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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 Hillside Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number NYS Route 237 and South Holley Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Towns of Clarendon and Murray

N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Orleans code 073 zip code 14470

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 x local

Robert A. Perpoint DBAHO 4/26/13
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:)

Joe Edson H. Beall 6.25.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	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

0

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: _____

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Hillside Cemetery is an active town cemetery established in 1866 and developed between 1866 and 1938. The cemetery encompasses approximately 30 acres in the northeast part of the town of Clarendon, just south of the village of Holley. A very small but undeveloped portion of the cemetery is within the village. Hillside Cemetery is located on both sides of South Holley Road and the two sections are clearly different in terms of age and design. The portion east of the road, which was developed first, is an intact and distinctive example of a mid-nineteenth century designed rural cemetery. It was laid out on a hillside, which descends to the east into a glen with a running stream. Its design follows the natural terrain and it is characterized by terracing, curved walkways and mature ornamental trees and bushes. The portion west of South Holley Road developed in the early-twentieth century and is a large, triangular shaped area that follows the design philosophy of the lawn-park cemetery. This parcel is flat and is devoid of the trees and plantings found in the earlier portion across the street. Notable examples of cemetery art and iconography can be found in the statuary monuments and family plots in both sides of the cemetery. A Gothic Revival mortuary chapel (1894) is prominently located near the entrance to the cemetery on the west side of South Holley Road and is a primary feature of the cemetery. It is constructed of rock-faced Medina sandstone and features an underground storage vault. A portion of the cemetery along SR 237, (north end), has an iron fence, contemporary with the 1894 chapel.

Narrative Description

Hillside Cemetery covers approximately 30 acres, mostly located in the town of Clarendon. The remaining acreage is within the village of Holley, but is currently undeveloped (without burials or buildings). Hillside Cemetery is located at the intersection of SR 237 (South Main Street) and South Holley Road where the roads form a Y-intersection. South Holley Road continues south and bisects the cemetery. South Main Street veers southwest and forms the western boundary of the cemetery. The area directly north of the cemetery on South Main Street is a residential neighborhood of primarily mid to late-nineteenth century buildings. To the west are twentieth-century homes and a farm market. The area to the east of the cemetery is woodland. West of the cemetery are agricultural fields and meadows. Holy Cross Cemetery, operated by St. Mary's Catholic Church of Holley, is adjacent to the south end of the cemetery on the west side of the South Holley Road. Holy Cross is a completely separate cemetery with a different history and association; therefore, it is not included in this nomination.

Hillside Cemetery was established by the Holley Cemetery Association, which acquired eight and one-half acres on the east side of South Holley Road in 1866-1867. This portion of the cemetery was extended east

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from the road to where the land slopes downward, commanding a picturesque view of the surrounding countryside and a creek near the base of the hill. Originally planned as a rural cemetery, the east side of the cemetery is divided into three sections from north to south and five levels of terracing of varying heights and widths (from west to east), following the natural contours of the land. Curving paths and roadways were laid out through the cemetery from South Holley Road, except for a long straight path paralleling the road called Front Avenue. The other roadways were given picturesque names, such Willow, Maple and Dell Avenues. Maple Avenue marks the south end of this side of the cemetery. The northernmost of the three sections, which is divided from the middle section by Dell Avenue, has a segment designated for veterans since 1938. These are marked by more recent, government issued markers. There are graves for forty-eight veterans, including those who served in World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam. A flagpole is just north of these graves and visible from both roads in front of a raised semi-circular planting bed.

All of the property to the east of South Holley Road benefits from the terraced hillside. Mature trees are below the level of the cemetery, which partially obscure the view to the east, but add to the sense of solitude and communion with nature for those within it. Mature trees, primarily maples, horse chestnut and evergreens, are found throughout the burials and along the road. This portion also contains many mid and late-nineteenth century monuments and grave markers of marble, sandstone, granite and a few of "white bronze" (metal). The majority of the family plots feature a prominent marker with head or footstones indicating the individual burials. Low marble plot markers are still visible at the edges of several family plots. A few family plots have fencing or low curbstone boundaries. The grave markers face the roads and paths; however, the majority of the markers face west, toward the road. The markers feature mid to late-nineteenth century funerary decoration, including obelisks of varying heights in many of the family plots, urns, draperies, floral imagery, and common religious and fraternal symbols.

The section on the west side of South Holley Road contrasts with the picturesque layout of the earlier portion. The cemetery occupies all the land between South Holley Road and Route 237 to the west. The west section is a large, flat triangular shaped property that gradually rises to the south. This section is more open and visually spacious, featuring a lawn-park cemetery design with burials dating from the turn-of-the-twentieth century to the present. The burials in this area are more densely organized, laid out in a curvilinear fashion roughly following the triangular shape of the lot. One gravel roadway bisects the section and another road runs near the perimeter of the cemetery. This half of the cemetery includes lower-height grave markers, most of them being polished granite. Grave markers are closely spaced and generally oriented to face the roadways. One long narrow section along South Holley Road has markers facing north. Mature trees line the edge of South Holley Road and more recently planted trees are on the west side, along Route 237. An early-twentieth

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century storage shed is located roughly one-quarter mile from the north entrance on the west side of South Holley Road.

Iron fencing installed in 1913 runs along Route 237 on the north end of the cemetery. Similar fencing continues down South Holley Road on the east side and predates the 1913 installation. All of the fencing consists of tall, square pickets with pointed ends piercing two flat horizontal rails. It also has ornate cast iron posts. Hardware for gates is still attached to the posts, but the gates are no longer extant.

The most significant building in the cemetery is located at the north end of the western section, set back slightly from the V-shaped intersection of South Holley Road and Route 237. This is a late Gothic Revival era mortuary chapel (1894) constructed of Medina sandstone and surrounded by mature maples and ornamental crabapple trees. The storage shed and chapel were both built by local builder Neville L. Cole, who is also buried in Hillside Cemetery.

The Gothic Revival Chapel, 1894

Prominently sited near the main entrance, the chapel is the most visible feature of the cemetery, with its main entrance facing southeast toward South Holley Road. The building is rectangular in form with a projecting entrance on the north portion of the façade and another projecting section in the south end of the northwest elevation. The steep roof is cross gabled and clad with slate. The exterior of the building is of locally quarried rough faced Medina sandstone. Coping, quoins, lintels, sills and entry stairs are also Medina sandstone. A prominent water table runs around the perimeter of the building just below the windows.

Windows are set into arched openings and all have decorative wood panels below the glass. All wood trim and paneling is painted reddish brown to blend with the sandstone. The main entrance, in the southeast part of the building, features a large wood double door with arched paneling set into a large arched opening with decorative wood trim. Again, the wood is painted reddish brown. The roofline matches the pitch of the east facing gable, which has a large flying buttress rising from the ground through the center of the gable. The buttress serves as a decorative element and as ventilation for the underground vault. It is also made of Medina sandstone and has the date of construction (1894) carved in stone near the base. Three windows are to the left of the entrance and another is on the right side of the projecting entrance. All have small square colored lights surrounding a large clear glass center pane. Below the window is a recessed wood panel with a wood inset. The window to the immediate left of the entrance is taller than others and has a raised wood quatrefoil design over the window.

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The northeast elevation features a large window, consisting of a double arched window over a large wood panel inset. Each section of the window features small rectangular red glass surrounding a large green glass center pane. Below the window are two recessed panels with tongue-and-groove board. In the peak above the large window is a narrow rectangular window with casement style diamond shaped lights. The southwest elevation has no fenestration except for two small rectangular basement windows beneath the water table. A chimney for the interior stove is seen at the roof ridge.

