

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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MB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Orange Mill Historic District

other names/site number Orange Powder Mill, Algonquin Powder Mill Park

**2. Location**

street & number Powder Mill Road [n/a] not for publication

city, town Newburgh [n/a] vicinity

state New York code NY county Orange code 071 zip code 12550

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.W. Alden  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation  
Signature of certifying official

13 Jan '97  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] see continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)

Signature of keeper Date of Action  
Beth A. Savage 5-1-97

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	14	6	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	9		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	16		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	2		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	41	6	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

n/a

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone, Wood

roof Asphalt shingles, wood shingles

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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The Orange Mills Historic District is the site of the former black powder manufacturing complex in the town of Newburgh, Orange County, New York. The focus of the nominated property is largely industrial and includes within its boundaries all resources associated with the business of the mill. This includes hydropower features, industrial features, worker housing, office buildings and storage facilities. The historic powder mill and its associated dwellings occupy an approximately twenty acre parcel, much of which is included with the forty-two acre property known today as Algonquin Park. Triangular in configuration, the district is situated three miles west of the city of Newburgh and is bordered on the south by State Route 52 (South Plank Road), on the northwest by properties on both sides of Powder Mill Road, and on the east by Winona Avenue. The Quassiac Creek flows through the middle of the district. It is one of the largest tributaries along the Hudson River in this area and was able to supply enough water to power the mill.

The boundary of the Orange Mills Historic District is drawn to include the archaeological remains of the powder mill, worker housing, storage facilities, and office buildings. The boundary includes all resources originally owned and utilized by milling enterprises during the 1815-1908. Excluded from this property is the eastern half of the park. This portion of the parcel was the site of several buildings associated with the powder works. These structures were removed as part of the conversion of the site into a public park in the early twentieth century. This area has subsequently evolved as the active portion of the park. Ball fields, play ground equipment and parking areas now occupy this area. Due to the loss of historic materials and the loss of historic setting associated with the development of this portion of the property it has been excluded from the nomination.

The Orange Mills Historic District is significant for the extant and archeological remains of the Orange Powder Mill. The mill is nominated as an historic district consisting of the ruins of twenty-six industrial resources and five residences associated with black powder manufacture complex. The ruins are primarily the remains of old mill buildings and hydropower features. A map designed in 1940 (Map III) outlines the placement of all mill resources, including mill buildings, ponds, railways, and underground waterways at Algonquin Park and is the only existing documentation to interpret the mill's remains. [1] Extensive brush covers much of the area creating an excellent potential for the existence of currently unrecorded archaeological sites.

The industrial complex at Orange Mills contains a total of forty-one contributing resources owned and associated with the mill as indicated on the 1940 map. These remains include highly intact buildings, partial ruins, collapsed ruins and buried ruins. The complex included three mill ponds designated as upper,

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1. Map II depicts the nominated district as it exists today. The building numbers on this map are keyed to the building list in Section 7.

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middle, and lower ponds, which stored and supplied the water to power the machinery within the mill buildings. An intricate system of sluiceways and underground waterways directing the flow of water between the buildings and the ponds.

The original entrance to the powder mill is still marked by the remains of two stone gate piers (object no. 25) near the northwest corner of the Upper Pond facing Powder Mill Road. This entrance and all roads on the site are closed to commercial traffic in an effort to preserve the historic character and setting of the park. Three mill ponds exist on the property and a series of dams and sluiceways recycle water through the plant before returning to the original water source, the Quassiac Creek. The Upper Pond (structure no. 27) is the largest pond on the property with a 1,500,000 gallon capacity located at the western end of Algonquin Park bordering the intersection of Powder Mill Road and South Plank Road. This pond was enlarged in 1896 in response to the expanding business of the mill. The Quassiac Creek enters and supplies and pond from the northwest. The dam (contributing structure) at the southeast end of the pond maintains the current a sluiceway exist at the southeast corner of the upper pond extending through to the southwest corner of the Middle Pond which in turn fed the water turbine that powered machinery in the Glaze Building and Packing House. The existing sluiceway at the northeast corner of the upper pond supplied water for the turbine which powered the press machinery. The water from this sluiceway then enters the Middle Pond through an underground waste weir. The remains of these sluiceways still exist and stone mortar walls have been erected along the banks as a safety precaution to park visitors. The sluiceways are in deteriorated condition with many of the original stones collapsed in rubble piles. The sluiceway running between the Upper and Middle Pond is still functional; however, it is in need of small masonry repairs.

The Middle Pond (structure no. 28), an 850,000 gallon resource is the second largest pond on the property and is fed from the overflow from the Upper Pond. Water flowed from this pond via a sluiceway extending from the north corner to the turbine powering the machinery in Wheel Mill (building no. 9). This turbine is still visible today. The control gate near the dam needs to be replaced and small sections of the stone retaining walls are in need of masonry repairs. Water flows through the Middle Pond through a stone lined waste weir finally exiting the pond through a spillway at the east end. The pond is in fair condition although a large silt deposit has built up at the end of the spillway.

The Lower Pond (structure no. 29), a 340,000 gallon resource, is the smallest pond on the property. It is supplied by the waste weirs from Wheel Mills (building no. 8 and building no. 9), whose sluiceways originated in the Middle Pond. An underground waterway at the east end of the pond supplies the water for the turbines at the lower end of the mill. The water that flows over the dam at the east end of the pond flows through the spillway and culvert, under the park road, and down the waste weir where it re-enters the Quassiac Creek. The pond is currently heavily silted retaining very little water as a result of the missing control gate. Masonry repairs are needed to spillways and perimeter retaining walls.

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Black powder production began at the Mixing House and Barrel Mill at the southeastern end of the complex. No standing remains exist. Traveling northwest are the remains of the Charcoal Pulverizing Building (building no. 16), Wheel Mill (building no. 15), the Large Gear and Machinery Building (building no. 14), Wheel Mill (building no. 13), and the Charge House (building no. 12). This row of mill ruins is visually the most impressive in the complex. Each building retains three standing walls, most of original height, offering a perspective of construction design and technique. The buildings give a three dimensional perspective to the process of manufacturing black powder. Buildings 13, 15 and 16 all have cooking fireplaces, which were installed as part of the conversion of the complex to a public park in the 1930s.

Crossing the through road, now closed to traffic, is the Park Shelter House (building no. 11) built on the foundation of the old Saltpeter Building. This non-contributing stone shelter house was constructed with a rustic design embodying the characteristic setting of the historic mill buildings. Traveling along the northeast bank of the lower pond is a cluster of mill buildings. Including a Saltpeter Building (building no. 10), Wheel Mill (building no. 9), and Upper Wheel Mill (building no. 8). These buildings are primarily ruins with three walls standing indicating original construction and height. The spatial arrangement of the mill buildings is retained the this area. All are set a specific distance apart to offset a chain reaction in case of an explosion.

North toward Powder Mill road is the Charge House (building no. 7), the Wash and Change House (building no. 6), and the Press Building (building no. 5). The charge house is situated directly under the wash and change house, visible from the bottom of a ridge near the middle pond. The Wash and Change house is set on a high ridge along Powder Mill Road directly across from the Main Office Building (building no. 18). The circular stone building was used as a worker's washing station and changing house. It's cylindrical construction and location away from other mill buildings acted as a safety precaution in case of an accident.

