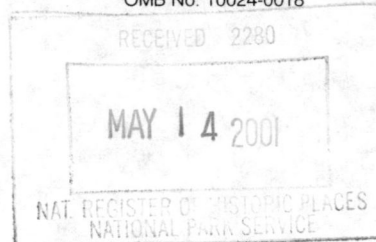


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

673



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number NY Route 9H, east side, north of NY Route 23B [N/A] not for publication

city or town Claverack [N/A] vicinity

state New York code NY county Columbia code 021 zip code 12513

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

Edson H. Ball 6/21/01

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

Narrative Description

The Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack, built in 1767, is located on the east side of NY Route 9H in the hamlet of Claverack, Columbia County, New York, a few miles east of the city of Hudson. The hamlet is a crossroads community, with a wide variety of historic and non-historic residential and commercial buildings located along the north-south running Route 9H and the east-west running Route 23B. The church is about 650 feet north of the intersection of the two roads on a 17.2 acre property, with residential properties and open land located directly adjacent all sides. The church itself (contributing) is situated on a knoll about 75 feet back from and parallel to the road. Two blacktop driveways lead into the property, split into three sections and lead to two parking areas. On the southernmost area of the property is the parsonage (contributing) and a garage (contributing). Between the parsonage and the church is the Christian Education Building (non-contributing). East, west, and north of the church is the cemetery (contributing), which occupies 12.7 acres of the property. Within the cemetery is a stone shed (contributing). Near the northern entrance drive is a sign (not counted) and a 19th-century bell (non-contributing) from Claverack College, that once existed adjacent to the south. A variety of mature deciduous and coniferous trees surround the church, parking areas, and parsonage, while the cemetery has mostly open lawn. This nomination includes four contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, one contributing site, and one non-contributing object.

The church was constructed in stages: the original 1767 building, a tower and entrance bay added in 1828, and a large addition and wings in 1854-55. The exterior and interior of the church is virtually intact from the last modifications in 1854-55, while retaining many original features. The church is cruciform in shape and approximately 70 feet wide and 96 feet long. It is constructed of red brick on a low fieldstone foundation. It is one-story in height, with a high-pitched gambrel roof, shallow boxed cornice, and prominent square semi-engaged tower on the south gable end. The original 1767 section of the building includes only the three-bay long, central part of the building. Only the east and west elevations and part of the south elevation of the original building are visible - the rest is covered by later additions. The original walls are laid up in English bond. The three large, semi-circular, arched openings appear to be original; however, the window sashes are Victorian replacements, c. 1854. These are Early Romanesque Revival in style, double-hung wood sash that are designed to appear to be paired round-arched sash with a roundel above. On the west elevation are the numerals "1767" along the upper part of the wall, purportedly done in iron but more likely done in brick that has been painted. The gambrel roof of the original building has very long lower slopes and flares at the bottom. All of the windows have exterior louvered wood blinds with arched tops. These likely date to the mid-19th century.

The south elevation of the church, the main façade, consists of the exposed outer edges of the original 1767 building and a two-stage central projection consisting of a central, square, engaged bell tower and a

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

three-bay pedimented gable-roof section that projects from the original south wall but is recessed from the outer face of the tower. A tower appears on the drawing of the church on the 1799 map of Claverack, but church records indicate it was added in 1828. Perhaps the earlier tower was actually a belfry that rose from the roof and was removed when the present tower was built. At any rate, the tower and projecting section were clearly later additions as the brickwork is common bond and there are traces of the original oval windows in the gable end of the original building, now partially obscured by the tower. The tower has a central double-door entrance with splayed brick lintel and single round-arched openings on the upper three stories, each covered with a louvered blind. At the fourth story level is evidence of blocked up openings on three sides, while on the north side is a small rectangular window with eight-over-eight double-hung sash. A simple deep cornice caps the tower and supports the wood belfry, which is square in shape and has paired fluted Doric columns at the corners flanking rusticated round-arched openings in the open belfry, and a dome-shaped roof with tall pointed finial. The bell was cast by Meneely & Co. of West Troy, New York, and was installed in 1879. Flanking the tower, in the other projecting section of the south elevation, are two entrances with brick segmental arches and double six-panel doors. These are the main entrances to the church.

The 70-foot long north elevation of the church is all part of the 1854-55 addition, which extended the original building about 30 feet and added transept-like wings on the east and west sides. The design of the addition incorporated elements of the original building, including the brick construction (although in common bond), gambrel roof with boxed cornice, and long windows with brick round arches. On the ends of the wings are single openings with a door at the ground level and multi-light, double-hung sash above. On the north elevation is a projecting apse in the central bay, two small exterior brick chimneys, and a single window in each bay of the wings. In the gable end are two small oval windows that were likely moved here from the gable end of the original building.

