

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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FEB - 5 2016

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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 PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK
other names/site number Rothermel Park Cemetery

2. Location

street & number N/A (EAST OF ROTHERMEL AVENUE) not for publication
city or town VILLAGE OF KINDERHOOK vicinity
state NEW YORK code NY county COLUMBIA code 021 zip code 12106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Ruth A. Perpoint DBHPO 1/13/14
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 3-22-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	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: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: _____

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK
Name of Property

KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook occupies a relatively inconspicuous location adjacent to a village park facility and Rothermel Avenue in the Village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York. The cemetery consists of a small rectangular-shaped parcel of land, .31 acres in extent, and a small grouping of grave stones, the latter which distinguish this otherwise unadorned expanse of grass as a historic burial ground. The cemetery was established ca. 1816 on land granted for the purpose by Kinderhook resident John Rogers, and by all indications it continued in active use until available land for burials had been exhausted. The precise terminal date of its use is not currently known. The nominated cemetery is located adjacent to an extension from Rothermel Avenue that provides access to the park facilities situated nearby. A small number of grave stones are present, although these represent only those burials which are presently marked; these markers span the period from 1816 to 1861 and are of simple conception and execution.

Narrative Description

The nominated cemetery is located to the west of Albany Avenue (County Route 21) and north of Broad Street (U.S. Route 9) not far from the center of the Village of Kinderhook. It occupies what is now a somewhat well-defined narrow rectangular strip of land adjacent to a village park off of Rothermel Avenue. One side of the nominated parcel is defined by a solid wood fence that demarcates the boundary of adjacent residential properties, while the opposite side is bordered by an extension road that accesses other parts of the park from Rothermel Avenue. A baseball field is located on the opposite side of the road. The cemetery is characterized by a flat expanse of mown grass with a grouping of stones arranged in regular rows situated near its center. Documentary evidence indicates the presence of many more graves than the 19 that are actually marked with stones within the cemetery's bounds. Of the existing grave stones only 11 have full or partially legible inscriptions; of these, three are those of adults, the remaining eight being those of children.

Most all of the stones are of a simple tablet type, either square-headed or otherwise segmental arched; there is additionally one example of a lobed type. At least two bear significant damage, presumably the work of vandals. Among the more prominent stones is that of Charles E. Van Volkenburg, a child who died in 1849 before his second birthday. Crafted from marble, the stone is square headed and has a low relief foliate carving in the form of a rose centered near its top; it is inscribed with the following poignant passage: "Sleep sweet babe, thou art at rest, not a cloud of sorrows is shaded o'er thy breast; thou was fair and lovely as thy budding rose, sleep child of beauty, sweet is thy repose." The largest stone is that of Isabel Leggett, who died in 1854 at the age of 77; crafted from marble and exhibiting low-relief decorative carving in the form of a tulip, it bears the simple inscription "The journey of the just is blessed; a tribute of respect erected by the ladies of Kinderhook." Of the remaining children's grave stones that of Harriet Burget, who died in 1861 at the age of 5 weeks, is among the most chaste and it is inscribed with the familiar biblical passage "Suffer little children to come unto me." The grave stone of Samuel A. Prine, who died in 1861 shortly after his third birthday, bears the following inscription "Farewell father mother friends, I'm call'd with Jesus there to dwell, for he has summoned me away, to sing his praise [illegible] day."

Additional stones that retain carvings that can be transcribed include those marking the graves of Francis Springer, a child who died in 1858; Philip Collins, an adult who died in 1816; the children of Joseph and Sarah Collins, three of whom died at age two or younger: Frances (d. 1840), Alfred (d. 1857), and George E. (d. 1858); Jacob Toby, who died in 1826 at the age of 9; and Sylvester Springer, a child who died in 1860.

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Name of Property

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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.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

ca. 1816- ca. 1900

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African-American

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 cited period of significance, ca. 1816-ca. 1900, represents the cemetery's period of active use as it is presently understood on the basis of documentary sources.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criteria Consideration D has been cited, as the nominated property is a cemetery.

