



# Norman Rockwell Historic Trail

at  
Stockbridge, MA

A Nationally approved BSA Historic Trail



Western Massachusetts Council, BSA  
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Norman Rockwell is one of the United States most prolific painters. Having started his career in 1913 as an illustrator for Boys Life Magazine, Rockwell painted and illustrated for various magazines and organizations through the 1960's. Making his final home in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Norman Rockwell continued to paint, illustrating, and adding to the rich history of the town.

This historic trail is more than a hike. It is an opportunity to step back in time and view the town of Stockbridge through the eyes of this great illustrator. You will have the opportunity to walk down the same streets, view the same buildings, and in some instances, talk to the people who posed as models for his paintings. It is not necessary to make prior reservations at the Norman Rockwell Museum, but it may help to do so to have materials available.

There are two parts to the Norman Rockwell Historic Trail. The first part of the trail takes you through the town that Norman Rockwell believed epitomized New England. The hike starts at the east end of Main Street. You will travel west, stopping at the various buildings that Rockwell saw and painted. You will walk to the west end of Main Street and have an opportunity to visit the gravesite of Norman Rockwell. After visiting Norman Rockwell's grave, you will continue to hike to reach your destination, the Norman Rockwell Museum.

The second part of the Historic Trail takes place at the Norman Rockwell Museum in Stockbridge. At the museum you will have the opportunity to view the largest collection of Rockwell paintings. You may take a guided tour or roam at your own pace. There is a charge involved in entering. You may want to check in advance to see how much it is. The information in the museum will help you better understand the life of Norman Rockwell, how he worked and why Rockwell was commissioned to paint certain paintings, and the techniques used by him in his paintings. There is also the possibility a guide may have some personal stories to tell you as well about their experiences with Norman Rockwell. As you travel through the museum, take the time to notice the stories that are being expressed through the pictures, the techniques used, and how Norman Rockwell captured the essence of what was happening in the world around him.

This trail guide contains all of the necessary information that you will need in order to complete the Norman Rockwell Historic Trail. When you have completed all the requirements for the Norman Rockwell Historic Trail, have your Scoutmaster submit the paperwork and the patches will be sent to the address provided.

Telephone Numbers for information:

Western Massachusetts Service Center	(413)-594-9196
Norman Rockwell Museum at Stockbridge	(413)-298-4100
Hours of Operation	November thru April
	Weekdays 10:00 am – 4:00 pm
	Weekends 10:00 am – 5:00 pm
	May thru October
	Daily 10:00 am – 5:00 pm

One of the most important things to remember before starting the Historic Trail is SAFETY FIRST!!!! Although Stockbridge is not busy like New York City or Boston, you will need to cross Main Street a few times. Make sure to travel together as a group and make sure to look both ways.

As part of the trail, you will also be required to go into some buildings and areas that require you to be respectful of the people and your general surroundings. Make sure to enter quietly, respect those around you, and exit. Scouts and leaders should each remember their personal meaning of the Scout Oath and Law and how the uniform and organization reflect a positive image to all others. While on the historic trail please make sure to take nothing with you but photographs and memories; leave nothing behind but footprints; and if possible, Leave No Trace – leave it better than when you passed by.

#### Accommodations:

If you are looking to stay for a day or so in the area, there are a couple of options open to you. First, you may contact the Shrine of the Divine Mercy Marion Fathers in Stockbridge. They are very accommodating and open to allowing small Boy Scout troops to camp in the fields. There are facilities available on site. You will want to contact the Shrine ahead of time. The contact information that you would want to use is:

Events Director / Divine Mercy Sunday Coordinator  
(413) 298-1259  
(413) 298-1398  
events@marian.org

You may also wish to contact the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation to make arrangements to stay at Beartown Mountain in Lee, Massachusetts near Benedict Pond. There is also October Mountain, but that is a further distance from Stockbridge. The contact information that you would want to use is:

Beartown State Forest  
P.O. Box 97  
Monterey, MA 01245  
(413) 528-0904  
<http://www.mass.gov/dcr/parks/western/bear.htm>

#### Biography:

Norman Percevel Rockwell was born on February 3, 1894, in New York City, the second child of Jarvis Waring and Anne Mary Nancy Hill Rockwell. He grew up amongst the hustle and bustle of New York City at the turn of the century. Some of his earliest recollections are of the victories of the Spanish American War and of the assassination of President McKinley.

