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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 **STANTON HILL CEMETERY**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number COUNTY ROUTE 51 [ ] not for publication

city or town HANNACROIX (TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE) [X] vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY county GREENE code 039 zip code 12087

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ **national** ___ **statewide** _X_ **local**

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 2/26/16
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:)

Joe Edson for Beall 4.26.16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

STANTON HILL CEMETERY | **GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK**
Name of Property | **County and State**

5. Classification

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

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
	district
X	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
1	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

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: STONE, METAL

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Stanton Hill Cemetery is located adjacent to County Route 51 in a hilly section of the Town of New Baltimore, Greene County, New York. The nominated burial ground, which is roughly triangular in shape, follows the natural contours of the site's topography, the grade being highest at the cemetery's north side. The western boundary is in large measure defined by the adjacent course of Route 51, and there a cast-iron fence aligns the cemetery and defines that boundary. The earliest burials, those of area Quakers who worshipped at a nearby meetinghouse, are located in the southern portion of the cemetery; these date to the 1820s. These stones are characterized by their relative simplicity and are they arranged in north to south rows, an alignment which typifies the remainder of the graves within the cemetery. The setting of the cemetery is remarkably intact and seemingly unchanged, with filtered views to the adjacent hills to the south and east; the cemetery is largely bordered by dense woods and features a tall copse of mature white cedars in addition to a number of locusts and other species. The nomination boundary includes all of that property which constituted the historic cemetery, but excludes a section of land on the north side, which was purchased in recent years in order to allow for the cemetery's continuing use. A total of 1.18 acres of land are included within the boundary.

Narrative Description

The Stanton Hill Cemetery is a remarkable example of the evolution of a rural burial ground, in this case representing both religious and secular contexts. This small triangular shaped cemetery is located on the east side of County Route 51 in the Town of New Baltimore; the immediate area is known as Stanton Hill, and is situated north of what was at one time the settlement of Medway. The rural characteristics of the Stanton Hill Cemetery have been maintained, and improvements during expansion have been carefully considered so as to not detract from the overall historic setting. Recent acquisitions to the north of the historic portion of the cemetery have been cleared for grave sites but the terrain has not been otherwise altered. Rather than leveling the ground, the marked gravesites follow the contour of the hill in that area.

Situated midway up Stanton Hill, the cemetery is surrounded by woods and open fields. Its pastoral character is in keeping with the pacifist nature of the Society of Friends whose members first established it as a burial yard. Country Route 51 marks the western boundary of the cemetery; to the west of the road is a deep ravine in a wooded area that serves to discourage development. To the east and north, beyond the perimeter trees, there remain expanses of open farmland. Although future development in these areas is possible, a small wooded buffer and the steepness of the topography are likely to prevent adverse encroachment.

There is a curved and unpaved vehicular pull-off area formed of blue shale on the cemetery's northwest side adjacent to Route 51, created from what appeared to be a bend in an older road alignment. The blue shale was quarried from a local farm. A small rectangular piece of bluestone has been carved with the cemetery's name and on it is mounted a plaque designating the cemetery as part of the Greene County Historical Register, the latter affixed to the side opposite the inscription. The cemetery grounds and black wrought-iron fence are maintained and in excellent condition. At the time the cemetery was extended on the north side, the original fencing was closely duplicated and extended northerly along the roadside of the new section. Using new materials, a gate was assembled that allows access to the newest-opened area; the posts for the new gate were salvaged from an older section. A matching latch to those on the original gates was hand-crafted and donated by a local blacksmith.

There is an assortment of grave stones in the cemetery, ranging from the larger modified obelisks to small tablet-type markers. The plain bluestone grave markers of the Quakers stand like sentinels in straight rows, while embossed metal markers denote the graves of a number of local veterans, these lying flat on the ground. Among the typologies represented within the cemetery are the following:

Lobed markers

The gravestone of Ann S. Gay (d. 1852) is an example of the three-lobed marker type and was fashioned from sawn brownstone. It features no embellishment save for the simple inscription, which includes the passage "Blessed are they who die in the Lord." The marker indicating the grave of Freddie G. Bedell (c. 1871), a young child, is a diminutive example of the single-lobed type and rests above a squared base with angled upper edges. A carved low relief rose embellishes the lobed head, and the stone bears the simple inscription "Gone home to rest."

Plain tablet type markers

This is the most common grave marker type found in Stanton Hill Cemetery and is characterized by a rectangular stone tablet with squared head, fashioned for the most part from locally quarried bluestone. This type was preferred by the Quakers and accounts for the uniformity of grave marker design in that section of the cemetery established by them. The simplest stone is that marking the grave of Mary Healy, which is inscribed with only her name, rendered simply in upper case lettering; no death date or other information is given. It would seem the same hand was responsible for the inscription on the grave marker of Nancy Maria Cronk (d. 1845), given the similarities in the carving on the two stones, which in both instances is amateurish in nature. In the latter stone, a circular hole punched in the stone's surface creates separation between each part of the inscription, such as between the surname Cronk and the misspelled word "dide." The marker of Israel Gibson (d. 1847) is another of this type, his name rendered in low relief and in capital letters and bordered by a running band of simplified decoration. Closely related to the Gibson marker is that of Abner E. Hoag (d. 1873), which presents a nearly identical treatment with minimal variation, regardless of their having been crafted over 25 years apart from one another.

