

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION; religious facility

LANDSCAPE; plaza

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION; religious facility

DOMESTIC; single dwelling

DOMESTIC; multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE; plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY; Greek Revival

Materials(enter categories from instructions)

foundation Trenton limestone

walls Trenton limestone

roof slate/asphalt shingles

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheets.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 7 page 1

DESCRIPTION

The Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District is composed of four monumental Greek Revival style churches and the village green. The boundary encompasses approximately 5 acres, including the green itself and the buildings fronting on the west and north sides of the green. Most of the older buildings fronting the east and south sides of the green have lost their physical integrity and are therefore excluded from the district, although several individual buildings, including the Dr. D.A. Crane House fronting the northeast corner of the green and St. David's Episcopal Church fronting the eastern edge of the green, appear to be individually eligible for the National Register. The present nomination includes one contributing site (the public square), one contributing structure (an 1890s band stand/gazebo in the park), four contributing buildings (the First Presbyterian Church, the former Baptist Church, the former Welsh Congregational Church and the former Unitarian Church) and one non-contributing building (a small nineteenth century frame cottage). The character of the district is defined by the physical monumentality of the churches, their common origin as public buildings complementing the community-oriented village green, similarities in material and method of construction, and the common architectural expression of the Greek Revival style in each of the churches.

The incorporated village of Holland Patent is located in the rural town of Trenton in Oneida County. State Route 365 (Main Street) runs east-west through the village and Route 38 (Park Avenue/Coates Road) runs north-south; their intersection forms the historic core of the village. The village green and civic and religious buildings were laid out to the west and southwest, commercial development spread eastward along Main Street, and residential development occurred northward along Coates Road and southward along Park Avenue and Park Place (fronting the east and south edges of the village green, respectively). This pattern of land use in the village survives substantially intact; however, many of the community's older buildings have been lost or extensively altered. Only the southwest quadrant of the historic core of the village, i.e., the green and four churches, survives with a relatively high degree of integrity of setting, location, design, materials and craftsmanship.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 7 page 2

(Integrity of association no longer survives; only the Presbyterian Church continues in its original use.)

The focal point of both the village and the district is the village green, a flat open space simply landscaped with mature trees, grassy lawns and informal patterns of circulation. A small stream meanders through the southeast corner of the green. The focal point of the green is the 1890s gazebo/bandstand, an octagonal frame structure with a bell-shaped roof and cross-braced balustrades.

All four churches are Greek Revival in design and are constructed of locally quarried Trenton limestone. Finely crafted by local stone cutters and artisans, all four churches feature roughly hewn random ashlar walls. All are rectangular buildings with gable roofs and all are three bays wide with pedimented front gable ends. Each building features heavily molded cornices and wide friezes.

The First Presbyterian Church and the former Baptist Church, fronting the west edge of the park, are surmounted by prominent wooden bell towers with finely crafted Greek Revival style detailing, including broad corner boards and heavily molded entablatures. Both churches feature large, rectangular window openings filled with stained glass (added at the turn of the century in place of the original clear glass). The front and side bays of both churches are articulated by smoothly finished stone pilasters with Doric order capitals. Both feature central entrances with elaborate Greek Revival style detailing. The two buildings, now owned by the Presbyterian congregation, are joined by means of a modern, non-contributing, one-story frame hyphen (ca. 1965) with Classically inspired detailing.

The former Welsh Congregational Church and the former Unitarian Church are both characterized by three-bay temple fronts. The Welsh Church, sited on steeply pitched terrain, rises above a fully exposed basement level and has a tetrastyle portico supported by square, paneled wooden columns. The Unitarian Church, sited at ground level on a slightly raised stone foundation, is organized around a modified monumental in antis portico. Blind end bays with dressed stone, Doric order pilasters flank the recessed entrance vestibule. Paneled wooden doors surrounded by fluted trim with

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Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
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Section 7 page 3

bull's-eye corner blocks provide access to the interior of the building.

There is one non-contributing building in the nominated district. Although dating from the period of significance defined for the district, the small frame cottage between the Welsh and Unitarian churches is not compatible with the four stone churches in terms of scale, form, massing, material or community-oriented public use, nor does it relate to the areas of significance identified for the district.

