854), 1.
 16. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 5.
 17. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 5.
 18. Jonathon L. Fairbanks, "The Art of Forest Hills Cemetery," *Magazine Antiques*, Nov. 1998. bNet., Home & Gardens Publications, 1.
{HYPERLINK
"http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1026/is_5_154/ai_53272526/?tag=content;col1"}
1"}
19. Jonathon L. Fairbanks, "The Art of Forest Hills Cemetery," *Magazine Antiques*, Nov. 1998. bNet., Home & Gardens Publications, 1.
{HYPERLINK
"http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1026/is_5_154/ai_53272526/?tag=content;col1"}
20. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 28.
 21. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 5.
 22. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 7.
 23. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 9.
 24. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 13.
 25. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 23.
 26. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 27.

27. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 31.
28. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 35.
29. *Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations* (Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855), 37.
30. Michael R. Doyle and Dorman B.E. Kent, *Events of this Day* (New York: iUniverse, Inc., 2005), 74.
31. United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "Burials and Memorials," {HYPERLINK "http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/lots/green_mount.asp"}
32. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 37.
33. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 38.
34. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 41.
35. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 41.
36. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 41.
37. Charles D. Burnham Jr., Jean M. Cate and Marlene B. Wallace, Ed., *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, (Montpelier, Vermont: Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976), 35.
38. Charles D. Burnham Jr., Jean M. Cate and Marlene B. Wallace, Ed., *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, (Montpelier, Vermont: Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976), 35.
39. Charles D. Burnham Jr., Jean M. Cate and Marlene B. Wallace, Ed., *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, (Montpelier, Vermont: Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976), 35.
40. Charles D. Burnham Jr., Jean M. Cate and Marlene B. Wallace, Ed., *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*, (Montpelier, Vermont: Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976), 35.
41. "Green Mount," 6.

42. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 46.
43. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 47.
44. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 47.
45. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 49.
46. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 51.
47. Manuel Garcia, interview by author, Montpelier, Vermont, 21 July 2009.
48. Barbara D. Ellingson, Reidun D. Nuquist, Judy W. Walke and Marlene B. Wallace, Ed, *A Walk Through Montpelier*, 2nd edition, (Montpelier, Vermont: Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976), 25.
49. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 37-38.
50. U.S. Army Center of Military History, "Medal of Honor Recipients Civil War (A-L)," and "Medal of Honor Recipients Civil War (M-Z)."
 {HYPERLINK "http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/civwaral.html"}
 {HYPERLINK "http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/civwarmz.html"}
51. Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-present.
 {HYPERLINK "http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp"}
52. Alice Levitt, "Death Becomes Them" *Seven Days*.
 {HYPERLINK "http://www.7dvt.com/2008death-becomes-them"}
53. Richard E. Meyer, *Cemeteries & Gravemarkers- Voices of American Culture*, (Ann Arbor, Michigan: UMI Research Press, 1989), 264.
54. "Green Mount," 6-7.
55. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 51.
56. Cynthia Mills, "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial," *Vermont*

History 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000), (Vermont Historical Society, 2000), 51.

57. Guiliano Cecchinelli, interview by author, Montpelier, Vermont, 10 July 2009.

58. Manuel Garcia, interview by author, Montpelier, Vermont, 21 July 2009.

Sources

Published Sources.

Burnham, Charles D. Jr, Jean M. Cate and Marlene B. Wallace. Ed. *A Second Walk Through Montpelier*. Montpelier, Vermont: Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976.

This is a guide book for Montpelier buildings. A description of the cemetery chapel at the Green Mount Cemetery is provided. It is the only source that provided the details about who made the chapel. It also lists the final costs of building the chapel. It gives a brief history of the cemetery. This book also provides the same type of information about other prominent buildings within Montpelier. This book can be found at the local libraries in Central Vermont.

Doyle, Michael R. and Kent, Dorman B.E. *Events of this Day*. New York: iUniverse, Inc., 2005.

Interesting facts as told by Dorman Kent in newspaper articles each day for one year about events that happened on that given day in the history of Montpelier. Some interesting facts about prominent citizens of Montpelier who are buried in the Green Mount Cemetery. It gives the date of the first internment in the cemetery, this is the only source that provided the information. Some names are spelt wrong in the book, so it can be tedious to find people in the index. The index is set up by dates instead of page numbers, this can be frustrating. This book can be found at the local libraries in Central Vermont.

