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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>historic name</th>
<th>North Bergen Presbyterian Church</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>other names/site number</td>
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<tr>
<td>name of related multiple property listing</td>
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Location

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>city or town</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
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<tr>
<td>county</td>
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<td>code</td>
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<td>14416</td>
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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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national     ___ statewide     X local

Signature of certifying official/Title __________________________ Date ________________

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official __________________________ Date ________________

Title __________________________ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) __________________________

Signature of the Keeper __________________________ Date of Action ________________
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Genesee County, NY
County and State

5. Classification

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<th>Category of Property</th>
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<td>(Check only one box.)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
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6. Function or Use

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7. Description

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<td>other:</td>
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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The North Bergen Presbyterian Church is a nineteenth-century Western New York rural house of worship that has served its members for nearly two centuries. Located in a small rural hamlet of single-family residences, the church functions as the center of activity for the surrounding community. It was originally built in 1833 of Medina sandstone on a stone foundation and enlarged in 1850. The building follows the Greek Revival form of a rectangular shape with a front gabled roof with a closed pediment and raking cornice. Two deep set wood paneled doors have rounded three-light transoms and flank a paired, round-arched stained-glass window. A two-stage wood-frame bell tower is at the north end of the roof with the stages defined by corner pilasters and cornice. The east and west elevations have three tall six-over-six windows with rounded three-light transoms. Painted rounded lintels are over the doors and windows. The east elevation has a one-story, wood-frame addition with side gabled roof and a corner projecting entrance. Another one-story wood-frame addition is on the south end of the building, with a shed roof and west projecting entrance. The east addition was added in 1871 and the south addition in 1966. The exterior of the sanctuary is stucco over stone done at an undetermined date but is visible in a 1901 historic photograph. The interior of the church worship space is intact with three rows of wooden pews facing south toward the sanctuary. Walls are plaster with wood wainscoting and are undecorated. A small historic balcony is in the north end of the church. The interiors of the additions have seen updated with features such as drop ceilings and linoleum tile floors. A recently built, non-contributing picnic pavilion graces the rear lawn of the property.

Narrative Description

General Description

The North Bergen Presbyterian Church is a stone and stucco church on the south side of North Bergen Road in the hamlet of North Bergen, Genesee County, New York. Originally built in 1833, it was enlarged in 1850 in the Greek Revival style for a larger worship space. The exterior of the stone portion has been parged since at least 1901 and the windows are accented by round-arched decoration with keystones, painted to look like lintels. A substantial two-stage wooden bell tower was added in 1850. The interior of the church is only decorated with stained-glass windows and painted wall wainscoting. The growth of the congregation and its
community outreach prompted two expansions, one in 1871 and another in 1966. The church retains its historic character as demonstrated by the preservation of the most historic sections while embracing the need for updating the additions with newer materials and adding a community food bank addition in 1992.

Location & Setting

The North Bergen Presbyterian Church is centrally located within the hamlet of North Bergen, Town of Bergen, Genesee County, New York. The hamlet is approximately seven miles northwest of the Village of Bergen and nine miles southeast of the Village of Brockport, the two largest villages nearest to North Bergen. When the church was built, the hamlet was a thriving community with several businesses. Currently, it consists of a handful of single-family residences, mostly late nineteenth century, and a few early twentieth century houses, mostly along North Bergen Road. The hamlet itself is surrounded by active agricultural fields. One significant residence in the hamlet is the 1870 Gothic Revival Gifford-Walker House, located across the road from the church. It is the only previously National Register-listed resource in the hamlet, listed in 1980.

The church is in the northeast portion of a 2.76 acre irregularly shaped lot. This section has a few mature maple trees near the roadway and a non-historic sign bearing the name of the church north of the building. A curved asphalt paved driveway sits between the church and the road with connecting drives extending along the sides and rear of the building, allowing access to a parking area southwest of the building. There is a non-historic open-air picnic pavilion with a concrete floor in the back lawn, across the driveway from the southeast corner of the church. Small shrubs are planted around much of the church foundation of the building and two evergreen trees are on either side of the facade.

