



Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

**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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE / Processing  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Museum  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE / Vernacular  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone  
walls: Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: Slate  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

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

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Murphy Grist Mill is located at the southeast corner of the Beekman Poughquag Road and Mill Road in the Hamlet of Poughquag in the Town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. Located in southern central Dutchess County, Beekman's semi-rural landscape is dotted with open fields, wooded land, suburban subdivisions, and a small number of hamlet centers. Route 55 runs east-west and the Taconic Parkway runs north-south through the town. Near the hamlets of Poughquag and Beekman, they are connected by the Beekman Road and Beekman Poughquag Road. The Beekman Poughquag Road runs along Whaley Creek, which provided water power for the mill. Several subdivisions are built off of, but are set back from, the road; semi-wooded lots partially screen the view of the houses from the roadway. A semi-wooded lot, which historically contained the Doughty Tavern, is located directly across from the mill, and an early nineteenth-century house, best known for its twentieth-century ownership by Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr., is situated on a small hill to the northeast of the mill property.

The mill building sits close to the southern edge of the Beekman-Poughquag Road. Mill Road crosses the creek just west of the mill; though the current pedestrian / automobile bridge is contemporary, it was built upon historic stone bridge supports. The mill site retains a high degree of integrity. An open lawn runs along the road to the east of the mill and west of the bridge. A contemporary fence, mill wheel, and interpretive display are located along the edge of the creek to the east of the mill; to the west, the landscape slopes down to the water's edge. Although the historic mill dam no longer functions, parts of its stone wall remain. Historic images indicate that three outbuildings were located at the site; foundations remain for the two buildings on the south side of the creek. A site plan, included with this nomination, illustrates the locations of these features. Both the mill building and overall mill site (including the historic landscape, outbuilding sites, ruins of the dam, and historic bridge supports) are contributing features.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Murphy Grist Mill, built 1889, is a two-story, front-gabled, vernacular frame building with a stone and concrete foundation. The two-bay by four-bay building is covered in novelty, or drop, siding and has a slate roof. During the past ten years, the Town of Beekman has completed a series of projects to stabilize and repurpose the mill for use as a community space and small museum. Although the mill's historic machinery was removed during the twentieth century, the mill retains its form and its integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, and association. Through its relationship with the landscape, the mill continues to illustrate its historic function.

A one-story, hipped roof porch supported by simple contemporary posts and connected by a ca. 2005 balustrade extends across the façade and onto the east elevation. A wood screen extends from the base of the building to the ground; historic images show that this was originally kept open. On the façade, the westernmost bay of the porch has been enclosed. This bay is lit by a replacement vinyl window and is accessed by a contemporary door. Contemporary solid double doors are located on the first floor. On the second floor, a wide, six panel central hayloft door is flanked by two vinyl windows.

The porch extends nearly across the full span of the east elevation. Historic images show a small, shed-roofed addition toward the rear of this elevation. This was removed ca. 2005 and the porch was expanded. A new staircase leads onto the original section of the porch. On the first floor, a wide, six panel door is located offset from center. The remaining three

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bays are filled with vinyl windows. On the second floor, a small, square, boarded up opening is located in the northernmost corner.

A brick exterior chimney runs through the center of the west elevation. On the basement level, one window is located to the north of the chimney, and a sympathetic, contemporary door flanked by a window is located to the east. Three windows light the first floor. The rear (south) elevation has two windows on both the first and second stories.

The interior is divided into a basement, open first floor space (now used for exhibits), and second floor attic space. The basement, which is accessed by a door on the west elevation, was the location of the milling operation. A sluice gate (no longer extant) directed water from the mill dam to the basement to power the grist mill. The basement is one open space. Wooden flooring remains on the northern two-thirds of the space, while the only the floor joists remain for the southern third. Two historic two-over-two windows remain on the northern wall, and a boarded up former opening is evident on the eastern wall. A small, wooden wheel which appears to have been belt-driven is located in the space, along with other storage items; it may have been used as part of the milling mechanism. A gasoline-powered Ford engine is located in southeastern corner of the room; it was installed during the 1930s when the water level became too low to power the mill.

The first floor is divided into a small entry room and a large, open gallery space. After rotted timbers in the floors and walls were discovered ca. 2005, the first floor was repaired by the town. Located in the enclosed porch section, the entry room has a wood floor and knotty pine paneling. The open gallery space has wood floors and a dropped ceiling. The historic wood stair to the second floor was retained. The second floor is a single open space; all of the framing remains visible. A fireplace is located on the west wall. Two large aluminum troughs, which were used to store grain, were originally located on this floor; they were removed during the town's rehabilitation. Holes in the floor, which connected to chutes for filling grain on the first floor, were also filled for safety reasons; though filled, the historic openings do remain evident.

