

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000192

Property Name: Collinsville Cemetery

County: Lewis State: New York

Multiple Name:

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*Alexandra*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

*5/7/14*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 5 of the National Register of Historic Places nomination the category of property has been changed to site to better reflect the resource.

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The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

192

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property:

historic name Collinsville Cemetery

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

2. Location

street & number 4061 East Rd  not for publication

city or town West Turin  vicinity

state New York code NY county Lewis code 049 zip code 13473

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Kurt A. Pierpont DBHP 3/17/14  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

for Alexis Atkinson Signature of the Keeper 5/7/14 Date of Action

**Collinsville Cemetery**

Name of Property

**Lewis County, New York**

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

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

0

**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 N/A  
walls N/A  
roof N/A  
other  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation Sheet

**Collinsville Cemetery**

Name of Property

**Lewis County, New York**

County and State

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ART
- SETTLEMENT/EXPLORATION
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1810-1964

**Significant Dates**

1810, 1917

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Primary location of additional data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

**Collinsville Cemetery**

Name of Property

**Lewis County, New York**

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of property 1.45**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	468223	4830457	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Travis Bowman, Historic Preservation Program Analystorganization New York State Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation date 12/2/13street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 x 3259city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****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.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

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

name Collinsville Cemetery, Inc.street & number 4061 East Rd telephone \_\_\_\_\_city or town Turin state NY zip code 13473**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.470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Collinsville Cemetery  
Lewis County, New York

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**Narrative Description:**

Collinsville Cemetery occupies a rectangular, 1.5 acre parcel on the west side of East Road in the town of West Turin, Lewis County, NY. West Turin is located in northern central New York, in the Black River basin. The Black River basin is a major drainage valley for both the Tug Hill plateau on the east and the Adirondack Mountains on the west; the area is characterized by large swaths of forest, hundreds of lakes and ponds of varying sizes, and thousands of miles of rivers and streams—most flowing over steep terrain.

The cemetery parcel is aligned roughly west-southwest to east-northeast, fronting onto East Road. A low, dry-laid stone wall, punctuated by three openings, marks the road elevation. The center of the three openings has five broad limestone steps, the middle of which has “1884” carved in relief; near this opening is a circular painted metal sign that reads “Collinsville Cemetery/Est. 1810.” The flanking side openings in the wall are accessed by non-historic chain link fence gates. The rear and side elevations are enclosed by barbed wire and marked by large trees—predominantly maple. The cemetery slopes slightly from the front to the rear, consistently spread across the plot except for a small hillock to the northwest-north. Vegetation consists of grass, the large trees already mentioned and some areas of overgrown brush at the rear. There are no formal paths in the cemetery.

There are approximately 380 marked European-American burials in the cemetery, spanning the period from 1810 to the present day. Graves are aligned in unmarked rows, with tombstones often grouped by family; there are no large, elaborate family plots with coping or separate fencing. Individual markers exhibit a great deal of variety in terms of headstone style and age, with virtually every type of headstone style from the early national period to the current day is represented in the cemetery.

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Collinsville Cemetery  
Lewis County, New York

### **Statement of Significance:**

The Collinsville Cemetery is historically significant as an intact example of a settlement era cemetery in the Town of West Turin, Lewis County, NY. The area, located in the upper Black River basin, was home to several early milling communities founded by New England immigrants in the decades immediately following the American Revolution. The area was uninhabited by a permanent civilian population of Europeans prior to the American Revolution, but after the war, the abundant waterpower of the Black River and its tributaries attracted settlement and generated prosperity. Collinsville Cemetery was established in 1810, shortly after the first New England settlers arrived in nearby Lyons Falls, and the early funerary markers in the cemetery record the lives of the families who settled the region and who were prominent in its early history. As the region experienced growth and prosperity throughout the nineteenth century, Collinsville Cemetery continued to be used as an active burying ground for local families. In 1917 an incorporated board of directors took over control of the cemetery and began the transformation of Collinsville into a “lawn-park” type. The terrain was altered to ease power mowing, the dry laid stone wall was installed at the street elevation and many tombstones were repaired. Collinsville Cemetery remains an active cemetery to this day, and its landscape is highly reflective of the early twentieth century.

Two centuries of marked interments onsite has created a catalog of the collective social, religious and ethnic identity of the area and its development as a community. Not only is the cemetery an expression of the inhabitants’ collective community identity, it provides a primary source of genealogical and biographical data that is not available in other sources; information about origins, intermarriages, ethnicity and religious affiliations are all preserved in the epitaphs of the tombstones. Collinsville Cemetery is an extant physical resource, with known integrity to the historic period, which can relay information about the settlement and development of the community and its subsequent social history.

Funerary markers in the nominated cemetery present an opportunity to study changing styles of tombstone design and funeral art; from simple, New England-inspired, rectangular stones to elaborate obelisks to twentieth century machine-cut granite stones, the cemetery records changing tastes and practices through time. The fine collection of grave markers includes several prominent examples of nineteenth and twentieth century markers.

The period of significance, 1810-1964, has been framed to include the earliest recorded interment to a fifty year cut-off to reflect the longest period of active use of the cemetery.

### **Regional Settlement and Development**

Prior to the American Revolution, Lewis County was part of the territorial lands of the Oneida, one of Five (later Six) Nations of the Haudenosaunee/Iroquois Confederacy. Like it had with the colonists, the American Revolution split the loyalties of Native Peoples in the Northeast, including the previously impregnable alliance of the League Iroquois. Many Oneida and Tuscarora headmen and warriors sided with the Americans, and their loyalty extended even to fighting their fellow League Iroquois. As an American ally, the fledgling federal government pledged to protect Oneida territorial lands, but unfortunately the issue of governmental power in the new republic left the Oneidas in a vulnerable position. Taking advantage of a period of federal weakness, New York State extracted almost 90 percent of Oneida territorial lands in two massive land cessions, the treaties of Fort Herkimer (1785) and Fort Schuyler (1788), respectively.<sup>1</sup> New York subsequently sold the land to speculators, who quickly sold it to new settlers. So many settlers poured into former Oneida lands that there was little chance to challenge the legality or

<sup>1</sup> Alan Taylor, “Oneida Land, New York Treaties, 1775-1845,” Report, August 28, 2003. The Oneida Indian Nation of New York, The Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin and the Oneida of the Thames and The United States of America, *The New York Brothertown Indian Nation v. The State of New York, The County of Madison, New York and the County of Oneida, New York*, Civil Act 74-CV-187, U.S. District Court, Northern District of New York. <http://projects2.pimie.com/OneidaNationTrust/downloadfiles/Appendices%5CL%5CAlanTaylor9-03.pdf>

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Collinsville Cemetery  
Lewis County, New York

ethicality of New York's actions. There were few, if any, civilian populations of non-natives living in Oneida lands before the war, but by 1790, the European-American population already outnumbered the Oneida population three to one; a decade later the ratio was forty-two to one and by the 1810 census it was almost seventy to one.<sup>2</sup>

