

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

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

MAY 8 1992

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number NY 213, 1/2 mile west of Rosendale | | not for publication
city, town Rosendale | ☒ vicinity
state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12472-0150

3. Classification

Ownership of property	Category	Number of resources within property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>24</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>23</u>	<u>6</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>61</u>	<u>9</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listings: na

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. 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, this property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Julia S. Stash
Signature of certifying official
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

3/26/92
Date

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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): _____

Entered in the
National Register

Delores Byer 6/9/92

Signature of keeper _____

Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(enter categories from instructions)
Industry/manufacturing facility,
extractive facility, waterworks, energy
facility, processing site, industrial
storage; Domestic/single dwellings;
Agriculture/outbuildings

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)
Vacant
Recreation/museum
Domestic/single dwelling
Commerce/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

No style

Federal

Materials(enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick, wood, stone, cement

roof asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District encompasses approximately 275 acres near Rosendale, in Ulster County, New York. The nominated property includes the Snyder family estate properties (residences and dependencies) and a number of industrial resources (intact features, ruins and archeological sites) relating to four major cement manufacturing operations on this site: the Lawrence Cement Works and successor firms, the Beach Cement Works and successor firms, the Snyder Cement Works and the Century Cement Works. Collectively, these historical, architectural, industrial and archeological features represent the largest and most significant concentration of historic resources associated with the Rosendale cement industry between 1825 and World War II. Although Rosendale cement district itself is a geological area of approximately thirty square miles that supported many other cement companies during the period of significance, the companies documented in this nomination were the largest and most important cement producers in the Rosendale district. This nomination could be expanded substantially to include a much more comprehensive history of Rosendale cement if sufficient research and survey is ever undertaken that supports the significance and integrity of a larger area.

The boundary of the nominated district corresponds with those parcels owned by the four major cement producers mentioned above during the period of significance; it includes all major cement production features associated with these companies and is defined by a combination of natural and historical features. Discontiguous parcels owned and/or used by these companies during the period of significance are of minor importance and have not been included. Possibly because cement was produced here until 1970, there has been remarkably little intrusive development within the district. The district is generally bounded by Tan House Brook on the west, Rondout Creek on the south, Saw Dust Road on the north and Binnewater Road on the east; see tax map and item 10 for exact boundaries.

Because of its long and varied history, with features and owners overlapping, the district is more comprehensible when divided into sections based on the Snyder family's occupation and the four major companies that used this site; however, some components may have been used by more than one company and in more than one period or by the same owner in different periods and/or with different companies. Resources have been grouped with their first or most significant users. Extant buildings and features are described first and an inventory of ruins and above-ground sites follows. Extant features are keyed by number in bold to the Extant Features Map [Map 1].

I. SNYDER FAMILY PROPERTIES

The Snyder family properties include the original Jacob Lowe Snyder residence of 1809 and a number of other residences and dependencies from this family's long occupation of the site: Minnie Snyder Residence (1886), Charles Snyder Residence (1892), Andrew Jacob Snyder I Residence (1887; remodeled c1950), barn (pre-1892), carriage house (1950), pig barn (1911) and minor estate features.

[X] See continuation sheet

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Jacob Lowe Snyder Residence (Snyder Family Homestead; Century House) - [Map 1, 1] - This southward facing building is situated on the hillside at the southern end of the district overlooking NY Route 213. The residence was built by Christopher Snyder and Deborah Lowe Snyder for their son Jacob Lowe Snyder and his wife Catherine Hasbrouck Snyder. The latter were the great grandparents of Andrew J. Snyder II. The building is now known as Century House, due to A.J. Snyder II's ownership of the Century Cement Company.

The Snyder house was built in 1809 and received significant alterations in c1940. The earlier section (which features a date stone labeled 1809 on the west side) comprises a stone kitchen wing built into the hillside and a one and one-half story, frame section above. The basement features dutch-type doors, heavy exposed beams, a kitchen fireplace on the west wall and another fireplace on the east wall. The frame section features a center-hall plan under a gable roof, a formal entrance flanked by sidelights and a combination of original (1809) and Colonial Revival (c1940) features and decoration. Despite the c1940 alterations, this house still exhibits the features that characterize the Hudson Valley ethnic Dutch-Germanic dwelling type of the period: frame and stone construction, heavy post-and-beam framing with exposed beams, linear alignment of rooms, and one and one-half story form.

In c1940, Edward Milliken, a prominent Kingston architect, was responsible for alterations to the house; architectural drawings have been preserved that document the extent of these changes. A wide central dormer was added flanked by two small dormers with gable roofs. A one-story stone wing was added to the east end of the house. The rear of the building received several new details such as a porch and Dutch-type door entry. A one-bay-wide shed-roofed front portico supported by Doric columns was also added. During this renovation, the interior plan was changed slightly, new functional spaces were created (such as a new kitchen) and many neo-Federal details were added throughout the interior, including moldings, keystones in doorways and bookcase arches. A vault was added in the basement. A.J. Snyder II lived in this house until his death in 1974, and the house remains virtually intact to that date. All of the c1940 alterations remain in a state of pristine condition and are significant illustrations of Colonial Revival decoration, particularly as seen in contrast with the original features of the building. Today, the house, fully appointed with historic furnishings and Snyder family collections, is a remarkable representation of the property's long history.
(one contributing building)

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Barn - [Map 1, 2] - This large, multi-sectional frame building, located behind the homestead, is composed of two and two and one-half story sections. Probably built before 1892 (as an 1892 Sanborn map shows a barn of these dimensions in this location) by A.J. Snyder I, the barn generally features a gable roof crowned with an octagonal cupola, a large shed-roofed dormer with windows and an intersecting cross gable; there are two-over-two sash windows with shutters throughout. Inside, there is a caretaker's apartment in the west end, a meeting room containing the Snyder tack and saddle collection and an upstairs apartment. The east end contains a room that houses exhibits, artifacts and sleighs. Archives and personal papers relating to the history of the Rosendale Natural Cement company are stored in an area above the east end. A section of the east end of the barn burned in 1973 and was rebuilt in 1974 in a style to match the original. The reconstruction was the work of Edward Milliken.

(one contributing building)

Carriage House - [Map 1, 3] - This one and one-half story gable-roofed building was constructed in 1950 for A.J. Snyder II and was designed by Edward Milliken. It is considered non-contributing because it falls outside of the period of significance. It was built into the hillside and constructed of brick on its lower level and wood above; the back wall is of poured concrete. A cupola containing a bell is present on the roof. The building contains three horse stalls on the eastern end, a hay loft and a carriage storage area with more than a dozen of Snyder's carriages on the west end.

(one non-contributing building)

Minnie Snyder Residence - [Map 1, 4] - This two and one-half story frame building was built in 1886 (Its construction was recorded in the Trial Balance Book for 1886.) by A.J. Snyder I for his daughter Minnie Snyder. The house is built into the hillside with the basement entrance at grade at the southeast corner. The first floor has two rooms and a kitchen addition; the second floor has two bedrooms and a bath. At some time in the twentieth century, the house was covered in asbestos siding.

(one contributing building)

Charles Snyder Residence - [Map 1, 5] - This Victorian-era building is situated on Route 213 between the ceramic brick house and the Snyder homestead. It was constructed in 1892 (Its construction was recorded in the Trial Balance Book for 1892) by A.J. Snyder I for his son Charles (father of A.J. Snyder II). The two and one-half

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story dwelling is of frame construction and is capped by a slate-covered gable roof. The first floor is sheathed in clapboard and the upper story in shingles; there is a circular tower with large glass panes surrounded by stained glass on the upper portion. The house also features a decorative porch with a hipped roof supported by turned posts on the first story. Windows have louvered shutters that are currently in storage.
(one contributing building)

Andrew Jacob Snyder I Residence (Ceramic Brick House) - [Map 1, 6] - This is a two and one-half story dwelling built into a hillside near the southwest corner of the district. The house was built c1887 (Kingston Freeman 9 Sept. 1887) by A.J. Snyder I. Originally, this house featured a mansard roof, double front porches and other period features that generally represented the Second Empire style. In 1950, these features were removed and the house was essentially re-styled in the neo-Georgian mode, receiving a steep gable roof, broad center entrance with multi-paned sidelights and elliptical fan, and a palladian type window on the second floor. Today, the house is distinguished by a five-bay center-hall facade, gable roof with dormers and classical embellishment. The most distinctive feature of this building is its material; it is entirely sheathed in polychrome glazed brick. The brick is generally beige with bricks of other colors randomly worked in. The bricks used in the construction of this house were manufactured by Ingham and Sons, Wortley in Leeds, England. The name and address of the manufacturer are stamped in the bricks. Despite its non-historic redesign, this house contributes to the significance of the district because its distinctive method of construction is still intact.
(one contributing building)

Pig Barn - [Map 1, 7] - Northwest of the carriage house is a small yellow barn built about 1911 for pigs. It has a concrete floor with drains. The interior is divided into three sections with a loft above. The barn is presently used for ducks, geese and storage.
(one contributing building)

Entry Gate - [Map 1, 8] - A.J. Snyder II was particularly proud of the fact that Rosendale Natural Cement was used in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1940, an iron gate was installed at the main entrance to the property (on Rte. 213, just west of the canal slip); when closed, this gate forms the outline of the Brooklyn Bridge and the pillars (which are topped with copper light fixtures) resemble the stone towers of the bridge.
(one contributing structure)

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J.W. Fiske Iron Works Flag Pole - [Map 1, 10] - The sixty-foot flag pole is located between the large barn, north of the Tan House Brook and the Snyder homestead.
(one contributing object)

Three Carriage Stoops - [Map 1, 9] - There are two carriage stoops to the left and right of the path that leads from the Snyder homestead to the large yellow barn. That to the right has two steps and is marked D.V.W. 1877; that to the left has four steps and is unmarked. The third carriage stoop is located between the barn and the carriage house; it has three steps and is marked A.J. Snyder. All three carriage stoops are placed on mill stones. These features were not counted because of their small size.

Pond and Dam - [Map 1, 37] - A pond and a dam are located near the western boundary of the district, due west of the pig barn.
(one contributing structure)

Upper Dam - [Map 1, 40] - Approximately 3,000 feet upstream on the Tan House Brook there is a small dam that at one time supplied water to the farm buildings behind the Snyder house. The remains of some of the water pipes can be found along the brook. This dam appears to have been built after 1900 (a valve is labeled 1908), possibly by A.J. Snyder II after he purchased the property.
(one contributing structure)

Dam - [Map 1, 42] - There is a dam in the vicinity of the Jacob Snyder residence, east of the entrance drive (date unknown, not counted).

Horse Track - [Map 1, 11] - Southeast of the Century Cement office is a quarter-mile oval horse exercise track. At the southern edge of the track there is a wood frame shed with two horse stalls. There are four large cement pillars, located on the north side of the road leading from the Beach Mine to the Century Cement plant, which mark the location of horses buried there. The horse track, stalls and markers were built between 1950 and 1955 and do not contribute to the significance because they are outside the period of significance.
(one non-contributing structure)

II. LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS AND SUCCESSOR FIRMS

The Lawrence works were located in the southeast quadrant of the district, both north and south of Route 213. In 1828, Watson E.

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Lawrence built his first commercial cement works approximately 800 feet east of the Snyder canal slip (Sylvester). These works, known as the Lawrence Cement Works, are no longer extant. By 1830, Lawrence moved his cement works to land that he leased from Jacob L. Snyder (in the southeast corner of the district). By 1858, Lawrence reorganized as the Lawrenceville Manufacturing Company. In 1861 this firm failed, Lawrence was ousted from control, and the Lawrenceville Cement Company was organized. Under this name, the site was operated first by William N. Beach (under whose superintendent, John Spaulding, the works were expanded) and then by W.T. Van Tassell, the last company to use the site south of Route 213 for active cement production. Around the turn of the century, the Lawrenceville plant (and everything south of the road) passed into the hands of the Consolidated Rosendale Cement Company (who apparently did not operate it) and by the c1920s, the acreage south of the road had been acquired by the local utility company (predecessor to Central Hudson, which still owns land in this area). Meanwhile, much of the Lawrenceville company's property north of the road was eventually acquired by A.J. Snyder II (after 1911). The Lawrence works include a mine, kilns, a tenement house and the remains of a number of industrial features both north and south of Route 213 (see Ruin Inventory).

Tenement House - [Map 1, 13] - This two-story five-bay frame house is located near the Lawrence cement works site in the southeast corner of the district. The date and builder of this house are unknown; however, the building appears in illustrations published in 1875 and 1880 (Beer's County Atlas of Ulster, New York and Sylvester's History of Ulster County). The building faces south and overlooks the Rondout Creek and the D & H Canal. There is a porch with shed roof along the southern elevation and a series of eyebrow windows also facing south. The house was under cement company ownership until 1922, identified on various maps as either a tenement or a dwelling, and was probably used to shelter employees. (one contributing building)

Lawrence Kilns - [Map 1, 14] - These eight draw kilns are believed by some to be the oldest extant kilns in the Rosendale district. Although their exact date of construction has yet to be verified through documentary research, several sources date them to c1830 (Sylvester; O'Connor). This battery is located approximately three hundred feet east of the Snyder house, facing Route 213. Each of these kilns is approximately forty feet high with a diameter of nine or ten feet and a drawing arch eight feet high. The exteriors are

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constructed of stone and lined with yellow firebrick. The Lawrence kilns were used until c1904.

Watson E. Lawrence developed draw kilns around 1830 to replace the inefficient batch kilns that not only slowed production but wasted fuel. The Lawrence draw kiln was perpetual, and once charged with a mixture of pea-sized anthracite coal and cement rock, it was kept in continuous operation. Usually draw kilns were built into the sides of hills so that they could be charged easily from the top with six to eight inches of stone interspersed with thin layers of coal. Normally, it took four days for the cement rock to be properly calcined and to travel from the top of the kiln to its floor, where it was allowed to cool before grinding. There was once a roofed area in front of the kilns to shelter workers; however, it is no longer extant.

(one contributing structure)

Lawrence Mine - [Map 1, 15] - Locally known as the "Lawrenceville Cave," this mine, whose entrance is located approximately three hundred feet east of the Lawrence kilns, is believed to date to the opening of Lawrence's first cement plant in the district in 1830. The first mining operations here went in only as deep as natural light allowed, but in later years, as the demand for Rosendale cement increased, extensive underground mining took place, leaving much of the surrounding area undermined but supported by heavy stone pillars. This mine also shows evidence of dual level mining. This became a relatively common practice in the Rosendale region because the cement rock beds here consist of seventeen different layers divided into three series, not all of which were suitable for quality cement. Usually, the light cement or upper series and dark cement or lower series were processed into cement and the middle series disposed of or left as roof support.

This mine was the source of the cement stone used by the Lawrence cement works until about 1904 and by A.J. Snyder and Sons (in the western section) from 1860 until 1911. In 1911 A.J. Snyder II purchased the land that the Lawrence mine is located on and from that date until 1970 the mine provided the cement stone for a number of companies: *A.J. Snyder Lime & Cement Co. (1911-1928); Interstate Cement Co. 1928-1932); Century Cement Co. 1932-1934); Century Masonry Cement Co. (1934-1935) and *Century Cement Manufacturing Co., Inc. (1935-1970) [*owned by A.J. Snyder II]. The Lawrence Mine has been unused since 1970.

