

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 Cuba Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Medbury Avenue opposite Union Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Cuba

N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Allegany code 003 zip code 14727

### 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. Purpout DSHPO 12/16/14  
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 Nelson H. Beall 2.12.15  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | district    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

| Contributing | Noncontributing |              |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 3            | 1               | buildings    |
| 1            | 0               | sites        |
| 0            | 0               | structures   |
| 0            | 0               | objects      |
| 4            | 1               | <b>Total</b> |

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

FUNERARY/cemetery  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Gothic Revival (vault & McKee mausoleum)  
No style: rusticated stone mausoleum (Green)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

foundation: stone  
 walls: Stone, brick  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 roof: stone, slate, tile  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(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**

Cuba Cemetery, established in 1841, is located in the northeast section of the village of Cuba, north of Medbury Avenue, on the outskirts of the developed area of the village. The village of Cuba, with a population of approximately 1,575, is in the western part of the town of Cuba (population 3,243), in Allegany County, in the Southern Tier region of New York State. The topography of the village is generally level, ringed by hills on its outskirts. Interstate 86 runs east-west across the north part of the village, a short distance north of the cemetery. Cuba Cemetery encompasses two historically separate cemeteries that merged in 1923 and today are virtually indistinguishable: the original Cuba Cemetery, established in 1841 on a two-acre plot, and the Cuba Catholic Cemetery, established in 1855 on a half-acre plot immediately east of the original Cuba Cemetery. Both cemeteries expanded prior to the 1923 merger; after the merger the cemetery continued to expand until it reached its current size of ±12 acres in the twentieth century. The oldest portions of the cemetery, generally referred to as the “Old Section” (a term encompassing lots 1-803 and the Catholic section) are located on a natural rise, a site considered both sanitary and picturesque, offering panoramic views of the surrounding area. It also included a portion known as the Potter’s Field in the upper northeast corner. Despite financial and organizational setbacks, Cuba Cemetery was gradually improved in the late nineteenth century in keeping with the principles of the Rural Cemetery movement, with gently shaped terrain, curving roads, and abundant trees and shrubs that created a peaceful, scenic site for contemplation. The terrain, vegetation, and variety of grave markers all add to the historic character of the site; specific contributing features include the roadway/circulation system, receiving vault (1914), and two family mausoleums (the McKee and Green mausoleums).

In 1898, the cemetery association purchased additional land immediately west and north of the cemetery; these areas, where burials began in the early twentieth century, are now known as Sections A-D. Sections E-H were added in two twentieth-century purchases (1957 and 1981). In contrast to the picturesque “Old Section,” the sections designated by letters reflect twentieth-century memorial park styles, characterized by flatter topography, an absence of trees, and memorials that are more consistent in alignment, size, and shape. The cemetery remains an active burial ground, still managed by the Cuba Cemetery Association, with 5,707 total interments as of late 2014.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Official Cuba Cemetery records give the total as 6,607 as of October 2014; however, in the course of research for this nomination a numbering error made in 1990 was discovered that inadvertently added 900 nonexistent burials to the total. The current number is therefore 5,707.

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### **Narrative Description**

The cemetery is on the north side of Medbury Avenue, a low-density residential street parallel to and one block north of East Main Street, the village's primary east-west thoroughfare. (Both streets actually run southwest-northeast.) The Old Section (including the original cemetery, the Catholic section, and the 1870 purchase to the north and east) is the hilliest portion of the cemetery, providing picturesque views within the site as well as scenic vistas to the surrounding countryside. The area surrounding the cemetery is largely wooded, enhancing the sense of seclusion and distance from the village. In this section, trees have been selectively thinned, with large, mature deciduous trees providing shade and framing views.

A paved road forms a loop around the perimeter of the Old Section of the cemetery between two entry points on Medbury Avenue. Within the Old Section is a secondary system of unpaved, mostly grassy, roads, which generally follow the contours of the land and, while generally fairly straight, have curved corners. Roads through the newer sections (D-G) are paved and connect in two places with the road along the west side of the Old Section.

A 1928 map of the cemetery shows that plots were organized in a strict grid; however, conditions in the Old Section are more organic than this rigid plan layout suggests. The grid pattern is evident but not strictly followed, with variations in placement and orientation of monuments occurring to accommodate changing terrain and road layouts. Moreover, the monuments vary in shape, size, style, and material, adding to the sense of variety and irregularity. Some occur in groups, with tall obelisks, crosses, or other vertical monuments bearing a family name surrounded by low markers with names of individuals in that family. The overall effect is of an orderly, but not strictly regular, arrangement adapted to the contours of the terrain and the meandering road system.

The newer sections to the west, including sections C and D, which were developed in the twentieth century, are lower in elevation, have flatter terrain, and are largely devoid of vegetation, reflecting the more austere style of the mid- to late-twentieth century, where consistency and open lawn were valued above the variety and irregularity of the rural cemetery. In these sections there is little to no deviation from the grid: grave markers are arranged in even lines, with uniform orientation.

### **Funerary Art and Notable Structures**

Cuba Cemetery contains a variety of types and styles of burial markers, most made of marble or limestone; some examples of sandstone, cast stone, and cast metal monuments can also be found. The greatest variety

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is found in the "Old Section," where markers are varied in shape, size, and material, creating a picturesque and diverse assemblage. Funerary motifs found on the gravestones in this section are typical of the symbolism associated with death and mourning in the Victorian era, including columns, pedestals, shrouds, urns, cherubs, Latin and Celtic crosses, obelisks, willow trees, lambs, and Gothic designs such as pointed arches. Some stones display symbols representing the deceased's association with a fraternal organization. Many of the stones are simple rectangular slabs, some with arched tops, lacking symbolic motifs.

Many of the burials in the Old Section are in family plots where a centrally placed monument marks the family name and smaller individual stones are set around it. These family monuments are often in the form of obelisks, which were popular burial monuments during the nineteenth century. Funerary art in newer sections of the cemetery (known as Sections A-H) tends to be more uniform, with memorials that are more consistent in alignment, size, and shape; most are granite in either oblong or rectangular shapes, oriented horizontally, aligned in regular rows with little variation in size. In Section E there are no above-ground markers; all are flush with the ground to present the appearance of an unbroken lawn. Section F is a maintenance area with no graves and is the site of a noncontributing shed.

