

56650

(Expires 5/31/2012)

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 MOSS STREET CEMETERY

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3097 U.S. ROUTE 4

city or town HUDSON FALLS VICINITY

state NEW YORK code NY county WASHINGTON code 115 zip code 12839

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

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

Roger Purpont DSHPO 12/13/16
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): _____

Alexis Obermeyer 2-14-17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

MOSS STREET CEMETERY
 Name of Property

WASHINGTON CO., NEW YORK
 County and State

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: _____
 walls: _____

 roof: _____
 other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Moss Street Cemetery is a historic burial ground consisting of approximately 10 acres of associated land and is located on the west side of U.S. Route 4 in the Town of Kingsbury, Washington County, New York, a short distance north of the municipal boundary of the Village of Hudson Falls and east of the City of Glens Falls, Warren County. The earliest portion of the cemetery was first used for human interments in the post-Revolutionary War period, prior to 1800, and as such represents one of Kingsbury's oldest burial yards. The original burial section is located on the cemetery's northeast side and in essence represents the easternmost half of the three rectangular-shaped sections as defined by the internal circulation system. Additional land was acquired in the 1870s, accounting for the sections to the south and west of this original core area, the latter of which remains in active service. The nominated cemetery contains a full range of nineteenth and twentieth century funerary art, with representative examples of characteristic fashions and forms which recall different eras and tastes in gravestone art. In layout and design it is a straightforward burial ground, lacking significant manipulated landscape features and undulating topography, and is instead characterized by its flat terrain and straightforward circulation system. The principal vehicular entrance from Route 4, one of four that provide access from that side of the property, is marked by stone gate posts which sustain an arched sign bearing the cemetery's name; nearby is a cast-stone receiving vault with slate roof and stepped parapet ends. Commercial development has now impinged on the cemetery's southern boundary, while a residential property with a large open lot, the house fronting on Route 4, defines the northern boundary. Housing largely defines the eastern view shed, opposite Route 4, the same condition as found on the west side, where houses are aligned along Vaughn Road (County Route 35) and on Country Acres Drive.

Narrative Description

LOCATION & SETTING

The cemetery is situated on the west side of U.S. Route 4 in the Town of Kingsbury, New York, a short distance north of the town's boundary with the Village of Hudson Falls and east of Glens Falls, Warren County, located a few miles to the west. The nominated property is located north of Route 4's intersection with Dix Avenue, east of its intersection with Vaughn Road, and south of its intersection with Waite Road. Devine Drive, built in association with a residential subdivision, is located directly to the east of the cemetery, on the opposite side of Route 4. The property, rectangular in shape, represents an expanse of open space which is bordered to the south by somewhat dense commercial development. There are four points of vehicular access from Route 4, these points corresponding with a system of parallel roads that extend in a northwesterly direction and traverse the cemetery property, their entry points constituting breaks in a chain-link fence that marks the property's eastern boundary; similar fencing marks the remainder of the property boundary. Of these roads, the two northernmost ones are paved, while the other two are not. There is additionally a second road system, in essence a loop, which is located on the property's west side and connects with the other system. This road system helps define nine distinctive burial areas within the cemetery, the oldest being located on the property's northeast side, and there the earliest interments are situated. The topography of the cemetery is flat, and the landscape generally open, save for a scattering of deciduous and coniferous trees and ornamental shrubbery. There is an entrance gateway corresponding with the third access road moving south to north, and this serves as the main entrance from Route 4. The gateway consists of a pair of coursed, rough-hewn stone piers, square in plan, which corbel outward at the top and sustain an arched metal sign that reads "MOSS STREET CEMETERY." A short distance from this gate is a small receiving vault, built with walls of cast stone with faux rough-hewn faces and laid up in regular courses with dark-tinted mortar; this building has a gable roof covered in slate and stepped parapets on its north and south elevations, the latter being the principal elevation, fronting on the access road and being fitted with a metal door.

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BURIAL LAYOUT & FUNERARY ART OVERVIEW

Within the area that constitutes the principal portion of the Moss Street Cemetery, defined by Route 4 to the east and the western extent of the parallel four-road circulation system, graves are aligned parallel with the course of Route 4 and are laid out on in regularly spaced rows on a southwest-to-northeast axis. This general orientation, dating to the time the burial ground was established, changes in the westernmost portion corresponding with the road loop, where the graves have instead been laid out in regular rows on a north-to-south axis. This orientation allowed the rows to be placed at right angles to the circulation system in both sections. Within the cemetery are a number of low stone enclosures, not fenced, which demarcate the extent of family plots. The nominated property consists of nine and one-half acres of associated land and is contained within an irregular, eight-side parcel, the eastern boundary being parallel with Route 4 and portions of the south and north boundary being set perpendicular to it.

