

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 New Hope Mills Complex

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Glen Haven Road and NY 41A [] not for publication

hamlet New Hope [X] vicinity

state New York code NY county Cayuga code 011 zip code 13118

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 as 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.)

M. Carter, SA

1/5/05

Signature of certifying official/Title : Commissioner for Historic Preservation

Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

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:

- 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)

Jan

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

Edson H. Beall 3/15/05

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The New Hope Mills Complex consists of a nineteenth-century gristmill (comprising an 1823 heavy timber framed mill building with several late nineteenth century wings and full array of late nineteenth century steel roller mills and related support machinery), two vernacular dwellings built during the nineteenth century, a 1910s gambrel-roofed storage barn, a 1935 saw mill (built to replace an 1823 saw mill), two concrete-faced dams, and a one-acre millpond. The gristmill, i.e. the visual focal point and historic core of the group, and seven related dependencies are located in the tiny crossroads hamlet of New Hope (in the town of Niles) along Bear Swamp Creek in east-central Cayuga County. The gristmill is perched on the steep and rocky western bank of the creek in the northeast quadrant of the hamlet adjacent to a dramatic 24' waterfall, above which a dam and one-acre mill pond are located. Several hundred yards upstream (to the south) are the saw mill and second dam (on the north side of Glen Haven Road), above which is a second mill pond (excluded from the nomination because it is in separate ownership). The two dwellings, one of which is a vernacular Federal era frame building and one of which is a rare surviving example of a mid-nineteenth century plank house, are located on the east side of NY 41A just north of its intersection with Glen Haven Road. Several hundred feet north of the plank house (i.e., northeast of the grist mill) is a 1910s barn that was built to replace a mid-nineteenth century barn that, since the 1890s, served as a warehouse for the mills. The boundary of the nomination is drawn to include five separate, but contiguous parcels owned by the Weed family, who, since the late 1940s, have operated the mills and, at various times, occupied the dwellings.

The main block of the mill building, constructed in 1823 by Judge Charles Kellogg, is a three-story, gable roofed, timber framed building with asymmetrical fenestration. The 40' x 40' superstructure is sheathed with narrow clapboard siding and rests on a basement that is built into the steep ledge above the creek. Primary, i.e. vehicular, access to the main block is provided via large service doors on the first story of the building's west façade, which rests at grade level, thereby allowing carts or wagons (and, later, trucks) to pull right up to the mill and deliver grain. Service doors with hoisting mechanisms are also located at the second and third levels of the west façade, enabling the miller to lift grain to the upper stories for short-term storage. The east end of the main block features a sub-basement (housing an 1890s water turbine and not visible from the exterior) and a fully exposed stone and concrete basement level (housing the turbine shaft and related power transmission elements). The upper stories of the mill building are characterized by asymmetrically placed double-hung windows with simple wooden trim.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

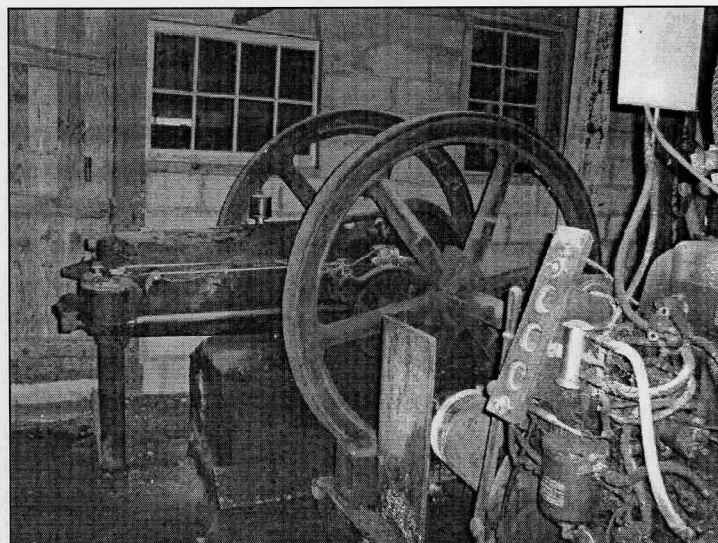
**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 7 Page 2

In the late nineteenth century two forty-foot wide, two-story, shed-roofed wings were added to the main block. The south elevation of the south, or front, wing, which now contains the main entrance for pedestrian traffic (a simple, wood trimmed opening now containing a modern door), features asymmetrically placed double-hung sash windows. The north, or rear, wing features a partially exposed basement (which, like the east elevation of the 1823, is built into the steep ledge above the creek) and irregular fenestration. Both of these wings provided extra work and storage space when the mill converted from stone to roller milling, which quadrupled production capacity. A large roof monitor, designed to facilitate ventilation, was also added during the late nineteenth century.

Non-contributing additions, added during the 1950s and 1960s, included a one-story, shed roofed truck shelter on the west elevation and a small, two-story office wing/package room on the rear (northwest) corner of the north wing.

The building's interior, very much the same as it was in the 1890s, contains a full array of machinery devoted to grinding and processing grain with steel roller mills, a process that replaced stone grinding on a widespread basis during the 1880s. The mill was last powered by an 1890s Little Giant water wheel. The extant drive shaft and reduction gears in the basement connect to nearly one-half mile of belts and that drive the rollers, cleaners, sifters, baggers and bucket elevators. Also located in the basement are a 1917 Fairbanks Morse gas engine as well as a slightly later Fairbanks diesel engine, both of which occasionally provided standby power.