The double doors in the front of the tower lead into a vestibule with two sets of stairs that provide access to the balconies in the sanctuary and up into the belfry. The two sets of doors flanking the tower lead into small vestibules that are part of the 1828 addition. Additional pairs of double doors lead into the sanctuary. All of these six-panel doors appear to date to the 1828 period. The sanctuary is one large open space with a high barrel-vaulted ceiling. It is unknown if this is the shape of the original 1767 ceiling or from a later remodeling. An examination of the framing system will likely reveal this. The room has plaster-over-lath walls and ceiling, with simple woodwork dating from various remodelings. Most of the surfaces are painted white. The sanctuary has two aisles flanked by rows of pews having paneled ends with curved tops and paneled doors. The pews are likely early-19th century in origin, perhaps from a remodeling known to have occurred in 1816, but were altered and added to in the 1854-55 enlargement. The pulpit and choir loft date from 1854-55. The raised pulpit, centered at the south end of the room, is set within a niche that is framed with paired pilasters supporting a semi-circular pediment. Stairs with S-curved Greek Revival newels lead up from either side of the pulpit. The choir loft, centered on the south end of the room, is also raised, and has the same S-curved newels as

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Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

the pulpit. The Gothic wood case and pipes of the original pipe organ are located along the south wall of the choir loft. Two balconies supported by decorative cast-iron columns, run along the east and west walls of the sanctuary, with double doors at the south end leading to stairs in the bell tower. The balconies date to an 1816 remodeling of the interior. In 1854-55, it is likely the cast-iron columns were added and the balconies were extended into the east and west wings, with a 90 degree curve to accommodate the new spaces. Lighting fixtures in the sanctuary are modern and the floors are carpeted. There are several 19th century marble memorial plaques along the north wall, commemorating various pastors of the church.

The parsonage (contributing) is a Greek Revival frame residence built in 1844, and recently received vinyl sided over the original clapboards. Two stories in height, it is three bays wide with a pedimented front gable and single-bay open entrance porch in the northernmost bay. The porch has square piers and originally extended across all three bays. Two-bay one-story wings, deeply recessed from the main block, are located on both the north and south sides of the house. The east elevation, or back of the house, has a two-story porch. The lower portion is open and has several wooden stairs leading to the upper level which is partially enclosed. There is a door on the north end of the lower level that opens into the main room of the basement, which contains an open fireplace. There are several side rooms off the main room. The side room near the door contains a hand pump. Going through a small hallway one finds the staircase leading to the first floor of the parsonage. There is a staircase leading from this hallway to the second floor. In addition to the study and kitchen in the wings, the first floor also contains the parlor and dining room. A small powder room has been installed on the first floor. A staircase leading to the attic is found on the second floor. All of the windows were replaced in 2000, in a type in keeping with the original six-over-six sash windows. Behind the parsonage is a one-story frame garage (contributing) with a hip roof. It dates to the early 20th century.

The Christian Education Building (non-contributing) was designed by Albany architect Charles Schade and was completed in 1966. With its brick construction and simple Colonial Revival form, it harmonizes well with the main church.

The cemetery (contributing) is 12.7 acres in size, surrounding the church on the west, north and east sides. It contains a complete catalogue of types of gravestones from the 18th century to the present. Of note are several stone-fronted family vaults built into the hillside on the west and north side of the church as well as a large number of particularly fine marble headstones from the early 19th century. Just north of the church is a small stone storage shed (contributing) likely dating from c. 1900. Most of the cemetery is laid out in a series of regular rows, with several dirt roads accessing various sections. An attached list identifies the numerous soldiers and sailors buried in the cemetery.

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance:

1767-1879

Significant Dates:

1767; 1828; 1854-55

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

Strong, Solomon (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack is both architecturally and historically significant. It is architecturally significant as a rare surviving example of Dutch Colonial/Georgian ecclesiastical architecture in Columbia County. Built in 1767 and subsequently enlarged and remodeled, it exhibits the hallmark of its style, including a gambrel roof, English bond brick construction, and date numerals set into the brick, as well as fine features of the Federal period - the tower - and Victorian modifications such as the windows. In addition to the church are a 19th century parsonage house and a large cemetery that contains a fine collection of gravestones from the 18th through the 20th centuries. The historical significance of the church, organized in 1716, is derived from its influence in the broader life of the community during the colonial period and the early years of the Republic. An important early pastor of the church founded the nearby Washington Seminary, later known as the Hudson River Institute and Claverack College, providing education for young men and women some of whom became important local, state, and national leaders in the middle of the 19th century. The Reformed Dutch Church constituted the centerpiece of community life for the village of Claverack and the surrounding area. Since its completion in 1767, the Reformed Dutch Church has been a significant visual landmark in the rural township of Claverack that lies in the center of Columbia County. Its association with the settlement of the area and its uninterrupted use as a spiritual center contribute to the complex's local significance. A discussion of the architectural context of the church, with its combination of Dutch and English forms, is provided in the cover document for the Architectural and Historic Resources of the Hamlet of Claverack Multiple Property Submission. The period of significance, 1767 to 1879, was chosen to include the original construction through the last major alteration of the church, the installation of the present bell in 1879.