A narrow gage railway connected, of which there are no physical remains, once connected all of the buildings on the site.

The historical character and setting of the once operational powder mill still exists today to visitors as they walk among the ruins. The current use of the property as a family park set in a natural wooded area contributes to the public image of the property as an historic site. A complete list of the resources associated with this district are listed below.

**Building List**

1. First Wheel Mill 1818

One of the first two wheel mills built in 1818 by Rogers and Company to be used in the production of black powder. Three two-foot-thick walls remain with no

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facade or roof. Exact original height of the building is unknown, however it retains a semi-circular configuration. The original roofline cannot be determined due to lack of height on the walls. This resource is primarily an archaeological ruin. One contributing site.

2. First Wheel Mill 1818

An exact replica in construction and design to it's counterpart, wheel mill #4. Both were built in 1818 to house the machinery to grind the gunpowder. Remains include three two-foot thick walls of which the north wall is in fair condition, standing close to it's original height. Both the east and west walls stand only a few feet high at this time. The original configuration of the roof cannot be determined. The mill is situated in the southeast corner of the complex, secluded in location from the other main mill buildings. One contributing site.

3. Dry House)

This building is in deteriorated condition with very few walls remaining of original height. Remains of the south wall stand approximately four feet high, while the west and north wall have appeared to collapse outward. All that remains of the east wall are stone footings at the base of the foundation. Original configuration and materials of the roof is uncertain. One contributing building.

4. Small Grainary Building

Documentation of this site as the location of the old grainary building is determined from the 1940 reference map. The only visible remains of this stone building is the southwest corner standing approximately three feet high. During the WPA period, a cooking facility was constructed on the west wall. One contributing site.

5. Press Building

A visible foundation is all that remains of this building. The most distinguishable area is where the water turbine was located. Four stone walls exit approximately five feet underground still holding a foot of water. An underground waste weir constructed with brick allows the water to flow from this area into the middle pond. One contributing site.

6. Wash and Change House

This stone building is cylindrical in configuration, sixteen feet in diameter, and is the most distinguishable feature in the park. The conical roof is constructed of wood and shingles with a replacement bell tower. A second floor previously existed as part of the original construction, however, it was removed in the 1980's as the hazard to visitors. Vandalism and neglect has contributed

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to the deteriorating condition of the building. Distinguishing features include the bell tower, three windows on the second floor, two windows on the first floor, and a brick chimney along the north wall. This building is clearly visible from the main state route 52 and marks the park to visitors. One contributing building.

7. Charge House

An underground bunker originally used to temporarily store gunpowder. It is a barrel shaped storage facility constructed of brick located directly beneath the wash and change house. Around 1940 a water pump, storage tank, and well were installed to service the park facilities with water. One contributing building.

8. Upper Wheel Mill

A three sided building with an open front which housed the machinery to grind the gunpowder. Remains of this building include three stone walls approximately three to four feet thick. A window in the northeast wall and square holes in the gable end still exist indicating the placement of the timbers which supported the machinery. Historical documentation indicates this building had a wood gable roof and wooden facade. During the WPA era, a stone fireplace was constructed against the rear wall and a bluestone floor was laid. The fireplace is in fair condition and is still functional today. One contributing building.

9. Wheel Mill

The visible remains of this building are three stone walls three to four feet thick, built into an earth embankment. The wood gable roof and wooden facade no longer exist. A window in the southwest wall in addition to visible square holes exist in the gable end to place the location of timbers which in turn supported the machinery. During the WPA ear, a stone fireplace was built against the rear wall. A blue stone floor was installed with a brick ring in the center of the floor where the iron cast table and wheel had been located. This is the best preserved resource for interpreting the location of the original wheel mill machinery. One contributing site.

10. Saltpeter Building

Small portions of the original walls are all that remain of this stone building built into an earth embankment. The north and west wall still stand and are in deteriorated condition while only a small portion of the east wall remains. The footings of the south wall are still visible. During the WPA park development, a cooking facility was installed against the west wall. One contributing site.

11. Park Shelter House

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A product of WPA construction, this wood and stone building was constructed on the site of the large saltpeter building. All that remains of the saltpeter building are the standing stone retaining walls behind the house near the restroom facilities. The architecture is similar to the character of the old mill building. Rustic in design, this building is constructed with stone. The shingled gabled roof was constructed of wood, extending over the open front supported by three stone columns. Three entrances exist in the rear of the building for access to the restrooms and concession area. Three windows exist on each side of the building near the restrooms as well as one accessing the snack bar. This building is no longer serviceable to the public, it's restroom and concession facilities are in deteriorated condition due to years of vandalism and neglect. The roof is damaged and is in need of replacement. One non-contributing building.

12. Charge House

A storage facility for black powder, this building is constructed of stone. The wooden gable roof and wooden facade no longer exist. During the WPA era, a bluestone floor was added. One contributing building.

13. Wheel Mill

A three sided stone building with heavily buttressed stone walls and an open front. Distinctive features include a window in the north wall and square holes in the gable end which held the timbers to support the machinery located in this building. The gable wooden roof and facade no longer exist. During the WPA era a fireplace was built against the west wall and a bluestone floor was installed. One contributing building.

14. Large Gear and Machinery Building

A stone building situated between two wheel mills (building no.s 13 and 15). A stone retaining wall was recently constructed (ca.1991) to deter park visitors from entering the large pit encompassing this building. The pit is approximately eight feet deep and lined on all four sides by stone. Water enters the building through an underground sluiceway originating in the north center wall and exiting through the waste weir located at the bottom center of the south wall. A visible opening exists on the east wall for the shaft which operated the machinery in wheel mill to the east. This is the location where the water turbine was located which operated the machinery in the wheel mills on either side of the building. One contributing building.

15. Wheel Mill

A stone building with three walls approximately three feet thick. The walls on this building are lower than the other wheel mills (building no.s 8, 9 and 13) to compensate for the placement of the gearing and shafts powering the

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machinery. The gears in this building were located under the floor instead of overhead as in other wheel mills. The wooden gable roof and wooden front no longer exist. A window in the north wall remains. A cooking facility was constructed on the wall during the WPA era. A bluestone floor was also installed during the park development period. One contributing building.

16. Charcoal Pulverizer Building

All that remains of this building are three heavy stone walls. The north wall stands approximately eight feet high sitting along the bank and the underground sluiceway. All three walls had been lowered to a height of three feet during the WPA project to install a bluestone floor and a cooking facility along the north wall. One contributing site.

17. Salt peter Building

An original portion of the foundation and stone wall from this building survives. One contributing site.

18. Office Building and Carpenter Shop

A two story thick stone building with a cylindrical front built in 1828. Structural characteristics include a flat roof, front entry porch with gabled entrance, and a small one story wood frame addition in the rear originally used as a carpenters shop. A stone fireplace was built on the east side. changes to the structure of the building following mill occupation include the addition of a front enclosed porch wrapped around the cylindrical front, the enlargement of the small wood addition in the rear to a larger structure with a gable roof, and the replacement of the exterior door on the second floor with a large window. One contributing building. Two non-contributing building (a two car garage and one bedroom apartment).