The attached building/structure list provides detailed descriptions of the six components included in the district.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 7 page 4

BUILDING/STRUCTURE LIST

Village Green 1798; 1840s-1890s photos 1, 2

(Bounded by Church Street, Main Street, Park Avenue and Park Place on the west, north, east and south, respectively)

7.5-acre public square laid out in 1798; cleared and landscaped in a series of beautification programs throughout the mid- to late nineteenth century; relatively flat terrain marked by mature trees, grassy lawns, informal footpaths; octagonal wood frame gazebo/band stand (ca. 1890) with bell-shaped roof and diagonally braced balustrades.

First Presbyterian Church 1843 photos 3, 4, 5

(Church Street at southwest corner of village green)

Rectangular, gable-roofed, stone church with bell tower; symmetrical fenestration with stained-glass windows; pedimented front gable end with smooth stone pilasters; central entrance with paired, paneled wooden doors flanked by fluted Doric columns, rusticated stone quoins and massive stone transom; intact interior with Greek Revival style ornamentation.

Former Baptist Church 1844 photos 3, 6

(Church Street at northwest corner of village green)

Rectangular, gable-roofed, stone church with bell tower; symmetrical fenestration with stained-glass windows; pedimented front gable end with smooth stone pilasters; wide frieze with finely crafted triglyphs and metopes, taeniae with regulae, and mutules with guttae; trabeated central entrance with paired, paneled wooden doors surrounded by stone pilasters supporting a full entablature; interior altered for use as a parish hall.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
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Section 7 page 5

Former Welsh Congregational Church early 1800s; 1858 photos 7, 8

(Main Street, at northwest corner of village green)

Temple-front stone church with tetrastyle portico; fully exposed basement story; symmetrical fenestration with 12/12 double-hung sash on front elevation and 20/12/8 triple-hung sash on side elevations; central entrance flanked by Doric columns supporting a flat-arched lintel; interior converted into single-family residential space.

Non-contributing frame cottage: early/mid-19th century; photo 9

(Main Street, between Welsh and Unitarian Churches)

One and one-half story, three-bay, vernacular frame cottage with clapboard siding; does not relate to the areas of significance defined for the district, but may possess significance in some other, as-of-yet unidentified context at the local level.

Former Unitarian Church:

1842

photos 7, 8, 9

(Main Street, north edge of village green)

Stone church with monumental portico, in antis entrance; paired Ionic columns flanked by paired Doric pilasters; altered fenestration on side elevations; paneled doors on front facade surrounded by fluted trim with bull's-eye corner blocks; prominent dentils articulate entablature and pedimented front gable end; interior converted into multi-family residential space.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations A B C D E F G

Areas of significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>Architecture</u>	<u>1798-1900</u>	<u>1798; 1840s-50s;</u>
<u>Settlement/Community Planning</u>		<u>1890s</u>
<u>Ethnic Heritage: European (Welsh)</u>		
	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	
	<u>na</u>	

Significant Person Architect/Builder
na Charles Ackley; Andrew Rockwell

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheets.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 8 page 1

SIGNIFICANCE

The Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District is architecturally and historically significant as a distinctive group of four Greek Revival style stone churches clustered around an historic village green. The churches, constructed of locally quarried Trenton limestone and executed by local master builders, are architecturally significant examples of the local stone masonry craft techniques during the mid-nineteenth century, and as distinguished examples of Greek Revival style religious architecture in Oneida County. The distinct quality of the district is defined by the monumental presence of the four churches, similarities between the churches in terms of scale, massing, orientation, material and outstanding craftsmanship, the varied but complementary interpretation of popular Greek Revival forms and ornament, and the community-oriented public functions of the buildings and the park. The period of significance begins in 1798, when the green was laid out by the first settlers, and extends until the 1890s, when the band stand/gazebo was erected on the green. Together the churches and public park are historically significant as a reflection of the settlement of Holland Patent and the subsequent development of the community throughout the nineteenth century. The green is also historically significant as an important illustration of transplanted New England community planning ideals and as a reminder of the Park Movement in America during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One of the churches, the Welsh Congregational Church, is historically significant for its association with Welsh immigrants.

Holland Patent was settled in the 1790s by four emigrants from the Connecticut River Valley in Connecticut. The plan of Holland Patent reflects transplanted New England community planning ideals: the first thing the settlers did was set aside 7.5 acres for use as a public square on June 30, 1798. Sawmills and grist mills were established on the nearby Willow Creek to the east and Nine Mile Creek to the south and agriculture quickly emerged as a mainstay of the local economy. By 1806, a community meetinghouse with public

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Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 8 page 2

school space was standing on the green, i.e., in the square itself. The meetinghouse appears to have been dominated by the Presbyterians, who had officially organized in 1799; in 1812, the Baptists organized and erected their own house of worship on the site of the present stone church on the northwest corner of the green. The Presbyterians continued to use the 1806 meetinghouse until 1823, when they built their own house of worship in the middle of the green; the old meetinghouse continued in use as the community school.