Ellingson, Barbara D., Reidun D. Nuquist, Judy W. Walke and Marlene B. Wallace. Ed. *A Walk Through Montpelier*. 2nd edition. Montpelier, Vermont: Montpelier Heritage Group, 1976.

This is a guide Book for Montpelier Buildings. Descriptions of several buildings related to prominent citizens can be found: including the Redstone building, Athenwood and Studio, Pavilion Office Building and Lane Manufacturing Company. It gives a brief account of the history of the buildings, and even a brief biography about the citizens the buildings relate to. This book can be found at the local libraries in Central Vermont.

Meyer, Richard E. *Cemeteries & Gravemarkers- Voices of American Culture*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: UMI Research Press, 1989.

This book provides information about the memorial art found in cemeteries, to include information about white bronze markers. This book can be found at the Kreitzberg Library.

Services at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, VT., Sept. 15 1855, with the Rules and Regulations. Montpelier, Vermont: E. P. Walton, 1855.

This is a small handout that was provided the day of opening for the cemetery. It provides the most indebt history of the cemetery. Most other sources copy what is written within this brochure almost word for word. It also provides information that is not listed elsewhere, such as the reverends who conducted the ceremonies and what

happened at the ceremony. This brochure can be found with the current manager of the cemetery, Patrick Healy.

Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity*. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1991.

This book is a great tool to learn about the history of American Cemeteries, and the history of the rural cemetery movement. This book gives great detail about why the rural cemetery began and where it began. This book can be found at the Kreitzberg Library.

Thompson, Daniel P. *History of the Town of Montpelier Vermont*. Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1995.

The history of Montpelier and "biographical sketches" of prominent citizens of Montpelier. The book provides a brief insight into why the cemetery was founded and by whom. It provides some information about prominent citizens buried in the Green Mount Cemetery, and the founders of the cemetery. This book can be found at the local libraries in Central Vermont.

The Acts and Resolves Passed By The General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at the October Session 1854. Montpelier, Vermont: E.P. Walton, 1854.

The copy I used is a small photocopied portion of the actual document. It contains just the pages relevant to the Green Mount Cemetery. It provides information about Act No. 102- An Act relating to a Cemetery in Montpelier. It has the actual Act that was passed by the General Assembly that provided the guidelines for the Green Mount Cemetery. This document can be found with the current manager, Patrick Healy.

Journals

Mills, Cynthia. "Dying Well in Montpelier: The story of the Hubbard Memorial." *Vermont History* 68 (Winter/ Spring 2000). Vermont Historical Society, 2000.

This document provides an indebt history of John Hubbard and the Hubbard family. It describes the history of events of the cemetery relating to Hubbard, including the Hubbard monument, and the gates to the cemetery and the chapel. It discusses the artists that created the Hubbard monument. It can be found online at the Kellogg-Hubbard's website: {HYPERLINK "<http://www.kellogghubbard.org/history.html>"} There is a link at the bottom of the page to download the PDF file.

Non Published Sources

"Green Mount."

This article is an excerpt of an unknown typewritten paper, it seems incomplete, the author is presumably a former Green Mount Cemetery Manager. It provides a basic history of the cemetery, although some of the dates seem to be wrong. It can be found with the current manager, Patrick Healy.

Prominent residents buried in the cemetery.

This article is an attempt at gathering the names of famous residents in the cemetery and their locations by the former Green Mount Cemetery manager. This is a real useful document, the names and locations are pretty accurate. The document not only lists the names but it also explains very briefly why they were important. This document is incomplete, there are pages missing. The document can be found with the current manager, Patrick Healy.

Interviews

Cecchinelli, Guiliano. Interview by author. Montpelier, Vermont. 10 July 2009.

Guilano Cecchinelli is a first rate sculptor in Barre. He used to teach at the Granite Art School in Barre. He is very knowledgeable about sculptors. He does not know much about the artwork in the Green Mount Cemetery, but he is an expert on the Hope Cemetery. He was able to provide me information about the craftwork of the cemetery, but he did not know who did the pieces within the Green Mount, except for *Lil Margaret*. He knows all about the process of making the statues and he pointed out the ones that he thought were impressive to him as an artist. Contact information for Cecchinelli may be attained from Karen Lane at the Aldrich Public Library in Barre.

Garcia, Manuel. Interview by author. Montpelier, Vermont. 21 July 2009.

