

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Paul's (Zion's) Evangelical Lutheran Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 57 South Broadway not for publication

city or town Red Hook vicinity

state New York code NY county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12571

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

J. A. Adams Dept. Com. 2 February '98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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): _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 6 | | buildings |
| 1 | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 7 | 0 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof slate

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

St. Paul's Lutheran Church,
Dutchess County, NY

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

St. Paul's (Zion's) Evangelical Lutheran Church (a.k.a. St. Paul's Lutheran Church), a Romanesque Revival church built in 1889-90, is located in the village of Red Hook in northwestern Dutchess County. Red Hook is a small rural community consisting of small businesses and middle class residences bordered by tree lined streets. The 14.9-acre church property is on the east side of South Broadway (US 9), south of the village center. It is bounded on the north by Fisk Street, on the east by Elizabeth Street and village property, and on the south by a residential property. Across South Broadway are two other 19th-century churches. There may be potential for an historic district along South Broadway. The church complex includes six contributing buildings: the church (1889-90), cemetery caretaker's residence (c. 1790), cemetery office (c. 1920), parish hall (1884), parsonage (1903), and small barn (19th century); and one contributing site, the cemetery.

The landscape of the church property consists of mature deciduous and coniferous trees along South Broadway and along the lane leading into the property from Fisk Street, foundation plantings and lawns around most of the buildings, and a parking area south of the church with a driveway from South Broadway. The buildings are basically in a row along, but set back from, South Broadway, with the parish hall at the northern end of the property, followed by the parsonage, church, and cemetery caretaker's residence at the southern end. The small barn is at the rear of the parsonage and church, and the cemetery office is at the rear of the caretaker's residence. The cemetery occupies most of the remaining property.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church is a brick building designed in the Romanesque Revival style with eclectic Germanic decorative elements. The building is composed of the following spaces: a nave, rear chancel, side entrance vestibules, a small rear sacristy, a cruciform plan, and on the interior an Akron Plan. Other distinguishing features include: masonry construction, cross-gabled roof with cupola, round-arched windows and door openings, broached spire bell tower, wooden exterior doors, and stained glass windows. The overall external configuration is asymmetrical in design. The building is almost entirely intact on the exterior and interior from its date of construction.

The entry or west elevation is highlighted by a massive, highly crafted rose window with quatrefoil tracery. Symmetrically placed below the rose window are three round-arched stained glass windows with sandstone voussoirs. Centered under the gable, in the tympanum area, is a small, round-arched window. The south or main entrance is through a one-story stone porch with a flat roof. Sandstone archivolts over the deep porch portals mark the entry. The entrance, which is flanked by buttresses, features double oversized plank doors with decorative wrought iron hinges.

To the northwest of the front elevation is a tall, square bell tower surmounted by a broached spire that is crowned with a gilded cross. All

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CONTINUATION SHEETSt. Paul's Lutheran Church,
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four elevations of the bell tower are pierced by large round-arched openings. At the base of the tower is a porch with sandstone archivolt over an arched portal.

The northwest corner of the west elevation features a rounded stair turret that is capped by a conical-shaped, standing seam, copper roof (modern). To the left of this turret is found the north transept wall which features a gabled end, and three round-arched, mullioned windows. Northeast of the gabled end is the one-story exterior wall of the baptistry which is recessed from the face of the main wall and pier. This elevation has two large rectangular stained glass windows that fill the upper part of the wall. The one-story sacristy or vestry entrance is covered with a wooden canopy projecting three feet.

The sanctuary includes the octagonal shaped walls of the sacristy on the right side, the rounded apse rear wall of the sanctuary in the center, and the one story flat wall of the former organ room on the left. A large rectangular window, with tracery for square panes of stained glass is set in each of the three visible sacristy walls. Set into the semi-circular apse wall of the sanctuary are three large stained glass windows, each depicting a different bible lesson. A steep, conical-shaped roof over the sanctuary rises to a point on the main wall just below a small semi-circular window under the east gable peak. To the left of the apse wall is a stairwell entry to the cellar.