Exterior

The North Bergen Presbyterian Church was originally constructed of Medina Sandstone in 1833, a stone that was prevalent in the region. The original section of the church was constructed by members of the congregation in 1833-34. An additional 14 feet was added to the north in 1850, also of Medina sandstone. This gives the church a rectangular floor plan. The foundation is also Medina sandstone. The added section provided room for a choir loft open and vestibules with exterior entry ways on either side. At the same time, a wooden two-stage Greek Revival bell tower was added to the north end of the extended portion. The lower part of the tower is square and wood-sided with a projecting cornice between it and the upper portion. The bell or upper portion of the tower is smaller in form, wood framed with wood siding and four recessed sides with louvered openings.
Each corner has a square pilaster with a Doric capitals which rests under a plain frieze with a molded top edge.
The roof of the tower has eaves with a cornice and a tall, thin pyramid-shaped spire.

The facade of the stone section faces north and is the main entrance to the worship area. The ashlar stone foundation is obscured by a three-step concrete stair which extends the width of the building. Wrought iron railings are on either end of the stairs flanked by yew bushes clipped into rectangular shapes; these are in turn flanked by large cedar bushes. The exterior wall, painted a pale yellow, has been parged or stuccoed, but faint shadow lines indicate it is of ashlar stone construction. The foundation also indicates ashlar construction. At the top of the stairs are two doors painted maroon with white porcelain knobs. Each door has six recessed panels, and the doorway is topped with a semi-circular, radially divided three-light window. These windows are accented by gray painted trim bands featuring a centered keystone in white. Between the doors is a double window which has round tops on each window and a somewhat triangular window above them to form an arch, also topped with matching semi-circular painted trim. The front gable has a raking cornice and a cornice band that encircles the building. The pediment is paneled with wide boards laid horizontally. A small ocular window is tucked just under the gable peak.

1901 Church picnic showing 1871 addition and a portion of the facade with the stucco exterior. Photo courtesy of the North Bergen Presbyterian Church.

1 Historical photos indicate that the parging existed by at least the summer of 1901.
The stone portion of the east elevation has three windows, each with double-hung sash and a rounded transom. The windows are six-over-six with wooden muntins and narrow sills. The transoms are semi-circular with three lights. The windows are accented with painted trim matching that of the windows on the west elevation. The west elevation of the main church clearly shows the Medina sandstone foundation where the paint has failed. The walls are also of parged ashler blocks. The west elevation has four round topped windows accented by the same painted trim design as the other sides of the stone section. The three windows closest to the facade are of the same design as those on the east with wooden muntins and narrow stone sills. The fourth window is of the same size and shape but features a leaded stained-glass window.

Extending to the east is the side-gabled 1871 addition, located near the last window or bay of the main church. It also has a painted stone foundation. The addition is wood framed and sided but has been covered with aluminum siding. Windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung sash. The windows and aluminum siding were installed as part of the 1966 building project. A shallow, gabled vestibule extends at an angle from the intersection with the main church. The double doors of the vestibule are topped with a rectangular window and small replacement windows on either side of the extension. A small, covered porch area is in front of the doors. Two additional replacement windows are in the gable end.

Extending from the rear roof of the 1871 section is a shed roof covering the 1966 addition, which is also aluminum sided. This addition has a small vestibule entrance on the west side with an aluminum screen door topped by a rectangular window. A double sliding window is south of the vestibule. All windows are wood sash with most having aluminum storm windows. The foundation of the 1966 section is painted concrete block. The east section has a double sliding kitchen window and a one-over window to the west. The south gable end of the main church is visible above the addition. It has cornice returns and a block chimney set slightly off center to the east of the gable peak.

On the west elevation, the 1966 addition is seen to the south of the main church. The southernmost part of the 1992 extension is recessed. On the wall co-planar with the stone section is a vestibule matching the one on the east side of the building. This is flanked by two windows.

In 1992, the 1966 addition was slightly extended on the west end for a food pantry storage room. A mobility access ramp was also added to the rear of the extension. The part of the building was covered in vinyl siding.
Access to the pantry is through an east door at the end of the ramp. Two one-over-one non-historic windows are in the south wall of the extension. Behind and slightly to the east of the church and across the driveway is a recently built open air picnic pavilion with a concrete floor. It is a non-contributing structure as it was built after the period of significance.

