NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **NEVERSINK VALLEY GRANGE No. 1530**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 35 GRANGE ROAD ☐ not for publication

city or town HUGUENOT ☐ vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY county ORANGE code 071 zip code 12746

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 10/4/13

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson W. Beall 12.11.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall (grange)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD
roof: ASPHALT
other: METAL, GLASS

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530 is a wood frame building built above a rectangular plan; it consists of a main block and a small entrance block, both covered by medium-pitched gabled roofs with parallel ridges. A single story with finished basement, the grange was erected with dimensional lumber over a raised foundation formed of coursed concrete block with a split-faced finish, excepting a small addition at the rear, which has a poured concrete foundation. The original edifice, built in 1934, was augmented with this addition ca. 1940. The exterior of the wood frame is covered with novelty siding while the roof is clad with rolled asphalt. The fenestration of the main block includes windows on the north and south side elevations, which bring natural light into the first floor meeting hall, along with corresponding basement windows which are aligned with these in the vertical plane and bring light into the lower level. The entrance block, where the principal door to the building is located, contains a vestibule; a staircase therein provides communication between the upper and lower level. The exterior of the grange is characterized by its simple massing and lack of architectural embellishment.

On the interior, the meeting hall measures 46 by 28 feet and includes a stage, measuring 20 by 28 feet, which is located against the rear (west) wall. The basement, meanwhile, contains a dining area with associated kitchen and other service and storage areas. Finishes, like those on the exterior, are largely restrained and include fiber board partitions, hardwood strip flooring, and tile ceilings. The grange is a straightforward building of modest conception and construction and one largely conceived along practical, utilitarian lines.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The nominated building is located on the north side of Big Pond Road, immediately west of where that road meets Grange Road, in the hamlet of Huguenot, Orange County, New York. It is oriented so that the façade and principal entrance faces eastward towards Grange Road, while its south side elevation fronts on Big Pond Road. The U.S. Route 209 corridor, the principal north-south road in this region, is located a few hundred feet to the east. The building is located on a small parcel of land consisting of .53 acres; the land is flat, planted with grass, and includes a small number of deciduous and coniferous trees as well as ornamental plantings. An unpaved parking area, which communicates with both Big Pond and Grange roads, is situated to the south of the building. Across Big Pond Road, to the south, is located a fire station, behind which is an 1860s brick schoolhouse (NRHP listed) which presently serves as a history museum for the Town of Deerpark. The hamlet of Huguenot is located approximately five miles northeast of Port Jervis and within the U.S. Route 209 travel corridor.

Exterior

The principal entrance to the building is located on the east wall of the entrance block, the difference in grade between ground and floor level being accounted for by a flight of seven steps, formed of poured concrete, with associated metal pipe railing. The door, which is glazed and paneled, is flanked by sidelights and shielded beneath a gable-roofed entrance hood which rests of plain wood brackets. Above this hood, and secured to the raking cornices of the entrance block, is a wood sign with green lettering against a white background. It reads "NEVERSINK VALLEY GRANGE 1530 PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY HUGUENOT N.Y." The north side of the entrance block is blind; the south elevation has a small window hung with six-over-six light wood sash. The entrance block is narrower in footprint than the main block, and its roof is lower, as well,

though of identical pitch to the main section. Both sections are clad with novelty siding, as is the remainder of the building's exterior, and trimmed with corner boards.

The south elevation's fenestration consists of three windows fitted with six-over-six double-hung sash, below which, and punctuating the raised foundation, are corresponding basement windows fitted with wood casements. There is additionally an at-grade entrance to the basement, situated within a gable-roofed frame enclosure, and a door that provides access to the principal floor. The latter is reached via a flight of concrete steps with associated pipe railing and shielded beneath a gable-roofed hood. That portion of the building west of this door was added shortly after the original building was erected; the associated foundation of the added part is poured concrete and not concrete block, which was used to build the original foundation. It is punctuated by a single metal casement window. At eaves level, the rafter tails of the roof framing system are exposed, as they are on the opposite north elevation.

The north elevation is similarly conceived, so far as the placement of the three windows and their corresponding basement units; there is additionally a small pent-roofed frame and concrete block enclosure that shields a flight of stairs leading to the basement. It is punctuated on the north side by a louvered vent and fitted on the west side with a glazed-and-paneled door. A concrete block chimney is located immediately east of this enclosure and it pierces the roof deck as it rises.

