

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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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 JONESVILLE CEMETERY
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Ushers Road and Longkill Road not for publication
city or town Jonesville vicinity
state New York code NY county Saratoga code 091 zip code 12065

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. Purpitt DBAHO 2/11/14
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): _____

Jon Edson H. Beall 4-7-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

JONESVILLE CEMETERY

Name of Property

SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 0 | 0 | buildings |
| 1 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 4 | 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

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

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: STONE, METAL

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Name of Property

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County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Overview

Jonesville Cemetery, containing 11.2 acres of associated land, is located at the intersection of Ushers and Longkill roads in the hamlet of Jonesville, Saratoga County, New York. Jonesville is an unincorporated hamlet located within the Town of Clifton Park. The landscape of the cemetery is defined by both rolling topography and flat areas interspersed with mature coniferous and deciduous trees; meandering roads and path ways provide for access to the various gravesites, which are marked by a wide range of funerary art dating from the early nineteenth century to the present. The larger family plots are for the most part situated along the hillsides; those at the top of the hill which forms a principal element of the landscape design are among the most elaborate in the cemetery, and most of these include features which demarcate a larger plot. Benches placed throughout the grounds provide seating and allow visitors to contemplate the peaceful surroundings and enjoy the cemetery for passive recreation. The layout of Jonesville Cemetery, combining undulating and level topographic features with naturalistic landscape components and a serpentine circulation system, embodies the fundamental design principals of the rural cemetery movement that gained popularity in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century. The representative funerary art encapsulates multiple periods and aesthetic preferences, and includes stones of both modest and more sophisticated conception. Some of these predate the establishment of the cemetery, having been moved there subsequent to its construction. Jonesville Cemetery is an excellent, small-scale example of the rural cemetery type in Saratoga County and is the Town of Clifton Park's only rural, non-denominational cemetery.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The cemetery is located immediately south of the north-south alignment of Longkill Road (CR 82) where that road intersects with Ushers Road in the Jonesville area of the Town of Clifton Park. These two roads define the northern boundary of the nominated property; the western boundary of the cemetery is formed by the rear of the residential lots located on the east side of Main Street in the Jonesville hamlet, while houses on the west side of Beresford Road, a modern housing development, abut the cemetery boundary on the east side. Two entry points on the north side, from Longkill Road and Ushers Road, provide vehicular access to the cemetery grounds. The main entrance is that corresponding with Ushers Road; the second one, approached from Longkill Road, is referred to as the lower gate and enters into the low-lying area south of the hill that forms the central geographic feature of the cemetery plan. Both entrances are gated. Entering from the main gate off of Ushers Road, the roadway curves southward before moving in an eastward direction through the northern part of the cemetery, along the north side of the central hill; the road then curves to the south, along the east side of the hill, before curving again to the northeast and traversing the lower valley area before exiting out of the lower gate onto Longkill Road. On both the north and south sides of the hill the road has an additional spur that leaves and then rejoins the main circulation system, with graves occupying the areas between the two.

The landscape design, developed by cemetery designer and surveyor Burton A. Thomas, exploited the existing topographic features of the site. Central to the design is the prominent hill with a flat ridge that separates the north and south sections of the cemetery; this hill has a southeast to northwest axis. The grade drops off more substantially on the south side of this hill, where it descends to meet the level of the road that continues towards the lower gate and the area known as the flats. Large, mature coniferous trees, principally pine, are interspersed on this hill, at the top of which, along the flat ridge, are the cemetery's most elaborate family burial plots. That

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portion of the cemetery that fronts on Ushers and Longkill roads is bordered by a fence that replicates an earlier, ca. 1910 cast-iron fence; it was installed to replace the older one, due to damage, in 2005.

Overview of Burials

Among those individuals who are significant to the early history of the Town of Clifton Park, and who are buried in the Jonesville Cemetery, is James Jones, the founder of the hamlet that bears his name. Roscius R. Kennedy, the founder of the Jonesville Academy— a private boarding school established in the hamlet in 1836— rests at the top of the hill, in a family plot marked by a large obelisk and a cut-stone border. Kennedy was, in addition, one of the founders of the cemetery. Others interred near the Kennedy plot, along the crest of the hill in their own family plots, are members of the Garnsey family, including Nathan Garnsay, an early settler from Connecticut, and his son Nathan, Jr., the second supervisor of the Town of Clifton Park (1829). Dr. John MacElroy, who served the Clifton Park community for over 60 years as a physician, was also laid to rest on the hill, under a large monument embellished with a Masonic symbol.

Jonesville Cemetery is also the resting place of the well-known twentieth century developer, Robert Van Patten, whose Clifton Knolls subdivision made Clifton Park one of the Capital District's principal suburbs, in the 1960s. By the time of his death Van Patten was responsible for the construction of nearly 5,000 homes in Clifton Park; his monument boastfully claims him to be the "Father of Clifton Park." Eleven veterans of the Civil War are interred in various locations throughout the cemetery. These include several soldiers who died during the conflict and whose bodies were shipped back to New York for burial in Saratoga County. In one area of the cemetery, near the road, are stones from two family cemeteries that were moved at the time the Northway (I-87) was constructed.

The Jonesville Cemetery Association takes great pride in the cemetery and it is very well maintained. Members of the public are invited to stroll among the pleasant surroundings and admire the various monuments commemorating town founders, as well as local characters. The cemetery association has actively restored all of the broken and fallen monuments and markers. A high level of maintenance and care, of both landscape components and the funerary art, is plainly evident.

