



1059

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Yellow Spring Mill
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number WV Route 259 at Cacapon River Road not for publication
city or town Yellow Spring vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Susan M. Pierce DSHPO 10/27/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the
National Register.
 removed from the National
Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 12-16-14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: Mill

Current Functions

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

OTHER: No Style

Materials

foundation STONE; CONCRETE BLOCK

walls WOOD

roof METAL

other WOOD

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1896-1964

Significant Dates

c.1896

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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 _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

State Historic Preservation Office

Record # HM-0278; HM-0277

Yellow Spring Mill
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3.11 acres

UTM References

1	<u>17S</u> Zone	<u>715073</u> Easting	<u>4339972</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Scaffidi, Historian
organization Mills Group date July 25, 2014
street & number 63 Wharf Street, Suite 300 telephone 304-296-1010
city or town Morgantown state WV zip code 26501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**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.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Guy Davis
street & number HC 64
city or town Yellow Spring WV 26865

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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LOCATION and SETTING

The Yellow Spring Mill is located on the west side of Route 259 (Carper's Pike) at the junction of Cacapon River Road (WV 14) in the unincorporated community of Yellow Spring in Hampshire County, approximately 5 miles north of the Hardy County line. The Cacapon River is located east of the site with tributaries running north and south of the resource.

Situated on a gently sloped plain, the mill has a filled-in mill run which terminates in a small pond south of the mill. Two larger ponds are situated to the north of the mill. A miller's cottage is located west of the mill and a storage building is located to the north of the mill. The National Register boundary for the Yellow Spring Mill includes the historic frame mill, silo, frame cottage, and industrial storage building as illustrated on the accompanying map (Figure 1). The mill ponds and race remnant are included as significant elements of the property's setting.

Yellow Spring Mill

c.1896

contributing building

The Yellow Spring Mill is a three-story rectangular frame building with a one story addition on the south elevation (Photo 1). Measuring approximately 38'8" by 42' 8", the building rests on a partial concrete block and cut stone foundation. The low pitched side gable roof is clad in standing seam metal. The roof slightly extends past the building's walls and reveals exposed rafter tails. A heavy timber frame supports the building.

West Elevation

The main façade is located on the west elevation which is accessed by seven wooden steps to a covered porch which is partially situated on square wood posts (Photo 2). The northern half of the porch is enclosed with corrugated metal panels and contains a 2/2 double-hung sash wood window. The porch also has an overhanging roof which extends westward from the building approximately 10 feet. The second story of the mill's façade is relatively unadorned except for the wood clapboards which are segmented into three distinct areas and a 2/2 double hung sash wood window. Irregularities in the wood siding indicate two additional openings in the siding. An undated historic photograph shows each of these three sections of building originally had a 2/2 double hung window. It also appears that a wooden 2x4 may be acting as a tie rod end as it appears bolted where the missing fenestration is located. A bright blue metal grain elevator is also located on the façade. Underneath the first two concrete piers of the porch is a wooden triangular shaped bin which diverts grain to the elevator base.

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North Elevation

The north elevation of the building has a concrete block foundation and the lower half of the building clad in metal panels while the upper portion of the building is clad in wood siding (Photo 3). Two (2/2 double-hung sash wood) windows are located on this elevation at the second and third story. A large metal overshot water wheel is suspended from this elevation. An elevated wooden flume (which is no longer in existence) diverted water to the wheel; a metal pipe is the only remaining feature (Photo 4). The wheel pivots on an axle that is engaged in the concrete block foundation and a concrete pier on the north side of the mill race (Photo 5).

South Elevation

The south elevation of the mill has four stories above the ground and is identical to the north elevation with 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows on the third and fourth floors (Photo 6). A window on the third floor has been covered with wood siding. A simple black and white sign advertises "Yellow Spring Mill, Inc." between the second and third levels of the building.

A raised, one-story shed roof addition connects to the south elevation. This one-room wide addition is supported by a mix of square wood piers, round wood piers and stacked concrete block piers. The building is clad in wood siding and has a large metal sliding barn door to access the interior on the north elevation. This addition has a metal clad shed roof with exposed rafter tails. The south elevation has a double wood door with a single square light accessed by a ramp. The majority of the building is clad in horizontal lapped siding but the southeast quadrant is clad in vertical corrugated metal sheathing. This addition also has 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows. A small, freestanding corbeled brick chimney also is located on this elevation.

East Elevation

The east elevation faces Route 259 and the small mill pond (Photo 7). This elevation shows the cut stone foundation that is banked into the earth and the access door to enter the basement storage area. Two windows on the foundation level are boarded up with plywood and a metal grain chute extends out from the wall. A shed roof awning supported by three metal pipes overhangs the basement and foundation levels. The awning is clad in corrugated metal and has exposed wooden rafter tails. The main level of the building has three, 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows located immediately above the shed roof. The remainder of the building on this elevation is clad in lapped wood siding and a simple sign which reads "Yellow Spring Mill, Inc., Red Rose Animal Feeds" is located in the center of the building.

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Interior

The lowest level of the mill building is enclosed on three sides and is accessible on the west elevation (Photo 8). Inside, the original stone foundation is visible as is the replacement concrete block wall on the east elevation (Photos 9, 10). The building is constructed with heavy timber framing with wooden pegs and metal screws securing the wood pieces. The interior wooden gears remain intact and are connected to aluminum pipes (Photos 11, 12). An electrical generator is also located in the basement. The east elevation of the basement level is closed off from the interior and is only accessible by wooden doorways on the exterior of the building (Photos 13, 14).

The interior of the one story addition is used as storage. The walls are not finished, so the exterior wood sheathing is visible on the wood studs (Photo 15). The easternmost portion of the addition, which appears to have been a storage room, suffers from deterioration (Photo 16).

The main level of the building has two sections; an office and the mill. A long, narrow passageway accesses the office which has unadorned wood walls and a second small room sheathed in metal panels which was most likely used for the storage of chemicals. The mill room has a wide open floor plan accessed from the west via the porch. Three large wood posts support the upper floors. Two large metal machines occupy the center of the room (Photos 17, 18). One machine, painted a bright blue color, is a Salem vertical molasses mixer. The second machine, painted bright red, is similar in size and shape, but is not labeled. On the east side of the open room are two large hoppers that divert grain from the upper stories to the first floor. Eight electrical panels are located on the west interior wall and served to operate the machinery (Photo 19).

A wooden staircase allows access to the upper floors of the building (Photo 20). Six steps rise up to a wooden door and platform, then rotate 90 degrees with six additional steps to the large, open second floor. This level has six wooden posts supporting the floor above and is occupied with two large rectangular wooden cribbed bins, leaving little room to walk (Photos 21, 22). The walls are clad in shiplap wood planks and a single window allows light from the north and south elevations (Photo 23). The floor joists of the third floor are exposed and visible from the second floor (Photo 24). An electrical turbine is also located on this level (Photo 25).

A second steep wooden staircase rises to the third floor (Photo 26). The open space has a pitched roof through which the aluminum sheathing can be seen (Photo 27). The walls and floors are clad in wood planks. Aluminum chutes pierce through the floor and the roof which is supported by square wood posts (Photo 28). A single window allows light to enter both on the north and south elevations. A threshing machine is located immediately adjacent to the staircase on the third floor (Photo 29).

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Silo/chutes **c.1960** **contributing structure**

A system of silos, elevators and chutes are connected to the roof of the mill and extend to a larger silo located southwest of the mill. The corrugated aluminum structure is elevated on metal stilts with a height of approximately 25 feet and a diameter of approximately 6 feet. The lower portion of the silo has a tapered funnel shaped hopper.

Miller's Cottage **c.1910** **contributing building**

A small, one and a half story cottage is also associated with this property (Photo 30). This dwelling has a cross gable plan and is sheathed in German siding. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. The windows consist of single and paired 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl replacement windows. A prominent gable with paired, 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows and a shed roof porch that extends from the façade to the north elevation marks the façade. The stone foundation is obscured in part by lattice woodwork. A small one-story shed roof addition is located on the west elevation. A one-story side gable addition is also located on the south elevation.

Cottage outbuilding **c.1940** **contributing building**

A small outbuilding is located to the northwest of the dwelling (Photo 31). It is a one story frame building clad in wood siding with a corrugated metal side gable roof. The building is windowless and has a wood plank door on the east elevation. A small pond is located west of the dwelling where two discarded millstones deteriorate nearby (Photo 32).

Storage shed **c.1960** **contributing building**

A large storage shed is located to the north of the mill which appears to have been built in two stages (Photo 33, 34). The frame building is banked into the ground and is clad in vertical metal siding with a metal shed roof. The fenestration includes four 2/2 aluminum slider windows. To access the interior of the building, a large sliding barn door is located on the west elevation. The second adjacent shed is similar in construction with a shed roof awning located over a second set of sliding doors on the west elevation. The north elevation shows a concrete block and poured concrete foundation with two open bays. The metal siding is torn away to reveal a wood frame interior. A single wood paneled door is without a stoop. The building has exposed rafter tails on the west elevation.

The interior of the metal shed is utilized for the storing of hay and has a large tank that may be used to store molasses or fuel (Photo 35). The shed is not outfitted with interior treatments.

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STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

The Yellow Spring Mill is eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criterion A: Industry* for the significant role it played in the industrial history of the area. Its processing of grain and corn was an integral part of Yellow Spring's history. The complex is also eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a locally significant grist mill complex which includes the transitional gristmill, miller's cottage, storage building, mill race, and mill ponds. The complex relates to the development of the small, crossroads community of Yellow Spring as the mill served as the nucleus of the agricultural community. The Yellow Spring Mill remains as a physical symbol of the agricultural nature of the community as well as its industrial evolution over time. The period of significance begins in 1896, the year it was constructed, and ends in 1964, the National Register's 50-year cutoff date, as the mill continued to be a significant contributor to the industrial history of the area through 1990 when it ceased operations. These dates reflect a period of growth for the mill and community as well as the span of years in which the complex was constructed.

HISTORY

The community of Yellow Spring was named for a tributary of the Cacapon River which as it bubbled out of the ground, left yellowish sand in its wake. In 1796, Frederick Secrist purchased 400 acres of land along the Cacapon River. Frederick's son Abraham reportedly built the first mill in the area. Although the area contained access to fertile land, timber and fresh water, poor transportation hindered the valley's growth. Fording the Cacapon River was the best means of accessing the small community and that was dependent on the weather and road conditions throughout the early to mid-19th century. Although Yellow Spring was only 10 miles south of the Northwestern Turnpike, the mountain terrain and river hindered easy access to the transportation network. The closest major towns of Winchester, Virginia and Romney, (West) Virginia (county seat) each were located, respectively, between 30 and 40 miles distant, forcing Yellow Spring to develop as a self-sufficient community.

Asa Cline purchased the Secrist mill property in 1882 and continued to operate the existing water powered burrstone mill. In January of 1888, a fire destroyed the flour mill (then belonging to Cline's son-in-law, L.W. Aiken), which was reputed to be the work of an arsonist.¹ The following year (February 1889), Aiken and Cline rebuilt their mill and designed it "on the Hungarian plan" by using rollers to mill flour (see *Roller Mill Technology* below).² The owners began reconstructing the mill by April of that year with the newspaper sharing that, "Aiken and Cline are working away at the Yellow Spring mill. Mason and the Orndorff brothers are helping. Thad Larrick is doing the masonry work well."³ One week later, neighbors helped install the heavy framework of the mill. In July, the newspaper advertised that "workmen are building the large water wheel at Yellow Spring for the new mill."⁴ By November 1889 the newspaper claimed that the

¹ Debbie Boyce, *Capon Folks*, n.p.: 2009, 70.

² Debbie Boyce, *Capon Notes*, n.p.: 2007, 84.

³ *Hampshire Review*, April 18, 1889, as found in Boyce (2009), 71.

⁴ *Hampshire Review*, July 18, 1889, as found in Boyce (2009), 71.

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new mill at Yellow Spring was a success and only five months later, Aiken and Cline added a circular saw to the mill.⁵

As the mill became more popular, a general store developed adjacent to the mill which also served as a post office. Yellow Spring grew in the late 19th century with the addition of a distillery, an ink factory, and an organ factory, although it remained primarily an agrarian economy.⁶ By the 1890s, transportation slowly improved access to the community with a rough road developed between the Hardy County line and Capon Bridge. A bridge was also constructed to ford the Cacapon River, although through 1891, the community oftentimes complained about the poor road conditions, with the newspaper declaring, “Yellow Spring, a little hamlet among the rocks, more accessible by balloon than otherwise, is perennial.”⁷

After five years in operation, fire destroyed the rolling and flour mill on July 10, 1895.⁸ Aiken and Cline sold the mill to D.W. Griffith and Ashby Frank for a sum of \$1,000 in March of 1896.⁹ Although little is known of the mill’s operations during this time, it is likely that Griffith and Frank rebuilt the mill between 1896 and 1899.¹⁰ Frank sold the mill, adjacent house, and six acres to Caudy Davis and his brother Carson for \$1,975 in 1914.¹¹ Caudy moved into the small cottage with his wife Ada and operated the mill as well as a neighboring general store. Caudy bought out his brother’s share ca. 1917 and later installed the 30 foot overshot iron wheel to increase the efficiency of the mill.¹² Historic photos illustrate that the water was pumped from a mill pond west of the mill through an elevated pipe trough to power the wheel. Caudy’s son Charles began operating the mill in 1934 and later purchased it for \$8,500.¹³ It was during Charles’ ownership that the mill was converted from water power to gas in 1940 and then from gas to electric in 1951.¹⁴ As commercial poultry farms became popular in the eastern panhandle, the mill eventually employed up to 10 people to produce 30-40 tons of animal feed daily.¹⁵ With increases in transportation and commercial agriculture, railroads transported grain from the Midwest to Winchester where trucks delivered it to the Yellow Spring Mill to be processed for local use.

Because of Yellow Spring’s location, the mill did initially benefit from the increasingly advanced transportation networks, however, this improvement also eventually contributed to the Yellow Spring Mill’s decline. The railroad and automobiles allowed residents to access goods and supplies from distant locations, negating the dependence on locally processed grains. Americans in general began to desire mass produced, prepackaged flour which could be purchased locally. Yellow Spring Mill continued to provide grain for

⁵ *Hampshire Review*, November, 1889; April 3, 1890, as found in Boyce, (2009), 71.

⁶ Debbie Boyce, Capon Folks, n.p.: 2009, 77.

⁷ *Hampshire Review*, December 10, 1891, as found in Boyce (2009), 73.

⁸ Boyce (2009), 74.

⁹ Hampshire County Deed Book 71, Page 279.

¹⁰ Boyce (2009), 77.

¹¹ Hampshire County Deed Book 83, Page 50.

¹² Boyce (2009), 79.

¹³ Hampshire County Deed Book 127, Page 204.

¹⁴ Boyce (2009), 75. On page 81, Boyce says the mill converted to electric power in 1954.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, 81, 83.

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livestock through 1990, but increased competition from commercial mills and a decrease in livestock farms forced Yellow Spring Mill to cease operations.

Charles Davis' daughter Frances inherited the property and sold .683 acres to Kenneth Seldon for \$35,000 in 1990.¹⁶ The Seldon family deeded the property back to Guy Davis, an heir of the original 20th century owner.¹⁷

Roller Mill Technology

Roller milling machines revolutionized the milling industry by increasing the efficiency and speed with which grain could be milled. Roller mills, also known as the Hungarian System, used a process of gradual reduction in order to granulate the grain, keeping it from overheating and pulverizing.¹⁸ After the first process, the grain traveled through two additional metal rollers to separate the interior from the hull and the germ.¹⁹ The machine reground the endosperm to produce a high quality flour. These two systems, in conjunction with each other, revolutionized the milling industry so much so that by the 1880s, most new mills were designed with this system.

