

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 14 1985  
date entered SEP 12 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Livingston Memorial Church and Burial Ground

and/or common

2. Location

street & number County Route 10 and Wire Road not for publication

city, town Linlithgo vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Columbia code 021

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA <input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Livingston Memorial Church at Linlithgo

street & number RD #2

city, town Germantown vicinity of state New York 12526

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Columbia County Clerk's Office

street & number Court Street

city, town Hudson state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title New York Statewide Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes  no

date June 1981 federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records NYS Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Albany state New York 12238

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

x

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Livingston Memorial Church is located at the intersection of County Route 10 and Wire Road in the hamlet of Linlithgo, Columbia County, New York. County Route 10 follows the route laid out in the seventeenth century connecting the original Livingston manor house, the site of which is approximately one mile west of the church where the Roeliff Jansen Kill empties into the Hudson River, and extensive family lands in the eastern part of county. Wire Road was a farm road established in the early eighteenth century and in about 1793 was incorporated into the course of the Albany - New York Post Road which was rerouted at this time to carry mail to the city of Hudson. Three other major Livingston houses, Teviotdale (listed on NR 1979), Hermitage (now demolished) and Richmond Hill, are located on Wire Road.

The Livingston Memorial Church is situated on 1.34 acres of land, a part of the original twenty-acre lot deeded to the church in 1721 and reserved for the use of a school master and/or the clerk or reader of the church. The balance of the land has been subdivided and no longer relates to the church property. In the church yard to the rear of structure is a small cemetery of thirty-nine stones which is a contributing component of the historic resource. The nomination includes three historic features: one building and two sites.

The existing church was erected in 1870 on the site of the 1721 church and above the Livingston family burial crypt established in 1727. It is a rectangular structure, forty-eight-feet long and twenty-four-feet wide, constructed with load bearing brick masonry walls (photos 1-4). The church is oriented on an east-west axis with a raised seam metal gable roof and the facade and principal entry on the west gable end. A gable-roofed vestibule projects from the west facade at the entrance. In about 1890, a square tower was added to the building at the northwest corner flush with the west elevation. Additional vault space was created in the basement of the tower.

The use of common bond creates a severe exterior surface relieved by sandstone banding at the water table and window sill. Apertures formed by Gothic arches are neatly demarcated by brickwork laid perpendicular to the arching line. Three-dimensional masonry surrounding the arches, denticulation at the eaves, and the crenellated parapet of the tower are the only modest decorations (photo 5). Simple patterns are neatly executed and form a delicate edging that is consistent with the woodwork characteristic of Gothic Revival frame structures.

The church has four Gothic-arched windows on the south side and three on the north. A fourth window on the north side was altered to a doorway leading into the tower addition. At the east end, a round window with a seventy-five-inch diameter is centered high in the gable wall (photo 3). This window was installed in 1899. Below it are flanking arched windows that correspond to a pair in the west elevation of the church. On the facade, the church is entered up five stone steps with brick risers and through a small protruding vestibule of six by seven feet (interior dimension). At the ridge of the one-story vestibule is a wooden Celtic cross.

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The tower, with interior plan measuring fifteen feet by fourteen feet, is as tall as the ridgeline of the chapel. It is seated on a raised, cut-stone basement (photos 1&4). Single arch-topped windows are centrally located on the lower level of the three exposed elevations (the opening on the north elevation is blind) and pairs of tall lancets, infilled with louvered panels, pierce the upper level. A brick belt course extends across the three elevations at the top of the lower level windows. Protruding brick bands also mark the pointed arches of the lancets. The tower roof is flat, concealed by a crenellated brick parapet.

The base of the interior walls is sheathed with varnished wainscoting four feet, eight inches high (photos 6&7). Wooden pews are furnished with seat cushions. To the left of the altar, in the northeast corner of the church, is a nine by seven foot choir gallery formed of the wood wainscoting. This gallery is raised on a platform that extends across the center of the church providing elevation for the center pulpit, two high back chairs, a marble baptismal font, and an oak communion table. The choir gallery was built in 1874 at the same time that the original center aisle of the church was changed to the present double aisle arrangement. Church minutes of April 18, 1874 indicate that a committee was appointed to superintend this work as well as the alteration of the pews necessary to create the side aisles. Other alterations to the building are a pressed-metal ceiling installed in 1939, electricity installed in April 1942, and a hot air oil burner placed in a small furnace room built outside of the structure at the junction of the tower and north wall in 1961. Formerly the church was lighted with a centrally hung lamp and single front and side lamps with reflectors and was heated with two wood stoves.