The family grew up in the middle-class community of New York City. Waring Rockwell worked as an accountant for a factory, working to advance the family's social status. Waring was extremely dedicated to his wife and family. Mary Rockwell ran the household, but suffered from poor health much of her life, needing constant attention. During the summers, to escape the heat and stuffiness of the city, the family would take vacations, by trolley, to the countryside of the Bronx. Here Norman experienced the calm of the countryside and was able to gain inspiration from the people around him.

From an early age, Norman displayed great artistic ability, an ability that ran in the family. His maternal grandfather, Howard Hill painted portraits and landscapes. His sketching brought him notoriety at an early age. At the age of sixteen, he dropped out of high school in order to pursue a career in art enrolling full time at the National Academy of Design. Wanting change, he eventually transferred to the Art Students League. Here he was able to study what he wanted and was encouraged to become part of his artwork.

At the age of 18, Rockwell's career as an illustrator began. By 1913 he was employed by the Boy Scouts of America illustrating for Boys' Life Magazine. This would be the beginning of a life-long relationship with the Boy Scouts of America. By 1915 he was again able to escape New York City, moving to New Rochelle. While in New Rochelle he was influenced by J.C. Leyendecker, an illustrator for *The Saturday Evening Post*, who also painted for the Boy Scouts of America. In 1916, Rockwell submitted his first paintings to the Post, one being published that year. This proved to be the beginning of another long-lasting relationship. Norman Rockwell developed a 47-year career illustrating for *The Saturday Evening Post* creating over 320 different covers for the magazine.

The 1930's and 1940's are considered to be Norman Rockwell's best production years. In 1930 Rockwell married his second wife, Mary Barstow, a schoolteacher. Mary seemed to have a profound influence over Rockwell's paintings during their time together. Norman and Mary Rockwell would have three sons together: Jarvis, Thomas, and Peter. By the late 1930's the family decided it was time to move from New Rochelle, NY and in 1939 made the decision to move to the rural town of Arlington, Vermont. The move to Vermont started Rockwell's stylistic portrayals of simple life in rural America.

While in Arlington, Norman Rockwell painted four of his most well-known paintings. Inspired by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's address to Congress in 1943, he painted his *Four Freedoms* paintings; *Freedom of Speech*, *Freedom of Worship*, *Freedom From Want*, and *Freedom From Fear*. The paintings appeared as four covers on *The Saturday Evening Post*, and went on a national tour. Rockwell's paintings met with great success and raised over \$130 million for the war effort while on tour. It was lucky that the paintings were on tour in the summer of 1943, as a fire destroyed Rockwell's studio. He lost numerous paintings, as well as his entire collection of costumes and props. Gradually he built back what he lost in costumes, but the paintings that were lost were lost for good.

In 1953 the family decided to make one final move. Mary's health had been poor, and battling depression among other things, the family decided to make the move to Berkshire County to the town of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Here Mary entered as a patient at the Austin Riggs Center. The children grew up, moved away, and Rockwell continued to paint. He took over the upper floor of the Guerrieri Building on Main Street in Stockbridge and had a large plate glass window installed to allow for more natural light to paint by, and so he could look down on the goings-on on Main Street.

Norman Rockwell and his family became an everyday part of Stockbridge. Sadly, in August of 1959 Mary Rockwell passed away. Rockwell, devastated by the loss of his guide and inspiration, was at a loss. It had been a difficult road with Mary's sickness, and after her death, Rockwell became very depressed. Some of his paintings from late 1959 show just how distracted and effected Rockwell was by the death of his wife.