Gas and diesel engines (twentieth century)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

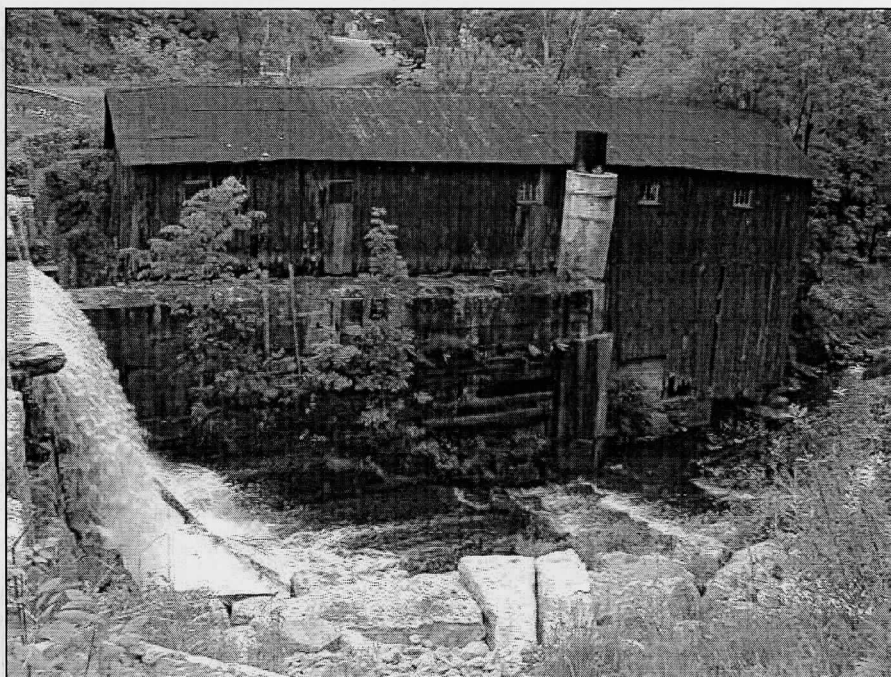
Section 7 Page 3

Gristmill dam and millpond

The dam and millpond adjacent to the grist mill survive intact. The dam is built of stone and log and is sheathed with stabilizing patches of concrete that have been added over the decades since the dam's construction in 1823. The mill pond is about one-acre in extent and survives much as when it was first impounded in 1823.

Saw Mill and dam

The saw mill dates to the 1930s and is a replacement of the 1823 saw mill that Kellogg built to augment his grist mill. In addition to cutting wood for nearby settlers, Kellogg often used portions the saw mill for grist mill-related storage; in season, he also ran a cider press as well as an ice storage facility (using blocks of ice cut from the mill ponds). In its present condition, the saw mill is a one-story, gable-roofed frame building dramatically perched on the west bank of the creek. Its stone and concrete foundation, mostly exposed on the east side, is built into the rock ledge. The building contains operable milling machinery fabricated during the historic period. The log and stone dam, repaired over the years with concrete, is just above (south of) the saw mill. The upper mill pond, 5-6 acres in extent, also survives intact, but as it is under separate ownership, it is excluded from the nomination pending an intensive level survey of the hamlet.



East side of saw mill, viewed from Glen Haven Road

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 7 Page 4

Nineteenth-Century Houses

The two nineteenth century houses, occupied by mill owners or workers over the past half-century, are located on the east side of NY 41A. The one-story, gable-roofed Federal era frame house (ca. 1830s) is prominently sited at the northeast corner of NY 41A and Glen Haven Road. Rectangular in form and sheathed with clapboard siding, the slightly deteriorated house is characterized by simple, yet finely crafted and intact, wood trim around door and window openings (that contain 6/6 double-hung sash). The off-center front door is slightly recessed and is flanked by sidelights. The one and one-half story gable-roofed plank house (with one-story rear wing) is located several hundred yards north of the 1830s house. It rests on a stone foundation and is sheathed with narrow clapboard siding. Most 6/6 double-hung sash survive intact. A mid-twentieth century enclosed entrance porch obscures the front door.



Above: 1830s house; below: plank house



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

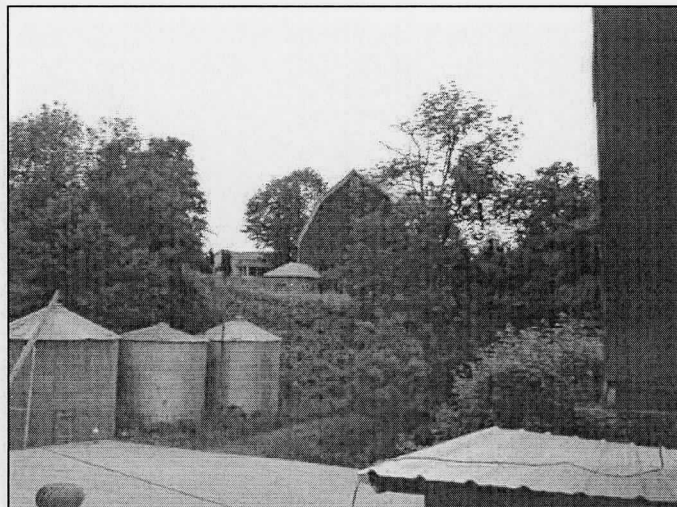
Section 7 Page 5

1910s Barn

Built in the 1910s to replace a mid-nineteenth century barn that burned to the ground, this is a gambrel-roofed building that has always served as a storage facility directly associated with the grist mill. Not unlike a dairy barn of the period, it is a balloon-framed building sheathed with vertical board siding (covered several decades ago with asbestos siding).



Above: barn viewed from NY 41, looking northeast
Below: looking northwest toward barn from upper floor of grist mill



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

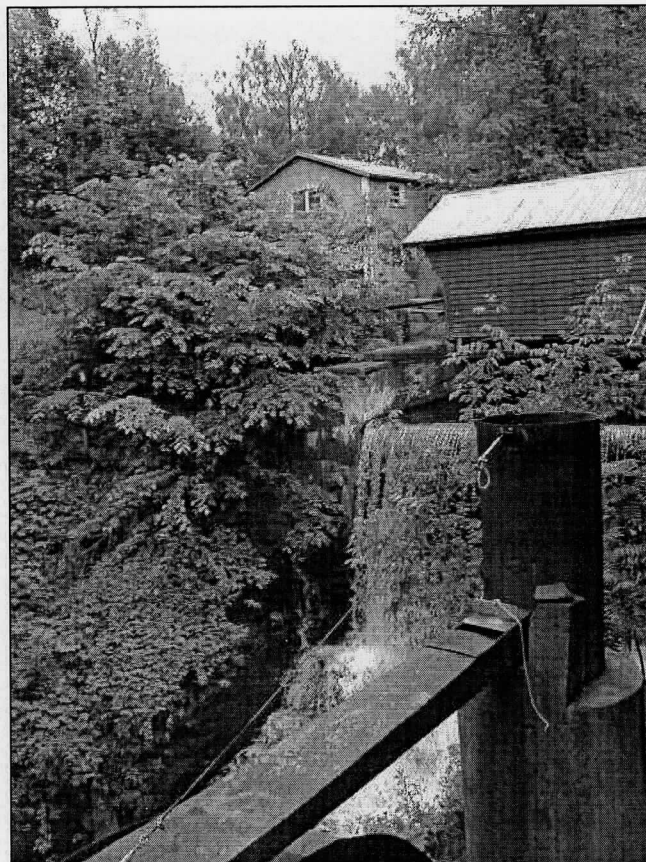
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 7 Page 6

Non-contributing features (covered bridge, water wheel and millstones):

There are three non contributing elements included within the boundaries of the complex: a covered bridge (built in 1965) that spans the creek just above the gristmill dam; a decorative, 26-foot overshot water wheel (attached to the basement level of the gristmill in the 1971) and a few old millstones salvaged from elsewhere that may be similar to the ones originally used at New Hope Mills. A final interesting, but non-contributing, component of the collection is the original 1890s Little Giant turbine that sits in the driveway near the gristmill.