(one contributing structure)

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III. BEACH CEMENT WORKS

The Beach Cement Works are located in the northeastern section of the historic district. These cement works were constructed by the Lawrenceville Cement Co. between 1892 and 1898 (verified by Sanborn maps), under the leadership of David Scott and Wm. M. Beach II. [The Lawrenceville Cement Co. had sold its interest in the cement works east of Snyder's canal slip between 1892 and 1898.] Unlike the other companies included in this historic district, the Lawrenceville Cement Co. (at its Binnewater location) did not make extensive use of the Delaware and Hudson Canal (D & H) [which ceased operation in 1899], but rather, transported materials and products via the Wallkill Valley Railroad (1876), located on its eastern border. There were several rail sidings that connected various parts of the mill with the main rail line. The Beach Cement Works changed hands in 1902 and burned in 1913, leaving intact the foundations and walls of the works, as well as the mine and kilns. In the 1920s, Andrew J. Snyder II purchased the property (but did not mine any more cement stone from this site) and in 1928, Snyder leased the property to the Century Cement Co., which used the kilns until 1970.

Beach Kilns - [Map 1, 16] - This battery of ten draw kilns, situated on the eastern edge of the district and facing eastward toward Binnewater Road and the Wallkill Valley Railroad, was constructed in the late 1890s, when the Rosendale cement industry was at its peak. Constructed of stone and lined with yellow firebrick, they are virtually identical to those designed by Lawrence in 1830. Several additional kilns were added after 1928 when the Century Cement Co. used the site.

(one contributing structure)

Beach Mine - [Map 1, 17] - The entrance to this mine, locally known as "Beach Cave," is situated northwest of the Beach kilns and faces eastward toward Binnewater Road. The area of the Beach Mine was quarried as early as 1875 by Vandemark and Tracey, who quarried stone close to the surface and sold it in bulk to another cement company. Once the Lawrenceville Co. took possession in 1892, serious quarrying begun. By the time the mine closed in 1913, over eighteen acres of cement stone had been mined. At present, this mine is the location of an underground storage facility, which occupies approximately eight acres and includes a number of buildings. Despite this insertion, the mine is intact around it and contributes to the significance of the nomination.

(one contributing structure)

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IV. SNYDER CEMENT WORKS

The Snyder cement works were located in the southeast section of the district in the vicinity of the Snyder canal slip, north of Route 213. Cement production by the Snyder family began c1850, when Andrew Jacob Snyder I opened a quarry on his wife's (Catherine Snyder, a second cousin, daughter of Jacob Lowe Snyder) property. After a period of farming, Snyder returned to cement production in 1860. By the 1880s, Snyder's sons were involved in the cement business (now A.J. Snyder and Sons) and, after 1880, A.J. and Catherine expanded the cement works, building a mill and numerous other features, as well as purchasing a fleet of canal boats to assist in distribution of the finished product. By 1902, when A.J. Snyder I died, the family retained large property and industrial holdings. A.J. Snyder and Sons continued in business until 1911, when A.J. Snyder II (grandson of A.J. Snyder I) took over and ran the business until 1970. Today, several canal-related and industrial features remain, as do the foundations and remains of a number of other industrial features (See Ruin Inventory).

Snyder Canal Slip - [Map 1, 21] - Located north of and perpendicular to Rte. 213 and east of the homestead is a canal slip built c1825-8, during the construction of the D & H Canal (cession agreement between Jacob L. Snyder and John B. Jervis, chief engineer, D & H Canal). The slip, which provided access to the canal and space to load and unload boats, was constructed so that Jacob L. Snyder, who had a grist mill on the south side of the canal, could receive grain to be ground and ship out flour via the canal; however, the slip was soon used in the cement production industry. Anthracite coal, required to fuel the cement kilns, was delivered from Honesdale, Pennsylvania via the canal. Canal boats entered the slip to unload the coal and to be re-loaded with cement produced on the property. The product was then shipped down the canal to the Rondout basin and re-loaded for the trip down the Hudson River to New York City and to national markets. After the canal was enlarged between 1849 and 1852, larger boats shipped directly to New York City without re-loading.

The stonework of the slip is in good condition. This slip is an extremely rare surviving example of a canal slip built for the D & H Canal in the 1825-9 period and may be the last surviving example from the early period of construction.
(one contributing structure)

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Delaware and Hudson Canal Feeder Reservoir - [Map 1, 38] - East of the southern entrance to the Beach Mine and west of Binnewater Road is a feeder reservoir held back by a stone dam with a small spillway (c1825-8). This reservoir collected and stored water to fill the canal in dry seasons.

(one contributing structure)

D & H Canal Waste Weir - [Map 1, 43] - The waste weir is located south of Rte. 213 at the southwestern tip of the district. The waste weir is in very good condition. The canal towpath crossed the waste weir but no bridge structure remains. Tan House Brook runs through this waste weir into the Rondout Canal.

(one contributing structure)

Snyder Kilns - [Map 1, 18] - This battery of nine kilns is situated approximately three hundred feet northeast of the homestead and facing it; they are built into a hillside. These date from 1860 and later. Each of these kilns is approximately forty feet high with a diameter of nine or ten feet and a drawing arch eight feet high. The exteriors are constructed of stone and the interiors are lined with yellow firebrick. In front of the kilns is a metal shed built to protect the workers and to keep the calcined stone dry in wet weather. The shed in front of the southern section of the kiln is extant. These kilns are of the perpetual draw type developed by Watson E. Lawrence and used throughout the cement district. The Snyder kilns remained in operation from their construction in 1860 until 1928. Sections of the tramway rails and tramway abutments are extant on the northern end of the kilns (see Ruin Inventory).

(one contributing structure)

Widow Jane Mine - [Map 1, 19] - This cement mine, indicative of the style of mining conducted throughout the district, was named after Jane Snyder, widow of James Snyder, Catherine Snyder's brother. The mine is located behind the tenant house. Visually, the mine is best described as a "huge room with pillars." The drift entry allowed for ground level access by workers and equipment. The mine was opened in 1830 by Watson E. Lawrence, who quarried there until 1850, when A.J. Snyder I started to quarry the eastern section. The mine extends underground for the length of at least one mile (Century House Historical Society [CHHS] archives). Currently, the majority of the mine is flooded with ground water.

(one contributing structure)

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Cemetery - [Map 1, 20] - On top of the mine is a small cemetery with grave markers dating from the nineteenth century. The markers are typically small and undecorated. No members of the Snyder family are buried here; those buried may have been workers.
(one contributing site)

Horse Corral Mine - [Map 1, 12] - This mine is located approximately 700 feet east of the road between the Snyder homestead and the Century Cement office building. The date of this mine's operation is unknown; however, it has always been on Snyder land and after 1868, any activity at this mine would have been by A.J. Snyder and Sons or A.J. Snyder II.
(one contributing structure)

Dynamite Storage House - [Map 1, 39] - This is a 8 ft. by 10 ft. cement block structure with reinforced concrete roof and heavy steel door that was used to store explosives; it is located near the entrance to the Horse Corral Mine. Its date of construction is unknown, but it appears to be post-1900.
(one contributing building)

V. CENTURY CEMENT WORKS

During 1927 and early 1928, A.J. Snyder II leased land in the northern part of the district to a group of investors from Ohio. These investors incorporated as the Interstate Cement Co., constructing a new mill that began operation in 1929. This first company was followed in rapid succession by a number of others until the Century Cement Manufacturing Co. Inc. took possession in 1935, wholly owned by A.J. Snyder II. All cement manufacturing was carried on by this company in its own mill within the district and in another mill in nearby Tillson (no longer extant; site substantially altered). The company continued to use the kilns at the Beach Mine, adding ten more by 1955. Between 1956 and 1961, the company also leased additional kilns off the property at nearby Williams Lake (extant, known as the F.O. Norton kilns). This company's mining operation was at the Lawrenceville Mine and its primary product was Rosendale Natural Cement (made from the cement rock in the geological bed designated as the Rosendale formation). In 1958, A.J. Snyder ordered the construction of a Portland cement plant to the west of the natural cement plant; Portland cement is made from Becraft limestone, also mined on Snyder's property; the Portland plant operated only until 1970.

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Century Cement Company Office - [Map 1, 22] - The office (c1929) is a one and one-half story frame office building sheathed in asbestos shingles and capped with a steeply pitched gable roof.
(one contributing building)

Cement Mill Building - [Map 1, 23] - This building, completed c1929, includes grinding and finishing departments. It is built of heavy structural steel framing and reinforced concrete (using Rosendale Cement) for the foundations and main floors; the walls and roof are metal clad with steel sash. From the main floor to the top of the working floor is a distance of approximately seventy feet. The southern end of the mill building has been partially demolished.
(one contributing building)

Storage Silos - [Map 1, 24] - There are 12 storage silos for natural cement, having an aggregate capacity of 79,000 bbl. Each one in a group of four is 53 feet high with a diameter of 23 feet and reinforced concrete walls that are 7 inches thick walls; each has a capacity of 6,000 bbl. A working floor of reinforced concrete covers these four silos at the top of the bins. There are two additional silos with a capacity of 5,000 each. Two additional storage silos were installed in 1938, with a storage capacity of about 7,500 bbl each. In 1953, in order to meet the demand for natural cement for construction of the New York State Thruway, four more storage silos were added, with a storage capacity of 7,500 bbl each [these two are non-contributing due to age]. There is one additional storage silo for masonry cement (with a capacity of 5,000 bbl.) that was erected along the railroad siding at an unknown date, probably outside of the period of significance. This silo is non-contributing due to age.
(one contributing structure; two non-contributing structures)

Coal Storage - [Map 1, 25] - There is an outdoor coal storage enclosure (c1929) consisting of reinforced concrete walls on three sides.
(one contributing structure)

Fuel Storage - [Map 1, 26] - There are two tanks: one holding 1,000 gallons and the other holding 5,000 gallons. (c1929)
(one contributing structure)

Loading Shed - [Map 1, 27] - There is a one-story, wood frame metal clad shed 36 ft. by 25 ft. (c1929)
(one contributing building)

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Bath House - [Map 1, 28] - This is a long, one-story building, of cement block, with lockers, toilets and showers. (c1929)
(one contributing building)

Garage, Repair and Storage Shed - [Map 1, 29] - This is a one-story wood frame, metal clad building. (c1929)
(one contributing building)

Screening House - [Map 1, 30] - This is a four-story reinforced concrete structure with a 148-foot inclined conveyor system. Used to separate stone by size, this feature is located northeast of the Snyder kilns. (c1929)
(one contributing structure)

Transformers - [Map 1, 31] - This bank of transformers was the original source of electricity for the 1929 plant. It is located several hundred feet west of the northern entrance to the Lawrenceville Mine.
(one contributing structure)

Portland Cement Plant - [Map 1, 41] - The Portland Cement Plant is just west of the natural cement plant. The Portland plant is very compact with all the buildings attached. The storage bin and crane are at the north end, the mill in the middle and mixing silos at the south end. Purchased in April 1958, the Portland plant is a Swiss Von Roll vertical kiln and plant that A.J. Snyder II imported from Europe. The 150-ton Von Roll kiln is 28 feet high and 6.3 feet in diameter; it is sheltered by a structure with a heavy steel frame that was designed and built locally. This plant was the first vertical kiln constructed in the United States since the 1890s (other Portland cement manufacturers having switched to horizontal rotary kilns). The plant began production of Portland cement in January 1961; this feature is non-contributing because it falls outside of the period of significance.
(one non-contributing structure)

Laboratory - [Map 1, 33] - This is a one-story cement block building with full cellar, non-contributing because it falls outside the period of significance. (1958)
(one non-contributing building)

Compressor House - [Map 1, 34] - This is a one-story cement block building housing an air compressor; this feature is non-contributing because it falls outside the period of significance. (1958)
(one non-contributing building)

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Open Pit Quarry - [Map 1, 35] - Century Cement opened a new quarry 600 feet west of the plant to quarry the Becraft limestone used in the Portland cement factory between 1960-1970. After the quarry had been opened wide enough, room and pillar mining was begun. On the western face of the quarry are two entrances to a mine of undetermined size. The quarry is non-contributing to the significance because it falls outside of the period of significance. (one non-contributing structure)

VI. OTHER FEATURES

Roads and Paths - Throughout the district, there are roads surfaced in macadam, with an aggregate length of 9,100 feet, that served the mines, cement plants, kilns, office and utility buildings. There are also over 12,000 feet of paths throughout the district. The main path leads northward from the Widow Jane mine on the east side of the Tan House Brook about 6,000 feet. There is a vehicular bridge over Tan House Brook and a foot bridge over the same brook. Both of these bridges are located between the Snyder homestead and the barn. Downstream from the pond dam, southwest of the barn, there is an aqueduct that the Tan House Brook enters, exiting once again approximately 200 feet downstream. The construction dates for all of these circulation features are not known; thus, these features were not counted.

Stone Walls - Marking the northeastern boundary of the district is a stone wall of collected fieldstones. This feature was not counted because of its relatively small size and uncertain date.

Electrical Substation - [Map 1, 32] - The substation is located at the extreme southern end of the district, between the D & H Canal and the Rondout Creek. The site of the substation was acquired by the local utility company in the late 1920s, along with a right-of-way along the tow path of the D & H Canal to be used as a corridor for a transmission line. An electrical substation was installed in this location in the late 1930s to serve the needs of the local populace; this substation did not serve the Century Cement plant, which received electricity through a bank of transformers located north of Route 213, west of the northern entrance to the Lawrenceville Mine. (These transformers are extant and contribute to the significance of the nomination [Map 1, 31].) In the 1940s, the utility company sold most of its right-of-way to adjacent property owners, retaining the site of the Rosendale substation. The extant structural steelwork and enclosure for the Rosendale substation may date to its installation in the 1930s; however, the

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transformers themselves were replaced in 1957. Because this substation was not associated with the industrial activity documented in this nomination and because the significant features of the substation are less than fifty years old, the substation is a non-contributing feature of this nomination. Beneath and slightly in front of the substation are the remains of a c1850 grist mill. The grist mill ruin is a contributing feature of the nomination [Map B, 3] - see Ruin Inventory.
(one non-contributing structure)

VII. RUIN INVENTORY

The historic district also includes the remains of a large number of industrial and domestic features, some of which are visible ruins and some of which are known below-ground sites. Despite the knowledge of these below-ground sites, a professional archeological survey and evaluation has not been completed to verify their location, integrity and significance. Thus, this nomination does not justify significance under criterion D in the area of archeology. However, significance under archeology can be added to the nomination at a later date, if information potential is documented by professional archeologists.

Above-ground, visible ruins, however, have been identified, described, located on a map, verified through documentary research and counted as significant features within the context of the district's major themes (under criterion A, in industry) . There are 28 contributing features in this category, divided into 5 structures, whose original configurations and functions are apparent from their remains, and 23 sites, whose original configurations and functions were determined through documentary research. Each of these features is described individually below. [Nos. in the following list refer to nos. given features on an 1892 Sanborn map.; these features are further keyed by number in bold to a location on one of the three enlarged area maps: **Maps A, B, C**]. While the existence of each of these ruins during the period of significance was verified through Sanborn maps, documentation was not always precise enough to determine exact dates of construction, builders and uses; thus these ruins are grouped by physical location, rather than according to association with the various cement companies.