The south elevation is symmetrical in massing. A brick external chimney near the center of the main gabled wall was added since the original construction. To the left is the one-story southwest vestibule with an entry under a small wooden canopy. Entrance is made by climbing the sandstone steps, and passing through a wide semi-circular arch which is followed by a heavy plank door with wrought iron hardware.

The interior of the church features plaster walls, wooden wainscot and deep recesses at the windows and doors. The ceiling is defined by sail vaults, rendered in a corrugated metal treatment that resembles a tambour. Smaller vaults springing from columns and corbels support the larger vaults. The primary interior space is defined by crossing transepts with an equal height vaulting.

The interior of the church is an intact Akron Plan design. Pews are arranged in a semi-circular pattern set on a sloping floor under the transept and nave areas together with a choir dais in the southeast corner and baptistry dais in the northeast corner. The chancel/alter is in a semi-domed apse and is raised two steps from the floor, the altar platform one step above that, the altar being enclosed by a low semi-circular wood railing. The choir platform is raised two steps from the front of the organ pipes under the south groin, and is enclosed by a brass railing. A baptistry platform is raised a step above the floor under the north groin. The auditorium room and sanctuary are animated by the play of light through

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the large expanse of multi-colored stained glass windows. The roof system consists of trusses supporting purlins, which in turn support the rafters to which sheathing is nailed. These trusses also serve to shape and stabilize the ceiling arches. Timbers in the trusses are connected by mortise and tenon joints which are pinned with iron bolts. One of the purlins in the north gable has been found to be cracked.

Alterations of the church have been limited to electric lighting (added in 1906), the installation of plumbing, addition of hardwood flooring, replacement of the slate roof, the addition of a chimney, and the removal of the porte-cochere from the south side. Most of these alterations occurred in the early-20th century. In 1956-57, the original cellar was modified by the construction of the "Kort" room in the basement along the inside of the westerly foundation wall.

The parsonage (1903) is a large two-and-one-half story, Queen Anne style wood frame residence with asymmetrical massing, a complex high-pitched roof, and a wrap-around porch. It has recently been re-sided with vinyl. The parish hall (1884) is a two-story, Victorian Gothic style wood frame building with a high-pitched gable roof with clipped cross-gables, simple pointed arch windows, and a bracketed cornice. It has also been re-sided with vinyl. The small wooden barn (19th century), serving as a garage, is two stories in height with a standing seam metal roof, a cross gable on the front and sliding cargo doors along the front. The cemetery caretaker's residence (c. 1790) is a wood frame building that appears to be of late-18th century construction. It is one-and-one-half stories in height and has a saltbox shape and a five-bay symmetrical facade. Windows on the first story have 12-over-12, 12-over-8, and 9-over-9 double-hung sash. The windows on the second story are smaller, with 6-over-6 and 3-over-3 sash. The cemetery office (c. 1920) is a one-story wood frame building with a gable roof and two garage doors on the front. A shed behind the office has not been counted due to its small size.

The cemetery occupies at least 10 acres of the church property. It is irregular in shape and generally flat nearest the church buildings, with several rises and dips toward the rear of the property. Several paved and unpaved lanes traverse the regularly planned plots, corresponding somewhat to the various parcels as acquired. The earliest tombstone dates from 1813 and the cemetery is still active. The stones represent all popular styles and materials and none appear to be of particular note. The earliest stones and burials are in Sections 1, 2, and 4, and include sandstone and marble stones typical of the early 19th century. Sections 6-11 contain marble and granite stones typical of the Victorian period. The other sections contain mostly 20th-century stones with the most recent, in general, located in Sections 19 and 20. There appears to be one zinc monument, in Section 2, and there are several small vaults, including a receiving vault. There are no monumental markers and minimal curbing. The entire cemetery is covered by a well-maintained lawn and there are some mature trees and shrubs.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years 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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significancec. 1813 - 1939**Significant Dates**18841889-901903**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural AffiliationN/A**Architect/Builder**Lawrence B. Valk & Son, Architect (church)**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

