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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 SOUTH SALEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 111 SPRING STREET not for publication
city or town SOUTH SALEM vicinity
state NEW YORK code NY county WESTCHESTER code 119 zip code 10590

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

Russell A. Peepert DBA/TPO 7/9/14
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 Edson H. Beall 9.10.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery
 Name of Property

Westchester County, NY
 County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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: N/A
 walls: N/A

 roof: N/A
 other: N/A

South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Name of Property

Westchester County, NY

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery is a small burial ground located in eastern Westchester County, New York, a short distance from New York's border with Connecticut. Consisting of slightly more than one acre of land, the cemetery was established in the first half of the eighteenth century and saw its last burial in 1928. Although the burial ground predates it, since the mid-eighteenth century the cemetery has been, and remains, associated with the adjacent South Salem Presbyterian Church. The ca. 1826 meetinghouse that accommodated that group's worship needs was destroyed by fire in the 1970s and the present edifice was erected soon thereafter; given the historic house-of-worship no longer remains, the burial ground is being nominated for listing independent of the remaining church property, which contains the 1975 church building and a ca. 1880s manse. A total of 373 identified graves, ranging in date from 1739 to 1928, are contained within the nominated property's boundary; these include two local veterans of the French & Indian War and 26 area residents who served during the American Revolution. The cemetery additionally contains the remains of a number of notable South Salem residents, among them Reverend Solomon Mead, who was pivotal in the establishment of the Presbyterian church at South Salem, and Joel Bouton, a Revolutionary War veteran who served as an assessor, clerk and supervisor early in the town's history. Two distinctive sections, separated by a driveway, constitute the cemetery; graves are largely aligned on a north-south axis and, in the northernmost section of the cemetery, come within close proximity of the church. Grave markers represent a full range of period types including early stones with winged effigies and death's head motifs and those which reflect the influence of Neoclassical motives. The vast majority of the stones are of a simple type, being crafted from marble, red sandstone and slate and having lobed, flat, round or segmental-arched heads, in addition to a few with cusped or quarter-round corners. A restoration project was recently undertaken and rendered repair and stabilization work to damaged stones.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery occupies 1.2 acres of land adjacent to Spring Street and west of Lake Shore Drive in the hamlet of South Salem, which is located in the Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County. It corresponds with an irregular parcel that is bounded to the west and south by Spring Street and to the east by residential property; to the north is the South Salem Presbyterian Church, and beyond that an associated manse. The nominated cemetery parcel is a separate entity from the parcel upon which the church building is located, containing .8 acres of land, and a second parcel containing the church's manse, which consists of 1.64 acres of land. Vehicular access to the cemetery is by means of a paved driveway that connects with Spring Street at two locations and also has a spur which provides access to the church, the manse, and further north a large paved parking lot. A row of mature deciduous trees is present along the east border and four large trees, also deciduous, are present near the south and west boundary. The site is characterized by gently undulating topography planted with grass, with the graves aligned in rows on a north-south axis, tending northwest to southeast and largely following the alignment of the eastern boundary; the grave stones are oriented so as to face west, and those near the northeast corner of the nominated parcel come in close proximity to the church proper. The paved driveway divides the cemetery into two distinctive zones with the bulk of the stones being located in the northeast section. Further south of the nominated property is the roughly east-west alignment of County Route 35, which Spring Street connects with at points east and west, and which crosses into Connecticut a short distance to the east. Truesdale Lake is located to the immediate northeast.

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Description

The nominated property was established in the eighteenth century, perhaps as early as 1710, for use as a graveyard for South Salem residents and as such its existence predates the establishment of the adjacent church; the earliest identified burial is presently acknowledged as 1739. The cemetery does not exhibit manipulated design features and instead largely portrays natural conditions.

The style of monuments found in the cemetery is diverse and representative of changing tastes in funerary art from the second half of the eighteenth century through the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. Nevertheless, there is an apparent homogeneity in regards to the scale and the type of markers employed. Some are rather restrained in treatment and carry simple inscriptions carved on otherwise unembellished stones; the earliest types usually have three-lobed heads, a treatment that extended into the early nineteenth century. Also present are a number of stones, also from the period spanning the turn of the nineteenth century, which employed "cusped" heads, i.e. those with incurved corners. Examples of the traditional winged effigy and death's head types and present and document the early stonemason's craft and a more elaborated treatment. These predate those stones of Neoclassical inspiration, which feature characteristic design vocabulary such as carved low-relief urns and willow trees and are most often times rendered in marble. 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. Conspicuously absent are larger typologies such as stone obelisks and zinc markers. Even the early twentieth century stones were well integrated into the existing grave stone stock and exhibit features more characteristic of the nineteenth century.

