

SG-755



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 Lakeview Cemetery
other names/site number N/A
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number West Genesee Street near Kane Ave

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Skaneateles
state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13152

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

 national statewide X local

Michael J. Lynch Deputy SHPO 17 JAN '17
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:

X 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:)

fn [Signature] 3/13/17
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 type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" 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	
4	1	buildings
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
2	0	objects
8	1	Total

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.)

Early 20th century Gothic Revival (chapel)

Romanesque Revival (Soldiers' Monument)

No style (garage & Roosevelt Mausoleum)

Early 20th Century Neoclassic (Gillis-Terry and Loney Mausoleums)

foundation: stone

walls: stone, vinyl

roof: stone, slate, asphalt

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

Lakeview Cemetery covers approximately 29.9 acres in the southwest section of the village of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York. The cemetery evolved from an early nineteenth settlement burial ground and Friend's burial ground into a new cemetery that was incorporated when Lakeview was established in 1871. The layout of the new cemetery followed that of a late rural cemetery and, as it expanded, the area at the outskirts reflected early twentieth century (and later) memorial park features. The cemetery contains eleven sections with the oldest sections (7-8-9) located on high ground near the center of the property. The land itself is hilly, except for the newest section (11 B) on the far west end of the property that is gently sloping land with very few burials due to its age (2015). The cemetery is bounded on the exterior by a curved road known as Circle Drive and other curved roadways that follow the hilly terrain. Several east-to-west grass-covered paths cut through the various sections. Plots are laid out in a linear pattern with relatively uniform plot sizes except for those along the curved portions of the roadways that are slightly larger as they follow the road.

Access to the cemetery is from Genesee Street at roadways marked East and West Avenues. East Avenue features the Soldiers and Sailor's Monument (1895), a Romanesque Revival stone structure with a stone steeple and a statue of a Civil War soldier. Slightly to the northwest is a three-bay garage and workshop that is non-contributing since it dates from after the period of significance (1802-1966). Near the West Avenue entrance is the early twentieth century Gothic Revival Burrows Chapel (1926), visible from Genesee Street. The cemetery contains two other buildings, namely two freestanding mausoleums of neoclassic design for the Gillis-Terry and Loney families. Another embedded mausoleum structure is in the side of a hill in section 2 for the Roosevelt family (1853). With burials predating the incorporation of Lakeview Cemetery, the markers represent a wide variety of nineteenth-century styles and iconography in sections 2, 7, 8 and 9. Sections 1, 3, 4 and 10 have a combination of nineteenth and early twentieth century markers and section 5 is laid out as a memorial park with low twentieth-century markers placed in rows facing each other, interspersed with low shrubs. Spaced throughout the grounds are historic cast-iron water spigots (early twentieth century). Sections 9 and 10 include a pauper's area consisting of unmarked burials along the northwest boundary of the grounds. Lakeview is an active cemetery with approximately 9,350 known burials and retains a high degree of integrity in terms of its design, clearly showing the progression of funerary practices from burial ground to rural cemetery to memorial park as it evolved to serve the village of Skaneateles.

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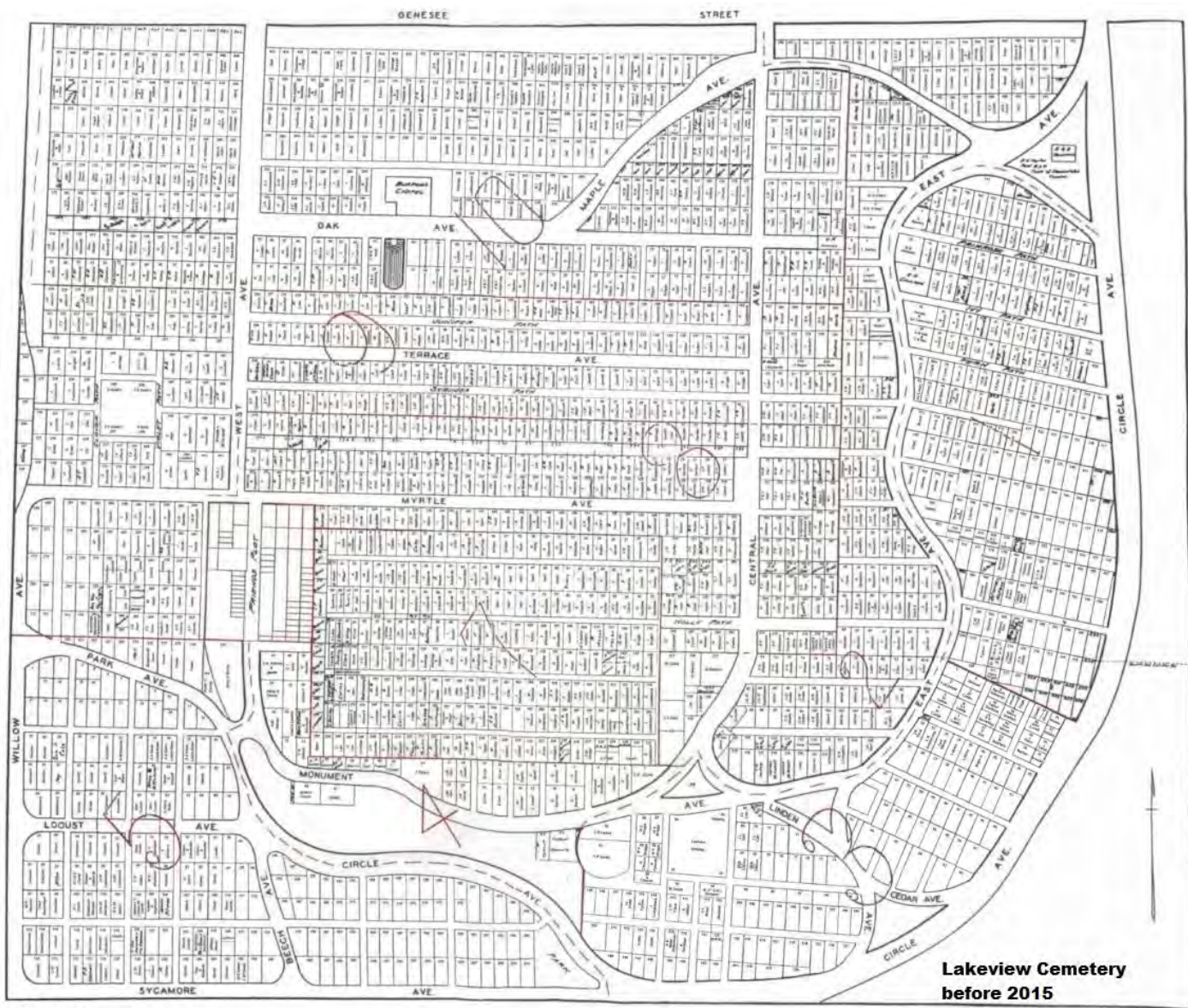
Skaneateles is an incorporated village in central New York State, located in the southwest corner of Onondaga County at the north end of Skaneateles Lake. The main east-to-west route through the village is US 20, also known as Genesee Street. Lakeview Cemetery is located on the south side of Genesee Street, slightly west of Kane Avenue in the southwest section of the village. It presently contains a total of 29.9 acres, which includes the most recent acquisition of land in 2015 (section 11B). Lakeview is an active cemetery, with approximately 9,350 known interments to date. The historic cemetery included paupers' burials and a Quaker burial ground that were traditionally unmarked, so the actual number of known burials is undetermined. A number of white cast iron water faucets are placed throughout the cemetery, approximately 36 inches tall and date back to the early twentieth century. Burial plots are laid out in a dense grid system in most sections. The more recent sections along the edges have larger plots, but are still laid out in a grid pattern.

Lakeview is located along the top and sides of a gentle hill looking toward the village center and the lake to the east. The view to the lake is currently obscured by mature trees located in residential areas along the boundary of the cemetery. A scattering of mature trees are located throughout the cemetery, mostly along roadways and in sections 9 and 5. Section 5 reflects the practice of a memorial park with trees planted in widely spaced rows between rows of shrubs and markers. Sections 11A & 11B, the newest additions, have been well landscaped with deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs and hedges helping to delineate the various corridors through the plots.

The historic core (sections 2, 7, 8 & 9) of the cemetery is generally devoid of trees and has a system of east-to-west paved roads and grass covered pathways, many of them named after native tree species. Three internal curving roadways follow the natural contours of the land, with Maple Avenue in the north end connecting to Oak Avenue, which is the main access road to the Burrows Chapel and vault. Central Avenue skirts sections 8 and 10, joins with Monument Avenue around section 7 and connects with West Avenue along the west end of the historic core. East Avenue snakes through the east side of the grounds and changes to Monument Avenue as it proceeds through the south end.