Mill Dam ruin. Located just east of the mill. Sections of the stone mill dam wall remain on both sides of the creek, but the dam itself has been completely removed from the center of the creek aside from scattered debris.

Pedestrian / Automobile Bridge. Located west of the mill. Contemporary wooden plank deck built on historic stone bridge piers.

No descriptions of the historic uses of any of the three outbuildings have been uncovered. However, it is clear that they were closely related to the operation of the mill. One almost certainly housed a sawmill, and the others were likely used for storage.

Outbuilding 1 site. Located south of the mill, across the creek. Early twentieth-century images show a two-story, side-gabled, frame building that is two bays wide by five bays long at this site. Each of the gable ends had barn doors. Though it is only partially visible, it is clear that a building was located at this site by ca. 1860. Currently, only a stone and concrete foundation remains. Part of the concrete foundation includes an inset section with early twentieth century piping that appears to be part of a pump house. Local histories indicate that the pump house was built by FDR Jr., who owned the property during the mid-twentieth century.

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Outbuilding 2 site. Located southwest of the mill, across the creek. Historic images show a two-story, side-gabled frame building with a one-story, side-gabled frame addition attached to the gable end. The building's concrete foundation remains. This building appears in ca. 1900 images of the mill; its function is unknown.

Outbuilding 3 site. Located west of the mill, on the north side of the creek. Early twentieth-century images show a one-story, side-gabled frame building that appears to be one-bay wide by three-bays long. A ca. 1860 photograph indicates that this was the second-mill related building on this site. Due to its proximity to the road, it is likely that it was used for grain or flour storage. No foundation remnants for this building are apparent.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Commerce

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1889–ca. 1935

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins when the current mill was constructed and ends with the last significant historic modification, the ca. 1935 addition of the gasoline engine. By ca. 1930, a dedicated miller no longer operated the mill.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Murphy grist mill, built 1889, is significant under Criterion A for its association with social history and commerce in Poughquag and Beekmanville. Built by Theodore Mowatt on the site of an eighteenth century mill and expanded by William A. Murphy, the nominated water-powered mill represents nearly two hundred years of continuous use at this site. The water-powered grist and saw mill served Beekman's farmers and the hamlets of Beekmanville and Poughquag. After 1910, the mill became part of Lime Ridge Farm, a gentleman stock farm owned by Henry Healy. Although he was no longer the owner, Murphy continued to operate the mill for both the community and Lime Ridge Farm through the early 1930s. Harold Fortington, a British gentleman farmer, maintained the mill for infrequent use and added a gasoline engine to power the mill early in his ownership. The mill fell into disuse by 1940, but has remained a community landmark. Although the outbuildings affiliated with the mill and much of its machinery are no longer extant, the mill's historic function and relationship to the landscape can still be clearly understood.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Early History of Beekman and Livingston's Mill**

In 1697, Colonel Henry Beekman obtained a royal grant for all of the land between the Rombout Patent and the Connecticut line. The grant included the land making up all or part of the present-day towns of Beekman, Union Vale, La Grange, Pawling, and Dover. In 1737, the land was organized as Beekman's Precinct. Families began arriving in the area during the early eighteenth century and slowly developed scattered, agricultural settlements. A small Palatine German community arrived near Poughquag, and established a Lutheran Church in 1749.<sup>1</sup>

By the mid-eighteenth century, much of the original Beekman patent was managed by the Livingston family due to a series of intermarriages. Robert R. Livingston married Henry Beekman Jr.'s only child, Margaret, in 1742. Margaret inherited 100,000 acres from her father and played a significant role in the management of the estate. In 1749, Robert Livingston built a grist mill on Bush Creek (also known as Whaley Creek). The mill, which was initially leased and then sold to Bartholomew Noxon, likely proved attractive to new settlers and served the growing agricultural community in Beekman. During the eighteenth century, wheat became the primary cash crop for Dutchess County farmers. Once milled into flour, it could be transported to New York City and other eastern markets via the Hudson River and Albany Post Road. By the early nineteenth century, Dutchess County had become the state's largest producer of flour. Farmers could also pay to grind other grains, such as oats, corn, buckwheat, or rye, for animal feed or personal use. In addition to providing a necessary service, the mill served as an early center of commerce and an informal meeting place for local farmers.<sup>2</sup>