Settlement in the area of the nominated cemetery was furthered by its location as an early landmark and transportation hub. The geography of the Black River basin inhibited it from being a convenient transportation route during the colonial period, and the region was virtually unknown to a majority of European Americans prior to the Revolution. Speculators looking to profit from former Oneida lands with newly extinguished titles, however, were determined to map, divvy up, and resale the area quickly. Surveyors found that at High Falls (known today as Lyon Falls), the Moose River crashes into the Beaver River over a seventy foot cataract. The high falls thus became an immediately recognizable marker in the region. In addition, a stretch of the Black River from the high falls northward to the rapids at Carthage [Long Falls] was effectively navigable, eventually establishing Turin as a desirable locale for accessing the interior country between the Black River basin and the Great Lakes. As a result, Turin's high falls locale was chosen as the first permanent, non-Native, settlement in the region. After the dispossession of Oneida lands, the State of New York sold 3.6 million acres to Alexander Macomb, William Constable and Daniel McCormick; this 1791 purchase included most of modern day Franklin, Jefferson and Saint Lawrence Counties, all of Lewis County, and some of Oswego County. Constable subsequently obtained the title to 1.9 million acres of the purchase (Great Tracts IV, V and VI) and sold off a portion of Great Tract IV to a French settlement company, *la Compagnie de New York*. *La Compagnie's* purchase, named Castorland after the abundance of beaver, was presumed to include 610,000 acres, which it proposed to sell off to French citizens for settlement. The Castorland settlement was generally viewed in Paris as a plan to help families escape the terror of the French Revolution and appealed especially to landed nobles who might become targets. The timing was succinct—a few days after *la Compagnie's* first advertising pamphlet was published, Louis XVI was guillotined.<sup>3</sup> While the Reign of Terror raged in France, preparations began in New York to make the Castorland settlement a reality. A road was cut from the Mohawk Valley northward to the future settlement at high falls. Sources disagree whether the so-called "French Road" began at Utica, Ft. Stanwix (Rome) or the lands of Baron von Steuben (Steuben), but it provided access for the French settlers and others going north into the newly-acquired lands of the Macomb purchase.

Although about twenty French families settled at High Falls/Lyons Falls, the Castorland colony scheme ultimately resulted in failure. Surveys of Castorland reckoned the true size of the purchase at approximately 210,000 acres—the Black River's meandering course northward and westward was the reason for the discrepancy. Because the course of the river was so far off than what had been presumed in France, the settlers found themselves in possession of only small, splotchy parcels on the east side of the river, and most were too small to farm effectively. This created a situation where economic opportunity for the French colonists was virtually non-existent. While the Mohawk Valley was famed for its rich alluvial river bottom lands, the soil of the Black River at the high falls was not particularly well-suited for farming of cash crops, especially on the limited tracts. Added to the reality of the tracts was the reality of life in northern New York. The winters in the region are particularly harsh, and the area is known for intense snowfall amounts. Finally, the French settlers at High Falls/Lyons Falls would have experienced an extreme sense of cultural isolation. Although a road connected the settlement to the Mohawk Valley, Rome and Utica were virtual frontier outposts for non-Native New Yorkers in the 1790s; travel to and from more well-established European-American population centers like Albany or New York City would have entailed a very long and arduous process. Immigrants from the New England states arrived in the immediate area as early as 1796-7,

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Franklin B Hough, *A history of Lewis County in the state of New York from the Beginning of its Settlement to the Present Time*, (Munsell & Rowland: Albany, 1860), 35. [www.books.google.com](http://www.books.google.com).



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but cultural and religious differences precluded congenial relations between the two groups. Most of the French settlers eventually drifted away, and the land was sold to Swiss creditors in 1814.

The failure of the Castorland, however, did nothing to stem the flow of settlers into northern New York in the decades after the Revolution. All land west of Albany had been formed into Tryon County in 1772, which was subsequently renamed Montgomery County to honor the Revolutionary War hero, General Richard Montgomery. In 1791, New York set off Oneida County from a portion of the northern section of Montgomery County. The future Lewis County was included in Oneida County and was ripe for settlement. Less than after generation of the creation of Oneida County, the population of its northern region had increased enough to warrant a new county, and Lewis County was set off in 1805.

As noted, the area of the nominated cemetery—High Falls, Turin and West Turin—was in a prime position to take advantage of the influx of people. The junction of the Moose River and Black River was one of the longest occupied, and thus more established, population centers in Lewis County at the turn of the nineteenth century. When immigrants from New England made their way into the Black River country in the late 1790s, they found the “log city” of the *La Compagnie* at the high falls.<sup>4</sup> The New Englanders recognized the importance of the location and settled there as well. As the head of navigation for the Black River, the High Falls/Lyons Falls developed into an important waypoint and mercantile center for settlers going north. The town of Turin was formed in 1800, five years before Lewis County itself would be organized. West Turin was taken off from Turin in 1830, and at that time, the hamlet of Collinsville (High Falls) was one of the more prominent settlements in the region. When Barber and Howe wrote their history of New York State in 1846, they noted its vast potential: “The county...merits attention from the great forests of useful timber which encumber the soil...and the vast water-power which the streams supply.”<sup>5</sup> This combination of abundant timber and natural power was a major draw for settlers. River communities like Collinsville, Carthage, Lowville, and Watertown (Jefferson County) experienced rapid growth in the first decades of the century. This success bred infrastructure, which in turn allowed for even easier access to the region.

Early roads in the region were imperfect at best. The French Road was abandoned shortly after its construction and, according to Hough’s *History of Lewis County*, its existence “could only be traced a few years afterwards by a line of second growth trees through the forest.”<sup>6</sup> The East Road, where the nominated cemetery is located, was a main thoroughfare at the turn of the nineteenth century, when Collinsville was a leading hamlet in the area. After the West Road was laid out from Constableville, it attracted trade and travel away from Collinsville; in turn, the State Road—running from Boonville through Turin and to Lowville—diverted trade and travel to those settlements, resulting in a more rapid advance of other communities over both Collinsville and Constableville.

More direct prosperity came to the region in the mid-nineteenth century with the opening of the Black River Canal. The success of the Erie Canal (1825) encouraged Governor DeWitt Clinton to propose a canal into the western Adirondacks; the subsequent canal would open the region’s vast timber lands to large-scale harvesting, supply abundant water to feeder canals for potential enlargements of New York’s canal system, and provide an economic boom to the region, thus attracting settlement. Construction of the 35 mile Black River Canal was daunting, as the

<sup>4</sup> Account of Noadiah Hubbard of his 1797 journey to Champion, Jefferson County, as published in Franklin B. Hough, *A History of Jefferson County in the State of New York* (Joel Munsell: Albany, NY, 1854), 121. <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com>.

<sup>5</sup> John W. Barber & Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New York*, (S Tuttle: New York, NY, 1846), 238-9.

<https://archive.org>.

<sup>6</sup> Franklin B Hough, *A History of Lewis County, with Illustrations and Biological Sketches of Some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers*, (D Mason & Co: Syracuse, 1883), 118. [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org).