**Interior**

The worship space is entered through the east vestibule and fills the 1850 form. It features plaster walls and ceilings, wood chair railing and painted wood wainscoting. Floors are wood but currently carpeted. A raised pulpit is at the south end. To the west of the pulpit is the current choir area furnished with chairs and an electric organ. The nave has three sets of wooden pews divided by two aisles. Pews are wood with straight backs and scroll-edge ends at the aisles. The outer sets of pews terminate at the east and west walls without ornamentation. The northern end of the worship space holds the historic choir loft, which is elevated.

Windows are recessed due to the stone construction and are double-hung sash. All but one of the side windows are of a light green glass surrounded by a band of red, blue, violet, or dark green. The southernmost window on the west side is leaded and more elaborate, featuring multiple colors of stained glass and a center design of lilies and religious iconography. This window echoes the banded edge of the other windows in red, but the banding is segmented with decorated squares. Both sections of the double window in the northern choir loft are of light green stained glass with bands of darker green. The top, near triangular section has painted grapes, leaves and vines. Two grisaille windows were removed and reinstallled on the southern wall on either side of the pulpit and are back-lit. These have glass that is deep red, stenciled in silvery gray with a trellis pattern over circular designs with foliage within. They also are banded with a darker glass. A circular stained-glass window is recessed in the wall above the pulpit platform. There is a wide six-panel door on the east wall, southern end, which leads into the 1871 meeting room. This door is topped with a semi-circular four-panel wooden transom.

A meeting room is housed in the 1871 wood-framed addition, roughly 26 by 40 feet. The interior of the meeting room was renovated with drywall, linoleum block flooring, and a suspended ceiling. A wooden chair rail surrounds the space with a light green paint above and a dark green below. The northwest corner gives access to the exterior via the angled north vestibule. Built-in storage cabinets are on the south wall. There is a door to the furnace room on the southern end of the west wall. A large opening in the west end of the south wall of the meeting room gives access into an open space in the 1966 addition.
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Interior finishes are the same in the 1966, being consistent with the meeting room. This part of the building includes two bathrooms to the east. A kitchen is accessed by a door on the east wall and has serving counters with cupboards opening to the west and closeable panels above. The east and south walls of the kitchen have laminated counters and birch wood cabinets with arched valances over the windows on these walls. A sink is under the window on the south wall. A commercial stove is on the north end of the east wall. Large refrigeration units line the north wall. Between these units is a door leading to a short hall, a bathroom, and the vestibule on the east side of the building.

On the south wall of the open space is a double door to the southernmost part of the building, which currently operates as a community food pantry. The west wall has a door into a storage room and a hall that leads to a paneled office and a copy room on the right and also gives access to the vestibule on the west side of the building.

Integrity

The North Bergen Presbyterian Church meets criterion C: Architecture and consideration A as a religious property type that is significant for its architecture and its influence on the community. The main section of the building was constructed in 1833, and expanded in 1850, of readily available Medina sandstone. Wooden additions have been added over the decades. The various parts of the building document the changes in construction methods, styles, and materials in vogue at the time of each construction project. These choices were made to keep the building relevant and attractive to the contemporary public. There has been no significant change to the main section since 1850. The church retains its historic form, location, materials, design, feeling, association and setting.
North Bergen Presbyterian Church | Genesee County, NY
Name of Property | County and State

### 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.)

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<td>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.</td>
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**Criteria Considerations**

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

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<td>a reconstructed building, object, or structure.</td>
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<td>less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.</td>
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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- **Architecture**