Elnathan Sweet, who leased the mill from 1765 through 1776, was followed by Isaac Dennis. James Vandenburg, a

<sup>1</sup> Frank Hasbrouck, *The History of Dutchess County, New York* (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: S.A. Matthieu, 1909), 267; "Why Beekman," *The Poughkeepsie Journal*, August 9, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Hasbrouck, *Dutchess County*, 268; Robert G. Livingston to Henry Livingston, October 1, 1753, Liber 3, Page 164, Beekman Town Hall, Beekman, New York; James and Henry Livingston to Bartholomew Noxon, May 15, 1764, Liber 4, Page 271, Beekman Town Hall; William Penn Association of Philadelphia, *Dutchess County* (Philadelphia: William Penn

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locally prominent man who married Bartholomew Noxon's daughter, Margaret, served as colonel and commanded a regiment of Dutchess County militia during the Revolutionary War. A farmer, shopkeeper and innkeeper, Vandenburg built the first substantial house in Beekman. He kept military stores at his home during the war and gave flour from the mill to the army. In addition, Isaac Dennis provided flour from the mill to the Continental Army on several occasions.<sup>3</sup>

After Dennis died in 1790, his widow Catherine continued to operate the mill. She married Nehemiah Doughty in 1803. Together, they managed the mill as well as an inn across the street. Doughty's Tavern provided meals and accommodations for travelers along the Upper Road. After the discovery of iron mines in Beekman during the mid-nineteenth century, both businesses must have benefited from the influx of new travelers and residents. The hamlet of Beekmanville, just west of the mill and tavern, grew as a result of the new industry. Local farmers benefited from the opportunity to sell flour and other farm products to the growing mining community. Catherine outlived her second husband. After her death in 1864, the mill was sold at auction. Advertisements for the mill described it as a "superior flouring mill, with three run of stone and fixtures for bolting" that had an excellent home trade. The property included ten acres of land, two houses, two barns, and an orchard.<sup>4</sup>

In 1869, the Clove Branch spur railroad, which connected to the Newburgh, Dutchess, and Connecticut line, was completed to Beekman. This not only facilitated the transportation of mined ore, but also of agricultural products from the region. By the mid-nineteenth century, Dutchess County had lost its status as the state's primary wheat producer; farmers had difficulty competing with inexpensive western flour and grains transported by the canal and, eventually, railroads. After nearly 30 years, the mining industry faded after the discovery of purer iron ore mines in Minnesota. In its absence, agriculture regained its previous importance in Beekman's economy.<sup>5</sup>

### **The Murphy Mill**

Theodore C. Mowatt purchased the Beekman mill by the early 1880s. Mowatt lived in Poughkeepsie and leased the mill to Walter H. Coleman. The mill was successful but not overly so; when his brother suggested he build a second, Theodore argued that it would not pay. However, the community relied upon the mill's services. Thus, when the grist mill, still known as the "Doughty Mill," burned in August 1887, Mowatt constructed of a new mill on the old foundations in December 1889.<sup>6</sup>

Locals believed that the mill fire was not an accident, but arson. Their suspicions may have been justified. In 1889, the Mowatt family's fight over millionaire James C. Mowatt's estate was sensationalized in New York newspapers. Upon his death in March 1888, James left his entire estate to his sister Mary; Theodore and their other siblings blackmailed Mary

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Association, 1937), 15; Clermont State Historic Site, "Finding the Old Lady: Margaret Beekman Livingston," <<http://clermontstatehistoricsite.blogspot.com/2011/02/finding-old-lady-margaret-beekman.html>>.

<sup>3</sup> Thom Usher, *Beekman* (Charleston, SC.: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 11, 26; Frank J. Doherty, "The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York, Vol. 1 – Historical Records," (Pleasant Valley, N.Y.: Frank J. Doherty, 1990), 141-2; State of New York, *Public Papers of George Clinton, Volume 2* (Albany: James B. Lyon, 1901), 417.

<sup>4</sup> Philip Henry Smith, *General History of Dutchess County: From 1609 to 1876, Inclusive* (Pawling, N.Y.: DeLacey & Walsh, 1877), 140; Joseph Doughty to Nehemiah Doughty, January 13, 1813, Liber 23, Page 152, Beekman Town Hall; Hasbrouck, *Dutchess County*, 270; "Flour Mill at Auction," *New York Daily Tribune*, March 15, 1864; "Why Beekman," *The Poughkeepsie Journal*, August 9, 1964.