There are three masonry structures in the cemetery: the vault, the McKee mausoleum, and the Green mausoleum. The McKee mausoleum, located in the northern portion of the "Old Section" west of the central path, was erected in memory of Josephine L. McKee, the only child of J.R. and Almira McKee, who died in 1875 at age 21. It is a diminutive, painted brick Gothic Revival-style building. It has a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, pointed arch windows and door opening, and carved bas-relief panels in each gable with Christian imagery: a cross, anchor, hand pointing upward, and crown. The building has a pointed arch window centered in three of its four sides, with a matching pointed arch door in the fourth side. Through the windows the interior is visible, set up as a sitting room with chairs and possessions of the deceased. Plaques on the exterior commemorate all three members of the McKee family. Mrs. Almira McKee was a notable local resident who was an active patron of the Masons (the local chapter was named the McKee chapter in honor of her daughter Josephine); she also donated \$500 toward construction of a cemetery vault and raised \$200 for care of the Potter's Field.

The vault was built in 1914 and is prominently located near the western edge of the old part of the cemetery. A newspaper article about its construction indicated the vault was built by contractors William J. Crawford & Co. of Buffalo. The building cost \$3,500, at least some of which was raised by private donations. The article, which called the cemetery "one of the most beautiful burial grounds in this section," went on to describe the building:

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The plans call for a building which will be handsome to look upon as well as a great convenience. The outer walls are of the best quality of dark Gouverneur marble and the inner ones of vitrified brick, with an air chamber between. The fronts of the crypts are to be of iron and steel, the roof and floor of each crypt of slate. The outer roof of the vault is to be of Spanish red tile.

The entire building will be 17 by 22 feet in size. In the front will be a chapel about 12 by 14, in which services may be held by funeral parties coming from a distance. There will be room in the crypts for 25 bodies.<sup>2</sup>

The 1914 description of the building remains accurate; no known changes have been made, and the vault remains the most prominent structure in the cemetery.

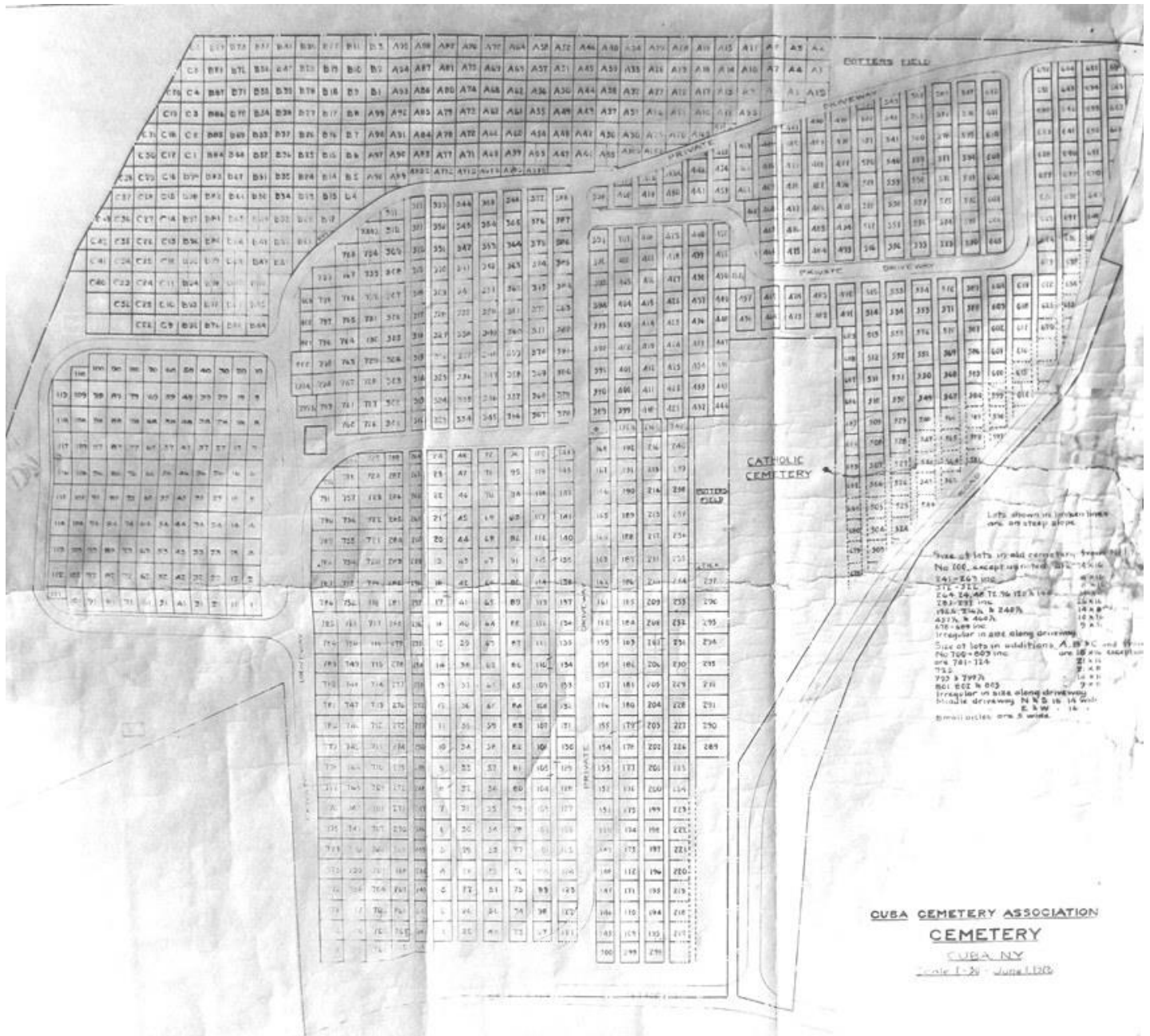
The Green mausoleum, built in 1925 for John M. Green and Harriet Newell Green, is located just east of the McKee Mausoleum. It is made of rusticated Rygate granite and has a rectangular footprint and solid walls except for an iron door on its west side, accessed by two steps flanked by urns. The structure has a low-pitched gable roof constructed of a single slab of stone with "Green" carved into the end above the door. There are no other carvings on the exterior of the mausoleum; details of the occupants, materials and dates are from an article in the *Cuba Patriot and Free Press*, dated April 24, 1925, which indicated that the mausoleum was constructed by A. Robertson & Sons of Cuba.<sup>3</sup> This and the McKee monument are the only examples of above-ground mausoleums in the cemetery. In addition to the McKees, the Cuba Rural Cemetery is the final resting place for many of the town and villages prominent residents, including two recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor for service during the Civil War.

<sup>2</sup> "Fine Donations to Cemetery Chapel," *The Cuba Patriot and Free Press*, 11 June 1914.