1965 covered bridge and waterfalls (viewed from a first-story window of the 1823 gristmill); garage in background is outside of the boundary of the nominated property

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 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 boxes that apply.)

- 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: See continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Storke, Elliot G. *History of Cayuga County, 1789-1879*. Interlaken, NY: Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1980.

Albany, New York. Division for Historic Preservation. Research files.

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 Building Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Settlement Period; Industry

Architecture

Period of Significance:

1823 – 1935

Significant Dates:

1823; 1892-93; 1910s; 1935

Significant Person:

NA

Cultural Affiliation:

NA

Architect/Builder:

Judge Charles Kellogg

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: New Hope Mills, owner's records

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 8 Page 1

Significance

The New Hope Mills Complex is architecturally and historically significant as a substantially intact nineteenth century gristmill and seven related dependencies built between 1823 and 1935. The focal point of the group is the gristmill, an 1823 heavy timber framed mill building with two late nineteenth century wings that contain a full array of late nineteenth century machinery devoted to grinding and processing grain with steel roller mills. Between 1823 and the early 1890s, flour and feed were ground on three run of millstones turned by power derived from a tub wheel submerged in the sub-basement of the original 40' x 40' timber framed mill building. Between 1893 and 1998 (when the mill shut down), grinding was done on six Cornwall, Barnard and Lee steel roller mills supported by a full array of mechanized ancillary machinery, all of which dates to the 1890s conversion to the steel roller mill process. The mill was last powered by an 1890s Little Giant water turbine, a replacement added in the 1970s when the original 1890s Little Giant wore out. Directly associated with the gristmill are a dam and mill pond that stored and delivered regulated amounts of water (at a 28-foot head) to the mill. Related components include a 1935 saw mill (built when the 1823 saw mill was burned) and its related dam; a 1910s barn (built to replace a mid-nineteenth century barn that, since the 1890s, served as a warehouse for the gristmill); and two vernacular, mid-nineteenth century dwellings. With the gristmill at its core, the complex represents the rural vernacular hydraulic engineering typical of grain milling technology as it evolved during the nineteenth century.

The hamlet of New Hope, originally dubbed Sodom, appears to have been settled during the late 1810s, although the surrounding town of Niles contained widely scattered settlers—mostly farmers and small scale millers—as early as the late 1790s. The first store in Sodom was opened by Darius Titus and William Houghtaling around 1820. Three years later, Judge Charles Kellogg arrived in Sodom from nearby Kelloggsville (named after him) and erected a three-story, 40' x 40' gristmill on the west bank of the Bear Swamp Creek.¹ Upon placement of the 40' ridge pole on his mill, he reportedly smashed a jug of whiskey and renamed the hamlet New Hope and christened his establishment New Hope Mills. For many years, Kellogg's grist mill and his nearby saw mill (located several hundred yards upstream) provided the two main industrial services for the area's inhabitants: flour and feed for the settlers' families and animals and wood for building their shelter. (The 1820s sawmill burned to the ground in the 1930s and was promptly rebuilt; see below for further discussion of the 1930s saw mill and related dam and millpond.)

¹ Kelloggsville was established when Kellogg opened a store there in 1804. Kellogg was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1808-09 and again in 1821-22. In 1825, after moving to New Hope, he was elected to Congress.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 8 Page 2

Typical of early nineteenth century gristmills, New Hope Mills comprised several run of stones propelled by a series of belts, pulley and gears with power derived from a tub wheel, a horizontally set wooden wheel set in a wheel pit. (Vertically mounted undershot and overshot water wheels, often visible on the basement level of the mill building, were other types of wheels employed in late eighteenth/early nineteenth century stone mills.) Of paramount concern (second only the quality of the burr or quartz-filled millstones and their finely crafted grinding surfaces) was a sturdy building that could withstand the constant vibration of the stones and power transmission machinery. This is still evident in the 1823 main block of New Hope Mills, which is constructed of massive, hand-hewn timbers interlocked with mortise and tenon joints, many of which are still exposed on the highly utilitarian, completely unadorned interior of the superstructure. (Most framing members were, and still are, still exposed; mills seldom had finished interior walls.)

During the early nineteenth century, local farmers would deliver their grain to a mill, the miller would grind the wheat or corn into flour, meal or livestock feed, and take his payment in the form of a cut (usually 10%) of the final product. The main floor of the mill would have been the hub of activity: farmers would pull their wagons up to a loading dock and transfer their harvests to the mill's main floor for weighing and immediate grinding, although short-term storage of perishable grains in wooden bins was not uncommon. During particularly busy times, the upper stories of most mills—often accessed via doors or large windows with hoisting mechanisms—could be used for overflow storage purposes. New Hope Mills still evinces this stage of the process in its loading area on the ground level of the west façade and the second and third story loading windows capable of receiving goods for storage.² Also intact from this early period is a large scale just inside the delivery door, finely crafted with handsome Classically inspired ornamentation.