Survey of Funerary Art

The style of monuments found in the cemetery is diverse and representative of changing tastes in funerary art from the turn of the nineteenth century to the present. Although Jonesville Cemetery opened in the mid-1860s, it nevertheless includes headstones that predate its establishment, these having been moved there from earlier burial yards after its completion. The earliest monuments located within the cemetery are cut-marble markers of neoclassical inspiration, featuring characteristic design vocabulary such as carved low-relief urns and willow trees, and typically having lobed heads. These stones were in vogue in the era before the construction of the cemetery and are expressive of an earlier period of design. The mid-nineteenth century is represented by cut-stone markers featuring inscriptions on square or rectangular backgrounds and having flat, rounded or segmental-arched heads, in addition to the larger stone obelisks that mark family plots. The most recent stones contain photographs of the deceased or images of favorite hobbies or sports teams, typically executed on polished-stone surfaces. Among the most contemporary markers, added only recently, is that which features a modern abstract metal sculpture of an angel. The Jonesville Cemetery Association regulates the size and style of monuments that can be placed in the cemetery, in order to make the newer burial sites compatible with the existing funerary art.

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A veteran's memorial was installed in the cemetery and dedicated in 2008; it honors the contributions of over 100 local veterans who served in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the First and Second World Wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and other conflicts. In 2009 a bell tower was constructed near the main entrance of the cemetery. Within it is hung a bell cast by the Meneely foundry of West Troy, and which was originally installed in the former Grace Episcopal Church (founded in 1888) on Main Street in Jonesville. This automated bell rings several times a day and additionally is used during funeral processions.

The headstone of John Hubbs (1830-34) is among the simpler monuments in the cemetery and one of a number that mark the grave sites of children. Crafted from marble, it features a simple inscription executed on a rectangular stone but is otherwise unembellished. Among the more poignant of those headstones which mark the grave sites of children is a row of four identical markers, crafted from marble, which have segmental heads below which is a low-relief carving of a lamb and the simple inscription "Little Lamb." They mark the graves of Julia, Abram V., Matthew G. and Janey Burk, all of whom died young in a relatively brief time span in the 1860s.

The headstone of James Sherman (d. 1859) is an excellent representation of the sober and chaste neoclassical taste of the mid-nineteenth century. Crafted from marble, it features a three-part composition consisting of a base, a body and a cap in the form of a pediment. The inscription is located on the body, on a panel with a simple carved ogee border. The stone of James Jones (d. 1850) is similar to the Sherman stone, though lacking the base and pedimented top. Of similar date to these stones, but inspired by Egyptian motives, is the obelisk-form Smalley monument, which marks the gravesites of John Smalley (d. 1863), his wife, Hannah, and daughter, Caroline. Like the Sherman stone it features a three-part composition—consisting of a two-part base, a body, and a pyramidal cap—and displays restrained styling as manifested in the ogee-carved upper section of the base and the cavetto cornice, which provides transition between the body and the cap. The Smalley obelisk is set within a family plot the boundaries of which are marked by a fence consisting of cast-irons sustained by cut-stone posts with chiseled and bush-hammered surfaces. Affixed to the railings and the posts are links of cast-iron chains from which are suspended small cast-iron pendants. Many variations of the obelisk-form marker are present throughout the cemetery, among them those which mark graves associated with the Van Vranken and Northrup families. In the case of the Van Vranken monument, crafted from marble, the obelisk is treated in such a way so as to resemble a castellated tower; on the Northrup marker it is executed as a simpler, faceted form. The marker noting the burial site of Roscius R. Kennedy (1805-1874) is also of the obelisk type, but was crafted from pink granite.

The marker which notes the plot of the Kennedy family, and which marks the grave of, among other family members, Garnsey Kennedy (1794-1878), is representative of a later and more characteristically Late Victorian-era marker. Crafted from gray granite, and contrasting both polished and unpolished surfaces, it is of more ornate conception than the stones from the preceding era. It consists of a two-part base, a battered body with cavetto cornice, and a cap which is surmounted by a prominent urn motif. The design vocabulary used to form the ornament is of Neo-Grec inspiration. Like the Smalley and some of the other larger family plots, the perimeter is marked by, in this instance, cut-stone components and features stairs which provide access to the plot.

Resource Count Overview

The cemetery is noted as a contributing site. Non-contributing features are the bell tower (non-contributing structure); the cast-iron perimeter fence (non-contributing structure); the veteran's memorial (non-contributing structure); and the benches (non-contributing structures).

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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.)

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1799- 1966

Significant Dates

ca. 1864

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thomas, Burton A.; landscape architect and surveyor