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Area A - VICINITY OF THE SNYDER HOMESTEAD

Snyder and Sons Office Building - No. 184 - [Map A, 1] - This was originally a two-story building. The southern foundation (three feet high) of the building is exposed above ground. Dirt fill covers the rest of the foundation. This is located southeast of the Snyder house, approximately six feet north of Rte. 213.
(one contributing site)

Wagon Shed - No. 166 - [Map A, 2] - This was a one-story pole building with a concrete floor. The floor and the foundation are exposed. The site is south of the barn, north of Tan House Brook.
(one contributing site)

Unknown - [Map A, 3] - This was a one-story frame building. All the foundations are exposed above ground. There is a large mill stone set in the ground as a step. This is west of the wagon shed site.
(one contributing site)

Area B - VICINITY OF THE LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS SOUTH OF THE D & H CANAL

Dwelling - No. P1 - [Map B, 1] - This was a one and one-half story dwelling. All of the foundation is exposed above ground. The building was built into the side of the D & H Canal towpath. Six feet of the west wall with doorway, six feet of the north wall, one to two feet of the east wall and two feet of the south wall stand. This site is thirty-six feet west of the waste weir.
(one contributing site)

Grist Mill - [Map B, 3] - This ruin is believed to be that of a grist mill from c1850 (based on extant materials); construction of a grist mill at this date was consistent with the continued agricultural use of the property throughout the nineteenth century. Because of the precarious location of this ruin, in part beneath an electrical substation and built into the bank of the creek, its exact period and use has not been conclusively documented. The foundation is exposed above ground; the walls are approximately twenty feet high. This building was demolished so that the site could be used for construction of an electrical substation in the late 1930s (the substation is a non-contributing feature of the nomination) and a good portion of the mill is located beneath the substation. This site is approximately 175 feet east of the waste weir.
(one contributing site)

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Store House - No. 198 - [Map B, 4] - This was a 200 ft. by 75 ft. brick building. The main section of this building is under the substation. The southern sections of the building's foundation and walls are in very good condition. Under the store house was a water race, which was fed by the canal and the Tan House Brook. Approximately forty feet of this water race is exposed. This ruin is located next to the grist mill site.
(one contributing site)

Mill - No. 199 - [Map B, 5] - This was probably the site of a Lawrenceville Cement Mill built before 1887. The southern walls of the mill are almost complete; east and west foundations are exposed. The northern section of the foundation is covered by dirt fill for a parking lot. A water race appears to enter the western side of the mill and exit to the east. This entrance and the western wall stand. Dirt fill has been pushed into the building and trees are growing atop the southern portion. There are several iron rods in this area that may have held a wooden sluice board to direct water to or from the mill.
(one contributing site)

Engine House - No. 200 - [Map B, 6] - The southern wall of the engine house is intact. A part of the eastern wall and eastern foundation is also intact. The water race exits into the Rondout Creek from the southern wall. The engine house is attached to the mill building and was probably used to generate steam power for its operation. The northern portion of the engine house is covered by dirt fill.
(one contributing site)

General Store - No. 202 - [Map B, 7] - Only a small section of the eastern foundation is above ground. There is a large pile of dirt over the site of the store building. The ruin is approximately twelve feet east of the engine house.
(one contributing site)

Carpenter Shop and Barrel Storage House - No. 203 - [Map B, 8] - The northern, western and southern foundations of this building are exposed to a height of three feet. Behind the carpenter shop are the foundations of a two-story barrel storage house. The southern, eastern and part of the western foundations are exposed to a height of approximately two feet. The ruin is located twelve to fifteen feet east of the general store and is denoted by a large flat clearing.
(one contributing site)

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Tenement - No. 204 - [Map B, 9] - This two-story brick building, 20 ft. by 40 ft., was located seventy-five feet east of the carpenter shop. The building was built into the side of the D & H Canal towpath. The east, south and western foundations are above ground three to five feet.
(one contributing site)

Area C - VICINITY OF LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS NORTH OF THE D & H CANAL

Stable - No. 01 - [Map B, 10] - This was a two-story wood frame building located fifty feet east of the Snyder canal slip. A part of the west foundation and all of the north and east foundation are exposed above ground. The stable had a cement floor, parts of which are extant under two to six inches of dirt.
(one contributing site)

Dwelling with attached storage shed - No. N1 - [Map B, 11] - This was a one-story building located east of the stable. The east, north and west foundations are exposed above ground up to three feet.
(one contributing site)

Blacksmith Shop - No. 173 - [Map B, 12] - Located thirty-five feet northeast of the kilns, this is a one-story building built into the side of the hill. The east, north and west foundations are exposed.
(one contributing site)

Elevated Tramway - [Map B, 13] - North and south on the western side of the kilns are abutments that supported the tram that was used to bring cement stone to the mill.
(one contributing structure)

Area D - VICINITY OF BEACH CEMENT WORKS WEST OF BINNEWATER ROAD

Coal Pocket - No. J - [Map C, 1] - This is about two hundred feet east of the kilns next to a siding of the Wallkill Valley Railroad. There is a fifteen foot basement; the basement walls are intact and the basement has not been filled in. The walls rise about three feet above the present grade. There are two arched doorways on the eastern side of the basement that lead to a semi-circular room about fifteen feet deep. The walls to this room are intact. There is a doorway on the northwestern wall.
(one contributing site)

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Storage House - No. M - [Map C, 3] - This large building (135 ft. by 112 ft.) east of the cooper shop retains basement walls on the south, east and north sides. There is a water race that runs through the building, exiting through the south basement wall. The western wall is not exposed; dirt fill has been pushed into the western section of the basement. On the northern end of the building, there is a portion of a dam creating a pond to the north of the building.

(one contributing site)

Cooper Shop - No. O - [Map C, 2] - This building was located thirty-five feet north of the kilns; its western wall (85 feet long), built of stone, is intact, including windows with brick arches; a part of the southern foundation is visible.

(one contributing site)

Company General Store - No. D - [Map C, 4] - Located northeast of the storage house, this ruin retains foundation and basement walls of a two-story brick front section and the foundation of a one-story addition on the west side. On the west side of the addition are the remains of two railroad siding abutments. There are also several piers west of these abutments.

(one contributing site; one contributing structure)

Dam - [Map C, 5] - About four hundred feet north of the southern pond are the remains of a second dam, of stone construction with earth fill on the sides; although earthworks remain on both sides and some masonry is apparent, the dam can no longer hold water because of deterioration.

(one contributing structure)

Area E - VICINITY OF SNYDER CEMENT WORKS

Ice House - [Map A, 4] - This ruin is located 150 feet north of the barn and east of the road leading from the Snyder house to the Century Cement plant. Built into the side of the hill, the first floor walls on the west, north and south are standing.

(one contributing site)

Compressor House - No. K1 - [Map A, 5] - This is thirty-five feet east of the ice house; its floor and foundation on the south and west are exposed. The large bluestone slab that the compressor was mounted on is also extant and on the site. The north and east part of the building is covered with dirt fill. In front (to the south) of the compressor house is a large, twelve-foot-high abutment with a

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stone marker dated 1898. There is a portion of a corner of a wall exposed on the east side of the compressor house; the exposed section is about five feet high and the rest of the building is covered by dirt fill.

(one contributing site)

Blacksmith Shop - No. 161 - [Map A, 6] - Fifty feet southeast of the compressor house, on the same level as the top of the kilns, a section of the foundation of the blacksmith shop is exposed.

(one contributing site)

Tramway - [Map A, 7] - There is a series of six concrete abutments on top of the kilns on which the rails of the tramway were located. About 150 feet north of the kilns are the remains of wooden piers and 75 feet northwest of these piers is a stone abutment. Further to the west, behind the Minnie Snyder house, there are additional foundations. These are the remains of a tramway that connected the Widow Jane Mine with the kilns. There is also about one hundred feet of rail between the kilns and the wooden piers.

(one contributing structure)

Mill, Engine House and Storage House - Nos. 169, 167 and 171 - [Map A, 8] - The first floor walls of these three buildings, which are attached, are intact along the north and east side of Tan House Brook. The buildings have been filled with dirt and a parking area covers the major portion of the engine house. This site includes the remains of the 1887 Snyder cement mill; the 1887 mill was demolished in c1912 and another cement mill is believed to have been built on its site. There is no evidence of the 1912 structure.

(one contributing site)

Storage House - No 179 - [Map A, 9] - This building, which was built over the northern end of the canal slip, had three stories. The entire foundation for this building is exposed. The western wall of the first floor is intact for its entire length of seventy feet. The first floor has a concrete floor covered in most places by two to six inches of dirt.

(one contributing site)

Unknown - [Map A, 10] - There are several visible foundation walls on the western side of the brook, one of which is twenty feet west and parallel to the brook. There are also two sets of foundations between the driveway and Tan House Brook. Because they could not be identified more precisely, these foundations were not counted.

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Area F - VICINITY OF THE CENTURY CEMENT WORKS

Railroad Siding - [Map 1, 36] - Railroad siding connected the Century plant to the Wallkill Valley Railroad. The siding was built by the Wallkill Valley Railroad in 1928. The rails and ties were removed in the late 1980s; the rail bed is extant.
(contributing structure)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of significance

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Industry

c1809-c1942

na

Architecture

Cultural Affiliation

na

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

na

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District is significant under criterion A in the area of industry for its long and significant association with the production of natural cement, for its role in the development of the natural cement industry in America and for its association with several individuals of importance in the development and promotion of this industry. The historic district falls within the larger Rosendale Natural Cement district, a thirty-square-mile area that was among the earliest locations of natural cement production in America. The Rosendale district was one of the nation's major producers of this popular building material throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, supporting nearly thirty cement companies during its peak years, and the site of numerous technological achievements and innovations that influenced the cement industry. The 275-acre historic district includes over one hundred architectural and industrial resources relating to the four major cement manufacturing companies within the Rosendale district: Lawrence Cement Works and successor firms, Beach Cement Works and successor firms, Snyder Cement works and successor firms and the Century Cement Company. Within the nominated district are a large number of extant industrial features, above-ground ruins and archeological sites (the latter are unevaluated; see discussion in text); features and above-ground ruins include mines, kilns, mills, storage facilities, worker housing facilities, a worker cemetery, offices and stores, fuel storage facilities, transportation facilities, canal and rail related resources, and various shops, stables and sheds that were used in the production and distribution of cement. Collectively, this is the largest and most significant concentration of historic resources associated with the Rosendale cement industry between 1825 and World War II. As cement production in the district actually continued until 1970, the district also retains a large number of resources developed after the period of significance that were important in the modern phase of the cement industry. However, these have not yet been documented as exceptionally significant and are thus considered non-contributing due to age. The significance of the district in industry is enhanced by its association with a number of individuals of major importance in the history of the natural cement industry; in particular, Watson E. Lawrence, who is credited with the invention of the continuous draw kiln, and A. J. Snyder II, who revitalized the cement industry in the early twentieth century, stand out. Because of the number of individuals associated with this district who may have made contributions to the cement industry, their contributions are documented collectively under criterion A, rather than individually under criterion B.

The district is additionally significant in that it contains the Snyder family

[X] See continuation sheet

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homestead, a group of residential buildings, agricultural and estate-related dependencies that served a large extended family whose occupation of the site for farming pre-dated its development as a cement-production facility. The Snyder family subsequently became active in the cement business by the mid-nineteenth century and remained a leader in this industry for over a century. The Snyder family estate properties include an 1809 residence with significant c1940 alterations, barns, carriage house, several residences for family members and a number of minor estate features constructed between 1850 and c1950. The estate buildings are all intact representative examples of their types (and are significant under criterion C in architecture) and some are associated with figures in the cement industry. Finally, the historic district is especially remarkable for the wealth of surviving primary documentation preserved on the site that documents many aspects of its long history.

Period of Significance: This nomination documents a period of significance from 1809, when the earliest feature with firm documentation of its date (the Jacob Lowe Snyder House) was constructed, until 1942, when the production of natural cement decreased dramatically. Although the Century Cement Plant increased production following World War II and went on to play a major role in a number of important post-World War II government construction projects (including the New York State Thruway and a number of other state highways, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and a number of dams), and although this district contains a number of industrial resources dating from the post-war period, the research needed to substantiate exceptional significance for these resources has not yet been done. Thus, these resources are considered non-contributing due to age alone. Documentation justifying exceptional significance in the post World War II period could, of course, be added to this documentation at a later date.

Level of Significance: This nomination documents the importance of this district at the state level because this site was the largest and most important source of natural cement in New York State during the nineteenth century (see discussion in text below). It is possible, even probable, that this district or the larger, inclusive Rosendale Natural Cement district (see discussion in text) will prove to be significant at the national level if a comprehensive survey is completed to identify all surviving features and if sufficient research is undertaken to document the exact histories of the various cement companies operating in the Rosendale district and their individual and collective roles in the nation's history. This

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research is outside the scope of the current submission; however, an extensive archive in the collection of the Century House Historical Society (CHHS) exists and has yet to be thoroughly catalogued and evaluated. Furthermore, numerous other records and contextual information about the natural cement industry exists, should such a research project ever prove feasible.

Nineteenth-Century Cement Production

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, limestone suitable for the production of natural cement became a desirable commodity in the United States, primarily because of the many canals constructed or planned during this period of increased trade and regional interdependence. Natural cement offered canal builders an ideal mortar for canal masonry, noted for its quality and permanence. In c1819, natural cement rock was discovered in the United States at a location in Madison County, New York; in the next few years, natural cement rock was discovered in a number of other western New York locations, including Onondaga, Cayuga and Erie Counties. During the planning and construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in New York and Pennsylvania (c1825-8), sources of natural cement closer to the canal site were investigated. In c1825, natural cement was discovered in a region of Ulster County, New York that became known as the Rosendale district. Between this date and the late 1830s, a number of fledgling natural cement manufacturers established themselves in the eastern part of Ulster County, from Rondout on the Hudson River at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, southwest to High Falls along the valley of the Rondout, an area of about thirty square miles that became known as the Rosendale district.

In 1828, Watson E. Lawrence built his first commercial cement plant approximately 800 feet east of Jacob L. Snyder's canal slip (outside of the historic district), known as the Lawrence Cement Works (Sylvester 243). This first venture failed and by 1830, Lawrence reorganized and moved his cement works to a site that he leased on Snyder's lands, in the southeast corner of the historic district. Lawrence's lease allowed him to quarry cement rock and to construct and operate cement kilns. He also acquired an interest in the mill lot located between the canal and the Rondout Creek across from the canal slip (Original lease, collection of Century House Historical Society [CHHS]). During the next few years Lawrence not only put his firm on a profitable footing but "pioneered many of the technical improvements which were essential for the industry" (O'Connor 5),

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including draw kilns, which operated continuously and greatly increased output, and an improved milling process for grinding the burnt rock. Perhaps more important, Lawrence "did much to establish the reputation of the Rosendale product" by bringing it to the attention of government engineers and by furnishing high quality cement for projects like the Croton Aqueduct and the dry dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard (Ibid.).

Despite the fact that Lawrence repeatedly failed financially, his initial success encouraged others to construct cement works in the Rosendale district, an area about three miles long and fifteen miles wide. However, Rosendale's natural cement industry did not pick up substantially until 1837, when a period of major growth commenced (1837-1843). Although product quality probably contributed most to the success of this industry, the Rosendale cement manufacturers also benefited from the inexpensive fuel supply and cheap transportation provided by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The canal not only brought coal from eastern Pennsylvania to fire the kilns but provided easy access to the New York City market ninety miles away.

Until around the end of the Civil War, the Rosendale cement industry grew at a steady if not spectacular pace; but in the last three decades of the century it underwent a rapid expansion in an attempt to satisfy the nation's almost insatiable demand for cement, until Rosendale cement "...came to dominate American production" (Condit 157). Between 1850 and 1870, the area's cement production rose from 103,000 to 428,000 barrels annually, and by 1898 this figure had reached 3.5 million. In that latter year, Rosendale boasted fifteen cement plants employing nearly 5,500 men and produced 41.9 percent of all the cement manufactured in the country. In 1899, 29 of the 76 plants operating in the United State were in the Rosendale district.