Round-headed markers

The stone marking the grave of Luman Powell (d. 1880) is an example of the round-headed type, and is characterized by a moulded and chamfered outer edge and simple carving; it rests on a squared base. Similar, too, are the stones of Richard Baker (d. 1870) and Charles Baker (d. 1875), which have their raised inscriptions rendered on a low-relief background. That of William Baker, another from this Baker family grouping, is all but identical save for the inclusion of a carved low-relief Masonic compass-and-square motif at the head. The stone of William Case (d. 1898) is a later example of the type, and is characterized by its rough-hewn outer edge, a decorative bush-hammered border that follows the stone's profile, and Case's name rendered in capital letters and in low relief against a bush-hammered background.

Segmental-arched and peaked markers

The marker denoting the resting place of William Friend (d. 1910) is an example of the segmental-arched type, characterized by the segmental top and in this instance by a two-tiered base. This marker features carved columns of Romanesque inspiration at its corners and is further embellished with low relief foliate carving and the Masonic compass-and-square motif. The adjacent stones of John G. Friend (d. 1893) and his wife, Christina Bliz (d. 1900) have peaked heads, two-tiered bases, and simple low-relief carving.

Other types

In addition to the typologies noted above, the cemetery also contains other characteristic types, among them a small number of obelisks, typically with two and three-tiered bases; truncated or blunt obelisks, which instead of rising to a peak are terminated by glove newels, urns or pyramidal caps; and vaulted obelisks. The stone marking the grave of George E. Coonley (d. 1875) is of a standard obelisk type; crafted from marble it has a two-tiered base. The obelisk marking the graves of Samuel H. Powell (d. 1866) and his wife, Jane Powell (b. 1791), is similar, though the base of the obelisk is in this instance moulded where it meets the upper part of a three-tiered base. The stone marking the graves of Jacob Janssen (d. 1884) and his wife, Emeline (d. 1908) is

of the small-scale cross-vaulted obelisk type, and includes a two-part base, body with chamfered corners, and terminal urn.

STANTON HILL CEMETERY **GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK**
Name of Property **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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.
- [X] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance
ca. 1826- 1965

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Period of Significance (justification)
The cited period of significance, ca. 1825-1965, reflects the establishment of the cemetery and its continued use to the 50-year cutoff mark. The northern portion of the cemetery, added in more recent times, is excluded from the nomination and as such is not reflected in the period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Criteria Consideration D has been cited since the resource in question is a cemetery.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Stanton Hill Cemetery is a locally significant historic resource in the Town of New Baltimore, Greene County, New York. First established by area Quakers during the 1820s, but later opened for secular use, this burial ground portrays a number of significant themes, among them trends in nineteenth and twentieth-century funerary art design and the cultural and religious complexion of this part of the town at the time the cemetery was established. The earliest burials, located at the southern perimeter of the cemetery, are those of Quakers who lived and worshipped nearby; they are conspicuous by their relative uniformity and simplicity of treatment and execution. The cemetery also contains modest but nevertheless recognizable examples of standard types, among them obelisk types and related variants. Interesting is the manner in which the cemetery evolved, from a religious burial ground for Quakers to one opened to the general local population. While not a designed landscape, Stanton Hill Cemetery nevertheless enjoys picturesque qualities which are expressed in its distinctive rolling topography, a central copse of mature white cedars, and its largely untrammeled natural setting. The cemetery is being nominated in association with NRHP Criterion A, in the area of Exploration/Settlement, as a salient reminder of this area's once considerable Quaker population, and Criterion C, in the area of Art, given the array of grave stones which reflect various periods and taste in funerary art.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context & History

The Town of New Baltimore, once a part of Coxsackie and earlier contained within the bounds of Albany, and not Greene County, was created in 1811. All but a small portion of the lands that came to form the town were contained within the Coeymans Patent, granted to Barent Pietersen Coeymans in 1673, the balance being associated with the Coxsackie Patent. Many of the first settlers were of Dutch extraction, among them the Van Der Zees and Van Slycks, and they established homesteads along the course of the Hudson River by the early eighteenth century. The river provided reliable transportation and helped link this outlying area to Albany to the north. Quaker settlers from Dutchess County arrived later, after the Revolution, and were prominent in the settlement of central and western areas of the town. Within the town was located New Baltimore, a Hudson River landing where modest shipbuilding enterprises were conducted beginning in the early nineteenth century. The town's other two hamlets, Medway and Grapeville, were by comparison rather modest, and both were situated on the course of the Coxsackie Turnpike. The nominated cemetery was established by Orthodox Quakers who practiced their faith at a nearby meetinghouse, now gone, that was erected on Stanton Hill in the 1830s. Prominent among these Quakers were Thomas Bedell, Solomon Carman, Jesse Powell, Peter Stover, Hallet Titus and Samuel F. Powell.[1] Of these individuals, Bedell and Carman are known to be interred in the cemetery.