The roller mill needed increased horsepower to successfully grind grain, which could be found through the force of water transferred through water wheels, a water turbine and/or the use of steam. Water wheels and turbines were approximately 80% efficient, however, the location of the mill was dependent upon a strong, steady source of water.²⁰ By the mid-20th century, electric power became a dominant source of energy to power industrial machines.

In addition to increased efficiency, roller mills also transformed the appearance of typical grist mills. Roller mills increased in size vertically to accommodate the new machinery and the process of gradual reduction. Windows provided ventilation against the combustible grain dust as well as illuminated the mill's interior until electricity became accessible.²¹

The Yellow Spring Mill operated with farmers unloading their materials from their trucks into a wooden gravity dump (chute) underneath the porch on the west side of the building. From there, the grain traveled via grain elevator to the third floor where it deposited into the roller mill which would grind the grain into flour or corn into meal. Using chutes, some of the meal would be incorporated into the molasses mixer to create feed for animals. Aside from chutes, hoppers, the threshing machine and a molasses mixer, no

¹⁶ Hampshire County Will Book 37, Page 226; Hampshire County Deed Book 319, Page 538.

¹⁷ Hampshire County Deed Book 510, Page 200.

¹⁸ Easton Mill, HAER, WV-4, 3.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Easton Mill, HAER, WV-4, 4.

²¹ Grain Mills in Indiana 1730-1940, NRHP Multiple Property Listing, 1990, 31.

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additional original machinery remains in place. The mill does not include any roller machines. Remnants of burrstones are located behind the cottage, west of the mill.

Milling industry in Hampshire County

Mills began to be constructed in the early nineteenth century in the eastern part of Hampshire County. A stone mill was constructed in 1800 in Bloomery as well as at the Forks of Capon.²² Prior to 1825, Fox's Hollow possessed a mill (1818) while Abernathy Mill and Parker Mill (near Springfield), and Barnes' Mill on Capon were constructed prior to 1825. Later mills in the North River region included Hammack's Mill, Painter's Mill, Maux Mill (near Rio), the Poston Mill, and the Ginevan Mill (near the mouth of Little Capon).²³ These mills serviced their immediate communities and provided small batches of wheat or meal for residents. In all, Hampshire County had at least 11 mills. However, a 1980 survey indicated that only three mills had survived into the late 20th century: Yellow Spring Mill, French's Mill (Augusta), and the Bloomery Mill, all of which were operating at that time. Although the Yellow Spring Mill no longer provides grinding services for the community, the building remains as an example of a rural roller mill in Hampshire County.

Mill Complex

In addition to its significance in the industrial history of the community, Yellow Spring Mill is significant as a 20th century milling complex constructed over several decades to meet the needs of the operator, as well as the community. The mill itself retains the characteristics of a transitional gristmill including the water wheel and the mill race as well as mid-20th century electric turbines. These differing types of energy illustrate the evolution of the mill as it adapted to new technology in rural Hampshire County. In addition to the mill, constructed first, the property includes mill ponds and traces of a mill race used until 1940 when the property was converted to gas power. The property also includes the miller's cottage constructed c.1910, its outbuilding, and a storage building and silo/chutes. The mill complex is a significant representative of the period beginning with the construction of the mill in the late 19th century through the mid-20th century with the construction of the storage building and silo, both important contributors to the overall function of the complex.

SUMMARY

²² Maxwell and Swisher, 534.

²³ Maxwell and Swisher, 535.