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elevation change from Rome to Lyons Falls was more than 1000'; the engineering challenge was solved with the Black River Canal's 109 locks—26 more than the Erie Canal, despite being less than a tenth of the length. In addition to the 35 miles of new canal, the Black River itself was channelized from Lyons Falls to Carthage, making the flatwater section navigable to larger boats. Six locks at Lyons Falls allowed for traffic to get around the falls. Construction of the Black River Canal took almost twenty years, and it was not fully open and operational until 1855. Despite the delay, the canal proved immensely beneficial to the economy of the region.

Select softwood lumber in the western Adirondacks was harvested at a massive rate and became the dominant economic pursuit in the region by the late nineteenth century; during the boom period, New York led the nation in the timber industry.<sup>7</sup> Timber and related wood products—sawn lumber, pulp wood, firewood, shingles—accounted for more than 90 percent of the tonnage in the opening years of the canal.<sup>8</sup> Population centers along the canal, like Lyons Falls, became shipping hubs and mercantile centers and offered employment opportunities, attracting more settlers. Historic photographs of the canal show the right-of-way lined with rows of wood frame warehouses, hotels, taverns and merchants. In Lyons Falls, stores on Main Street had back doors facing the canal or the turning basin to receive goods directly.

By the late nineteenth century, advancements in the pulp and paper industry found a profitable use for hardwoods, and major industrial operations were underway along the river at spots like Croghan, Beaver Falls and Lyons Falls. Unfortunately the economic viability both hardwoods and softwoods led to clear-cutting in the western Adirondack region. By the time of the 1894 passage of the "Forever Wild" clause of the New York State Constitution, at least two-thirds of the area was estimated to have been logged at least once.<sup>9</sup> As the supply of available lumber diminished to clear-cutting and legislation, the Black River Canal lost its economic draw—it was abandoned in the early 1920s.

One result of the clearing of forest lands was the creation of arable farmlands throughout the Black River Valley. While small quantities of grains and corns were staple crops for the region's farmers, the limestone-rich soils of the upland hilly regions were better suited to animal grazing and the growing of feed-crops. By the mid-nineteenth century, dairying and cheese were a dominant agricultural pursuit in New York, particularly as railroad networks expanded the geographic viability of fluid milk. The Black River Valley remains an intensely farmed region today.

### Social History

Collinsville Cemetery reflects several periods of use and development and is still active today. As a cemetery that has served the community for over two centuries, it contains the graves of individuals who were significant in determining the course of the community's political and economic history and who had outstanding impacts on the nature and direction of the development of the area. The earliest marked interments date to the first decade of the nineteenth century and document the lives of the earliest European-American settlers and founders of the town. Published nineteenth century histories listed about two dozen families as the earliest settlers of the region, and more than half of these families have descendants buried in the nominated cemetery. Among the early settlers buried in the Collinsville Cemetery are Gideon (1769-1850) and Winthrop Shepard (1772-1854), Joshua Rockwell (1742-1825), John Ives (1762-1828), Zaccheus Higby (1734-1816), Philemon Hoadley (1755-1811), John Salmon (1757-1813), Rev. Stephen Parsons (1748-1820) and Captain Jonathan Bush (1745-1825); John Ives was reputed by Hough's *History of Lewis County* to be the earliest settler from New England in West Turin. Other early settler family

<sup>7</sup> Greg Smith, "A Political History of the Adirondack Park and Forest Preserve, Prior to 1894 Constitutional Convention," 2000. <http://www.adirondack-park.net/history/political/pre-const.html>.

<sup>8</sup> Boonville Black River Canal Museum, "Black River Canal History," <http://blackrivercanalmuseum.com/CanalHistory.htm>.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

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members and descendants interred at Collinsville include the Hubbards, Allens, Halls, Buses, Scovils, and Parsons. The individuals in these plots are not just the early settlers, but also the founders of the community. At the first town meeting for Turin (before West Turin was set off in 1830), John Ives, Zaccheus Higby and Philemon Hoadley were chosen as assessors for the town, John Salmon was chosen as the fence viewer and Samuel Hall was chosen town clerk. John Ives was appointed sheriff in 1810 and was considered an influential man throughout the county. According to Hough, William Hubbard was among the “twenty young men” from towns near Middletown, CT who Nathan Shaler hired to build the first sawmill in the area in exchange for farms; Hough also claimed that Hubbard built the first frame house what became the town of West Turin. Several early professionals, prominent enough to be mentioned in town histories are interred in Collinsville Cemetery as well. Judge Levi Hart (1773-1834) was both a county court judge and a member of the New York State Assembly; in 1833 Hart started a subscription for the community to build a union church meeting house in Collinsville, which was completed the following year. Dr. Royal Dwight Dewey (1791-1839) was one of the earliest practicing physicians in the region and also held several prominent town offices—justice of the peace, post master and town supervisor.

One of the more unusual interments in the Collinsville Cemetery is a tombstone located in the Bush family plot that reads only “Hagar/Died May 31, 1854/Aged 97 Years.” Hagar was a former slave of the Bush family who immigrated to New York with the family in the 1790s. A 1915 *Black River Democrat* article noted:

Hagar Bush, who is buried in the Bush lot in this cemetery, was a slave born in Africa in 1757, and belonged to Captain Moses Bush, father of Captain Jonathan Bush. She was made free when slavery was abolished in Connecticut, and removed with Jonathan Bush to Turin, N. Y., and died there May 31, 1854, aged 97 years. She was brought to America with her mother when an infant. Her mother died only a few months after her arrival. Hagar lived in the family and knew five generations of the Buses. She was totally blind for more than twenty years and was kindly cared for by the family. She remembered well and described the appearance of George Washington and other distinguished men of the revolution.<sup>10</sup>

The author of the article misconstrues Connecticut’s abolition policies—the 1784 Gradual Abolition Act freed no slaves, and people remained enslaved in Connecticut until 1848, but it is possible that Hagar was manumitted by the Buses sometime after the Revolutionary War. Neither Johnathan Bush, nor his father, Moses, are enumerated in any federal censuses with slaves in their households. Whatever the timeline or legal status, it seems Hagar must have been considered important to the family as she was laid to rest among them with a marked, marble tombstone.

Also interred in the cemetery is Maria Richter (c1755-1836), whose epitaph reads “Anna Maria Henrietta Fredericka Ritcher, consort of Pierre Jean DuPont, Died Dec. 31, 1836, Æ 81 years & 3 days. Erected by her Grandson, L. R. Lyon.” Printed histories have claimed Pierre Jean DuPont was everything from a nephew and aide-de-camp of the Marquis de Montcalm to a French fleet commander in the America Revolution, but none of these assertions has held up to more-academic historiography.<sup>11</sup> Recent genealogical research indicates Maria and Pierre may have met onboard a ship to the Americas and settled in Hudson Valley before moving to the western edge of Rensselaerwyck. Three of DuPont’s daughters moved to Lewis County in the 1820s, including Maria, who married Caleb Lyon; Caleb Lyon became the preeminent landholder, lumber industrialist, and mill owner in the area and was an important politician who was outspoken in his efforts to bring the Black River Canal to the area. High Falls was renamed Lyons Falls in honor of the family, as was the Town of Lyonsdale. Maria and Pierre DuPont are locally

<sup>10</sup> “Captain Bush’s Grave is Honored by DAR,” *Black River Democrat*, Thursday, May 20, 1915. <http://news.nnyln.net/>.