<sup>3</sup> "Build Fine Mausoleums," *The Cuba Patriot and Free Press*, 24 April 1925.

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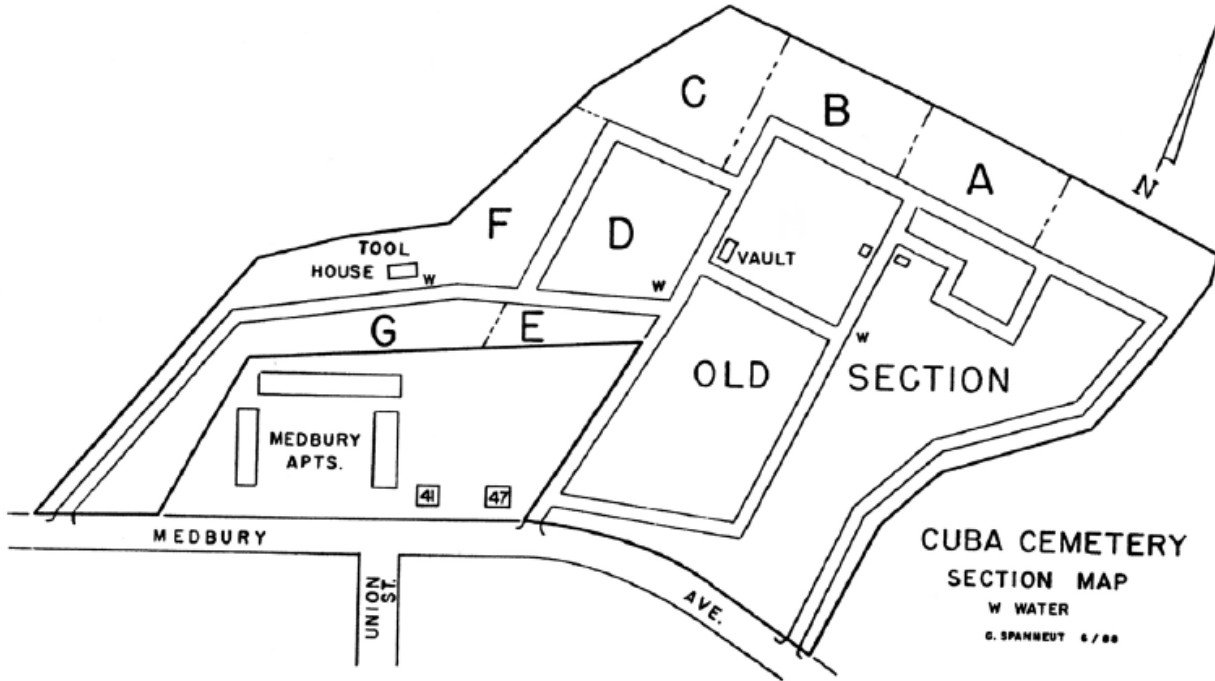
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Cuba Cemetery, 1928

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Cuba Cemetery, 1988



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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.

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1841-1957

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1841, 1855, 1923

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

William J. Crawford & Co. of Buffalo (vault)

A. Robertson & Sons of Cuba (Green Mausoleum)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period begins with the establishing of the cemetery in 1841 to its final historic expansion in 1957.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

Criteria Consideration D applies as the property is a cemetery significant for its age and for being a community cemetery containing the graves of Cuba's founders and persons significant to the history of the village and town of Cuba.

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

Cuba Cemetery is significant as an intact example of a community cemetery that had its origins in the mid-nineteenth century, exemplifying the interpretation and implementation of the rural cemetery movement at the local level in a truly rural setting. Over a gradual period of development (from 1841 until the turn-of-the twentieth century), the cemetery association trustees followed current principles of cemetery design in selecting and laying out the burial ground for the local community without benefit of professional training and with limited funds. The older nineteenth-century section was located along a broad ridge with burials on sloping land, which contrast to more recent sections that developed in the twentieth century along open, flatter lands at the base of the hill. This portion reflected the memorial park approach to cemetery design with lower stones, open vistas and a lawn-like appearance. The cemetery is significant under Criterion A for social history as a community cemetery with a long association with the town and village of Cuba. The cemetery is the largest, most important burial site in the town and has served the region since it was established in 1841. In 1923, the adjacent Roman Catholic cemetery was incorporated into the Cuba Cemetery, increasing its inclusiveness. Virtually anyone of importance in village history was interred in Cuba Cemetery, some of them reinterred from former burial sites. Burial markers also provide a wealth of information such as place of origin, immigration, religion, and social and family connections. Cuba Cemetery also meets the requirements for Criteria Consideration D due to its age and contrasting distinctive design features (rural cemetery and memorial park). The cemetery's present ±12 acre site includes the original two-acres established in 1841, the adjacent Catholic cemetery that was established in 1855 and sections added through a gradual process of expansion that continued until 1981. The cemetery's period of significance is 1841-1957, beginning with the initial organization of the Cuba Cemetery Association and purchase of the first portion of the cemetery through the purchase of Section E in 1957.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Cuba's Origins**

Prior to European settlement, the area that is now Allegany County was part of the vast region of the Seneca, one of the original Five Nations (later Six Nations) of the Hodelosuannee (Iroquois). The present-day town and village of Cuba were part of the Holland Land Purchase (1806), by which a syndicate of Dutch investors indirectly purchased a large portion of western New York and began selling tracts for settlement. The first permanent European-American settlers began to arrive in what would become Cuba in 1812.

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Once the first pioneers arrived, settlement grew steadily throughout the 1810s. Initially known as "Oil Creek," after a natural oil spring in the vicinity, Cuba was briefly known as the head of transit for western pioneers traveling along the Allegheny River. Westward migrants arrived in Cuba in the fall, stayed through winter, and when river conditions favored travel along the Alleghany during spring floods, they continued west. Due to Cuba's fortunate position along the migration route, boat building was an early important industry in the village at this time.<sup>4</sup> In 1822, a turnpike was completed to Olean, following Main Street through what would become the village of Cuba (founded in 1850). The size of the town was reduced in 1830 and again in 1835 when the towns of Genesee and Clarksville, respectively, were formed.

In 1822, the town of Cuba was formed from the town of Friendship. It was at this time that it was given the name Cuba after a Roman goddess, although the reason for selecting the name is not known.<sup>5</sup> This was during a period in the 1820s when several Latin American countries were revolting against Spain. Nearby Bolivar, New York, was established around the same time and named after Simone Bolivar, who secured Venezuela's independence in 1821. Other areas in New York State were being divided into new towns and villages and the trend developed for giving the new areas classical names.