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The Yellow Spring Mill, significant in the industrial and architectural history of Yellow Spring, retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The mill remains in its original location where it impacted the community of Yellow Spring. No modern intrusions were introduced into the Yellow Spring community setting, except for a mid-20th century dwelling situated southwest of the mill. The mill also retains its feeling of a rural, 20th century industrial mill. The paved nature of River Road and Route 259 does not detract from the bucolic setting of the mill. The original design, workmanship, and materials of the mill provide insight into the construction techniques of late-19th and early 20th century industrial mill design. The 20th century changes, such as the introduction of pneumatic elevators and chutes, are important to the property's story as part of its evolution as a significant mill complex. The mill's open floorplan, vertical capacity, and industrial architecture remain. Later alterations including the concrete block in-fill foundation and the enclosure of the windows on the west elevation show the evolution of the mill facility and do not detract from the complex's overall integrity.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundary of the Yellow Spring Mill is shown on the accompanying map. It incorporates Hampshire County tax parcels 02-25-22-2, 02-25-19, as well as portions of 02-25-14.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The recommended National Register boundary follows the current tax parcel 02-25-22-2 as well as portions of land currently and historically associated with the Yellow Spring Mill. The boundary includes the Mill, the mill race, ponds, silo, mill house and adjacent structure that were associated with the Yellow Spring Mill and its architectural and industrial development.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Yellow Spring Mill

Address: Route 259, Carper's Pike at Cacapon River Road

Town: Yellow Springs

County: Hampshire

Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi

Date Photographed: August 21, 2013

Location of Original Digital Files: Mills Group, 63 Wharf Street, Suite 300, Morgantown, WV 26501

Number of Photographs:

- Photo 1: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0001
Yellow Spring Mill, South Elevation, Camera Facing North
- Photo 2: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0002
Façade, West Elevation, Camera Facing East
- Photo 3: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0003
North and West Elevations, Camera Facing Southeast
- Photo 4: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0004
Pipe Remnant To Funnel Water To Mill, Camera Facing West
- Photo 5: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0005
Detail of Mill Wheel, Stone and Concrete Foundation, Camera Facing West
- Photo 6: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0006
South Elevation, Facing North
- Photo 7: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0007
East Elevation, Facing West
- Photo 8: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0008
Basement Level, Facing North.
- Photo 9: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0009
Basement Level, Facing West