Manuel Garcia is a wonderful source of information about his relative, Harry Bertoli. He is more than willing to provide information about Bertoli. He has put together a small History of Harry Bertoli that can be found at the Vermont Historical Society. The packet is mostly pictures and some dates. The historical society also has a printed picture of the *Lil Margaret* statue inside of Bertoli's shed in Montpelier. Contact information with Garcia may be attained from Claire Gilbertson at the Kellogg- Hubbard Library in Montpelier.

Websites

Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774-present.

{HYPERLINK "<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>"}

There is no other information provided by the website, to include in the bibliography.

This web address is the address of the search engine of the site, there is no other home page for it. Enter a name into the engine and their biography will come up. This is a good tool for gathering information on any Congressman.

Fairbanks, Jonathon L. "The Art of Forest Hills Cemetery." *Magazine Antiques* Nov. 1998. bNet. Home & Gardens Publications. {HYPERLINK

"http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1026/is_5_154/ai_53272526/?tag=content;col1"}

The website is bNet, it provides magazine articles online. The article is the history of the Forest Hills Cemetery. It provides information about the designers, and through this article information about the designer of the Green Mount Cemetery was attained. This

is the article that provided the connections of the Green Mount Cemetery and Mount Auburn.

Levitt, Alice. "Death Becomes Them." *Seven Days*.

{HYPERLINK "http://www.7dvt.com/2008death-becomes-them"}

This is the link to an article about Vermont cemeteries and some of the mortuary art that is found in them. The article is well written and gives some very brief overviews of some Central Vermont cemeteries.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, {HYPERLINK "http://www.mountauburn.org/cemetery_services/"}

This is the link to download the PDF file that contains a brochure that the cemetery provides to visitors. The picture used in the paper is on the fourth page. This brochure is good for additional information pertaining to the Mount Auburn Cemetery. In the brochure it lists the benefits of being buried in Mount Auburn and it lists the history of the cemetery. It does not list who published the brochure or any other information.

U.S. Army Center of Military History. "Medal of Honor Recipients Civil War (A-L)." "Medal of Honor Recipients Civil War (M-Z)."

{HYPERLINK "http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/civwaral.html"}

{HYPERLINK "http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/civwarmz.html"}

The first webpage lists the Civil War MOH Recipients (A-L), and the second lists (M-Z). At the bottom of the page it is possible to look at recipients from other wars. This is a good source for reliable information pertaining to the MOH's. Other sources found were not reliable, dates were incorrect and names were misspelled. The site provides the basic information about each of the recipients.

United States Department of Veterans Affairs. "Burials and Memorials."

{HYPERLINK "http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/lots/green_mount.asp"}

The webpage provides information about the Green Mount Cemeteries Soldier's Lot. This source lists who is in charge of the cemetery, the size of the lot, number of internments within the lot, and the date it was donated to the Federal Government. Other sources provided different dates and number of internments. This is the official record, so it can be assumed that it is the correct information.

Photographs

All photographs that do not have a citation were taken by either the author or Rachel Osha. The following is the citations for the three that we did not take.

Granite, Marble and Bronze Vol. XV No. 1. Boston, MA.: A.M. Hunt Publications, Jan. 1905.

Google Books. {HYPERLINK

"http://books.google.com/books?id=KhsAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA49&dq=Bertoli+granite" \ |
"v=onepage&q=Bertoli%20granite&f=false"}

This article of *Granite, Marble and Bronze* was found on Google Books. Page 49 is the page of the photo used for the Harry Bertoli add. The publication is a trade publication, provided for artists who want to know what other artists are up to in memorial design.

In other articles it lists updates to what Harry Bertoli was been working on. It also provides updates on other producers of memorial art, and it has many advertisements for the producers. It is possible if you could locate a library of these publications, since there are only a few on Google Books, you could find a wealth of knowledge pertaining to Bertoli, and other granite producers. The photos provided in the advertisement show Bertoli's shed and examples of his artwork. A very useful publication for anybody interested in memorial artwork.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, {HYPERLINK

"http://www.mountauburn.org/cemetery_services/%20"}
This is the link to download the PDF file that contains a brochure that the cemetery provides to visitors. The picture used is on the fourth page. The brochure was also used for information pertaining to the Mount Auburn Cemetery. In the brochure it lists the benefits of being buried in Mount Auburn and it lists the history of the cemetery. It does not list who published the brochure or any other information.

Patik. *Pere Lachaise looking down the hill.jpg*. Wikipedia.
{HYPERLINK

"http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pere_Lachaise_looking_down_the_hill.jpg"}
This is the photo used for the Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris.