

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

other names/site number DUNNING STREET RURAL CEMETERY

2. Location

street & number DUNNING STREET (NY ROUTE 67)

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town MALTA

state NEW YORK code NY county SARATOGA code 091 zip code 12020

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Ruth A. Pierpont DSHPD 12/29/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain):

for Larson H. Beall 2-23-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY
 Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: _____

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Synopsis

The Dunning Street Cemetery, known otherwise as the Dunning Street Rural Cemetery, is located in the Town of Malta, Saratoga County, New York. It is a roughly four and one-half acre burial ground that was first established for interments in the 1770s. The original cemetery, believed to be about one acre in extent and established on land provided for this purpose by the Dunning family, was expanded to achieve its present dimensions by ca. 1930. It remains an exceptionally important historic resource in the Town of Malta, given how modern development has transformed this area of Saratoga County from its once-rural disposition and reshaped the nearby segment of U.S. Route 9 into a commercial corridor. Given these circumstances, the cemetery is among the preeminent historic assets in Malta, the final resting place of many members and descendants of the first pioneer families and those who shaped this locale's early development and character. Established at a time when Malta, then part of Albany County, was a relative frontier area, the cemetery is now largely encircled by modern development; nevertheless, visual impacts are in some measure limited to the commercial properties located to the south, across Dunning Street. The cemetery retains a full spectrum of funerary art and characteristic gravestone typologies spanning its active use, among them markers of the standard type with three-lobed, flat, segmental and Gothic-arched heads, some of which exhibit Neoclassical iconography typical of the early decades of the nineteenth century; and those associated with the middle and later decades of the nineteenth century, some more architectural or sculptural in nature than the standard marker type, such as representations of the obelisk and Neoclassical column type. Interesting representations of early twentieth century stones are also present and these, in concert with the earlier examples, provide for a veritable catalog of shifting tastes and fashions in American funerary art from the time this cemetery was established. Recent and ongoing efforts have seen to the repair and cleaning of any number of markers, this work adhering to accepted standards in gravestone restoration.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The Dunning Street Cemetery is located in the Town of Malta, Saratoga County, New York, in that part of the town that is often referred to as "Downtown Malta." The nominated cemetery, consisting of 4.53 acres of associated land, is located directly north of and adjacent to Dunning Street—New York Route 67—in an east-west corridor which is bracketed by U.S. Route 9 to the east and I-87 ("Northway") to the west. Kendall's Way, which extends northwards from Dunning Street, is located a short distance from the eastern boundary of the cemetery, while Kelch Drive, which also extends northwards from Dunning Street, is situated a short distance from the western boundary; the latter provides access to a small residential enclave and connects with a Dunning Street traffic circle. Modern commercial development has in recent years transformed this once rural area of Malta, leaving the cemetery largely surrounded by various businesses and associated parking, save for a dense section of forested land that is present along the west boundary and approximately one-third of the northern boundary.

The cemetery, which is roughly rectangular in plan, has three points of vehicular access from Dunning Street providing for communication with the cemetery's interconnected road system. The easternmost and central access roads extend in a straight line northward and combine to form a U-shaped drive; the westernmost road is aligned northward as well, curves as it passes a rounded section of burial plots, then turns to the east where it meets a small circular roundabout which connects it with the central access road. The cemetery's topography is

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

County and State

flat with limited landscape embellishment save for a small number of conifers which are present near the center; the grounds do not exhibit manipulated design features but instead largely portray natural conditions. A decorative cast-iron fence, some sections of which are badly damaged, aligns the southern boundary. It is interrupted in the three locations where vehicular access is maintained from Dunning Street; the gates for these three entrances, since removed, are presently stored within the cemetery. A cast-iron sign, which reads "DUNNING STREET RURAL CEMETERY ASSN" and on which is the date 1837, is situated between the central and westernmost points of access from Dunning Street. As for the remaining areas of the cemetery perimeter, they are marked by non-historic chain-link fencing.

Graves are generally arranged in rows on a north to south axis, the one deviation being the circular area of plots that abuts the westernmost access road. A majority of the cemetery's land is now occupied by grave sites, the exception being a rectangular strip that forms a portion of the northern border. The earliest burials and associated grave stones are located near the southwest corner of the cemetery and along the western half of the southern perimeter. The most recent graves are found in the eastern portion of the cemetery. A full range of characteristic funerary art, from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, is present.

Funerary Art

The nominated property was established in the eighteenth century, in the immediate pre-Revolutionary period, as a burial yard for members of the Dunning family and, soon thereafter, other Malta families; it later fell under the auspices of the Dunning Street Rural Cemetery Association. The style of monuments found in the cemetery is diverse and representative of changing tastes in funerary art from the last quarter of the eighteenth century through the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. No examples of stones with carved winged effigies or death's head motifs, both of which were common in the pre-Revolutionary period, are present. The earliest types usually have three-lobed heads, a treatment that extended into the early decades of the nineteenth century. Stones of Neoclassical inspiration, characteristic of the first decades of the nineteenth century, exhibit design vocabulary such as carved low-relief urns and willow trees and are typically rendered in marble. No examples of sandstone markers are present. The mid-nineteenth century is represented by cut-stone markers featuring inscriptions on square or rectangular backgrounds and having flat, rounded or segmental-arched heads, or larger typologies such as stone obelisks and Neoclassical columns. Of those markers surveyed, only one revealed the stone cutter responsible for its execution; this is the gravestone of Hiram Mosier (d. 1820), which was cut by the Stillwater stone crafter Walter Broughton.

Many of the earliest stones have weathered badly so as to make their inscriptions illegible or difficult to decipher, but they are nevertheless of a recognizable type, having been fashioned from marble with three-lobed heads, a treatment that continued to be used into the first decades of the nineteenth century. The stone of Jedidiah Millerd (1752-1813) is of this type, but handled in interesting fashion. The area beneath the three-lobed head features larger and smaller low-relief panels, the upper one being occupied by a circle motif into which Millerd's name, birth and death dates were carved, the lower one being bush-hammered. The central portion of the head, meanwhile, features the juxtaposition of urn and willow motifs. Of similar date and conception is the stone which was crafted by Walter Broughton for Hiram Mosier, which exhibits similar Neoclassical motives in addition to distinctive Masonic iconography. The head is of a three-lobed type with the central area occupied by urn and willow motifs, not unlike the Millerd stone; the two outside lobes are articulated as fully carved circles with spiral motifs. As for the stone's central panel, it is highlighted by an arched motif with corresponding fans and a carved "G." This letter and the corresponding arch indicate Mosier's affiliation with the Grand Arch Masons. The central panel carries the following inscription:

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

County and State

Mr. Hiram Mosier
Eminently skilled in
Architecture, resigned
his immortal faculties
to the Grand Architect
of the Universe
June 2, 1820
In the 44th year of his age.

An additional panel, located near the base, provided an area for an epitaph or short verse, a feature of stones of this period. Mosier's grave likewise retains its original footstone, which is inscribed "Mr. Hiram Mosier," and which is situated east of the larger stone. A simple but pleasing variant from this era is the stone of Phebe Ann Hermance, who died as an infant in 1827, which has a rounded head with cusped corners and a simple but pleasingly executed inscription.

By the mid-nineteenth century the standard gravestone sometimes assumed a simplified and chaste appearance, as manifested in the Dunning Street Cemetery by stones such as that marking the grave of Dennis Marvin (ca. 1773-1845). Rendered in marble, the marker is reduced to a simple rectangular form with a flat head; the inscription was executed as a simple circular motif with both raised and recessed lettering. Another example of the work of this era is the stone of Richard Dunning (ca. 1767- 1856), which is a plain flat-headed stone upon which Dunning's information was carved in raised letters on a rectangular panel with a carved ogee-moulded border. The stones of Lana and Jeremiah Harris, both of whom died in the 1850s, are of this type, though the raised lettering used was executed in an interesting and unconventional fashion.

Multiple examples of mid to later-nineteenth century forms of more elaborated conception and scale are present in the nominated cemetery and represent a more visible and costly approach to gravestone design. Among these is the monument marking the grave site of General John Dunning (1767-1850) and his relations. Crafted from marble it is of a simplified obelisk type, consisting of a three-tiered base above which rises a four-sided obelisk upon which the inscriptions were rendered. A related variant is the Neoclassical column type monument such as that marking the burial of Thirza Shirley (d. 1878), wife of George Rogers, which consists of a three-part base which is surmounted by a tapered, unfluted column terminated by an urn. Other Neoclassical-themed monuments include those which combine multi-tiered bases with moulded and chamfered forms terminated by urn motifs. The Near family monument, rendered from white marble, is a conspicuous example of this type, albeit late, as is the monument marking the gravesites of the Brahm family. The marker of the Lamb family is another of a related type, though rendered in part in polished granite with modest Neo-Grec detailing.

Gravestones from the first quarter of the twentieth century include that marking the burial of Chauncey Van Hyning (1880-1924); crafted from gray marble, it features stylized geometric forms and a simple inscription. The slightly earlier stone of Bert Van Hyning (1886-1911) is also highly stylized, but with design vocabulary of a decidedly naturalistic flavor.

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1775- ca. 1930

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Broughton, Walter; stonecutter (Hiram Mosier stone)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, ca. 1775- ca. 1930, begins with the establishment of this land as a burial yard and terminates at ca. 1930, at which time it is believed to have assumed its current dimensions.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The nominated property is a cemetery; as such, Criteria Consideration D has been invoked.

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Dunning Street Cemetery in Malta, Saratoga County, was established nearly 240 years ago and has since that time served as one of the town's principal burying grounds. Established on lands associated with the Dunning family, one of the pioneer families of Malta, which came to this region of present-day Saratoga County on the eve of the American Revolution, it contains the burials of any number of individuals who collectively shaped the development and early character of this locale. Land for the cemetery was provided for by the Dunnings, who had arrived there from Connecticut ca. 1771-72; the earliest identified interment, which dates to 1775, is the grave of Hannah Green Dunning, wife of pioneer Michael Dunning. While a meeting was conducted in 1865 for the purpose of organizing a Dunning Street Rural Cemetery Association, it appears no incorporation was made at that date and a formal incorporation did not occur until the early twentieth century, in 1908. The cemetery boasts a characteristic array of funerary art spanning the years of its active use, and efforts are presently ongoing to undertake the rehabilitation of damaged stones. The Dunning Street Cemetery is being nominated in association with National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the area of Exploration/Settlement, given the interment there of any number of prominent individuals who collectively shaped the early identity of Malta, including veterans of the American Revolution and subsequent military conflicts. It is additionally being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of Art, given the significant collection of funerary art maintained there. The Dunning Street Cemetery is being nominated at the local significance level. In an age where modern development has drastically reshaped the complexion of this part of Saratoga County, the cemetery remains a touchstone to Malta's past and those who lent definition to its early character.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Background

The Dunning Street Cemetery originated on land set aside by the eponymously named family, whose pioneer forebear, Michael Dunning, came to this region of New York State from southwestern Connecticut in the early 1770s. Dunning, who served in the militia during the American Revolution, was born in Newtown, Fairfield County, in 1726, and died in Malta in 1813. The earliest marked burial within the cemetery is that of Dunning's first wife, Hannah Green Dunning (b. 1723), who died in January 1775. The Dunnings came to what would later become Malta following the purchase of over 1,100 acres of land, where they established a farm, after a brief sojourn in nearby Stillwater; the family deeded a portion of this land for the creation of a burial yard and additionally lands to serve as a common, or public square, later known as the parade ground. This area of the town, referred to in more recent times as "Downtown Malta," was known variously in the past as Dunning Street Corners and Malta Post-Office. While nothing remains of the Dunning farm, its general location is noted by a historic marker which is located a short distance west of the nominated resource. The remains of 37 members of the Dunning family are interred in the Dunning Street Cemetery.¹

Prior to 1802 most of the present-day Town of Malta was part of the Town of Stillwater, and prior to 1791 what is today Saratoga County remained within the boundaries of Albany County. The lands that came to form Malta were associated with two major eighteenth century land grants, the Kayaderosseras and Saratoga patents. Settlement of this region was first witnessed in the period between the French & Indian Wars and the American Revolution. Many of the principal early settling families, of which the Dunnings were one, came to the region by way of Connecticut; of the Dunning's arrival in Malta the following was offered by Nathaniel Sylvester in his 1878 *History of Saratoga County*:

¹ Milo B. Dunning and S. Wright Dunning, *Genealogical Notes on the Dunning Family in America* (1915), 28.

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

County and State

Michael Dunning, with six sons and three daughters, came from Connecticut in 1771 or 1772 and settled on the site of what is now Dunning Street Corners, or Malta Post-Office. His pioneer farm included a large tract of land at that point, and his first house was erected on or near the site of the present store of Zaccariah Seddon. Michael Dunning joined the Presbyterian Church at Ballston Centre at an early day.²

The traditional accounts of one early Malta family, and the forbidding circumstances they overcame, was conveyed by Lewis Smith, a son of pioneer Samuel Smith—who came to Malta from Norwalk, Connecticut, “somewhat earlier than the Burgoyne Campaign [1777]”— to Sylvester in 1878. Samuel Smith and family traveled from New York City northward to Albany via the Hudson River, then on foot to Schenectady and from there overland to Ballston, by which time they had but 25 cents and no tools nor other material goods to their name:

...Samuel Smith was a blacksmith, and he told his neighbors, among whom was Noah Olmstead, that if they would go to Stillwater and procure blacksmith tools from Burgoyne’s surrendered camp he would do their blacksmithing until they were satisfied. They went and procured an English bellows, a vise, two hammers, and two pair of tongs. Brought them on a pole slung across their shoulders to East Line; and thus Mr. Smith was established in blacksmithing.³

Other early families, in addition to the Dunnings and Smiths, whose members and descendants are interred at the Dunning Street Cemetery, include the Abeels, the Deyoes, the Landons and the Millards (Millerds variously). The settling families which came to the region from Connecticut, among them the Dunnings, are referred to in the historical record as the “Connecticut colony,” while others arrived there from earlier populated areas of New York State. The nominated cemetery serves as the final resting place for a number of Malta veterans, including those who served in the American Revolution, among them Jeremiah Betts (1746-1798) and Samuel Godes (d. 1816). The cemetery also contains the remains of Hiram Mosier (ca. 1776-1820), who married into the Dunning family.⁴ His gravestone, crafted by the Stillwater stonecutter Walter Broughton, noted that he was “eminently skilled in Architecture,” though no information relative to his activity in the building trades has yet come to light.

The nominated cemetery was noted in 1878 by Sylvester as one of the principal burying grounds in Malta, along with those “near Mr. Yeager’s, the one near Armstrong’s on the west town line... one near the place of B.V. Hall, and also northwest of Malta Ridge.” It is depicted on the inset map of Malta included in the 1866 Stone & Stewart atlas, where a simple rectangular parcel marked “Cem.” is shown.

In February 1865 an organizational meeting was conducted to form the Dunning Street Rural Cemetery Association; however, there is no evidence that a formal incorporation was made at that time. This meeting occurred at a time when the Rural Cemetery Movement was exerting considerable influence on contemporary American society. This movement advocated for the construction of cemeteries with varied topography, naturalistic landscape features, and serpentine circulation systems—features expressive of the Picturesque mantra—meant to provide what was deemed a suitable environment in which to honor the deceased and invoke in visitors a sublime and contemplative atmosphere. It was around this time (ca. 1864) that a cemetery of this type was laid out in nearby Jonesville, Saratoga County, by the engineer and landscape architect Burton A. Thomas (1809-1880). While some thought may have been given to transforming the earlier burial yard into a more suitably Picturesque affair in line with these ideals, no significant attempt appears to have been mounted

² N.B. Sylvester, *History of Saratoga County* (Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 380.