Burial grounds in rural areas of New York include small plots established on family homesteads and farms, spaces set aside in local churchyards, and the more secular community graveyard. Stanton Hill Cemetery is somewhat unique, given the presence of a formal religious burial ground within what later became a secularized graveyard. The Quakers who began migrating into this region in the 1780s and who populated the Stanton Hill area were an assemblage that came to be known as the Coeymans Monthly Meeting. It is believed their earliest burials were adjacent to their meetinghouse, which stood a short distance west of Stanton Hill Cemetery.

In 1828, two land owners on Stanton Hill granted a plot of land measuring 140 feet by 60 feet to the Quakers, to be used "as a Cemetery or burial place And for no other purpose … said piece of land has been occupied as

[1] *History of Greene County, New York* (New York: J.B. Beers & Co., 1884), 366-75.

a Cemetery or burial place for a number of years."[2] This parcel was located on the boundary line of the adjoining farms of Jacob Gurney and Solomon Carman. The grave stones that mark the Quaker graves exhibit a pronounced uniformity in character and design; fashioned from locally quarried bluestone, they average 36 inches in height, two and one-half inches in thickness, 18 inches in width, and have simple engraved inscriptions. The earliest identifiable death date on a stone in the cemetery is June 31, 1826. This stone marks the final resting place of Quaker Adam Bedell.

In March 1856, Joseph Thorn purchased 101 acres of land, of which at least part had been owned by the late Jacob Gurney. In April 1864, Thorn deeded a small piece of his farm to 10 men: Gildersleeve Bedell, William H. Case, John G. Bedell, Gilbert Bedell, Thomas Bedell, Smith Powell, Joseph Bedell, Isaac Beach, Caleb Bedell, and Jacob A. Bedell. Thorn had done so to allow for the expansion of the Quaker burial ground. Of note is that the cemetery, in addition to its Quaker origins, also portrays the small family burial ground, as in the above-mentioned sale, Joseph Thorn exempted the northwest corner, which he reserved as a burial site for himself. This exemption demonstrates that Thorn thought it more appropriate to retain ownership of the family burial plot on his farm than to become a part of the larger cemetery. Also, as noted previously, there were burials here before the Quakers purchased their plot of ground. For $100, Joseph Thorn and his wife, Margaret, sold another small piece of their farm to Smith Powell. It consisted of a small triangular portion of land situated between the east side of the highway and the west side of the old burial ground. The piece then continued to the north, forming a modified rectangle, which partially adjoined the north line of the old burial ground.

In subsequent years, it was discovered that Smith Powell had sold off plots within this parcel to various individuals. Based on what little information is available, this seems this action was the commencement of a privately-owned cemetery. As early as January 1907, some of the lot owners in the unincorporated cemetery decided to form a cemetery association. They met in February of that year at the residence of Henry Court in order to draw up organizational by-laws. After being posted in a local newspaper, the incorporation plan was finalized February 27, 1907 with the filing of the Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State. The organization's official name became the Stanton Hill Cemetery Association.

During the process of incorporation, the Powell family's ownership within the cemetery boundary was discovered. The association approached the surviving Powell family members to inquire about a potential purchase. In May 1929, Mary E. Powell, Smith Powell and Grover Powell sold the land within the boundary to the association. However, from the sale they exempted lots 39, 40, 41 and 42, which were described as being the family lot of Mary Powell. Again, the tradition of the family burial ground was here recognized.

Another tradition in many burial grounds is the setting aside of land for the interment of the poor and indigent. Through the philanthropy of William C. Harden, Stanton Hill Cemetery also has what is sometimes referred to as potter's field. Mr. Harden had the common boundary fence, lying on the east side of the cemetery, set over onto his land sometime during his ownership between 1877 and 1914. The strip of land was to be used without cost for burials when money was not available to purchase a lot. Since no written agreement has been located, it appears that Harden took no legal action to formally transfer this small parcel. Due to the questionable and irregular boundary line, an agreement was reached in 2015 between the current land owner and the association. On the basis of a hand shake and with no money changing hands, the boundary line was agreed upon. To satisfy modern requirements, a formal deed will be completed and filed with the Greene County Clerk's office.

