

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

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 Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery
 other names/site number _____
 name of related multiple property listing _____

Location

street & number 2770 State Route 228 not for publication
 city or town Catharine vicinity
 state NY code 36 county Schuyler code 097 zip code 14805

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

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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| 1 | | sites |
| | | structures |
| 1 | | objects |
| 3 | | 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGIOUS/religious facility
FUNERARY/graves/burials

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGIOUS/religious facility
FUNERARY/graves/burials

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY / Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Slate

other:

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery is located in the rural Town of Catharine in southeastern Schuyler County in the Finger Lakes Region of New York. The Gothic Revival-style Chapel and the adjacent Lawrence Cemetery occupy a low knoll along New York State Route 228 on the west side of Cayuta Lake. The Lawrences were one of the founding families of today's Schuyler County. The chapel was built under the direction of Jane G. Lawrence Campbell. The family cemetery was established sometime before 1832, the year of the first documented burial. The chapel cornerstone is dated August 1880, and the first use of the chapel was in July 1881. The chapel, never consecrated, was intended for private, family services and public, non-denominational services. Today, the chapel is used from May through October for public events, such as musical performances, and private events, primarily weddings. The chapel and its interior are mostly unaltered since it was built. Members of the Lawrence Family or their heirs owned the property until October 1972, when it was deeded to the Chemung County (NY) Historical Society. On Oct. 14, 2021, the Chemung County Historical Society transferred ownership of the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and cemetery to the Schuyler County Historical Society.

The cemetery predates the chapel by approximately fifty years and was used by members of the extended Lawrence family and associates. There are approximately fifty monuments ranging from the plain to the elaborate in styling, including statuary. The Gothic Revival chapel is adjacent to the cemetery. It is a one story, five by three bay fieldstone building with a decorative slate roof and buttresses. A dry-laid stone wall surrounds the property and a series of stone steps leads to the entrance of the chapel.

Narrative Description

The setting of the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery reflects the rural character of much of Schuler County, New York. The just over one-acre parcel on which the chapel and cemetery are located is surrounded by forest. A gravel drive allows access to the site from State Route 228.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel

1 Contributing building

The Lawrence Memorial Chapel cornerstone at the northwest corner of the building is dated August 1880. The one-story, gable roof, Gothic Revival-style building is oriented northwest to southeast. The building is composed of a four by three bay block measuring 28 by 50 feet (1,400 square feet). The foundation is believed to be siltstone capped with a rusticated granite drip course on which rests 21-inch-thick load-bearing walls of roughly dressed and mortared fieldstone collected from Lawrence family lands.

Stepped buttresses, made of fieldstone with granite accent cap stones, are located on all four exterior walls. The buttresses are 18 inches wide and approximately 12 feet tall. The northwest (façade) and southeast (rear) walls have one at each corner. The northeast and southwest (long) walls have buttresses at the corners and three evenly spaced between the fenestration. On the northeast wall the fenestration consists of three lancet arch windows and a lancet arch doorway, while the southwest wall has four lancet arch windows. The arches are composed of light-colored granite, as is the sill.

The roof is of variegated slate, laid in rows with rounded or straight edges. The accent tiles with rounded edges are lighter in color than the dominant tiles. Three rows of rounded edges are located at the peak of both slopes, three are located in

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

the mid ranges and three are at the bottoms. The roof was reinforced with the installation of a metal sub-roof sometime apparently in the 1980s extending the drip edge beyond the slate to reduce water damage to the foundation.

A Celtic stone cross, roughly 2 feet tall, tops the gable peak. A rose window, about 4 feet in diameter and with glass in a variety of colors, is surrounded by circle of granite formed by four separate pieces set in the gable of the façade above wood panel, arched double doors serving as the main entrance. The entrance doorframe is 6 feet wide. The chapel has a total of ten lancet-arched windows composed of individual panes of varying sizes combined with lead comes and saddle bars. Two foot-wide wood-framed single light lancet windows, flank the main door of the façade, one on each side. Three, 4-foot-wide windows, framed in two lights divided by a central mullion, are on the northeast wall. Four, 4-foot-wide windows, also framed in two lights with a central mullion, are located on the southwest wall. The largest of the windows, at 7 feet wide, is behind the chancel on the southeast rear wall and is composed of three tall arched lights under three smaller polygonal lights in the spandrel. Following vandalism in the fall of 1972 prior to the transfer of ownership to the Chemung County Historical Society, expanded sheet metal mesh was placed over the exterior of all windows.

The two windows flanking the main door on the facade and the windows in the chancel area are fixed and do not open. The other seven windows were built to open as awning windows, with the bottom tilting out on pins about half-way up the frame.

Interior

The simple but dramatic, single-volume interior is highlighted by wood trusses to the vaulted ceiling, 25 feet high. Five scissor trusses are exposed and painted grey. Decorative half-arch braces support the trusses where the tie beams meet the walls and decorative rosettes adorn the tie-beam intersections. The trusses also feature a central king post terminating in a decorative acorn-shaped pendant. Eleven wood rafters are exposed along the roof underside, painted light green. Floors are wood-plank, with a northwest-southeast alignment. The lathe and plaster (with visible horsehair) walls are painted white. The walls were replastered where needed and repainted white in March 2024.

Sunlight filters through ten leaded-glass windows, recessed roughly 10.5 inches with a bevel at a 55 degree angle. The glass is cased by wood. Geometric and flowered patterns are predominant. The glass in the windows flanking the front door includes a design of oak leaves and acorns. The glass in the windows behind the chancel includes a design of a flower and wheat. The chapel windows have no religious images. Colors in the windows are blue, red, pink, yellow, green and orange. The central sections of the windows show a reoccurring fleur-de-lis design. The windows' artist(s) is not known. The initials "O.F." and the date "1880" are scratched into the inside of the window to the north of the front door, but the significance of this is not known. The initials might be those of Oliver "O.H." Fowler, who was a caretaker for the Lawrence Family, according to *The History of the Town of Catharine, Schuyler County, N.Y.*, by Mary Louise Catlin Cleaver and served as Jane Campbell's "agent" to arrange usage of the chapel, according to a story in the July 15, 1882 *Havana Journal*.^{1 2}

Following common tradition, the chancel is in the far end of the chapel (southeast) opposite the entrance. On a 7-inch platform, about two-thirds of the width of the chapel, are a pulpit and baptismal font. The marble baptismal font is inscribed "Presented by S. Lawrence Whitsuntide A.D. 1882" and "One Lord – One Faith – One Baptism." An altar, of similar design to the pulpit, fills a narrower, second platform, which is edged by a wood spindle railing. The central, decorative feature of the altar and pulpit reflects the intersecting tracery design of the window in the east wall. Installation dates for the pews, altar and pulpit are not known.

To the east of the platforms a small closet space formed by walls of vertical wood planks lacking a ceiling was used by the rector to prepare for services. Two wood panel doors lead into this space; one in the wall facing the central hall, the other facing the chancel. An arched, wood door in the north, exterior wall also accesses the room. The southeast wall is partially covered in wainscoting painted the same green as the pews and the lower portion of the chapel walls and the walls of the small room. Three engraved Italian marble slabs, each 5 feet and 6 inches in height and with rounded tops, are mounted

¹ Mary Louise Catlin Cleaver, *The History of the Town of Catharine, Schuyler County, N.Y.* (Rutland, Vermont; The Tuttle Publishing Company Incorporated, 1945), 517.