³ *Ibid.*, 381.

⁴ *Genealogical Notes*, 29.

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

County and State

to alter the cemetery's existing topography or to institute a major reshaping of its landscape components and instead the cemetery appears to have largely retained its earlier appearance.

Formal incorporation of the Dunning Street Rural Cemetery Association occurred in April 1908, some 43 years after the first organization meeting was conducted. It assumed its present dimensions ca. 1930.

Funerary Art Context

The funerary art located within the Dunning Street Cemetery represents shifting tastes in gravestone design while additionally speaking to the tastes and means to those for whom and by whom the various markers were erected. The simplest stones, of which examples are found from the latter-eighteenth and the first decades of the nineteenth century, consist of simple cut-stone markers, rectangular in shape with three-lobed heads, and without embellishment save for their inscriptions. The more fully developed early stones, also dating from this period, employ finely wrought Neoclassical design vocabulary and inscriptions, with low-relief carved urns and willow trees being seemingly ubiquitous motifs. Neoclassical philosophies and attitudes began to transform American material culture in this period, and as interest in classical art and architecture began to take hold, and as attitudes towards death and mourning evolved, new and more suitable imagery was required. The urn and the willow tree became preeminent symbols of this new vocabulary and were much employed at the end of the eighteenth and during the first decades of the nineteenth century. The willow was an ancient mourning symbol while the urn was a symbol borrowed from the Romans and one with specific funerary connotations. These design motifs were expressive of a developing trend toward sentimentality in funerary art and were accompanied by a noticeable change in tone relative to inscribed epitaphs, whereby stark messages of life and death were replaced by more contemplative and reflective thoughts. Marble was the material of choice, and the vast majority of stones from the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century were rendered in this material.

Neoclassical influence is still evident in some of the mid-nineteenth-century grave stones, though here the treatments are more restrained and somber, and typically without accompanying iconography. The standard markers of this era often featured an inscription on a square or rectangular background and have flat, peaked, rounded or segmental-arched heads. A standard treatment of this era consisted of a rectangular marker with a panel defined by a moulded border with an ogee profile, the inscription being executed on the panel in either raised or low-relief lettering; sometimes the panel was omitted and the lettering executed so as to form a circular motif. Iconography is all but absent on these types but when used subtle in execution. There are examples of more fully developed monuments from this period, as well, such as those of the obelisk and column form, which continued to be popular into the later decades of the nineteenth century. As for materials, granite, both polished and unpolished, was a popular choice for larger monuments in the latter decades of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century.

The cemetery contains at least one example of the work of an identified stonecutter, that being Walter Broughton of Stillwater. A native of Windham County, Connecticut born in 1768, Broughton was noted in Sylvester's 1878 county history as a stonecutter, teacher, and tavern operator. Another source indicates that Broughton "combined with his profession [teaching] that of singing master," in addition to being a stonecutter and later the proprietor of the old Patrick tavern.⁵ Broughton was advertising his services in area newspapers as early as 1809, in which he noted the availability of architectural components and grave markers, which could be

⁵ George B. Anderson, *Our County and its People: A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Saratoga County, New York* (Boston: Boston History Company, 1899), 88.

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

Name of Property

County and State

fashioned from “elegant dark clouded marble.”⁶ As with other tradesman of this era, he noted his willingness to accept both cash and “country produce” in return for his services.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anderson, George B. *Our County and its People: A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Saratoga County, New York*. Boston: Boston History Company, 1899.

Dunning, Milo B., and S. Wright Dunning. *Genealogical Notes on the Dunning Family in America*. 1915.