In 1840, the Baptists replaced their 1812 frame church with a new stone church. This building was destroyed by fire in March 1843 and was rebuilt in 1844 by Charles Ackley, a local stone mason who had built other stone buildings as well as bridges in the area. It is not clear exactly how much of the original 1840 church survived the fire and was incorporated into the rebuilt church; nor is it known whether the 1844 building replicated any or all details from the 1840 building.

In 1842 the Unitarians erected their monumental Greek Revival style church on the north side of Main Street overlooking the village green. (Unlike the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, the Unitarian Church was built on private land adjacent to, rather than public land within, the green.) The Unitarians, united together as the Free Christian Society of Holland Patent, maintained the building until 1862; in 1888, the property was sold to St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church. St. Leo's occupied the church until 1965. In 1972 the church was converted into multi-family residential space.

Not to be outdone by the Baptists and the Unitarians, the Presbyterians began planning in 1842 for a new church to replace their 1823 building in the middle of the green. A series of meetings were held in the community and congregation, and it was agreed to relocate the Presbyterian church to the southwest corner of the green (i.e, the present site of the stone church next to and south of the Baptist Church) and to clear the middle of the green of all buildings, including the 1806 meetinghouse and the 1823 Presbyterian Church. Construction of the new stone Presbyterian Church began in June 1843. The church was built by Andrew Rockwell, a local resident and builder known for his construction and repair

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 8 page 3

of stone bridges in the area. The church was completed in December 1843 and dedicated in February 1844.

On March 10, 1858 the Welsh Congregational Church acquired an old stone building on the north side of Main Street overlooking the northwest corner of the village green. The property had first been owned by Pascal C.J. de Angelis, one of the founding fathers of Holland Patent in 1798. In 1846, John S. Ewing, a cabinetmaker, purchased the property and a stone building on the site that Ewing already was using as a shop. The property appears on the 1852 map of the Town of Trenton as a cabinet shop. The Welsh Congregational Church purchased Ewing's stone building in 1858 and expanded and remodeled it into a fashionable Greek Revival style house of worship. Immigrants from Wales had arrived in the area during the early 1800s. They were sufficient in number to support two separate churches, the Congregationalists and the Methodists, both of which kept alive their native language and ethnic heritage. The Welsh Methodist Church, also originally located on the village green, no longer survives; thus, the Welsh Congregational Church is historically significant as the sole surviving monument of the once thriving Welsh community in Holland Patent. The Congregationalists held Sunday afternoon services in Welsh until about 1950. The congregation sold the building in 1958 and, in 1970, it was converted into a single-family dwelling.

Together, the four churches are architecturally significant examples of local stone building techniques and as representative examples of Greek Revival style religious architecture. They are important examples of the use of Trenton limestone, a readily available and highly durable material popular in the region during the nineteenth century. The availability of skilled masons, many of whom were English or Welsh immigrants who had worked on the various canals in the region, also facilitated the widespread popularity of stone building traditions. The churches also embody a full range of distinctive features of the Greek Revival style, including Classically inspired form, massing and proportions; pedimented gable-ends and/or monumental porticoes; wide, heavily molded entablatures and/or cornices with prominent dentils, triglyphs, metopes, taeniae with regulae and/or mutules with guttae; and trabeated entrances with Doric and/or Ionic order columns and/or

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 8 page 4

pilasters. All four buildings exhibit a remarkably high level of integrity of craftsmanship, materials, design, setting and location.

As the churches were being built in the 1840s and 1850s, the green was also being landscaped in a series of community sponsored programs. Grass, trees and shrubbery were planted after the old buildings had been cleared, picket fences were erected and gravel paths were laid out corner to corner. More trees were planted throughout the next several decades and, in the 1890s, a bandstand/gazebo was built in the northeast corner of the park. The green itself, and the pattern of land use on and around it, is historically significant as an embodiment of New England community planning traditions which set aside property for public use around which the major buildings of the community would be built. As it evolved during the second half of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the village green is significant as an example of the changing attitudes toward the use and design of public open spaces in village settings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

- 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 # _____
- See continuation sheet
- Primary location of additional data:
- State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency

 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 5

UTM References

A 18 479110 47874000
Zone Easting Northing

C
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

D
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Heavy black outline on attached county tax map defines boundary of nominated property.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to coincide with the legal lines of the properties included in the historic district. These lots represent the historic and current extent of land associated with each of the nominated resources.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy L. Todd
organization Division for Historic Preservation date September 1991
street & number ESP, Building #1 telephone 518-474-0479
city or town Albany state NY zip code 12238-0001

Research documentation and draft nomination prepared by:

Ms. Virginia Kelly
Main Street
Holland Patent, NY 13354

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County

Section 9 page 1

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Holland Patent, NY. Holland Patent Free Library. Local History Archives.

Jones, Pomroy. Annals and Reflections. Rome: 1851.

Pride, Seth. "Historical Sketch of Holland Patent," Boonville Herald, January 5, 1911.

Rome. Oneida County Courthouse. Liber 6, pp.204-11; Liber 107, p. 253; Liber 107, p. 251; Liber 201, pp. 74-75; Liber 209, pp. 50-51.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001670 Date Listed: 11/21/91

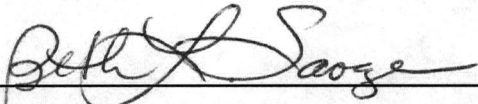
Holland Patent Stone Churches
Historic District
Property Name

Oneida
County

NY
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

11-21-91
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Area(s) and Criteria

Criterion A applies to the documented significance of the property under the area of Ethnic Heritage.

This information has been confirmed with Nancy Todd, NYSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Oneida

DATE RECEIVED: 10/07/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/22/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/07/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/21/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001670

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/21/91 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Arc
REVIEWER JWS
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 11/21/91

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y N see attached SLR Y N

CLASSIFICATION

___ count ___ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___ historic ___ current

DESCRIPTION

___ architectural classification
___ materials
___ descriptive text

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___ acreage ___ verbal boundary description
___ UTMs ___ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___ sketch maps ___ USGS maps ___ photographs ___ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone

Signed Date



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County. NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

View: 1 - village Green, stream through
southeast corner of Green;
looking south



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County NY
Photo: N. Todd, 1990
Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany
Views: 2 - Gazebo / Bandstand



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County. NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

View: 3: Presbyterian Church (left)
and former Baptist Church (right)
front (east) and side (south)
elevations



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

Views: 4 Presbyterian Church
south (side) elevation



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District

Holland Patent, Oneida County NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

View: 5. Presbyterian Church
West (front) facade



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District

Holland Patent, Oneida County. NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

View: 6 : Former Baptist Church
West (front) facade



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District

Holland Patent, Oneida County. NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

View: 7: former Welsh Congregational Church
(foreground) and former
Unitarian Church (background)
south (front) and west (side)
elevations



Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District
Holland Patent, Oneida County. NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

View: 8 former Welsh Congregational Church (left)
and former Unitarian Church (right)
Front (south) facades, viewed
from Village Green



1914

Holland Patent Stone Churches Historic District

Holland Patent, Oneida County. NY

Photo: N. Todd, 1990

Neg: Division for Historic Preservation, Albany

View: 9: Former Unitarian Church (right)
and non-contributing cottage (left)