By 1858, the Lawrence Cement Works had been re-organized as the Lawrenceville Manufacturing Co., and Lawrence's rights to use had been given up (Original release, collection of CHHS). Lawrence then acquired two lots adjacent to the canal slip (Original deed, collection of CHHS). In 1861, the Lawrenceville Manufacturing Co. also failed and Lawrence's interest in this area was taken over by the Lawrenceville Cement Co., William N. Beach, president. These works were then under the direction of John Spaulding, superintendent. Under Spaulding, the works were expanded to include an elevated tramway connecting mill, kilns and canal. Some time after Beach's death (in 1881), Lawrenceville Cement sold its

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interest in the cement works in the southeast part of the district to W.T. Van Tassell between 1887 and 1892; Van Tassell operated cement works at this location until c1904, when they were purchased by Consolidated Rosendale Cement.

Meanwhile, in 1861, Watson E. Lawrence reorganized once again and established a new cement works (Lawrence Cement Co.) outside of the historic district in Binnewater. Lawrence continued to operate cement works outside of the historic district (sometimes using the mines or kilns north of Route 213 within the district); however, all of Lawrence's holdings in Ulster County were eventually sold to the Consolidated Rosendale Cement Co. in 1902.

Upon William Beach's death in 1881, David Scott was elected president of the Lawrenceville Cement Co. A short time later, Beach's son, William N. Beach II took control of the company. Under his supervision, the new Beach Cement Works were constructed in the northeast part of the district between 1892 and 1898. Unlike the other cement works in the district, the Lawrenceville Cement Co. (at the Beach location) was not connected to the D & H Canal, but, rather, used railroad transportation via the Wallkill Valley Railroad (completed in 1876), on its eastern border. There were several rail sidings that connected various parts of the Beach mill with the railroad line. The Beach Cement Works included a mill, storage buildings, cooper shops and engine house. Lawrenceville Cement sold its interest in the Beach Cement Works to Consolidated Rosendale Cement Co. in 1902. The latter company operated them until they were destroyed by fire in 1913; the kilns and mines, not affected by the fire, were acquired by A.J. Snyder II in the late 1920s and the kilns were subsequently used by Century Cement.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the reign of natural cement seemed unshakable. Yet, work was already underway that would bring about its decline. In 1871, David O. Saylor, a manufacturer of natural cement in the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, received a patent for the manufacture of Portland cement and became the first to manufacture Portland in the United States. The Portland cements were less expensive to manufacture and they were faster setting. Between 1900 and 1910, the production of natural cement declined from nearly ten million to less than one million barrels annually. By 1905, the number of natural cement plants had decreased to 58 in 16 states, nearly half of which were in the Rosendale district. On the other hand, production of Portland cement had reached 35 million barrels by 1905 and 76 million by

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1910. Natural cement was never to recover its dominance of the market; however, it continued to be produced.

As a center for production of natural cement, the Rosendale district was particularly hard hit by this precipitous decline. In 1902, in an effort to effect economies of scale, Samuel D. Coykendall merged all of the cement companies, with the exception of Andrew J. Snyder and Sons and the New York Cement Company, into a new firm called Consolidated Rosendale Cement Company. Combination, however, did little to halt declining sales, and the new company soon went into receivership. By 1918 the Snyder plant was the only one still operating in Rosendale.

The Snyder Family

The Snyders moved from Dutchess County to the Rosendale area in 1755. Jacob Snyder first purchased land near the intersection of Cottekill Road and Saw Dust Avenue in what is now known as Cottekill. Jacob Snyder and his sons were involved in farming and added to their land holdings between 1755 and 1800 until they owned large tracts of property between High Falls and Rosendale along Rondout Creek. Originally these holdings were on the eastern boundary of the town of Marbletown, southern boundary of the town of Hurley and the western boundary of Esopus. The town of Rosendale was carved out of these towns in 1844.

By 1809, Jacob Lowe Snyder, Jacob Snyder's twenty-one-year-old grandson, had married. His parents, Christopher and Deborah Lowe Snyder, commissioned a home for the young couple overlooking the Rondout Creek; at some point, a grist mill was constructed on the creek itself. Snyder farmed lands north and west of the house. The construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in 1825-8 had a great effect on the area. What had been an agricultural region became the center of America's natural cement industry. In 1825, Jacob L. Snyder signed a cession of property with John B. Jervis, chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, allowing the canal to be built across his property with the stipulation that the company build a canal slip and a bridge between the canal and the grist mill for Snyder's use (Original cession document, collection of CHHS).

In 1830, Watson E. Lawrence, who had started a commercial cement works just east of Jacob L. Snyder's property, signed a lease agreement with Snyder giving Lawrence the right to quarry cement and to construct and operate kilns on Snyder's property (Original lease, collection of CHHS). The agreement allowed Snyder to continue

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Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District
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farmland while Lawrence operated the cement business, a dual use of the property that continued through the nineteenth century.

Jacob Lowe Snyder died in 1834, and in 1836 his property was divided among his children, with his daughter Catherine Snyder receiving the 1809 residence (Original will, collection of CHHS). At this time, the presence of natural cement on the Snyder property had yet to suggest industrial pursuits to this family; J.L. Snyder's will did not mention a cement business. In 1837 (about the period when the cement business began its first period of major growth in the area, 1837-1843), Catherine Snyder began to purchase land from her brothers and sisters, commencing with a purchase of twenty-two acres to the east of the homestead from Christopher Snyder (Original deed, collection of CHHS). Catherine married Andrew Jacob Snyder I (a second cousin) in 1850; in the same year, A.J. Snyder I opened a quarry on his wife's property. Snyder had gained his knowledge during the previous five years, having worked as quarry superintendent for the Newark and Rosendale Lime and Cement Co. at Greenkill (outside of the district, three miles northeast of Lawrenceville) (A.J. Snyder I obituary, Kingston Freeman January 1902 [exact date of obit. unknown; Snyder died on the 10th]). A.J. Snyder I ran the quarry on the Snyder property for three years, but in 1853, he returned to agricultural pursuits. Between 1850 and 1860, Catherine and A.J. Snyder I added contiguous land to their farm. In 1860, after Lawrence's lease had expired [in 1858], Snyder became involved in the cement business once again, building kilns and quarrying in the eastern portion of the Widow Jane Mine and the western portion of the Lawrenceville Mine; however, Snyder did not yet have a grinding mill and sold his calcined stone to other companies.

During the next twenty years (1860-1880), Snyder quarried and burned stone, selling the calcined cement rock to mills as far away as New Jersey for further processing (Account Books, A.J. Snyder and Sons, collection of CHHS). By the 1880s, A.J. Snyder's sons (Lawrence 1857-1893, Charles 1869-1897 and Alva Dart 1873-1893) were involved in the cement business and the Snyder works became known as A.J. Snyder and Sons. During the period 1860-1890, A.J. Snyder and Sons experienced its greatest growth. After 1880, A.J. and Catherine Snyder purchased more land adjacent to their current holdings and expanded the cement works by building additional kilns. The company finally built its own mill in the area, just north of the canal slip, for the grinding of calcined stone in 1887 (Trial Balance Book, collection of CHHS).

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After the construction of the mill in 1887, A.J. Snyder and Sons began to acquire a fleet of canal boats to ship cement down the D & H Canal to Rondout, providing access to larger markets via the Hudson River. Two boats were purchased in 1890 (A.J. Snyder and Christina) and two more in 1892 and 1893 (Cement Rock and Amelia). In 1891, the Snyder company purchased dock rights in Wilbur and in 1895, the company acquired a Hudson River barge (A.J. Snyder). In 1896, the last addition to the fleet was made (Pau Puc) (Ibid.).

By 1892, Snyder had also constructed a number of buildings for the cement business, all in the area near the mill, just north of the canal slip; these included an office building in front of the 1809 homestead, storage buildings above the canal slip to receive coal and other supplies and to facilitate the shipping of cement, various other sheds and buildings for the cement works and a company store. By the same date, Snyder had also enlarged the family estate by the construction of a large barn and new homes for himself (A.J. Snyder I Residence), his two eldest sons, Lawrence (location unknown, out of the historic district) and Charles (Charles Snyder Residence), and his daughter Minnie (Minnie Snyder Residence) (Ibid.; Sanborn map for 1892).

While the cement company continued to grow, the Snyder family was depleted by a number of deaths: Catherine Snyder died in 1879, both Lawrence and Alva Dart in 1893 and Charles in 1897. A.J. Snyder I continued to operate and improve the cement works, however, adding electric lighting in the mill by 1900 (Letter, collection of CHHS). By the turn of the twentieth century, A.J. Snyder and Sons cement works was a successful business, with large property holdings, a great reserve of stone, a mill that was close to both the canal and the quarry, a tram to move cement stone from the quarry to the kilns, and quarries that followed horizontal rather than vertical strata, a condition that made the process of extraction considerably less difficult and less expensive.

Towards the end of the 1890s, there was a strong push by several industrialists to consolidate the various cement companies between High Falls and Kingston; however, A.J. Snyder I rebuffed all offers made to him. The consolidation of other companies proceeded and by 1902, A.J. Snyder and Sons was one of few independent cement companies remaining. A.J. Snyder I died in 1902 and the company was operated by his daughter Minnie Snyder's husband, William B. Snyder (who was also a relation, A.J. Snyder's step-brother's son), until 1910 (Company records, collection of CHHS).

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During William Snyder's eight years of supervision, the market for natural cement peaked and by 1910 had collapsed altogether, as the demand for cement shifted from natural to Portland. Although many of the other cement works in the Rosendale district between High Falls and Kingston lay idle, A.J. Snyder and Sons was able to hang on to a share of the cement market and stay in operation. In 1911, a family disagreement over the distribution of business profits landed in the Ulster County Supreme Court; the dispute ended in the order to sell the property and business and divide the profits among the heirs of A.J. Snyder I (Records of Ulster County Supreme Court, copies in collection of CHHS).

In the same year, 1911, A.J. Snyder I's grandson (Charles Snyder's son) and namesake, Andrew Jacob Snyder II, reached the age of 21. At the court mandated sale, A.J. Snyder II was able to purchase all of his grandfather's property and the assets of his company (Documents listing items sold and price, collection of CHHS). By 1912, the younger Snyder had dismantled the 1887 cement mill and erected both a smaller cement mill and a lime mill on the same site (there are no above ground remains of this complex). Thus, by 1912, the Snyder kilns and quarries continued to operate after all the other local companies had ceased to exist.

Twentieth-Century Cement Production

When Andrew J. Snyder II purchased A.J. Snyder and Sons in 1911, it had a 300,000 barrel annual capacity. Because of the depressed market for natural cement, Snyder dismantled the older (1887) plant and built a new, smaller unit that could produce up to 300 barrels of cement and sixty tons of lime per day. Well into the 1920s, Snyder continued to operate on a small scale, producing mostly masonry cement and yearly sending out large quantities of brochures singing the praises of Rosendale Cement.

In 1927 a Snyder leaflet attracted the attention of a Cleveland industrialist named Kling, and the following year he and a group of investors reached an agreement with A.J. Snyder to lease a portion of his property with the right to quarry, build kilns and manufacture natural cement. Nearly a century had passed since Snyder's great-grandfather had signed a similar agreement with Watson E. Lawrence. Kling established a new firm known as Interstate Cement Corporation, constructed a modern plant in the north-central section of the district, and hired Snyder to manage it. Shortly after it went into operation, however, the Great Depression began, and the company was soon bankrupt. After several

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attempts to reorganize (Century Cement Corp., 1932, Century Masonry Cement Co., 1934), the Century Cement Manufacturing Company, Inc. was formed in 1935, owned entirely by A.J. Snyder II.

Also in c1935, a second important local industry developed in the historic district when A.J. Snyder II leased the unused Beach Mine to Knaust Brothers for the cultivation of mushrooms. The mine was ideal for mushroom growing due to its constant 55-degree temperature. The Knaust company, which operated a mushroom business until 1960, harvested over five tons of mushrooms per day in its peak years. The significance of the mushroom growing industry in the historic district has not yet been documented; however, should justification under the National Register criteria be forthcoming, this nomination can be amended to reflect it.

In the mid-1930s, Snyder's extensive lobbying efforts for Rosendale cement began to pay off as chemists and engineers discovered, after intensive investigation, that structures using natural cement, or a combination of Portland and natural, particularly of the Rosendale variety, showed great durability. In this period, the company was one of few plants in the United States producing natural cement. A blend of twenty percent Rosendale and eighty percent Portland was developed that "combined the speed of portland with the permanence of natural cement" (O'Connor 33). This blend was especially suited to highway construction, and some time after 1935, New York State adopted the Rosendale-Portland blend for road and bridge construction. Snyder produced natural cement for this blend until he closed the plant in 1970. The Century Cement Manufacturing Company's shipments increased each year from 1935 until 1939, reaching a peak of 259,157 barrels in 1939 (Century Cement Co. records, collection of CHHS). The dramatic resurgence of the natural cement industry in this period was almost entirely due to the consistent high quality product produced at the Century plant and to the dynamic and intense marketing of the product by A.J. Snyder II.

Shipments during World War II decreased and in 1945 only 40,000 barrels were shipped. The period of significance justified in this nomination ends just after the beginning of World War II (c1942) because exceptional significance in the modern period (post-World War II) has not yet been documented.

After World War II, the company's shipments again increased. At the close of World War II, the demand for natural cement rose so that Snyder had to increase his production from 1,500 to 3,500

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barrels per day. In 1954, 452,252 barrels of natural cement and an additional 190,000 barrels of masonry cement were shipped. Rosendale natural cement had found a small niche in the cement market. In addition to New York, four other states, as well as the United States government, adopted the Rosendale-Portland blend for certain construction jobs. During this period, Snyder's cement was used in such large-scale projects as the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Chicago West-Southwest Sewage Treatment Works, the New York State Thruway and a number of dams for federal and state power projects.

In 1953, A.J. Snyder II started to explore the possibility of also producing Portland cement. At this time, Century Cement had two products, natural cement and masonry cement. The masonry cement, a combination of natural and Portland, required the purchase of Portland from other cement plants on the Hudson river north of Kingston. Snyder hoped to be able to obtain Portland cement for this blend within his own operation and to sell a premixed blend of natural and Portland cements. He commissioned a geological survey of his land holdings to determine the extent of Becraft limestone, the principal limestone used for the manufacture of Portland cement by other companies in the Hudson Valley. This survey estimated that the total reserves of Becraft limestone were in excess of 17,000,000 tons. In 1958, Snyder purchased a Portland cement plant from a Swiss company, Von Roll, of Zurich, and by 1961, this plant had been constructed on the western side of the natural cement plant and was in operation. Early in the 1960s, however, a chemical was developed that, when added to Portland cement, duplicated the durability provided by the Rosendale-Portland blend and was less expensive to produce.