The stone of Elizabeth Gilbert, or Gilbert (d. 1774), is an excellent representation of the early "death's head" type. It is a three-lobed type rendered in slate, the head of which is occupied by a winged skull. A decorative carved border of a foliate type frames the inscription, which indicates Gilbert was the wife of Josiah Gilbert, Esq., and notes her as "a virtuous wife, tender mother & benevolent neighbor." Similar is the stone of Epenetus How, or Howe (d. 1773), which employs these same decorative devices. Also similar to the Gilbert and Howe stones, but predating them by a decade, is the grave marker of Lois Bouten (d. 1764), which features a more elaborated death's head motif and similar foliate border. Roughly contemporary with these three examples is the stone marking the grave of Anna Gilbert (d. 1778), which has a three-lobed head but is otherwise far simpler in conception and execution.

Notable among the early, pre-1800 markers is that denoting the gravesite of Mary Northup (d. 1761); it was fashioned from red sandstone and has a well-articulated three-lobed head. A winged effigy occupies the head, below which is a simple inscription.

The marker denoting the grave of Clark Mead (d. 1832) is among those which exhibit features expressive of a different era of funerary art. No longer present are the three-lobed head and winged effigy and death's head iconography; instead, the marker is a square-headed marble stone the upper third of which is embellished with low-relief carving consisting of a central urn flanked by willow trees. Not all stones of this era featured embellishment inspired by interest in classical antiquity; the stone marking the grave of Jonah Benedict (d. 1826), which features a simple but handsome inscription and the head of which has incurved corners. Simpler yet, and representative of the first decades of the nineteenth century, is the stone marking the grave of Alvah Benedict (d. 1817), who died as a young child; his grave is marked by a simple stone with square head. A marble marker denotes the grave of Reverend Solomon Mead (d. 1812). It features a lobed head that gives way to incurved or "cusped" corners, a low-relief carved urn being located within the central lobe. The inscription was rendered on an oval-shaped field that is defined, at top and bottom, by handsomely rendered foliate motifs.

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Two stones dating from 1855, those of Hannah Hull and John Q. Adams, are expressive of mid-nineteenth century tastes and are restrained in conception and treatment. Hull's stone is square-headed and was rendered in marble; embellishment is limited to the execution of part of the inscription and the first name was executed in raised letters against a recessed background. Adams's stone is similar, though it has a peaked head and his full name was executed in raised letters against a recessed background. Both rise from stone bases. The stone of Molly Adams (d. 1856) is a more fully developed example of the type, having a peaked head and fielded panel upon which the inscription was rendered; it, too, rests on a base. The stone of Jesse Hait (d. 1871) employs the fielded panel of this type; however, the head is segmental arched, and not peaked.

A late nineteenth century example is that stone marking the grave of Henry T. Bouten (d. 1885). It has a segmental-arched head and rests of a full base; the side edges are embellished with a lamb's tongue chamfer, between which is the inscription.

Notable is the execution of the early twentieth century makers, which exhibit traits that recall nineteenth century precedents. Among these is that of Clara Bouten (d. 1915), a simple stone with rounded head and with Bouten's full name executed in raised letters against a recessed background. The stone of Clarissa Keeler (d. 1925) is much the same.

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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.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