² "Odessa," *Havana Journal*, July 15, 1882, 3.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

on the rear wall behind the altar. The engraved text, done by C.S. Frost of Watkins (today Watkins Glen), honors Samuel and Elizabeth Lawrence and their ten children who preceded Jane Lawrence Campbell, the youngest, in death (Jane and eight of her siblings are buried in the cemetery). The marble slabs were installed in June 1888.³

Facing the chancel are 24 straight-backed, wood pews with gracefully carved armrests. The pews can seat approximately 120 people. Decorative wood strips top the green-painted pews, and hymnal racks are on the backs. The pews are built-in, attaching to the wainscoting of the side walls. Non-historic carpet runner covers the aisle between the pews.

Integrity

Changes to the chapel building have been minimal. A steam heating system using a boiler and suspended pipes to two chimneys was installed in the chapel after it opened, but the date is not known. The system eventually was removed because, according to reports, the pipes dripped on and stained the pews, not to mention dripping on the people below. When the walls were replastered and repainted in March 2024, openings to the double chimneys were discovered in the east wall along with evidence that they had previously been plastered and painted over. The two brick chimney flues were built on the outside of the southeast wall, angling into a single chimney flue on the roof. They are still intact. Electricity was installed in 1973 by the Chemung County Historical Society. The current heating system is electric, and attractive, electric hanging lanterns and floor lamps are located throughout the space. As mentioned above, the roof was reinforced with the installation of a metal sub-roof in the 1980s. Lawrence Memorial Chapel is mostly unaltered since it was built. It is used regularly as an event space, from May to October with no impediments.

Separated from Lawrence Family lands in 1929, the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery property is now surrounded by the 30 acres of the privately owned Fontainebleau Inn, which was the original Lawrence Homestead, built starting in 1813. Many of the weddings at the chapel are followed by receptions at the inn. The inn has lawn extending to Cayuta Lake, one of the smaller lakes in Schuyler County. At the northwest edge of chapel property, a dirt driveway leads to Route 228 and a path goes northeast through woods to the Inn. The driveway and path are on Fontainebleau Inn property, but the Schuyler County Historical Society has permission to use both. Parking for events is along Route 228, with the exception of lawn parking for disabled drivers and visitors.

Stone Wall and Stairs

1 Contributing Object

A mortar-less (dry-laid) wall of loosely stacked fieldstone of granite, slate and other local composition encircles the entire property. It is topped with slabs of quarried bluestone, transported to the site since bluestone is not native to this area. The wall averages 3 feet tall and 2 feet wide, but can vary based on the rough-cut stones. Twenty-one stone steps lead up from New York State Route 228 to the chapel entrance. The steps are in three sections, starting with a two-sided, three-step stone riser parallel to the wall. It is followed by six steps, 4 feet wide, leading to a level, grassy strip. The final section is composed of 12 steps, 64 inches wide, to the area in front of the door. The top section is flanked by two wrought-iron posts anchoring a wrought-iron gate. The gate and two others on the property, are believed to be original. The gates create entrances to the chapel and to the cemetery. One gate is located at a gravel driveway at the northwest corner of the property. The driveway leads up to the chapel door. The smallest of the three gates is on the steps between the chapel and Route 228. The third gate is located at the southwest corner of the property and opens onto a path to the cemetery (see Figure 1).

Cemetery

1 Contributing Site

The Lawrence Cemetery begins about 30 feet southwest from the Lawrence Memorial Chapel on slightly elevated ground. It is about 155 feet long and about 50 feet wide. The slight elevation indicates the land was graded down to create an even surface for the chapel construction, some 50 years after the first burial. The cemetery grounds are covered by myrtle, lilies of the valley and numerous mature hemlock, oak and pine trees. Both the cemetery and the chapel are fronted on the

³ "In Memorium of the Lawrence Family," *Watkins Express*, June 14, 1888, 3.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

northwest, (Route 228), boundary by a mortar-less stone wall of native stone. The wall is believed to have been built at the same time as the chapel. This supposition is based on the configuration of the grand staircase to the entrance of the chapel, the height of the stone wall in relation to the chapel and cemetery and the three wrought-iron gates in the wall, of which the southernmost opens into the cemetery.

The Lawrence Cemetery's first burial may have been as early as 1826, but those reports are undocumented. There are fifty visible gravestones, monuments or vaults in the cemetery. The exact number of actual burials is not known because the only available information is that on the gravestones, monuments and vaults and in newspaper reports. Ledgers reported to be in the possession of the Chemung County Historical Society and St. John's Episcopal Church in nearby Catharine have not been located.

The oldest graves in the Lawrence Cemetery are laid in rows in a section on the northwest side, closer to Route 228. The newer section is on the southeast side of the cemetery. At least one gravestone appears to have been broken but later repaired.

The Lawrence Cemetery has both in-ground burials and above-ground vaults. Some vaults have bases of native, mortared stone; some are fully granite or marble. Grave markers range from simple stones, both standing and flat, to ornate memorials topped with statuary. The tallest stands approximately 13 feet and is the marker for Samuel Lawrence, who is, according to his stone, actually buried in New York City. The most ornate marker is for Jonathan Lawrence and his wife, Mary. Their approximately 12.5-foot-tall marker is topped a sculpture of a female figure.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca 1880 - 1914

Significant Dates

1880

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery achieves local significance under Criterion C for architecture in Schuyler County, New York, for the chapel and stone wall as a distinctive example of nineteenth century rural Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. Although the chapel and grounds continue to be used for weddings and local functions, the period of significance begins with the construction of the chapel and stone features in 1880 and ends with the final internment in the cemetery in 1914. The period of significance reflects the full use of the chapel and grounds as envisioned by Abraham Lawrence and enacted by Jane Campbell. The chapel, stone wall and stairs, and cemetery are remarkably intact to the period of significance retaining their original form, details, and appearance.

The Lawrence Memorial Chapel in rural Town of Catharine in southeastern Schuyler County was built by Jane G. Lawrence Campbell in 1880 to honor her ancestors and provide a place of worship for her family and neighbors. The Lawrences were a founding family of today's Schuyler County and were highly respected in many avenues, including politics, banking and farming. The chapel and adjoining cemetery were owned by Lawrence family members or their heirs until late 1972, when the property was deeded to the Chemung County Historical Society, based in Elmira, NY. The Schuyler County Historical Society took over ownership in October 2021. The chapel is mostly unaltered since it was built. Over the many decades it has been the site of religious services, funerals, weddings, concerts, picnics and other community events. Located on a knoll above New York State Route 288, the "little stone church" is a landmark between the communities of Odessa and Mecklenburg and a point of curiosity to the countless tourists who drive Schuyler's back roads.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Origins of the Lawrence Cemetery

Jonathan Lawrence fought in the Revolutionary War as a brigade major under General Nathan Woodhull. He was a member of the 1776 Provincial Congress and participated in the convention that established the first New York State constitution in 1777. He represented the Southern District of New York State in the state Senate from 1777-1783. In 1794, Jonathan Lawrence was one of the New York City associates of John W. Watkins and Royal W. Flint, who successfully applied to purchase from the state 300,000 to 350,000 acres, which included much of what would become Schuyler County. Lawrence's portion of the Watkins and Flint Purchase was about 12,000 acres surrounding Cayuta Lake and part of Oak Hill in today's Town of Catharine.