A.J. Snyder was 71 years old when the Portland cement plant was constructed. His chief chemist and plant supervisor were also both of advanced age, having been in Snyder's employ since the 1930s. The Portland cement plant had trouble getting the right mixtures of stone and additives to produce a suitable product. In 1970, disheartened by the death or retirement of his staff, the miniscule market for natural cement and the problems encountered in trying to switch to the manufacture of the Portland variety, 81-year-old A.J. Snyder II closed the last cement plant in the Rosendale district, bringing to an end the 145-year-old industry.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 275 acres

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

C
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

D
Zone Easting Northing

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed tax map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district boundary was drawn to include all of the continuous parcels owned by the four major cement companies that operated at this site during the period of significance. Discontiguous parcels were of minor importance and were not included. The boundary was determined by a combination of deed and map research as well as by on-site inspection to determine the presence of historic features and their integrity. The district is generally bounded by Saw Dust Road on the north (area north of Saw Dust Road was not used in the cement industry), Tan House Brook on the west (there was no quarrying west of Tan House Brook), the Rondout Creek on the south, and Binnewater Road on the east (cement companies east of Binnewater Road were clearly separated from those to the west). See tax map for exact boundary.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Contact: Kathleen LaFrank - see also continuation sheet -
organization Division for Historic Preservation date March 1992
street & number ESP, Building #1 telephone 518-474-0479
city or town Albany state NY zip code 12238-0001

☒ See continuation sheet

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Lawrenceville Natural Cement Works-Snyder Family Estate Historic District
Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster county, New York

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster County, New York

Section 10 page 2

UTM References:

Resendale Quad
Zone 18

A: 575790/4633660
B: 575620/4632630
C: 575420/4632750
D: 575010/4632170
E: 574740/4632140
F: 574860/4632250
G: 574720/4632270
H: 574670/4632620
I: 574710/4633520
J: 575340/4633720
K: 575500/4633480

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Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster County, New York

Section 11 page 2

This nomination is the product of a collaboration:

Preliminary draft nomination prepared for a National Historic
Landmark proposal in June 1978 [the NHL process was not completed];
draft prepared by:

Ralph J. Christian and George R. Adams
American Association for State and Local History
1400 Eight Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37202
615-242-5583.

Primary research undertaken and revised and expanded draft
nomination prepared for the State and National Register nomination
proposal in January 1992; draft prepared by:

Gayle Grunwald and Dietrich Werner
Century House Historical Society
The Snyder Estate
Rosendale, New York 12472-0150
914-658-9900.

State and National Register evaluation, technical review, revision,
editing and typing of the State and National Register nomination
proposal completed by staff of the New York State Historic
Preservation Office in January-March 1992; project staff:

Michael F. Lynch, P.E., R.A., Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator
Kathleen LaFrank, Historic Preservation Program Analyst
NYSOPRHP
Agency Building 1, ESP
Albany, New York 12238
518-474-0479.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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41°52'30"
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574000m.E.

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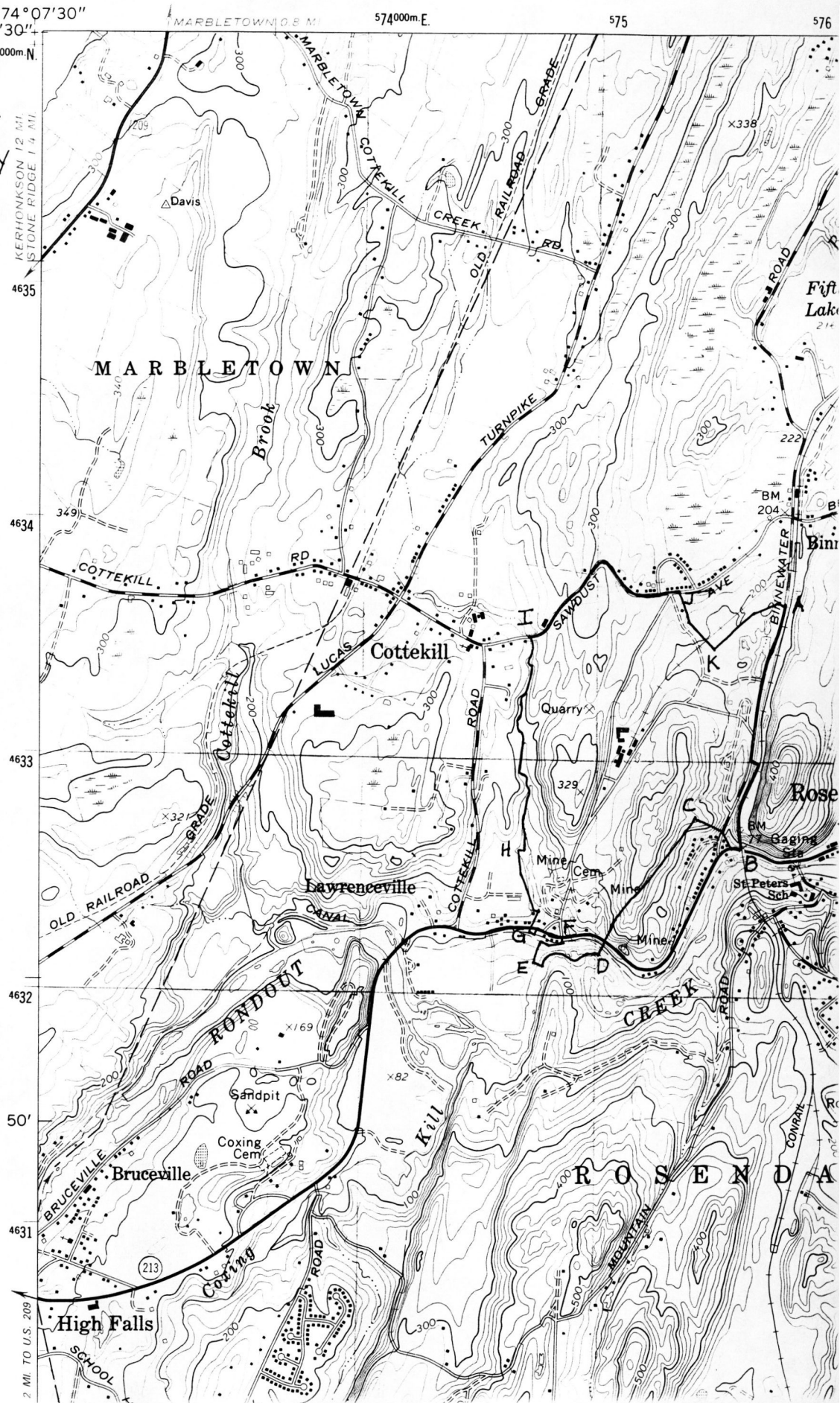
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SNYDER ESTATE NATURAL
CEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rosendale Vic., Ulster Co., NY

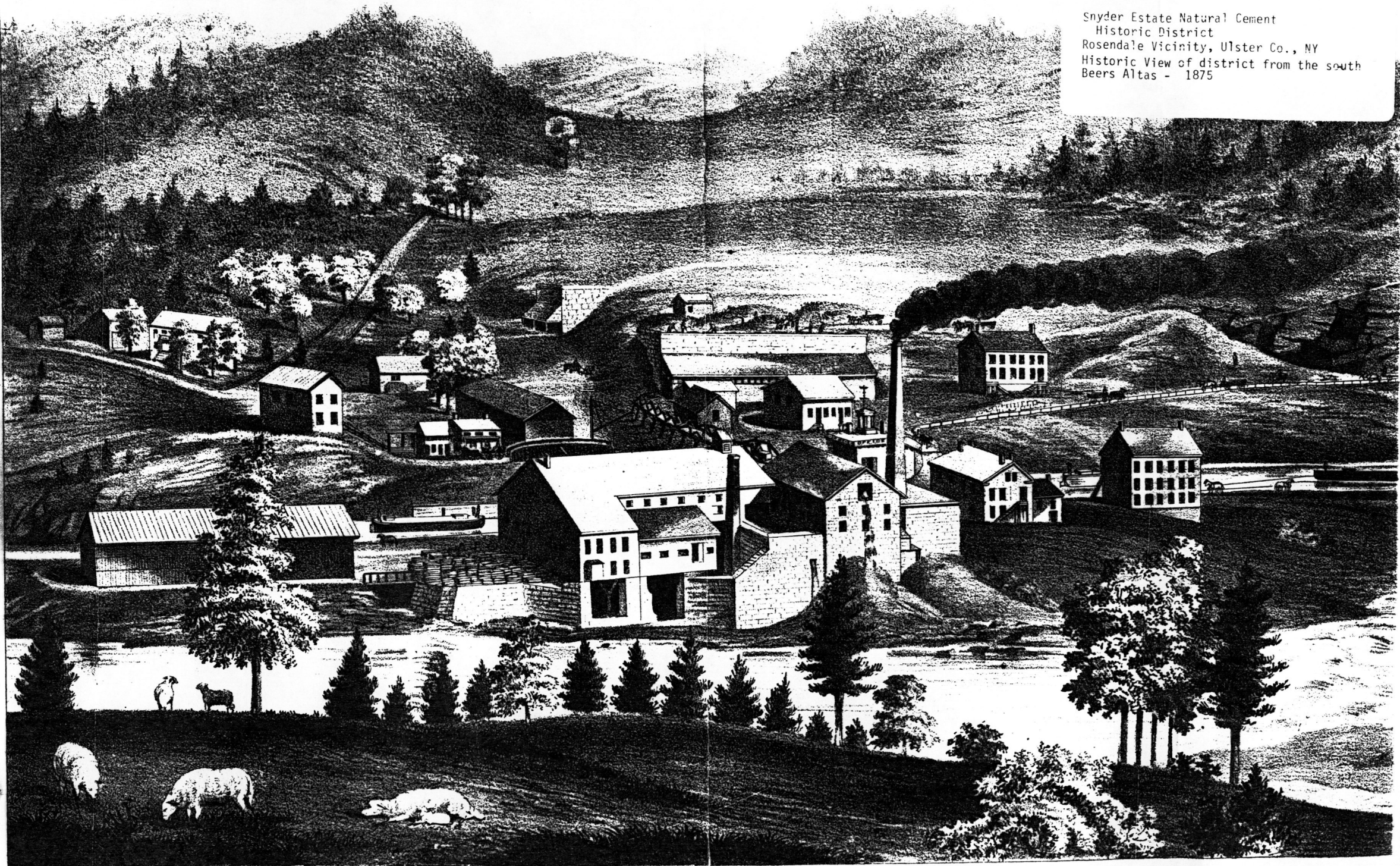
UTM REFERENCES
Rosendale Quadrangle

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E: 18.574740.4632140
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G: 18.574720.4632270
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SNYDER ESTATE
NATURAL CEMENT
HISTORIC DISTRICT

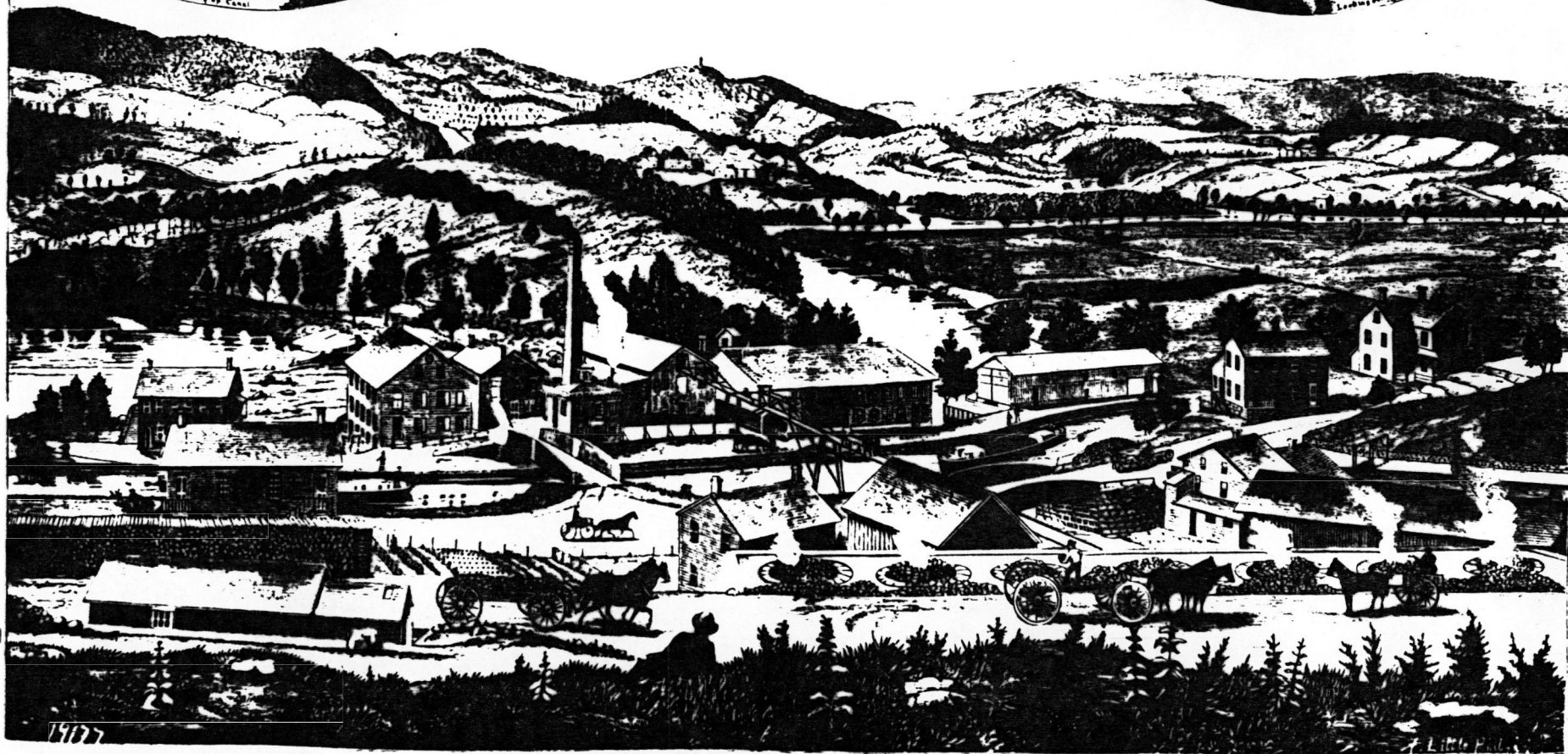
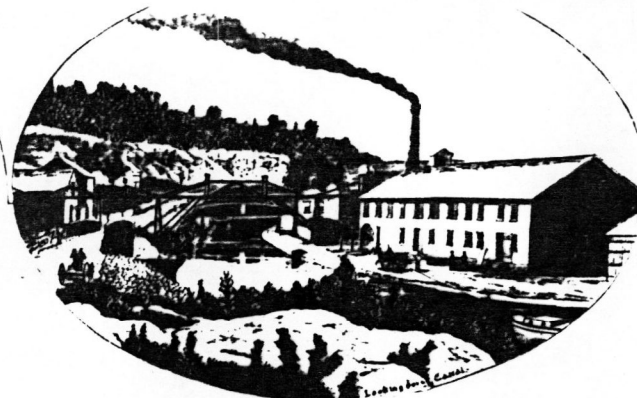
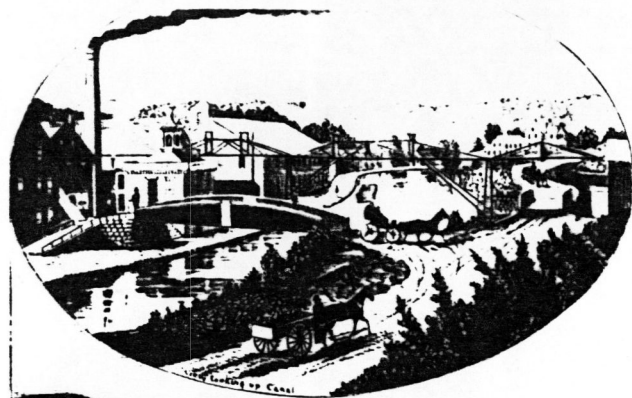


Snyder Estate Natural Cement
Historic District
Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster Co., NY
Historic View of district from the south
Beers Atlas - 1875



Published 1875

LAWRENCEVILLE CEMENT CO'S WORKS AT ROSENDALE, ULSTER COUNTY N.Y.-WM. N. BEACH PRES'T. OFFICE 96 WAL



JOHN H. SPAULDING, Superintendent,
Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y.