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← Sections 11 a & B

Maintaining the tranquil look and feel of this cemetery was an important item for the cemetery association when founded in 1871 and continues to the present. The cemetery is operated and maintained by the village of Skaneateles, employing two seasonal employees dedicated to this task. They provide mowing and trimming, digging of the grave sites and the installation of foundations for the markers. The village's Department of Public Works provides additional help when needed. To facilitate cemetery management, a one-story, vinyl sided building is located near the northeast entrance of the cemetery. The building provides office, storage and three bays of garage space and is considered non-contributing due to age (ca. 1979). The village's continued care and maintenance helps retain the architectural and historic integrity of Lakeview Cemetery.

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Iconography

All sections of the cemetery are clearly defined by the age, styles and symbolism of the markers and monuments. The oldest core of the cemetery consists of sections 7, 8 and 9, which are characterized by dense rows of markers grouped by families. Cemetery maps indicate that rectangular shaped plots in these sections are similar in size, all laid out in a regular pattern, long ends going north-to-south with pathways crossing east-to-west roughly between every two rows of plots. One exception is the Friends Plot at the west end of section 7. Maps indicate some division into smaller plots but family names are lacking on all of the plots. As with most Quaker burial grounds, few of the earliest burials have markers. The majority of the later markers are short, rectangular family monuments with small individual markers, mostly of granite or limestone, representing the change in Quaker practice of marking burials that began in the early to mid-nineteenth century.

Markers in the sections surrounding the Friends area are a mixture of marble, limestone and granite with a large number of obelisks, indicating family monuments. The majority of the obelisks are squared tapers with low pyramid shaped tops. A smaller number are topped with urns and drapery. Of particular interest is the early nineteenth century marble obelisk resting on a raised platform supported by two rectangular marble blocks with inscriptions (Rhoades Family, section 7). Another similar obelisk is found in the Kellogg family plot, this time on only one raised block. Next to it is a variation of the obelisk form for Laura Kellogg, consisting of a shortened obelisk topped with a pediment. A rectangular monument is immediately north for her husband, Daniel Kellogg, one of the early settlers in the area. It has three sections: a marble paneled base with a Greek key pattern on which the main block with inscription rests; the main block is then topped with a pediment with scrolled ends. All three of these monuments are marble and in relatively good condition.

These core areas are also relatively flat, being on the top of the hill. The majority of the earlier monuments and markers are marble, many still in very good shape in spite of age and weathering. Most of the markers are square edged slabs with inscriptions facing west. A few shoulder edged and rounded stones are scattered through the rows, as are a handful of trapezoid shaped slab markers with arched tops. Several have period symbolism of flowers, angels, willow trees, open books, shields and hands pointing heavenward. At least one of the markers is inscribed as being made by Anthony Salladin from Mexico, New York.

Section 2 is also one of the older sections of the cemetery. It occupies the east slope of the hill, extending into sections 1 and 3 and is therefore a blend of late nineteenth and early twentieth century granite monuments, some of them obelisk shaped and with more space between family plots and burials in general. A few unusual markers include a low Gothic monument with cross and crown in front of the Roosevelt Mausoleum and a rare

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Gothic style limestone monument for the Rawlings Family, surrounded by a low ashlar stone wall set into the rise, probably for ground-retaining purposes as well as marking the plot boundary. Section 10 shows the same late nineteenth and early twentieth century blending of marker styles and includes some white bronze markers (Evans and Thurlow plots). The Burrows Chapel is also in Section 10 and the Burrows family plot is north of the chapel with a large early twentieth century monument for Charles H. Burrows facing the building. Markers in Sections 4 and 5 tend to be early to mid-twentieth century low slanted double granite stones or low flat rectangular markers, again mostly granite. Twentieth-century veterans' markers tend to have metal plaques affixed to the stone. Section 5 has groupings of burials in long rows with shrubs interspersed with markers and trees. Many of the markers are from the mid to late twentieth century and several are personalized with etchings related to the interred, such as buildings, landscapes, and flowers. Section 11 is relatively new; therefore, it has very few plantings, but has some low shrubbery landscaping defining some of the active burial areas. Section 11 also features a large stone wall surrounding a large stone bench and low circular monument for the Winkelman Family (ca. 1980) along Willow Avenue.

Integrity

Considering the age of many of the burials, Lakeview Cemetery is in very good condition with little deterioration and/or evident vandalism. Lakeview is still an active cemetery with recent acquisitions of land expanding it to the west. These recent expansions are clearly delineated from the historic core, preserving the historic design characteristics that define the older sections. In addition to historic design, the cemetery is clearly representational of a large segment of past residents of the village with only one section dedicated to a particular religious group (Friends section). Veteran burials are also distributed throughout the grounds and range from the American Revolution through recent conflicts. Structures such as the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and Burrows Chapel clearly indicate the civic pride of the community. Both were privately funded, and when both were in need of restoration in the late twentieth century, the community again raised funds to assist with preservation.

List of Contributing Features/Buildings:

Soldiers and Sailors Monument, 1895, John D. Barrow, architect. (One Contributing Building.)

Steeple-shaped building topped with a full-sized statue of a Civil War Union soldier. The monument is 60 feet tall and is constructed of approximately 240 tons of rusticated gray limestone. The tower is in three stages with the base portion being fifteen feet square and open on two sides with large, segmented stone arches marking the entrances. Corners have stepped buttresses with sloping stone caps. Interior includes large marble markers with names of Civil War enlistments from the town on the east wall and from the village on the west

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wall. Interior wall surfaces are plaster and the ceiling marking the height of the first stage is painted bead board with a center ventilation opening covered by a mesh screen.

The second stage of the monument rests above two courses of smooth narrow limestone blocks; two segmented stone arch openings are infilled with inscribed stone plaques noting that the monument is dedicated to the memory of local soldiers and sailors who enlisted between 1861 and 1865. The third stage is an eight-sided, nearly conical tower that forms the base for the metal statue of a Union soldier, leaning on a rifle at parade rest. This portion gradually tapers from base to statue and has two sections of double rows of smooth stone beltcourses. The corners of the base have pyramid shaped smooth stone supports. The statue rests on a final beltcourse of smooth stones and has acquired the green patina commonly seen in metal statues exposed to the elements. The statue faces forward, looking toward West Genesee Street.

**Burrow's Memorial Chapel and vault, 1926, Carl Haug & Sons, architects.
(One contributing building and one contributing structure.)**

L-shaped, Collegiate Gothic chapel constructed of Onondaga limestone with a porte cochère on rear (south side) and slate roof. Façade (north elevation) is three bays with corner buttresses. Center bay slightly projects and has two buttresses flanking a Gothic arched parapet into which is set a large window. The name *Burrows Memorial Chapel* is etched into the wall between the stone water table and the large window. The center bay is flanked by two smaller windows set into segmented arched stone surrounds. A small louvered opening is above the window.

A one-story projecting entrance section is in the west elevation and has wood doors set into segmented arched stone openings. Two more windows are in the west wall of the entrance. The west elevation of the chapel has two windows separated by buttresses north of the projecting entrance. Below the water table is a basement entrance on the north end and a basement window to the south, both with surrounds of smooth stone blocks. A concrete walk leads to both west elevation entrances and the basement entrance has a metal railing set into a concrete base.

The east elevation has five bays separated by buttresses. Two of the north end bays have rectangular basement windows below the stone water table and the second bay from the south end has a Gothic gable with stone cap and stone cross in the gable peak. A stone chimney is in the middle bay. Windows are set into segmented arch stone surrounds above the water table. Metal gutters and downspouts are painted brown to match the doors and window tracery and are visible in the east and west elevations.

The rear of the chapel has a concrete walk and drive between the building and the in-ground vault to the south. The formal entrance to the chapel is through a set of heavy vertical-board wooden doors with decorative iron hinges located in the south wall protected by a porte cochère. The door has a glass and metal transom with a stylized spider web design. The supports of the porte cochère are heavy stone piers of ashlar limestone. The roof is slate and the ceiling is wood beadboard, also painted brown. The paved roadway along the south elevation connects the chapel to an in-ground vault faced with the same ashlar Onondaga limestone. The vault entrance is set into a deeply recessed round-arch opening. Two carved scroll brackets are in the upper corners of the entrance wall. Doors are also vertical wood board and have ventilation louvers set into the lower portions. The vault and porte cochère were designed to accommodate the transfer of remains from vault or hearse to the chapel.

The interior of the chapel features two rows of wood pews, tile wainscoting and a wood paneled ceiling with Gothic style trusses. Windows echo the design of the transom with spider web designs in the transoms or with green or yellow glass outlining the edges. The ceiling consists of groups of four wood panels separated by Gothic style trusses with open support brackets. Wood balusters fill the peak of each truss and glass and

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metal lamps are suspended from each. Metal and glass wall sconces are located near the corbeled ends of the trusses. The floor is carpeted and another entrance is located in the west side of the chapel, this leading into the projecting west elevation entrance.