Two significant construction projects in the 1830s through the 1850s proved a boon to Cuba's fortunes: the Erie Railroad (also known as the New York & Erie Railroad), chartered in 1832 and completed in 1851, and the Genesee Valley Canal, chartered in 1836 and completed in 1856. The former was built to provide an east-west route across the Southern Tier from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes, parallel to the Erie Canal; the latter was intended to link the Erie Canal to the Allegheny River, and thereby to the Ohio and Mississippi River. Cuba's civic leaders were among the most vocal proponents of the projects, anticipating the benefits of reliable transportation routes.

Both projects brought an influx of funds and laborers into Cuba as they were under construction, and helped link the town and village to a national transportation network. Unfortunately, the Genesee Valley Canal proved short-lived: the waterway experienced its peak commercial traffic in 1854, before it was even completed, and was abandoned in 1878 after having proved financially unsuccessful. Its right-of-way was transferred to the Genesee Valley Railroad, which began service in 1882-83.<sup>6</sup> The Erie Railroad proved to have more staying power and was Cuba's primary shipping link until the advent of the highway system into the twentieth century.

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<sup>4</sup> *History of Allegany County, N.Y.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1879, 249.

<sup>5</sup> Cuba, Portugal is also the birthplace of Christopher Columbus and may be another source for the name of the village.

<sup>6</sup> James Warlick, "The Genesee Valley Canal: An Extension of our Grand Canal," *Rochester History* LVI, No. 4 (Fall 1994).

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Throughout this period, Cuba's citizens were engaged in a variety of enterprises: tanneries, mills, lumbering, and cheese making were among the most important industries in the area. In addition, merchants established shops typical of villages of the era, including dry goods stores, butchers, blacksmiths, banks, haberdasheries and others along East and West Main streets.

## **Establishment and Growth of Cuba Cemetery**

Early burials in Cuba occurred on residents' farms or in neighborhood burial lots. By 1841, this situation had evidently become unsatisfactory, and concerned citizens formed the Cuba Cemetery Association, which held a public meeting on September 2 to arrange for the procurement of a sizable cemetery. A committee of three men was charged with identifying a site and making preliminary arrangements for its acquisition; on September 6 they reported they had negotiated with local landowner Lewis Nash for purchase of a two-acre plot on a knoll behind his house, a site "which in their opinion was the most suitable place in this village." Nash was willing to sell the land for \$300, to be paid by June 1, 1842. The work of laying out plots and roads commenced under the direction of the trustees of the association, and interments began.<sup>7</sup>

Despite an agreement with Nash to pay off the \$300 purchase price and despite the fact that development of the cemetery was underway, the debt remained unpaid for eight years, jeopardizing the burial ground's future. At a public meeting was held in June 1850 to try to resolve the situation, where the parties gave varying accounts as to what had gone awry. The trustees involved in 1841 claimed they had laid out the land into lots, roads, and alleys and established prices for the lots, which citizens began selecting and occupying; however, they were unsuccessful in collecting money from people who purchased lots and were unable to make the agreed-upon payment. Lewis Nash, meanwhile, claimed the purchase price was \$400, not \$300, and that he personally had made improvements, including "Suitable Roads to gain access to the premises," for which the association also owed him compensation. Nash said when the association had not paid him anything as of June 1843, a year after the initial deadline, he sold the land to Steven Smith for \$200 and transferred the deed to him. Smith was interested in the land, according to the account of Mr. Nash's testimony in the meeting minutes, because he "had occupied a portion of the said as a Burial place for Some of his family, and [wished] to secure a Title at least to that portion of Said Land." Mr. Smith immediately cleared and fenced part of the land and made other unspecified improvements. He subsequently moved to Buffalo, and "Seeing no prospect of the Association Ever paying a cent for the Premises, Smith removed the front fence "and left the premises

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<sup>7</sup> At least twenty markers in the cemetery indicate dates of death before 1841: the earliest identified to date was Sally Ann Evans, daughter of Asael and Eliza Ann Evans, who died at age five in 1827. It is unknown if the land was used as an informal cemetery prior to formal establishment of the association in 1841, or if interments were moved from other cemeteries to this one after 1841, or both. John S. Minard's *History of Allegany County*

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occupied open to the Highway.” After several other statements from concerned citizens who wanted to see something done to protect the community’s primary burial place, motions were passed to appoint three new trustees and to direct them to contact Steven Smith and arrange to acquire the deed. This was done and the debt was paid off. The board also began adding to the property, purchasing a strip of additional land just west of the original two-acre cemetery for \$130 in 1854.

The fiscal responsibility of the early 1850s did not last. In November 1869, another special meeting was held, at which participants again bemoaned the poor administration of the cemetery; in addition, the existing lots were nearly full and thus additional land needed to be purchased. Those present resolved to reincorporate as “The Cuba Cemetery Association,” to be led by six trustees. The association soon purchased additional land north and east of the original parcel, adding 439 new lots and bringing the cemetery to five acres in size.

Again the flurry of reorganization appeared to be short-lived, and by 1898, “there was no board of officers in existence, no one who could give a legal deed for a lot even.”<sup>8</sup> A New York state law passed April 12, 1898, consolidated all previous iterations of the Cuba Cemetery Association into a single corporation, again called the Cuba Cemetery Association, and established a new board of directors. The new directors set out to stabilize finances by enacting an assessment on lot owners, the purpose of which was to ensure that all lots and common areas of the cemetery were maintained, not just the lots held by families who took it upon themselves to care for their plots privately. As had happened on previous occasions, reorganization was followed by expansion of the cemetery, with purchases in 1898-99 nearly doubling its size: the L-shaped area now known as Sections A-D, downhill from the existing cemetery to the north and west was purchased for \$800 in November 1898. In April 1899, the trustees authorized the purchase of a narrow strip just west of the existing cemetery boundary; this section was laid out as Lots 701-803.

By 1902, the efforts of the revitalized Cuba Cemetery Association were noticed. An article in the *Cuba Patriot & Free Press* reported:

Three years of time, much hard work and inconsiderable amount of money has worked wonders in Cuba’s silent city. This long neglected resting place of our dead, has in three short seasons by the untiring efforts of the officers and directors of the Cuba Cemetery Association, assisted by many public spirited citizens, been transformed from an eyesore to all who visited it, into a beautiful spot, where we can in some measure of comfort consign the bodies of our loved ones to their last long sleep. It were a sin that this peaceful village on the hillside was so long allowed to remain a tangle of wild plants and vines, but all is changed now and velvety green

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(Alfred, N.Y.: 1896) states that “trustee Warner Hastings was the first one buried in the cemetery.” Census research suggests he lived until at least the 1860s. His marker has not been located, although cemetery records indicate he was buried in his family’s plot.