ART

Period of Significance

ca. 1739- 1928

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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. 1739 to 1928, is initiated with the earliest-identified burial and terminates at 1928, the date of the last interment there.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criteria Considerations A and C have been invoked; the cemetery is owned by the South Salem Presbyterian Church and is being nominated exclusive of the other church-owned resources.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery is significant for its direct association with the early settlement of this Westchester County, New York locale and further for the collection of funerary art contained therein. Long associated with the South Salem Presbyterian Church but nevertheless predating it, this burial yard contains 373 graves the earliest of which is recorded as 1739; early records suggest the graveyard may have been established in the first decade of the eighteenth century. Among those interred there is the Reverend Solomon Mead (1725-1812), a Yale graduate and the first minister of the church established in South Salem in 1752; Mead served in that capacity for nearly half a century and remains a preeminent figure in the early history of this locale. Also interred there are two veterans of the French & Indian War and 26 local veterans of the American Revolution, many of them members of prominent local families who shaped the development and early affairs of South Salem. The headstones which mark the individual gravesites offer a relatively comprehensive account of historic period design and tastes in funerary art, including stones embellished with winged effigies and death's head motifs and those which were display carved Neoclassical motifs; marble, sandstone and slate are among the materials from which stones were crafted. In 2012 a major rehabilitation of the cemetery was undertaken which included repair and stabilization of damaged and fallen stones, an affirmation of the dedication and reverence paid to this early Westchester County burial ground. The South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery is being nominated in the local context in association with Criterion A, in the area of Exploration/Settlement, for its direct association with the early settlement and development of this locale, and additionally under Criterion C, in the area of Art, given the important collection of stones located there which portray various periods and themes in eighteenth and nineteenth century gravestone design. It remains an important historic resource chronicling the early history of South Salem, Westchester County.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context

The Town of Lewisboro was known before 1840 as South Salem and previous to that Lower Salem, so as to distinguish it from adjacent North Salem. North Salem and Lower Salem were, prior to 1783, contained within the larger town of Salem. Renamed in honor of John Lewis, a prominent early citizen and philanthropist, Lewisboro was, along with the towns of North Salem, Cortlandt, Yorktown and Somers (formerly Stephentown), created from lands originally contained within the Cortlandt Manor. This sizeable tract, encompassing a considerable portion of this part of the lower Hudson Valley, was granted to Stephanus Van Cordlandt prior to 1700 and was first populated by tenant farmers. Lewisboro assumed its present boundary in 1844 following the annexation of land formerly contained within North Salem. Its first settlers had arrived during the 1730s and the first town meeting was conducted in April 1747. The town's location between the Hudson River, to the west, and southwestern New England, to the east, was responsible for its early cultural complexion. Areas in the western portion, originally within the bounds of the Cordlandt Manor, were first settled by tenant farmers, many of them of Dutch extraction, while the eastern lands, once contained within Connecticut and the disputed Oblong tract, were settled principally by New Englanders from coastal areas of that state. Settlement clusters developed in the hamlets that are today known by the names of South Salem, Goldens Bridge, Cross River, Waccabuc, Lewisboro and Vista. South Salem, where the nominated property is located, was by the late 1860s a modestly developed hamlet where both an Episcopal and Presbyterian church were located, in addition to a district school and limited commercial interests, among them a blacksmith shop.¹

¹ Frederic Shonnard and W.W. Spooner, *History of Westchester County, New York* (New York: New York History Company, 1900); map noted as "Lewisboro Town, Goldens Bridge, Cross River, South Salem" in *New York and Its Vicinity* (1867) by F.W. Beers, A.D. Ellis and G.C. Soulle.

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The cemetery is associated with, but nevertheless predates, the Presbyterian Church of South Salem. The roots of this religious organization date to 1752 when a subscription was initially circulated. Reverend Solomon Mead was the first minister to serve this group, which prior to 1763 was of Congregational persuasion and associated with the Fairfield County Association in Connecticut. The Presbyterian Church of Lower Salem, as this locale was once known, was formally incorporated in 1785 with Abijah Gilbert, Jacob Hoyt, Matthew Seymour, Gideon Seely, Michael Halstead and Nathaniel Newman as trustees; Nathan Rockwell and Gould Bouton were noted as elders at that time. As noted in 1848 the church “occupied a commanding position” and was “a handsome wooden structure, sixty feet by forty, surmounted with a tower and spire. The latter serves as the beacon to the surrounding country.”² That building was erected in 1826 and modified in 1872 and again in 1902. By the 1860s the church’s property included a meetinghouse, a manse, and a lecture hall, in addition to the burial ground. The church burned and was completely destroyed in 1973, and the present building, located on the immediately adjacent parcel, dates to 1975. The 1848 account also notes the cemetery and the stones there commemorating members of the Keeler, Rockwell, Ferris, Gilbert, Loundsberry and Mead families, in addition to that of Reverend Solomon Mead.³