The principal ornamentation in the church are its windows. The pointed-arched openings contain primarily opaque glass; each window contains a floral motif at the top of the arch and each is executed in a different color glass (photo 8). Four of the arched windows--the pair at either side of the altar and the ones in side walls in the northeast and southeast corners nearest the altar--have a circle in the center of the window. These center circles contain different religious motifs: a dove, a stork nesting with three of its young, an open Bible, and a crown. Three of these windows are dedicated to the memory of family members; it seems likely that the fourth also had been placed in memory--but the panel of painted glass that identifies the dedication on the other windows is opaque glass here. The family members are George S. Livingston (dove), Walter T. Livingston (1772-1827) and his wife Elizabeth presented by their daughter Mrs. Jane Sanders (1804-1871) (Bible), and James S. Livingston (1769-1837) and his wife Mary. Centered high above the altar is the large round window dedicated to the memory of the Reverend John Henry Livingston (1746-1825). This window was installed in 1899 and given by Mrs. Harold Wilson. The seal of the Dutch Reformed church is the emblem that fills this window (photo 9).

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Three large memorial plaques are fixed to the walls of the church. On the south wall is one dedicated to "Robert R. (sic) Livingston, 1st Proprietor of the Manor by whom this vault was erected prior to 1722 and to his wife, Alida Schuyler and such of their descendants deposited therein" (photo 10). On the north wall are individual plaques dedicated to Herman Thong Livingston (1827-1899), who was instrumental in building the present structure, and his wife Susan Bard Livingston (1835-1911). Another plaque memorializes twentieth-century war dead from the Linlithgo congregation. In the tower room a fourth large plaque is found -- "In memory of Edmund P. Livingston, born at Oak Hill, Sept. 21, 1857, died at Oak Hill Dec. 10, 1888. This tower has been set up and erected by those who love him" (photo 11).

The burial vault is entered through a cellar door at the east (rear) side of the tower. Only the new vault under the tower is accessible at this time. About 1950 Henry Hopkins Livingston (1887-1960) had masonry repair and reordering of the old and new portions of the vaults performed by Mr. Nack, a mason, now deceased. On this occasion the old vault, under the main part of the church, was sealed by masonry; the new vault under the tower was fitted to hold burials of John Livingston (1750-1822) and his descendants.

Based on observations made in 1965 when further repairs were made to the structure, the cellar of the church is separated in two sections from front to back by a brick wall on a cement foundation. The north side of this length, entered by dismantling masonry of the foundation, is approximately ten feet wide, floored with concrete. A framework of pipe, two layers high, was presumed to support caskets. A hole in the aforementioned wall revealed a crawl space of about three feet and a dirt floor under the south half of the church.

Judging from the open space on the church property today and from the remaining thirty-nine stones, it is likely that the burying ground which lies to the east of the church was at one time more extensive. Among the thirty-nine stones are five red sandstone markers dating from 1779-1781 (photo 12). The others range in date from throughout the nineteenth century until its 1890 closing.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** c 1722, 1870, c 1890 **Builder/Architect** Avery & Hildreth, carp., James M. Van Buren, mason (1870)

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Livingston Memorial Church and Burial Ground at Linlithgo is significant for its associations with one of New York State's most prominent and influential families. The Livingston family is preeminent in the social, economic and political history of the state and nation and with the settlement of the Hudson Valley region. The vault beneath the church has been the location of Livingston burials for over eleven generations of the primary line of the family, including three generations of manor lords and many of their immediate families. With burials dating from 1727 through the mid-twentieth century, the Livingston vault is significant for containing the graves of persons of transcendent importance. Built in 1870, the rural Gothic Revival style memorial church is located on the site of the 1721/22 church and burial crypt erected by Robert Livingston (1654-1728), the progenitor of the Livingston family in America and the deviser and first lord of the Livingston manor in New York. The church has acquired significance as a symbol of the value placed on the Livingston family and their contributions to the county and state. In addition, the property is the oldest site of continuous Protestant worship in the Hudson Valley, and, as such, the memorial church commemorates the establishment and growth of the community at large, its ethnic composition, occupational patterns and social interaction with a dominating, aristocratic family. The tenants' graveyard at the rear of the church contains thirty-nine stones dating from 1779-1890 that contribute both physically and symbolically to an understanding of life on Livingston Manor in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Livingston family association with the region began more than three hundred years ago when Robert Livingston purchased land along the Roeliff Jansen Kill, a major stream that flows into the Hudson River. Livingston, a Scotsman who spent his youth in Rotterdam, arrived in America in 1673 and in December 1674 or January 1675 went to Albany, New York, then a small but important frontier town community at the head of navigable waters on the Hudson. Livingston soon became involved in the fur trade, real estate, and governmental affairs. In 1679 he married Alida Schuyler, thereby allying himself with influential Dutch families. In July 1683 he purchased 2000 acres along the Roeliff Jansen Kill, including the kill's intersection with the Hudson River, in what is now Columbia County. In 1685 he made a second major purchase of land at Taghkanic, located at the eastern edge of New York province. In 1686 these were consolidated with lands that lay between and established by charter of colonial Governor Thomas Dongan as the Manor of Livingston. The manor charter was reconfirmed in 1714. At that time, manors in England were considered archaic; however, in America the manor system offered a means of populating undeveloped wilderness areas while at the same time governing their population through a system of privileges, leases, and reciprocal loyalties. From the mid 1680's through about 1715, a number of manors were created in the middle colonies--most of them in New York. A mere handful outlived their respective first lords, even though proprietorship was hereditary. One of the survivors was Livingston Manor, probably the most successful of the manors. It lasted for three generations of hereditary proprietorship until the last lord Robert Livingston (1708-1790) divided the property among his children.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attachment