19. Superintendents Residence

This 1850 building was originally constructed as a two-story wood-frame building with clapboard siding and a gabled roof. Detailing included dormers on the front and rear west ends. A two story addition, made of brick and stone was added along the north side covering approximately two thirds length of the original structure. One contributing building.

20. Double Tenant House

A two-story wood-frame building constructed in 1820 with clapboard siding and a gabled roof. Separate living quarters exist on the east and west side marked by two separate entrances. Original construction included an open front porch with a slightly pitched hip roof. The front porch has been screened in and the roofline has been altered from hip to gable. The entire building was aluminum

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sided and a small extension was added to the kitchen wing for an additional entrance. One contributing building. One non-contributing two car garage exists on the property.

21. Double Tenant House

A two-story wood-frame building constructed in 1820 with clapboard siding and gable roof similar in configuration to double tenant house (building no. 20). Previous design included separate living quarters on the east and west side, and an open front porch with a hip roof. Remodeling is evident as a result of the conversion to a single family dwelling. The front porch was enclosed, small additions were built on the first floor east and west rear sections, additions were made to the second floor for two bedrooms, and a fireplace was constructed on the west end first floor. One contributing building. Two non-contributing buildings (a two car garage and a large shed).

22. Boarding House

A two-story wood-frame building constructed in 1803 with clapboard siding of early American salt box style. This is one of the first residence during the early settlement of the area. This building originally had an open front porch with a hip roof which has since been removed. The first floor living room was lowered to the level of the dining room and a screened in front porch was added to the front kitchen extension. An addition was made to the shed in the west rear end of the building currently used as a garage. One contributing building.

23. Charge Storage Shed

A small one story building constructed of thick brick walls and covered by a gable roof. A reinforced iron door provides access to the interior. One contributing building.

24. Upper Engine and Boiler Room

Remnant stone walls of this building survive. One contributing site

25. Entrance Gates

A pair of large, square stone piers originally used to mark the entrance to the powder mill complex. Two contributing objects

26. Upper Pond

A 1.5 million gallon mill pond established on the site as part of the initial development of the mill on the property. The original impoundment was expanded to its present holding capacity in 1896. One contributing structure

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27. Upper Pond Spillway and Dam

A stone dam structure erected as part of the initial development of the site and later expanded to increase the storage capacity of the upper pond. One contributing structure.

28. Middle Pond

A 850,000 gallon impoundment (one contributing structure) established at the base of the Upper Pond. One contributing structure.

29. Lower Pond, Dam and Spillway

A 340,000 gallon impoundment (one contributing structure), which is fed from overflow of the upper and middle mill ponds. A stone dam and spillway (one contributing structure) is located at the east end of the pond. This structure controls the level of the pond and channels overflow back into the Quassiac Creek. Two contributing structures.

30. Sluiceway

This sluiceway leads from the Upper Pond to the Middle Pond via the non-extant Glaze Building. One contributing structure.

31. Sluiceway

This sluiceway leads from the Upper Pond to the Middle Pond via Building Number 5, the Press Building. One contributing structure.

32. Sluiceway

This underground, brick lined sluiceway leads from Building Number 5, the Press Building to the Middle Pond. One contributing structure.

33. Sluiceway

This sluiceway leads from the Middle Pond to the Lower Pond via Building Number 9, the Wheel Mill and Building Number 10, the Saltpeter Building. One contributing structure.

34. Sluiceway

This sluiceway leads from the Middle Pond to the Lower Pond via Building Number 8, the Wheel Mill. One contributing structure.

35. Sluiceway

This underground, brick lined sluiceway leads from the Lower Pond to stream via Building Number 14, Large Gear and Machinery Building and Building Number 16, the Charcoal Pulverizing Building. One contributing structure.

36. Tail Race

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Underground tail race that leads from Building Number 14, Large Gear and Machinery Building to the Lower Pond outlet stream. One contributing structure.

37. Tail Race

Stone lined tail race leading from Building Number 16, Charcoal Pulverizing Building to the Lower Pond outlet stream. One contributing structure.

38. Culvert

Underground culvert, which connects the Lower Pond to the lower pond outlet stream. One contributing structure.

39. Sluiceway

This sluiceway leads from the Upper Pond to Building Number 3, the Dry House. One contributing structure.

40. Tail Race

This race leads from Building Number 7, the Dry House to the Middle Pond outlet stream. One contributing structure.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the 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.

**Area of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Architecture
- Industry
- Engineering
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1815-1908

**Significant Dates**

1815

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)  
n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

n/a

**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): Primary location of additional data:**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  State historic preservation office
- previously listed in the National Register  Other State agency
- previously determined eligible by the National Register  Federal agency
- designated a National Historic Landmark  Local government
- recorded by Historic American Building Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  University
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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The Orange Mills Historic District is architecturally, historically and archaeologically significant as a collection of mill buildings, hydropower features and ruins related to one of the nation's largest pre-Civil War black gunpowder mills. The complex derives significance on a national level as one of only several known surviving examples of this important industrial property type and only the second to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. [2] The district is composed of Thirty-three contributing resources including fourteen buildings, eight structures, nine sites, and two objects directly associated with the operation of the mill complex. The district's 1815-1908 period of significance spans the operation period of the powder mill complex. Orange Mills is located on a forty-two acre property known today as Algonquin Park, nineteen of which are occupied by the remains of the mill. The site's distinct topography, availability of an abundant water supply and natural wooded setting all contributed to the success of early mills dependent upon a centralized location of materials. Although many of the structures and buildings are in deteriorated condition, the park retains the atmosphere and natural setting to interpret the structure and character of a working industrial mill. The remaining buildings, structures, and foundation of the mill complex offer a visible and interpretive framework to understand the spatial organization and design unique to mills producing black powder. Orange Mills retains a high degree of integrity to interpret the layout, design and operation of the mill. The property includes three mill ponds and several sluiceways, which indicate than the intricate system in which water was recycled to power each building in the complex. Remains of these sluiceways are clearly visible and indicate the direction of water through the buildings, tracing the process of black powder production through the mill. The layout and construction of the plant is evident from the building ruins and archaeological remains, making the Orange Mills site one of the few powder mills left to interpret early powder mill history in the United States.

The first milling enterprise at the Orange Mills site was a small saw mill owned and operated by Elnathan Foster. The property was acquired in 1790, however, no records from this initial operation exist. In 1815, the property was sold to Asa Taylor who converted the old saw mill into a black powder manufacturing mill. Taylor and Company organized in 1818 and purchased thirty acres of land, a parcel large enough to sustain a small stamping mill. This simple process consisted of using copper stampers operated by water power which would crush ingredients into a fine powder. Three explosions between the years of 1815 and 1818 contributed to the closing of the plant. In 1818, Daniel Rogers acquired the mill, enlarging and expanding the equipment with the adoption of an improved manufacturing technique. Rogers closed the plant from 1828 until 1855 when it was again operative under Rogers and Company. The company remained in operation until 1859 when ownership was

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2. The other black powder complex to be listed is the Brandywine Powder Mill District in Wilmington, Delaware.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 3

---

transferred to the Smith and Rand Powder Company. Smith and Rand purchased the plant in Newburgh to compliment their additional powder mills in Kingston, Baltimore, and Pennsylvania. The three established plants manufactured cannon and blasting powder while the Newburgh plant was purchased to produce rifle and sporting powder. The company purchased an additional 163 acres of land to expand the total property to 190 acres. This investment allowed the plant to increase and sustain a production of as much as 75,000 pounds of black powder per year during their peak year in 1894. By that time, Orange powder had obtained a higher reputation and wider endorsement than any other black powder in the sporting world. The refining process centralized at Orange Mills isolated ingredients from impurities, producing a superior grade of powder known for it's great ballistic energy. Four grades of sporting powder were produced; "Orange Extra Sporting", "Orange Special", "Orange Ducking", and "Orange Lightning". In addition to exporting the finished product, the mill supplied the market with raw material for powder manufacture.