[2] Greene County Deed book 62, p. 396

Rural areas are often less well-off than their city counterparts, and when funds are not available, individuals take it on themselves to perform physical work and raise funds. Together the number of small contributions can add up to a substantial amount. Stanton Hill Cemetery was lucky to have William C. Harden and his wife to take on their cause during the years 1928 and 1929. Although the couple had left New Baltimore and was living in Poughkeepsie in 1928, 72-year-old Emma Genie Harden took on the task of fundraising for the improvement and perpetual care of the Stanton Hill Cemetery grounds. Free contributions of labor and material were made to put the grounds in good condition and to build a small tool house supplied with tools. At the 1929 annual meeting, William C. Harden was cited by the trustees for his work in putting the grounds in good order. Cash subscriptions totaling nearly $3,200 were raised from 85 contributors; after deducting improvement expenses, a little over $3,000 was left to form an endowment fund, deposited in the Albany Savings Bank. One hundred dollars from the subscriptions was used to purchase the lands within the cemetery boundary from the Powell family.

In more recent times, the acquisition of additional land was necessitated, in order to sustain Stanton Hill Cemetery's continued use. An agreement was made with the property owners to the north, and in June 2007 approximately two acres were added. The funds required to cover the purchase price were donated to the Stanton Hill Cemetery Association by the Meyer family, in memory of their parents, who are interred there. During 2009 the Emmy Award-winning filmmaker, Jonathan Donald, chose Stanton Hill Cemetery as a location for his production *Greene County U.S.A., a Local History of National Importance.* Children from the Coxsackie-Athens school district were recruited as performers, and the district planned to incorporate a portion of the film in the fourth-grade curriculum. The production company described the film as "the extraordinary story of this rural county south of Albany, New York where a great number of 'historic firsts' made the county a major contributor to the national destiny."[3] The evolution of Stanton Hill Cemetery is continuing; in 2014 the association made successful application to the State of New York to conduct business as a not-for-profit organization.

Funerary Art

The monuments that mark the graves in the Stanton Hill Cemetery are, as a collection, representative of changing tastes in funerary art from the early nineteenth century to present times. As such, they collectively form a document portraying shifting tastes in funerary art as expressed in a rural quarter of Greene County, New York. The earliest stones, those of the Quakers, represent a relatively standardized and uniform type; executed in locally quarried bluestone with considerable restraint in treatment, their austerity reflects the prevailing cultural values of the contemporary Quaker community. The stone marking the grave of Israel Gibson, a Quaker who died in 1847, represents the continued use of this type into the mid-nineteenth century; square headed, it is simply inscribed with a minimum of embellishment. That marking the grave of Abner Hoag (d. 1873) shows the type's persistence beyond the Civil War. These stones exhibit a conscious rejection of contemporary fashion in funerary art, which in the early nineteenth century was in transition and increasingly inspired by Neoclassicism. During the early part of the century the winged effigy and death's head motifs popular in the eighteenth century had in large measure fallen from favor, as had the three-lobed stone, though that marker type continued to find occasional application; the head stone of Ann S. Gray, who died in 1852, illustrates its persistence.

At the time the cemetery was established by local Quakers, Neoclassical philosophies were transforming American material cultural. As interest in classical art and architecture began to take hold—and as attitudes towards death and mourning evolved— new and more suitable imagery was developed and employed by

[3] *Greene County USA a Local History of National Importance*, Jonathan Donald Productions 2009

stonecutters for gravestone design. The urn and the willow tree became preeminent symbols of this new vocabulary and were much employed during the first decades of the nineteenth century in American funerary art. The willow was an ancient mourning symbol while the urn, a symbol borrowed from the ancient Romans, had obvious and specific funerary connotations. These motifs were expressive of a developing trend toward sentimentality in funerary art and were accompanied by a noticeable change in tone relative to inscribed epitaphs, whereby the earlier stark messages of life and death were replaced by more contemplative thoughts. This imagery was not extensively employed on stones at Stanton Hill Cemetery, in large measure since most of the markers placed there at that time these motifs were popular were those of local Quakers and thus followed a simpler design precedent.

The mid-nineteenth century period is represented in the Stanton Hill Cemetery by modest cut-stone markers featuring inscriptions rendered on square or rectangular backgrounds and having flat, peaked, rounded or segmental-arched heads. Iconography is all but absent and when used relatively subtle in execution. Notable are a number of Egyptian-inspired obelisks and related variants, these being representative of the cemetery's most highly developed markers. Nevertheless, more characteristic are the small stones set on low bases with names rendered in raised letters against a recessed background; fielded panels were sometimes used as a background for inscriptions, and the edges are sometimes defined by chamfering. A variety of stones displaying some of these attributes are present and date from the third and last quarter of the nineteenth century. That of Luman Powell (d. 1880) is of a representative type; it has a round-arched head and square base and bears minimal embellishment, save for the moulded and chamfered outer edge. Similar, too, in form and execution are the stones of Richard Baker (d. 1870), William Baker (d. 1871), and Charles Baker (d. 1875), which exhibit a similar restraint of execution and the combination of round-arched head with moulded and chamfered edges. William Baker's stone additionally bears Masonic imagery. Whether by design or coincidence, many of the latter stones show the austerity established in the grave markers of the first Quakers interred there.

