

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Green Spring MillOther names/site number: McDonald's Mill; Scott's Mill; Anderson Mill
(DHR #034-0151)Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 617 Green Spring RoadCity or town: Winchester State: VA County: FrederickNot For Publication: ☐ N/A Vicinity: ☒ X

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D
Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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

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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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility: mill

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Early 19th Century Grist Mill

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; WOOD; METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Green Spring Mill (DHR #034-0151) sits on a 22.8 acre plot next to Rt. 671 (Green Spring Rd.) in northwestern Frederick County at 766 ft. above sea level. The mill building, constructed ca. 1801, operated as grist mill and store from 1803 through 1882. Mill operations stopped in 1941, however the building continued to be used as a store until 2018. The mill was constructed as a three and a half-story stone and timber frame building. Of particular interest is the presence of the mill's historic "Hurst frame" in the basement, supporting the iron pit gear, wallower gear, and drive shaft connected to two sets of furrowed French buhr stones on the floor above. A farmhouse (Miller's House), adjacent bank-barn and dam sit next to the mill pond; all are contributing resources as they fall within the period of significance, particularly since the house was the miller's home. A small non-contributing building, a dilapidated hog shed, sits adjacent dam.

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Narrative Description

Setting:

The setting surrounding the Green Spring Mill is rural. Green Spring Run, a tributary in the Potomac watershed, parallels the road and cuts between Hunting Ridge and Great North Mountain northwest of Winchester. Multiple springs feed the pond from north and east. There is a small, paved parking lot between the mill entrance and the road. The adjacent dam with sluice gate and headrace once allowed water to enter the bottom floor of the four-story building, but now bypasses the building to Green Spring Run below the mill.

Green Spring Mill, c.1801, Contributing Building:

In the late 18th and throughout the 19th centuries, when grist mills dotted this part of western Virginia, the Green Spring Mill and others served local farmers northwest of the Frederick County seat, Winchester. Although the traditional construction date of the Green Spring Mill is believed to be 1802, it is documented that it was built sometime between 1760 and 1784, the first time in the chain of title that a mill appears. As time went on it no longer served as a grist mill, but as a gas station and dry goods store known locally as “The Green Spring Store.” The gas tanks were removed in 2018.

Exterior:

The Green Spring Mill is a four-story, gambrel-roofed, limestone building of post-and-beam construction using hand-hewn and sawn lumber with mortise-and-tenon joinery, the upper two stories being wood sided. It is painted white with a V-crimped metal roof. The original building measures 34’7” X 44’ with 3’ thick walls. A clapboard shed-roofed addition was added to the front of the building at ground level to provide more light into the store and to house modern electrical equipment sometime in the 1950s.

South Elevation: The mill dam spills into Green Spring Run on the building’s south side, the flood-plain lying between the building and the creek. A pair of 3’ X 5’ single-leaf Dutch entry doors open into the cellar on the south-facing exterior wall. The cellar and first floor stone wall on the south are in good condition except for the southeast corner, which is bulging beneath the arch where a metal fluepipe enters. The upper two-story wood siding is deteriorating. Three fifteen-pane stationary windows are on the upper stories—one on the fourth floor and two on the second.

North Elevation: The mill’s north elevation faces Green Spring Road. A 12-1/4’ deep wood-sided shed-roof addition is attached to the first floor, the two upper floors are also wood sided, all are painted white. Two shuttered windows are on either side of a metal gate opening into a vestibule separating the retail space and an office space.

East Elevation: Water enters the mill through a metal flue pipe beneath a stone arch on the building’s east side eight feet from the wall of the dam. Another shed, used to house heating oil, is attached to the northeast corner of the building measuring 10’- 4-5/8” X 18’3 1/2”.

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West Elevation: The building's foundation slopes to the south on the west side. Another single-leaf entry door provides access to the cellar. Two 5' X 3' windows are on the second floor. An interior chimney protrudes through the roof on the third floor.

Interior:

Cellar:

The mill's cellar level is partially below grade. A 17' diameter iron overshot wheel now sits idle on the south end, the races beneath no longer running. Having an interior wheel allowed the Green Spring Mill to operate year-round. Here in the cellar is the mill's Hurst frame, which supports the iron pit gear, wallower gear, and drive shaft connected to two sets of furrowed French buhr stones housed on the floor above. The Hurst frame is designed as a separate interior structure in order to minimize vibration throughout the rest of the building as the gears turn the stones. The frame itself is built of massive water-sawn white oak beams supported by posts. The entire Hurst structure is intact.

A 24' by 8' ½" by 14' ¾" summer beam stretches north-south in the center of the cellar supported by a 9" chamfered post. There is a 5' by 10" stone and concrete platform in the cellar, probably used to support an oil burner, as there is an abandoned oil tank present and signs of smoke on the walls and oil spill on the platform and dirt floor. A chimney opening is in the northwest corner. Stairs to the first floor are on the west side of the cellar.

First Floor:

The Mill's main floor is accessed from street level on the north end of the building. A center vestibule with a metal gate separates a retail space to the east from an 11' by 11' office space which holds the building's electrical equipment. A Dutch door with a spring latch opens what was originally an open-plan retail space. The "Green Spring Store," operated as a dry-goods, grocery, and deli in this space between 1941 and 2018, enclosed with uninsulated dry wall. A 12' by 15' kitchen with private bath are also within this space, but separate from the retail space.

The remainder of the first floor has functioned as a storage space along the south and western sides of the main floor. Both sets of mill stones—bed-stones and runner-stones—referred to here as the "east stone" and the "west stone," each encased in a wooden hoop (or "tun"), are on this floor. Though they are close together in the floor plan, the "east stone" is within the kitchen space and the "west stone" is in the storage space. Exterior walls are stone and the top of the flume arch is exposed and accessible in the southeast corner of the first floor.

Upper Floors:

Stairs on the west side of the first-floor lead to the upper floors. A central staircase leads from the third to the fourth floor. The third and fourth floors are also open-plan layout with wood framed north and south walls. Beams, rafters, and skip sheathing are exposed beneath the gambrel roof on the top floor. The third floor is reached by an open-tread L-shaped staircase on the building's west wall. A central straight run staircase leads to the fourth floor. Both floors

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were kept closed to the public. The third floor is lit from the north with a pair of six-over-six double hung windows; a pair on 15-pane stationary windows in the south. The fourth floor has two 15-pane stationary windows, one on each end of the building.

On both floors are found multiple examples of successive iterations of equipment used in the evolving operation of the mill as time and technology progressed. To this day all four floors of the Mill hold dozens of different types of equipment and implements used throughout its long history as a commercial center supplying valuable commodities for surrounding communities. Cranes used to move the stones and the “furniture” that sat atop them—hoppers, horses, and shoes—are present, though scattered throughout the first, second, and top floors. Elements of an elevator/conveyor system, such as those designed by Oliver Evans early in the 19th century used to transport grain between a mill’s upper and lower floors are also present, as are pieces of a hopper boy. Elements of a dust collection system are present, as are crates, flour bags, and other packaging materials.

Other Contributing Buildings/ Structures:

Miller’s House, contributing (ca. 1900)

A three-story clapboard farm house, built ca. 1900, became the miller’s residence. A central staircase divides the upstairs and down with bedrooms on the east and west sides--two upstairs and one down. A central upstairs space may have been a parlor. Interior spaces are open allowing three interior fireplaces to heat the structure. A kitchen and upstairs bathroom were added to the house on its south face sometime in the 1950s.

Bank Barn, contributing (ca. 1900)

An adjacent two-story stone and wood bank-barn (ca. 1900) with a metal roof contributes to the property. The barn sits perpendicular to the road and is in the traditional Pennsylvania bank barn form typical for the post-Civil War Reconstruction period in form and building material. The foundation is cut stone while the framing is heavy timber-frame construction. The upper story was used for hay storage; below the bank beneath the main barn are several livestock corrals.

An attached garage, which faces the road, was added sometime mid-20th century. The garage is built on a concrete foundation and the framing materials are lighter as typical of later construction methods.

Mill Dam and Pond, contributing (ca.1801)

The mill dam is a contributing structure built of local limestone. The dam was most likely built alongside the mill at its conception creating a 2-acre mill pond fed by Green Spring Run along with tributary springs throughout the pond and along adjacent tributaries north of the pond and mill. At approximately 100 ft. long, the dam has two flume gates directing overflow and inflow through a metal flume into the mill. Below the dam Green Spring Run travels in a natural setting, with intact riparian and wetland zones, continuing west to join Back Creek in the Potomac watershed. South of the mill is upland farmland excluded by a riparian buffer zone. North of the mill is farm land and spring-fed ponds that also run into Green Spring Run above and below the

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dam. A small dilapidated outbuilding, a former livestock pen (non-contributing), is adjacent to the south end of the dam.