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1799-1966, begins with the earliest identified burial marker, which predates the construction of the 1864 cemetery, and is carried forward to the standard 50-year cutoff, given its continued use as a burial yard.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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Jonesville Cemetery, located in the Town of Clifton Park, is an important example of rural Picturesque cemetery design in Saratoga County, New York. Burton A. Thomas, a land surveyor, civil engineer and landscape architect, was responsible for developing the ca. 1864 design for the cemetery. A native of Rensselaer County, New York, Thomas is credited with the design and layout of 25 cemeteries, and for many years served as the superintendent and surveyor for the Albany Rural Cemetery in Menands, New York, established ca. 1844 (NRHP-listed 1979). While a seemingly modest example of the type, Jonesville Cemetery nevertheless displays salient features consistent with the rural cemetery type, as expressed in its combination of undulating and flat topography, naturalistic landscape features, and serpentine circulation system. These elements provided what was deemed a suitable environment in which to honor the deceased and were conceived to invoke in visitors a sublime and contemplative atmosphere. Thomas used the existing topography of the site to great advantage, with the central hill forming the dominant topographic feature and dictating the layout of the graves and the circulation system. Although built in the mid-1860s the cemetery nevertheless incorporates any number of stones which predate its establishment, these marking graves that were subsequently relocated here from earlier burial yards. Jonesville Cemetery is being nominated in association with National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, in the areas of Art and Landscape Design, at the local significance level. It is being nominated as a designed landscape, in the rural Picturesque cemetery taste, and as a representative example of the work of Burton A. Thomas; it is additionally being nominated for the large collection of funerary art maintained therein, some of which predates the construction of the cemetery.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context

The establishment of the Jonesville Cemetery was authorized by the New York State Senate on January 1864. The map of the proposed cemetery layout was filed at the Saratoga County seat, Ballston Spa, in June 1865; a copy is maintained in the county clerk's office.¹ The first directors of this new rural cemetery were Roscius R. Kennedy, Samuel Langdon, Garnsey Kennedy, Morgan L. Finch, Alexander Hubbs and John Higgins, all of whom are interred in the cemetery. The first interments were made in October 1864.

Burton Arnold Thomas (1809-1880), a civil engineer, surveyor and landscape architect, is credited with the design and layout of the cemetery, the original plan of which is depicted on the ca. 1864 map. Among his achievements in the realm of civil engineering was his work, in the Sand Lake area of Rensselaer County, on the Burden Lakes and the enlargement of Glass Lake, in association with hydraulic water control along the course of the Wynantskill, an important source of water power for industry in that area. The purpose was to establish control of the lakes that fed the Wynantskill and by doing so to regulate its flow, thereby increasing its usefulness for milling purposes. He was additionally the secretary of the Anti-Rent Association in Rensselaer County, a postmaster, justice of the peace, and the Town of Sand Lake supervisor from 1866 to 1877. At the time of the 1860 Federal census Thomas was residing in West Sand Lake with his wife, Mariah, and his 21-year-old son, Jeffrey; both men noted their occupation as "surveyor." By 1870 the household included only Thomas and his wife, and by that date he claimed some \$11,000 in personal estate along with \$1,500 in real estate. Among the other cemeteries he is credited with planning and surveying is Riverside Cemetery in Scriba, 1855 (NRHP-listed 1993); Vale Park Cemetery in Schenectady, ca. 1857 (NRHP-listed 2004); and Green Hill Cemetery in Amsterdam, ca. 1858 (NRHP-listed 2005). Nathaniel B. Sylvester's 1878 *History of Rensselaer County*, which includes a biographical sketch of Burton's life in addition to a view of his house and engraved portrait, credited him with some 25 cemetery designs.² For 32 years Thomas served as the surveyor and superintendent

¹ The original framed watercolor map of the Jonesville Cemetery presently hangs in the History Room of the Clifton Park-Halfmoon Library. It reads "Surveyed and Laid Out by Burton A. Thomas, West Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, N.Y., 1864."

² Nathaniel B. Sylvester, *History of Rensselaer County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1878), 529-30.

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of Albany Rural Cemetery in Menands, established in 1844, following D.B. Douglass; his successor in that position was none other than his son, Jeffrey P. Thomas.³

Early in the history of Jonesville Cemetery the remains of some 252 individuals along with their associated monuments were relocated from the small Union Grove Cemetery in the Jonesville hamlet to the nominated cemetery. This explains why some of the cemetery's markers date back to the period 1799-1863. The oldest identified stone, which marks the gravesite of Jemima Hubbs, is dated January 10, 1799.

The various sections of roadway and the paths within the cemetery were given names; among these was Pastoral Walk, which in part served to connect nearby Jonesville Methodist Church and the former Grace Episcopal Church with the cemetery grounds. Locations within the cemetery are also named and include Myrtle's Mound, the highest point in the cemetery, located on the ridge of the hill; Poet's Mound, which overlooks the flats; Cedar Mound, at the back of the cemetery; Cypress Mound; and a section known as Mayflower Lawn. Mt. Hope, Union, Larch, Greenwood, and Elmwood avenues are the names given to the various sections of the road system.

Among those features built early on in the cemetery's history was an earthen vault and a gazebo. As the cemetery grew and the need for burial sites increased, the vault and gazebo, which had deteriorated, were removed, and picnicking within the cemetery, common in the nineteenth century, largely ceased. The local beagle club, formed by Dr. John McElroy, used the cemetery for beagle trials sometime around 1912. During the construction of the Northway section of I-87, ca. 1958, New York State purchased space in the Jonesville Cemetery for the relocation of remains from two small private family cemeteries. They are located at the front of the cemetery, near Ushers Road.