<sup>8</sup> “Our Cemetery,” *Cuba Patriot*, 30 March 1899.

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grass now flourishes where weeds and vines formerly grew unmolested. Carefully graded lots, paths and drives, and well trimmed shrubs and trees, made the Cuba Cemetery of the present a place of beauty for the living, and a fitting resting place for the dead.<sup>9</sup>

### **Roman Catholic Cemetery**

In 1855, a Roman Catholic cemetery was consecrated in Cuba, immediately to the east of the existing Cuba Cemetery. Cuba's Catholic population at the time was overwhelmingly Irish, consisting of laborers who had come to the area to work on railroad or Genesee Valley Canal construction. While many laborers from Ireland passed through the area during this period and settled elsewhere, some chose to remain in Cuba, many of them finding work on area farms and in the lumber industry. Most Irish immigrants in Cuba settled in the southwest part of town, near what is now Willow Street. Visiting priests came to lead Mass until the first parish was organized in 1850.<sup>10</sup>

The original Catholic cemetery encompassed half an acre. Although the consecration occurred in 1855, the earliest markers in this section recorded death dates of 1850 and 1851. While records of the purchase have not been located (and may have been lost when church records were destroyed in a fire in 1877), it seems likely the location was chosen for the same reasons the Cuba Cemetery Association selected the site for the Cuba Cemetery: the topography was suitable and the land owner, Lewis Nash, was willing to sell. It was important for the Catholic community to have its own cemetery because of devout Catholics' need to be buried in consecrated ground. Establishment of separate Protestant and Catholic cemeteries were commonplace in communities with both Protestant and Catholic residents. According to a history of the parish, "The terms of sale required the church to keep a post and board fence, 'in good repair,' entirely surrounding the Catholic Cemetery."<sup>11</sup> The fence delineated which ground was consecrated and thus appropriate for Catholic burial.

By 1898, the Catholic cemetery had expanded to the south, into roughly a trapezoidal shape, as shown on an illustration accompanying a deed conveying land for a driveway along the east boundary in 1894. In 1923, Cuba Cemetery merged with the Roman Catholic Cemetery immediately to its east. Today the two are fully merged, with no fence or border distinguishing between the two; only the prevalence of Irish names indicates the location of the former Catholic section.

Purchases in the twentieth century of sections known today as E, F, and G, (purchased in 1957 and 1981) brought the cemetery to its present size of ±12 acres, including the Catholic section. Newer sections are distinguished by the flatter topography and more modern monuments. Section E is developed in the twentieth-

<sup>9</sup> "Cuba Cemetery," *Cuba Patriot*, 27 March 1902.

<sup>10</sup> David H. Crowley, *The History of Our Lady of the Angels Parish* (Salamanca, New York: Ferguson Printing, Inc., 1994), 1-3.

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century memorial park style, with markers flush with the ground to give the appearance of unbroken lawn. The cemetery remains an active burial ground, with most new interments occurring in the newest sections farthest to the west. Although the association was legally reorganized several times, the name has remained consistent and the Cuba Cemetery Association continues to oversee operations at the cemetery.

Due to its age, Cuba Cemetery has become source of information for a number of Cuba's citizens, many of them recognized for significant achievements. Burials date back to its earliest settlers and include Salmon Abbott (1788-1864), the first settler in Cuba, and John Griffin (1774-1846), an early judge, first postmaster, state senator, and early advocate for the Genesee Valley Canal. Stephen Smith (b. 1795), was another early settler whose landholdings included much of what became Cuba. He was involved in many early business/manufacturing enterprises and was instrumental in attracting early business to Cuba. His family reinterred his remains in the cemetery soon after it was established in 1841.

Other locally important persons buried in the cemetery were business leaders, most notably the Ackerly brothers who established the cheese industry in Cuba, which remains a vital part of the local economy. Andrew Ackerly (1829-1909), Hosea Ackerly (1831-1925) and Daniel B. Sill (1832-1910), established Ackerly, Sill & Co. in 1871, which became one of the largest cheese factories in the state, producing fine New York State cheddar cheese. Other important business leaders in the Cuba Cemetery include Russell Smith (1830-1869), who built town's first steam saw mill and later constructed "Smith's Driving Park" race course, and Joseph Palmer (1798-1885), who built the Palmer Block/Opera House in 1878 and served as the fifth town supervisor. Elizabeth W. Sheldon (1852-1921), was a longtime librarian of the Cuba Free Library (now Cuba Circulating Library), and a bequest of \$30,000 in her will enabled the construction of the present library building. Another local celebrity buried in Cuba Cemetery is Charles E. Ackerly (1898-1982), winner of the gold medal in wrestling at the 1920 Summer Olympics.

Also buried in the cemetery were two local politicians who went on to attain nationally important positions. William J. Glenn (1862-1902), was a Cuba postmaster and owner of the *Cuba Patriot and Free Press*, who served as doorkeeper of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1895-1902, and Frank B. Lyon (d. 1913) was doorkeeper of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1902-1910. Other important politicians include Lena Todd (1876-1950) and Calvin Chamberlain (1795-1878). Todd was the editor of the *Cuba Patriot* from about 1935 to 1946. She became an attorney, ran for state assembly, and was involved in many local clubs and charitable organizations. Chamberlain was the first town supervisor, a state assemblyman, state senator,

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<sup>11</sup> Crowley, 4.

Cuba Cemetery

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presidential elector in 1832, delegate to state constitutional convention in 1846, as well as being a contractor on the Genesee Valley Canal and a brigadier general of the 30<sup>th</sup> brigade, 8<sup>th</sup> division, of the New York Militia.

Although no single section was dedicated to military veterans, several are buried throughout the cemetery, including eleven soldiers from the War of 1812, one from the Mexican-American War, 119 from the Civil War, six from the Spanish-American War, and scores who served in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Burials of note are of Charles Coy (d. 1869), who was a sergeant with the 8<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Troops; Emma Statira Bigelow (1831-1910), who was a nurse with her husband's regiment during the Civil War; and Louise E. Clapp (1880-1930), who enlisted in the Army as a nurse during World War I, serving from August 1918 to August 1919. The cemetery contains the remains of two Medal of Honor recipients: Private Loron F. Packard (d. 1903), recognized for his heroism in penetrating enemy lines to rescue a fellow soldier at Raccoon Ford, Virginia, in November 1863 while he was serving with Company E, 5<sup>th</sup> New York Cavalry; and First Lieutenant Harlan Swift (1843-1910), honored "for extraordinary heroism" on 30 July 1864, while serving with Company H, 2d New York Mounted Rifles, in action at Petersburg, Virginia.