With the death of Mary came several changes in the life of Norman Rockwell. The year following her death, with the help of his son Thomas, Norman Rockwell published his autobiography called *My Adventures as an Illustrator*. The *Post* published various excerpts from the book in their magazine, the first excerpt with his *Triple Self Portrait* as the cover. A year later he married for a third time. He married a local, retired schoolteacher, Mary "Molly" Punderson. Two years later, he parted ways with *The Saturday Evening Post* after 47 years of service to work for *Look* magazine.

Continuing to paint everyday life, as painter for *Look*, Rockwell painted about the issues of the day. He painted the harsh realities of the time; civil rights, war, poverty, and space exploration. His work, which in the 1930's and 1940's, had been celebrated for depicting life as it was, was now being considered controversial due to the subject matter. This did not stop Rockwell from painting though. He was determined to paint what he saw, namely reality. In 1967 he painted another picture of everyday life in small town New England, probably his most famous painting aside from *The Four Freedoms*. It was published in *McCall's* as *Stockbridge Main Street at Christmas*. Now every December the town shuts down Main Street on a Sunday and re-enacts this famous scene.

Norman Rockwell had made his mark on United States history, both in illustration and in adding to its history. With his fame came the reality of being well known. While in Vermont, Rockwell had not had to worry about privacy like he had to in Stockbridge. People were coming to Stockbridge constantly to see Norman Rockwell, Stockbridge, and his South Street house. An addition was added to the back of the house, out of view of the tourists, to maintain his privacy. He would also retreat to his studio to avoid peepers.

In 1973 Rockwell established a trust to preserve his artwork for the future. His paintings were given to the Old Corner House Stockbridge Historical Society, later the Norman Rockwell Museum at Stockbridge. His studio was added to the trust in 1977. Now in declining health, Norman Rockwell and Molly retired to the house on South Street. In 1977 President Gerald R. Ford presented Norman Rockwell with the highest civilian honor in the United States, the Presidents Medal for his depiction of life in the United States for over 60 years. To honor Norman Rockwell, the local school children held a birthday party for him, sang "Happy Birthday" and presented him with a cake. Stockbridge even had "Norman Rockwell Day" where he and Molly were driven down Main Street as part of a parade in his honor.

Norman Rockwell won his place in the hearts of millions of people across the United States. When he passed away on November 8, 1978 at the South Street house in Stockbridge, the United States lost its most prolific artist, an artist that documented every possible aspect of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The funeral was held at Saint Paul's Episcopal Church on Main Street, and he was buried in the family plot in the Stockbridge Cemetery.

Today his legacy lives on at the Norman Rockwell Museum on Route 183 in the Glendale section of Stockbridge on the grounds of the former Linwood Estate. The museum offers regular and self-guided tours as well as numerous educational opportunities for both adults and children. The Norman Rockwell Historic Trail offers each Scout and Scouter an opportunity to experience Norman Rockwell's Stockbridge

and his art. We hope you enjoy your time in Stockbridge, New England's quintessential town.



From 1953 until 1978, Norman Rockwell saw the town of Stockbridge grow and change in many different ways. Each of the stops on this walking tour shares some significance with Norman Rockwell and his time in the town of Stockbridge. One of his favorite pastimes was riding his bike around town to get a better perspective of what the town was like. Enjoy your journey!

You will begin your walking tour by hiking from your campsite to the entrance to the Marian Fathers. From this vantage point there are two directions you can go. If you head straight ahead the road will lead you to the middle of Main Street, and if you turn left you will end up at the east end of Main Street. For the purposes of this walk, you will want to take a left.