**Loney Mausoleum, 1900, Cass Gilbert, architect.
(One contributing building.)**

One-bay wide, stone mausoleum on a stone base; building resembles a small Greek temple with door surrounded by Doric order pilasters supporting a frieze with the Loney name in center and two medallions on either side. Pedimented roof has religious and floral designs in tympanum. Gable peak and roof ends have palmettes and banded reed edging along the roof line. Cast bronze door features a female form in classical dress drawing a veil over her head and face. Steps and stone-edged path lead to the mausoleum. The building is empty, having originally held the remains of Henry Loney and his wife Mary Norton. Their remains were reinterred in in 1935 in the Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island.

Cass Gilbert (1859-1934) was the architect for the mausoleum, who was also known for the Woolworth Building in New York City and the U.S. Supreme Court Building in Washington D.C., the U.S. Customs House in New York City, and the support towers for the George Washington Bridge. He was also President of the American Institute of Architecture (1908-1909).

**Gillis-Terry Mausoleum ca. 1948.
(One contributing building)**

Neoclassical style cast stone mausoleum with engaged Tuscan order columns in recessed opening flanking metal and glass doors. Double entrance doors have stylized metal Greek key and grill design. Low front gabled roof has a simple stone cornice and front parapet. Roof ends, corners and rear portion of cornice resemble rough cut stone. A small square window is in the rear with a decorative metal grill. Building is slightly obscured by trees even though it is prominently sited in section 4 at the crest of a ridge where Central Avenue joins Monument Avenue.

**Roosevelt Mausoleum, ca. 1853.
(One contributing structure)**

Set into the side of a grassy knoll (section 2), the mausoleum has a cut stone façade, stone gable end roof and marble door inscribed with the name Roosevelt and the date 1853. Other Roosevelt burials are in front and to the sides. Presumably, Nicholas Roosevelt is interred in the hillside mausoleum, having died in 1854. This is the oldest of the mausoleums, predating the formation of Lakeview in 1871.

**Specht Memorial, ca. 1916.
(One contributing object)**

Large cast stone monument with two square columns supporting a neoclassical cornice topped with low parapet. Tall monument is flanked by two large cast stone benches. The name *Specht* is inscribed in the frieze. Both columns have bas relief wreathes with ribbons. Center of monument has a short, square platform with large, basin shaped urn. Platform is inscribed *Dedicated to the Memory of Theodore William Specht, August 27, 1841--November 8, 1916. Blessed are the Pure in Heart for They Shall See God. Matt. V.8.* Specht was a German immigrant who settled in Skaneateles where he became owner and operator of the Glenside

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Woolen Mills, one of the largest manufacturers of casket cloth. The company produced the cloth for the casket of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. The Specht Monument is appropriately located directly behind the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in section 1.

**Legg-Thayer plot ca. 1883 and *Memory Statue*, Carl Conrads, artist
(Statue is one contributing object)**

The Thayer-Legg plot is delineated by a low ashlar stone parapet/fence with evenly spaced decorative blocks with low rounded finials. Entrance to plot has a stepped entrance with two low posts with curved, arches incised to look segmented with centered incised floral medallions and low, rounded finials similar to the rest of the fencing. Two stone seated lions are sited prominently on both sides of the steps, one looking to the east and the other to the west. The name Legg is carved into the base of the west lion and Thayer in the east base. Legg and Thayer burials are in even rows marked with low stones. The center of the plot features a large family monument with inscriptions that is topped by a full-sized female figure, the only other figurative statue in the cemetery (the other being on top of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument). The granite figure is known as "Memory," is the work of sculptor Carl Conrads, who depicted her wearing classical dress, posed thoughtfully gazing to the east toward the lake.

Carl Conrads (1839-1920) was a German immigrant who shortly after arriving in the U.S. (1860), joined the artillery division of the 20th NY Volunteers and served during the Civil War. After the war, he worked for the New England Granite Works in Hartford, Connecticut and was known for his sculptures, especially those of Union soldiers. One of his sculptures is the statue of Alexander Hamilton in New York City's Central Park. Conrads was also the artist for the Governor Samuel J. Tilden Monument in Lebanon, New York (NR listed 2006).

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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.)

Landscape design

Architecture

Period of Significance

1802-1966

Significant Dates

1802,1840,1871,1895,1926,1966

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cass Gilbert (Loney Mausoleum)

Carl Haug & Sons (Fred Haug--Burrows Chapel)

John D. Barrow (Soldiers & Sailors Monument)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the resource's beginning as a settlement era burial ground (1802), through its reincorporation (1871) to the end date of 1966, reflecting its continued use.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Lakeview Cemetery is significant under Criterion Consideration D for its age, for displaying three types of historic cemetery designs, and for containing graves of the village's early settlers and prominent individuals related to the growth and development of the region.

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

Lakeview Cemetery is significant for its age and as a planned public cemetery that combined earlier burial grounds with a newer, larger cemetery in order to meet the needs of an expanding community. The newly created Lakeview Cemetery was established in 1871 and the Lakeview Cemetery Association adopted the ideals seen with late Rural Cemetery design that were more efficient in terms of plot allocation and maintenance, necessary for a rural community like Skaneateles. At the time, the existing burial grounds occupied a high ground with a clear view of Skaneateles Lake. The late Rural Cemetery practice of limiting trees and plantings assured that the view would be preserved. The newly formed Lakeview Cemetery retained the character of the earlier burial grounds, building upon the linear patterns characteristic of the older sections while using the contours of the land to shape the expanded grounds and roadways. The cemetery also became a source of civic pride and when a Civil War monument was proposed and the location selected was the cemetery with the monument prominently sited at the east road entrance. The Romanesque Revival Soldiers and Sailors Monument was dedicated in 1895. Again, when a Gothic style chapel was built in 1926, it too was prominently located near the west access road, clearly visible from West Genesee Street, the major roadway through the village. Lakeview Cemetery is also significant in the area of architecture for these prominent buildings that are excellent examples of architect designed structures that enhance the aura of respect and reflection associated with their functions.

Currently, the view of Skaneateles Lake is obscured by residential development and mature trees along at the south and east ends of the cemetery. Lakeview is an active cemetery, still overseen by a Cemetery Association that is now part of the village administration. The village recently acquired adjacent lands to the south and west for additional burials, which prevents additional residential encroachment along this part of the cemetery, preserving the rural character of the cemetery and carrying on the tradition of purposeful community planning established in 1871.

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

Historical Context

Skaneateles is the name of both a town and a village located in Central New York State (Onondaga County). The town of Skaneateles was formed from the town of Marcellus in 1830 and the village of Skaneateles was incorporated in 1833. In an 1860 gazetteer, the town was described as follows:

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The surface is rolling or moderately hilly...From the lake, the land slopes beautifully upward to a height of 200 to 500 ft. The highlands upon both borders overlooking the lake furnish a great number of sites for country residences, which, in beauty of situation, have no superiors in the State. Many of these are occupied by fine cottages and villas. Skaneateles Outlet, flowing north, is the principal stream. Upon it are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of waterpower.¹

The gazetteer declared that the village's location at the foot of the lake "rendered it a favorite summer resort of people for the cities and from the South."² Genesee Street, the main east-to-west roadway through the village paralleled the north shoreline and became the preferred location for the homes of many early residents. Later, West Lake Street opened following the west shore, attracting a number of new residents, seasonal and permanent. Genesee Street also became the core of the village, where the earliest settlers built businesses in addition to their homes, one being John Legg, who arrived in 1804. He opened a blacksmith shop and, later, a carriage factory. By 1845, Skaneateles was a thriving community with several shops, factories and mills. Several of these buildings, including a row of Greek Revival brick commercial buildings, were included in the Skaneateles Historic District (NR listed 1984).

Along with the early nineteenth settlement of the village came the need for a cemetery, when Polly Briggs died in 1802. Her husband, John Briggs, owned farmland on high ground in the west end of the village that later became part of Lakeview Cemetery. Skaneateles's early pioneers at first were buried on private farms, but in 1819, a formal burial ground opened in Mottville, a hamlet north of the village, and a number of private burials were reinterred at that location. Another known early burial site was on the corner of Onondaga Street and East Genesee Street on land owned by Colonel William Vredenburg, a merchant, successful land speculator and the village's first postmaster. He purchased the land in 1803 but, later, the sixteen burials contained there were disinterred and reburied in the John Briggs cemetery.

In 1808, the Skaneateles Religious Society (now the First Presbyterian Church) contracted with John Briggs for burials in his private cemetery and in 1812 they established what became known as God's Acre after purchasing an adjoining half acre. By the 1840s, demand for this burial space far exceeded the capacity of the site. The sexton was reputed to have said that every square foot of ground opened with a spade revealed human bones. Prominent Skaneateles residents Judge Freeborn Jewett and banker Charles Pardee saw the crowded burial ground problem as an opportunity. In 1846 the two purchased one and one-half acres adjacent to God's Acre and divided it into 224 burial sites. After Jewett's death in 1858, Pardee assumed control over the private burial ground, expanding the site in 1861.

¹ J. H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (Syracuse, NY: R. Pearsall Smith, 1860), 487.

