

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York	
COUNTY: Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: West Point Foundry

AND/OR HISTORIC:

OFFICE COPY

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: West of State Route 9D, South of intersection with

CITY OR TOWN: Cold Spring State Route 301

STATE: New York CODE: 36 COUNTY: Putnam CODE: 079

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Deuterium Corporation

STREET AND NUMBER: 3 Corporate Park

CITY OR TOWN: White Plains STATE: New York CODE: 36

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Putnam County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Carmel STATE: New York CODE: 36

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: New York State Historic Trust Historic Resources Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1967 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Division of Historic Preservation

STREET AND NUMBER: Rm 303 South Swan Street Building

CITY OR TOWN: Albany STATE: New York CODE: 36

Representative: John G. Dow Congress. Dist. : 27

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: New York

COUNTY: Putnam

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Number 6.

New York: A Guide to the Empire State 1940 Federal Project
of the Work Projects Administration Published in the
American Guide Series by Oxford University Press, New
York, 1962.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The West Point Foundry was located within the Hudson Highlands, at the foot of Bull Hill, and south of the Village of Cold Spring. With timber, iron ore, river transport, and water power readily available, the site was well suited to an industrial enterprise. In selecting the property Gouverneur Kemble and the West Point Foundry Association may also have been influenced by the proximity of the defenses afforded by West Point, immediately across the river, and by the federal government's need for a cannon factory within fifty miles of New York City.

Continuously occupied by industrial enterprises from 1817 until recently, the site contains remains of structures and technological elements of various periods, responses to demands for production and to technological change. In 1841 the enterprise consisted of an iron foundry, a brass foundry, and pattern, smiths', machine, and boiler shops. The Moulding House in 1849 was 218 feet long and 68 feet wide, with brick walls 16 feet thick, a slate roof, and two cupola furnaces. Among other mid-nineteenth century structures no longer extant are the gun foundry, boring mill, several blacksmith shops, a turning shop, boiler shop, coal house, store, at least five pattern houses, a fire engine house, a pattern shop, a brass foundry, a carpenters shop, a weigh house, the furnaces and several storage sheds. The J.B. and J.M. Cornell Iron Company is known to have erected several new buildings after purchasing the site in 1899, and the remains of concrete floors indicate a period of construction early in the 20th century.

Situated within a deep, narrow ravine the Foundry Site may be said to begin up the ravine where Margaret's Brook was dammed to supply water power. Two dams are fairly intact, and wagon roads which paralleled the brook on either side are still discernible. The stream itself empties into a marshy cove that separates the eastern shoreline of the Hudson River from Constitution Island. Extending into Foundry Cove are traces of the dock where the Foundry's fleet of sloops and scows were loaded. A railroad, of which remnants of the roadbed remain, connected the dock to the manufacturing area.

The major portion of the Foundry plant is now an archeological site. Above the surface of the ground are visible foundations and sections of walls, especially prominent along the hillside and along Margaret's Brook. Ashes, slag, pieces of rusted metal, brick pylons, and old machinery mounts are present throughout the area.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New York	
COUNTY Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Number 7

The site is dominated visually by the badly deteriorated brick office building, erected in 1865 on the south bank of Margaret's Brook. Rectangular in shape, the major portion of the structure parallels the stream, and stands two stories high, five bays long, and two bays wide. The load-bearing masonry walls rest upon a coursed, cut-stone foundation, and support a slate-covered hipped roof. The design is dominated by a projecting three-story tower which occupies the central bay of the north facade and which culminates in a hipped roof and, above, an octagonal cupola. The verticality of the tower is balanced by a substantial cornice with block modillions along the eaves of both the main structure and its tower, and by a stone belt course between the first and second stories.