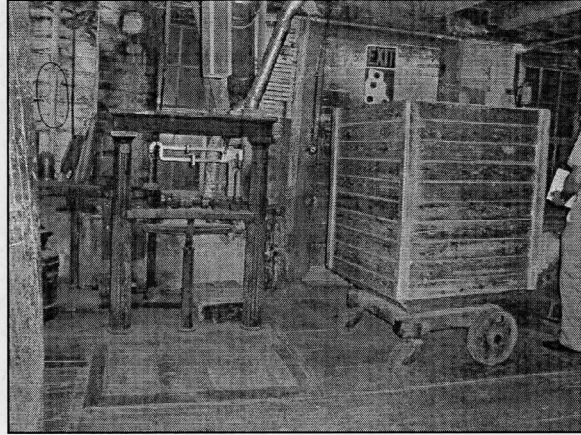
² In 1967, the first-story loading dock area was covered with a large, open-ended, shed-roofed frame garage-like enclosure, providing protected shelter for truck deliveries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York

Section 8 Page 3



Above: scale (left) and mobile storage bin

New Hope Mills was acquired by Horace Rounds in 1851; in 1865 his son, Eugene B. Rounds, took over operations. By this time, New Hope was a thriving village with a Methodist Episcopal church, a district school house, two general stores, one hotel, two saw mills, a wagon shop, an undertaking business, a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, and a population of 100. For many years a freed slave, Sampson Eddy, worked at Rounds's gristmill. Additional information is being gathered in an effort to justify the property's significance under criterion A for its association with African American history as part of the pending Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Historic Resources Associated with the Freedom Trail, Abolitionism and African American Life in Central New York, 1820-1870*. In 1892 Rounds undertook an ambitious expansion and modernization program: he added two large, balloon-framed wings to the north and south elevations of the 1823 mill building, and installed state-of-the-art milling machinery, including six Cornwall, Barnard and Lee steel roller mills, and a full array of mechanized support components, including grain cleaners, bolters and bag packers (all of which were connected by an elaborate system of chutes, bucket elevators and/or conveyor belts) that were driven by power derived from an 18-inch Little Giant turbine (manufactured in Utica) submerged in a flume below the basement level. Water was still drawn from the same one-acre mill pond and the mill still relied on the same 28-foot head; however, the switch from tub-wheel powered stones to turbine-powered rollers more than quadrupled New Hope Mills' output. With the exception of the 1893 turbine, which was replaced in the 1970s with a similar, late nineteenth century Little Giant turbine, all of these elements survive intact *in situ* and are capable of operation.³

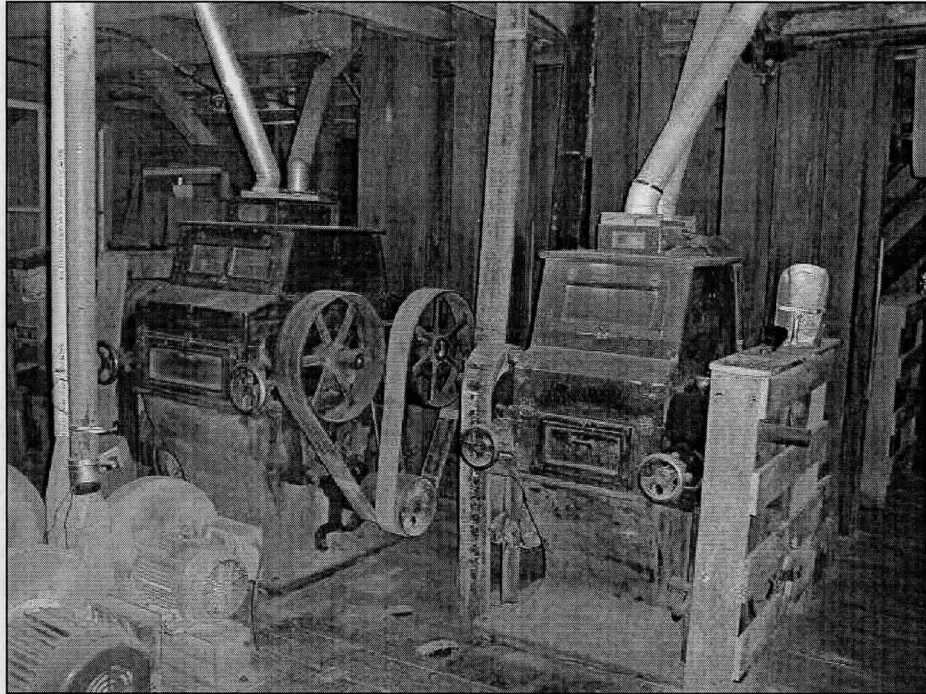
³ The original turbine, which was irreparable, currently sits in the driveway and is slated for refurbishment and display. Also of interest, although not relevant to the specific significance of New Hope Mills, is a collection of early nineteenth century mill stones salvaged from defunct or abandoned mills in other parts of the state. Similarly, the current overshot water wheel—added in 1971—is interesting and picturesque; however, since the original source of power was a submerged tub wheel, the 1971 wheel does not contribute to the significance of the property.

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

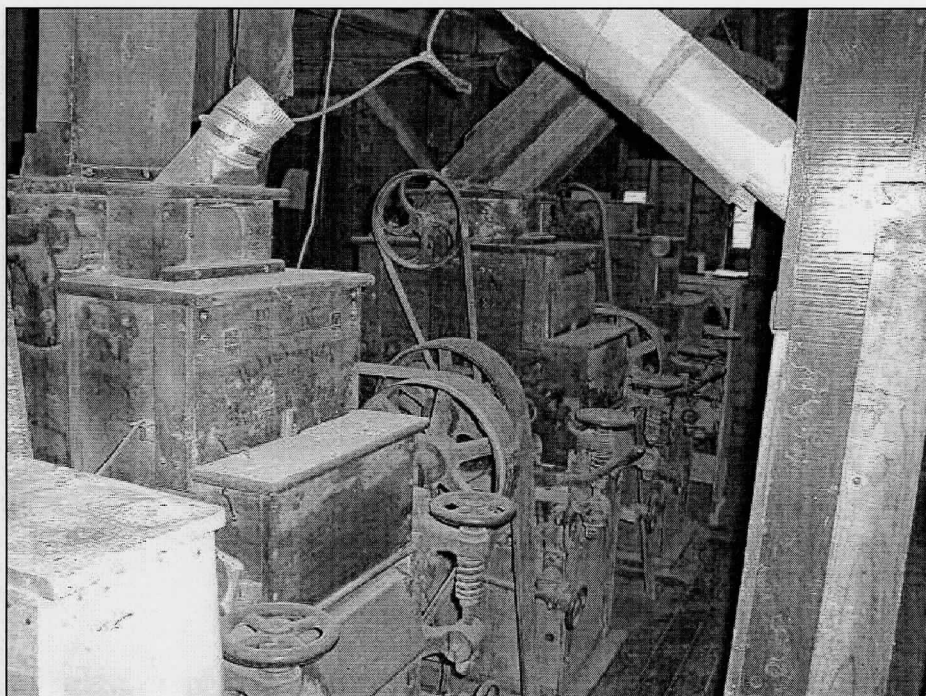
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 8 Page 4