<sup>11</sup> Glen Swartz, “Three Sisters, DuPont - The Facts, the Fiction and the truth about Pierre Jean DuPont,” 2007. <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nylewis/DuPont.html>.

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renowned today—likely because of the unsubstantiated tales about Pierre published in the nineteenth century. Maria is buried next to her son-in-law, Henrich Dietz (1771-1850) and, reportedly, her daughter, Catherine, although there is no tombstone for the latter.<sup>12</sup>

### *Military Burials*

Because Collinsville Cemetery has been an active burying ground for over two centuries interments include veterans of practically every major US conflict, including the Civil War, WWI, WWII, Korea and Vietnam. As an early settlement period cemetery, it contains the remains of several Revolutionary War veterans and one War of 1812 veteran. Capt. Jonathan Bush (1745-1828) was born in Chatham, CT, and commissioned a captain in May, 1778, by the general assembly of Connecticut, of the 8th Co, 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Connecticut Militia. A 1914 *Black River Democrat* article about the Bush family noted that the Bush family owned a shipyard in Chatham, and that the family built and launched the frigates TRUMBULL (laid down 1776, 400 tons, 24 guns) and BOURBON (laid down 1779 or 1780, dimensions unknown; 28 or 36 guns) for the Continental navy, but Department of the Navy archives list John Cotton as the builder of the TRUMBULL.<sup>13</sup> A later article asserted that Jonathan Bush also assisted in the framing of the USS CONSTITUTION. Giles Foster (1746-1853) served in Captain Hough's Company of Connecticut militia, and participated in repelling British General Tryon's July 1779 invasion of Connecticut. Giles's father, Timothy Foster (1728-1814), served as a private in Captain Daniel Collins Company of Colonel Worthington's Regiment. John Peter Kentner (1754-1836) served in several Connecticut regiments as a private and was among the earliest settlers of Turin. The graves of Bush, Kentner, and the two Fosters bear bronze Sons of the American Revolution grave markers. Capt. Amos Barnes (1730-1818) served in the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Connecticut Militia; in the spring of 1777 he and his company were stationed in Peekskill, NY, and in 1779 Barnes, like Giles Foster, participated in repelling the British invasion of Connecticut. Moses Way (1748-1813) was a private in Capt. John Hough's (7<sup>th</sup>) Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Connecticut, and was one of several families from the Wallingford/New Haven County area who immigrated to Turin after the war. Capt. Winthrop Shepard (1772-1854) was commissioned a lieutenant in the first military organization of the Lewis County Militia, 1805. During the War of 1812, Shepard, now a captain, and a detachment of 60 men served at Sackett's Harbor, where they assisted in the preparations for General Wilkinson's disastrous invasion of Canada.<sup>14</sup> A 1915 article published in the *Black River Democrat* described a Daughters of the American Revolution "ritualistic service" at the graves of all known Revolutionary War veterans in the area.<sup>15</sup> This type of veneration and pilgrimage became an important expression of cultural and patriotic values in the decades after the Civil War—especially during the intense nationalism America was experiencing following the Gilded Age's industrialization, urbanization and immigration. Memorial Day services continue today.

### *Verse Epitaphs*

Aside from the French, *La Compagnie*, immigrants, the first recorded settlers in the area were from New England, primarily Massachusetts and Connecticut. These settlers brought with them a tradition of the verse epitaph, which appears on a great many tombstones in Collinsville Cemetery. Verse epitaphs represent a transitional phase of mortuary art in New England.<sup>16</sup> Seventeenth-century Puritans marked their tombstones with symbols of death—grotesque skeletons, death's heads, cherubs, hour glasses, bones, scythes, and coffins, but long poetic or bibliographical epitaphs were uncommon. By the mid-eighteenth century, however, the verse epitaph was well

<sup>12</sup> Hazel C. Drew, "Tales from Little Lewis," as quoted in *ibid*.

<sup>13</sup> "Genealogical notes of the Bush Family," *Black River Democrat*, January 8, 1914. <http://news.nynln.net/>; Naval History and Heritage Command, "Trumbull II," *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*. <http://www.history.navy.mil/about/index.html>.

<sup>14</sup> Hough, *A History of Lewis County*.

<sup>15</sup> "Captain Bush's Grave is Honored by DAR," *Black River Democrat*, Thursday, May 20, 1915. <http://news.nynln.net/>.

<sup>16</sup> Michel Vovelle, "A Century and One-Half of American Epitaphs (1660-1813): Toward the Study of Collective Attitudes about Death," *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, (Cambridge University Press), Vol. 22, No. 4 (Oct., 1980). <http://www.jstor.org>; Joseph W. Hendren, "Epitaphs from down East," *The New England Quarterly*, (The New England Quarterly), Vol. 11, No. 3 (Sep., 1938). <http://www.jstor.org>

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established as a form of memorial tribute. The epitaph could take many forms depending on the period and the individual. Generally it included the name of the deceased, a familial relationship (wife of, son of, etc.), the date of death, the age, and ended with some form of verse.<sup>17</sup> The verse typically was done in the form of a quatrain or multiples of quatrains (i.e. 8 or 12 lines) and spoke to the living in the one of three voices—that of the deceased, that of a friend or family member or that of philosopher.<sup>18</sup> Subject matter for the verse varied greatly in terms of the individual wording, but can generally be grouped thematically and by period. Major themes of the epitaphs in Collinsville Cemetery include orthodox Christian dogma, references to the future death of the reader, the innocence of children, and lines indicative of the period thought of death as a long, peaceful sleep. A sampling of Collinsville Cemetery's verse epitaphs includes:

Rev Stephen Parsons, Sr. (1748- 1820)  
Here sleeps a soldier of the cross  
grown gray in Prince Emmanuel's wars  
He fell and Zion mourned the loss  
but now a crown rewards his scars  
On some dear youth, O God of all  
let this Elija mantle fall.

Rev David Pitt Candell (1766-1838)  
in the 72nd year of his life  
The soul of our father is gone  
To heighten the triumph above  
Exalted to Jesus' throne  
and clasped in the arms of his love

Martha Merriam Ives (1767-1841)  
wife of John Ives, Esq., aged 74 yrs 1 month 11 days  
Respected while living,  
Lamented though dead,  
Her sanctified spirit to Jesus has fled

Rebecca Wilcox Higby (1738-1811)  
This stone is erected by Zachias Higby in memory of his beloved companion, Rebecca, who died the  
13th of Feb. A.D. in the 73rd year of her age.  
Behold and see as you pass by  
You too must die as well as I  
Let not those warnings be in vain  
Which I have given once and again

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Jessie Lie Farber, *Early American Gravestones: Introduction to the Farber Gravestone Collection* (American Antiquarian Society: Worcester, MA, 2003), <http://www.davidrumsey.com/farber/Early%20American%20Gravestones.pdf>.