As for the cemetery's landscape, it exhibits features which lend it qualities often associated with the rural cemetery movement, though these would seem coincidental. In large measure it is the natural topography of the site itself, and not manipulated design features, that account for this, particularly the hilly and undulating nature of the associated land. The mature white cedar trees situated near the central portion of the cemetery provide an important visual element and serve to break up the otherwise open expanse.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

STANTON HILL CEMETERY **GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK**
Name of Property **County and State**

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Bush, Clesson. *Episodes from a Hudson River Town; New Baltimore, New York* (Excelsior Editions/State University of New York Press, 2011).
Dietz, Frances K. "Under the Care of Friends," *The Heritage of New Baltimore, Supplement No. 5* (June 1984).
Green County Deed Indices:
DB B page 477; 1807 Carman to Adams
DB C page 249; 1808 Carman to Sarles
DB F page 201; 1814 to Gurney
DB Book M page 117; 1828 to Burling Hoag et al
DB 52 page 165; 1856 to Joseph Thorn
DB 62 page 396; 1864 to Gildersleeve Bedell et al
DB 76 page 418; 1871 to Smith Powell
DB 252 page 192; 1929 Powell to Stanton Hill Cemetery Association
DB 1265 page 341 Lo Monaco to Stanton Hill Cemetery Association
Map No. 409734 easi-K 2015-17 Domenico Varano
Stanton Hill Cemetery Association. Certificate of Incorporation, State of New York, book 67, p. 561.
Stanton Hill Cemetery Association Report, August 5, 1956.
Stanton Hill Cemetery map, undated.

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 1.18 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	**18**	**592697**	**4698264**	3			
	Zone	**Easting**	**Northing**		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary is depicted on the enclosed maps, all of which are entitled "Stanton Hill Cemetery, New Baltimore, Greene Co., NY." Maps were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000, 1: 12,000, 1: 8,000 and 1:6,800.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary reflects historic conditions; no additional or "buffer" land has been included. The land added on the north side of the original cemetery boundary, to accommodate new interments, has been included.

STANTON HILL CEMETERY **GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK**
Name of Property **County and State**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jean Bush with William E. Krattinger (NYS Division for Historic Preservation)

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date August 2015

street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 268-2167

city or town Waterford state New York 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, August 2015; TIFF format, original digital files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York.

0001 General view, looking south, County Route 51 to right (west side)
0002 View looking northwards towards upper portion of cemetery
0003 View looking to southeast towards center part of cemetery and copse of cedar trees
0004 View showing stones clustered under copse of cedar trees
0005 View showing cluster of older Quaker stones, southeastern portion of cemetery
0006 Stone of Ann Gray
0007 Stone of Mary Healy
0008 Stone of Israel Gibson

Property Owner:

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

name Stanton Hill Cemetery Association

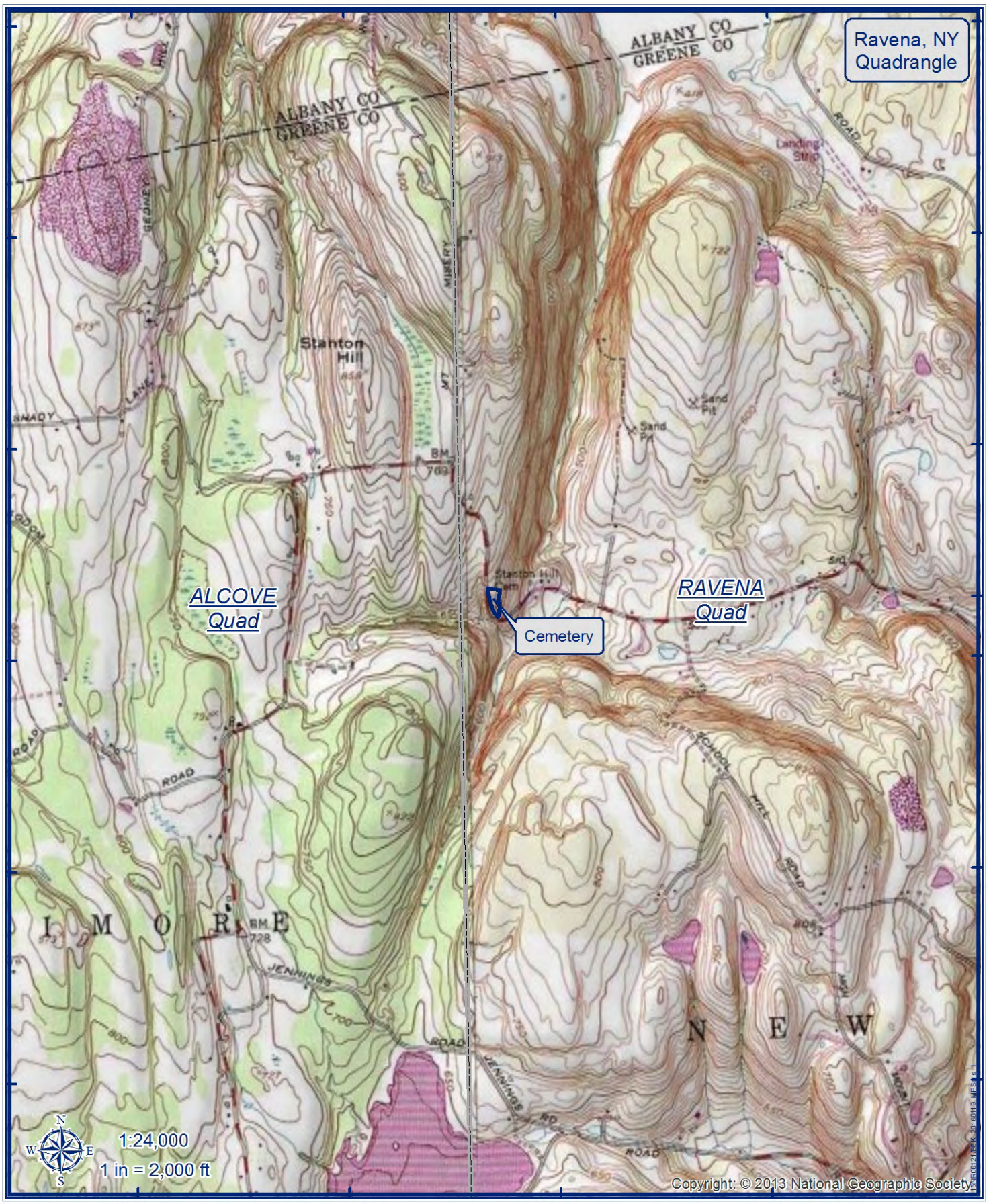
street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Stanton Hill Cemetery
New Baltimore, Greene Co., NY