Above and below: Steel roller mills

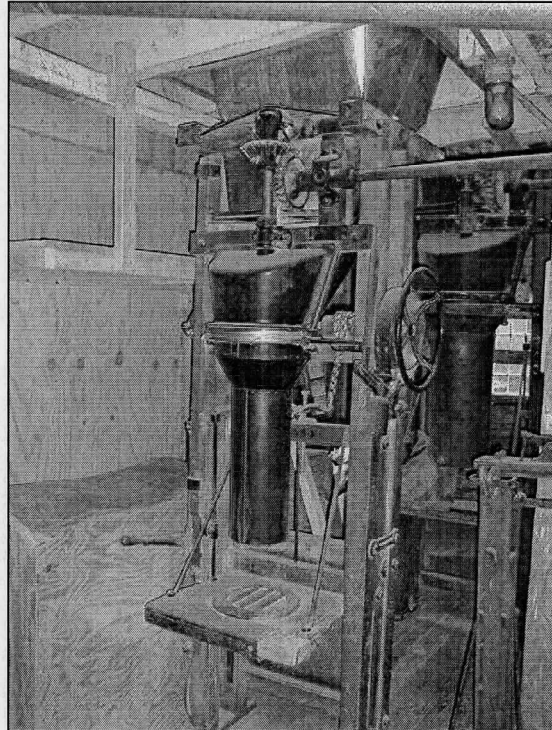


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

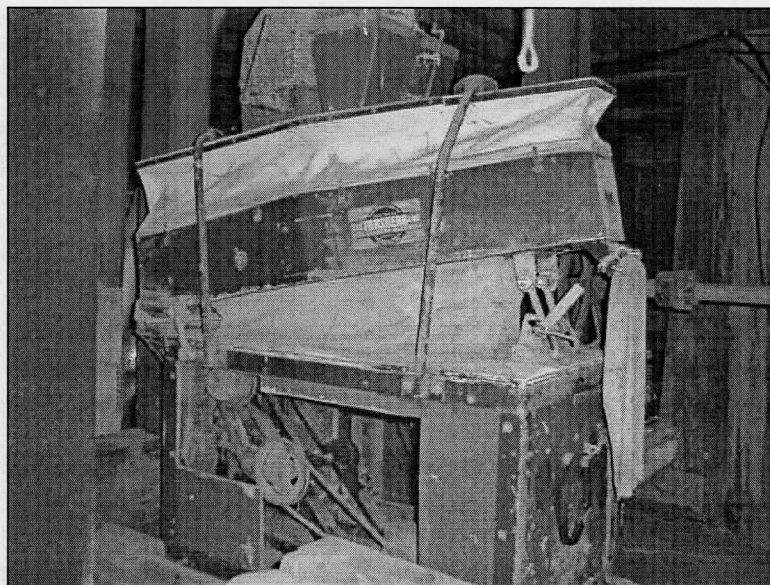
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York

Section 8 Page 5



Flour bag/sack packer



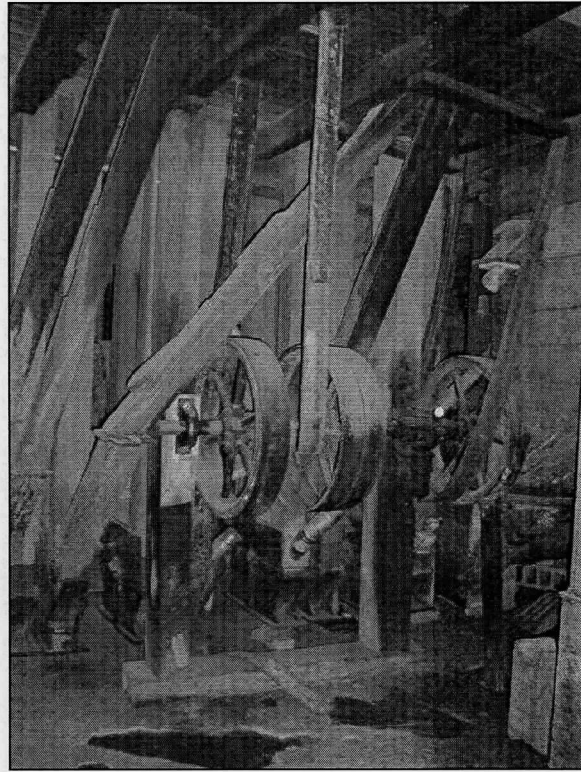
Bolter (sifter)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York

Section 8 Page 6



Belts and pulleys in basement, turned by vertical drive shaft attached to turbine in subbasement

William E. Rounds took over the mills in 1919. Through a series of real estate transactions between 1947 and 1953, the mill was next acquired by Leland Weed. Weed and his sons proceeded to create a lucrative niche in the milling industry by producing a series of high quality pancake mixes, a line that still forms the mainstay of the family-owned business. New Hope Mills products became so popular in the late twentieth century that production outgrew the old facility: in 2002, the business moved to a modern facility in the nearby city of Auburn.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 8 Page 7

Five other contributing features are included in the nomination; they are a 1935 saw mill with related dam, two nineteenth century dwellings, and a 1910s barn. The 1935 saw mill is an intact, representative example of an early twentieth century water powered industrial building, complete with early twentieth century machinery. It was built to replace Kellogg's 1823 saw mill which, like his gristmill, was first powered by a tub wheel and, later, a water turbine. Kellogg was one of the few providers of sawn timber in the area; in conjunction with his gristmill, he was, therefore, one of the earliest and most important industrialists in the hamlet during the settlement period. His entrepreneurial position was bolstered by his sidelines of apple pressing and ice storage in his saw mill building. A stone and log dam, faced with concrete, complements the saw mill and contains the upper mill pond.⁴

Both of the dwellings are intact, representative examples of nineteenth century rural domestic architecture. House #1, believed to date from the 1830s, embodies the distinctive characteristics of vernacular Federal era architecture in its heavy timber framing, rectangular, gable-roofed form, slightly asymmetrically placed 6/6 double-hung sash windows, and paneled front door flanked by simple sidelights. It is not known who lived in the house during most of the 1800s. During the first half of the 20th century, the building served as a mortuary. Since around 1947, the house has been occupied by various members of the mill owner's family. House #2, believed to date to the mid-nineteenth century, is a rare surviving example of the plank method of construction: walls are built of stacked slabs or planks of wood. Exterior features are simple; detailing is minimal, but many 6/6 double-hung sash with plain wood trim survive intact.