Sylvester, N.B. *History of Saratoga County*. Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.53 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>598214</u>	<u>4758371</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the two enclosed maps, both of which are entitled “Dunning Street Cemetery, Malta, Saratoga Co., NY,” and which were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000 and 1:4,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was drawn to include only land associated with the cemetery during the cited period of significance, ca. 1775- ca. 1930. No additional or “buffer land” has been included.

⁶ Advertisement in the *Independent American* (Ballston), 10 October 1809

DUNNING STREET CEMETERY

SARATOGA COUNTY, NY

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date September 2014
street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643 ext. 3265
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

PHOTOGRAPHS by William E. Krattinger, September 2014

TIFF format; original files at NYS DHP, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY 12199

- 0001 **General view, looking east, Dunning Street to right**
- 0002 **General view, looking to northeast, showing early to mid-19th century stones in foreground**
- 0003 **General view, looking to northeast, showing stones grouped in circular pattern**
- 0004 **Detail view, headstone of Hiram Mosier, cut by stonecutter Walter Broughton, 1820**
- 0005 **Detail view, footstone of Hiram Mosier**
- 0006 **Detail view, dual headstone of sisters Elizabeth Story and Phebe Sutherland, 1826**
- 0007 **Detail view, headstone of Phebe Ann Hermance, 1827**

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dunning Street Rural Cemetery Association, Inc.
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

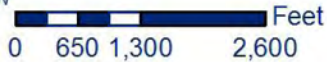
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Dunning Street Cemetery
Malta, Saratoga Co., NY