The west elevation is blind, save for a single central window fitted with a metal casement which punctuates the basement wall.

On the interior, the first floor plan of the grange hall is largely given over to the vestibule, the assembly hall and stage; the basement, meanwhile, contains a dining area and kitchen, in addition to storage and service areas. The vestibule and assembly hall are finished in like manner, with hardwood strip flooring and walls which are clad with vertical faux maple paneling, which is not original. The ceiling of the vestibule is fitted with acoustic tile, while that of the assembly hall has larger ceiling panels. The large aperture between the vestibule and assembly hall is fitted with double-leaf five-panel doors which open into the vestibule. Against the north wall is the staircase which leads downward to the basement; it has a square newel post and utilitarian railing.

An unmoulded chair rail is carried around the perimeter wall of the assembly room, below sill level of the windows; simple baseboards are employed in this room and the vestibule, as well. The stage, simple in conception, is centered against the west wall and has a rounded front. Doors on either side, reached by step, provide for circulation behind it. A six-panel door, situated immediately south of the aperture between the assembly hall and vestibule, corresponds with the position of a closet. The ceiling has suspended fans and lighting mounted flush with the ceiling surface.

The stair from the vestibule leads downward and enters directly into the dining area, beyond which, to the west, is the kitchen. A hallway on the east side provides access to storage rooms and a bathroom. The basement is finished simply with a linoleum tile floor and fiber board ceiling and wall panels. Double-leaf five-panel doors, located in the southwest corner of the dining area, correspond with the covered staircase on the south elevation. The kitchen is located beyond the dining area, to the west, and accessed via a five-panel door. The windows in the kitchen are metal casements, unlike the wood casements used on the earlier part of the building.

The building largely represents as-built conditions and the period ca. 1934-40, save for some limited cosmetic modifications including the faux wall paneling and ceiling panels in the assembly hall.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1934- 1963

Significant Dates

1934; ca. 1940

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, ca. 1934- 1963, commences with the construction of the grange and terminates at the 50-year cut off mark; this grange chapter did not formally cease to exist until 2012 and the building continued to function in a grange-related capacity up to that date.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Summary
Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530 is an architecturally and historically significant resource in the Huguenot area of southwestern Orange County, New York. Organized in 1933, this grange chapter served as a valuable social and educational outlet for many Deerpark citizens and offers a tangible link to the agricultural history of the Neversink Valley in the twentieth century. The nominated building, which was erected in 1934 and aggrandized ca. 1940, served in a variety of capacities in association with this grange chapter and additionally for other community and civic purposes. The building, built during the Great Depression, is straightforward in conception and modest in finish. It nevertheless displays a characteristic arrangement for twentieth century grange hall architecture, being linear in plan with two tiers of interior space, the upper floor being occupied by an assembly hall with corresponding stage, the lower level having a kitchen and dining room. It is being nominated in association with Criterion A, in the area of social history, for its direct association with the National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, known more simply as the Grange; it is additionally being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a largely intact and interpretable example of 1930s-era grange architecture in Orange County. It remains an important expression of Deerpark's social history and is being nominated at the local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context
Deerpark is a rural town in southwestern Orange County. Its geographic position has played a significant role in its historical development. The town is named for an early settler by the name of McDaniel, who, by traditional account, enclosed a small tract of land with a fence made of brush, in order to trap deer on his property; neighbors apparently called it McDaniel's "deerpark," and in time the larger area came to be known by that name. First settled in 1690, the town was formally organized in 1798.

Seven hamlets are included within the town, those being Cahoonzie, Cuddebackville, Godeffroy, Huguenot, Rio, Sparrowbush and Westbrookville; the origins of theses names reflect various components of the town's history. The hamlet of Huguenot was originally known by the name "Sindeaquan" by the Lenni Lenape Indians, while the earliest settlers called this area "Peenpack." The present name honors the early Huguenot refugees who came to the region seeking religious freedom. The Lenni Lenape were the first inhabitants; Chief Penhorn and his tribe inhabited meadow lands situated on the east side of the Neversink River. In 1690, William Tietsoort, the first European inhabitant in the Neversink Valley, was invited to reside there by the Lenni Lenape to build a blacksmith shop where he could fashion tools.