On the north facade there are five window openings at both the first and second story level. On the first story the sides of the doorway opening in the projecting central bay act as impostes for a semi-circular dripstone accented by a stone keystone. The entryway is flanked on either side by a pair of tall, narrow window openings capped by segmental dripstones which are also accented by stone keystones. On the second story level two pair of semi-circular headed window openings flank the semi-elliptical window opening in the central bay which differs from the rest by the presence of two stone keystones. The third story of the tower contains a circular opening ringed by a brick frame and four symmetrically placed keystones. The structure was served by four brick chimneys, two on the north facade which flank the tower and two directly opposite on the south elevation.

Despite the deteriorated condition of the Office Building much of the interior woodwork remains including heavy bolection moldings in the door and window enframements, paneling beneath the windows, and panelled doors. On the first floor a central hall is flanked by two rooms on the west side and one large room on the east. The stairway which originally consisted of three runs has been partially destroyed.

Two wings adjoin the main structure. Perpendicular to the more prominent north section is the ruin of a wing measuring five bays on the east and west elevations and three bays on the south. Also constructed of brick, the wing has a water table fashioned from molded brick, and windows similar to those of the main structure. The roof has collapsed but evidence on the back wall of the main structure indicates that it was a

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Number 7. 2nd Continuation Sheet

simple gable. On the east side of the main structure stands a one-story brick wing, one bay long on the north and south elevations, and two bays wide on the east. The eaves are finished by a simple cornice.

Across the brook from the Office Building are three relatively recent structures: a cinder-block industrial warehouse or manufacturing plant occupied by Omega Chemical Company, a Quonset hut, and the walls of an industrial building erected ca. 1940.

There are several sites associated with the Foundry which are located in the vicinity. The residences of Kemble and Parrott have been demolished but several other dwellings, the ruins of the Chapel of Our Lady, and the Foundry Schoolhouse where apprentices received an education remain.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A leading institution for the manufacture of iron and brass, the West Point Foundry was among the significant industrial enterprises in the United States during the 19th century. Considered at mid-century the largest establishment of its kind in the nation, the Foundry had a profound impact on almost every facet of life as represented by the far reaching range of products which were manufactured there. Its reputation for armament manufacture stems to a large extent from its production of the Parrott gun which provided the Union Artillery with a significant advantage in accuracy and range during the Civil War.

Keenly aware of the disadvantages under which the nation's military forces had labored during the War of 1812 owing to an insufficient supply of ordnance, the government resolved to promote by patronage the establishment of four foundries, to be located in different areas of the nation. It is presumed that James K. Paulding, Secretary of the Board of Naval Commissioners was instrumental in channeling governmental interest in an establishment near New York City to the foundry established in 1816-1817 by his brother-in-law, Gouverneur Kemble. Kemble, organizer and chief entrepreneur of the Foundry, was a successful merchant, a member of the group of literati described in Washington Irving's Salmagundi, and during President Monroe's administration served as Consul to Cadiz where he studied Spanish methods of casting iron. Later in his career he was twice elected to the House of Representatives (1837-1841).

Under Kemble's leadership the West Point Foundry Association, of which architect James R. Renwick was a charter member, acquired land from the Philipse family adjacent to the hamlet of Cold Spring. Ground was broken in June 1817 for the construction of a molding house, boring mill, pattern shop, and dam. In July 1820 the Association received its

See Continuation Sheet

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Number 8.

first contract, for 32 forty-two pound cannon at \$125 per ton, from the federal government.

Beginning with the 1820 order, the Foundry regularly supplied governmental needs, and also engaged in numerous private contracts. A wide variety of products in iron and brass were manufactured including machinery for the sugar industry, stationary steam engines, ornamental cast iron fronts for buildings, dumbbells, window weights, garden furniture, coat racks, propeller shafts, stoves, boilers, cranks, scales, water presses, sleighs, bells, and trivets. The Foundry was sufficiently large to produce all the pipe for the Croton Aqueduct, in addition to the first water mains in New York City, Boston and Chicago. Also cast at this site were engines for numerous Hudson River steamboats, the heavy wrought iron work for the steam frigate Mississippi, the engines for the steam frigate Missouri (later known as the Confederate ironclad Merrimac), and the first iron-hulled vessel launched in the nation, the steam-powered revenue cutter "Spencer," built in 1844. The parts for the first two railroad locomotives produced in the United States were manufactured at the Foundry in Cold Spring and were assembled at the Foundry's finishing shop which operated in New York City until 1838 when the works were consolidated in Cold Spring. In 1831 the Foundry produced the DeWitt Clinton, the first locomotive to operate in New York State.