The earliest recorded deed for the nominated property dates to 1751, when, in consideration of “of our love and good will for the inhabitants of Salem,” property was given “for the use and improvement of the first Presbyterian or Independent minister that shall be settled and ordained.”⁴ A church and school were located on the church property as early as 1760, as these buildings are mentioned in a deed given by Thomas Rockwell of Norwalk, Connecticut to Josiah Gilbert in that year. In 1764 a second deed was executed by Rockwell, which, along with the 1760 deed, is believed to have merely affirmed clear title to the one and one-quarter acres of land that were already occupied by a church and the nominated graveyard.⁵ Given the burial ground predates the establishment of the church it is being nominated independent of the other church property, a circumstance resultant from the destruction of the historic meetinghouse in 1973. The establishment and earliest history of the cemetery prior to its association with the church remains unclear.

The cemetery contains the remains of many important early South Salem residents, including veterans of the French & Indian War, the American Revolution, and the War of 1812. Sylvenus Ferris (1738-1824) and David Pardee (1739-1809) were both veterans of the French & Indian War, and Ferris additionally served in the Revolution. Other Revolutionary War Soldiers interred there are Amos Benedict (1722-1809); Isaac Benedict (1746-1813); Captain Moses Bouton (1756-1847); Gould Bouton (1730-1811); Joel Bouton (1757-1832); Abijah Gilbert (1737-1822); Benajah Gilbert (1744-1794); Jacob Gilbert (1747-1831); Nathan Gilbert (1727-1798); Jacob Hoyt (1735-1813); Isaac Hull (1744-1812); Samuel Isaacs (1756-1819); Aaron Keeler (1760-1811); David Keeler (1745-); Andrew Mead (1758-1836); Lebbeus Mead (1750-1814); Dr. Benjamin Miller (1744-1788); Nathan Northrup (1721-1804); Job Rockwell (1746-1827); Nathan Rockwell (1738-1803); Thaddeus Rockwell (1753-1828); Nehemiah Stebbins (1729-1807); Joseph Webster, who was also a veteran of the War of 1812 (1756-1838); and Ebenezer Wood (1731-1824). Two veterans of the War of 1812 are also buried there, in addition to Joseph Webster, those being Jacob Hull (1782-1857) and Ebenezer Wood (1774-1862).

² Robert Bolton, *A History of the County of Westchester*, vol. 1 (New York: Alexander Gould, 1848), 268-70.

³ *Ibid*, 270.

⁴ Joseph A. Webster, *A Brief History of the Presbyterian Church of South Salem, New York, 1752-1902* (Elizabeth, NJ: Journal Printing House, 1902), 30.

⁵ *Ibid*, 31.

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Preeminent among those early South Salem residents interred in the cemetery is Reverend Solomon Mead, who played a critical role in the establishment of the South Salem Presbyterian Church and the early life of this locale. The church served as a focal point for many members of the early community and Mead played a prominent role as a key force in its establishment and continued success. Mead was born in Greenwich, Connecticut in 1725 and studied at Yale University. He came to what would become the hamlet of South Salem about the age of 26, and there proved critical in the organization of a church to which he served as the first minister. His contributions to the church at South Salem were noted in the records of the session in September 1812:

Departed this life, Rev'nd Solomon Mead, aged 86 years, 9 mos., 2 days. He officiated in the ministry 48 years, 3 mos. and 15 days.

In his ministry, baptized children and adults, 912; and married 666.

Here we see ended a long life of a venerable minister, who may be remembered by this church for his great zeal in the cause of religion, for his planting a church in this place, and in letting his light shine in such a manner as to be imitated safely by all.⁶

Joel Bouton is among those Revolutionary War veterans noted previously as being interred in the cemetery. Bouton served as a lieutenant during the war and afterwards held many important town offices, among them those of assessor (ca. 1787), supervisor (1807-1808) and clerk (1813-16). The house he purchased in 1785 from the Commission of Forfeitures for the South District of New York remains ("Osborn-Bouton-Mead house, NRHP-listed 2004), it having been previously resided in by members of the Osborn family, British sympathizers who may have migrated to Canada. Bouton enlisted in the Westchester County Militia and served for a time as a quartermaster; it is believed he may have been involved in the capture of General John Andre, for which he was apparently compensated.