In 1697, a 1,200 acre patent of land was granted to Jacob Codebeck, Thomas Swartwout, Anthony Swartwout, Bernardus Swartwout, Jan Tyse, Peter Germar and David Jamison. These first Dutch settlers labored to improve farms and lived peacefully alongside the Lenni Lenape. The onset of the French & Indian War required the formation of a local militia in preparation for the possibility of conflict, and with this was broken the trust of the Lenni Lenape, who subsequently moved westward into the Ohio Territory. Deerpark was located in what was a disputed border area between New York and New Jersey, and in this region a border war was waged until September 1773, at which time the present state boundary line was adopted. During the American Revolution, forces under the command of Joseph Brant attacked Fort DeWitt in Cuddebackville, 1778, and also participated in the battle at Minisink Ford, 1779, where many local militiamen lost their lives.

The completion of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, in 1828, helped to transform Deerpark. Constructed to provide direct communication between the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and New York City, the canal also allowed for the shipment of regional products such as bluestone, cement and lumber. The route of the canal through Deerpark was determined by the relative ease of construction through this valley. New industries were created and old ones expanded to meet the new commercial demands offered by the canal's presence. Quarries, tanneries, lumber mills, boat yards, supply stores, blacksmith shops, and carpenter shops were buoyed by the presence of the canal.

The advent of the railroad also had implications for Deerpark's development. In 1868 the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad Company started to convey people to the area for recreational purposes and to enjoy the natural beauty of the region; a thriving resort industry thus arose. The railroad was additionally important in making commercial dairying in the Neversink Valley a viable occupation for area farmers. Farms located within a convenient distance of the railroad had a "milk stop" to pick up milk for shipment to the New York City market. Although Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530 was established in part to promote more effective farming methods and increase accessibility to new ideas and information, local agriculture ultimately proved unprofitable and all but ceased by the mid-twentieth century. Nevertheless, the building itself continued to serve as the social center of community life in the ensuing decades.

The National Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, known more simply as the Grange, was founded in 1867 and flourished in the post-Civil War period; the principal impetus of its initial formation was the desire to restore stability to agriculture in the war-ravaged Southern states. This organization, the first of its type of a national scope, assisted American farmers through various cooperative activities, including agricultural education, cooperative buying and selling, and political advocacy. Although the organization navigated periods of growth and contraction during its history, its message nevertheless resonated throughout the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, during which time a majority of Americans still lived in rural areas. In addition to their practical interest in improving agricultural methods and productivity, local grange chapters also provided a valuable social outlet for rural populations and were, like churches, a central institution in many communities and lives. The Grange and its members— "Grangers," as they were known— also emerged as an effective political lobby that promoted the collective interests of farmers and the agricultural sector of the economy. The organization is credited with helping to see to the creation of the Cooperative Extension service and was also instrumental in the establishment of Rural Free Delivery of mail.

The Grange movement in Orange County, New York was a distinctly twentieth-century phenomenon. The first grange chapter was established in Unionville in 1901 as Minisink Grange No. 907, followed that same year by Monroe Grange No. 911. By 1908, 22 grange chapters had been organized in Orange County, in addition to the Pomona Grange, which served as a link between the local, or subordinate, chapters and the state grange. The Orange County Pomona Grange was established in Washingtonville in April 1903.[1]

Federal census data indicates that many Deerpark families were engaged in agricultural endeavors in the first decades of the twentieth century. The 1940 census indicates numerous dairy farms scattered throughout the town, along with poultry farms and what were otherwise termed "general farms." Church Case, a trustee of the Neversink Valley Grange in the 1940s along with Lloyd Backus and Frank Cuddeback, was among many local farmers affiliated with this chapter and was himself a dairyman. Orange County emerged as a major dairying county in the nineteenth century, aiding by its proximity to the New York City market and, by the mid-nineteenth century, swift and reliable railroad transportation. It had earlier proved itself as a major center of butter production for that same market, but with the advent of railroad transportation emphasis shifted to

[1] Russel Headley, ed., *The History of Orange County, New York* (Middletown, NY: Van Duesen & Elms, 1908), 651-52

fluid milk production. Charges for carrying Orange County milk were among the first sources of revenue for the railroads on which the milk was transported, and the two industries proved mutually beneficial. The developing milk trade roughly coincided with the growing reluctance of city residents to consume locally sourced milk produced from cows fed on brewery swill and spent distillery mash. By the 1890s, mechanical refrigeration had emerged as a feature of railroad transportation, making it possible to send large quantities of raw milk directly to New York City. In 1907 the Dairyman's League, later Dairylea, was established as one of the nation's first cooperatives and by the 1920s had grown to encompass some 100,000 farms nationally. The Pomona Grange of Orange County was critical to the development of the Dairyman's League, sponsoring it until in 1907, when it became a separate entity.[2]

Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530 formed in 1933. The following year, in January 1934, the trustees of the grange acquired a parcel of land in Huguenot hamlet, the site of the present building, from Alfred and Louise Sailer for the price of one dollar.[3] Alfred Sailer, born to Swiss and German parents and himself born in Switzerland, was an area farmer. The deed specified that the new owners would "quietly enjoy the said premises," which would be kept free of incumbrances. The building was erected that year and soon became an important social center for area families. Nationally, grange members were not always farmers and instead joined for social purposes, though some members were critical of this practice; T.C. Atkeson, a national level leader of the Patrons of Husbandry in the 1910s from West Virginia, was among those and suggested that only those engaged in agriculture should be members.[4] While the complexion of the Neversink Valley Grange at an early date is not yet fully understood, it is clear that in later years, with the decline of local agriculture, it continued to be an important social presence in the lives of many residents. The following account, though it fails to specify the particular Orange County chapter, nevertheless conveys the importance of the grange hall as a multi-purpose venue for rural New York communities in the early twentieth century:

> A grange hall in Orange County, New York, is being used to excellent advantage apart from the regular grange meetings. Every night in the week the hall is open for all who wish to meet there for social or intellectual intercourse. Near at hand is also a school garden, the outcome of grange effort. A committee of the grange conferred with the school trustees, with the result that a practical florist was employed to take charge of the work… Nearly fifty children are enrolled in the garden school.[5]

Among the more unusual events that the Neversink Valley Grange was involved with was the construction of a display which showed how to construct an ideal bomb shelter. The concept of bomb shelters had been promoted in New York by Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who believed all families in New York should erect such structures for their protection. The shelter, which was displayed at the Orange County Fair in 1959, had food for three days, first aid materials, and other items recommended by the Office of Civil Defense.[6] On a related note, during the Second World War the grange was used by the Aircraft Warning Services, in association with the Office of Civil Defense, and members of the grange donated their time for spotting and reporting aircraft. Dinners, baked good sales, penny socials, lectures and dances were typical of the events staged at the grange. Between its formation in 1933 and dissolution in 2012, the Neversink Valley Grange played a pivotal role in the life of the local community.

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[2] H.E. Babcock, "The Dairyman's League: Its Early History, Some of its Accomplishments, and Present Problems," *The Cornell Countryman*, 1919.

[3] Indenture dated 16 January 1934, recorded 17 January 1934. Liber 743, p. 295.

[4] "Grange Progress: Forward Steps for the Patrons," *The Country Gentleman*, 28 September 1911.

[5] Ibid

[6] "Farm, Home Bomb Shelter Exhibited by Middletown," *The Billboard*, 10 August 1959.

Architectural Context

Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530 displays physical traits which are representative of a standardized design approach for buildings of this type in the early twentieth century. Grange halls of this period were typically linear constructs built with their roof ridges parallel to the longer side elevations, the principal floor largely given over to an open assembly hall with stage and a lower level occupied by a dining hall and kitchen, the latter typically corresponding with a raised basement. This arrangement allowed for both grange-related business and social programming such as dances and plays. The grange built at Huguenot followed the form and spatial layout of this well-established model and contains all of the expected character-defining features.

Built during the midst of the Great Depression, the grange displays limited architectural embellishment and largely defies architectural categorization. It is a largely utilitarian building erected along practical, straightforward lines. Little is presently known about the particulars of the 1934 building campaign or the subsequent phase that added the westernmost portion.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Babcock, H.E. "The Dairyman's League: Its Early History, Some of its Accomplishments, and Present Problems." *The Cornell Countryman* (1919).

Headley, Russel, ed. *The History of Orange County, New York*. Middletown, NY: Van Duesen & Elms, 1908.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .53 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	**18**	**530755**	**4585477**	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the enclosed maps, rendered at 1:24,000 and 1:300 scale, both of which are entitled "Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530, Huguenot, Orange Co., NY."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nomination boundary represents the original boundary of the parcel at the time of its acquisition in 1934; all of the associated land is historically associated with the grange and the cited period of significance, 1934-1963.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date July 2013

street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643 ext. 3265

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

TIFF-format photographs by William E. Krattinger, April 2013, and Norma Schadt, August 2013.

