This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or 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 information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, 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

The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number US Route 9 [n/a] not for publication

city, town Hyde Park [n/a] vicinity

state New York code NY county Dutchess code 025 zip code 12538

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this 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 keeper

Date of Action
5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</th>
<th>Category of Property (check only one box)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in the count)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| [X] private                                          | [X] building(s)                         | Contributing: 3  
Noncontributing: 2  
buildings  
sites  
structures  
objects  
Total: 4 |

Name of related multiple property listings (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

n/a

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Function (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RELIGIOUS/ religious facility</td>
<td>RELIGIOUS/ religious facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNERARY/cemetery</td>
<td>FUNERARY/cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Materials (enter categories from instructions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Federal                                                          | foundation  
walls  
roof  
other  | Stone  
WOOD/ clapboard  
Asphalt  |

Narrative Description (describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
The Reformed Dutch Church, parsonage and Lecture Hall is located on U.S. Route 9, village of Hyde park, town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. The nominated property is bounded on the west by U.S. Route 9, and on the north, south and east by private property. The general character of the neighborhood is a mixture of densely built-up nineteenth and twentieth-century commercial buildings. The terrain of the nominated property is relatively flat with grassy lawns and trees and bushes of varying heights. There are three contributing buildings (the church, the parsonage and a lecture hall), one contributing site (a cemetery), and two noncontributing buildings (a carriage house and a shed) on this nominated property of less than two acres. The nominated boundary is the acreage historically associated with the Reformed Dutch Church, parsonage and Lecture Hall.

The two-story, three-bay wood frame, church was constructed ca.1826 in the Federal style. A seventeen foot addition was added to the western elevation of the church in 1835. The narrow clapboard-sided building is rectangular in plan with a four-story blunt topped steeple on the western elevation. The church has an asphalt-shingled moderately pitched flush gable roof with modillions in the end gables. A simple cornice, at the roof edge, extends around the entire church. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the northeast gable end. The chimney appears to be original. The church has a stone basement that rises approximately one-foot above the ground level around the entire building.

The church's primary or western facade is divided into three symmetrically arranged entrance bays. The center bay projects out from the elevation forming the steeple above the attic level. The entrances each contain one paneled wooden double door flanked by a molded wooden door surround with fluted pilasters and topped by a projecting cornice. The second story is divided into three symmetrically arranged bays. Each bay contains one recessed eight-over-eight, double-hung sash topped by a semi-circular fanlight divided by mullions. The attic level contains a circular decorative light.
The flat-roofed steeple has a decorative cornice dividing it from the attic level. A round-arch louvered wooden vent is located at each of the steeple's elevations.

Fenestration on the southern elevation includes three symmetrically arranged, recessed, round-arch stained glass windows in wooden frames with heavy wooden sills. A fourth window was sided over when an organ was installed in 1887. A paneled wooden door is located between the third and fourth windows. Fenestration on the remaining elevations contains recessed, round-arch stained glass windows in wooden frames with heavy wooden sills.

The interior of the Dutch Reformed Church retains a variety of intact features from the period of significance. The church entrances are on the short wall with the pulpit located at the opposite wall. The wooden pews are divided into two rows with a center aisle separating them. A raised platform, containing an organ, flanks the pulpit. An intact original stairway leads to a second-floor balcony. The balcony is supported by rounded wooden Doric columns. A wide decorative frieze extends around along the balcony's edge. Intact features include Federal style wooden molding, trim and woodwork, wideboard flooring, an embossed tin ceiling, original plaster, four-and six-panel wooden doors with original hardware, original room configurations, a paneled mahogany altar and a decorative entablature with flanking pilasters on the west elevation directly behind the alter.

A contributing Late-Federal style, wood frame parsonage constructed in 1833 is located to the north of the church. The two-story, three-bay, clapboard-sided dwelling has an asphalt-shingled gable-roof. A brick interior end chimney pierces the roof ridge at the north elevation. The dwelling has a two-story (ca.1860) addition on the western elevation. A one-story porch projects out from the western elevation extending around to the south elevation. The porch, constructed ca.1880s, has a flat roof supported by turned posts and a spindled handrail. Fenestration includes six-over-six, and two-over-two, and a paneled wooden door flanked by a molded wooden door surround topped by a
transom and flanked by sidelights. The parsonage sits on a stone foundation that rises approximately two-feet above ground level around the entire house.

The interior, only one room deep on the main block, retains its original wooden paneled doors, Federal style moldings, woodwork and trim, period wooden mantel with flanking columns, intact stairway with original wooden newel post and balustrade, and a brick kitchen fireplace in the basement.