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National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Statement of Significance

St. Paul's (Zion's) Evangelical Lutheran Church (St. Paul's Lutheran Church) is architecturally significant as a distinctive and highly intact example of Romanesque Revival ecclesiastical architecture in Dutchess County. Built in 1889-90, the church reflects new ideas about ecclesiastical design, specifically the Akron Plan which was promoted by the architect of the church, Lawrence B. Valk and Son. The church embodies numerous design features that reflect the eclectic interpretations of the Romanesque Revival style in small, rural churches in this period, including the heavy masonry construction, rounded arches for window and door openings, archivolt molding, facade flanked by a square tower, wall surfaces that are broad and smooth, and a rounded stair tower. The period of significance for the church complex is from 1813 to 1939, from the earliest dated headstone in the cemetery to the last acquisition of additional property.

The history of Red Hook begins sometime before 1688, when Colonel Pieter Schuyler, first Mayor of Albany, acquired from the Indians most of what is now the town of Red Hook. Schuyler did not live here himself and apparently there was little settlement or clearing of the land. By 1725, Schuyler's tract had changed ownership and was controlled jointly by Colonel Henry Beekman, Jr. (the son of the founder of Rhinebeck), Barent van Benthuysen, Barent Staats, and Nicholas Hoffman. The land was settled by Palatine German families moving down from East Camp (Germantown) as they started to take leaseholds and develop an agricultural economy.

At the time of the Revolution, there was a small settlement at Upper Red Hook (then known as Red Hook), docks on the Hudson River at Tivoli (Upper Red Hook Landing) and Barrytown (Lower Red Hook Landing), and saw mills and grist mills on the "Kills" (streams). The Albany Post Road was the only road of significance, supplementing it were the roads to the mills and the river landings. Throughout the 18th century and the early 19th century, most of the land in the town was still owned by heirs and assigns of the patent holders, and was leased for long terms to farming families.

When the Rhinebeck Precinct of Dutchess County was established in 1737 for the purpose of defining political jurisdiction, Red Hook was included. It became a separate township on June 2, 1812. Until the end of the 18th century, the neighborhood of the present village of Red Hook was merely a crossroads, boasting little more than a tavern and a couple of houses. During the 19th century, the village grew rapidly in population and commercial activity. The village itself was not incorporated until 1894.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church is historically associated with the "Palatine Emigration" of the early 1700's, when hundreds of families emigrated to the Hudson Valley of New York State who were fleeing from the Rhenish or Lower Palatinate area of Germany and the devastation in the aftermath of the Thirty Years War. The church is the lineal successor of the Zion German Reformed Church which was the reformed side of the original German Church

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founded by the Lutherans and Calvinists (Reformed Protestants) in the Rhinebeck district during 1715. In 1729, disagreements divided the two church groups and they separated.

In 1796, a five-acre parcel of land was sold by General John Armstrong of Rhinebeck and his wife Alida to George Adam Shook, Anthony Stratt, and Nicholas Hoffman for the purposes of establishing a church. The five-acre plot was then known as Hardscrabble and is now part of Red Hook village. In the period between July 8, 1800 and September 26, 1802 the Rhinebeck church moved to the Red Hook property. It was still called the Rhinebeck German Reformed Church. The Palatine descendants first built a frame church on this site that was severely damaged by a wind storm and replaced by a stone church in 1834. It is not known how soon after 1796 the cemetery was established, but the earliest existing stone dates from 1813.

In 1846, the members of the German Reformed Church in Red Hook were unable to sustain a Reformed pastor and joined the Lutherans. Thereafter, the church in Red Hook village was known as the First Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. The name changed again in 1914, when the congregation petitioned the Supreme Court to permit a change in corporate name to St. Paul's (Zion's) Evangelical Lutheran Church.