Sylvanus Ferris is one of two veterans of the French & Indian War interred at the South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery. A native of Fairfield County, Connecticut, Ferris served as a private in Captain Stephen White's Company of Stanwich, 9th Regiment, during the French & Indian War. He entered service in August 1757 when the company marched to relieve Fort William Henry at Lake George. He wed in Greenwich, Connecticut in 1761, where he remained until the outbreak of the Revolution. It was apparently due to the exertions of local Tories that Ferris relocated across the state line, into Westchester County, and he subsequently served during the Revolution. In 1782 he purchased property leading from Canaan Parish to Ridgefield, Connecticut, located about four miles south of South Salem; the homestead stood nearly opposite a store and post office which he operated, and there he maintained a tavern until ca. 1815. Sylvanus Ferris was frequently elected to public office and, in 1783, one year after moving to Lewisboro, was chosen as the local highway commissioner. He was by faith a Presbyterian and associated with the church at South Salem.

Another important figure in the early history of South Salem, and interred in the nominated cemetery, is Josiah Gilbert; among the first settlers, an influential member of the church and the town's first treasurer, he died in 1781. His gravestone notes that he was a person "very Eminent to promote ye Gospel and ye public good."

⁶ Quoted in Webster, *Presbyterian Church of South Salem*, 48-49.

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Funerary Art Context

The monuments present in the South Salem Church Cemetery are, as a collection, representative of changing tastes in funerary art from the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century. A number of early, pre-1800 stones are present which feature death's head and winged effigy embellishment and portray the work of unidentified stone carvers. This iconic imagery was much employed in the eighteenth century and is characterized by the use of winged skulls or effigies in the central lobe of what is typically a three-lobed head.

The stones of Elizabeth Gilbert (d. 1774) and Lois Bouten (d. 1764) are excellent representation of the early "death's head" type, while the gravestone of Mary Northup (d. 1761) is of the winged effigy type, and one of a number of stones crafted from sandstone. Examples of similar and less ornate stones from this period also remain, either of the three-lobed or flat-headed variety. That of Nathan Gilbert (d. 1798) was rendered in sandstone and employs a three-lobed head and exhibits a skillfully carved inscription. A few, such as that marking the grave of Sarah Bishop (d. 1758), have worn away to such an extent so as to render the inscription all but illegible.

By the early nineteenth century changes that redefined tastes in gravestone design were apparent, and with them the eventual abandonment of the winged effigy, death's head, and the three-lobed head that had been definitive features of eighteenth century design. Neoclassical philosophies and attitudes began to transform American material culture; 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 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. The marker denoting the grave of Clark Mead (d. 1832) is among those expressive of this era; it is square-headed and embellished with low-relief carving consisting of a central urn flanked by willow trees. Earlier by some two decades is the stone marking the grave of Reverend Solomon Mead (d. 1812). In this instance the central lobe remains, though in this instance embellished with an urn motif. Low relief foliate carving in a chaste, Neoclassical taste define the oval form upon which the inscription was rendered. The stone of Jacob Gilbert (d. 1831) is another example of this type. It has a segmental arched head and features urn and willow embellishment in addition to, like Solomon Mead's stone, low relief foliate carving defining an oval upon which the inscription was carved.

The mid-nineteenth century is represented in the South Salem cemetery by cut-stone markers featuring inscriptions on square or rectangular backgrounds and having flat, peaked, rounded or segmental-arched heads. Iconography is all but absent and when used subtle in execution. Conspicuously absent are larger and characteristic gravestone typologies such as obelisks; instead, the stones of this period are instead of a scale and treatment compatible with the earlier stones. Characteristic are small stones set on bases with names rendered in raised letters against a recessed background; fielded panels were sometimes used as a background for inscriptions, and edges are sometimes defined by chamfering. A variety of stones displaying some of these attributes are present and date from the 1850s into the 1870s. The stone marking the grave of Anna Louise Bouton (d. 1858), who died at age 3, is a particularly poignant example of this type and period. It has a two part base and the inscription "LITTLE ANNA" with a carved flower above; the flower and name Anna are rendered in raised letters against a recessed background.

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Most of the later nineteenth and early twentieth stones follow the pattern established, in terms of scale and type, by earlier stones.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)
N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bolton, Robert. *A History of the County of Westchester*, vol. 1. New York: Alexander Gould, 1848.

Shonnard, Frederic and W.W. Spooner. *History of Westchester County, New York*. New York: New York History Company, 1900.