One of the Foundry's best known products was the Parrott Gun, the gun which has been credited with enabling the Union to win the Civil War. Robert Parker Parrott (1804-1877) had become associated with the Foundry soon after his graduation from West Point in 1824. After at least ten years of experimentation, in March 1860 he devised a method for producing cheaply and efficiently rifled cannon with an accuracy and range superior to any previous design. Parrott's invention accomplished for the artillery what rifling had done for small bore firing a century earlier. After the first Battle of Bull Run Parrott cannon were in use in every major engagement in the Civil War. On June 24, 1862 President Abraham Lincoln inspected the Foundry which was having such an impact on the artillery. Beginning with a ten-pound model, the Foundry produced 20, 30, 100, 200, and 300 pound guns. By the close of five years of war, the United States had purchased 925 Parrott field guns 759 siege and seacoast guns, nearly 1,300,000 specially designed projectiles and 368 gun carriages for the heaviest models.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Number 8. 2nd Continuation Sheet

The Foundry plant expanded continuously to accomodate increased contract demands. At the eve of the Civil War the site contained a molding house, gun foundry, three cupolas, three air furnaces, two boring mills, three blacksmith shops, a turning shop, a boiler shop, and a trip hammer of eight tons used for heavy wrought iron work. In 1855 the Association reported an annual income of \$500,000, half of the foundry business in the state. The foundry's prosperity caused corresponding growth in the village as personnel increased, and the Foundry constructed dwellings and a school. Employment averaged more than 500 during eighty years of operation, and peaked during the Civil War at more than 1000.

After the Civil War the Foundry produced armaments for South Americans and resumed the manufacture of products such as machinery for sugar factories. The financial panic of 1833 had a detrimental effect upon the foundry and resulted in a reorganization of the company. In 1899 the West Point Foundry Association sold the property to the J.B. & J.M. Cornell Iron Company which moved much of its production from New York City to Cold Spring where it erected several new buildings. After the Cornell Iron Company ceased operation of the Cold Spring foundry in 1911, the plant served a series of manufacturing enterprises including a nut and bolt factory, a dye works, and a cotton company. Following a severe fire, the Cold Spring Dyeing and Processing Company abandoned the property. The site was purchased in 1960 by Deuterium Corporation which now plans to preserve the Office Building and the Archeological remains and to incorporate them into the program of a large marina and hotel complex.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	41° 25' 16"	73° 57' 31"		0	0	
NE	41° 25' 16"	73° 56' 41"				
SE	41° 24' 39"	73° 56' 41"				
SW	41° 24' 39"	73° 57' 31"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 93 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Lynn Beebe Weaver, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historic Preservation DATE: November 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: Room 303 South Swan Street Building

CITY OR TOWN: Albany STATE: New York CODE: 36

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Alexander Alden

Title State Liaison Officer

Date November 14, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Addition to West Point Foundry District:

Name: Chapel of Our Lady

Location: Market Street
Cold Spring
Putnam County

Owner: Chapel of Our Lady Restoration, Inc.
Box 43
Cold Spring-on-Hudson, New York

Acreage: less than one acre

Building is located on three lots, which together total less than one acre.

Structure is part of West Point Foundry District--is included in the map of that district.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New York	
COUNTY Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

The Chapel of Our Lady at Cold Spring stands on a rocky promontory overlooking Foundry Cove and the Hudson River about fifty miles north of New York City.