The earliest stones, which mark the graves of a number of prominent early Kingsbury citizens, among them veterans who served during the American Revolution, are of a characteristic tablet type with three-lobed heads and were generally crafted from marble. A number of these stones, embellished with Neoclassical motifs such as willow trees and urns, follow a typical format, having the individual's name and birth and death information in a panel at the top, below which is a second panel, often rectangular in shape with cusped corners, which contains an epitaph. The stones marking the graves of Philip Nichols (d. 1822) and Dr. Seth Alden (d. 1809) are representative of this type, with Alden's stone being a well-preserved and preeminent example, noteworthy for the skillful handling of the foliate chain detailing which surrounds an oval-shaped panel upon which the deceased's name and death date were carved. Variations of stones using Neoclassical iconography of this nature continued to be used well into the second quarter of the nineteenth century, as illustrated by the grave stone of Lydia Ann Woodworth (d. 1845). It is of square-headed tablet form and was crafted from marble; the inscription information is contained on a rectangular panel with a carved ogee border, above which is a large carved willow tree and obelisk-form urn in low relief against a bush-hammered border. This stone portrays the continued popularity of design features introduced a half-century previously.

The stone marking the final resting place of Ira Martin (d. 1851) is more characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century, so far as the form—a square-headed tablet—and the sedate detailing and nature in which the inscription was carved. Interesting is the manner in which the name and death information are presented, within a panel defined by a moulded architrave with four corner blocks embellished with foliate forms, a treatment with parallels in architecture and the decorative arts. The boldness of the upper panel's treatment, with lettering treated in low relief against a plain background, is somewhat in opposition to the small-scale and delicate presentation of the carved epitaph below. Also from this period is the stone marking the resting place of Susanna Rich (d. 1853). Of the square-headed rectangular tablet type, it uses boldly rendered lettering, some of which was crafted in exaggerated cursive form, and also a late representation of the willow tree. The grave stone of Felix Alden (d. 1849) in general terms exhibits a similar form and treatment, and the stone bears the mark of its manufacturer, Underhill & Company of Dorset, Vermont, near its base on the principal facet. These stones illustrate many of the changes which had occurred to date in contemporary funerary art, among them the abandonment of the three-lobed head, the bolder rendering of information, and a great clarity and restraint in detailing.

The vast majority of grave stones in the nominated cemetery from the first half of the nineteenth century are of the simple tablet type, with three-lobed or, later, squared heads. During the third quarter of the nineteenth century stones of the tablet type more typically exhibit segmentally arched and rounded heads and are oftentimes embellished with a carved chamfer or moulding along the top or sides. Bases also became increasingly common, that being a feature absent in the earlier period. There are additionally a limited number of examples of more ambitious types from this era bridging the Civil War, such as obelisk-form markers,

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among them that which marks the graves of members of the Buck family, this example being a variant of the obelisk type terminated with an urn motif.

Later nineteenth and early twentieth stone design in the cemetery differs markedly in many respects from the earlier marker types. Granite appears more often as the material of choice, with both smoothly dressed and rough-hewn surfaces, and the form of these stones is more rugged and substantial in appearance. The stone marking the gravesite of Benjamin Fuller (d. 1902) and his wife, Sina, offers a good representation of this type and period. It has a two-part base upon which rests the main section, the corners of which were treated as engaged columns, and above which is a terminal section; detailing is restrained and rendered in low relief. Also characteristic of this era are polished granite stones, again of a substantial nature, with abstracted detailing of a distinctly Neo-Grec nature.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1801- 1966

Significant Dates

1801

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, 1801-1966, corresponds with the establishment of the cemetery at the turn of the nineteenth century and continues to the 50-year cutoff point, given the continual use of this land as a burial ground.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The resource in question is a cemetery, and as such Criteria Consideration D has been cited.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Moss Street Cemetery, one of the Town of Kingsbury's oldest dedicated burial grounds, contains the final resting places of countless prominent early town residents, among them veterans of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Established around the time of the Revolution, the earliest grave within the cemetery is believed to be that of a Native American veteran of the French & Indian War, his identity unknown, who tradition maintains was buried there as early as the 1780s. Although burials had been established at the site previously, it was not until 1804 that a group of Kingsbury residents, serving collectively as trustees, purchased this land from Simeon Moss for the expressed purpose of establishing a cemetery, a use which continues to the current day. This original purchase, consisting of over an acre of land, was augmented subsequently by purchases made during the 1870s, which added additional land on the south and west sides of the original core area. The cemetery is believed to be the third oldest burial yard established in Kingsbury, a town which developed from the eponymously named patent granted by King George III and which was settled in the pre-Revolutionary War period by New Englanders chiefly from Connecticut. Settlers in this area faced tremendous tribulations during the American Revolution, particularly during the year 1780, when British raiders laid waste to much of the area, leading local residents to recall it as "The Year of the Great Burning." A number of prominent early Kingsbury settlers are interred in the cemetery, some of whom represent original patentees and settlers. The Moss Street Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in association with Criterion A, in the area of Exploration/Settlement, given that the remains of many prominent early settlers and citizens repose there and as such the cemetery provides information about their ethnicity, origins, occupations, and interrelationships. It is additionally being nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Art, for the collection of funerary art maintained therein, which represents various periods and tastes in American funerary art.

Narrative Statement of Significance

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Town of Kingsbury, located in western Washington County adjacent to Warren County, was first settled by European-Americans prior to the American Revolution. A charter opening up the settlement of the Kingsbury Patent was granted in May 1762 by King George III. James Bradshaw, an original patentee and a native of New Milford, Connecticut, is generally acknowledged as the town's first permanent white settler. Bradshaw first came to Kingsbury in 1763, establishing a foothold on what was a forbidding and unbroken frontier, and brought his family there in 1765. The original patent, consisting of 26,000 acres, was gridded out and subdivided into lots, commencing from the south boundary, the lots being numbered from one to 93.¹ Other early settlers included Albert Baker, who came from New York City in 1768 and is credited with constructing a sawmill at what is today known as Baker's Falls on the Hudson River, noted as the first wheel turned by waterpower in the town; and John Jones, who constructed a mill in the northwest corner of town which was later purchased by Edward Patten and renamed Patten's Mills, a name by which it is still known today.

