

HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY

Beginnings - Before 1661

1653. Twenty-four men (23 from Connecticut, 1 from Dorchester) petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for permission to “plant, possess, and inhabit the place being on the Connecticut River above Springfield called Nonotuck as their own inheritance.” (300th, 3)
- ca. 1654. Nonotuck was established by 20 families ~ the second plantation established within the limits of Massachusetts on the Connecticut River. (DAR, 27) The first home lots were laid off King, Pleasant, Market and Hawley Streets.
- The people of Nonotuck established a burial place in accordance with the English tradition, in the churchyard, interring 10 individuals between 1654 and 1661. (DAR, 91)
1655. The first death occurred, that of James Bridgman (June 14th). (DAR, 91, Trumbull, I, 125). Five other deaths occurred between 1655 and 1658/59, and the whereabouts of their burial is unknown. (Trumbull, I, 125)
1656. The first meeting house, located on Meeting House Hill, was constructed ~ the second to be constructed west of Lancaster ~ the first being Springfield’s (1646). It was believed to have faced easterly from the brow of the hill (much more abrupt than it is today).
1659. In February, the town voted “that the burying place shall be upon meeting howse hill.”

Establishment - 1661 - 1832

1661. The town voted that no more burials should be made near the Meeting House. “Ten acres of land were set apart on the “Pine plain, sequestered for a perpetuall standing lot for the ministry and never to be Altered but to Contynew successively to that function for the encouragement of the ministry in the towne of Northampton.” Revenue from this grant was to be an addition to the minister’s salary. (DAR, 92)
- In the same year, the town voted to build a new meeting house, to accommodate a growing population. This time, it is believed the doors faced south. (DAR, 29) (Graves moved at this time?)

1662. A committee that had been chosen to select a new spot for a burying ground reported that they favored a location on Bridge Street, “at the furthest corner of the Sequestered Mynisters Lott wher Mrs. Jeanes was buried.” Mary Janes had died on April 4, 1662, and was interred in this location, probably in anticipation of the location being reserved as a burying ground (Trumbull, I, 125). This early burying ground was located at the northeast corner of the older section of the cemetery.
1663. A definitively bound burial place was selected. (DAR, 91)
1668. The town voted to fence in the cemetery. (DHG, 7/2/1934)
1713. On May 1, a committee was appointed to “find who it is that hath encroached upon the sequestered land on the pine plain and also to contrive about fencing the burial place with stone.” (DHG, 7/2/1934)
1714. On May 14, the town voted to fence with stone wall ten rods square (160 square feet). (DHG, 7/2/1934)
1735. The town voted to build a third place of worship and work on the structure began in 1736. It was located in the center of the highway. (DAR, 29) This structure was known as the “Jonathan Edwards Church,” as the preacher presided here at that time (1727-1750).
1747. The town voted to build a new fence and to fix the bounds (lines decided upon in 1748). (DHG, 7/2/1934)
1774. A new wall was constructed around the burying ground. (DHG, 7/2/1934)
1783. According to Trumbull, “it became necessary to define carefully the limits of this “sequestered lott,” because adjoining owners had taken liberties with it.” A committee was appointed to arrange for fencing the lot, which measured tenn rods square (0.625 acre). This was enclosed by a wall, probably composed of loose stones gathered upon the commons, and piled in the usual manner of an agricultural fence (stone wall).” (DAR, 91)
1788. The West Farms Cemetery was established on West Farms Road (Loneville). (Lambert, 143)
1802. The fence was enlarged. (DHG, 7/2/1934)
1811. The town voted to erect a fourth meeting house. Located at the corner of State and Main Streets, the structure was built by Isaac Damon. (DAR, 33)

Enlargement and Embellishment - 1814 - 1899

- ca 1814. A portion from the main avenue, westerly to Pine Street was added. (DAR, 91)
1815. The Seth Wright tomb was erected. (DAR, 96)
1818. The original stone fence (wall) was rebuilt in a more substantial fashion, with costs including stone, laying of stone, moving stone. (Trumbull, I, 546)
- Note: Sylvester Judd stated that the old burying yard was only 8 rods wide at the north or north-easterly end, and about 25 yards wide at the opposite side and not far from 40 rods on the north line. It likely contained 4.5 to 5 acres. (Trumbull, I, 546)
1825. The Park Street Cemetery was established in Florence. (Lambert, 143)
1833. Five acres were added stretching from Pine Street to the Tool House. (DAR, 91) (on the northwesterly side - Trumbull, I, 546).
1848. The Ansel Wright tomb was erected. (DAR, 96)
1849. The town receiving tomb was built (date on keystone).
1856. The TAR reported expenses made to repair the Town Tomb and to pay W. F. Pratt for a plan for the cemetery. (TAR, 18)
1857. The TAR reported expenses made to paint the fence and to have plans made "for same." (TAR, 21)
1861. The TAR reported expenses for painting the fence and repairing the Town Tomb lock. (TAR, 21)
1863. The TAR reported expenses made to make repairs on the Town Tomb. (TAR, 19)
1864. John Clarke gave an old pasture, through which ran a brook (now covered) to add to the total acreage. (DAR, 91)
1865. The TAR reported, "[t]he platting of Mr. Clarke's addition to the cemetery has been completed, and a plan drawn with the price of each plat affixed. In adopting a scale of prices, it was our aim to put the plats as low as possible and secure a sufficient amount to cover the expenses already incurred by the town, and for fencing and making such other improvements as may be necessary."
- "The total amount which the town has expended upon the cemetery is \$4,513.57, and the amount received from sale of plats \$770.00."

“Mr. Clarke has during the past year, at an expense to himself of two hundred and fifty dollars, planted a large number of evergreen trees upon it.”

“For the convenience of the public, we have left the plan with S. & Co., where those desiring to secure plats, can select them and received their certificate of ownership.” (TAR, 9)

1866. The TAR reported expenses for repairs on the Town Tomb. (TAR, 17)
1867. A child of historian Sylvester Judd wrote about the “new part” of the cemetery in Judd’s last journal, volume eight. It included a description of the family’s decision to buy a series of lots in this section, and noted that the section has been laid out in a grid, regraded and leveled. It was, from the Judd family’s perspective, really ugly. The family ended up bringing 50 loads of earth to build up the land around their family plot to make it more attractive.
1869. The TAR reported:
“An appropriation of five hundred dollars was made for the improvement to the cemetery. The iron fence which was built a few years since through the liberality of Mr. John Clarke; needed repairs, and the fence on the west side was most entirely gone.”

“The iron fence has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and a new picket fence built on the west side; the whole expense somewhat exceeding the appropriation. It is well known that for many years that Mr. Clarke had felt a deep interest in the improvement of the cemetery, and had contributed largely for the object; but a few days before his death, he proposed to the selectmen to pay \$100 towards the expense of building and fence on the west side, and they were negotiating for it when he died; by his last will he gives the town \$2,000 to be applied for the adornment and improvement of the cemetery. In accepting this, with his other bequests to the town, we would recommend the appointment of a committee to have to special care of improving and adorning the cemetery. We have no good reason for believing there are others who would be glad to contribute to a fund for this purpose, some of whom, no longer residents of our town, take great satisfaction in visiting the last resting place of their friends.” (TAR, 5)
1870. The TAR listed expenses for “cement pipe for well.” (TAR, 23)
1871. The TAR listed expenses for “pump.” (TAR, 23)
1873. The “Florence Cemetery” is first mentioned in the TAR. (24)

1874. The TAR listed expenses for building and painting 57.25 rods of division fence. (TAR, 36)

1875. The TAR listed expenses for paying Smith & Stevens for a 712-ft. fence on Pine Street, and also for paying White & Little to create a survey and plan of "Clarke's Addition." (TAR, 25)

The Isaac Chapman Bates chapel tomb was erected. (DAR, 96) Bates had died in 1873, but his widow, Frances Atwill Bates, oversaw the completion, expending \$5,000 on construction. (DHG, 11.19.1987)

On November 30, the Daily Hampshire Gazette reported on the funeral of Isaac C. Bates:

"Last Wednesday, at 2 P. M., the body of Isaac C. Bates was taken from its temporary resting place in the town tomb, and conveyed to the new and beautiful family chapel-tomb, recently erected..."

"The tomb is in the form of a Greek cross, built of drab colored Nova Scotia stone. It is about 20 feet square and 35 feet high outside. There are receptacles for three bodies, made of Italian marble slabs, about two feet high and large enough to admit a casket, after which they are sealed up. The one on the left of the entrance contains the body of the father. Immediately over, and cut into the side of the tomb, is a marble tablet on which is the following inscription in gilded letters: "Here rests the body of Isaac Chapman Bates, born at Northampton, October 22, 1817, died at Saratoga, Sept. 24, 1875."

"Directly in front of the entrance is the body of the son, above which is a like tablet inscribed as follows: "Here rests the body of Arthur Edward Bates, the only and much loved child of Isaac Chapman, and Fanny Atwill Bates. He was born at Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, March 5, 1853, and died at Paris, France, April 28, 1873. Requiescat in pace." On the right, and opposite the receptacle occupied by the body of Mr. Bates is an empty one finished like the others. Over each is a stained emblematic glass window, of beautiful design, the one over the son represents the Saviour. On the interior angles are carved broken palm branches. The floor is of tile laid in an elegant design, in the center of which is a ventilator by which fresh air is supplied to the building from an opening in each of the four corners. The dome is of stone and bronze, and also contains a ventilator, the whole is surmounted by a bronze cross. The doors are solid bronze and alone cost \$2,700. Directly over the door, cut in the bronze casing, is: "Requiescat in pace." Still higher up, in raised stone letters is the family name, "Bates," over which is carved a raised stone wreath capped by a cross. In the four outside angles of the cross are carved wreaths of laurel."

"The tomb will not be entirely completed for about two weeks, after which it will be occasionally opened for public inspection."

“The contract for building this tomb was awarded to Messrs. Morgan & Anderson of Brooklyn, N. Y. The architect was R. N. Upjohn of New York. The total cost of building it has been \$25,000. It is located near the south entrance, within plain sight of the road.”

In 1987, an article in the Daily Hampshire Gazette claimed that the tomb was originally painted pink. (DHG, 11/19/1987)

1876. The Meeting House (church) burned.
1877. The TAR reported:
“In 1971 the town appointed Silas M. Smith, M. M. French, and H. K Starkweather to a committee on the cemetery, with instructions to report their doings, to be printed with the annual report of the selectmen. (TAR, 38)
1878. The TAR reported:
“The [cemetery] committee would like to express their thanks to the owners of plats who have co-operated so readily with them in all improvements.” The committee also acknowledged Charles Maynard, Esq., “for his liberality in presenting the town the beautiful fountain which now stands in the cemetery, as well as the other improvements which have been made by his liberality and taste.” (74)
- Expenses listed in the TAR include the cost of water pipe and laying pipe and repairs and painting the tomb and fence.
- The Gothic style brownstone church that stands today was completed. (DAR, 35)
1883. Northampton became a city and elected its first mayor. The city voted to buy lots from John Samuel Wright to enlarge the cemetery, and to prepare a plan of lots. (DHG, 7/2/1934)
- Spring Grove Cemetery was established on North Maple Street. (Lambert, 143)
1884. The City Annual Report (CAR) reported that cemetery committee had been expanded to include six members. (xi) An ordinance for the cemetery was established and was included in the City Report. (301) Also:
“The committee in charge of the cemetery on Bridge Street have had the iron fence extended across the space left open by the tearing down of the two district school houses. Also, a new brick tool house has been built in place of the old wooden one burned down. (24)
- Northampton established a City Improvement Committee.

1888. The CAR listed six members of the Cemetery Committee. (CAR, 13)
1891. The Mayor's address to the City in the CAR included a section on the cemeteries:
- “Before I ever dreamed that I should have any official connection with the cemeteries of the city, I often visited the Spring Grove at Florence and the Bridge Street, simply to take a look at the last resting place of many of those I knew and admired in life. That at Florence was neatly and appropriately kept. I am sorry that I cannot say as much for the Bridge Street Cemetery, though for the last few years there has been a marked improvement. Many of the plots were in a neglected condition, and suggested that the families were extinct, or that the survivors had moved from the Commonwealth. The income from the cemetery ought to be sufficient to keep it in a condition that would render the place neat, attractive, and inviting to those who fondly visit the long and silent home of their beloved dead.” (CAR, 33)
1892. The Mayor's address referred to the cemetery:
- “Last year I called attention to the Bridge Street Cemetery. The beautiful and substantial iron fence, partly surrounding it, was donated and erected, many years ago, by the big hearted and public spirited John Clarke, deceased. This year a similar fence was continued on Pine Street at an expense to the city of about \$1,900. Other needed improvements have been made, and the thanks of the people are due to the efficient cemetery committee for the neat and tidy appearance of the last resting place of the dead.” (CAR, 30)
1894. On May 11, the Daily Hampshire Gazette reported on cemetery expansion in an article entitled, “Opponent of Bridge Street Cemetery Enlargement Say Go Out Of Town For Burials.”
- “The cemetery committee reported in favor on enlarging the Bridge Street Cemetery, but several objected, and the matter was laid on the table till next meeting...H. G. Maynard of the cemetery committee appeared and reported in favor of buying the J. R. Clark and Joseph Graves land of 4.5 acres, bordering the north of the old Bridge Street Cemetery. Alderman Warner raised the question whether it would not be better to spend the money in buying and fitting up a new and larger cemetery, farther out of the city. Mr. Maynard thought this addition would last about 50 years. Ex-Mayor Cook spoke against the proposed addition, saying it was on low ground, and in an unfavorable location. He thought the cemetery ought not to be enlarged, but that the city should either use Spring Grove Cemetery or buy a new lot farther out, as other cities have done. Mail Carrier Toohey spoke against it, saying that Mr. Gaylord and Dr. Hoadley and others thought the cemetery should not be enlarged, as it was now too near the city, and had retarded the growth of the locality. Dr. Seymour thought it would be dangerous to the health of the neighborhood if it was enlarged. Mr. Maynard spoke again, saying that the*

sentiment of lot buyers was against going into the outskirts, adding that Bridge Street People had generally signed the petition for the enlargement. Mr. Toohey said Mr. Graves said he would try for damage if they didn't buy his lot, and Marcus Norton said if he bought Graves' lot he would have damage and he wouldn't sell his lot for a cemetery anyway."

1898.

The Daily Hampshire Gazette reported again on the lack of burial space at the Bridge Street Cemetery (March 29):

The cemetery committee of the city met at the office of Oliver Walker yesterday afternoon and reorganized with Charles A. Maynard chairman and Watson L. Smith secretary. Two questions of considerable importance received attention. One was in relation to the funds held in trust for the care of cemetery lots. Money is often left by will to be held by the city in trust for such purposes and these amounts have accumulated until it is now about \$7,000. The money is in separate amounts and is invested in many different places. City Treasurer Clark recommended that the money be consolidated in one fund for convenience in caring for it. The matter was referred to him to devise a plan for this under the advice of the city solicitor. The city will soon face the problem of securing more land for cemetery purposes. It was reported to the committee that only about 20 lots remain unsold in the Bridge Street Cemetery..."

Modernization - 1900 - 1954

1900.

A strip of land adjoining Orchard Street was added. (DAR, 91) This action was confirmed in a Daily Hampshire Gazette article on June 18th:

"The people who have recently bought building lots on the west side of Orchard Street are provoked by the city buying a strip of land adjoining for the enlargement of the Bridge Street Cemetery. The land bought is 40 wide and 800 feet long, and will bring the cemetery nearly in to the back dooryards of those who build homes on these lots. Several years ago when the city talked of buying land for the cemetery, the people living in that vicinity made such strong opposition that the project was abandoned, apparently for good. The cemetery committee, in its second move, was more discreet than it was when it first agitated the question of enlarging the cemetery. The sale was practically effected before the people knew anything about the transaction, too late for their "kicking" to avail anything. The land bought will be divided in to about 150 lots. As many of the old families in the city have lots within the limits of the present cemetery, the additional lots will be sufficient for the demand of burial lots for the present generation at least."

1911.

Additional land was purchased from H. L. Hinckley. (DAR, 91) This transaction was opposed Ward Three residents, as reported in the October 6th edition of the Daily Hampshire Gazette:

“A paper has been in circulation during the past few days in the form of a petition praying that the Hinckley lot, recently purchased by the cemetery committee, be not used for burial purposes. The paper has a number of signatures in ward three, it is understood and will be presented to the committee and possibly to the city government in case the former pass upon it adversely. Charles A. Maynard, chairman of the cemetery committee, has reviewed the case briefly for the Gazette, stating that the lot had been bought as an addition to the Bridge Street Cemetery and plans were formed immediately to beautify the grounds. Residents of North and Orchard Streets objected strenuously to allowing the use of the lot for burial purposes and offers were made for the lot. In justification for refusing to sell, however, Mr. Maynard points out that another lot as large and as conveniently situated for another cemetery would be difficult to find, and it would undoubtedly be necessary to go into the country and then again a complete new force of men would be necessary to care for it, while under present conditions the same caretakers will be employed at no additional expense to the city. The chairman of the cemetery committee says that the Hinckley lot will be used and that trees will be planted along North and Orchard Streets with shrubs along the sidewalk line and that the grounds will in fact, be fixed up in first class condition and that it will not depreciate the value of property nor make residence near it less desirable.”

A second article appeared on November 11th:

“Aldermen Godfrey, Collins and Parsons, members of the committee that was appointed by the board of aldermen at its last meeting, held a conference Saturday night for the purpose of considering the petition against the extension of the Bridge Street Cemetery toward North and Orchard Streets. Among those who appeared and gave their reasons for opposing it were Geo. Norton, Harry Roberts, B. E. Cook, W. H. Richardson, Jeremiah Twohig, Napoleon Brasis and A. Desmarias, all of whom own property in that locality. George Norton said the proximity of the cemetery would greatly reduce the value of property in that locality for it would make it a less desirable part of the city to live in. He said his place on the opposite corner cost him \$6,000 and he felt that the nearness of the cemetery with gravestones almost under his bedroom windows would prevent him from selling his property for nowhere near what it cost him. He said he would buy the property the cemetery committee bought and pay the as much as they paid for it. Others who opposed the extension would unite with him. In case it was bought, it was suggested that each abutter sell a strip on Orchard Street and North for building lots and that the remainder of the land be used for cemetery purposes. The others who spoke based their objections to the extension of the cemetery on the same grounds Mr. Norton did and advocated that the cemetery committee purchase land outside the city and have a separate burying ground. No decision was reached by the committee. The committee will visit the locality before making a report to the city council.”

1922.

The Cemetery Committee was chaired by Charles E. Childs, and reported the following:

“At the Bridge Street Cemetery all the main drives having been resurfaced with gravel, are now in good condition. Trees have been trimmed and many old stumps removed. The iron fence, neglected for years, is in bad condition, but early in the spring of 1923 it will be thoroughly scraped and painted.” (CAR, 317)

1923. (Report of the Cemetery Committee) The Bridge Street Cemetery is in excellent condition. Many old and in some cases damaged trees have been taken out and those remaining have been carefully trimmed. It was the intention of your Committee to have the iron fence painted, but owing to the small sale of lots sufficient funds were not available. It is probable, however, that much needed work can be done in 1924. If the fence could be continued from the Bridge Street corner along the boundary line, which separates the Cemetery from the rear yards of the houses on Orchard Street, many lots, becoming more desirable, would be sold. Under existing conditions this is impossible. (CAR, 45)
1928. Expenses were listed for purchase of trees and shrubs. (CAR, 63)
1929. Expenses were listed for repairing fence. (CAR, 66)
1930. Expenses were listed for pruning trees. (CAR, 66)
1931. A committee on trust funds began reporting on status of cemetery funds. In 1931, Bridge Street funds included the John Clarke Cemetery Fund, Maria N. Dewey Cemetery Fund, Frances A. Clark Bridge Street Cemetery Fund, Bates Tomb and Lot Fund, and Luther A. Clark Bridge Street Cemetery Chapel Fund. (CAR, 83)
1934. The Luther Clarke Memorial Chapel was built at a cost of \$23,612.00. A Daily Hampshire Gazette article from May described the structure:
- “The chapel building, with exterior of Georgia Marble, has a seating capacity of 96 in the stationary seats, while an additional 25 or more can be accommodated by placing chairs in front of the other seats. In addition, the family room to the front of the main room has a seating capacity of 15 to 18. The stationary seats, similar to pews, 16 in number, eight on each side, are of the old English type of seat, while the colored windows and woodwork are of the English Gothic type. The woodwork is of dark oak and floor is of quartered oak. The walls are of carpet finish plaster of cream color and there are attractive electrical fixtures. The chapel main room is at the Bridge Street end of the chapel, the seats facing toward Parsons street. The family room is at the front of the Parsons street end. At the Bridge street end of the interior is a Georgia marble marker inscribed: **‘Luther A. Clark Memorial Chapel, Erected 1934.’** The basement vault has] room for 30 bodies. The vault is about 30 feet long, 22 feet wide and nine feet high. The walls are solid concrete and are about 14 inches thick. Adjoining the vault is the basement*

room which houses the heating equipment...There is a small space on the main floor of the chapel for officiating clergymen to hang hats and coats. The building also has washroom and lavatory on the main floor.” (DHG, 5/1934)

A drainage system was laid in the Bridge Street Extension through an ERA project, including tiles, 8 catch basins and 6 manholes. “The committee recommend that the work of grading in the Bridge Street Cemetery Extension be continued through an ERA project and the lots put in condition for sale. The entire area should then be fenced in. (CAR, 140)

1935. Expenses were listed for cleaning, water proofing and painting the Bates tomb; repairing the bridge Street fence; new sidewalk at Luther Clarke Chapel; light, heat and elevator at Luther Clarke Chapel. The Committee also noted that \$2,900 had been voted by the City for material for the Bridge Street Extension and most of this was spent on water pipe, sewer pipe, and grading (the section is now ready for sale of lots). Additionally, the Committee recommended that \$1,300 be appropriated (by the City) for the erection of a fence around the new extension at the Bridge Street Cemetery. “This section of land is now graded and seeded and lots are marked out ready to be sold and it is very necessary that this fence be erected before any lots are sold.” (CAR, 312)
1936. The Cemetery Committee report noted that money was being earned through rent of the Luther Clarke Chapel. Recommendations for the coming year (1937) included fencing for the Extension, providing a service building and office, and a water system. “We suggest that the water system for Bridge Street Cemetery be considered under WPA project and the service building and office under a PWA project. (CAR, 223)
1937. “Your committee wishes again to bring to your attention our need of suitable quarters for an office, service building and a storage yard, and we suggest the purchase of the Richardson property at 129 North Street, which can be acquired at a very reasonable figure at the present time...Bridge Street Cemetery is badly in need of a water system and we suggest that it be considered under a WPA project. (CAR, 241)
1938. Expenses were listed for repairing the Bridge Street Cemetery fence. The Committee made the same plea to the City/Mayor for the erection of the office, service building and storage yard. (CAR, 263-4)
1939. Similar expenses and plea as listed in 1938. (276-77)
1943. Expenses were listed for painting the Bates Tomb. (CAR, 282)

1947. “We again recommend the erection of service building at the Bridge Street Cemetery. At present we have to rent the use of a building for storage of two trucks and the miscellaneous equipment used in the cemetery.” (CAR, 114)
1948. The same plea was made (see 1947). (CAR, 99)
1949. The same plea was made again. Also, “[t]he fence along Parsons Street and Bridge Street at the Bridge Street Cemetery should be replaced. The present fence has deteriorated to the point that it is a waste of money to repair it.” (118)
1950. p. 110. The same plea was made again. Also, “[t]he fence along Parsons Street and Bridge Street at the Bridge Street Cemetery should be replaced as it has deteriorated to the point that it is a waste of money to repair it. This fence is about seventy-five years old and was given to the cemetery by John Clarke, founder of the Clarke School.”
1951. Same report at 1950, including, “[t]he cost of a galvanized wire fence to replace the present one has increased by \$750.00 over a year ago.” (CAR, 110)
1952. “The wire fence along the 1900 Addition of the Bridge Street Cemetery was painted this year.” Also, the Committee was still recommending that a service building be constructed. (CAR, 290)
1953. “At the Bridge Street Cemetery one very large elm tree near the Bates Tomb was badly diseased and was taken down. Four hundred and seventy-five feet of chain link fence five feet high was erected along Parsons Street. It will take sixteen hundred and nineteen feet more and forty feet of gates to replace the rest of the old iron fence along Parsons and Bridge Streets. We hope to erect part of it in 1954.” Also, the Committee was still recommending that a service building be constructed. (CAR, 384)
1954. “At Bridge Street nine hundred forty-two feet of chain link fence five feet high was erected along Parsons Street to the main gates.” (CAR, 345)
- Decline - 1955 - 2006**
1955. “On account of the increased cost of chain link fence, we were unable to erect the balance (698 feet) of the fence and the three gates at Bridge Street Cemetery. Two thousand dollars was appropriated for this project, and it has been carried over to 1956. We have asked for more funds in our 1956 budget to complete this project.”
- “Heavy rains and water flooding into the cemeteries from the streets damaged lots causing many settled graves.”

“There was considerable vandalism at the Bridge Street Cemetery. Twelve pieces of glass were broken in the leaded glass windows of the Clark Memorial Chapel. Two large pieces of glass were broken in the roof of the Bates Tomb. This damage was done by children throwing stones and this was reported to the police station.”

The Committee again made a plea for a service building. (CAR, 341)

1957. The Committee again made a plea for a service building. (CAR, 124)

1958. The Committee again made a plea for a service building. (CAR, 115)

1959. The Committee again made a plea for a service building. (CAR, 91)

1961. “A tool house and one-car garage is urgently needed in Bridge Street Cemetery. Facilities there are entirely inadequate.” (CAR, 74)

Also in this year, a consolidated Board of Public Works was created and absorbed the work of the former Cemetery Committee.

1964. The Board of Public Works reported, “[a] new garage and utility building was constructed by city forces from the Equipment Maintenance Division at the Bridge Street Cemetery at a cost of under \$5,000.” Also, “[t]he Bates Tomb was painted and new wiring and electrical service installed to the Clark Chapel. (CAR, 391)

1965. Widespread removal of elms took place in response to the Dutch Elm Disease.

1982. The DHG reported that the DPW was preparing to give the Bates Tomb a facelift, including cleaning the façade. (DHG, 11/3/1982) Restoration took place five years later (according to the DHG), with the exterior stone being preserved in its natural state with a special sealer. (DHG, 11/19/1987)

1987. In July, the DHG reported that the Board of Public Works had voted unanimously to demolish the Luther Clark Chapel. *“Bricks are breaking and sliding down the roof of the building, and frost has pried loose the giant pink marble stones. The chapel’s roof is leaking and a back section has caved in. Inside, the oak veneer paneling and some plaster had fallen off the walls, and the pews were cracked. The floor had almost caved in and the organ was useless.”*

In August, the [Springfield Union News](#) reported that an effort was being made to save the chapel from demolition. (SUN, 8/10/1987)

In September, the Historical Commission met to review proposals to replace the crumbling Luther A. Clark Memorial Chapel with a

“usable monument.” The Daily Hampshire Gazette reported that, “[b]ricks are falling from the top of the chapel and a back section of the roof has caved in. Frost heaves have pried apart the giant marble stones, so that members of the Board of Public Works have voiced concern the building is fast becoming a safety hazard.” Restoration was priced at \$200,000. The Historical Commission suggested that the monument be usable, with a podium or platform for speeches. (DHG, 8/10/1987)

1988. In June, the DHG reported that the chapel was being razed. *“Inside the dark and somewhat eerie chapel, an organ had fallen through the floor into the cellar where there had been a vault for winter coffin storage. Paneling and plaster from the walls were loose, the hanging lamps rusted, the leaded glass windows broken, and the pews, removed now, cracked and worthless...All that will be taken to the city’s landfill.”* The Georgian marble, used to build the façade, was reserved in part for construction of a memorial, and the remainder taken away by the contractor. (DHG, 6/2/1988)

1989. The “Clark Chapel Committee” announced a design contest for a memorial to be built on the site of the Luther Clark chapel, to be built of marble taken from the chapel when it was dismantled (1988). (DHG, 6/27/1989)

In August of 1989, the DHG reported that a design, created by Richard Klein of the Berkshire Design Group, had been selected, including a landscaped plaza with two tiers of steps. (Other design proposals were submitted by Peter Frothingham and Alice Wingwall.) Budget constraints at the time prevented the design from being implemented. (DHG, 8/16/1989)

Revitalization - 2007 - Present

2007. Northampton organized an effort to adopt the Community Preservation Act, which would secure funding, though a property tax surcharge, for historic preservation projects. A letter to the editor of the Daily Hampshire Gazette urged the city to consider an upgrade in the Bridge Street Cemetery fence as a use of these funds.