Claverack was included in the purchase made by the Patroon Killaeen Van Rensselaer in 1630 and was subject to conditions of Rensselaerwyck, later being incorporated into the lower Van Rensselaer manor. The hamlet of Claverack is the earliest settlement in the township. The early Dutch came to the Hudson River Valley to live prosperously by following their occupation of farming in the fertile soil along the river. The settlers of Claverack were among the first to organize themselves into an independent church, in 1716. The territory covered Hudson, Stockport, Greenport, and as far east as Hillsdale. Claverack served as a preaching station for nearly twelve years. The first church was built in 1727 near the site of the first courthouse on the north corner of routes 23B and Old Lane. The congregation continued to increase as a result of Palatines moving to the area from Germantown (Zabriskie). On February 13, 1767, land was deeded to the consistory by Johannes Van Rensselaer for the purpose of building the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Claverack (Indenture), sometimes called the Van Rensselaer Church. The building was dedicated November 8, 1767 (Hageman). A receipt dated November 1, 1767, from Solomon Strong indicates he was the builder of the church. There remains the question whether the bricks were brought from Holland. A tradition in the Van Rensselaer

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Section 7 Page 2

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

three-bay pedimented gable-roof section that projects from the original south wall but is recessed from the outer face of the tower. A tower appears on the drawing of the church on the 1799 map of Claverack, but church records indicate it was added in 1828. Perhaps the earlier tower was actually a belfry that rose from the roof and was removed when the present tower was built. At any rate, the tower and projecting section were clearly later additions as the brickwork is common bond and there are traces of the original oval windows in the gable end of the original building, now partially obscured by the tower. The tower has a central double-door entrance with splayed brick lintel and single round-arched openings on the upper three stories, each covered with a louvered blind. At the fourth story level is evidence of blocked up openings on three sides, while on the north side is a small rectangular window with eight-over-eight double-hung sash. A simple deep cornice caps the tower and supports the wood belfry, which is square in shape and has paired fluted Doric columns at the corners flanking rusticated round-arched openings in the open belfry, and a dome-shaped roof with tall pointed finial. The bell was cast by Meneely & Co. of West Troy, New York, and was installed in 1879. Flanking the tower, in the other projecting section of the south elevation, are two entrances with brick segmental arches and double six-panel doors. These are the main entrances to the church.

The 70-foot long north elevation of the church is all part of the 1854-55 addition, which extended the original building about 30 feet and added transept-like wings on the east and west sides. The design of the addition incorporated elements of the original building, including the brick construction (although in common bond), gambrel roof with boxed cornice, and long windows with brick round arches. On the ends of the wings are single openings with a door at the ground level and multi-light, double-hung sash above. On the north elevation is a projecting apse in the central bay, two small exterior brick chimneys, and a single window in each bay of the wings. In the gable end are two small oval windows that were likely moved here from the gable end of the original building.

The double doors in the front of the tower lead into a vestibule with two sets of stairs that provide access to the balconies in the sanctuary and up into the belfry. The two sets of doors flanking the tower lead into small vestibules that are part of the 1828 addition. Additional pairs of double doors lead into the sanctuary. All of these six-panel doors appear to date to the 1828 period. The sanctuary is one large open space with a high barrel-vaulted ceiling. It is unknown if this is the shape of the original 1767 ceiling or from a later remodeling. An examination of the framing system will likely reveal this. The room has plaster-over-lath walls and ceiling, with simple woodwork dating from various remodelings. Most of the surfaces are painted white. The sanctuary has two aisles flanked by rows of pews having paneled ends with curved tops and paneled doors. The pews are likely early-19th century in origin, perhaps from a remodeling known to have occurred in 1816, but were altered and added to in the 1854-55 enlargement. The pulpit and choir loft date from 1854-55. The raised pulpit, centered at the south end of the room, is set within a niche that is framed with paired pilasters supporting a semi-circular pediment. Stairs with S-curved Greek Revival newels lead up from either side of the pulpit. The choir loft, centered on the south end of the room, is also raised, and has the same S-curved newels as