LAWRENCEVILLE CEMENT CO.'S WORKS, ROSENDALE.

WM. N. BEACH, President,
Office, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Snyder Estate Natural Cement
Historic District
Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster Co., NY
Historic view of district from the north
Sylvester History of Ulster County - 1880

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Ulster

DATE RECEIVED: 5/08/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/22/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/07/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/22/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92000695

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 6/9/92 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



CENTURY HOUSE
A.J. SANDER
ESTATE
→

8

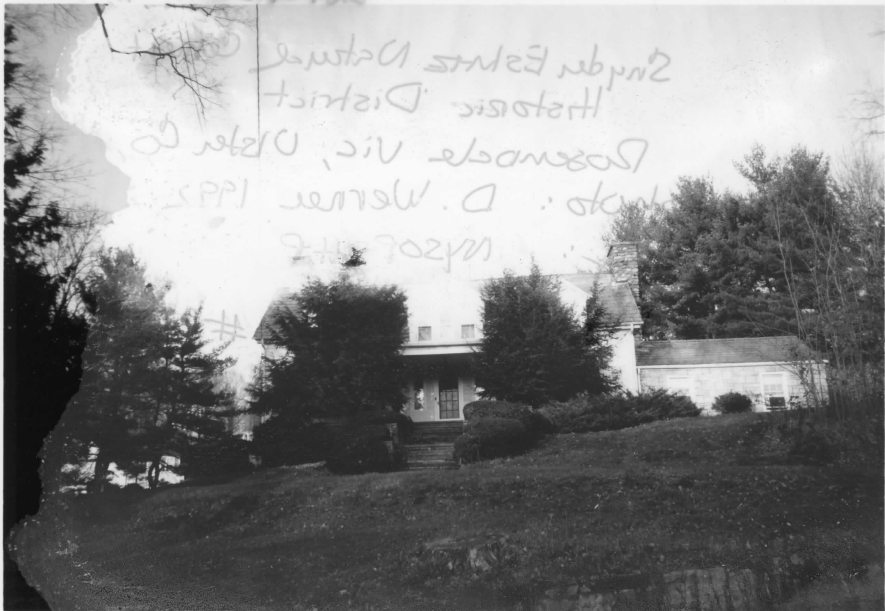
View: A.J. SNYDER ESTATE
ENTRANCE - Map 1, #8

Snyder Eschitz Natural Cement
Historic District

Rosenoble Vic, Ulster Co., NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
neg: NYSOPRHP

#1

AntCraft921137307.D119.2 N-2-12



View: CENTURY HOUSE - FRONT VIEW, Map #1
Jacob Snyder (Hse)

Snyder Estate Natural Cement
Historic District

Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Werner 1992

ref: NYSOPRHP

#2

ENTRANCE HOUSE - FRONT VIEW

(1900-1901)

Woods Estate



SNYDER ESTATE

"OLD HOMESTEAD"

JACOB L. SNYDER
HOUSE

Map 1 # 1

Snyder Estate Natural Cement
Historic District

Rosenwald Vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Werner 1992

neg.: NYSOPR2HP

#3



SNYDER ESTATE

CHARLES SNYDER
HOOSE

"FRAME HOOSE"

Map 1 #5

Snyder Estate Natural
 Cement Historic District
 Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
 photo: D. Werner 1992
 hg: NYSOPRHP

#4



SNYDER ESTATE

A.J. SNYDER I

HOUSE

" BRICK HOUSE "

Map 1 #6

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
ref: NYSOPRHP

#5



SNYDER ESTATE LEFT TO RIGHT

1. BARN

Non-contributing → 2. CARRIAGE HOUSE

Map 1, #2, 3

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
ref: NYSOPRHP



13

TENANT HOUSE

MINNIE SNYDER HOUSE

Map 1, #4

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
ref: NYSOPRHP

#7



LAWRENCE KILUS in
BACKGROUND

TEN. HOOIE in
FOREGROUND

Map I #14

Map B, Area C

Natural Cement Historic District

Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D Werner 1992

ref: NYSOPRHP



LAURENCE KILNS in
background

Stable in foreground

Map 1 # 14

Map B, Area C

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District

Rosendale vic, Ulster Co, NY

photo: D. Werner 1992

neg: NYSOPRHP



37

LAWRENCEVILLE Cement
WORKS - BLACK SMITH
SHOP - TOP OF LAWRENCE-
KILLS
Map 1, #14
Map B, Area C

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
neg: NYSOPRHP

#10



LAWRENCEVILLE MINE

EAST ENT.

Map 1 #15

Snyder Estate Natural
 Cement Historic District
 Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
 photo: D. Werner, 1992
 neg: NYSOPRHP



1
LAURENCE CEMENT WORKS

SOUTH OF CANAL

COOPER SHOP

Map B, Area B

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner, 1992
neg: NYSOPRHP

ArtCref192106J3070112 2 H-1-22

#12



2

LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS

MILL & ENGINE HOUSE

Map B, Area B

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co, NY

photo: D. Werner 1992

neg: NYSOPRHP

#13



3

LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS
ON Rondout Creek
EAST OF ENGINE HOUSE
Map B, Area B

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
ref: NYSOPRHP

#14



6

LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS

DWELLING WEST OF

WASTE WIER

Map B, Area B

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo = D. Werner 1992
ref. NYSOPRHP

#15



35

A.J. SNYDER & SONS

SNYDER CANAL SLIP

LOOKING NORTH

Map 1 #21

Snyder Estate Natural Cement
Historic District

Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Werner 1992

neg: NYSOPRHP

16



14

SNYDER KILNS

SOUTHER SECTION

Map 1, #18

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co, NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
neg: NYSOPRHP

ArtCraft921193080112 2 N-2-2

#19



A.S. Snyder & Sons

Left to Right

1. ICE HOUSE

2. Tenway Apartment.

3. Compressor

Map A. Area A+E

Snyder Estate Natural
 Cement Historic District
 Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co, NY

Photo: D. Werner 1992

Neg: NYSOPRHP

ArtC3492140J3070112 2 N-1-22



A.J. SNYDER & SONS
WIDOW JANE MINE

EAST ENT.

Map 1, #19

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale via, Ulster Co NY
Photo: D. Werner 1992
Ref: NYSOPRHP

ArtC-341921233070112 24-1-22



19

A.J. SNYDER & SONS

INSIDE WINDU JANE

MINE

Map 1, #19

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Werner 1992

neg:

NYSOPTHP

#20



A.J. SNYDER & SONS

ICE HOUSE

Map A

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Wenner 1992
ref: NYSOPRHP



13

A.J. Snyder & Sons
TRAM TRACKS OVER
TAN HOUSE BROOK &
MILL

Map A

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
neg: NYS&RHP

ArtCraft4921X63X97 0112 2 N-2-12

#22



A.J. SNYDER & SONS

ENGINE HOUSE &
LOWER TAN HOUSE BLOCK
DAM

Map A

Snyder Estate Natural Cement
Historic District

Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
key: NYSOPR HP

#23



A. J. SNYDER & SONS
MILL & ENGINE HOUSE
Map A

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
re: NYSOPRHP

#24



A.J. SNYDER & SONS
 HORSE CREEK MINE
 & DYNAMITE STORE HOUSE

Map 1, #12, 39

Snyder Estate Natural Cement
 Historic District
 Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
 photo: D. Warner 1992
 Negs: NYSOPRHA

#25



1
BEACH KILNS

Map 1 #16

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
negs: NYSOPRHP

ArtCraft 492104388-0112 24-X-92

#26



2

BEACH WORKS
COOPER SHOP
WEST WALL

MAP C

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Werner 1992
negs: NYSOPRHP

#27



4

BEACH WORKS
GEN. STORE

MAPE

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Wenner 1992
neg: NYSOPRHP

#28



BEACH WORKS

COAL POCKET

MPC

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District

Regendak vic, Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Werner 1992

copy: NXSOPRHP



8

BEACH MINE ENT.

Map 1 #17

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic., Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
rep: NYSOPRHP

ArtCraft 921123ME 2 N-2-12

#30



DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL
FEEDER DAM.

SOUTH OF BEACH WORKS

Map 1

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic. Ulster Co NY

photo: D. Wenner 1992

neg: NYSOPRHP

31



BEACH WORKS

TRAMWAY PIERS &
STORAGE HOVE &
RACEWAY

Map C

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic DistrictRosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
neg: NYSOPRHP

32



CENTURY CEMENT
OFFICE

Map 1 #22

Snider Estate Natural,
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
rep: NXSOPRHP

ArtCraft 921141306-0112 2 11-2-22

#33



9

CENTURY CEMENT

1929 PLANT

Map 1 #23

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vic, Ulster County
photo: D. Wenner 1992
neg - NY50PR1P

#34



CENTURY CEMENT CO.
TRANSFORMER BANK

Map 1 #31

ArtCraft 213143070112 2 H-2-12

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Werner 1992
rep: NYSOPRHP

#35



24

CENTURY CEMENT CO.

CROSSLER

Map 1

Snyder Estate Natural
Cement Historic District
Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
photo: D. Wekner 1992
neg: NYSO PRHP

#36



CENTURY CEMENT CO.

SCREENING MOORE

Map 1 # 30

Snyder Estate Natural
 Cement Historic District
 Rosendale vic, Ulster Co NY
 photo: D. Werner 1992
 map: NYSOPRHP

37



11

CENTURY CEMENT

OPEN PIT QUARRY

Non-contributing

Map I #35

Snyder Estate Natural.
 Cement Historic District
 Rosendale Vic, Ulster Co NY
 photo: D. Werner 1992
 neg: NY SOPRHP

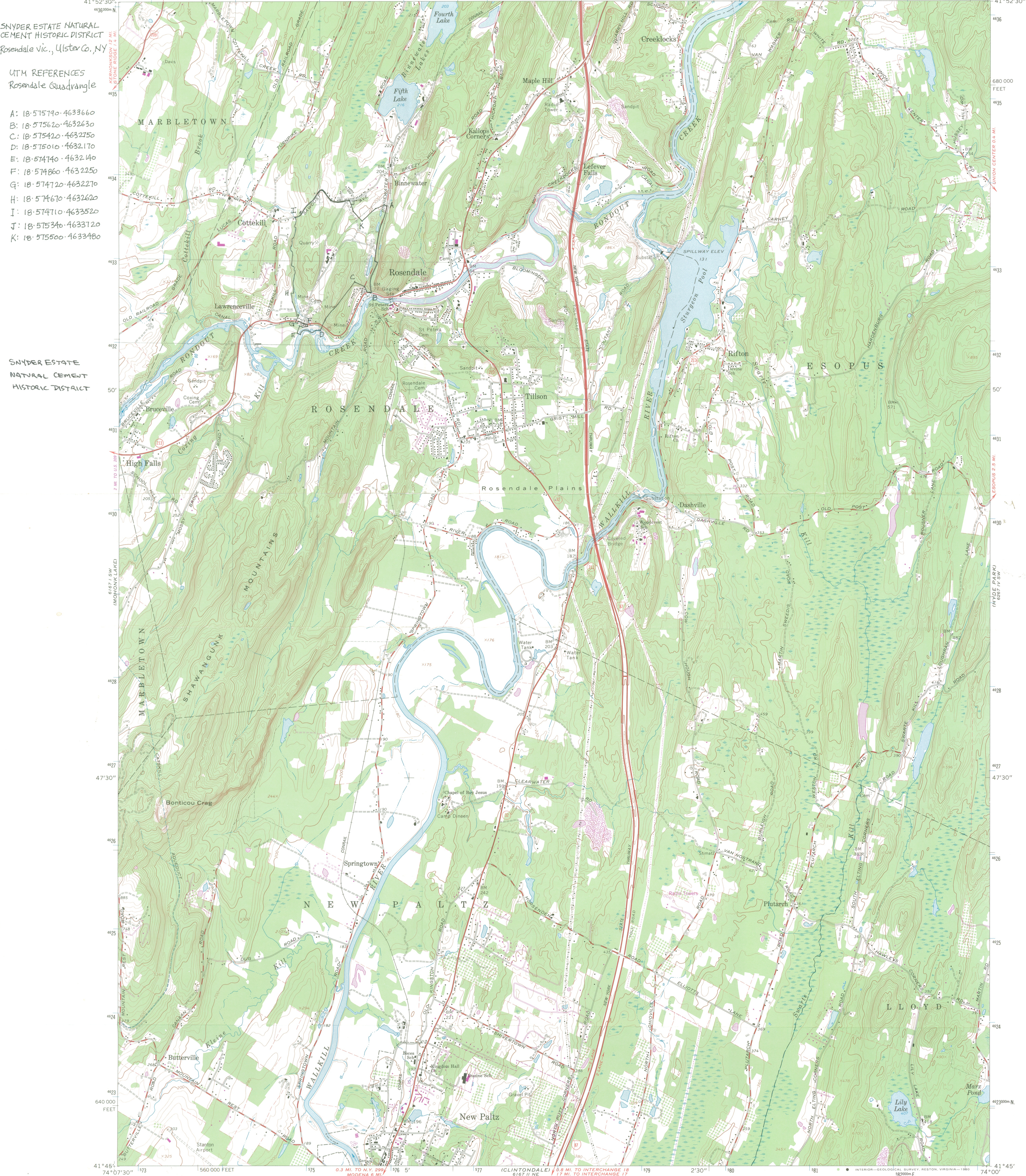
#38

SNYDER ESTATE NATURAL
CEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rosendale Vic., Ulster Co., NY

UTM REFERENCES
Rosendale Quadrangle

A: 18 515790 4633660
B: 18 515620 4632630
C: 18 515420 4632150
D: 18 515010 4632170
E: 18 514140 4632140
F: 18 514860 4632250
G: 18 514720 4632270
H: 18 514670 4632620
I: 18 514710 4633520
J: 18 515340 4633120
K: 18 515500 4633480

SNYDER ESTATE
NATURAL CEMENT
HISTORIC DISTRICT

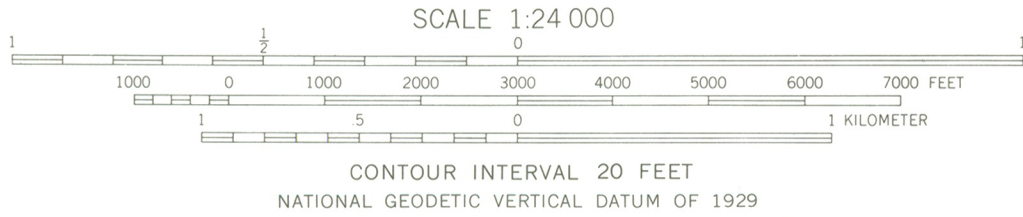
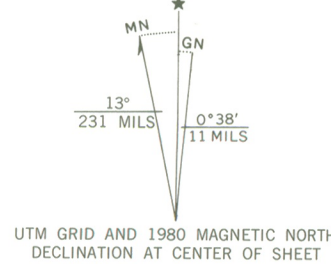