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 13

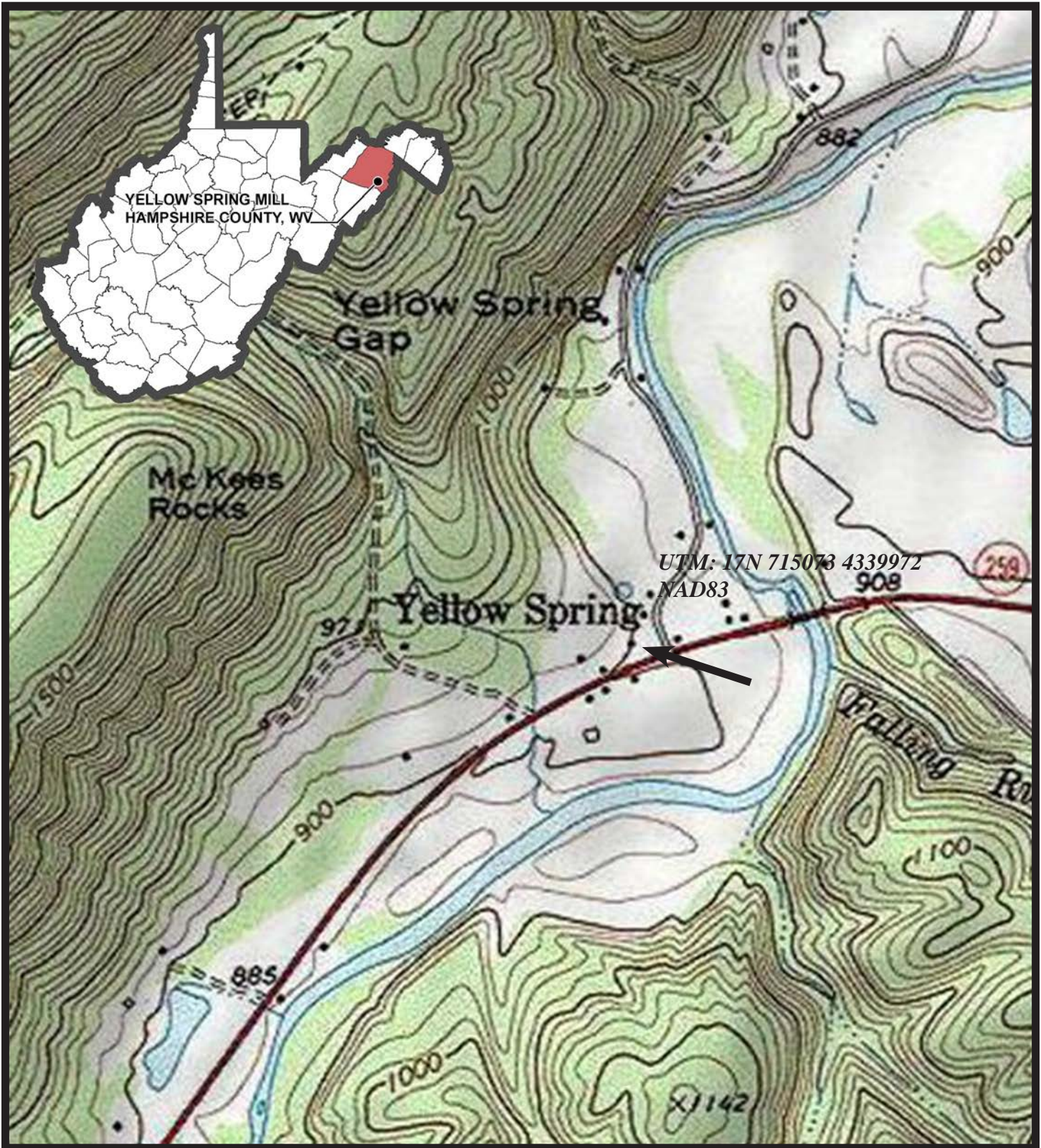
-
- Photo 10: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0010
Basement, Facing North. Note Stairs On Right Leading up to Main Level
- Photo 11: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0011
Basement, Facing North. Note Wheel and Chutes.
- Photo 12: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0012
Basement, Facing North. Note Concrete Block Foundation Behind Wheel
- Photo 13: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0013
Exterior Storage Room, Facing West
- Photo 14: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0014
Exterior Storage Room, Facing West
- Photo 15: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0015
Interior of Shed Addition, Facing West
- Photo 16: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0016
Interior of Shed Addition, Facing Southeast
- Photo 17: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0017
Interior of Main Level of Mill, Facing East
- Photo 18: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0018
Interior of Main Level of Mill, Facing Southeast
- Photo 19: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0019
Electrical Panel on First Floor, Facing West
- Photo 20: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0020
Stairs Leading To Second Level, Facing North
- Photo 21: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0021
Second Floor, Facing East. Note the Metal Hopper to the right in the photo
- Photo 22: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0022
Second Floor, Facing West. Note the Wood Cribbing

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-
- Photo 23: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0023
Interior Framing on Second Level, Facing North
- Photo 24: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0024
Exposed Floor Joists of Third Level
- Photo 25: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0025
Electrical Turbine, Second Floor, Facing West
- Photo 26: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0026
Stairs Leading to Third Level, Facing North
- Photo 27: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0027
Third Level, Facing South
- Photo 28: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0028
Third Level Chutes and Grain Elevator, Facing Southeast
- Photo 29: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0029
Third Level, Threshing Machine, Facing West
- Photo 30: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0030
Miller's Cottage, Facing Northwest
- Photo 31: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0031
Millers Cottage Outbuilding, Facing East
- Photo 32: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0032
Mill Pond, Facing West
- Photo 33: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0033
Miller's Cottage and Storage Building, Facing Southwest
- Photo 34: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0034
Storage Building and Mill, Facing Southeast
- Photo 35: WV_HampshireCounty_YellowSpringMill_0035
Fuel Tank Inside Storage Building, Facing East