The northwest elevation of the chapel has a small steep gable-roofed projection with a window with a quatrefoil design (south end of elevation). This extension contains a bathroom with its original plumbing and fixtures. A single-story shed-roofed projection connects to the left side of the bathroom extension, sheltering a pair of double doors used to carry caskets to the receiving vault. The doors form an arch and are heavily paneled with Gothic arched windows in place of the top panels. The glazing design matches the other windows. The shed-roofed extension encloses the stairwell to the receiving vault. It has one basement window beneath the water table and ends at a smaller arched and wood paneled window.

Returning to the main entrance on the southeast elevation, the doors open outward to reveal a vestibule that is eight-feet high by five and one-half feet long. A second set of arched double doors opens into the main chapel area. These doors are covered with black felt-like material and adorned with smooth-headed upholstery tacks tracing the shape of the door. The main chapel room for burial services is a large, open room with the large window on the northeast side and with three smaller ones on the southeast. The high ceiling is of tongue and groove bead board, as is the wainscoting in the lower part of the plaster walls. The floor is wide tongue and groove wood. On the southwest wall, the shape of the north window is mirrored by a Gothic arched recess in the plaster wall. A large rectangular opening in the floor allows caskets to be lowered into the receiving vault during a committal service. The outside of the opening is clad with wood wainscoting.

Original to the chapel is a raised platform and a wooden lectern with arches applied to the front and side surfaces, large moldings at the base and red crinkled velvet on the top surfaces. Behind the lectern is a tall Eastlake style chair, upholstered in red crinkled velvet. It has a rounded arch-shaped back with a wooden hood terminating in downward pointing finials supported by turned posts. There are wooden Windsor chairs, some with remnants of decorative outline painting. A large cast-iron stove is located toward the southern end of the chapel and is stamped "Flower City Oak 118." The stove appears to be complete, including skirts, an elaborate finial and vents through metal pipes into the wall in the recessed area.

To the left of the platform and lectern is another set of pointed-arch double doors covered in black felt-like material. These doors open to a hallway and a bathroom, which retains a historic chemical toilet. The hall has

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stairs to the basement rooms and a wall mounted ladder for access to attic. The basement is divided into two areas with the larger containing a receiving vault of metal racks with a capacity to hold forty caskets. The smaller area is used for storage. The receiving vault is still used when weather prevents immediate burials. No services currently take place in the chapel, but future plans are to restore it for services and other cemetery functions.

Storage Building, 1928

The second contributing building is the 1928 stucco-over-concrete block building used for tool storage, also built by Neville L. Cole. Approximately twenty-feet wide by twenty-four feet long, it features a hipped gable roof, exposed rafter tails, beadboard overhangs and other elements of the Arts & Crafts style. It has a poured concrete foundation. The east side faces South Holley Road and features one wood paneled overhead door and another that opens horizontally in three sections. The west elevation has another large door of framed tongue and groove boards and slides in the style of a traditional barn door. The north and south sides each feature two windows with poured concrete sills extending beyond the wall. The west side has one window, without the extending sill.

In 2003, the Holley Cemetery Association was dissolved and the ownership of the cemetery was transferred to the town of Clarendon. In spite of deferred maintenance, the chapel is in good condition. Some of the landscaping is overgrown but preserves the feel and character of the older sections of the cemetery. The newer section of the cemetery is still in use and the entire site is popular with recreational walkers/hikers. The two sections of the cemetery offer a visual comparison of two types of cemetery design while containing a number of persons prominent in the town's history.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1866 – 1938

Significant Dates

1866, 1894, 1925, 1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

ADDISON FORBES (1851-1907)(chapel architect)

NERVILLE COLE (1855-1943) (Builder, chapel & storage shed)

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 begins with the establishment of the cemetery in 1866 and ends with its final addition, the veterans' section, in 1938.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Hillside Cemetery is primarily significant for illustrating two distinctive styles of landscape design as applied to cemeteries, as well as for its representative examples of funerary art.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Hillside Cemetery is significant as a distinctive example of cemetery design combining two important expressions of nineteenth and twentieth century cemetery landscape types. Located in the eastern part of Orleans County, Hillside Cemetery has served the needs of the residents of the village of Holley and the town of Clarendon since 1866. The eastern half of the cemetery began as a rural cemetery, characterized by its park-like appearance and terraced landscaping carved into the side of a hill. The cemetery monuments display symbolism common to the mid and late-nineteenth century that emphasized the emotional and sentimental Victorian attitude toward death and commemoration. The western portion of the cemetery, on the opposite side of South Holley Road, embodies the characteristics of the later lawn-park cemetery style, which was more open and park-like than the picturesque rural cemetery, reflecting a movement toward a more efficient use of space and improved management. The stone mortuary chapel at the north edge of the cemetery is an excellent example of Gothic Revival architecture that also provided a practical and efficient solution to times when graveside services were impossible (winter, inclement weather, etc.) with its large underground receiving vault. From the chapel, both sections of the cemetery are visible, providing a sense of how attitudes toward death and burial were influenced by national trends for the people in Holley and Clarendon.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Cemeteries in Clarendon

When it was established in 1866, Hillside Cemetery straddled two municipalities in the eastern part of Orleans County: the town of Clarendon and the village of Holley (town of Murray). Settlement began in the area around 1810 after the State of Connecticut and the agents for a large land holding known as the Pulteney estate settled claims to a contested area called the Hundred Thousand Acre tract. A number of the settlers to the area came from Vermont and named several of the new communities after hometowns, including Clarendon. The earliest settlements in the town were along Sandy Creek, where mills could be established. As the population grew, towns and villages were officially formed with the town of Clarendon separating from the town of Sweden on February 23, 1821 and the village of Holley incorporating in 1850. The village was originally named Saltport, but the name was changed to honor Myron Holley, a commissioner of the Erie Canal. Opened in 1825, the canal ran through the village, creating a boom that led to its tremendous growth in the early-nineteenth century.

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Along with settlement came the need for burial grounds. Several were established on private properties and a few were located at important town crossroads. The early burial grounds in the town of Clarendon were Maplewood (ca. 1824) just south of the hamlet of Clarendon; the Robinson Burial Ground (ca. 1823), also south of the hamlet; Glidden Cemetery on Glidden Road (ca. 1827); the Cook Cemetery on Munger Road (ca. 1821); and the Christian Graveyard (ca. 1818) on Hibbard Road. Known originally as the Manning Burial Ground, the Christian Graveyard was the first official burial ground in town. It subsequently became associated with a non-denominational church in the town of Murray in 1824. The association faded over time and the burial ground became known as the Pettingill Cemetery.

Another church associated cemetery was the Presbyterian burial ground on the west side of Route 237 and south of Nelson Street, established in 1844. Interments there ceased after 1867 and several burials may have been moved to Hillside Cemetery after it opened across the street. This may account for the existence of at least twenty-two graves grouped together with matching markers displaying death dates prior to the establishment of Hillside. Despite an exhaustive search, no records of these re-internments were located. At present, the town's main (still active) cemeteries are Hillside Cemetery and Holy Cross Cemetery, which are adjacent to each other. Holy Cross serves the Roman Catholic community, whereas Hillside has no religious affiliation. (Holy Cross Cemetery is not included in this nomination.)

