

# Greenmount Cemetery: A Walking Tour of Burlington's History



A Historic Guidebook  
by University of Vermont Students

## INTRODUCTION

Scott A. McLaughlin

The Greenmount Cemetery is the oldest institution and architectural feature in Burlington, Vermont. In its landscape and monuments, the cemetery captures the community's history. The cemetery's most prominent and well-known feature is a monument to Ethan Allen, a man who was a prominent figure of the Revolutionary War and founder of the State of Vermont. However, walking through the cemetery, you also can see surnames that appear on many of Burlington's street signs and buildings, representing the who's who of Burlington. Among these monuments are also those of shop owners, farmers, laborers, innkeepers, captains, and other folk, representing the great diversity of residents in the city since its founding in 1763.

In addition to the name and date of birth and death of individuals presented on the headstones are clues to the attitudes of Burlington's residents had toward religion, life, death, children, and the roles of men and women in society. This information is encapsulated in each headstone's size, style, iconography, text, material, and location. One of the functions of this booklet is to teach people how to "read" the monuments for this historical information. In addition, the authors hope that today's residents of Burlington and citizens of Vermont come to recognize that they live in a world whose current state is due to the legacy of those buried in the Greenmount Cemetery. Finally, the authors encourage visitors to walk through Burlington's history as they tour Greenmount Cemetery.

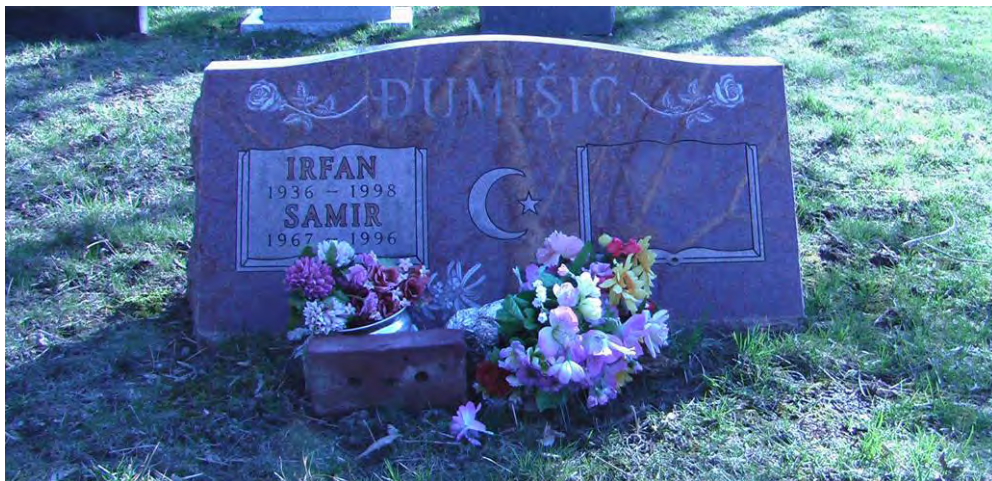
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This booklet was completed as a semester long project by sixteen University of Vermont students, including Travis Bartlett, Meredith Benson, Caitlin Coyne, Heather D'Arcy, Brian Dennis, Gregory Follensbee, Holly Graham, Ryan Jacobs, Timothy Johnson, James Kilcoyne, Jordan Knickerbocker, Justin Marriott, Tyler Mitchell, Kelsey Muir, Justin Petrella, and William Pinard. Tyler Mitchell, Rebecca A. McLaughlin, and the course instructor Scott A. McLaughlin edited the booklet. Completion of the project was made possible with the assistance of staff at Burlington's Cemetery Division, UVM Bailey/Howe Library Special Collections, UVM Archives, Burlington's Fletcher Free Library, and the Burlington City Clerk's Office. The project also greatly benefited by the extraordinary work of Barb Destromp of Milton, Vermont, who created an illustrated database of many of those buried in Greenmount Cemetery (see [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)).



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title	Page
Introduction	i
Acknowledgments	i
<b>Greenmount Cemetery and Cemetery Studies</b>	
Genealogic Records	1
History of Greenmount Cemetery	3
Layout of Greenmount Cemetery	5
Flora of Greenmount Cemetery	6
Statistical Analysis for Greenmount Cemetery	7
Cultural Trends in Greenmount Cemetery	13
Gravestone Materials	17
Headstone and Monument Types	18
Headstone Symbols	19
Greenmount Cemetery Headstone Typology	22
Vermont Headstone Manufacturers	25
<b>Important People Buried in Greenmount Cemetery</b>	
Allen Family History	26
Ethan Allen: A Vermont Hero	29
Ethan Allen: The Monument	30
George F. Edmunds	31
John Ellsworth Goodrich	32
Commander Jonas Hannibal Holden	33
Buffalo Soldier Sgt. George Osborne	34
Edward John Phelps	35
Frank Oscar Sinclair	37
Samuel White Thayer	37
<b>Greenmount Cemetery's Community Connection</b>	
Civil War Soldiers	39
Fletcher Allen Hospital and the Spanish Flu	40
Lyman, Allen and Abernathy	41
UVM and Greenmount Cemetery	43
Deceased Buried in Greenmount Cemetery	43
Burial Plot Map	58



## GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

Tyler Mitchell

Historical documents outlining important events in one's life have been archived by state and local agencies. Many of these documents still survive in locations throughout the state. Below you will find tables that list the record, its location, and how to obtain a copy; these tables focus on resources found within Vermont. If you are unable to find information using these resources or would like to find other historical documents, there are also federal archives. These include, but are not limited to National Archives<sup>1</sup> (military pension files and social security records), U.S. Census<sup>2</sup> (mortality schedules for select years), and the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections<sup>3</sup> (various personal records). The best way to approach federal archival research is to visit the agency's webpage. If this does not work, contact your local archives or public records division and they may be able to help you.

<sup>1</sup><http://www.archives.gov/>, <sup>2</sup><http://www.census.gov/>, <sup>3</sup><http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/>

<b>Birth, Marriage/Civil Unions and Death Certificates</b>			
	Burlington Clerk's Office <sup>1</sup> 149 Church St. Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 865-7000	VT Public Records Division <sup>2</sup> 1078 U.S. Route 2 Middlesex, VT 05602 (802) 828-3286	VT Department of Health <sup>3</sup> 108 Cherry St., Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 863-7275
Date of Records	1857-present	1760 to the current year minus 5 years, for example, in 2007 they had records to 2002	records within the past 5 years from current year
Records Include	life-events <sup>4</sup> that occurred in Burlington	life-events that occurred in Vermont	life-events that occurred in Vermont
How to Obtain Records	mail, webpage, or go to office	mail, webpage, or go to office	mail or webpage
Copies of Records	uncertified and certified copies can be made upon request for a fee	uncertified and certified copies can be made upon request for a fee	certified copies can be made upon request for a fee

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ci.burlington.vt.us/ct/vitalrecords/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.bgs.state.vt.us/gsc/pubrec/vitalrecords.html>

<sup>3</sup> [http://healthvermont.gov/research/records/obtain\\_record.aspx#vdhrecords](http://healthvermont.gov/research/records/obtain_record.aspx#vdhrecords)

<sup>4</sup>Life-event is birth, marriage/civil unions, or death



<b>Burial Permits</b>		
	Fletcher Free Library 235 College St. Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 863-3403	Burlington Clerk's Office 149 Church St. Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 865-7000
Date of Records	1838-1997	1998-present
Records Include	interments within Burlington cemeteries and transports of deceased to or from Burlington	interments within Burlington cemeteries and transports of deceased to or from Burlington
How to Obtain Records	visit the library	visit the clerk's office
Copies of Records	made upon request, for a fee	uncertified and certified copies can be made upon request for a fee

<b>Wills, Administrations and Probates</b>	
	Chittenden County Probate Court 175 Main St. Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 863-3467
Date of Records	late 1700s-present
Records Include	records concerning individuals who owned property at time of death within Chittenden County, Vermont
How to Obtain Records	-If inquiring about 1 or 2 individuals call, the probate court and request records using the person's full name and date of birth; obtaining records may take 1 to 3 weeks -If inquiring about more than 2 individuals go to the probate court with a list containing the individuals' names and dates of birth; obtaining records may take 1 to 3 weeks
Copies of Records	uncertified and certified copies can be made upon request for a fee



Personal Records			
	UVM Special Collections & Archives <sup>1</sup> Bailey/Howe Library Burlington, VT 05405 (802) 656-2138	Vermont State Archives <sup>2</sup> 26 Terrace St. Montpelier, VT 05609 (802) 828-2308	Vermont Historical Society <sup>3</sup> 60 Washington, St. Barre, VT 05641 (802) 479-8500
Date of Records	colonial period-present		
Records Include	land, church, and military records; photographs; manuscripts; maps; newspapers and periodicals		
How to Obtain Records	by calling, writing a request, or visiting the location on-line or in-person		
Copies of Records	please visit or call to receive details pertaining to your specific record		

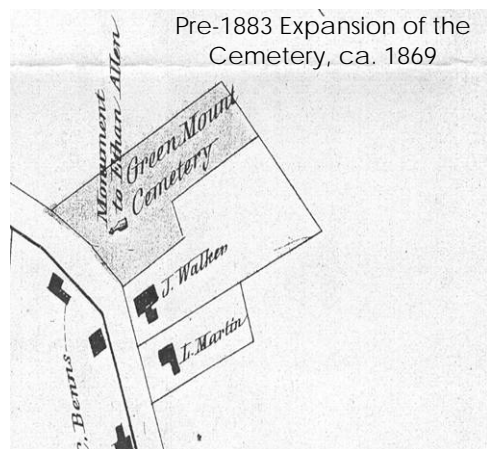
<sup>1</sup> <http://library.uvm.edu/about/specialcollections/index.html>

<sup>2</sup> <http://vermont-archives.org/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.vermonthistory.org/>

## HISTORY OF GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

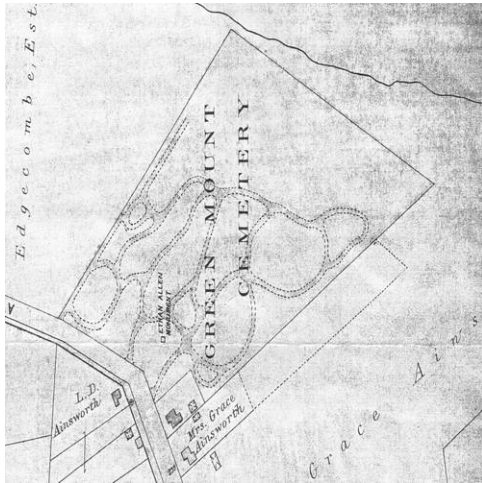
Jordan Knickerbocker



Greenmount Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in the City of Burlington, Vermont. Located on Colchester Avenue atop the hill over-looking the City of Winooski, Vermont, Greenmount Cemetery is about fifteen acres in size and contains the graves and monuments of some of Burlington's earliest settlers. The cemetery contains about 1000 interments and includes the earliest record of internment in Burlington, which dates back to November of 1763.

The headstones found in the Greenmount Cemetery consists of many prominent Burlington figures, Revolutionary War veterans, Civil War veterans, past Vermont Senators, and many early professors at the University of Vermont. The most

famous monument that can be found in Greenmount Cemetery is that of General Ethan Allen (Plot G16) who was an early American revolutionary that fought for the independence of Vermont from New York and New Hampshire as well as the United States. Allen is best known for leading the Green Mountain Boy's in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga during the spring of 1775. Allen's monument cannot be missed, as it is the largest and most visible monument in the cemetery, standing forty-two feet tall. Erected by the State of Vermont in 1873, almost 100 years after Allen's death in 1789, the monument was modeled by Boston sculptor Peter Stephenson, constructed out of Barre granite, and wrought, strangely enough, at Carrara, Italy.



Post-1883 Expansion of the Cemetery,  
ca. 1890

Another notable individual buried at Greenmount Cemetery is Senator George Franklin Edmunds (Plot C2) who represented Vermont in the United States Senate for twenty-five years. During his tenure as a Senator, he played an important role in many major events in the United States. Edmunds was the committee chair that determined the impeachment procedures against President Andrew Jackson in 1868. To remember Senator Edmunds, a Burlington public middle school was named after him, which is located on Main Street between South Willard Street and South Union Street.

In September of 1928, President Calvin Coolidge and his wife Mrs. Grace (Goodhue) Coolidge visited Vermont. While President Coolidge was in Burlington, they visited the grave of the first lady's father Captain Andrew Goodhue (Plot E16) in Greenmount Cemetery. The Captain was a federal steamboat inspector for vessels operating on Lake Champlain. His job was to protect the interests of passengers traveling on the many side-wheel steamers that were owned by companies like the Lake Champlain Transportation Company. The last remaining lake steamer *Ticonderoga* lies at the Shelburne Museum in Shelburne, Vermont.

Burlington's original charter in 1763 dictated Greenmount Cemetery's location and size of four and three-quarter acres. New Hampshire's colonial Governor Benning Wentworth granted the land. Over the cemetery's history, it has seen a few changes that have enlarged the cemetery to its present size of fifteen acres. The first expansion came in May of 1866 as the grounds of the cemetery were enlarged by the purchase of one-fourth acre of land. In 1867 plans for an additional cemetery for the city of Burlington resulted in a purchase of twenty-three acres of land on the west side of North Avenue that would become Lakeview Cemetery. With the construction of the new cemetery, all of the city's funds for cemetery care were put toward the Lakeview Cemetery. As a result, the care and maintenance of Greenmount Cemetery became neglected. Feeling the cemetery's decay was disrespectful to the dead and unfair to the family and friends of the dead, the Greenmount Cemetery Association was formed. The wrote a petition in June of 1869 requesting the Burlington Aldermen transfer control of the cemetery to the Association. Granted their wish, the Association began to reorganize the layout of the cemetery from a typical New England burial ground with straight rows of headstones into a more modern lawn park cemetery with circuitous interlocking pathways and elaborate plantings. In 1883, the Association purchased ten additional acres of land to expand the cemetery. However, in 1896, the Association went defunct and the cemetery was put in control of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners. In 1904, the cemetery saw its heyday when a fountain was erected along with an iron fence and gates. Since the early twentieth century, Greenmount Cemetery has lost many of its flowers, shrubs, and pathways that had appeared throughout the cemetery.

Today Greenmount Cemetery is maintained and controlled by the Cemetery Division of the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Burlington. The Cemetery Division office is located at Lakeview Cemetery and employees can be found on cemetery grounds Monday thru Friday, 7am to 3:30pm. Call (802) 863-2075 for assistance.

### To Learn More:

1. Allen, Charles E. *About Burlington Vermont*. J. Shanley, 1905.
2. Burlington City Cemeteries, <<http://www.enjoyburlington.com/Cemeteries.cfm>>.
3. Michaud, Robert. *Salute to Burlington: An Informal History of Burlington, Vermont*. Lyndon: Lyndon College, 1991.

## LAYOUT OF GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

Meredith Benson



Fallen Headstones in  
Greenmount Cemetery

The lawn park design of the cemetery may not seem clear at first, but a definite pattern can be seen on closer inspection. In general, the old part of the cemetery is located in the front, where most of the stones are made of local limestone and marble. The back part (southeastern corner), or the newer part of the cemetery, is mostly granite stones with a few marble along the periphery. The general looped layout of the paths allowed the cemetery to keep being added onto, and plenty of land remains untouched as is visible if you follow the fence, which marks the cemetery's northeast boundary. Along some of the paths pavement is exposed, indicating that at one time the prominent carriage paths

around the cemetery were paved, probably allowing for easier access for twentieth century cars involved in funeral processions. Family plots are marked at the corners with decorative stones or stones with the initials of the family name carved into them.

One of the most striking things to note while walking around the cemetery is just how run down the cemetery unfortunately appears. Several headstones in the cemetery are broken. Vermont's harsh weather presents many challenges when it comes to designing gravestones and maintaining cemeteries. Many of the broken and toppled stones are made of marble, indicating one reason why today granite is a preferred material by the manufacturers of monuments. In addition, the inscriptions of granite monuments do not wear away as fast as inscriptions made on marble. This trend from soft marble to hard granite can be used to date the stones. Granite rarely was used before 1880.

Another reason leading to the decline in the Greenmount Cemetery's appearance is the opening of Lake View Cemetery on the Burlington waterfront. Once Lakeview Cemetery opened in 1871, it has become the premier cemetery in the city and has taken much of the community's attention and funding. In addition, many of the families buried in Greenmount Cemetery are no longer the prominent families of Burlington, as they once were, or they have moved out of the area so are no longer able to maintain their family plots. The 2007 closing of the Greenmount Cemetery to any additional burials has also taken the pressure off maintaining the cemetery. More information regarding the difficulties in maintaining a community cemetery can be found in the Burlington Annual Financial Reports from the nineteenth century up to the present.

Along the southwest boundary of the cemetery lie several small markers with simply numbers. These stones likely represent pauper burials, a forgotten sector of Burlington's population (Plot A75). One section of the Greenmount Cemetery is very new and very well maintained. Just to the right as you enter the cemetery is a small plot of newer headstones as recent as 2006. These headstones have one distinct thing in common: they all have the



Muslim crescent moon and star symbol (Plot G20). This section represents one of the newer communities in Burlington: the Muslim community.

THE UVM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE MEDICAL STUDENTS DEDICATE THIS BENCH TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO  
SO GENEROUSLY DONATED THEIR BODIES TO SCIENCE THEY WERE SOME OF OUR BEST TEACHERS

Inscription of the University of Vermont Medical School's Memorial Bench

Another interesting feature in this section of the cemetery is a memorial bench located in front of the Muslim burials. It was placed in the cemetery by the University of Vermont Medical College in memory of all the bodies used as cadavers for medical students and once buried in the nearby Centennial Athletic Field during the twentieth century (Plot G20).

## FLORA OF GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

James Kilcoyne



Norway Spruce

Cemetery plantings are very important to a cemetery, since they lend aesthetic value, as well as meaningful significance to the cemetery grounds. The species of trees found in Greenmount Cemetery are varied and each contributes to the cemetery in their own way. The trees mentioned below are some of the most prominent.

A few Norway spruce trees, *Picea abies*, and white spruce, *Picea glauca*, can be seen throughout the cemetery, often in the center of a large section of graves and along the cemetery's perimeter. These trees have a distinctive pipe-cleaner look to their needles. White spruce trees in the cemetery tend to be more spread out than Norway spruce. These trees are seen in many cemeteries around the world. Spruce trees have no spiritual meaning but as an evergreen, they signify everlasting life. They are also used for their aesthetic value as well as their hardy nature.



Lilac Flowering

Not surprisingly, several species of maple tree can be found in Greenmount Cemetery. The primary reason they were planted in the cemetery was likely to symbolize Vermont, as it is our state tree. Perhaps another, less obvious, reason is the symbolism of autumn. Since autumn is a time when the world is full of color but is falling to the sleep of winter, the maple tree symbolizes the closing of a person's life but in expectation of spring.

The lilac trees, *Syringa* spp., found in the cemetery may have the most relevance to cemeteries out of any plantings. Often found next to a large family plot, lilacs are sometimes associated with the night and therefore death. In

Greek mythology, the lilac grows in Hades, the place of the dead, but the correlation is not a gloomy one; they represent the softer side of death, the gentle rest and sweet embrace of death. In fact, like the maple, the lilac also has a more hopeful meaning in its relation to the seasons. The lilac's greatest moment of aesthetic beauty comes every spring, the season of rebirth, with its highly visible and sweetly scented flowers.

Northern white cedar, *Thuja occidentalis*, as well as eastern red cedar, *Juniperus Virginian*, can both be found in the cemetery, especially along the main path that goes through the center of the cemetery. Their distinctive feature is their flat fans of scale-like leaves. They are often confused with cypress trees and are planted with their significance in mind. Cypress trees are associated with Roman funerals. They are used as a sign of honor for the dead, and great citizens were laid to rest on a bed of cypress.