The nascent Kingsbury settlement suffered great deprivations during the American Revolution, given its position on New York's largely unprotected northern frontier and on an established route commonly used to travel between Canada and Albany—the interconnected waterways of Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Hudson River. The township was twice invaded by British forces; while some residents sided with the Patriot cause, many others were ardent Tories, and thus the community was defined by divided loyalties. The raids conducted in October 1780 by a British regiment under the command of Maj. Christopher Carlton were the most destructive and firmly established this year in local memory as "The Year of the Great Burning." Carlton's force marched from South Bay on the east side of Lake Champlain, near Whitehall, to Fort Ann as

¹ Crisfield Johnson, *The History of Washington County, New York* (Philadelphia PA: Everts & Ensign, 1878), 421.

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part of a sustained attack conceived to destroy farmsteads and crops. From Fort Ann the force marched to Kingsbury, burned houses and suppliers there, and then advanced to present-day Glens Falls. Buildings in Glens Falls and Queensbury were also destroyed, and the soldiers then moved north to Lake George to take control of a garrison located there. Only the houses and property of recognized Loyalists were spared from the destruction. This raid was part of a series of attacks staged in New York State that year to destroy farms which were producing food for the Continental army; a similarly destructive action was conducted in the Schoharie Valley that year, one which led New York Governor George Clinton to bluntly note that the Schoharie Valley “is burnt and laid waste.”

The early nineteenth century witnessed a period of stability and unchecked growth as the Revolution faded into distant memory. In 1823 the Champlain Canal was opened between Lake Champlain and the Hudson River at Waterford, thereby spurring industry and commerce, and a decade later the Glens Falls Feeder Canal was completed. Agriculture was a principal pursuit of Kingsbury residents in the nineteenth century, while water-powered industry developed alongside the Hudson River, aided by the presence of the canal system; there paper mills, saw, grist and planing mills, an iron machine works, and a pottery maker, among other manufacturers, were located.

Moss Street was, along with Smith’s Basin, Dunham’s Basin and Adamsville, a small Kingsbury hamlet. It was described by historian Crisfield Johnson in 1878 as “a rural settlement, situated about half a mile north of the corporation limit of Sandy Hill [Hudson Falls], on the line of Main Street.”

In former times a public-house was kept for many years in the present residence of D.M. Hyde, and another was kept for a time by Reid Phillips. The place has now no business. Its name was given for Deacon John Moss and Captain Isaac Moss, original settlers, whose ashes now rest in its cemetery.²

Kingsbury’s oldest burial yard was that established where the Presbyterian Church was subsequently erected, on the west side of the town park; in 1775 several soldiers were interred there, these representing the first burials. The following year the site was cleared off in order to more fully establish it as a cemetery for the townspeople, and in 1793 it was fenced off. That continued to be Kingsbury’s principal public burial ground until it became filled and could no longer receive interments, at which time the so-called Baker ground in the south part of the Village of Hudson Falls was set off for this use. The second oldest cemetery, the so-called Kingsbury cemetery, located in the eponymously named village, received its first burials in 1777; these were the remains of soldiers who served under British General John Burgoyne during his ill-fated Saratoga Campaign of that year. As noted by Johnson in his 1878 *History of Washington County*, “To these several interments of citizens were added, establishing it by custom as a grave-yard.”³ In 1792 Colonel Joseph Caldwell and Israel Mead purchased this ground, consisting of approximately two acres, from John Hitchcock, in consideration of thirty pounds; local residents were invited to subscribe for that amount and, as noted by Johnson, “consecrate the spot as a permanent burial-place,” which they did. By Johnson’s account, the nominated cemetery is nearly as old as the Kingsbury burial yard, which was first put in service in 1777:

The Moss Street burial-ground is nearly as old [as the Kingsbury cemetery]; the first burial there having been that of an Indian, probably soon after the Revolution. The head-stone may still be seen a few inches above ground, and bearing the letters K.L. The stone of Benjamin Pitcher may also be seen, bearing date of his death, June 15, 1796.⁴

² Ibid., 432.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 433.

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The first land in the cemetery, consisting of one acre and 58 rods, was deeded in June 1804 by Simeon Moss to Ebenezer Willoughby, Seth Alden, Samuel Phillips, David Cole, Russell Cole, Giles Brownell, Freegift Cole, Abraham Wright, John Moss Jr., Burden Phillips, John Ferris and Nathaniel Pitcher, who were to act as trustees “for the purpose of burying the dead, and for no other use whatsoever but a burying-place.”⁵ The purchase was made at a cost of 16 dollars. As noted by Johnson, by the time of his writing in the later 1870s, two additional acres had been added to the south side of the original yard, along with two acres on the west side, the latter purchased that decade from Mary Cook. Johnson referenced the following circumstances at the time of his writing in 1878:

The ground is no longer in the charge of trustees. All those who were named in the deed have passed away, and most of them lie within this inclosure [sic]. The sexton, Mr. Van Schaick, is confident that the total number of interments will fully reach one thousand, and among them are many names well known as early settlers of Kingsbury.⁶

A map of the cemetery, rendered in June 1804, shows the extent of the cemetery as it existed at that time, and prior to the expansion to the south and west that occurred during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It notes the location of a number of the early burial plots, among them those of the Cole, Pitcher, and Moss families. It further notes the presence of a potter’s field along the western perimeter of development to that date.