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

extended to the north end extending both east and west adding 20 or 30 feet in length and changing the external and internal appearance of the north end of the sanctuary. The raised pulpit in a domed- shaped or barrel -shaped recession was placed in the center between the two wings and the pews in the main part of the sanctuary were turned to face north toward the pulpit. Doors leading to the cemetery were built at each end of each wing. Pews were also added in the wings for the Elders and the Deacons to sit and face the pulpit. The choir loft was built in the south end between the two aisles. A gallery was to run all around the side of the new part except the north end. The gallery is supported by cast iron columns with bases that are four inches in diameter. The contract called for shakes, floor beams 3x12, rafters and collar beams that were to be covered with good sound hemlock boards laid edge to edge and nailed with 10" nails. The extension was to be roofed with the best quality white pine shingles. A cornice was to run all the way around the building and be made of white pine. Windows were to have good sashes and hung with cords and weights and to be as good as windows in Claverack Institute. The main floor was to be constructed of cement and well seasoned spruce plank. There were to be good rolling blinds put on all windows and painted French green. All woodwork and columns were to be painted with two coats of white lead paint. The pew rails were to be varnished (1854-55 specifications). Prior to 1780 worshippers depended solely upon foot stoves for warmth in cold weather, so hinged doors were put on the pews to help keep the heat in and the drafts out (Judson). The first tin stove was used in the church in 1810 and was placed on a pedestal three feet from the floor and the stove pipe was vented through one of the windows (Hageman). The original organ was installed in 1867. A pipe organ was installed in 1872 and was reconditioned in 1940. An Allen Electric Organ was installed in 1959. On June 1, 1930, electric lights were first used in the church (Coulbourn). The electric fixtures are in the form of old oil lamps with glass chimneys. The latest organ was dedicated in April, 2000. Pipes of the original organ are still in existence and visible in the rear of the choir loft.

The appearance of the sanctuary has not changed since 1855 and only cosmetic repairs such as painting, roof repairs, etc. have been made. The varnish on the pew railings is now painted white. A blue-green carpet was installed in 1955 (Coulbourn). A bell weighing 1,500 pounds was added to the tower in 1879. It was cast in West Troy, New York, now Watervliet, at Meneely & Company. A toggle switch enabling the bell to be rung electrically and maintenance work was done in 1958. Church records do not reveal the exact dates when central heating was installed.

On December 10, 1844, a Norman Pease received payment for drawing plans and specifications for the present parsonage house (Agreement, 1844). A house of similar architectural style in the hamlet of Claverack is "Oakledge," the Rev. Dr. Elbert Porter House (National Register listed), located nearby on the west side of the intersection of NY 23B and NY 9H.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

The cemetery surrounding the church is a significant document of the history of the church and locality, from the first burials around the time the church was constructed to the present. Some of the old part extends along the north and east boundaries of the church property. Many old markers are of sandstone quarried nearby and carved by local, highly skilled Dutch stonecutters. Slate stones were carved by poorer families and for young men killed during the anti-rent wars in which Claverack played a major roll. The stones were probably carved by relatives, friends, or neighbors of the deceased. As one surveys the cemetery, one sees ornate marble stones, several vaults, as well as slate markers probably cut by barely literate, unskilled craftsmen (Devine). The inscriptions show love and devotion to the deceased and were a way for the townsfolk to express their grieving. From slaves to statesmen, a Bunker Hill hero, and the wife of Robert Fulton of steamboat fame, the weathered grave markers have a permanent place in the history of Claverack and the country. Among the more important people buried in the cemetery are:

John Rutsen Van Rensselaer, born in Claverack in 1767 and a leading Federalist, was sent to the State assembly nine times, serving as speaker in 1812. He was called out to defend New York City and after the hostilities ceased he was appointed Secretary of State in 1814. He was an influential member of the Constitutional Convention in 1821 and was an important factor in most of the conclusions reached by the convention. He died in 1835 at the age of 68.

General Samuel Blachley Webb (1753-1807), a hero of the American Revolution. Webb initially led a militia company from Wethersfield, Connecticut, that joined the Boston army. He was wounded at Bunker Hill and in June 1776 became the Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to George Washington, serving in that capacity until January 1777. He was at the Battle of Long Island, was wounded at the Battles of White Plains and Trenton, and was captured by the British in December 1777, being exchanged a year later. After the war, he moved to Claverack, where he lived until his death.

A simple inscription for "Harriet Livingston Dale, whose death occurred March 24, 1826 at age 41," is found on the gravestone of the wife of Robert Fulton. Following the death of Robert Fulton, Harriet remarried and moved to England where she died. Her body was later returned to Claverack.

The Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack remains in continuous use as a house of worship since it was erected in 1767 and is the oldest institutional building in Columbia County. At the present time there are approximately 200 members. The church today reflects the history and growth of the rural village of Claverack of which it has been the center of spiritual and social activity. It has been preserved and enhanced by a very caring, generous, and respectful congregation and community.