² *Ibid.*

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Jewett and Pardee's two and one half acres were purchased from James Cannings Fuller, who had large real estate holdings in and around the village. Fuller was a Quaker, known as the British Fuller, having left England to settle in the village with his family around 1834. Fuller and his wife Lydia were also an ardent abolitionists and their residence was a well-known haven for freedom seekers (NR listed 2003). A Quaker community established itself in Skaneateles around 1812, but it lacked a village burial ground until Fuller donated some of his land adjacent to God's Acre. The date of the donation was unrecorded but the earliest marked burial is Sarah Thorne, infant daughter of Chauncey and Amelia Thorne who died in 1841. The plot was held in common by the Quaker community, but family members were buried close to each other. Fuller died in 1847 and was buried in the Friends Plot. By the turn-of-the-twentieth century, the Quaker community was in decline and the village assumed control of the Friends Burial Plot in Lakeview Cemetery.

The first documented attempt to establish a public rural cemetery happened around the same time that Pardee and Jewett were establishing their private cemetery. In May 1860, a formal cemetery association formed and acquired 8.5 acres of donated land, along what is now Fennell Street in the northwest part of the village. The donor was David Hall and it was to be called Hall Grove Cemetery. Only one burial occurred in the grounds, that of David Hall's brother, Ralph (1860). The plan was eventually abandoned and Ralph Hall was later reinterred in Lakeview Cemetery.

With the failure of Hall Grove Cemetery, the need intensified for a public cemetery. On July 1, 1871, a meeting took place in Legg Hall in the village to consider organizing and incorporating a public cemetery. A cemetery committee formed with the task of preparing a report on the subject, which was presented on August 27, 1871. They recommended that immediate steps be taken to create a village cemetery under the guidelines of the 1847 Rural Cemetery Act of New York State. The act authorized the creation of cemeteries by not-for-profit groups allowing them to sell plots and charge fees to cover the cost of land acquisition and maintenance, and that the lands acquired would be exempted from property taxes. The legislation suggested that the way to form a not-for-profit was to create a cemetery association comprised of twelve community members. After much discussion, the cemetery committee's report was accepted. Twelve trustees were elected and charged with the task of raising money to buy land for the newly formed Lakeview Cemetery Association. Money was raised through the sale of certificates of indebtedness paying seven percent interest.

With some money coming in, the association began negotiations for acquiring the existing private burial grounds on high ground in the west part of the village. It purchased eight acres of land from W. Reuel Smith just south and west of God's Acre and the Skaneateles Religious Society transferred the deed for God's Acre

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to the Lakeview Cemetery Association in August 1872. In spite of these successes, the association encountered opposition from the owners of the other private burial grounds. The most problematic was Charles Pardee, one of Lakeview's newly elected trustees. Pardee adamantly refused to sell his lands to the association. Concerned that the village would take his land by eminent domain, he established his own rural cemetery in 1873 (Evergreen Cemetery) and erected a fence across a roadway to prevent the Lakeview Cemetery Association access to its newly acquired lands. The association removed the fence and, in retaliation, Pardee buried eleven bodies in the roadway, two of which were reinterred from another part of Evergreen Cemetery without the knowledge of the family members.

Pardee had other issues in addition to his fight with the Lakeview Cemetery Association. Unknown to others, he was facing financial ruin, which came to light after he committed suicide in 1878. After Pardee's death, Joel Thayer (president of the Lakeview Cemetery Association) and his wife, Juliette Legg, purchased Evergreen Cemetery and donated the deed to the association. Finally, the association had control of three adjacent parcels of land: Evergreen Cemetery, God's Acre and E. Reuel Smith's land, which were combined into Lakeview Cemetery.

With land acquisitions completed, the association turned their attention to making the grounds look like one unified cemetery. Association records fail to credit those responsible for the landscape design of Lakeview Cemetery, but clearly the association followed up-to-date trends in cemetery landscaping, largely influenced by the redesign of Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio (1860) that was widely publicized. Originally an older rural cemetery, the redesign of Spring Grove was done by landscape designer Adolph Strauch who introduced the use of larger plot sizes that were similar in size and shape and adding wider, paved roads following the contours of the grounds. Plantings were carefully managed to open the view and emphasize the main approach into the cemetery. Strauch advocated for lower, smaller individual markers around larger family monuments that would be more visible with the open view. Strauch's ideas became known as the landscape-lawn or lawn-park cemetery, were widely published in the press and became the standard pattern for cemetery landscape design in the late nineteenth century.

Lakeview Cemetery adopted Strauch's concepts with an approach toward the inner sections from West Genesee Street without monuments or statues and two curving, winding roadways in the southeast side of the cemetery. These roadways were later expanded to completely encircle the grounds with a new, inner U-shaped roadway providing access to the older portions of the cemetery. This new inner roadway offered vistas of the lake, which became preferred plots purchased by the more prominent members of Skaneateles. Joel

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Thayer secured a plot along the south roadway (Monument Avenue) that overlooked the lower grounds of the cemetery rather than the lake. To underscore the importance of the family's position in the community, a low granite wall outlined the plot with lions guarding the entrance. Later, a tall statue of a woman was added. Known as Memory, she appeared lost in thought and looking off into the distance toward the lake. Thayer served two terms as mayor of Skaneateles in addition to being one of the founders of Lakeview Cemetery.

Another prominent location was acquired by the Specht family, who owned five plots near the entrance along East Avenue where it met the outer road (Circle Avenue). Theodore William Specht was the owner of the Glenside Woolen Mill that began operating in the village around 1888, producing broadcloth, casket cloths and later upholstery cloth for General Motors. The mill was one of the largest employers in the village until its demise in the mid-twentieth century. Specht and his family lived in a large house on East Genesee Street known as Hazelhurst and were known for hosting parties and brilliant social events. When Specht died in 1916, his estate was estimated at over \$333,000,000. A large monument was later erected in his memory at the edge of the family grounds, facing the roadway.

In 1893, the open view across from the Specht plots was permanently altered with the construction of a large structure dedicated to the memory of Civil War soldiers and sailors from Skaneateles. The monument had the dual effect of closing off the open view along the approach to the burials while marking the entrance to the inner part of the grounds. The monument was also a source of pride for the community, which started fundraising as soon as the project was announced in 1889. In spite of the bazaars, lectures, concerts and monetary donations, only enough money was secure for the foundation. The project languished for lack of funds until 1893 when the designer, John D. Barrow, used his own money to pay the remaining costs and finish the construction.

Barrow (1824-1906) was a local artist, known for his landscapes and central New York scenes, many of them depicting views in and around Skaneateles. He was also known for a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, done from sketches he made while attending public appearances made by the president.³ The monument was one of two local buildings he designed, the other being an addition to the village library (NR listed 1984) that became a display gallery for his artwork. Barrow was buried in Lakeview in the northwest end of the former Friend's Plot.

Barrow's design for the monument resembled that of a church steeple with the lower portions designed to hold dedication plaques for soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War. The monument was made from rough-cut Onondaga Limestone with smooth arched segments over the

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opening and smooth stone beltcourses between the sections. Three additional belt courses were in the upper section with the last creating a base for a statue. Construction began in 1889, when a fifteen-foot square foundation was laid and quickly stopped when funds fell short. Whether he saw it as his civic duty or perhaps simply grew impatient, Barrows gave the rest of the money needed to complete his design. In 1895 the monument was publically dedicated, but with only with a Civil War honor roll inside the base and a Union soldier at the top of the building. Over 7,000 people attended the dedication ceremony, which included a parade and a dinner. In 1897, the federal government donated two cannons to Lakeview Cemetery for the monument. They were originally mounted on stone pedestals but were remounted on appropriate artillery carriages in 1993. Local craftsman Charles Rounds built two historically accurate replica artillery carriages, funded by donations.

In 1926, Lakeview Cemetery received a second donated building, this time a much needed chapel and vault. The building was a gift from Charles Burrows, a former resident of the hamlet of Mottville who gave the building as a memorial to his parents, David and Ellen Burrows. The cemetery sited the building at the edge of a hill to accommodate the vault and positioned the building looking at the Burrows family plot and West Genesee Street. The building was designed by Fred Haug of Carl Haug and Sons from Little Falls, New York. The firm was founded by his father, Carl Haug, who went into business on his own after years of working with local contractors. Both his sons, Carl Jr. and Fred, studied architecture in their father's firm and joined as partners in 1912. After the deaths of his brother (1916) and father (1922), Fred continued the firm under the name Carl Haug and Sons. His design for the chapel followed the Collegiate Gothic style that was influenced by English styles and the use of new structural and decorative materials, such as cast stone. The style became extremely popular for use on college and university campuses based on the English prototypes of Oxford and Cambridge, hence the name Collegiate Gothic. Haug's chapel was constructed of Onondaga limestone with cast stone details such as stone copings, water table and sills. The roof was clad with slate and he added a porte cochère on the south side of the building to protect the space between the vault and the chapel from the weather. The vault was directly across from the south entrance and had matching Onondaga limestone with a cast-stone entry arch and parapet. Cemetery records stated that the original contract between Haug and Burrows was for \$25,000.