2014. A group of concerned citizens from Ward Three launched an effort to address the fence and damaged gravestones and monuments in the cemetery. The DPW submitted an application for a preservation master plan to the Community Preservation Committee and it was partially funded.

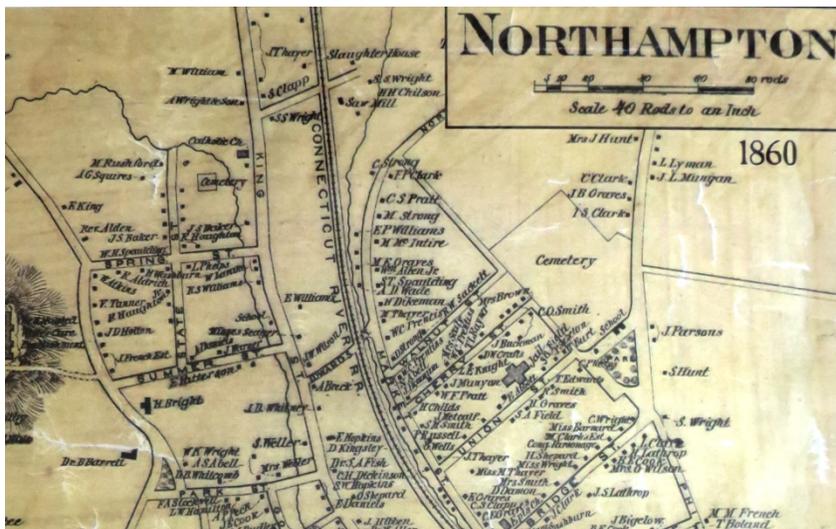
2015. Cemetery trust funds were accessed to match the CPC grant, and the preservation master planning process began.

LAND ACQUISITION SEQUENCE

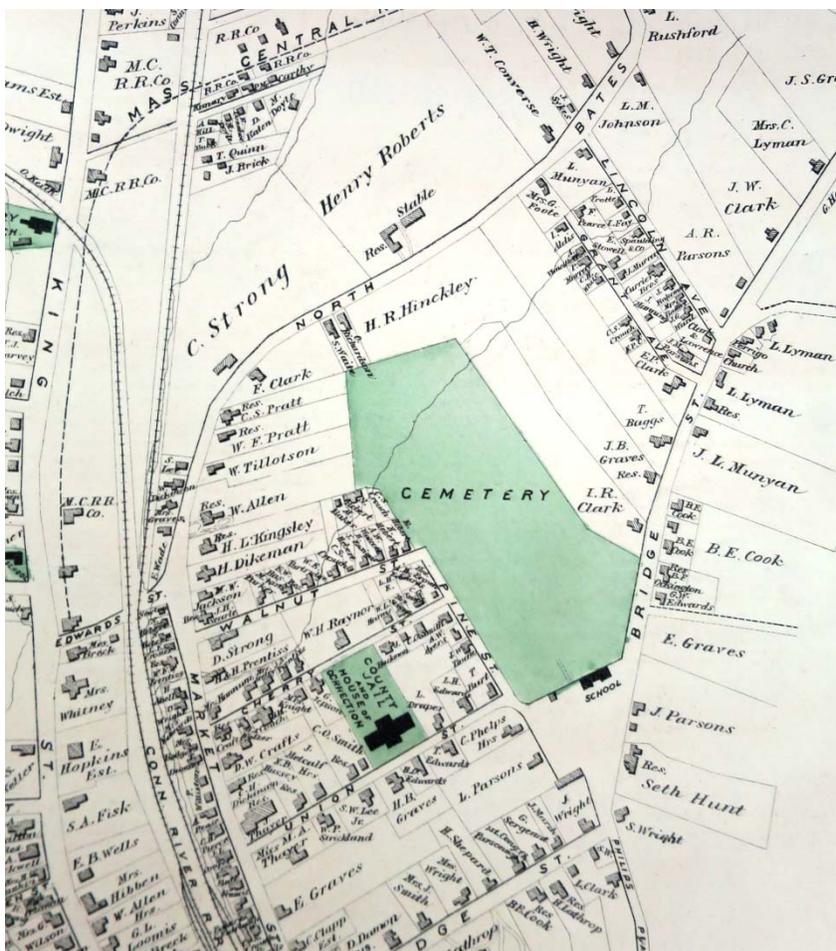
- 1661. 10 acres on the “pine plain”
- ca. 1814. A portion from the main avenue westerly to Pine Street (Parsons Street)
- 1833. 5 acres on the northwesterly side
- 1864. Old pasture donated by John Clarke (“Clarke’s Addition”)
- 1883. Samuel Wright’s lots
- 1900. Strip of land abutting Orchard Street (40’ wide by 800’ long)
- 1911. H. L. Hinckley land.

Total Acreage in 2015: 19.05 (Assessor’s Map)

HISTORICAL IMAGES

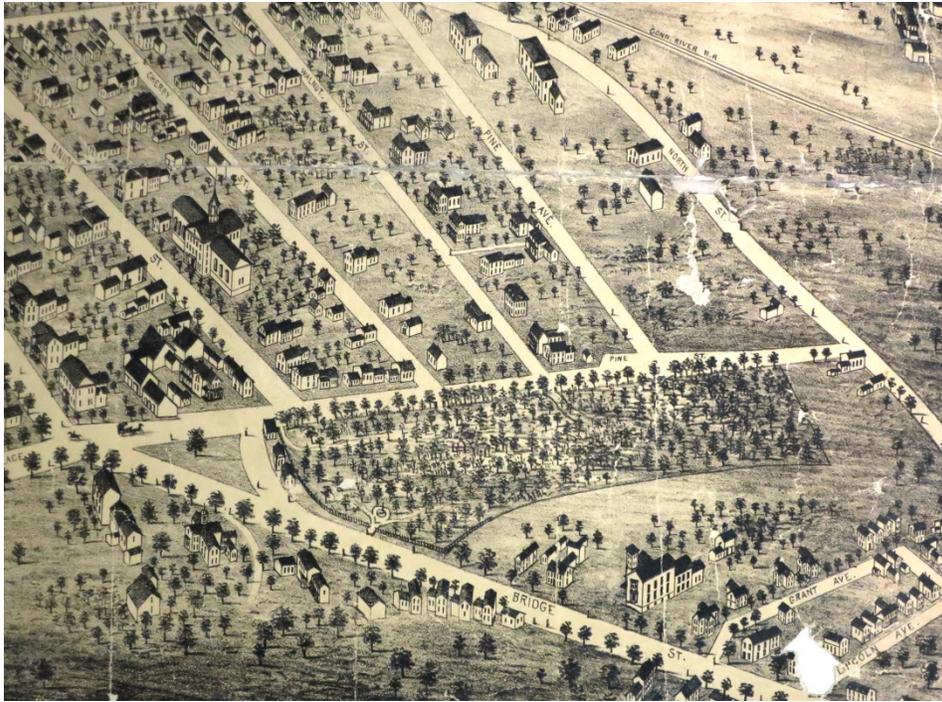


1860. H. F. Walling.

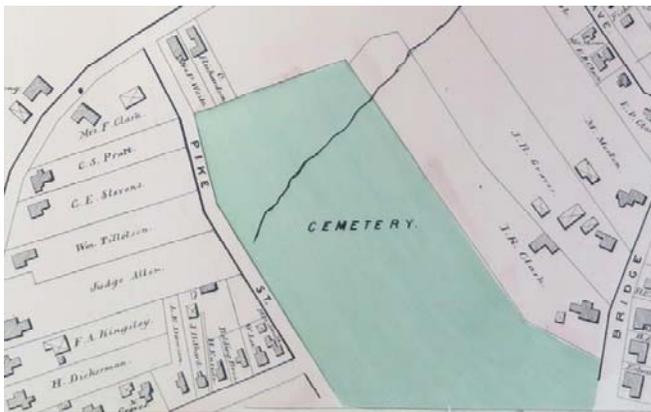


1873. F. W. Beers.

Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan



1875. Bird's Eye, Gazette Printing.



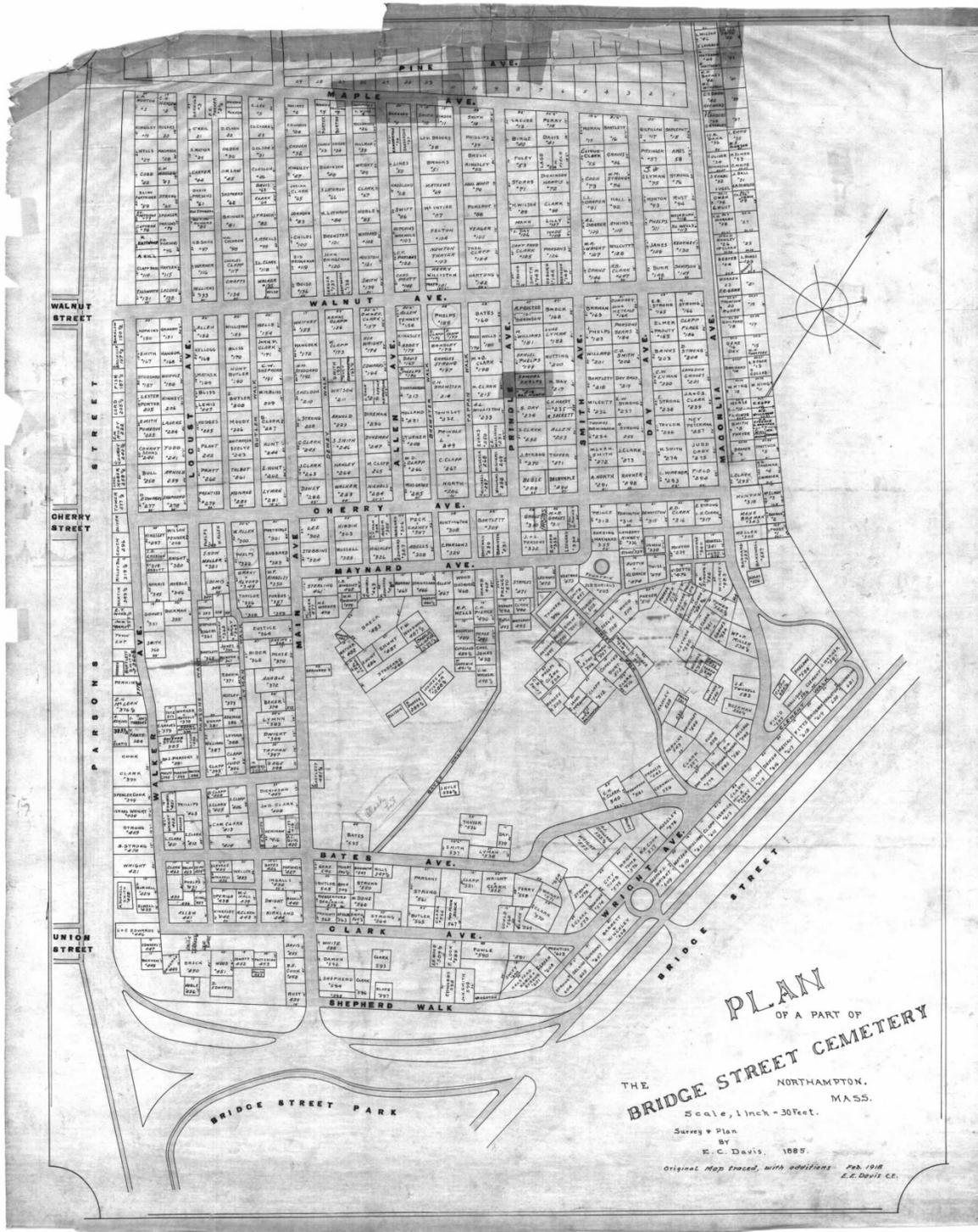
1884. Walker.

1895. D. L. Miller.

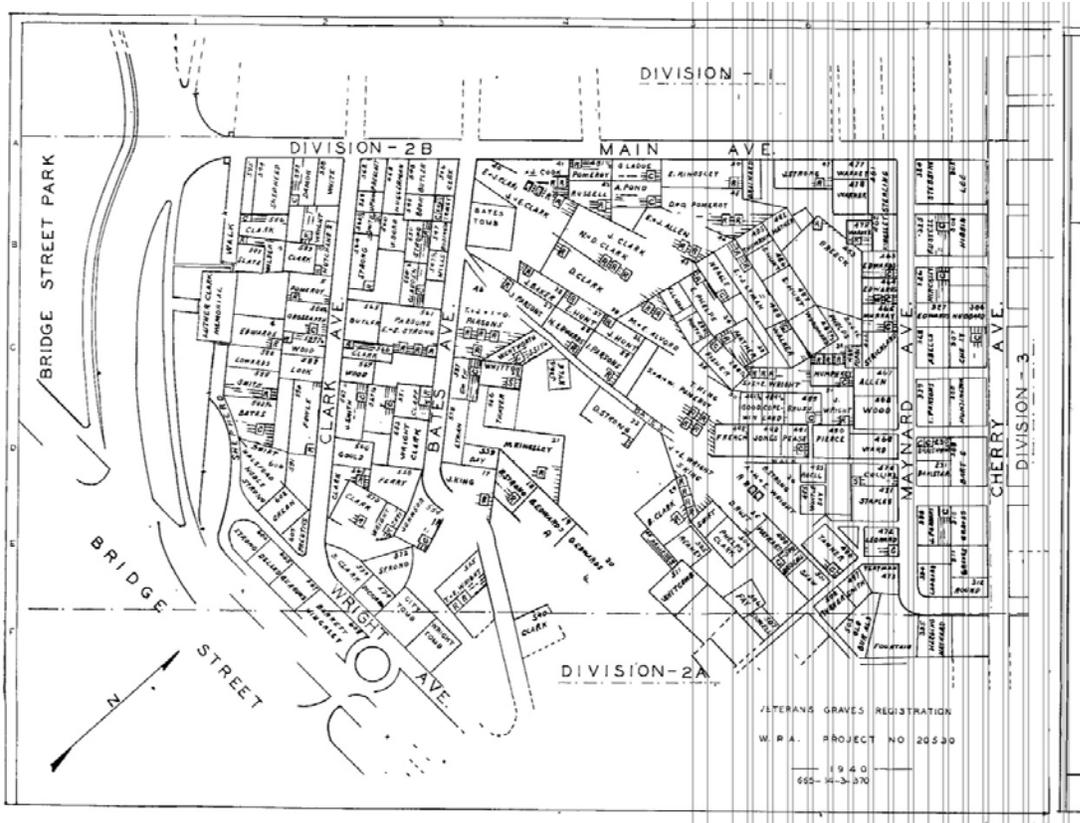


Lee.

1905. Price &



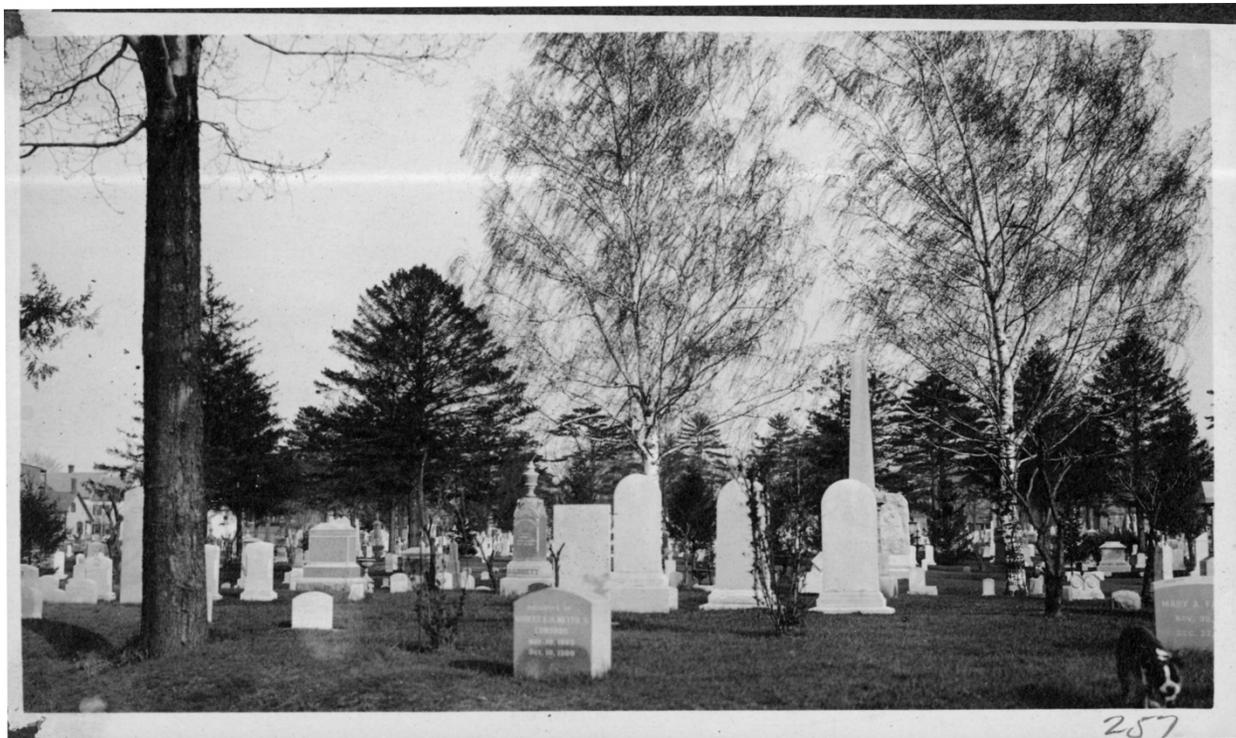
1885/1918. E. E. Davis, C. E.



1940. W. P. A. Veterans' Graves Registration Project (Sheet 1 of 21).



1902-1903. Warner, Northampton of Today.



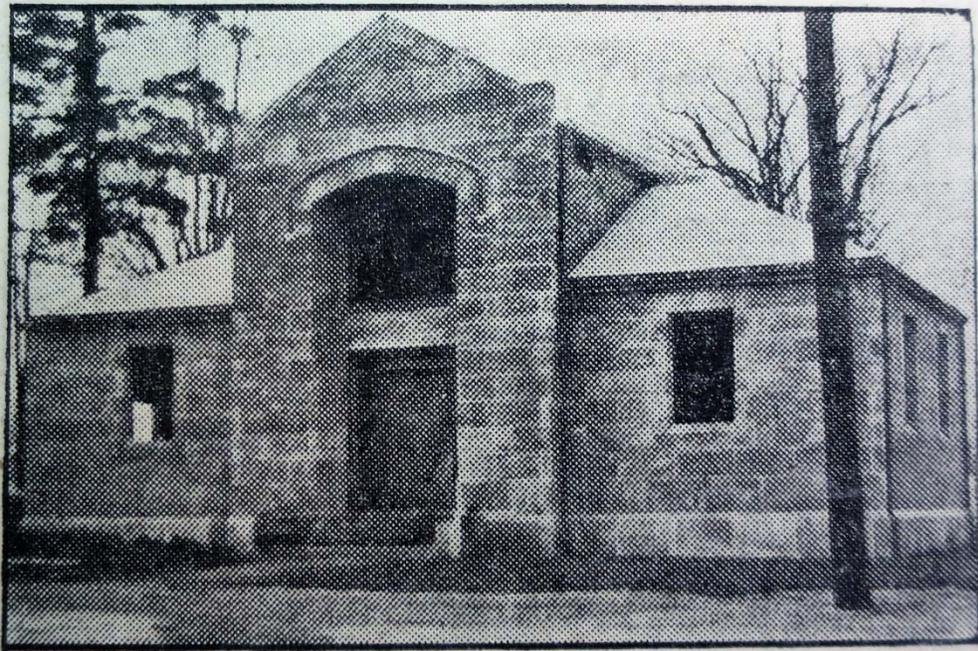
1915. MacCarthy, Courtesy of the Forbes Library Special Collections.



ca. 1920. Courtesy of the Forbes Library Special Collections.



ND. Part of the Old Burying Ground, Bridge Street Cemetery. Courtesy of the Forbes Library Special Collections.



1935. The Luther Clark Chapel at the time of completion. Daily Hampshire Gazette.



1953. Walter Corbin. Courtesy of the Forbes Library Special Collections.



ca. 1950s. Walter Corbin. Courtesy of the Forbes Library Special Collections.

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Engineering Assessment at The Bridge Street Cemetery

Northampton, Massachusetts

October, 2015

Prepared for:

Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC
313 Elm Street, Northampton, MA 01060



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ENGINEERING ASSESSMENT OF THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Features Inventoried

The purpose of this report is to review the existing conditions of several significant structures within the Bridge Street Cemetery in the City of Northampton, Massachusetts.

The following items were investigated in this study:

- Receiving Tomb
- Two (2) Mound Family Tombs (Ansel Wright Family and Seth Wright Family)
- One (1) Large Family Mausoleum (Bates)

Notes:

1. The structural condition assessment did not include a structural analysis of elements. This approach is appropriate since the actual dimensions of all of the structural elements are not known (due to the buried nature of the structure). An assessment of the condition of the structure can accurately reveal the structural integrity. Structural faults can be inferred based on the performance of the structure over time.
2. The condition assessment of the structures was intended to document the existing conditions. Prior to development of any rehabilitation plans, more extensive documentation of all deficiencies would be required.

Existing Conditions of Structures

Structure specific inspection findings were developed in tabular form and are included in the appendix of this report. Also included in each inspection report are recommendations for short term and long term rehabilitation for each structure. The following section includes detailed discussions for problems noted during the inspections, the causes of these problems, and recommended restoration/rehabilitation actions.

Receiving Tomb

The receiving tomb is dated 1849. Its design and detailing are somewhat unique when compared to tombs of this era. The majority of the stonework is brownstone, with the exception of the door lintel, which is granite. The use of brownstone and the decorative towers and the crenellated parapet are unusual for a receiving tomb. The tomb was opened for inspection. The interior of the tomb measures 12' wide by 20' deep and 11' tall (at the apex of the brick barrel arch roof). The tomb is fairly large for a receiving tomb of this era; however its size is commensurate with the overall size of the cemetery.



The tomb has two short brick masonry wingwalls that may not be original to the tomb. They may have been added to help retain soil. The wingwalls are small earth retaining wall structures. The interior walls are constructed with mortared granite. The roof is a half-round barrel arch made with brick, which is in very good condition. The stonework has been repointed several times. The brick mortar appears to be mostly original. The floor of the tomb is approximately 2 feet below the entrance threshold and is constructed with brick pavers. It appears that the stonework and the brick may have been whitewashed at one time. There is minor efflorescence (white staining), which is a sign of water infiltration.

The entry doors appear to be original. The raised panel style is consistent with receiving tombs of this era. Each side door was most likely a bi-fold door in the original construction. This was inferred following an inspection of the rear face of the doors. There is a well-defined joint between the sections of the doors. At some point, they were converted to single action doors. The adjacent doors were welded together and backing plates were added. A small steel plate appears to have been added at the base of the doors, probably due to a modification of the threshold at one time. The steel is in fair to good condition; however the paint system is currently failing.

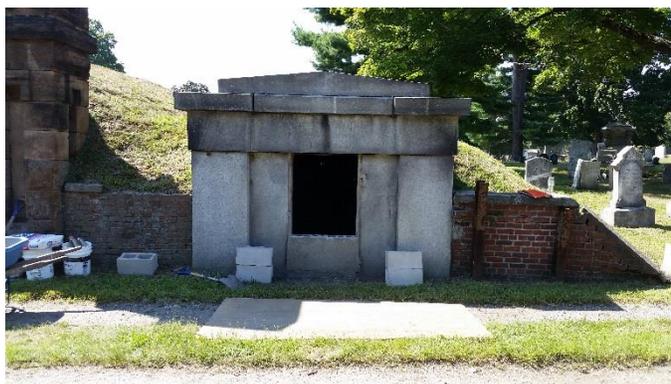
There are signs of a previous interior door which would have opened inward. There are hinge pins on the inside corners of the door jambs.

The most common problem with tombs of this age is the shifting of the front façade stones. It is common to see the front façade pushing outward, which leads to gaps in the joints where the façade meets the main roof structure, sinkholes in the soil above, and missing brick and mortar. This problem is present to a very minor degree in this tomb. There are minor cracks in the barrel arch brickwork in the front corners. The main front façade stones are almost perfectly plumb.

The grout joints in the front façade appear to have been re-pointed at least one time. Many joints are missing mortar as well. We managed to inspect several open joints and found several different types of mortar. The deepest mortar appears to be a lime based mix, which is most likely the original mortar. This would have been typical of what would be used in the mid-1800's. The new pointing is a gray cement based mortar that is used throughout the structure. The missing mortar has not affected the structural integrity of the façade. There is staining and lichen on many parts of the stonework. Overall, the stonework is in very good condition. The brick wingwalls are showing signs of minor movement (tilting). The cause of this movement will be discussed in further detail in a subsequent section of this report. Several granite cap stones on the right wingwall are missing.

Ansel Wright's Family Tomb

The Ansel Wright Family tomb is dated 1848. Its design and detailing are consistent with other tombs in Massachusetts of this era. The stonework is finely cut granite that is not mortared. The tomb was opened by the City to allow for inspection of the buried structure by removing the non-historic concrete block seal. The interior of the tomb measures 8' wide by 16' deep and 7' tall (at the apex of the brick barrel arch roof). The tomb



is quite full of human remains (more than 10). None was disturbed during the inspection. The tomb has two short brick masonry wingwalls that may not be original to the tomb. They may have been added to help retain soil. The right wall has completely failed. The steel posts were added to help support the wall; however these are also failing.



The interior walls and roof are constructed with mortared brick, which are in very good condition. The brick mortar appears to be mostly original. The floor of the tomb is approximately 2 feet below the entrance threshold. The amount of debris in the tomb made inspection of the floor impossible. The floor may be dirt or brick. There is efflorescence (white staining), which is a sign of minor water infiltration.