Paper Birch, *Betula papyrifera*, can be found in the cemetery, and one good example is on the right (southwest corner) just as you enter the cemetery. Like many of the trees in Greenmount Cemetery, this was planted for aesthetic value and not for their spiritual significance. The most probable reason for many species is that they are native to Vermont.

#### To Learn More:

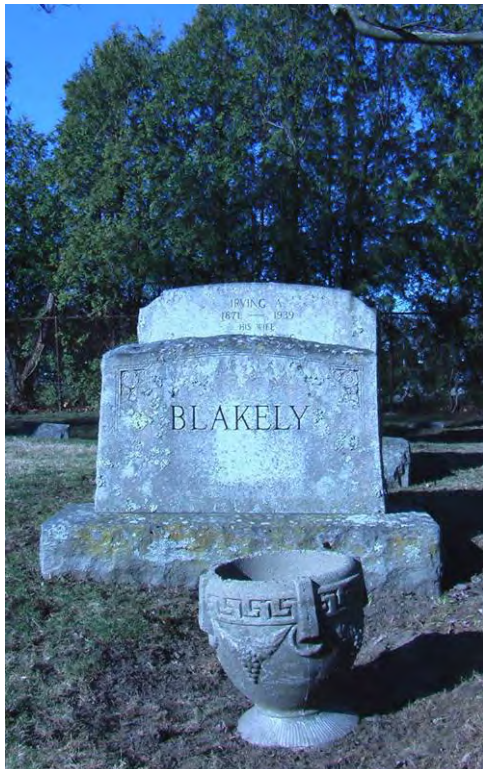
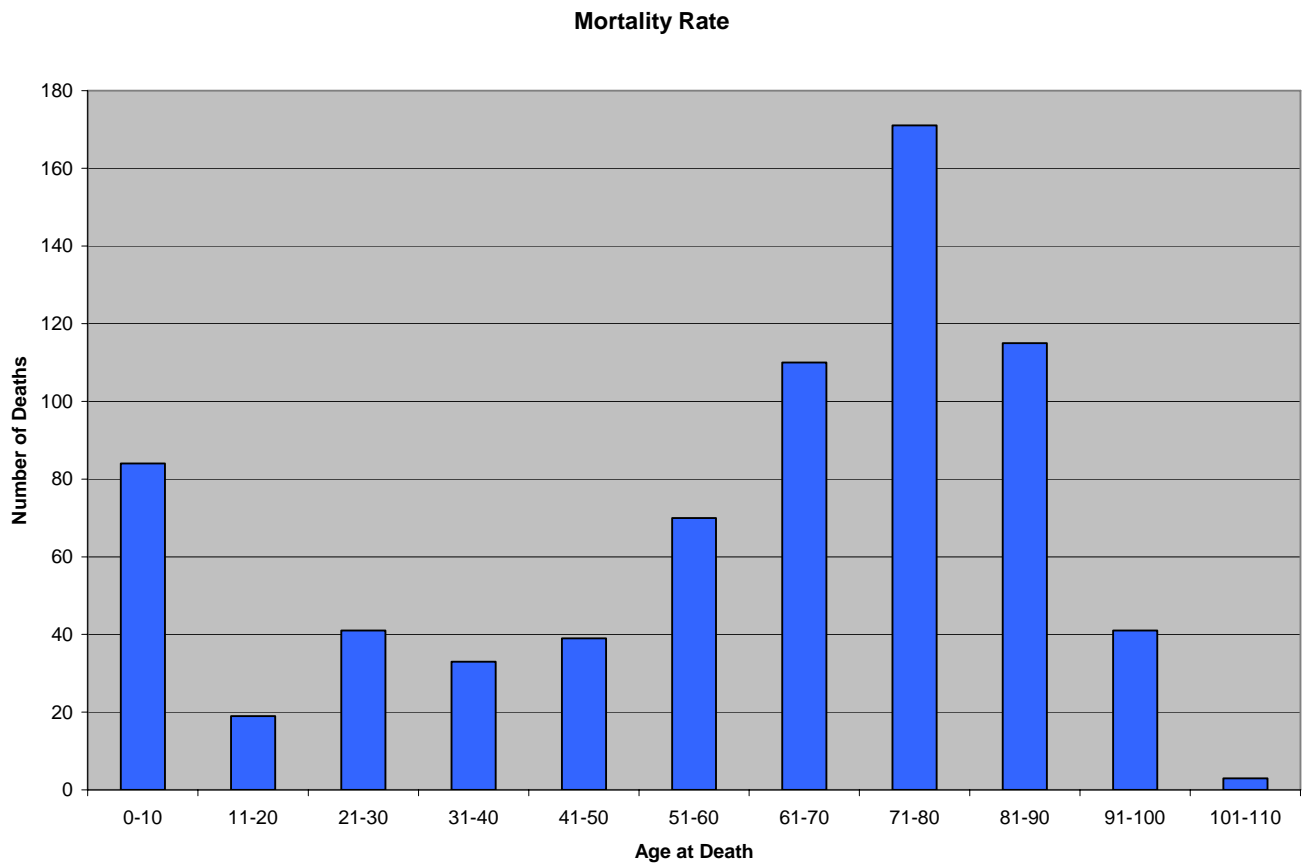
1. Amsel, Sheri. *The Vermont Nature Guide*. Pinto Press, 1998.
2. Arbor Day Foundation, <<http://www.arborday.org/index.cfm> >
3. Living Things: Common Cemetery Plants, <<http://www.alsirat.com/symbols/plants.html>>

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

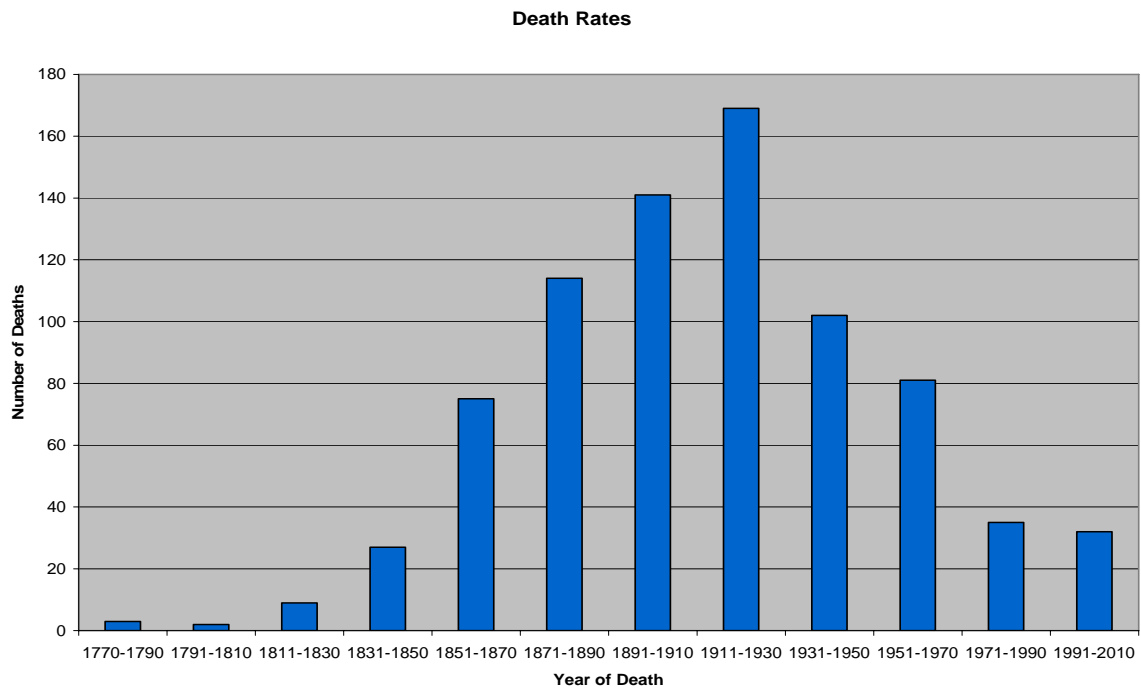
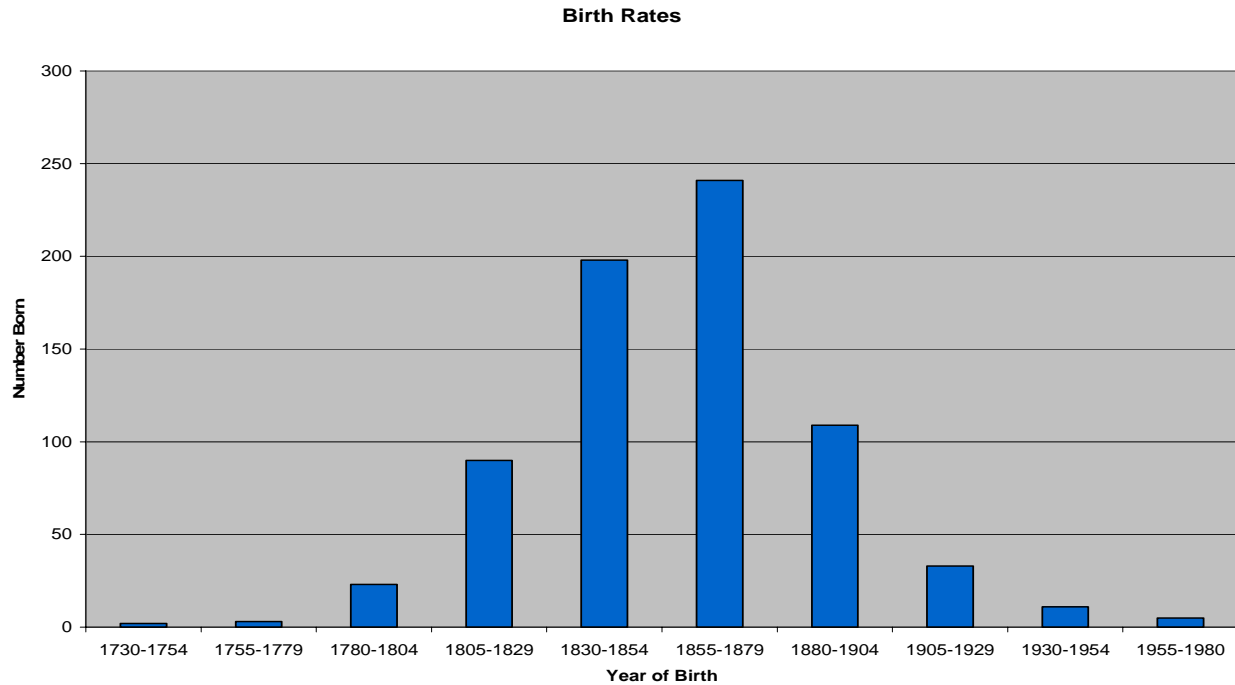
Kelsey Muir



One way to look at a community is through its cemetery. It is a constantly evolving time capsule, and it is one of the best ways to see the health, growth, and demographics of a community. One of the most convenient and comprehensible ways to break those concepts down is through numbers and graphs. By visually demonstrating the trends of the cemetery (and thus the surrounding community) via numbers and statistics, it is possible to understand better the community as a whole. It is important to remember that all of the following statistics are based on only a large sample of interments in Greenmount Cemetery and not every individual. The following graphs are designed solely to demonstrate available trends, and to present viewers with a better understanding of the demographics of the wider Burlington community over time.



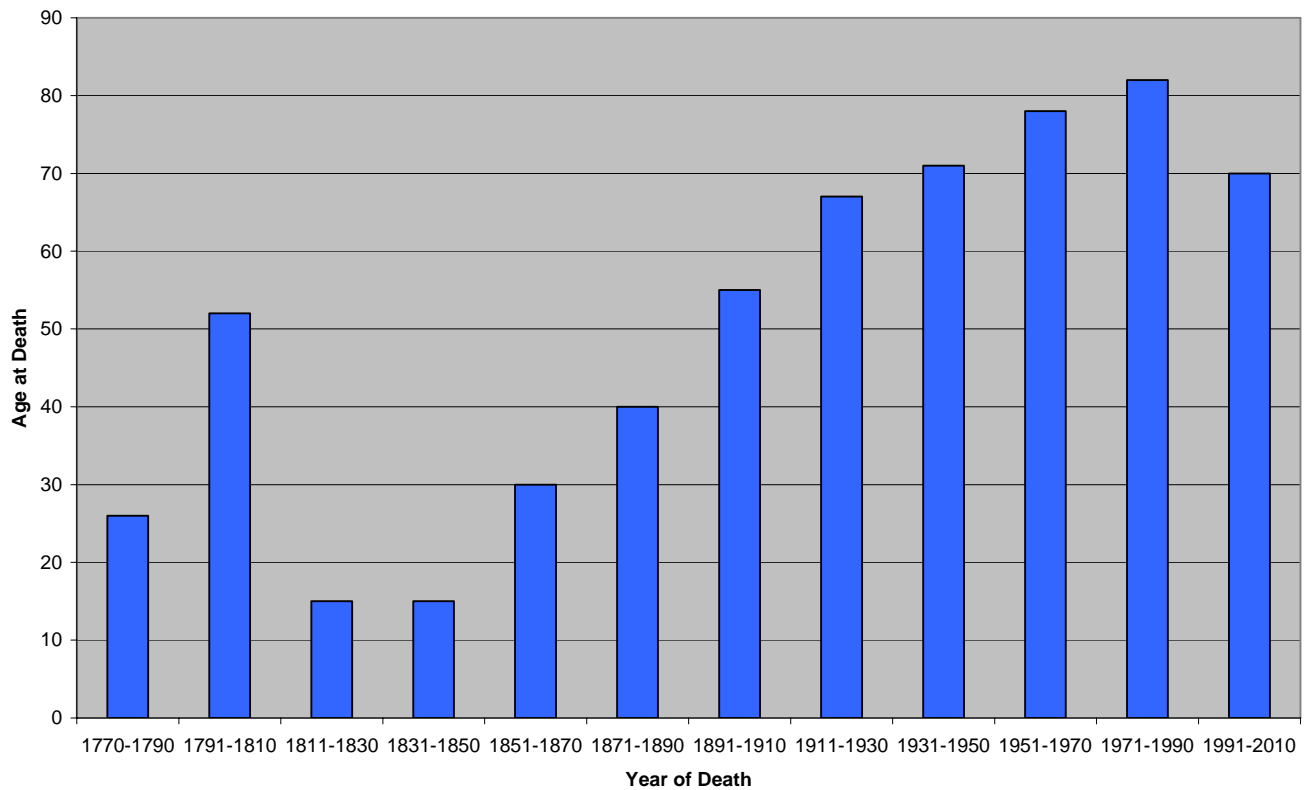
This chart examines the statistical data for the mortality rate among individuals buried in Greenmount Cemetery between 1775 and 2006. Essentially, it demonstrates that there was a high death rate among children (ages ranging from newborn to ten years old). After that, the rate drops, and shows a predictable curve where the highest mortality occurs in old age (seventy to eighty years of age). A few individuals lived to be over one hundred. Something to note is the slight spike in death around ages twenty to thirty. This might possibly be explained by death in childbirth among young females.



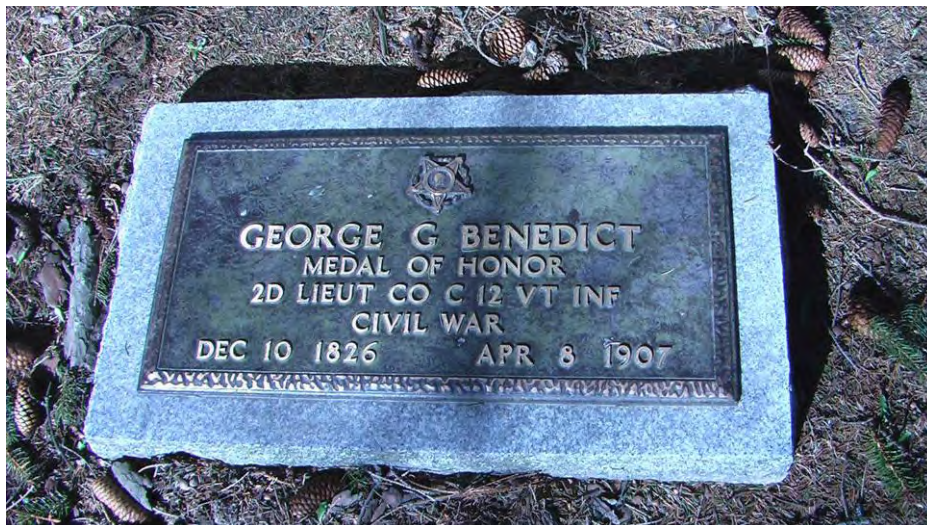
These two charts are best read together because they show the correlation of population growth in the area in regards to births compared to the number of deaths during given decades. The birth rate chart demonstrates the growth in the area, especially in the spike between 1855 and 1880. The death rate chart demonstrates changes in demographics, changes in burial practices, and the growing disuse of the cemetery. It is important to note, that the most recent interments are all from 2006 and the cemetery has been closed since then to additional burials.