Jonathan Lawrence died in 1812, having never visited his Watkins and Flint lands. His sons Samuel, Joseph and William inherited the Cayuta Lake property. Samuel, the eldest son of Jonathan and Ruth Lawrence, moved his family to his land in 1814, becoming one of the earliest settlers of the region. While calling the Cayuta Lake property his residence, Samuel served in the New York Assembly in 1817-1818 and 1820-1821. He was a U.S. Congressman from 1823-1825.

Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth, had eleven children, five of whom, including Abraham and Jane, were born at the Lawrence Homestead. Jane G. Lawrence Campbell (1822-1891) was the youngest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lawrence. She and her brother Abraham (1818-1878), the youngest living son, inherited the Lawrence Homestead after their father's death.

From a story in the July 4, 1918, issue of the *Montour Falls Free Press*: "Following the customs of the early settlers in isolated communities, when death entered the family they sought a burying place in some part of their grounds. ... (In

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

August 1832) Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence lost two sons (William and Richard) and they were laid to rest upon a sandy knoll which had been a favorite spot of the elder. As time went on others were laid beside them until the father and mother and several children were sleeping there.”⁴ Their son Abraham, who never married, was concerned about the care of his deceased family.

“Many of these small burying grounds through the lapse of years and the scattering far and wide of the members of the family are allowed to become neglected and desecrated. Fearing such might be the case with the one where some of his nearest and dearest were buried, Mr. Abraham Lawrence ... proposed the erection of a chapel to serve as a mortuary chapel and to preserve the cemetery,” according to the 1918 newspaper story.⁵ Information on headstones in the myrtle-covered Lawrence Cemetery indicates at least fifty people are buried there. The date of the first burial is unknown. The last burial was in 1914.

Abraham and his sister Jane inherited the Lawrence Homestead and surrounding property, including the cemetery, when Samuel died in October 1837. Their mother died in March 1854. Both are buried in the Lawrence Cemetery.

The exact date of the first burial is unknown, however sources indicate that the site was likely in use as a cemetery by 1832 when the oldest extant grave markers were placed. William Horatio Lawrence, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, died on Aug. 10, 1832, at the age of 9. Joseph Henry, “infant son of Wm & Catharine” Henry, died on Aug. 12, 1832. Richard, another son of Samuel and Elizabeth, was 18 when he died. The date of his death is listed on the marble memorial marker inside the chapel as Aug. 3, 1832. Richard’s gravestone states Sept. 3, 1832. While the cause of these passings at such early ages is unknown, one possibility is that they fell victim to the devastating 1832 cholera epidemic.

Among those buried in the Lawrence Cemetery is Civil War veteran Ichabod Beardslee (10th Regiment, New York Cavalry). He was the Lawrences’ blacksmith and lived on their property, according to *Town of Catharine History, Schuyler County, New York* by Catharine Historian Carol Tetz Fagnan.⁶

Emeline Misner Ganong, who died on Feb. 7, 1914, at the age of 93, was the last known burial, based on gravestone information. Of Samuel and Elizabeth’s eleven children, ten have stones in the family cemetery: Cornelia Ruth (1805-1881), Jonathan (1808-1884), Samuel (1810-1882), John Ireland (1812-1866), Richard (1814-1832), Judith Margaret (1816-1834), Abraham (1818-1878), Henrietta Louisa (1820-1845), Jane (1822-1891) and William Horatio (1823-1832). According to son Samuel’s stone, he was interred at the Trinity Cemetery in New York City and moved from there in November 1911 to Woodlawn Cemetery in the same city. There is no marker for daughter Elizabeth Lawrence Richardson (1803-1869), and burial information could not be found.

The cemetery’s markers show seventeen different surnames, including three different spellings for what most likely is the same family. The names of Lawrence family members appear on sixteen stones. Ten, the second-highest number, show members of the Ganong/Ganoung/Ganung family. Town of Catharine Historian Carol Fagnan believes that the burials outside of the Lawrence family were for people who worked for Samuel and Elizabeth and moved with them to their new home and for people who became employees or who purchased property from the Lawrences.

The Ganong/Ganoung/Ganung family was among the earliest buyers of parcels from the original Lawrence family lands. Lois O’Connor, writing in the *Ithaca Journal* on Nov. 4, 1959, states the first buyer from the Ganong/Ganoung/Ganung clan was Isaac, who bought a Lawrence parcel in 1815. Other land subdivision and purchases followed.

⁴ *Montour Falls Free Press*, July 4, 1918.

⁵ *Free Press*, 1918

⁶ “In Memorium of the Lawrence Family,” 275.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

The Lawrence Cemetery has both in-ground burials and above-ground vaults. Some vaults have bases of native, mortared stone; some are fully granite or marble. Grave markers range from simple stones, both standing and flat, to ornate memorials topped with statuary. The tallest stands approximately 13 feet and is the marker for Samuel, who is, according to his stone, actually buried in New York City. The most ornate marker is for Jonathan Lawrence and his wife, Mary. Their approximately 12.5-foot-tall marker is topped a sculpture of a female figure.

Abraham's gravestone notes that he was "born at Cayuta Lake" and "died at the same place," perhaps reflecting his commitment to his community. It can be surmised that Abraham was respected and influential. He served two terms as supervisor of the Town of Catharine in 1857-1858 and 1863-1864. In the latter years, he was president of the Schuyler County Board of Supervisors. He was chairman of the commission responsible for the final location of the county seat of the new Schuyler County, created in 1854. He reportedly opposed the change of the county seat from Havana (Montour Falls) to Watkins (Watkins Glen). But he "served with dignity, grace and ability," according to an academic paper by Jeanne Bleiler, published in 1973.

From July 1864 to July 1868, Abraham served as president of the Second National Bank of Havana. He made an unsuccessful bid for the Republican nomination for U.S. Congress in 1870. Abraham was "a most thoroughly read and intelligent gentleman of the old school, unassuming, polite and affable in his manners, and neighborly, accommodating and companionable, yet never undignified nor trifling in his intercourse with his fellow man," according to John Corbett's "Historical and Biographical Reminiscences of Schuyler," published in the *Watkins Express* on June 26, 1890.⁷

Abraham died at home in December 1878. In his will, Abraham entrusted his sister Jane to carry out his wishes to build a chapel near the family cemetery. She inherited an unreported sum of money for the project, and her siblings and other relatives also contributed.

The apparent first mention of the construction was in the June 19, 1880, *Havana Journal*. A brief two lines: "In his will, the late Abraham Lawrence of Catharine made provision for the erection of a church building. We understand that arrangements are now being made for building the church, and that it will be located near the family burying ground overlooking Cayuta Lake." Two months later, in August 1880 the cornerstone was laid at the northwest corner of the structure under the direction of Jane G. Lawrence Campbell. Nearly a year later, on July 31, 1881, the Rev. Francis F. Rice conducted the first religious service there. Original records pertaining to the chapel and the cemetery are scarce. For example, the names of the chapel architect and builder(s) are not known. Among the hired workmen was mason Stephen W. Burrell of nearby Odessa. He is credited with building the wall surrounding the property using fieldstone from Lawrence lands.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel History

The first use of the Chapel was a service on July 30, 1881, officiated by the Rev. Francis F. Rice, for many years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Catharine and St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Montour Falls. In late August 1882, Jane went through the rite of confirmation at the chapel, according to a mention in the Sept. 2, 1882, *Havana Journal*.