This left turn will take you down Vine Street. You will begin to notice the various houses that make up the community and begin to also understand why Norman Rockwell believed that Stockbridge was the quintessential New England town. When you have reached the bottom of the hill, you will be at the east end of Main Street. Take a right to head into town. As you hike down the road, notice the different houses that line the Main Street. If you look closely, you will notice that there is one thing missing along the street.

What seems to be missing down Main Street?\_\_\_\_\_

You will want to cross the street as you start down Main Street, as it will be easier access some of the sites this way.

Stop #1 on the walking tour is the former Williams High School/Stockbridge Plain School. This location has been the site of education in the town of Stockbridge since the 1830's. The present building, built in 1913, housed first the high school. Over the years it has also housed both the high school as well as the elementary school. The year 2005 was the last year students attended classes in the building. Today it houses the town offices.

Norman Rockwell found inspiration in the walls of this school as many of his younger models were students at the Stockbridge Plain School. In the main lobby of the school right now there is an exhibit that shows the many faces of the townspeople who modeled for Mr. Rockwell.

The town of Stockbridge was originally called Indiantown. John Sergeant was sent to Stockbridge at the request of the local Mohican Indians who wished to learn more about the Christian religion and to be better educated in European customs.

Looking at the front façade of the building, what figure seems to stand out multiple times? Why do you think the town chose this figure?

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Once you have the answer to this question, you are ready to move on to the second stop on the tour.

Stop #2 is the large white building at the corner of Elm Street and Main Street. One of the oldest homes in the town of Stockbridge, the Dwight House, also known as the Old Corner House, was the home of one of the early families to inhabit Stockbridge. The elder Mrs. Dwight was very influential in town, so influential that she was the one who designated where the library was to be built, according to town lore.

In 1967, a small group of townspeople, knowing that the building was for sale, decided to purchase it with the intention of creating a Stockbridge Historical Society to preserve and display the history of the town. It was not long after this that Norman Rockwell gave three of his paintings to the museum to fill holes in their display. The Society was more than happy to take and display the paintings. The paintings remained here until 1994 when they were moved to their new location.



What was the Old Corner House from the early 1970's until the early 1990's?

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The tour will now take you off Main Street, but don't worry....you will return.

Stop #3 is a little ways down Elm Street. It does not matter which side of the road you are on and you will know when you are at the right building when you see its bright red door. Norman Rockwell was often asked to paint pictures for insurance companies as well as various organizations. For one such calendar he used this building. Built in 1898, the building was once a very important spot, centrally located, in the town. Located in the industrial section of town, Monday nights saw the gathering of the towns' men at this spot thru the 1970's.

What was this building originally used for? What does it look like it is used for now? What time does the clock say?

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Your tour continues from here back to Main Street.

Stop #4 is the town library. Norman Rockwell visited the library on a regular basis, and was one of its' key supporters during his time here in Stockbridge. For its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary, he even drew a special illustration. The original building was built in 1862 and looked nothing like what the present building looks like. A limestone building, it looked very ornate with two large stone plaques on the front. An addition was added in 1937 and in 1938 the exterior of the building was covered in brick to give it a more uniform look.

The library is open Tuesday through Saturday from 9:00a.m. to 5:00p.m. If you have the opportunity, please go inside and look around. If you do not have the opportunity to visit the library, you can proceed to Stop #5 Upon entering the library, take notice of the two wings of the library. The wing to the left is the original library. The wing to your right is the addition from 1937. Notice the differences in the two wings. From the outside you can not see these differences.

What are the names of the two wings of the library?

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When you have answered this question, you will want to head downstairs into the Historical Room. Mrs. Barbara Allen, the curator will be there. The historical room was created after the addition was put on to the building in 1937. There have been a total of three curators since 1937. One of the earlier curators was a personal friend of Norman Rockwell and helped him on a regular basis with costumes and other historical information. Take some time to look around the historical room. If you have an questions you have not been able to answer, feel free to ask Mrs. Allen.

You have one other question to answer before you leave the Historical Room and that is:

Who were the previous two Curators of the Historical Room and for how many years did they serve?