In 1886, the need for repairing or replacing the stone church building became pressing and the pastor, Reverend S. A. Weikert, was authorized to solicit funds for a new church. The stone church was demolished in 1889, during construction of the existing brick church. Members of the congregation dug a new cellar and contractor Daniel Van De Bogart laid up a new fieldstone foundation during July of that year. Floor timbers were laid during August, 1889 under the supervision of William Kipp. Identified suppliers for the new church were: rose window and other windows - G. S. Harvey of Brooklyn; memorial windows in chancel - J. & R. Lamb of New York City; ashlar brownstone - A. J. Felty of Brooklyn; corrugated iron for ceilings - Wm. D. Wines of New York City; slate - American Bangor Slate Co.; pews with curved backs and seats - Globe Furniture Co. of Michigan; mill work for the church - Wm. H. Traver of Hudson; pulpit, stalls, and chairs - J. & R. Lamb of New York City; and the bell weighing 1,124 pounds - Meneely & Co. of Troy. The total cost of the building was \$18,650.

The period from 1920 to World War II was an active one for St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Generosity in contributions to the church's endowment fund insured its perpetuation. In 1939, the holdings increased to a total of 14.9 acres which included an enlarged cemetery together with a cemetery caretaker's residence and a cemetery office building.

With the exception of electric lighting that was added during 1906, installation of plumbing, carpeting of the chancel and aisles in 1911, a hardwood floor added in 1911, a new organ in 1914, replacement of slate roofing in the 1970s, addition of a chimney, the removal of a porte cochere, and modification of the original cellar during 1956-57 by the construction

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St. Paul's Lutheran Church,
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of the "Kort" room along the inside of the westerly foundation wall, together with installation of indoor toilets for the congregation, the church building has had very little alteration since its construction. Some deterioration has occurred requiring repair on the brick, stonework, woodwork and roofs.

The architect of St. Paul's Lutheran Church was Lawrence B. Valk and Son of New York City. Valk's specialty was church design, although several residences are attributed to him as well. Valk's use of the Akron Plan called for a diagonal orientation and semi-circular pews on a rising floor to provide a good auditorium for hearing the sermon. Valk's interpretation of churches is reflected in his 1873 publication, entitled "Church Architecture...Most Prominent Buildings Recently Erected in Iron, Brick and Stone....Together with Full Explanation of the New Form of Plan for Churches." Valk wrote, "Churches are built for the Salvation of souls, not for architectural display to the sacrifice of comfort, of acoustic, lacking in cheerfulness, and the very essentials to make religious worship a matter of pleasure." Valk was part of a larger late 19th century movement to improve the function of church buildings.

Among his known commissions in New York State are the Victorian Gothic style Church of the Disciples at Madison and East 45th Street in Manhattan (1872); the Victorian Gothic style Ossining Methodist Church (1877; Downtown Ossining Historic District, National Register listed); the Romanesque Revival Congregational Church of Patchogue (1893; National Register listed); and the following Brooklyn commissions: the Victorian Gothic style Sixth Avenue Baptist Church (1880) and the Romanesque Revival/Queen Anne style residences at 21, 23-27 Seventh Avenue (1887; all within Park Slope Historic District, National Register listed).

St. Paul's Lutheran Church is a distinctive example of the Romanesque Revival style in Dutchess County and a fairly sophisticated example of that style for a small rural community. Like the Congregational Church of Patchogue, the architect made use of an up-to-date style and an Akron Plan interior with a fairly traditional cruciform plan exterior. The heavy masonry construction, use of large round-arched openings, rusticated stone trim, sturdy piers, and towers are all characteristic features of the Romanesque Revival, while some of the decorative features attest to Germanic, Northern European origins.