The process used to produce black powder at Orange Mills was similar to other powder mills and is directly relevant to the architectural significance of the site. Black powder is composed of sixty percent saltpeter, thirty percent sulfur, and ten percent charcoal. The ingredients underwent a series of processes to produce black powder. Charcoal was available immediately on the property, extracted from the willow trees and burned into coal. The coal was pulverized into a fine dust mixed with the saltpeter and sulfur and sent to the Mixing House where proportioned batches were prepared. These were transported to the Barrel Mill where the batches were poured into large, horizontally mounted drums, rotating for twenty-four hours. The mix was transported to the Wheel Mill where two large cast iron wheels rotated on a cast iron tray. The mix continued to spin until it achieved the consistency of a "wheel cake". The cake was then taken to the Press Building to compress ingredients that may have separated during transportation. the granules were separated by size before delivery to the Glazing House. At the Glazing House, grains were placed in horizontal drums similar to the Barrel Mill to remove the rough edges. The powder was moved to the Dry House where it was placed on a long table to ensure all remaining water was released from the granules. The dried powder was taken to the Packing House to be stored in one pound canisters and six and one quarter, twelve and one half, and sixteen pound kegs. The finished product was stored before shipping in one of several magazines owned by the mill. A large magazine, located on Sherman's Dock along the Hudson River became the primary shipping and receiving station. The magazine is no longer in existence.

The mill structures were erected gradually as technology and monetary funds permitted. In 1818 the first rolling mills were erected later designated as the Upper and Lower Mills. During the period the plant was owned by Smith and Rand great improvements were made. The company erected two more buildings, a Saltpeter Building, and an additional Rolling Mill as well as a stone raceway from the lower pond to direct additional water power. In 1894 when the fourth wheel mill was built, the plant' production had elevated to a peak of 240 twenty-five pound kegs per day, totaling nearly 25,000 pounds per year.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Orange Mill Historic District  
Newburgh, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 4

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The unique layout and construction of the mill demonstrates a technology that was entirely dependent upon water for energy. The layout of the sluiceways is visible, offering an insight into the technology of water power. Water was primarily stored and recycled in three ponds located on the property. Starting at a dam on the upper pond, a flume carried water to operate the glaze mill which in turn ran down to power the boiler and upper engine house. A raceway existed opposite the dam on the upper pond that carried the water to power the corning mill and press house, all of this water eventually emptying into the Middle Pond. A large flume extending from the Middle Pond furnished power for the Upper Mills as well as the boiling and Saltpeter House. All of this water into the Lower Pond supplied power for the Large Engine House, Boiler House and Dry House. A flume extending from the Lower Pond also supplied two Lower Wheel Mills, the Pulverizer, a Barrel Mill, and the Mixing House. Very few powder mills remain of this magnitude and reputation, which offer such an opportunity to view the early technology of powder mills.

Orange Mills is architecturally significant for its design, layout, and methods of construction. The mill buildings were designed to channel the force of an explosion from the surrounding buildings in the complex. The buildings were all constructed of thick stone, with the exception of the wash and change house built of brick. Three walls were built of thick stone while a fourth wall and roof were made of light wood easily replaceable in case of an accident. There are several features of the mill complex which recognize the plant's ability to incorporate new technology as business increased. A narrow gage railway was constructed and interconnected between the buildings to help run the mill more efficiently. The introduction of steam power in 1868 contributed to the continuing success and operation of the plant when water supply was insufficient to power the machinery. Remains of the original turbine operating the Rolling Mills still remain and illustrate the plant's departure from an older technology. Orange Mills embodies a history of early black powder manufacture from its early dependence on water power to its later transition to steam. Advancement and improvement to the plant's assets represented the transition of the powder mill from a local character to one of national importance and magnitude.

Included within the district are five properties directly associated with the powder mill during the 1815-1908 period of significance. The boundary includes an office building, three worker housing units and one powder magazine. Although the buildings have all been converted to modern family dwellings, the properties are significant for the historical association to the powder mill during the period of significance and for their potential to yield important archaeological information. Integrity of location and setting retained within these parcels is essential to representing the theme of the district as an early historic industrial complex. The exact location and setting of the buildings remain undisturbed in relation to the mill and convey a good historical association to portray a past identity and character. Individually, the buildings do not retain a high degree of integrity, however, the historical association as a vital component to the powder mill is essential to understanding the industrial theme of the district.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Orange Mill Historic District  
Newburgh, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 5

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The Main Office building (building no. 18), built in 1828, is a two story stone building with a cylindrical front. A small wood from a attachment remains in the rear of the building originally constructed to be used as a carpenter's shop. The office is situated directly across from the worker's wash and change house (building no.6) atop a high ridge along Powder Mill Road. A view from the second floor offers an overview of the entire plant. Adjacent to the office begins a row of four buildings owned by the mill as worker's housing. The superintendent's residence (building no.19), built in 1850, is the first in the row. This two story building underwent structural modifications after the mill period of significance; however, original construction remains relatively intact. Structurally, this building is a two-story wood-frame house with living quarters present on the first and second floors.

Two Double Tenant Homes (building no.s 20, 21) constructed in 1820 are situated directly adjacent to the superintendent's house along Powder Mill Road. Both buildings are similar in construction. Both properties retain integrity of location, setting, and historical association as original worker housing used and owned by Orange Mills during the period of significance. The architectural character of the buildings has been altered slightly, however, both retain enough integrity to interpret a past identity and character.

The Boarding House (building no.22), constructed in 1803, was the original residence of Daniel Rogers who owned and operated a saw mill from 1815-1818. This building is one of the earliest structures owned and utilized by the mill. This building is of Early American Salt Box construction with clapboard siding. The wood frame structure contained an open front porch with a slightly pitched hip roof. Moderate changes to the building resulted in the removal of the original front porch and the addition of a screened porch.

In April 1901 the black powder plant discontinued the production of black powder; however, charcoal production was maintained until January 1908. E. E. DuPont de Nemours and Co. purchased all assets of the Laflin and Rand Company in 1902 and acquired the Orange Mills in this transaction. The mill was closed to reduce competition within the industry in addition to preventing an impending violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act forbidding the monopoly of any one industry. Charcoal production continued until 1908, it's product being shipped to the Schaghticoke Plant at Valley Falls, New York and the Wayne Plant, also in New York. Between 1905 and 1908, the plant had been slowly dismantled and it's machinery was shipped to the Wayne Plant, the Brandywine Mills at Wilmington, Delaware (NR Listed) and to St. Louis, Missouri. In September 1905, an auction was held and seventeen frame buildings associated with the complex were sold.