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You are now ready to head to Stop #5. When you leave the library, you will want to take a left. This is one of those instances where you will need to make a choice. You can look at Stops #5, 6, and 7 on either side of the road. It may be easier to cross to the other side of the road, or it may not be. The decision is yours. Regardless of when you do it, you will need to cross the street at some point in time.

Stop #5 is known as the Guerrieri Building. This building has great significance in the history of Norman Rockwell and the town of Stockbridge. The lower part of the building has always housed some form of grocery store. In the 1950's and 1960's it was known as Mazzeo's Market. The building's relationship with Norman Rockwell is twofold. The relationship began in 1953 when he moved to Stockbridge. His first residence in town was a small house at the west end of Main Street and was not like his home back in Arlington, Vermont.

Why do you think Norman Rockwell was interested in the upper part of the Guerrieri Building? Why do you think he put in the large plate glass window?

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The other reason for the significance of the building is that it is one of the key focus' of his *Stockbridge Main Street at Christmas* which appeared in McCall Magazine in 1967. If you are on the other side of the road, take a look at Main Street from this vantage point. Every December the town returns to 1967 as it recreates this picture and brings back the spirit of Norman Rockwell and of days gone by in the town of Stockbridge.



You may now progress to Stop #6, which is just a few paces down Main Street.

Stop #6 is the old Town Offices. The former repository of the town records, many people over time walked thru the doors of this building to register births, apply for marriage licenses' and file death certificates...and of course don't forget to pay taxes! This building served as the town hall thru the turn of the last century when they built a much larger building at the west end of Main Street.

In what year was this building constructed?

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Again, Norman Rockwell used his surroundings in his paintings. The painting below shows the interior of the Town Clerk's office. The gentleman seated behind the desk was a local resident – Jason Braman, who ran the Braman store – the building just next to the library. You may have noticed that the building now houses a Yankee Candle Shoppe.



Stop # 7 is one of the most well-known spots in the whole town. The Red Lion Inn is as much an icon in the town of Stockbridge as Norman Rockwell is. Norman Rockwell would meet friends for lunch every Thursday here. He also enjoyed sitting and rocking on the porch during the summer months. The Red Lion Inn is the final building in the Christmas painting.

What do you notice about the Red Lion Inn in the painting?

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The building that you see today is not the original Red Lion Inn. Although there has been an inn at this location since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the current building was constructed after the previous building burnt to the ground in 1896. At that time Charles and Mert Plum ran the Red Lion Inn. When the building caught fire, it is said that Mrs. Plum made an attempt to save many of the antiques that were inside the building, particularly her teapots. Some of those teapots are on display inside. The Red Lion Inn, now owned by the Fitzpatrick family, has recently gone thru a huge renovation both inside and out.

What year is painted on the shield the Red Lion holds in his paw?

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You will now want to turn left and head down South Street, also known as Route 7. As you walk down the sidewalk you will notice the length of the Red Lion Inn, something you might not notice if you were to just look at the front of the building.

Stop #8 is a little before the entrance to Maple Street. Still a private residence, this was Norman Rockwell's second home in Stockbridge. Built in the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this house has seen a number of famous townspeople, including members of the Field family, John Z. Goodrich, a local businessman and Congressman, and more importantly Norman Rockwell.

You may have noticed that the home, still a private residence, is located close to the road. Trees were planted along the roadside to add to the privacy of the homestead. When Norman Rockwell lived here, he would often complain about the fact that he had little privacy. People were constantly coming to the house wanting to see Norman Rockwell. Additions were made to the house in order to give the family some privacy. Mr. Rockwell also found privacy in his studio.

In what year do you think the house was built?

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Now you will need to go back to Main Street and cross over to the other side of the road. From Stop #9 you will be able to get a better look of Main Street as Norman Rockwell would have seen it and as he painted it at Christmastime.