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Synopsis

Established ca. 1816 exclusively for the use of the area's black population, the Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook is a historically significant resource that illuminates an important and underrepresented aspect of this early Dutch-settled village's history. The land on which this burial ground was established was willed for this purpose by John Rogers, a native of Ireland who came to Kinderhook ca. 1795 and later resided in the Van Schaack House—known variously as the “Centennial Mansion” and the Vanderpoel place—a commodious house of Georgian characteristics that was erected ca. 1774. It was in this house that Rogers later resided that the vanquished British General John Burgoyne was entertained in October 1777 following the defeat of his forces at the Battle of Saratoga. Rogers had recognized the need for a place of repose for Kinderhook's African-Americans, and around this same time manumitted his slave, Harry, noting that his manumission was his “will and pleasure.” The property in question was a narrow rectangular strip of land that formed a part of Rogers's village holdings; a 1914 account indicated that it was used until “every available inch was taken up” and by that date had long ago ceased active use. The nominated cemetery, a simple flat expanse of mown grass with a grouping of simply crafted grave stones aligned in rows near its center, remains an important historic resource that portrays the lesser known history of Kinderhook's non-white population. While the extent of burials there remains a matter of speculation, the cemetery's use beginning in the 1810s and its association with John Rogers's estate is definitively established. The name “Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook” relates to the wording used by Rogers at the time he set this land aside for this purpose. The cemetery is being nominated in association with NRHP Criterion A, in the area of Ethnic Heritage, for its value in chronicling a significant and underrepresented aspect of this well-known Columbia County village's history.

Narrative Statement of Significance

An Overview of Kinderhook's Early History and Development

Kinderhook is a village within the eponymously named town, which was noted in the 1878 *History of Columbia County* as “one of the oldest and most important towns of the county.”¹ Early settlement was established alongside the course of the Kinderhook Creek—which traverses this area before joining the nearby Valatie Kill— as early as the middle decades of the seventeenth century by Hollanders and Swedes. The Van Alen, De Bruyn, Schuyler, Teunissen, Vosburgh, Coonrad, Dingman, Jansen, Pieteron, and Gardinier families were among the first freeholders in this area. As noted in the county history, “Owing to its proximity to the river, and the favorable conditions afforded by it for the sale of its farm products, the settlements of Kinderhook were denser at any early day than in some other towns.” It is thought that present-day Columbia County's first water-powered mill was established in the Kinderhook area near Stuyvesant Landing, it being a saw mill erected for Peiters Clavers as early as 1665 and located on a watercourse that came to be known as the Saw Kill. The first grist mill was likely that established at present-day Valatie before 1700.²

Kinderhook was formed as a district in May 1772, the first such district established in the bounds of present-day Columbia County, and as a township shortly thereafter, in 1778. The earliest records were kept in Dutch, a reflection of the cultural complexion of this area at an early date and its place within the New World Dutch cultural hearth of the Hudson Valley. The village was established on the course of the Kinderhook Creek and was bisected at an early date by the north-south course of the Albany Post Road, an important north-south overland route through this region on the east side of the Hudson River. Its early development, along with its past and contemporary character, was recounted in the 1878 history:

The village was originally built in a straggling manner along the ridge near the creek. In 1763 it

¹ *History of Columbia County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 219.

² *Ibid.*, 219-221.

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

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contained fifteen houses and a Dutch Reformed church. They were the owners of spacious lots, where, after the manner of their ancestors, they dwelt in quiet contentment. This custom yet prevails, giving the village for its population (about twelve hundred souls) a very large area... The houses themselves do not exhibit much architectural display, but are remarkable rather for their solid and comfortable appearance.³

The village developed some measure of manufacturing interests, though these were to some extent limited at an early date by the availability of local water power. Kinderhook has, to this day, retained much of its early and quiet character.