Establishment of Hillside Cemetery

By the fall of 1866, it was reported that the Presbyterian burial ground "had become overcrowded, was illy [sic] situated and manifestly unsuited to the growing needs of the community."¹ A new burial site was needed and local leaders circulated a petition, in accordance with the provisions of the 1847 New York State Law that allowed authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations and called a public meeting to be held at the Holley District School House on Tuesday, December 11, 1866. The result of these efforts was the organization of the Holley Cemetery Association. The board of trustees consisted of the town's most prominent local citizens, with John Berry as president, Simon Hardwood as vice president, Orange A. Eddy serving as secretary and Sargent Ensign as treasurer. Other officers included E. H. Cook, N. E. Darrow, Nelson Hatch, Humphrey Ruggles, and Samuel Spurr. The newly organized board moved quickly to acquire a site and reported on its choice just ten days later. Interest bearing certificates, in amounts from \$50 to \$150, were sold to fourteen well-off citizens to raise funds to purchase the property. On January 2, 1867, a deed was filed for approximately eight and one-half acres of land at a price of \$1,100. The property was purchased from

¹ "Hillside Cemetery," *Holley Standard*, May 24, 1883, 1.

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Reuben and Marcia True, but was commonly known as the Miller farm. By May 1867, a portion of the land was graded, terraced and divided into lots, aisles, walks and drives. The lots were platted and a survey map was made by Sargent Ensign, which was filed with the Orleans County Clerk's office on September 26, 1867.

On August 17, 1867 the cemetery grounds were dedicated in a service officiated by three local clergymen with music provided by a combined choir from the Holley churches. The name "Hillside Cemetery" was chosen unanimously by the trustees and "a large number of citizens of the village of Holley and vicinity" were in attendance. Immediately after the ceremonies, lot sales commenced, with the association deciding to sell lots at ten cents per square foot. Eighteen lots were sold on dedication day.²

The original trustees all bought plots in the cemetery including cemetery president John Berry (lot #69, center division), secretary Orange Eddy (lot # 40, north division) and treasurer Sargent Ensign (lot # 61, center division). Berry (1812-1892) was a businessman and politician, twice representing Orleans County in the state legislature. He was also a trustee of the local school board and a member of the 215th Regiment of the State Militia, where he achieved the rank of colonel. When he purchased his plot in Hillside, he chose a premier lot at the top of the highest terrace, which offered a view to the east toward the stream. Eddy (1832-1884) was a lawyer, chairman of the village of Holley board in 1867 and later a justice of the peace. He also owned an interest in the Holley Exchange Bank, was a member of the Holley Lodge # 100 A.O.U.W. (Ancient Order of United Workman) and the Holley International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F). Eddy drafted the original plan of Hillside Cemetery and chose to purchase a lot on the edge of the top terrace, near a set of steps. Ensign (1804-1878) was a carpenter and chose a plot on a narrow strip between a gracefully curving road and path.

Simon Hardwood (1823-1881; center division # 24) was vice president of the cemetery association from its beginning until 1870. For over twenty years, he headed the merchant firm of S. and J. Hardwood, which began handling grain in 1859. He was active in church activities and the Holley Lodge I.O.O.F. He bought lot #24, center division. Another association vice president, Humphrey Ruggles (1812-1883), bought lot #37 center division along Dell Avenue in Hillside. He was also cemetery association treasurer from 1878 until 1883. He was a partner in the manufacturing firm of Pierce and Ruggles, makers of staves, shingles and apple and flour barrels in Holley.

Other board members who bought plots were Nelson D. Hatch (1822-1884; south division lot # 14), Nicholas E. Darrow, (1808-1896; lot #14), Edwin Bliss (1819-1901, center division lot #155), Samuel Spurr (1820-1902;

²Entry by O. Eddy, *Record Book of Holley Cemetery Association 1866-1970*, August 17, 1867.

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center division lot # 39), and Ely Cook (1835-1926; center division lot # 68). Hatch was a trustee of the Holley Union School and vice-president of the Holley Cemetery Association from 1870 until 1877 and from 1878 through 1879. Darrow was a colonel in state militia, a charter member of the Holley I.O.O.F, superintendent of the Erie Canal from Holley to Pendleton in 1846-47, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Holley from 1871 to 1889, supervisor of Clarendon for five years and a state assemblyman from Orleans County in 1861. Bliss's credential included being the manager of a planing and grist mill, director of the Holley Electric Company, a warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and the town supervisor of Murray for three years. Spurr, also known as Captain Spurr, was a canal boat captain who later took up farming. Cook ran a commercial business in Holley and took up farming in Clarendon. He also was superintendent of the Sunday school at the Holley Presbyterian Church for eighteen years.

During the 1870s and 1880s improvements and expansions were made to the cemetery. By 1875, two hundred burial lots were sold. When additional portions of a hill were purchased, it was terraced to match the original section. Various types of trees and shrubs were planted and a new iron fence with ornate cast posts graced the border along the road. In 1883, an observer described Hillside "as one of the prettiest and best cared for village cemeteries in the State" and from all the work conducted there "it is evident that the trustees are by no means yet weary in well doing."³

According to the 1879 *Historical Album of Orleans County, New York*, large amounts of money and labor went into improving and ornamenting the cemetery grounds. A fountain placed at the entrance (no longer extant) was fed from springs by a hydraulic system. After a hill on the east end was acquired, it was quickly terraced and the plots were sold. This part of the cemetery was highly sought after, as evidenced by the many richly decorated and stately monuments that dot the section. The 1879 account stated that the entire cemetery presented an appearance of tidiness and care, which was to the credit of the public spirit and refined sentiments of the people of Holley and Clarendon.

While records failed to report the name of a particular landscape designer, the layout of Hillside was influenced by the natural lay of the land, a pattern used by other rural cemeteries. The trustees certainly were familiar with other examples of rural cemeteries, especially those featured in popular publications and newspapers, often with lengthy descriptions of the site. Some of the well-known rural cemeteries within a short traveling distance from Clarendon included Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, Monroe County, (1836), Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany County (1841), Mount Albion, Orleans County (1841) and Forest Lawn

³"Hillside Cemetery," *Holley Standard*, May 24, 1883, 1.

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Cemetery in Buffalo, Erie County (1849). All four of these cemeteries are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Hillside's Rural Cemetery

The eastern (older) part of Hillside Cemetery was a planned, rural cemetery within the context of the much larger Rural Cemetery Movement, which changed the approach to burials, gravestone design, and the appearance of graveyards. A shift in attitudes toward death was indicated by the mere rebranding with the name cemetery from the Greek word for a place for sleep. Population growth in the early-nineteenth century made municipalities reconsider the graveyard in the face of concerns about sanitation and disease. Changing attitudes towards death also influenced the establishment of large rural parcels on the outskirts of cities and villages that were designed as park-like areas in which to preserve the memory of the dead. They also served as picturesque landscaped settings for solemn contemplation and recreation.

Visitors were encouraged to regard the cemetery as a park with the inclusion of benches, fountains and gazebos in public places. The planting of specimen trees, flowers and the creation of lakes added to the picturesque appearance. Other common features included elaborate gated entrances, chapels for funeral services and receiving vaults. Hillside Cemetery included many of these features when it was established, except for a chapel and vault which were added thirty years later. The most prominent feature of Hillside was its terracing, followed by the many trees, delineated family plots, and curved roadways and paths with evocative names such as Dell, Willow and Maple Avenues. The undulating landscape also created a pleasing combination of enclosed and open views, taking in both serpentine paths and the expansive views to the east.

Burial patterns also changed as the plots were no longer laid out in an east-west, linear orientation on flat ground. Rolling hills, often terraced for the creation of family plots, were important topographical features in the design of cemeteries and were usually encircled with curvilinear paths and lanes. Families could purchase plots before they were needed, often erecting a large central monument, which was later supplemented with individual head or footstones. This new park-like design encouraged families visit and enjoy the entire cemetery after stopping at the family plot. Often the remains of earlier ancestors were moved to the newly established plots. Simple headstones common in older burial grounds were replaced by larger, more elaborate stone monuments, sculptures, and in some cases, mausoleums, which emphasized the status of individuals. Markers often contained complex symbolism, including religious references, allegorical figures, symbols of fraternal orders and occupations, as well as military service, all helping to memorialize the personal accomplishments of the dead.