<sup>5</sup> Hasbrouck, *Dutchess County*, 268-9; "Why Beekman," *The Poughkeepsie Journal*, August 9, 1964.

<sup>6</sup> *Cold Spring Recorder*, August 6, 1887; *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle*, January 10, 1890.



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into splitting it between them. Theodore likely used some of his share to rebuild the mill. Encouraged by friends, Mary sued her siblings to regain her inheritance. To protect the mill from the courts, Theodore Mowatt deeded the property to his wife. Ann Eliza Mowatt sold the mill to William A. Murphy in 1898, a year after her husband's death.<sup>7</sup>

Soon after purchasing the property, William A. Murphy proceeded to make a series of improvements to the grist mill. Notably, he expanded the mill's services by adding a sawmill; this was located in one of the outbuildings (no longer extant). As the new mill's first owner-operator, Murphy lived near at the mill with his wife, Clara. In addition to running the mill, Murphy was involved in local government and politics. He served a short term as a school trustee and became Beekman's town clerk in 1905. During his 1909 campaign for New York State Senate, Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave a political speech from the porch of the mill building. FDR's choice of the mill for his speech was likely due to its importance to the community and agricultural associations; it is almost certain that he was not invited there by Murphy, Beekman's Republican town clerk. Perhaps interested in focusing more intently on his political interests, Murphy sold the mill to A. Augustus Healy in 1910. Murphy continued to live and work at the mill as a lessee. By the late 1920s, Murphy began serving as Beekman's justice of the peace; he served in that position until 1940.<sup>8</sup>

A second-generation New York City leather merchant, A. Augustus Healy, was particularly well known in the city's arts circles. In addition to being a voracious art collector, he served as president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. His son, Henry Wilder Healy, worked in the family business and became a prominent figure in the city's social and political circles. However, his true interest was in becoming a gentleman farmer. With his father, Henry began buying up land in Beekman for their farm. The mill was one of their earliest purchases.<sup>9</sup>

By the late 1910s, Henry Healy had amassed nearly 1,000 acres of land, which he named Lime Ridge Farm. He used the early nineteenth century house up the hill from the mill as his residence. Henry played an active role in the operation and management of the farm. He was particularly interested in raising pure bred cattle and developed a herd of over 300. Trucks transported milk from the cows daily to the market in Pawling; additional supplies were shipped to the New York market. Though he reserved acreage to grow feed for the cows, Henry Healy also raised poultry, developed an 85-acre apple orchard, and enjoyed growing experimental plants.<sup>10</sup>

The mill remained open to the community during Healy's ownership. However, its use progressively changed to reflect the needs of Beekman farmers, as well as of Lime Ridge Farm. By the early twentieth century, few Dutchess County farmers grew wheat as a primary crop. Over the course of the nineteenth century, dairy farming became the county's new cash crop. Beekman's mill continued to mill grain into flour during the early twentieth century for local use and sale. However, the agricultural depression and the drop in grain prices that followed World War I left farmers struggling. Their

<sup>7</sup> "Big Interests Involved," *New York Times*, July 19, 1889; Reading Publishing House, "Beekman," in *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County* (Reading, P.A.: Reading Publishing House, 1876); Theodore G. Mowatt to A.E. Mowatt, April 16, 1889, Liber 250, Page 50, Beekman Town Hall; Ann Eliza Mowatt to William A. Murphy, September 27, 1898, Liber 298, Page 217, Beekman Town Hall.

<sup>8</sup> Hasbrouck, *Dutchess County*, 269, 750. The first mention of the new mill being a saw and grist mill is while the building was under Murphy's ownership; New York, Federal Census, 1900; "Gardner Wins in Beekman," *Pawling News-Chronicle*, November 9, 1939; "William Murphy," *Pawling News-Chronicle*, April 12, 1945; William A. Murphy to A. Augustus Healy, March 29, 1910, Liber 364, Page 166, Beekman Town Hall.

<sup>9</sup> *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, October 23, 1903; A.A. Healy to Henry W. Healy, March 25, 1915, Liber 388, Page 263, Beekman Town Hall; "Henry W. Healy Dies Suddenly," *Poughkeepsie Eagle-News*, August 17, 1929.

<sup>10</sup> "Henry W. Healy Dies Suddenly," *Poughkeepsie Eagle-News*, August 17, 1929.