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1.34

Quadrangle name Hudson South

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	8	5	9	5	2	1	0	4	6	6	9	1	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The surviving intact property associated with the church and burial ground.  
See attached survey map.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a code county n/a code

state n/a code county n/a code

# 11. Form Prepared By (see continuation sheet)

name/title Neil Larson, Field Representative

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

date July 1985

street & number Empire State Plaza, Agency Building #1 telephone 518-474-0479

city or town Albany

state NY 12238

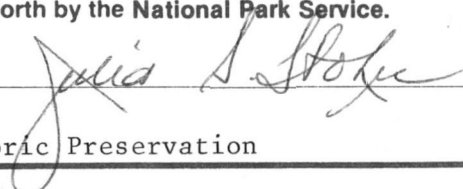
# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

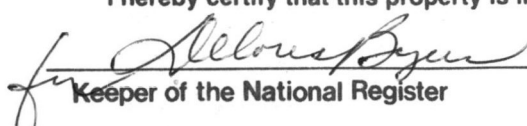


title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

date August 6, 1985

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register



Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date 9/12/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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In the early years of the manor, the chief difficulty was populating the land. New York colony itself had not by this time attracted many settlers; thus, in 1710 Robert Livingston arranged to accommodate 1874 German Palatines who had sought refuge from the English after thirty years of war and the bitter winter of 1708/9 had ravaged their homeland. For them, Queen Anne of England had purchased six thousand acres of manor land along the Hudson River shore just south of the manor house. These lands were intended for the use of the Palatines while they made pine pitch tar that would be used in the ailing British naval stores trade. Since the Palatines were primarily agriculturalists and not pitch-tar makers and since the British and colonial officials provided no informed directors or supervisors for the project, the naval stores manufacturing scheme soon failed. The Palatines dispersed into the upper Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, although many of them remained at Livingston Manor. Before 1710, manor population is estimated to have been about 90 people; the addition of about 255 persons in East Camp and substantially more on the manor proper gave the manor an aura of community that it had previously lacked. In 1724, the six thousand acres of East Camp were deeded to Palatine proprietors by the crown and thereby became an entity separated from the manor jurisdiction.

The community had also lacked a church building. Plans for such a building for the manor were in Robert Livingston's mind at an early date. The church site was first recorded in his will in addition to two other plots of land for glebe and parsonage, and school. The bequest was repeated in the 1721 will drafted after the death of his eldest son and principal heir and during a time when he himself was ailing. The 1721 will contains the information that the church building itself was nearly completed with only finishing details remaining. In a 1728 will, written after the death of his wife and shortly before his own death, the gift of land for the church use and the church structure itself are confirmed as having been made. Of particular interest is that the church and land were not given to any organization but specified for the use of either a Dutch Reformed or a Presbyterian congregation--the former the religion common and prevalent in the Hudson Valley and the latter the natal religion of Livingston. Although Presbyterianism had been established in New York City by a small congregation led by three men--one of them Livingston's son Gilbert (1690-1746)--no Presbyterians were active in the Hudson Valley at the time of Livingston's bequest nor were they for many years to come.

The original structure of the church was apparently frame and built without a cellar. Little is known of its appearance; yet, it was probably consistent with other known Reformed Dutch churches of the period in the Hudson Valley, conforming to the design of the steep square structure with a pitched hipped roof that was found at Albany.