County Route 51
Hannacroix, NY 12087



4701000
4700000
4699000
4698000
4697000
4696000

591000 592000 593000 594000

595000

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

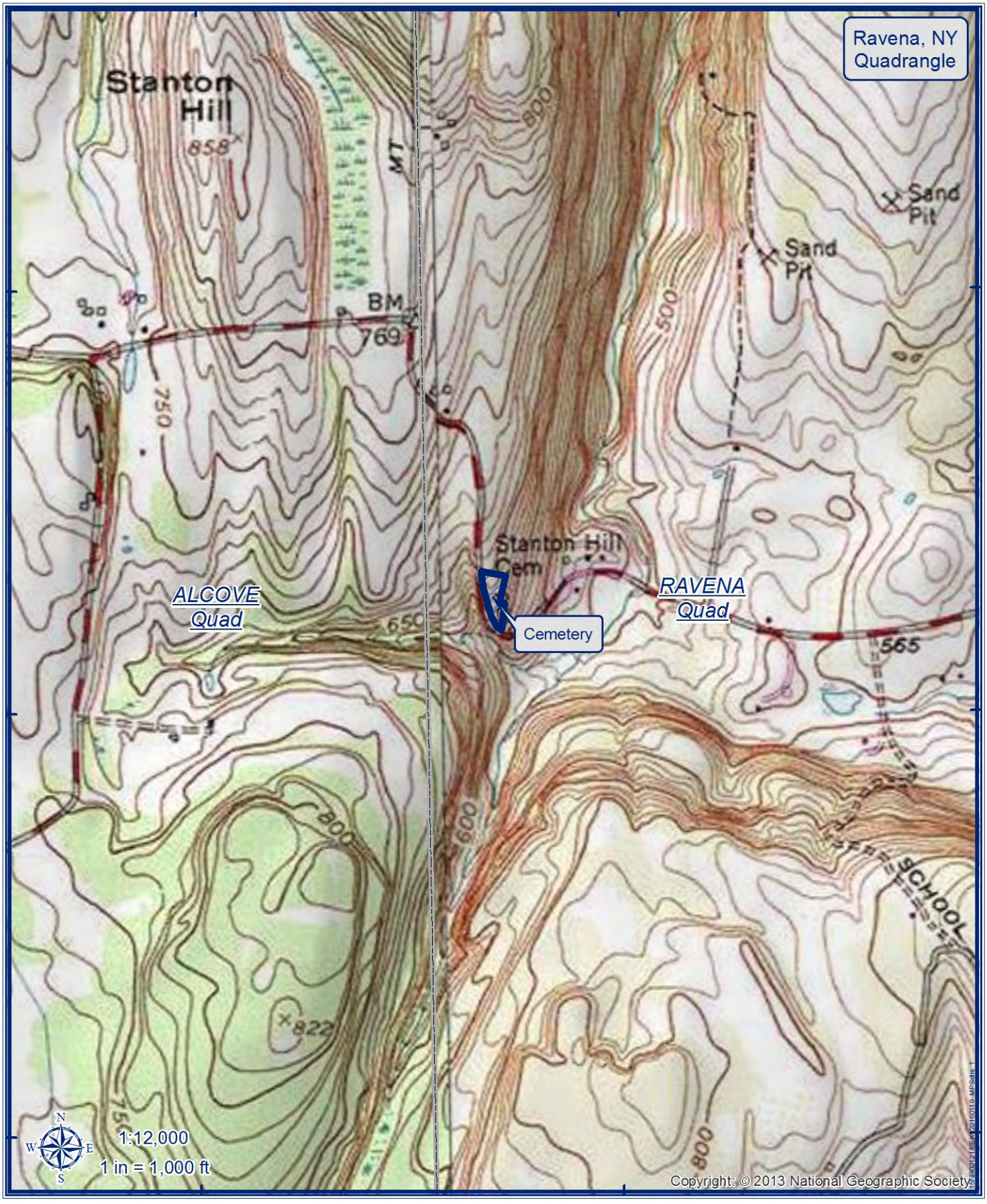
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