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Timothy Foster (1728-1814)  
age 86 years  
Our lives to 70 years were set  
but I have lived beyond that date  
you may not live as long as I  
Prepare for death as you must die

John Ives (1762-1828)  
in the 66 year of his age  
Reader behold as you pass by,  
As you are now so once was I,  
As I am now you soon must be,  
Prepare for death and follow me

Clarissa Jane Hubbard (1827-1831)  
daughter of Wm. & M. Hubbard, age 4 years 4 mos  
Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade  
Death came with friendly care  
The opening bud to heaven conveyed  
and bid it blossom there

Mariah A Hubbard (1837-1840)  
daughter of Wm. & M. Hubbard, age 2 yrs 5 mos 25 days  
Flowers too sweet alas to bloom.  
and fade so soon away.  
A form too fair in the cold tomb  
to moulder and decay

Philo Rockwell (1830-1839)  
son of James & Adaline Rockwell, age 8 years 7 mos.  
Saved in the sleep of innocence  
And is this all of one so dear  
Those lifeless lips no more will move  
To utter sounds so sweet to hear  
So full of wisdom and of love

Zacheus Higby (1734-1816)  
Aged 82 Years.  
Refuse me not, this little spot  
My wearied limbs to rest  
Till I shall rise with sweet surprise  
And be forever blest

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Lucy Noble Bush (1766-1834)

wife of Enoch Bush, sleeps beneath this monument.  
O'er the silent tomb where the pale relics sleep  
shall fond remembrance oft repair to weep

Enoch Bush (1767-1849)

in the 82nd year of his age  
we can but mourn the absence here,  
and to the memory drop a tear

The marble obelisk marking the interment of Royal Dwight Dewey (1791-1839) and his family is carved on four sides, three of which have references to specific individuals:

Dr. Royal Dwight Dewey

Born Oct. 3, 1791  
In Westfield, Mass  
Died Nov. 13, 1839  
He was for many years  
engaged in the active duties  
of his profession in Lewis  
County and commanded in a  
Remarkable degree the  
confidence and good will  
of the people.

Melinda Hart

Wife of  
Royal D. Dewey  
Born Sept. 5, 1797  
In Torrington, Conn.  
Died  
May 9, 1838  
Devoted to her family  
and to her God, she lived  
and labored. Now she rests sweetly

Duane Dewey

Born June 1? 1829  
in Turin N.Y.  
Died April 1? 1862  
He was as a young man  
of elevated sentiments  
and rare purity of character  
Living he was much beloved  
Dead he is greatly missed

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The fourth side of the Dewey family obelisk is carved with a biblical verse from Revelation 14:13:

And I heard a voice  
from heaven saying unto  
me write blessed are the  
dead which die in the Lord  
from henceforth: Yea, saith  
the Spirit, that they may  
rest from their labours;  
and their works do follow them

The names of two Dewey family infants are inscribed on the base of the obelisk:

Charles

Death: Jan. 23, 1836  
aged 15 mos.

George

Death: Jul. 14, 1837  
Aged 8 mos.

The nineteenth century verse epitaphs of Collinsville Cemetery are primarily concerned with grief and lack the humor or whimsicality that have made many New England burial grounds so popular with the public imagination. The vital data (birth, death, familial relationships, etc.) included on the stones document the lives of the residents of the town from the early nineteenth century through the current day. The size and detail of a tombstone can even indicate wealth or social status. The cemetery is an excellent means of obtaining genealogical data about the residents of the region; although some information is available in documentary records, a study of information on the stones can impart additional and more detailed information about the residents that is not available anywhere else. Similarly, a study of these verse epitaphs reveals an immense amount of information about the ideals, values and changing attitudes towards death over two centuries. This information is not available in other sources as it is unique to the tombstones themselves. Apart from the actual text of the epitaph, the manner of the carving reveals information about the society. For example, a large number of tombstones in Collinsville Cemetery make use of the older *Æ* ligature (an abbreviation of the Latin *aetate* or *aetatis*, “age of”) in the description of age. The practice was mostly out of favor by the second half of the eighteenth century, but persisted in the nominated cemetery for unknown reasons.<sup>19</sup> Collinsville Cemetery contains several *Æ* examples from the 1830s and 40s, and even as late as the 1870s and the 1890s—well into the era when stones were no longer etched by hand.

### Management and Development of the Cemetery

As a settlement-era burial ground, Collinsville Cemetery developed organically. Families and descendants of plot owners were responsible for the upkeep and control of the grounds, but without a formal management plan, the cemetery seems to have suffered from decades of this *ad hoc* maintenance. A 1917 *Lowville Journal-Republican* article described Collinsville Cemetery’s condition by the early twentieth century:

<sup>19</sup> Jessie Lie Farber, *Early American Gravestones: Introduction to the Farber Gravestone Collection* (American Antiquarian Society: Worcester, MA, 2003), <http://www.davidrumsey.com/farber/Early%20American%20Gravestones.pdf>.



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A few years ago so shamefully neglected had this resting place of our fathers and mothers become, that a very few families removed the remains of their loved ones to other cemeteries. Those who showed this mark of respect to their ancestors could not be blamed, for the cemetery had been overrun with weeds and brambles, and was a disgrace to the people of the town.<sup>20</sup>

Some effort at improving the cemetery had been undertaken during the late nineteenth century. The *Lowville Journal-Republican* article noted that “two or three times during the past forty years half-hearted efforts were made to improve the general appearance of the place.” These efforts included cutting brush, uprooting brambles, repairing some fallen tombstone and building and painting a fence. The broad stone entry steps, which bear an inscribed date of “1884,” likely date to one of these efforts at improvements.

Management of the cemetery was formally undertaken by a cemetery association in 1918. The Collinsville Cemetery Association included a Board of Officers, including a treasurer and clerk, which allowed for a closer management of the cemetery’s finances and affairs. The association does not appear to have instituted particular rules in terms of marker placement or size but it very clearly set Collinsville Cemetery on a course of becoming a “lawn-park” type. Led by descendants of some of the earliest families of the area, the landscape of Collinsville Cemetery was radically transformed from a settlement-era burial ground, overgrown with decades of benign neglect, to a lawn-park cemetery, with flat, level grasslands and a formal front wall. The *Lowville Journal-Republican* noted:

The work has proved to be far greater and more arduous than was at first expected. The entire surface of the cemetery to a depth of six or eight inches had to be removed. Nearly one hundred two-horse loads of roots and weeds have been taken away. The entire surface of the cemetery has been leveled, and the ground has been dragged and pulverized and is to be rolled and sowed with lawn grass-seed. All the tombstones are to be straightened and reset, many of them re-cemented in the sockets. Those broken are to be cut off and to be replaced in the ground or sockets as-securely as possible. Shrubs and plants and small trees are to be planted, and a substantial and enduring limestone wall, two feet broad in a trench, two and one-half feet deep is to be built in front of the grounds...A caretaker is to be appointed and for all time the entire plot is to be mowed with a lawn-mower at least once in ten days during the summer months.<sup>21</sup>

This type of transformation was typical of the period, though the scale of the changes at Collinsville was perhaps more dramatically undertaken. At the turn of the twentieth century cemetery design began to transition from natural, picturesque settings to what is termed the lawn-park movement. Cemeteries of this type featured formal landscaping choices, made by an incorporated Board of Directors and a professional cemetery manager. Management of the period generally regulated monument size and type—calling for more uniform, lower, and less sculptural markers and a more formal arrangement of graves, although as noted, this was not the case at Collinsville.