0001 EXTERIOR, view looking to southwest showing façade and north flank elevation
0002 EXTERIOR, detail view showing entrance
0003 EXTERIOR, north elevation, view showing added rear section
0004 INTERIOR, main assembly hall, view looking west towards stage
0005 INTERIOR, detail view of stage area

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Deer Park

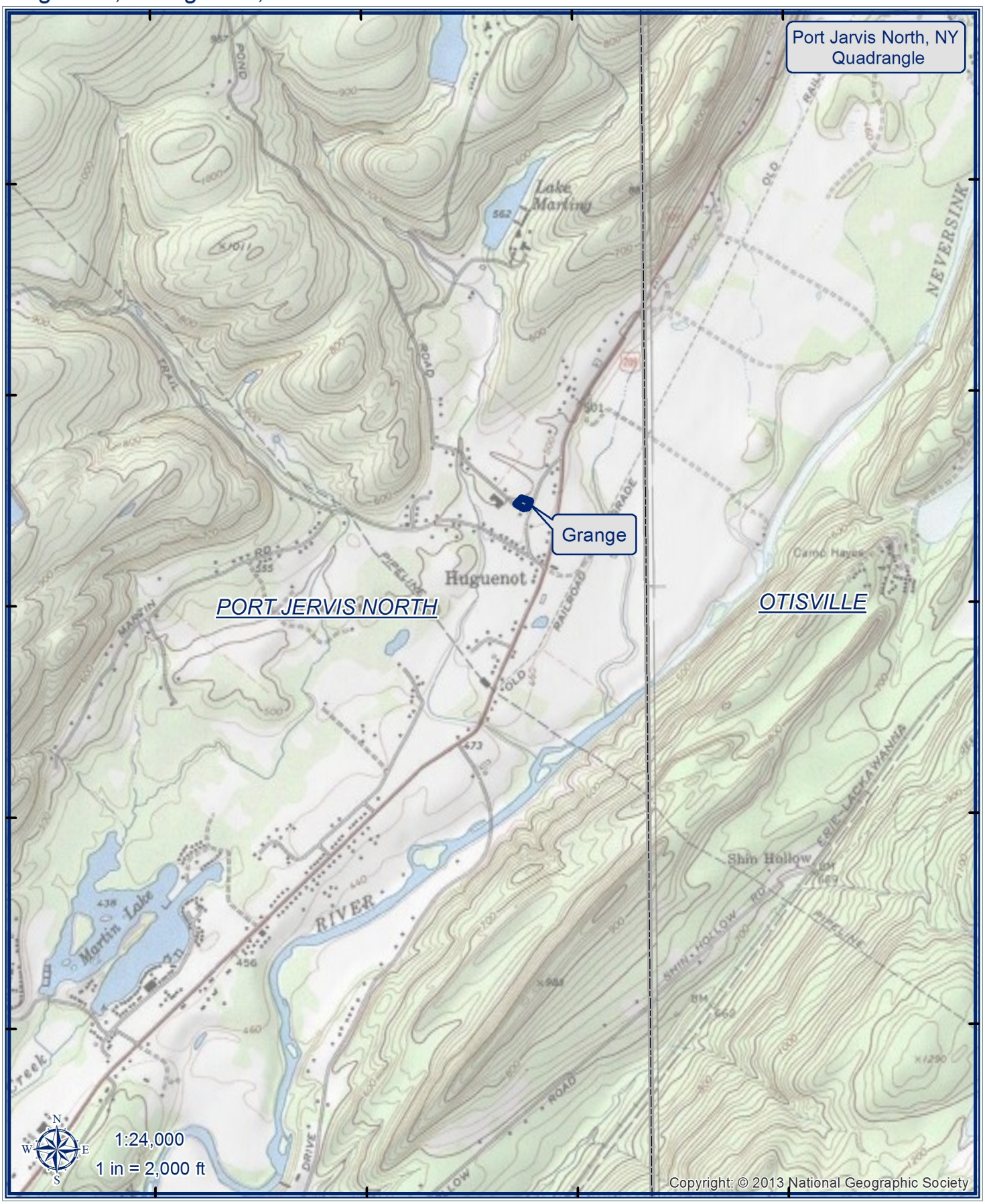
street & number PO Box 621 telephone

city or town Huguenot state NY zip code 12746

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530
Huguenot, Orange Co., NY