(GARDNER)
61671 NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1964
Supersedes Defense Mapping Agency map dated 1942
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate
system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the
predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines
6 meters south and 35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1978 and other source data. This information not
field checked. Map edited 1980



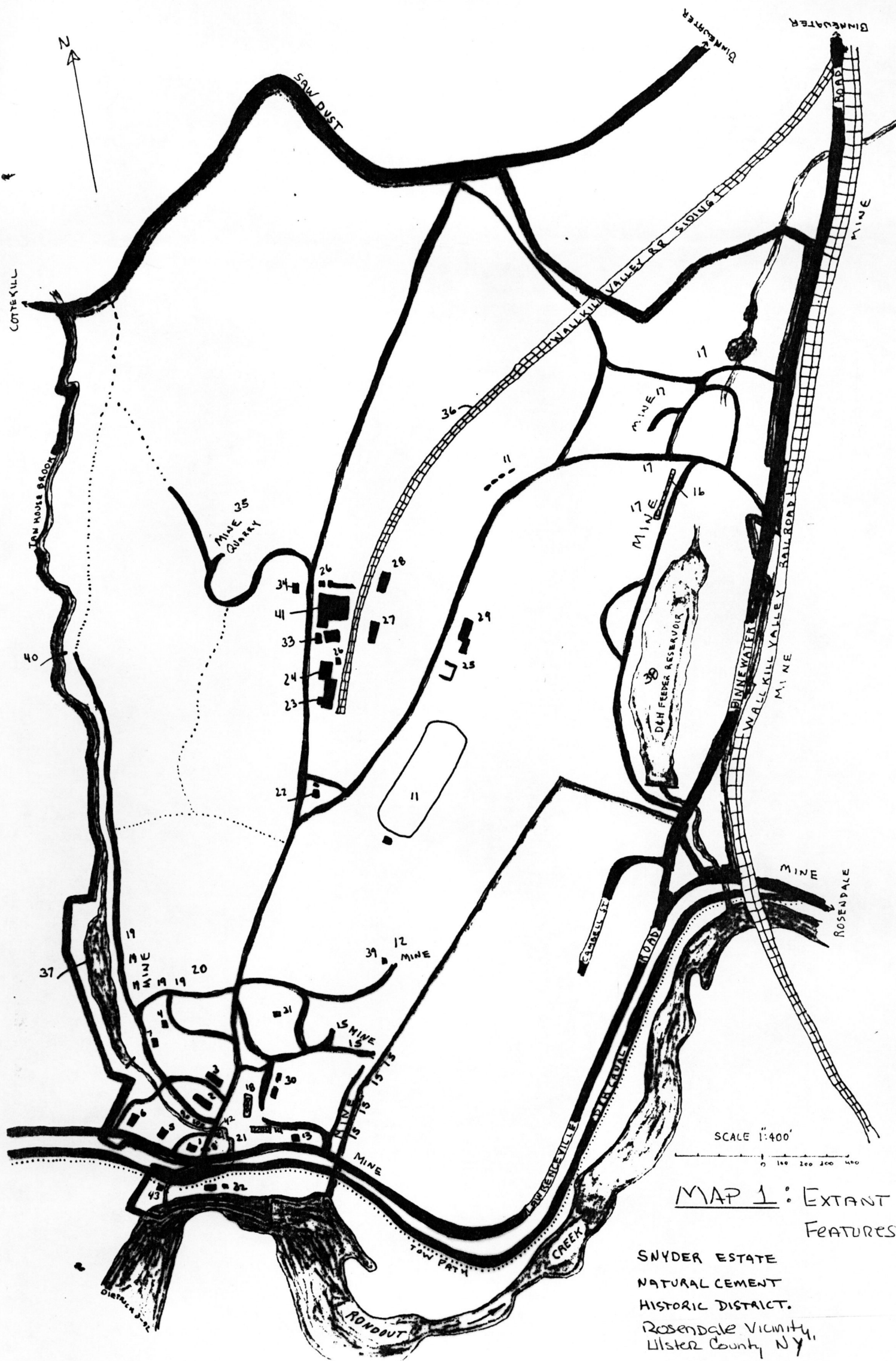
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

ROSENDALE, N. Y.
N4145—W7400/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 61671 SE—SERIES V821

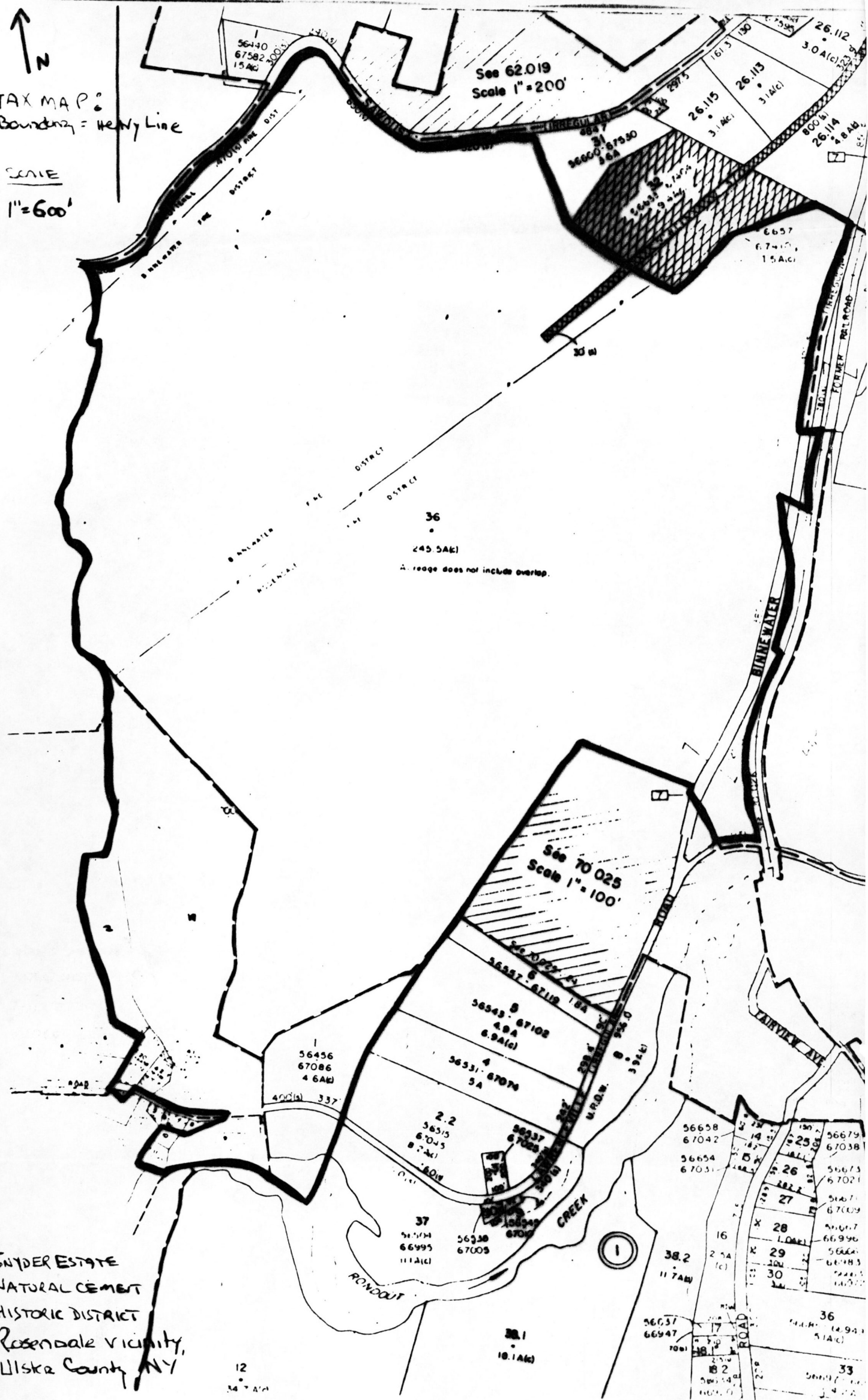
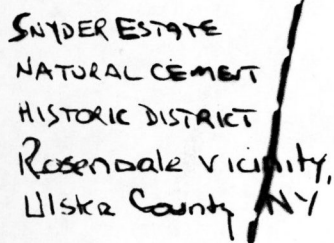
SUMMIT
\$ 2.95

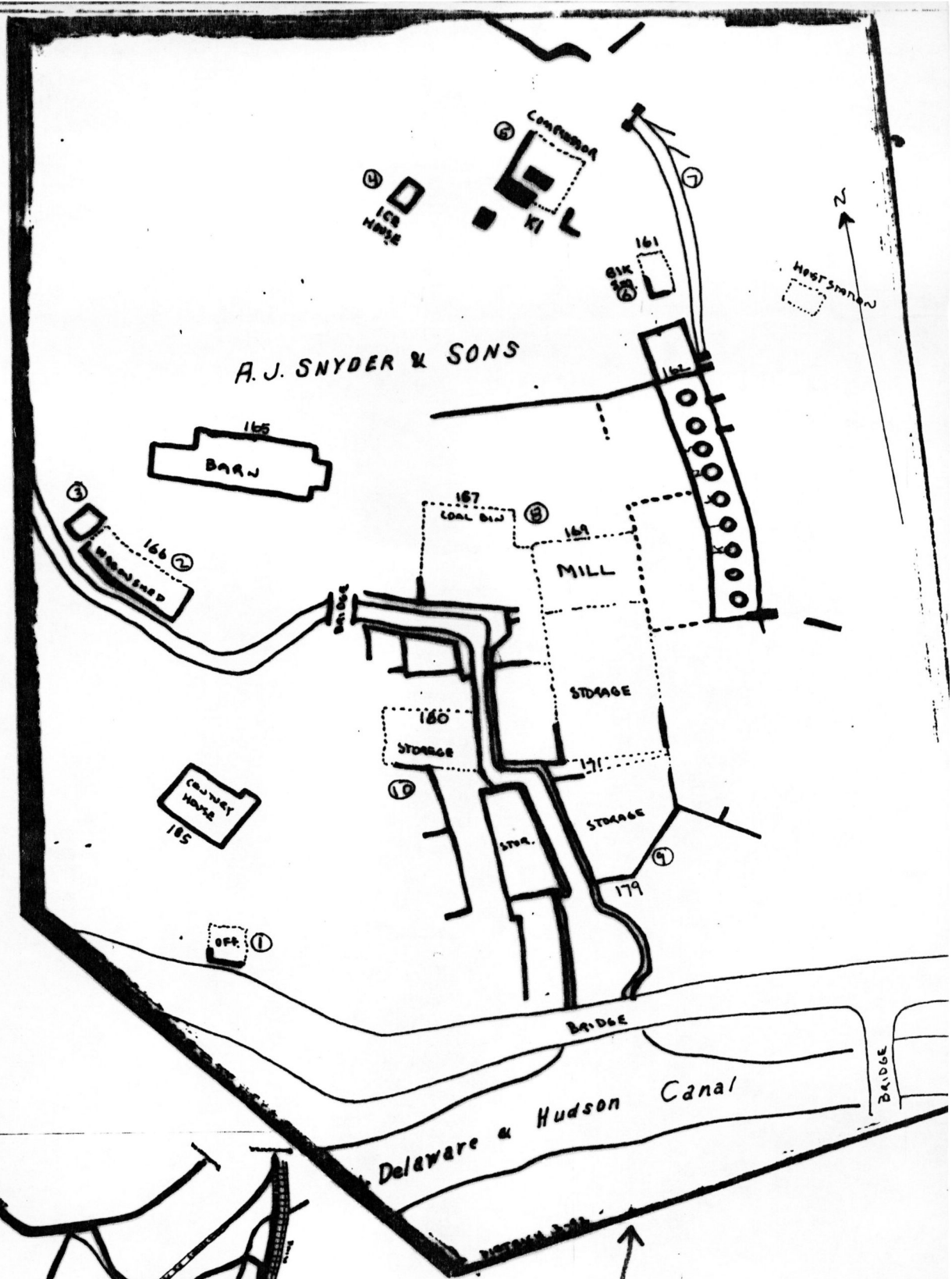


SCALE 1"=400'

MAP 1: EXTANT
FEATURES

SNYDER ESTATE
NATURAL CEMENT
HISTORIC DISTRICT.
Rosendale Vicinity,
Ulster County, NY.