The final contributing dependency is a gambrel roofed barn, built in the 1910s when the original storage barn burned to the ground. In terms of a building type, it is a representative example of an early 20th century rural agrarian building, not unlike a dairy barn of the period; historically, both it and its mid-nineteenth century predecessor served as warehouse space for the mills.

⁴ This second mill pond, under separate ownership, will be studied when an intensive level survey of the hamlet is undertaken; hopefully it will be nominated within the context of a possible New Hope Historic District.

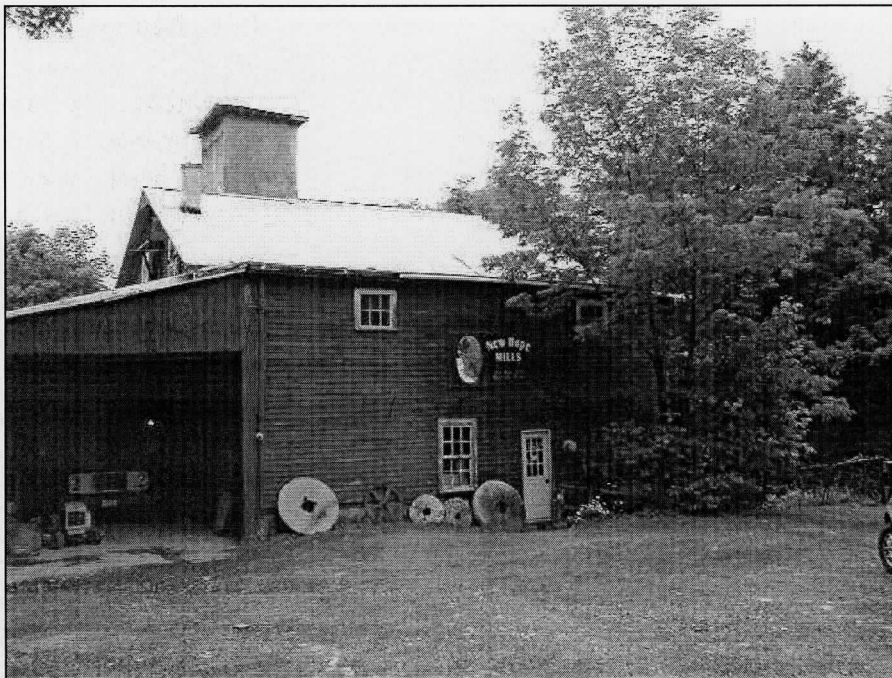
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**New Hope Mills Complex, New Hope
Cayuga County, New York**

Section 8 Page 8

The Weed family continues to operate a small store out of the old mill building and has ambitious plans for turning the facility into a small-scale commercial, interpretive/educational enterprise that tells the story of nineteenth century grist milling in America. Complete with the dam and mill pond, as well as the picturesque natural falls and dramatic setting, New Hope Mills provides an important chronicle of rural vernacular hydraulic engineering technology as it evolved during the nineteenth century. In conjunction with the contributing dependencies, the mills are important reminders of the heyday of New Hope.



South side of gristmill

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 5 acres

UTM References: Zone 18

1: 389940/4739010
2: 389819/4739043
3: 389807/4739236
4: 389868/4739248

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the legal lot lines as delineated on the attached county tax map 167.00 – 2 (lots 21.1, 22, 23 and 50).

Boundary Justification: The boundary coincides with the full extent of land historically and currently associated with the nominated resources.

11. Form Prepared By:

name/title Nancy L. Todd, Program Analyst

organization Division for Historic Preservation date December 2004

street & number Peebles Island, Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643 x 3262

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.

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

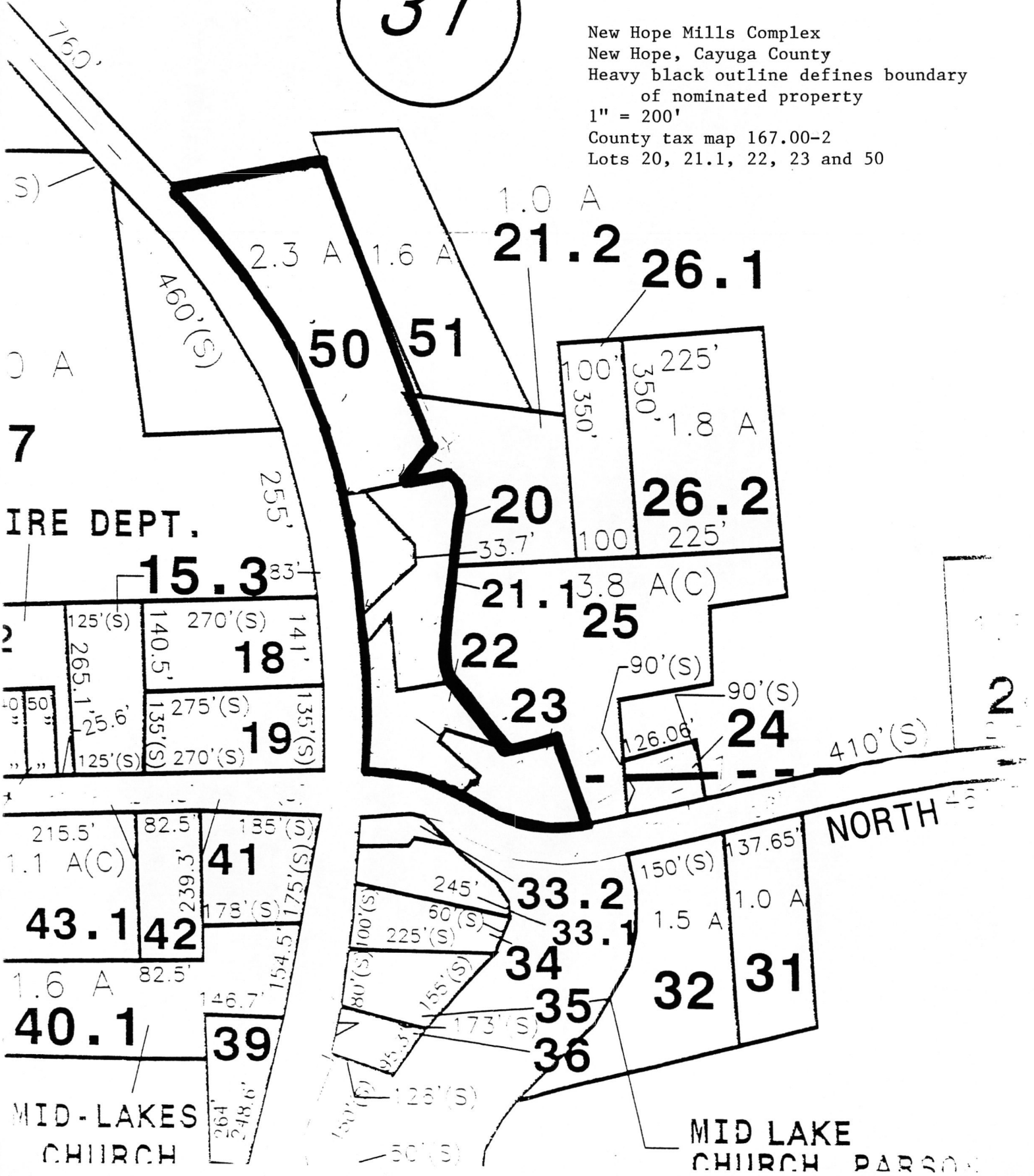
name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