Since the cemetery's beginning, the Lakeview Cemetery Association adopted rules and regulations for maintaining the rural or "sylvan effects" of the grounds, such as no tall enclosures of lots other than low stone curbing or coping stone (all under twelve inches in height). To encourage subscribers to maintain family plots, the cemetery installed a water system with white cast-iron water faucets throughout the grounds in the early

³ The portrait is now in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society.

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twentieth century. Changes in funerary practices aided the association with these guidelines as well. Existing cemeteries opened new sections modeled on the memorial park movement that began in 1913 with Forest Lawn in California and gained momentum in the 1930s. The memorial park emphasized community over the individual family, resulting in shared space in garden-like settings. Death became memorialized rather than sentimentalized and monuments that evoked death common in older cemeteries disappeared. In Lakeview Cemetery, outlying sections along Circle Avenue developed as memorial gardens, especially in section 5, where burials were placed in rows facing each other and interspersed at regular intervals with low shrubs.

Lakeview Cemetery continues to function with a Cemetery Association, but currently as a five-member volunteer board appointed by the Skaneateles Village Board of Trustees. For the local community, Lakeview is more than a cemetery, seen as a place of history where many of the founders and leaders of the village are buried. In the past, the cemetery hosted community events in the chapel for non-cemetery functions and engaged youth in researching and portraying some of the interred with living history tours. Lakeview Cemetery continues to explore ways to portray the cemetery as an important community resource, including a listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Lakeview Cemetery
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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"To Receive Facelift." *Marcellus Press-ObsERVER*, 14 September, 1988, 2.

Whinship, Kihm. "Memory: From Whence Thayer Park Came." *Marcellus Observer*, 28 August 2002, 5.

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: _____

Lakeview Cemetery
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±29.9 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>382675</u> Easting	<u>4755656</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>382214</u> Easting	<u>4755306</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>382704</u> Easting	<u>4755376</u> Northing	5	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>382195</u> Easting	<u>4755488</u> Northing
3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>382499</u> Easting	<u>4755306</u> Northing	6	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>382420</u> Easting	<u>4755634</u> 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 with the addition of non-historic lands added in 2015.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jorge & Beth Battle, Village & Town Historians (edited by Virginia L. Bartos, Ph. D.--DHP-NYS OPRHP)
organization Village of Skaneateles date 8 December 2016
street & number 26 Fennell St telephone N/A
city or town Skaneateles state NY zip code 13152
e-mail Bquest4@verizon.net; virginia.bartos@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.)

Lakeview Cemetery

Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY

County and State

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: Lakeview Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Skaneateles

County: Onondaga State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 25 April 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0026: East Ave. cemetery road & Soldiers & Sailors Monument, viewed from West Genesee looking southeast.

0002 of 0026: Detail view of interior of Soldiers & Sailors monument.

0003 of 0026: View looking south from Soldiers & Sailors monument showing Specht memorial.

0004 of 0026: View from Section 2 through Section 10 looking west towards Burrows Chapel.

0005 of 0026: North elevation of Burrows Chapel, looking south from Burrows family plot.

0006 of 0026: East elevation of Burrows Chapel, looking northwest.

0007 of 0026: West elevation of Burrows Chapel, looking southeast.

0008 of 0026: In-ground vault, south of Burrows Chapel, looking southeast.

0009 of 0026: South (main) entrance to chapel.

0010 of 0026: Interior view of Burrows Chapel, looking north.

0011 of 0026: North elevation window, Burrows Chapel.

0012 of 0026: Looking east along Myrtle (Section 9) from West (portion of Friends Plot visible on right).

0013 of 0026: Thayer-Legg plots (Sections 4 and 7) looking northeast from Monument Ave.

0014 of 0026: Statue of Memory, Thayer-Legg plot.

0015 of 0026: Monument for Salome & Joseph Rhoades, Section 7.

0016 of 0026: View from looking northeast across Section 7.

0017 of 0026: Roosevelt Mausoleum and plot, Sections 8 and 2, view looking west.

0018 of 0026: Loney Mausoleum, Section 2, looking west from East Ave.

0019 of 0026: Gillis-Terry Mausoleum, Section 3.

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0020 of 0026: Looking northeast from Section 5 (Locust & Circle Aves) toward Sections 4 and 7.

0021 of 0026: Looking west from Section 5 toward Section 11.

0022 of 0026: Signed marker, section 7.

0023 of 0026: White Bronze monument for Evans family Section 10 near Maple and Central Aves.

0024 of 0026: Kellogg Plot and monuments, Section 7, adjacent to Thayer-Legg plots.

0025 of 0026: Intersection of Monument and Central Aves, looking northeast. Cast iron faucet near center of image.

0026 of 0026: Overview from West Ave looking south from Oak Ave.

Property Owner:

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

name Village of Skaneateles
street & number 26 Fennell St telephone 315-685-3440
city or town Skaneateles state NY zip code 13152

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.).

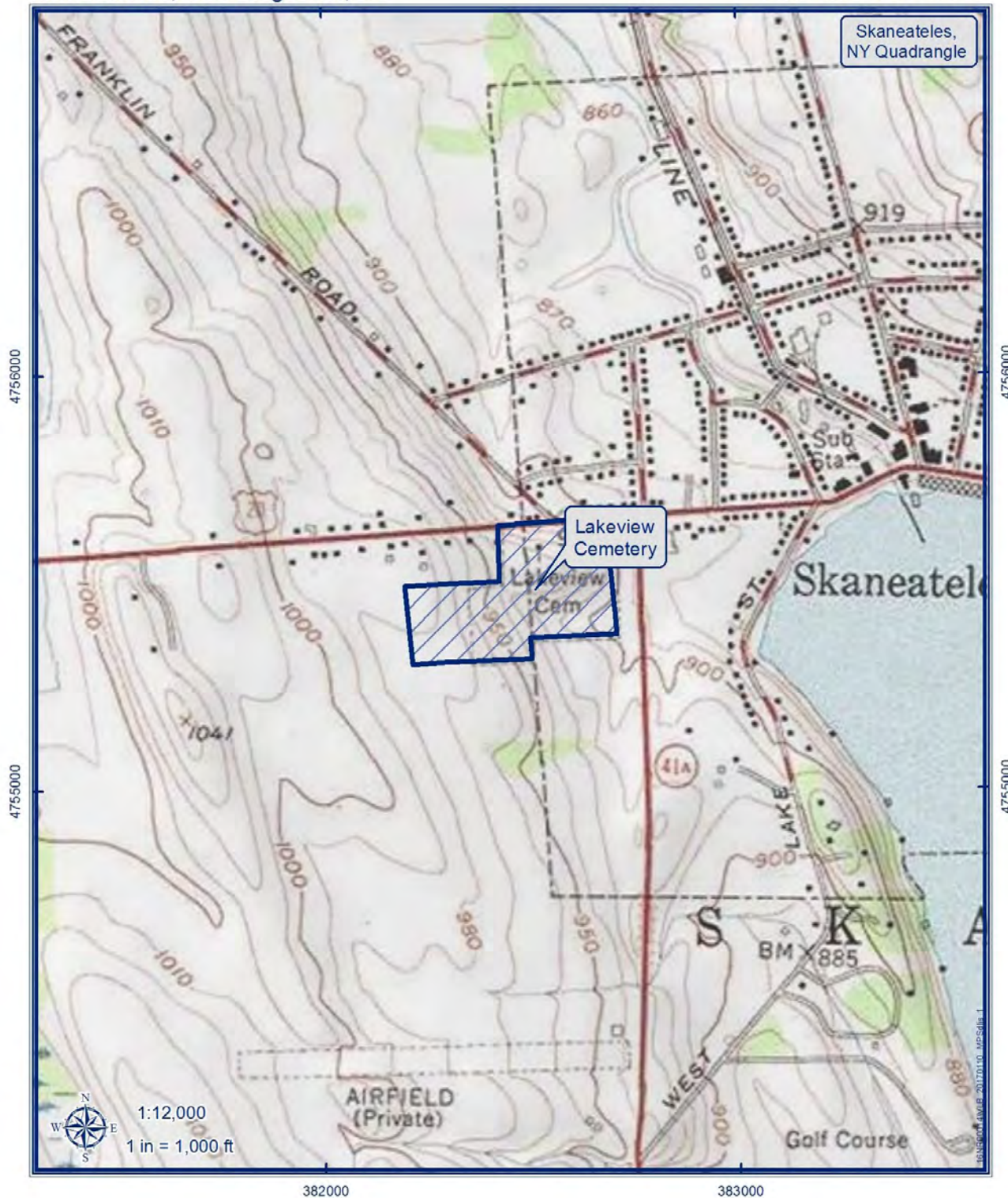
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