This professionalization of cemetery management, coupled with changes in technology altered the look of cemeteries. Landscaping staff used power mowers to give the cemetery an uncluttered, close-cut lawn look, and maintaining flat, level grasslands with uniform markers proved to be considerably less expensive than rolling hilly terrain with less-regulated burial emplacements.<sup>22</sup> Simultaneously, advances in concrete and the introduction of

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<sup>20</sup> “Old Collinsville Cemetery,” *Lowville Journal-Republican*, August 30, 1917.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, “Developmental History of Pennsylvania Cemeteries.” [www.portal.state.pa.us](http://www.portal.state.pa.us).

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powered machine carvers changed headstone designs in keeping with the new, more formalized trends in cemetery aesthetics.<sup>23</sup>

### **Funerary Art of Collinsville Cemetery**

Virtually every style, shape and trend in tombstone design, sculpture, epitaphs and mourning furniture from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries can be found in Collinsville Cemetery because of its long history of use. Because the cemetery is not laid out by time period, it is not unusual to see styles from various eras adjacent to one another. The earliest tombstones in Collinsville represent the lesser-adorned styles—mostly simple rectangular forms, or New England-inspired vertical stones with curved tops and shoulders. Carved of locally quarried fieldstone, these stones typically have long epitaphs of incised Roman lettering, with variations in upper and lower cases and occasionally include more stylized bas-relief lettering as well. The art on these stones usually includes neoclassical influences—urns, mouldings, willow trees, swags and draperies, which are emblematic for funerary art of the period. This trend remains consistent until the middle of the nineteenth century, and typically the amount of ornamentation increases during the 1820s and 30s. In the area of funerary art, Collinsville Cemetery is especially strong in this period.

As the nineteenth century progressed monuments began to vary more in style, ornamentation, and shape. Obelisks and pillars became popular near mid-century and Collinsville contains several excellent examples of the type. The cemetery also has stones that are square, oval, round, ogee, splayed, checked, or shouldered—in an array of combinations, and three-dimensional forms like lecterns. In addition to the great variety in terms of shape, the various stones feature an impressive variety of funerary art. Mostly allegorical in nature, a sampling of examples of funerary art from the stones of this period include waving flags, open books, clasped hands, flowers, upturned scrolls, heavenly arched gates, anchors & chains, crossed swords, cavalry swords, lambs, Masonic symbols, wreaths & garlands, acanthus leaves, sheaves of wheat, pedimented temples, scrollwork and angels; this list is by no means exclusive. Epitaph and decorative motifs are incised or executed in bas relief and are consistent with the period of use. Limestone continued to be used for many stones, but other materials such as white marble, sandstone, schist, concrete and granite became commonplace as well. Collinsville has only two zinc examples—those of Linus (c1819-1880) and Nancy Douglass (1821-1882). These monuments were produced and sold by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, CT, via catalog orders and regional sales representatives.<sup>24</sup> The Collinsville monuments are representative of a technological achievement in the field of mortuary art, and as promised by the sales literature, do actually remain readable and bright to this day. The zinc monuments are also an expression of the ultimate in Victorian consumerism—people were literally willing to order their headstone from a catalog. For ornamentation the Douglasses chose Christian symbols, including a crown and cross for Linus and an anchor and broken chain for Nancy.

As noted, in the early twentieth century many New York cemeteries moved towards the “lawn-park” ideal, and grave monuments changed dramatically to meet the regulations and imposed uniformity required by many cemetery boards and bylaws. Most of Collinsville Cemetery essentially resisted this trend and continued to place emphasis on large, variably sized family plots with elaborate markers that reflected individual tastes. While plot layouts remained unchanged in most of the cemetery, the families of the community proved perfectly willing to incorporate new forms, new technologies and new materials in the monuments themselves. Several pre-WWII monuments are of polished granite or cast concrete, but in nineteenth century forms like obelisks, draped and undraped urns and large

<sup>23</sup> Peckenschneider, “The Story and Development of Greenwood Cemetery”; David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History*, (John Hopkins Press: Baltimore, MD, 1991).

<sup>24</sup> Barbara Rotundo, *Cemeteries and gravemarkers: voices of American culture*, ed. R. E. Meyer. (UMI Research Press: Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1989). 263-291

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sculptural forms. These monuments often incorporated older ornamentation like vines, Greek frets, and classical columns that required mechanized, industrial granite polishing/cutting tools or advancements in concrete casting technologies. Grave furniture of post-World War II interments at Collinsville has undergone a significant change; although not specifically imposed or regulated upon individuals by the cemetery, the nature of period aesthetics, cost, and the changing expertise of tombstone retailers dictate that more recent burials are marked differently than in the past. These monuments typically are upright or slanted three-dimensional markers, rectangular with flat or semi-circular tops, constructed of polished granite and minimal bas relief epitaphs and artwork. Although the monuments vary in size and color, they are generally low, and few feature custom shapes. An exception to this rule is the marker of Hilda Helena Walrath Woodward Doyle (1920-2005). Doyle's marker is a polished granite bench that includes (among other things) a picture of "Hot Rod Hilda," as the marker refers to her, a picture of a classic car in a vignette, and, in the tradition of many of Collinsville's markers, a long and emotional poetic verse epitaph on the rear.

### **Integrity**

The cemetery retains high integrity to the period of significance. All of the stones appear to be in their original placement and configuration as period publications indicate stones were repaired in place. The grounds reflect the 1917-1918 appearance of a flat, level grassland with a formal front wall.