Hog Shed, noncontributing (ca. 1950)

Statement of Integrity:

The history of the Green Spring community began with a gradual influx of German Quaker families in the mid-18th century, as documented in local deeds and in the application for the adjacent "Old Stone Church at Green Spring," also on the National Historic Register. This community started with a few families who built a church that incorporated a school and added a mill to sustain the community's source of food. The Green Spring Mill's setting, its ties to the community even today, adds to its integrity of feeling. The Green Spring Mill stands in its original location, as does the adjacent dam as well as the miller's house and barn, thus establishing a high level of integrity of location and setting. The mill's immediate vicinity, with open farm land and fresh spring water, is intact. The acreage associated with the mill decreased from over 1000 acres in its earliest years to the current 100 acre property, but the immediate view circumscribing the property has changed little. In addition to location and setting, the mill retains a high degree of integrity of materials, feeling and association with many of its original materials intact on the exterior and interior and because it contains many of its extant milling equipment. The addition of a shed-roof store-front occurred in the 1940s, the only change to the building's original design.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

☒

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

☐

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1801-1910

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Green Spring's Mill is locally significant under *Criterion A: Industry and Commerce* as one of the only extant early 19th century water-powered gristmills in the region and for its impact to the local and regional industrial history. It is also significant for its local commercial impact in this area of the northern Shenandoah Valley. Green Spring Mill's local importance lies in its access to year-round running water, making milling possible despite weather conditions. The Green Spring Mill's operation spanned the "domestic state" of milling in Virginia during which farmers brought their grains to the mill for processing, as well as the "factory stage" of milling in which the miller bought grains, milled them, and then sold them at a profit at the mill. The mill is also locally significant under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a remaining early 19th century mill that exhibits advancements in milling operations. The mill contains an example of 18th century inventor, Oliver Evans' "continuous milling" system exemplified in the intact "Hurst Frame" found within the building. The miller's house and bank barn contribute to both areas of significance. Although they were constructed later, they remain good examples of their respective building types, constructed in early 20th century to support operation of the mill and store. The period of significance for the mill begins with the construction of the mill (ca. 1801) and ends in 1910, encompassing the construction of the contributing Miller's House and Bank Barn and as the year traditional milling operations ended at Green Spring.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Background

By 1735, independent settlements were being established along every major stream in Old Frederick County."¹ German, Irish, Scots, and English settlers came from the north to settle on small farms west of Opequon Creek, which flows into the Shenandoah and on to the Potomac.² Later in the 18th century, the Valley became an important surplus grain producing area. The Back Creek watershed, west of the ridge line dividing the two, was first settled in the early 1730s through a grant from Virginia Governor William Gooch. At that time the area was part of Spotsylvania County, later subdivided in 1738 as Frederick County, named for Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, son of King George II.³ Green Spring Run is a tributary of Back Creek, which runs into the Potomac River at Fort Frederick, MD. The Back Creek watershed covers approximately 160 square miles, most of western and northern Frederick County.⁴

¹ Kerns, Wilmer L. Ph.D., *Frederick County, Virginia: Settlement and Some First Families of Back Creek Valley 1730-1830* (Baltimore, MD, Gateway Press, Inc., 1995), p.9.

² Maral S. Kalbian, *Frederick County Virginia: History Through Architecture* (Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Rural Landmarks Publishing Committee, 1999), p. 2.

³ Kerns, Wilmer L. PhD, p.9.

⁴ Ibid, p. 90.

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Morgan Morgan (1688-1766), a Welshman considered the first white settler in what became West Virginia, built a cabin five miles north of Green Spring along the Back Creek-Opequon Creek watershed divide in 1731. Edmond Jennings Randolph, seventh governor of Virginia, granted Benjamin Barrett land along Green Spring Run in 1787. Benjamin's father, Arthur was a Quaker who had come to Frederick County in 1738 and acquired a large parcel of land in the Back Creek watershed west of Apple Pie Ridge. Benjamin Barrett and his heirs built two stone houses, one of which still stands at the corner of Green Spring and Warm Springs roads where the spring that feeds Green Spring Run flows into the Green Spring Mill pond. The second house, which has been demolished, sat on the north side of Green Spring Road across from the Green Spring Mill.⁵

By the early 1800s the Shenandoah Valley was the "bread basket" of the United States. By 1820 Frederick County, which included Clarke and part of Warren County, was number one of Virginia counties in the number of flour mills and the manufacture of flour. Fifty flour mills, including eight grist mills, employed eighty-four men grinding over half a million bushels of flour annually valued at \$295,000 annually.⁶ The mills, twelve distilleries, sixty-four cooper's shops, as well as auxiliary industries and shops all contributed to local industry fueled by wheat production. By 1900 Virginia ranked third among the States in total number of mills, second in mills doing custom or exchange grinding.⁷ Grist mills of the Northern Shenandoah Valley included Locke's Mill in the northern neck of Clarke County, the Burwell-Morgan Mill also in Clarke County; the Zirkle Mill, the Lantz Mill, and the Edinburg Mill in nearby Shenandoah County; The Valley Mill Farm, The Springdale Mill Complex in Frederick County.

There were no major commercial milling operations during the 18th century in the Back Creek watershed, however, the early 19th century marked the establishment of multiple mills in the area as seen on both Charles Varle's map of Frederick County dated 1809⁸, John Wood's map dated 1867⁹, which shows Green Spring Mill as one of five mills along Green Spring Run at that time.¹⁰

Although the traditional construction date of the Green Spring Mill is believed to be 1801, it can possibly be traced back to between 1760 and 1784. In 1760 Lord Fairfax sold land to William Barret, who built a mill, possibly the Green Spring Mill, before selling it in 1784. When William Barrett sold the land on which the mill stands to Pendleton and Scott in 1784, there was already a mill on the property. Whether or not it was the present mill is uncertain. The architectural

⁵ Quarles, Garland R., *Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia* (Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1990), p 9-10.

⁶ Peterson, "Flour and Grist Milling in Virginia," p. 104.

⁷ Ibid, p. 106.

⁸ Varle, Charles, and Benjamin Jones. *Map of Frederick, Berkeley, & Jefferson counties in the state of Virginia*. [Philadelphia: s.n, 1809] Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2008621756/>.

⁹ Wood, John, 1775?-1822. *Frederick Co. Va., from Wood's map*. [186, 1860] Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2002627443/>.

¹⁰ Kalbian, Maral S., p. 252.

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evidence supports a date of closer to 1800. The Mill was known as the “Green Spring Mill” as early as 1803, further supporting claims that the Mill was built in 1801.

It appears the name “Green Spring Mill” has been attached to the property since the beginning, although it was locally known by whoever owned the property at the time: McDonald’s Mill, Scott’s Mill, Anderson’s Mill, etc. Also, Green Spring Run was known as both “Big Spring Branch” (1784) and “Great Spring Branch” (1786) before becoming Green Spring around 1803.

The mill appears to have survived the many changes of ownership over the years. The lands belonging to George Scott went up for rent following his death in 1788. In 1788, George Scott willed the mill to his son, James. In 1803 “Scott and Russell” opened a store on the property, possibly attached to or in the Mill. James Scott subsequently sold the mill to John Wright in 1813. When Wright died in 1816 he was in debt, and his property, including the mill, was sold at public auction in 1818. It was purchased by James Tanquary and William Linn.

It appears Tanquary and Linn rented out the mill—evidenced by two 1828 news articles, one stating the tenant was George Rissler, who left the mill that summer. It appears George Rissler rented the mill previous to 1828. A week later Tanquary and Linn advertised for the Mills vacancy. Tanquary and Linn/Lynn advertised the “Green Spring Mills” as available for rent in 1828 and reference that it was previously the property of John Wright. An earlier article hints that the lands may have been rented out as early as 1808. Linn disappears from the record, but Tanquary later dies intestate. It appears his property was divided into eight parts and assigned to his heirs. Those heirs then sold off their portions over time.

William Rowland subsequently purchased the Mill and property. He later dies so heavily in debt that his personal property is sold, and the land is auctioned off to settle the accounts. A chancery case to settle his debts is opened in 1865 (see link attached). L. H. Staub is the highest bidder on the mill property in 1871.

At some point before 1877, the property is sold to Samuel McDonald, although this deed remains elusive. McDonald’s will is dated 1877, and he too died in debt, leaving a chancery case (see link attached) and causing his mill to be auctioned off. His son Alfred was the highest bidder in 1882. At an unknown time, likely around 1890, Alfred McDonald sells the Mill to A. L. Anderson, who later sells to C. B. Dawson in 1941. At this point C. B. Dawson was running a store there. The Mill was then sold to Dawson’s daughter Mildred and her husband in 1974, who later sold it to current owners William Shabb and Martha Wolfe in 2009.

Criterion A: Commerce

Events leading to the founding of the Green Spring Mill revolve around the settling of Frederick County by families traveling south from ports in New York and Philadelphia looking for land to settle and religious freedom. At the beginning of the 19th century, when the Shenandoah Valley was considered the “bread basket” of the United States, six roads lead out of Winchester north, south and east branching into dozens that filled the Great Valley of Virginia along the Opequon

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Creek and Shenandoah River watersheds. Only four roads lead west into the Alleghanies, one of which was Green Spring Road following Green Spring Run to its confluence with Back Creek, crossing the Creek and making its way to the richly verdant South Branch Valley of the Potomac. The Green Spring Mill, built in 1801, fits neatly into this historic context in that it was strategically located to serve farmers and landowners in all directions, including new settlers pushing west onto the Alleghany Plateau and beyond.