Webster, Joseph A. *A Brief History of the Presbyterian Church of South Salem, New York, 1752-1902*. Elizabeth, NJ: Journal Printing House, 1902.

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 1.26 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>621097</u> Easting	<u>4570084</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The boundary is depicted on the enclosed mapping, which is drawn at a scale of 1:24,000 and 1: 4,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds with the current legal boundaries for the parcel and represents the original extent of the cemetery and does not include any additional property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation

date February 2014

street & number PO Box 189

telephone (518) 237-8643 ext. 3265

city or town Waterford

state NY

zip code 12180

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, TIFF format, courtesy of South Salem Presbyterian Church, 2013
Digital files at NYS OPRHP, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY 12188**

- 0001 General view, looking west towards church building
- 0002 General view, looking north towards tree line
- 0003 View showing cluster of early three-lobed stones
- 0004 View showing Mead family stone grouping
- 0005 View showing stones of characteristic Neoclassical type
- 0006 View showing stone of Mary Weed, d. 1795
- 0007 View showing stone of Lois Bouton, d. 1764

Property Owner:

name South Salem Presbyterian Church

street & number same as nomination address

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.).

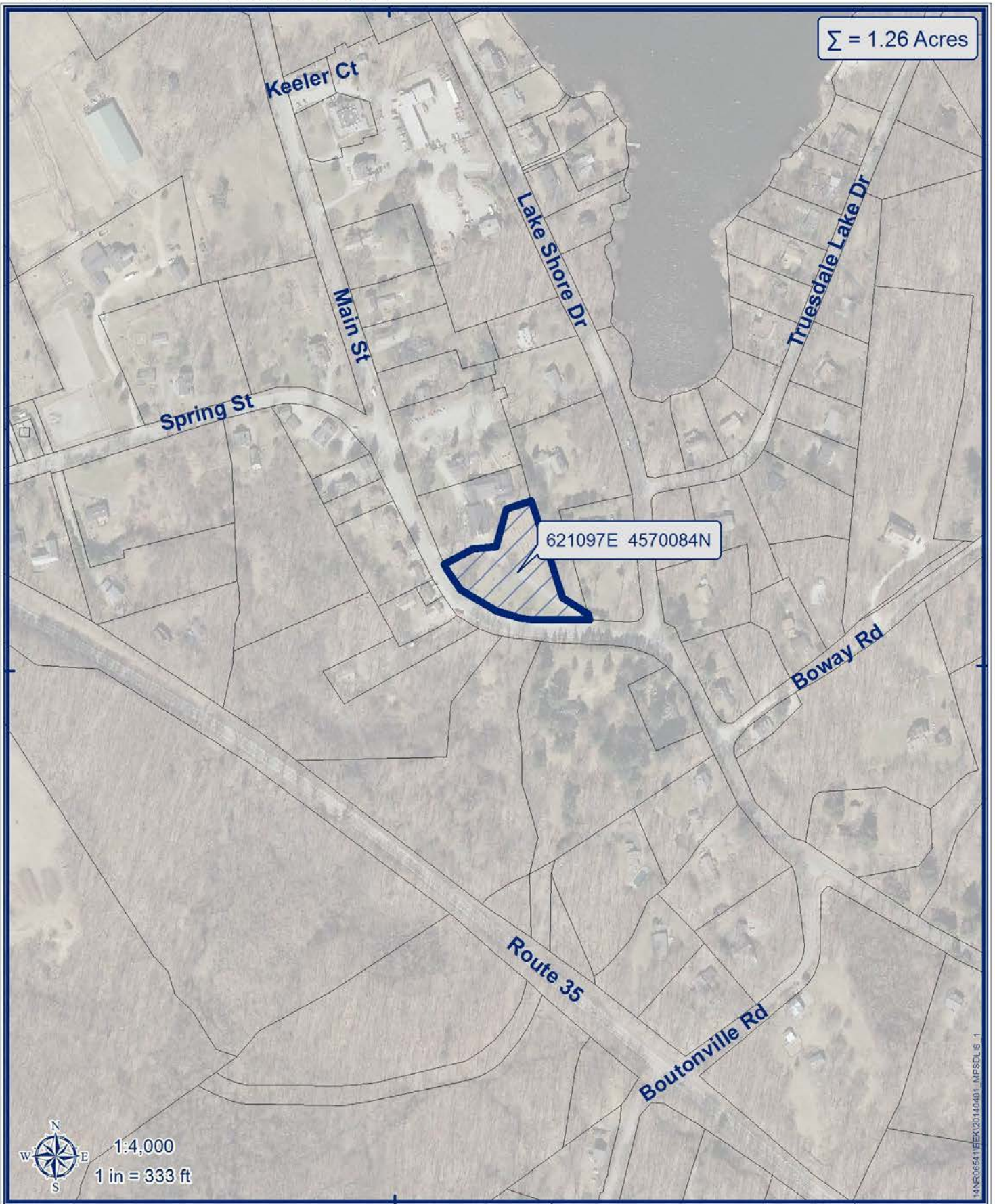
South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Name of Property