Cemetery

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Stanton Hill Cemetery
New Baltimore, Greene Co., NY

County Route 51
Hannacroix, NY 12087



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

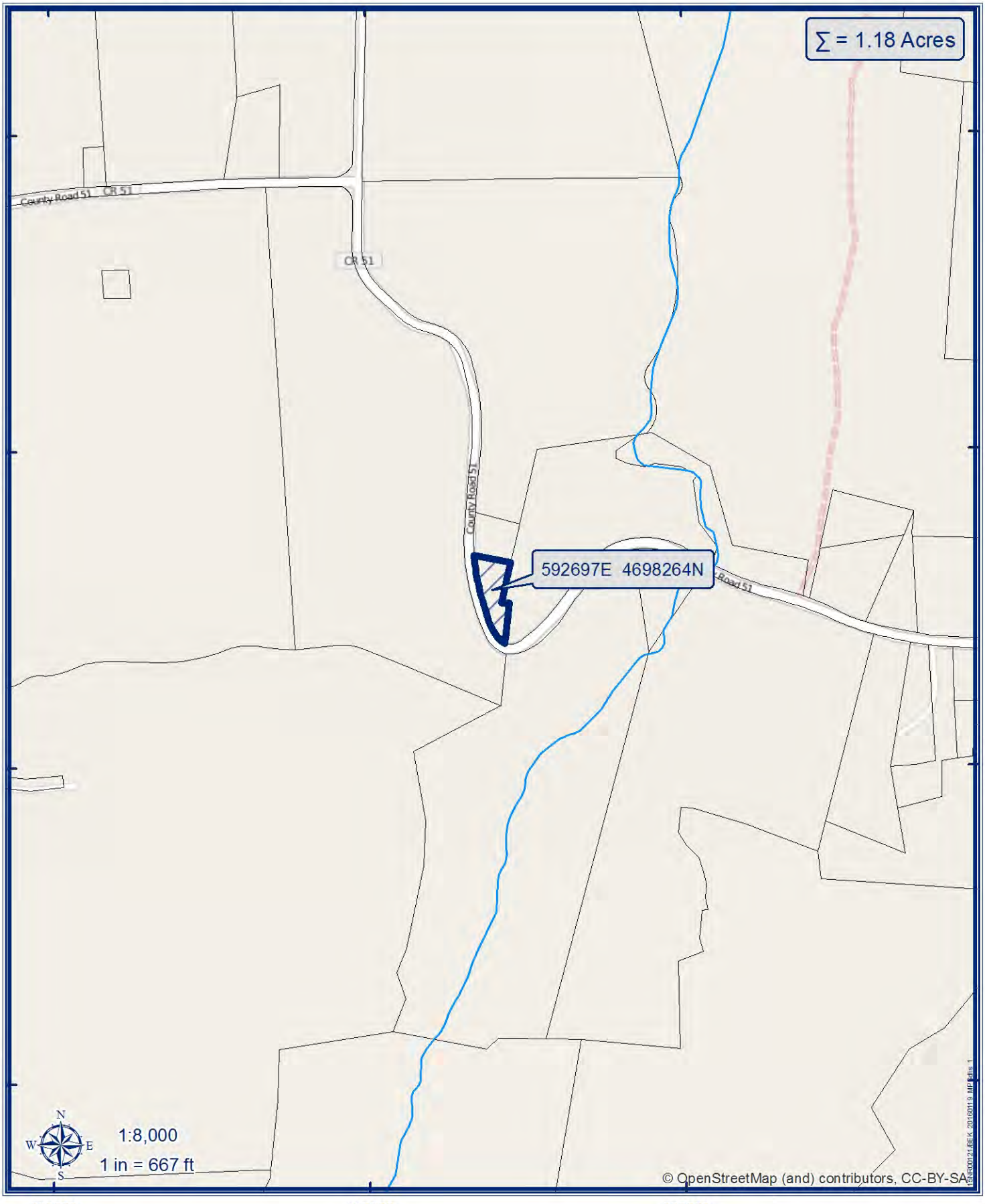
0 375 750 1,500 Feet

Cemetery

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Stanton Hill Cemetery
New Baltimore, Greene Co., NY