Three documents pertain specifically to details of this church building. The first of these is a letter from Philip Livingston (1680-1749) (who would become second manor lord in 1728) to his father Robert, dated 4 May 1721, Albany:

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I have since rec'd yours of the 30th past & shall this day send my eldest son (Robert 1708-1790, last lord) to lay the first stone of your church and also my second son (Peter van Brugh Livingston, 1710-1792) to help keep him company. I hope you may live to hear many good sermons in it and have a good pious minister for you have enough (people) about you to maintain one.<sup>1</sup>

A note in the same manuscript collection records that in June of 1723 a bell brought from England for the Palatines when Lovelace was governor (1708-1709) was received for use in the church. It had apparently been in the possession of Jurian Loodsteed, one of the Palatines. The whereabouts of this bell today is unknown. The third reference to building details is found in Livingston's 1721 will, wherein he wrote in the September 22, 1722 codicil that "it is almost finished, the inside work and the joiner is agreed with to make the pulpit and the two pews...." There were such craftsmen among the Palatines; however, at least two joiners had been brought to the manor from New York City in the preceding year to make extensive repairs on the manor house.<sup>2</sup> Presumably the "two pews" mentioned in the will were for family use. Further definition of the interior appearance is left to conjecture.

On July 4, 1722, the church consistory formed. Elders were Robert Livingston, Jacob Vosburgh, and Cornelius Martense; deacons were Tobias Ten Broeck, Robert Van Deusen, and William Hallenbeck. Other first members were Johannes Spoor, Johannes Scherp, Andries Brusie, Jochem Radclift (who was voorlezer and schoolteacher), Solomon and Mary Schutt, Alida Livingston, Dorothy Vosburgh, Maritje Ten Broeck, and Cornelia Decker. All of these people except Radclift were original or long-time manor tenants, with residences dating from the 1680s.

In 1723, the first Palatines began to join the church. Although the European religious affiliations of Palatines on the Hudson River was not documented in contemporary censuses, such information was recorded in England in 1709: Lutherans 550; Reformed 693; Catholics 512; Baptist 12; and Mennonite 3. This diversity is reflected in the New York church records that show there were 101 marriages and 61 baptisms in the Reformed church and 100 marriages and 35 baptisms in the Lutheran church that also existed in the Hudson Valley between Palatine arrival in Summer 1710 through June 1712.<sup>4</sup> Thus the Dutch Reformed church would have been a natural choice for about half the Palatine population (Most Catholics returned to Germany from England, never coming to America at all). Judging from surviving marriage and baptismal records for the manor church, it clearly became the Palatine church. Its first minister was Domine Petrus van Driessen from Albany.

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Information about the first family burial in the church is contained in the family Bible record of Jochem Radclift. Along with information about his own family, he noted the following:

May 1727 Alida Livingston ... in den heer ontslaape en is begrave in de kerk van Mannor Livingston en is in October opgenome en is in een kelder geset in de kerk van mannor Livingston

(May 1727 Alida Livingston ... slept in the Lord and is buried in the church of Mannor Livingston and is in October taken up and is set in a cellar (vault?) in the ... manor church.)<sup>5</sup>

From this it is inferred that the church was not originally prepared for burials within its interior and that appropriate vault space was first made to accommodate such burials in summer 1727. Burial of prominent citizens and their families in vaults housed in churches was customary in England, Scotland, and the Netherlands, as well as in Albany, Kinderhook, and presumably other Hudson Valley communities. The custom, however, died out by the early nineteenth century (and most often earlier) as churches moved to new sites in their communities. The Livingston Memorial Chapel is unusual and perhaps unique in New York because this custom continued well into the twentieth century. In Radclift's Bible are also recorded the church burials of the first manor lord, Robert Livingston, in August 1728 and of the second manor lord, Philip, in late March 1749. This is of interest because Philip died in New York City on February 6. After the river thawed, his body was brought to the manor on March 23rd and buried on the 27th. According to his will, the last lord, who as a boy had laid the first stone of the church, was also buried there. Other known burials are appended in a list.

Although the church was used for family burials, few Livingston family members participated in the congregation. It became increasingly a church of the community. It was the "mother church" for five other congregations that formed on Livingston Manor in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The relationship of the church with the Livingston family and the community is evoked by the life of Johan Conrad Petre, whose red sandstone grave marker is one of the oldest standing in the burial ground behind the church:

Sacred  
To the memory of  
Johan Conrad Petre  
Who departed This Life the 7th  
of Jan. 1770 Aged 73 Years  
This Erected By His Wife  
As to the Testimony of the Constant  
And Unfeigned Love She Bears To  
The Memory of the Best of Husbands  
And of Men

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Johan Conrad Petre was born in 1679 and began his voyage to America with his parents, but his father was lost at sea during the emigration. In 1710 along with several others, the boy was indentured to Robert and Alida Livingston. As an adult he lived on the manor as did some of his family, who also had large land holdings in the Mohawk Valley.<sup>6</sup>

During the Revolution, the church was served by the Reverend John Henry Livingston (1746-1825), who had been ordained in the Netherlands and who was instrumental in healing the divided Dutch Reformed congregations of New York and New Jersey in the late eighteenth century. In 1784 he was appointed professor of theology, thereby creating the first Dutch Reformed seminary in America. Operating out of New York City and Livingston's home in Flatbush, the college was formally established in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1810, where it continues today to provide clergy for the Reformed Church of America. In his time, John Henry Livingston was one of the most respected members of any clergy in America.