1:24,000
Zone 18

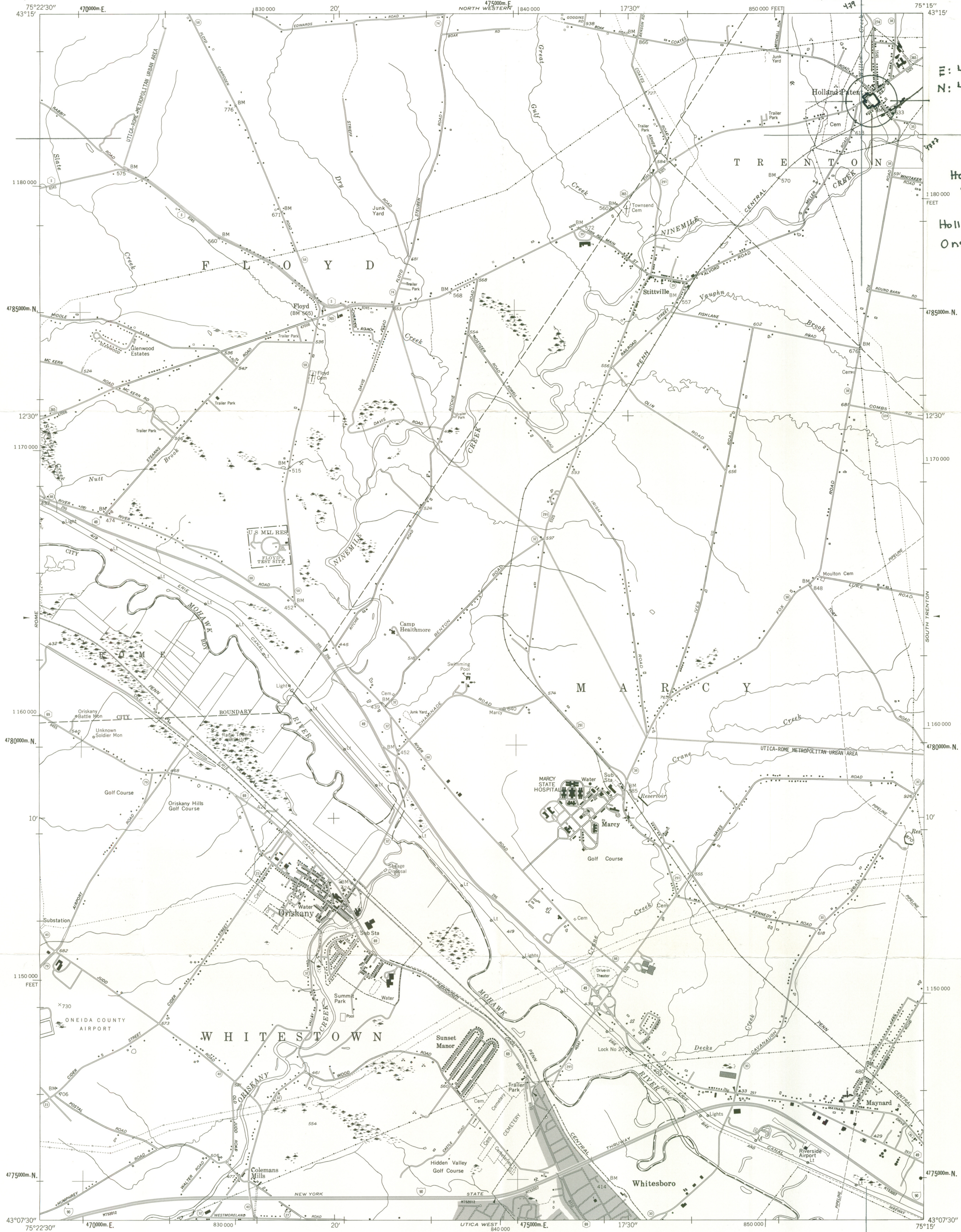
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NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ORISKANY QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK—ONEIDA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES PLANIMETRIC
NE 1/4 ROME 15' QUADRANGLE

E: 479110
N: 4787400

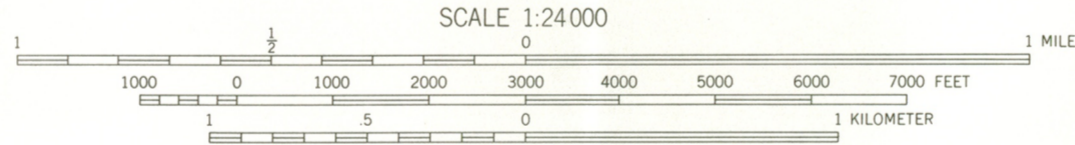
Holland Patent
Stone Churches
Historic District
Holland Patent
Oneida County NY



Prepared and published in 1973 by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.
Map base from 1955 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.
Map revisions made using 1972 aerial photography, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Grey tint indicates intensively developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.
Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.
Correspondence concerning this and other maps of the Department of Transportation should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Albany, New York 12226.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum.
1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator grid.
Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18.
10,000-foot ticks based on the New York Plane Coordinate grid, Central Zone.



- BOUNDARIES:**
- State.....
 - County.....
 - Town or City.....
 - Incorporated Village.....
 - Federal-Aid Urban Area.....
- ROADS:**
- Touring Route markers:
 - Interstate.....
 - U. S.
 - State.....
 - State Highway number and limit.....
 - County road.....
 - Interchange number.....
 - Divided highways and streets:
 - Wide mall.....
 - Narrow mall or barrier.....
 - Undivided highways and streets:
 - 4 or more lanes.....
 - Less than 4 lanes.....
 - Vehicle track; trail.....