The building was constructed in 1833, a striking landmark with classic features. The rectangular, one-story red brick Church has an imposing portico on its front (west) facade, with four, stucco-covered brick columns supporting a wooden pediment.

During the Civil War, cannonry testing at the nearby West Point Foundry so weakened the walls of the original chapel that the structure had to be repaired at the rear of the building and two Victorian steeples, one complete with a clock, were added above the roof of the original structure.

A fire in the 1930's destroyed the steeples, leaving only the original structure. Colonel Jacob Ruppert became interested in restoring the Chapel, and replaced the timber rafters, but later lost interest in continuing the project when parishioners refused to sell the property.

In 1970, the building, which has been empty since 1906, was acquired by the Chapel of Our Lady Restoration, Inc., and efforts are presently being made to restore it. The original portion will be returned to its original appearance on the exterior. The interior is presently deteriorated, and will be replaced by an interior of simple lines following closely other interiors of similar buildings of the period. The second story of the transept will be removed. The first floor will be retained and developed into museum or library and caretaker's quarters.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

Frequently depicted in nineteenth century collections of Hudson River scenes, the Chapel of Our Lady at Cold Spring was once regarded as among the most beautiful landmarks of the Valley.

The Chapel was built for the Roman Catholic laborers who had been brought from Ireland to work at the nearby West Point Foundry.

The site, some of the funds, and even the plan were supplied by an Episcopalian named Gouverneur Kemble who chartered the foundry established at Cold Spring in 1818.

The founder and first pastor was Father O'Reilly, a Dominican priest born in Ireland, ordained in Bologna and deputed by the Right Reverend Bishop Dubois (of New York) to found parishes along the Hudson River. The Chapel was dedicated in 1834.

Two Victorian steeples and a transept were added to the Chapel in 1867 when the building was repaired and strengthened.

The Chapel has been empty since 1906 when the congregation moved to larger quarters. A fire which destroyed the steeples and a soon-abandoned attempt at restoration became a part of the history of the Chapel in the 1930's. In 1970, citizens of Cold Spring, Garrison and New York City rallied to save the building, and the Chapel of Our Lady Restoration, Inc. bought the property. Restoration plans are presently in progress.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Putnam	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