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Mount Auburn Cemetery near Boston was the first rural cemetery of this type in the country, dedicated in 1831. It created the model for subsequent rural cemeteries, which were organized as private, not-for-profit businesses, with the sale of lots providing for maintenance and improvements to the grounds. A few years later (1838), Mount Hope Cemetery was dedicated in Rochester, New York. Mount Hope was the first municipal rural cemetery in the United States, as well as the first rural cemetery in Western New York. Throughout the nineteenth century, the rural cemetery form became the standard in many communities large and small throughout the country. Often an earlier graveyard was expanded with a rural cemetery addition.

Hillside's Lawn-Park Addition

By the turn-of-the-twentieth century, Hillside once more needed to expand. Six acres on the west side of South Holley Road, across from the north end of the cemetery, were purchased in 1886, as a site for a chapel and in 1889, an additional thirteen acres of gently rolling land were purchased south of the chapel site. Both properties were purchased from the Salisbury family with a third and final purchase from them in 1925, which expanded the west side of the cemetery to its current boundaries and gave it a distinctive triangular shape. With the expansion, the cemetery association considered the latest trend in cemetery planning by laying out a new section in the "lawn-park" fashion, a design that considered the economic factor of cemetery maintenance and way to make the most efficient use of space. The layout of plots became more linear to maximize use of space, plantings were limited and memorials were arranged in rows to facilitate maintenance and reduce costs. Monuments became smaller, more modest and lower in height. With the increasing popularity of cremation, buildings often included repositories for ashes (columbaria). The change in the design concept of the lawn-park cemetery was widely attributed to Adolphe Strauch, who redesigned Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery beginning around 1855. Layouts became simpler, more open and rationalized, combining landscape design that emphasized balance and symmetry. This facilitated maintenance and maximized the number of potential burial plots.

The land in the western section was different than the older section, consisting of a much flatter, more pastoral and visually open parcel, lending itself well to the spacious lawn-park cemetery design. The new section was less picturesque than the more wooded, older section across South Holley Road. Roads were fewer and unnamed with the primary roads following the shape of the triangular tract. Grave sites faced the roadways, including the public roads at the boundaries, rather than being situated in an east-west orientation. While some family names appeared in close proximity to others of the same name, the order of burial rather than a family-owned plot seemed to determine where a grave was located. Monuments were smaller and symbolism left to a minimum. Plantings were limited to the edges of the section where trees lined the public roads, giving

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the central area a spare rather than a cluttered, picturesque aesthetic. The point of the triangle, near where the chapel was located, was the only area that featured ornamental plantings (flowering crab trees).

Chapel

Around 1886, the Hillside Cemetery Association made plans for a much needed mortuary chapel and vault placed near the north entrance of the cemetery. A six-acre plot on the northwest side of the South Holley Road was purchased from Abraham L. Salisbury for \$1,200. Part of the purchase agreement stipulated that the association "shall and will construct and forever maintain upon said premises a chapel and building for burial services" and that a "carriage driveway shall encircle the said building and chapel." For the section north of the proposed chapel, the association also agreed to "thereafter forever keep and maintain the same as ornamental grounds and that they will not in any event use or occupy or permit others to use or occupy such portion of said premises or any part thereof as and for a burial place for the dead."⁴ Today the northern section remains strictly ornamental, but the driveways have been changed due to increased traffic flow on the adjoining public roads.

Local newspaper reports reported that the construction of a chapel would begin as quickly as funds allowed and "will be probably be completed within one or two years."⁵ The two year date passed, but in the meantime, the association directed its executive committee to investigate the "question of building a Chapel and vault" in December of 1888.⁶ In December of 1893, the trustees again directed the executive committee "to investigate in regard to building a chapel and to report to the Board."⁷ This time plans moved along quickly and in January 1894, the association president, Edwin Bliss, exhibited plans and specifications drawn by architect Addison Forbes. It was also decided "to obtain bids for the construction of a chapel according to the plans and specifications shown."⁸

Addison Forbes (1851-1907), originally from Kendall in Orleans County, briefly lived and worked in Knoxville, Kentucky. After meeting and marrying Margaret Luella Thistle of Parma (Monroe County), he moved to Rochester where he maintained his architectural practice. His work in Orleans County was mostly of ecclesiastical buildings and included the Morton Baptist Church in Morton (near Kendall), built in 1889; the

⁴ Orleans County Clerk's Office, *Liber of Deeds*, 96, pp. 534-536.

⁵The Holley Standard, June 24, 1886, p. 1.

⁶"Trustee Meeting minutes," Record Book of Holley Cemetery Association 1866-1970, December 11, 1888.

⁷ Ibid, December 12, 1893.

⁸Ibid, January 27, 1894.

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First Baptist Church in Holley, built in 1890; the United Methodist Church in Adams Basin, built 1892; and St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Holley (1894). He donated his services for designing St. Paul's, possibly because he was an Episcopalian. The Holley church shared several stylistic features found in the mortuary chapel, such as a tall spire that closely resembled the mortuary chapel's chimney. With the exception of the Baptist church in Holley, all of Forbes's buildings were Gothic Revival designs. The Baptist church was clearly influenced by Richardsonian Romanesque design with its heavy use of stone and slate shingles on the exterior. After his death in 1907, Forbes was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Kendall.

On March 23, 1894, the trustees of the association met to discuss two bids for the construction of the chapel and on May 3, 1894, agreed to accept the bid from Neville L. Cole of Holley for \$3,350. The cornerstone was laid on June 16, 1894, at a service presided over by the Rev. J. W. Fenner of the Holley Presbyterian Church and assisted by other village clergy. The Episcopal rector, the Rev. G. Sherman Burrows, read a brief historical sketch of the cemetery. Baptist minister A.D. Adams offered an address and a benediction, and Methodist pastor E. M. Snodgrass also spoke at the service. A copper box, which had been purchased that day for 50 cents from Ira Edward's hardware store in Holley, was sealed and enclosed within the cornerstone. It was reported to contain an historical sketch of the association, copies of the constitution and by-laws of fraternal organizations and the then-current issue of the local newspaper, *The Holley Standard*, among the items.

Building began almost immediately after the celebration, with the O'Donoghue Brothers of Lockport completing the exterior in rock-faced Medina sandstone. On July 9th, Addison Forbes received payment (\$67.00), two percent of the projected building costs, plus \$1.76 for two trips to Holley, for making plans, specifications and details for the chapel. In early 1895, *The Rochester Post Express* reported that the final construction cost, including fixtures and furnishings, amounted to approximately \$4,500. It called the building "a beautiful chapel of artistic design" and noted that "the association and village are proud of the fact that in point of situation and artistic beauty their Hillside Cemetery is not surpassed by any in the state."⁹

Forbes designed the chapel in the Gothic Revival style, commonly used for churches in the United States beginning in the mid-nineteenth century and seen as fitting with the picturesque natural landscape of the cemetery. The ecclesiastic Gothic Revival style had its origins in England, introduced through the writings of Augustus W. N. Pugin (1812-1852) in his books *Contrasts* (1837) and *True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture* (1841). Pugin maintained that the pointed arch was the hallmark of Gothic architecture. The style

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was introduced in America by Richard Upjohn, also from England, who designed Trinity Church in New York City (NHL 1976) in 1839 and St. Paul's Cathedral in Buffalo (NHL 1987) in 1851.⁹ Forbes employed the Gothic arch prominently in the chapel in the windows, lintels, roof line and entrances. His design for the chimney vent from the basement level appeared as a stylized flying buttress, rising from ground level to well above the roof line and placed to one side of the main entrance. Construction material was locally quarried Medina sandstone, which naturally occurred throughout Orleans County, making it easily obtainable and economical. The interior of the chapel followed the vertical feeling of the exterior with wood framed Gothic arched interior doors and a high arched ceiling clad in narrow, dark stained beadboard and stained beadboard wainscoting.