**Period of Significance**

1833-1966

**Significant Dates**

1833, 1850, 1871, 1966

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period begins with 1833 with the initial construction of the church and ends with 1966 when the last significant changes were made to the building.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The nominated property is primarily significant for its architectural value and for being an important community building related to the hamlet of North Bergen.
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The North Bergen Presbyterian Church is significant as a representative, intact example of mid-nineteenth century rural, ecclesiastical architecture in the small hamlet of North Bergen. The small stone building was the sole rural house of worship built in the hamlet during its period of settlement and growth and it continues in this role today. Due to its central location on the main road through the town, the nominated property became a central community gathering space, hosting numerous community events such as dinners and meetings for groups, such as the Byron Grange. The nominated property is also one of the few surviving early to mid-nineteenth century buildings in the hamlet. It was constructed in 1832 by the congregation from locally quarried Medina sandstone, with much of the interior material donated by the members. Due to the growth of the hamlet, the church was expanded and updated at mid-century to follow the popular Greek Revival style. Character-defining features include its rectangular form, broad gabled roof, classically inspired belfry, deep, raking cornice and pediment with flat board siding. Later alterations include stained-glass windows and a choir located at the front of the church, both indications of changes in protestant church worship in the later nineteenth century. In the twentieth century, several wood-frame additions were constructed to provide space for a session room and Sunday school. The church and its congregation have been a steady presence in the community meeting both spiritual and secular needs for almost two centuries. Its presence is attributed to the growth and development of a hamlet in a largely rural area by drawing people to the location.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Bergen and North Bergen

The Town of Bergen is located in the northeastern corner of Genesee County, New York, and the hamlet of North Bergen is in the northeast corner of the town. Bergen was established in 1813 when it was separated from the Town of Murray. Being in the eastern portion of the county, Bergen was part of the Triangle Tract, an area that included parts of present-day eastern Genesee County and western Monroe County, approximately 87,000 acres that was created through an error in the survey that determined the western boundary of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The purchase was a 1788 land deal between New Englanders Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham and Massachusetts to have the right to sell approximately 6,000,000 acres of land in what is
now Western New York. Part of the land deal was to secure a clear title with the Seneca Nation to extinguish their rights to the lands, which was negotiated through treaties. After securing the title, a surveyor hired by Phelps and Gorham ran the west boundary, which created a wedge-shaped section of land known as the “Triangle Tract” that included part of Genesee County. Settlement in the town began in 1801 with the principal settlement being the village of Bergen in the east-central portion of the town.

As settlement increased in the early nineteenth century, three hamlets were established, one of them being North Bergen in the northwestern part of the town. North Bergen was first known as Ramville.\(^2\) It was later renamed Muttonville due to a prevalence of sheep raising farms.\(^3\) A post office was established in the hamlet sometime between 1820 and 1829; the hamlet was then known as Lyme. In 1840, the Post Office was renamed North Bergen.\(^4\) By the mid-1800s, the hamlet included the church and post office, three stores, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, a tavern, a drugstore, a cobbler’s shop, a furniture builder, a potash making business, a slaughter house and a number of residences.\(^5\) Many of the businesses vanished in the early to mid-twentieth century, with only the church, several nineteenth and a few early twentieth century homes remaining.

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History of North Bergen Presbyterian Church

The congregation now known as the North Bergen Presbyterian Church has had several names in its history. It was formed in 1823 as the Congregational Church of Bergen, Byron and Clarendon, reflecting the towns in which the founding members resided. At first, they met in the homes of members and in two local schoolhouses until 1832, when the congregation voted in favor of building a meeting house. In 1824, the congregation was known as the Religious Society of Bergen, Clarendon and Byron and had twenty-one members. In 1828, it was renamed the Presbyterian Society and aligned with the Rochester Presbytery. Another name change occurred in 1831, when it changed to the Church of Lyme. One year later, it became a Congregational Church with the consent of the Presbytery. In 1842 it became the Religious Society of North Bergen and, in 1850, the Presbyterian Society of North Bergen. Two years later, in 1852, the name was changed to the North Bergen Presbyterian Church, the name it retains to the present. In 1870 it became a member of the Genesee Presbytery and, in 1951, the church was officially incorporated.