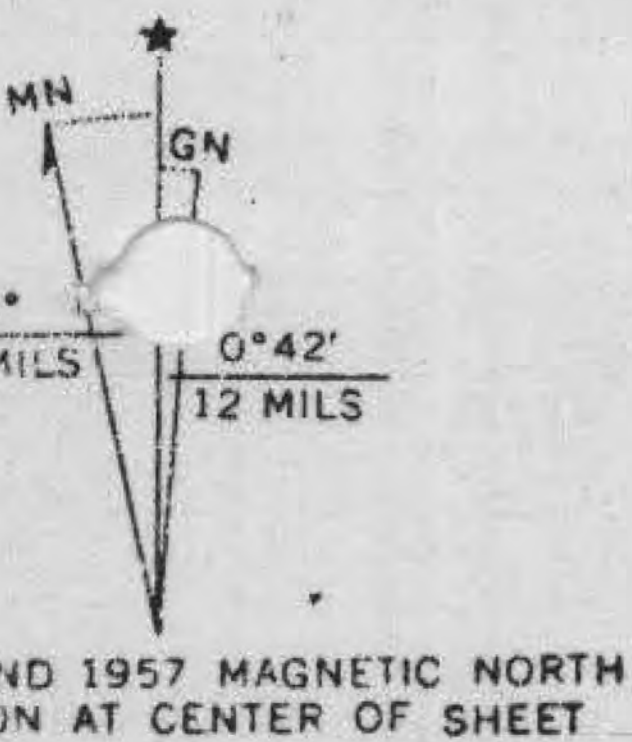
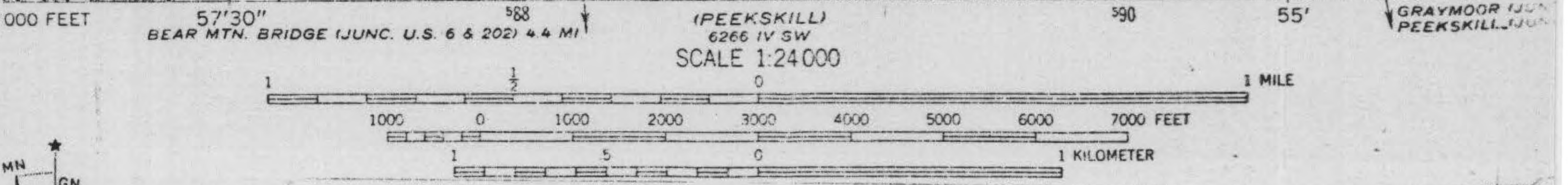
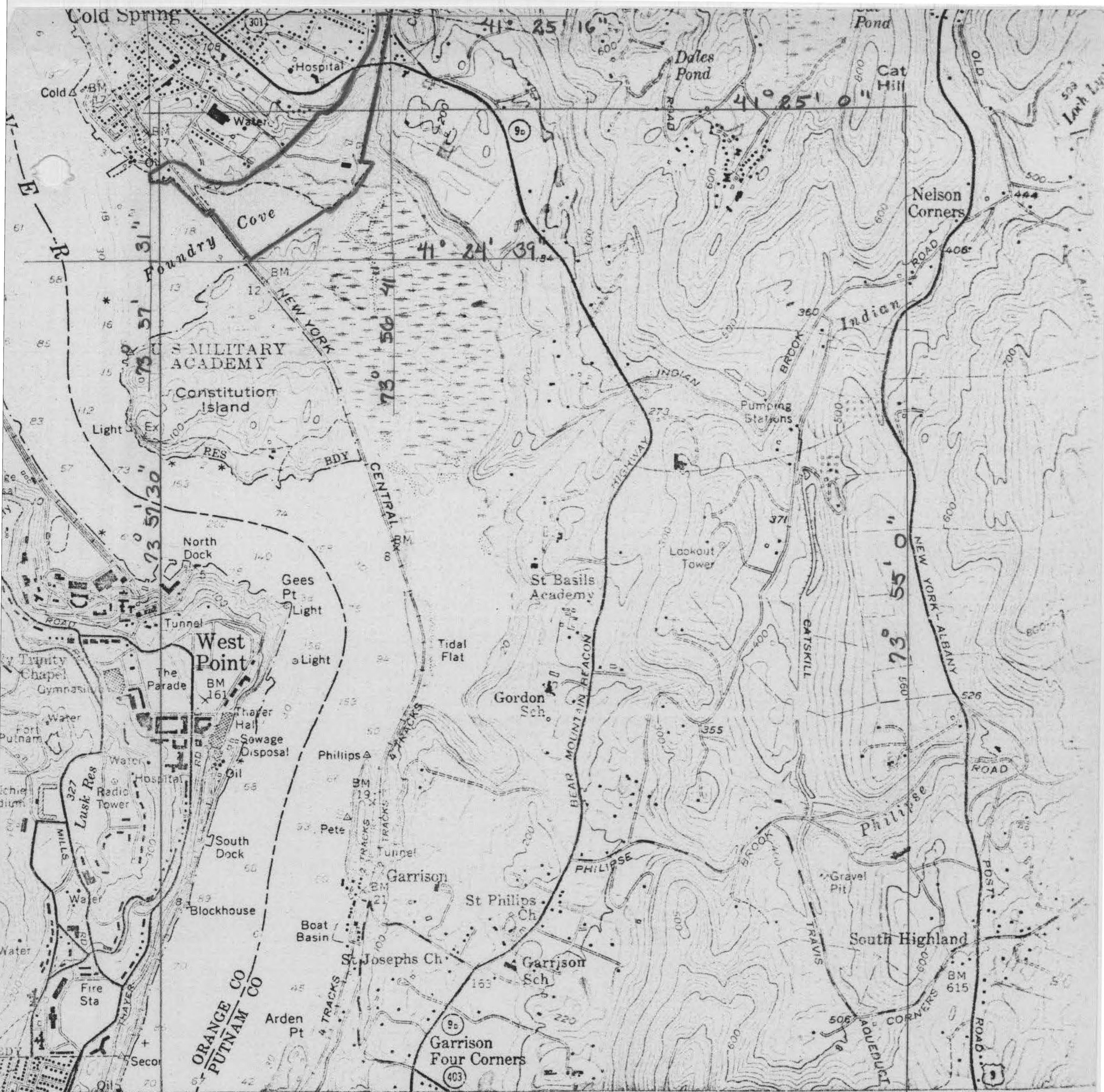
(Number all entries)