Stop #9 is known as the Benjamin Block. This building was originally located where the manse for St. Paul's Episcopal Church is now. Before the turn of the last century, it was moved so that the manse would be closer to the church.

A.E. Benjamin ran his pharmacy and general store from this location. This building served as one of the towns' drug stores, ice cream parlor, dentist office, Western Union office and town youth gathering place. According to the towns history "the stools at the soda fountain and the small booths were always occupied, especially on Sunday mornings, when coffee and conversation were hot items. It was here that Norman Rockwell found the inspiration for his painting *After the Prom.*"

What businesses are run out of this building now?

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Stop #10 is just next door. St. Paul's Episcopal Church. This is the church that Norman Rockwell and his family attended while in Stockbridge. The building that you see here is not the original building. This edifice was constructed in 1883 at the behest of Charles E. Butler, a distinguished New York lawyer. It has been considered to be Stockbridge's Taj Mahal. The building was designed by Charles F. McKim of the famous McKim, Mead, and White Architectural firm in New York City. Charles Butler had the new construction commissioned after the death of his wife, Susan Ridley Sedgwick Butler. The original building had a large clock tower and looked more Gothic.

If you are able to, take a look inside the church. In the baptistery you will notice a set of stained-glass windows.

What prestigious person, famous for stained glass, do you think might have made these windows?

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If you are not able to go inside the church, here is another question. In the alcove there is a statue of an angel that was made by another local artist. This particular artist lived at Chesterwood in Stockbridge and was also commissioned to sculpt the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. Who was he?

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You will want to remain on this side of Main Street until you reach the Stockbridge Town Cemetery. Be careful crossing Pine Street. Stop #11 is just on the other side of Pine Street.

While crossing, take notice of the war monument on the island.

What war is this memorial for? What battles are listed on the monument?

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Stop #11 is the law office of Jonathan Field. The Field family was a very prominent family in the town of Stockbridge. David Dudley Field Sr. was the fourth minister in the town. He had a number of sons including David Dudley, Jr., Cyrus, Jonathan, and Henry. Jonathan Field decided to pursue a career as a lawyer, setting up his office in the small white building just off Main Street. Besides being his law office, this little building also has another significance.

Jonathan's brother, Cyrus, was an inventor and scientist. One of his greatest achievements was the laying of the first Trans-Atlantic cable allowing telegraph messages to be sent from the east coast of the United States to England. In order to ensure that the family knew first of his success, Cyrus field had a telegraph wire strung from Pittsfield down to his brother's law office. It was here in 1866 that the town received the news of the cable's success.

Stop # 12 is a ways down Main Street. As you are walking down this stretch of Main Street, take some time to enjoy the village. Do you understand why Norman Rockwell felt this was the quintessential New England town?

Before you get to Stop #12, there are a few other points of interest that are of historical significance to the town. The two large white buildings that you will be passing by on your right are the Austin Riggs Foundation. The Foundation promotes



psychological treatment and recovery. Psychologist Erik Erikson was an influential member of the foundation adding to the practices of the Foundation.

Across the street, behind a veil of trees, you will notice a pinkish looking house. This is the Sedgwick Homestead. Built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the house has never been out of the family. Theodore Sedgwick, the first inhabitant of the homestead, was a lawyer and later a Congressman. It was Theodore Sedgwick who took the case of Elizabeth Freeman, a black slave of Col. Ashely of Sheffield, Ma. and was able to gain her freedom for her on the basis of civil rights, not property. From this the wheels of change began to turn, eventually leading to the outlaw of slavery in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The next building of historical significance is the Mission House. Built in 1739, it was the home of the first minister to the Stockbridge Indians. John Sergeant built the house for his wife, Abigail, who wished to have a formal home in which to live. Take note of the elaborate Connecticut doorway. The doors were brought to Stockbridge from the Connecticut River Valley via a wilderness path. John Sergeant met with the Stockbridge Indian chief, Chief Konkapot here many times and discussed their language and the Christian religion with him and other Indians as well. John Sergeant died here in 1741. The house has a little more history to it, but we will discuss that later.