In 1786 the Reverend Jeremiah Romeyn, another distinguished clergyman, came and served the church until 1793. The size of the congregation diminished at this time; this resulted in its merger with the Red Hook congregation. Romeyn served them both until 1804.

In 1790 the manor was well populated with 4594 persons. However, with the death of the last lord, distribution of property among his children and development of other areas of the manor, population centers shifted from the area around the manor house and the nearby village called Stadtje (little city). On November 4, 1799, the consistory of the Linlithgo church met at Johnstown (now Livingston hamlet) to make initial plans for relocating the church there. They arranged with the trustees of the Lutheran church at Pickbush (an old place name for the locality immediately south of Johnstown) to use their church temporarily for meeting. They also resolved that, though there be two separate meeting places, the congregation would remain under one consistory. It was not until 1814/15 that the move to Johnstown was made.

What became of the original manor church is unclear. Later accounts describe it as "very dilapidated"; it does not appear on mid-nineteenth century maps. Some recollections--subsequently recorded--state that the burial vault was covered by a shed. Then in 1868, the Linlithgo portion of the congregation requested permission to erect a suitable building in the old burying ground where they might have worship on Sabbath afternoons and that it would be considered a chapel of the Johnstown Reformed Church. The chapel was built by Avery and Hildreth, carpenters, and James M. Van Buren, mason all of Hudson, New York, according to an article in The Hudson Daily Star of August 18, 1870. None of these three is listed in Hudson directories for this period. No architect is named in association with the design of the building. Its simple form suggests that head mason Van Buren may have been in charge of the plan. The article also states the building cost to have been \$6000, raised by a committee consisting chiefly of Livingston family members. The church structure was dedicated on August 17, 1870. The tower addition was built c. 1890 and dedicated to the memory of Edmund Pendleton Livingston (1857-1888). No record at all survives indicating the builder of it. At its base, room for additional family burials was made.

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The chapel building is relatively plain and unassuming as an architectural example of its type and period. The brick material provides a sense of permanence; however, aside from embellishment at the cornice and raking edge of the roof-line, there is little ornament. The square tower is proportionally large in plan for its height. As with the chapel, practicality of use is a more evident feature of its design than symbolism. It would appear that the structure was the product of the congregation and that neither architects nor Livingstons, who occupied highly designed, distinctive homes in the area, played a role in the appearance of the chapel. The protection of those already buried (chapel) and providing space for new burials (tower) was a major concern with the structure, envisioned as a secondary, occasional meeting place.

The cemetery in the yard at the rear of the chapel was reserved for the non-Livingston part of the congregation. As in other aspects of manor life, this division between the lord's family and his tenants is dramatically evident in burial practices at the chapel and its predecessor. Containing the graves of the common members of the church and the community, now represented by thirty-nine stones, the cemetery is an important component of the resource.

The 1880s marked more population changes in the community. The opening of the nearby Burden Ore Mines brought another influx of people to Linlithgo community. Consistory minutes for this period reveal a missionary concern for the religious education of mine workers and their families. In 1889 communion was held at Burden and the minister preached there Sunday afternoons. In March 1890 a chapel was in existence there. The church minutes reveal the important relationship of the church to the moral life of the community. The consistory exercised influence and control over social and commercial affairs with strong warnings and censure of dancing, profanity, gossip, drinking, commercial activities on the Sabbath and other more personal matters.

The Livingston family was one of the most significant families in the history of New York State, particularly influential in its settlement, the origination of its government and its social development. Their role in the unusual manor system in the state is also of historical significance. The Livingston Memorial Chapel is located at the core of the family's habitational area within its vast land holdings. It reflects the longevity and the productivity of this aristocratic family as well as its relationship to the common people who made up the population of the manor and the church. The chapel continues to serve this dual purpose as a monument for the family and a place of worship for the community while recalling many significant associations with the history of New York State.

Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Philip Livingston to Robert Livingston, 4 May 1921, Livingston-Redmond Mss. (Microfilm Edition, Roll 4), Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Livingston Memorial Church and Burial Ground

Continuation sheet Linlithgo, Columbia

Item number 8

Page 7

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received

date entered

Footnotes (contd.)