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effort to refocus on more profitable crops, as well as Lime Ridge Farm's need for feed for livestock, affected the operation of the mill. In 1930, census-takers reported that Murphy operated a feed mill, rather than a flour mill.<sup>11</sup>

Henry Healy died suddenly while on vacation in New Jersey in 1929. His wife, Zita, initially maintained the property and kept on most of the farm staff. In 1932, she sold Lime Ridge Farm to Harold Fortington, a wealthy British businessman. Though Fortington kept up the farm, he used it primarily for leisure. A former movie executive, he convinced Paramount Theaters to build a small public theater near the mill. He also built a small airport on the farm. Within the first few years of his ownership, Fortington canceled Murphy's lease. He likely no longer found a need for a dedicated miller, and Murphy may have been interested in devoting more time to his work as justice of the peace. Though he used it infrequently, Fortington continued to maintain the mill building. When the water was too low, he added a gasoline Ford engine in the basement to help power the mill wheel. He also spent \$504.67 on repairs to the building during 1934. A British citizen, Fortington was forced to divest his American holdings, including the farm, to avoid charges of tax evasion after the onset of World War II. A portion of the land, which included the main house and mill, was transferred in 1940 to Beekman Stock Farms, a corporation owned by Fortington's wife, Mary. He died four years later.<sup>12</sup>

### **Later History of the Murphy Mill**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. purchased the Beekman Stock Farms property in 1949. He used the property as a gentleman's farm, and specialized in raising sheep and Hereford cattle. During the 1970s, he focused instead on raising horses. Under FDR Jr.'s ownership, the mill was used primarily for storage. The three mill outbuildings fell into disrepair and were lost to neglect and demolition. During the mid-1980s, it was given to the Town of Beekman.<sup>13</sup>

After decades of deferred maintenance, the Town of Beekman planned to demolish the mill in 2005. Local advocates convinced the town to repair the building; over the next few years, the town stabilized the foundation, repaired the chimney, added new windows, and renovated the interior as a museum and community space. In 2014, Youth for Restoration, a group of high school students interested in local history, concentrated their efforts on repairing the mill building. They have focused on cataloguing and organizing the artifacts in the building, particularly on the second floor and have begun fundraising for important structural work.

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<sup>11</sup> William Penn Association, *Dutchess County*, 17; New York, Federal Census, 1910-1930.

<sup>12</sup> Thom Usher, *Beekman*, 115-116; Records for Repairs to Mill House, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library Archives, Hyde Park, New York; William Penn Association, *Dutchess County*, 117; "Lime Ridge Farms Sold," *Poughkeepsie Star-Enterprise*, December 14, 1940; Zita vF Healy to Lime Ridge Farm Inc., March 31, 1932, Liber 522, Page 355, Beekman Town Hall.

<sup>13</sup> Thom Usher, *Beekman*, 116-117; Mill House research notes, Youth for Restoration, on file at NY SHPO.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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“Why Poughquag?” *The Poughkeepsie Journal*, October 1968.

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“William Murphy.” *Pawling News-Chronicle*, April 12, 1945.

William Penn Association of Philadelphia. *Dutchess County*. Philadelphia: William Penn Association, 1937.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .62 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>608292</u> Easting	<u>4607398</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