Kinderhook's Persons of Color Cemetery: Historical Background

At the time of the 1790 census, those rural towns settled at an early date by the Dutch in the mid and upper Hudson Valley of New York—namely Kinderhook and Claverack in Columbia County, in addition to those situated along the Esopus Creek in Ulster County—had the greatest number of slaves of any rural place in the state and the lowest number of free African-Americans. Although relatively higher numbers of black people, both slave and free, were to be found in developing urban areas like New York City and in Albany, the high frequency of black slavery in these rural places is distinctive; this circumstance relates historically to the fact that these towns were the earliest agricultural settlement areas in the Hudson Valley. The settlement of these areas and their settler's use of slaves dated to the seventeenth century. While the use of slaves in these places was in the seventeenth century quite modest, it would expand significantly in the eighteenth century, pushed by the British Board of Trades, which was both eager and anxious to develop its colonial holdings. There is no doubt that this British policy did much to spur slave ownership at places like Kinderhook and Claverack, in addition to Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, and New Paltz in Ulster County.

During the eighteenth century New York had the largest slave population of any northern colony. Beginning in 1799, and with an important amendment to the law in 1817, the abolition of slavery in New York was initiated, these laws establishing the framework for its gradual abolition. Any black person born in 1799 or after in New York State was free, and any slave manumitted by his or her owner was free. Any black person not born free or otherwise manumitted by 1827 became a freeperson that year.

It was in this context that the immigrant John Rogers, a native of Ireland, settled in Kinderhook by 1795.⁴ As noted in the 1878 county history, Rogers was "an Irishman of convivial habits, but withal a good business man."⁵ He established a store at Kinderhook, later operated by Whiting & Clark and subsequently used as the village post office. Rogers acquired David Van Schaack's house, located on Broad Street, in 1807, and there lived until his death ca. 1815/16; it was in this house, built ca. 1774, that the British General John Burgoyne was entertained in October 1777, following his surrender at the Battle of Saratoga. Rogers's niece, Margaret (1789-1866), wed Charles Whiting (1785-1869), a Connecticut native, and the couple resided at another prominent Kinderhook property, Crow Hill. Rogers's place in the affairs of the community were not entirely appreciated by some; about a century later he was remembered in a standard Kinderhook history for his eccentricities rather than his accomplishments.

³ Ibid, 223.

⁴ John Rogers came to America ca. 1793 with his siblings and particularly his nieces, Margaret Rogers (1790-1866), who married Charles Whiting, and Mary Rogers (1791-1888), who married James Clark. Whiting and Clark were the leading entrepreneurs of Kinderhook village, ca. 1810-1820. Other members of this family settled in South Carolina. See John B. Adger, D.D. *My Life and Times, 1810-1899*.

⁵ *Columbia County*, 224.

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As a native of Ireland, with its history of oppression and subjugation, Rogers was apparently quick to recognize the plight of black persons residing in Kinderhook. Rogers, himself a prosperous bachelor, revealed something of his concerns and his generous spirit in his will, which he wrote in November 1815, and which was entered into probate by February 1816. Deeds drawn before his death attest to his ambitions relative to the success of his nieces and their husbands, while his will provides a glimpse at his range of friends and business associates within the community. He seems to have left out no one. At the beginning of his will he mentions the nominated cemetery in a most prominent way: he orders that his executors sell all his real estate except the house in which he dwells, “about eighty acres of land attached to [the house], the lot I have fenced for a cemetery for myself in the rear of the garden, and the fourth of an acre of land in the third lot from the Street intended as a cemetery for the people of color in such parcels and in such manner as my executors ... shall deem proper and advisable ...” And at the last page of his will he explicitly directed his executors—noting that it was his “will and pleasure”—that “my negro Boy Harry be set free upon my decease and I do hereby manumit him the said Harry.” Further his executors were “to convey to the elders or trustees of the church of the Town of Kinderhook and their successors one rood of land in some convenient part of the third lot from the street for a cemetery for the people of colour in the said Town of Kinderhook to be used for that purpose and none other.” He also specified that his executors make proper conveyances for these lands, although it is not clear whether this happened.⁶

Kinderhook Reformed Church records from this period contain no mention of this bequest to them by Rogers. It is plausible that such a record is now missing from their archive. Edward Collier, minister at this church between 1864 and 1914 and the author of a local history, was aware of, and made reference to, Rogers’s setting aside the cemetery for local African-Americans, but nevertheless failed to mention that it was a bequest made to the church:

While the Vanderpoel place was owned by the somewhat erratic John Rogers, he set apart a portion his land for the free burial of our colored people. It was thus used until every available inch was taken up; in some cases, it is stated, with coffin placed upon coffin. It was then, as it now long has been, closed against additional burials.