Rural Cemetery Design & Funerary Art Context

The American rural cemetery movement dates to the 1831 dedication of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The development of this burial ground type coincided with an increasing familiarity with English Picturesque landscape design theories and a developing interest in horticulture, Romantic impulses which would find significant expression in America beginning in the 1840s. Mount Auburn Cemetery, established largely due to the exertions of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, a physician and member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, soon inspired other examples of the rural or "garden cemetery" type. Its distinctive Picturesque layout and use of Egyptian architectural motifs established design precedents for later examples. Among Bigelow's principal concerns in establishing the new cemetery were health issues relating to conditions of overcrowding in existing burial yards, a concern which was by no means unique to Boston. America's urban centers were expanding rapidly and as they did the land available for burial yards, often times in church yards, was decreasing. Mount Auburn and the rural cemeteries which immediately followed it—principal among which were Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, 1836, Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, New York, 1838, and Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, 1838—were significant not only as burial yards to meet this demand, but additionally as places of recreation which formed a bridge to the parks movement. Visitors used the grounds for picnicking and passive recreation, and were encouraged to do so. Although this mode of cemetery design was first established in the early 1830s with the construction of Mount Auburn, the rural cemetery type would remain popular for many decades thereafter.

The new rural cemeteries were envisioned as places of sanctuary and natural beauty and laid out in a naturalistic fashion in keeping with the developing American taste for the Picturesque, which found a champion in the writings and philosophies of the horticulturist, landscape designer and critic of domestic taste, Andrew Jackson

³ Henry P. Phelps, *The Albany Hand-book: A Strangers' Guide and Residents' Manual* (Albany: Brandow & Barton, 1884), 137.

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Downing (1815-1852), a confirmed Anglophile. His English-born protégé, Calvert Vaux, emerged as one of the nation's premier architects and landscape designers, and a sometime partner of F.L. Olmsted, in the years following Downing's demise. Varied and carefully manipulated topography, meandering circulation routes and carefully orchestrated landscaping components formed the basic components of the rural cemetery type. They offered a respite, if only fleeting, from nearby urban areas and provided a suitably bucolic setting in which to contemplate life and death. The same features which informed cemetery design in this mode would likewise find application in the design of Picturesque-inspired parks such as those designed by Vaux and Olmsted. The design features which marked the rural cemetery type were formalized during the 1830s and by the 1850s were pervasive. In 1857 an article in *The Country Gentleman* addressed the specific planting requirements for the new style of cemetery; "Cemeteries are not to be left naked and desolate, as were most of the old-fashioned burying yards . . . we conclude that a cemetery [sic] should be a pleasant, cultivated scene . . . the grounds should be substantially enclosed with fences or hedges and belts of trees, to give them an air of security and seclusion . . . and to make them appear to be a suitable resting place and home for the dead."⁴

It is clear that Burton A. Thomas was well familiar with the tenets of rural cemetery design, which had been broadly disseminated by the time the Jonesville Cemetery was designed and erected. His design for the ca. 1857 Vale Cemetery in Schenectady, while much larger in scale than Jonesville Cemetery, nevertheless offered a similar design philosophy. Natural features of the land that would be developed for this 38-acre cemetery—this land having somewhat limited value for development, given the uneven topography of the site—were exploited, among them water features. Winding carriage ways and paths, given suitably idyllic names, were conceived in response to the existing land contours, while graves were laid out in flat areas or otherwise near scenic promontories. Vale Cemetery was in some measure established in direct response to need, as conditions in Schenectady's old burial ground on Green and Front streets were deemed by that time to be unsanitary. Green Hill Cemetery in Amsterdam, built ca. 1858, is, like Schenectady's Vale Cemetery, much larger than the cemetery in Jonesville, consisting of 41 acres. Another example of Thomas's work, it was erected on a hilltop site, generally flat but interspersed with small knolls and hillocks. For the Jonesville Cemetery, Thomas was given a smaller amount of acreage to work with, but he nevertheless capitalized on the existing contours and character of the land to create a manipulated landscape expressive of the overarching design philosophies of the rural cemetery first espoused some three decades earlier.

The funerary art located within the cemetery, some of which predates the establishment of the cemetery by many decades, represents shifting tastes in gravestone design while additionally speaking to the tastes and means to those for whom and by whom the markers were erected. The simplest stones, of which examples are found from different periods of the first-half of the nineteenth century, consist of simple cut-stone markers, rectangular in shape, and without embellishment save for their inscription. The more fully developed early stones, dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, employ finely wrought neoclassical design vocabulary and inscriptions. Neoclassical influence is still evident in some of the mid-century stones, such as those marking the graves of James Jones and James Sherman, though here the treatments are more restrained and somber, and without accompanying iconography. The stone corresponding with the graves of Garnsey Kennedy and members of his family, crafted from gray granite and replete with Neo-Grec inspired ornamentation, is representative of design motives corresponding with the Late Victorian era.

Recent History & Restoration Efforts

In 2006 the Jonesville Cemetery Association began duplicating all of its deeds and placing duplicates in three locations to prevent the loss of these historic documents. Between 2006 and 2007, the association began a process of creating a database of all those interred in the cemetery and all names appearing in deeds, burial

⁴ *The Country Gentleman*, November 1857: 10, 19

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books, on gravestones, or in other sources. For a variety of reasons—whether a gravestone was never placed, names were never recorded on a stone, or otherwise the name has totally worn away— the locations of some individuals are unknown, even though sources indicate they are buried in the Jonesville Cemetery. In 2007 the association donated its 1864 map of the cemetery to the Clifton Park Halfmoon Library, allowing the public to view it.