Ashbel Webster was a veteran of the American Revolution who was commemorated in the cemetery by a monument erected by his descendants in 1929 that contains a lengthy biography of him and of his wife. Other military burials of note include Dr. Gilbert Champlain (1792-1852), a surgeon's mate in the War of 1812, who later became a prominent physician/surgeon and temperance advocate; Dr. Stephen Maxson (1808-1888), a prominent local physician who also served as a surgeon with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War; Sergeant Stephen T. Bartle (1835-1864), who was killed in the charge at Petersburg, Virginia and the local G.A.R. post was named in his honor; Calvin N. Otis (1814-1883), a Union army veteran who went on to become the architect of Christ Episcopal Church in Cuba, and well as other buildings in the U.S. and Canada; and Marie Amsden (1896-1981) and Elizabeth Wilson Rogers who both served in the Navy in World War I, enlisting in 1918.

### **Rural Cemetery Design**

Cuba Cemetery is an excellent example of a vernacular interpretation of the mid-nineteenth century rural cemetery style, as that style was interpreted and implemented over time in a small and truly rural setting. Based on contemporary English cemetery and landscape design, the American rural cemetery movement was inspired by romantic perceptions of nature, art, national identity, and the melancholy theme of death. Rural cemeteries were typically located on elevated sites at the outskirts of cities and villages, both due to concerns about sanitation and disease and to foster the sense of a special place, apart from the ordinary world, set aside for contemplating and honoring the memory of the dead. Although often highly manipulated through



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grading of terrain and planting and thinning of plant materials, rural cemetery landscapes were meant to appear naturalistic, characterized by curving forms, irregular massing of plant materials and asymmetry, rather than a formal, regularized layout. Designers aimed to create specific views within and beyond the cemetery, encouraging appreciation of nature and the continuity of life.

It appears the cemetery was not the work of a specific designer, but rather was the gradual accomplishment of a series of participants, including early landowners Lewis Nash and Steven Smith, who made some of the earliest improvements while they owned the land; individual plot holders who improved their own lots; and the series of cemetery association boards who improved the cemetery incrementally as funds permitted in the nineteenth century. A description of the cemetery in 1895 noted that "This cemetery was started before much had been done in laying out burial grounds with a view to making them attractive by gracefully curving walks and drives, and so was laid out after the old style, regular and precise, and yet the lots, many of them, have been much improved, and greatly beautified by planting trees and shrubbery."<sup>12</sup>

After the 1899 reincorporation of the cemetery, when finances were finally stabilized, the new trustees made a concerted effort to overlay principles of rural cemetery design on the existing framework by adding a ring road along the edge of the property and a long approach road from Medbury Avenue. The Old Section of the cemetery was located atop a hill at the outskirts of the settled portion of the village, in a secluded location considered both sanitary and picturesque. The elevated location afforded scenic views in all directions. Roads, while not always curvilinear, reflected the topography. The setting was serene and the grounds were park-like, providing a comforting and spiritually uplifting atmosphere for the contemplation of nature and eternal life. Varied topography, diverse shapes and sizes of monuments, and mature trees all contributed to the picturesque atmosphere, and were hallmarks of the rural cemetery style. As the cemetery expanded into the lower sections along the base of the hill, the cemetery association continued to adopt current cemetery practices. By early twentieth century, cemeteries focused on economy and respectful reflection rather than picturesque contemplation. Burials were more uniform in size and appearance, arranged in long rows in vast lawn sections.

### **Iconography and Funerary art**

Iconography in the Old Section reflects Victorian notions of death and mourning. The rolling terrain is dotted with obelisks, which are typically prevalent in rural cemeteries because of their picturesque character and their spiritual connotations. Associated with ancient Egypt, obelisks became Christian symbols of the eternity of the

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spirit and represented a connection between earth and heaven. Examples of an obelisk family monument surrounded by individual stones include the Palmer, Russell, Smith, and Bruce families. Other family groupings feature more complex central monuments; a good example is the Chamberlain family monument, which has classical motifs, incised abstracted floral motifs, and a cross at the top. The surrounding monuments to individual Chamberlain family members are plain, low arched stones simply incised with names and dates. Crosses are also found throughout the cemetery, both as sculptural shapes and as low-relief or incised motifs on monuments. There are a number of Celtic crosses, particularly in the Catholic section; the Smith family monument is a notable example, with fine carving on two sides.

The Barnes family monument, dated 1901, is a fine example of a zinc monument or “white bronze” as the material was marketed. Most zinc markers were manufactured from 1874 to 1914 by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut and its subsidiaries. These monuments were valued for their durability and low cost compared to a similar monument carved from stone.<sup>13</sup> The Barnes monument is an excellent and highly intact example. The base of the monument is made to resemble stacked blocks of smooth and rusticated stone. The main section has a series of Gothic-arched panels featuring names of family members, which are flanked by engaged columns with Corinthian columns, topped by dormer-like barrel vaults and a low-pitched hipped “roof.”

The cemetery contains a few examples of figurative sculpture, including a figure of a standing child on the marker for L. Franklin Packard (died 1903) and his wife, Francese O. Graves, and a seated cherub on the Swift marker for Eleanor Swift (date not visible). At least two markers are in the form of realistically carved tree stumps, symbolizing a life cut short: the marker for Hon. M.B. Champlain (died 1879) and Gabriel Bishop (died 1883). Some markers feature iconography related to fraternal organizations. Two examples are the headstones of George E. Metcalf (1880-1928) and Edwin W. Park (1819-1863), each of which bears the common Masonic symbol of the square and compass with a G at the center. Other iconography includes the weeping willow (e.g. Andrew Richardson, 1799-1854), finger pointing upward (e.g. Elizabeth Drake, 1803-1865?), and various floral or leaf-based motifs such as stylized ivy, palm, and rosette shapes.

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<sup>12</sup> John S. Minard, *Allegany County and its People: A Centennial Memorial History of Allegany County, New York* (Alfred, N.Y.: W. A. Fergusson & Co., 1896), 831-32.