Beginning in 1803, the Green Spring Mill served farmers of northwestern Frederick County, which included present day Hardy and Jefferson counties West Virginia at that time, for all of their milling needs. An early ledger given to James V. Hutton, Jr. by the late Gladys Cochran is reproduced in Hutton's history of northern Frederick County: *In and Around the Loop; Northern Frederick County, VA*. The ledger, bound using old Winchester, Virginia newspapers pasted together and sewn to sheets of paper, includes a brief history of the mill and lists in alphabetical order some two hundred names of families who conducted business there between 1816 and 1819 at which time the mill was owned by James Tanquary, Jr.¹¹ When cross-checked with court documents, church and cemetery records, census and published references, the ledger, "reveals that not only were these family names prominent in the early formation of northern Frederick County, Virginia, but in counties now in West Virginia."¹² Transactions at the Green Spring Mill during this time reflect historic events and trends happening throughout the Shenandoah Valley and locally in Frederick County. Transactions included payments by cash and check, loans paid by cash and check, payment for milling of wheat, flour, and corn as well as fees for hauling grains, timber and plank lumber to and from Baltimore, and Alexandria as well as in and around the northern Shenandoah Valley. Other services rendered and bought by Mr. Tanquary including hauling stone for the dam, and purchase of items such as shoats (young pigs), apples, coffee, barrels of herring, clover seed, calf skins, and coal. Several entries include the collection of debts by Constable Jacob Shade owed to Tanquary. On March 6, 1818, James Tanquary, Jr. recorded, "this day my father died- age 49 (James Tanquary, Sr.)."¹³ The Green Spring Mill continued to serve the area around Green Spring, including the communities of White Hall, Grimes, Cedar Grove, Brucetown, Welltown, Rest, and Woodbine¹⁴ throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th.

When the Civil War came to the Shenandoah Valley farmers in Frederick County, who were less dependent on enslaved persons for labor, was less impacted by the war than other parts of the south. The county's agricultural output rebounded relatively quickly. By 1880 agricultural productivity in Frederick County was at pre-war level. Corn and wheat production in the county surpassed antebellum levels by 1890.¹⁵ That year thirty-seven flour mills were located throughout the county.¹⁶ Farmers grew oats, wheat and rye, striving toward a market economy in

¹¹ James V. Hutton, Jr. *In and Around the Loop (Northern Frederick County, Virginia)*, (Athens, Georgia, Iberian Publishing Company, 1998), pp. 96-99.

¹² Ibid, p. 96.

¹³ Ibid, p. 99.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 2.

¹⁵ Maral S. Kalbian, *Frederick County Virginia: History Through Architecture*, p. 80-81.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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order to sell surpluses to the wider region.¹⁷ Improved technologies and mechanization, such as Oliver Evan's "automatic flour mill" housed in the Green Spring Mill, increased production as well. Commercial community stores, like the one in the Green Spring Mill, were often the only ones for miles around.

In the first half of the 20th century trends in Frederick county's agricultural production shifted from wheat to apples, though corn and barley were produced. Apples became more and more important in Frederick county's agriculture as the century progressed. Spurred by industrial advancements and automobile use, mills like the Green Spring Mill carried all varieties of food and housewares. The Green Spring Mill still catered to farmers for their feed, milling and delivering corn and wheat, but also began serving breakfast and lunch to eat in or carry out. Between 1940 and the mid-1950s the mill and the adjacent thirty-acre farm was owned and operated by C.B. Dawson. Grain, feed, corn meal, and buckwheat flour were milled there, sold in the store on site, delivered to neighborhood farm families, and sold to other stores in the area.¹⁸ The on-site "Green Spring Store" was the first local store to sell bottled milk; they also stocked cream, butter, and ice. Lacking local telephone services, the Dawsons received mail-orders for delivery. The Dawsons also owned the first television in the community, a 12-inch Philco. "People would flock in the store to watch television," Mildred told a reporter for *The Winchester Star* in 1993. "The parking lot would get so full that people would have to park across the road." The milling operation was halted in the 1950 when the federal regulations required that stainless steel parts be used in the grinding process. C.B. Dawson left the mill and farm to his wife, Mary and his son and his wife, William and Mildred, when he died in 1974. William, "Willie," and Mildred continued to operate the store stocking, "everything from needles and thread to hardware and groceries."¹⁹ The Dawson family ran the Green Spring Store until the late 1960s, after which it was leased to various people until it closed in 2010.

Criterion A: Industry

Oliver Evans, born 1755 in Philadelphia, is remembered for two major inventions that fueled the first American industrial revolution: the high-pressure steam engine and the automatic flour mill. Industrial improvements over manual labor in milling operations culminated around the time of the American Revolution. For the first time it became possible for just a few workers to process thousands of bushels of grain into flour annually.

Up until the end of the 18th century, grain-milling operations were labor intensive, prone to contamination, and usually carried out in individuals' homes.²⁰ When Evans and two of his brothers built a grist mill on property they had purchased from their father, Oliver began to experiment with ways of automating the process. Two problems existed: that of carrying grain to

¹⁷ Maral S. Kalbian, *Frederick County Virginia: History Through Architecture*, p. 80-81.

¹⁸ McCarty, Linda, "The Green Spring Dawsons; Farming the neighborly way," in *The Winchester Star*, Wednesday, July 28, 1993.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Arthur G. Peterson, "Flour and Grist Milling in Virginia: A Brief History," in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, April, 1935, Vol. 43. No. 2, p. 98.

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the top floors of the mill so that gravity could assist in the grinding process, and the other problem of spreading, cooling, drying, and separating newly-ground grains. His solution became known as the “automatic flour mill.”²¹ The Green Spring Mill houses an intact Oliver Evans’ elevator system as well as flour dressers, bins, wheels, gears, stones, and governors essential in the mill’s operation since its inception.

George Washington saw Oliver Evans’ innovations in Brandywine Village and built his own gristmill at Mount Vernon in 1791. Evans’ innovations in automated milling operations did not spread west of the Blue Ridge until early in the 19th century.²² More of a vision than an invention, Evans combined the use of a water-driven “bucket elevator,” a mechanism in use since Roman times, with what he called a “hopper boy,” a rotating rake which swept and raked ground grains delivering cooled, fine meal, into a shoot where the product could be bagged for sale and distribution. The use of these two relatively simple machines in concert with the grinding mill stones supported by an independent Hurst frame placed in synchrony between the levels of a four-story building, all driven by water, constituted one of the first ever industrial mechanisms viewed as a continuous integrated whole rather than its individual parts, i.e. a fully automated system with one product in mind. The only labor required: a few people to start, stop, or adjust the system. It took Oliver Evans nearly a decade to perfect his integrated grain milling process and in 1790 Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson granted Evans the third US patent issued under the new federal patent law.

The Green Spring Mill’s Hurst frame is integral to the building’s original design. Ingeniously situated and installed, the Hurst frame supports the massive mill stones on the floor above, converting the grindstones vibrations from horizontal to vertical, thereby relieving the building’s foundation of that burden.

The mill’s gambrel roof line mirrors other mills built in the Shenandoah Valley, specifically the Burwell-Morgan Mill in Clarke County. This top floor is where the “hopper-boy” was located, all of the parts of which are still on site along with bucket elevators, bolters, storage bins, rolling screens, and flour sacks. The building’s gambrel roof added an additional ½ story for improved headroom and workspace.²³ The roof line also creates the appearance of reduced height and massing, possibly a traditional architectural heritage design brought from Europe.²⁴

Criterion C: Architecture

Green Spring Mill is also significant for its Architecture as an intact example of an early 19th century grist mill in Frederick County. The mill still exhibits a distinctive type of architecture

²¹ Ferguson, Eugene S., *Oliver Evans, Inventive Genius of the American Industrial Revolution*, Wilmington, DE: Eleutherian Mills-Hgley Foundation, 1980, Introduction.

²² Peterson, “Flour and Grist Milling in Virginia,” p. 104.

²³ Personal correspondence with Dennis J. Progue, author of *George Washington’s Gristmill at Mount Vernon* (Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, Mount Vernon, Virginia, 2015. Mr. Progue toured Green Spring Mill in the fall of 2019.

²⁴ Personal correspondence with Ken Livingston, architect, Main Street Architecture, P.C., Berryville, VA.

Green Spring Mill

Name of Property

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and method of construction for its time and conveys its function and continued operation as a mill. It is an example of a utilitarian building form that was once commonplace and is now quickly disappearing in our rural landscape. In Frederick County there are 18 previously surveyed mills, with only 8 recorded as constructed prior to 1850. Many of the mills are now listed as sites, with some only retaining their foundations. Some of the earliest mills still extant in the county, in addition to the mill at Green Spring, include Klines Mill (DHR #034-0160), constructed ca. 1794, Keckley's Mill (DHR #034-0030), constructed ca. 1746, Springdale Mill (DHR #034-0128, NRHP Listed), constructed ca. 1788 and the Glass-Rinder-Cooper Mill (DHR #034-1090, NRHP Listed), constructed ca. 1812. Two additional extant early 19th century grist mills include the Samuel Glass Mill (DHR #034-1105, NRHP listed), which has been heavily altered and used as a residence and Eddy's Mill (DHR #034-0108, NRHP listed), which burned during the Civil War and was reconstructed in 1867. Klines Mill, located in central Frederick County, is one of the earliest still extant mills and a significant representation of the milling industry of the late 18th and early 19th century, with intact milling machinery designed by Oliver Evans. Klines mill sits on a fieldstone foundation, with a first story of irregular coursed fieldstone and second story constructed of hewn logs chinked with fieldstone.