Prior to the inspection, a review of the front façade indicated that there was most likely a past door denoted by a recessed door jamb, broken hinges, and a broken striker plate in the granite door jambs. Upon opening the tomb, a significant discovery was made. A steel door was found inside the tomb laying on top of some of the remains. It is a raised panel style door that is consistent with receiving tombs of this era. The door is in poor condition with severe corrosion and delamination (most likely beyond repair). The door was measured and documented. Based on the measurements of the door and the door jamb, it is apparent that the door is the original door to the tomb. The width of the door exactly matches the door jamb. The height of the door is slightly taller than the current opening, which indicates that the sill may have been raised at some time in the past.

There are signs of a previous interior wood door which would have opened inward. There are hinges on both sides of the door opening and a small portion of one of the wood doors remains.

The most common problem with tombs of this age is the shifting of the front façade stones. This phenomenon is not present at this tomb. The main front façade stones are almost perfectly plumb, and there is no significant cracking of the bricks on the interior. One stone on the top left portion of the façade has slightly shifted. A review of the façade stonework indicates that it was not constructed with mortar. This is common for finely cut granite tomb facades, where the stones are simply dry stacked or pinned together. There are few cracks in the brickwork on the interior door jambs. This may be due to minor moisture penetration combined with freezing. These cracks are not significant and do not indicate a structural problem.



Seth Wright's Family Tomb

The Seth Wright Family tomb is dated 1815, which is somewhat older than the other mound tombs. Its design and detailing are similar to tombs that we have investigated in other Massachusetts towns, where the entire tomb is buried and without doors. The tomb was not opened for inspection due to concerns about the structural integrity of the front façade. There is only a small portion of the structure that is visible; however it is possible to draw certain conclusions from the information gathered.

The exposed portion of the front façade shows that the structure is most likely a mortared brick barrel arch, which is similar to the other tombs. This assumption is reinforced by the finding of a small exposed portion of the top rear of the tomb. There are several exposed bricks in the grass topping. These bricks are also in the form of a barrel arch.

There is no separate front façade made of stones. In place of a facade, there is brick infill under the arch bricks. The entry is sealed with a stone slab that is mortared into the brick work. The front façade bricks are in fair to poor condition. Several bricks have fallen away and others are loose. There are no signs of sink holes or depressions in the soil top fill. Based on this and the condition of the other tombs, it can be surmised that this tomb structure is also in good condition.

Bates Mausoleum

The Bates Mausoleum is a fine example of a finely carved stone building. The research completed for this assessment suggested that the stone used in the building was Nova Scotia Sandstone. This appears to be accurate. Quarries still exist in Nova Scotia that produce sandstone, which is touted to be one of the most durable building materials that can be carved to a high degree. The quarries that produce this stone show photographs of stone that looks identical to the stone in the Bates Mausoleum, which further reinforces this theory.

The main structure houses three sarcophagi or stone burial vaults. The structure is quite ornate and elaborate. The architectural design of the mausoleum can be attributed to the Greek revival style. It includes heavy gables, arches, and fluted column details in the Doric style.

The exact make-up of the structure is not known since plans were not available. The basic structure has stone masonry walls supporting exterior and interior arches, which support a vaulted masonry roof. The roof appears to be made with mortared stone that is topped with stone tiles. This assumption was made by observing the interior portion of the roof, which is pargeted masonry. There are no signs of settlement or shifting of the structure, therefore it is appropriate to assume that the foundations are adequate.



The structure has a fairly sophisticated natural ventilation system. There are ventilation grates in the corners of the building near ground level. These vents appear to be connected to horizontal brick shafts that converge in the center floor of the structure. Another integral part of the ventilation system is the roof vents near the skylight, which permit air to pass through. The combination of the floor vents and roof vents allow interior hot air to rise and draw relatively cool air in from the base. The photos on the following page show the exterior vent and the floor vent. During the inspection, a steady flow of air was noted through the ventilation pit in the center of the floor. The grate on the ventilation pit is missing. It is assumed that this vent was most likely a bronze casting.



Ventilation features in the Mausoleum

There are signs of water infiltration in the structure. The ceiling and interior stones are stained and deteriorated. The deterioration is a combination of erosion, scaling and delaminations. This has led to a loss of portions of the original architectural detail, especially on the crown molding at the top of the walls. There are noticeable open joints in the roof tiles, which is a likely cause of the water penetration. The moisture penetrates the joints in the masonry leading to staining and delamination of the cement parging on the ceiling (see below). The condition of the interior stonework can be classified as fair to poor.



Condition of Ceiling and Crown Molding



Interior staining

The skylight appears to be comprised of a bronze frame with glass panels. Several of the glass panels are broken. This is also allowing rain to enter the structure.

The other three facades of the structure have round openings located under the arches. These wall opening were covered by bronze frames with screening. The bronze frames have been removed and replaced with plywood (possibly due to damage from vandals). Fortunately, the original frames are stored inside the mausoleum. Each is damaged, but one is more heavily damaged. One could surmise that vandals broke into the tomb through one of the openings causing damage, and the remainder were removed to dissuade further vandalism. An inspection of the frames indicates that glasswork may not have been incorporated into these frames. The team research indicates that there were stained glass windows in these locations. It is possible that the window frames were separate features from the screen frames.



The sarcophagi are made with carved white marble. The marble is inlaid with a soft sandstone or red marble. In general, the sarcophagi are in good condition. The inlay materials on one of the sarcophagi has fallen away.



Panoramic Photo of Sarcophagi

The door to the mausoleum is a finely detailed double bronze door with an arched transom window. The windows over the doorway are broken have been removed and replaced with plywood. The door is a raised panel design with bronze knockers and ornate cutouts for light penetration. A fairly uniform patina has formed on the exterior of the door. The interior is more stained due to the water infiltration. The hinges are quite massive and are anchored into the stonework.

The doors appear to be original to the tomb. The lockset and hinges are functional, however the door does catch on the floor when partially open. The condition of the door is very good.



The floor of the mausoleum is a finely laid tile floor. There is substantial dirt and debris on the tile. Without significant cleaning, it is hard to tell the actual existing condition. What is apparent is that the majority of the detail of the floor is still present. Upon cleaning, it should be possible to repair and restore the floor to its original condition.

Causes of Problems with the Structures Investigated

The following sections describe the general causes that are common to each type of structure investigated:

Buried Tomb Facades:

The discussion in this section pertains to the front façade and wingwalls of the tombs. The tomb facades, while often decorative, are also used to retain the soil above and around the tombs. The amount of soil is relatively small; however the same engineering principles apply.

The most common causes of retaining wall failures are inadequate design, poor backfill soils, excessive ground water, and unstable foundations or slopes. The force from soil exerted on a retaining wall is similar to the force of water acting on a dam. The soil is pressing laterally against the back side of the wall. If the wall is not massive enough, the soil pressure will cause the wall to slide laterally, bulge, and overturn. Forces from frost and groundwater cause the similar lateral forces that can fail a wall. The failures and leaning of several of the walls in the Bridge Street Cemetery can be attributed to a combination of these causes.

There is little or no control of surface and ground water around the tombs. There are no signs of wall drains (weepholes). Control of water is extremely important in order to provide a durable long lasting retaining wall. Water infiltration in the backfill soil of a wall can cause several problems:

1. The water will increase the unit weight of the soil, thereby increasing the pressures acting on the wall face.
2. If water is present in the backfill soil during freezing weather and if the backfill soil is not free draining, the soil will freeze and expand causing enormous pressures to build up.

The movement of the tomb wingwall stones is caused by several factors:

- Infiltration of water behind the wall
- These wingwalls and curbs were not engineered and do not have enough mass. They were probably constructed by masons using a rule-of-thumb approach, which means that they may not have been adequate from the start.
- It is doubtful that these walls are set below the frost line.

It should be noted that movement of a retaining wall constitutes a structural failure. Failures of walls take place over a long time and are progressive in nature. The long-term failure of a wall usually takes the following sequence:

1. Forces acting on the wall such as soil pressure, frost action, and ground water will cause the wall to move.
2. The movement of the wall then relieves the force acting on the wall.
3. Over time, the soil behind the wall will settle and re-compact.
4. The process will then repeat.

Once a wall starts to move, it will continue to move until it collapses. This type of failure can take several years, but in most cases, it takes many years (20 to 40 years or more).

The front tomb façade walls show little or no signs of movement. This is probably due to several factors. The walls does not support much soil (12" to 18"), it appears to be built on a solid foundation

on top of non-frost susceptible soil, and it has sufficient mass to resist the minor soil forces acting on it.

Bates Mausoleum:

The major issue with the Bates Mausoleum is infiltration of water into the structure. Masonry structures require a certain amount of regular maintenance in order to remain in good condition. It appears that the Bates Mausoleum has not been regularly maintained. The leakage of water into the structure is primarily from the roof. The roof appears to be a stone masonry vaulted roof with a sandstone roof stones on the exterior (similar to tiles). We were not able to access the roof area for a close-up inspection; however it appears that the joints between the roof stones are open in many areas and that a number of stones have shifted. These opening are allowing water to infiltrate the stonework and eventually leak into the mausoleum.

The problem with seeping water is that it does not necessarily stop after a rain event. It is common for masonry structures to remain damp weeks after a rain storm. This leads to stonework that is constantly wet. Sandstone is a fairly porous stone that absorbs water to some degree. If sandstone is left in a damp condition and is then subjected to freezing and thawing, the stone can degrade over time (referred to as freeze-thaw action). The degradation normally consists of scaling and spalling. Scaling is when the surface of the stone erodes away. Spalling is when a layer of the stone splits away from the base stone in thin sheets. Both of these conditions exist in the Bates Mausoleum.

Areas for Restoration and Rehabilitation

Mound Tombs:

Masonry Restoration:

The receiving tomb and the Ansel Wright tomb can be cleaned with masonry cleaners to restore the original appearance. The cleaning work should be in accordance with the US Department of the Interior's "*Preservation Brief for Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings*". The granite stonework can be cleaned in a more aggressive fashion due to the durability of the stone. The brownstone façade will require a more gentle cleaning process with soft bristle brushes and mild cleaners.

The receiving tomb is in need of re-pointing. The overall integrity of the front facade is good, however the mortar joints are in poor condition. This is not a structural problem, but it is an aesthetic one. The repointing process would not result in a significant change to the appearance of the facade. The joints could be cleaned and properly re-pointed with a quality mortar. It is important to not use cement based mortars, which are much stiffer than the older historic mortars. The use of cement based mortar can lead to cracking and spalling as the modern mortars will produce stress concentrations in the stones. The US Department of the Interior's "*Preservation Brief for Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings*" should be followed. This document generally recommends the use of a mortar that contains 1 part cement to 1 part lime combined with 5-6 parts sand. The color of the sand may be important if some of the older mortar is to remain. Sand color can affect the color of the final mortar. If all joints are to be repointed (which is most likely the case in the receiving tomb, the color may not be as critical.

There are no significant repairs required for the Ansel Wright Tomb façade. The displaced stone on the top left corner can be easily reset. No repointing is necessary, since the original construction was not mortared.

The repairs to the Seth Wright tomb are simple brick masonry repairs. As with the tomb façade, the type of mortar is very important. The US Department of the Interior's "*Preservation Brief for Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings*" should also be followed. The mortar should be a softer version of the mortar used for the stonework, which should contain 1 part cement to 2 parts lime combined with 7-9 parts sand. Since all joints will not need to be repointed, it is recommended that a color match process be undertaken as outlined in the Preservation Brief.

The failed brick wingwall on the Ansel Wright tomb should be dis-assembled and re-constructed. Additional mass will be required in order to improve the structural integrity of the wall. This can be done with stone masonry behind the facing brick. The design of the new wall should be undertaken by a structural engineer. The addition of minor drainage behind the walls is recommended in order to relieve the water pressures that can build up. The use of free draining backfill materials is also recommended.

The interior brickwork is in good condition and not visible to the public. Based on this, we do not recommend restoration of the bricks at this time. The minor cracks in the brickwork can be pointed with mortar.

Door Restoration:

The doors on the receiving tomb are most likely salvageable. They can be removed and brought to a steel restoration shop where the paint (likely lead based) can be removed.

The steel work can then be repaired and a quality modern paint system applied. The doors could then be re-set. The hinges may need to be repaired and re-installed.

The door on the Ansel Wright Tomb can be replaced, using the original door that is in the tomb as a guide. The door would be similar to the doors on the receiving tomb. The repairs would include the construction of new hinges and a strike plate, as the originals are lost.

Bates Mausoleum:

The Bates Mausoleum is a significant structure that will require a more careful and thorough approach to restoration. A detailed study of the structure should be undertaken in order to determine the make-up of the structure and the waterproofing details at the roof. This may require removal of a portion of the stonework in order to determine the structure beneath the sandstone. There are two potential approaches for the restoration based on the assumptions regarding the structure make-up included in this report:

1. Preservation of existing conditions: This would be an effort to simply stop the current decay and preserve the structure as is. No significant replacement or repairs to the damaged stonework would be done. The sealing of the roof structure is paramount to any preservation project. It is likely that the roof stones would need to be removed, the underlying masonry repaired and sealed, and the roof stone reset properly with quality joints.

Gentle cleaning of the stone would be recommended after the structure is made water tight. US Department of the Interior Preservation Brief for Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings should be followed. The windows can be replaced with historically accurate windows and the skylight can be repaired. The side vents/windows can also be restored. The missing grating in the center of the interior can be replaced with a new grate that is consistent with the detail in the remainder of the tomb.

There is debate in the restoration industry over sealing of sandstone facades. A water-repellant coating may be in order, which is different than a water-proof coating. Water-repellent coatings are breathable. They keep liquid water from penetrating the stone, while allowing internal moisture to pass through the surface. Since most of the stonework is in good condition, the application of sealers may only be warranted on the most deteriorated stones as opposed to sealing the entire structure. It is important to test a discrete area as some sealers can discolor the stone surface. The above recommendations are based on the preservation brief. An experienced stone conservator should be consulted for recommendations on the approach to sealing these specific stones.

The doors can be cleaned or left as is. Cleaning will remove the patina on the surface of the bronze, which may not be desirable. If cleaned, the patina should re-form, however it may take several years.

2. Complete Restoration: This would involve the work described above combined with major repairs to damaged stones. Simple spalled areas can be patched with color-matching mortars. Some of the stonework will inevitably need to be replaced entirely. New carved stones can be made to match the original design and reset one at a time. Color matching of the stone as well as quality carving techniques are critical to the success of this process. This type of work is very expensive and probably not justified unless the mausoleum is to be used on a regular basis.

Budget Level Cost Estimates:

The following table contains recommended restoration and rehabilitation work, the approximate recommended timeframe for the work and a budget estimate (using current prices) for the work:

Restoration Item	Recommended Rehabilitation Timeframe	Budget Estimate
Receiving Tomb		
<i>Clean stone surfaces, re-point masonry, rehabilitate door, point cracked interior brickwork, repair or reconstruct brick wingwalls</i>	No specific timeframe required	\$40,000
Ansel Wright Tomb		
<i>Clean stone surfaces, reset dislodged stone, construct new door, reconstruct brick wingwall</i>	No specific timeframe required	\$25,000
Seth Wright Tomb		
<i>Repair brick façade, clean brick, reset stone door</i>	No specific timeframe required	\$5,000
Bates Mausoleum (Preservation)		
<i>Clean stone surfaces, seal all or portions of stone surfaces, repair leaking roof, repoint joints, repair windows and vents.</i>	5 years	\$75,000 to \$100,000
Bates Mausoleum (Restoration)		
<i>Above work combined with restoration or replacement of severely damaged stones.</i>	No specific timeframe required	\$300,000 to \$500,000

Notes:

1. These estimates are “order of magnitude” and are not based on detailed calculations. A more accurate estimate would require careful quantification of the actual work.
2. The estimate for the Bates Mausoleum is very general. The cost of obtaining matching stone and the level of detail of the replaced stones can vary greatly. A more accurate estimate can be established after the actual number of replacement stones is determined through a detailed stone assessment project.
3. Engineering and architectural costs not included. These costs will be approximately 20% of the construction costs.

Appendix A – Inspection Findings and Recommendations



Cemetery Structures Inspection Report

Cemetery	Bridge Street Cemetery, Northampton		
Inspection Date	September 1, 2015	Inspector	Pete Culmo

Structure	Receiving Tomb (Built in 1849)
Overall Condition	Very Good

Inspection Items	Comments
Movement	Nothing significant Minor cracking on interior brick indicating minor movement of front façade
Joints	Most joints are fair Some has been repointed before Some joints are open
Staining	Considerable stains due to weathering Efflorescence on interior
Plant Growth	Heavy lichen in areas
Doors	Paint is failing, Hinges are fair condition, Original doors were bifold (welded together now).
Wingwalls	Right wingwall is missing cap stones Minor shifting of both wingwalls Signs of previous interior wood doors (hinges)
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brownstone facade with mortar 2. Granite lintel over door 3. Brick mortar arch roof (VG condition). 4. Stone masonry base walls (repointed and white washed). (VG condition) 5. Brick and stone interior steps (good condition). 6. Brick Floor (good condition) 7. No signs of significant movement. 6. Doors appear to be salvageable.
Short Term Repairs	None
Long Term Repairs	Clean and Repoint Exterior Stonework Rehabilitate doors Repair cracked interior bricks (mortar)



Front Elevation



Side Elevation



Interior Conditions



Steel Doors



Typical Exterior Stone Conditions



Minor Cracking near front façade



Cemetery Structures Inspection Report

Cemetery	Bridge Street Cemetery, Northampton		
Inspection Date	September 1, 2015	Inspector	Pete Culmo

Structure	Ansel Wright's Family Tomb (Built in 1848)
Overall Condition	Very Good

Inspection Items	Comments
Movement	No significant movement noted. Front façade has not moved. Top left stone has shifted slightly
Joints	Façade joints are dry laid (unmortared)
Staining	Moderate staining on exterior Efflorescence on interior
Plant Growth	Minor plant growth in joints
Door	Original steel door is in the tomb Signs of previous interior wood doors (hinges and remnants of the doors).
Wingwalls	Right wingwall has failed Left wingwall is reported in other tomb report
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Granite façade with dry joints 2. No signs of significant movement 3. Brick mortar arch structure(VG condition). 4. Minor cracking of brick at door jambs. 5. Door was measured and will fit in the door opening. The doors, hinges and striker plate are damaged beyond repair.
Short Term Repairs	None
Long Term Repairs	Reset shifted stones Replace original door with new door (same) Repair cracked interior bricks (mortar) Clean exterior stone surfaces



Front Elevation



Side Elevation



Interior Conditions



Original Door In Tomb



Remnants of Interior Wood Doors



Minor Cracking in door jamb



Cemetery Structures Inspection Report

Cemetery	Bridge Street Cemetery, Northampton		
Inspection Date	September 1, 2015	Inspector	Pete Culmo

Structure	Seth Wright's Family Tomb (Built in 1815)
Overall Condition	Fair

Inspection Items	Comments
Movement	Front façade is failing in a few areas. Several bricks have fallen away.
Joints	Brick façade with mortar joints (fair to poor condition)
Staining	Significant staining
Plant Growth	Lichen growth
Door	No door. Stone access door is in fair condition
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This tomb was not opened for inspection. There signs that it is also a brick arch structure. There is no sign of settlement, therefore the structure is most likely intact. 2. Brick mortar arch structure. 3. Front facade is failing.
Short Term Repairs	None
Long Term Repairs	Remove and reset façade brickwork and stone door.



Front Elevation



Side Elevation



Interior Conditions



Portion of brick arch exposed



Cemetery Structures Inspection Report

Cemetery	Bridge Street Cemetery, Northampton		
Inspection Date	September 1, 2015	Inspector	Pete Culmo

Structure	Bates Tomb (page 1 of 2)
Overall Condition	Fair

Inspection Items	Comments
Movement	No signs of movement. No cracks.
Joints	Many joints are open allowing water to infiltrate.
Staining	Moderate staining
Plant Growth	Shrubs are growing into the stonework and partially blocking the ventilation grates
Door	The door is in very good condition.
Windows	4 Windows are missing Window over door is broken 3 side windows are missing, but the frames are in the tomb (one severely damaged)
Skylight and Vent.	Skylight is damaged (broken glass) Natural ventilation system (functional)
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is spalling and scaling of the limestone facade and interior in many areas. 2. The doors are in very good condition. 3. The roof is leaking, causing damage to interior surfaces. 4. The natural ventilation system is functional.
Short Term Repairs	Repair leaking roof to stabilize interior. Replace the broken and damaged windows and skylight.
Long Term Repairs	Rehabilitate all stonework inside and outside. Clean stone surfaces.



Elevations (3 shown, 4th similar)



Typical Interior conditions



Interior Conditions



Ventilation pit (grate missing)



Exterior Ventilation Grate



Cemetery Structures Inspection Report

Cemetery	Bridge Street Cemetery, Northampton		
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Structure	Bates Tomb (page 2 of 2)
Overall Condition	Fair



Interior Elevations (panoramic photo)



Interior Elevations (panoramic photo)



Doors (exterior)



Doors (interior)



Interior Ceiling and Skylight



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Original Copy Record

CME Project No. 2015072



Preserving the substance and significance of gravestones

IRVING SLAVID *Conservator*
MARTIN JOHNSON *Conservator*
PROF. NORMAN R. WEISS *Consultant*

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Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC
313 Elm Street
Northampton, MA 01060

November 19, 2015

Re: Old Burying Ground, Northampton MA

Please find enclosed out condition assessment for the Old Section of the Burying Ground and a summary of conditions found in the Newer Section.

Old Section

On October 23, 2015 Martin Johnson and Irving Slavid inspected the condition of all the markers in the Old Burying Ground. We concentrated on hazardous, unstable, fallen and fractured markers. Markers which were slightly tilted, less than 15 degrees, were not included.

We found a total of 78 markers requiring stabilization, restoration and/or conservation in the Old Section. These markers are identified by the cross reference of their map grid numbers, and have individual treatment recommendation included in our report. We classified the markers into three restoration priorities.

Priority 1 Hazardous– 22 markers require immediate action. These are makers that are a danger to themselves, to adjacent markers and to passersby. The stabilization of these makers should be included in the first phase of restoration.

A realistic estimate for stabilization by a conservator is \$9,900- 12,500.

Priority 2 Unstable– 36 markers require treatments asap. These markers are unstable, either on their bases, have failing or failed repairs or extremely tilted. Some of these markers are also fractured.

A realistic estimate for treatments by a conservator is \$19,800 to 22,600

Priority 3 Ongoing deterioration– 20 markers should be evaluated and treated within 3– 5 years

A realistic estimate for treatments by a conservator \$9,800 to 13,000

Summary of conditions– New Section

We identified more than 148 markers which require conservation treatments. The numeric identification of these markers is related to their location on the map of this part of the cemetery and their condition briefly noted in our report immediately after the individual assessments of the Old section.

There are 63 markers which are unstable and hazardous.

The stabilization of these makers should be included in the first phase of restoration along with the priority 1 of the old Section.

An estimate for stabilizing these 63 markers- \$31,850 to \$34,780.

Estimate for restoration of 48 fractured markers- \$27,800 to \$29,600

Estimate for resetting 31 markers require resetting- \$16,500 to \$18,000

(The feasibility of a successful restoration to the remaining markers should be evaluated in the field)

MCC suggests a restoration plan in 3 phases over 3 years.

Phase I: Stabilization for all hazardous markers (total 85 markers) \$41,750- \$47,280

Phase II: Priority 2 of old section plus 48 markers in newer section \$47,600– \$52,200

Phase III: Priority 3 of old section plus 31 markers and evaluation of additional markers in newer section \$28,300- \$33,000

Respectfully

Irving Slavid, President
Monument Conservation Collaborative

Old section list- Priority 1

Grid	Priority	First	Last	Treatment
1.F.1	1	Susan	French	Reset onto base
2.G.1	1	Solomon	Stoddard	Old repair failed
3.G.2	1	John	Gleason	Old repair failed
4.B.3	1	John	Prince	Old repair failed
4.D.4	1	n.a.	Obelisk	Unstable- tilted
4.D.6	1	n.a.		Reset onto base
4.D.7	1	n.a.		Reset onto base
4.G.2	1	Warren	Sauter	Reset onto base
4.H.2	1	John	Hunt	Table Tomb
4.I.2	1	Little Jennie		Reset onto base
4.J.3	1	Maria	Butler	Reset onto base
5.G.1	1	Dolly	Edwards	Reset onto base
5.G.2	1	Elizabeth	Edwards	Old repair failed
5.J.4	1	n.a.		Reset onto base
6.B.1	1	n.a.	Graves	Reset onto base
6.B.2	1	n.a.	Graves	Reset onto base
6.B.3	1	n.a.	Graves	Reset onto base
6.H.5	1	n.a.	Lyman	Unstable urn
6.H.6	1	n.a.	Phipps	Unstable cross
6.H.7	1	Eleanor		Old repair failed
6.H.8	1	George	Phipps	Reset onto base
8.E	1	Mosley	Monument	Cross attach

Old Section List Priority 2

Grid	Priority	First	Last	Treatment
1.F.4	2	Lydia	Edwards	Reset onto base
1.G.1	2	n.a.	Kingsley	Fractured- poss new base ?
2.E.1	2	n.a.		Fractured
2.F.1	2	David	Stoddard	Old repair failed- restorable?
2.H.2	2	Elizabeth	Bartlett	Reset onto base
3.E.1	2	Edwin?		Fractured- poss new base ?
3.E.2	2	Henry?		New Base
3.G.1	2	Abigail	Lyman	Tilted obelisk
3.H.2	2	David	Clark	Poss new base ?
4.B.1	2	Anna	Denniston	Old repair failed
4.B.2	2	Katherine	Prince	Reset onto base
4.C.1	2	Stephen	Stone	New Base
4.D.1	2	n.a.	Tanner	New Base
4.D.2	2	Varnum	Tanner	New Base
4.D.3	2	n.a.	Tanner	New Base
4.E.2	2	Jeduthan	Burleigh	New Base
4.G.1	2	Mary		New Base
4.G.3	2	Agnes	Bernhardt	Old repair failed
4.J.1	2	Cordella	Strong	New Base
4.J.4	2	n.a.		New Base
5.D.1	2	Mary	Tucker	Reset
5.E.1	2	Pamela	Phelps	New Base
5.H.1	2	Nancy	Edward	New Base
5.J.2	2	n.a.		New Base
5.J.3	2	n.a.		New Base
5.K.1	2	n.a.		Tilted
6.H.2	2	John	Clapp	New Base
6.H.3	2	Mary		Fractured- poss new base ?
6.H.4	2	n.a.		New Base
6.H.9	2	Lucy	Day	New Base
6.J.1	2	n.a.		New Base
7.D.1	2	n.a.	Pringely	Obelisk reset
7.E.1	2	Annie		New Base
7.E.2	2	Lydia	Judd	New Base
7.F	2	Rachel	Strong	New Base
7.G.2	2	H. Elizabeth	Howe	Poss new base ?