<sup>13</sup> Don Hall, “White Bronze Grave Markers,” at The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery, [www.fomh.org/aboutus/zinc/](http://www.fomh.org/aboutus/zinc/), accessed 27 October 2014; and Carol A. Grissom, “Cemetery Monuments Made of Zinc,” Smithsonian Institution, [http://www.si.edu/mci/english/research/conservation/zinc\\_cemetery\\_monuments.html](http://www.si.edu/mci/english/research/conservation/zinc_cemetery_monuments.html), accessed 27 October 2014.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Crowley, David H. *The History of Our Lady of the Angels Parish*. Salamanca, N.Y.: Ferguson Printing, Inc., 1994.

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"Fix Up Your Cemetery Lot." *The Cuba Patriot*, 4 May 1899.

*History of Allegany County, N.Y.* New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1879.

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Jackson, Kenneth T., and Camilo José Vergara. *Silent Cities: The Evolution of the American Cemetery*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1989.

Minard, John S. *Allegany County and its People: A Centennial Memorial History of Allegany County, New York*. Alfred, NY: W.A. Fergusson & Co., 1896.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Civic History and Illustrated Progress of Cuba, Allegany Co., N.Y., 1822-1910*. [1910.] Reproduction published by Windmill Publications, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Ind., 1991.

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National Register of Historic Places. South Street Historic District, Cuba, Allegany County, New York, National Register # 90NR00031.

"Our Cemetery." *Cuba Patriot*, 30 March 1899.

Records of the Cuba Cemetery Association. Cuba, New York.

Warlick, James. "The Genesee Valley Canal: An Extension of our Grand Canal." *Rochester History* LVI, No. 4 (Fall 1994).

Cuba Cemetery  
Name of Property

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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: Cuba Cemetery Association

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** ±12.73 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

|   |                    |                          |                            |   |                    |                          |                            |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>18N</u><br>Zone | <u>230292</u><br>Easting | <u>4679696</u><br>Northing | 3 | <u>18N</u><br>Zone | <u>230198</u><br>Easting | <u>4679485</u><br>Northing |
| 2 | <u>18N</u><br>Zone | <u>230277</u><br>Easting | <u>4679615</u><br>Northing | 4 | <u>18N</u><br>Zone | <u>230089</u><br>Easting | <u>4679480</u><br>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 is the same as for the period of significance.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Katie Eggers Comeau  
organization Bero Architecture PLLC date 4 December 2014  
street & number 32 Winthrop St telephone (585) 262-2035  
city or town Rochester state NY zip code 14607  
e-mail kcomeau@beroarchitecture.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Cuba Cemetery

Name of Property

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

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UTM Coordinates

1. 18N 230292E 4679696N
2. 18N 230277E 4679615N
3. 18N 230198E 4679485N
4. 18N 230089E 4679480N
5. 18N 229928E 4679428N
6. 18N 229887E 4679415N
7. 18N 229938E 4679541N
8. 18N 230072E 4679704N

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- **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: Cuba Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Cuba

County: Allegany

State: New York

Photographer: Katie Eggers Comeau

Date Photographed: 6 May 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

See attached pages.

0001 of 0015: Overview of Cuba Cemetery, looking northeast from section E.

0002 of 0015: Overview of sections D, E and G, view looking south from vault.

0003 of 0015: South façade of vault.

0004 of 0015: Portion of outer ring road, north side of cemetery.

0005 of 0015: Grass covered roadway near center of cemetery, view looking north.

0006 of 0015: Outer edge of ring road with sections B and A visible on right.

0007 of 0015: Grass covered roadway in Old Section near Medbury Avenue.

0008 of 0015: McKee Mausoleum, view looking northwest.

0009 of 0015: Green Mausoleum, view looking east.

0010 of 0015: View of Old Section from near center looking northwest toward McKee Mausoleum.

0011 of 0015: Ridge in east edge of cemetery, view looking northeast.

0012 of 0015: Double column Conklin monument.

0013 of 0015: White bronze Barnes monument.

0014 of 0015: Chamberlain family plot showing representative arrangement of monument and interments, common in Old Section.

0015 of 0015: Swift monument with full figure of cherub/child.

Cuba Cemetery  
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**Property Owner:**

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

name Cuba Cemetery Association C/O Mark Rinker  
street & number 9 Bull St telephone N/A  
city or town Cuba state NY zip code 14727

**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.).

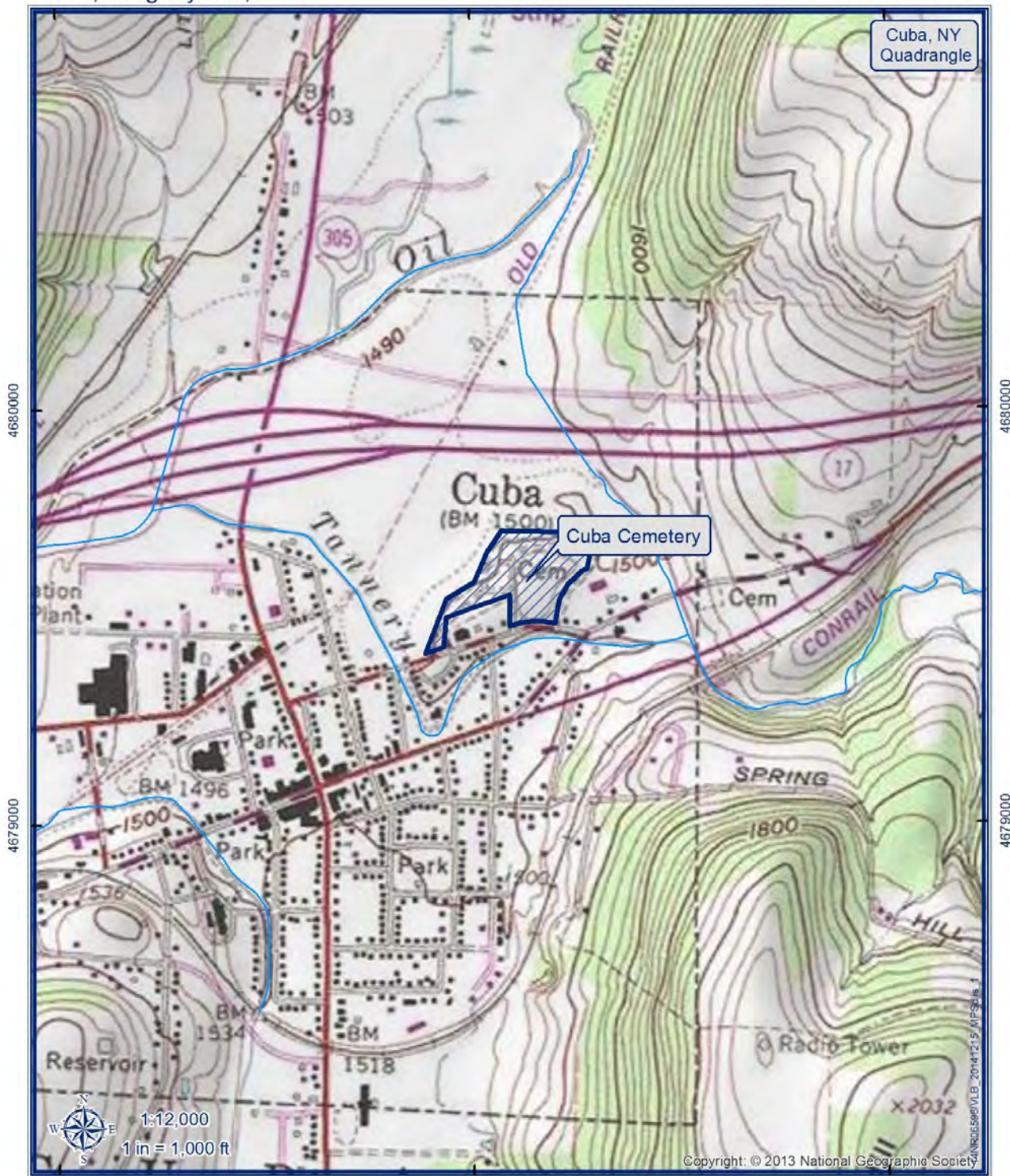
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