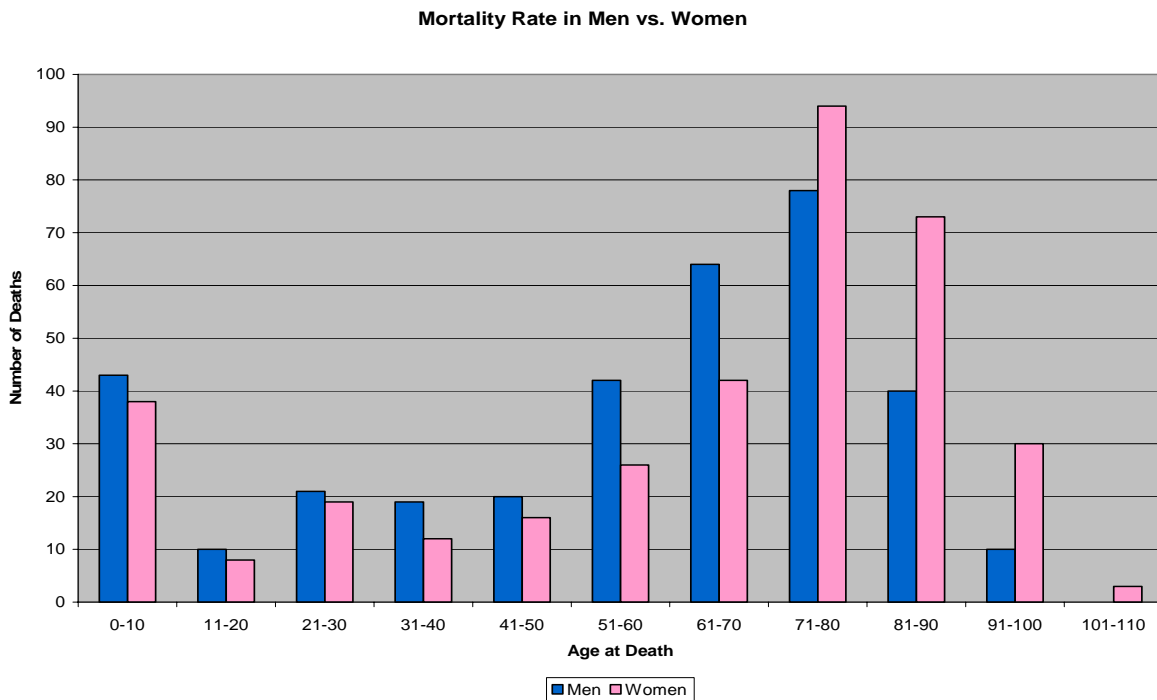
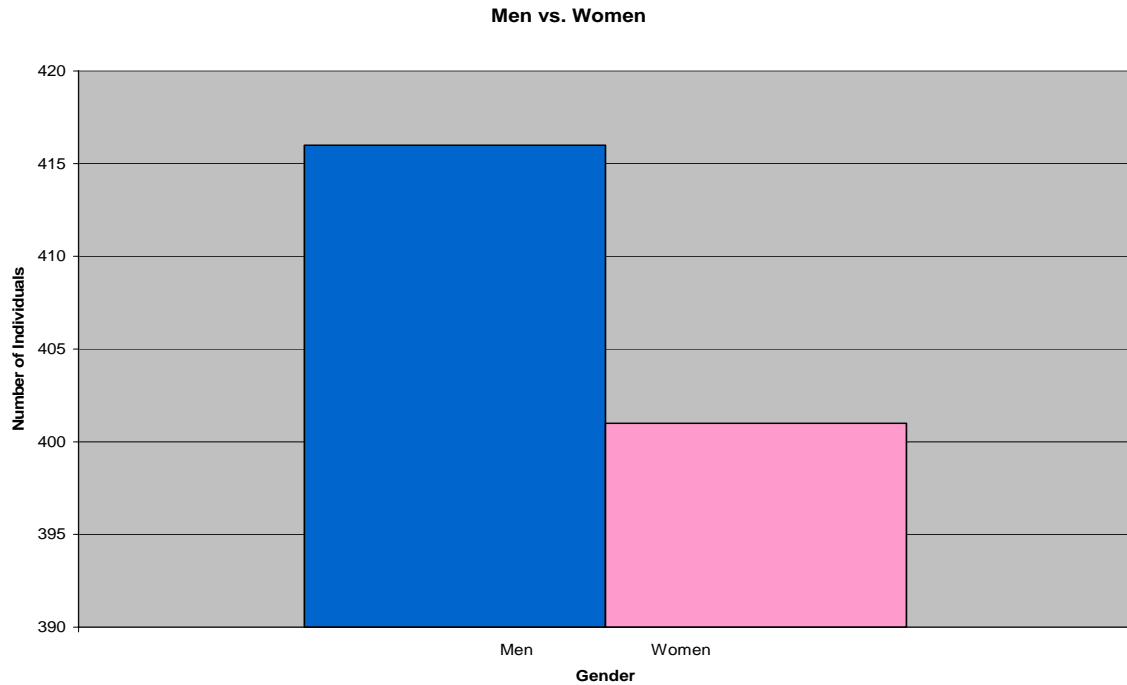
**Average Age of Death**



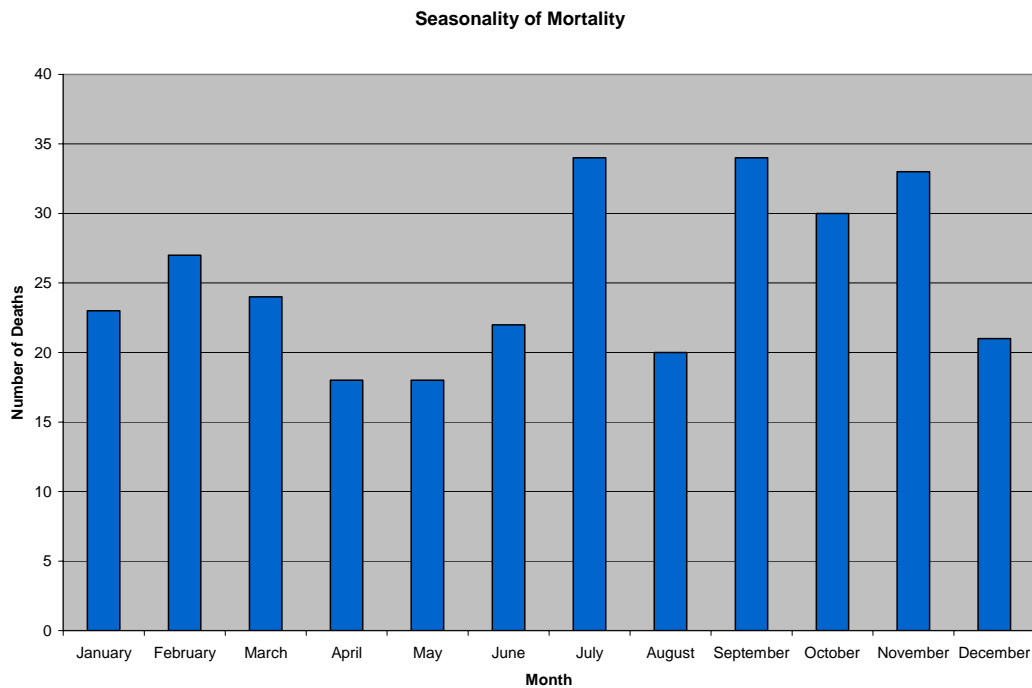
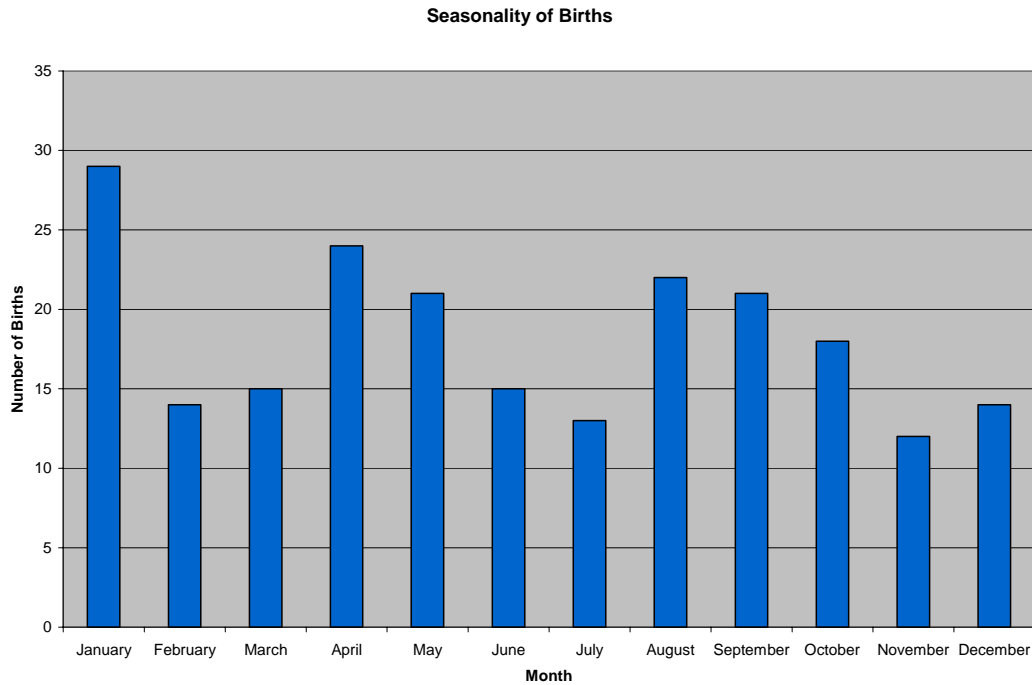
This chart is representative of the average age of death in the cemetery in intervals of twenty years from the earliest identifiable burial in 1776 to 2006, when the cemetery was closed to additional burials. The age spike in 1791 to 1810 represents a very small sample (only one individual), and so might be considered an outlier. Other than that, the chart is very straightforward and follows a predictable curve that is representative of the rise in life expectancy as time goes on.







This chart is especially interesting because it compares the mortality rates of men to the mortality rates of women. What the trend seems to demonstrate is that women live into old age much more frequently than men do, and that male children tend to die more frequently than female children do. Based on the sample from the on-line database at findagrave.com, these numbers are interesting since this sample represents only fifteen more male interments than female interments.



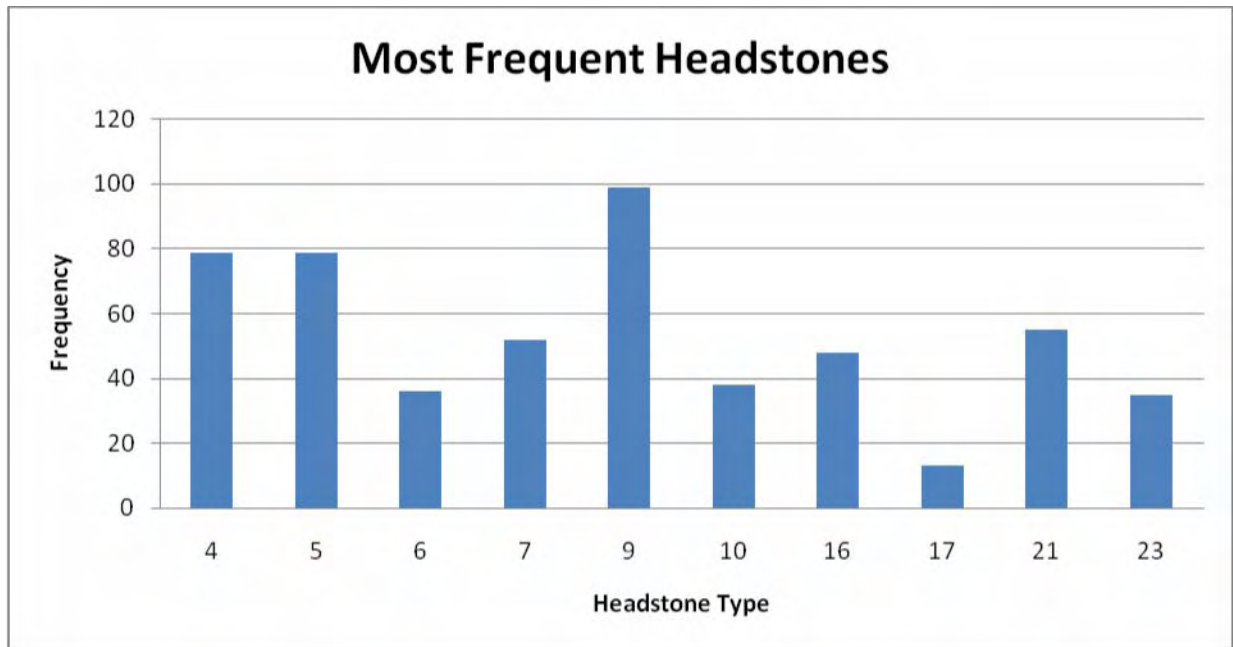
These charts demonstrate the seasonality of birth and death represented in the cemetery, based on the available sample. What they demonstrate is that the highest number of births tends to occur in the winter, and that the highest number of deaths tends to occur in late summer through fall. This may have to do with the heat, since the elderly are susceptible to heat-related deaths. It is interesting to note that, from this sample, there is a rather large seasonal difference between when the population grows and when it shrinks.

## CULTURAL TRENDS IN GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

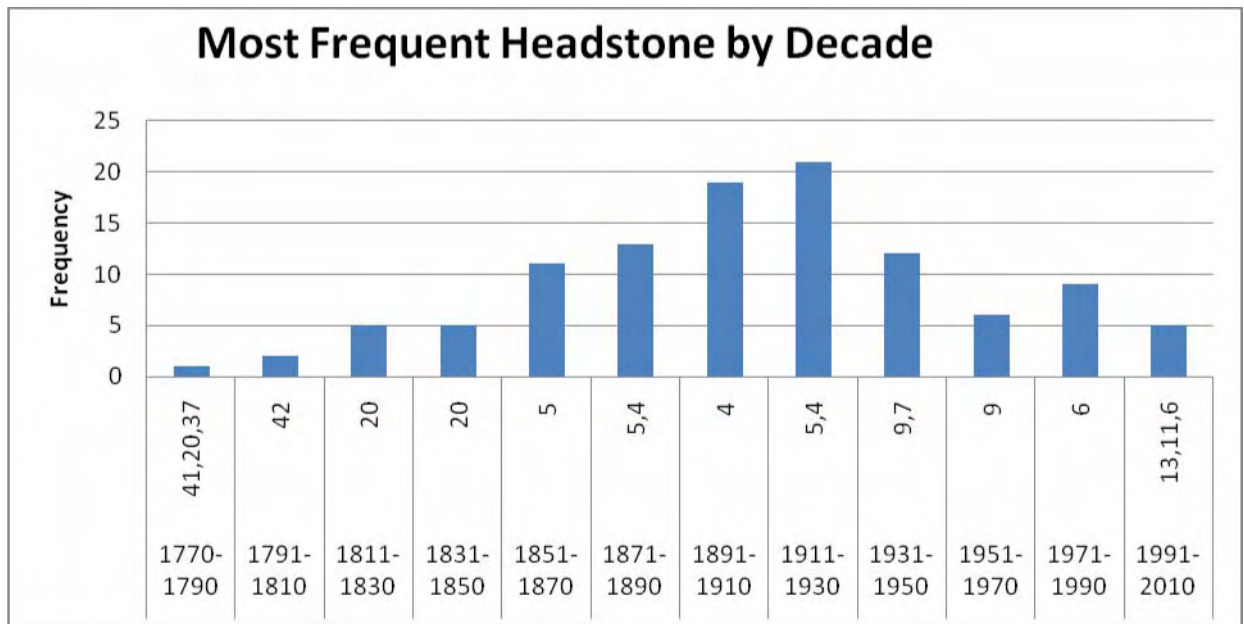
Holly Graham

Statistics is a mathematical science pertaining to the collection, analysis, interpretation or explanation, and presentation of data. It can be applied to a wide variety of academic disciplines, and in this case, we have applied it to the history of Burlington. In history, statistical methods, called cleometrics, can be used to summarize or describe a collection of data. Throughout this section, the frequency is shown on the y-axis. To avoid confusion, this is how many times the event (on the x-axis) occurs. It is important to note that not all information for every individual buried in the cemetery was available at this time; therefore, the results are not conclusive.





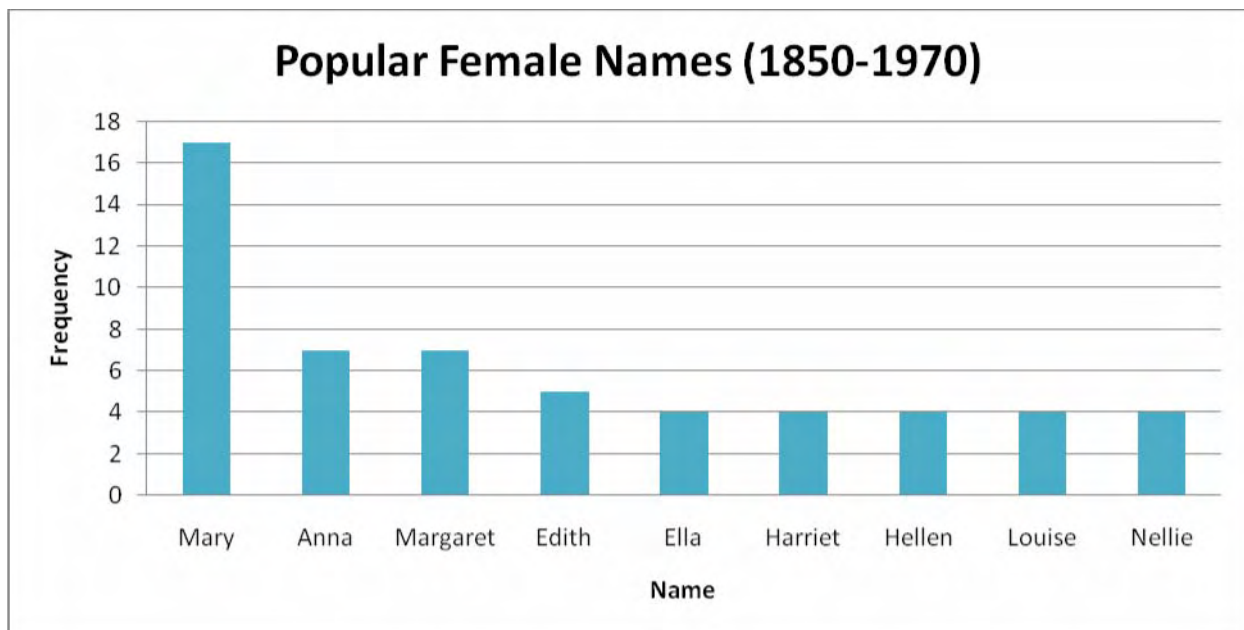
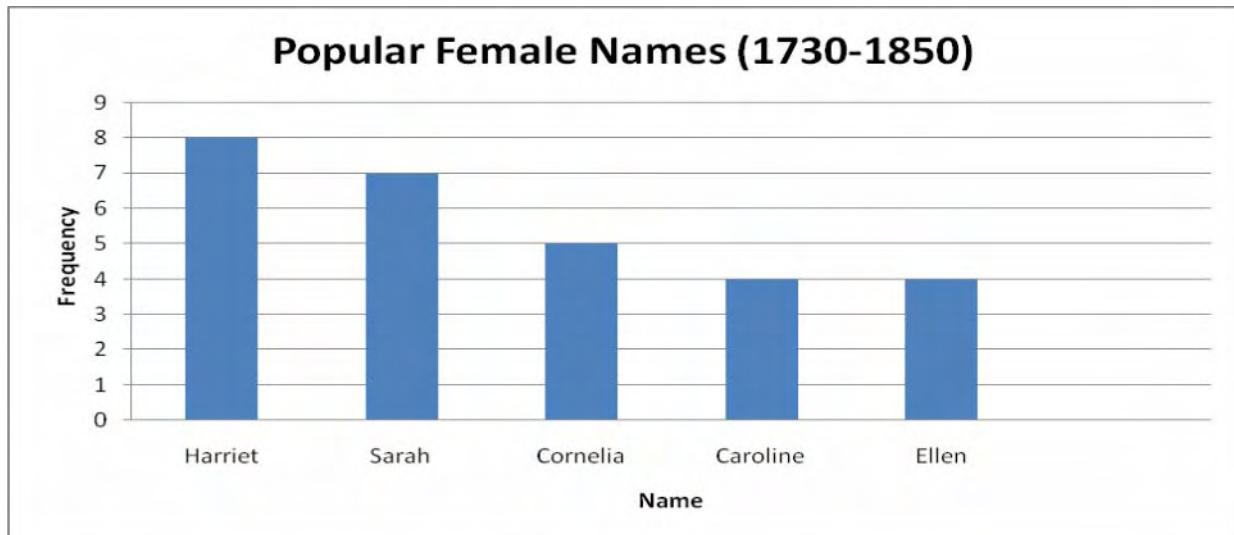
This graph shows the top ten represented headstone types in the cemetery. The frequency of the headstone types might simply be an indication of what headstones were popular or available at a given time (see page 22 for the headstone types).



The same headstones appear to be popular throughout 1770 to 2006. Out of the forty-five headstone types represented in the cemetery, the same types have a high frequency, regardless of the decade, which may be due to their timeless and simplistic design.