Continuing down Main Street you should be coming up on Stop #12. This is the last house before the Stockbridge Town Cemetery. This was the first residence of Norman Rockwell and his family in Stockbridge. Many people do not realize this was where the family first stayed. It is in some contrast to his second residence.



Stop #13 and #14 are across the street. Again, safety first! Mind the passing cars!

Stop #13 is the Children's Chimes. A gift to the town of Stockbridge from David Dudley Field, Jr. (son of the 4<sup>th</sup> minister) the Chimes were built in 1878 as a memorial to his grandchildren. Constructed on the site of the first mission church, the Children's Chimes are in operation to this day. The tower contains nine bells which weigh in at 8,000 pounds! David Dudley Field set up an endowment for the upkeep of the Children's Chimes and left wishes that they be played every evening from "apple blossom time until frost."

The chimes themselves work the same way that they did back in 1878. There is no electricity used, but instead large wooden levers that must be pulled to make the bell toll. Renovations have been done recently to restore the Chimes and keep them in working order. Above the doorway there is a plaque dedicating the Chimes.

What does the inscription above the door say?

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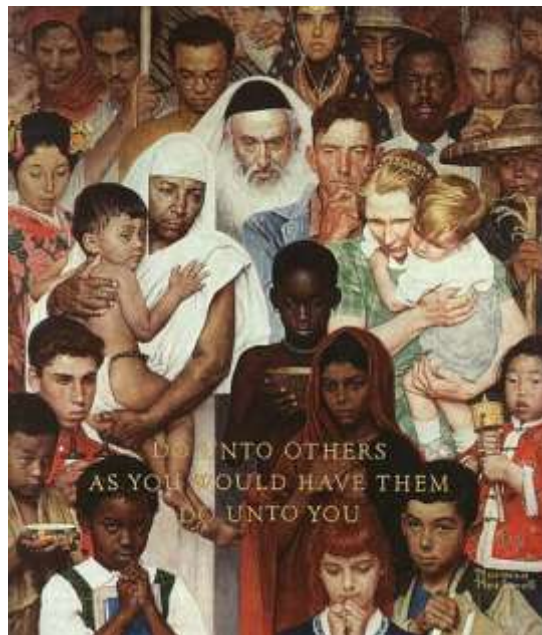
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Stop #14 is the First Congregational Church. Norman Rockwell believed in showing religious equality. His paintings *Freedom of Religion* and *The Golden Rule* both illustrate this. The Congregational Church was the first church in town. John Sergeant was the first minister to the Stockbridge Indians followed by Jonathan Edwards. The current building has seen countless generations pass through its doors.

The building has seen its' up times and down times. At the turn of the century the steeple of the church was hit by lightning and caught on fire. Luckily the steeple was the only part burnt. In the late 1960's the church was broken into and the original communion set used by John Sergeant was stolen. Today a replica is displayed in the sanctuary.

In what year was the Congregational Church built?

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Just as a little historical aside, the majority of buildings made of brick in the town of Stockbridge were built sometime during the 1820's.

Stop #15 requires that you cross the street again and head into the Stockbridge Town Cemetery. There are many people of importance buried in the town cemetery, including many of Rockwell's former models. As you enter the cemetery, please remember to be respectful.

There are four stops here in the town cemetery. The first stop is just past the cemetery vault. The Field Family plot. Here you will find the members of the David Dudley Field family. You may try finding some of the family members that have been mentioned earlier in the tour.

Across from the Field Family plot is the Sedgwick Family plot. Theodore Sedgwick and his wife are buried in the center of the plot and his descendants are scattered around him.

What is different about the layout of the Sedgwick Family plot?

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From here you will want to go to the back left corner of the cemetery. Here you will find two gravestones pertinent to our tour. The two graves that you will want to look at are right at the corner.