It is unclear whether or not Collier knew of Roger’s specific bequest to the Kinderhook Reformed Church. Further, it is plausible that the church turned over this cemetery property to the Kinderhook American Methodist Episcopal church when it first formed and then built its own house of worship, between 1851 and 1858.⁷ Maps published in 1873 and 1888 show the cemetery more or less as it now appears, as a narrow strip of land, rectangular in shape.

The “Vanderpoel place” that Collier cited, on Broad Street, was of course the David Van Schaack house and soon thereafter that of John Rogers. It was owned by the Vanderpoel-Newcomer families from 1870 to 1940. By 1944, the associated farm had been sold to several others, most of it being acquired by William F. Rothermel.⁸ In the 1950s and 1960s this “farm” was subdivided, creating Rothermel Extension, which runs parallel with the cemetery.⁹ The Rothermel family deeded to the village a roughly five acre portion of these lands, in 1951, for use as a park which today is developed with a playground and ball fields. The cemetery is mentioned following a survey description of the property. The deed provides that it is “subject

⁶ Columbia County wills, D: 328-330.

⁷ Edward Collier, *A History of Old Kinderhook* (New York: G P Putnam’s Sons, 1914), 282 and 349. Although he lauded Bethel A.M.E.’s lay preacher, Peter Burgett, overall Collier was not personally resolved with the position of black persons in Kinderhook, nor American society, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

⁸ Ralph Duck, *Kinderhook and Its People 1914-1984* (Kinderhook: 1985), 77.

⁹ *Ibid*, 227-28.

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

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to any and all rights which may possibly exist in third parties with reference to the 'Old Cemetery' which is located contiguous [sic] to and southerly of part of the southerly boundary of the parcel hereinabove described."¹⁰ In the 1970s, Boy Scouts under the leadership of Dr. Donald Fox cleared the cemetery of overgrowth. Care of cemetery since then has lapsed somewhat, though since about 1990 the village has kept the grass there mown.

The nominated cemetery contains the remains of countless African-Americans who resided in the Kinderhook area; no precise figure of interments is known, given the absence of documentary records. It is presumed, though by no means clear, that some of the individuals buried there at an early date had been slaves at one time, while others were part of the local free black community. Although a number of the markers retain readable inscriptions allowing for the identification of particular individuals, the majority of the stones mark the grave of young children. Those marking the graves of adults include the stones of Isabel Leggett and Philip Collins. Leggett died in 1854 at the age of 77; her stone is of considerable interest given that it contains a passage which is followed by "A tribute of respect erected by the ladies of Kinderhook." This makes clear that Leggett was held in high esteem by some individuals within the community. There were a number of blacks residing in Kinderhook in the mid-nineteenth century with the surname Leggett; the 1850 federal census noted two black Leggett households, that of Cassius and Mary Leggett, both in their mid-30s, and that of Henry and Mary Leggett, both 30. Their connection, if any, to Isabel Leggett is not presently known. At this time Isabel Leggett, or "Isabella" as she was recorded in the 1850 federal census, then 73, was residing in the wealthy household of Augustus Wynkoop, who claimed \$25,000 in real estate. She was noted as a native-born New Yorker and lacking the ability to read and write. She presumably worked as a domestic in the household.