The secondary buildings and the cemetery all contribute to the church as integral components of the complex. The parsonage was built in 1903, using plans prepared by Cooperative Building Plan Association Architects of New York, and is a typical example of early-20th century residential architecture in Dutchess County. The parish hall, built in 1884, is a typical example of Victorian Gothic religious architecture in Dutchess County. The small barn, serving as a garage, was part of the original horse barns and sheds which have since been removed, but typifies outbuildings of religious complexes of the 19th century. The cemetery caretaker's

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residence, acquired by the church in 1939 along with property to expand the cemetery, is a representative example of late-18th century residential architecture in Dutchess County. The cemetery is unusually large for a village church property and contains a complete range of tombstones from 1813 to the present. Although there are no stones of outstanding merit, of particular note is one zinc monument (c. 1880) and a number of early-19th century sandstone markers. Buried in the cemetery are several thousand residents of the Red Hook area and communicants of the church, many with names reflecting the Dutch and German heritage of the community.

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Major Bibliographical References

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Hull, William, "History of the Lutheran Church in Dutchess County, NY. The
Lutheran Quarterly, July 1881, Gettysburg: J. E. Wibble printer 1881

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Scully, Vincent. Architecture the Natural and the Manmade, New York: St.
Martin's press, 1991

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Most Prominent Buildings Recently Erected in Iron, Brick and Stone
together with full explanation of THE NEW FORM OF PLAN FOR CHURCHES
invented by Lawrence B. Valk, Architect, New York: Holt Brothers,
1873 (original at Harvard University Library)

Journals

THE JOURNAL The New St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Red Hook, Red Hook, NY:
Friday, September 19, 1890

THE JOURNAL Laying The Cornerstone, Red Hook, NY: Friday August 9, 1889

THE RED HOOK ADVERTISER Local Lutheran Church Was First Formed 250 Years Ago
By palatine Settlers, Red Hook, NY: issues of May 6, 1965, May 20,
1965, May 27, 1965, June 3, 1965, June 17, 1965, and July 8, 1965

St. Paul's Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

1 Zone Easting Northing
2 Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing
4 Zone Easting Northing
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Hist. Pres. date June 10, 1998
Peebles Island

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

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Geographical Data**UTM References**

| | | | |
|------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 1 8 | 5 9 3 1 2 6 | 4 6 4 9 1 2 2 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2 | 1 8 | 5 9 2 9 2 4 | 4 6 4 9 0 1 7 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 3 | 1 8 | 5 9 2 7 9 5 | 4 6 4 9 1 8 4 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4 | 1 8 | 5 9 2 9 3 3 | 4 6 4 9 3 6 0 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 5 | 1 8 | 5 9 3 0 2 1 | 4 6 4 9 2 7 9 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | |

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for St. Paul's Lutheran Church is shown as a heavy black line on the accompanying land book map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary incorporates the entire lot on which the church has historically been located since the most recent acquisition of property in 1939.

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Form Prepared By

Draft nomination form prepared by:

Ruth M. Queen, Ms Ed, and David F. Queen, P.E., L.S.
18 Livingston Street
Rhinebeck, NY 12572

Edited by:

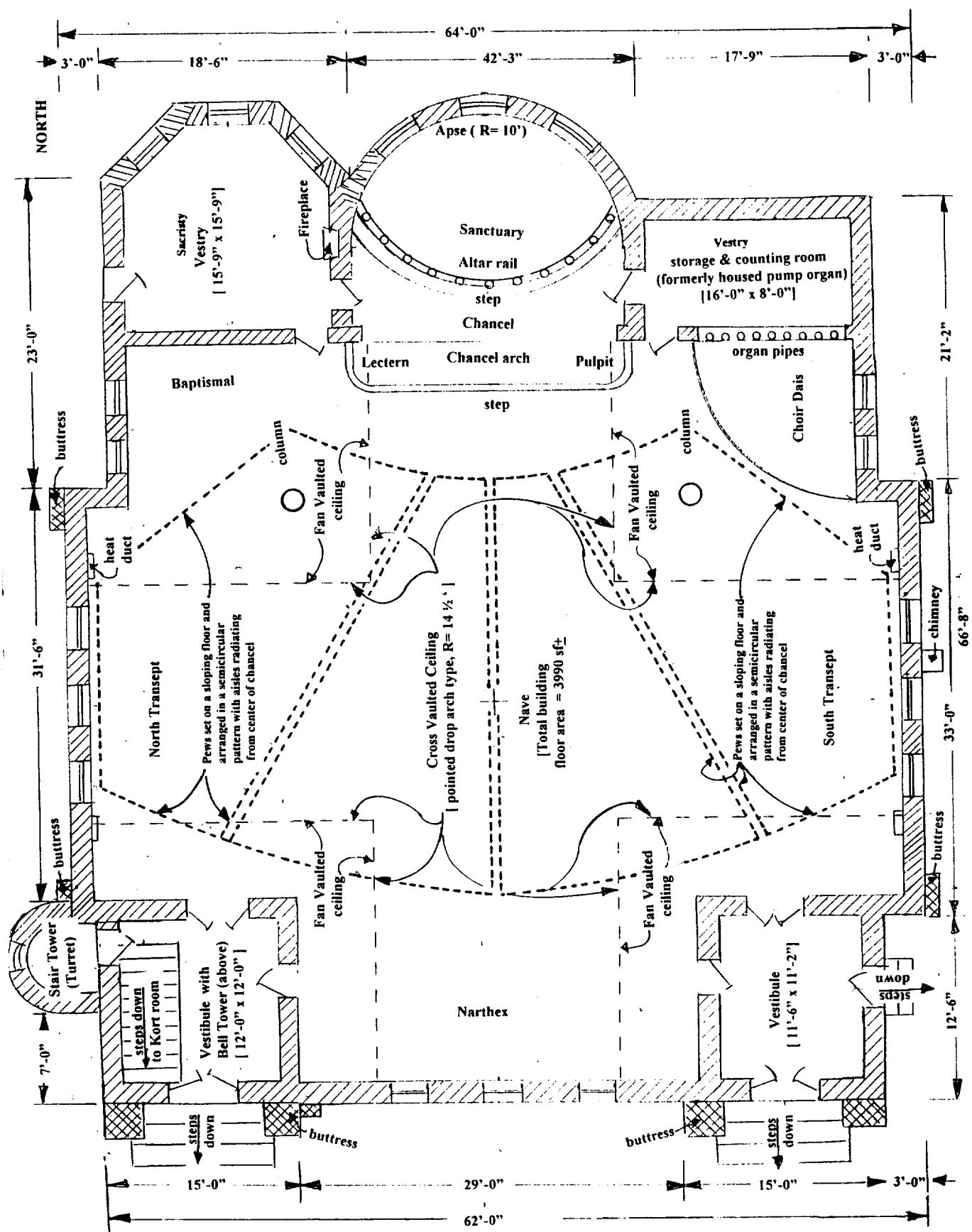
Laurie Allen, NYSHPO

Finalized by:

Peter D. Shaver, NYSHPO

FLOOR PLAN OF EDIFICE
ST. PAUL'S (ZION'S) EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF RED HOOK
 57 South Broadway, Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York