Another mill, akin to Green Spring is the Springdale Mill, constructed in 1788 of coursed rubble limestone with wood and frame gables. Also similar to Green Spring is the Glass-Rinder-Cooper Mill, also located in central Frederick County. Constructed in 1812, it is later, but like Green Spring it is constructed of native limestone and it still contains most of its interior millworks, including a husk frame, wooden gears and both pairs of millstones, however, its external waterwheel has been removed.

Green Spring Mill is a rare intact stone and frame grist mill in Frederick County, with much of its milling machinery intact and is a good example of gristmill construction that was implemented during the early 19th century that evolved throughout the late 19th century and into the early 20th century. The multi-story building was purposefully designed to house specified milling equipment and remains easily recognizable as an early mill despite the addition of the front frame section.

Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Dennis J. Pogue and Esther C. White, *George Washington's Gristmill at Mount Vernon*, The David Bruce Smith Book Series (Mount Vernon, Virginia. Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, 2005).

James V. Hutton, Jr. *In and Around the Loop (Northern Frederick County, Virginia)*, (Athens, Georgia, Iberian Publishing Company, 1998).

Eugene S. Ferguson, *Oliver Evans, Inventive Genius of the American Industrial Revolution*, Wilmington, DE: Eleutherian Mills-Hgley Foundation, 1980.

Oliver Evans, *The Young Mill-Wright & Miller's Guide*, Philadelphia, 1795.

Arthur G. Peterson, "Flour and Grist Milling in Virginia: A Brief History," in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, April, 1935, Vol. 43. No. 2, pp.97-108.

Old Stone Church at Green Spring, Frederick County, Virginia: This Property is a Virginia and National Historic Landmark, privately published by Old Stone Church Memorial Association, 2015.

Kerns, Wilmer L. Ph.D., *Frederick County, Virginia: Settlement and Some First Families of Back Creek Valley 1730-1830* (Baltimore, MD, Gateway Press, Inc., 1995).

Maral S. Kalbian, *Frederick County Virginia: History Through Architecture* (Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Rural Landmarks Publishing Committee, 1999).

McCarty, Linda, "The Green Spring Dawsons; Farming the neighborly way," in *The Winchester Star*, Wednesday, July 28, 1993.

Quarles, Garland R., *Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia* (Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1990).

Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA
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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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond;
Handley Library, Winchester, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR ID 034-0151

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22.8

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.301910	Longitude: -78.163040
2. Latitude: 39.302370	Longitude: -78.162530
3. Latitude: 39.299160	Longitude: -78.160140
4. Latitude: 39.298300	Longitude: -78.160860

Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The property on which the Green Spring Mill sits is bound to the north by Green Spring Rd. The southern boundary is contiguous with Mill owners' property. At the eastern boundary, the property comes to a point at the driveway to 475 Green Spring Rd. Part of western boundary is contiguous with the mill owners' property and lot #22 on Frederick County VA tax map at 681 Green Spring Rd.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries align with tax parcel 22 A 46 on the Frederick County VA Tax map (<https://fredcogis.fcva.us/FrederickCountyGIS/>) and encompass extant historic resources associated with the mill.

Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Martha Wolfe
organization: _____
street & number: 475 Green Spring Road
city or town: Winchester state: VA zip code: 22603
e-mail mawrites@gmail.com
telephone: 540-667-9321
date: March 8, 2024

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Spring Mill

City or Vicinity: Winchester

County: Frederick

State: Virginia

Photographer: Martha Wolfe

Green Spring Mill

Name of Property

Frederick County, VA

County and State

Date Photographed: June 1, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_001

View: Green Spring Mill, front, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 2 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_002

View: Green Spring Mill, front and east side, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo 3 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_003

View: Green Spring Mill, front and west side, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 4 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_004

View: Green Spring Mill, rear, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 5 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_005

View: Green Spring Mill, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo 6 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_006

View: Contributing structure, Mill pond, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo 7 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_007

View: Contributing structure, Miller's house, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 8 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_008

View: Contributing structure, Miller's house, east elevation, camera facing west

Photo 9 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_009

View: Contributing structure, Miller's house, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo 10 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_010

View: Contributing structure, Miller's house, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 11 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_011

View: Contributing structure, dam, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

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Photo 12 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_012

View: Contributing structure, barn, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo 13 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_013

View: Contributing structure, barn, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo 14 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_014

View: Contributing structure, barn, east elevation, camera facing west

Photo 15 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_015

View: Contributing structure, outbuilding, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo 16 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_016

View: Interior, Overshot wheel and race

Photo 17 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_017

View: Interior, Wallower and pit gears

Photo 18 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_018

View: Interior, Hurst Frame and Wallower below bed stone

Photo 19 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_019

View: Interior, Hurst frame structural members

Photo 20 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_020

View: Interior, Original White Oak east/west support beam

Photo 21 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_021

View: Interior, West runner stone

Photo 22 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_022

View: Interior, West runner stone with crane

Photo 23 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_023

View: Interior, Grain elevator system

Photo 24 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_024

View: Interior, Hopper

Photo 25 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_025

View: Interior, Bolter

Green Spring Mill

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Photo 26 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_026

View: Interior, Grain elevator spindle

Photo 27 of 27: VA_FrederickCounty_GreenSpringMill_027

View: Interior, Dust collection system

Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

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Maps:

1. Google Earth Location Map:

Green Spring Mill, Frederick County, Virginia

617 Green Spring Rd., Winchester, VA 22603

Scale: 1"= 200ft.

