



Purified by Fire: A History of Cremation in America

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Igniting the masses in conflict, the emergence of cremation as a death rite has consumed the last century of American history in flames of debate and plumes of literary metaphor. Yet, with growing acceptance of cremation, the rigid boundaries of religious tradition have been transcended as gracefully as the souls that shrug the limitations of collarbones, cochleas, and the weary flesh that once held them fast.

As Assistant Professor of Religion at Boston University and co-author of *The Encyclopedia of American Religious History*, Prothero conveys a distinct authority to this religiously relevant study, without losing the objectivity and zeal of a true historian. *Purified by Fire*, an historical account of cremation in three parts, reveals an unexpected buoyancy as Prothero pays ample attention to the wielding of metaphors and literary imagery by both cremationists and traditionalists. In hopes of bolstering the ranks of cremation supporters by condemning the grave and deifying the flame, advocates conjure bloated corpses who offer “habitat and pabulum to the universal scavengers which feed and fatten by the millions on the feculent matter.” In contrast, staunch conventionalists invoke images of the “blazing features and hands that yesterday were your soul’s delight,” in an effort to hold their sacred ground.

“Why hide Reason’s, or Affection’s eyes? The grave pollutes, the furnace purifies.” These words from *The Urn*, a nineteenth century pro-cremation publication, epitomize the cremationist sentiments of an era characterized by sociocultural shifts—America’s Gilded Age. Clinging primarily to the pro-cremation arguments of “sanitary science,” pioneering reformers believed that traditional burials polluted physically as well as spiritually. Following the Civil War, America nurtured a preoccupation with cleanliness as a host of epidemics including cholera, typhoid, and yellow fever caused widespread panic. Focus shifted to the emission of “miasma,” the noxious fumes that were thought to seep from the decaying flesh of buried corpses spreading disease with each failing coffin lid.

With cemetery lanes thought to be lined with the vile vials of pestilence, burial alternatives were proposed such as the fashioning of the corpse as “the filament in an

incandescent lamp” via electrocution and the electroplating of the deceased for exhibition in “domestic galleries.” Cremation, however, was the most viable alternative, supported by social reformers who fleshed out a demographic of well-educated, white, middle-class eccentrics with interest in cultural reform and diverse religious roots. Opposed to the notion of bodily resurrection (the primary religious roadblock to the acceptance of cremation) supporters echoed the sentiments of the ancient Greeks in asking, “What self-respecting soul would want to return to a body?”

The chronology of *Purified* brings next an exploration of America’s Progressive Age—an era driven by the agendas of business. This socioeconomic transition demanded a shift from the controversy surrounding cremation, toward that of technological refinement and mastery. The revamping of furnace design, incineration technique, and facility architecture—in addition to the formation of an administrative infrastructure—primed cremation for a period of exponential growth. This began in the mid-1960s and reaches into the twenty-first century. Comprising the final third of the historical narrative, Prothero presents the “boom” of cremation as it continues to benefit from a theology that embraces “an alternative view of the self as essentially spiritual.”

Audiences with interest in historical accounts, religious studies, and even those with a general taste for the macabre may be drawn to the pages of *Purified*, spurred on by its delicate balance of humor and scholarship. Inclusions of numerous photographs, illustrations, and woodcuts as well as a comprehensive timeline, add greatly to the appeal and balance of the book. Importantly, the book emerges as a study in personal and cultural introspection above the overt breadth of research. The product of the “alchemy” of death, Prothero finds the corpse “a powerful symbol, charged with meanings as many and varied as human cultures and individual personalities.” Here, the dichotomy of the book emerges subtly, presenting both the origin of cremation historically upon the skeletal framework of American culture and its sinewy insertion upon American death rites. Together, actively driving the diversification of American religion and culture, they shift the ashen face of death—fueled by flame and cradled by crucible.

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