The graves of a number of young children are marked, among them Harriet Burget and Samuel A. Prine, both of whom died at a young age. Harriet Burget [Borghardt/Burgett/Burgit variously], an infant who died in 1861, may have been a daughter of Peter Burget, who at the time of the 1850 census was residing in Stockport but who by 1860 was living in Kinderhook. Peter Burget was a lay-preacher at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church and by Collier's recounting a one-time slave of Abraham Burgett. Samuel A. Prine, who also died in 1861 shortly after his third birthday, was noted in the appended pages of the 1860 federal census for the Town of Stuyvesant. At that time he was two years old. His father, Peter, is listed, though his mother, Mary C., is not list; the record does however contain a Kate Pruyn, 22 years old. The young Samuel Prine was likely the grandson of Samuel Pruyn [Pruyn/Ebo/Abo variously]. Slaves of that family often took the Pruyn surname, sometimes corrupted to Pryne or even Prime. In the county records at the Columbia County clerk's office there is recorded ca. 1835 a Samuel Pruyn, alias Ebo, and Sarah Ebo, alias Pruyn, both of whom were described as free black persons.¹¹

As for Philip Collins, who died in 1816, he was likely a direct relation of the Collins family that was listed in the 1820 federal census as residing in Kinderhook. Given the complexion of the household at that date, it might be presumed that he was either a grandparent or grown child.

Conclusion

Kinderhook's Persons of Color Cemetery is unusual in having been formed from land set aside by John Rogers in the 1810s, at a location not far from the community's center, as opposed to having been developed on undesirable land on the outskirts of a place, as was the case with the black cemetery in Newburgh, Orange County (NRHP listed). While his precise motives cannot be entirely known, Rogers clearly felt it important that the local non-white population have a place to mourn and honor their dead as a community, something

¹⁰*Columbia County Deeds* 497: 408.

¹¹This reference occurs in deed books ca. 1835; book V, p 125.

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they lacked prior to his gift. The establishment of the burial yard provided such a place, though one nevertheless separate from the larger white community.

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.)

Adger, John B. *My Life and Times, 1810-1899*. Richmond, VA: Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1899.

Collier, Edward. *A History of Old Kinderhook*. New York: G P Putnam's Sons, 1914.

Duck, Ralph. *Kinderhook and Its People 1914-1984*. Kinderhook: 1985.

Ellis, Franklin. *History of Columbia County, New York*. Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre (.31)

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>606644</u>	<u>4694503</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is show on the enclosed mapping, all of which is entitled "Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N.Y." These maps, four in total, were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 4,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were drawn using a 1940s survey map of the property, which noted the nominated resource as an "Old Cemetery," and which depicted it as a narrow rectangular plot measuring 280' by 43.' This map was drawn by engineer Glenn P. Edwards in September 1947 in association with the development of the adjacent park facilities.

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruth Piwonka, historian/researcher, and William E. Krattinger (NYS Division for Historic Preservation)
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date September 2015
street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 268-2167
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, by William E. Krattinger, June 2014; original digital files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford.

- 001 General view, looking roughly east towards grave stone cluster
- 002 General view, looking roughly south towards grave stone cluster
- 003 Grave stone of Charles E. Van Volkenburg

Property Owner:

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

name Village of Kinderhook
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

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APPENDIX: grave stone rubbings