35 Grange Road
Huguenot, NY 12746



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

Grange No. 1530

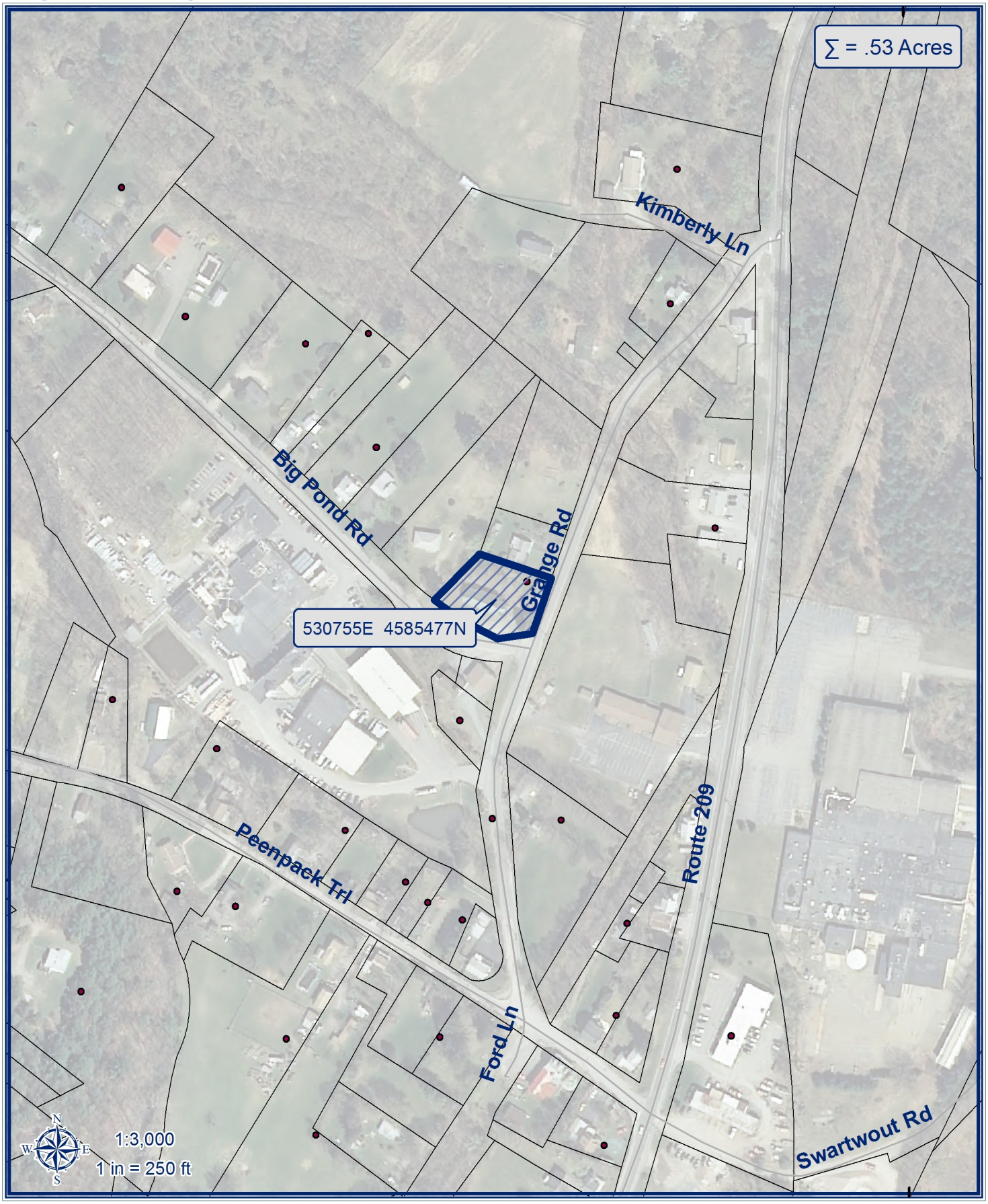
USGS quad index

Tax Parcel Data:
Orange Co, RPS
propertydata.orangecountygov.com

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

Neversink Valley Grange No. 1530
Huguenot, Orange Co., NY

35 Grange Road
Huguenot, NY 12746



531000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 85 170 340 Feet

Grange No. 1530

Tax Parcel Data:
Orange Co, RPS
propertydata.orangecountygov.com

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

NEVERSINK VALLEY
GRANGE 1530
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY
HUGUENOT, N.Y.

NEVERSINK VALLEY
GRANGE 1530
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY
N.Y.

EXIT