A contributing one-story, three-bay, lecture hall is located south of the church. The clapboard-sided wood frame building was built prior to 1858 in a vernacular style with Greek Revival detailing. The building, rectangular in plan with a one-story wing on the north elevation, has a gable roof with returns and corner pilasters. A plain frieze and cornice extends around the entire building at the roof edge. A triangular attic vent is located in the eastern gable. The western or primary facade's center bay contains a vestibule with a pedimented gable roof and corner pilasters. The modern wooden door is flanked by a molded wooden door surround with decorative ears. Fenestration on the rest of the building includes recessed nine-over-nine and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash in simple wooden frames topped by decorative ears.

A contributing cemetery is located to the west and south of the church. The cemetery, established ca. 1789, contains over one-hundred grave markers. The cemetery, in use for over two-hundred years, displays a variety of grave marker materials including: sandstone, granite, and marble. The early markers, mainly carved from sandstone, contain a few deaths-head motifs. However, the majority of the early markers are simple and unadorned. Later markers, carved from marble or granite, display designs including obelisks, flower and animal motifs, urn and willow and simple unadorned styles. The oldest gravestone in the cemetery is dated 1790.

A noncontributing one-story, wooden frame fellowship hall/auditorium was constructed in 1960. The clapboard-sided building connecting the north side of the church with the
east elevation of the parsonage, was designed for compatibility with the two older
buildings that it connects. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung sash.

The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall retains a great deal of
exterior and interior integrity in their workmanship, materials and design, including
original windows and doors, original interior configurations, Federal and Greek period
moldings, trim and woodwork and early plaster.

The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall retains integrity of location,
setting, feeling, design and association. In terms of design elements, the buildings
retain their original forms, proportions, framing and fenestration. In terms of feeling
and association, the buildings in their intact settings provides an historical sense of
mid-nineteenth-century religious activity in Hyde Park
The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall

Dutchess County, New York

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark an "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C Property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

[X] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[X] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
ca.1826-1858

Significant Dates
ca.1826

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
n/a

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): Primary location of additional data:

[X] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

[X] State historic preservation office

[ ] Other State agency

[ ] Federal agency

[ ] Local government

[ ] University

[ ] Other

Name of repository:

[ ] recorded by Historic American Building Survey #

[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
The Reformed Dutch Church is architecturally significant as a representative example of a Federal style religious building. The church typifies many of the early nineteenth-century Federal-style ecclesiastical forms. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and displays numerous examples of fine craftsmanship from its 1826-ca.1858 period of significance including wideboard flooring, original windows, doors, moldings, woodwork and paneled wooden doors with pilastered enframement. In keeping with its religious role the church is not as elaborate as other Federal buildings found in the Hudson Valley. The Reformed Dutch Church displays a Quaker-like simplicity with its plain moldings, unadorned plaster, wideboard flooring and simple stairways.

The history of the Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall begins in 1789 with the organization of the Stoutsburg Religious Society, whose intention it was to build a union church that would serve the religious needs of the various denominations in the community. Luke Stoutenburgh, a member of one of Hyde Park oldest families, had left a one-half-acre parcel on the corner of the main intersection of what was then known as Stoutenburgh's Landing (now known as the village of Hyde Park). Money was raised and a small building was erected near the location of the present lecture hall. The building proved to be too small and by 1825 plans for a larger church were underway.

The religious affiliation of the Stoutenberghs prevailed, and in 1826, the present Reformed Dutch Church was established on the north side of the cemetery. The building has been in continuous use as a church since its initial construction. The parsonage plot was purchased in 1833 and a two-story residence, for use by the pastor, was built.

In 1835 the church was expanded eastward by seventeen-feet due to the growth of the congregation. The paneled mahogany altar, a gift from a church in New York City, was installed at this time and side galleries were built.
The exterior of the church has remained intact since 1835. The interior was rearranged again in 1887 when a pipe organ was donated by wealthy resident Walter Langdon. The side galleries, installed in 1835, were removed and the rear balcony was added.

The lecture hall was built prior to 1858, when it appears in the records as being used for Sunday school and general meetings.

The Reformed Dutch Church and Parsonage are both highly intact examples of wood frame Federal-style buildings constructed during Hyde Park's post-Revolutionary period. The buildings retain a high degree of integrity and provide a valuable record of the development of both architectural styles and building technology during the mid-nineteenth century in the town of Hyde Park. The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall are a distinctive historical and architectural resource within the town of Hyde Park.
The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall Dutchess, New York

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than two acre 1.96

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbal Boundary Description
(Explain 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 John A. Bonafide, Program Assistant
organization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Pres. date January 1993
street & number Peebles Island, PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

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.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name n/a
street & number

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 the 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, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary for the Reformed Dutch Church Complex is shown as a heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York."

Boundary Justification
The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to coincide with the current legal lot line for the property.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
The Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall
Hyde Park, Dutchess County, NY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 11  Page 2

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