Number 9.

Barber, John W. and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New York. New York: S. Tuttle, Chatham-Square, 1841.

Blake, William J. The History of Putnam County. New York: Baker and Scribner, 1849.

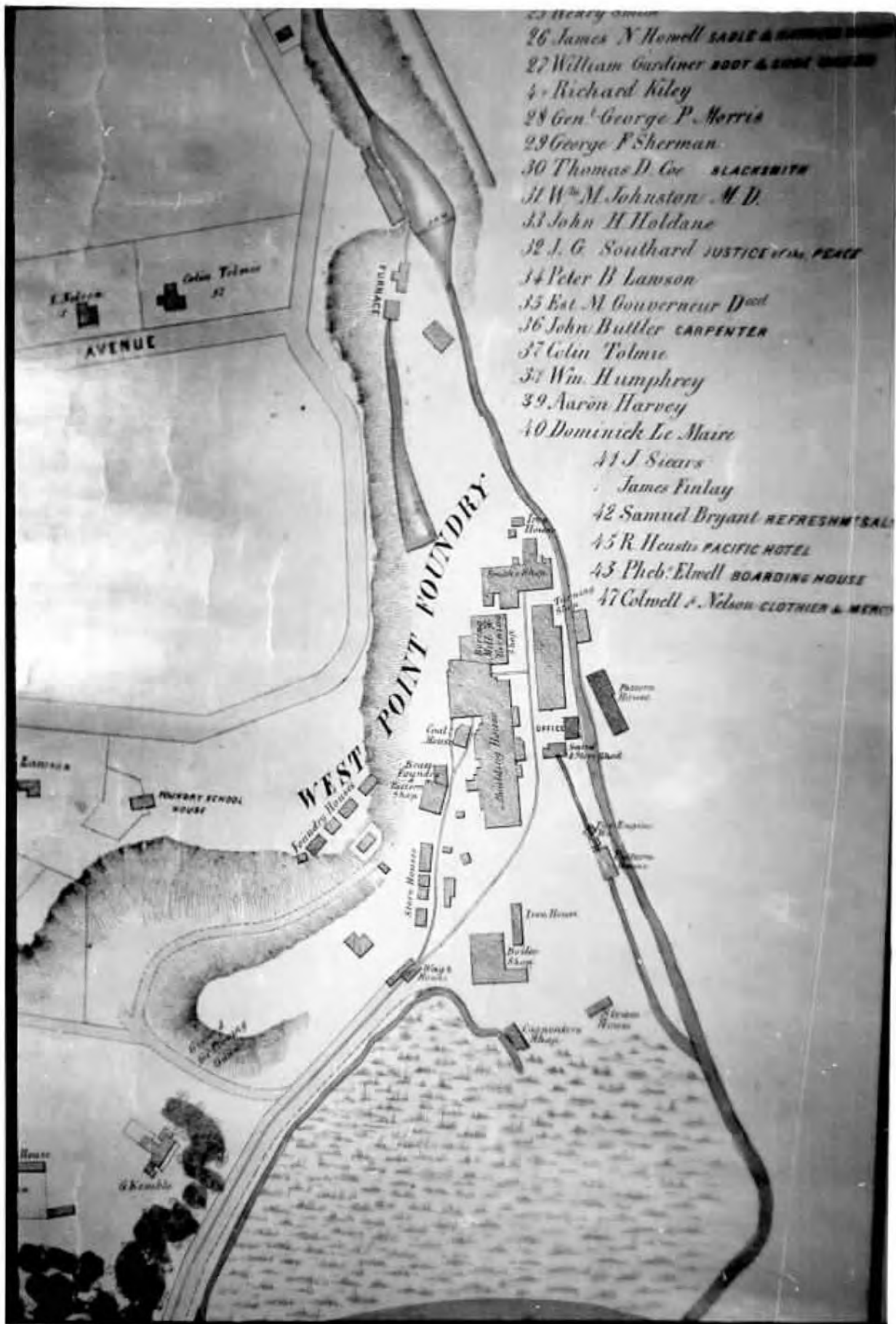
Tyrrell, William G. "Parrott's Famed Cannon Perfected and Produced at Cold Spring Foundry." New York State and the Civil War. Vol. I, Number 11 (May, 1962), pp.3-8.