ABOVE, Charles E. Van Volkenburg grave stone rubbing

PERSONS OF COLOR CEMETERY AT KINDERHOOK

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Name of Property

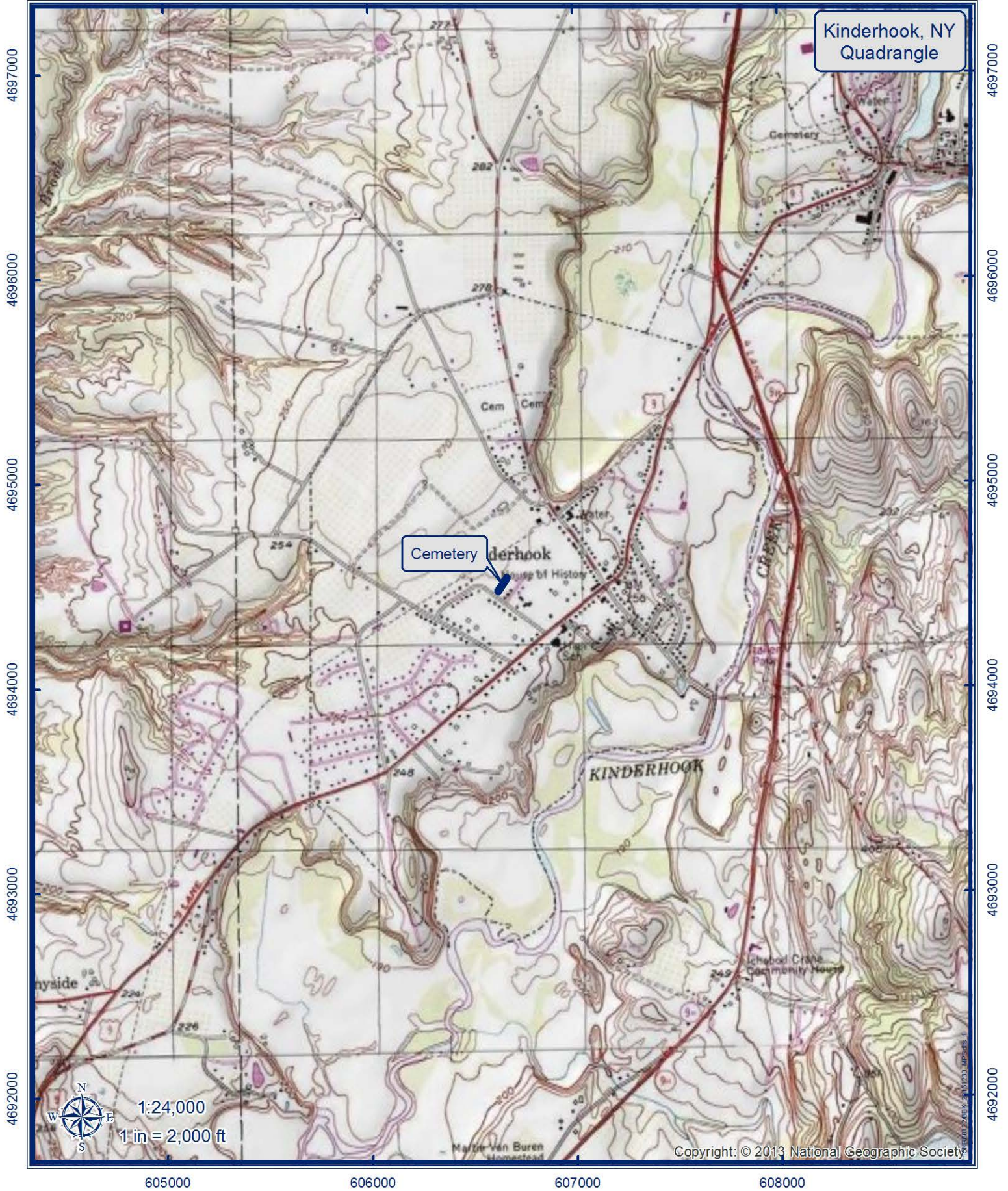
County and State



ABOVE, Samuel A.Prine grave stone rubbing

Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook
Kinderhook, Columbia Co., NY