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

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

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

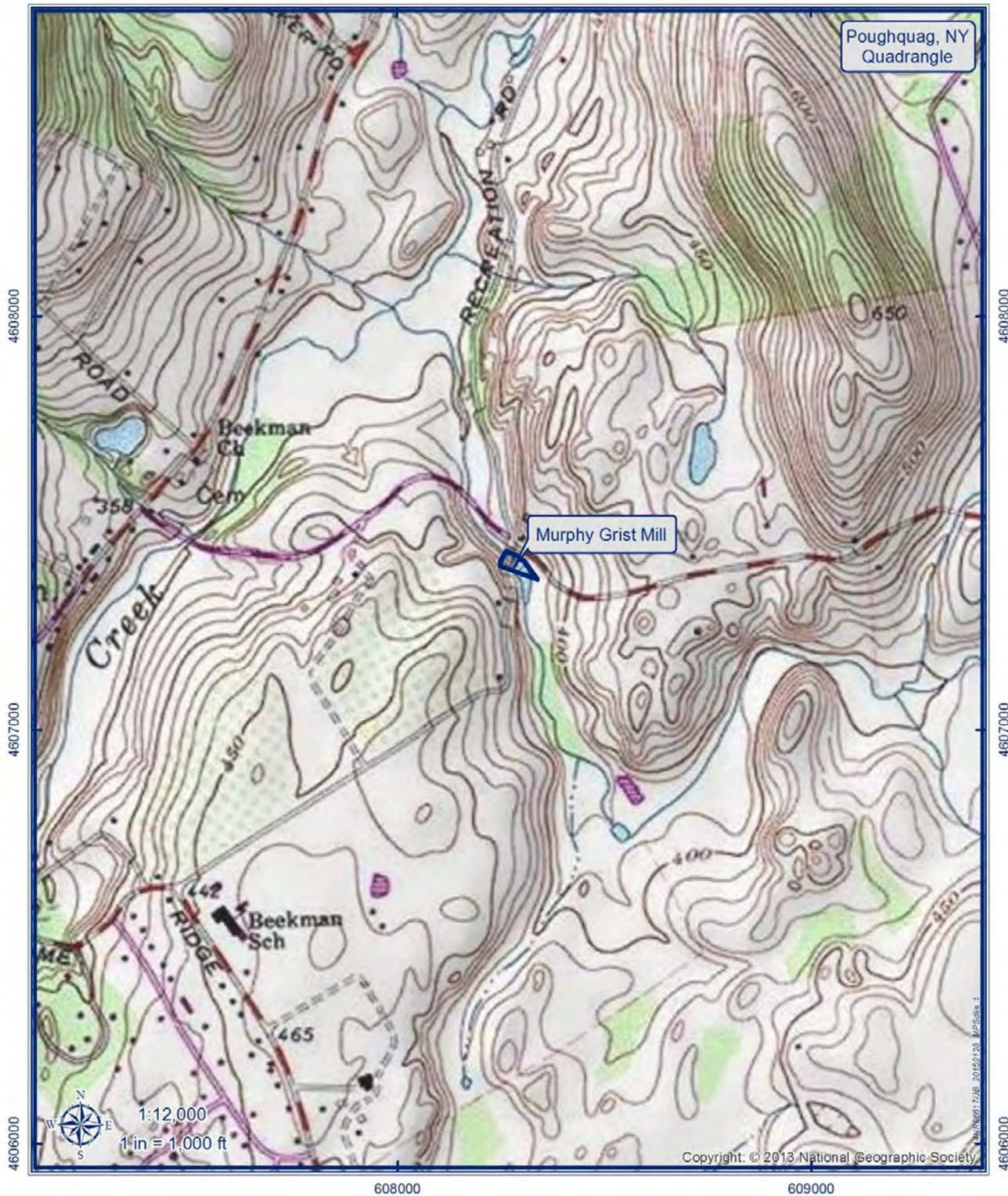
The boundary includes the parcels historically associated with the mill and mill outbuildings, as well as a portion of an adjoining parcel historically associated with the bridge adjacent to the mill.

Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

Murphy Grist Mill  
Beekman, Dutchess Co., NY

138 Beekman Poughquag Rd.  
Beekman, NY 12570



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter  
Tax Parcel Data: www.co.dutchess.ny.us



Murphy Grist Mill



**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**



Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
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Murphy Grist Mill



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jennifer Betsworth (NY SHPO), based on research by Viraj Kumar and Youth for Restoration  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date December 2014  
street & number Peebles Island telephone 518-237-8643 ext. 3296  
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

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

Name of Property: Murphy Grist Mill  
City or Vicinity: Beekman  
County: Dutchess State: NY  
Photographer: Viraj Kumar, Youth for Restoration  
Date Photographed: June-November 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0001  
Façade and west elevation, facing southeast

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0002  
Façade and east elevation, facing southwest

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0003  
East elevation and landscape, facing west

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0004  
West elevation and landscape, facing east

Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0005  
West and south elevations and landscape, facing northeast

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0006  
West elevation, bridge, and outbuilding one ruin, facing north

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0007  
Mill dam ruin, facing northeast

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0008  
Interior, First floor, facing southwest

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0009  
Interior, Second floor, facing north

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0010  
Interior, Second floor, facing southwest

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0011  
Interior, Basement, facing northwest

NY\_Dutchess County\_Murphy Mill\_0012  
Interior, Basement, facing southwest

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Barbara Zulauf, Town of Beekman Supervisor  
street & number 4 Main Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Poughquag state NY zip code 12570