In 2008 the Town of Clifton Park presented the cemetery association with the historic bell from the former Grace Episcopal Church on Main Street, Jonesville, for permanent display at the Ushers Road entrance. The Town built a fence to surround the bell tower and used two of the 1910 metal posts as part of this fence. In December of that year a major ice storm damaged many of the trees in the cemetery, but fortunately no monuments were damaged

In 2009 the association dedicated a veterans’ memorial near the flag pole. In addition, all roads in the cemetery were upgraded and a new granite bench near the well was donated and installed. More than 400 old fallen monuments were rehabilitated by removing them from their places, pouring new cement foundations, and returning them using epoxy, where necessary, to bind broken pieces together; the association also introduced a newly devised system of metal bracing to secure some of the oldest stones in the cemetery. The cemetery was evaluated by the Division of Cemeteries, New York Department of State, which offered the following opinion: “Jonesville Cemetery should serve as a model for your community.....with a proactive board which has shown great concern in both managing Jonesville Cemetery and planning for its care in perpetuity.”

In 2010, through the generosity of the Friends of the Cemetery, the association upgraded the water pump area with new fencing, plantings and a bench. A new map display was erected, showing the original design of the cemetery, along with a self-guide to particular points of interest in the cemetery. In 2012, the association dealt with a number of landscaping projects, including placing privacy screening on the fence separating a section of the cemetery from a nearby housing development, dealing with two drainage and erosion issues, and mapping out all available spaces in the cemetery.

The Jonesville Cemetery is an important historic resource in the northern part of Clifton Park, and continues to meets the needs of the community, both dead and living, while being meticulously maintained and preserved by the Cemetery Association and its friends.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliography

Jonesville Cemetery map, "Surveyed and Laid Out by Burton A. Thomas, West Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, N.Y., 1864." Collection of Clifton Park-Halfmoon Cemetery.

Phelps, Henry P. *The Albany Hand-book: A Strangers' Guide and Residents' Manual*. Albany: Brandow & Barton, 1884.

Sylvester, Nathaniel B. *History of Rensselaer County, New York*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 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 11.24 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>596169</u> Easting | <u>4751558</u> Northing | 5 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>596185</u> Easting | <u>4751272</u> Northing |
| 2 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>596324</u> Easting | <u>4751538</u> Northing | 6 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>596212</u> Easting | <u>4751333</u> Northing |
| 3 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>596337</u> Easting | <u>4751319</u> Northing | 7 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>596111</u> Easting | <u>4751512</u> Northing |
| 4 | <u>18</u> Zone | <u>596206</u> Easting | <u>4751237</u> Northing | | _____ | _____ | _____ |

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

The boundary for the nominated resource is depicted on two maps, which were drawn to a scale of 1:24,000 and 1: 4,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds with the cemetery's historic boundary as mapped out ca. 1864; all of this land is historically associated with the cemetery and the cited period of significance, 1799-1966 (the beginning date reflects the presence of gravestones that predate the establishment of the cemetery).

11. Form Prepared By

JONESVILLE CEMETERY

SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

Name of Property

County and State

name/title William E. Krattinger (NYS DHP) and John Scherer, Town of Clifton Park Historian
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date October 2013
street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 237-8643 ext. 3265
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

PHOTOGRAPHS: TIFF format, September 2013

PHOTOGRAPHER: William E. Krattinger

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILES: NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY, 12188

- 0001 View looking eastward, within cemetery, along ridge
- 0002 View looking westward, within cemetery, along ridge
- 0003 View looking to southeast from valley area
- 0004 View looking east from valley area
- 0005 View looking to northwest from valley area at foot of ridge
- 0006 View showing Burk children stone grouping
- 0007 View showing Smalley plot and obelisk
- 0008 View showing Smalley obelisk
- 0009 View showing James Sherman monument
- 0010 View showing Kennedy family monument

Property Owner:

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

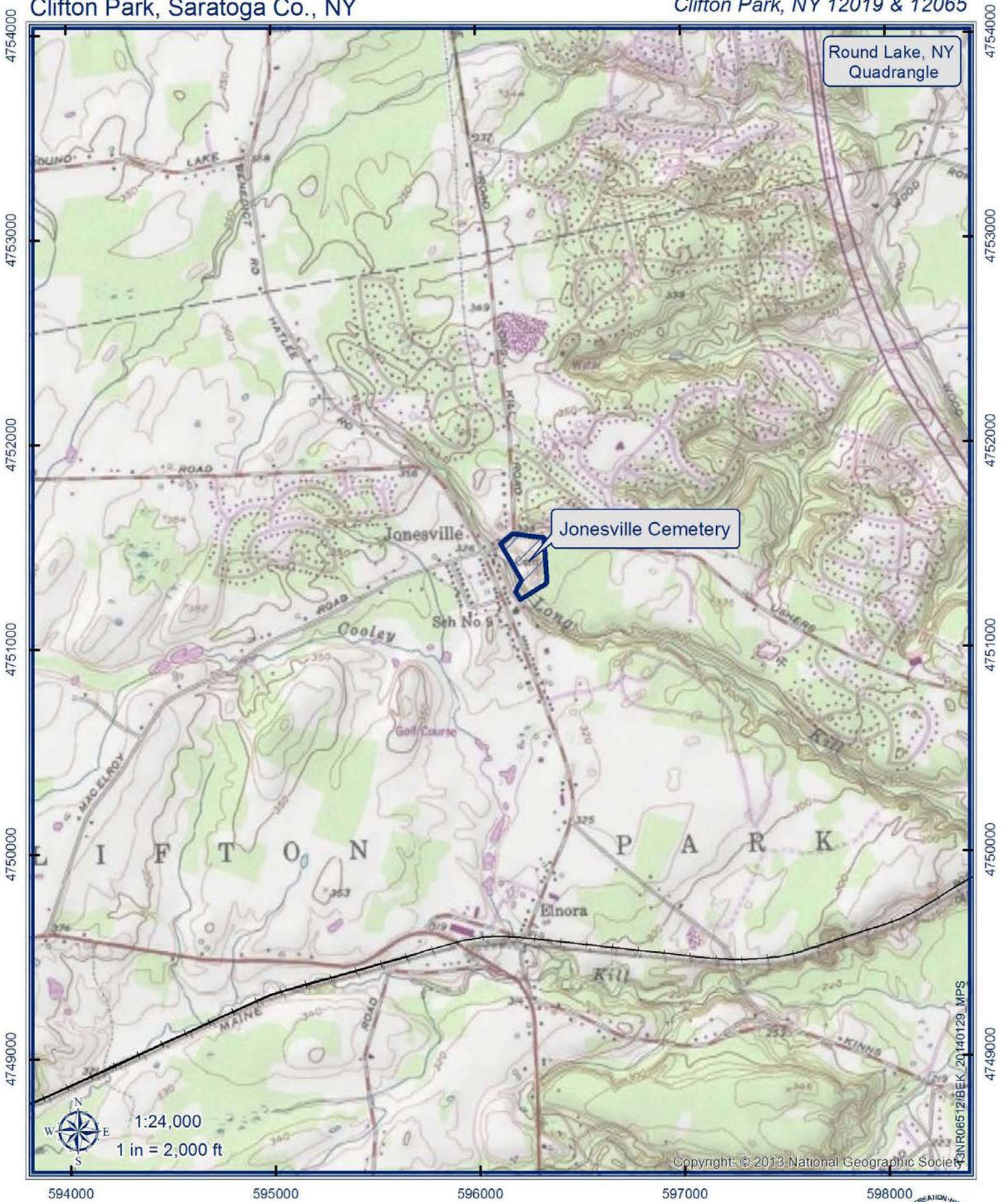
name Jonesville Cemetery Association
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