Perimeter: 2809 feet

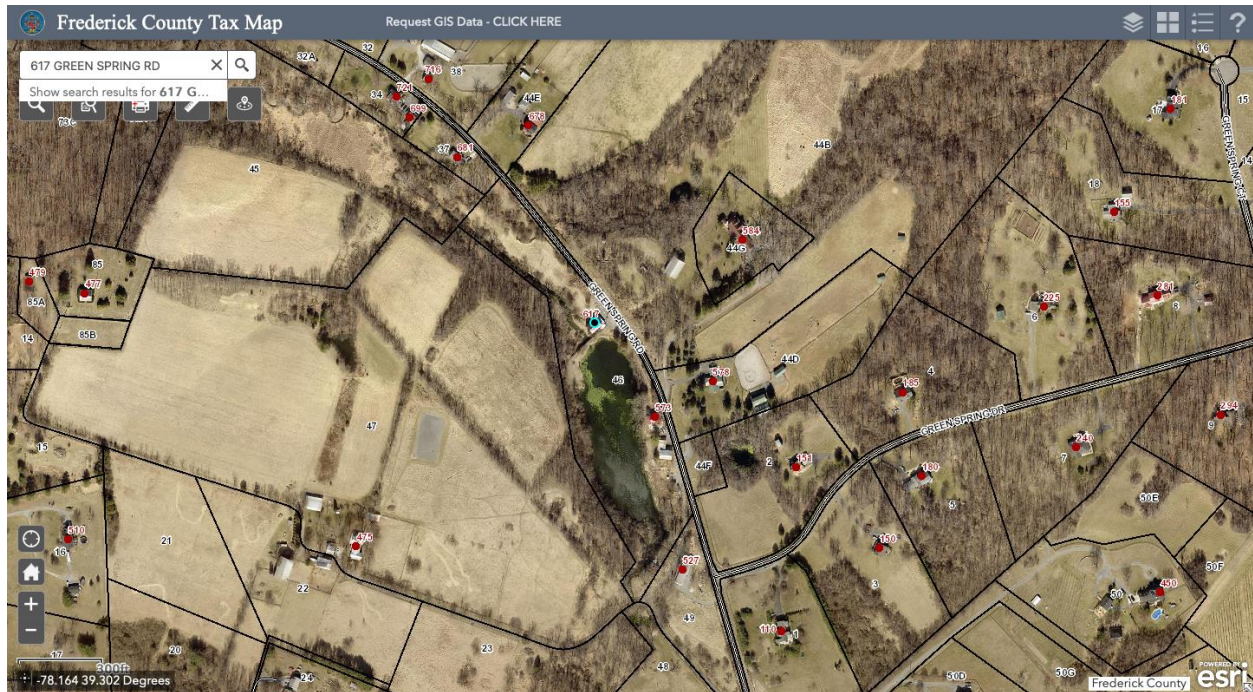
Area: 110,376 square yards



Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA
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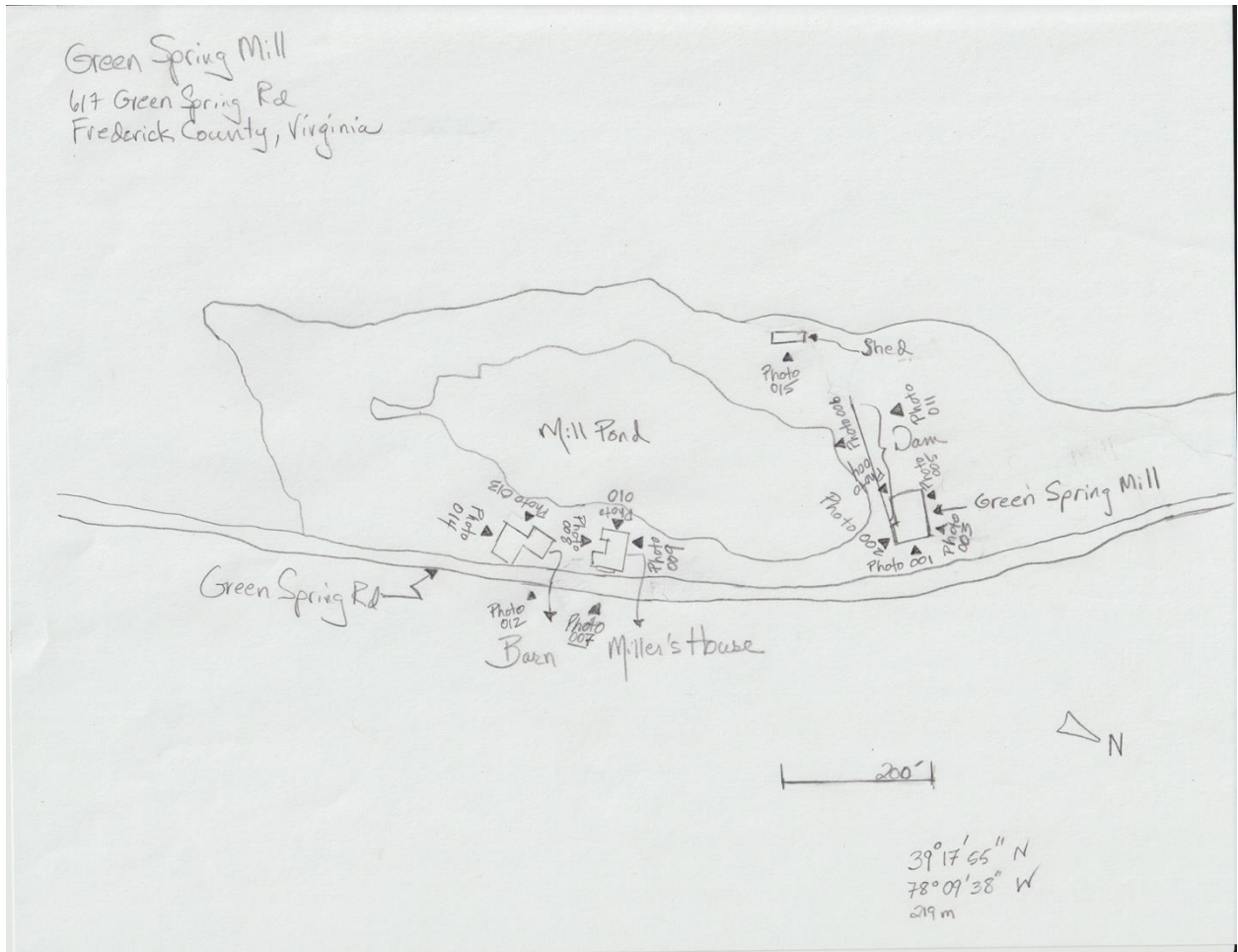
2. Frederick County Virginia 2023 Tax Map Green Spring Mill:
617 Green Spring Rd., Winchester, VA 22603
<https://fredcogis.fcva.us/FrederickCountyGIS/>
Scale: 1"=300ft.



Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA
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3. Sketch Map with Photo Key



Green Spring Mill

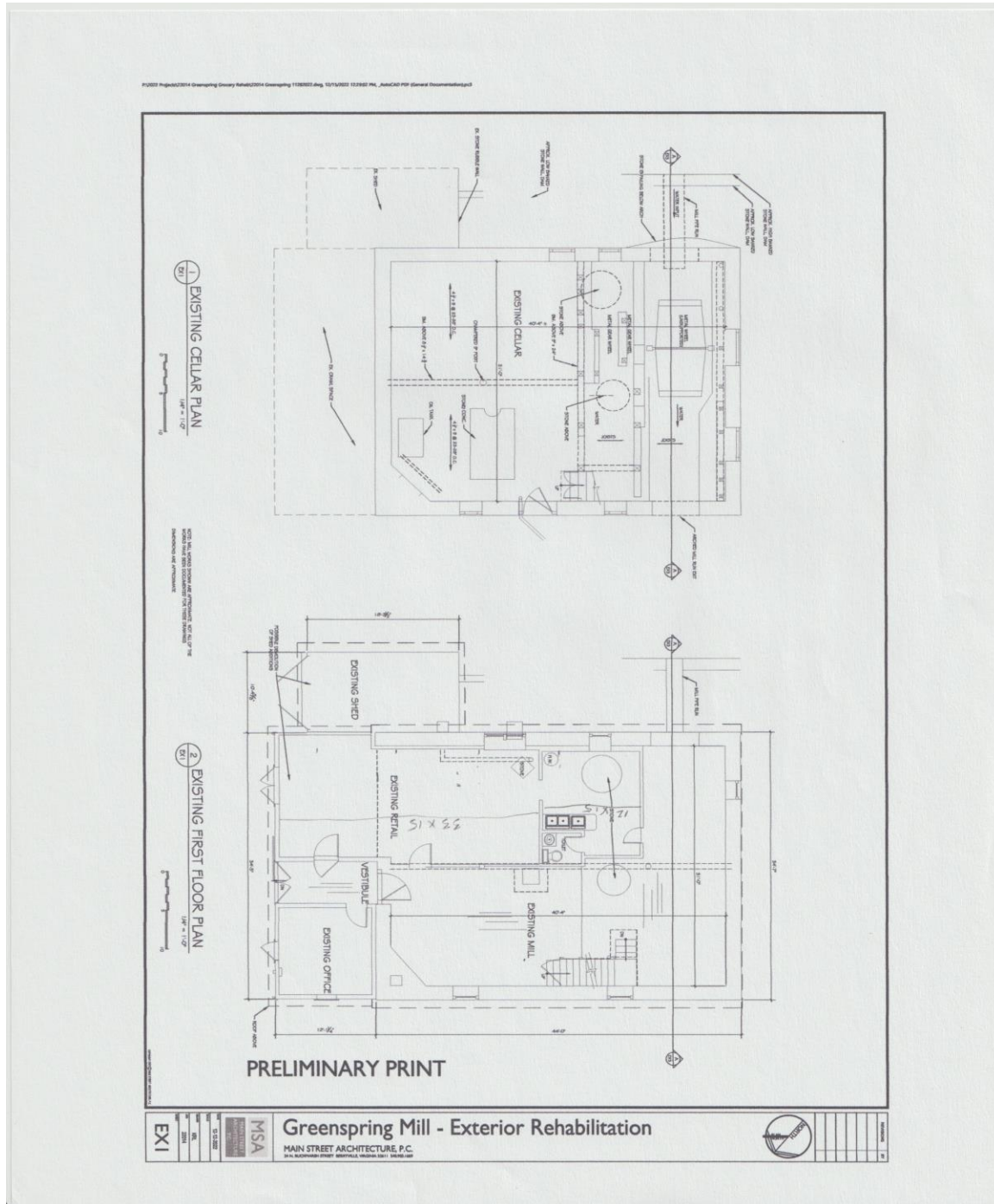
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA

County and State

Addendum 1: Architectural Drawings

Cellar and First Floor



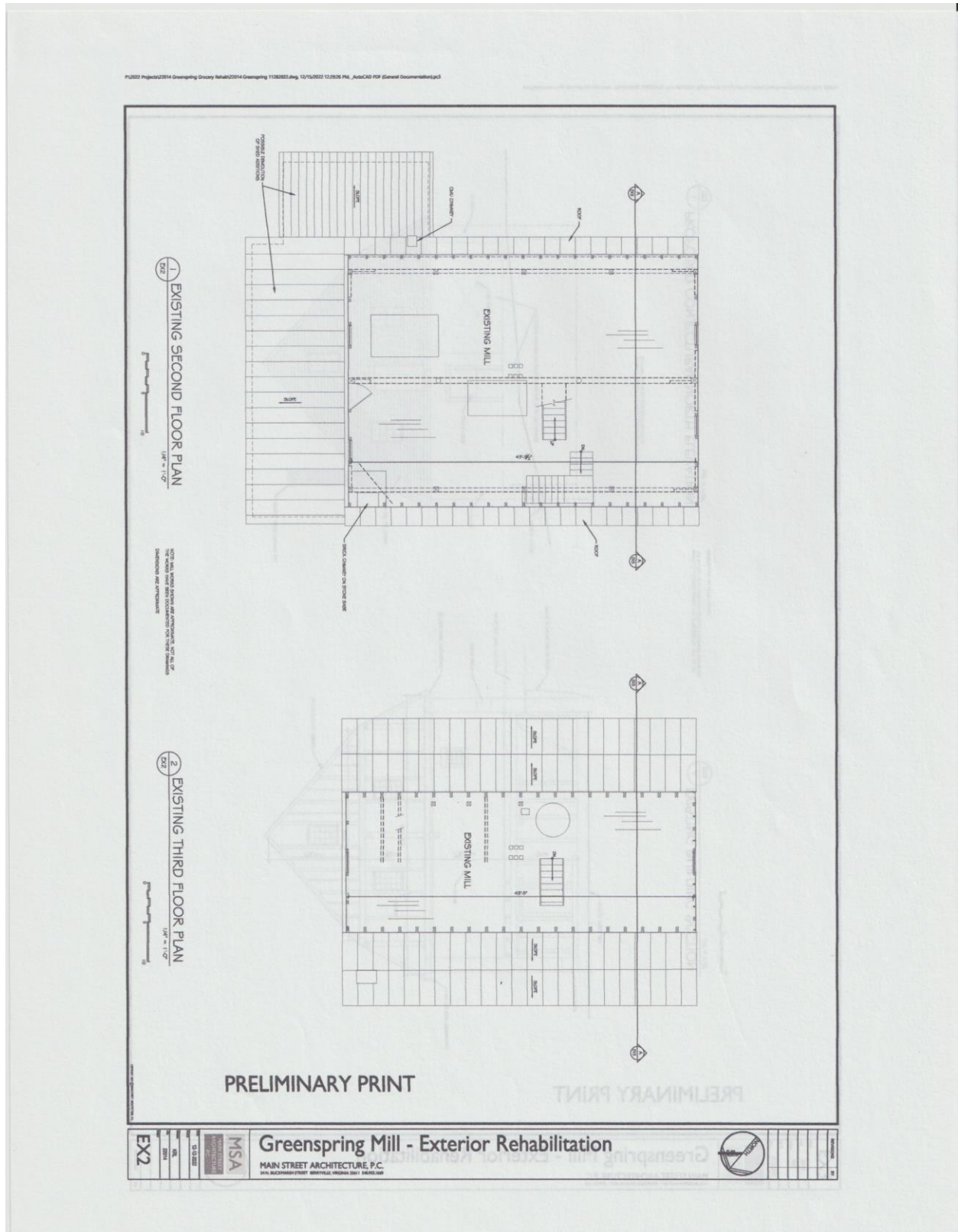
Green Spring Mill

Name of Property

Second and Third Floors

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Green Spring Mill

Name of Property

Frederick County, VA

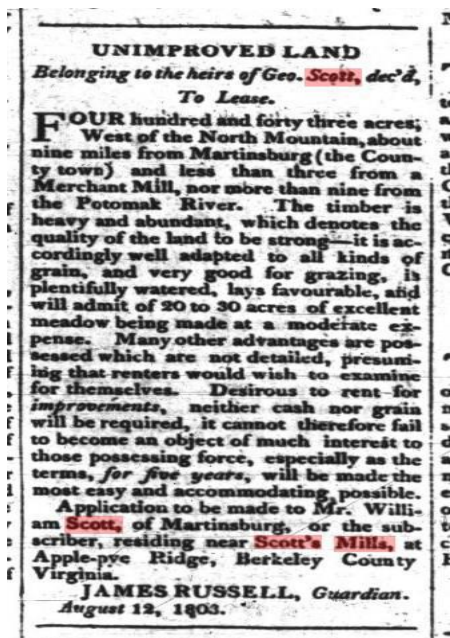
County and State

Addendum 2: Historic Newspaper Reports of Mill Ownership and Operation



Berkeley and Jefferson Intelligencer, 12/23/1803

Russel and Scott advertise for a dry goods store attached to the Mill. This is the only early reference found to a store.



Berkeley and Jefferson Intelligencer, September 9, 1803

Green Spring Mill

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THE subscriber will rent for one or more years, that noted stand for a Tavern in the town of Martinsburg, known by the sign of the *Indian Chief*, & lately occupied by Mrs. Brady. The improvements are a large Dwelling House, fifty feet in front, with three large rooms on the lower story, three rooms up stairs and a large ball room, a Kitchen with a bed room adjoining the same, a stable, smoke-house, and other necessary buildings. It is the best stand in the town of Martinsburg for travelling custom from the north, as the stage road from Philadelphia to the southward and westward, passes by the house.— Possession may be had immediately.... Inquire of Mr. Philip M'Govran, living in Martinsburg, or to the subscriber living at the **Green Spring Mills**, Frederick County.
IGNATIUS O'FERRALL.
Feb. 5, 1808.

Berkeley and Jefferson Intelligencer, February 12, 1808

Ignatius O'Ferrall is living on the Mill property in 1808. His connection to the property is unknown.

Notice.

THE Public is hereby notified not to take an assignment on either of two Bonds executed by me to James Scott, with several securities; each Bond for the payment of two thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars, the first of which will fall due on the 1st day of the 4th mo. next, and the other on the 1st day of the 4th mo. 1815. Two hundred dollars has been paid on the first of said Bonds: —The said James Scott having ing failed, as yet, to clear the **Green Spring Mills** [for the latter payments of which the said Bonds were given] of incumbrance agreeably to the articles of agreement between us relating thereto, and also to the Deed which has been executed to me for the said property, I am determined to make no further payment until the encumbrances alluded to, are duly removed.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Green-Spring Mills, 11th mo. 17.

Winchester Gazette, December 11, 1813

Mentions James Scott's debts and the "Green Spring Mills" (suggesting there may have been more than one)

Green Spring Mill

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NOTICE.
THE subscriber, who has had the occupancy of the mill on **Green Spring** belonging to Linn & Tanquary's heirs, informs his customers that his time will expire on the first of August, and he requests all those who have flour in the mill, as well as those who have flour coming to them in any way, to send for it before the first of July, as after that time he will not be answerable for the inspection **GEORGE RISSLER.**
Green Spring, June 6, 1828. 3tp

Winchester Republican, June 20, 1828

WINCHESTER, JUNE 10, 1828.
FOR RENT
WILL be publicly offered for rent on the premises, on Saturday the 5th of July next; the **Green Spring Mills**, formerly the property of John Wright now in possession of in fee of Wm. Lynn and the heirs of James **Tanquary**, decd. to the highest bidder for one year or a term of years, as may be agreed on by the parties. The mills are in operative repair, and in good credit. A sufficiency of timber land and five or six acres of good meadow are attached to the mills, as well as a good dwelling house, stable and other necessary out buildings. The renting to take place at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known at or before that time.
WILLIAM LYNN.
WALTER TANQUARY
JOHN GRIFFITH, Jun
JAMES HACKNEY,
Guardians of the heirs of Jas. **Tanquary**
Frederick county, June 13. 1828.

Winchester Republican, June 27, 1828

This ad appeared for several weeks.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of March, (inst.) at the late residence of James Hackney dec'd, at the **Green Spring** mills, all the personal property of said deceased, to wit:
Several head of horses, mares and colts of different descriptions; several fine milch cows and stock cattle; beds and bedding; household and kitchen furniture; 1 eight-day clock; waggons and cart, and farming utensils of every description.
Nine months credit will be given on all sums of and over five dollars—the purchaser executing bond with approved security; for smaller sums the cash will be required.
JOSEPH B. HACKNEY,
Admr with the will annexed of James Hackney decd.
March 7, 1832. 2t
At the same time and place, the FARM on which the deceased resided will be rented to the highest bidder.
PUBLIC SALE.

Winchester Virginian, March 7, 1832

Hackney's belongings were auctioned at the Mill, but he did not own it.

Green Spring Mill

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since lived retired, in the enjoyment of an attractive home and surrounded by friends who are tried and true.

At the age of thirty-three years Mr. Hess wedded Miss Elizabeth C. Staub, who was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, a daughter of Henry L. Staub, who was born and reared in Baden, Germany, and who was a young man when, as the only representative of the immediate family to take such action, through the advice of his uncle he came to the United States and established his residence in Martinsburg, Virginia. Three of his paternal uncles, Henry, Philip and Jacob Staub, preceded him to America. In Martinsburg Henry L. Staub married Eva Margaret Heininger, who likewise was born in Baden, Germany. Mr. Staub was a miller, and for a term of years followed the milling business at Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia). He finally removed to Frederick County, Virginia, where he purchased an extensive farm and mill on Green Spring Run, and there he lived, near Winchester, until the close of his life, when he was seventy-three years of age. Mrs. Eva Margaret (Heininger) Staub died at the age of thirty years and six months, and was survived by four children: Mary M., Elizabeth C., John F. and Louisa Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hess became the parents of seven children: Edward Lee, Frank Tilden, Mary Virginia, Henry Hunter, Margaret Catherine, Carrie Leonora and Nellie Estelle.