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Section 9 Page 1

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

Bibliography

- Boatner, Mark Mayo III. Encyclopedia of the American Revolution. New York: David McKay Co., 1974.
- "Claverack College Harbors Colorful 123-Year History." Hudson Register-Star. (unknown date)
- "Claverack Dutch Reformed Church." Hudson Register-Star, October 18, 1957.
- "Claverack Churchyard Holds Key to the Past." Chatham Courier, September 18, 1958.
- Divine, Albert L. Columbia County, New York, Gravestone Inscriptions, VII-XV. Rhinebeck, New York: Kinship, 1991.
- Gebhard, Elizabeth L. The Parsonage Between Two Manors. Hudson: The Hudson Press, 1925.
- Judson, Mrs. Russell. "Historic Claverack Church Observes 200th Anniversary." (from unknown newspaper)
- Piwonka, Ruth, and Roderic H. Blackburn. A Visible Heritage: Columbia County, New York, A History in Art and Architecture. Hensonville, NY: Black Dome Press, 1996.
- Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack records

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	604864	4675659	4	18	604429	4675552
2	18	604790	4675552	5	18	604455	4675832
3	18	604485	4675543	6	18	604701	4675826

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title contact: Peter D. Shaver (see continuation sheet)

organization New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date February 5, 2001

street & number P.O. Box 189, Peebles Island telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
 A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
 Please note: the date marks on the front of the photographs are incorrect. Photos taken 9/2000

Additional items: List of Honored Dead Soldiers and Sailors Buried Claverack Reformed Church Cemetery
 1873 Beers map of Claverack hamlet
 Floor plan of church

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

name _____

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. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack are shown by a heavy line on the attached site map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the boundaries that are historically associated with the property during the period of significance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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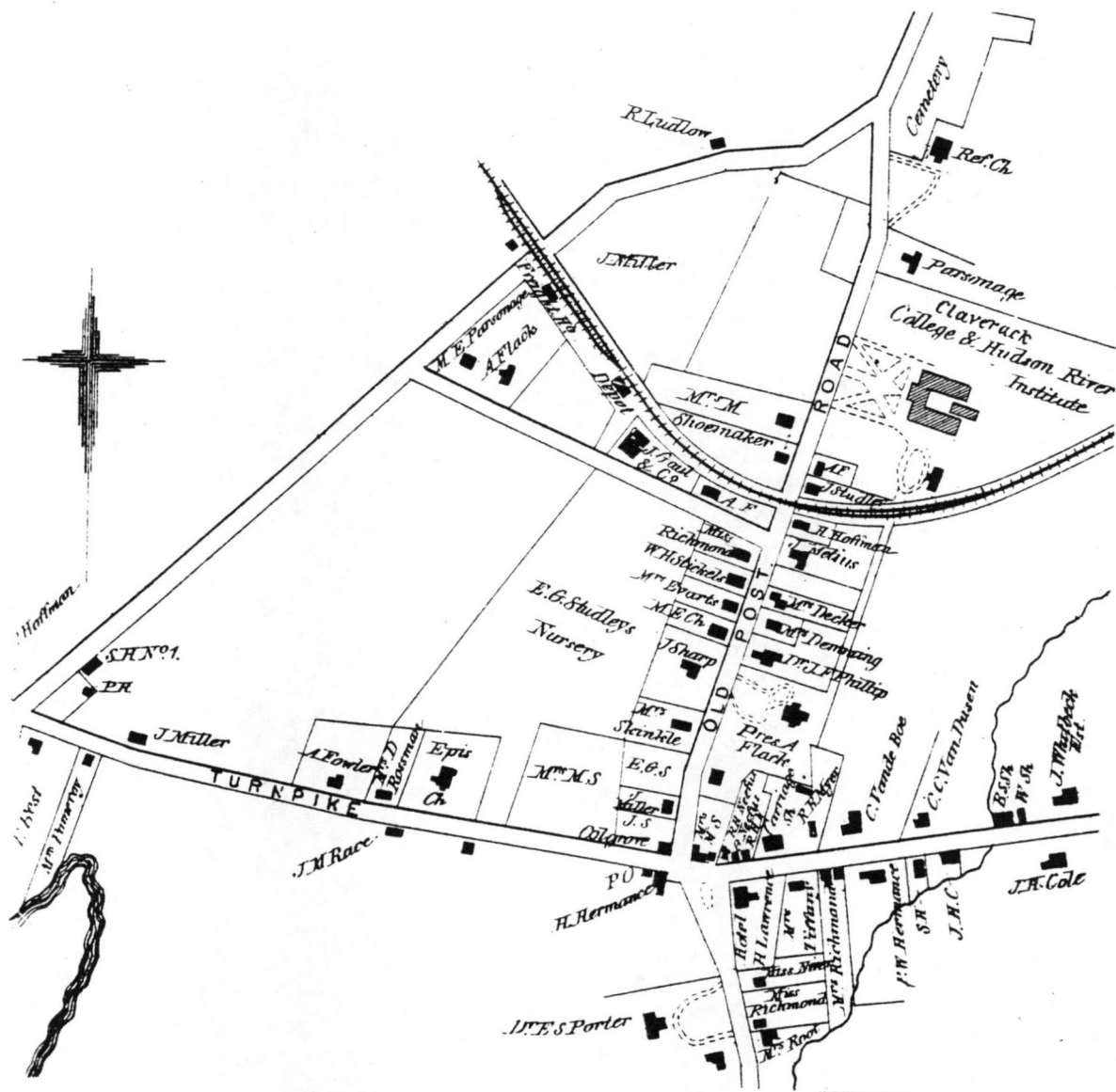
Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Columbia County, New York