Old Section Priority 3

Grid	Priority	First	Last	Treatment
1.F.2	3	(2 markers)	n.a.	Poss new base ?
1.F.3	3	Rhoda	Morgan	Old repair failed
1.G.2	3	Jerusha	Edwards	Reset slab
2.H.1	3	n.a.	Strong	Poss new base ?
3.F.1	3	(wife of)	Wright	Fragmented- Restorable?
4.D.5	3	n.a.	Smith?	Fract.- reset into exist base
4.E.1	3	Martha	Liman	New Base
4.F.1	3	n.a.		Old repair failed- restorable?
4.H.1	3	Jane	Welsh	Old repair failed
4.I.1	3	n.a.		Old repair failed
4.J.2	3	Betty	Butler	Tilted reset
5.A.1	3	(Fragments)		Restorable?
5.C.1	3	Alphes	Lyman	Old repair failed
5.J.1	3	Clarissa		Fractured
5.J.5	3	n.a.	Hooker?	Reset Urn
6.B.4	3	John	Clapp	Fractured
6.B.5	3	Elizabeth	Tower?	Old repair failed
6.H.1	3	Ann	Clark	Reset
7.G.1	3	n.a.	Mann?	Old repair failed- restorable?
7.H	3	n.a.	Clark?	Fragmented- Restorable?

20

Newer Section Priority 1

1	Mary		Unstable	77	Ruth		Unstable
2	Sophia	Clark	Unstable	81	n.a.		Unstable
3	Electa	Morton	Unstable	83	n.a.		Unstable
5	n.a.		Unstable	90	Mary	August	Unstable
7	Barrioe	Ames	Unstable	92	Thomas		Unstable
10	Clarisa	Smith	Unstable	94	n.a.		Unstable
12	Charles	Smith	Unstable	95	n.a.		Unstable
13	Olive		Unstable	98	n.a.		Unstable
14	Austinia	Waite	Unstable	99	n.a.		Unstable
19	George	Clapp	Unstable	101		Bartlett	Unstable
21	Julia	Thayer	Unstable	107	Cynthia	Clark	Unstable
22	n.a.		Unstable	112	Emily	Shepard	Unstable
25	Henry	Bradford	Unstable	117	n.a.		Unstable
26	Alphonso	Wetherell	Unstable	121		Rickey	Unstable
27	n.a.		Unstable	128	David		Unstable
28	n.a.		Unstable	129	Edward		Unstable
29	n.a.		Unstable	130	Maria	Vinton	Unstable
30	Cornelius	Delano	Unstable	131	n.a.		Unstable
31	n.a.		Unstable	132	n.a.		Unstable
32	n.a.		Unstable	135	n.a.		Unstable
33	John	Lowell	Unstable	137	n.a.	Obelisk	Unstable
35		Hervey	Unstable	141	Edward	Perkins	Unstable
36	Julia		Unstable				
39	n.a.		Unstable				
40	Mattie	Reece	Unstable				
42	n.a.		Unstable				
43	n.a.		Unstable				
44	Thomas	Cutler	Unstable				
45	Emeline	Rice	Unstable				
46	David	Bailey?	Unstable				
50	n.a.	Obelisk	Unstable				
51	Julia		Unstable				
52	Howard	Huntington	Unstable				
53	n.a.		Unstable				
54	n.a.	Obelisk	Unstable				
55	Lilly		Unstable				
56		Cook	Unstable				
57	n.a.		Unstable				
71		Crafts	Unstable				
72	n.a.		Unstable				
74	n.a.		Unstable				

Total 63 markers

Newer Section Fractured Markers

6	n.a.		Fractured	126	n.a.	Fractured
8	Mary	Sargeant	Fractured	127	n.a.	Fractured
15	Elliot	Raymond	Fractured	142	n.a.	Fractured
16		Holmes	Fractured	144		Edwards Fractured
20		Shepard	Fractured	145	n.a.	Fractured
23	n.a.		Fractured	146	n.a.	Fractured
34		McGanless	Fractured	147	n.a.	Fractured
37	n.a.		Fractured	148	(2 markers)	Fractured
38	John	Atkinson	Fractured	Total 48 markers		
41	Maria		Fractured			
49	Betsey		Fractured			
59	Welsh	Storrs	Fractured			
61		McIntyre	Fractured			
62	n.a.		Fractured			
64	n.a.		Fractured			
68	Jonathan	Brewster	Fractured			
75	(3 markers)		Fractured			
76	n.a.		Fractured			
78		Wells	Fractured			
82	n.a.		Fractured			
84	n.a.		Fractured			
85		Prouty	Fractured			
86	Henrietta	Prouty	Fractured			
87	Francis	Loomis	Fractured			
88	Sally		Fractured			
93	n.a.		Fractured			
96	n.a.		Fractured			
97	n.a.		Fractured			
100	Rachel		Fractured			
104	n.a.		Fractured			
108	(2 markers)		Fractured			
109	n.a.		Fractured			
110	Mary		Fractured			
111	n.a.		Fractured			
114	n.a.		Fractured			
118	n.a.		Fractured			
122	n.a.		Fractured			
123	n.a.		Fractured			
124	n.a.		Fractured			
125	n.a.		Fractured			

Newer Section- Out of ground, Fallen and Evaluation

4	(wife of)		Out of ground
65	(2 markers)		Out of ground
69	n.a.		Out of ground
70	Henry		Out of ground
80	John		Out of ground
89	(2 markers)		Out of ground
91	Ida	Augusta	Out of ground
105		Alcott	Out of ground
106	Jerusha	Phillips	Out of ground
113	n.a.		Out of ground
115	Allen?		Out of ground
116	Electa		Out of ground
119	n.a.		Out of ground
120	n.a.		Out of ground
136	William	Parson	Out of ground
140	Eliza	Bates	Out of ground
9	George	Sargeant	Fallen
17	n.a.		Fallen
18	Gail?		Fallen
47	Lucretia	Hagar	Fallen
48	n.a.		Fallen
58	n.a.		Fallen
63	n.a.		Fallen
66	n.a.		Fallen
67	n.a.		Fallen
79		Parsons	Fallen
133	n.a.		Fallen
134	n.a.		Fallen
138	n.a.		Fallen
139	n.a.		Fallen
143	n.a.		Fallen
11	n.a.		Evaluate
24	n.a.		Evaluate
60		Edwards	Evaluate
73	Mary		Evaluate
103	n.a.		Evaluate

Total 36 Markers



Strategies: *preservation and restoration*

The goal of the monument conservator is the preservation of both the physical substance and the historic/artistic meaning of each monument. Because of the proximity of the visitor to the artifact, and the rather high level of scrutiny given to the inscriptions and decoration, cemetery conservation practices demand closer tolerances of color and texture than are typical in building preservation.

In recent years, most monument conservators have been moving toward a “conserve as found” approach, emphasizing preservation with materials and methods that are dedicated to retarding environmental decay.

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Condition Assessments and Conservation Recommendations for Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA November 2015

Summary of conditions– Old Section

On October 23, 2015 Martin Johnson and Irving Slavid inspected the condition of all the markers in the Old Burying Ground. We concentrated on hazardous, unstable, fallen and fractured markers. Markers which were slightly tilted, less than 15 degrees, were not included.

We found a total of 78 markers requiring stabilization, restoration and/or conservation in the Old Section. These markers are identified by the cross reference of their map grid numbers, and have individual treatment recommendation included in this report. We classified the markers into three restoration priorities.

Priority 1 Hazardous– 22 markers require immediate action. These are markers that are a danger to themselves, to adjacent markers and to passerby's. The stabilization of these markers should be included in the first phase of restoration.

Priority 2 Unstable– 36 markers require treatments asap. These markers are unstable, either on their bases, have failing or failed repairs or extremely tilted. Some of these markers are also fractured.

Priority 3 Ongoing deterioration– 20 markers should be evaluated and treated within 3– 5 years

Summary of conditions– New Section

We identified more than 148 markers which require conservation treatments. The numeric identification of these markers is related to their location on the map of this part of the cemetery and their condition briefly noted in this report immediately after the individual assessments of the Old section.

The majority of these markers, 63, are unstable and hazardous.

The stabilization of these markers should be included in the first phase of restoration.

Forty Eight markers are fractured and thirty one markers require resetting.

Cleaning

The goal of cleaning is not to return the monument to a "like new" appearance, but to remove particulate soiling, staining and biological growth that may interfere with successful restoration. In most situations, cleaning will be done prior to other treatments.

Cleaning of marble markers should be limited to those requiring structural adhesions. General cleaning of marbles would make the markers appear very white and the cemetery would appear historically inaccurate.

Other markers such as slate, schist and sandstone can be successfully cleaned without disturbing the overall aesthetics.



Typical slate marker, benefitting from cleaning



The cleaning of one marble inappropriately stands out; and cleaning all the stones would be historically incorrect.

When cleaning, both aesthetic and technical considerations should be considered.

Removal of biofilm is with D/2 Biological Solution. It is an aqueous antibacterial solution that also aids in the removal of algae, fungi and other organisms. After application and scrubbing with soft brushes, surfaces are fully rinsed with water. Stubborn, well-attached growths will slowly release their grip in a short amount of time and the stone will appear cleaner.

Failed adhesives, mortars and pins are carefully removed before proceeding with new conservation treatments. Mechanical removal to be done with hand tools and smaller power tools.

Resetting Tilted and Sunken Markers

Earlier gravestones are typically long panels of stone that were set directly into the ground. After determination of the correct location and orientation of the stone, soil is removed to an appropriate depth. Gravel (or broken stone) is introduced to establish a stable base.

The stone is made plumb and level, and set in plane with the adjacent markers. Backfilling to be done with sand and gravel, wetted and compacted. Replace disturbed areas with the existing topsoil and turf.

Since the existing conditions of these marker are typically not discovered until excavating, there can be a number of restoration variables.

Breaks at, or just below grade are very common. Most of these markers will require new bases, since the success of below and near grade repair with structural adhesives is limited.

Fabrication of a base may also be necessary to re-erect the upper fragment of earlier gravestones that now do not have adequate height for proper re-setting, i.e., for positioning to permit the viewing of inscription and decoration.

A new below-grade base is also fabricated when an original base cannot be located, or an existing base is damaged beyond repair.



18th century markers often have as much below the ground as above. Only upon excavating this marker for resetting does the very massive below grade portion becomes apparent.

Resetting Tilted and Sunken Markers Cont'd Resetting into existing bases

In many cases, markers have been set into below grade bases either originally or at a later date upon fracturing. When discovered, these bases can often be uncommonly deep, more than one foot.

Older bases should be carefully excavated, examined for soundness and reset level at a higher elevation and aligned with adjacent markers.



When excavating for resetting often original, or old bases are discovered



Old base reset higher and aligned with adjacent markers

Gravestones that required insertion into existing bases are to be set with a relatively weak cement/lime-based grout (3:2:9:1) with fine aggregates (00), made fluid with a high-range water reducer which ensures a complete fill.

This mix is poured into the base slot. Stones to be braced for a minimum of three days to limit movement during curing of the grout.



Old base removed and inspected for soundness

Resetting Tilted and Sunken Markers Cont'd

Re-setting in new base

A new below-grade base is fabricated when an original base cannot be located, or an existing base is damaged beyond repair.

New below grade bases are made on site by casting in the ground with concrete. The casting is generally 9 to 12 inches deep, and 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone itself. The finished top surface of the base should

After the base has cured, the form is removed, and the area backfilled. The gravestone is reset into the slot using a cement/lime mortar (3:2:9) with 00 or 000 sand, made fluid with a high-range water reducer which ensures a complete fill.

After stones are set plumb and level, and braced for a minimum of three days, topsoil is added to re-grade the disturbed area..

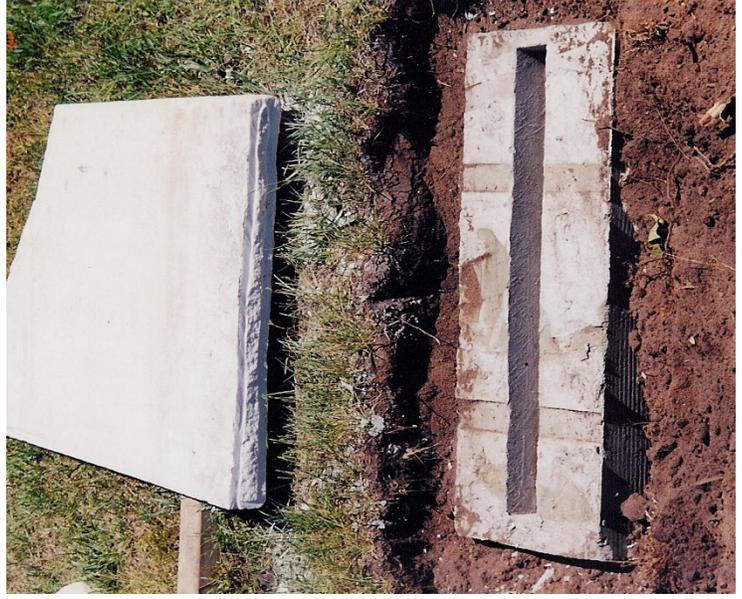


Formwork for new base



Poured base with form insert for setting slot

A form insert for a 1-inch deep setting slot, 1/2 inch wider and 1 inch thicker than the stone, is positioned in the concrete, in line with adjacent markers.



New base ready for resetting

Resetting Tilted and Sunken Markers Cont'd Re-setting on/in existing base, cont.

When the gravestone has (typically) broken just above an existing slotted base, stone fragments may have to be removed from the slot and the bottom of the gravestone re-squared. Even with power tools, this is a time-consuming and arduous task.



Example of marker broken just above existing base



The original base for this marker may be discovered by probing, or a new below grade base may be required.

Stones are set with a mix of cement/lime/sand (3:2:9) with 00 or 000 sand made fluid with a high-range water reducer which ensures a complete fill.

Set plumb and level, and braced for a minimum of three days to limit movement during curing of the grout.



Example of bracing after re-setting with mortar.



Removing slot fragments with power tools



Resetting Tilted and Sunken Markers Cont'd Resetting onto existing Bases

Often markers are soundly attached to a base yet fallen or unstable on their foundations or in-ground bases. When required, foundations are to be leveled and aligned with adjacent markers.

For resetting, setting surfaces were first cleaned and any remaining failed mortar removed with hand tools. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted with water 1:3, and reset markers with a cement/lime-based grout (3:2:9:1) with fine aggregates (000).



Raising and leveling in-ground base



Discovering and excavating existing foundation or in ground base.



Marker reset

Resetting onto existing bases cont'd

Pin removal and replacement

Inspect existing pins and if sound and made of copper or bronze can be re-used. Replace all iron pins. If missing or unsound carefully remove by drilling around them with a core drill and replace with stainless steel threaded rods. Setting holes were drilled to clean out debris.



Above: Examples of cracking cause by rusted pins.



Loose pins are often easily removed by hand and replaced with threaded stainless steel. Setting mortar is removed from setting surfaces with hand tools and areas treated with D/2
Biological Solution



Example of removing iron pins with a core drill. These will be replaced with threaded stainless steel rods

Resetting Large Monuments

For larger markers, which can weigh many hundreds of pounds, lifting and resetting can be the most difficult and expensive portion of the operation. This work requires the careful use of hoisting equipment, and is dangerous.



The large die (above) will require mechanical assistance to reset level. Resetting this monument after it falls is considerably more costly than stabilizing it now.



Example of re-setting a large monument onto base with scaffolding and chain hoist

After leveling and stabilizing the in-ground base or foundation, marker elements are re-set on a full bed of mortar. A successful mix is a cement/lime/sand (3:2:9) with 00 or 000 sand. Setting surfaces can be primed with Acryl 60 diluted with water 1:3 for good bonding. Lead shims can be used to establish a reasonable joint dimension, or for minor adjustments to level.

Fractures-

Most broken markers can be re-assembled with structural adhesives, without pinning. Bonding is dependent upon the soundness, cleanliness and conformation of the fractured surfaces, factors often associated with the age of the break.



Marble gravestone, before and after restoration



The properly-aligned fragments are joined with clamps, and braced during curing, which is typically a period of several days. Any extra epoxy flowing from clamped joints should be left to partially cure for 24 hrs before attempting removal, and carefully chipped off. The slight gap created is concealed with a crack filler.



Example of bracing and clamping

Structural adhesion

All bonding surfaces to be carefully cleaned and the fragments dry fitted. Aboweld 55-22 (Abatron, Inc.), a thixotropic, moisture-insensitive two-part epoxy, is thinly and evenly applied along both surfaces of the glue line, keeping slightly back from the edge of the break.

Although the use of pins is not typically recommended for routine adhesion, complex breaks sometimes require drilling and structural pinning for safer re-assembly. (Larger voids can be spanned by these pins to provide an armature for restoration mortars.)

Where pinning is required, threaded stainless steel rods are recommended, the diameter not more than 1/3 the thickness of the stone, and the total depth of the pin equal to 8 to 10 times its diameter, set in a two-part epoxy.

Filling of cracks and losses

Loss is the disappearance of material by fracturing, erosion, or flaking, or by the delamination of larger, distinct layers that have entirely detached (and fallen) from the monument.

The loss of significant parts of a marker can create complex structural and/or weathering problems. The restoration of the profiles, decoration and inscriptions, can require complicated aesthetic decisions.

Losses designated for treatment can be filled with a pigmented cement/lime mortar, using colored aggregates.

The mortar color and texture should be matched to that of the unsoiled stone. If the stone has not been cleaned, artificial "soiling" of the cured mortar surfaces can be done by a variety of means, including use of potassium silicate paint systems, such as Silin (Cathedral Stone Products, Inc.), or a diluted acrylic wash with alkali-stable pigments.



Examples of cement-lime repair mortars

Losses in sandstone are filled with a custom-colored cementitious restoration mortar, such as Jahn™ M-70 (Cathedral Stone Products, Inc.). For marble, losses are filled with Jahn™ M-70 Custom Limestone Maximum White or with RepliCal™ Marble, a marble-based repair composite designed to match the appearance of weathered surfaces. Most fine cracks can be filled with pigmented Voidspan PHLc, a pozzolanic hydraulic lime crack filler and grout.

All filled areas are misted with water and covered for a minimum of 3 days. After partial curing the filled areas are given a light acid washing and thoroughly rinsed with water to remove the paste from the surface and expose the aggregate.

Fills and patches are made to look weathered. Where lettering and inscriptions are lost, they are not replaced. In these areas the filled plane is kept slightly back from the stone surface to indicate that there is a loss. Areas where there are no inscriptions can be filled level with the original stone.



Filling cracks in a sandstone with a pigmented crack filler

Patching and crack filling should not be performed when the temperature of the air or of the stone surface is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Delaminations– Slate

The treatment of delaminations is designed to prevent further detachment of stone, by re-establishing cohesion between layers, and preventing the penetration of water.

Because slates have such extreme temperature variations, their continual expansion and contraction will eventually loosen any solid fills or grouts. Thus, most solid fills will fail within a short period of time. What appears to be a simple treatment is actually quite challenging. Recent successful treatments have been with industrial flexible fillers. Depending on the individual circumstances, materials and recommendations for stabilization can vary widely.

Best practice begins with the careful removal of loose debris in the voids, using hand tools and the cautious use of compressed air.

In “capping” a marker with delaminations, the voids are usually filled along the top side of the marker only. The sides are kept open to allow the escape of any water that may enter the interior. A pigmented flexible crack filler by STO can be used to fill openings up to 1/8” wide.

For larger voids, a pigmented pozzolanic hydraulic lime manufactured by VoidSpan (PHLc Grout) can be used as a flowable grout.



Filling top cavities with a pigmented crack filler by Sto. Excess material to be immediately wiped off with damp sponging



A pigmented Sto Crack Filler being tooled into an open face crack



Filling voids with a pigmented flowable grout (VoidSpan PHLc)



PRODUCTS/SUPPLIERS

D/2 Biological Solution

Granite City Tool
11 Blackwell Street Barre, VT 05641
802) 476-3137

**RepliCal™
Jahn™ Restoration Mortars**

Cathedral Stone Products Inc.
7266 Park Circle Drive
Hanover, MD 21076 USA
800 684 0901 fax 800 684 0904

**Adhesives
Aboweld 55-22**

Abatron Inc
5501 95th Avenue
Kenosha, WI 53144
414 653 2000 fax 414 653 2019

Sto Flexible Crack Filler

<http://www.stocorp.com/>

VoidSpan PHLc

VoidSpan Technology
34 Boardman St
Salem MA 01970

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

22 Priority 1 markers. Stabilize as soon as possible. These hazardous markers are a danger to themselves, to adjacent markers and to passerby's. The stabilization of these markers should be included in the first phase of restoration.

Grid	Priority	First	Last	Treatment
1.F.1	1	Susan	French	Reset onto base
2.G.1	1	Solomon	Stoddard	Old repair failed
3.G.2	1	John	Gleason	Old repair failed
4.B.3	1	John	Prince	Old repair failed
4.D.4	1	n.a.	Obelisk	Unstable- tilted
4.D.6	1	n.a.		Reset onto base
4.D.7	1	n.a.		Reset onto base
4.G.2	1	Warren	Sauter	Reset onto base
4.H.2	1	John	Hunt	Table Tomb
4.I.2	1	Little Jennie		Reset onto base
4.J.3	1	Maria	Butler	Reset onto base
5.G.1	1	Dolly	Edwards	Reset onto base
5.G.2	1	Elizabeth	Edwards	Old repair failed
5.J.4	1	n.a.		Reset onto base
6.B.1	1	n.a.	Graves	Reset onto base
6.B.2	1	n.a.	Graves	Reset onto base
6.B.3	1	n.a.	Graves	Reset onto base
6.H.5	1	n.a.	Lyman	Unstable urn
6.H.6	1	n.a.	Phipps	Unstable cross
6.H.7	1	Eleanor		Old repair failed
6.H.8	1	George	Phipps	Reset onto base
8.E	1	Mosley	Monument	Cross attach

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

36 Priority 2 markers. Treat as soon as possible. These markers are either unstable, fractured, have failing or failed repairs, extremely tilted, or any combination of these conditions.

Grid	Priority	First	Last	Treatment
1.F.4	2	Lydia	Edwards	Reset onto base
1.G.1	2	n.a.	Kingsley	Fractured- poss new base ?
2.E.1	2	n.a.		Fractured
2.F.1	2	David	Stoddard	Old repair failed- restorable?
2.H.2	2	Elizabeth	Bartlett	Reset onto base
3.E.1	2	Edwin?		Fractured- poss new base ?
3.E.2	2	Albert, Henry?		New Base
3.G.1	2	Abigail	Lyman	Tilted obelisk
3.H.2	2	David	Clark	Poss new base ?
4.B.1	2	Anna	Denniston	Old repair failed
4.B.2	2	Katherine	Prince	Reset onto base
4.C.1	2	Stephen	Stone	New Base
4.D.1	2	n.a.	Tanner	New Base
4.D.2	2	Varnum	Tanner	New Base
4.D.3	2	n.a.	Tanner	New Base
4.E.2	2	Jeduthan	Burleigh	New Base
4.G.1	2	Mary		New Base
4.G.3	2	Agnes	Bernhardt	Old repair failed
4.J.1	2	Cordella	Strong	New Base
4.J.4	2	n.a.		New Base

Continued on next page

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Priority 2 markers. Continued

5.D.1	2	Mary	Tucker	Reset
5.E.1	2	Pamela	Phelps	New Base
5.H.1	2	Nancy	Edward	New Base
5.J.2	2	n.a.		New Base
5.J.3	2	n.a.		New Base
5.K.1	2	n.a.		Tilted
6.H.2	2	John	Clapp	New Base
6.H.3	2	Mary		Fractured- poss new base ?
6.H.4	2	n.a.		New Base
6.H.9	2	Lucy	Day	New Base
6.J.1	2	n.a.		New Base
7.D.1	2	n.a.	Pringely	Obelisk reset
7.E.1	2	Annie		New Base
7.E.2	2	Lydia	Judd	New Base
7.F	2	Rachel	Strong	New Base
7.G.2	2	H. Elizabeth	Howe	Poss new base ?
<u>36</u>				

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

20 Priority 3 Markers Ongoing deterioration treat within 3– 5 years. A number of these markers will have to be evaluated in the field and may not be restorable.

Grid	Priority	First	Last	Treatment
1.F.2	3	(2 markers)	n.a.	Poss new base ?
1.F.3	3	Rhoda	Morgan	Old repair failed
1.G.2	3	Jerusha	Edwards	Reset slab
2.H.1	3	n.a.	Strong	Poss new base ?
3.F.1	3	(wife of)	Wright	Fragmented- Restorable?
4.D.5	3	n.a.	Smith?	Fracture- reset into exist base
4.E.1	3	Martha	Liman	New Base
4.F.1	3	n.a.		Old repair failed- restorable?
4.H.1	3	Jane	Welsh	Old repair failed
4.I.1	3	n.a.		Old repair failed
4.J.2	3	Betty	Butler	Tilted reset
5.A.1	3	(Fragments)		Restorable?
5.C.1	3	Alphes	Lyman	Old repair failed
5.J.1	3	Clarissa		Fractured
5.J.5	3	n.a.	Hooker?	Reset Urn
6.B.4	3	John	Clapp	Fractured
6.B.5	3	Elizabeth	Tower?	Old repair failed
6.H.1	3	Ann	Clark	Reset
7.G.1	3	n.a.	Mann?	Old repair failed- restorable?
7.H	3	n.a.	Clark?	Fragmented- Restorable?

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Susan French**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements
<p>CONSERVATION PRIORITY 1</p> <p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Brace marker until cured and remove excess mortar. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **1.F.1**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
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NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Small markers

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
2 small markers leaning on adjacent monument	Reset, possible new bases required.

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>1. Probe area for possible existing below grade base or in ground fragment to determine location of resetting.</p> <p>2. If base is found and stable, remove any failed material from setting slot and reset level as necessary.</p> <p>3. If base is found to be unstable, or not found, a new below grade cast concrete base will be required. Sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finishing top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers.</p> <p>4. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting forms and backfill disturbed areas with tamped sand and gravel, and re-grade with existing topsoil</p> <p>5. Re-square lower edge of marker fragment and reset plumb and level into slot using a flowable cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand made fluid with a super plasticizer. Brace for minimum of 3 days.</p>	

Comments:

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Rhoda Morgan

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible, partial Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Failed adhesive **Reset level**
Marker leaning on adjacent monument **Attach fragments with structural adhesive**

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 3
 1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Old repair has completely failed. Remove any failed fills, pins and adhesives with hand tools and treat mating surfaces with D/2.
2. If lower in ground fragment or bases are tilted, excavate soil to a sufficient depth and re-set plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers
3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel
4. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured.
5. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours
6. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon PHLc or Jahn products
7. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days min.
8. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly with water

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Marker# **1.F.3**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Lydia Edwards

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fallen, off base	Plumb bases and reset

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove any failed setting material and pins from setting surfaces with hand tools 2. If required, excavate and align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. Backfill w/ tamped gravel 3. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water and reset bases and marker with cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Use lead shims as necessary to level. Remove excess grout from joint. 4. Brace until partial cure. 	



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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Kingsley

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Fractured Attach fragments with structural adhesive or reset into possible new base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2
 1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Excavate lower fragment of fractured marker. If sufficient length is discovered for adequate resetting and fracture joint will be min 6" above grade, reset lower portion plumb and aligned with adjacent markers
 1a. Attach fragments with structural adhesive brace and clamp.
 Fill cracks and losses with pigmented Voidspan PHLC or Jahn products. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days min.
2. If length is not sufficient for re-setting or fracture joint will be within 6" of grade, a new below grade base will be required.
3. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base with setting slot. Re-square lower edge of upper fragment with min. loss.
4. After min 3 day cure, remove the forms and backfill.
5. Reset the upper fragment plumb and level into slot using a plasticized cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Brace for min 5 days
6. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Marker# **1.G.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Jerusha Ewards**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fallen	Reset into ground

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker; extremely tilted markers are hazardous. Inspect marker for soundness. If marker is tilted, remove soil around stone to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. If marker has fallen, remove overgrowth and inspect for soundness. Remove soiling by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel Re-grade disturbed areas with existing topsoil. 	