The first gravestone is that of the Musgrave family. The Musgrave family was related to Charles E. Butler who built and lived at the Linwood Estate. Percy Musgrave is famous for being an astronaut. It was the Musgrave family who sold the property on which the Norman Rockwell Museum now sits.

The second gravestone is just to the left of the Musgrave family stone, and that is the gravestone of Norman Rockwell and his two wives, Mary and Molly.

After you have paid your respects to Norman Rockwell, it is time to move on to Stop # 16. To exit the cemetery, you have two options. You can return to Main Street the way you came, or you can exit out onto Church Street and walk up to Main Street. The choice is yours. The walk-up Church Street might be a little more scenic.

Again, you will need to use caution as there is no sidewalk from this point on until you reach the Norman Rockwell Museum itself.

Stop # 16 remembers the original inhabitants of Indiantown, the original name for Stockbridge. Built from local stone taken from Ice Glen, the Indian Burial Ground memorial was constructed in 1877. It was placed in this spot by the Laurel Hill Association, the United States first town improvement organization. The founder of the Association was a great granddaughter of John Sergeant.

What does the inscription on the front of the rock say?

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Stops #17, #18, and #19 are all together. From the Indian Burial Ground memorial, you will want to continue west. After you pass the golf course and cross the bridge, you will want to take the right in the fork in the road. Stay to the right-hand side of the road, and keep an eye out as there is still no sidewalk. You will follow this road until you have reached Butler Road. Go down Butler Road, cross the bridge, and then you will be on the grounds of the Norman Rockwell Museum.

Stop #17 is Norman Rockwell's Studio, Stop #18 is the Norman Rockwell Museum, and Stop #19 is the Linwood Estate. You do not need to check in at the Museum first. Which place you stop at first is up to you. When you get to the Norman Rockwell Museum you will need to check in at the front desk. Enjoy your time at both spots.

Stop #19 is the Linwood Estate. The Linwood Estate was built by Charles E. Butler. Again, the connections come together. Members of the family lived here through the 1940's. During the winter months Linwood is not open to the public, but if you are making the journey during the summer stop buy.

When you have finished at the Norman Rockwell Museum and Studio, you will need to return to the Marian Fathers to complete the Historic Trail. To get back to the Marian Fathers, it is suggested that you use the same route you took to get to the Norman Rockwell Museum, but with one change. When you return to Main Street you can walk up Pine Street, the street in between the Field Law Office and St. Paul's Episcopal Church. If you head straight up Pine Street, it will take you back to the entrance of the Marian Fathers.

Stop #20 is on the grounds of the Marian Fathers. You may need to do some looking. To give you a hint, it is closer to the Marian Shrine than to our campsite. Stop #20 is a stone slab that has a carved inscription. The marker was placed in the spot where

an earlier home stood. This building served yet another inspiration for a painting of Norman Rockwell's.

What building originally stood at this site?

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M348 John Sergeant and Chief Konkapot



You have now completed the Norman Rockwell Historic Trail. We hope that you have enjoyed this glance at the world Norman Rockwell knew so well for over 20 years.



## Norman Rockwell Trail Order Form

Unit Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Community: \_\_\_\_\_

District: \_\_\_\_\_ Council: \_\_\_\_\_

We would like to order the items below for our unit:

Order Quantity	SKU	Description	Retail	Total
	C122	Norman Rockwell Historic Trail Patch	\$5.00	
	C123	Norman Rockwell Historic Trail Medal	\$10.00	
	188	BSA Historic Trails Award Patch	\$3.29	
	S/H	Shipping and Handling	\$10.00	

Please send our items to:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Town/City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send completed questionnaire and order form to:

Western Massachusetts Council, BSA

1 Arch Road, Suite 5

Westfield, MA 01085

[wmctpost@scouting.org](mailto:wmctpost@scouting.org)

413-594-9196