Draft nomination prepared by:

Mary Hallenbeck
Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, NY 12513

Edited by:

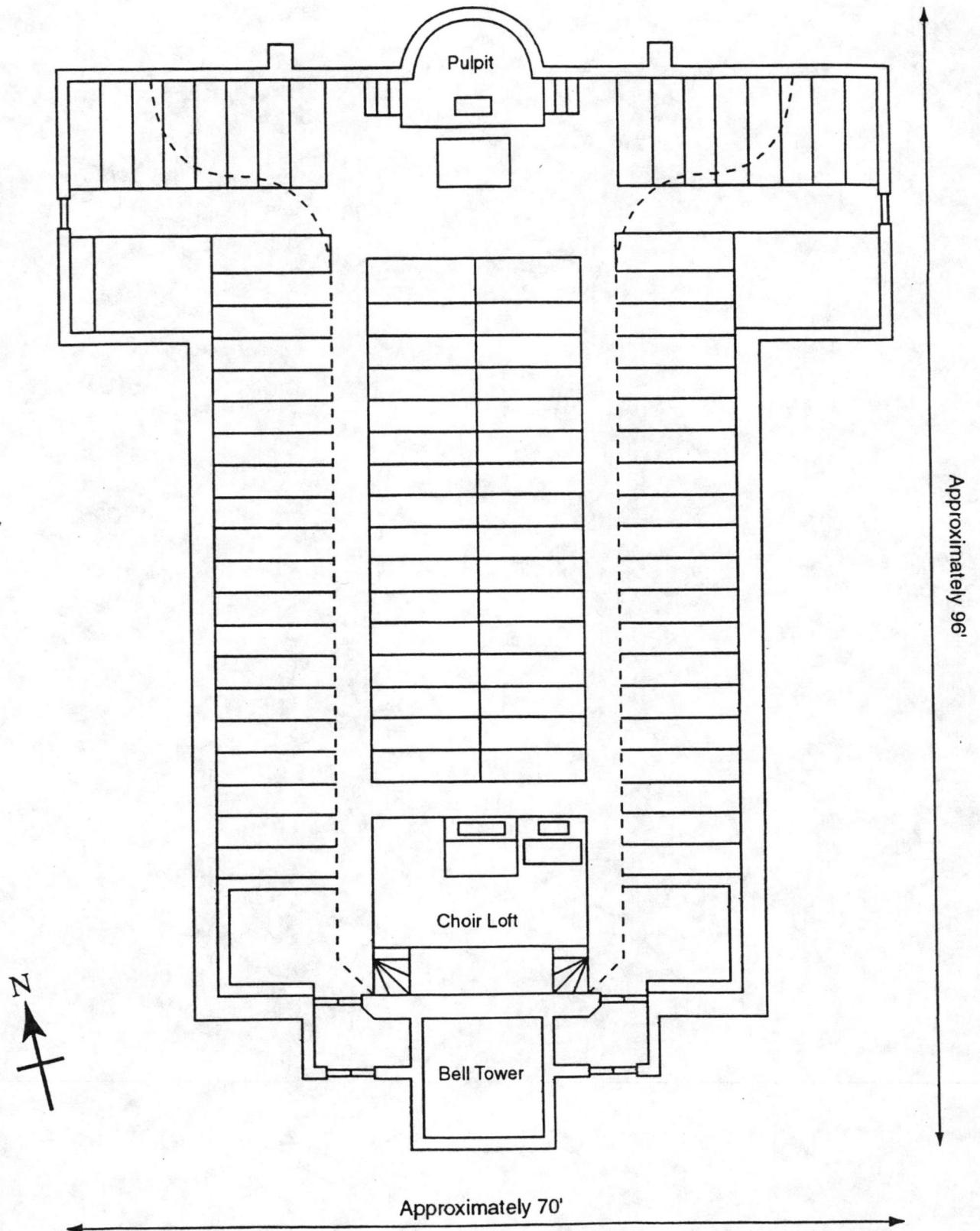
Peter Shaver, NYSHPO



Atlas of Columbia County, New York. Philadelphia: D.G. Beers & Co., 1873.