Iconography in Hillside Cemetery

The east side of the cemetery contains a variety of markers, including obelisks and other forms indicative of the classical symbolism popular in the mid-nineteenth century. A large percentage of the monuments utilize Victorian symbolism, such as that found in the column marking the grave of Asenath Hatch, the first burial in Hillside. She was the stepmother of cemetery association trustee Nelson Hatch. Her grave is marked by a rectangular column of decreasing width with a substantial base and a curved cap. Ironically, Asenath and her husband, William, had deeded the land that established the Presbyterian Cemetery in 1844, which was replaced by Hillside. The Miller family monument is one of the tallest, an obelisk (ancient symbol of eternity) bearing both the masonic emblem and that of the International Orders of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.). Short rounded columns marked with an "M" delineate the corners of the family plot.

Many monuments utilize urns (symbol of mourning, the body as vessel of the soul), such as those found in the Berry, Squire, Storms and Buddery family plots. The family monument of John Berry, first president of the Holley Cemetery Association, features a draped urn (symbolizing mourning). The H. Green monument consists of a cylindrical column topped by an urn. The Squire family monument is topped by an urn, partially draped and bearing oak leaves, symbolizing strength. The Storms' monument has an unusual square urn on top. Perhaps one of the saddest monuments is that of the Buddery family, a broken column (head of family) which is draped (sorrow, mourning) and topped by an urn. This memorializes a father and four of his five children, who all died in 1888 from diphtheria over the course of one month's time.

Trees and floral imagery are well represented with one of the best being the marker for Ida Hayford Clark. The marker is a marble tree trunk (life) with severed tree limbs (mortality), a calla lily (marriage) at the base and the words "At Home with Jesus." Another tree trunk with an anchor (hope) resting against it marks the grave of

⁹ Frank Kowsky and Martin Wachadlo, "Baker Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, East Aurora, Erie County, New York," National Register Nomination 21 September 2012, (NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation), 12-13.

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Mary Arendt. Many markers display acanthus leaves (heavenly gardens); perhaps the most beautiful of these is the Mallory family monument. The unusually large, brown granite monument of the Salisbury family is topped by a full-length female figure pointing heavenward to the soul's ascent (faith). The Pierce family marker is a more naturalistic piece in keeping with the landscape itself, presenting a boulder without dates or inscription other than the family name.

The Post family monument also features floral imagery, but is a more rare type of marker, being made of sand cast zinc. The monument has panels depicting a sheaf of wheat (indicating an older person), an anchor (hope), a harp (praise), an ivy-entwined cross and a wreath of roses (beauty and virtue rewarded). A small adjacent zinc marker bears a lamb symbolizing innocence for a four year old child. The Garrison family has zinc markers of simpler design. Zinc markers were marketed as "white bronze" and allowed a great deal of personalization at lower cost than engraving a stone. Another unusual marker is that of the Cook family being a large central Gothic arch with two flanking rounded arches. Each features symbols including clasped hands (farewell or last good-by), vines (the Eucharist) and a draped urn (mourning).

Other lambs appear on the tops the markers for several children throughout the cemetery, but several use floral imagery. The twin markers for Sethie and Josie Sprague feature lily of the valley (purity and the return of happiness). The marker for seven month old Emery Kennedy features a rose bud (the morning of life) and the phrase "budded on earth to bloom in heaven." Several scroll markers are also found throughout, but not necessarily used for children. Some of them are marble and the oldest monuments in the cemetery are illegible due to erosion. One of the most interesting of these is unreadable due to deteriorated "sugar marble" surface and consists of a scroll partially unrolled over a pile of stones entwined with ivy and an urn on top. Another unusual marker is the memorial marker (no interment) for two local victims of the *S.S. Titanic* disaster. Lillian W. Black (1892-1977), a survivor of the Titanic who was on the last life boat launched, is also buried in Hillside.

Of particular interest are those markers made of locally quarried Medina sandstone that were available from local suppliers, being more economical than other imported materials (granite, marble, metal). The Piedimonte marker has a folk art aesthetic with a carved cross with the birth and death dates written in Italian. Another stone is that of Angela Marini which features an ornately carved phrase "Resting in Jesus." These most likely represent two of the many Italian families employed by the sandstone quarrying industry that was important to the industry and commerce of Orleans County in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These graves are near each other, located at the rear of the cemetery on the lower terraces. A more formal Medina

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sandstone marker is that of Clifford Stout. Many of the granite and marble monuments are set upon Medina sandstone bases that are either carefully tooled, rough cut or plain faced.

As mentioned elsewhere in this document, a veteran's section was established on the northeast end of the cemetery in 1938; however, several veterans' burials from earlier conflicts are found throughout the rural cemetery portion of Hillside. John Lake (1786-1871) was a veteran of the War of 1812 who returned to farm 140 acres in the town of Murray. Another 1812 veteran was Hiram Frisbie (1791-1874) who enlisted upon the outbreak of the war and was the dispatch courier between from Sackets Harbor and Black Rock. After the war, he settled in Clarendon (then called Farwell's Mills) and operated its first store, but resettled in the Holley area in 1828, being part owner of the 100-acre tract that later became the village of Holley. Frisbie was active in the mercantile trade and built a three-story brick block at the southeast corner of the village square. He was postmaster of Holley for twenty years and supervisor of Murray in 1829. Ezra N. Keys (1841-1862) was killed during the Battle of Fredericksburg during the Civil War and has a memorial marker. His brother, Paphiras B. Keys (1838-1914), also served in the Civil War as a captain with a company of Illinois volunteers. He survived the war and was buried in the family plot in Hillside. Other Civil War veterans buried in Hillside are George D. Cramer (1827-1910) serving in the NYS Volunteers Co. G, 51st Regiment and Jeremiah Waite (1827-1910) who was part of the Orleans Battery, of the 17th New York Light Artillery.

Found across the road in the newer section of the cemetery is the grave of Jewell Buckman (1892-1918). He was the first World War I casualty from the village of Holley who died in France after being wounded at the Battle of Chateau, less than one year from the date of his voluntary enlistment. He had been the organist at the Baptist Church for three years previous to his enlistment and the community held a large memorial service in his honor. Later, the local American Legion Post was named for him. His grave is marked by a small stone amongst other Buckman family members.

There is a distinct difference in the monuments of the west section, which indicates changes in taste and a more reverent, less sentimental approach to honoring the dead. Grave markers are generally rectangular, granite, and less than three feet in height. Of the hundreds of grave markers in this section, only eight reach five-feet in height, most of which are located near the chapel and are among the earliest of the burials in this section. Sculptural shapes are rarely used with exceptions being two small marble markers with lambs on top for the graves of children, one tall cross shaped monument and a low marker with two rounded pillows. Reflecting the change in attitude, this section lacks the classical obelisks, draped urns or truncated columns. Symbolism is more reflective of the deceased and more restrained. Most are carved decorations that tend to be floral or foliate, unlike the more romanticized and sentimental forms prominent in the earlier section. Some

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late-twentieth century markers include applied imagery that reflects the interests of the person memorialized, such as a Harley Davidson symbol, a picture of construction equipment or a scene with deer, all which indicate the improvements in technology that make those images possible. The absence of lot corner markers or curbing also indicates the move toward maximizing space and minimizing maintenance, as does the close placement of the grave markers.