West Point Foundry
 Cold Spring
 Putnam County, New York

*West Point Quad.
 U.S.G.S. 7 1/2'*

AND 1957 MAGNETIC NORTH
 ON AT CENTER OF SHEET



- 23 Henry ...
- 26 James N Howell SADDL & HARNESS
- 27 William Gardner BOOT & SHOE
- 4 Richard Kiley
- 28 Gen^l George P. Morris
- 29 George F Sherman
- 30 Thomas D Coe BLACKSMITH
- 31 W^m M. Johnston M D
- 33 John H Holdane
- 32 J. G. Southard JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
- 34 Peter B Lawson
- 35 Est. M Gouverneur Doc
- 36 John Butler CARPENTER
- 37 Colin Tolmie
- 37 Wm. Humphrey
- 39 Aaron Harvey
- 40 Dominick Le Maire
- 41 J. Sears
- James Finlay
- 42 Samuel Bryant REFRESHM^t SAL
- 45 R. Heustis PACIFIC HOTEL
- 43 Phcb. Elwell BOARDING HOUSE
- 47 Colwell & Nelson CLOTHIER & MERC

E. Tolson
 Colin Tolmie 32
 AVENUE

WEST POINT FOUNDRY

MURRAY SCHOOL HOUSE

House
 & Kemble

Foundry Houses
 Coal House
 Store Houses
 Mill
 Iron House
 Boiler Room
 Engine Room
 Steam Room
 Office
 Warehouse
 Shop