Construction and Development of the Church

In November 1832, the congregation decided by vote to erect a meeting house for public worship. The new edifice was to be located on the property then owned by Oliver King in the heart of the hamlet. It was determined that the building should be constructed of stone, showing confidence that the church would be a permanent fixture in the community. The congregation set about raising funds to cover costs and raised $1,500 by subscription.6

Records show that various male members of the congregation were assigned the duty of acquiring materials for the construction of the church in 1832, all of which was to be on site by springtime of 1833. Members supplied much of the material for construction. Seth Langdon was to supply stone from the quarry on his farm, roughly 2.5 miles from the church. Jonah Guthrie agreed to get 400 feet of beech or oak timbers, two sill plates, each 42 feet long and 10 inches square, and 3,000 square feet of basswood flooring. E. Sedgewick would supply the joists. Another member, A. Chamberlain, committed to supply joists and rafters, which were heavy beech poles, cut from his woodlot. L. Hall was assigned getting lath. Thomas Templeton was to order roof shingles from Portage in Livingston County, which were transported to the site by Jonah Guthrie. Materials were on site

by April of 1833 and the men of the congregation began construction.\(^7\) Components were assembled with hardwood pegs. The building was completed in 1834 with evening services illuminated by multiple kerosine lamps in a frame raised and lowered with a pulley system. There were two rows of sheds, no longer present, used for horses on the south and west sides of the church. The sheds were paid for by church families for their personal use and then sold to new members if the family moved away.\(^8\) Families also paid pew rent.

Unfortunately, no historic photos or renderings exist but the new edifice was believed to be of a simple rectangular footprint, befitting an early rural protestant church. In 1850, the trustees met to consider enlarging the building, due to a growing congregation. The resulting north addition extended the worship space 14 feet creating two new vestibules leading to the doors on the front of the building and, between the vestibules, a raised area at the rear for the choir. At the same time, the church received a new, classically inspired, two-stage belltower. These additions show the newer technology of sawn lumber and nails.\(^9\) Also in this period, the church windows were replaced with the current round-arched windows. In 1886 the choir was moved to the west end of the pulpit area, probably reflecting changes in protestant church worship in this era. The original loft was retained and used primarily as coat storage by attendees. The 1850 church had a distinctive American Wren-Gibbs meetinghouse form with its gable-roofed main block and centered bell tower. The bell tower and round-arched windows became the church’s most recognized, characteristic features.

In 1871, the congregation saw the need for a meeting or sessions room. The congregation raised $650 for an addition that extended from the southeast end of the church. When finished, the space was used for Sunday School, special meetings, and social gatherings. It was also distinct from the church as it was wood frame with wood siding instead of stone construction. At this time, grisaille windows were installed in the sanctuary that had a geometric pattern. These decorative portions of the windows were removed at an unknown date leaving the colored borders. Two of the grisaille windows were installed later by the pulpit and other are in the collection of the Holland Land Office in Batavia and the Museum of Local History in Stone Church (another hamlet in Bergen). The windows were removed due to numerous cracked or broken panes; however, the reinstallation of two in the sanctuary and donating others to museum demonstrated the respect the congregation held for the historic windows. Another major repair was the replacing in-kind of the worn and damaged wood


North Bergen Presbyterian Church

Genesee County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

floor in 1972. The old wide floor boards were of soft pine that had worn down leaving the harder knots elevated, creating an uneven surface.

In 1966, the church borrowed money to construct a large addition which was dedicated in 1967. The cost was approximately $25,000, most of which was paid back by pledges to be paid over a three-year period. Charles Ivan Cromwell, AIA, of LeRoy drew the plans and the contractor was Allan Ferguson. Cromwell designed an addition for his church in LeRoy, the First Presbyterian Church of LeRoy (NR listed 2014), matching the earlier architecture of the building. Cromwell (1899-1980) studied architecture at Syracuse University and graduated with honors in 1924. After working briefly for Dwight Baum in New York City and Bryant Fleming in Ithaca, he established his own firm in Le Roy. The new addition he designed for the church in North Bergen was much smaller and simpler than the LeRoy church, following the features of the 1871 addition rather than the stone church. On the south side of the meeting room, he added Sunday School rooms, a nursery, a pastor’s study, three bathrooms and a modern kitchen. The appearance of the 1871 meeting room was refreshed at the same time. Current use of the rooms has varied with the exception of the pastor’s study, kitchen and bathrooms. Previous additions that housed a furnace room and kitchen were removed by members of the congregation to make room for the new addition. This 1966 construction reflects the then popular material choices such as drywall, linoleum flooring and aluminum siding and a simple exterior devoid of architectural flourishes. The congregation was particularly proud of the modern kitchen facilities. In 1995 a small addition was attached to the south elevation of the 1966 section. This was intended to be used for storage but presently houses a community food bank.