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

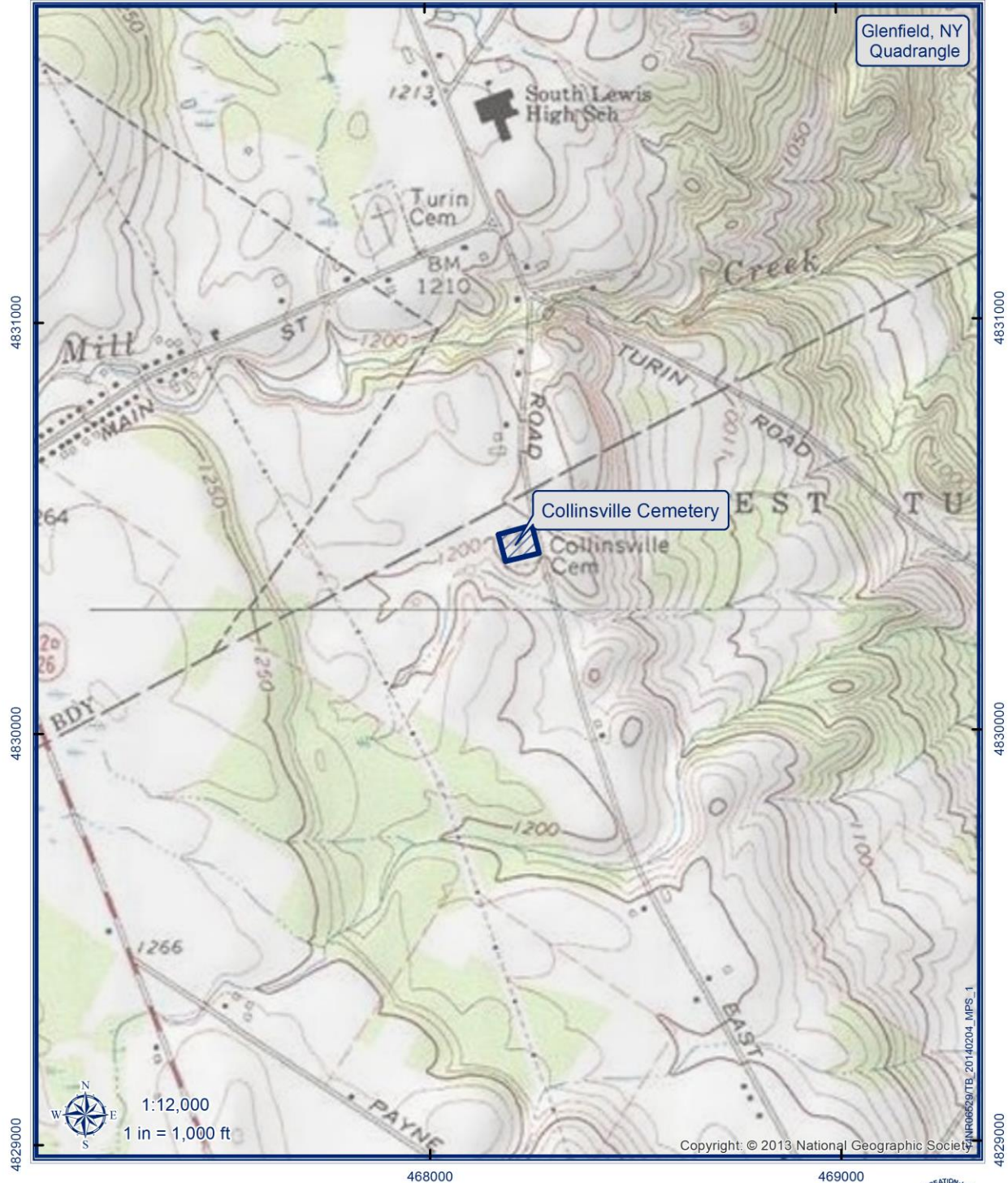
As indicated by the heavy black line on the attached boundary map, the nominated property consists entirely of tax parcel lot number 322.00-01-02.000 in the Town of West Turin, Lewis County, NY.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated property includes the entire parcel 1.45 acres under current ownership and historical ownership.

Collinsville Cemetery  
West Turin, Lewis Co., NY

4061 East Road  
Turin, NY 13473



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



 Collinsville Cemetery

Tax Parcel Data:  
Lewis Co. RPS  
[thram.org/LewisCounty/](http://thram.org/LewisCounty/)





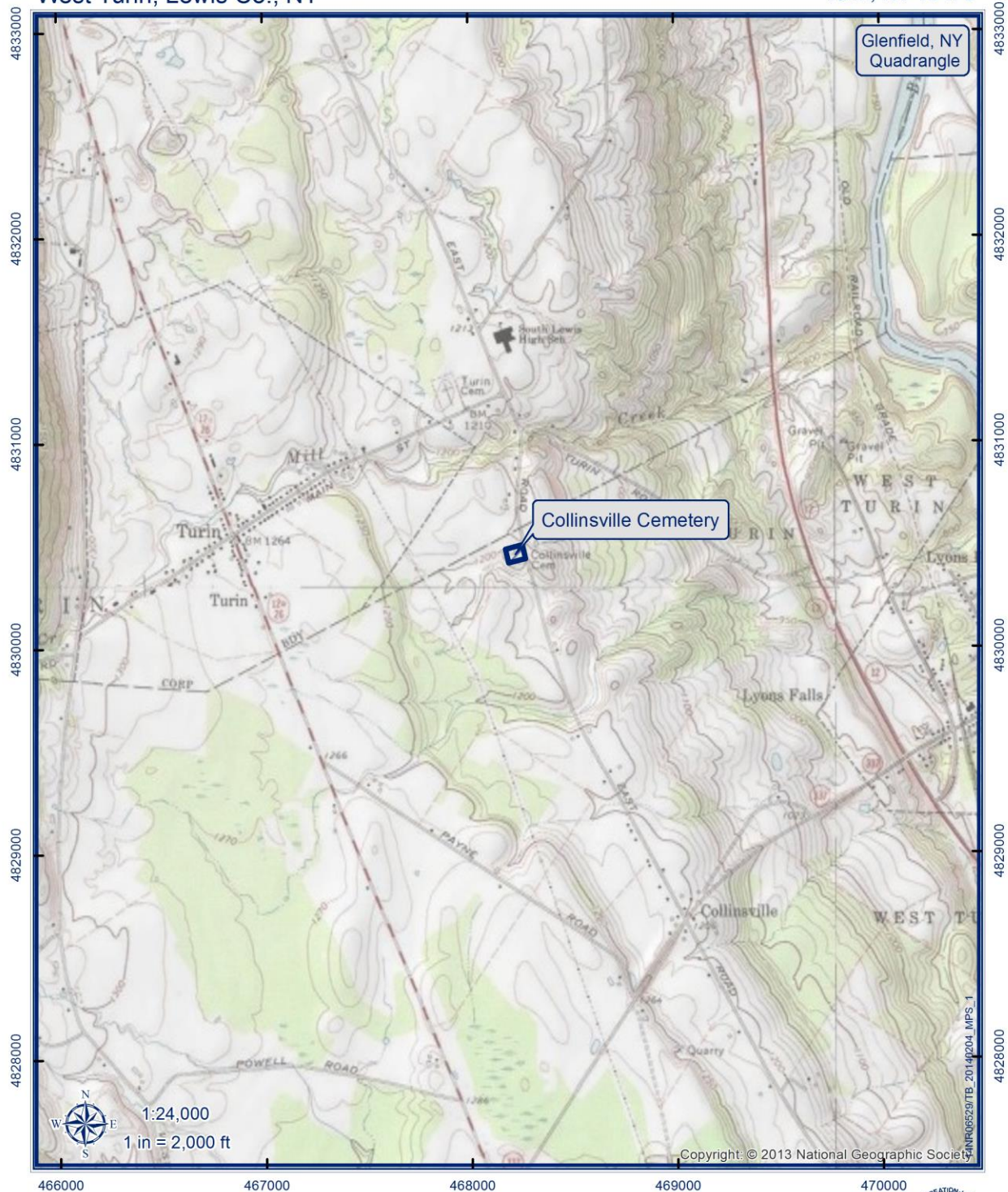
United States Department of the Interior  
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  
Section number 10 Page 3