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State



Mill Site Plan



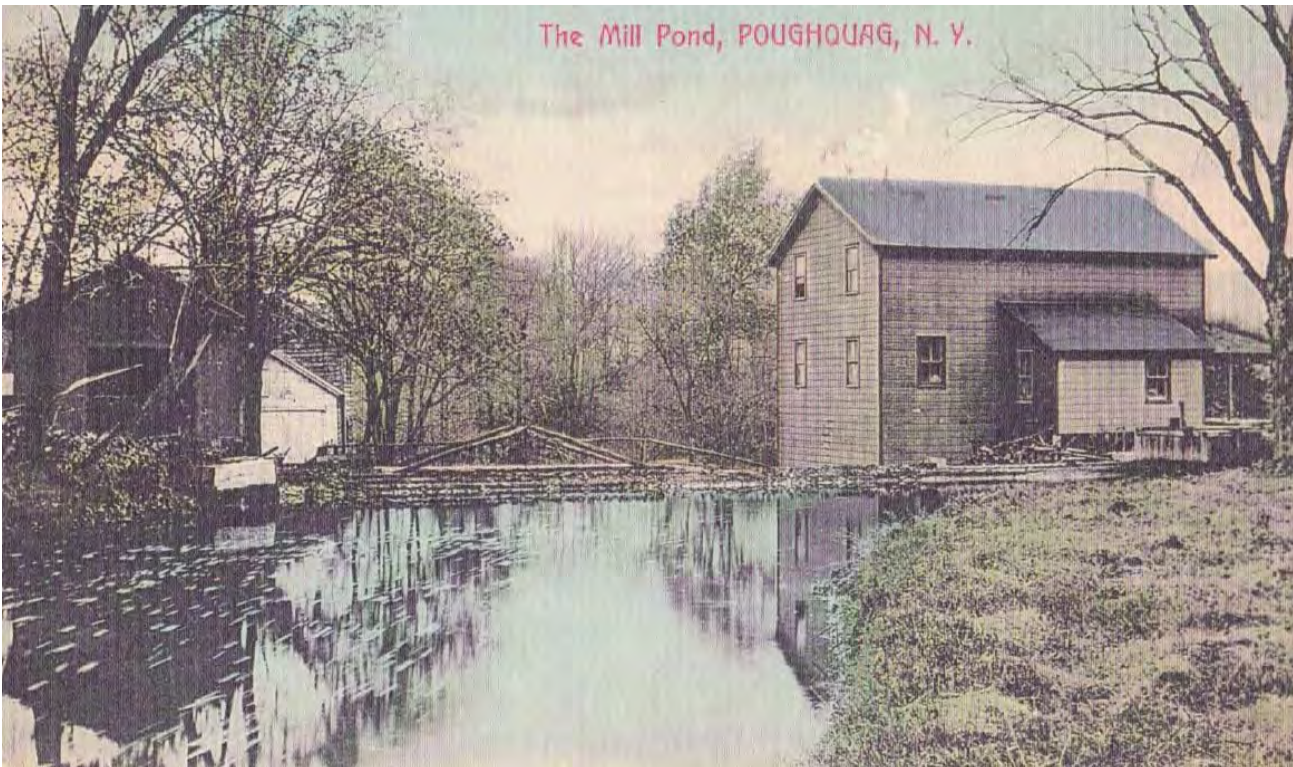
Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State



THE OLD MILL, Beekman, N. Y.

Postcard, ca. 1900. Courtesy Thom Usher.