Lakeview Cemetery
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

Lakeview Cemetery
Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., NY

Genesee St. Near Kane Ave.
Skaneateles, NY 13152



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



Cemetery



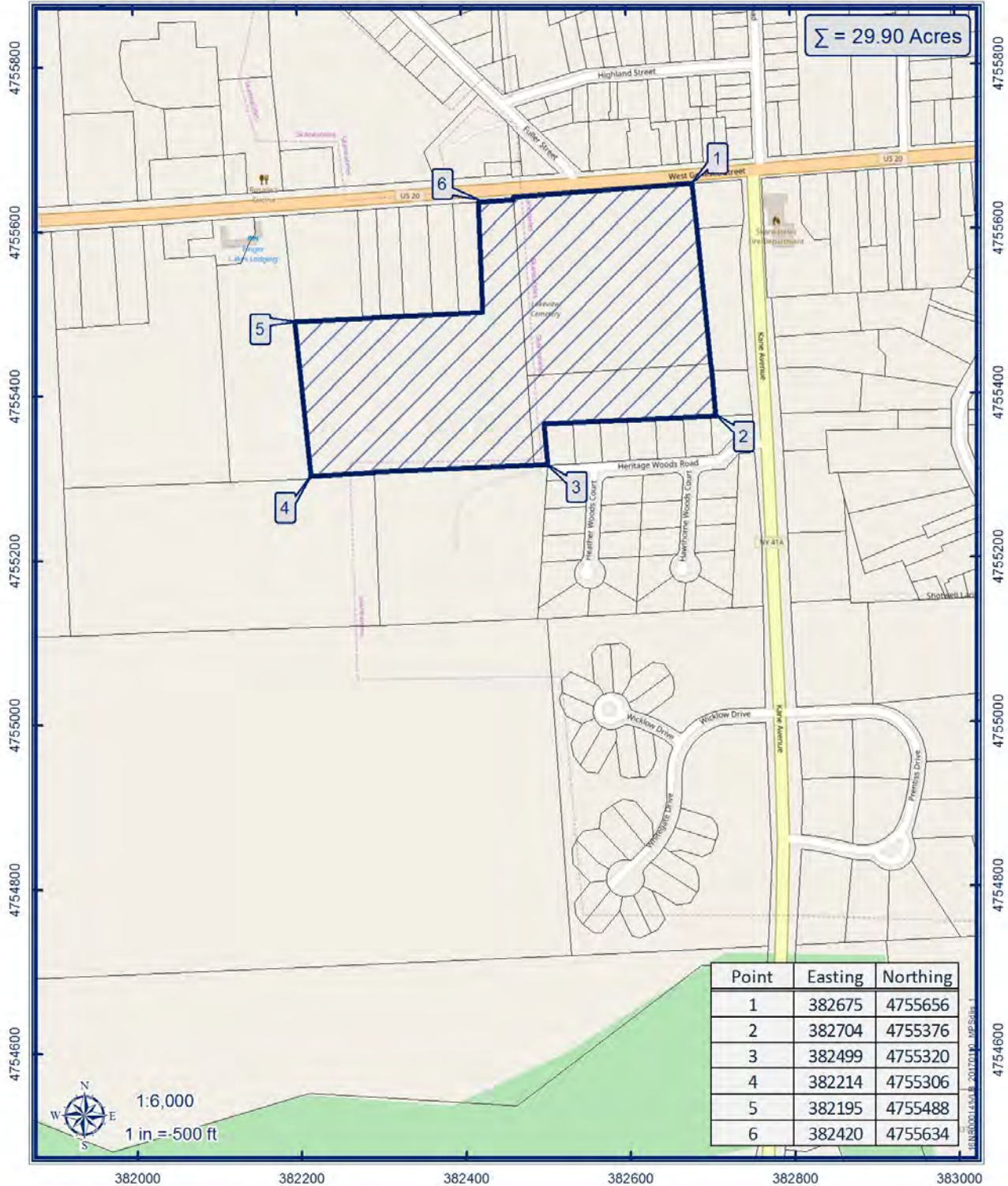
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Lakeview Cemetery
 Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
 County and State

Lakeview Cemetery
 Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., NY

Genesee St. Near Kane Ave.
 Skaneateles, NY 13152



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

0 187.5 375 750 Feet



Cemetery



Parks, Recreation
 and Historic Preservation



LAKE VIEW
CEMETERY

Historical
Information

EDMAN

RESIDENTS OF SKANEATELES
AND ADJOINING TOWNS
SINCE 1865.

ADAMS J. CO. G. 75TH N.Y. INF.
ANDREW B. E. " I. 99TH " "
BARCOCK J. " I. 9TH NYH. ART.
BEEBE F. " 3RD NYL. ART.
BARTON GEO. W. " 3RD " "
BRISTOL H. " A. 9TH " "
BURNETT B. " 3RD " "
BELL H. " 50TH NY. ENG.
BARRY R. " A. 75TH " INF.
BOSTON W. " F. 122ND " "
BRANCHAW D. " G. 149TH " "
BRIGHT WM. J. SERG. " A. 146TH " "
BENEDICT D. J. " 193RD " "
BARROW A. M. " 193RD " "
BRADLEY GEO. J. " H. 22ND " "
BROOKS JAS. " " " "
BAMME EZRA " G. 2ND " CAV.
BABB W. H. " A. 75TH N.Y. INF.
BRADLEY DALLAS " H. 12TH N.Y. VOL. INF.
LAHILL P. " 185TH " "
CREEDON J. " " " "
CAMPBELL H. E. " D. 3RD " L. ART.
CHASE W. M. SERG. " F. 9TH " H. ART.
CURRY J. E. " B. 3RD " L. ART.
DUNWALL M. SERG. " I. 9TH " H. ART.
DUNWALL S. H. " A. 1ST " MICH.
DUNWALL J. C. " H. 5TH " " "
DUNWALL L. " A. 75TH N.Y. INF.
DUNWALL J. " B. 3RD " L. ART.
DAVIDSON J. " 22ND " CAV.
EDWARDS W. P. " D. 6TH " CALIF.
ELEANOR J. " A. 75TH N.Y. INF.
FRANCIS L. " A. 75TH " "
FEEB A. " K. 1ST " WIF.
GRANT M. " 9TH N.Y. H. ART.
CHAVES H. " 193RD " INF.
GREGORY W. B. " D. 25TH " " "
GROOM CHAS. " 75TH " MO. INF.
GUNNING B. " C. 122ND " N.Y. INF.
GIBBLE F. " 50TH " " "
GILSON J. L. " 50TH " " "
GREEN L. E. " 2ND " " CAV.
GREEN D. S. " C. 3RD " " L. ART.
HUTCHINSON G. " K. 9TH " " H. ART.
HUNTER S. B. " 199TH " " INF.
HATCH L. " 21ST " " " "
HANWAY T. " 185TH " " " "
HARTSHORN W. " 193RD " " " "
HARTSHORN W. " 193RD " " " "
HARTSHORN W. " 187TH " " " "

HALL DAVID CO. G. 139TH ILL. INF.
HILLIARD V. R. K. CAPT. " 48TH N.Y. INF.
HAGE J. A. " 2ND N.Y. CAV.
HAZE E. D. " 2ND " "
HUMMINGS M. " 50TH NY. ENG.
HARRIS J. G. " G. 3RD NYL. ART.
HATCH G. B. " 1ST NY. RIFLES
HOLMES G. P. " " " "
INGERSON A. P. " H. 184TH N.Y. INF.
ISOM H. SERGT. " A. 20TH ILL. INF.
JAY A. " K. 193RD N.Y. INF.
JONES A. H. " F. 122ND " "
KEEGAN C. J. " H. 20TH " "
KENNETT W. C. " B. 122ND " "
KIDDER M. C. " A. 8TH N.Y. CAV.
KELLOGG M. " ENG. U.S. NAVY
LIVINGSTON JOHN " 15TH N.Y. INF.
LAWLOR M. " 185TH " "
LEONARD GEORGE " 193RD " "
LEWIS A. " 3RD NYL. ART.
LOSS S. E. CORP. " G. 33RD ILL. INF.
LEIGH J. E. " 9TH NY. H. ART.
McPHERSON J. " 193RD N.Y. INF.
McINTYRE E. " 193RD " "
McMILLAN JAMES " 75TH " "
MARE P. " K. 100TH " "
McNAIR H. " D. 36TH " "
MARTIN THOMAS " 2ND N.Y. CAV.
MORAR THOMAS " 50TH NY. ENG.
McPEAK THOMAS " D. 3RD NYL. ART.
McPEAK J. " D. 3RD " "
MONROE H. C. " D. 3RD " "
NUGENT O. " D. 3RD " "
NUTTLE E. " D. 3RD " "
PARISH E. " 1ST " " "
PIMM J. " 75TH N.Y. INF.
PEARCE GEORGE " C. 75TH " "
PIERCE W. " I. 3RD NYL. ART.
PENNER J. W. " 9TH NY. H. ART.
PAYSON D. A. " 2ND N.Y. CAV.
PORTER L. LIEUT. " 1ST " "
PORTER BEN. H. LIEUT. " U.S. NAVY.
QUINNAN THOMAS " 1ST N.Y. CAV.
RICHARD L. C. " CO. I. 9TH NY. H. ART.
RHOADES C. C. " CO. I. 9TH " "
RIBY JOHN " I. 9TH " "
RICE J. " I. 9TH " "
RODGERS P. J. " I. 9TH " "
ROYCE F. L. " I. 9TH " "
RILEY JAMES " 50TH NY. ENG.
RICE GEORGE " A. 141ST N.Y. INF.
" " 160TH " "
" " 185TH " "