In 1919, the entire mill property including all buildings remaining on the complex, worker housing, offices, and magazines were sold to Mr. A. N. Waring. In 1929, the property was sold again to Colonel Frank Delano, an uncle of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Delano had a strong interest in city planning and held the position of Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board. A primary goal in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Orange Mill Historic District  
Newburgh, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 6

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his planning was to set aside land for park development. In 1934, Delano presented the deed of the land to the city of Newburgh with the wish that it would remain a simple woods-like retreat and family park.

The Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) in conjunction with the city of Newburgh Parks Development initiated a major renovation project between 1934 and 1940 to convert the mill site to a family park. The project included removing existing and potential hazards of the old mill and installing stone retaining walls along the pond and sluiceways. In addition the project constructed bridges for both automobiles and pedestrians, installing outdoor cooking facilities. A shelter house (building no.11, non-contributing) was constructed in a rustic stone design similar to the historic character of the mill, complete with restrooms and a concession stand. A septic system was installed to service the shelter house. The historic character and construction reflects the unique methods employed by WPA workers as seen by it's departure of style from the mill buildings. Algonquin Park is still enjoyed today by members of the community as a family park and recreational center.

This twentieth century context of the park is considered to be an important aspect of its history. When additional information regarding the WPA era is researched and developed it is anticipated that the period and areas of significance will be amended to reflect the importance of this aspect of the park's history.

As it survives today, the Orange Mill Historic District is a rare surviving industrial complex associated with one of the nation's important nineteenth century industries. The site retains an outstanding degree of integrity, which provides a unique opportunity to study the industrial evolution of this site and the impact changes in production techniques had on the industry on a national level.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Orange Mill Historic District  
Newburgh, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 2

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### 9. Bibliography

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- Waller, John. The Smith & Rand Powder Co. Monticello, N.Y. 1869.

Acreage of property approximately 20 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Les P. Cornell, Newburgh Town Historian  
Edited by: John A. Bonafide, NYSOPRHP, Albany, NY  
organization Town of Newburgh, Orange County date November, 1996  
street & number 20-26 Union Avenue, Ext. telephone n/a  
city or town Newburgh state NY zip code 12550

**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 Orange County, c/o Joseph G. Rampe, County Executive  
street & number Orange Co. Government Center, 255-275 Main Street  
city or town Goshen state New York zip code 10924

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Orange Mill Historic District  
Newburgh, Orange County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 2

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## 10. Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the nominated property is shown as the heavy black outline on the accompanying map entitled "Orange Mill Historic District, Orange County, New York."

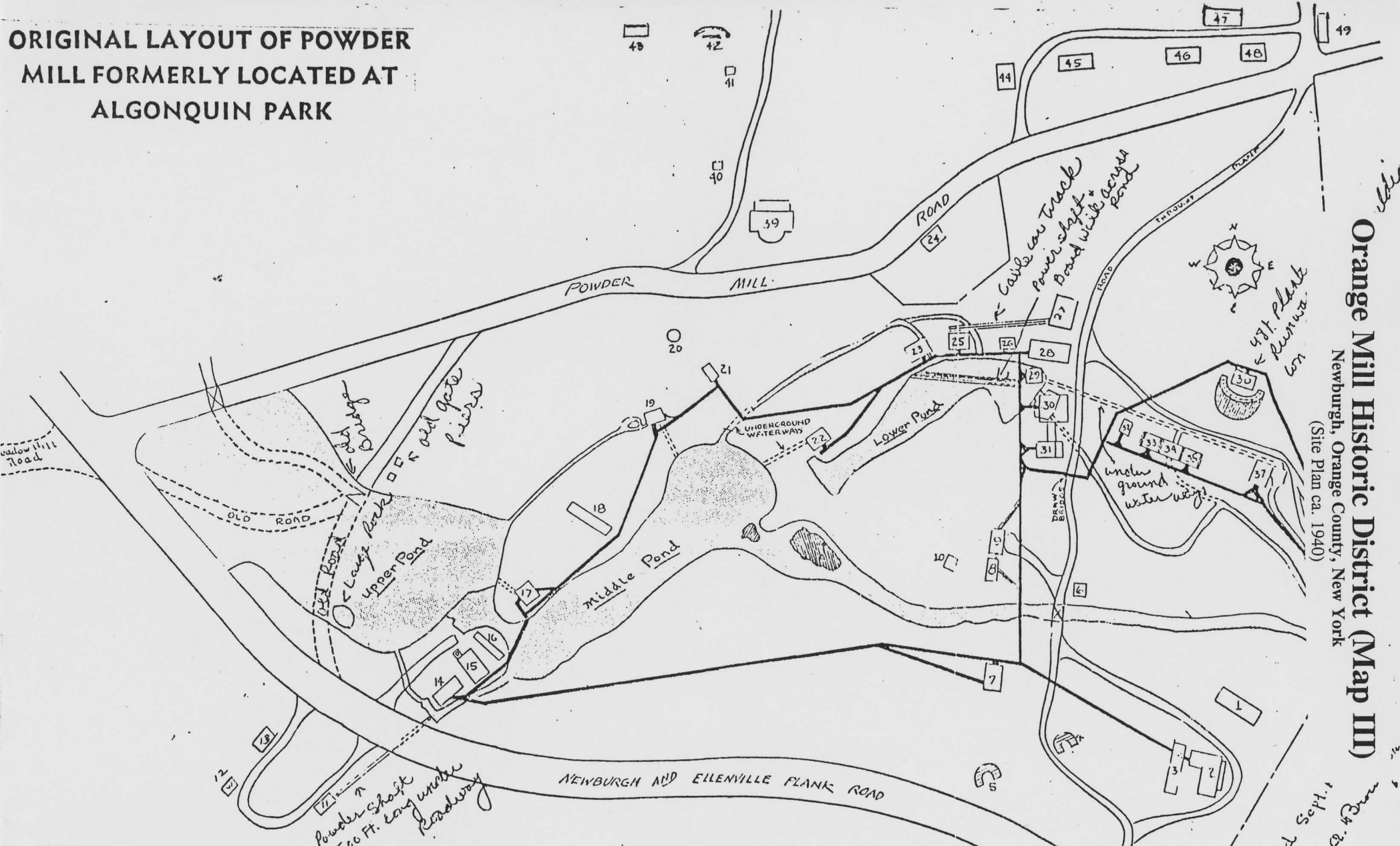
### Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Orange Mills Historic District is drawn to include the archaeological remains of the powder mill, worker housing, storage facilities, and office buildings. The boundary includes all resources originally owned and utilized by milling enterprises during the 1815-1908. Excluded from this property is the eastern half of the park. This portion of the parcel was the site of several buildings associated with the powder works. All tracers of these structures were removed and the topography regraded as part of the conversion of the site into a public park in the early twentieth century. This area has subsequently evolved as the active portion of the park. Ball fields, play ground equipment and parking areas now occupy this area. Due to the loss of historic materials and the loss of historic setting associated with the development of this portion of the property it has been excluded from the nomination.