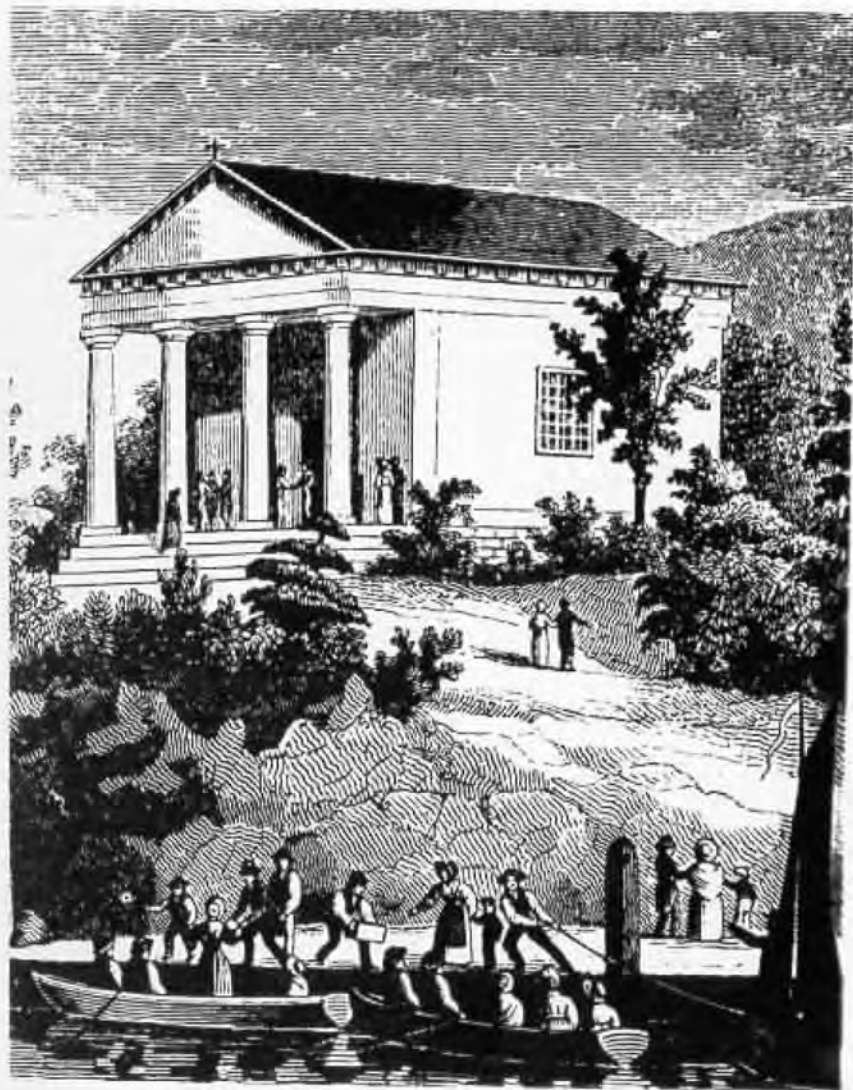
West Point Foundry

Cold Spring

Putnam County

Putnam County map CA 1850-1875

Putnam County Historical, Cold Spring



Putnam Co, NY

Cold Spring

Chapel of Our Lady

West Point Foundry District

From March, 1973 issue of The Hudson valley magazine (reprint)

both views - looking NE

photos by Lance Elwell, 1973

Chapel of Our Lady today - 1973
(Unused since 1906).

Chapel of Our Lady,
Cold Spring-on-Hudson,
New York.

(New York Mirror,
November 6, 1834).



West Point Foundry
Cold Spring, N.Y.

Putnam Co.

Syn Beebe Weaver 3/72

Shoot at
25 1/2%

36-37

0/150

938



17-18

LPA13 1972

NRJee

Wat Point Foundry
and Spring, N.Y.



93A

28

Sheet of
25-10%

140%

West End Foundry
and Sprng, N.Y.
PUTNAM CO.



NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION

• South Swan Street Building, South Mall, Albany, N.Y. 12223

Alexander Aldrich
Commissioner

November 14, 1972

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Roo, 3209
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

As the State Liaison Officer, I am forwarding the enclosed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, Putnam County

The above nomination has been reviewed and approved by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation in accordance with the criteria outlined in Section 2.2 of the Grants Guide.

The staff of the State Board for Historic Preservation, the officially designated Preservation Agency, would welcome the opportunity to discuss this submission with your office.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER ALDRICH



NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION South Swan Street Bldg. South Mall, Albany, New York 12223 Information: 518 474-0456
Alexander Aldrich, Commissioner

OFFICE COPY

July 16, 1973

Ms. Marguerite Mott
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Mott:

Although the Chapel of Our Lady is included in the map of the West Point Foundry District, Cold Spring, Putnam County, historical and descriptive information on the structure were inadvertently left out of the nomination form when it was forwarded to you.

We are, therefore, sending an addendum to that nomination. Please find enclosed: a description and statement of significance, the name of the present owner, acreage and a photograph of the building. We would appreciate hearing from you if we can furnish any additional material.

Sincerely,

Lynn Beebe Weaver
Research Assistant
Division for Historic
Preservation

LBW/cak

Enclosures