RICE S. " 193RD N.Y. INF.
REED B. F. " CO. A. 75TH " "
STACEY A. CORP. " G. 19TH " "
SIMMONS A. " H. 75TH " "
SINCLAIR A. " C. 75TH " "
SINCLAIR D. M. " C. 75TH " "
SMITH L. " K. 122ND " "
SPRINGSTEAD AUS. " F. 122ND " "
SEYMOUR G. B. " K. 122ND " "
STEPHENS GEORGE " K. 122ND " "
STEPHENS J. " 85TH " "
SNYDER H. " 185TH " "
SLOAN J. " 91ST " "
SHERMAN J. H. " 81ST " "
SINCLAIR C. " 193RD " "
SHEPARD J. " 193RD " "
SALOMON J. M. " 193RD " "
SULLIVAN J. " C. 26TH OHIO INF.
SAMUELS THOMAS " K. 193RD N.Y. INF.
STRONG H. " E. 3RD NYL. ART.
SPRINGSTEAD AL. " E. 3RD " "
STONE WM. A. " A. 3RD " "
STOWELL JAS. " C. 3RD " "
STOKES J. W. " 3RD " "
SINCLAIR J. P. " L. 9TH NY. H. ART.
SHATTUCK C. L. " 2ND N.Y. CAV.
TAYLOR C. T. " H. 96TH N.Y. INF.
VEEDER E. M. " G. 12TH " "
WHITFIELD C. W. " I. 99TH " "
WARNER GEORGE R. " E. 149TH " "
WAIT A. G. LIEUT. " 10TH " "
WAKELY WM. " A. 75TH " "
WHEADON GEORGE " C. 76TH " "
WALTERS J. " 185TH " "
WILLIAMSON S. H. " 193RD " "
WOOD H. " SCOTT'S 900.
WALLACE S. A. " F. 12TH N.Y. INF.
COOPER C. S. " A. 8TH VT. INF.
PORTER STANLEY LIEUT. " 21ST N.Y. INF.
POOR CHAS. H. ENSIGN " U.S. N.
SURDAM G. B. " CO. H. 29TH IND. INF.
E. C. WHITE " F. 9TH NY. H. ART.
ALBERT W. JAMES " CO. B. 3RD NY. H. ART.
AUSTIN OSCAR F. SERGT. " CO. D. 122ND N.Y. CAV.
THOMPSON JOHN " Co. G. 45TH NY. INF.



THOMAS KELLEY
DIED
MAY 11 1916
AGED
78 YEARS
WIFE
MARGARET KELLEY
DIED
MAY 11 1916
AGED
78 YEARS
KELLEY

GEORGE E. MILLS
1843 - 1908
ELIZA J. MILLS
WIFE
1843 - 1911
GEORGE E. JR.
1882 - 1884
MILLS

TIMOTHY MILLS
BORN
DEC. 10, 1802
DIED
DEC. 4, 1888.
MATTIE MILLS
WIFE
1827 - 1885
GREEN MILLS
1858 - 1882
POLLY
WIFE
BORN DEC. 11, 1812
DIED
FEB. 5, 1892.
MILLS
MILLS
FATHER
MOTHER

SIMMONS



CHARLES H. BURROWS







ADRIAN

EDW

ADRIAN













I know that my Redeemer liveth

BENJAMIN COLVIN
DIED
DEC. 26, 1814
A. 62 Y. RS.
MARY HIS WIFE
DIED JULY 2, 1822 A. 73 Y. RS.

NANCY, WIFE OF
DAVID COLVIN, M.D.
DIED AUG. 22, 1822 A. 26 Y. RS.
ZINA COLVIN M'DUFFEE
DIED NOV. 22, 1858 A. 57 Y. RS.

JOSEPH THAYER
DIED
AUG. 15, 1858
A. 82 Y. RS.
JULIET LEGG HIS WIFE
DIED JULY 4, 1860 A. 45 Y. RS.
EMMA J.
DIED SEPT. 4, 1841 A. 11 Y. RS.

TRAYER

LEGG

JOHN DARTMOUTH
FEB. 26, 1933
ANNE STINSON
MAY 21, 1933
AUG. 4, 1999



SALOME RHOADES
DIED
May 27, 1835,
Aged 71.

JOSEPH RHOADES
DIED
July 8, 1848,
Aged 18.





WIFE OF
DIED
Feb 7 1843
AGED 73 YEARS

WIFE OF
ISAAC WERRY
DIED
Dec 4 1841
AGED 70 YEARS

WIFE OF
DIED
Nov 11 1841
AGED 70 YEARS

WIFE OF
DIED
Nov 1 1841
AGED 70 YEARS

WIFE OF
DIED
Nov 1 1841
AGED 70 YEARS

WIFE OF
DIED
Nov 1 1841
AGED 70 YEARS





- LONEY -

Small, weathered headstone on the left side of the image.

LAUS







JOHN H. JR. 1931 | ANGELA M. 1941

THE
MOMENT OF
JOSEPH CLIFT
who died
May 9, 1826
in the 71 year
of his age

Mrs. ELIZABETH WIFE OF
Mr. JOSEPH CLIFT
died 28th Nov 1824
in the 70th year
of her age

Her husband in Christ has long
rested and she would not be parted
from him until she should be called to
follow him to his eternal home.

SALLADIN
MARRIED
MRS. NATHANIEL
DIED
JANUARY 18
1825
Aged 70 years
A. Salladin Mexico N.Y.



WILLIAM
EVANS
BORN
DEC. 1, 1861
DIED
DEC. 11, 1943

MARY
RUSSELL
EVANS
BORN
SEP. 18, 1868
DIED
DEC. 20, 1936

EVANS

FATHER

MOTHER

GEORGE





IN REMEMBRANCE OF
DANIEL KELLOGG
who was born 19 April 1780
and died 19 May 1870

LAURA
WIFE OF
DANIEL KELLOGG
DIED 1870

CORNELIA
DANIEL KELLOGG
DIED 1870



SECTION
10

LADER

CEMETERY RULES

Floral decorations are limited to
one container per grave
All plantings are prohibited
No glass or plastic containers
Remove flowers and summer
decorations by October 15th
Remove wreaths and winter
decorations by April 1st
No pets
Cemetery closes at dusk

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

VILLAGE BOARD MEETING MINUTES
JULY 23, 2015
7:30 P.M.

PRESENT: Mayor Hubbard, Trustees Angelillo, Dove, Lanning, and Stokes-Cawley, DMO Harty, Police Lieutenant Coon, Codes Enforcement Officer Crompt, Village Attorney Byrne

Others: Jason Gabak Skaneateles PRESS
Ellen Leahy Skaneateles JOURNAL
Scott Feldmann 28 West Lake Street

Minutes – Resolution #2015-153: On the motion of Trustee Stokes-Cawley, seconded by Trustee Dove, it was resolved and unanimously carried (5-0 in favor) to approve the minutes of the Regular Meeting of July 9, 2015 and Operations Meeting of July 20, 2015 as presented.

Correspondence & Announcements - Mayor Hubbard reviewed the following:

- Glens Falls National Bank LOSAP Statement for June 2015
- A very nice thank you letter from Skaneateles Library Trustee Paula Conan for use of the apparatus bays for their Summer Book Sale
- Receipt of letter from Atty. Molnar and accompanying Skaneateles Lake Uniform Shoreline Structure and Mooring Regulations. Atty. Byrne confirmed for Mayor Hubbard that the Village Board is referring this to the Planning Board for review and recommendation. He said the same will happen with each of the municipalities surrounding the lake.
- Treasurer's Reports for June, 2015
- Email from former Trustee Sue Jones inviting the Village Board to take part in the Labor Day weekend parade on Sunday, Sept. 6, 2015 at 4 p.m. She also reminded everyone that volunteer service at the food tent during the weekend would also be appreciated.
- Email from NYCOM Deputy Director Barbara Van Epps – Allowable Levy Growth Factor for Local Governments with a January 1 Fiscal Year. Clerk/Treasurer Couch clarified that the relevance is that the growth factor is sub-2% - not a true 2% tax cap.
- Receipt of Action Reporting Service's transcript of the Joint Public Hearing in the Matter of the Comprehensive Plan.