### UTM Coordinates (continued)

5. 18/578659/4596821
6. 18/578172/4596941
7. 18/578389/4597125
8. 18/578439/4597134
9. 18/578538/4597060
10. 18/578481/4597222
11. 18/578517/4597289
12. 18/578592/4597308

# ORIGINAL LAYOUT OF POWDER MILL FORMERLY LOCATED AT ALGONQUIN PARK



## Orange Mill Historic District (Map III)

Newburgh, Orange County, New York  
(Site Plan ca. 1940)

- |   |                           |  |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1—Iron Covered Barricade.                                     | 18—Stone-Crib Barricade.  | 31—Large Gear and Machinery Building.                                    |
| 2—Packing House.  | 19—Press Building.        | 32—Wheel Mill.   |
| 3—Stone Crib Barricade.                                       | 20—Round House.           | 33—Batch House.  |
| 4—First Wheel Mills. Built in 1818.                           | 21—Charge House.          | 34—Charcoal Pulverizer Building.   |
| 5—Old Barn. (In later years used to stable employees horses.) | 22—Upper Wheel Mill.      | 35—Barrel Mill and Mixing House.   |
| 6—Dry House.  | 23—Wheel Mill.            | 36—Office Building and Old Carpenter Shop.                               |
| 7—Engine Room.  | 24—Old Caulster Building. | 37—Gun House and Battery for Testing Powder.                             |
| 8—Boiler Room.  | 25—Salt-peter Building.   | 38—Target and Barricade.   |
| 9—(Believed to be old Grainery Building.)                     | 26—Small Engine.          | 39—Small Magazine for storing Testing Powder and stock for small orders. |
| 10—Old Sorting and Packing House.                             | 27—Salt-peter Building.   | 40—Superintendent's Residence.   |
| 11—Small Magazine.  | 28—Carpenter Shop.        | 41-42—Double Tennant Houses.   |
| 12—Large Magazine.  | 29—Wash House.            | 43—Large Barn and Sheds.   |
| 13—Glaze Building.  | 30—Big Engine.            | 44—Boarding House.   |
| 14—Upper Engine and Boiler Room.                              | 31—Boiler Room.           | 45—Wagon Sheds.  |
| 15—Stone-Crib Barricade.                                      | 32—Charge House.          |  |
| 16—Corning Mill.  | 33—Wheel Mill.            |  |

Revised Sept. 1  
by  
G. W. B. B. B.

# Orange Mill Historic District

Newburgh, Orange County, New York

49  
(C)

Orange  
CRONOMER HILL PARK

10453

MILL ROAD  
3503

WARING RD.  
505

65-3-12.12

NO. 12  
12108

50  
8.3 AC

59

ALGONQUIN DRIVE

NWY

ALGONQUIN POWDER MILL PARK

51.1

40.8 A

44.8 A(C)

Creek

COUNTY  
18005

SITE OF ORANGE MILLS

51.2  
11.8 A

UPPER W  
L.A.

22953

PLANK

SOUTH

E-1-19

(E)

(E)

KEY

Boundary



Photo Key



Non-contributing  
feature



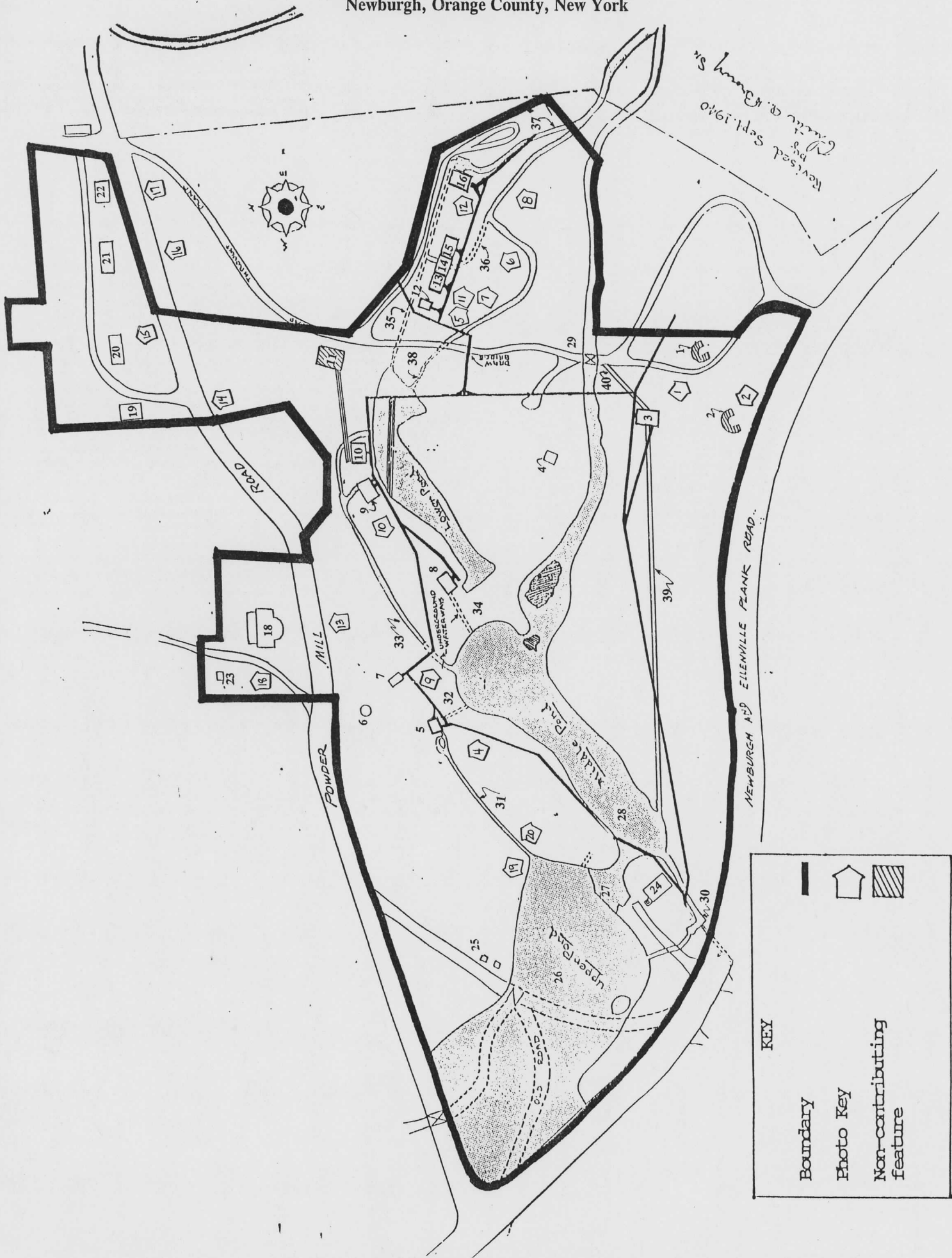
Scale

1" = 240'



# Orange Mill Historic District

Newburgh, Orange County, New York



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97000357 Date Listed: 05/01/97

Orange Mill Historic District Orange NY  
Property Name County State

Multiple Name

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

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

5/1/97  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

- 5. Classification  
Description: Number of Resources within Property

The number of contributing and noncontributing resources indicated in section #5 is correct, other references are inconsistent.

This information was confirmed with NYSHPO staff by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:  
National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Orange Mill Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 3/21/97 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/01/97  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/17/97 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/05/97  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000357

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER Savage

DISCIPLINE Architectural History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 5-1-97

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



ORANGE Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.

J. BONAFIDE, 1996

OPRHP, Albany

Photo 1, Building No 1  
First Wheel Mill



Orange Mill H. P.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.