View of hamlet of Claverack, showing Reformed Dutch Church, Cemetery, and Parsonage at upper right. Claverack College and the railroad are no longer in existence.

The Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack, New York
Sanctuary



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
NAME:

MULTIPLE Claverack MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 5/14/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/05/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/21/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/29/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000673

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/21/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



82 5 10

P 041 NINE-BIGLEY COPYRIGHT

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY
View: front of church, facing northwest
Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000
Neg: NYSITPO
Photo # 1 of 12



P 041113---BAGLEY COPYRIGHT

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY
View: steeple, facing north
Photo by: Peter Shover, 9/2000
Neg: NY5HP0
Photo # 2 of 12



Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY

View: east elevation, facing southwest

Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000

Neg: NYSHP

Photo ~~eg~~ # 3 of 12



1

7

6

7

1995 5 28

P 041 NNNB ---BAGLEY COPYRIGHT

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY

View: west elevation, facing east

Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000

Neg: N4SHP0

Photo # 4 of 12



Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack

Claverack, Columbia County, NY

View: cemetery and north and west elevations of
Church, facing southeast

Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000

Neg: N45470

Photo # 5 of 12



Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack

Claverack, Columbia County, NY

View: cemetery and north elevation of church,
facing south

Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000

Neg: NYSITPO

Photo # 6 of 12



5 28

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY
View: education bldg. (non-contr.), facing east
Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000
Neg: NYSHPO
Photo # 7 of 12



89 5 28

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY

View: parsonage & garage, facing southeast

Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000

Neg: NYSHPD

Photo # 8 of 12



528

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY
View: main sanctuary, facing north
Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000
Neg: NYSAPO
Photo # 9 of 12



Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY

View: main sanctuary, facing south

Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000

Neg: N15HPO

Photo # 10 of 12



1927

CONGREGATION OF THE
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST
AND THE LATTER DAY
SAINTS
1840 - 1844
MEMBER OF THE
FIRST CHURCH OF
CHRIST AND THE LATTER
DAY SAINTS
1840 - 1844

P 041 NINE...BESLEY COPYRIGHT

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, NY
View: 1855 west wing, facing west
Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000
Neg: NYSHPD
photo # 11 of 12



825 14

WAGLEY COPYRIGHT

Reformed Dutch Church of Claverack
Claverack, Columbia County, Ny

View: stairs to pulpit, facing north

Photo by: Peter Shaver, 9/2000

Neg: NYSHPD

Photo # 12 of 12

P 041



REFORMED DUTCH
CHURCH OF CLAVERACK
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NY
Claverack quad
Scale 1:24,000
Zone 18

	Easting	Northing
①	604864	4675659
②	604790	4675552
③	604485	4675543
④	604429	4675552
⑤	604455	4675832
⑥	604701	4675826



Published by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

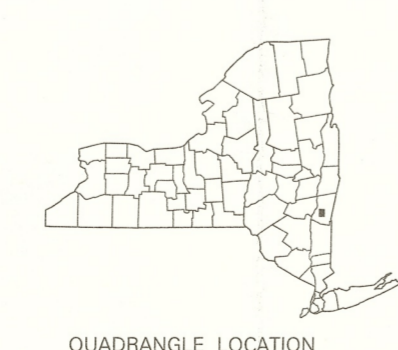
Map base from 1960 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Map revisions made using aerial photographs dated 1993, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil and public land boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features.

Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.

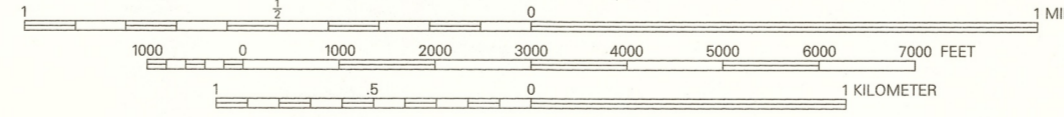
Correspondence concerning this and other Department of Transportation maps should be directed to: Map Information Section, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Building 4, Room 105, Albany, New York 12232-0415.

Revisions by C.H. Ziel



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24 000



Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American Datum

To place on the 1983 North American Datum, move the projection lines 10 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.

1000-meter ticks based on the New York State Transverse Mercator projection /grid.

Between 72° and 76° West Longitude, this projection is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator projection /grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 76° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18.

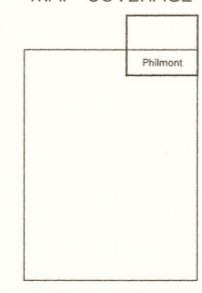
The scale of this map has been adjusted by its projection scale factor in order to maintain true 1:24,000 scale. The Transverse Mercator projection scale factor at this quadrangle location is 0.9997.

10,000-foot ticks based on the New York State Plane Coordinate System, East Zone.