The first wedding was in October 1882, and the first baptism was in July 1884, according to a story in the Nov. 4, 1899, *Elmira Star-Gazette*, quoting from the Lawrence Memorial Chapel record book. The record book is now held in the collections of the Chemung County Historical Society in Elmira, NY.

The Lawrences were Episcopalian, but Jane apparently wanted the chapel to remain non-denominational. It was never consecrated, and in early years, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist services were conducted in rotation. From the *Havana*

⁷ John Corbett's "Historical and Biographical Reminiscences of Schuyler," *Watkins Express*, June 26, 1890.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

Journal of July 15, 1882: “The summer visitors at Kayutah Lake would very much enjoy that divine services should be held at the Lawrence Memorial Chapel during the season. Clergymen of all denominations residing in this locality would confer a favor by arranging dates for service. It is presumable that a letter addressed to either Mrs. Jane Campbell, or her agent, O.H. Fowler, would receive proper consideration.”⁸

Beginning sometime in 1886, only Episcopal services were conducted, and they were scheduled every Sunday afternoon from May to November. The Rev. Rice officiated at the Lawrence Memorial Chapel for 36 years, according to the July 4, 1918, *Montour Falls Free Press* story.

Christmas was a special time at the Lawrence Chapel. From the Jan. 5, 1889, *Havana Journal*: “The Christmas entertainment at the Lawrence Memorial Chapel was largely attended, and a very enjoyable affair. The program was exceptionally well executed, the singing unusually well rendered, the responsive reading conducted by Rev. F.F. Rice was very interesting and the speaking finely emphasized and well committed. Especial mention may be made of the admirable Cornet accompaniment by Mr. Charles Beardsley, and the music was aided successfully by the Bell Ringers, Misses Edith Cogswell and Augusta Hausner, and Messrs. Randall States and Howard Swick. The Banner Song, rendered by over thirty young people and children carrying decorated banners with mottoes, marching to the music, was very impressive. Thanks are tendered to Mrs. J.G. Campbell by those interested in the entertainment for the beautiful music furnished by her, and thanks to all the community who assisted by trimming the Church and banners, and aided by their able help in speaking and singing.”⁹

Jane Campbell, who was widowed in 1873 and had no children, died in January 1891. She left her estate, including the Lawrence Homestead and the Lawrence Memorial Chapel, to her niece Henrietta Richardson Butler of New York City, granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lawrence.

“In 1880 Mrs. Campbell erected Lawrence Chapel in memory of the Lawrence family, and from that time has defrayed every expense of the regular services from her individual resources,” states Jane’s obituary in the Feb. 12, 1891, *Watkins Express*. “Just how much the loss of this noble woman will be felt we cannot realize now, for her kindly presence and reassuring, pleasant smile will not be missed by those accustomed to see her, until the chapel services commence and the heretofore occupied seat remains forever vacant.”¹⁰

Henrietta and her husband, Dr. George Butler, used the Homestead as a summer home, and Henrietta watched over the Lawrence Memorial Chapel for the rest of her life. Her partner in this task was Edward Cooley who, starting in 1904 until he died in 1933, was the caretaker of the chapel and the Lawrence estate. The chapel was used continuously for services until 1917, the year that the Rev. Rice retired. In the 106 years since then, the chapel has been used variously for summer Sunday church services, weddings, baptisms and funerals. Small concerts and even picnics have been enjoyed on the premises. In some years, however, the chapel doors were never opened.

Henrietta Butler died in April 1926. Before she died, Henrietta destroyed family papers and portraits, fearing that someone might try to claim Lawrence wealth or land, according to the Bleiler paper, quoting Claradell Cooley Johnson, a daughter of caretaker Cooley.¹¹ This is uncorroborated, but, if true, may explain the scarcity of records about the construction of the chapel. Loss of some records pertaining to the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery is also on record as having happened much earlier. The Aug. 8, 1901 edition of the *Montour Falls Free Press* reported that a week

⁸ *Havana Journal*, July 15, 1882

⁹ *Havana Journal*, Jan 5, 1889.

¹⁰ “Jane Campbell Obituary,” *Watkins Express*, Feb 12, 1891.

¹¹ Jeanne Bleiler, *The Lawrence Memorial Chapel and the Lawrence Family at Cayuta Lake*, (Elmira College, Elmira, NY, New York State History course, Winter Term 1973) 16.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

or two prior the Lawrence Memorial Chapel cornerstone was removed and “the box containing records, &c, taken away. It is not known who are the guilty parties.”¹² There were no further reports about this mystery.

Upon Henrietta’s death, the estate moved out of the Lawrence bloodline. Adelaide L. Allerton of New York City, a niece of Henrietta’s husband, Dr. George H. Butler, inherited all of the property.¹³ In April 1929, following the death of Adelaide L. Allerton (date unknown), ownership of the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery transferred to her daughter, Adelaide Allerton Butler Willett of Somersworth, New Hampshire. The rest of the family property was sold to Leon Washburn and Omar Egan and has since been divided and resold many times.¹⁴

Published reports indicate that Henrietta, who died in April 1926, wanted the chapel to be closed and never used again after her death. If true, her wishes were ignored because newspaper stories describe services and events at the chapel just months later. Judge George Barkman of Watkins Glen managed the chapel on behalf of Adelaide.

Use of the chapel was sporadic, and it apparently was not used at all in the last few years before Adelaide deeded the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery property to the Elmira-based Chemung County Historical Society on Oct. 6, 1972. The transfer occurred just two months after vandals partially smashed one of the stained-glass windows. Wire mesh was later placed over all windows.

The Chemung County Historical Society installed electricity in 1973, and the chapel was opened again for weddings and other community events. On Oct. 14, 2021, the Chemung County Historical Society transferred ownership of the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery property to the Schuyler County Historical Society. The Schuyler County Historical Society continues to offer the chapel and grounds to the public for events between May and October. Weddings, a baptismal, musical performances and talks about the Lawrence Family have been hosted at the chapel since the Schuyler Society assumed ownership.

Architecture

The Gothic Revival idiom chosen for the Lawrence Memorial Chapel was in keeping with a well-established practice in American Protestant church architecture dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Though it is unknown to what extent Jane Campbell may have been the driving force behind stylistic decisions, Gothic Revival was hardly a surprising choice for a rural chapel in central New York. The strongly established relationship between Gothic Revival and ecclesial architecture emphasized stability, piety and tradition through the design for the Lawrence Memorial Chapel. In the post-Civil War period, Gothic Revival evolved to incorporate the fashionable influence of English architect John Ruskin, with a free appropriation of the polychrome, multi-textural elements of Venetian Gothic.¹⁵ The exterior of the Lawrence Memorial Chapel conservatively reflects this later phase of Gothic Revival, frequently referred to as “High Victorian Gothic,” in features such as the variegated shapes of the slate shingles on the roof, and the textural contrast between rough cut fieldstone and rusticated ashlar dripstone belt courses, with the smooth granite trim of the lancet windows, sills and buttress capstones. The interior reflects a similarly modest but elegant expression of High Victorian Gothic influences through the use of varied color themes in the stained-glass windows and rosette wood carving on the scissor truss junctions.