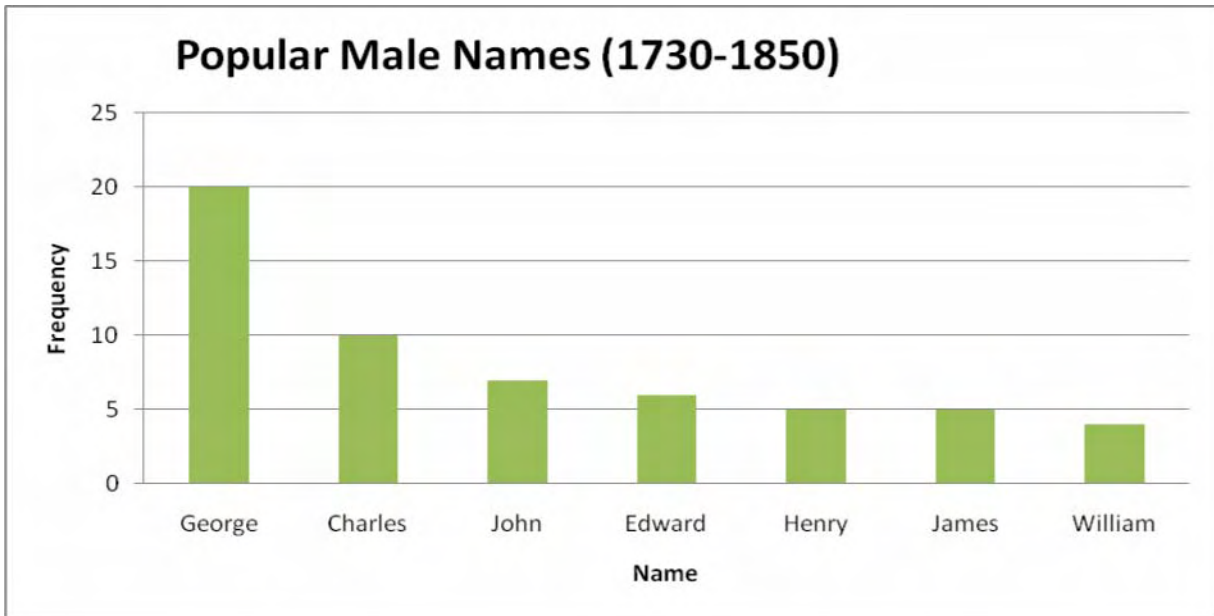


Both the popular female and popular male names range from 1730 to 1970. This year range represents birth years of the people buried in the cemetery because this is when the individuals were named. Each category is represented with two graphs and has a cut-off date of 1850, the middle of the period 1730 to 1970. To qualify as a popular name, there had to be at least four during the time range.

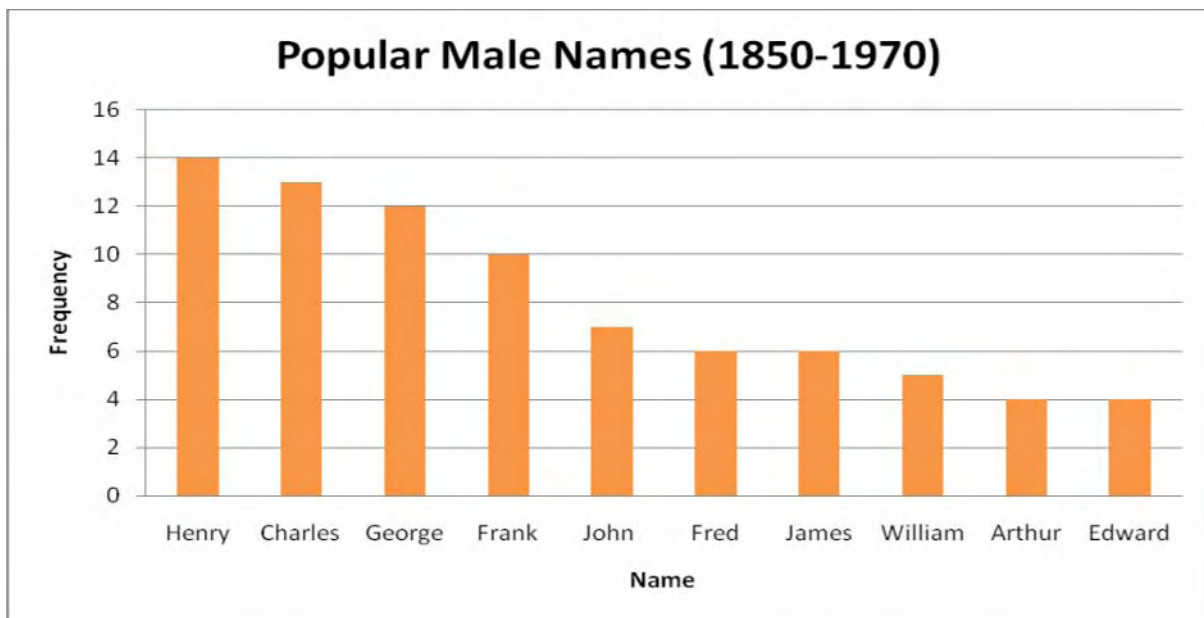


Throughout the early nineteenth century, the name Harriet, the feminine form of Harry, meaning "home ruler," was the most popular according to those buried in Greenmount Cemetery. Mary replaced Harriet to become by far the most popular name during the twentieth century perhaps because of its biblical ties and meaning, "the perfect one."





George means, "farmer or earth worker." The popularity of the name has many possible explanations. Saint George, who was a legendary dragon slayer martyred in Palestine, was the patron saint of England, Portugal, and Catalonia. George was also the name of six kings of England, two kings of Greece, and the first president of the United States.



Henry means "ruler of the home." This may have been popular for obvious reasons, such as the dominant role of males in American society. It was also the name of eight kings of England, four kings of France, and seven kings of Germany. Charles means "manly and strong," and may have been popular because of its meaning and association with kings of England.

## GRAVESTONE MATERIALS

Heather D'Arcy

There are many different materials used to mark burials. The earliest gravestone markers were simply mounds of dirt and stone. The practice has since evolved to carving stones into intricate monuments and even includes the use today of molded glass. People in this day-and-age are most accustomed to marble, granite, and slate headstones. This is because slate was commonly used for a couple hundred years, starting in the seventeenth century. Slate was then replaced by marble and limestone because they are carved more easily and the white color had greater spiritual meaning as it is associated with hope and salvation. However, marble and limestone are very sensitive to pollution and erode easily. Granite soon started to supplant marble and limestone because it is a hard stone, which is not as sensitive to pollution and erosion. Iron was also used before World War I because it was an inexpensive material. That changed with the war, when the majority of iron went to the fabrication of machines and munitions, causing the production of iron monuments to increase in cost.

Slate is a type of metamorphic rock that was used mostly during the colonial era. It was the first stone to be used abundantly in the present-day United States. It was so popular because it was easily obtained and inexpensive. Slate quarries in the southwestern part of Vermont along the New York border. For those people who were unable to be buried in the church, it was a way of being remembered. The lettering is shallow but the material is rather durable, so it is often still legible 300 years after it was carved. The main problem with slate is that it is thin and platy; therefore susceptible to being broken or experience ice damage. The stone is inclined to have lichen growth due to its porosity.

Sandstone is a sedimentary rock of compressed sand that was used for gravestones from 1650 to 1890. The largest group of quarries in the United States used for gravestones was in Portland, Connecticut. It was not transported far from its origin and the largest concentration of sandstone was in the Connecticut Valley. The problems with sandstone are that it quickly deteriorates and does not provide clear inscriptions in its often-crumblly surface.

Limestone, a sedimentary rock, and marble, a metamorphic rock made of altered limestone, are composed of compressed ancient shells. Limestone tends to be darker and gray while white marble is generally much closer to white therefore is more desirable due to its association with heaven, angels, and purity. These materials were used between 1780 and 1930. Although they are more easily carved than slate and can be thicker therefore less likely to fall over, they are comprised of calcium carbonate and so are much more susceptible to acid rain. It is common to see even relatively new marble and limestone monuments stained and eroded.

Granite is an igneous rock, which is slowly cooled molten rock. The use of granite for gravestones began in 1860 and continues to this day. Although gray is the most common color granite used in Vermont, it can come in many different colors and shades. One of the strongest, longest lasting natural materials, granite can be difficult to carve by hand, but with today's technology, the stone can be carved easily using a variety of pneumatic tools and lasers. Granite is not affected by the elements like other stones and it can be polished to a beautiful shine. The largest granite quarry in the United States is the Rock of Ages quarry in Barre, Vermont, which produces gray color granite.

Cast metals, including iron, zinc, and bronze, have also seen some use as monuments. Bronze is an alloy of copper, tin, lead, and zinc. To create a metal monument the raw metal is heated until it is in liquid form and then it is poured into molds and allowed

to cool. After it is allowed to harden, any imperfections are ground off. Then several coats of oxidation, which is a dark brown paint, are applied to the entire monument. A solvent is subsequently rubbed on raised portions of the monument to create contrast between the letters and the background. Most bronze markers are actually plaques, which are mounted on a stone such as granite.

One of the new up and coming memorial materials is cast glass. Although the process of melting glass to create new forms has been used for centuries, the technology of casting heavy slabs of glass is new. The glass needs to be heated to at least 1500 degrees Fahrenheit using a glass kiln to mold it into a solid form. Since glass is less porous than stone it generally accumulates less organic matter. Almost any custom color or shape can be obtained and the same tools and techniques are used to carve glass as granite so a specially trained person is not needed if the marker needs to be altered. Although glass is a durable material, it does need a metal or stone base.

Throughout the years, many material types have been used to memorialize those who have passed. By striving to find a more permanent, durable, accessible, and modifiable material there is a great wealth of different markers to be found and analyzed in Greenmount Cemetery.

### To Learn More:

1. Appell, Jonathan. "Cleaning Gravestones, Monuments and Stone Sculptures." A Very Grave Matter. (2005): <<http://www.gravematter.com/gravestone-cleaning.asp>>.
2. Headstones.net. "Bronze Headstones."  
<<http://www.headstones.net/bronze-headstonesinformation.php>>.  
(accessed March 26, 2008).
3. Lundgren Monuments. "Frequently Asked Questions."  
<<http://www.lundgrenmonuments.com/faq.html>> (accessed March 26, 2008).

## HEADSTONE & MONUMENT TYPES

Brian Dennis



Simple Grave Marking  
Displaying Name and  
Death Year

Individuals have used different headstone types for centuries for many different reasons. Headstones have are mainly used to commemorate the life and/or death of individuals. Simple carved rock slates, religious icons and towering monuments are just a few examples of the forms that headstones can take. In Greenmount Cemetery, the diverse range of styles is astonishing.

One of the most common headstone types at Greenmount Cemetery takes the shape of a small cube with a flat surface area where the name of the deceased individual along with his or her birth and death dates are engraved or carved. This style of headstone has been commonly used throughout the existence of Greenmount Cemetery and is made of granite and marble.

The four gables monument style is among the more elegant headstone styles found in Greenmount Cemetery. This style is a testament to high social status and wealth of important Burlington families. One of the most impressive four gables headstones is that of the Sinclair family (Plot B68). Most of the monuments are made of granite, which was a popular choice for elaborate memorials because of their lasting qualities and easy upkeep.



Family Grave Marker Displaying Name  
and Death Year of Many Individuals

Other popular headstone types found in the cemetery include the wide and tall block styles. The tall-round and tall-rectangle styles are among the classic styles that usually come to mind when one thinks about a cemetery. There are plenty of these types in Greenmount Cemetery as well as most cemeteries throughout Vermont. These types of headstones are made from all different types of materials.

### To Learn More:

1. Help Find Memorials,  
<[http://www.help-find-memorials.co.uk/headstones\\_types\\_more.html](http://www.help-find-memorials.co.uk/headstones_types_more.html)>.
2. Sickness and Death in the Old South Monument Typology and Grave Markers,  
<<http://www.tngenweb.org/darkside/typology.html>>.
3. Types of Memorial Headstones Available,  
<<http://www.everlifememorials.com/headstones/memorial-headstones.htm>>.
4. Wiat, Philipa. *The Headstone*. Robert Hale, 1994.

## HEADSTONE SYMBOLS

Heather D'Arcy

Visual symbols have been an important aspect of many societies. Everything from hieroglyphics, to letters, to military metals, to stop signs can be considered symbols and icons and they all have somewhat cryptic meanings. A stop sign, for example, means something different to a police officer than it does to someone who is late for work. The officer would see the sign and believe that a driver should bring the vehicle to a complete stop while a dilatory driver might translate the sign to mean "slow down to a near stop before accelerating." This shows how a relatively simple and universal symbol can be viewed in many different lights.

The same rules apply in gravestone art. Some icons are used as symbols of traits the person had or how that person lived while others are simply used as decoration. More often than not, however, there is more than just an aesthetic reason for the presence of icons. The seemingly simple and perhaps mundane symbol of a rose can take on so many meanings and offer so much information about the deceased, the family, and even American society. A simple rose can mean motherhood or beauty. A rose in full bloom could mean that the person lived a full life. While a rose that is partially bloomed or not bloomed at all could mean the person died young. At the same time, a rose could just be a decorative touch to an otherwise dreary memorial.

The symbol on a gravestone can also offer information about the time in which the deceased lived. Certain symbols are usually associated with certain periods in history. The

icons symbolizing death are used much less today but were commonplace in colonial times into the early nineteenth century. This is due to the older Calvinist view of life and death. Calvinism was filled with dark imagery due to the belief that man was inherently sinful. With the coming of the Armenian view of the Protestant religion, more uplifting and hopeful symbols arose on gravestones. The winged effigy, which was intended to be an image of the soul, grew out of and gradually replaced Calvinist symbols, such as the death's head, which was a gloomy representation of bodily remains. The type of script is another way in which we can date a headstone. Script was often used early on. However, script eroded easily, especially of surfaces like marble and limestone, so gradually a bolder, plain print was used. Raised letters have been used since the middle of the nineteenth century.

With modern technology, some gravestone art can be truly amazing, making the headstone into a potential symbol. Some Vermont headstones have been carved into full-size racecars or and favorite lazy chairs. With the use of lasers and sand blasting techniques, scenic views or a person's exact likeness have been carved into granite. This art can be so intricate its meaning can leave little to the imagination.

### **Select Grave Art Symbols and Their Meaning:**

- Alpha and Omega (Greek Letters)- beginning and end
- Anchor- maritime occupation; hope; steadfastness in faith
- Angel- messenger of God
- Angel dropping flowers on grave- mourning
- Ark- salvation
- Bird- soul (similar to dove)
- Book open- Bible; scriptures; perfect knowledge
- Candle- life
- Candle being put out- death
- Celtic Knot- various types of knots indicating Celtic heritage (generally related to Irish, Scottish, and Welsh nationalities); eternity
- Chalice or cup- Holy communion
- Chain with missing or broken link- separated by death; broken family unit
- Clock- mortality; stopped at hour of death
- Cloud- transition to afterlife
- Column or pillar broken- life cut short
- Column or pillar complete- full life; steadfastness (Plot D5)
- Corn- health; fertility
- Crescent- Virgin Mary
- Crescent moon and star- Muslim (Plot G20)
- Cross- Christianity; salvation; cross before date is death
- Crown- victory; eternal life; royalty
- Daisies- innocence, youth
- Death's head- mortality
- Dove- peace, tenderness, Holy Spirit
- Drapery or pall- mourning; sorrow (Plot F3)
- Eye- omnipotence; God is all-seeing
- Fig- abundance; fecundity; prosperity; rebirth
- Finger pointing down- God reaching down to bring dead to heaven; body below
- Finger pointing up- risen; gone to heaven
- Flame- soul; eternal life
- Fleur-de-lis- Holy Trinity; purity
- Flowers- solace, femininity, tribute, brevity of life



### Select Grave Art Symbols and Their Meaning: (continued)

- Fruit- heavenly abundance; eternal plenty
- Gates, doors, or archways- entrance to the afterlife; heaven
- Grapes or grapevine- Christ; Holy Communion; Christianity
- Half carved, half un-carved stone- transition from life to death
- Handshake- eternal friendship; farewell
- Handshake with feminine and masculine hands- Holy matrimony
- Hand holding an ax-life cut short
- Harp- praise; joy; bridge between heaven and earth; Irish Heritage
- Heart pierced or broken- grieving mother; Virgin Mary
- Hourglass (sometimes winged)- brevity of life; death
- Ivy- friendship; immortality; fidelity
- Knot- marriage; love
- Lamb- meekness; Christ's love; innocence (typically used for children) (Plot C26)
- Lamb lying down- suffering of Christ
- Lamb standing- Christ risen
- Lamp- shared truth or wisdom; illuminates gospel
- Leaf- happiness
- Lighthouse- final port; watchfulness; safety
- Lilies- resurrection
- Lion- courage; strength; guardian; fallen hero
- Oak- strength; honor; longevity
- Obelisk- regeneration; eternal life (Plot D44)
- Olive branch- peace; prosperity; reconciliation between God and man
- Palm- reward of the faithful; immortality; victory of spirit over flesh (Plot B64)
- Peacock- immortality; pride; vanity
- Pelican- redemption through Christ; sacrifice
- Phoenix- resurrection; immortality
- Pine cone- spiritual fertility
- Poppy- peaceful death; sleep
- Quatrefoil- 4 evangelists: Mark, Matthew, Luke, John
- Rose- mother; beauty; love; condolence; benevolence of Virgin Mary
- Scales- judgment day; justice; legal system
- Serpent- Satan; death
- Shell- resurrection; wealth; rebirth; female reproduction
- Snake biting its own tail- eternity
- Star- divine guidance; star before date is birth
- Star, five-pointed inverted- witchcraft
- Stump (entire stone)- life cut short (commonly children) (Plot B30)
- Sun- light of the world
- Sunset- end of earthly life, beginning of heavenly life
- Swastika or fylfot- good fortune; life
- Sword- liberty; military
- Thistle- Scottish heritage
- Torch- life; Christianity
- Torch inverted- mourning; death; end of family line
- Trumpet- resurrection; Judgment day
- Urn- death; bodily remains (Plot B57)
- Urn in flames- soul rising from ashes
- Vine- Christ







### Select Grave Art Symbols and Their Meaning: (continued)








- Wheat- prosperity; lived full years
- Willow- mourning; remembrance; earthly sorrow (Plot G6)
- Woman shrouded- mourning
- Wreath- eternity; tribute; honor







#### To Learn More:









1. Association for Gravestone Studies. *AGS Field Guide No. 8: Symbolism in the Carving on Gravestones*. Greenfield: The Association for Gravestone Studies, 2003.
2. Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. *You're Guide to Cemetery Research*. Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2002.
3. Colman, Penny. *Corpses, Coffins, and Crypts: A History of Burial*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1997.










### GREENMOUNT CEMETERY HEADSTONE TYPOLOGY





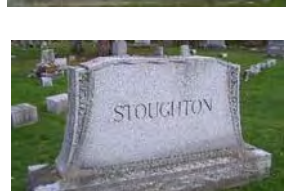




1	
2	
3	
4	   <div>Wide Block</div>

5	    <div>Tall Block</div>
6	
7	
8	 <div>Tree Texture</div>

9	
10	 <p>Four Gables</p>
11	 <p>Flush with Ground Surface</p>
12	
13	 <p>Triangular</p>
14	 <p>Square Front, Triangular Shape Front to Back</p>
15	




16	 <p>Tall Round</p>
17	 <p>Wide Round Top</p>
18	
19	
20	
21	 <p>Wide Rectangle</p>
22	 <p>Wide</p>
23	

	Tall Pointed Top		
24			
25			
26			
27			Pedestal
28			
29			
30			
31			

32			
33			
34			
35			
			
36			
37			Column
38			Cross



39		
40		Tall Obelisk
41		Short Obelisk
42		

43		
44		
45		

## VERMONT HEADSTONE MANUFACTURERS

Greg Follensbee



Granite Quarry, Barre, Vermont

Barre Granite Association and Barre, Vermont's international community of sculptors, artisans, mechanics, and laborers have supplied an estimated one-third of public and private monuments and mausoleums in the country, which number in the millions. This is the legacy of Robert Parker, who was a veteran of the War of 1812, and opened the first quarry in Barre shortly after the war. The quarry's first construction contract was for the state capitol building in Montpelier, Vermont, which was completed in 1838. Most Barre granite is now owned by a company known as Rock of Ages. The company also owns nine other active

stone quarries throughout the country; however, their Barre quarry is the largest granite quarry in the U.S. and their primary source for granite.