Edward Lee, who met his death in an automobile accident November 22, 1914, married Mary Becker, who survives him, as does also one son, James Frederick. Frank Tilden Hess married Bessie McPherson, of Baltimore, Maryland, where they reside, and he is president of the Hess Printing Company of Baltimore. Carrie Leonora is the widow of Carroll G. Henkel, born near Spokane, Washington

Callahan, James Morton. History of West Virginia, Old and New. United States: American Historical Society, 1923. A brief history of Staub and his connection to Green Spring Mill.

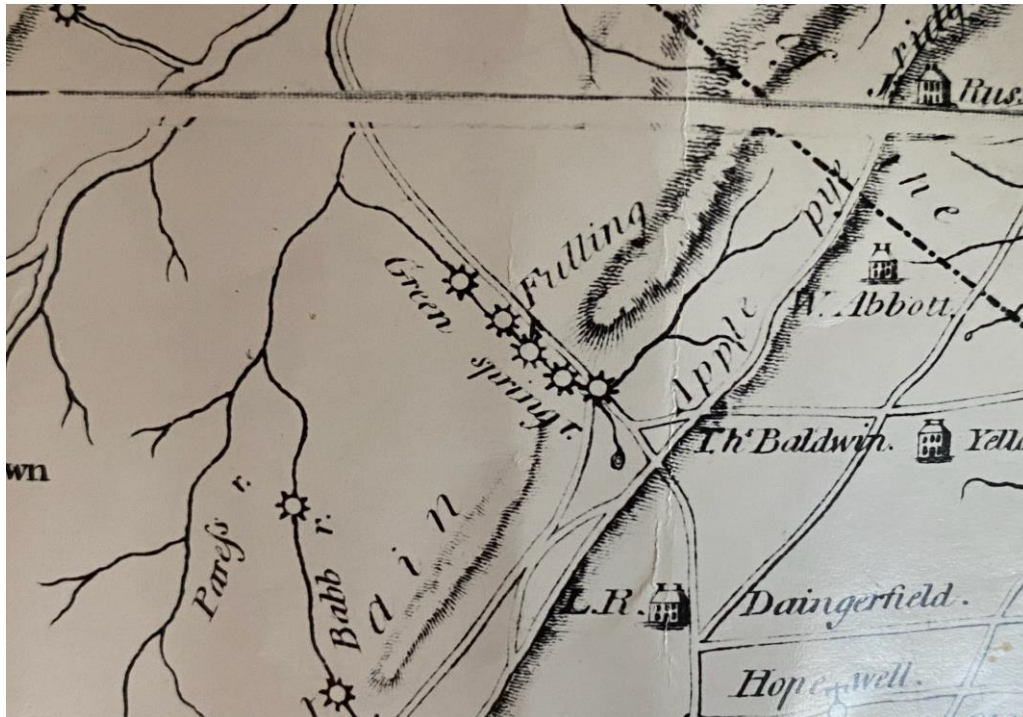
Stations Listed	Stations Listed
<p>HARRISONBURG, Nov. 15—Key personnel of the Law Enforcement Division, Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries met with rangers and staff of the George Washington National Forest last week. This is an annual gathering prior to hunting season. Problems associated with game law enforcement are discussed. Checking station lists are prepared and game tags issued.</p> <p>Webb Midyette, supervising warden, presided at the meeting. He opened the session with a discus-</p>	<p>ham Hiner Store, Mountain Grove; and William J. Curry, Bubbling Springs.</p> <p>Frederick County—G. L. Knicely Service Station, Star Tannery; E. E. Davies, Service Station, Hayfield; Earl Haines General Store, Gainesboro; M. M. Adams Service Station, Winchester; C. B. Dawson, Green Spring Mill; Grimes; Albert Lacy Store, Mt. Williams; Elsworth Dodson Store, Mountain Falls; William C. Forney Service Station, Gore; H. C. Braithwaite Service Station, Cross Junction; F. W. Welch Service Station, Stephens City; Fred Whitacre Store, Whitacre; E. S. Orndorff Store, Star</p>

The Daily News Leader, November 16, 1951. Lists the Green Spring Mill as a “hunting check station.”

Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

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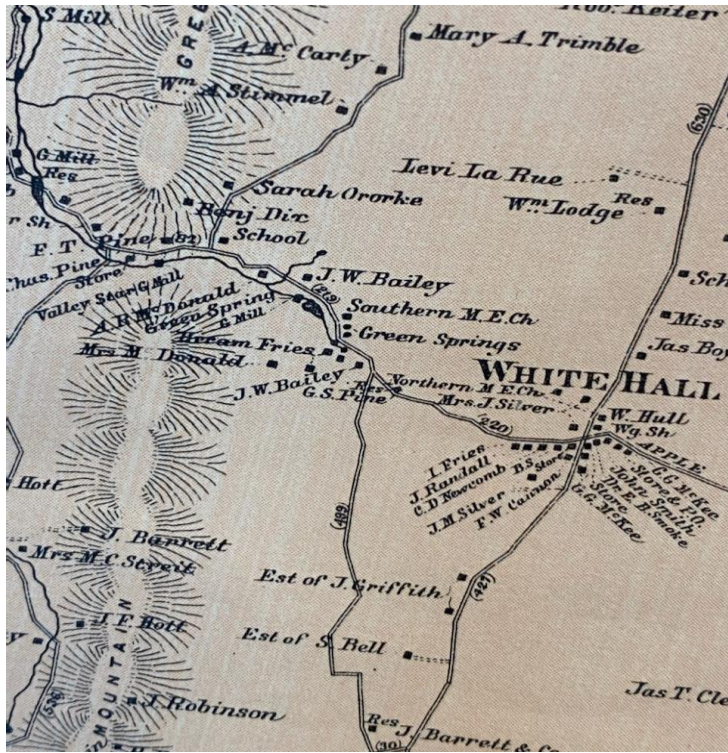
Addendum 2: Historic Maps



The mill appears on the 1809 Charles Verle Map of Frederick County.
From "Frederick, Berkeley, & Jefferson Counties in the State of Virginia," Charles Verle, 1809

Green Spring Mill
Name of Property

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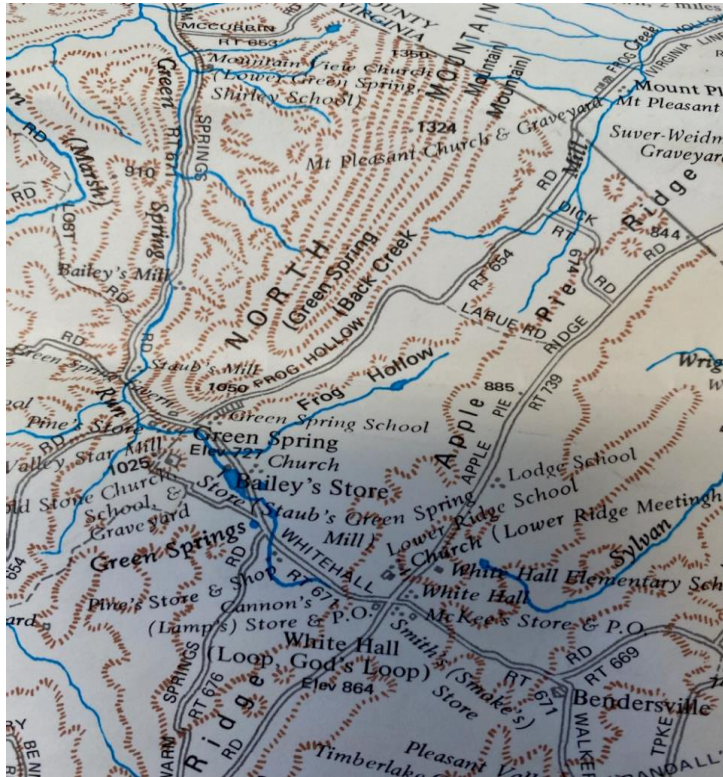
Mill appears on map of Frederick County, from D. J. Lake & Co. Atlas, 1885.