The identity of the first burial made in the nominated cemetery, that of a Native American individual identified variously as “K.L.” and “K.I.,” remains a matter of speculation and may never be known. According to an account published in the Glens Falls *Morning Star* in 1899, the grave was that of an individual who served during the French & Indian Wars: “In the Moss Street cemetery are representatives of six wars: K.I., an Indian chief of 1756; soldiers of 1776, 1812, 1847, 1861 and 1898.”⁷ This individual’s grave stone was noted as still visible by Crisfield Johnson in 1878 and apparently was still present in 1899, though it has proved difficult to definitively identify.

The graves of many early Kingsbury settlers who helped to share the early complexion of this community, among them Deacon John Moss (1748-1813) and Capt. Isaac Moss (1722-1807), both soldiers of the Revolution and bearing the surname from which this locale took its name, are contained within the cemetery. Other Revolutionary War veterans interred in the Moss Street Cemetery include David Cole (1759-1845), Capt. Nathaniel Pitcher (1750-1802), Dr. Seth Alden (d. 1809), Samuel Rhoades (1753-1832) and Simeon Moss (1755-1847). Pitcher, a native of Connecticut like many of the original settlers and an officer in the Revolution, was interred in the cemetery in 1802 and his grave represents one of the first identifiable burials within it. His son, Nathaniel Pitcher Jr. (1777-1836), went on to a notable career in law and politics and served as New York State’s eighth governor beginning in 1828, following the death of DeWitt Clinton; the younger Pitcher’s remains rest at the Baker Cemetery in Hudson Falls. Dr. Seth Alden (1749-1809) was a native of Shaftsbury, Vermont, who resided for a time at Caldwell, or what became Lake George. The following information appeared in a history of the Town of Queensbury:

We have no account of his early life, but that he was a man of some note in his profession, is evident from the fact, that in 1783, he was requested by Col. Ethan Allen to visit his daughter in consultation with Dr. Hutton, his family physician, at the distance of some forty miles...⁸

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ “Memorial Day at Moss Street,” *Morning Star* (Glens Falls, NY), 1899.

⁸ A.W. Holden, *A History of the Town of Queensbury* (Albany, NY: Joel Munsell, 1874), 50.

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Local men who served during the War of 1812 are also well-represented in the Moss Street Cemetery. Although this war with Great Britain failed to directly impact Washington County, the threat of the British invasion force on Lake Champlain, which was defeated at the Battle of Plattsburgh in 1814, nevertheless caused considerable alarm, and many Washington County regiments were in transit to Plattsburgh but arrived after the fighting had already ceased. These include Felix and Waler Alden and James and Joel Moss, all of whom served in the 121st Regiment of Stewart's New York militia. A number of Civil War veterans are also present, among them Bennett Danford, Solomon Parks, Charles Blakeman, Ransome Burnham, Andrew Hancock, and John Richardson.

Also notable among those who remains lie in repose at the Moss Street Cemetery is James P. Buck (1815-1897), a Kingsbury native descended from early English settlers of Saybrook, Connecticut. Following his education in district schools and employment in farming and on boats plying the Hudson River and Champlain Canal between Albany and Whitehall, Buck established himself as a mason-contractor and bridge builder responsible for overseeing a number of prominent public works projects:

Leaving the conduct of the farm to his son, under contract with the State he built the aqueduct at Fort Edward. He had the repair contract for two years of the canal from Glen's Falls to the river, twenty-four miles. He then engaged in the construction of bridges over the canals and creeks of the State. His last work for the State was the construction of the canal lock on the Glen's Falls feeder, one mile east of Sandy Hill [Hudson Falls]. After closing up his business of bridge-building, Aug. 1, 1877, he engaged in the general hardware business... For ten years he was township assessor. In politics he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties.⁹

FUNERARY ART

The Moss Street Cemetery contains a characteristic array of funerary art spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and continuing to the present day. The earliest extant grave stones, dating to the first decade of the nineteenth century, exhibit Neoclassical-inspired design vocabulary, which found full expression in the material culture of America at this time, such as in the Roman-inspired architecture and decorative arts of the Federal style. Stones from this period (ca. 1800-25) are of the rectangular tablet type with three-lobed head and were typically fashioned from marble. The stone marking the grave of Dr. Seth Alden (d. 1809) is prominent among these, with its skillfully rendered foliate detailing around an oval panel containing Alden's name and death date, the conspicuous use of urn and willow motifs—the willow was an ancient mourning symbol, while the urn was a symbol borrowed from the Romans and one with specific funerary connotations—and an epitaph which reads “God my redeemer lives, And often from the skies; Looks down and watches all my dust, Till he should bid it rise,” which is set in a rectangular panel with cusped corners below the main panel. The grave stone art of this period portrays an evolving view of death in contemporary culture, differing in many aspects from earlier views and stark messages of life and death, it being instead of a more reflective and contemplative nature; it was this impulse towards sentimentality which would later drive the Rural Cemetery Movement. By the mid-nineteenth century, by which time the three-lobed headstone and witty epitaphs had faded from fashion, the willow and urn motifs continued to find application in funerary art.