Vermont is also the second largest marble producer in the country. Colonel Redfield Proctor, whom the town of Proctor, Vermont was named after, founded the Vermont



Marble Company in the late eighteenth century. Miners continue today to extract the famous white marble from Dorset Mountain near Danby, Vermont and throughout the Champlain Lowlands. The Danby quarry is the biggest underground marble quarry in the world. In addition to headstones, Danby marble has been used to construct well-known buildings such as the United Nations Building in New York, Beineke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University, the U.S. Supreme Court Building, and thousands of other structures across the country. Vermont marble can come in several different colors, such as pure white, white with gray bands, black, green, or red, based on where it is quarried.

The Vermont Marble Company sawed and finished some of the marble themselves until 1876, when they completely turned the process over to J.W. Goodell and Company on Pine Street in Burlington, which was one of the first major headstone manufacturers in Vermont. They had previously specialized in marble furniture and countertops. They did a



J.W. Goodell & Co. Business Card

large business in gravestone and monumental work in marble and granite. The granite department was headed by Daniel Hewitt, who in the late nineteenth century was known as one of the best granite workers in the country. By 1889, the Vermont Marble Company was shipping their work to all parts of the country.

The vast majority of the headstones and monuments in Greenmount Cemetery are made from either Vermont marble or Barre granite. J.W. Goodell likely created those erected after 1876. It is likely, though, those erected after 1911 were made

by another company. Densmore Monuments, also known as Burlington Stone Works Inc., which was once located in Winooski and is now in South Burlington, is the oldest monument dealer in the Burlington area.

### To Learn More:

1. Barre Granite Association, Barre, Vermont, <[www.barregranite.org](http://www.barregranite.org)>, (802) 476-4131.
2. Densmore Monuments, 1459 Shelburne Road, South Burlington, Vermont 05403, (802) 863-3775.
3. Vermont Marble Museum, 62 Main Street, Proctor, Vermont, <[www.vermont-marble.com](http://www.vermont-marble.com)>, (802) 459-2300.

## ALLEN FAMILY HISTORY

Caitlin Coyne

Joseph Allen and Mary Baker were residents of Litchfield, Connecticut and had eight children, all of whom miraculously survived. With six boys and two girls, this family would pioneer early Vermont, campaigning for statehood along with the colonial campaign that would define our nation. Most well known of the Allen clan are the eldest, Ethan (Plot G16), and the youngest, Ira (Plot G17). In order of birth, the siblings were Ethan (1738), Heman (1740) (Plot G17), Lydia (1742), Heber (1743), Levi (1745), Lucy (1747), Zimri (1748), and Ira (1751). The interactions between these siblings have been well documented due to the notoriety of Ira and Ethan's exploits during the Revolutionary War. The fame of these early American settlers allows for an exploration of family interactions and kin systems with more information than is typically available for families of this period.

Ethan was given the start of an education under the tutelage of Reverend Mr. Lee until his father's death in 1755. Ethan was then placed in charge of his seven younger siblings and widowed mother, all living on the family farm. In 1757, after a foiled attempt to aid in the defense of Fort William Henry, Ethan settled in Salisbury, Connecticut, starting an iron ore business and meeting his first wife Mary, the daughter of Cornelius Brownson from Woodbury, Connecticut. By her, he had five children (Loraine, Joseph, Lucy Caroline, Mary Anne, and Parmelia) before she died in 1783. His second wife Frances Montresor Brush Buchanan, whom he married in 1784, would give him three children (the famous Frances or Fanny, Hannibal, and Ethan Alphonso, sometimes known as Ethan Voltare). Family life did not inhibit the eldest Allen brother. Ethan had an adventurous spirit and moved quite a few times, often leaving his family behind. In his prospecting missions into the New Hampshire Land Grants, which would later become Vermont, he eventually purchased large tracts of land in the Burlington area, including property known today as the Ethan Allen Homestead, a popular tourist destination in Burlington.

The iron ore business that Ethan started in Salisbury took off fast; to help manage it, he brought Heman in from the farm in Lichfield in 1764. Then Ethan moved, taking his family to Sheffield, Massachusetts, allowing Heman to take possession of the large house and start a general store. Over the years, Heman's general store and home would become the physical home base for the Allen siblings, and Heman himself would become the central figure around whom the rest clung. Heman was married to Abigail Beebe with whom he had two children. His health had always been precarious, which prohibited his joining Ethan and Ira in scouting out land in the New Hampshire Land Grants. The massive amounts of land Heman later owned in that area automatically made him a social and political leader in the land grants. Heman used his influence to argue for independence from both New York and New Hampshire, a feat that would not be achieved until after both his and Ethan's deaths. Heman's death in 1778 would mark the end of an era of close kin ties and communication between the Allen siblings. His remains are in the Greenmount Cemetery beside Ethan's monument.

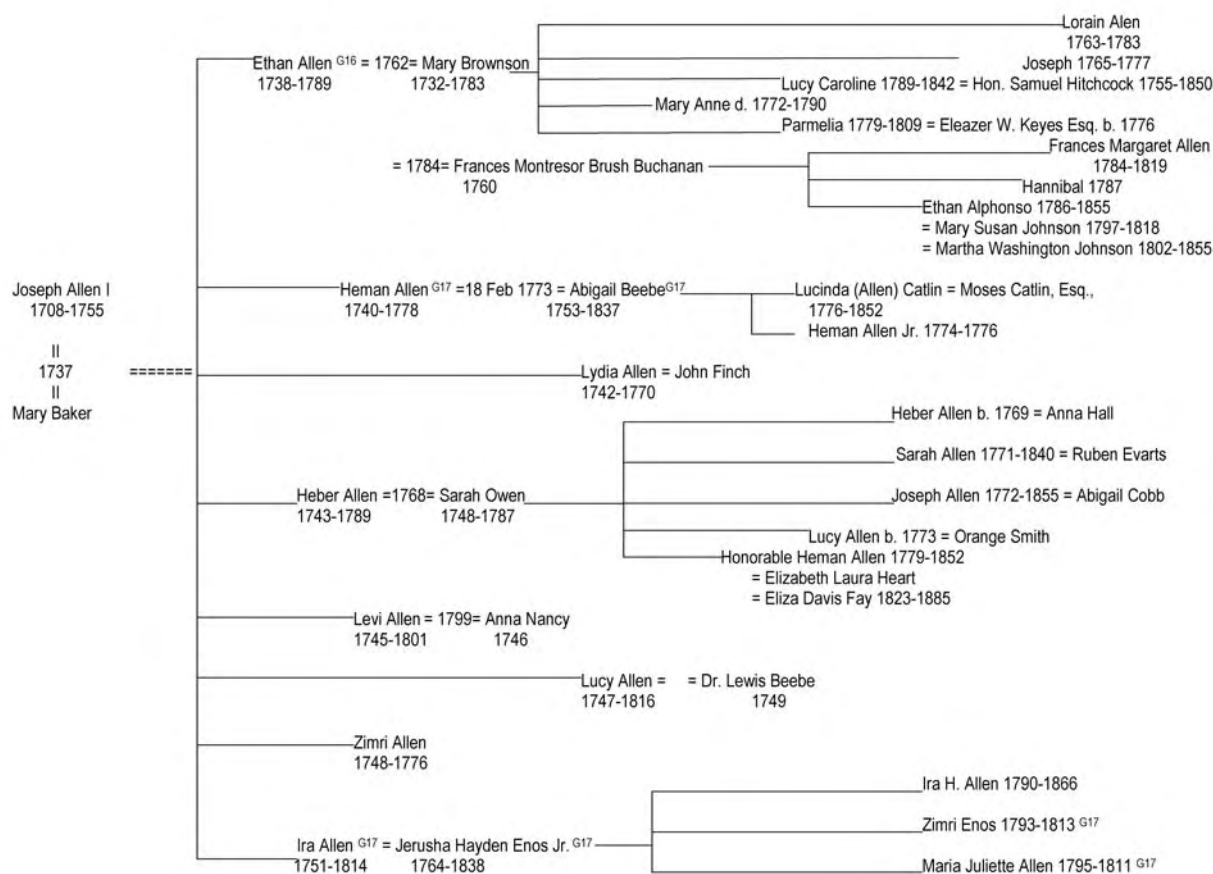
Heber was also involved in scouting for land in New Hampshire's Land Grants but he, like Zimri, stayed out of political affairs and therefore left less behind in the way of personal documents. It is known that Heber was married to Sarah Owen with whom he had four children. Zimri never married and was responsible for the farm until he eventually passed away in Heman's house in Salisbury, Connecticut. The two sisters also left little documentary information behind. Lydia married John Finch, Lucy married Dr. Lewis Beebe, and they moved to Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively.

Ira the youngest was especially connected to his family. It can be seen in his care for Lydia during her final days. In hopes of saving her, he rode sixty miles to, and then back from, the doctor's residence to bring Lydia medicine, not sleeping for over three days. Ira also took much of his extended family into his home, including Ethan's wife and children during Ethan's capture by the British during the Revolutionary War. He also took in Heber's widow and children after Heber's death. Ira perhaps had the greatest investment in what would later become Vermont. He bought land rights in Poultney in 1771 and continued his land acquisitions northward until he reached lakeshore property owned by Captain Isaac Searles. In the winter of 1771, Ira found Searles and bought from him what was then known as Hubbardton lands, consisting of thirty-two land patent rights, which amounted to ten thousand acres, for sixty-four pounds, equivalent to \$3000 today. It was on this land that the University of Vermont was founded. Today Ira Allen Chapel, a monument to his founding of UVM, stands on the corner of Colchester Avenue and University Place in Burlington. Ira died alone in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, unable to return to Vermont because of debt. His body

was later moved to Greenmount Cemetery, where he rests in peace with his brother's Heman and Ethan.

Levi was the only Allen sibling that did not support the Revolutionary cause. He turned Tory, which caused an irreparable rift between the brothers. Though all but Ethan would eventually forgive him, or at least kept in moderate contact, the split of loyalties between Britain and the colonies claimed one more family as it tore through the newly forming country. Levi died in debtors' prison and his body could only be claimed by the family if his substantial debts were paid. The Allen family, unable to pay the debt, could not collect his body for burial in Greenmount Cemetery became the first internment in the Elmwood Cemetery off Elmwood Avenue in Burlington.

The impact that the Allen family had on Vermont is undeniable. The very formation of the state itself lay heavily in the hands of the Allen boys. Ira and Ethan used physical resistance to New York in the form of the Green Mountain Boys, as their original purpose was to help create an independent Vermont. Heman chose to use politics to achieve his goal, petitioning the government on behalf of his fellow landowners for recognition as a state. The prospecting Ethan, Heman, Heber, and Ira helped to create the boundaries for the new state of Vermont, which would emerge out of the settling dust of the American Revolution.



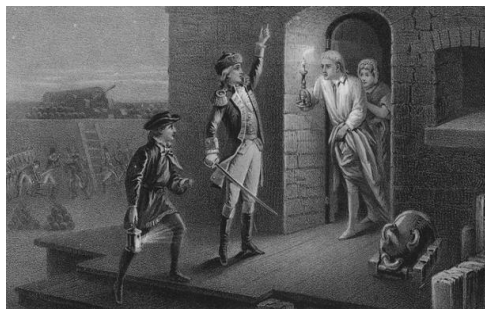
### To Learn More:

1. Brown, Charles Walter., *Ethan Allen: Of Green Mountain Fame, A Hero of the Revolution*. Chicago: M.A. Donohue and Co.
2. Ethan Allen Homestead, <[www.ethanallenhomestead.org](http://www.ethanallenhomestead.org)>.
3. Hall, Henry, *Ethan Allen: The Robin Hood of Vermont*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1892.

4. Hoyt, Edwin P., *The Damndeft Yankees: Ethan Allen and His Clan*. Brattleboro: The Stephen Greene Press, 1976.
5. Lindsay, Julian Ira., *Tradition Looks Forward: The University of Vermont A History*. Burlington: Vermont State Agricultural College, 1954.
6. Ullery, Jacob G., *Men of Vermont: An Illustrated Biographical History of Vermonters and Sons of Vermont*. Brattleboro: Transcript Publishing Company, 1894.

## ETHAN ALLEN: A VERMONT HERO

Timothy Johnson



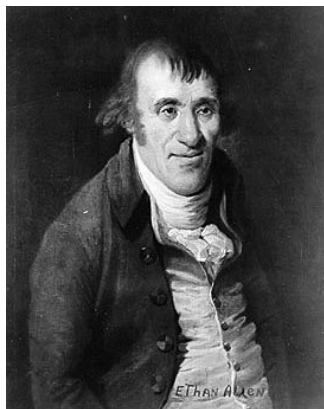
Ethan Allen's Capture of  
Fort Ticonderoga

"Those who invalidate reason ought seriously to consider whether they argue against reason with or without reason." ~Ethan Allen

Born in Connecticut, Ethan Allen (Plot G16) was an early American revolutionary and guerilla leader based out of Vermont. Allen was the leader of a small group of rebellious landowners in the 1770s known as the Green Mountain Boys. This group of revolutionaries fought New York over the New Hampshire Land Grants, which would later become Vermont thanks to their efforts. The British colonies of New York and New Hampshire claimed control over the disputed territory and sold competing titles to colonists from throughout the Northeast. By England's King George's decree, the land was determined to belong to New York, which led to rebellion among many of the settlers holding New Hampshire land titles.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1775, Ethan Allen, seeing an opportunity to establish clear title to his New Hampshire Land Grants, including those for his homestead in Burlington, joined Revolutionary War leader Benedict Arnold on a raid of Fort

Ticonderoga. Heading north to find a boat and men for the raid, they crossed Lake Champlain and attacked at dawn. Allen and his Green Mountain Boys quickly overpowered the British soldiers and went straight to the captain's quarters where they demanded the fort be delivered to the American rebels. British Captain Delaplace ordered his men to lay down their arms and the fort was taken without a single shot fired.



Likeness of Ethan Allen  
1738 -1789

Allen and his men then proceeded to take British forts at Crown Point, New York and the town of St. John in present day Quebec. The cannon and powder seized at Fort Ticonderoga was later transported to Boston, providing an end to the stalemate in Boston between the American rebels and the British. For his efforts in this skirmish, Allen was appointed general in the Vermont militia. During the war, Allen was active in politics, and, in 1778, he appeared before the Continental Congress asking permission to make Vermont an Independent state. When

Congress was reluctant to permit this, Allen negotiated with the Governor of Canada to establish Vermont as a British colony. This led to charges of treason from the U.S. congress.

After Allen died in 1789, he was buried in Burlington's Greenmount Cemetery with considerable fanfare. However, it was not until almost 100 years later that a monument was erected in his memory. Ethan Allen's monument is a forty-two-foot tall granite column complete with Italian crafted crowning statue, metal-musket lined fence, and metal canons. The beautiful statue will help remind Vermonters of the hero that helped us fight for our freedom as a country and as a state.

#### To Learn More:

1. Ethan Allen Homestead Trust, 1 Ethan Allen Homestead, Burlington, VT 05401-1141 (802) 865-4556.
2. "Fort Ticonderoga." *Fort Ticonderoga National Historic Landmark*. Fort Ticonderoga, Ticonderoga, NY 12883. <[www.fort-ticonderoga.org](http://www.fort-ticonderoga.org)>.
3. "His Majesty's Fort of Crown Point." *Crown Point State Historic Site*. 739 Bridge Road Crown Point, NY 12928 (518) 597-4666

### ETHAN ALLEN: THE MONUMENT

Timothy Johnson



Likeness of Ethan Allen atop the Monument

After the death of Ethan Allen in 1789, he was buried in the Greenmount Cemetery (Plot G16), which contains several members of the Allen family (Plot G17). In the 1860s, the State of Vermont decided to create a monument in recognition of Allen's achievements. A forty-two foot granite column was erected first, but the whole monument, including a crowning marble statue, stone coping, and metal fence, which was not finished until July 4, 1873. The statue of Allen was cut and crafted in Carrara, Italy. In the middle of the cemetery, the statue sits overlooking Burlington, Winooski, and Lake Champlain.

A plaque at the front of the monument reads, Ethan Allen "was buried near here." This led to a long debated mystery as to where his remains are actually buried. In 2000, a grant was given to clean up and restore the monument. In October of that year, workers found a crypt buried underneath the monument that was not previously known of. This could be the answer to the whereabouts of the famed Vermont hero. With DNA testing, the truth could be revealed but the State decided not to open the crypt. It is believed that the grave was disguised to hide it from grave robbers who could use it for ransom or other destructive purposes. Many other patriot graves were protected in similar fashion.

This monument is the largest and most prominent of Ethan Allen's memorials. Other memorials to Allen include two ships of the United States Navy; Fort Ethan Allen located in



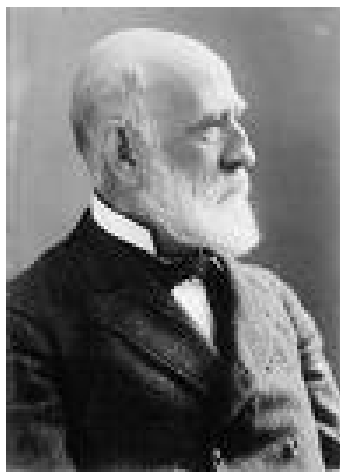
Colchester, Vermont; an Amtrak train line running from New York City to Rutland, Vermont; and a statue of Ethan Allen that represents Vermont at our nation's capitol. Ethan Allen's name has also been used for local businesses such as Ethan Allen Furniture and the *Spirit of Ethan Allen*, a tour boat that takes excursions on Lake Champlain. All around Vermont, you can see the public celebration of Ethan Allen's achievements and memory. No other historical Vermont figure is so well recognized.

#### To Learn More:

1. Allen, Ethan. *Reason, the Only Oracle of Man, or, a Compendious System of Natural Religion*. Philadelphia: G.W. & A.J. Matsell, 1836.
2. "Ethan Allen." *Find a Grave*. <[www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)>.
3. Kieslich, Dick. "Ethan Allen Mystery Solved." *Chittenden County Historical Society Bulletin* 3rd ser. 36 (2002): 4-6.

### GEORGE F. EDMUNDS

Greg Follensbee



George F. Edmunds  
1828 - 1919

George Franklin Edmunds (Plot C2) was born in Richmond, Vermont on February 1, 1828. He studied law and moved to Burlington soon after being admitted to the bar. From 1855 to 1862, he served in the Vermont legislature as house member and speaker, and in the senate as pro tempore. In 1866, at age thirty-eight, he was appointed by Vermont Governor Paul Dillingham to fill the vacancy of deceased U.S. Senator Solomon Foot became the second youngest U.S. Senator at the time. In 1872, he was chosen to be the chair of the judiciary committee. In 1891, after twenty-five years in office, he resigned from the senate and practiced law in front of the U.S. Supreme Court. There, he argued the Pollack vs. Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, and won a verdict declaring the 1894 income tax unconstitutional.

During his time in Washington, George Edmunds accomplished a great deal and earned the respect of his fellow congressional representatives. In his book, *Forty Years in Washington*, Sergeant-at-Arms of the U.S. Senate David S. Barry stated about Edmunds, "It is the popular opinion that no abler man, no man of more concrete knowledge, legal learning and experience in politics, has occupied a seat in the senate....He was the all around undisputed leader of his party..."

If he wanted to, George Franklin Edmunds could have had a much more prestigious career than as a senator. President Grant offered him the position of U.S. Minister to Great Britain, but Edmunds turned it down. President Hays and President Arthur both offered him places on the U.S. Supreme Court as well, but he also turned the others down. However, Edwards was presented as a presidential candidate in 1880 by Vermont. In the Republican National Convention, he came in fourth. The winner was Ulysses S. Grant. In 1884, Edmunds again appeared on the ballot, coming in third behind U.S. Senator James G. Blaine and President Chester A. Arthur. Edmunds gave Theodore Roosevelt one of his first public honors as elected delegate-at-large for him. Roosevelt later went on to be President of the United States from 1901 to 1909.