Green Spring Mill

Name of Property

Frederick County, VA

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Mill and store appear on “Historic map of Frederick County and Winchester, surveyed and drawn by Eugene M. Scheel, 1974”

Green Spring Mill

Name of Property

Addendum 3: Historic photos

Frederick County, VA

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Mill: Historic photo date unknown



Green Spring Mill

Name of Property

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

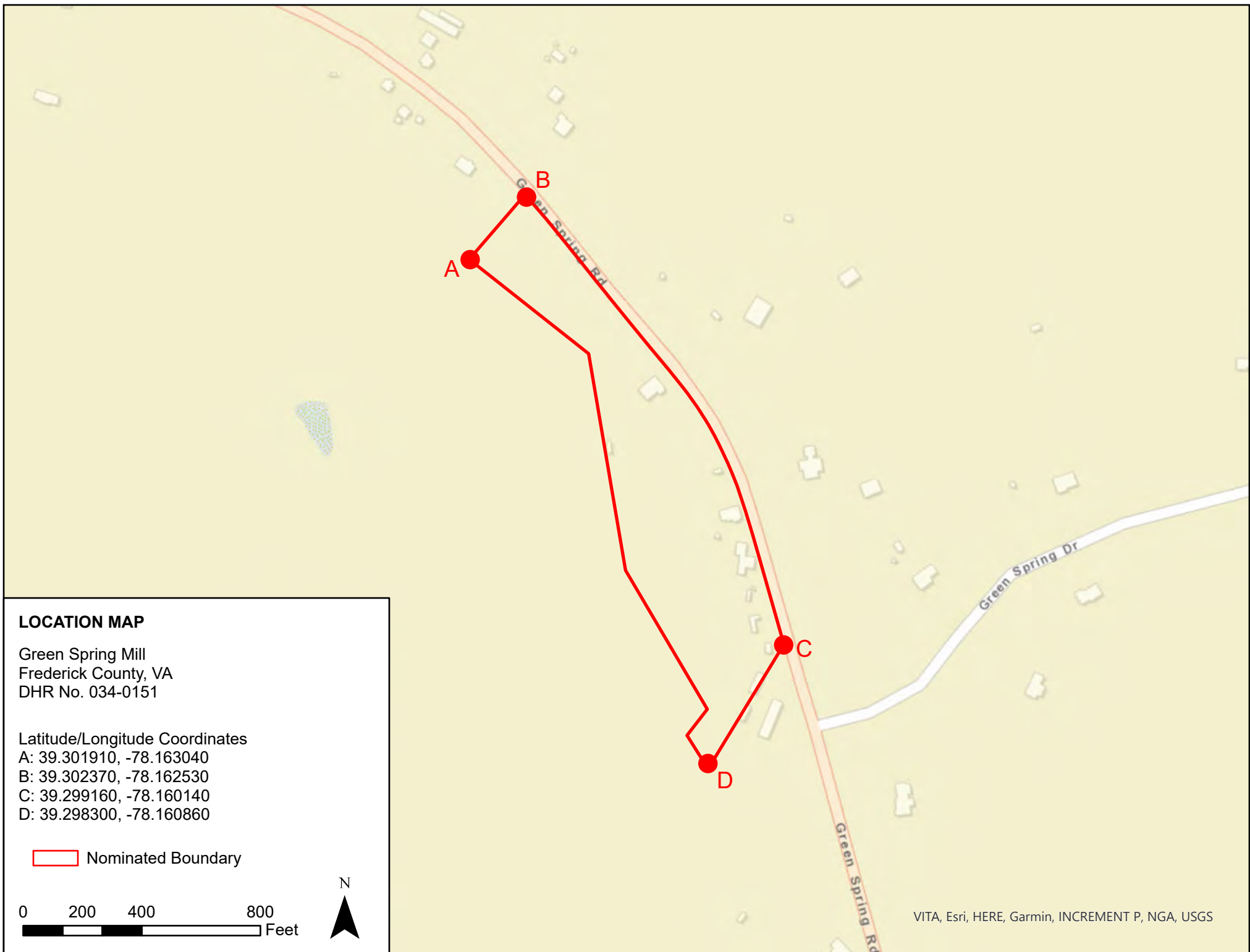
Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.








PARCEL MAP

Green Spring Mill
Frederick County, VA
DHR No. 034-0151

Tax Parcel ID: 22 A 46

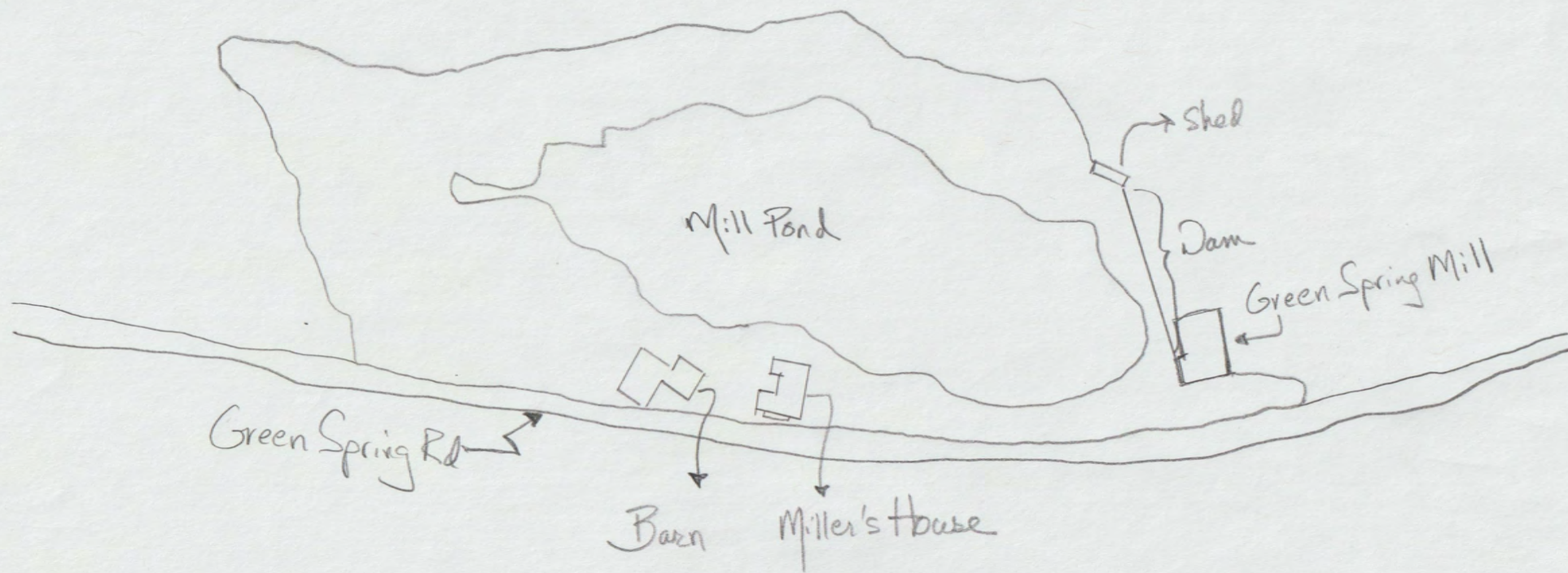
 Nominated Boundary

0 200 400 800
Feet

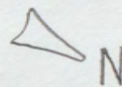


Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN), VITA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NOAA, USGS

Green Spring Mill
617 Green Spring Rd
Frederick County, Virginia

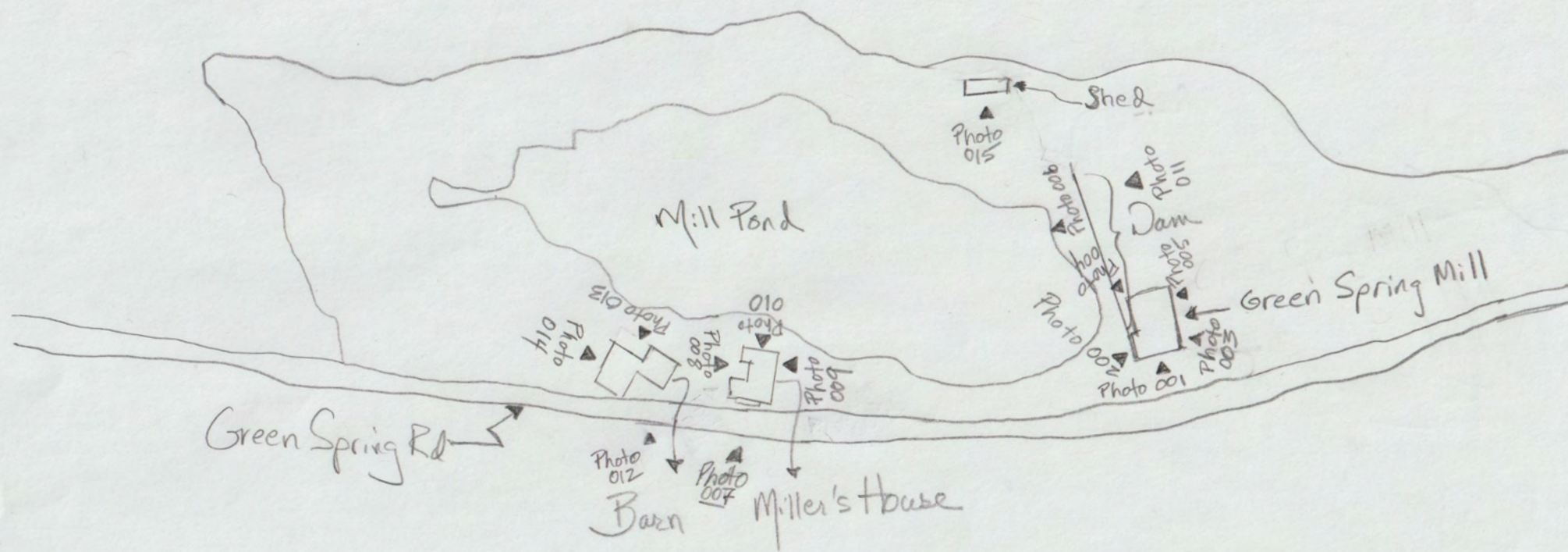


200'



39°17'55" N
78°09'38" W
219 m

Green Spring Mill
617 Green Spring Rd
Frederick County, Virginia



200'

39° 17' 55" N
78° 09' 38" W
219 m