*** Other Matters That Have Come Before the Board since Posting the Agenda***

- Short-term Rental Statement mailed to all Village property owners today (attach copy of statement)
- Syracuse Metropolitan Transportation Council (SMTC) email advising of the final public meeting for their draft 2050 Long Range Transportation Plan on August 5, 2015.

Trustee Angelillo reported that a couple of days ago he had a conversation with Police Chief Perkins who indicated that he will be stepping down on August 14. We will recognize his numerous accomplishments at our August 13, 2015 Village Board Meeting with a more detailed statement.

Director of Municipal Operations (DMO) – DMO Harty reported as follows:

Residents' Issues:

DPW: sidewalk repairs; pavement restoration; finishing up drainage cleanup at Austin Park; developing work plan for drainage work in Orchard/Highland Street area; landscaping improvements work with Fernando in Thayer and Shotwell parks and at Steve Krause trail

Sewer:

Water: installing water meters, several major water leaks fixed

Electric: Parkside complete except for the light poles; work at the Middle School; electric meter testing training complete

Trustee Dove asked DMO Harty to remind the DPW to put extra trash bags in the trash receptacles. DMO Harty she already did so and they suggested dropping a water bottle in the trash receptacle to hold the bags down.

Police Department – Lieutenant Coon said there have been a high number of larcenies between 9 a.m. and noon – lap tops, iPads, purses, etc. have been stolen out of cars. They have the suspect's license plate number and found that he is no longer living at the Weedsport address. Lt. Coon reminded the public to lock car doors, even when cars are parked in driveways, and not to leave valuables in vehicles. He also said if an officer is needed for anything, not just emergencies, people should call 911.

Status of NYSERDA Grant – DMO Harty said we are working through LEED.

Status of Masonic Temple and Gazebo Restrooms – Mayor Hubbard said the Parking Committee will have its first meeting August 5, at which time they may discuss public restrooms in addition to parking.

Status of Idea to Close the Alley between the Lynn and Clark properties to vehicles – Mayor Hubbard reported that Atty. Byrne, without getting into devices such as removable bollards, prepared a draft local law prohibiting vehicular traffic in the alley between the Lynn property (22 Jordan Street) and Doug's Fish Fry (8 Jordan Street). The local law will require a Public Hearing that will allow us to hear opinions, comments, etc. **Resolution #2015-154:** On the motion of Trustee Stokes-Cawley, seconded by Trustee Dove, it was resolved and unanimously carried (5-0 in favor) to authorize Notice of Public Hearing on Local Law #2 of 2015 to Prohibit Vehicular use of an Entrance/Exit to the Municipal Parking Lot on Thursday, August 27, 2015, 7:30 p.m. at the Village Office. In discussing the resolution, Mayor Hubbard said he hopes the press will cover this topic so that people know about the public hearing. Atty. Byrne suggested contacting the adjacent property owners – Bill Lynn, Mark Edwards, and the Town. Trustee Lanning asked if the local law will affect the lease with the 30-day cancellation notice. Atty. Byrne said he doubts that would change. The local law won't alter anything but vehicular access. CEO Crompt suggested that if the alley is closed to vehicular traffic, outdoor dining may be proposed and that shouldn't be allowed. Atty. Byrne said the Village can control that; Mayor Hubbard said it is good to think ahead.

NEW BUSINESS

Bidding for the new Substation – Mayor Hubbard said the Board has the summation of last night's Municipal Board Meeting at which they approved and recommended a not-to-exceed cost of \$28,900 for craning and moving the substation from Bath, NY. **Resolution #2015-155:** On the motion of Trustee Lanning, seconded by Trustee Angelillo, it was resolved and unanimously carried (5-0 in favor) to authorize DMO Harty to proceed with the craning and moving of the substation at a not-to-exceed cost of \$28,900 as recommended by the Municipal Board at their Meeting of July 22, 2015.

Authorize Advertising for Bids for Village Hall Site Improvements – Relative to site improvements at Village Hall, Mayor Hubbard said the Board needs to authorize advertising for bids that will be opened on Wednesday, August 19, 2015, 2:00 p.m. at the Village Office. The results will be considered at our Regular Meeting of August 27. **Resolution #2015-156:** On the motion of Trustee Angelillo, seconded by Trustee Stokes-Cawley, it was resolved and carried (4-1 in favor with Trustee Lanning abstaining) to authorize advertising for Bids for Village of Skaneateles Village Hall Site Improvements.

State and National Registers – Mayor Hubbard noted that the Lake View Cemetery Board met Tuesday, July 21 and approved Village Historian Jorge Batlle starting the application process for getting Lake View Cemetery on the State and then the National Registers. Trustee Dove added that getting historic status for the cemetery may open the cemetery to some grant funding and Historian Batlle is willing to do the work. Trustee Dove also passed on Cemetery Board President Gray's compliment to DMO Harty that she is doing a good job. Trustee Dove said she will let Historian Batlle know that he can move forward.

Expanded Volunteer Fire Fighter Benefit Law (VFBL) Coverage – Atty. Byrne explained that the resolution would allow volunteer fire fighters to be covered by the insurance provisions of the NYS Volunteer Firefighter Benefit Law ("VFBL") if they perform volunteer service at the scene of an emergency occurring outside their jurisdiction. The insurance is somewhat like workers' compensation

and in order to participate, the municipality has to authorize it. Our approval is conditioned – a firefighter can respond when they come on a scene before an officer-in-charge has arrived. Once the officer-in-charge arrives, that officer has to accept or decline an offer of assistance. This is a good thing that encourages volunteerism. Trustee Stokes-Cawley asked if there is a cost involved. Atty. Byrne said not a direct cost, but he can't say whether or not an insurance carrier would take that into consideration. In response to Trustee Lanning asking if the Fire Department is in favor of this, Atty. Byrne said they requested it. **Resolution #2015-157:** On the motion of Trustee Lanning, seconded by Trustee Stokes-Cawley, it was resolved and unanimously carried (5-0 in favor) to authorize the following:

WHEREAS, on December 17, 2014, Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 496 of the laws of 2014, which extends insurance coverage under the NYS Volunteer Fire Fighter Benefit Law ("VFBL") to active volunteer fire fighters who provide emergency services outside of their regular jurisdiction, and

WHEREAS, such expanded coverage under the VFBL requires the governing body of the municipality in which the volunteer fire fighter is a member, to adopt a resolution in order for such expanded coverage to be available, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees believe that it is in the best interest of the Village of Skaneateles, the Skaneateles Volunteer Fire Department, and its individual volunteer members, that the volunteers be covered by the expanded coverage now available under the VFBL, now therefore it is

RESOLVED, that whenever an active volunteer fire fighter, who is in good standing with the Skaneateles Volunteer Fire Department, provides emergency assistance as defined under NYS General Municipal Law Section 209-I, outside the Village or Town of Skaneateles, when there is no jurisdictional officer in command present, such volunteer fire fighter shall be entitled to coverage under the VFBL as provided by the Village of Skaneateles for its volunteer fire fighters. It is further,

RESOLVED, that, upon the arrival of a "jurisdictional officer in command" on scene, such volunteer fire fighter shall report to such officer and offer his/her services to assist such fire company or fire department. If such offer of assistance is not accepted, then the volunteer fire fighter of the Skaneateles Volunteer Fire Department must immediately cease providing any further service at the scene of the emergency.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted this 23rd day of July 2015.

Patricia Couch
 Patricia Couch, Clerk/Treasurer

Public Comment – CEO Crompt distributed copies of his draft letter that would go out upon receiving a complaint relative to a short-term/vacation rental. In response to Trustee Dove, CEO Crompt said he plans to send letters a week from this coming Monday. Mayor Hubbard said he'd like to discuss this further in an Executive Session.

Approval of Bills –Resolution #2015-158: On the motion of Trustee Stokes-Cawley, seconded by Trustee Dove, it was resolved and unanimously carried (5-0 in favor) that bills from Abstract #4 be audited and paid as follows:

General Fund	Vouchers #1351-1393	Checks #17595-17636	\$15,485.81
Sewer Fund	Vouchers #301-310	Checks #4977-4986	\$ 5,223.31
Electric Fund	Vouchers #367-377	Checks #5736-5746	\$79,769.83
Water Fund	Vouchers #173-181	Checks #3906-3914	\$ 2,907.43

Executive Session – Attorney/Client Discussion – Resolution #2015-159: On the motion of Trustee Angelillo, seconded by Trustee Stokes-Cawley, it was resolved and unanimously carried (5-0 in favor) to enter into an Executive Session for an Attorney/Client Discussion at 8:06 p.m. **Resolution #2015-160:** On the motion of Trustee Lanning, seconded by Trustee Angelillo, it was resolved and unanimously carried (5-0 in favor) to move out of Executive Session at 8:20 p.m.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



23 January 2017

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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Henry Whitney House, Broome County
Lakeview Cemetery, Onondaga County
Phillips-Manning House, Chenango County
Lakeview Historic District, Chautauqua County
Watrous Peck House, Ontario County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office