31

New Hope Mills Complex
New Hope, Cayuga County
Heavy black outline defines boundary
of nominated property
1" = 200'
County tax map 167.00-2
Lots 20, 21.1, 22, 23 and 50



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY New Hope Mills Complex
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Cayuga

DATE RECEIVED: 2/01/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/23/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/10/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/17/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000158

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: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/15/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

~~Entered in the
National Register~~

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New Hope mills

New Hope, Cayuga Co.

Photo and Neg: N. Todd, 2004, OPRHP

View: Grist mill, east elevation



New Hope mills

New Hope, Cayuga Co.

photo & Neg: N. Todd, 2004

OPRHP

View: grist mill, south elevation



New Hope mills

New Hope, Cayuga Co.

Photo & Neg: N. Todd, 2004

OPRHP

View: Early 19th c frame house
West & south elevations



New Hope mills

New Hope, Cayuga Co.

Photo & Neg: N. Todd, 2004

OPRHP

View: Saw mill, east elevation



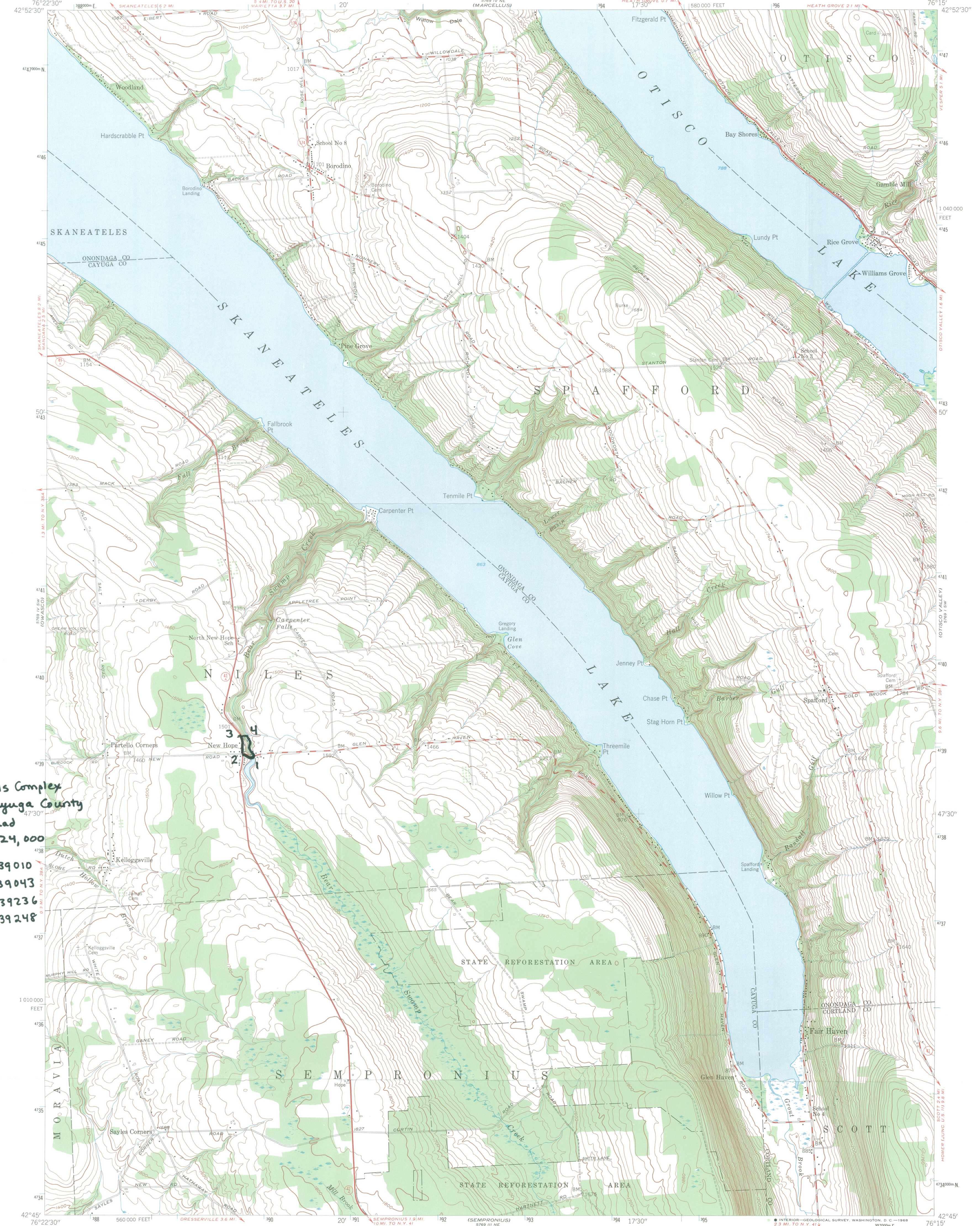
New Hope mills

New Hope, Cayuga Co.