Some Notable Burials in Hillside Cemetery

Augustus Southworth (1800-1879) was an assistant engineer working on the Erie Canal. In 1823, Southworth began a mercantile business and later operated a warehouse along the Erie Canal. He served as the first president of the board of trustees of the Holley Academy. The Southworth family plot in the rural cemetery section is in a prominent location on top of a rise and surrounded by a curb of local Medina sandstone with decorative corner stones.

Joseph Pratt (1802-1881) served as the town of Clarendon surveyor, assessor and justice of the peace and was commonly known as Squire Pratt. The Pratt family plot exemplifies the importance of social status through choosing the best location possible for the graves, which placed the family on the highest point of the rural cemetery landscape. The entire plot is marked by an impressive granite curb.

Horace Peck (1802-1887) was early settler in Clarendon who arrived in 1815 and is credited with building one of the first roads in the area and being one of the founders of the Universalist Church in Clarendon (1834). His main occupation was farming, but he was also a school teacher and school commissioner. His son Linus (1816-1895) became a canal contractor and another son, George (1811-1882), became a hotel keeper in Clarendon in 1844 and later a contractor for public works, being awarded the contract for construction of the embankment over Sandy Creek when the canal was enlarged.

Joseph F. Hess (1810-1892) was a former boxer and saloon keeper who became a nationally known temperance advocate, addressing crowds throughout the United States. He was particularly popular in Western New York due to his local Orleans County connection. His 1890 best selling autobiography, *Out of Darkness Into Light*, detailed his early life, his subsequent religious conversion and the importance of a life dedicated to temperance.

Walter T. Pettengill (1849-1919) ran a carriage factory and later opened a factory with his brother-in-law, Ogden S. Miller (1846-1893) that produced cider, vinegar and evaporated apples. Pettengill developed a

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technique for making vinegar that reduced the fermenting time from one year to 24 hours that revolutionized his business and required building a new factory in Holley in 1888 to be closer to the canal and railroad. At one time, the company was reported to be the largest manufacturer of cider vinegar in the world. Miller was also one of the organizers of the Holley Electric Company, the water works and was president of the village for several years.

Nerville L. Cole (1855-1943) built the chapel and the tool storage buildings in Hillside. He ran a lumber and coal business in Holley, which he bought from his father and developed it into one of the largest contractors and building operations in Orleans County. Cole also served a term as the mayor of Holley and the supervisor of the town of Murray in 1894.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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: Town of Clarendon Historian

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±30.16 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u>	<u>254042</u>	<u>4789518</u>	4	<u>18N</u>	<u>253694</u>	<u>4789009</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18N</u>	<u>254081</u>	<u>4789101</u>	5	<u>18N</u>	<u>253668'</u>	<u>4789088</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>18N</u>	<u>253826</u>	<u>4788929</u>	6	<u>18N</u>	<u>253976</u>	<u>4789539</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all the parcels purchased and developed during the period of significance.

Hillside Cemetery
Name of Property

Orleans, NY
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erin Anheier
organization _____ date 21 March 2012
street & number 4690 Bennetts Corners Rd telephone 810-965-7248
city or town Holley state NY zip code 14470
e-mail erinanheier@aol.com

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.

Name of Property: Hillside Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Town of Clarendon

County: Orleans

State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos (Photos 0001 to 0024) & Erin Anheier (Photos 0025 to 0036)

Date Photographed: 22 May 2012 (Photos 0001 to 0024) & 16 November 2011 (Photos 0025 to 0036)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 of 0036. View of rural cemetery portion of Hillside viewed looking southeast from Chapel.
- 0002 of 0036. View looking east from Front Avenue (rural cemetery side).
- 0003 of 0036. Dell Avenue from Front Avenue, looking southeast.
- 0004 of 0036. Dell Avenue where it joins with Willow Avenue (bend to east).
- 0005 of 0036. Dell Avenue where it turns south through the cemetery.
- 0006 of 0036. Portions of terraced areas in east side of cemetery, view looking northeast.
- 0007 of 0036. Terrace with burials, east side of cemetery looking north.
- 0008 of 0036. Post family monument (white bronze marker) in terraced area.
- 0009 of 0036. Foot marker and burial outline for Clinton Post.
- 0010 of 0036. Marini sandstone marker (terraced area, east side of cemetery).
- 0011 of 0036. General view of northeast portion of cemetery south of Dell, view looking east.
- 0012 of 0036. Detail view of draped post and urn of Buddery family monument.
- 0013 of 0036. View of Cook family monument, near midsection of cemetery looking southeast.
- 0014 of 0036. Ida Hayford Clark marker in foreground, view from Front Avenue looking east.

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- 0015 of 0036. Titanic Memorial marker with South Holley Road and west side of cemetery in the background.
- 0016 of 0036. View of cemetery along South Holley Road looking south. Catholic cemetery visible in far right of image.
- 0017 of 0036. Lawn park side of cemetery looking south toward Catholic cemetery.
- 0018 of 0036. View looking north of lawn park section. Chapel in background.
- 0019 of 0036. North end of lawn park section, view looking south west along SR 237.
- 0020 of 0036. Jewell Buckman marker (WWI).
- 0021 of 0036. North end of lawn park section, view looking northwest toward SR 237.
- 0022 of 0036. Fencing along north end of cemetery (northeast of chapel).
- 0023 of 0036. View of garage, west side of South Holley Road, north and west elevations.
- 0024 of 0036. Veteran's section of Hillside Cemetery, northeast end (established 1938).
- 0025 of 0036. Historic postcard view of rural cemetery section (upper northeast end of Hillside).
- 0026 of 0036. Pratt family plot, rural cemetery portion of Hillside.
- 0027 of 0036. Terracing along south end of rural cemetery portion of Hillside, view looking west.
- 0028 of 0036. Monument with angel, Salisbury family plot, rural cemetery portion of Hillside.
- 0029 of 0036. Piedimonte marker, rural cemetery portion of Hillside.
- 0030 of 0036. Southeast elevation of chapel, view looking northwest.
- 0031 of 0036. Cornerstone on southeast elevation of chapel.
- 0032 of 0036. Northeast elevation of chapel, view looking southwest.
- 0033 of 0036. Southwest and northwest elevation of chapel, view looking northeast.
- 0034 of 0036. Northwest elevation of chapel, view looking southeast.
- 0035 of 0036. Interior main room of chapel.
- 0036 of 0036. Interior view of basement vault area.