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Marker# **1.G.2**

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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone
 Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured	Attach fragments with structural adhesive Poss new base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Excavate marker and fragments. Remove any previous failed repairs. If adequate below grade length is found for resetting (over 24"), ideally 30", reset lower marker fragment plumb. If unsound material or less than 24" is found, new below grade cast concrete base will be required for resetting. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker fragment w/ min. loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset lower marker fragment plumb and level into slot using a plasticized cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand . Brace for minimum of 3 days. Backfill disturbed areas with tamped sand and gravel, and re-grade with existing topsoil. Attach fragments w/ structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon PHLc or Jahn products. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum 	



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Marker# **2.E.1**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **David Stoddard**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Fractured Evaluate condition of marker for
 Weathered restoration

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2

1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

Carefully excavate marker and fragments. Brush clean and inspect for soundness and extreme sugaring. Probe area for additional fragments. Evaluate if marker is restorable. If not, reset as found.

1. Clean mating surfaces and remove any failed adhesives or mortar
2. Attach fragments with structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured.
3. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon or Jahn products as required
4. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum
5. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly



Marker# **2.F.1**

Comments:

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Solomon Stoddard**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Mostly legible Material: Marble



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Old repair failing– unstable	Reset level if required Re-attach fragments with structural adhesive Fills losses w/ cementitious fills

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>1. Old repair has completely failed, top fragment is hazardous. Carefully take fragments apart and remove any failed pins. 2. If lower in ground fragment or bases are tilted, remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment or bases plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers 3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel 4. Remove any failed fills and adhesives with hand tools and treat mating surfaces with D/2 5. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. 6. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours 7. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products 8. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum 9. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly</p>	

Comments:

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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Strong**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Marker leaning on adjacent Reset into poss. new base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 3

1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Probe area for possible existing below grade base or in ground fragmentation to determine location of resetting.
2. If base is found and stable, remove any failed material from setting slot and reset level as necessary.
3. If base is found to be unstable, or not found, a new below grade cast concrete base will be required. Sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers.
4. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting forms and backfill disturbed areas with tamped sand and gravel, and re-grade with existing topsoil
5. Re-square lower edge of marker fragment and reset plumb and level into slot using a flowable cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand made fluid with a super plasticizer. Brace for minimum of 3 days.



Comments:

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Marker# **2.H.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Elizabeth Bartlett**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Partially legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Fallen, off base Plumb base and reset marker

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2	1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT		
1. Remove any failed setting material and pins from setting surfaces with hand tools 2. If required, excavate and align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. Backfill w/ tamped gravel 3. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water and reset bases and marker with cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Use lead shims as necessary to level. Remove excess grout from joint. 4. Brace until partial cure.		



Comments:

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Marker# **2.H.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Edwin?

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured Out of ground	Attach fragments with structural adhesive Poss new base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>1. Excavate lower fragment of fractured marker. If sufficient length is discovered for adequate resetting and fracture joint will be min 6" above grade, reset lower portion plumb and aligned with adjacent markers 1a. Attach fragments with structural adhesive brace and clamp. Fill cracks and losses with pigmented Voidspon PHLC or Jahn products. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days min. 2. If length is not sufficient for re-setting or fracture joint will be within 6" of grade, a new below grade base will be required. 3. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base with setting slot. Re-square lower edge of upper fragment with min. loss. 4. After min 3 day cure, remove the forms and backfill. 5. Reset the upper fragment plumb and level into slot using a plasticized cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Brace for min 5 days 6. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.</p>	

Comments:

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Marker# **3.E.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Albert, Henry?**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted, unstable	Reset into new below grade base

<p>CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2</p> <p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Marker# **3.E.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **(wife of) Wright**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Sandstone

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fragmented	Evaluate

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>Carefully excavate marker and fragments. Brush clean and inspect for soundness and extreme sugaring. Probe area for additional fragments. Evaluate if marker is restorable. If not, reset as found.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean mating surfaces and remove any failed adhesives or mortar 2. Attach fragments with structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured. 3. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon or Jahn products as required 4. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum 5. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly 6. Reset as required- possible new base 	



Comments:

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Marker# **3.F.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Abigail Lyman**

Marker Type: Monument

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilting	Reset plumb

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT
1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excavate around above ground base to depth of base. 2. Inspect loose stone foundation, remove unstable material. 3. Raise monument on one side with hydraulic jacks and remove loose stone rubble from setting area 4. Lower monument onto setting area, and repeat raising operation on opposite side as needed. 5. Monument leveled onto setting area, shimmed tightly with flat stones on all sides and re-grade area with existing topsoil. 6. If setting joints are unsound, remove failed setting mortar. 7. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 8. Re-set elements plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand Use lead shims for leveling if required.



Comments:

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **John Gleason**

Marker Type: Headstone

Material: Marble

Cond. of Inscription: Legible

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Old repair failing– unstable	Reset level if required Re-attach fragments with structural adhesive Fills losses w/ cementitious fills

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 1	1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years RECOMMENDED TREATMENT 1. Old repair has completely failed, top fragment is hazardous. Carefully take fragments apart and remove any failed pins. 2. If lower in ground fragment or bases are tilted, remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment or bases plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers 3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel 4. Remove any failed fills and adhesives with hand tools and treat mating surfaces with D/2 5. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. 6. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours 7. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products 8. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum 9. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly
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Comments:

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Marker# **3.G.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **David Clark**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Sandstone

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent marker	Possible new base required

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>1. Probe area for possible existing below grade base or in ground fragmentation to determine location of resetting. 2. If base is found and stable, remove any failed material from setting slot and reset level as necessary. 3. If base is found to be unstable, or not found, a new below grade cast concrete base will be required. Sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. 4. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting forms and backfill disturbed areas with tamped sand and gravel, and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. Re-square lower edge of marker fragment and reset plumb and level into slot using a flowable cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand made fluid with a super plasticizer. Brace for minimum of 3 days.</p>	



Comments:

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Marker# **3.H.2**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Anna Denniston**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Failed repair	Reset to base Attach fragments with structural adhesive Fill losses

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
1. Old repair has completely failed, carefully take fragments apart and remove any failed fills and adhesives with hand tools. 2. Reset lower fragment plumb onto exiting base, repin if required. 3. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. 4. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours 5. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products 6. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum 7. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly	



Comments:

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Marker# **4.B.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Katherine Prince**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Fallen, off base Reset plumb

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2

1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Remove any failed setting material and pins from setting surfaces with hand tools
2. If required, excavate and align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. Backfill w/ tamped gravel
3. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water and reset bases and marker with cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Use lead shims as necessary to level. Remove excess grout from joint.
4. Brace until partial cure.



Comments:

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

John Prince

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Marker on base

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Old repair failing– unstable **Reset level if required**
Re-attach fragments with structural adhesive
Fills losses w/ cementitious fills

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 1
 1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Old repair has completely failed, top fragment is hazardous. Carefully take fragments apart and remove any failed pins.
2. If lower in ground fragment or bases are tilted, remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment or bases plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers
3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel
4. Remove any failed fills and adhesives with hand tools and treat mating surfaces with D/2
5. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured.
6. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours
7. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products
8. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum
9. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly

Comments:

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Marker# **4.B.3**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Stephen Stone

Marker Type: Headstone

Material: Marble

Cond. of Inscription: Legible

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent stone	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **4.C.1**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Tanner

Marker Type: Headstone
 Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured at grade level	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	



Comments:

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Marker# **4.D.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Varnum Tanner**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Reset into new below grade base

<p>CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2</p> <p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Marker# 4.D.2

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Tanner

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Reset into new below grade base

<p>CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2</p> <p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Marker# **4.D.3**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Obelisk

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

Comments:

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Marker# **4.D.4**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Smith?**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured Out of base	Reset to base Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If required, level existing base and align with adjacent markers. 2. Remove failed setting mortar from setting slot 3. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker fragment and reset into slot using a fluid cement/lime grout 4. Marker is set plumb and level, braced 5 days minimum. 5. Fragments attached with structural adhesive, Abatron 55-22, braced and clamped until cured. 6. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLC or Jahn products 7. Filled areas misted with water and covered for 3 days minimum 8. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and fully rinse with water 	

Comments:

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Marker# **4.D.5**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements Fill losses

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLC or Jahn products. 7. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum 8. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 9. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 10. Remove excess mortar, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

Comments:

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Marker# **4.D.6**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT
	1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days .



Comments:

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Marker# **4.D.7**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Martha Liman**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Sandstone

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fallen	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
1. Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. 2. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. 3. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. 4. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. 5. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand 6. Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. 7. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.	



Comments:

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Marker# **4.E.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Jeduthan Burleigh**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Reset into new below grade base

<p>CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2</p> <p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Marker# **4.E.2**

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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured Weathered	Evaluate condition of marker for restoration

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>Carefully excavate marker and fragments. Brush clean and inspect for soundness and extreme sugaring. Probe area for additional fragments. Evaluate if marker is restorable. If not, reset as found.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean mating surfaces and remove any failed adhesives or mortar 2. Attach fragments with structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured. 3. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon or Jahn products as required 4. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum 5. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly 	



Comments:

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Marker# **4.F.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Mary

Marker Type: Headstone
 Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Sandstone

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent marker	Reset into new below grade base

<p>CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2</p> <p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Marker# **4.G.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Warren Sauter**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

Comments:

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Agnes Bernhardt**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Partially legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured Tilted	Reset level Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>1. Old repair has completely failed. Remove any failed fills, pins and adhesives with hand tools and treat mating surfaces with D/2. 2. If lower in ground fragment or bases are tilted, excavate soil to a sufficient depth and re-set plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers 3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel 4. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. 5. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours 6. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products 7. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days min. 8. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly with water</p>	



Comments:

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Jane Welsh

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted Failed repair	Reset plumb Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel Carefully excavate overgrown fragments and inspect for soundness. Clean all mating edges of fragments with water and remove any failed adhesives, pins, and fills with hand tools Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly. 	



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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

John Hunt

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Table tomb

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Sandstone

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Legs arte unstable
 Border columns tilted
 Stabilize all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 1

1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Dismantle table tomb and determine soundness and levelness of base unit. Re-level as required.
2. If base is unsound or missing, a new below grade reinforced 8" concrete slab to be poured onto a gravel bed. New slabs will have shallow indents set into the wet concrete to position existing legs.
3. When required, fabricate new replacement legs out of brownstone in a simple rectangular shape.
4. If legs are found to be fragmented, attach fragments with structural adhesive and pinned as necessary.
5. Set legs plumb onto a pigmented lime-rich cementitious mortar bed to the base.
6. Reset table top onto legs with similar mortar.
7. Excavate around corner structures and reset plumb.



Comments:

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Marker# **4.H.2**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Bernhardt**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted Possibly loose on base	Reset plumb Reset as necessary

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

Comments:

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Marker# **4.I.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Little Jennie**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

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Marker# **4.I.2**

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Cordella Strong

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY
 Leaning on adjacent marker Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2
 1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness.
2. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers.
3. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness.
4. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss.
5. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand
6. Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days.
7. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Betty Butler**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Tilted Reset plumb

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 3

1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base.
2. Excavate area around existing base.
3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level.
4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins.
5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water.
7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand
8. Remove excess mortar and brace marker until cured



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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Maria Butler**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible/partial Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

Comments:

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible, partial Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **4.J.4**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: n.a. Material: Marble



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fragmented	Evaluate

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
Carefully excavate marker and fragments. Brush clean and inspect for soundness and extreme sugaring. Probe area for additional fragments. Evaluate if marker is restorable. If not, reset as found.	
1. Clean mating surfaces and remove any failed adhesives or mortar 2. Attach fragments with structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured. 3. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon or Jahn products as required 4. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum 5. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly 6. Reset as required- possible new base	

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Marker# **5.A.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Alphes Lyman

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted Failed repair	Reset plumb Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel Carefully excavate overgrown fragments and inspect for soundness. Clean all mating edges of fragments with water and remove any failed adhesives, pins, and fills with hand tools Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly. 	



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Marker# **5.C.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Mary Tucker**

Marker Type: Marker on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Granite

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Locate existing base and reset

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
1. Locate buried, original base by probing. Remove any failed setting material and pins from setting surfaces with hand tools 2. If required, excavate and align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. Backfill w/ tamped gravel 3. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water and reset marker with cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Use lead shims as necessary to level. Remove excess grout from joint. 4. Brace until partial cure.	



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Marker# **5.D.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER
Pamela Phelps

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent marker	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

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Marker# **5.E.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Dolly Edwards**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT
	1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days .

Comments:

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Inspected By:
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CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Elizabeth Edwards**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible/missing Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Old repair failing– unstable	Reset level if required Re-attach fragments with structural adhesive Fills losses w/ cementitious fills

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
1. Old repair has completely failed, top fragment is hazardous. Carefully take fragments apart and remove any failed pins. 2. If lower in ground fragment or bases are tilted, remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment or bases plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers 3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel 4. Remove any failed fills and adhesives with hand tools and treat mating surfaces with D/2 5. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. 6. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours 7. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products 8. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum 9. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly	

Comments:

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Marker# **5.G.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Nancy Edwards**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured at grade Fallen	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

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Marker# **5.H.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Clarissa

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured	Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel Carefully excavate overgrown fragments and inspect for soundness. Clean all mating edges of fragments with water and remove any failed adhesives, pins, and fills with hand tools Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHlc or Jahn products Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum 	



Comments:

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Marker# **5.J.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone
 Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured at grade	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	



Comments:

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Marker# **5.J.2**

MONUMENT CONSERVATION COLLABORATIVE LLC
 PO Box 541, Norfolk, CT 06058 860 307 6695 MCCLLC@gmail.com

Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible/ partial Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured at grade	Requare bottom edge Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **5.J.3**

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 PO Box 541, Norfolk, CT 06058 860 307 6695 MCCLLC@gmail.com

Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

Comments:

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Marker# **5.J.4**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Hooker?**

Marker Type: Small monument

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Fragmented urn final Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 3
 1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Clean setting surfaces, and remove any failed adhesives and fills.
2. Attach urn fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace as required until cured.
3. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours
4. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan or Jahn products as required
5. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum

Comments:

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Marker# **5.J.5**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted	Reset plumb

<p>CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2</p> <p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker; extremely tilted markers are hazardous. Inspect marker for soundness. If marker is tilted, remove soil around stone to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. If marker has fallen, remove overgrowth and inspect for soundness. Remove soiling by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel Re-grade disturbed areas with existing topsoil.
--



Comments:

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Marker# **5.K.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Graves**

Marker Type: Headstone on base
 Cond. of Inscription: Partially legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	



Comments:

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Marker# **6.B.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Graves**

Marker Type: Headstone on base
 Cond. of Inscription: Partially legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	



Comments:

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Marker# **6.B.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Graves**

Marker Type: Headstone on base
 Cond. of Inscription: Partially legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with adjacent markers and re-set level. 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

C84



Comments:

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Marker# **6.B.3**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

John Clapp

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: slate



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured	Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
1. Carefully remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. 2. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers 3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel 4. Carefully excavate overgrown fragments and inspect for soundness. 5. Clean all mating edges of fragments with water and remove any failed adhesives, pins, and fills with hand tools 6. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. 7. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours 8. Fill cracks and losses w/ pigmented Voidspan PHlc or Jahn products 9. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum	

Comments:

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Marker# **6.B.4**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Elizabeth Tower?**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted Failed repair	Reset plumb Attach fragments with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel Carefully excavate overgrown fragments and inspect for soundness. Clean all mating edges of fragments with water and remove any failed adhesives, pins, and fills with hand tools Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **6.B.5**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Ann Clark

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible

Material: Sandstone

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted, out of ground	Reset into ground

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker; extremely tilted markers are hazardous. Inspect marker for soundness. If marker is tilted, remove soil around stone to an appropriate depth, if required, remove stone from ground. If marker has fallen, remove overgrowth and inspect for soundness. Remove soiling by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Excavate setting area to sufficient depth and re-set stone plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel Re-grade disturbed areas with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

John Clapp

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Material: Marble

Cond. of Inscription: Legible

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent marker	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Mary

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Fractured Leaning on adjacent marker **Reset into new base Attach fragments with structural adhesive**

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2 1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base. Re-move lower fragment from ground, record any inscriptions and place in storage area
2. Re-square lower edge of marker fragment with minimal loss.
3. Cast a new concrete base sized min. 12" deep, 12" greater in thickness and 6" wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the setting slot with adjacent markers.
4. After min 3 day cure, remove the set form and backfill.
5. Reset the lower fragment plumb and level into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Brace for min 5 days
6. Clean mating surfaces and attach fragments with structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured.
7. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products.
8. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum
9. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly

Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.3**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone
 Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent marker	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.4**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Lyman**

Marker Type: Obelisk

Cond. of Inscription: Partially legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Finial unstable	Remove finial Replace pin and reset with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years	
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
1. Carefully remove urn finial and existing pin 2. Base of urn is missing. Replace exiting pin and attach urn directly to top of monument with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace as required until cured. 3. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours	



Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.5**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Phipps**

Marker Type: Cross on base
 Cond. of Inscription: Decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Cross is unstable	Reset cross to base with mortar

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove failed mortar from setting surfaces 2. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 3. Re-set cross plumb onto base with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 4. If required, shim with lead shims and remove excess mortar. 	

C.92



Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.6**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Eleanor**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Partially legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Old repair failing– unstable	Reset level if required Re-attach fragments with structural adhesive Fills losses w/ cementitious fills

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
<p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>1. Old repair has completely failed, top fragment is hazardous. Carefully take fragments apart and remove any failed pins. 2. If lower in ground fragment or bases are tilted, remove soil around the in ground fragment to an appropriate depth to sufficient depth and re-set stone fragment or bases plumb at appropriate height and level onto gravel bed, and align with adjacent markers 3. Backfill area around marker with tamped sand and gravel 4. Remove any failed fills and adhesives with hand tools and treat mating surfaces with D/2 5. Attach fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace until cured. 6. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours 7. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan PHLc or Jahn products 8. Mist filled areas with water and keep covered for 3 days minimum 9. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly</p>	

Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.7**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **George Phipps**

Marker Type: Headstone on base

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble



EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Level base Reset all elements

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	1
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspect soundness of setting joint of marker to base, if unstable, remove all units from in ground base. 2. Excavate area around existing base. 3. Align base with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 4. Backfill with tamped gravel and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. If setting joint was unsound, remove failed setting mortar and, if required, replace setting pins with threaded stainless pins. 6. Prime setting surfaces with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 7. Re-set marker plumb onto base/s with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand 8. Remove excess mortar and, if required, brace marker min 3 days . 	

C.94

Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.8**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Lucy Day**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured at grade Leaning on adjacent marker	Resquare bottom edge Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p>	
RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **6.H.9**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **n.a.**

Marker Type: Headstone
 Cond. of Inscription: Illegible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Unstable	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	



Comments:

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Marker# **6.J.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Pringely

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Obelisk

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Tilted	Reset plumb

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove monument from base area with mechanical assistance, inspect for soundness. 2. Excavate setting base and align with adjacent markers and reset level, backfill w/ gravel. 3. Clear setting surfaces of debris and remove any failed setting mortar. Setting surfaces treated with D/2 antimicrobial, scrubbed with nylon brushes and fully rinsed with water. 4. Setting bed primed with Acryl 60 diluted 1:3 with water. 5. Monument reset with a cement/lime mortar (3/2/9) with 000 sand. If necessary use lead shims to facilitate leveling. 6. Remove excess mortar and joint area cleaned 	



Comments:

All information given and recommendations made herein are based upon our research and are believed to be accurate, but no guarantee, either expressed or implied, is made with respect thereto. © MONUMENT CONSERVATION COLLABORATIVE LLC

Marker# **7.D.1**

MONUMENT CONSERVATION COLLABORATIVE LLC
 PO Box 541, Norfolk, CT 06058 860 307 6695 MCCLLC@gmail.com

Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Annie**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible/partial Material: MARble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Leaning on adjacent marker Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2
 1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness.
2. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers.
3. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness.
4. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss.
5. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand
6. Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days.
7. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:

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Marker# **7.E.1**

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 PO Box 541, Norfolk, CT 06058 860 307 6695 MCCLLC@gmail.com

Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

Lydia Judd

NAME ON MARKER

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible

Material: Sandstone

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Leaning on adjacent Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 2

- 1) Hazardous, immediate action
- 2) Unstable--asap
- 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness.
2. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers.
3. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness.
4. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss.
5. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand
6. Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days.
7. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil.

Comments:



Marker# **7.E.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Rachel Strong**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent marker	Reset into new below grade base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully excavate marker and inspect marker for soundness. Excavate setting area for new below grade cast concrete base sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. Remove soiling from marker by light brushing with nylon brushes and water. Inspect for soundness. If required, re-square the lower edge of marker with minimal loss. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset stone into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand Set marker plumb and level, brace for minimum of 5 days. Disturbed areas to be backfilled with tamped sand and gravel, and re-graded with existing topsoil. 	

Comments:

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Marker# **7.F.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Mann?**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fractured Weathered	Evaluate condition of marker for restoration Poss. new base

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>Carefully excavate marker and fragments. Brush clean and inspect for soundness and extreme sugaring. Probe area for additional fragments. Evaluate if marker is restorable. If not, reset as found.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If marker is sound and adequate fragments are found a new below grade cast concrete base will be required. Sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. Align the slot setting form with adjacent markers. 2. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting form and reset lower marker fragment plumb and level into slot using a cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand. Brace for minimum of 5 days. 3. Backfill disturbed areas with tamped sand and gravel, and re-grade with existing topsoil. 4. Attach fragments w structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured. 5. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon or Jahn products as required 6. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum 	



Comments:

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Marker# **7.G.1**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **H. Elizabeth Howe**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Leaning on adjacent marker	Possible new base required

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	2
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>1. Probe area for possible existing below grade base or in ground fragment to determine location of resetting. 2. If base is found and stable, remove any failed material from setting slot and reset level as necessary. 3. If base is found to be unstable, or not found, a new below grade cast concrete base will be required. Sized minimum of 12 inches deep, 12 inches greater in thickness and 6 inches wider than the stone. The finished top to be entirely below grade. Align the 1" deep form for the setting slot (1/2" wider and thicker than the marker) with adjacent markers. 4. After min 3 day cure, remove the setting forms and backfill disturbed areas with tamped sand and gravel, and re-grade with existing topsoil 5. Re-square lower edge of marker fragment and reset plumb and level into slot using a flowable cement/lime grout (3/2/9) with 000 sand made fluid with a super plasticizer. Brace for minimum of 3 days.</p>	

Comments:

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Marker# **7.G.2**

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Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Clark?**

Marker Type: Headstone

Cond. of Inscription: Partially decipherable Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS	CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Fragmented	Evaluate

CONSERVATION PRIORITY	3
<p>1) Hazardous, immediate action 2) Unstable--asap 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years</p> <p>RECOMMENDED TREATMENT</p> <p>Carefully excavate marker and fragments. Brush clean and inspect for soundness and extreme sugaring. Probe area for additional fragments. Evaluate if marker is restorable. If not, reset as found.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean mating surfaces and remove any failed adhesives or mortar 2. Attach fragments with structural adhesive, brace and clamp until cured. 3. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspon or Jahn products as required 4. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum 5. Treat filled surface areas with light acid wash and rinse thoroughly 6. Reset as required- possible new base 	



Comments:

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Marker# **7.H.1**

MONUMENT CONSERVATION COLLABORATIVE LLC
 PO Box 541, Norfolk, CT 06058 860 307 6695 MCCLLC@gmail.com

Inspected By:
 IS & MJ

CONDITION ASSESSMENT Inspection Date: **10/23/2015**
 Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

NAME ON MARKER **Mosley Monument**

Marker Type: Monument

Cond. of Inscription: Legible Material: Marble

EXISTING CONDITIONS CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Cross fallen Attach with structural adhesive

CONSERVATION PRIORITY 1

1) Hazardous, immediate action
 2) Unstable--asap
 3) Ongoing deterioration, treat 2-5 years

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

1. Clean setting surfaces, and remove any failed adhesives and fills.
2. Attach cross fragments with structural adhesive (Abatron 55-22), clamp and brace as required until cured.
3. Remove excess epoxy with hand chisels within 24 hours
4. Fill cracks and losses with Voidspan or Jahn products as required
5. Mist filled areas with water and cover for 3 days minimum



Comments:

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Marker# **8.E.1**

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA
New Section Assessment More than 148 markers require treatments

More than 148 markers require treatments in the New Section

The majority, 63, are unstable and hazardous. These markers are a danger to themselves, to adjacent markers and to passerby's. The stabilization of these markers should be included in the first phase of restoration.

Forty Eight markers are fractured and thirty one markers require resetting.

These markers are located on the map by their identification number.