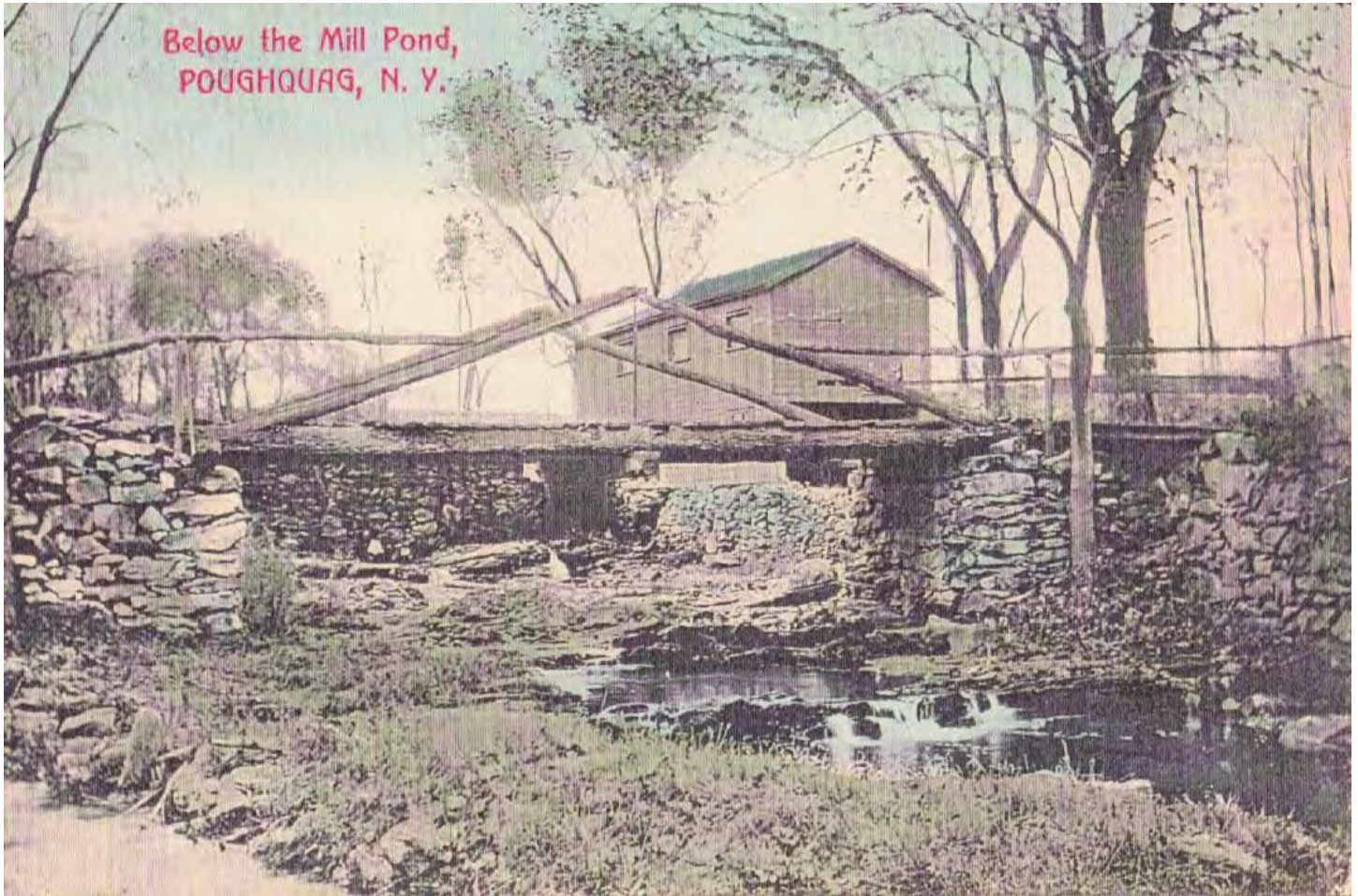


Postcard, ca. 1900. Courtesy Thom Usher.



Murphy Grist Mill  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State



Postcard, ca. 1900. Courtesy Thom Usher.





138

POSTED  
PRIVATE DRIVE  
KEEP OFF  
PRIVATE ROAD  
NO TRESPASSING





138



ALONG THE OLD  
SPRING BRIDGE

**THE MILL HOUSE**  
THE MILL HOUSE BUILT IN 1748  
BY ROBERT LIVINGSTON, LEASED  
TO BARTHOLOMEW NOYON IN 1753  
TO ISAAC DENNIS IN 1781,  
LATER OWNED BY FDR. JPL  
TOWN OF BUCKINGHAM  
2017































CLOVE











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Murphy Grist Mill

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Dutchess

DATE RECEIVED: 4/03/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/11/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/19/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000230

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    5.18.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

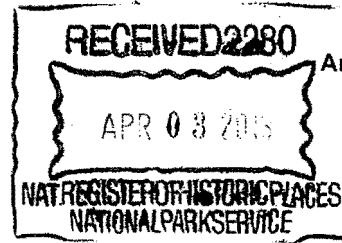
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189  
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo  
Governor  
Rose Harvey  
Commissioner

31 March 2015

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following eight nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Canajoharie Historic District, Montgomery County  
Waccabuc Historic District, Westchester County  
Skinny House, Westchester County  
Crown Point Green Historic District  
Barkin House, Nassau County  
Murphy Grist Mill, Dutchess County  
Williamsbridge Oval Park, Bronx County  
Union Temple of Brooklyn, Kings County

I wish to call your attention to the map for the Waccabuc Historic District. On the tax map, you can see that a tiny sliver of land has been excluded that is connected to a much larger non-historic parcel west of the district (the intent was to exclude the larger parcel). However, the sliver is so small that on the USGS and ortho maps it cannot be seen. It just looks like an unnecessary solid line. We were not sure how else to indicate this. Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office