The mid-nineteenth century period is marked in the Moss Street Cemetery by modest cut-stone markers featuring raised inscriptions rendered on square or rectangular backgrounds and having squared heads; slightly later, during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, tablets with peaked, rounded and segmental-arched heads came into more common usage, as did moulded and chamfered edges and the increasing use of bases upon which the tablets rest. The shift from the earlier period is apparent, both in the design of the stones

⁹ Johnson, *Washington County*, 446.

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themselves and the nature of the detailing. Inscriptions are typically bolder in nature but there is nevertheless a greater austerity to the overall design composition. The grave marker of Ira Martin (d. 1851) is characteristic of the mid-nineteenth century with its square-headed tablet and the sedate detailing and bold nature in which the inscription was rendered. While the overarching design influences are still Neoclassical in nature, given the manner in which the main panel is articulated with a moulded architrave with foliate corner blocks embellished with foliate forms, it is of a more austere character, closer in sentiment to the architecture of the Greek Revival period than that of the preceding Federal era. Examples of the Egyptian-inspired obelisk form, along with related variants, are present in the cemetery, though to a limited extent, and these also relate to mid-nineteenth century developments and Romanticized interest in the architecture and culture of Egypt.

Stones from the latter stages of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century are markedly different in many aspects from those of the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. Many of the stones from this period are more considerable in size and often crafted from granite, with both polished and rough-hewn surfaces. Bases, consisting of both one and two parts, are standard by this time, and detailing when present is often rendered in a controlled Neo-Grec vein or otherwise with highly stylistic foliate motifs. Conspicuous among the stones from this era are a number located in a cluster of stones associated with the Beadleston family, among them the stones marking the graves of brothers Herbert D. Beadleston (1876) and Robert H. Beadleston (1872-1896); while not of the type described above, they are nevertheless characteristic of gravestone design at the turn of the twentieth century. Both feature rectangular-shaped bases upon which rest a marker with rounded top, the front edges being embellished with distinctive foliate detailing which, along with a bead-and-reel moulding, helps to frame the main inscription.

CONCLUSION

The Moss Street Cemetery is a noteworthy historic resource which contains the remains of many prominent Kingsbury residents, some of whom were among the first wave of settlement in the eighteenth century, and among them a number of veterans who served the Patriot cause during the American Revolution. The cemetery, while modest in overall design conception, nevertheless enjoys considerable and salient connections to the historic development of Kingsbury, and it retains a representative collection of funerary art dating from the early nineteenth century to present times.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Holden, A.W. *A History of the Town of Queensbury*. Albany, NY: Joel Munsell, 1874.

Johnson, Crisfield. *The History of Washington County, New York*. Philadelphia PA: Everts & Ensign, 1878.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.35 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>615691</u>	<u>4797627</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is depicted on the enclosed maps (4 total), which were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000, 1: 12,000, and 1:4,000; all of the maps are entitled "Moss Street Cemetery, Kingsbury, Washington Co., NY."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds with historic conditions and the expansion of the cemetery's lands in the 1870s. No additional or "buffer" lands are contained within the boundary.

MOSS STREET CEMETERY

Name of Property

WASHINGTON CO., NEW YORK

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date September 2016
street & number PO Box 189 telephone (516) 268-2167
city or town Waterford State NY zip code 12188
e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

PHOTOGRAPHS by William E. Krattinger, NYS Division for Historic Preservation, March 2016; TIFF file format, original digital files maintained at NYS DHP, Waterford, NY 12188.

- 001 General view looking west from eastern portion of cemetery, wall of receiving vault to left
- 002 General view looking to northwest from northeastern portion of cemetery
- 003 General view looking west from northeastern portion along northernmost access road
- 004 General view looking to southwest showing two early nineteenth century three-lobed stones
- 005 Detail view, headstone of Doctor Seth Alden (d. 1809)
- 006 Detail view, headstone of Captain Isaac Moss (d. 1792)
- 007 Detail view, headstone of Lydia Ann Woodworth (d. 1845)
- 008 Detail view, headstone of Ira Martin (d. 1851)

Property Owner:

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

name Moss Street Cemetery Association, Inc.
street & number PO Box 684 telephone _____
city or town Hudson Falls state NY zip code 12839

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.