Collinsville Cemetery  
Lewis County, New York

Collinsville Cemetery  
West Turin, Lewis Co., NY

4061 East Road  
Turin, NY 13473



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



 Collinsville Cemetery

Tax Parcel Data:  
Lewis Co. RPS  
[thram.org/LewisCounty/](http://thram.org/LewisCounty/)





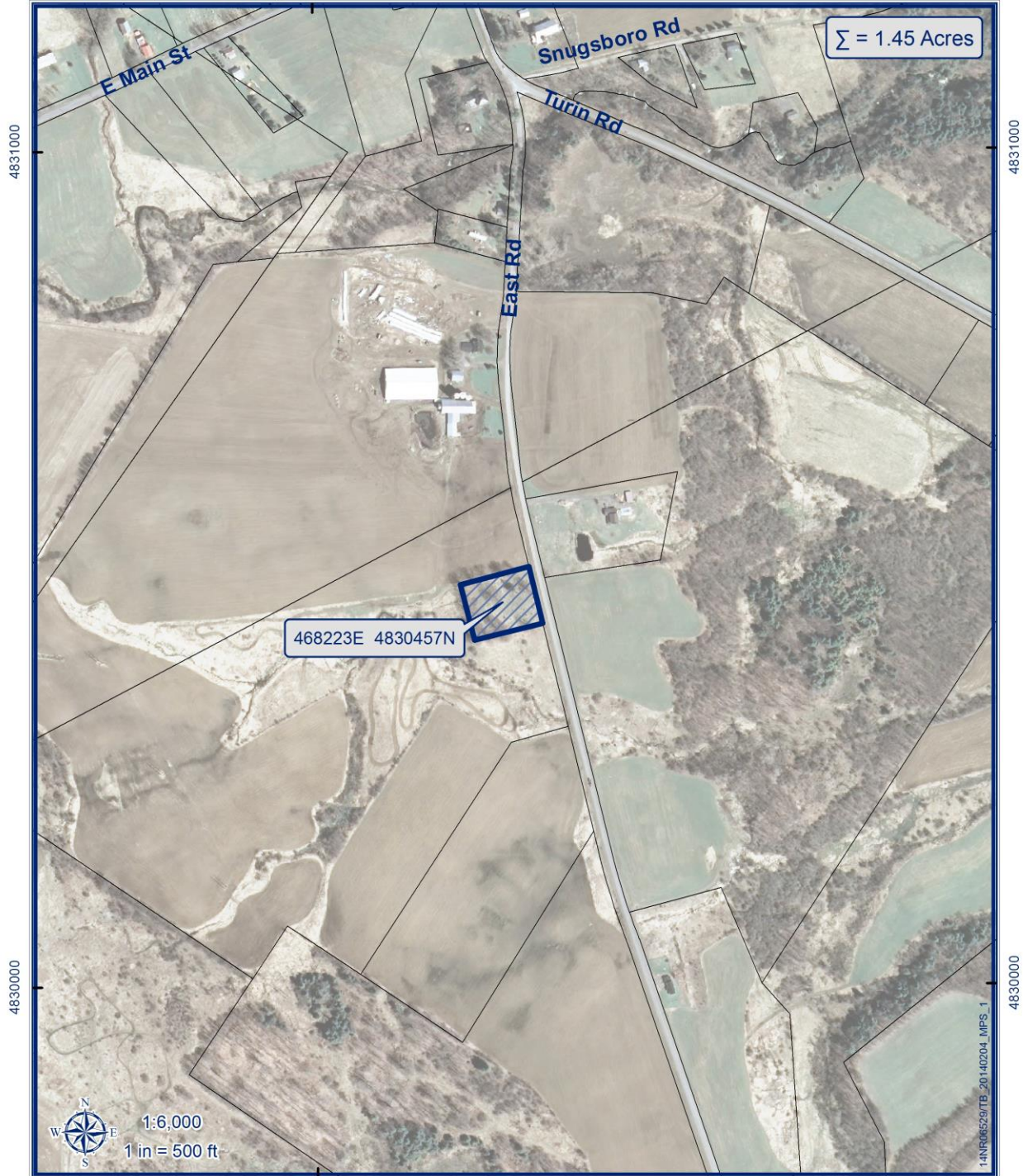
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Collinsville Cemetery  
Lewis County, New York

### Photo Log (Prints from Digital Photos)

Name of Property: Collinsville Cemetery

Location: Lewis County, New York

Photographer: Travis Bowman

Date: November 27, 2013

Location of Negatives: CD-R Included

NY\_LewCo\_CollCem

#### PHOTO LOG

PHOTO	DESCRIPTION
0001	View NW; Cemetery and wall from East Road.
0002	View SE; Cemetery, East Road, wall and setting
0003	Examples of monuments
0004	Monument for Hagar [Bush], former slave
0005	Monument for Dewey family
0006	Monument for Loomis family













WIFE OF  
MARCH 11 1825  
BY THE 5th GRAND  
D.D. 1872

WIFE OF  
MAY 17 1825  
AND FEBRUARY  
1872

WIFE OF  
MAY 17 1825  
AND FEBRUARY  
1872



HAGAR.

DIED

May 31, 1854:

aged 97 yrs.





EMERSON  
MOLLY  
OCT. 3, 1791  
Westfield, Mass.  
DIED  
Nov. 12, 1839.

SIVE ANNI... ANNO... DIES...  
WIFE... IN A...  
REMAN... OLDRE... THE...  
GOOD WILL...  
OF THE PER...

EMERSON  
MOLLY  
OCT. 3, 1791  
Westfield, Mass.  
DIED  
Nov. 12, 1839.

EMERSON  
MOLLY  
OCT. 3, 1791  
Westfield, Mass.  
DIED  
Nov. 12, 1839.



GEORGE W. LOOMIS  
1852 - 1902  
ALICE J. HIS WIFE  
1855 - 1902

LOOMIS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Collinsville Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Lewis

DATE RECEIVED: 3/21/14      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/11/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/28/14      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/07/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000192

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    5/7/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

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

REVIEWER C. Kennedy      DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189  
518-237-8643



**Andrew M. Cuomo**  
Governor

**Rose Harvey**  
Commissioner

18 March 2014

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

South Salina Street Downtown Historic District Expansion, Onondaga County  
Collinsville Cemetery, Lewis County  
Northville Historic District, Fulton County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office