Jonesville Cemetery
Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY

Ushers Rd. & Longkill Rd.
Clifton Park, NY 12019 & 12065



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

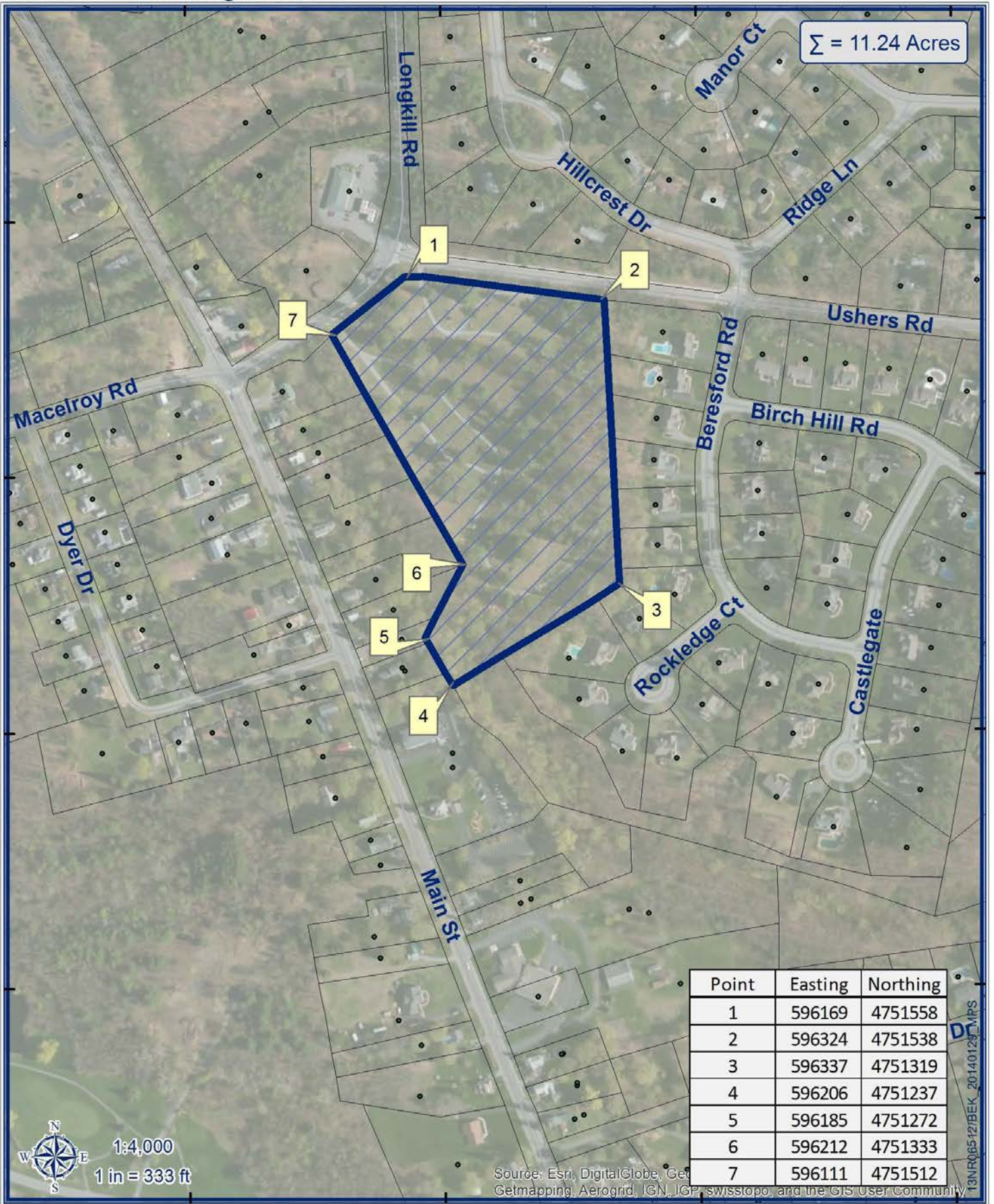


 Jonesville Cemetery
 Railroad Line

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



Σ = 11.24 Acres