- <sup>2</sup> Receipt for work at the manor, 1721, Livingston Redmond Mss.
- <sup>3</sup> Walter A. Knittle, Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration, (1937; Rpt. Baltimore: Baltimore Geneological Publishing Co. 1982), p.8.
- <sup>4</sup> Analysis of Columbia County Church Records by Ruth Piwonka, Kinderhook, New York.
- <sup>5</sup> Jochem Radclift Bible, Albany Institute of History and Art Library, Albany, New York.
- <sup>6</sup> Interview with Elaine Lipschutz, Historian, Germantown, New York, July 7, 1982.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Livingston Memorial Church and Burial Ground

Continuation sheet Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY Item number 9

Page 1

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Albany, New York. Albany Institute of History and Art Library.

Columbia County Directory for 1871-72. Hudson, New York: Hamilton Child, 1872.

Ellis, Franklin. History of Columbia County, New York. Philadelphia: Everts & Ensign, 1878.

Hyde Park, New York. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library. Livingston-Redmond Manuscript Collection.

Kinderhook, New York. Study Collection of Ruth Piwonka. Analysis of Columbia County Church Records.

Knittle, Walter A. Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration. 1937; rpt. Baltimore: Baltimore Geneological Publishing Co., 1982.

Lipschutz, Elaine. Town of Germantown (Columbia Co.) Historian. Interview July 2, 1982.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Livingston Memorial Church and Burial Ground

Continuation sheet Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY Item number 11

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received

date entered

Page 2

Data collection and initial narrative drafts provided by: Ruth Piwonka,  
Kinderhook, New York 12106

Livingston Memorial Church and Burial Ground  
Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

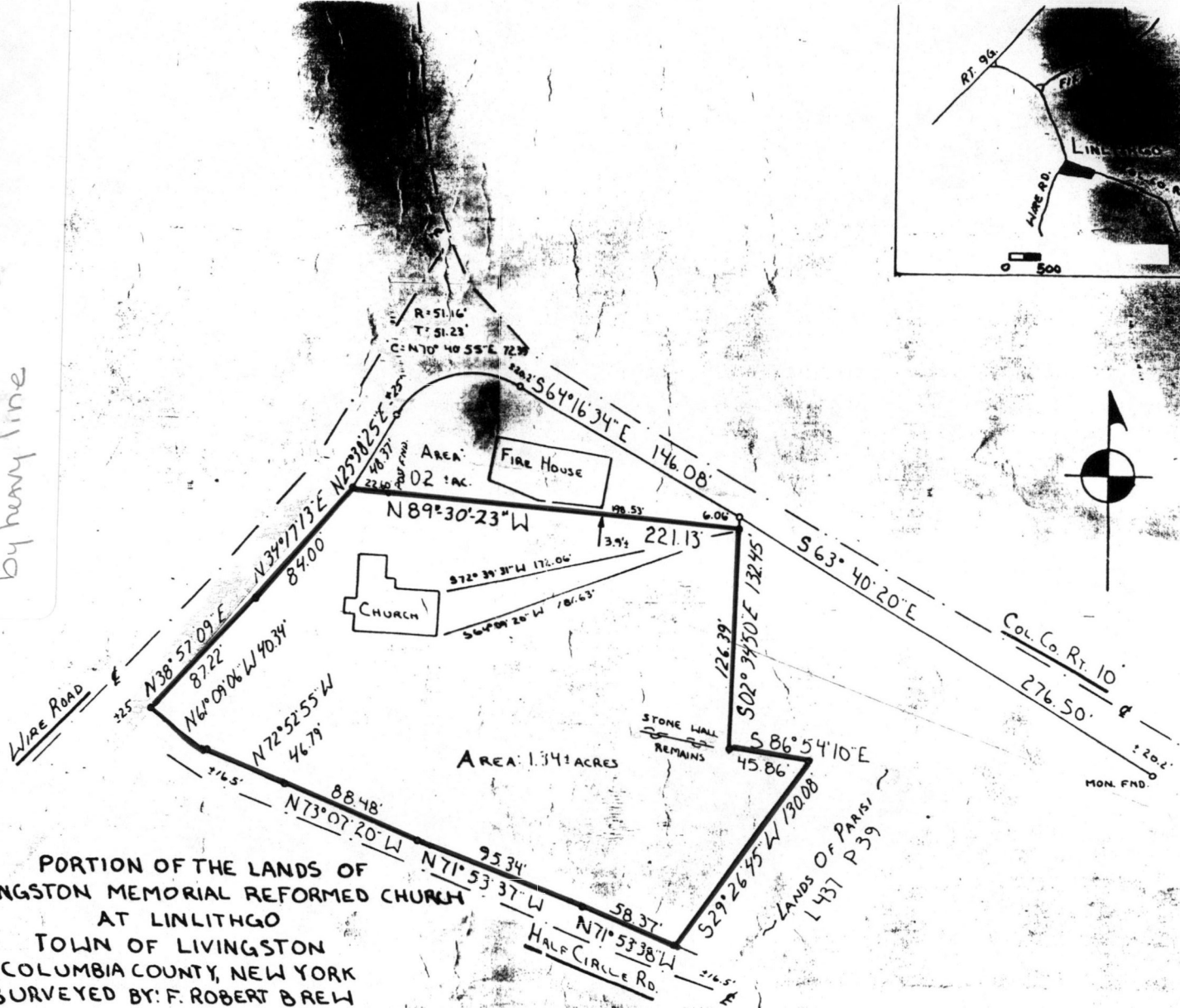
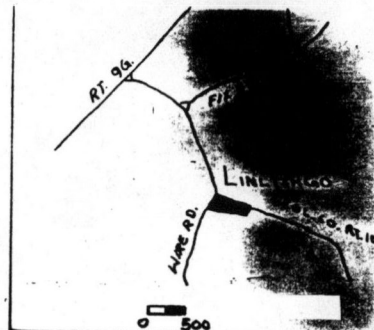
List of Livingstons buried at Livingston Memorial Church