MOSS STREET CEMETERY

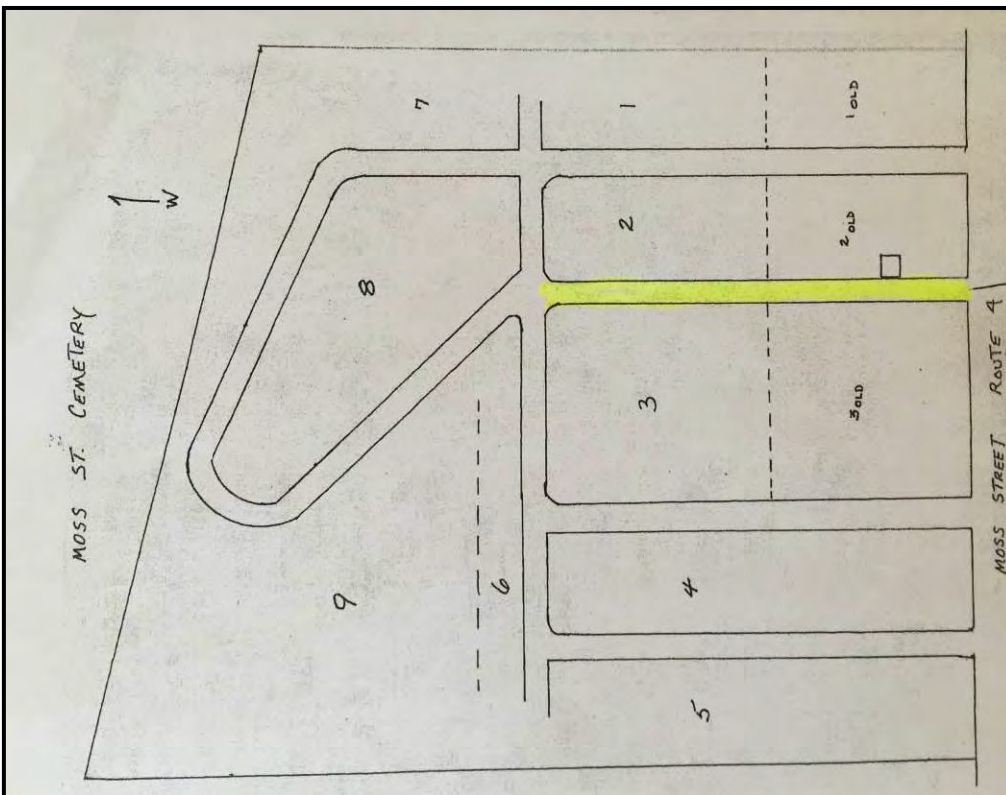
Name of Property

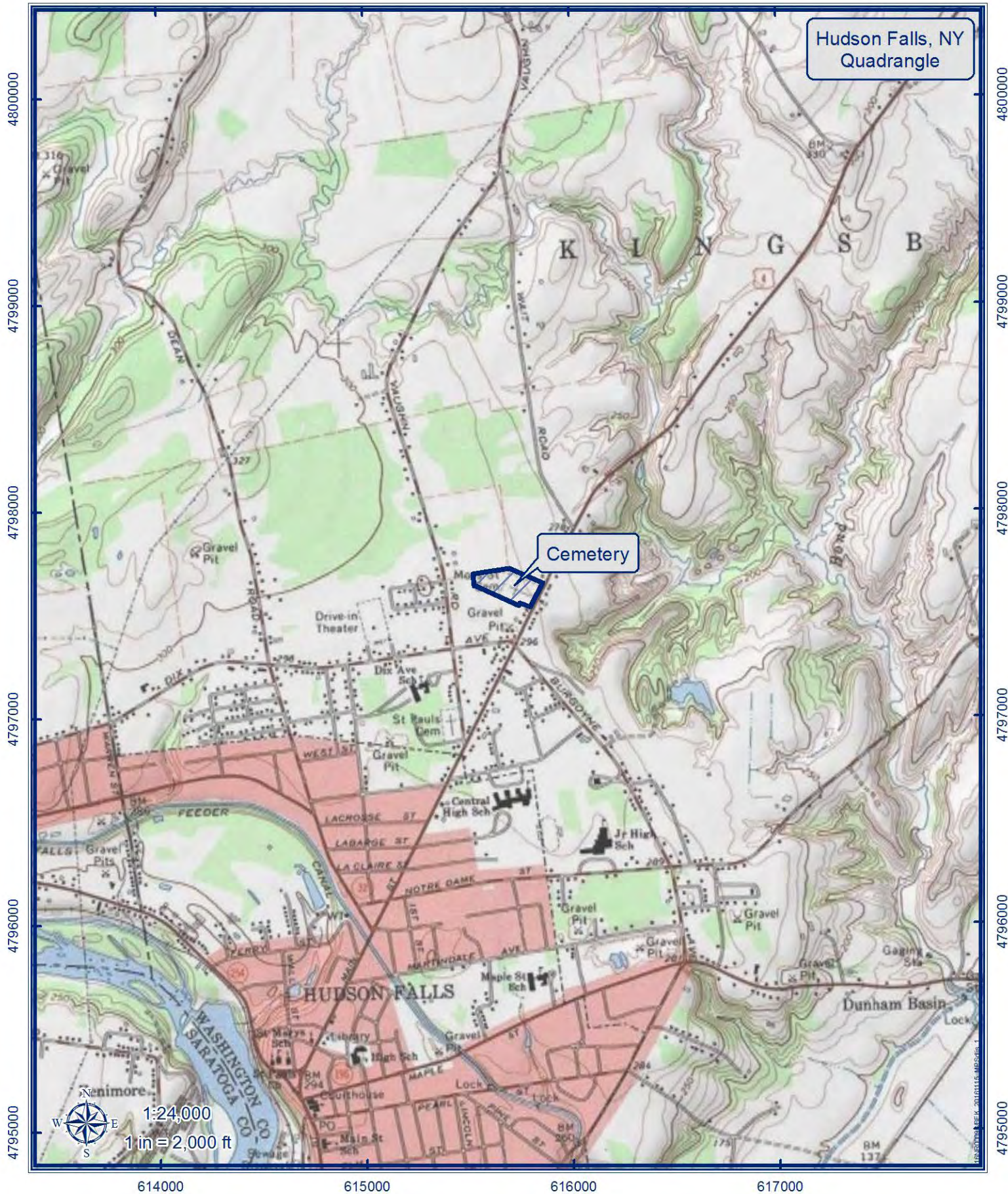
WASHINGTON CO., NEW YORK

County and State



ABOVE, aerial view; BELOW, sketch map





Hudson Falls, NY
Quadrangle

Cemetery

1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

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

0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet

Cemetery



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

4799000

4799000

4798000

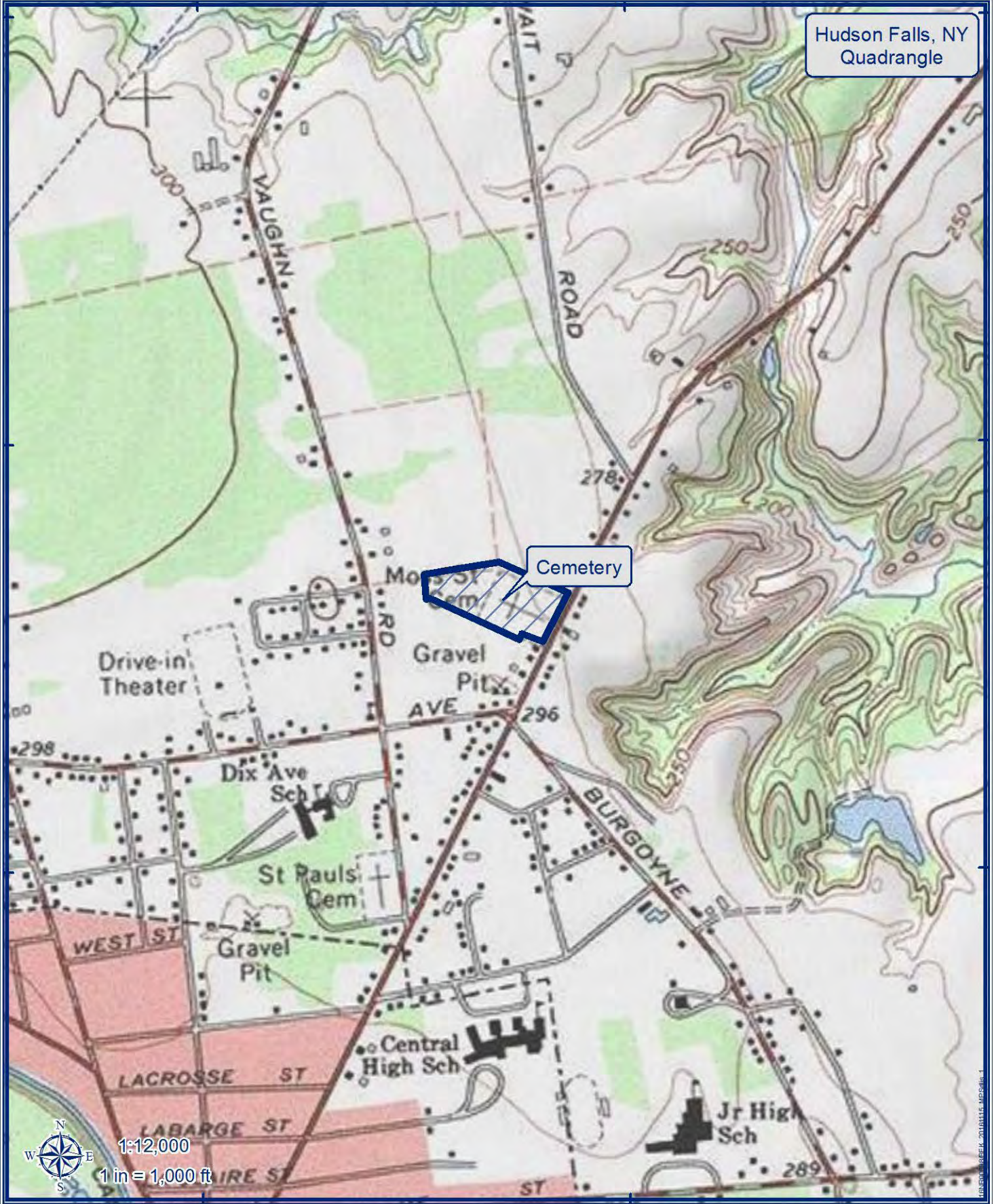
4798000

4797000

4797000

Hudson Falls, NY
Quadrangle

Cemetery



1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft

615000

616000

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



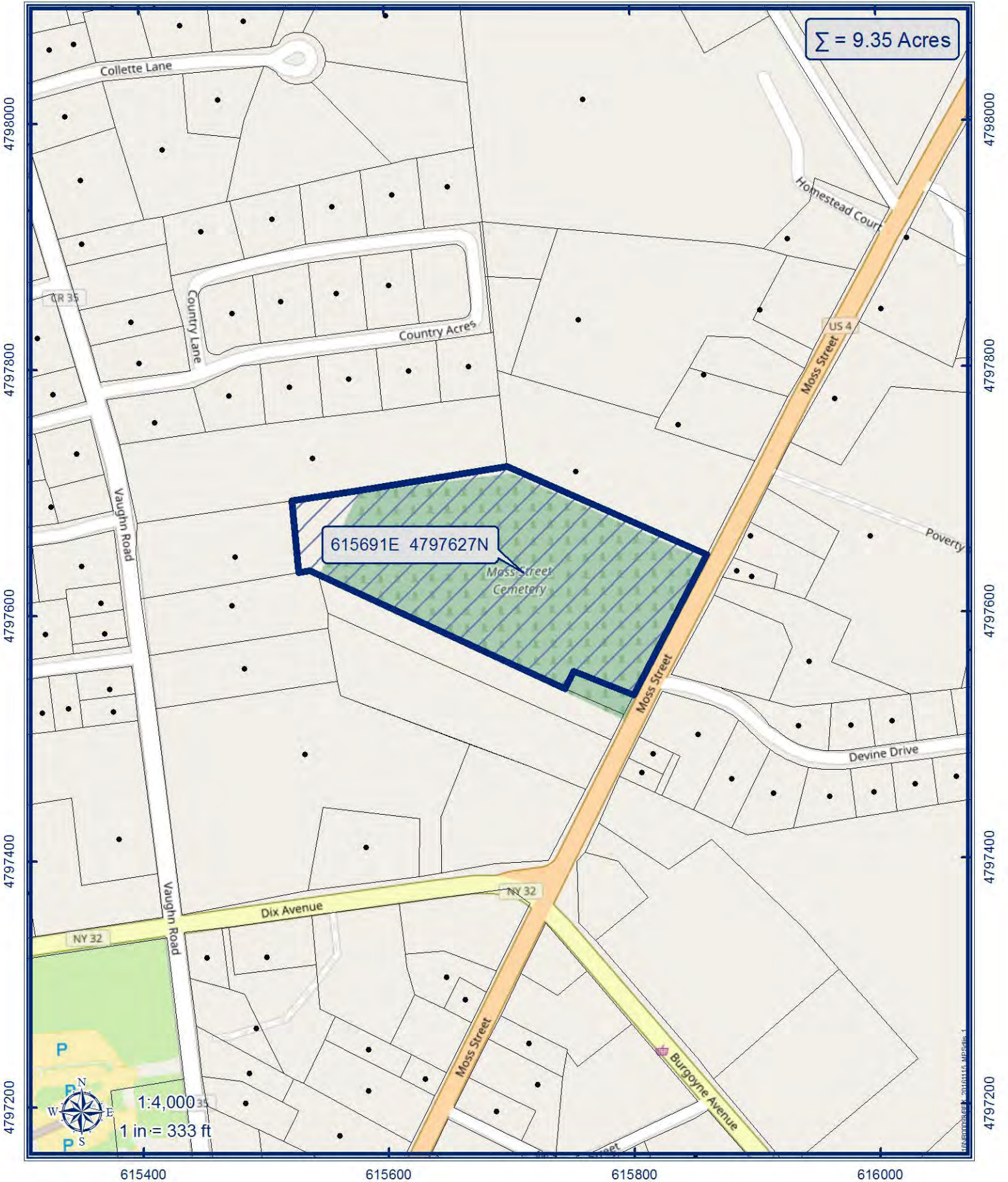
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



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



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



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