Dramatic oak trusses to the 25-foot high ceiling support the slate roof, “their carved king posts projecting below the crossing struts,” writes columnist Frank Steber in the April 22, 1998, *Watkins Review & Express*. Another reporter wrote eloquently about the chapel in the Dec. 23, 1936, issue of the *Watkins Express*, stating, “Apparently its location was given

¹² *Montour Falls Free Press*, Aug 8, 1901.

¹³ Schuyler County, New York State, Deed Book 72: 129.

¹⁴ Schuyler County, New York State, Deed Book 73: 267, 470.

¹⁵ Leland M. Roth. and Amanda C. Roth Clark, *American Architecture: A History, second edition* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2016), 230-234.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

a great deal of thought. It stands high on a knoll in a grove of evergreen trees overlooking picturesque Kayutah [sic] Lake, a favorite resort for hundreds of local vacationists and tourists from all parts of the country. The chapel interior is finished in natural wood with the massive, hand hewn timbers left exposed. This old wood finish, with the rays of the morning sunlight filtering through the art glass windows creates the atmosphere of an old Spanish mission similar to those found in Old Mexico and the Southwest.”¹⁶

Facing the chancel are twenty-four straight-backed pews, which can seat approximately 120 people. The chapel also holds an ornate wooden altar and matching pulpit and a marble baptismal font with the inscriptions “Presented by S. Lawrence Whitsuntide A.D. 1882” and “One Lord – One Faith – One Baptism.” Installation dates for the pews, altar and pulpit are not known, but all are believed to be original to the chapel.

Three engraved marble slabs are mounted on the east wall with a dedication to Samuel and Elizabeth and their ten children who preceded Jane, the youngest, in death. The slabs were installed in early June 1888. After Jane’s brother Samuel died in October 1882, she was the only living child of Samuel and Elizabeth. The *Watkins Express* of June 14, 1888, described the tablets: “They are three in number, each five feet six inches in height with rounded top, and the aggregate of their widths as placed side by side, is six feet nine inches. The best Italian marble was used in their construction, and the finishing and lettering are evidence of the fine workmanship that can be done at the marble works of C.S. Frost of this village (Watkins).”¹⁷

Comparative Analysis

The Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery enjoys a unique history in Schuyler county. No similar properties, either eligible or National Register listed are known to exist in the county. Indeed, while churches with churchyard cemeteries are not uncommon in New York, chapels purpose built to accompany a rural cemetery are much rarer. A thorough search of the New York Department of Historic Preservation Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) database revealed only four analogous examples of rural chapels executed in stone and built in association with a cemetery or place of internment. All four are National Register listed:

Garrett Memorial Chapel

Geographically nearest to the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery is the Garrett Memorial Chapel in rural Yates County adjacent to the north of Schuyler County. The Garrett Memorial Chapel (00NR01708), NRHP listed in 2001, is 52 years younger (1932) than the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and does not have an accompanying cemetery, but a Garrett family burial crypt instead. The one-story building is a late Gothic Revival memorial to the premature death of Charles W. Garrett, but the adjoining crypt also serves as a resting place for 8 other members of the Garrett family. Designed by architect Mortimer Freehof, and built primarily of limestone, the building also employs a variety of stones as decorative materials whose origins range as far as Tennessee, Holland and Algeria. The building features the last known stained glass windows produced by Los Angeles based artist Frederick Wilson.

All Saints Chapel and Morris Family Burial Ground

The All Saints Chapel and Morris Family Burial Ground (97NR01281), NRHP listed in November of 1997, is perhaps the most broadly similar to the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery. This property in Otsego County New York is adjacent to the Morris family estate and was used by the Morris family and their employees. The Gothic Revival chapel, built in 1868 of locally quarried stone, is smaller than that of the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and had new stained glass windows installed in the late 1930s. It also features a prominent bell tower extending from the center of the façade. Unlike the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery, this property lacks a surrounding stone wall and the still active cemetery is much more prominent with approximately 150 known burials.

Wildwood Cemetery and Mary Lyons Fisher Memorial Chapel

¹⁶ *Watkins Express*, Dec. 23, 1936

¹⁷ *Watkins Express*, June 14, 1888

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

NRHP listed in June 2011 (11NR06208) – the Wildwood Cemetery and Mary Lyons Fisher Memorial Chapel in Lewis County New York occupies 37 acres. The still active cemetery is much larger than the Lawrence Cemetery with over 820 graves, and being at the edge of the small town of Lyons Falls, not nearly as secluded though still rural in character. There is a stone wall (mortared) extending for only a short distance between River Road and the Chapel. At 19 feet by 24 feet, the main block of the Mary Lyons Fisher Memorial Chapel is a significantly smaller stone building than the Lawrence Memorial Chapel, but the buildings do share a broad similarity of design in lancet windows, buttresses and Gothic Revival styling. The Mary Lyons Fisher Memorial Chapel however includes a basement designed to serve as a receiving vault in winter and the interior of the building contrasts starkly with the Lawrence Memorial Chapel, being modest and unfurnished.

Lakeview Cemetery

The Lakeview Cemetery – NRHP listed in 2016 (16NR00014) - covers approximately 30 acres in the southwest section of the village of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York. Like the Wildwood cemetery discussed above, the Lakeview cemetery is situated at the edge of the village and does not enjoy the seclusion of the Lawrence Cemetery. Lakeview also remains active and is very much larger, having approximately 9,350 known burials. The Barrons Memorial Chapel is a contributing resource to the listing executed in tightly fit rusticated ashlar. The Collegiate Gothic chapel was constructed in 1926 of Onondaga limestone with a porte cochère on rear (south side) and slate roof. The façade (north elevation) has three bays with corner buttresses. The exposed Gothic rafters and brackets on the interior compare favorably with those of the Lawrence Chapel but the influence of twentieth century trends can be seen in other interior elements such as the use of frosted glass window panes, spider web transoms, Art Deco pews, and large tile wainscoting.

The Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery stands out for its intimate yet elegant character, reliance on local materials and craftsmanship as highlighted in the stone stairway and drystone wall, blending naturally into the wooded surroundings. The Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery also stands out for longstanding service as a venue for the local community. The Lawrence Memorial Chapel is more than a building of historical significance in Schuyler County. Just as important are the memories created within the there. Whether those memories are passed down through generations as stories or captured in photographs and videos, the Lawrence Memorial Chapel has been important in countless families' lives throughout its history. Since its construction of stone from the surrounding Lawrence property on the shores of Cayuta Lake, the chapel has represented enduring care for family gone, faith amplified in a simple setting and celebration of commitment. Today, 142 years after the first service, the building and grounds of the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery in the Town of Catharine in Schuyler County continues to be a popular site for weddings and other events. The Schuyler County Society Board of Trustees is committed to responsibly and appropriately caring for and managing the Lawrence Memorial Chapel, Cemetery and property, while making it available for current and future generations to use and appreciate.