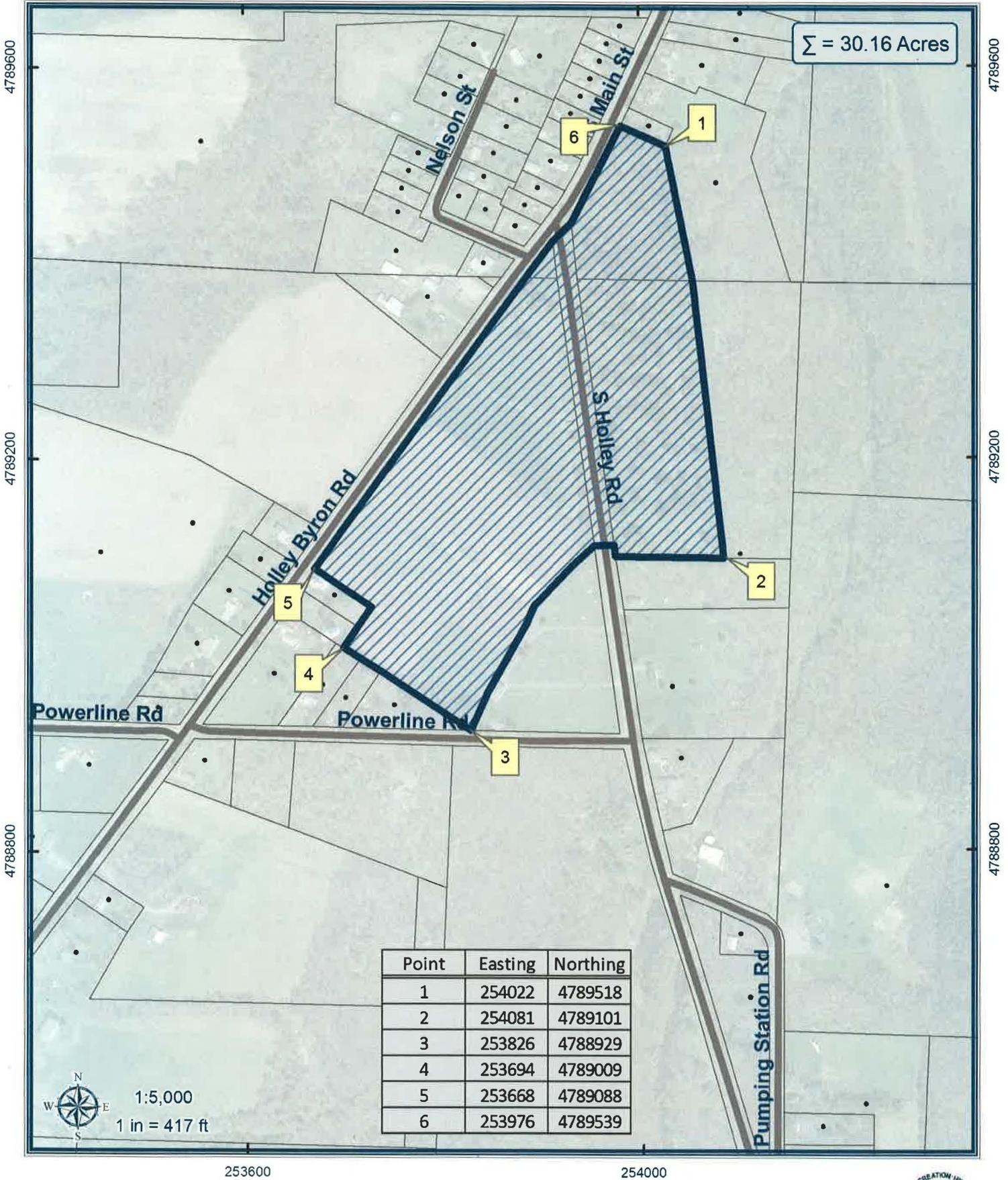
Property Owner:

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

name Town of Clarendon
street & number 16385 Church Street / P.O.Box 145 telephone 585-638-6371 x 104
city or town Clarendon state NY zip code 14429

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.



Point	Easting	Northing
1	254022	4789518
2	254081	4789101
3	253826	4788929
4	253694	4789009
5	253668	4789088
6	253976	4789539

1:5,000
 1 in = 417 ft

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

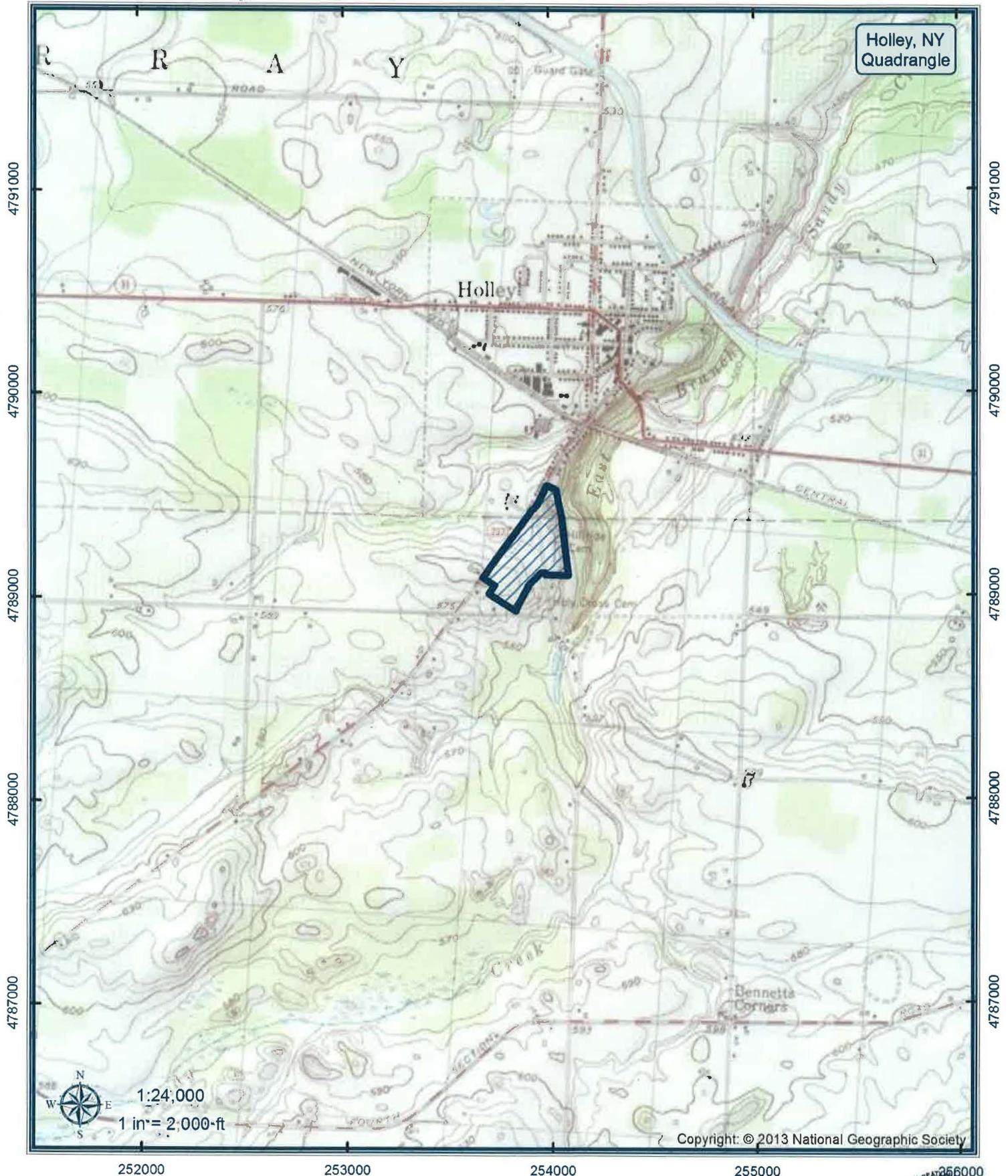


Tax Parcel Data:
 Orleans Co. RPS
<http://orleans.sdgny.com/>



Hillside Cemetery
Clarendon & Murray, Orleans Co., NY

NYS Route 237 & S. Holley Rd.
Holley, NY 14470



Holley, NY
Quadrangle

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



 Hillside Cemetery

Tax Parcel Data:
Orleans Co. RPS
<http://orleans.sdgny.com/>









SALISBURY

FREDERICK











POST

1904





ANGEL

MARINI

BORN 1851

DIED 1932

IN
JESUS

SALISBURY

OUR
MOTHER

MARIE DEGRA
BORN
APR 30 1815
DIED SEPT 23 1900

SALISBURY

OUR
FATHER

GEORGE DEGRA
BORN
NOV 13 1811
DIED SEPT 11 1878





CARR
TURNER

EMERSON
CARRIE C. COOK
MAY 10 1840
AUG 10 1890

COOK

EMERSON

EMERSON



W.M. DOUGHTON
& PETER McKAIN
LOST AT SEA WITH
S. S. TITANIC
APR. 14, 1912
BY HOLLEY LODGE
42 I.O.O.F.