J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996

OPRHP, Albany

Photo 2, Bld # 2

Wheel Mill Ruin



Orange Mill H.P.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J.A. Bonafide, 1996  
OPRHO, Albany  
Photo 3, Lower Pond Dam + Spillway



Orange Mill H.D.

Newburgh, Orange Co.

J.A. BONAFIDE, 1976

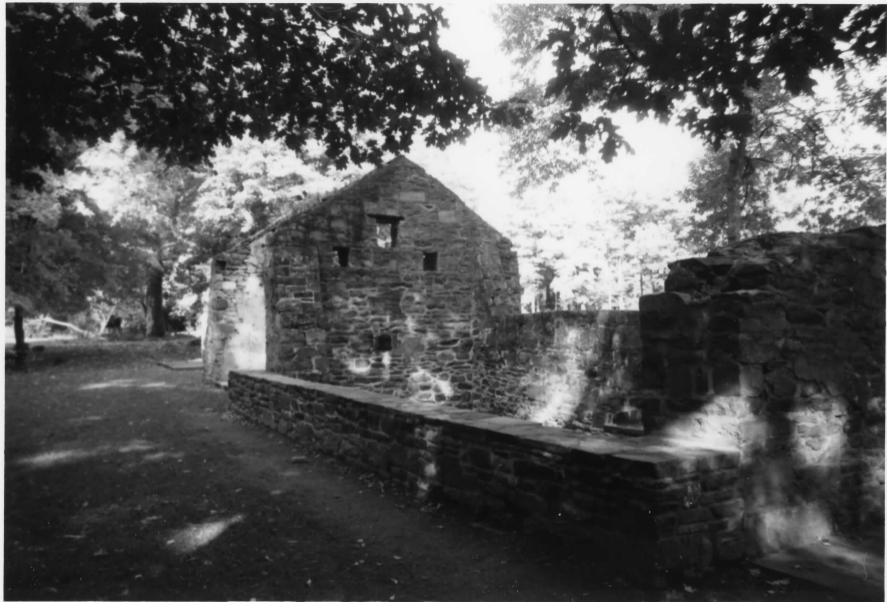
OPRHS, ALBANY

Photo 4, Wash + change bld # 6

Change house # 7



ORANGE Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J.A. BONARIDE, 1996  
OPRHP, Albany  
Photo 5, Wheel mill bld # 13



ORANGE Mill H. D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHS, ALBANY  
Photo 6, Machinery Bld. # 14



Orange Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHS, Albany  
Photo 7, Machinery Bld. # 14



Orange Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHP, Albany  
Photo 8, Charcoal Pulverizing Bld # 16



Orange Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.

J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996

OPRHP, Albany

Photo 9, Bid # 8, upper wheel mill



Orange Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHP, Albany, N.Y.  
Photo 10, Bid #8, upper wheel mill

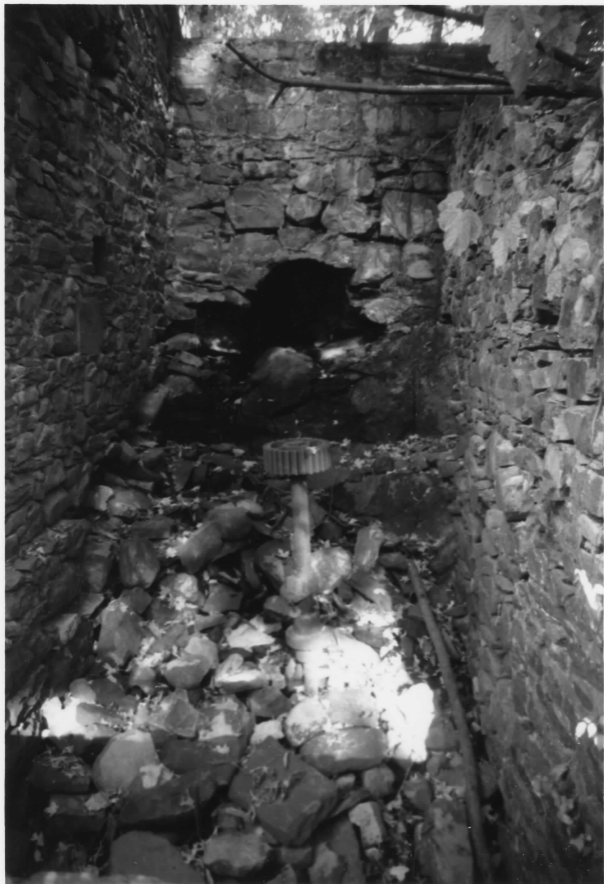


Orange Mill H. D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.

J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996

OPRHD, Albany, N.Y.

Photo 11, Bld. # 13, Wheel Mill



Orange Mill H.D.

Newburgh, Orange Co.

J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996

OPRHP, Albany, N.Y.

Photo 12, Bld # 14, Machinery Building



Orange Mill H.D.

Newburgh, Orange Co.

J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996

OPRHO, Albany

Photo 13, BK# 18, Office Building



Orange Mill H. D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHP, Albany, N.Y.  
Photo 14, Bld. # 19, Superintendents House



ORANGE Mill H.D.,  
Newburgh, ORANGE Co.

J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
CPRHP, Albany, NY.  
Photo 15, Bld. # 20, Tenent House



ORANGE Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHP, Albany, N.Y.  
Photo 16, Bid. # 21, Tenant House



Orange Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.

J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996

OPRHP, Albany

Photo 17, Bk. # 22, Boarding House



ORANGE Mill H.D.,  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRTH, Albany  
Photo 18, Bld. #23, Charge Shed



Orange Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J.A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHP, Albany  
Photo 19, Upper Pond (# 26.) and stone gate pools (# 25)



Orange Mill H.D.  
Newburgh, Orange Co.  
J. A. BONAFIDE, 1996  
OPRHP, Albany  
Photo 20, Str. 31, Sluiceway



NEW YORK STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

NEWBURGH QUADRANGLE  
NEW YORK  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES



DEANICA HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
NEWBURGH, ORANGE CO.  
NEWBURGH QUAD  
ZONE 18  
SCALE 1:24,000

1. 578653/4597270
2. 578671/4597203
3. 578643/4597061
4. 578734/4597044
5. 578659/4596821
6. 578172/4596941
7. 578589/4597125
8. 578439/4597134
9. 578538/4597100
10. 578481/4597222
11. 578517/4597289
12. 578592/4597308

Published by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

Map base from 1957 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Map revisions made using aerial photographs dated 1990, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil and public land boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features.