| Point | Easting | Northing |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 596169 | 4751558 |
| 2 | 596324 | 4751538 |
| 3 | 596337 | 4751319 |
| 4 | 596206 | 4751237 |
| 5 | 596185 | 4751272 |
| 6 | 596212 | 4751333 |
| 7 | 596111 | 4751512 |

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

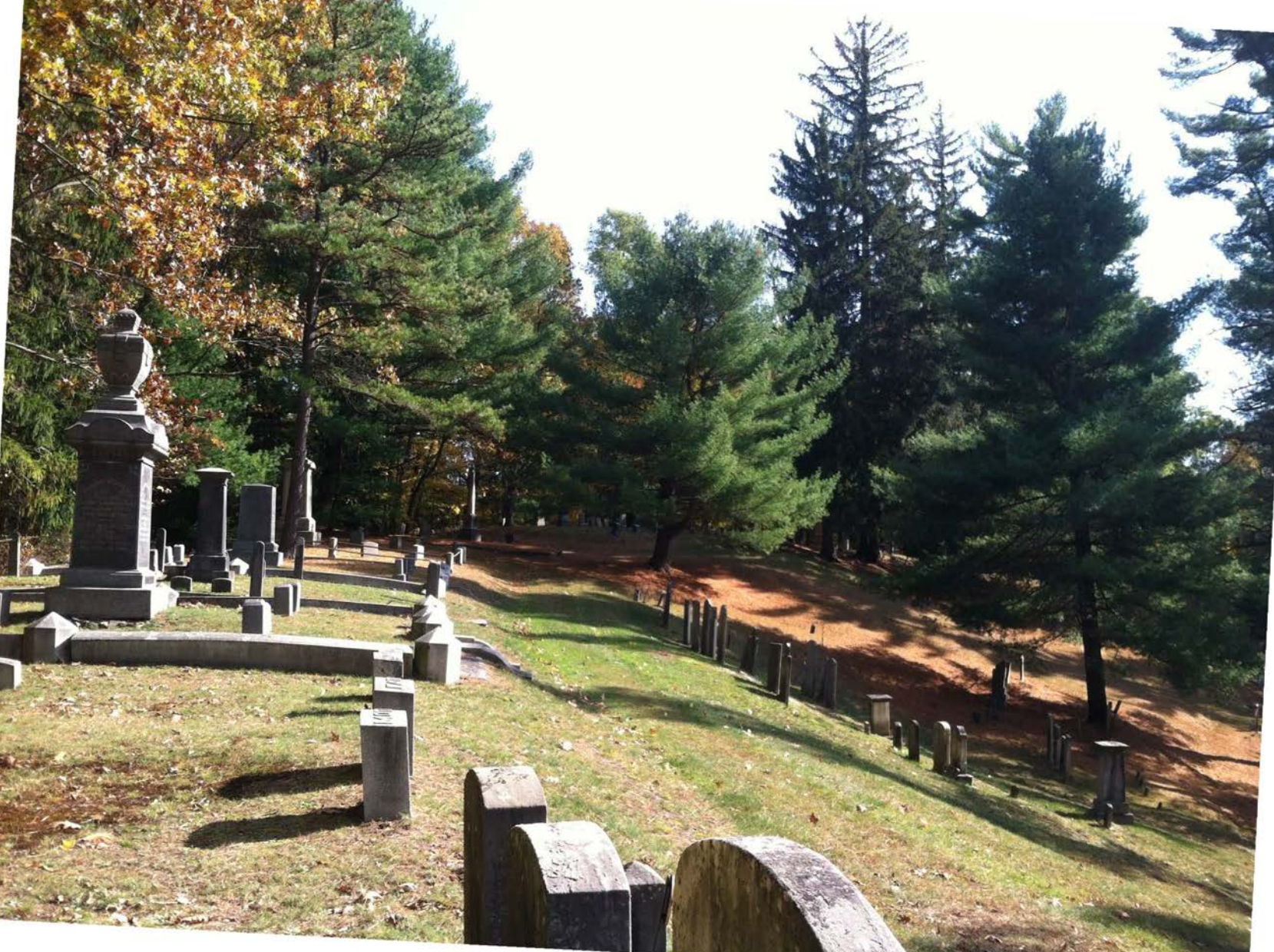
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