EAST

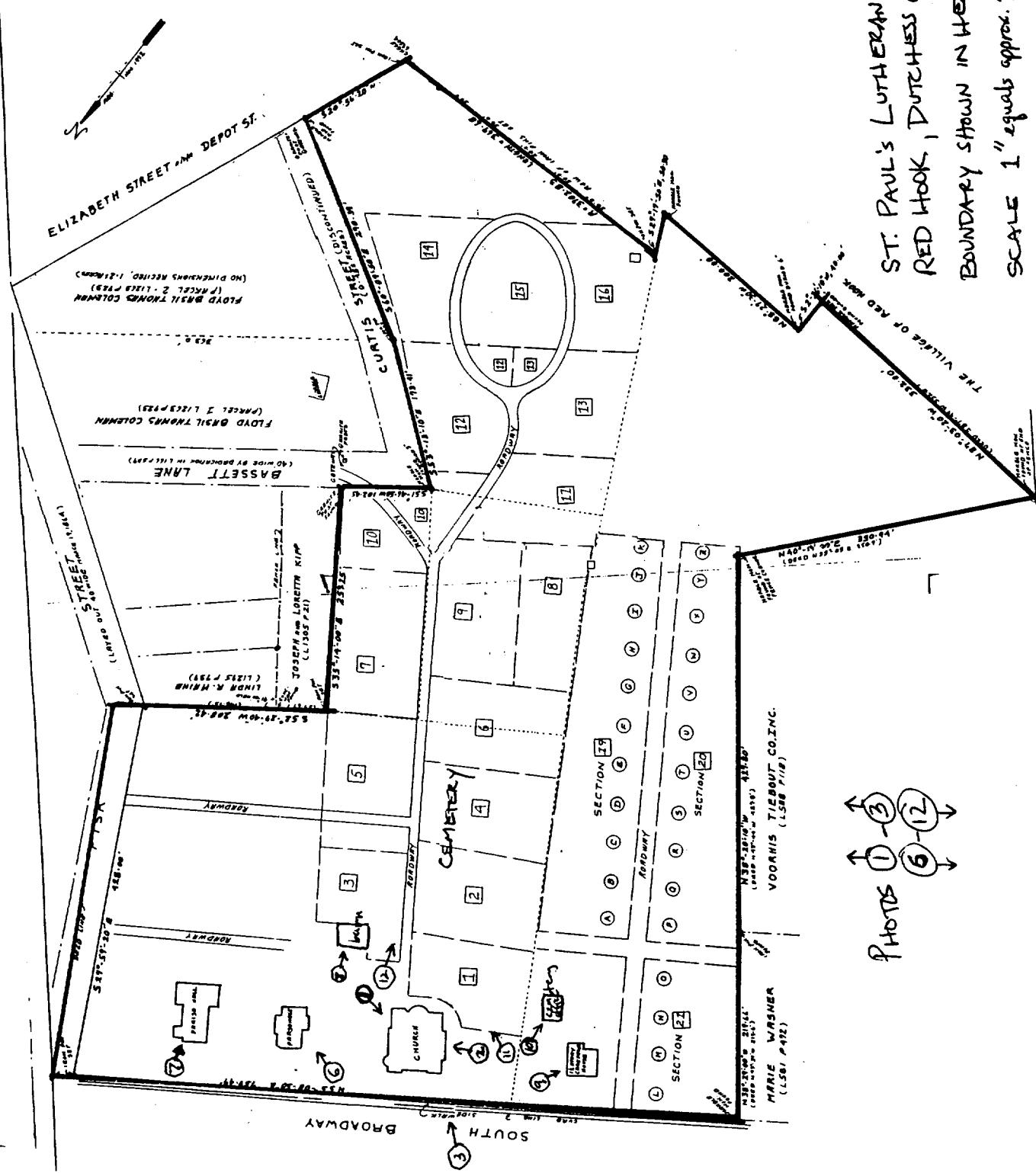


(US Route 9) South Broadway

WEST

David F. Queen, P.E., I.S.
 18 Livingston Street
 Rhinebeck, N.Y.