Robert Livingston (1654-1728)  
Alida Schuyler Livingston (d. 1727)  
Philip Livingston (1680-1749)  
Catherine Van Brugh (1689-1756)  
Robert Livingston (1708-1790)  
Maria Thong (1711-1765)  
Gertrude V. Schuyler  
John Livingston (1750-1822)  
Henry Livingston (1752-1823)  
Herman Livingston (1793-1872)  
Sarah Lawrence Hallet (1796-1868)  
J. L. Livingston (1819-1849)  
Herman Thong Livingston (1827-1899)  
Susan Bard Rogers Livingston (1835-1911)  
Herman Livingston (1856-1936)  
Emmeline Cornell Hopkins Livingston (1859-1940)  
Edmund Pendleton Livingston (1857-1888)  
Archibald R. Livingston (1863-1952)  
Anna Pendleton Livingston (1866-1967)  
Herman Livingston, Jr. (1883-1951)  
Olga T. Kobbe (1884-1968)  
Alida Schuyler (1915-1940)  
Henry H. Livingston (1887-1960)  
Mary Eleanor Curran Livingston (1884-1969)

Livingston Memorial Church and  
Burial Ground  
Linlithgo, Columbia Co., New York

Survey Map indicating boundaries

by heavy line



PORTION OF THE LANDS OF  
 LIVINGSTON MEMORIAL REFORMED CHURCH  
 AT LINLITHGO  
 TOWN OF LIVINGSTON  
 COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK  
 SURVEYED BY: F. ROBERT BREW  
 NYS PELS 39878  
 DECEMBER 23, 1975



F. Robert Brew

FIELD BY: R.D. INGHAM  
 OFFICE BY: R.J. IMLENBURG  
 CHECK BY: F.R. BREW

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REF #  
85002371

Livingston Memorial Church and Burial Ground  
Columbia County  
NEW YORK

**AUG 14 1985**

Working No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-4-86  
Date Due: 9/12/85 - 9/28/85  
Action:  ACCEPT 9-12-85  
 RETURN \_\_\_\_\_  
 REJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the  
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
Discipline \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	date _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



MEMORIAL CHAPEL  
BUILT FOR THE USE OF  
THE CHURCH BY THE  
PEOPLE OF THE TOWN,  
IN THE YEAR 1880.

Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 1: West facade



Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 2: West & South elevations



Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 3: East elevation showing  
cemetery in foreground



Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 4: North elevation



LIVINGSTON  
MEMORIAL CHURCH  
*of the Reformed*  
of Linlithgow

Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground  
Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY  
Photo: Neil Larson, 1984  
Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY  
View 5: Detail of brickwork on  
facade



Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 6: Interior looking east



Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 7: Detail memorial window  
in east wall



Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground  
Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY  
Photo: Neil Larson, 1984  
Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY  
View 8: Interior looking west



Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground  
Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY  
Photo: Neil Larson, 1984  
Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY  
View 9: Detail side window

**THIS TABLET**  
*is dedicated to the*  
**Memory of**  
**ROBERT LIVINGSTON,**  
*the first proprietor of the manor of*  
**LIVINGSTON,**  
*by whom this Vault was erected*  
*prior to 1722, and to that*  
*of his wife*  
**ALIDA SCHUYLER,**  
*and such of their*  
*numerous decendants*  
*as are deposited therein*

Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground  
Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY  
Photo: Neil Larson, 1984  
Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY  
View 10: Memorial tablet for  
Robert and Alida Schuyler

P  
X



WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT  
THOU HAST BEEN FAITHFUL OVER A FEW THINGS

IN REMEMBRANCE OF  
**EDMUND P. LIVINGSTON**

BORN AT OAK HILL SEPT. 21<sup>ST</sup> 1857  
DIED AT OAK HILL DEC. 10<sup>TH</sup> 1888  
THIS TABLET HAS BEEN SET UP  
AND THIS TOWER HAS BEEN ERECTED  
BY THOSE WHO LOVED HIM IN  
HONEST FAITHFUL BRAVE