1	Mary		Unstable
2	Sophia	Clark	Unstable
3	Electa	Morton	Unstable
4	(wife of)		Out of ground
5	n.a.		Unstable
6	n.a.		Fractured
7	Barrie	Ames	Unstable
8	Mary	Sargeant	Fractured
9	George	Sargeant	Fallen
10	Clarisa	Smith	Tilted
11	n.a.		Evaluate
12	Charles	Smith	Unstable
13	Olive		Unstable
14	Austinia	Waite	Unstable
15	Elliot	Raymond	Fractured
16		Holmes	Fractured
17	n.a.		Fallen
18	Gail?		Fallen
19	George	Clapp	Unstable
20		Shepard	Fractured
21	Julia	Thayer	Unstable
22	n.a.		Unstable
23	n.a.		Fractured
24	n.a.		Evaluate
25	Henry	Bradford	Unstable
26	Alphonso	Wetherell	Unstable
27	n.a.		Unstable
28	n.a.		Unstable
29	n.a.		Unstable
30	Cornelius	Delano	Unstable

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

New Section Assessment Continued

31	n.a.	Unstable	61	McIntyre	Fractured
32	n.a.	Unstable	62	n.a.	Fractured
33	John	Unstable	63	n.a.	Fallen
34	Lowell	Unstable	64	n.a.	Fractured
35	McGanless	Fractured	65	(2 markers)	Out of ground
36	Hervey	Unstable	66	n.a.	Fallen
37	Julia	Unstable	67	n.a.	Fallen
38	Atkinson	Fractured	68	Jonathan	Fractured
39	Reece	Unstable	69	n.a.	Out of ground
40	Mattie	Unstable	70	Henry	Out of ground
41	Maria	Fractured	71	Crafts	Unstable
42	n.a.	Unstable	72	n.a.	Unstable
43	n.a.	Unstable	73	Mary	Evaluate
44	Thomas	Unstable	74	n.a.	Unstable
45	Emeline	Unstable	75	(3 markers)	Fractured
46	David	Unstable	76	n.a.	Fractured
47	Lucretia	Unstable	77	Ruth	Unstable
48	n.a.	Fallen	78	Wells	Fractured
49	Betsey	Fallen	79	Parsons	Fallen
50	n.a.	Fractured	80	John	Out of ground
51	Julia	Unstable	81	n.a.	Unstable
52	Howard	Unstable	82	n.a.	Fractured
53	n.a.	Huntington	83	n.a.	Unstable
54	n.a.	Unstable	84	n.a.	Fractured
55	Lilly	Unstable	85	Prouty	Fractured
56	Cook	Unstable	86	Henrietta	Fractured
57	n.a.	Unstable	87	Francis	Fractured
58	n.a.	Fallen	88	Sally	Fractured
59	Welsh	Fractured	89	(2 markers)	Out of ground
60	Storrs	Evaluate	90	Mary	Unstable
	Edwards			August	

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

New Section Assessment Continued

91	Ida	Augusta	Out of ground	121	Rickey	Unstable
92	Thomas		Unstable	122 n.a.		Fractured
93	n.a.		Fractured	123 n.a.		Fractured
94	n.a.		Unstable	124 n.a.		Fractured
95	n.a.		Unstable	125 n.a.		Fractured
96	n.a.		Fractured	126 n.a.		Fractured
97	n.a.		Fractured	127 n.a.		Fractured
98	n.a.		Unstable	128 David		Unstable
99	n.a.		Unstable	129 Edward		Unstable
100	Rachel		Fractured	130 Maria	Vinton	Unstable
101		Bartlett	Unstable	131 n.a.		Unstable
102				132 n.a.		Unstable
103	n.a.		Evaluate	133 n.a.		Fallen
104	n.a.		Fracture	134 n.a.		Fallen
105		Alcott	Out of ground	135 n.a.		Unstable
106	Jerusha	Phillips	Out of ground	136 William	Parson	Out of ground
107	Cynthia	Clark	Unstable	137 n.a.	Obelisk	Unstable
108	(2 markers)		Fractured	138 n.a.		Fallen
109	n.a.		Fractured	139 n.a.		Fallen
110	Mary		Fractured	140 Eliza	Bates	Out of ground
111	n.a.		Fractured	141 Edward	Perkins	Unstable
112	Emily	Shepard	Unstable	142 n.a.		Fractured
113	n.a.		Out of ground	143 n.a.		Fallen
114	n.a.		Fractured	144	Edwards	Fractured
115	Allen?		Out of ground	145 n.a.		Fractured
116	Electa		Out of ground	146 n.a.		Fractured
117	n.a.		Unstable	147 n.a.		Fractured
118	n.a.		Fractured	148 (2 markers)		Fractured
119	n.a.		Out of ground			
120	n.a.		Out of ground			

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

New Section Assessment



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



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17



18



19



20.1



20



21



22



23

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

New Section Assessment



24



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25



31



36



41



26



32



37.1



42



28



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43



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34



35.1



39



38



44



45



45

New Section Assessment Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA



46



52



58



64



47



53



59



65



48



54



60



66



49



55



61



67



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56



62



68



51



57



63



69

New Section Assessment **Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA**



70



76



81



87



71



77



82



88



72



78.1



83



89



73



78



84



90



74



79



85



91



75



80



86



92

Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA

New Section Assessment



93



99



106



112



94



100



107



113



95



101



108



114



96



103



109



115



97



104



110



116



98



105



111



117

New Section Assessment **Old Burying Ground, Northampton, MA**



118



120



125



126



121



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137



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139



140



141



142

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BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN



WHAT:

A Public Forum

**"HELP PLAN PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT EFFORTS
FOR THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY"**

PURPOSE:

The City of Northampton Department of Public Works has begun the process of preparing a long-term master plan for preserving and enhancing the Bridge Street Cemetery. As part of the process, the city would like to hear your thoughts, ideas and preferences.

WHERE: Northampton Senior Center

WHEN: Wednesday, October 28, 2015

7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

AGENDA:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 7:30 – 7:45 | Welcome, Introductions
PowerPoint Presentation |
| 7:45 – 8:45 | Public Interest Exercise (Break Out Sessions) |
| 8:45 – 9:00 | Report Back
Next Steps |

Bridge Street Cemetery Master Plan Project

PUBLIC FORUM

Wednesday, October 28, 2015

City of Northampton Department of Public Works
Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC



WHY A MASTER PLAN?

To preserve and protect the cemetery's historic features and upgrade public access while at the same time enhancing the landscape's overall visual appeal

- Understand ALL problems facing the cemetery
- Understand which problems are the greatest
- Understand how much it will cost to solve problems



D4

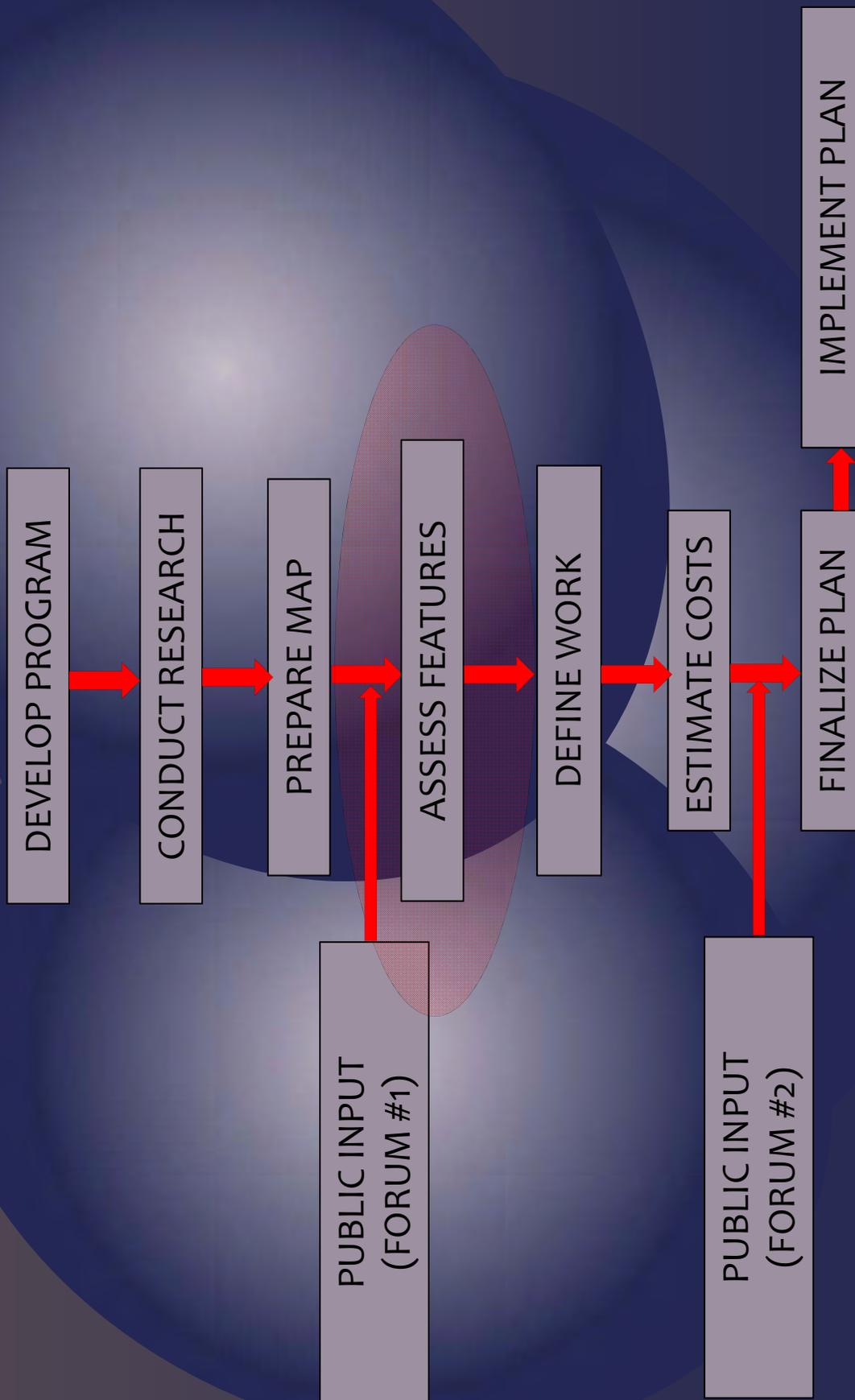


WHO IS INVOLVED?

- **Citizen-based Committee**
 - Pauline Fogel, Northampton Historical Commission
 - Rosemary Schmidt, Board of Public Works Commissioners
 - Rich Parasiliti, Department of Public Works
 - W. Michael Ryan, Historic Northampton
 - Jane Slattery, local historian and cemetery enthusiast
 - Jennifer Normanly, Ward 3 Neighborhood Association
 - Bob Reckman, Ward 3 Neighborhood Association
 - Austin White
 - Preston Thompson
- **DPW Staff**
- **Consultant Team**



WHAT IS THE PROCESS?



MASTER PLAN PROGRAM

- Provide enhanced enclosure
- Establish a more appealing entrance/entrances
- Plan for tree replacement
- Provide information for visitors
- Improve water delivery system
- Establish method for addressing dog waste



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Beginnings (Before 1661)

- Northampton (Nonotuck) established
- Burying ground on “meeting howse hill,” in the English tradition of interring in the churchyard

Establishment (1661-1832)

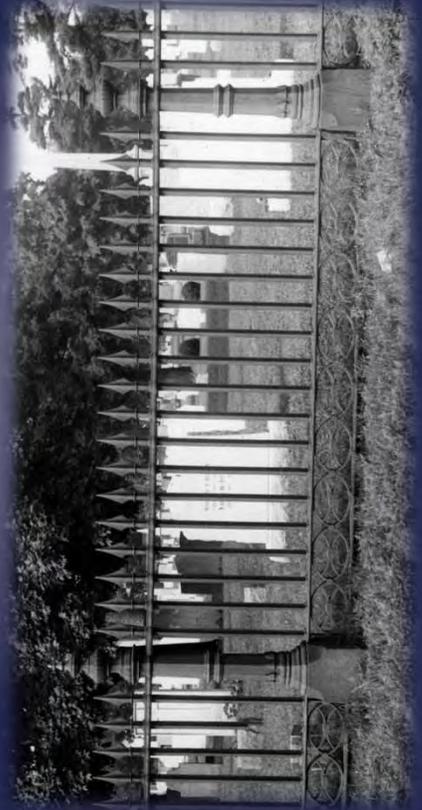
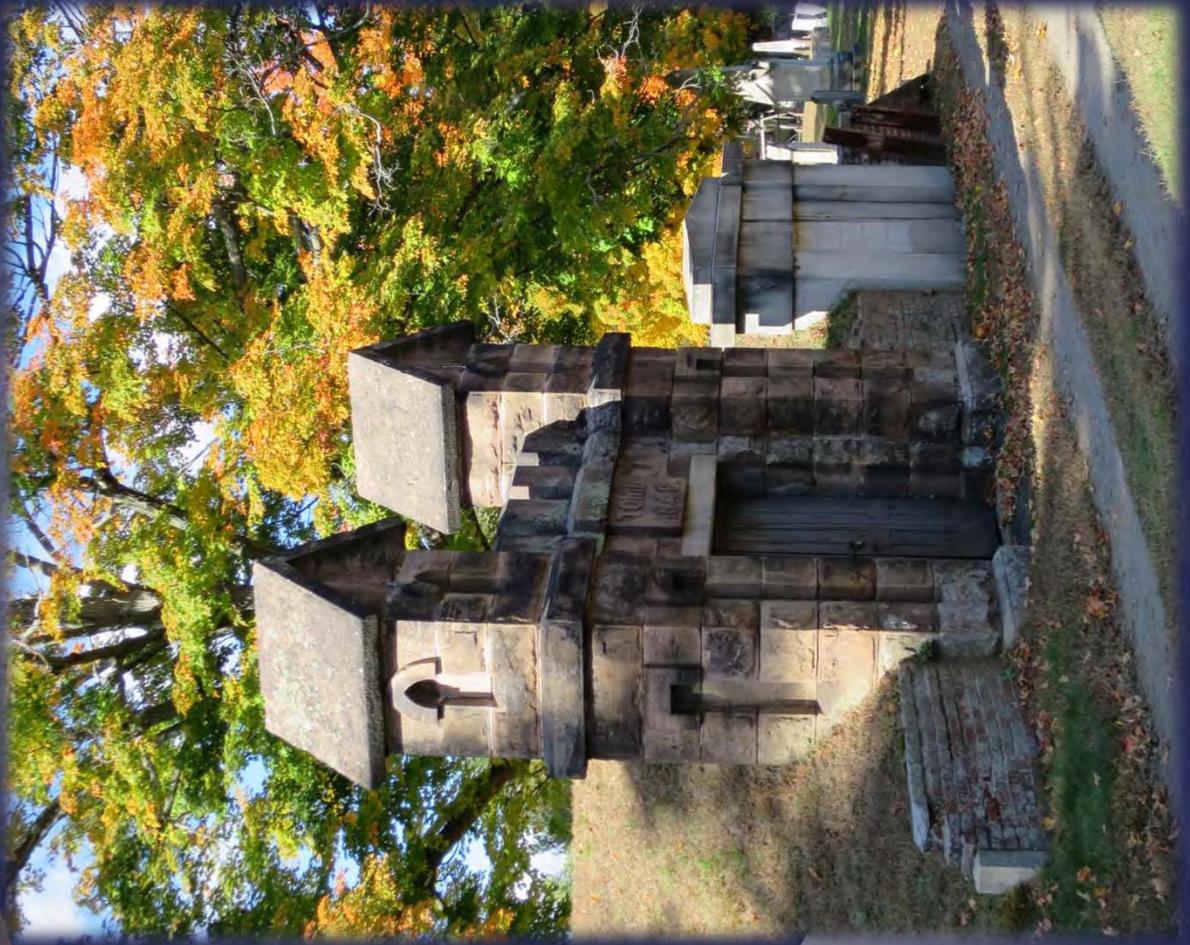
- 10 acres set aside from the minister’s lot
- First known burial (Mary Janes, 1662)
- Cemetery fenced with a stone wall
- First tomb (Seth Wright’s) constructed



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Enlargement and Embellishment (1833-1899)

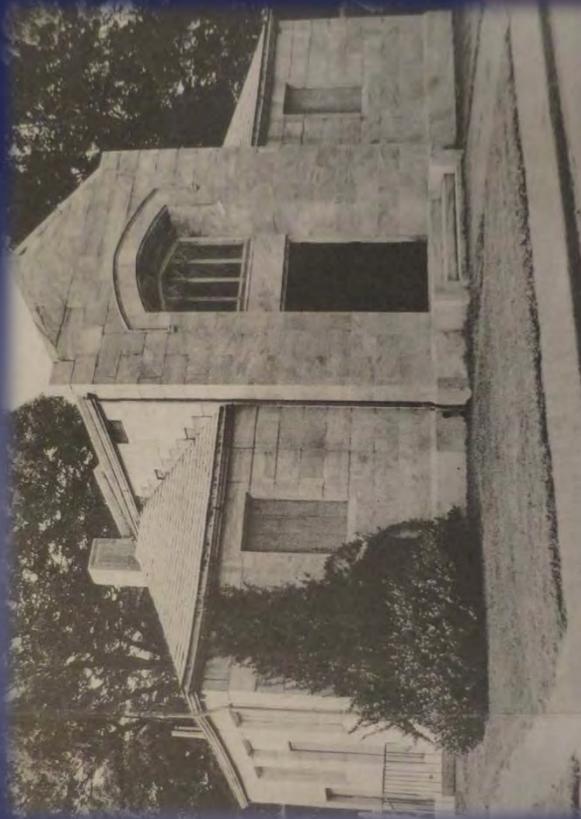
- Acres added
- Ansel Wright tomb built (1848); Town receiving tomb built (1856)
- Iron fence constructed (ca. 1865)
- Isaac Chapman Bates tomb constructed (1875)
- Town of Northampton became City of Northampton (1883)



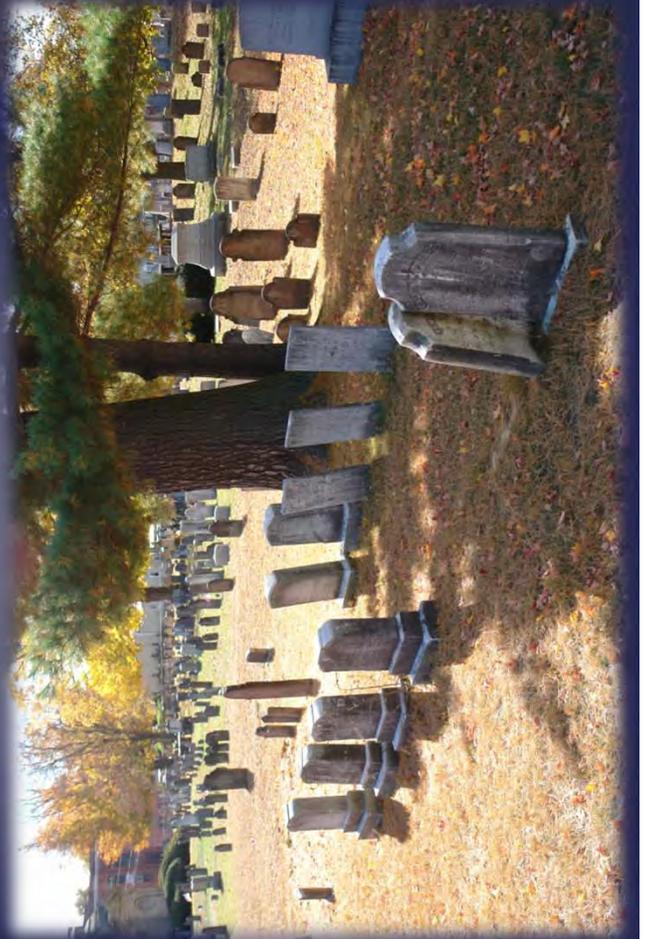
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Modernization (1900-1954)

- Land added to north side
- Luther Clarke Chapel constructed (1934)
- Iron fence replaced by chain-link (ca. 1950)



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



Decline (1955-2006)

- Vandalism (Clark Chapel and Bates Tomb; gravestones)
- Contemporary garage constructed
- Clark Chapel demolished (1988)

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Revitalization (2007-Present)

- Ward 3 citizens launch effort to address fence and damaged gravestones
- Community Preservation Committee funds grant for master plan

Neighbors want cemetery restored

By DAVE EISENSTADTER
@DaveEisen

NORTHAMPTON – Residents at a Ward 3 association meeting Sunday gave their support to a restoration project for the city's oldest cemetery.

Martha Lyon, principal architect at her landscape architecture firm, gave a presentation at Sunday's meeting, asking those present to attend a community forum on the project on Wednesday, Oct. 28.

That meeting will be held from 7 to 8:30 p.m. at the Northampton Senior Center at 67 Conz St., the same place the Ward 3 meeting took place.

"I'm optimistic that a lot of people will show up for the forum," Lyon said. "It seems like there's a tremendous amount of interest."

Bridge Street Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in the city, with gravestones dating to the 17th century. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards and his grandfather, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, are buried there.

Lyon named many issues with the cemetery, including an unsightly fence surrounding it, missing or broken headstones and neglected roads and paths that run through the property.

"It is important to look at all the features in the cemetery, the other things in the cemetery that give it its character," she said.

Lyon is in the midst of conducting a \$36,900 study — funded by a Community Preservation Act grant, and the Department of Public Works Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund — on how much the project will cost. She guessed Sunday it could be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and said work would span over multiple years.

She has worked on many projects of historical importance including restoration of the hedge and fence at the Emily Dickinson Museum in Amherst and the revitalization of the Saratoga Race Course in New York.

Ward 3 City Councilor Ryan O'Donnell called the cemetery a jewel for the city and in particular for Ward 3.

"Whatever we can do to make it last

See CEMETERY / Page B2

Cemetery restoration

Continued from B1

and to increase its public value is a good thing," he said.

Gerald S. Budgar, who lives across the street from the cemetery, said he was most concerned about the missing headstones in the cemetery.

"It has an enormous historical significance for the city," he said. "A lot of significant people are there. There are former governors and sena-

tors buried there." Kathy Couch, who lives on Bridge Road, said she was excited about the prospect of having the cemetery restored. She said she was most concerned with making the cemetery more inviting and improving access to the interior.

"It is a beautiful space and holds a lot of history," she said. Dave Eisenstadter can be reached at deisen@gazette.net.

HISTORIC CEMETERY STYLES

Colonial



- Original topography
- Single graves
- Portal-shaped tablet stones
- Native materials
- Puritan imagery
- Native trees

Victorian



- Family plots
- Markers of varying sizes
- Marble and granite
- Named paths and streets
- Imported trees

Modern



- 2-person plots
- 30" high markers
- Granite
- Graveside plantings
- Gridded layout

TONIGHT'S AGENDA

- Break into small groups
- Respond to questions
- Vote preferences
- Reconvene and report back



**QUESTIONS?
COMMENTS?**

CONTACT :

Northampton Department of Public Works

**125 Locust Street
Northampton, MA 01060
(413-587-1570)**

<http://northamptonma.gov/305/Public-Works>

FORUM SUMMARY

On the evening of October 28, approximately 30 citizens attended a public forum to discuss the future of the Bridge Street Cemetery landscape.¹ While many attendees resided near or next to the cemetery, others were history enthusiasts, wanting to learn more about the city's plans to preserve the property.

The event began with an introduction by Northampton Department of Public Works Director Ned Huntley who provided background on the project and set the overall stage for the forum. Martha Lyon then gave a short PowerPoint presentation that explained the project's purpose and the process for completing the plan; reviewed the cemetery's history; and provided an overview of the night's agenda. The participants were then asked to divide themselves equally among three "break out" groups, with each group gathering around one of three tables.

Facilitators (two per table) posed three questions to the participants:

- What do you like most about the Bridge Street Cemetery?
- What do you like least about the Bridge Street Cemetery?
- If you could do one thing to change the cemetery, what would it be?

The facilitators recorded the participants' answers on large pads of paper. Each participant was then given five "dots" per question and asked to place the dots on the answers they most preferred. No one answer could receive more than three dots per participant. Once the groups had completed the exercise, all participants were asked to reconvene as one, and a spokesperson for each group presented a summary of what was discussed in her/his group.



Attendees participated in discussions in response to facilitators' questions.

WHAT IS MOST LIKED ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY

Responses to this question ranged from participants valuing the cemetery's history and the stories behind those interred within, to treasuring the landscape's comforting quality. The most favored responses (ones receiving the greatest numbers of dots) included:

- Historical aspects of the stones
- History of the people interred within
- Historical significance within the City of Northampton
- Its spiritually comforting quality, and the grounded way it makes visitors feel
- Its overall tremendous beauty

¹ This number is based on a rough head count taken during the forum.

WHAT IS LEAST LIKED ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY

Least liked cemetery features focused on the condition of the stones the unattractive entrance and the aging fence. The most favored responses included:

- The condition of the gravestones, including mildew
- The unattractive entrance
- Inappropriate fencing
- A fenced perimeter
- Poor access (only one, hard-to-find entrance)
- Overall uninviting quality

WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT TO CHANGE ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY

Proposals from participants to change the cemetery landscape ranged from replacing the fence to making the landscape more park-like. The most favored responses included:

- Preserving the stones, including artwork and carving
- Developing a digital inventory of graves that includes photographs of stones
- Replacing the fence
- Making the landscape more park-like, including placement of benches
- Restoring and preserving gravestones



Facilitators Pauline Fogel and Ro Schmidt summarized the group's preferences for improvements in and changes to the cemetery landscape.

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN

While participants in this forum raised many important concerns about the cemetery landscape, they stressed five principal needs:

1. To **enhance the image of the cemetery** from the outside, looking in, by upgrading the existing enclosure (fence or other means) and landscaping;
2. To **upgrade the existing entrance** so that it is easier to find and welcomes visitors into the cemetery;
3. To **enhance the overall circulation network** by improving existing roadways and providing a clear route for vehicles to follow;

FORUM SUMMARY

4. To **upgrade the landscape to make it more park-like** through the addition of new trees and other site amenities, such as benches; and
5. To **attend to the gravestones and monuments** by treating those in need of conservation, developing a complete inventory of graves and gravestones, and providing an easy means for visitors to find graves.

FORUM SUMMARY

Group #1: Ro and Pauline

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY?	# OF DOTS
Historical aspects of the stones	9
The history of the city and reflection of the country's history	4
Stones dating to the 17 th century	3
History of the people interred within	6
Having paved roads	0
WHAT DO YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY?	# OF DOTS
Condition of the gravestones, including mildew	10
Unattractive entrance	7
Lack of landscaping	3
Difficulty of access	0
Inappropriate fencing	10
Condition of the trees	4
IF YOU COULD DO ONE THING TO CHANGE THE CEMETERY, WHAT WOULD IT BE?	# OF DOTS
Upgrade the landscape, including trees and roads	5
Preserve the stones including artwork and carving	7
Develop a digital inventory of graves that includes photographs of stones	8
Enforce the “no dogs allowed” policy	5
Make the entrance(s) attractive/accessible	2
Make the fence attractive	4
Enhance the historical aspects	3

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan
 Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan
 Public Forum – October 28
FORUM SUMMARY

Group #2: Jennifer and Preston

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY?	# OF DOTS
Historical value (who we are; source of community pride; historical relevance to State and nation; multi-generational)	2
The meticulous care of the grounds	
Beautiful landscape, and especially trees	2
Spiritually comforting quality -- grounding quality	3
Peaceful quality	2
Religious and historical destination with an international connection	
Artistry of gravestones	1
Inscriptions and verses that tell stories of hardship and what life was like	2
Functionality of fence: protects stones on Parsons and Orchard Streets; allows for closure at dusk; provides a boundary that serves to create a column reverential atmosphere	2
WHAT DO YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY?	# OF DOTS
The fence and the fact that there is one	8
Only one entry	0
Gravestones in disrepair	0
Appearance/condition of the fence	0
Dog waste	1
Access, including amount winter snow removal from roads and the condition of roads (some are not drivable)	1
Not enough trees	0
No benches inside	0
Water features inoperable	0
No on-site information about the cemetery and graves	0
No central repository of information about the cemetery	0
IF YOU COULD DO ONE THING TO CHANGE THE CEMETERY, WHAT WOULD IT BE?	# OF DOTS
Fix the stones	5
Replace the fence	9
Add educational features	2
Make the landscape more park-like (and add benches)	6
Change infrastructure, including restoration of pathways and parking, and lessening driving through or in the cemetery	3
Create an environment that fosters respect of the area (a well-maintained, beautiful	5

Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan
Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan
Public Forum – October 28

FORUM SUMMARY

Place)	
Develop a good historic inventory of burials, and the people interred (and what we know about them	4

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

FORUM SUMMARY

Group #3: Bob and Austin

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY?	# OF DOTS
Beautiful -- REALLY beautiful	6
Its history	10
Interesting people, including the Forbes, Bates and Graham families, interred within	3
Openness and tranquility	2
Great for photographs	1
Very close to the center of town	3
WHAT DO YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY?	# OF DOTS
The fence	8
Poor access	6
Uninviting	9
It is overlooked, considering it is in the oldest part of the city	2
IF YOU COULD DO ONE THING TO CHANGE THE CEMETERY, WHAT WOULD IT BE?	# OF DOTS
Make the cemetery more “park-like”	3
Place historical markers or plaques and post with historical information	3
Make the cemetery more museum-like	0
Place info-graphs at the entrances	1
Create a website with information/mobile applications/self-guided tours	2
Identify the different sections according to historic cemetery style	0
Place art, boards with historic photographs, and/or statues with age-appropriate clothing (period dress?)	2
Honor Native Americans through plaques, memorials and other information	3
Collaborate with Historic Northampton to create a directory for gravesites	2
Establish paths from Bridge Street to North and Parsons Streets	4
Restore/preserve gravestones	5

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

FORUM SUMMARY

COMMENTS FROM THE BACK OF THE AGENDA

The following comments were made by participants in writing on the back side of the Forum agenda:

COMMENTS FROM E-MAIL

The following comments were received via e-mail from people who were not able to attend the forum, but wanted their voices heard:

BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN



WHAT:

A Public Forum

**"HELP PLAN PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT EFFORTS
FOR THE BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY"**

PURPOSE:

The City of Northampton Department of Public Works has begun the process of preparing a long-term master plan for preserving and enhancing the Bridge Street Cemetery. As part of the process, the city would like to hear your thoughts, ideas and preferences.