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation







In memory of
Philip Nichols,
who died Dec
13th 1822
in the 61st year
of his age.

*My heart is laid in the grave,
and my soul is at God's feet,
I do not know what you are,
but I do know you are not.*

Elizabeth Nichols
born Dec 13th 1822
died Dec 13th 1822
in the 61st year
of her age.

ELIZABETH BACREY
1785
1855

GEORGE A. BACREY
1785
1855

GEORGE A. BACREY
1785
1855

GEORGE A. BACREY
1785
1855

GEORGE A. BACREY
1785
1855

GEORGE A. BACREY
1785
1855

GEORGE A. BACREY
1785
1855

GEORGE A. BACREY
1785
1855

RECOVERED
Cap. Nathan
who died Dec
10th 1817
aged 23 years

RECOVERED
Wm. Fisher who
died June 17
aged 23 years
May all sinners
and God bless
them all
Amen



In A.D.
Memory of
Doct. Seth Alden
who died July
30. 1809:
in the 60. year
of his age.

*God my Redeemer lives,
And often from the skies;
Looks down and catches all my dust,
Till he shall bid it rise.*

In memory of
Cap Isaac Moss
who died June 9th
1807
aged 85 years

Also the name of
Mrs Anna his wife
she died June 8th 1799
aged 64 Buried at
Standerhill above
is left





LYDIA ANNE

WIFE OF

EDMOND P. WOODMORTH

DIED

IN THE 11th Regiment Co. 31st

MARCH 11 1845

AGED 27 YEARS

2 MONTHS

21 DAYS

IRA MARTIN

DIED

OCT. 12, 1851.

A. 61 YRS.

CHARLES MARTIN
DIED
APR. 22, 1855,
IN THE 67 YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

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: 12/30/2016 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 2/14/2017 Date of Weekly List: 2/23/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/14/2017 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.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



16 December 2016

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

DuBois Farmhouse, Dutchess County
Soldiers' Memorial Fountain and Park, Dutchess County
Moss Street Cemetery, Washington County
International Shirt and Collar Company, Rensselaer County
John W. Jones Court, Chemung County
Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church, Suffolk 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