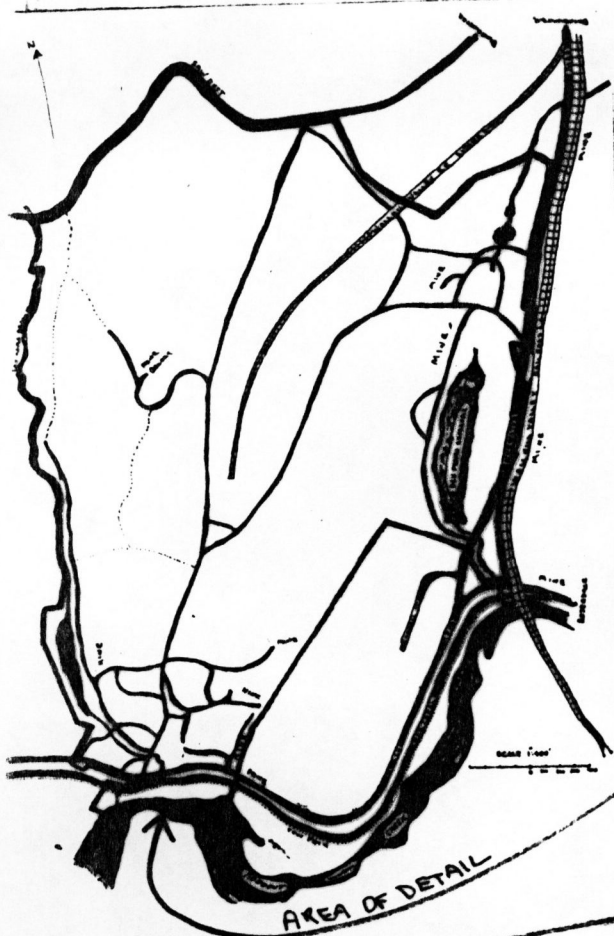




AREA OF DETAIL

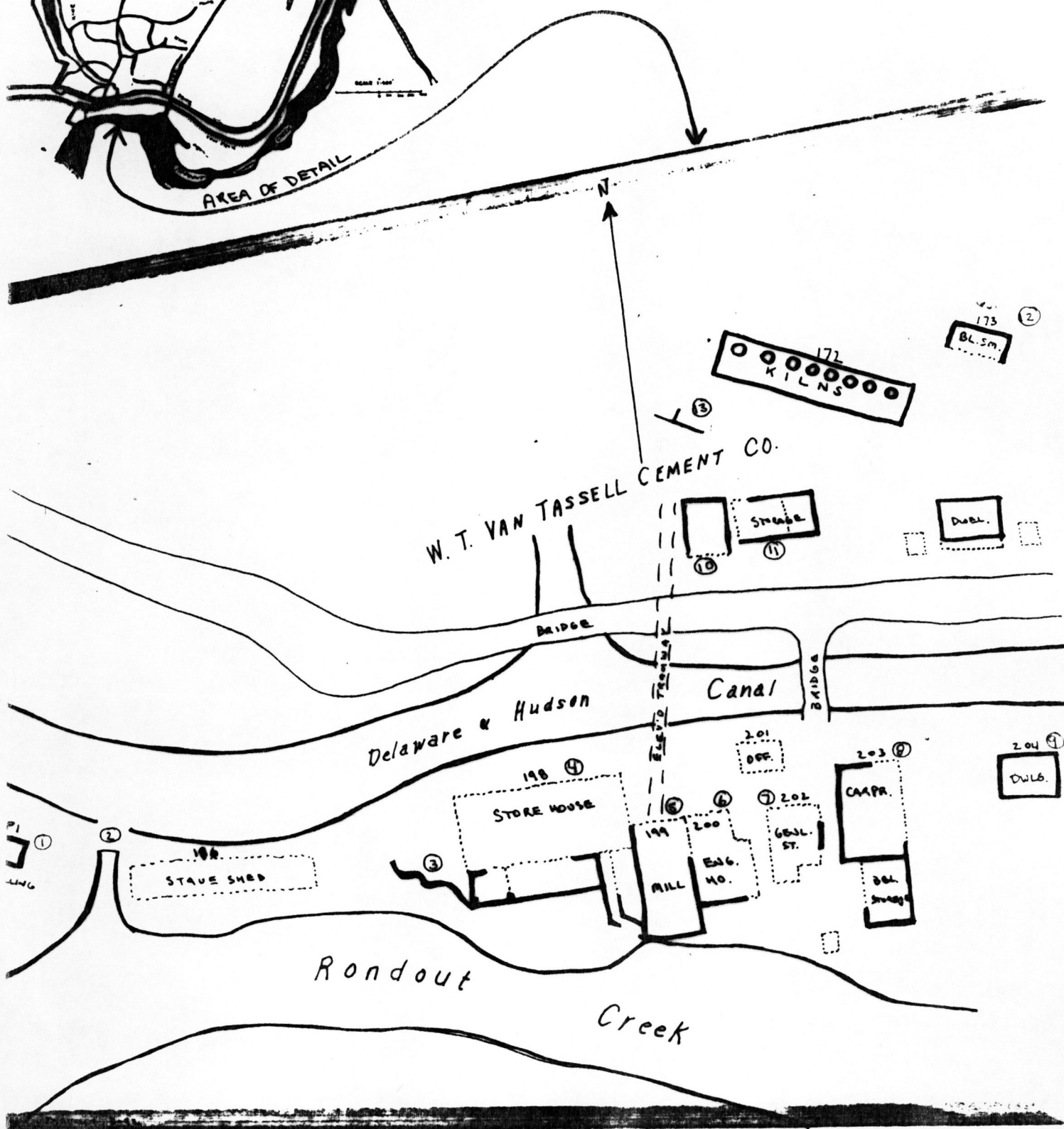
SNYDER ESTATE NATURAL CEMENT
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROSENDALE VIC - DISTRICT CO NY
RUINS - SNYDER CEMENT WORKS
AREA A & E - ENLARGED -

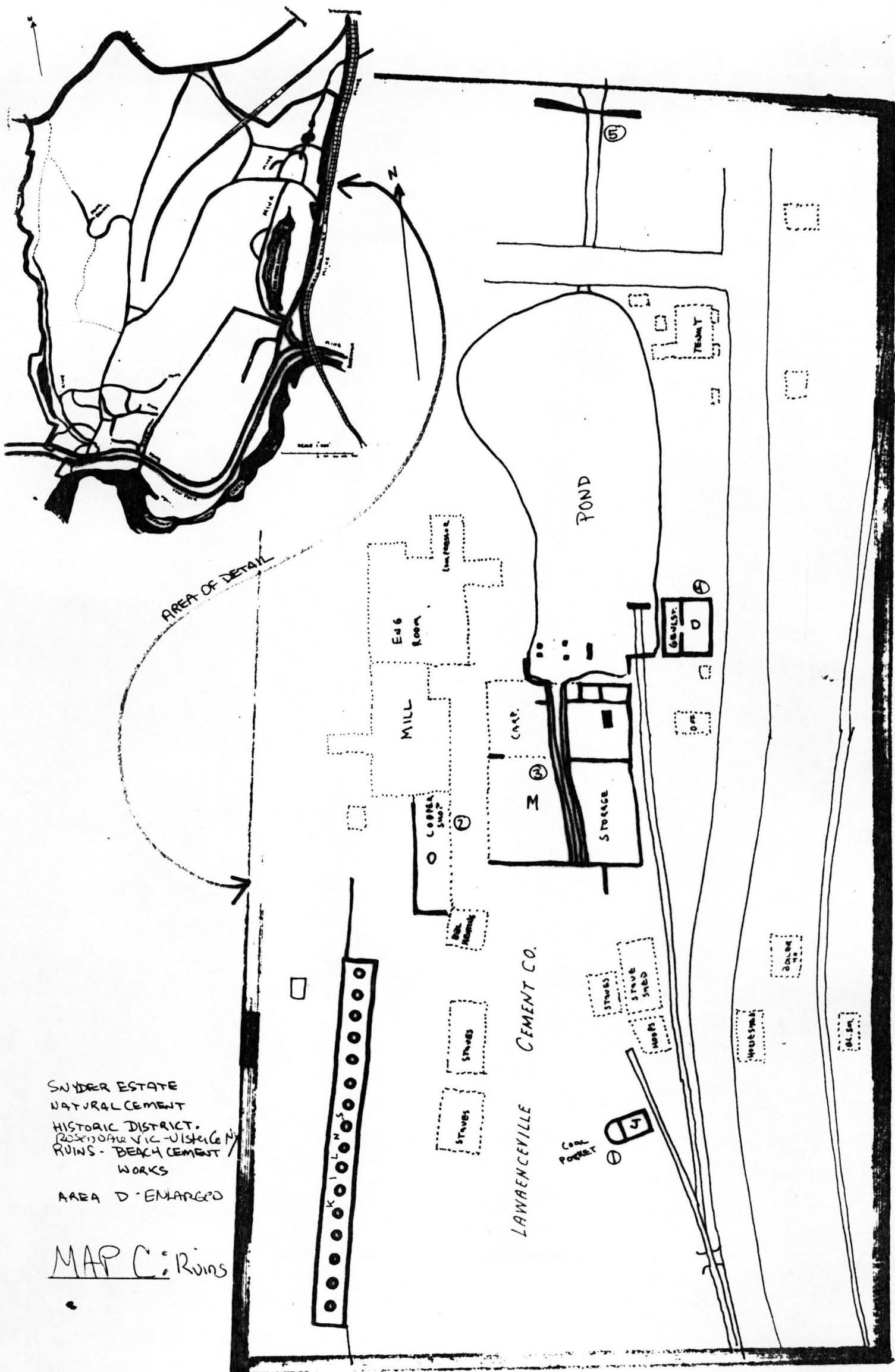
MAP A: Ruins



SNYDER ESTATE
 NATURAL CEMENT
 HISTORIC DISTRICT, Rosendale vic,
 Ulster Co - NY
 RUINS - LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS
 AREA B & C - ENLARGED

MAP B: Ruins





SNYDER ESTATE
NATURAL CEMENT
HISTORIC DISTRICT.
ROBINSON VIC - VISTAGE
RUINS - BEACH CEMENT
WORKS

AREA D - ENLARGED

MAP C: Ruins

SNYDER ESTATE NATURAL CEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster Co., NY
Key to Enlarged Area Maps A,B,C

**MAP A AREA A- VICINITY OF THE SNYDER ESTATE
AREA E- VICINITY OF SNYDER CEMENT WORKS**

1. No. 184 Snyder & Sons Office Building.
2. No. 166 Wagon Shed.
3. Unknown building.
4. Ice House.
5. No. K1 Compressor House.
6. No. 161 Blacksmith Shop.
7. Tramway.
8. No. 157,169,& 171 Mill, Engine House & Storage House.
9. No. 179 Storage House.
10. No. 180 & Unknown.

**MAP B AREA B- VICINITY OF LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS SOUTH OF THE D & H
CANAL.
AREA C- VICINITY OF LAWRENCE CEMENT WORKS NORTH OF THE D & H
CANAL.**

1. No. P1 Unknown Building.
2. D & H Canal Waste Weir.
3. Grist Mill.
4. No. 198 Store House.
5. No. 199 Mill.
6. No. 200 Engine House.
7. No. 202 General Store.
8. No. 203 Carpenter Shop & Barrel Storage House.
9. No. 204 Tenements.
10. No. 01 Stable.
11. No. N1 Dwelling with attached Storage Shed.
12. No. 173 Blacksmith Shop.
13. Elevated Tramway.

MAP C , AREA D- VICINITY OF BEACH CEMENT WORKS

1. No. J Coal Pocket.
2. No. O Cooper Shop.
3. No. M Storage House.
4. Company General Store.
5. Upper Dam.

SNYDER ESTATE NATURAL CEMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT

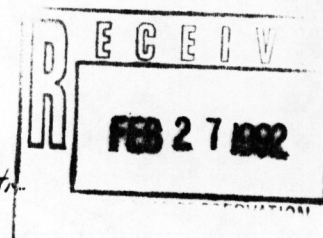
Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster Co., NY

Key to Map 1: Extant Features

1. Snyder Homestead (Century House).
2. Barn.
3. Carriage House.
4. Tenant House (Minnie Snyder Residence).
5. Frame House (Charles Snyder Residence).
6. Ceramic Brick House (Andrew Jacob Snyder Residence).
7. Pig Barn.
8. Entry Gate.
9. Carriage Stoops.
10. J.W. Fiske Iron Works Flag Pole.
11. Horse Track.
12. Horse Corral Mine.
13. Tenement House.
14. Lawrence Kilns
15. Lawrence Mine.
16. Beach Kilns.
17. Beach Mine.
18. Snyder Kilns.
19. Widow Jane Mine.
20. Cemetery.
21. Snyder Canal Slip.
22. Century Cement Company Office.
23. Cement Mill Building.
24. Storage Silos.
25. Coal Storage.
26. Fuel Storage.
27. Loading Shed.
28. Bath House.
29. Garage, Repair & Storage Shed.
30. Screening House.
31. Transformers.
32. Electrical Substation.
33. Laboratory.
34. Compressor House.
35. Open Pit Quarry.
36. Railroad Siding.
37. Pond & Dam.
38. Delaware & Hudson Canal Feeder Reservoir.
39. Dynamite Storage House.
40. Upper Dam.
41. Portland Cement Plant.
42. Dam East of Entrance Drive
43. D & H Canal Waste Weir

Feb. 19, 1992

MS. Kathleen LaFrank
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
N.Y. STATE OFFICE OF Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation



Re: Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District
Rosendale vicinity, Ulster County

Dear Mr. Frank

This letter is to register my concurrence
with the listing of this property in the National and State
Registers.

Sincerely,
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gerald E. Wenzel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "G".

GERALD E WENZEL

RD#1 Box 120

Rosendale, New York 12472

Original Copy

Date: 3-3-92

From: Ernest & Joan M DeWitt
68 Lawrenceville Road
P.O. Box 57 Rosendale NY
12472

9

To: Orin Lehman, State Historic Preservation Officer,
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.
The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza,
Agency Building #1, Albany. New York, 122238-0001

Dear Sir,

We, Ernest and Joan M. DeWitt, owners of record of property included in the "Snyder Estate Natural Cement" Historic District Rosendale vicinity, Ulster County NY, object to our property being listed in the National and State Registers. This was done without our knowledge or consent.

Sincerely,

STATE OF New York
County of ULSTER

Ernest DeWitt

Ernest DeWitt

Joan M. DeWitt

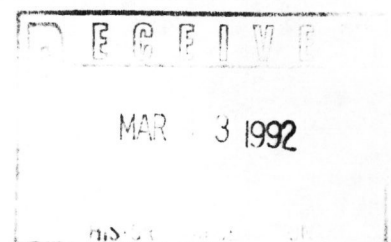
Joan M. DeWitt

SIGNED BEFORE me this 5th day
of FEBRUARY 1992

Billy B. Ligan

BILLY B. LIGAN
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
Qualified in Ulster County
Commission Expires August 18, 1992

Reg # 4867853



RICHARD F. RISELEY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

III GREEN STREET

P.O. BOX 4465

KINGSTON, NEW YORK 12401

BRENDA TRUMP,
LEGAL ASSISTANT

TELEPHONE:
(914) 338-6628
FACSIMILE:
(914) 338-6421

April 23, 1992

Orin Lehman, Commissioner
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
& Historic Preservation
Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1
Albany, NY 12238-0001

RE: SNYDER ESTATE NATURAL CEMENT DISTRICT
ROSENDALE VICINITY - ULSTER COUNTY, NY

Dear Mr. Lehman:

The undersigned, Criterion Atlantic Property, Inc., a corporation organized and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware and authorized to conduct business in the State of New York, hereby certifies that it is the sole owner in fee simple of the following parcel of land situate in the Town of Rosendale, Ulster County, New York, to wit: 245.5 acres, more or less, as is more particularly described in a deed from Schooner Capital Corporation, successor by merger to Iron Mountain Group, Inc. and Iron Mountain Security Corporation to Criterion Atlantic Property, Inc., dated December 10, 1990 and recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's Office on December 19, 1990 in Liber 2057 of Deeds, at Page 80.

The above parcel is also designated on the current Town of Rosendale tax map as Lot 36, Block 01, Section 62.004.

The undersigned has been informed that the above property or a portion thereof has been proposed for listing on the National and State Registers of Historic Places as a part of the Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District. Please

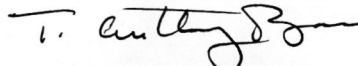
RICHARD F. RISELEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Page Two

be advised that the undersigned hereby objects to the listing of the above property or the inclusion of the above property in the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,

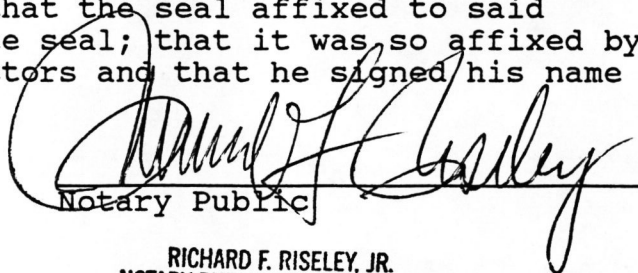
CRITERION ATLANTIC PROPERTY, INC.



T. ANTHONY RYAN,
Vice-President

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS:
COUNTY OF ALBANY)

On this 23rd day of April, 1992, before me personally came T. ANTHONY RYAN, to me known and who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in Boston, Massachusetts; that he is the Vice-President of CRITERION ATLANTIC PROPERTY, INC., the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors and that he signed his name thereto by like order.


Notary Public

RICHARD F. RISELEY, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
Resident in and for Ulster County
Commission Expires 6/30/92



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, Albany, New York 12238-0001

RECEIVED
MAY 03 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1 May 1992

Carol Shull
NR-NPS
1100 L Street, NW
Room 611
Washington DC 20005

RE: Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District
Rosendale Vicinity, Ulster County, New York

Dear Carol:

Enclosed is the nomination for the Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District. Please note that three of the ten owners have filed notarized objections to National Register listing. Please feel free to call Kathleen LaFrank at 518-474-0479 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank for Larry E. Gobrecht

Larry E. Gobrecht
National Register and Survey Coordinator
Field Services Bureau

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION SHEET

State Name N.Y. County Name Albany
Resource Name Snyder Estate Natural Cement U.S.
Data Collector's Surname Mackie Today's Date 5/19/92
Federal Register List 1/1/ Cert. Date 1/1/
Reference No. 92000695

Describe Problem:

Transferred wood + cement to other materials from walls
category.

Team Leader _____ Date / / N R Staff _____ Date / /
Problem Team _____ Date / /