WILL MAKE THEE RULER OVER MANY THINGS  
ENTER THOU INTO THE JOY OF THY LORD

Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 11: Memorial tablet for  
Edmund P. Livingston



Sacred

To the memory of  
Johann Conradt Petre  
who departed this life the 4<sup>th</sup>  
of Jan<sup>r</sup> 1770 aged 75 years

This is erected by his Wife  
as a testimony of the constant  
& unfeign'd love she bears to  
the memory of the best of  
Husbands and of men

Livingston Memorial Church  
and Burial Ground

Linlithgo, Columbia Co., NY

Photo: Neil Larson, 1984

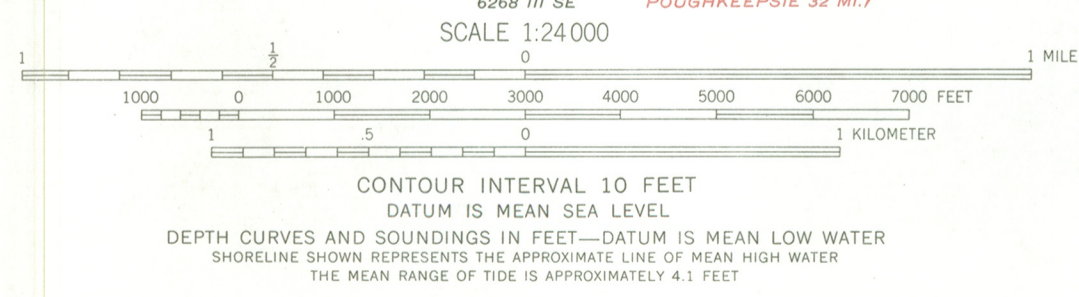
Neg: NYS Division for Historic  
Preservation, Albany, NY

View 12: Grave marker in  
cemetery



LIVINGSTON MEMORIAL CHURCH AND  
BURIAL GROUND  
Linlithgo, Columbia Co, New York  
UTM References:  
Hudson South Quad. Scale 1:24,000  
18/595210/4669190

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963  
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 283 (1962)  
This information is not intended for navigational purposes  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route



HUDSON SOUTH, N. Y.  
NE 1/4 CATSKILL 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4207.5—W7345/7.5  
1963  
AMS 6268 III NE—SERIES V821

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

RECEIVED

**COLUMBIA COUNTY  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

AUG - 2 1982

414 Union Street

Hudson, New York 12534

Tele. (518) 828-3375

Edith A. Mesick, Director

Ralph I. Williams, Chairman



July 30, 1982

*AWP  
approved*

Mr. Orin Lehman, Commissioner  
New York State Parks and Recreation  
Agency Building 1  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, New York 12238

RECEIVED  
AUG - 2 1982  
COMMISSIONER  
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION

Attention: Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

Dear Mr. Lehman:

In reference to a letter regarding the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the Livingston Memorial Church at Linlithgo, Town of Livingston, Columbia County, a site visit was made by a member of my staff.

The site visit revealed the well preserved later 19th century rural Gothic style red brick chapel, built in 1870 on the site of an earlier church. The present church covers an old crypt which is the burial place of generations of Livingstons.

The windows, hand painted and kilned in 1870 when the church was built, gives a beautiful stained glass effect.

The tower gives the church a noble, castle-like appearance and is also highlighted with the stained glass windows.

The interior of the chapel has recently been repainted with colors appropriate to the era.

The church also houses an Allen Organ, which was one of the last of the transistorized organs built in the early 1970's. It is thought to be approximately eleven years old.

Located behind the church is a small cemetery with gravestone markers bearing names of generations of family members who were buried there. The dates on the gravestone markers range from the late 1700's through the 1800's.

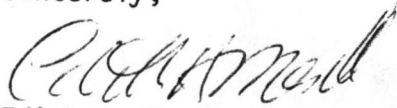
Mr. Orin Lehman

The setting of the church, located in the heart of the small hamlet of Linlithgo, fits the serene atmosphere of the neighborhood. Sunday church services are still being held with the Reverend Earl Van Leeuwen officiating.

We believe that the preservation of the Livingston Memorial Chapel would greatly enhance the historical and cultural beauty of the area, and therefore, give our support for its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

We would also like to express our appreciation in being able to take part in a very worthwhile program.

Sincerely,



Edith A. Mesick  
Director

EAM:gg

cc: Donald R. Klein  
Florence Mossman  
Ruth Piwonka  
The Reverend Earl Van Leeuwen