WHERE: Northampton Senior Center

WHEN: Thursday, February 11, 2016

7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

AGENDA:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 7:30 – 7:45 | Welcome, Introductions
PowerPoint Presentation |
| 7:45 – 8:45 | Public Preference Exercise |
| 8:45 – 9:00 | Report Back
Next Steps |

BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

The Bridge Street Cemetery, established in ca. 1661, is the oldest known extant place of interment in Northampton, attracting visitors from around the country who stop to admire its centuries-old, artfully carved gravestones. Located along the north side of Bridge Street at the eastern edge of the city, it began on a small portion of a ten-acre parcel and served as the only burial ground until the late 1700s. Several additions of land in the 19th and early 20th centuries brought the cemetery's total acreage to 19.05, and it remains this size today. It contains the gravesites of many prominent citizens, including Northampton's early settlers, as well as individuals and families influential in the development of the city, and its landscape reflects Colonial, Victorian and Modern styles of cemetery design. Its age notwithstanding, the Bridge Street Cemetery remains an active burial place to this day.



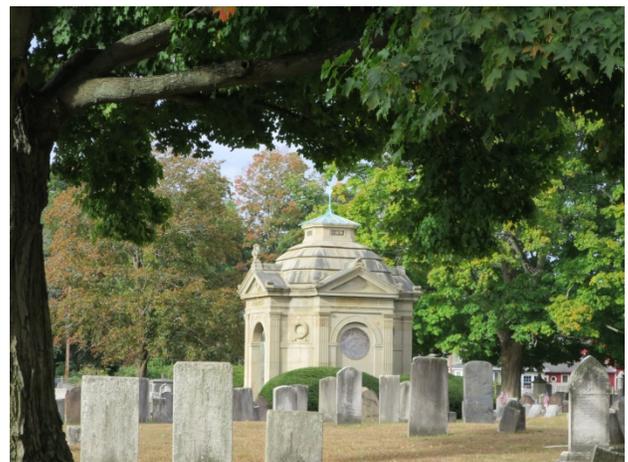
The Bridge Street Cemetery, established ca. 1661, is the oldest known extant place of interment in Northampton, containing graves of early settlers, as well as families who built the community.

Despite ongoing efforts of city crews to maintain the cemetery's landscape, many features show signs of wear. In the early 2000s, residents of the surrounding Ward 3 neighborhood took notice of many damaged gravestones and a deteriorating perimeter fence, and in 2014, convinced the Department of Public Works to apply for Community Preservation Act (CPA) funds to complete a long-range plan for the cemetery, one that would study the existing condition and identify improvements to be made. The CPA grant, together with a Cemetery Trust Fund match, allowed the city to hire a professional consulting team to compile the *Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan*. Northampton-based Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC led the team, with Monument Conservation Collaborative, LLC evaluating the gravestones, and CME Associates, Inc., consulting engineers, assessing the historic structures. A citizen-based advisory committee regularly met with the consulting team throughout the planning process, insuring proper representation of the city's interests. The team also conducted two public forums during the process, allowing the general public to express concerns and help set priorities for making improvements.

PROCESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The planning process spanned approximately six months. The consulting team mapped the cemetery, and researched and documented its physical development from the time of its establishment to the present. The team also assessed all of the landscape features, including the setting, edges, entrances and circulation routes, trees, gravestones and monuments and historic structures. From the assessment, the team was able to develop a series of recommendations, or "preservation projects," for upgrading the landscape, to be implemented incrementally over time, as follows:

- *Project #1:* replacing the cemetery fences and gates using a combination of ornamental iron (tubular steel), vinyl-coated chain link, and possibly cast iron (to be accomplished in a single phase or up to five phases)
- *Project #2:* conserving 85 priority #1 gravestones (in



The Isaac Bates chapel tomb, designed by architect Richard Upjohn and constructed in 1875, is one the cemetery's most prominent historic features.

BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

hazardous condition) throughout the cemetery

- *Project #3:* upgrading the roadways and paths, including establishment of a main vehicular “loop” road
- *Project #4:* developing a sign and interpretive program, including welcome sign(s), directional signs (roadways) and interpretive signs, as well as an Internet-based application allowing visitors to access historical information via mobile devices
- *Project #5:* conserving 84 priority #2 gravestones (in unstable condition) throughout the cemetery
- *Project #6:* developing a tree re-planting plan, introducing young trees to replace aging ones, and diversifying the mix of trees species
- *Project #7:* stabilizing the Ansel Wright tomb, Seth Wright tomb, town receiving tomb, and Bates chapel tomb (mausoleum)
- *Project #8:* conserving 51 priority #3 gravestones (suffering from ongoing deterioration) throughout the cemetery
- *Project #9:* developing a plan for upgrading the cemetery’s water system and making extensions, as required
- *Project #10:* upgrading and/or relocating the cemetery maintenance shed
- *Project #11:* completely restoring the Bates chapel tomb
- *Project #12:* upgrading Parsons Street and the entrance the Bridge Street School, including narrowing Parsons Street and creating a one-way route, allowing for a more generous cemetery edge

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES



The brownstone façade-d town receiving tomb and adjacent Ansel Wright tomb, both constructed in the 1840s, are both in good condition with some repairs needed to their wing walls. The steel doors on the town tomb appear to be original.

- Replace turf with perennial ground cover plantings;
- Regularly inspect gravestones for signs of deterioration and/or vandalism and hire a professional conservator to treat the stones; and
- Regularly inspect fences and repair damage as required.

The team prepared planning-level budget projections for each of the projects to assist the city with fundraising efforts. The least expensive projects included plans for tree re-planting and water line upgrades (\$5,000 - \$7,500), and the most expensive addressing full restoration of the Bates Tomb (\$500,000). The total for all preservation work was estimated to be from \$1.0 to \$2.0 million.

The plan concludes with a set of guidelines for managing the cemetery landscape on an on-going basis. It recommends that the city proceed as follows:

- Minimize the use of turf and with it, the need for mowing;
- Gradually remove existing shrubs and prohibit the planting of new shrubs;
- Introduce new tree species appropriate to the historic styles of cemetery design;

The *Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan* will serve as a guide for future restoration and management efforts and as a resource for securing financial support. More importantly, the plan will help raise public awareness about the significance of this centuries-old historic resource, its value to the City of Northampton, and the need to insure its long-term protection.

Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan

FINAL PUBLIC FORUM

Thursday, February 11, 2016

City of Northampton Department of Public Works



Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC
with
Monument Conservation Collaborative, LLC
CME Associates, Inc.

WHY A MASTER PLAN?

To preserve and protect the cemetery's historic features and upgrade public access while at the same time enhancing the landscape's overall visual appeal

- Understand ALL problems facing the cemetery
- Understand which problems are the greatest
- Understand how much it will cost to solve problems



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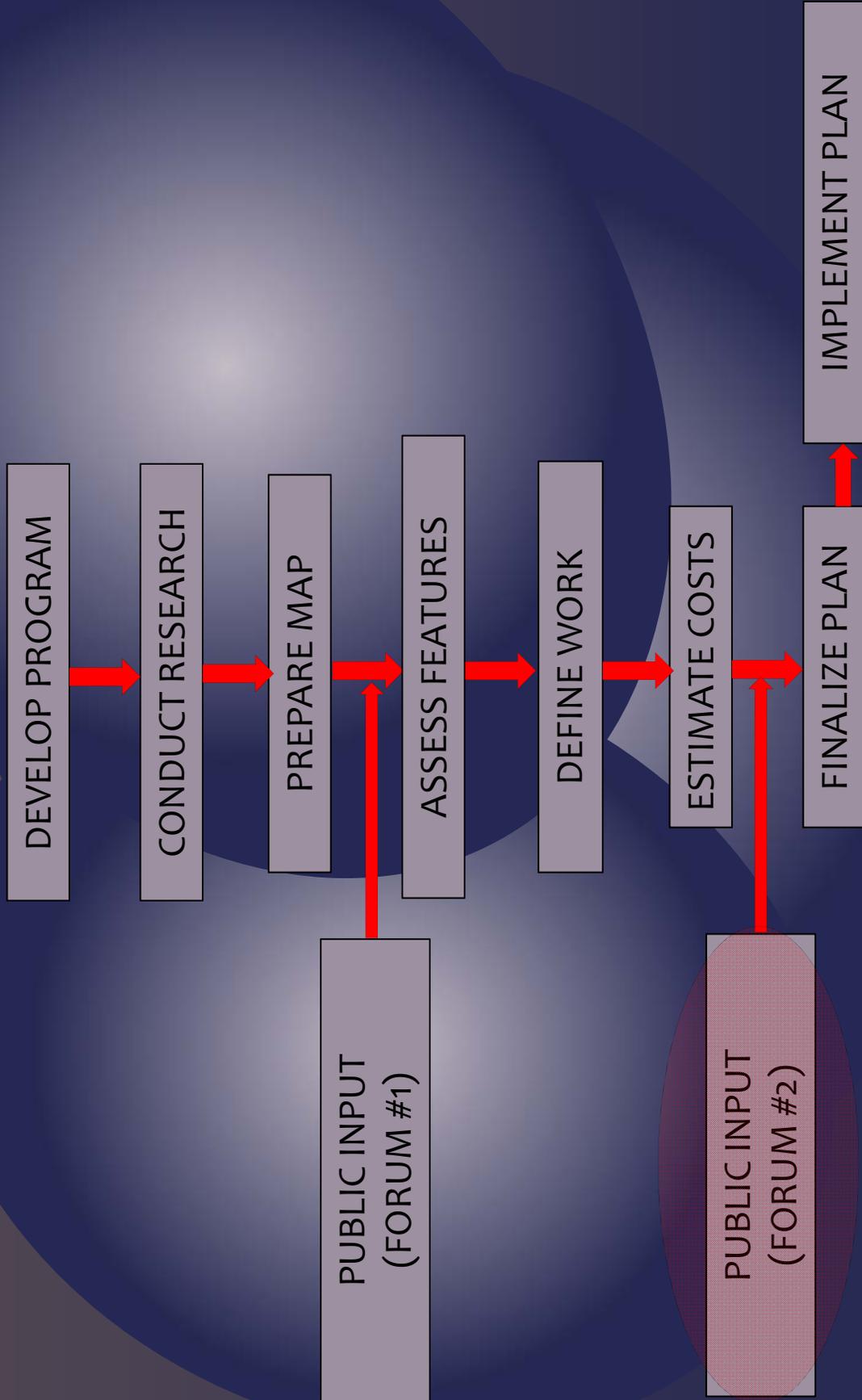


WHO IS INVOLVED?

- **Citizen-based Committee**
 - Pauline Fogel, Northampton Historical Commission
 - Rosemary Schmidt, Board of Public Works Commissioners
 - Rich Parasiliti, Department of Public Works
 - W. Michael Ryan, Historic Northampton
 - Jane Slattery, local historian and cemetery enthusiast
 - Jennifer Normanly, Ward 3 Neighborhood Association
 - Bob Reckman, Ward 3 Neighborhood Association
 - Austin White
 - Preston Thompson
- **DPW Staff**
- **Consultant Team**



WHAT IS THE PROCESS?



MASTER PLAN PROGRAM

- Provide enhanced enclosure
- Establish a more appealing entrance /entrances
- Plan for tree replacement
- Provide information for visitors
- Improve water delivery system
- Establish method for addressing dog waste



RESULTS OF FORUM #1

WHAT PARTICIPANTS TOLD US:

- Enhance the cemetery's image from the outside, looking in
- Upgrade the existing entrance and make it more welcoming
- Enhance circulation by providing a clearly-defined vehicular route
- Upgrade the landscape to make it more park-like
- Attend to the gravestones and monuments



HISTORIC CEMETERY STYLES

Colonial



- Original topography
- Single graves
- Portal-shaped tablet stones
- Native materials
- Puritan imagery
- Native trees

Victorian



- Family plots
- Markers of varying sizes
- Marble and granite
- Named paths and streets
- Imported trees

Modern



- 2-person plots
- 30" high markers
- Granite
- Graveside plantings
- Gridded layout

HISTORIC CEMETERY STYLES

MODERN

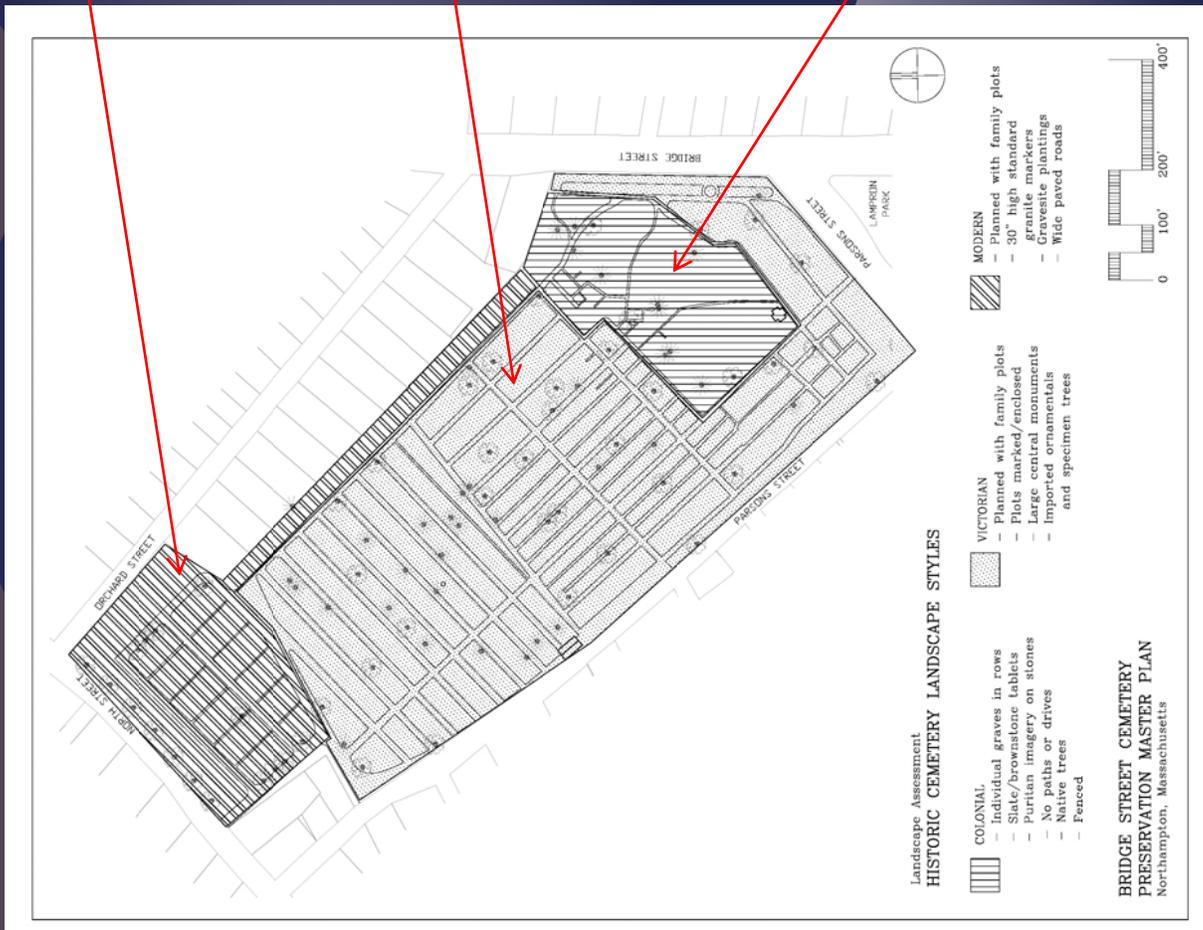
- 2-person plots
- 30" high markers
- Granite
- Graveside plantings
- Gridded layout

VICTORIAN

- Family plots
- Markers of varying sizes
- Marble and granite
- Named paths and streets
- Imported trees

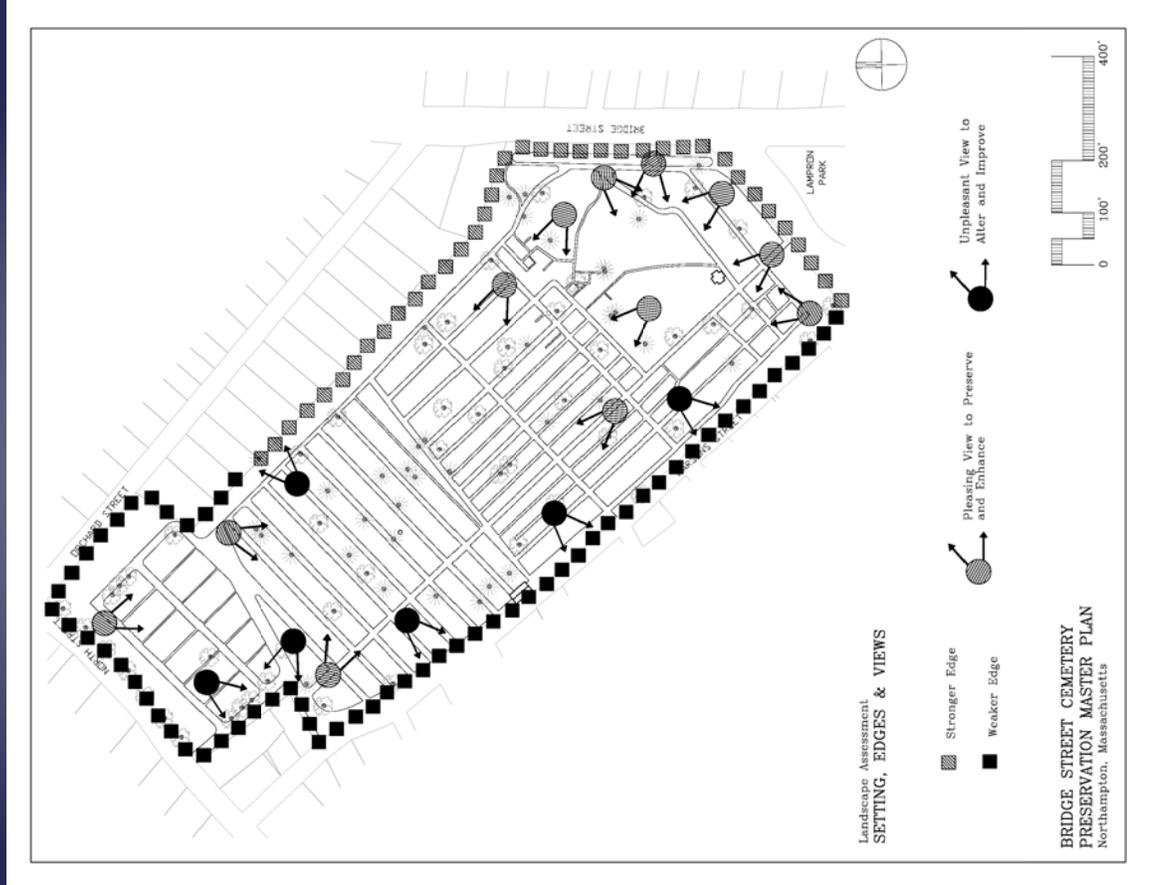
COLONIAL

- Original topography
- Single graves
- Portal-shaped tablet stones
- Native materials
- Puritan imagery
- Native trees



LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS TODAY

- The existing chain link is in fair condition and conflicts with historic character
- Parsons Street closely abuts graves on the cemetery's western side
- The cemetery lacks a formal entrance and the existing entrance is difficult to find
- The roads and paths lack hierarchy and some are in poor condition
- Lack of signs sends an unwelcoming message to visitors
- The tree population is aging; Maples dominate



LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS TODAY

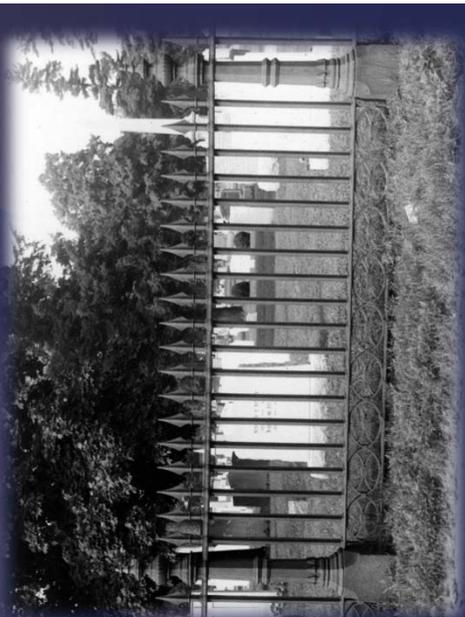
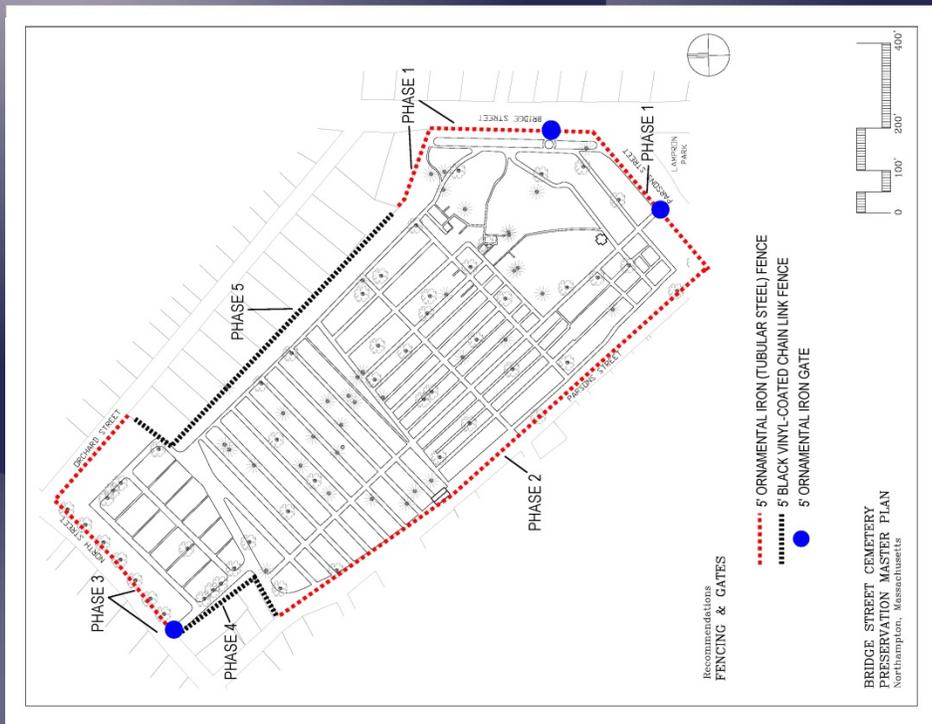
- The town tomb and Wright tombs are in good condition with only cosmetic repairs needed
- Water infiltration has deteriorated the Bates mausoleum
- 220 gravestones within the cemetery need conservation treatment; their condition ranges from hazardous to suffering from ongoing deterioration
- The maintenance shed, constructed in the 1960s, is a modern feature sited within the Victorian section of the cemetery
- The Parsons Street corridor between the cemetery and Lampron Park lacks a cohesive, aesthetically pleasing and historically sensitive design.



RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #1: CEMETERY FENCE & GATES

- Remove existing chain link
- Replace with combination of ornamental iron, black vinyl-coated chain link
- (Possibly) install at least one cast iron gate
- Install operable gates to allow for closing/locking



RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #2: PRIORITY #1 GRAVESTONES

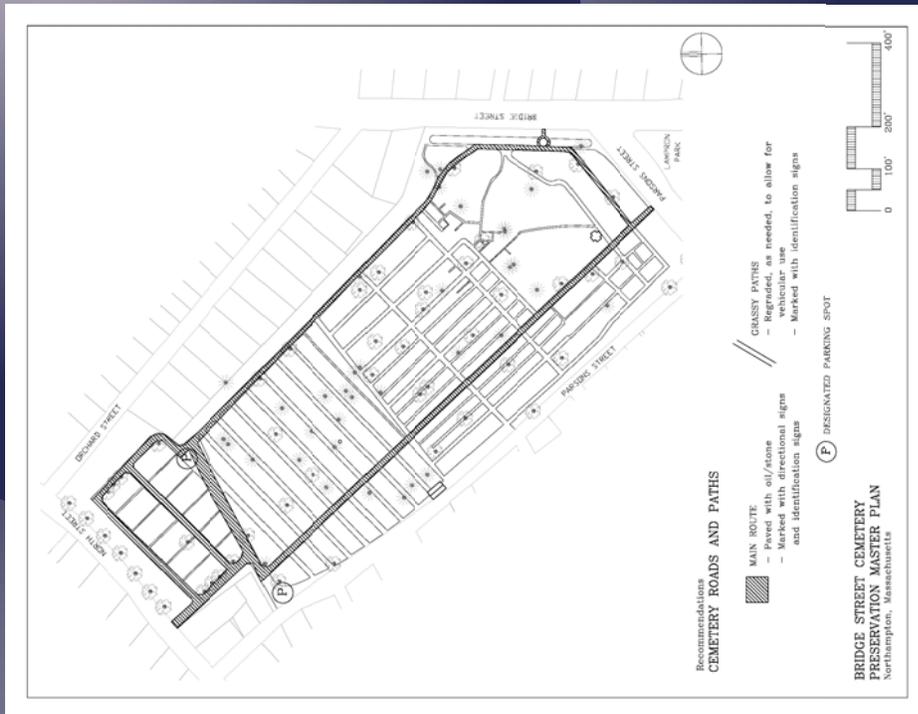


- In hazardous condition
- Located throughout the cemetery
- 85 stones
- Will require the services of a professional stone conservator

RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #3: ROADS AND PATHS

- Establishing a main vehicular "loop"
- Smoothing grass roads
- Re-establishing grassy paths

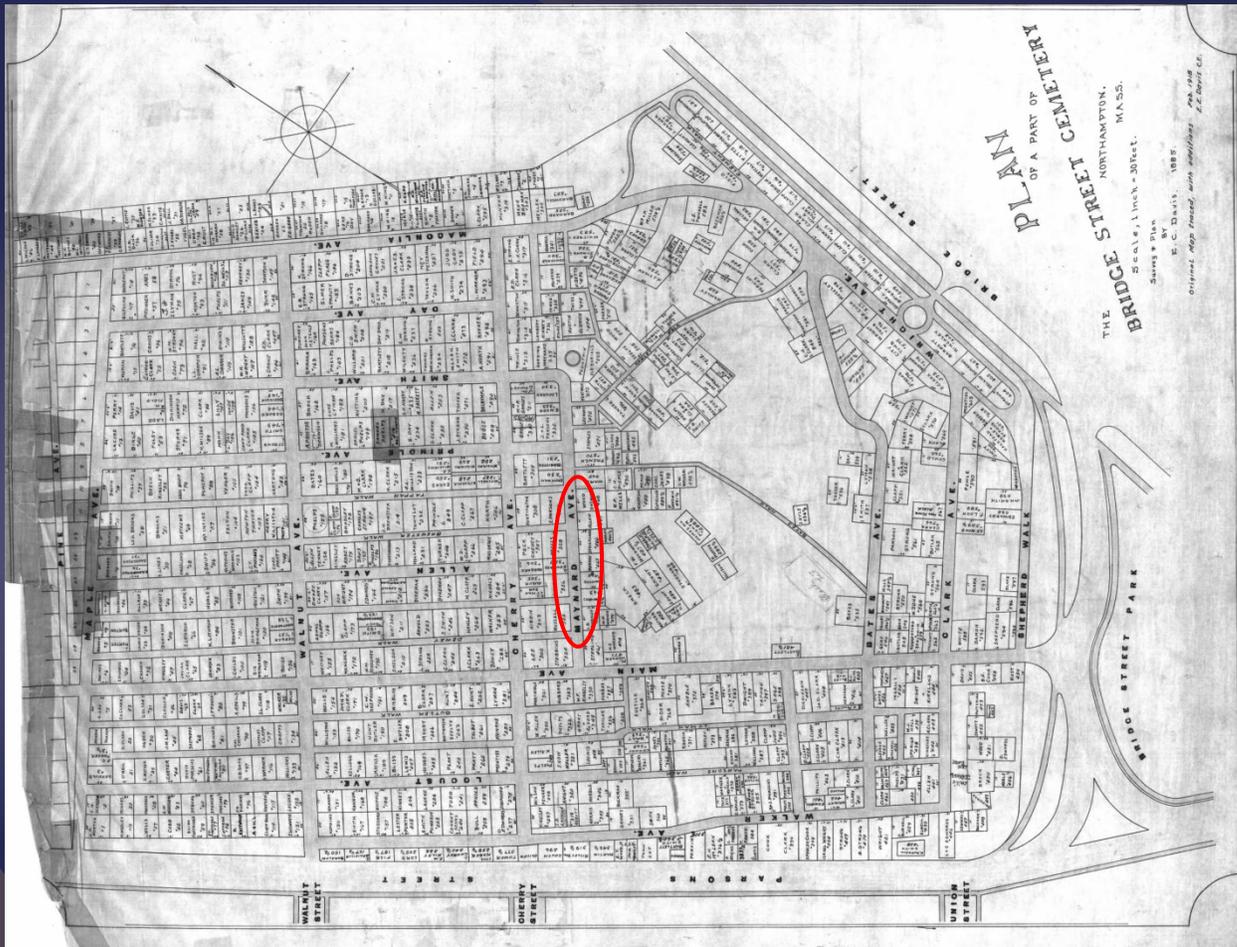


RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #4:

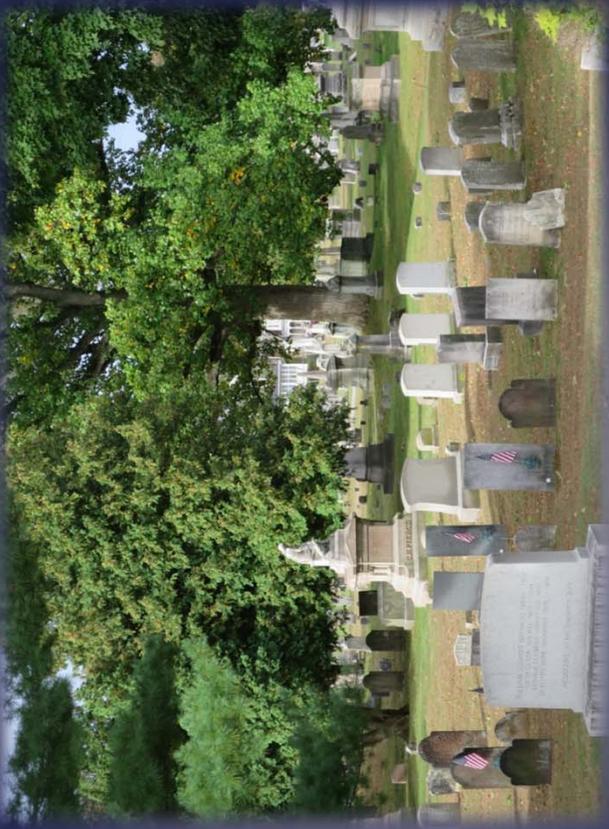
SIGN & INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

- Designing a system of signs for welcoming, directing, interpreting
- Developing an Internet application for use by visitors with mobile devices



RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #5: PRIORITY #2 GRAVESTONES



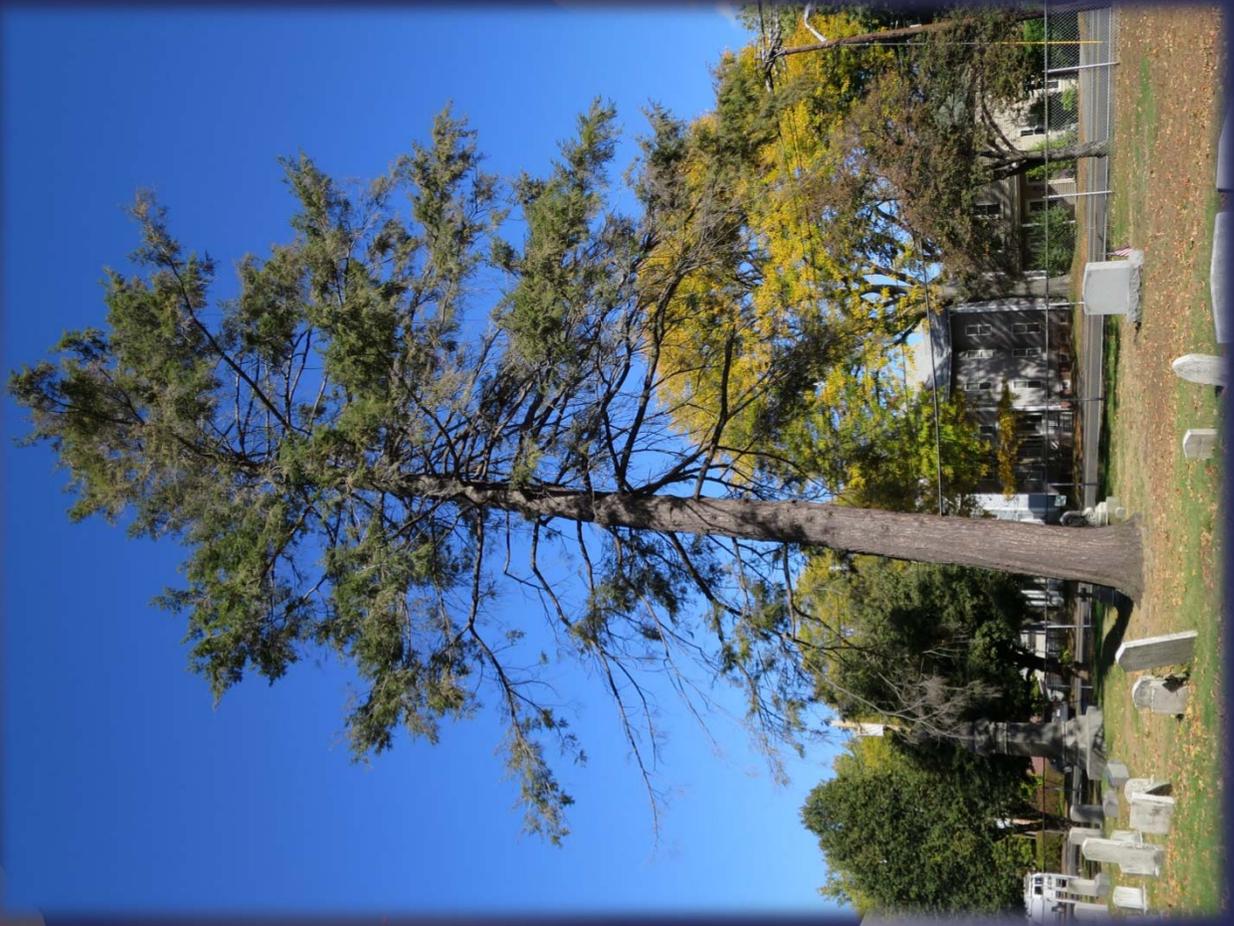
- In unstable condition
- Located throughout the cemetery
- 84 stones
- Will require the services of a professional stone conservator

RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #6:

TREE RE-PLANTING PLAN

- Introducing young trees to replace aging ones
- Diversifying the tree population
- Adhering to historic cemetery styles (adding historically-appropriate trees)



RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #7:

TOMB STABILIZATION



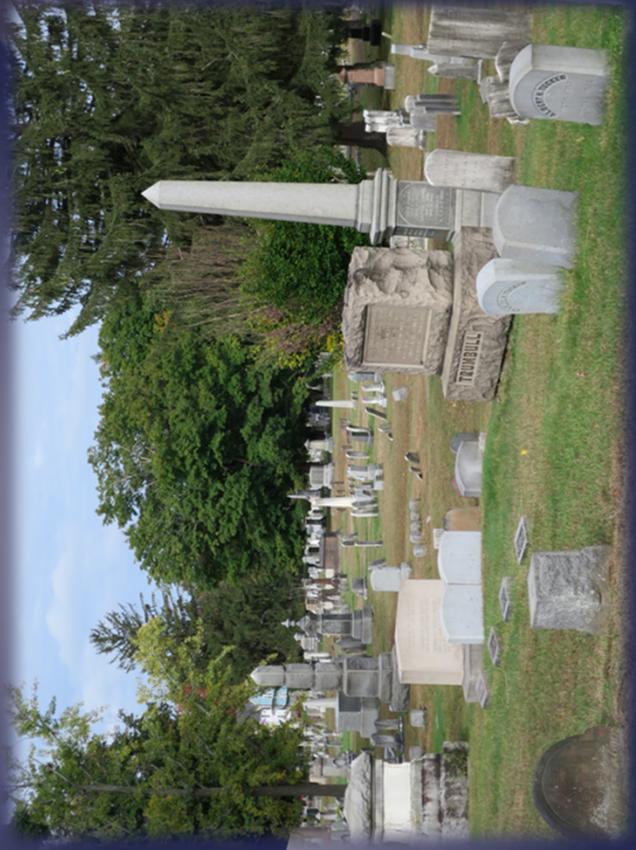
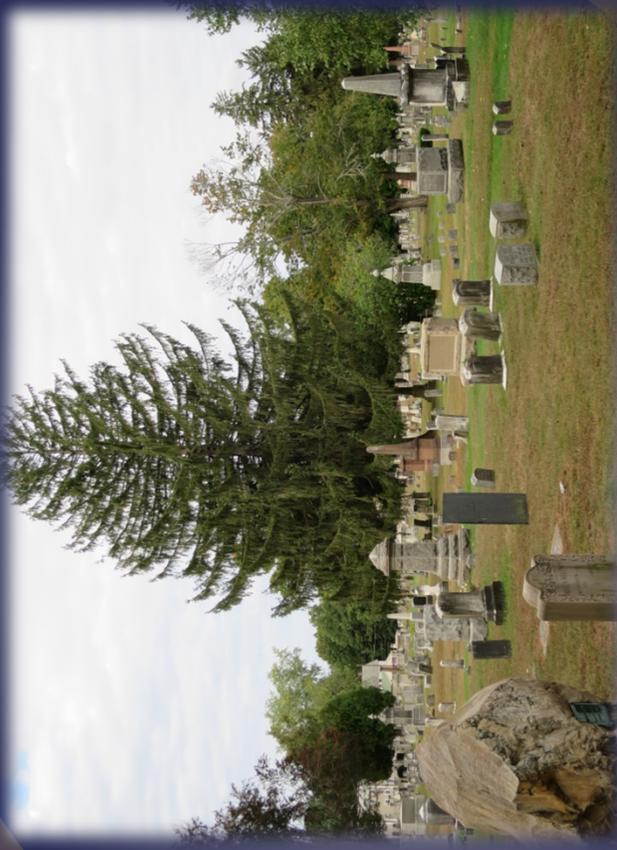
- Repairing the Ansel Wright tomb wing walls; reconstructing the tomb door
- Resetting the town tomb wing walls, replacing capstones, repainting the door
- Repairing the Seth Wright brick façade, resetting the stone door
- Repairing leaks in the Bates tomb and replacing windows

RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #8:

PRIORITY #3 GRAVESTONES

- Suffering from ongoing deterioration
- Located throughout the cemetery
- 51 stones
- Will evaluation of a professional stone conservator, and treatment if necessary



RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

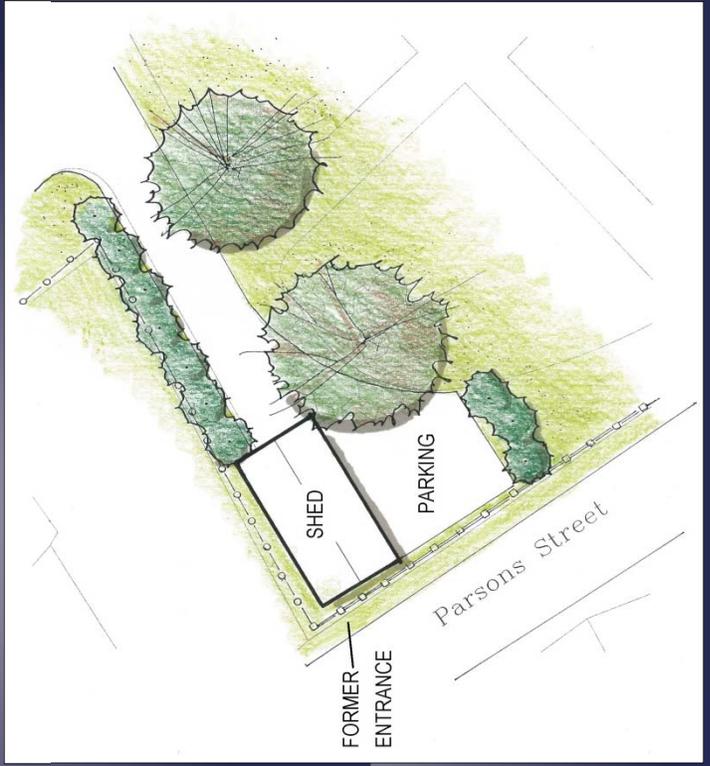
PROJECT #9: CEMETERY WATER SYSTEM

- Locate the existing system
- Assess system's condition
- Evaluate existing and future watering needs
- Design repairs, extension, replacement



RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #10: CEMETERY MAINTENANCE SHED



- Alter roofline and paint existing shed to better meld with its Victorian surroundings,
- OR
- Relocate the shed to a modern section of the cemetery

RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #11: BATES TOMB RESTORATION



- Advance the stabilization work performed under project #7
- Conduct a full documentation of the structure
- Patch spalled limestone
- Replace severely damaged stonework

RECOMMENDATIONS: PRESERVATION PROJECTS

PROJECT #12: PARSONS STREET UPGRADES

- Create a more visually appealing entrance to Northampton
- Narrow Parsons Street to carry one-way traffic only
- Build a sidewalk on the cemetery side of Parsons Street
- Redesign the entrance to the Bridge Street School and Lampron Park/cemetery edges



HELP US SET PRIORITIES!

- ☞ Gather at one of two tables
- ☞ Review list of 12 projects
- ☞ Place dots on preferred projects (no more than one on each)
- ☞ Add more thoughts with Post-It Notes
- ☞ Reconvene and report back



QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

CONTACT :

Northampton Department of
Public Works
125 Locust Street
Northampton, MA 01060
(413-587-1570)

<http://northamptonma.gov/305/Public-Works>

Bridge Street Cemetery
Northampton, Massachusetts

Preservation Master Plan



prepared for the
City of Northampton

by

Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC
Monument Conservation Collaborative, LLC
CME Associates, Inc.

2016

FORUM SUMMARY

On the evening of February 11th, approximately 34 citizens gathered at the Northampton Senior Center to hear the results of the Bridge Street Cemetery Preservation Master Plan project, and help set priorities for implementing the proposed recommendations.¹ The event began with an introduction by Northampton Department of Public Works Acting Director Jim Laurila who provided an update on the project and set the overall stage for the forum. Martha Lyon then gave a short PowerPoint presentation that outlined the plan’s recommendations as a series of 12 preservation “projects.” The participants were then asked to divide themselves equally among two “break out” groups, with each group gathering around one of two tables.

Facilitators (two per table) gave participants three “dots” and asked each person to place the dots on the recommendations they believed to be the highest priority. No one recommendation could receive more than two dots per participant. Once the groups had completed the exercise, all participants were asked to reconvene as one, and a spokesperson for each group summarized the priorities.

Projects receiving the greatest number of dots were:

Project #1: replacing the cemetery fences and gates using a combination of ornamental iron (tubular steel), vinyl-coated chain link, and possibly cast iron (to be accomplished in a single phase or up to five phases) (total of 20 dots)

Project #2: conserving 85 priority #1 gravestones (in hazardous condition) throughout the cemetery (total of 19 dots)

Project #4: developing a sign and interpretive program, including welcome sign(s), directional signs (roadways) and interpretive signs, as well as an Internet-based application allowing visitors to access historical information via mobile devices (total of 18 dots)

Project #6: developing a tree re-planting plan, introducing young trees to replace aging ones, and diversifying the mix of tree species (total of 14 dots)

The priorities, as defined by the participants, will be folded into the final recommendations of the Preservation Master Plan.

Project #	Description	Priority Dots (Total)
Project #1	replacing the cemetery fences and gates using a combination of ornamental iron (tubular steel), vinyl-coated chain link, and possibly cast iron (to be accomplished in a single phase or up to five phases)	20
Project #2	conserving 85 priority #1 gravestones (in hazardous condition) throughout the cemetery	19
Project #3	upgrading the roadways and paths, including establishment of a main vehicular “loop” road	3
Project #4	developing a sign and interpretive program, including welcome sign(s), directional signs (roadways) and interpretive signs, as well as an Internet-based application allow visitors to access historical information via mobile devices	18
Project #5	conserving 84 priority #2 gravestones (in unstable condition) throughout the cemetery	4
Project #6	developing a tree re-planting plan, introducing young trees to replace aging ones, and diversifying the mix of trees species	14
Project #7	stabilizing the Ansel Wright tomb, Seth Wright tomb, town receiving tomb, and Bates chapel tomb (mausoleum)	4
Project #8	conserving 51 priority #3 gravestones (suffering from ongoing deterioration) throughout the cemetery	1
Project #9	developing a plan for upgrading the cemetery’s water system and making extensions, as required	0
Project #10	upgrading and/or relocating the cemetery maintenance shed	2
Project #11	completely restoring the Bates chapel tomb	3
Project #12	upgrading Parsons Street and the entrance the Bridge Street School, including narrowing Parsons Street and creating a one-way route, allowing for a more generous cemetery edge	1

Priorities for the recommendations were determined by participants placing up to two “dots” on each project.

¹ This number is based on a rough head count taken during the forum and the total number of dots entered onto the recommendations sheets.

FORUM SUMMARY

GROUP #1

RECOMMENDATION	# OF DOTS
Project #1: replacing the cemetery fences and gates using a combination of ornamental iron (tubular steel), vinyl-coated chain link, and possibly cast iron (to be accomplished in a single phase or up to five phases)	6
Project #2: conserving 85 priority #1 gravestones (in hazardous condition) throughout the cemetery	8
Project #3: upgrading the roadways and paths, including establishment of a main vehicular “loop” road	4
Project #4: developing a sign and interpretive program, including welcome sign(s), directional signs (roadways) and interpretive signs, as well as an Internet-based application allowing visitors to access historical information via mobile devices	8
Project #5: conserving 84 priority #2 gravestones (in unstable condition) throughout the cemetery	5
Project #6: developing a tree re-planting plan, introducing young trees to replace aging ones, and diversifying the mx of tree species	5
Project #7: stabilizing the Ansel Wright tomb, Seth Wright tomb, town receiving tomb, and Bates chapel tomb (mausoleum)	1
Project #8: conserving 51 priority #3 gravestones (suffering from ongoing deterioration) throughout the cemetery	1
Project #9: developing a plan for upgrading the cemetery’s water system and making extensions, as required	3
Project #10: upgrading and/or relocating the cemetery maintenance shed	0
Project #11: completely restoring the Bates chapel tomb	2
Project #12: upgrading Parsons Street and the entrance to the Bridge Street School, including narrowing Parsons Street and creating a one-way route, allowing for a more generous cemetery edge	1

FORUM SUMMARY

GROUP #2

RECOMMENDATION	# OF DOTS
Project #1: replacing the cemetery fences and gates using a combination of ornamental iron (tubular steel), vinyl-coated chain link, and possibly cast iron (to be accomplished in a single phase or up to five phases)	14
Project #2: conserving 85 priority #1 gravestones (in hazardous condition) throughout the cemetery	11
Project #3: upgrading the roadways and paths, including establishment of a main vehicular “loop” road	3
Project #4: developing a sign and interpretive program, including welcome sign(s), directional signs (roadways) and interpretive signs, as well as an Internet-based application allowing visitors to access historical information via mobile devices	10
Project #5: conserving 84 priority #2 gravestones (in unstable condition) throughout the cemetery	4
Project #6: developing a tree re-planting plan, introducing young trees to replace aging ones, and diversifying the mix of tree species	9
Project #7: stabilizing the Ansel Wright tomb, Seth Wright tomb, town receiving tomb, and Bates chapel tomb (mausoleum)	6
Project #8: conserving 51 priority #3 gravestones (suffering from ongoing deterioration) throughout the cemetery	1
Project #9: developing a plan for upgrading the cemetery’s water system and making extensions, as required	0
Project #10: upgrading and/or relocating the cemetery maintenance shed	2
Project #11: completely restoring the Bates chapel tomb	4
Project #12: upgrading Parsons Street and the entrance to the Bridge Street School, including narrowing Parsons Street and creating a one-way route, allowing for a more generous cemetery edge	1

FORUM SUMMARY

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

(added to large sheets and back of agenda)

- In terms of priorities and sequence, it would seem prudent to learn the whereabouts of the water infrastructure, plans for trees/landscaping before constructing roads and installing fences.
- Restoring headstones and creating an interpretive program seem more calculated to making the cemetery both welcoming and functional, than exterior fencing, which currently is serving its purpose.
- [Add] benches and ground-covering to make it more park-like.
- [Narrowing Parsons Street is] a good idea -- but probably difficult to implement -- what about snow plowing after the change [?]
- On the fence issue: has there been any consideration of:
 1. vine coverings as a temporary or quick fix to improve the aesthetics of the current fence, such as English ivy or chocolate vine?
 2. Are there alternatives to the proposed iron fencing that might open up the cemetery more especially along Bridget Street which already has a nice large sidewalk, e.g. a steel or stone post and chain fence?
 3. Can we have flower beds?

Comments sought on cemetery plan in Northampton

By **STEPHANIE McFEETERS**
@mcfeters

NORTHAMPTON - After studying the Bridge Street Cemetery for six months, a team dedicated to its restoration suggests replacing the fences and gates, conserving deteriorating gravestones and upgrading the roads and paths.

Martha Lyon, principal architect at her landscape architecture firm at 313 Elm St., has put together a draft master preservation plan, and will describe its specific proposals and costs during a public meeting 7 p.m. Thursday at the Northampton Senior Center.

The cemetery dates to the mid-1600s and remains an active burial site today.

The preservation work, which could include completely restoring the Bates chapel tomb for \$500,000, could cost up to \$2 million. Among other possible projects are developing signs and replanting trees.

Community members are invited to take a look at the draft master plan and share what they think the city should focus on first.

"We don't really have a clear sense from the community of what they think the priorities should be," said Bob Reckman, who serves on the Bridge Street Cemetery Advisory Committee.

Stephanie McFeeters can be reached at smcfeters@gazettenet.com.

DAG 2/10/16

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1794. "Map of the Town of Northampton."
1831. "Plan of Northampton," 1831.
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1860. "Downtown Northampton," Map of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, H. F. Walling, 1860.

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1875. Bird's Eye Lithograph of Northampton, Gazette Printing, 1875.
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1895. "Northampton," D. L. Miller, 1895.
1907. "Northampton," Price & Lee, 1907.
1911. "Part of Bridge Street Cemetery," Northampton, Mass., March 1911
1940. "Bridge Street Cemetery, Northampton, Mass.," Veterans Graves Registration, W. P. A. Project No. 20530, 1940.
1963. "Bridge Street Cemetery," April 1863 (redrawn from old plans).

Photographs

Forbes Library Special Collections:

- Corbin Collection - 11-19-53 (2 images); Cemetery Vandalism
- No. 5.5B764.1 - Forbes Monument
- No. 5.5 Bridge Street Cemetery - 1915 - MacCarthy
- No. 5.5B764 - Cemetery Landscape
- No. 5.5B764 - In the Cemetery
- No. 5.5B764 - Old Burying Ground
- Bridge Street Cemetery Fence (2 images)

Historic Northampton Collection:

- ND - Family plots with central stele monuments (2 images)
- ND - Jerusha Edwards and Memorial to Jonathan Edwards
- ND - Jared Clark Plot with old Bridge Street School in background

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City of Northampton Annual Reports, 1884 - 1987. (CAR)

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- "Soldiers' Monument to be Erected," August 15, 1892.
- "Enlargement Proposed," May 11, 1894.
- "More Land Needed," March 29, 1898.
- "Purchased on Orchard Street Side," June 18, 1900.
- "Land on North and Orchard Streets Purchased," January 23, 1911.

“Petition Against Extending to North Street,” October 6, 1911.
“Abutters Object to Cemetery Extension,” November 13, 1911.
“Extension Restrained,” May 28, 1928.
“City Appropriation for Extension,” May 31, 1928.
“Hearing on Extension Postponed,” June 2, 1928.
“Restraining Order Continued,” June 9, 1928.
“Extension Deferred,” March 1, 1929.
“City receives Funds From L. A. Clark Estate for Erection of Chapel,” December 16, 1930.
“Cemetery Committee Petitions for Use of Land at North and Orchard Streets,” April 6, 1934.
“Extension Plan “Killed” Then Put Over for Reconsideration,” May 18, 1934.
“Hearing July 25 on Land for New Chapel,” July 2, 1934.
“Work to Begin on Extension,” October 23, 1934.
“Mrs. George A. Norton Regrets Decision to Extend,” October 27, 1934.
“Chapel Nearly Completed,” November 30, 1934.
“Hampshire Facts,” Alice Manning, May 10, 1979.
“Tomb Gets a Face-Lift,” Keith Stone, November 3, 1982.
“Bridge Street Cemetery Chapel to be Torn Down,” Lynne Bertrand, July 14, 1987.
“Monument Urged to Replace Chapel,” Lynn Bertrand, August 10, 1987.
“Bates Tomb Rich in Classicism,” Martha de B. Beaver, November 19, 1987.
“Future Cloudy for Clark Chapel, Victim of Neglect,” Martha de B. Beaver, December 3, 1987.
“Chapel Being Razed ~ Carefully,” Lynne Bertrand, June 2, 1988.
“Panel Opens Contest for Memorial Design,” Jennifer Craig, June 27, 1989.
“Memorial Construction in Doubt,” Jennifer Craig, August 16, 1989.

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“Effort to Save Chapel Mounted,” Normand Henchey, August 10, 1987.

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