Westchester County, NY

County and State

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.



$\Sigma = 1.26$ Acres

621097E 4570084N

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft

621000

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



Tax Parcel Data:
Westchester Co, RPS
giswww.westchestergov.com



South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery
South Salem, Westchester Co., NY

Spring Street
South Salem, NY 10590

Paech Lake, NY
Quadrangle



South Salem Presbyterian
Church Cemetery

1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

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



Tax Parcel Data:
Westchester Co. RPS
giswww.westchestergov.com







IN MEMORY OF
JESSE WALKER
BORN
MAY 12 1842
DIED
MAY 25 1870

In
MEMORY OF
ELIZABETH
Wife of
Benjamin Bennett
who died
Feb 2 1877
Aged 50 Yrs 5 Mo
1827 D.

In
MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]

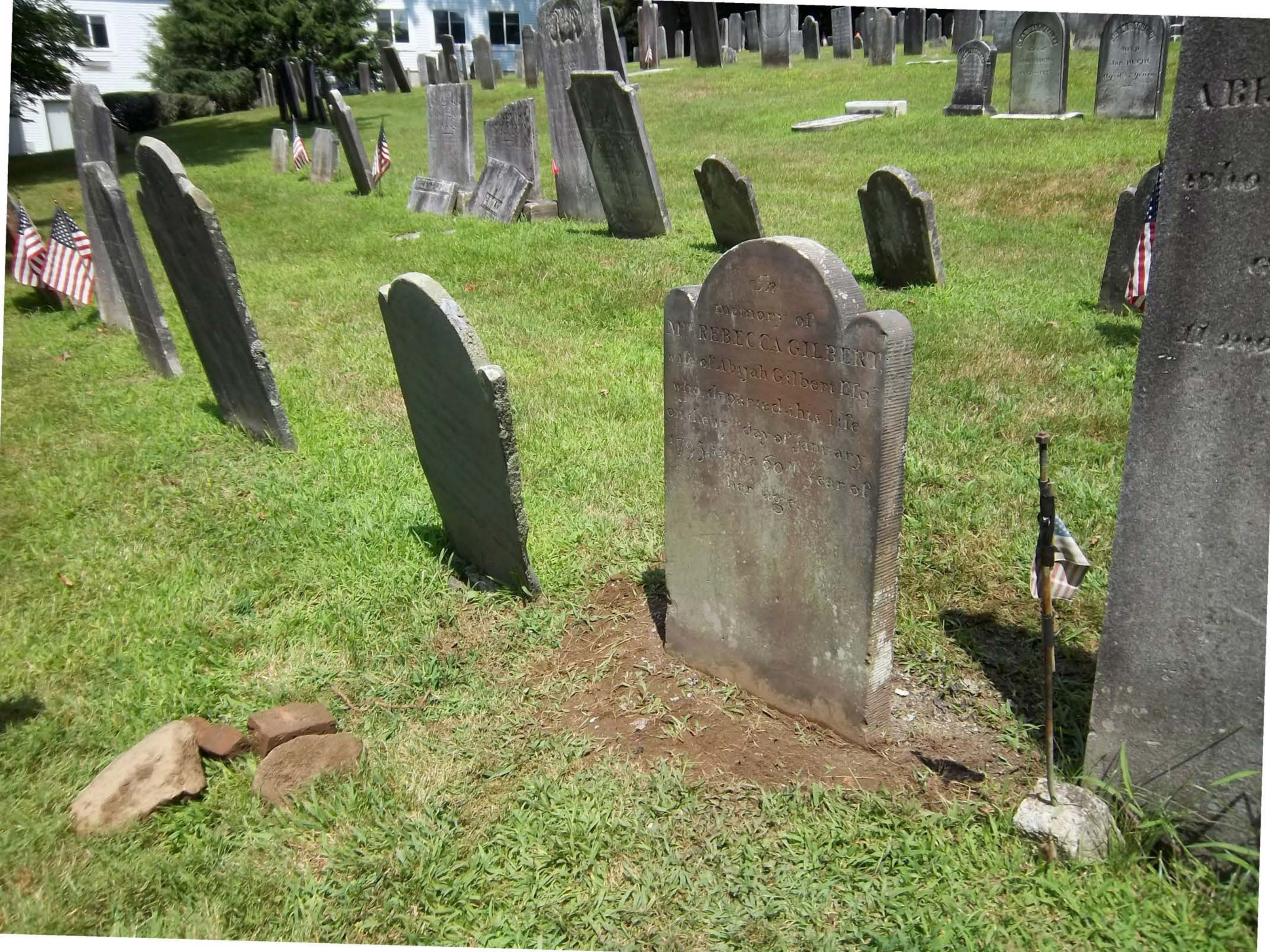
IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]

IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]



In
memory of
M^{rs} REBECCA GILBERT
wife of Abyah Gilbert Esq
who departed this life
on the 10th day of January
1790 at the age of 60
her age.



March 7, 1804
in the 70 year
of his age

MEMORIAL
of
Hannah Mead
wife of
Solomon Mead

MEMORIAL
of
Hannah Mead
wife of
Solomon Mead
who had the charge of this people

In Memory of
HANNAH MEAD
wife of
Solomon Mead
who departed this life
Oct. 20 1761



M

M

In
Memory of
ELIZABETH MEAD,
Wife of
Francis Mead,
who died March 3, 1820,
in the 58 years
of her age.

In
Memory of
Thomas Mead,
May 5, 1868,
in the 57 years of
his age.
The soul at rest
in glory.

In
Memory of
Sally Mead
Wife of
Thomas Mead
who died July 2, 1856
in the 51 year
of her age.

In
memory of
MARY W. WEED
formerly of Stanford
who departed
this life July 7th 1795.
Aged 84 Years.

Small rectangular stone marker lying flat on the grass.



In Memory of
 Lois Bouten, Daughter of
 Mr. Gould & Mrs. Elizabeth
 Bouten, who died
 May 31st 1764 Aged
 1 Year & 7 Months

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Westchester

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000586

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 9.10.14 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.

TOWN OF LEWISBORO
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR

(914) 763-3151
FAX (914) 763-6496
email:supervisor@lewisborogov.com
www.lewisborogov.com



TOWN OF LEWISBORO
11 MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 500
SOUTH SALEM, NEW YORK 10590

PETER H. PARSONS, SUPERVISOR

February 19, 2014

Mr. Bill Krattinger
Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: **South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery**
111 Spring Street, South Salem, NY 10590, Westchester County

Dear Mr. Krattinger:

This responds to Ruth Pierpont's letter of February 11, 2014 requesting comment on the nomination of this graveyard to the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

As the Town Supervisor of Lewisboro, a long time resident of the South Salem hamlet and a congregant of the Presbyterian Church, I wholeheartedly support this nomination. Our history is vital to the understanding of our country and the principles for which it stands. Few places exemplify these values and the sacrifice necessary to ensure their survival as much as this graveyard which acts as a final sanctuary for thirty one veterans of the early wars which helped launch the magnificent experiment called the United States of America.

President Lincoln's challenge to Americans of all generations in his Gettysburg address should help us preserve this hallowed graveyard in the center of South Salem.

Thank you for working towards this goal.

Yours,

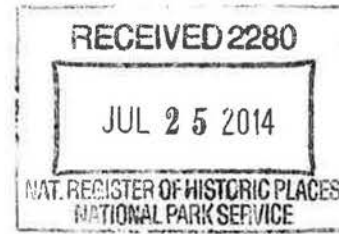

Peter H. Parsons
Lewisboro Town Supervisor





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

11 July 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 five National Register nominations, all on discs, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Colony Arcade Building, New York County
South Salem Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Westchester County
West Brothers Knitting Mill, Onondaga County
St. Paul's Lutheran Church Historic District, Schoharie County
Pinckney corners Cemetery, Lewis County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office