Cuba Cemetery  
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County and State

Cuba Cemetery  
Cuba, Allegany Co., NY

Medbury Avenue  
Cuba, NY 14727



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



 Cuba Cemetery

Tax Parcel Data:  
Allegany Co. RPS  
allegany.sdgny.com





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Cuba Cemetery  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Allegany

DATE RECEIVED: 1/02/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/17/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000004

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 2.12.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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





CLAPP  
MILGATE

BROWN

BRIGGS

PERSING

BR









KLYNE

|      |          |      |
|------|----------|------|
| 1850 | ROBERT   | 1905 |
|      | HIS WIFE |      |
| 1862 | ANNA G.  | 1936 |
| 1848 | ELLEN    | 1894 |









GREEN



MICHAEL DARWOOD  
1855 - 1825  
JOHANNA SHARMAN  
HIS WIFE  
1827 - 1812

WRIGHT  
PATRICK  
1811 - 1890  
HIS WIFE  
DEBORAH  
1813 - 1894

GRANT

JAMES  
GRANT  
1810 - 1890





SCOTT      DUFF WITTE  
BORN      BORN  
DIED      DIED





W. B. ...

W. B. ...

W. B. ...

THOMAS ...

THOMAS ...

1901



CECILIA R.  
CHAMBERLAYNE  
1841 — 1876

RUSSELL T.  
8-19 — 1851  
VIRGINIA C.  
1863 — 1867

C. T. CHAMBERLAIN  
DEC. 5, 1795,  
JUNE 27, 1878.

SARAH RUSSELL  
CHAMBERLAIN  
DEC. 29, 1844  
JULY 5,

ERNESTINE S. E.  
CHAMBERLAYNE  
DEC. 10, 1858  
FEB. 2, 1885.



ROCKKONEN

IRAM BROOKS  
1788-1864

BRAY

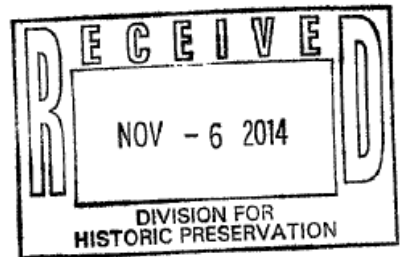
SALE



Cuba Cemetery  
Name of Property

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County and State

**CUBA VILLAGE**  
WEBSITE: [www.cubany.org](http://www.cubany.org)



**17 E. MAIN STREET  
CUBA, NEW YORK 14727  
PHONE: 585-968-1560  
FAX: 585-968-9104  
E-Mail: [vocubany@gmail.com](mailto:vocubany@gmail.com)  
CLERK-TREASURER *DIANE WILSON*  
DEPUTY CLERK *CORINE BUMP***

**MAYOR *THOMAS TAYLOR*  
TRUSTEE *JUDITH ZAYAC*  
TRUSTEE *ANDREW SWIFT*  
TRUSTEE *LON SWEET*  
TRUSTEE *ROBERT GLEASON SR.***

November 4, 2014

Ms. Ruth Pierpont  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation  
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation  
Peebles Island, PO Box 189  
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

It is with pleasure that I write a letter in support of the Cuba Cemetery Association's application for their nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Being a lifelong resident of Cuba and a member of the Village Board for the past 24 years, I have witnessed the respect and pride citizens display for Cuba's three existing NRHP properties: the South Street Historic District, the Main Street Historic District and the McKinney Stables of Empire City Farms.

Therefore, I feel it a significance to be able to add the Cuba Cemetery to this distinction for my village and its inhabitants.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive that reads "Thomas Taylor".

Thomas Taylor

Mayor

Cuba Cemetery  
Name of Property

Allegany County, NY  
County and State

### 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:

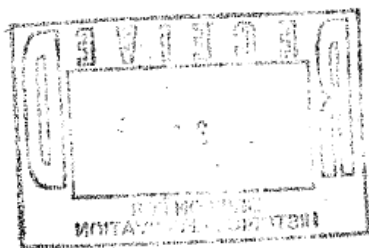
I, Cuba Cemetery Association, am the owner of the property at  
(print or type owner name)

Medbury Ave Cuba NY 14727  
(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.

Mark F. Rinder, President of Cuba Cemetery 10/15/13  
(signature and date)

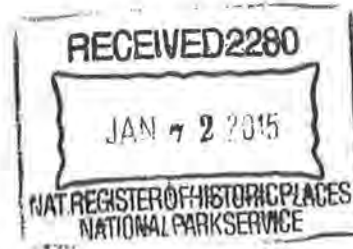
9 Bull St  
Cuba NY 14727  
(585) 968-0100  
(mailing address)





**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

19 December 2014

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Broadway Historic District, Erie County  
Cuba Cemetery, Allegany County  
Grace Methodist Church Complex, Hamilton County  
Cox-Budlong House, Monroe County  
Watkins Gel High School, Schuyler County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office