GRAVE

GRAVE

GRAVE

GRAVE

WARNE

GRAVE

DRAGERT
WILLIAM
1843 - 1942

GRAVE

GRAVE

MAYON

GRAVE



BERGAN



JEWELL

PRIVATE
17TH CO. 5TH REG. U.S.M.
KILLED IN ACTION
ELLEAU WOOD FRANCE
JUNE 7 1918
AGED 28 YEARS



GEORGE H. BARTLETT
TEC 3 US ARMY
WORLD WAR II
JAN 19 1912 † DEC 9 1983
SIFTH TANK DESTROYER BN

GEORGE H. BARTLETT
JAN 19 1912
DEC 9 1983









1220 Hillside Cemetery, Holley, N. Y.

A. H. Flak, Holley, N. Y. Made in Germany







NAT. O. H. 1. 0. T. 1888

MORT. 26. SEPT. 1896

FRIEDRICH MONTE

MICHELINA



A. D.
1894











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hillside Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Orleans

DATE RECEIVED: 5/10/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/07/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/24/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/26/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000450

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 6.25.13 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.

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Town of Clarendon, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

40 Rt 237 and S. Holley Rd. Holley, NY
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.



Richard Moy

(signature and date)

Superintendent, Town of Clarendon

Clarendon Town Hall

P.O. Box 145

Clarendon, NY 14429

(mailing address)

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

COMMITTEES:
BANKING
DEMOCRATIC POLICY & COMMUNICATIONS
FINANCE
JUDICIARY
RULES

December 13, 2012

Ruth Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner/Deputy SHPO
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

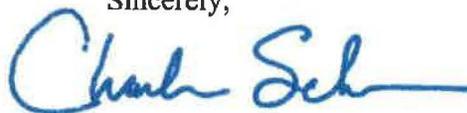
I am pleased to write in support of the application put forth by the Town of Clarendon for recognition of Hillside Cemetery by New York State as a State and National Registers of Historic Places. Such designation will enable the Town of Clarendon to be able to apply for future funding to repair and maintain a beautiful site of important cultural heritage.

The Hillside Cemetery, established in 1866, is an intact example of a late nineteenth-century designed rural cemetery. It is significant for the design of its landscape, typical of the mid to late nineteenth century and attributed to the Rural Cemetery Movement. It features curvilinear paths and lanes as well as ornamental trees and bushes, and has been extensively terraced. The cemetery also features a distinct Mortuary Chapel, constructed of rock faced Medina sandstone in 1894. The Chapel, designed by architect Addison Forbes, features steeply pitched rooflines and lancet shaped window and door openings. Ultimately, the beauty and effort that were put into the design of this cemetery are what have kept generations coming to visit, and it is incredibly deserving of a National Historic Place status.

With approval, the Town of Clarendon will be able to designate a longtime cultural site as a National Historic Place. The funding that can be applied for with this certification can allow them to maintain this beautiful area that stands as a testament to the distinctive techniques of the day. I applaud the Town of Clarendon for its foresight, and I hope its application meets with your approval.

Thank you for your consideration. For additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me or my Grants Director, Grant Kerr, in my Washington office at 202-224-6542.

Sincerely,



Charles E. Schumer
United States Senator

KATHLEEN C. HOCHUL
26TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE ON
HOMELAND SECURITY

COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES

1711 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5265 — PHONE
(202) 225-5910 — FAX

325 ESSJAY ROAD, SUITE 405
WILLIAMSVILLE, NY 14221
(716) 634-2324 — PHONE
(716) 631-7610 — FAX

<http://www.hochul.house.gov>

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3226

June 5, 2012

Rose Harvey, Commissioner
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1
Albany, NY 12238

Dear Commissioner Harvey,

I am pleased to write in support of Hillside Cemetery's Nomination to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The Town of Clarendon, New York owns and maintains Hillside Cemetery, but the town has limited funding for historic preservation. Placement of the Cemetery on the State and National Registers will provide resources to the Town allowing them to create the potential for outside investment.

Hillside Cemetery, established in 1866, is an intact and distinctive example of a late-nineteenth-century-design rural cemetery. Notable examples of cemetery art and architecture are found in the statuary monuments and the unique Gothic Revival Mortuary Chapel constructed of rock-faced Medina sandstone. The nomination has already garnered support by The Town of Clarendon and the bordering Village of Holley. Assemblyman Steven Hawley obtained a \$2,000 grant from New York State to fund an architect's study of the chapel, which will assist in determining appropriate repair and maintenance. Placement on the Registers would give appropriate recognition to this historic cemetery, as well as making it eligible to apply for grants to finance the repair of the chapel and grounds.

Once again, I am pleased to support the nomination of Hillside Cemetery to the State and National Registers of Historic Places. I hope you will give this your full and fair consideration and respectfully await your decision. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,



Kathy C. Hochul
Member of Congress

RESOLUTION

We, AS TRUSTEES, in recognition of the acceptance by the Town of CLARENDON
County of ORLEANS, New York, of the responsibility for the HILL SIDE
_____ Cemetery Association, do hereby convey the assets and property of said Cemetery
Association to the town for their management and maintenance.

DATED: July 17, 2003.

Mary A. Ahl
Robert W. Lavender
Gereldine C. Barrow
Ellen M. Hermev

Nancy D. Smith
Paul Knapp
Nicholas Acquavita
Lewis Bowen
Sandra McAllister

RECEIVED

JUL 19 2003

CLARENDON TOWN CLERK

Mayor
John W. Kenney, Jr.
Trustees
David Dill
Ross Gaylord
Donald Penna
Lewis Passarelli

VILLAGE OF HOLLEY
72 Public Square
Holley, New York 14470
(585) 638-6367
Fax: (585) 638-7500
Email: clerk@villageofholley.org

Clerk/Treasurer
Roxanne Lone
Deputy Clerk/Treasurer
Mary Ellen Hulley
Attorney
John S. Sansone, Esq.

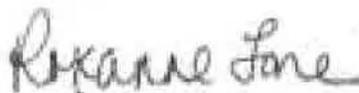
June 4, 2012

SUBJECT: Hillside Cemetery, Holley, New York 14470

To Whom it may Concern:

This letter informs you that on May 30, 2012, the Village of Holley Board of Trustees voted in support of the registration of the Hillside Cemetery, located on the outskirts of the Village, as a State and National Historical Place. If you should require any further documentation or have questions regarding this, please feel free to contact me.

Best regards,

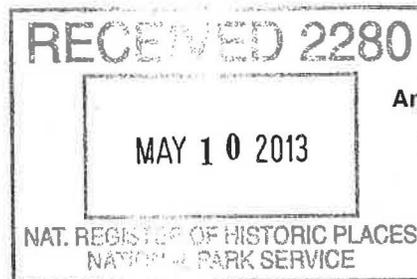


Roxanne Lone
Village Clerk Treasurer



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

5 May 2013

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 four National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register. One of these is submitted on disc:

English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dansville, Livingston County

The other three are submitted on paper:

Community of the True Inspiration Residence, Erie County
Donald Mann House, Monroe County
Hillside Cemetery, Orleans 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