1995 magnetic declination is approximately 14.0° West.

Control and spot elevations shown to the nearest foot.

INDEX TO 1:6000 (1"=800') MAP COVERAGE



BOUNDARIES:

- State
- County
- Town or City
- Incorporated Village
- State / Federal Land

ROADS:

Posted Touring Route: Interstate

U.S.

State

County

State Highway (SH) number and limit

County road

Interchange number

Divided: Wide mall

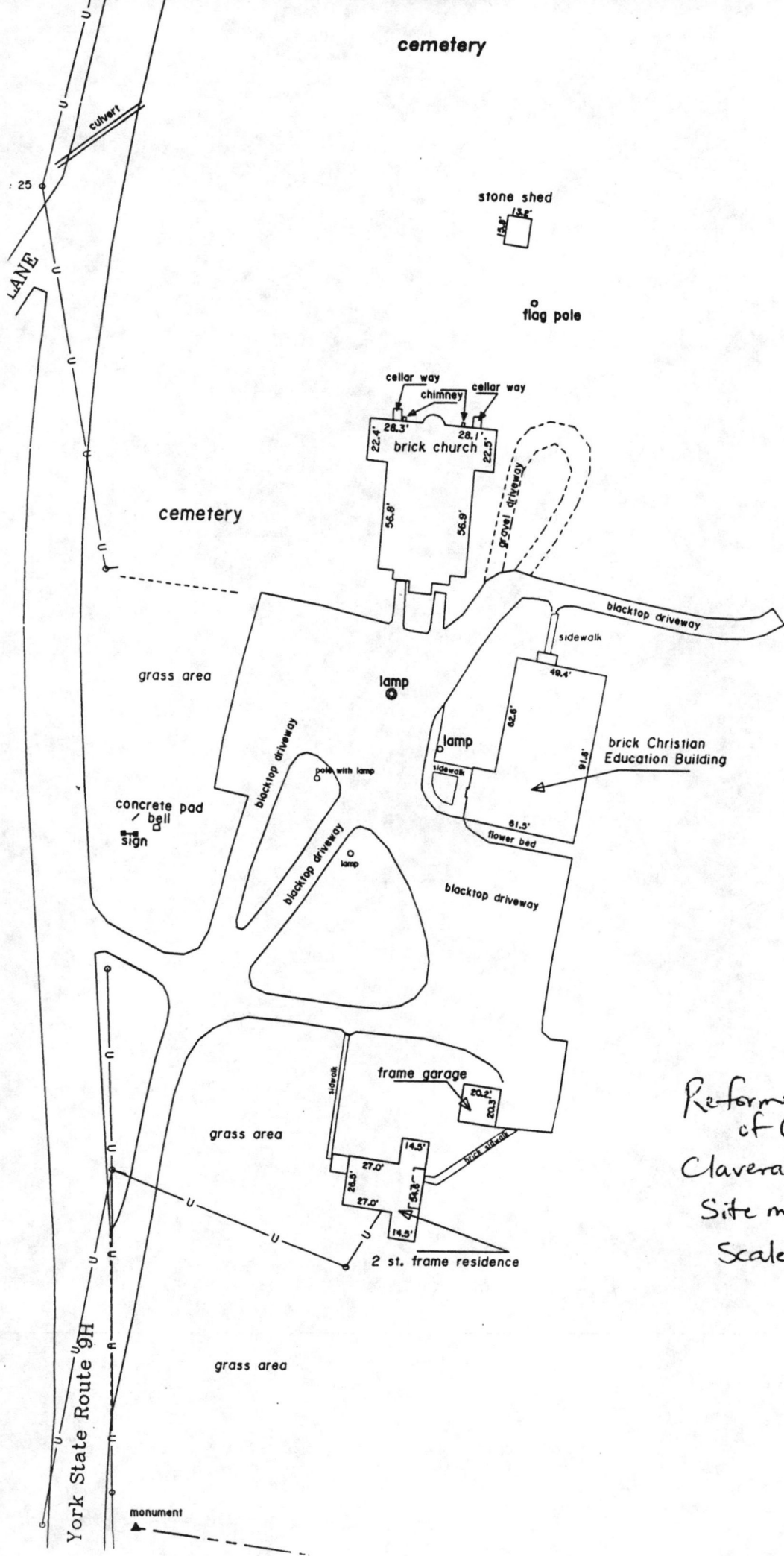
Narrow mall or barrier

Undivided: 4 or more lanes

Less than 4 lanes

Vehicle track; trail

Contours, at 10-foot intervals, shown unrevised from 1960 U.S. Geological Survey map. Datum is mean sea level.



Reformed Dutch Church
 of Claverack
 Claverack, Columbia County, New York
 Site map (Ihlenburg, 10/2000)
 Scale 1 inch = approx. 70 feet