**Conclusion**

Since its initial construction, the North Bergen Presbyterian Church has played an important role in the community social life of the hamlet of North Bergen while providing for the needs of its members through countless weddings, baptisms, and funerals. In addition to religious services, it has been the site for various community fundraising dinners and provided meeting space for scout groups and others such as the Byron Grange. Over the decades church members have formed various groups united by either a purpose, age range or gender. The Ladies Aid Society is credited with raising quite a few funds to support the church building. They did this primarily by holding public suppers with menus featuring varied entrees such as roast beef, ham,

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chicken and biscuits, Swiss steak, or oysters. They’ve held lawn socials, picnics, rummage sales, paper drives and packed Christmas baskets and sent cards to the sick. It is said that the Men’s Club was the driving force in getting electricity brought to the hamlet. There is a 1924 mention of the how enjoyable were the new electric lights. There are frequent mentions of them doing repairs or improvements to the facilities. The Young Peoples Society conducted plays and sing-alongs and served refreshments at these and other social events held at the church. The Missionary Society raised funds not only to support missionary efforts but has sent aid to refugees in foreign countries and local migrants.

Despite periodic financial difficulties the church has persevered and often flourished. A chorus written by the Rev. Mary Jane Saunders for the 175th anniversary of the congregation reads: “There’s a church out in the country, where some things never change. Where folks still stop to pass the time and call your kids by name. It’s a church where folks are still just folks, and they listen to God’s word. A place where neighbors are neighbors and Jesus is Lord.”\footnote{“North Bergen Church Celebrates 175 Years of Folks Just Being Folks”, The Daily News June 3, 1998.} Currently plans are being made to celebrate bicentennial of the formation of the congregation.
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Genesee County, NY
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


Records of the North Bergen Presbyterian Church, North Bergen, New York.


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.76 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

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North Bergen Presbyterian Church  Genesee County, NY
Name of Property  County and State

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</thead>
</table>

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the same as for the period of significance.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title  Erin Anheier, Preservation Consultant
organization  
date  June 9, 2022
street & number  4690 Bennetts Corners Rd
telephone  N/A
city or town  Holley  state  NY  zip code  14470
e-mail  erinanheier@aol.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:  North Bergen Presbyterian Church
City or Vicinity:  Bergen vicinity
County:  Genesee  State:  New York
Photographer:  Erin Anheier
Date Photographed:  July 28, 2021
North Bergen Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0012: North Bergen Presbyterian Church, view looking southeast.
0002 of 0012: Main entrance, north elevation.
0003 of 0012: Detail view of entrance and bell tower, view looking southeast.
0004 of 0012: 1871 addition, view looking south
0005 of 0012: Church east elevation looking west
0006 of 0012: west elevation of church showing 1966 addition.
0007 of 0012: Detail view of foundation and stucco on west elevation
0008 of 0012: Detail of facade stained glass window.
0009 of 0012: View of sanctuary looking south from rear balcony.
0010 of 0012: View of sanctuary, looking north from pulpit area.
0011 of 0012: Interior view of kitchen
0012 of 0012: Interior view of 1966 addition

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Town of Bergen, Genesee County, New York

7068 North Bergen Road
Bergen, NY 14416

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Coordinate Units: Meter
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Town of Bergen, Genesee County, New York

Area: 2.76 ac

7068 North Bergen Road
Bergen, NY 14416
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Town of Bergen, Genesee County, New York

7068 North Bergen Road
Bergen, NY 14416

Area: 2.76 ac

Coordinate System: NAD 1993 UTM Zone 17N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Parcel Year: 2021

Nomination Boundary
Tax Parcels

New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Genesee County, NY
County and State
North Bergen Presbyterian Church
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County and State

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North Bergen Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Genesee County, NY
County and State
North Bergen Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Genesee County, NY

County and State