George Edmunds died on February 27, 1919, in Pasadena, California at ninety-one years old. His body was returned to Vermont to be buried in Greenmount Cemetery in the

Edmunds family plot (Plot C2). On the centenary of Edmunds' birth, the New York Times declared, "In intellect no New England Senator except [Daniel] Webster ever surpassed him." Edmunds had received honorary degrees from four New England colleges: University of Vermont, Middlebury College, Trinity College, and Dartmouth College. Burlington's Edmunds Middle School was also named in his honor.

#### **Edmund's Accomplishments Include:**

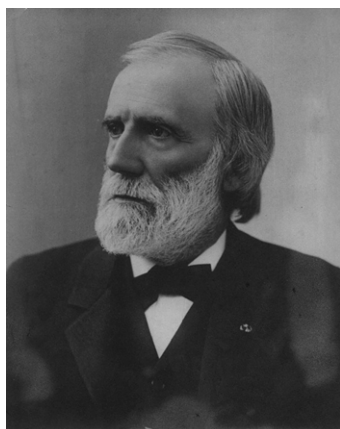
- Compelling trans-continental railroads to repay government bonds lent during the construction period following the Civil War
- Reported bill for the electoral commission, known as the Electoral Count Bill, which was passed and the commission appointed
- Writing fundamental sections of the famous anti-trust bill, known as the Sherman Act
- He was one of the early advocates for civil service reform
- Authored the Act of March 22, 1882 for suppression of polygamy in Utah. It later came to be known as the Edmunds Act.

#### **To Learn More:**

1. Crockett, Walter H. *Vermonters: A Book of Biographies*. Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Day Press, 1932.
2. George F. Edmunds reference file, Special Collections, University of Vermont
3. New York Times Archives: "George F. Edmunds Dead at 91 Years." *New York Times*. February 28, 1919.

### JOHN ELLSWORTH GOODRICH

Holly Graham and Brian Dennis



John Ellsworth Goodrich  
1830 - 1915

John Ellsworth Goodrich (Plot C31) was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts on January 19, 1830. He was the son of Elijah Hubbard and Mary Northrop (Washburn) Goodrich. Goodrich was educated in the schools of Hinsdale and the University of Vermont, which he first attended in 1849 and graduated from in 1856. From there he entered the theological seminary at Andover, Massachusetts and graduated in 1860. Goodrich was ordained as a Congregational clergyman at Hinsdale in 1864 and was chaplain of the 1<sup>st</sup> Vermont Cavalry in 1864 and 1865. He served with the regiment in the campaigns of the Wilderness and of the Shenandoah Valley. Goodrich played an important role in many organizations in Vermont and nationally. He served as pastor for the church in Richmond, Vermont from 1865 to 1868. Soon after he became the superintendent of the city schools in Burlington until 1870. From there he accepted the principalship of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire in 1871, and in 1872 became a professor at the University of Vermont.

Goodrich was influential and active in and beyond his classroom at the University of Vermont. Throughout his thirty-four year tenure, he was an English Literature, Greek, and Latin professor, producing many publications including: *History of the University of Vermont* and *History of Chittenden County*. In addition to his professorship, Goodrich was chair for the Greek and Latin departments. He was a librarian at the University from 1873 to 1886. In 1890, he became president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and he, along with UVM President

Mathew Buckham, founded the fraternity chapter Delta Phi at UVM. Goodrich worked hard to develop Delta Phi and was instrumental in the purchase of the fraternity's house. He belonged to both organizations until his death in 1915.

Professor Goodrich's most lasting legacy was his attempt to rehabilitate Ira Allen's reputation. In 1892 at UVM's commencement, he delivered an address on "The Founder of the University of Vermont", which corrected the oversight of Allen's accomplishments and established May 1, Ira's birthday, as Founder's Day. In 1894, Founder's Day became a tradition at UVM that lasted into the 1950s before evolving into today's Honors Day.

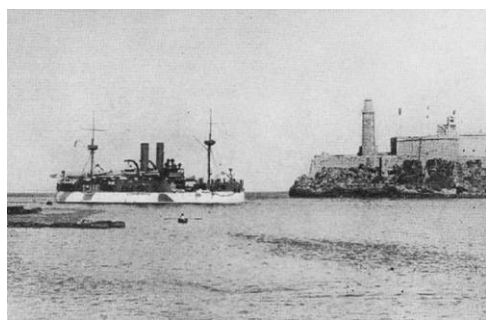
In 1869, Goodrich married Ellen Miranda Moody of Burlington. They had three children. Their son Chauncey Marsh Goodrich followed in his father's footsteps by also attending UVM and joining Phi Beta Kappa Society. He later became a civil engineer in Detroit, Michigan. Professor Goodrich died on a Wednesday morning, February 24, 1915 at his residence on 483 Main Street at the age of eighty-six. His death was due to a long period of decreasing health. The memories of him were recorded in a memoriam book that was created by his fellow brothers in Phi Beta Kappa.

### To Learn More:

1. Daniels, Robert V., ed. *The University of Vermont- The First Two Hundred Years*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1991.
2. Kent, Doorman B.E., Henry W. Taylor, and W.H. Crockett. *John Ellsworth Goodrich Vol. 2 of Biographical Sketches of Vermonters*. Montpelier: Vermont Historical Society, 1947.
3. Lindsay, Julian Ira. *Tradition Looks Forward The University of Vermont: A History 1791-1904*. Burlington: UVM and State Agriculture College, 1904.
4. <<http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/p214.htm>>.
5. <<http://www.uvm.edu/~goodrich/?Page=jeg.htm>>.
6. <[http://www.uvm.edu/~provost/ureca/posters06/D\\_Houston\\_final.pdf](http://www.uvm.edu/~provost/ureca/posters06/D_Houston_final.pdf)>.

## COMMANDER JONAS HANNIBAL HOLDEN

Ryan Jacobs



*U.S.S Maine* enters Havana Harbor, Cuba

The son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Holden, Jonas Hannibal Holden (Plot F12) was born in Wallingford, Vermont. His life is one filled with adventure, heroism, and brushes with disaster during twelve years of service to his country upon the high seas. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1896 in the top of his class. A year later, while attached to *U.S.S Maine* in Havana Harbor, Cuba, he lived through a critical event in the road to the Spanish-American War. At 9:40 pm on the evening of February 15, 1897, a tremendous explosion occurred aboard *U.S.S Maine*, the source of which remains

controversial, killing 260 sailors that lay in their beds. Holden played a central role in the rescue of wounded sailors tossed overboard, and he is reported to have been one of the last to leave the ship.

After surviving the disaster aboard *U.S.S Maine*, Holden remained at Havana as an aid to Captain Sigsbee until the outbreak of the war. During the war, Commander Holden served aboard the gunboat *Scorpion*, seeing action at the battle of Manzanillo and Santiago. He was revered by his colleagues as a splendid seaman. In 1898, his vessel was

caught in a cyclone off Cape Fear, North Carolina. During the storm, Commander Holden risked his life to see his men to safety. When his steam and hand steering gear were carried away, Holden secured a jury-rigged helm and brought his vessel safely to port.

Commander Holden remained in continuous service to the United States until 1915, when he finally became victim to the seas on which he had spent much of his life. In that year while in command of *U.S.S Annapolis*, he received orders to report to Washington, DC to become director of target practice and engineering competitions. He boarded the United Fruit Company steamship *Marowijne* at Corinto, Nicaragua to return to Washington. In August, while in the Gulf of Mexico, all forty people aboard including Holden vanished without a trace. It is believed they were caught in a cyclone. The body of Jonas Hannibal Holden was never recovered; however, a monument to his life can be seen in Plot C14.

#### To Learn More:

1. Dodge, Prentiss C. 1912. *Encyclopedia, Vermont Biography: A Series of Authentic Biographical Sketches of the Representative Men of Vermont and Sons of Vermont in Other States*. Burlington: Ullery Publishing Co.
2. Naval Historical Center, Department of the Navy "The Destruction of *U.S.S Maine*" <<http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq71-1.htm>> (accessed April 28, 2008).
3. New York Times. 1915 Hope Abandoned for Naval Officer on Lost *Marowijne*. September 30. page 11.

### BUFFALO SOLDIER SGT. GEORGE OSBORNE

Ryan Jacobs



George Osborne  
1886 - 1983

Born January 2, 1886, George Osborne's (Plot A67) rich life would take him from the fields of his family's farm in Fredericktown, Kentucky to the American Southwest, Mexico, the Philippines, and his final resting place in Vermont.

The youngest of thirteen children, Osborne's youth was spent toiling on the land of the family farm his father Hilary had purchased after acquiring his freedom from slavery following the Civil War. The death of Osborne's mother when he was four and the demands of farm life would ensure that Osborne received no formal education. At the age of seven, after seeing U.S. Cavalry troops pass by his father's fields, young George began a life-long fascination with the military, ensuring he would see the world outside of Fredericktown. In 1906, Osborne enlisted in the all-black 10<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry, historically known as the "Buffalo Soldiers," a name imbued upon them by the Plains Indians during the late 1860s and 1870s.

After his enlistment, Osborne came to Vermont for the first time in July of 1909. The 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen in Colchester from 1907 to 1916. The arrival of an all-black regiment meant that overnight, Burlington gained a substantial black population. However, Osborne stated, "Relations between civilians and soldiers were excellent." During their first winter in Vermont, the men of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry were ill equipped as they still wore the fall and summer clothing issued to them in Cuba. The 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry often had to cope with inferior uniforms, weapons, and provisions because of the

racist social attitudes of the time still lingering from the Civil War. Given this adversity, their service to the United States became an inspiration to the black community.

In 1913, Osborne fought in the Philippines earning a good conduct citation and later in Mexico, earning a good service medal in the U.S. effort to quell the abortive revolutionary attempt of Pancho Villa. After his Mexican experience and several years worth of transfer requests, Osborne returned to his preferred Vermont and Fort Ethan Allen, where he spent the majority of his thirty-year career until his retirement from military service in 1935. From 1943 to 1954, he worked at the American Woolen Mills in Winooski. With his wife Vesta, Osborne lived out his remaining days in their South Street home in Essex Junction, Vermont. At the time of his death in 1983, Osborne was the last surviving Vermont member of the 10th U.S. Cavalry. He is buried in the Greenmount Cemetery.

#### To Learn More:

1. Spencer, Mark "George Osborne, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, U.S. Army" (1/7/08)  
<<http://www.uvm.edu/~vtbufalo/Osborne/>> (accessed April 3, 2008).
2. Wolf, Carlo "George Osborne, Vermont's Last Buffalo Soldier" *Burlington Free Press*. Friday December 22, 1977 available online:  
<[http://www.uvm.edu/~vtbufalo/Osborne/George\\_Osborne\\_article.jpg](http://www.uvm.edu/~vtbufalo/Osborne/George_Osborne_article.jpg)>.
3. Work, David. "The Buffalo Soldiers in Vermont, 1909-1913." *The Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society*, Vol. 73, Nos. 1 & 2, Winter/Spring 2005.

### EDWARD JOHN PHELPS

Caitlin Coyne



Edward John Phelps  
1822 - 1900

Edward John Phelps (Plot F5) hailed from an impressive political lineage and continued in his family's tradition of serving their community and nation. Born July 11, 1822, not much is known of his early life. He was admitted to Middlebury College in Middlebury, Vermont at the age of fourteen, graduating four years later in 1840. After graduation, he taught in a family school in Virginia before attending New Haven Law School at Yale University then moving back to Middlebury Vermont where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. By 1845, he had moved to Burlington, where he proceeded to practice law on both sides of the lake. In 1851, President Fillmore offered him the position of second comptroller in the treasury. He was the representative from Burlington in the Constitutional Convention of 1870. By 1880, he was a well sought after attorney both within and well outside the state. In 1880, he helped to establish the American Bar Association, serving as its president from 1880 to 1881. At the

end of his term as president of the bar, he accepted the Kent Professorship of Law at Yale University. A Democrat from Vermont, he was far outnumbered by the opposing party, yet when President Cleveland was elected the first Democratic president in a quarter of a century, Phelps' status as a democrat opened new avenues for him.

President Cleveland appointed Phelps as Minister to the Court of St. James's, or the Foreign Minister to Great Britain in 1885, where he served during all four years of Cleveland's presidency. Another president later singled him out, this time a Republican. President Harrison appointed him as Senior Counsel for the U.S. Government in an international



tribunal known as the Bering Sea Arbitrary. The tribunal was given the responsibility to resolve a dispute over rights to the Bering Sea near Alaska. The verdict was not a direct win for Phelps yet the results were still positive for the U.S. The president of the tribunal M. de Courcelles praised Phelps' closing statement, which lasted eleven days and covered over 300 pages, as "blending the deep science of the lawyer with literary refinement and diplomatic dignity."

Phelps came back to the U.S. where he began teaching again, giving lectures at the University of Vermont on Medical Jurisprudence, and on Constitutional Law at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. However, he resumed the Kent Professorship at Yale University until his death in New Haven, Connecticut in March of 1900. Phelps' conviction reached his students, as years after his passing he was remembered fondly as shaping the careers of many young Yale University men. His life and political career were well in line with continuing the Phelps family tradition of service to state and country.

Edward John Phelps was often praised as a gifted orator on both sides of the Atlantic. Time after time, his planned and impromptu speeches were praised as being heartfelt and riveting. Given at a farewell celebration upon his departure from England when his term as Foreign Minister there was over, the following tail end of his impromptu speech exemplifies his warmth and character.

"'Farewell,' sirs, is a word often lightly uttered and readily forgotten. But when it marks the rounding off and completion of a chapter in life, the severance of ties many and cherished, and the parting with many friends at once - especially when it is spoken among the lengthening shadows of the western light - it sticks somewhat in the throat. It becomes, indeed, 'the word that makes us linger.' But it does not prompt many other words. It is best expressed in few. What goes without saying is better than what is said. Not much can be added to the old English word, 'Good-bye.' You are not sending me away empty-handed or alone. I go freighted and laden with happy memories- inexhaustible and unalloyed - of England, its warm-hearted people, and their measureless kindness. Spirits more than twain will cross with me, messengers of your good will. Happy the nation that can thus speed its parting guest! Fortunate the guest who has found his welcome almost an adoption, and whose farewell leaves half his heart behind!"

Edward John Phelps is honored by a monument erected in the Greenmount Cemetery (Plot F5).

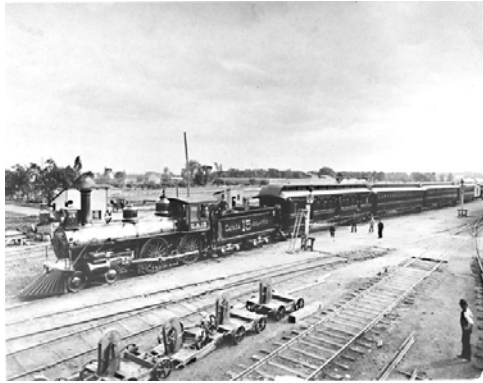
### To Learn More:

1. Buckham, Matthew H., *The Life and Public Services of Edward John Phelps; an address delivered before the Vermont Historical Society, Proceedings*. Burlington: 1901.
2. McCullough, J.G., ed. *Orations and Essays of Edward John Phelps Diplomat and Statesman*. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1901.
3. Parsons, Frances, *Six Men of Yale*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1939.
4. Phelps, Brian. "Phelps Family History in America" (1998-2008)  
<[http://family.phelpsinc.com/bios/edward\\_j\\_phelps.html](http://family.phelpsinc.com/bios/edward_j_phelps.html)>.
5. Strangers to Us All: Lawyers and Poetry <[www.myweb.wvn.edu](http://www.myweb.wvn.edu)>.

## FRANK OSCAR SINCLAIR: BURLINGTON'S OWN ENGINEER

Kelsey Muir

Born on September 7, 1860, Frank Oscar Sinclair was one of three children born to Orville Sinclair and Augusta Martha Brown. He attended the University of Vermont and graduated in 1882. Immediately following his graduation, he married Katherine Enright of Alburgh, Vermont, and in the course of their marriage, they had three children: Jesse, Charlotte, and Hugh. It was not until after his graduation, however, that Sinclair started to make a name for himself. He became the assistant engineer on the team that was responsible for surveying and constructing the Canada-Atlantic Railway. He created a contour map of the Saint



Canada-Atlantic Railway

Lawrence River for locating a new bridge. He was in charge of the lines, grades, and ballasting of eighty miles of railway. Sinclair proved he was a talented engineer who was able to develop elaborate plans for large projects.

As a resident of Burlington, Vermont, Sinclair had an obvious stake in the functioning of the city. He worked on many different projects in Burlington over the course of his life. In 1882, after graduating from the University of Vermont, he spent a year planning and constructing the Burlington sewer system, which remains much the same in modern times as it was originally designed. Sinclair also traveled outside of Burlington doing maintenance on the Missouri Pacific Railway and working as the assistant engineer on the rail system in Chicago. Other work outside the city included railway maintenance on the Pacific Railway.

As an engineer, Sinclair was not limited to railways (although they appear to have been his favorite medium). He also worked extensively with water, as evidenced with his work on the Burlington sewer system. Furthering this interest, he was responsible for the construction of several dams, as well as the Burlington power plant at Winooski Falls, which continues to generate electricity for Burlington. Sinclair had a special interest in the wastewater management, and so his work on the Burlington sewer system was one of his longest-running projects.

Sinclair was a strong, active member of the Burlington community. He acted as the Superintendent of the Burlington Water Works, sat as President of the Vermont Association of Engineers, acted as the City Assessor for three years, played the part of city Alderman for four years, and represented the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was a member. He was, in essence, a man who loved his work and incorporated it into his everyday life. He was a democrat and a practicing Methodist. In 1916, Sinclair died of cholelithiasis or gallbladder disease. He was buried with his wife Katherine and his son Jesse in the Sinclair family lot (Plot B68).

## SAMUEL WHITE THAYER: A MAN OF CHANGE

William Pinard

Samuel White Thayer (Plot D101) began his humble life on May 21, 1817. Even now, the pages of history rarely record his deeds, but when they do, nothing but the highest praise is



Samuel W. Thayer's Grave

found for this man's esteemed life. In 1840, Thayer petitioned the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont to consider a revitalization of the failed medical program. Initially the program had failed due to conflicts with Castleton Medical School and poor business practices. The Board of Trustees, therefore, did not want to entertain the idea of a new medical school, and it was given so little thought that it did not even make it into the meeting minutes of the day. Though this discouraged Dr. Thayer, he was not a man to give up on the idea of revitalizing this important establishment. He continued to work extensively with the Board to gain approval while he meanwhile moved on to graduate from Woodstock Medical School and started a practice in Northfield, Vermont. He remained in Northfield for only a short period though.

Finally, after thirteen years of hard work, the University allowed Dr. Thayer to re-establish the school. From the start, this effort was considered a folly due to the previous failure of the school; therefore, the deal came with stipulations. The medical school would be entirely the responsibilities of Dr. Thayer and a few others to maintain. The University would provide buildings, collect tuition, and grant degrees to the students but would take no more interest than that in the medical program. The tuition payments would be given over to Dr. Thayer to work

with, so that even financially the medical school was a separate entity from the University. All supplies had to be purchased and maintained by the faculty of the medical school.