Timeline

1794 – Jonathan Lawrence of New York City is an investor in the Watkins and Flint Purchase and receives about 12,000 acres surrounding Cayuta Lake and part of Oak Hill in today's Town of Catharine, Schuyler County.

1814 – Jonathan's son Samuel moves to the Cayuta Lake property, becoming one of the earliest settlers of the region. He and his wife, Elizabeth, have 11 children, five of whom, including Abraham and Jane, were born at the Lawrence Homestead.

1826 – The first burial occurs in a plot of land on a knoll near the Lawrence Homestead, establishing the Lawrence Cemetery.

October 1837 – Samuel dies, and Abraham and Jane inherit his estate.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY

County and State

December 1878 – Abraham dies at the homestead and in his will entrusts his sister, Jane, to carry out his wishes to build a chapel near the family cemetery.

August 1880 – The cornerstone for the Lawrence Memorial Chapel is laid at the northwest corner of the building. The chapel and a mortar-less wall around the chapel and cemetery are built with stone from the family's property.

July 1881 – The first service in the chapel is officiated by the Rev. Francis F. Rice, for many years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Catharine and St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Montour Falls.

October 1882 – The first wedding is held in the chapel.

July 1884 – The first baptism is conducted in the chapel.

January 1891 – Jane dies, leaving her estate, including the Lawrence Homestead and the Lawrence Memorial Chapel, to her niece Henrietta Richardson Butler of New York City, granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lawrence.

April 1926 – Henrietta dies, leaving the Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Lawrence Homestead to Adelaide Allerton Willett, a niece of Henrietta's husband. Adelaide, who lives in Somersworth, New Hampshire, sells the Lawrence Homestead but retains the chapel.

October 1972 – Adelaide deeds the chapel and the Lawrence Cemetery to the Elmira-based Chemung County Historical Society. The chapel reportedly had been unused for several years at the time.

1973 – Electricity is installed in the chapel, and it is again used for events such as weddings, baptisms, musical performances and group meetings.

October 2021 – The Chemung County Historical Society deeds the property to the Schuyler County Historical Society, based in Montour Falls. Public use continues.

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Watkins Express, "Memorial Chapel Unique Landmark." Dec. 23, 1936, page 1.

Watkins Express, "Lawrence Memorial Chapel." May 5, 1948, page 7.

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Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

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 1.03k
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.367709 | Longitude: -76.743983 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the historic boundary of the property during the Period of Significance

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Glenda Gephart, additional editing by D. H. Boggs -DHP-NYS OPRHP
organization Schuyler County Historical Society date 2024
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
e-mail _____

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

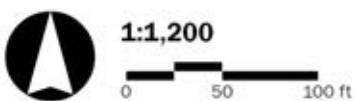
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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.)

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



 Nomination Boundary (1.03 ac)



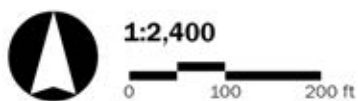
Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N



New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2022

Mapped 08/13/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



 Nomination Boundary (1.03 ac)  Tax Parcels



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Schuyler County Parcel Year: 2023

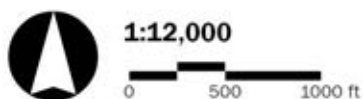
Mapped 08/13/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY

Name of Property

County and State



 Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 08/13/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