Photo & Neg: N. Todd, 2004

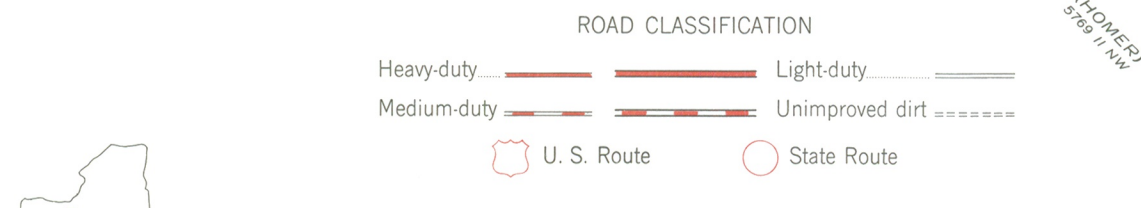
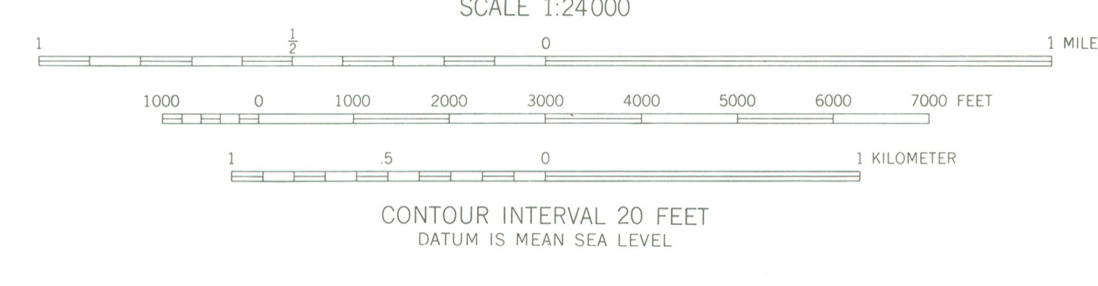
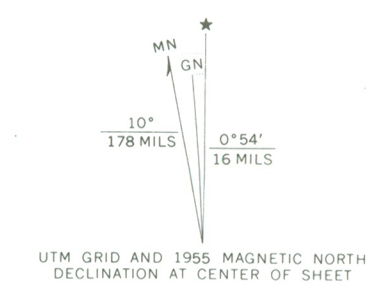
OPRHP

View: Early 19th C Plank house



New Hope mills Complex
New Hope, Cayuga County
Spafford Quad
Zone 18; 1:24,000
1: 389940/4739010
2: 389819/4739043
3: 389807/4739236
4: 389868/4739248

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1942. Field check 1942
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1955
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, central zone.
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue



SPAFFORD, N. Y.
SE/4 SKANEATELES 15' QUADRANGLE
N4245-W7615/7.5
1955
AMS 5769 IV SE-SERIES V821

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



Cayuga County Historian's Office

157 Genesee St., 3rd Floor
Auburn, New York 13021
(315) 253-1300
email – historian@co.cayuga.ny.us

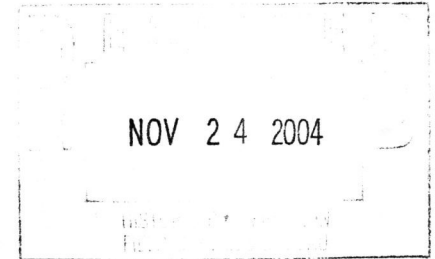
Sheila S. Tucker, County Historian
Nancy Assmann, Secretary
Laurel Auchampaugh, Genealogist
Tanya Warren, Archivist
Joni Lincoln, Education Outreach

Ruth L. Pierpont, Director
Historic Preservation
Field Service Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

November 22, 2004

Re: New Hope Mills Nomination

Dear Ms. Pierpoint:



It is with great pleasure that I totally support the nomination of the New Hope Mills to the historic trust and feel that it should have been nominated long before now.

The original mill was built in 1823 by Judge Charles Kellogg. The mill originally contained three run of stones and had a capacity of 200 bushel a day, with a sawmill on the bottom and a gristmill on the top, or main floor. The gristmill consisted of a 22 inch double grinder and farmers at that time could unload their wagons from the road. There was a sawmill which later burned and also the mill pond was use for ice cutting in the winter season.

The mill was sold to Horace Rounds in 1851, remaining in the Rounds family for 97 years. In 1919 it was sold to W.E. Rounds and A. Ryan, resold in 1947 to Weed, Latta and Weed: and by 1953 the sole owner was Leland Weed. It is presently operated by his son, Dale Weed.

It is has been the center of the community and probably was the reason why the little settlement of New Hope developed.

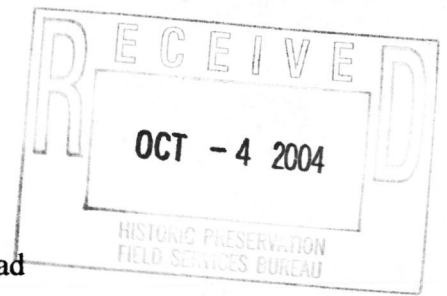
Recently while researching the abolitionist movement and possible Underground Railroad Sites, the mill came into prominence. It was the Rounds family who hired Sampson Eddy to work there for thirty years. Sampson was born into slavery in Goldsboro, North Carolina in 1844. His master was Handy, a Colonel in the Confederate Army who Sampson waited on during his war service. Sampson bore lash marks until his dying day, not because he refused to obey his master but because he had become a Christian and had learned to pray, and his master was trying to whip the praying out of him. After his master was captured, he joined the Union Army and moved North, first settling in Skaneateles where he married Mary Caesar and then moving to New Hope where he worked at the New Hope Mills for thirty years and lived until his death in 1910.

It was said of him. "He was known in the Skaneateles Lake region as a preacher of power and one fervent in prayer. He conducted evangelistic and worship services in local churches and school houses, private homes and camp meetings". After his death, funds were raised to create a memorial window in the New Hope church in honor of his memory.

Very truly yours,



Sheila Tucker
Cayuga County Historian



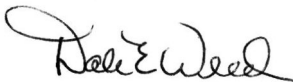
6011 Glen Haven Road
Moravia, NY 13118
September 24, 2004

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Sirs:

I, Dale Weed, the undersigned, am the owner of tax map parcels 167.00-2-50, 167.00-2-22, 167.00-2-21.1, and 167.00-2-23 in Niles. It is my desire to have my property nominated to the National Historic Register.

Respectfully,


Dale E. Weed

Witness  _____

Notary
MARIAN E. REYNOLDS
Notary Public, State of New York
Residing in Cayuga Co. at time of appl.
Official No. 1480
My Comm. expires 10-31-2006