May 30, 1997



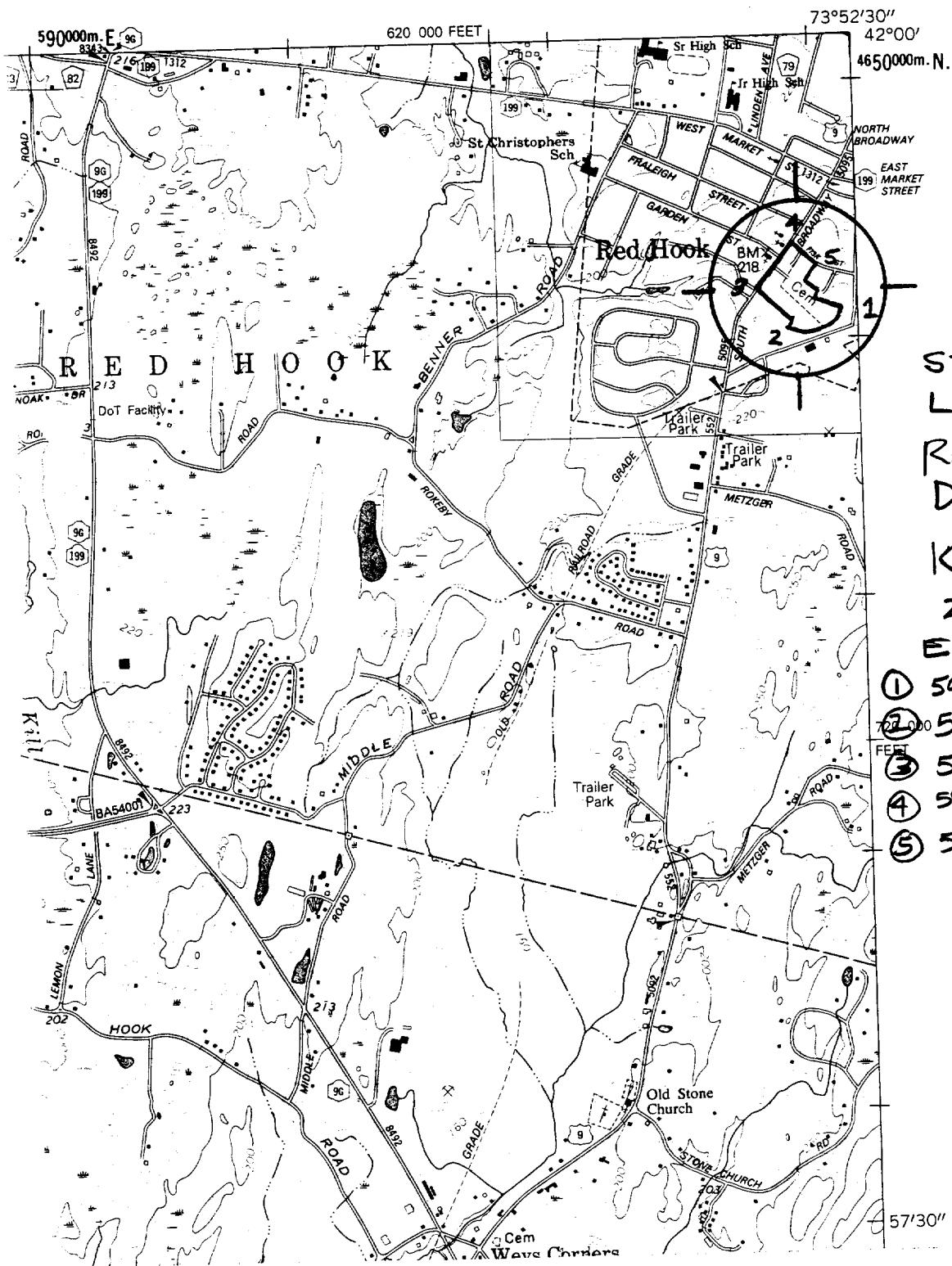
ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
RED HOOK, DUTCHESSE COUNTY, NY
BOUNDARY SHOWN IN HEAVY LINE

SCALE 1, "equals approx. 165'

BASED ON SURVEY MAP
BY DAVID M. QUEEN, 1991

KINGSTON EAST QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES

CLERMONT



ST. PAUL's
LUTHERAN CHURCH
RED HOOK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NY

KINGSTON EAST QUAD

ZONE 18

Easting

Northings

| | |
|----------|---------|
| ① 593126 | 4649122 |
| ② 592924 | 4649017 |
| ③ 592795 | 4649184 |
| ④ 592933 | 4649360 |
| ⑤ 593021 | 4649279 |

scale 1: 24,000