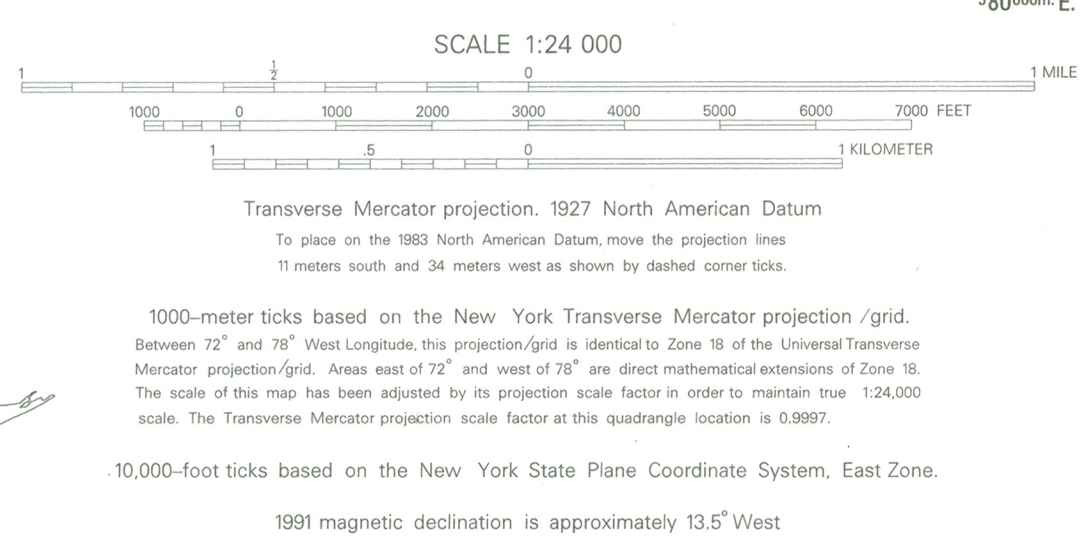
Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.

Correspondence concerning this and other Department of Transportation maps should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Building 4, Room 105, Albany, New York 12232.

Revisions by J.M. Bonner



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



INDEX TO  
1:9600 (1"=800')  
MAP COVERAGE

NEWBURGH  
INVERT

BOUNDARIES:

State	.....
County	.....
Town or City	.....
Incorporated Village	.....
State / Federal Land	.....

ROADS:

Posted Touring Route:		Divided
Interstate	.....	Wide mall
U.S.	.....	Narrow mall or barrier
State	.....	
County	.....	Undivided:
State Highway (SH) number and limit	.....	4 or more lanes
County road	.....	Less than 4 lanes
Interchange number	.....	Vehicle track; trail

27 Powder Mill Road  
Robert S. Holmes  
Wilma S. Holmes

07114.000098

January 18, 1996

TO: New York State Office of Parks  
and Historic Preservation

We are the current owners of the property at 27 Powder Mill Road, Town of Newburgh Tax Map designation Section 65 Block 03 Lot 20 and shown as Site #46 on the Map of Orange Mills submitted with the nomination application for the Orange Mills Historic District. This house was built and used as housing for personnel of the powder mill.

We have a great appreciation of the history embodied in this early industrial complex and strongly support any efforts towards its preservation and protection. Its unique contribution should be recognized.

We would consider it an honor to have our property included in the Orange Mills Historic District. If any additional information is required, please feel free to contact us.

SIGNED:

Robert S. Holmes

SIGNED:

Wilma S. Holmes

29 Powder Mill Road  
Floyd Allen Jr.  
Romona A. Allen

07114.000097

January 18, 1996

TO: New York State Office of Parks  
and Historic Preservation

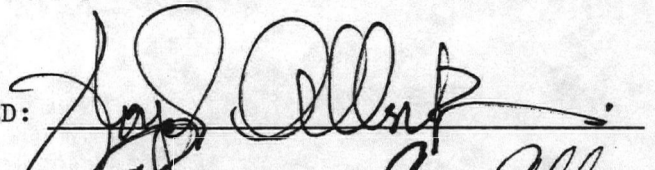
We are the current property owners at 29 Powder Mill Road, designated on the Town of Newburgh Tax Map as Section 65 Block 3 Lot 24, and shown as Site #48 on the map of Orange Mills that has been included in the application to place Orange Mills on the National Register of Historic Places. This house was used as a boarding house by the powder mill employees.

We are aware of the important historical significance of the powder mill site on both a local and national level. We hope that creation of an Historic District will insure the survival and protection that this site merits.

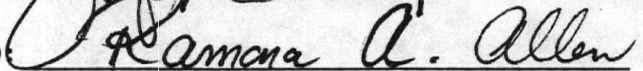
We hope that our property will be included in the Powder Mill Historic District to be an additional asset of the remains of this unique part of a by-gone era.

If any additional information is required, please contact us.

SIGNED:



SIGNED:



07114,000099

January 21, 1996

TO: New York State Office of Parks  
and Historic Preservation

We are the current owners of the property at 25 Powder Mill Road in the Town of Newburgh (Section 65 Block 3 Lot 19) and shown as structure #45 on the Map of Orange Mills that has been submitted with the National Register Nomination application for the Orange Mills Historic District.

Our house was constructed in the 1800s by the operators of the Powder Mill to serve as living quarters for workers at the mill.

We would like to have our property included within the boundaries of the Orange Mills Historic District.

SIGNED: Ruth E. Zaugg

SIGNED: Walter Zaugg

07/14, 2001/00

January 21, 1996

TO: New York State Office of Parks  
and Historic Preservation

I am the current owner of the property at 23 Powder Mill Road in the Town of Newburgh (designated as Section 65 Block 03 Lot 18 on the Tax Map) and shown as Site #44 on the map of Orange Mills submitted with the application for placing Orange Mills on the National Register of Historic Places.

My house was built by the owners of the powder mill as living quarters for the Superintendent of the mill.

I would like to have my property included in the Orange Mills Historic District.

SIGNED: Marion M. Hoffman

January 21, 1996

TO: New York State Office of Parks  
and Historic Preservation

We are the current owners of property known as 17 Powder Mill Road (Town of Newburgh Tax Map parcel Section 65 Block 03 Lot 12.12) and shown as Site #43 on the map submitted in the application to have Orange Mills placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site #43 is a small brick magazine where black powder was stored during the testing and quality control of the powder produced at the Mill.

We are very supportive of the efforts to protect and preserve the Powder Mill and its artifacts and we would like to have this structure included in the proposed Historic District.

SIGNED:

Michelle Mikita

SIGNED:

Joseph Mikita

15 Powder Mill Road  
Bruce J. Terwilliger  
Robyn Henry

07114.000004

January 21, 1996

TO: New York State Office of Parks  
and Historic Preservation

We are the current owners of the property known as 15 Powder Mill Road in the Town of Newburgh (designated as Tax Map parcel No. Section 65 Block 03 Lot 25) and is #39 on the map submitted with the application to have Orange Mills placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Our house was built in 1828 to be the office of Orange Mills.

We are very proud of our home and its historical significance to the industrial base of the Town in the 19th century. Its unusual architecture and colorful background has made it a popular stop on winter and spring tours of historical sites sponsored by local historical groups.

We would very much like to have our property included in the Orange Mills Historic District which will give distinction and protection to the legacy of the early gunpowder industry of America as it was developed in this area and to the industrial technology of the 19th century as well.

SIGNED

Bruce J. Terwilliger

SIGNED:

Robyn Henry



LAB

NO 29

George P. Bucci Jr.  
Supervisor

20-26 Union Ave. Extension  
Newburgh, NY 12550  
(914) 564-4552

November 26, 1996

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau  
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189  
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Att.: Ruth L. Pierpont  
Director

Re: Orange Powder Mill  
(Algonquin Park)  
Newburgh, Orange Co.

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

This letter is to inform you that the Newburgh Town Board, at their Audit/Work Session of last night, voted in favor of the Orange Powder Mill (Algonquin Park), being put on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Cordially,

George P. Bucci, Jr.  
Supervisor

GPB/djs  
CC: File