NE of Rothmel Ave.
Kinderhook, NY 12106

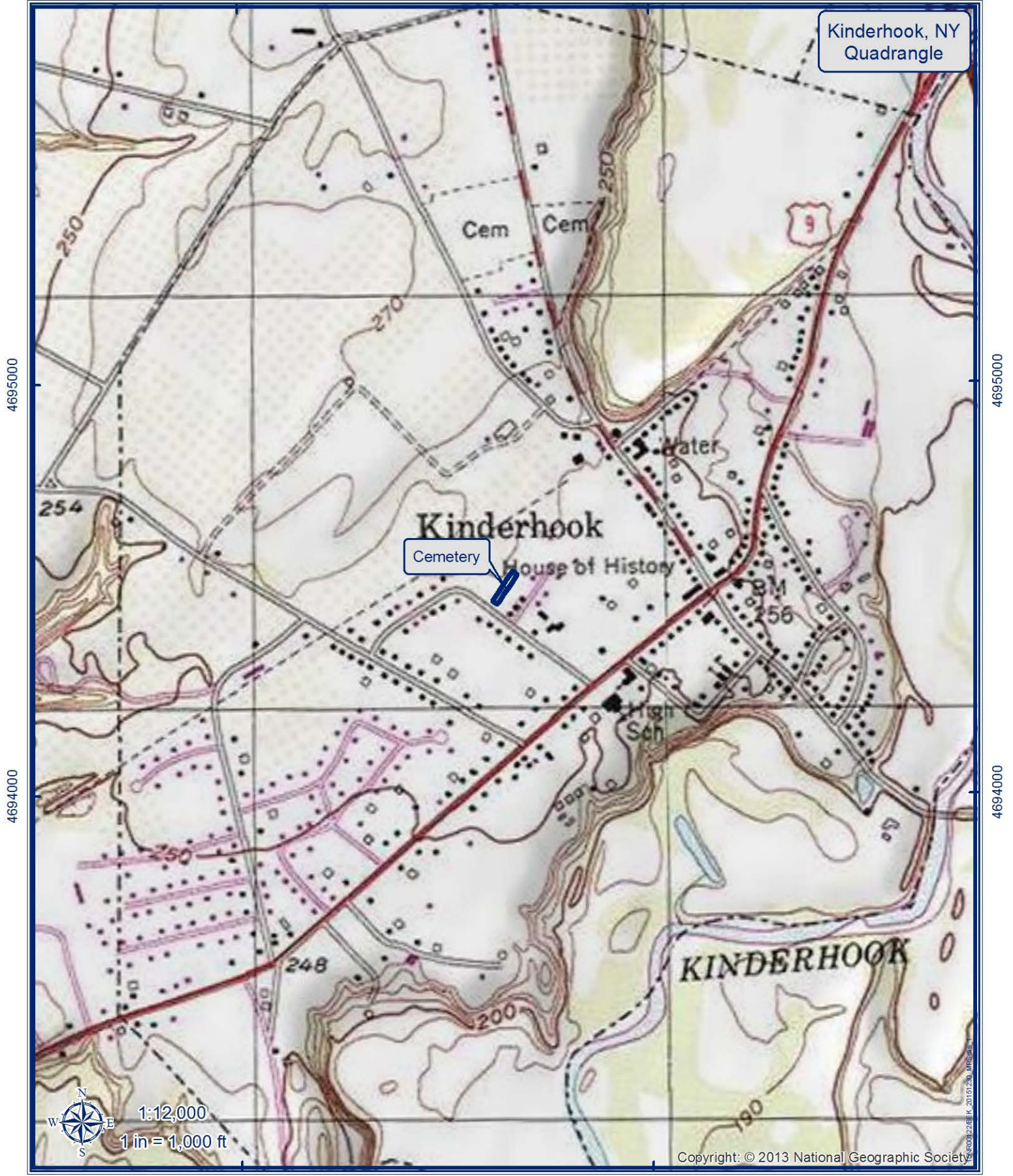


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

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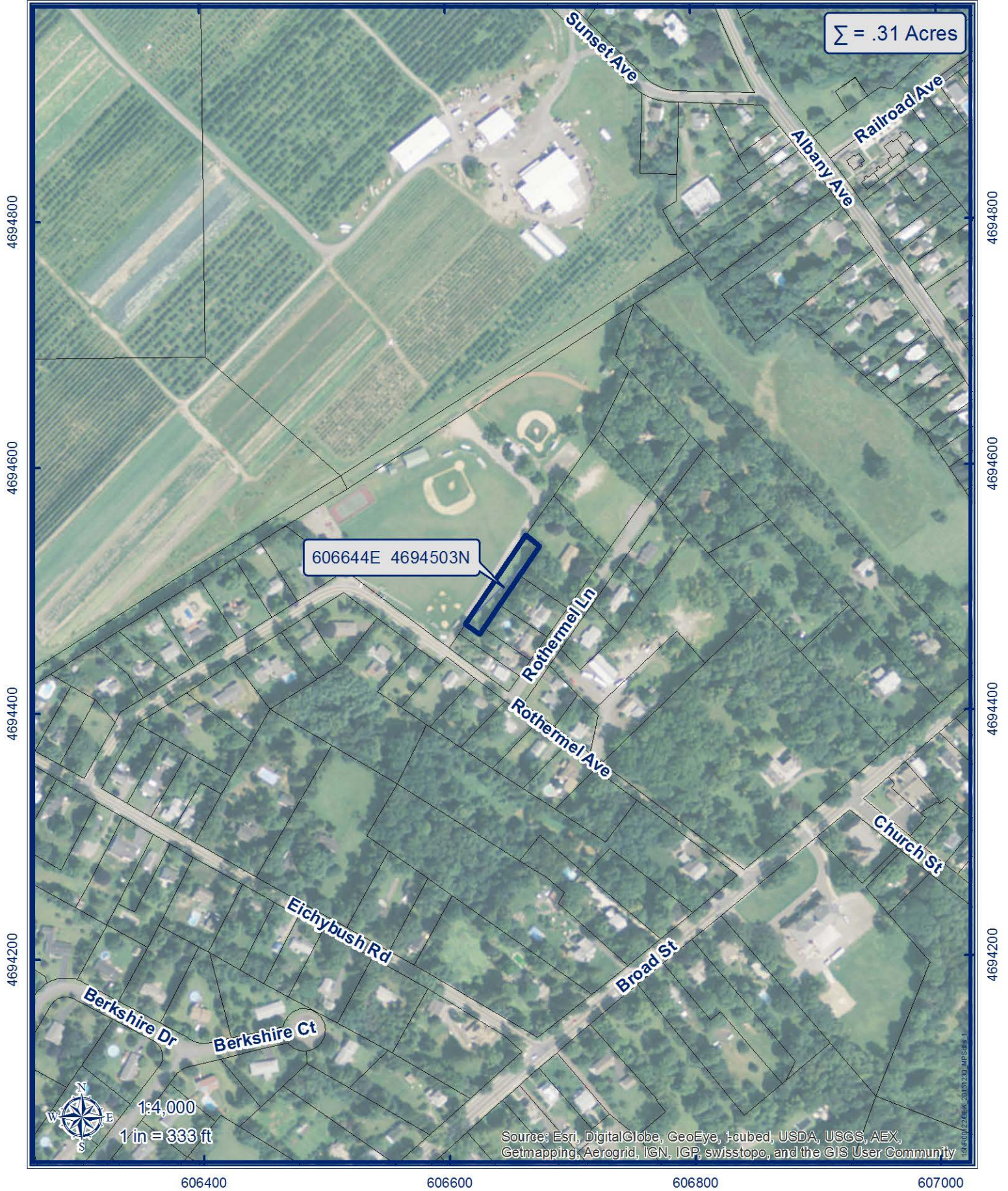
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook
Kinderhook, Columbia Co., NY

NE of Rothemel Ave.
Kinderhook, NY 12106



$\Sigma = .31$ Acres

606644E 4694503N

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft

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

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



Cemetery



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook
Kinderhook, Columbia Co., NY

NE of Rothermel Ave.
Kinderhook, NY 12106



606644E 4694503N

$\Sigma = .31$ Acres

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
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Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

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GRAVESTONE

SARAH
BORN
DIED

GRAVESTONE

RACHEL

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE

GRAVESTONE



CHARLES EVAN VOLKENBURG

DIED

APR. 12 1849

AGED

1 yr. 2 mo. & 5 ds.

*Sleep sweet, for thou art at rest,
No cloud of sorrow is shrouded o'er
Thy bright
Thou hast been and lovely as thy bud
Sleep child of beauty sweet is thy re-*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Persons of Color Cemetery at Kinderhook
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 2/05/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/30/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/22/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000107

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 3-22-16 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.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

RECEIVED 2280

FEB - 5 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

27 January 2016

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 submit the following six nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Elmwood Historic District (East), Erie County
Richmond Terrace Cemeteries, Richmond County
Public Square Historic District (Boundary Expansion), Jefferson County
Persons of Color Cemetery, Columbia County
Crown Height Historic District (Boundary Increase), Kings County
The Uplands, Essex County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office