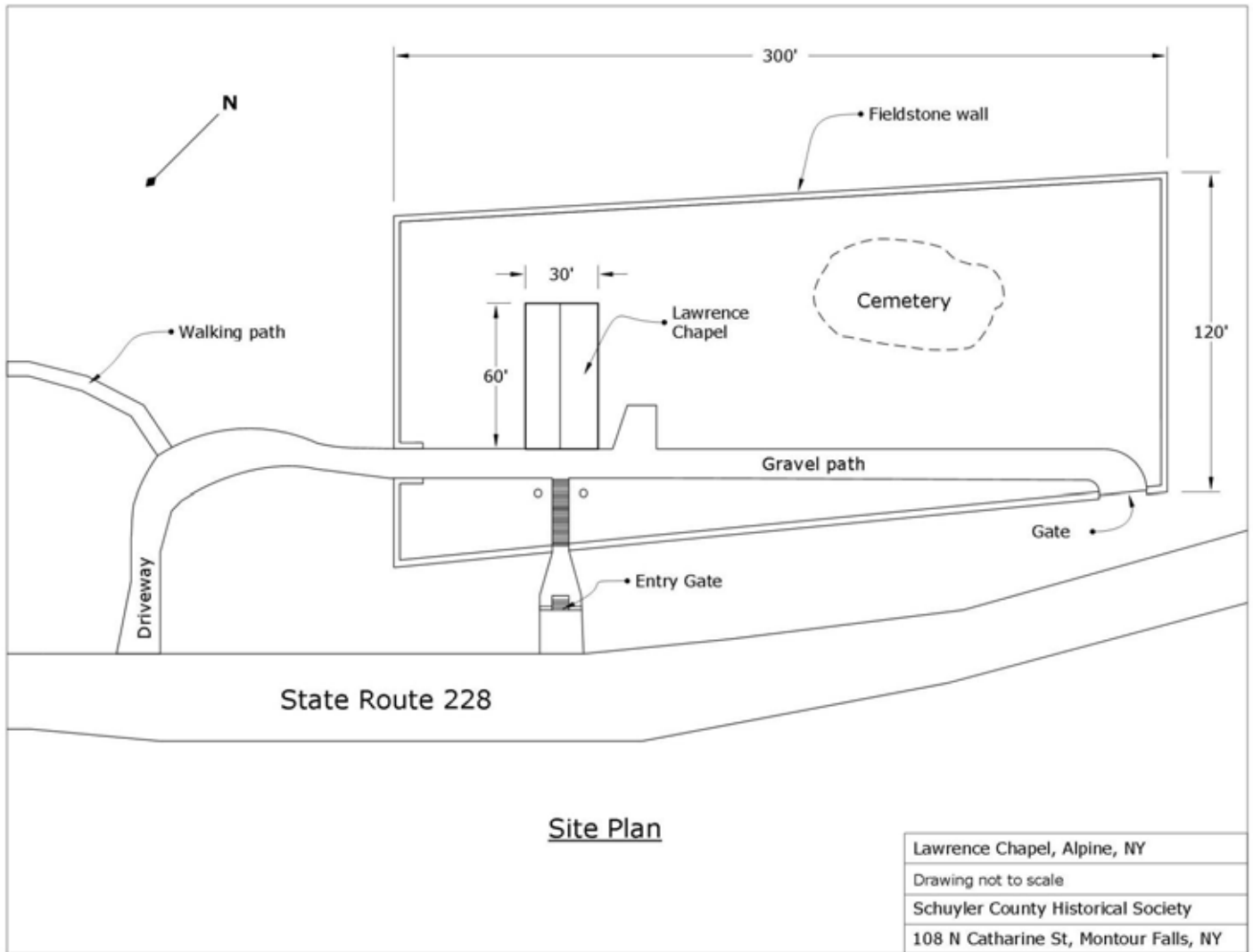


Figure 1: Plan View of Parcel

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

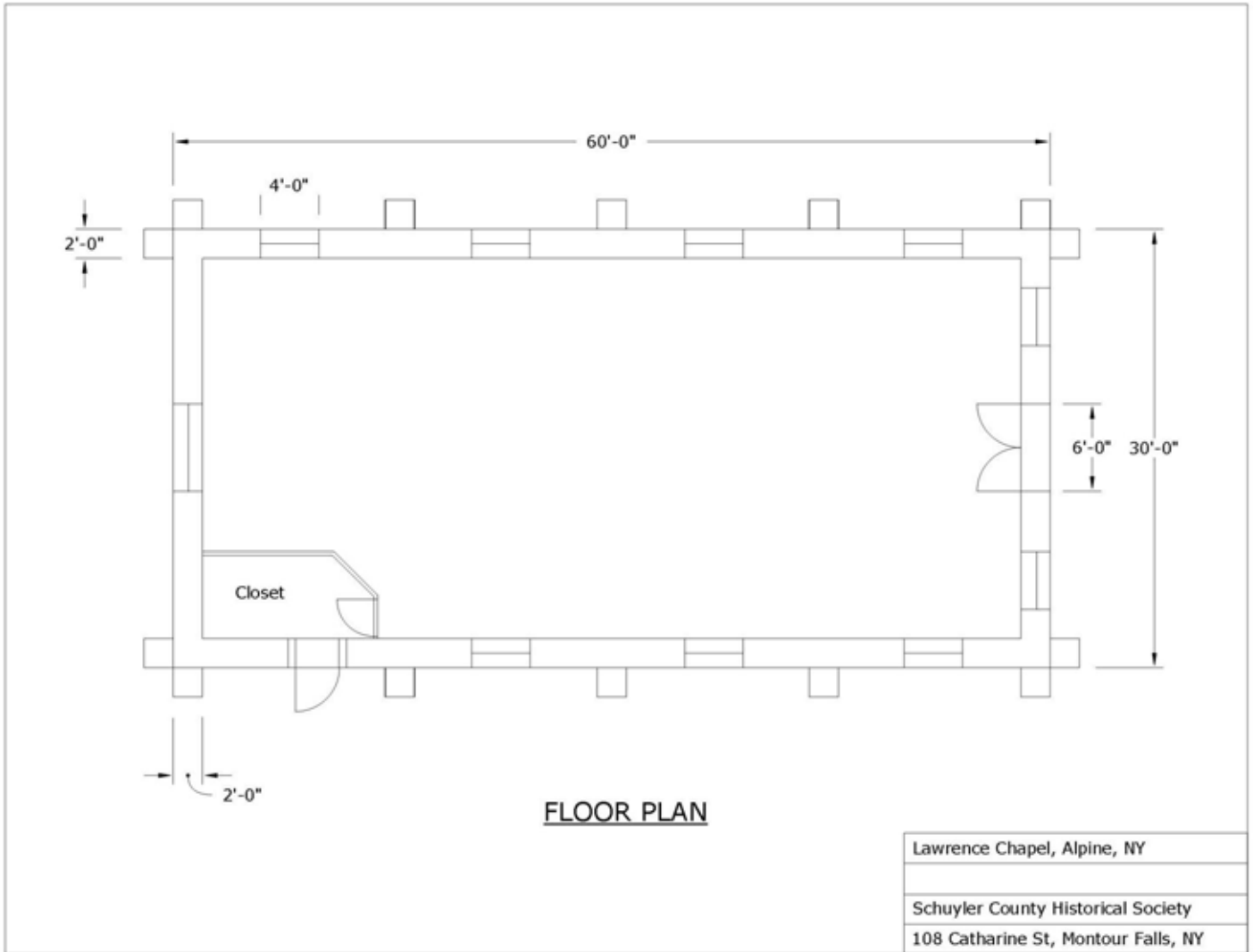


Figure 2: Chapel Floorplan

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



Figure 3: Photograph 1949, View South

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



Figure 4: Drawing pre 1980: View South Southwest

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



Figure 5: Photograph 1980, View North

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity: Catherine

County: Schuyler State: NY

Photographer: Glenda Gephart

Date Photographed:

03-18-22 Photos 0011, 0012, 0015, 0016, 0017

09-16-22 Photos 0004, 0007, 0008, 0019

09-18-22 Photo 0022

09-06-23 Photos 0001, 0002, 0003, 0005, 0006, 0009, 0018, 0021, 0024, 0025

10-01-23 Photo 0010

07-15-24 Photo 0013, 0014, 0020, 0023

0001 of 0025 Chapel, Stair and Perimeter Wall View Southwest

0002 of 0025 Chapel View Southwest

0003 of 0025 Chapel View South

0004 of 0025 View Northwest

0005 of 0025 Exterior View West

0006 of 0025 Exterior View South Showing Date

0007 of 0025 Roof Slate

0008 of 0025 Facade Gable Window

0009 of 0025 Interior From the Front Door

0010 of 0025 Interior View Southeast at Rear Wall

0011 of 0025 Interior View Northwest Toward Entrance

0012 of 0025 Interior Front Window

0013 of 0025 Interior Chapel Window

0014 of 0025 Interior Chapel Window

0015 of 0025 Interior Sconce

0016 of 0025 Pulpit and Memorial Tablets

0017 of 0025 Baptistry

0018 of 0025 West Wall Along SR 228

0019 of 0025 Wall Section

0020 of 0025 Wall Section at Cemetery

0021 of 0025 Cemetery View South

0022 of 0025 Cemetery View South

0023 of 0025 Cemetery View South Cemetery View East with Chapel

0024 of 0025 Abraham Lawrence Memorial View South

0025 of 0025 Memorial Statue View South

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

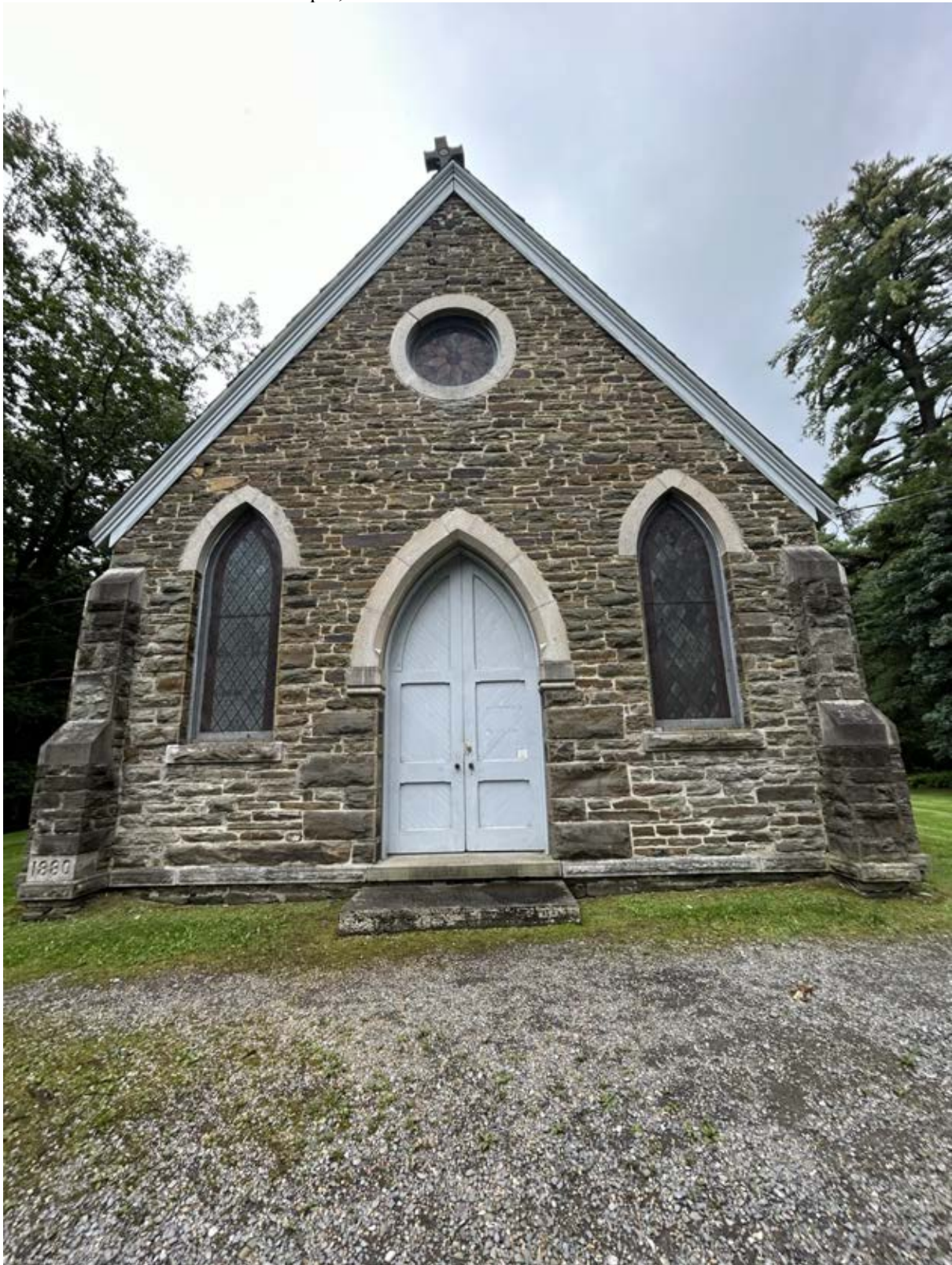
Schuyler County, NY
County and State



Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
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County and State

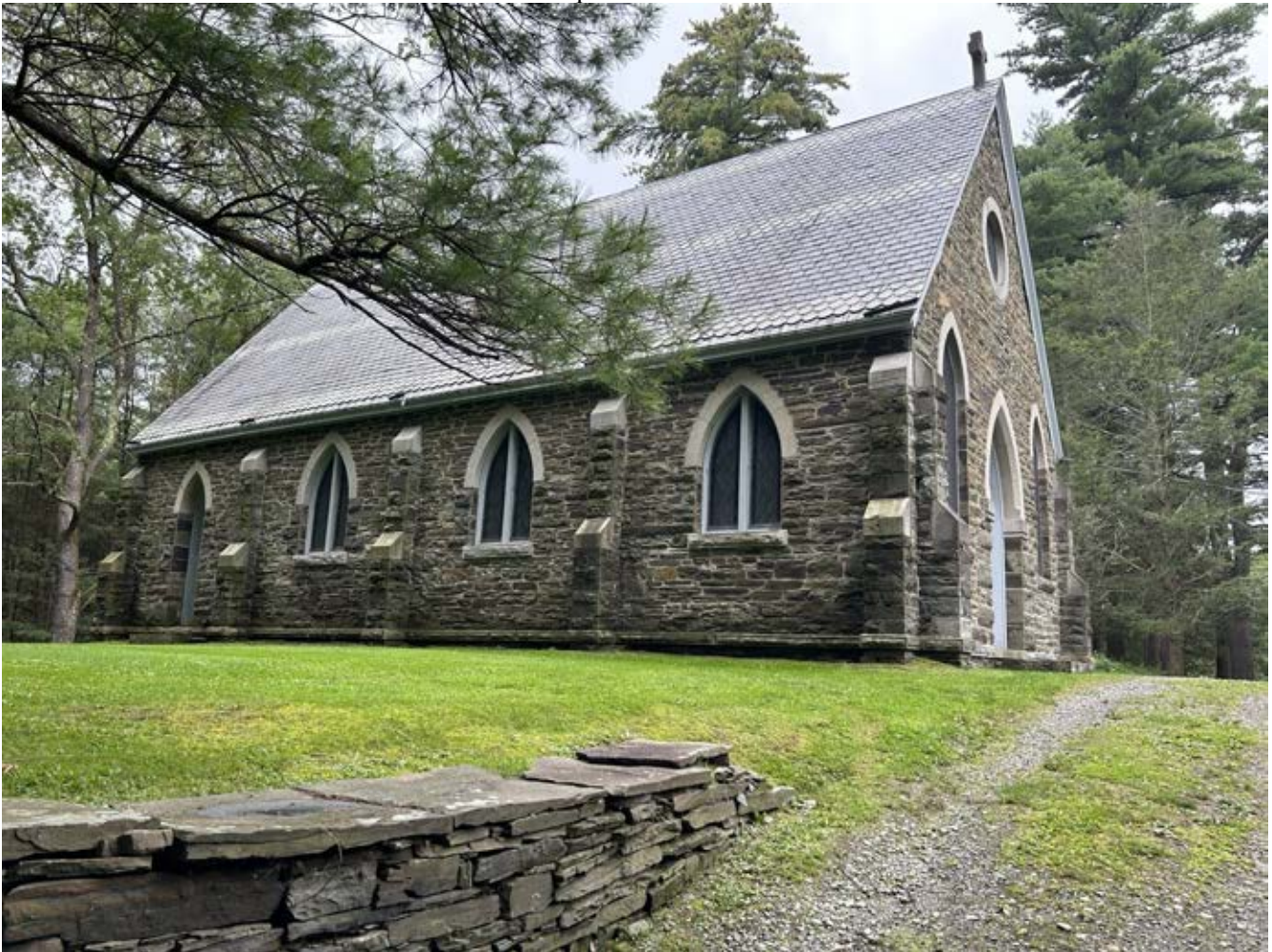
0001 Chapel, Stair and Perimeter Wall View Southwest



Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

0002 Chapel View Southwest



0003 Chapel View South

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0004 View Northwest

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0005 Exterior View West

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0006 Exterior View South Showing Date

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0007 Roof Slate

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



New York_Schuyler_Lawrence Chapel 0008 Facade Gable Window

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0009 Interior From the Front Door

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0010 Interior View Southeast at Rear Wall

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0011 Interior View Northwest Toward Entrance

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0012 Interior Front Window

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0013 Interior Chapel Window

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0014 Interior Chapel Window

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0015 Interior Sconce

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0016 Pulpit and Memorial Tablets

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0017 Baptistry

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0018 West Wall Along SR 228

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0019 Wall Section

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0020 Wall Section at Cemetery

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0021 Cemetery View South

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0022 Cemetery View South

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0023 Cemetery View East with Chapel

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Name of Property



0024 Abraham Lawrence Memorial View South

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State



0025 Memorial Statue

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Lawrence Memorial Chapel and Cemetery DRAFT
Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name N/A
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.