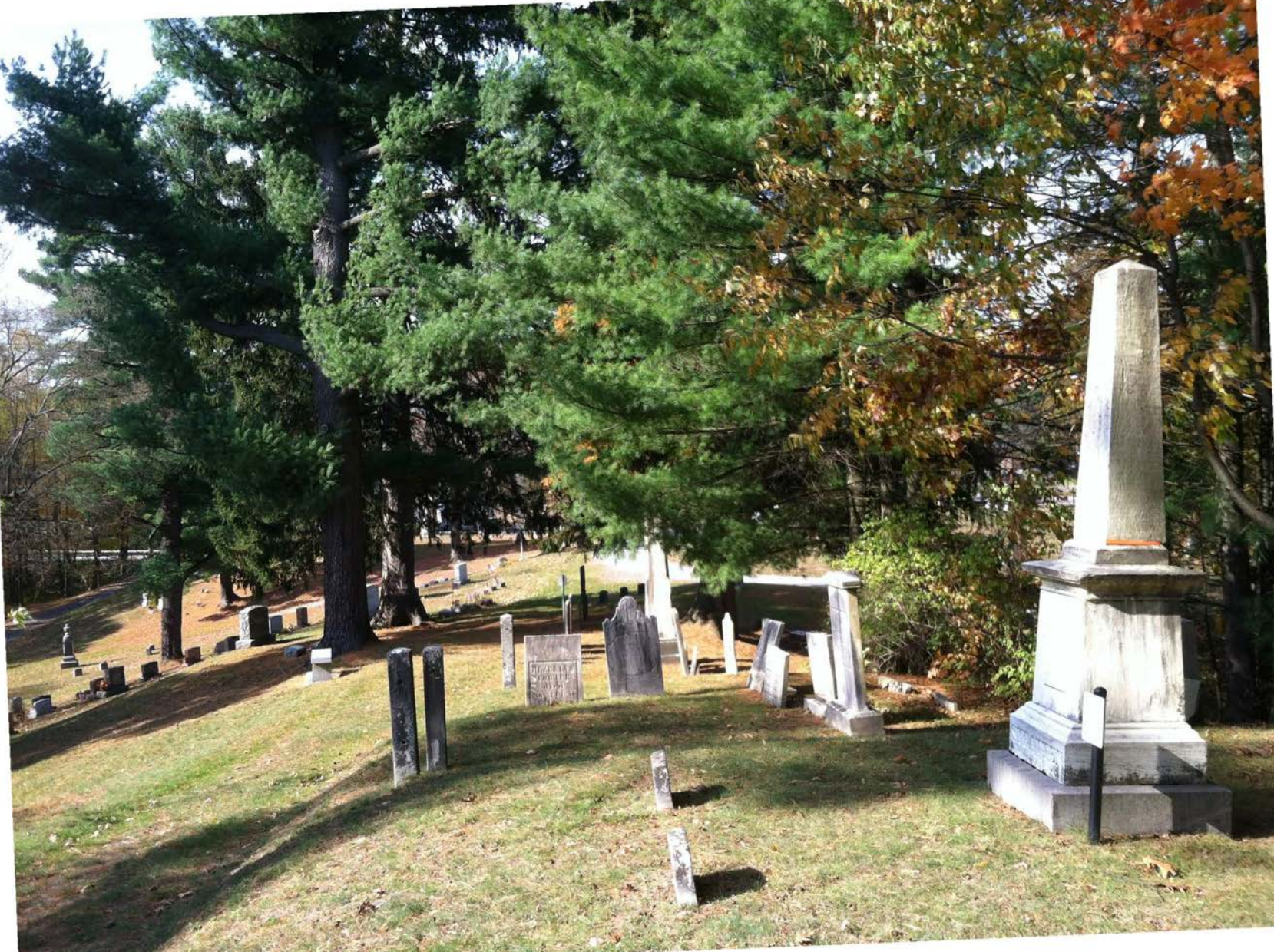


Jonesville Cemetery

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















Little Lamb
JULIA
Dau. of
URI & PALMEDIA
BURK
Died July 2, 1866
Aged 2 mos



Little Lamb
ABRAM V
Son of
URI & PALMEDIA
BURK
Died Aug 5, 1866
Aged 2 mos



Little Lamb
JANEY
Dau. of
URI & PALMEDIA
BURK
Died May 11, 1866
Aged 2 mos



Little Lamb
MATTHEW C
Son of
URI & PALMEDIA
BURK
Died Ju. 17, 1866
Aged 2 mos



WILLIAM
MAY 21 1844
DIED
FEBRUARY 18 1901
AGE 56
WAS BORN
IN
NEW YORK
CITY
AND
RESIDED
HERE
FOR
35 YEARS
S. MALLEY

JOHN SMALLEY
DIED
NOV. 21, 1868.
AGED
72 YEARS.

HANNAH,
WIFE OF
JOHN SMALLEY,
DIED
FEB. 2, 1868.
AGED
20 YEARS.

CAROLINE
DAUGHTER OF
JOHN SMALLEY,
DIED
SEPT. 18, 1865.
AGED
36 YRS. 1 MO.
18 DYS.

SMALLEY.

JAMES
SEERMAN

DIED
APR 17 1859
AE 67 YRS

BARNSEY KENNEDY
BORN JAN. 17, 1794
DIED AUG. 9, 1878.

ABBY GREENE
WIFE OF
BARNSEY KENNEDY
BORN JAN. 6, 1804
DIED APR. 9, 1869.

REST OF
BARNSEY KENNEDY
DIED FEB. 22, 1842.
REMAINS OF
ABBY GREENE
DIED APR. 9, 1869.

KENNEDY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Jonesville Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Saratoga

DATE RECEIVED: 2/19/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/18/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/02/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000132

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 4.7.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



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



13 February 2014

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Odd Fellows Lodge and Temple, Onondaga County
Shadowcliff, Rockland County
Howard-Admin-Sherman Farmstead (Pittstown Farms MPDF), Rensselaer County
Jonesville Cemetery, Saratoga County
New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company Middletown Station, Orange County
Northbrook Lodge, Franklin 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