Dunning Street (NYS Rte. 67)
Malta, NY 12020



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

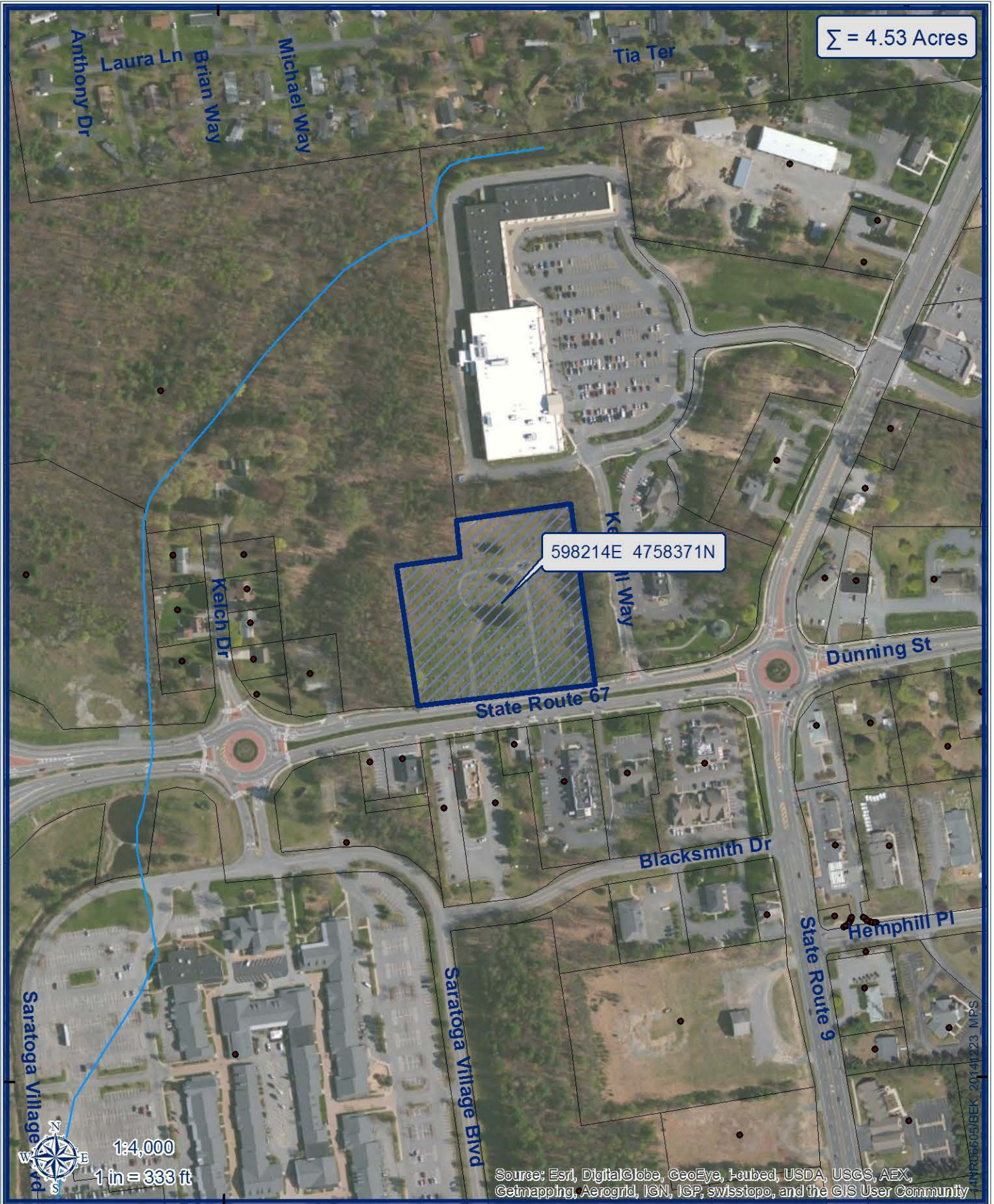


Dumming St. Cemetery

Tax Parcel Data:
Saratoga Co. Planning
www.maphost.com/saratoga



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$\Sigma = 4.53$ Acres

598214E 4758371N

4758000

4758000

598000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Dunning St. Cemetery

Tax Parcel Data:
Saratoga Co. Planning
www.maphost.com/saratoga



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community





BERNARD W. LITTLE

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LANA,
WIFE OF
JEREMIAH HARRIS,
1817-1850

JEREMIAH
HARRIS,
1817-1850
OCT. 20, 1850.
AGED 62.

TRIPP

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VINCENT

VINCENT

HARRIS

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LASHER

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WANNYNE

JOSEPH S. SICKLER
MAY 7 1820 - FEBRUARY 1898
MARY SICKLER
MAY 10 1825 - FEBRUARY 1898
MAY 10 1825 - FEBRUARY 1898
SICKLER

NARRIS

EG V

Mr. William Mosier,
Eminently skilled in
Architecture, resigned
his immortal faculties,
to the Grand Architect
of the Universe,
June 2^d 1820.
In the 41st year of his age.

*The herch's mortal part decays
Yet in those earthly courts he rears
Sings praise, and even with heavenly voice*

MARY MARIA JONHIS
WIFE OF
GEORGE W. MAIL
DIED
FEB. 27. 1887
A. E. 62 YRS.





W. H. L. J. J. J.

In memory of two Sisters who lived their
life on the 20th & 21st of Feb. 1826: at the same house
with but 15 hours difference in the time of their
departure.

Elizabeth Story, Consort
of Benj. Story, died on
the 21st in the 40th year
of her age.

Phebe Sutherland Consort
of Rev. Lewis Sutherland
died on the 20th aged
46 years.

No more to part and ever more
In Jesus' arms we'll be
Her home is Home, where both Story
She sings her praise to glory above.

Rest Phebe, till Jesus calls us again,
In His arms we'll be
Rest then in hope to see the morning will come
When Jesus calls us all to His about town.

Children of the same Parish members of the same household of
Faith, united in Christ, if they had met in death they were not
strangers.

In Memory of
PHI BE ANN
Daughter of Uriah
C. and Betsy
Hermance who
Died Sep' 12th 1827
aged 6 months.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dunning Street Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Saratoga

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/23/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000033

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-23-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

29 December 2014

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following nomination, on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Dunning Street Cemetery, Saratoga County

Please feel free to call me 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office