UVM College of Medicine Emblem

This arrangement caused many problems for Dr. Thayer because very few individuals would associate themselves with a program that people assumed would fail and could offer no guarantee of a salary. The salary was based on the profits made from the program being distributed amongst the faculty. One of the largest problems that Dr. Thayer encountered with recruitment occurred in 1854. He was able to recruit a well-known doctor, Dr. Horatio Nelson, from Plattsburgh, New York under the condition that he was able to teach surgery at the school. This caused Dr. Thayer to reorganize the whole faculty. Upon arriving at the school, one of Dr. Nelson's first tasks was to procure cadavers from the New York Medical School in Plattsburgh but Dr. Nelson never returned with the cadavers or

the school's money. This left the medical school with a grand total of \$7.50 (\$185 in 2007) and no supplies. Dr. Thayer and his faculty persevered and were able to gain an average enrollment of fifty-five students a year through 1861 at the start of the Civil War, when enrollment jumped to sixty-five students per year.

During the Civil War, Dr. Thayer accomplished several other great deeds. In 1864, over 1,000 Vermont troops lay wounded in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Dr. Thayer led a team of twenty Vermont doctors and other volunteers to the camp to treat the horribly wounded individuals who were desperate for medical attention. Dr. Thayer worked at the front on several occasions and, for his efforts, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. Army by President Lincoln. Later Dr. Thayer became the first Surgeon General of Vermont, overseeing the public health field throughout the war, and in this capacity, he established three major military hospitals at Burlington, Montpelier, and Brattleboro, Vermont.

At the end of the war, Dr. Thayer returned to the University of Vermont where he taught until his death on November 14, 1882, after which he was buried in Greenmount Cemetery (Plot D101). Throughout his life, Dr. Thayer was seen as a shining example of what a community member should be and was held in the highest regards by the community as a whole. His dedication to his profession and his fellow Vermonters can still serve as an example for us today.

### To Learn More:

1. Daniels, Robert V. *University of Vermont: First Two hundred years*. Burlington: University of Vermont, 1991.
2. Kaufman, Martin. *University of Vermont College of Medicine*. Burlington: University of Vermont, 1979.
3. Vermont Adjutant and Inspector General's Office *Revised Roster of Vermont Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion 1861-66*, Montpelier: Press of the Watchman Publishing Co, 1892.

## CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

Justin Petrella



William Greenleaf

The Civil War had a major impact on American history, being the only actual “civil” war held within our country. Countless numbers of men fought and died, some against their own families, in order to fight for what they believed was right. Although geographically away from the battlegrounds, Vermont still played a great role in this conflict. Obviously, soldiers were a hot commodity in the 1860s, and the men of Vermont were not except from service. Numerous Civil War veterans are buried at Greenmount Cemetery and each his own unique story. With that said, they also all share certain similarities that bring them together as one collective group.

While viewing some of the internments of the Civil War soldiers, one blaring similarity is that they all served in the Union army. This may seem rather obvious since Vermont and a part of the area the Union army called home. However, it also indicates the lack of interest of Confederate soldiers to move to Vermont following the war. Another similarity is that the majority of the Civil War veterans buried in the cemetery all served as high-ranking officers for the Union army. Among them are first lieutenants, captains, colonels, and even a front line surgeon. Without a doubt, the men serving for the state of Vermont had tremendous skills and aptitude.

Another remarkable aspect is the fact that the majority of the Civil War veterans were not killed in battle. With the horrific number of deaths during the war, it is interesting to see that none of these particular brave men died in combat. This is not for lack of field experience as a number of these men served in the bloody Battle of Gettysburg, which is one of the most infamous battles in all of American history and played a pivotal part in the Union’s victory. These men are only a small portion of the brave souls who fought in the Civil War but they served their country with distinction as several received awards, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, and many have special headstones to represent their service to our nation.

## Partial List of Civil War Soldiers Buried in Greenmount Cemetery

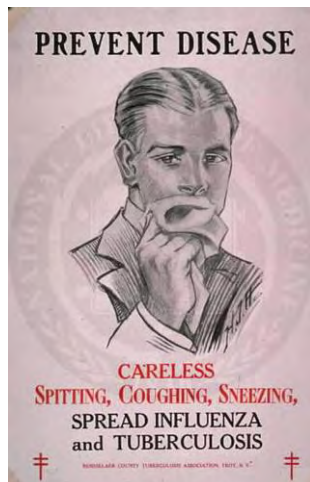
- Herman W. Allen-13<sup>th</sup> Vermont Infantry, Company A (Plot G17)
- George W. Austin-1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Regiment, Company B (Plot B13)
- George Grenville Benedict-2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, 12<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Company C  
Recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor (Plot F3)
- Calvin A. Deal-Corporal, 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Regiment, Company L (Plot D70)
- Henry W. Francis-Captain, 51<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment New York, Company D
- William Greenleaf-2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant, 1<sup>st</sup> VT cavalry, Company L
- Lemuel Platt-Colonel, 4<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteer Infantry
- G. Robert Pollinger-Corporal, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Cavalry, Company L (Plot C23)
- Henry Adam Smalley-Brevet Brigadier General, 5<sup>th</sup> Vermont Volunteer Infantry (Plot D31)
- Rev. Austin O. Spoor-1<sup>st</sup> Heavy Artillery Regiment, Company K (Plot B67)
- James E. Stevens-5<sup>th</sup> New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, Company G
- Augustus C. Stoughton-1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, Company L
- Samuel White Thayer-Assistant Surgeon General, U.S. Army (Plot D101)

## To Learn More:

1. Stackpole, Edward J., Wilbur S. Nye, and Bradley M. Gottfried. *The Battle of Gettysburg: A Guided Tour*. Mechanicsburg: Stackpole Books, 1998.
2. "The American Civil War." <<http://www.civilwar.com/>>.
3. "Vermont in the Civil War." <<http://www.vermontcivilwar.org/index.php>>.

## FLETCHER ALLEN HOSPITAL AND THE SPANISH FLU James Kilcoyne

One of the most interesting trends is the increasing average age at death in those buried in Greenmount Cemetery. Before 1900, it was common sight for a child or baby to be buried in the cemetery. Actually over half the individuals buried in the cemetery before 1900 were younger than thirty years of age. Even worse is that of this younger set, over half of these people were below eleven. Another example of this trend would be that no one younger than thirty has been buried here since 1943. This is significant considering fifty years before half of those buried died before the age of thirty. This is an astounding change and many factors more than likely contributed to this. While cause of death for those buried in the cemetery, especially the older graves, is hard to find, there are some factors that this effect can be attributed to.



Disease Prevention  
Pamphlet, ca. early  
1900's

Hospitals have a huge effect on a population's death rate. Before 1879, there was no hospital in Burlington. In 1879, Mary Fletcher built the Mary Fletcher Hospital, today called the Medical Center Hospital of Vermont. The effect of the hospital is seen in the death rate of those buried in the Greenmount Cemetery, although it is a very subtle change. As can be seen above there was a gradual increase in the average age of death through the



nineteenth century; however, there is a greater change around 1890 when the number of children death's decrease dramatically. This is likely because of the effect that organized health care had. Before the hospital, those that were sick or injured had to go to a doctor's house or a doctor came to them. Doctors did not necessarily share information readily with each other, and a traveling doctor might not have the treatment on him, and therefore must go get it, which delayed care. A hospital on the other hand had numerous doctors and easy access to a variety of treatments. Knowledge also was shared for the good of the patients and therefore outcomes improved.

The flu has been an ever-present disease throughout U.S. history. Today it is simply an annoyance but there were times in history when it was a deadly killer. Two of these times occurred during the Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 and the Asian flu pandemic of 1957. Some of the local deaths resulting from these pandemics can be seen in the burial records of Greenmount Cemetery. The Spanish flu was by far the most devastating flu pandemic ever in the history of Vermont or the United States. This pandemic alone accounted for about 675,000 national deaths from 1918 to 1919. Estimates of the death toll in Vermont are currently unknown but there were over 6,000-recorded cases of the Spanish flu in Vermont. Even though there are no official death rate reports in Vermont, many recalled the way the flu claimed co-workers and loved ones. Downplaying the severity of the pandemic is not possible as during this period garbage piled up, mail went undelivered, and funerals were more frequently held across Vermont. Seventeen burials are noted by headstones in Greenmount Cemetery in 1918 and fifteen in 1919. This is above the average of nine burials per year in the cemetery and well above the number of burials during the surrounding years. Other pandemics have hit Vermont such as the Asian flu of 1957, but this pandemic was much less severe compared to the Spanish flu. The death toll for this pandemic was comparatively low at approximately 70,000 national deaths. The deaths because of this pandemic cannot be seen in the headstones at Greenmount Cemetery because Burlington's Lakeview Cemetery was the dominant cemetery during the period, as it is now, and many burials went there instead.

### To Learn More:

1. Fletcher Allen Healthcare Center, <http://www.fahc.org/AboutFAHC/history.html>  
Rosenberg, Charles. *Explaining Epidemics and Other Studies in the History of Medicine*. Cambridge University Press, 1992.
2. Spanish Flu epidemic, <[http://1918.pandemicflu.gov/the\\_pandemic/01.htm](http://1918.pandemicflu.gov/the_pandemic/01.htm)>.

## LYMAN, ALLEN AND ABERNATHY

Meredith Benson and Will Pinard



Lyman Store Building, 2008

The lives of those buried in Greenmount Cemetery were connected through family, social, religious, political, and occupational ties. The following story is about three men whose lives intertwined and had a lasting impact on Burlington's history. The story begins in 1848 on the corner of Church Street and College Street in Burlington, where Edward Lyman (Plot D30) opened up a humble dry goods store. Lyman had just moved to Burlington from his hometown of Woodstock, Vermont where he had been a clerk in a dry goods store. His Burlington venture was the first time he owned his own business. After owning E. & E. Lyman for twenty years, he named Heman

Allen as his partner. By this point, Lyman had gained great fame in the Burlington community. He had been chosen as the director of Merchants' National Bank in 1855 and would later go on to serve as president and vice president until 1885 when he resigned his presidency but retained directorship until his death in 1890. He was considered an upstanding citizen and was highly respected.



Advertisement for  
Abernathy's Store

Lyman's partner Heman Allen (Plot G17) was also a prominent figure in Burlington. Born in Westford, Vermont in 1844, Allen worked as a clerk at a country store until the Civil War broke out. Allen joined Union troops as a part of Company A in the 13th Vermont Infantry. He served in the Army of the Potomac campaign in Virginia from 1862 to 1863 and took part in Gettysburg with General Stannard's brigade. When his time was up, he wanted to reenlist but his mother convinced him to attend Eastman's College in Poughkeepsie, New York. After graduation, he stayed on as an instructor for a few months. Allen came to Burlington in 1864 and started as a clerk in Edward Lyman's dry good store. In the fall of 1868, he was made a partner and the store became Lyman & Allen.

Heman Allen became an active member of the Burlington community until his death in 1915. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Algonquin Club, Nineteenth Century Club of Burlington, and succeeded Lyman as director of the Merchants' National Bank and eventually became the bank's vice president. Allen also served on the staff of Governor Woodbury as inspector of rifle practice for the Vermont National Guard from 1894 to 1896. In 1896, he was elected to the state senate.

In 1885, Frank Abernathy, a store clerk, was admitted as a partnership in the firm but no name change for the firm occurred until after Lyman's death in 1890 when the store became H.W. Allen & Company. Frank Abernathy (Plot E37) was born in New Haven, Vermont in 1858, had attended Bristol Academy, and in 1880 moved to Burlington where he became employed as a clerk at Lyman and Allen dry goods store. In 1901, Allen and Abernathy moved their store to the head of Church Street on the east corner of Pearl Street, causing business to quadruple in volume. This situation was likely due to several factors, including a 125-foot storefront, three entrances, and three floors of merchandise. After Heman Allen's death in 1915, Abernathy became sole owner of the business, which he renamed F.D. Abernathy, Inc. Abernathy died in 1932 and the store became Abernathy, Clarkson, Wright, Inc. It was the largest and most complete retail dry goods store in Vermont until it closed in 1982. The building is now a bridal shop and apartments, but its impressive stature is indicative of the impressive store that stood there for nearly a century.

### To Learn More:

1. Abernathy, Frank. Folder of articles. Special Collections, Bailey Howe Library: University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.
2. Blow, David J. *Historic Guide to Burlington Neighborhoods*. Chittenden County Historical Society. Queen City Printers, Inc.: Burlington. 1997.
3. Carleton, Hiram. *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Vermont*. The Lewis Publishing Company: New York. 1903.

## UVM AND GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

Justin Petrella



John Wheeler

Atop the hill at Burlington sits the campus of the University of Vermont. UVM is now one of the most well known universities in the country. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, those fortunate enough to attend a college or university did not venture too far from their homes. People from the Burlington area flocked to UVM as their number one choice in college. These people represented the elite that were awarded the privilege of obtaining a higher education, something that most take for granted today.

Across the landscape of Greenmount Cemetery, one will find numerous professors and students of UVM. Also located within the gates are some of UVM's earlier presidents, including Reverend John Wheeler who was president of UVM from 1833 until 1848 and Matthew Henry Buckham, who was president of the University from 1871 until his death in 1910. It is difficult to

know exactly how many of the internments at Greenmount Cemetery are affiliated with UVM, but the number is likely high with the cemetery's close proximity to the University.

Many of the buildings located on the campus of UVM are named after men who are buried in Greenmount Cemetery. The Buckham Residence Hall is named after the late president Matthew Henry Buckham. Other buildings include the names of H.A.P. Torrey and John Wheeler. The contributions that these particular men made to the university were enormous and their names are now embedded in the buildings, which current students use to expand their learning. Also buried within Greenmount Cemetery is Charles Dewey, brother of Vermont conservationist and statesman John Dewey after whom another building on campus is named.

### To Learn More:

1. Daniels, Robert. *University of Vermont: The First 200 years*. University of Vermont, 1991.
2. Lindsay, Julian. *Tradition Looks Forward*. University of Vermont, 1954.
3. University of Vermont, <[www.uvm.edu](http://www.uvm.edu)>.

## DECEASED BURIED IN GREENMOUNT CEMETERY

Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Abady, Hamida	G20	Alexander, George / Alvira	G26
Abbott, John	C10	Ali, Shaukat	G20
Abbott, Louise	C10	Allard, Joseph	A23
Abbott, Mary	C10	Allen, Beebe	G17
Abernathy, Edith / Mary / Julian / Frank / Edith	E37	Allen, Ben / Lulu	B65
A.D.L.	F1	Allen, George / Lillian / Harold / Anna	E38
Ainsworth, Lorenzo	D105	Allen, George / Susan	D124
Aldrich, Perry / Mabel / Fannie / Leonard / Mildred	E62	Allen, Heman	G17
		Allen, Heman	G17

Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Allen, Heman Jr.	G17	Bennedict, James / Ada	A54
Allen, Ira / Ruth	B5	Bennett, Lucy	C10
Allen, Ira	G17	Berger, Henry / Katie	A29
Allen, James / Jane	A12	Bernard, Edgar	D127
Allen, Jerusha	G17	Bertle L.	G1
Allen, John / Margaret / Louise	C18	Bigwood, Frank / Dora	A13
Allen, Lidia / J. Clark	E12	Bigwood, William / Jane	B19
Allen, Mary / Baby	B47	Bissell, Laura	C43
Allen, Medora /Elisha /Lydia	C28	Bissonett, Alfred / Ernest / Johnson	A33
Allen, Nancy	G1	Blacklock, John	D24
Allen, Sarah	G17	Blakely, Edwin / Elmira / Harold	E54
Allen, William	D115	Blakely, Ruth / Myrl / Frank	E68
Allen, Zimry Enos	G17	Blish, Anna / William / Catherine / George / Augusta / Elmira / Aubrey	D23
Alonzo	G2	Blish, Mace / H.L. / Laura / Frank	B62
Austin	E31, E32	Blish, Myra / Albert / Teresa / Louise	C26
Austin, Elizabeth	B13	Blodgett, George / Mary	D47
Austin, Frank / Clara / Julia / Lyman / Bernice	E24	Blodgett, Lucas Elwin	G2
Austin, George	B13	Blood, Caroline	G6
Austin, Henry / Katie	B30	Bloodgety, Olivia	C92
Austin, Lyman / Selina / Zach / Ela / Mabel	D119	Blossom, John	C49
Austin, M.A.G.	D113	Blossom, Mary / Ellen	B17
Bacon, Britannia	D146	Boardman, Ellen	G18
Bailey, Hayrm / Willpe	B22	Boardman, Henry	G18
Bailey, Henry / Emma	B61	Boardman, Horatio / Floyd	B47
Baldwin, Jesse	C58	Boardman, Lucia	G18
Ballard, Lettie / Alfred	F2	Boyd, Julia	D25
Barber, David	C57	Bradford, Charlie / Loyal	A1
Barnard, Lisa	G2	Bradley, James / Robert / Cora	C27
Barr, John L.	G13	Bradley, Phylinda / H.G.	G1
Barrett, Horace	B7	Brewster, Thram / Mary	E47
Barrett, Susan	C46	Briggs, Helen / George / Clark	B35
Bartram, Homer	C34	Brigham, Edson / Earle	A60
Bates, Wallace / Gilbert	B57	Brigham, Harold / Earl / Harry	A53
Bean, Bert	E4	Brink, Wallace / Alvira / Louise	D35
Becireuic, Adila	G20	Brooks, Harvey / Bertha	B23
Beebe, William	A61	Brown, Adeline / Maryanne	C92
Beede, George / Mary / John	E76	Brown, Ann / Cassius / Horace / Elizabeth	D82, D81
Beeman	C53	Brown, Bernard / Anges / Margaret / William	D142
Benedict, George / Eliza / Evelina / Mary / Katherine	F3	Brown, Cornelia / Maryella / Helen / Oscar	G5
Benedict, George Wyllys	F12	Brown, Elsie / Elliot	G18
Bennedict, Edward / Robin / Francis	B22	Brown, Thomas / Madison	C58
Bennedict, Eliza / Ben / Anna	A55		

Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Brownell, Frank / Vernon / Curtis / Ruth	D33	Cockle, Bertha / Ralph	E9
Brownell, Joan / Lindh / Polly / Laron / Lucy / Ichabod / Elizabeth	G6	Cockle, Ormel	G6
Bryant, Francis	D50	Cole, Henry / James / Ormond	B16
Buck, E.E.B. / A.H.B. / H.A.B.	E27	Collins, Alphonzo / Clementine / Maria / Nancy / Edward / Catherine / Hiram / Emma	D40
Buckel, Harriet / Edna	B58	Collins, Nancy / Hyde	C38
Buckham, Martha / Laura / Mathew / Elizabeth / Robert / Charles / John / Margaret	C39	Colton, Jennie / May	A33
Bunker, Edgar	D74	Coole, Paullina	C6
Burdick, L.F. / Anna / E.W. / J.C.	F2	Coombs, William	A27
Burham, Amos / Susannah	G5	Corburn, Goldman	D60
Burrows, Loren / Nellie	A46, A47	Could, Margaret / Catlin	D69
Butterfield, Charles / Wallace	A15	Cram, Dorothy / Helen / Nina	E77
Butterfield, S.S. / Ralph	A22	Crandall, Edward	B38
Cama, Jukic	G20	Cross, John / Alice	D148
Cameron, William / Peter	C51	Cross, Lyman J.	G20
Campbell, William	C50	Cross, Mary	D126
Camphire, Paschal	G9	Cross, Mary / Joseph	B50
Cannon, Bridgett	D77	Curtis, Avaline B.	G11
Caroline, Maria	G4-B	Daley, Dorothy / Wilber	E80
Carpenter, Hiram	D97	Daniels, Helen	C35
Carpenter, Sylvester / Walter	C92	Davey, Georgina	C34
Carpenter, Victoria / Joseph	A3	Deal, Charles / Calvin / Melina / Ellen	D70
Casavant, Bernice	C2	Deming, Robert	B6
Catlin, Albert	C29	Dewey, Charles / Nora	D72
Catlin, Alexander	G9	Dodge, Ella	D22
Catlin, Charles	F11	Dodge, Juliet	D136
Catlin, Charles / W.M. / M.C. / H.M. / H.G. / Gay	F10	Douboul, George / Sosin	G20
Catlin, Ellen / Ruth	C31	Douglas, Maurice / Ellen	B10
Catlin, George	C32	Douglas, Trumy S.	G18
Catlin, George	G18	Downe, Carrie	D22
Chamberlin	C4	Downer, Clark C. / Carrie E. Stevens	G11
Chamberlin, Richard / Maud	E81	Drew, Fred / Esther	E66
Chamberlin, Thomas	C38	Duff, Lorraine	D22
Chambers, Gay / Adelia	A36	Duncan, Albert / Fanny	G9
Chase, Martin / Kate	B64	Duncan, Albert / Rufus / Laura / Henry	G2
Chittenden, Anna / Ella	A20	Dunkin, Abbie	D33
Chittenden, Ernest / Eliza / Mary	E46	Dupai, Henry	D61
Chittenden, Hubbard / Charlotte / George / Mary / Bertha	D24	Dupaw, Josiah	A25
Clark, Maud / Malcolm	A54	Dupaw, Oliver / Edward / Catherine	A26
Clement, Arthur / Neil	B26	Dupaw, William	E92
Clement, Henry	B24	Durkey	A7
Clifford, Robert / Agnes	A42, A43	Duval, Alfred / Ada	A71



Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Dwight, Bert / Margaret / Rose / George / Anna / Harold	A32	French, David / George / Charles / May / Katherine	D4
Dyke, L.R.	F2	French, Jarred	B43
Eastwood, Bertha	C2	Frenyear, Cyprian / Flavia	B49
Eastwood, John	C24	Gage, Willard / Walter	A4
Edgecombe	D83	Gay, Charles / Louise / Maria	A56
Edgecombe, Edward	G18	Gibson, John	D142
Edgecombe, Grace	D105	Giffan, Richard / Rebecca	A17
Edgecombe, Winfred	G18	Gilbert, Otis	E76
Edmunds, Julia / Susan / George	C2	Godfree, John	D143
Edwards	D103	Goodell, M.C.C.	A9
Edwards, George / Mini	B58	Goodhue, Andrew / Lemyra	E16
Edwards, James	C17	Goodrich, Mabel	C34
Edwards, James / Maria	D76	Gorard, Camilla	A34
Edwards, Wilbert	C17	Gray, Addie	C16
Elder, Leonard	G6	Gray, Charles MD	C43
Elder, Leonard Jr.	G6	Gray, Henry / Bertha / Lucia	C20
Elliot, Lester	D38	Gray, Martha	C45
Elwyn R.	G5	Gray, Viola / Cavis	C22
Emeline	D121	Griswold	E31, E32
Enos, Roger	G17	Griswold, Maria / Robert / Sarah / Harry	C55
Ethan	G1	Gunther, Paul	C23
Everett-Parker, Samuel / Eugene / Josephine / Elanora	E35	Hadcock, William / Susan	A57
Fairbanks, Harriet	C32	Haight, Stephen / Frankie	F5
Fairbanks, Homer	E79	Hall, George / Josephine	B59
Farnsworth	D127	Harmon, Margaret	D22
Farrend, Benjamin	G12	Harrington, Edward	A3
Finney, Orson / Myron / Jenny	B24	Harris, Mary	G11
Fisk, Sophia / George W.	G6	Harrison, George / Halsey	B45
Fitzgerald, Nancy	C15	Harvey, Theodore	D143
Fletcher, infant son	G7	Hasselton, Anna / Charles	B20
Fletcher, Thaddeus / Mary / Andrew / Ellen / Anna	F8, F7	Hathaway, Mary	D44
Fobes, Rachel	G7	Hattie	A62
Foote, Annie	C35	Hattie	C54
Ford, Philander	C33	Hattie	D58
Forrest, J.R.	C12	Hawkins, Martha	G5
Frances A.	F12	Hawley, Maria / Hannah	D11
Frances A. / Dan H.	G5	Hawley, Martha	D24
Frankie	D6	Hawthorne, Adelina	D140
Franks, John	C15	Heald, Dwight	D50
Fredericks, Julia / Elizabeth / Martha / Harriet / Emma	C53	Heath, Edward / Heman	E11
Freelove	G7	Helen Maria	G18
Freeman, Mary	C90	Hendee, Rosette / Anna / Henry	D22
		Herric, Francis	F11

Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Herrick	B39	Isham, Rhoda	G6
Herrick, Francis	F11	Jameson, Martha / Beulah / Isaac / Harriett	C24
Hickock, Henry / Maria / Harriet	C7	Jewell, Ernest / Bertram	E59
Hicks, Mary	D4	Johnson, William	E37
Hill	C7	Johnson, W.M. / Etta	A49
Hill, Lucinda	G6	Jonhs, Alexander / Arthur / Josephine	D143
Hobart, Nancy	G18	Jubell, Abbie / Hattie / Frank	D78
Holbrook, Margaret	C10	Jubell, Jennie	D32
Holbrook, Margaret / Willard	C10	Jubell, Mary	C34
Holbrook, Willard	C10	Jukic, Emsud	G20
Holden, Constance Connie	F12	Jukic, Feriza	G20
Holden, Elise Constance	F12	Julia L.	F1
Holden, George H.	F12	Jun, Alexandra Catlin	G10
Holden, George Jean	F12	Keeler, Albert	D144
Holden, Jonas Hannibal	F12	Keller, Eliza	B32
Holt, Dorothy / Richard	B54	Kellog, Martha / William	E33, E34
Homeister, Amelia / Henry / Ella	E67	Kemp, Margaret / Douglass / Daniel	E14
Homeister, Gustavo / Mary	E75	Kendle, Jenny / Margaret / Alida	B3
Hood, Albert / Betsy / Craig / Carrie / Albert / Juliet / Edwin	D68	Kenney, Harold / Baby / Alice	A21
Hood, J.A.	B59	Kent, Bush / Hattie	E7
Hoose, Isaac	G3	Kettles, Jane M.	G12
Hopkins, Rhoda B.	F12	Kidder, Claudia	C50
Hopkins, Sarah Ann	C36	Kidder, Cyrus / Thelma / J.	D128
Horton, Emily / Edward / Everett / Crawford / Betty	D32	Kidder, William	G4
Hovey, George	C47	Kidder, William / Nellie / Mary / Rosella	D49
Hovey, Susie	C47	Kieuthuv, Dang	G20
Howard, Wallace	A39	Killam, Joseph / George / Sidney / Thermira	G8
Howard, Wallace / Emma	A40	Killam, Katie / Mary / Arabella / Susan	D17
Hoyt, Edward / Helen	C36	Kimball, Augustus / Caroline	A51
Hoyt, Edward / Violet	C40	Kimball, Eliza / Sidney	D137
Hubbard, Charles / Nelson	D126	Kimball, Mary	G9
Hubbard, Fanny	G2	Kimball, Mary / Lucy	G2
Hubbell, Emily / Harrieta / Leister	G10	Kimball, Vernon	C58
Hudson, Dorothy	G26	King, Charles	D126
Hulson, H / Clarrissa	G1	Kingsley	C14
Hungerford, Edward / Maria / Edward	C6	Krupnow, William	E59
Hunt, Eliza	C36	Ladd, Durant / Mary	B46
Huntington, Samuel / Louise	B20	Landon, Aurilla / James	A68
Hurlbutt, Harley / Minnie	E64	Lane, Lucia / Betsy	B2
Hyde, Julia	C42	Lavalley, Eva / Earl	A5
Ignaszewski, Joe / Robert	A15	Lavock, Mary	E10
Isham, Jeremiah / Mary / Louise / Fred	A24		

Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Lawrence	C51	Middlebrook, Charles / James / Harriet	B33, B34
Lawrence, Henry / Mattie	B23	Millie Ann	G12
Lawrence, Ira / Mary / Russell / Russell K / William	G6	Mills, Caroline / Silas	C8
Lawrence, Stevens	G6	Mills, Malcom / Isabel	A54
Lawyer, Howard / Nina	E8	Mix, Allen / Clare / Ivan / Julia	A38
Le, Den	G20	Mockay, Donald / Isabel	A68
Leggett, Bonnie / Paul	A30	Moody, Ellen / Robert	C34
Linsey, George / Fostina	D1	Moore, Ashahel / Mary	G2
Linus	F2	Morgan, Cora	D127
Little, Minnie	D19	Morgan, Roswell	G9
Littlefield, Eliza	G5-B	Morrison, Jacob	D61
Lockle, Mos / Helen	A55	Morrison, Sidney / Mary	B58
Lockwood, James	B56	Morse, Cello	G6
Lockwood-Churchill, Grace / John / Louise / William / Richard	E23	Morse, Sarah / Emily	C54
Longe, Glenna / John	E7	Mosdale	C3
Longe, Machia / Walter / Sarah / Moses	E134	Moseley, Hazel / Mildred / Earl	E45
Louise, Francis	C27	Moseley, Nellie / Edmond	E44
Lund, Royale	C27	Mosher, Julia	C46
Luther, W.M.H.	E10	Mower, Emery / Augusta	B40
Lyman, Josephine	D30	Munson	D20
Macray, Charles / Caroline	B46	Musgrave, Fred / Arthur	B29
Maeya, B.	G10	Nancy	C39
Manter, Russell	E17	Nash, Daniel / Eliza / Francis / Robert / Elvira	D18
Maroney, Lela / William	E83	Nash, Edwin / Rosellen	B41
Marsh, Leonard / Mary	C35	Nash, George / Mary / Harriet	C52
Martin, Ida	D120	Newell, Elisha / Emeline	C6
Martin, James / Sarah / Arthur	A40	Newell, Elizabeth / Mattie	D45
Mary M. / Angelina	G5	Nicholas, Anna	A34
Mason, Olivia	C30	Nicholas, George	D47
Maude, Beatrice	D143	Norman, Ernest / Francis	A69
McAllister, Jennie / Katherine / Jeremiah	A44, A45	Norman, Francis / Mary	A70
McArthur, Robert / Edith / Margaret	B28	Norman, Lena / Frank	A30
McBride, Andrew / Mary / Marion / Georgina	D15	O.B.L.	F1
McBride, George	C22	Ogle, Ann / Jordan	E83
McBride, William / Anna	E36	Olmsted	D59
McDermott, William / Henry / Allen	A14	Ordway, Charles	D22
McDonald, Grace / James	E36	Owen, Eliza	D112
McGill, Emma	C57	Packard, Nelly / Frank / Estelle	E18
McKenney	C9	Parcher, Nathaniel / Julia	E13
McLane, Charlotte	D41	Parcher, Samuel / Rosamond	C2
Merrick, Grace / Emma	B56	Parker, George / Hattie	E5
		Parker, Nettie	D109
		Parker, Rodney / Ila	E4

Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Parkhurst, Ella / Lillian	B52	Richardson, Harriett B. T.	F12
Pattae	B63	Richardson, Herbert / Richard / Natalie	E61, E60
Payne, Edmund / Mary	A36	Richardson, J.H. / B.B. / Clara	D125
Pease, Jane	C36	Right, Ellen / George	C29
Peck, Eli	C41	Rignall, James	C36
Peck, Jane /Ellen	B32	Rindge, Harriet	G9-D
Peck, O.W. / Carrie	B17	Ringe, Harriett	G2-A
Perkins	C1	Ripley	B25
Perkins, Frank / Roxana	E63	Robinson, Bertram / Earle	A48
Peters, Nellie	C28	Robinson, Edward	C36
Petty, Eliza	A50	Robinson, Frank / Maude / Marie	D128
Petty, Henry	A61	Robinson, George / Rose / Edward / Casius / Hannah	A31
Phelps, Mary / Edward / Charles / Minnie	F6	Rogers, Andrew / Edith	B7
Pike, Hennessy	E134	Rogers, Lyndon	E21
Pike, Julia / Matilda	E134	Rolfe, Franklin	E28
Platt	C19	Rolfe, John	C16
Platt, George	D75	Rood, Clark / Emeline / Myra	D34
Platt, Helen / Lionel / Susan	D2	Rowe	D27
Platt, James / Emma / William / Lutie	C27	Rudd, Thomas	D66
Polland, Mary / Lyman	G2	Rudden, Esther	D22
Pollard, Charles	D139	Ruell, Janet	E64
Pollard, Thomas / Anna / James	D138	Rumsey, George / Alziba / Aliza	B12
Pollinger, Robert / Mary Jane / Charles / Mary / Minnie	C23	Runge, Walter	E12
Polly	C88	Russell, Charles / Chaz	C42
Porubsky	E59	Russell, Lloyd	E7
Powell, Mary	D39	Rutter, Albert	C50
Power, Margaret	C34	Rutter, Albert / Claudia	C50
Powers, C.R.	C12	Rutter, Thomas / Jane	C20
Preston, William / Lewis / Mavis	B11	Ryan, Robert	E30
Prouty, Charles / Albert / Arthemas / Francis	D13	Samford, Anna	C36
Putnam, George	B12	Samuel, Henry	C50
Putnam, Sidney	B12	Schofield, Samuel / Harriet	D110
Rand, Clara	D128	Scribner, Ellen / James	D80
Randall, Joseph / Sarah	G2	Scribner, Mary	D78
Rathburn, Samuel / Mary	B15	Sharpley, David / Sophia / George	D110
Ray, Carla / Frank	D30	Sharpley, John / Judith	A11
Reed	C5	Sharpley, Sarah	C91
Reeves, Sarah / Hazel	E17	Shelton, Lillian	E134
Reynolds	E52	Shepard, Mary	B51
Reynolds, Joseph / Josie / Dorothea	E134	Sherwin, Charles / Ralph	D112
Richardson	F12	Shipman, Alice / Molly / C.H.	B42
Richardson, Frederick A.	F12	Simpson, Jane Lois	F12

Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Sinclair, Charles / Orville / Charlotte / Henry / Fred	B68	Storrs, Charles / Susan	C5
Sinclair, Charlotte / Jonathan	D45	Storrs, George / Maria / John	D12
Skinner, Roy / Helen	E12	Storrs, Helen	D6
Small, Joseph / George / Fred / Sarah	D77	Storrs, Sue / Fanny / Martha / Mary	D7
Smalley, Eugene	D33	Stoughton, Alansing / Montgomery / Mary	D25
Smalley, Henry / David / Lenora / Frank Allen / David Allen / Francis / Caroline	D31	Stoughton, Crystal	B44
Smith, Arthur / Clarence	C56	Stoughton, Guy	D26
Smith, Charles	D136	Stunton, Abigail	G18
Smith, Edward / Kenneth	B6	Sukic, Sabit	G20
Smith, Henry	B14	Sulejman, Jonuz	G20
Smith, James	D14	Taber, Robert / Annie / Susan / Edward	C33
Smith, Josie	B14	Taft, Nancy	G1
Smith, Lulhera	G6	Talbert, E.	C1
Smith, Matilda / Samuel	B54	Talic, Redzifa	G20
Smith, Pinney / Orlo / Marietta	C55	Taylor, Robert / Mitton / Sarah	E15
Smith, Simon / Lillian	E84	Teed, Anna / Eaa	A5
Smith, S.S.	D137	Thacher, Cornelia / Florence	A62
Smith, Wadsworthramsby	C10	Thayer, C.D. / S. / S.L.	D101
Southwick, John / Mabel	E28	Theodore, Henry	G18
Southworth, Charles / Henry / Cornelia	E65	Thomas, Horace / Anna / Agnes	A41
Spafford, Clarence / Walter / Frank	B65	Thompson, Frederick / Elva / Lydia	E25
Sparhawk, Sam / Francis	B59	Thompson, Lucia	C36
Sparhawk, George / Fred / Lydia	B1	Thompson, Ruth / Esther	E6
Spoor, Austin / Mary	B67	Thrall, Buel	E20
St. Louise, Louis / Margaret	E134	Thuotte, Alfred / Mabel	E8
Stanton, Loomis / Henry / Mayo	D39	Tobbey, J.W. / M.M. / Lucile / George	E19
Steven, A.J. / Hattie / Clark	D34	Tolman, Louis	D38
Stevens	D84	Torrey, H.AP. / Sarah / John / Henry / Lucy	C32
Stevens, Carlos / Nellie	A52	Tracey, Ernest	C34
Stevens, Charles / Francis	B57	Travisle, Joseph / Elisha / Samuel / Emeline	G1
Stevens, George	B37	Turrill, Lewis / Lydia / George	C3
Stiles, George / Helen / Henry / Sarah / Cameron	C25	Underwood, Cornelia / Helen / Levi / Cornelia / Thomas / Nancy	C57
Stimson, Abbie / Giles	A37	Underwood, Levi /Cornelia	C37
Stoddert, William / Lillian	E134	Utter, Christopher C.	G12
Stokes, Ellen	C11	Vanderburgh, Mary J.	G26
Stokes, Horace	C11	Viele, Eugene / Anna	D47
Stone	B37	Vilas, Harrison	D44
Stone, Allen / Rebecca	C89	Vilas, Walter / Martha / Frank /	E29
Stone, Elmer / Allen	A2	Walker, Georgina	D143
Storrs, Carrie / William / Milton / Clara / Wallace	D42	Wardwell, George / M.W.M. / W. / Elizabeth / W.W. Gregory	D21
		Warner, Albert / Grayce	C16



Deceased	Plot Number	Deceased	Plot Number
Warner, Mary	B10	William	C89
Warner, Nelson / Annie	B36	William, Jordan	G7-C
Washburn, Heman	G10	Williams, John / Dora	D116
Watson, George / Margaret	D94	Wilson	C4
Watson, Grace	C50	Wines, Rodney / Salmon / Sarah	D50
Watson, Grace	C50	Wing, Heman / Juliet / Edward / George / Ella / Albert	D8
Waugh, John / Mary	G6-F	Wing, Martha	D14
Way, Able / Mary	A10	Winifred, Ida	C23
Weaver, Betsey / JW	D20	Winifred, Ruth	C23
Webster, John / Betsy	B18	Witherell	D85
Weeks, Amos	G18	Witters, Ann	C44
Welch	C10	Wolcott, Howard	E85
Weller, Wesley	C18	Woodhouse, Charles	D5
Wells, Ednah / Myrtle	C31	Woods, Walter / George	C44
Wells, Sarah	C21	Woodward, Eliza / Ethel / Albert	E85
Wells, Wallace / Oscar	A67	Worcester, George	C45
Wentworth, Daniel	D140	Wright, Affin	C26
Weston, Harvey / Walter / Amy	C34	Wright, Benjamin	G10
Weston, Ina / Sidney / Clarence	C32	Wright, Olive	C27
Weston, Orville	G2-A	Zineta, Piralic	G20
Weston, Sanford	C21	Zottman	C8
Weston, Sidney	C33		
Weston, Warren / Aden	C31		
Weston, William / Philura / Sara / W. Eugene / Bertha	C52		
Wheeler, Ellen	C11		
Wheeler, George / John / Mary / Sarah / James / Constance / Anna / Francis / Sarah Ann / Ellen / John Brooks	C36		
Wheeler, Hopkins	C11		
Wheeler, Mary	C11		
Wheeler, Mary / Lewis / Ellen / Lucia	B21		
Whipple, Franklin	D22		
Whipple, Janet	C57		
Whitcomb, James	D42		
White, Oscar C. / Mary T / George T. / Frances A. / Mary C. / Herbert	G11		
Whiteman	D46		
Whitman, Nell / Jenny / Truman	B9		
Wicks, Deborah	G1-B		
Wilder, George	D79		
Wilkins, Ramie / Henry	A35		
Willard, Helen	C39		
Willard, Prudence / Martha / Leonard / Jane / Simon	D133		

# Greenmount Cemetery Plots