County Route 51
Hannacroix, NY 12087



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

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Cemetery

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Stanton Hill Cemetery
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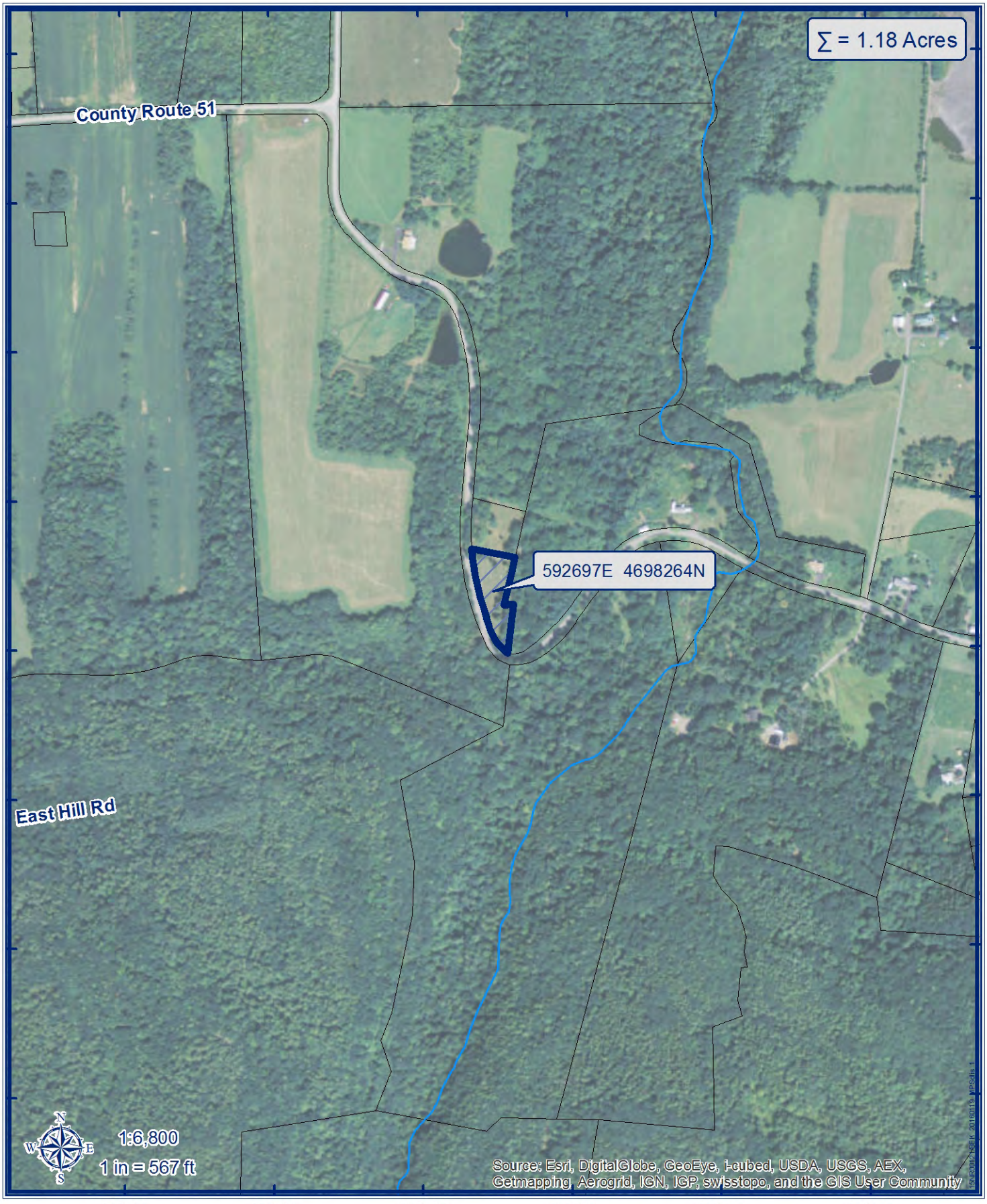
County Route 51
Hannacroix, NY 12087



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

0 212.5 425 850 Feet

Cemetery

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

MARY GARMAN
DIED
1859

In Memory
of
ANN S. WIFE OF
WM R. GAY
DIED APR 10TH 1852
AGED
24 YEARS 4 MONTHS
& 5 DAYS.

Blessed are they who
die in the Lord.

MARY·HEALY

ISRAEL GIBSON

DIED

31st 12 Mo 1811

Aged 55 Yrs & 11 Months