Scale 1:1500
 Base Imagry from <http://www.mapwv.gov/>



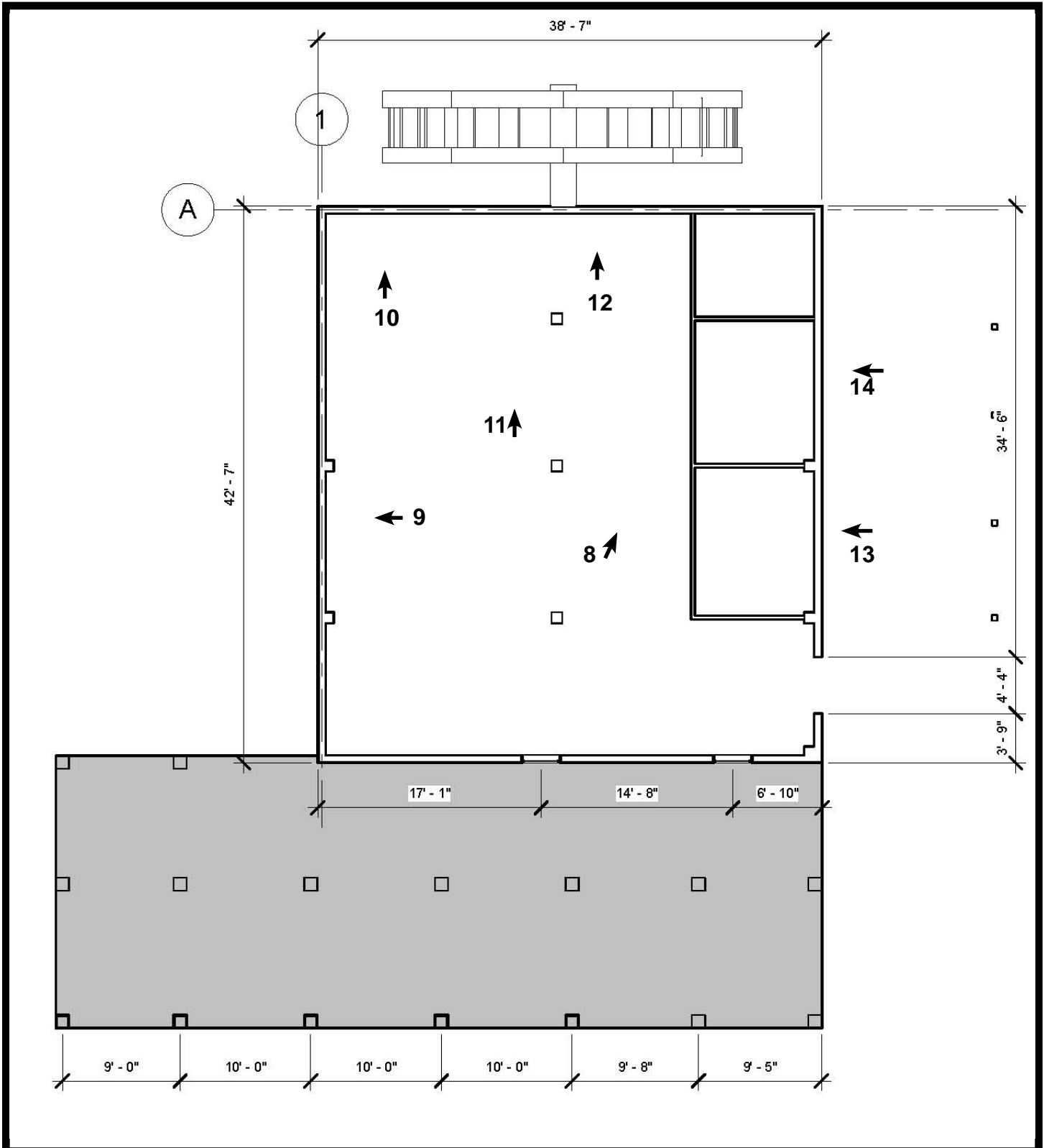
Figure 1
Location Map
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



Scale 1:1500
Base Imagry from <http://www.mapwv.gov/>



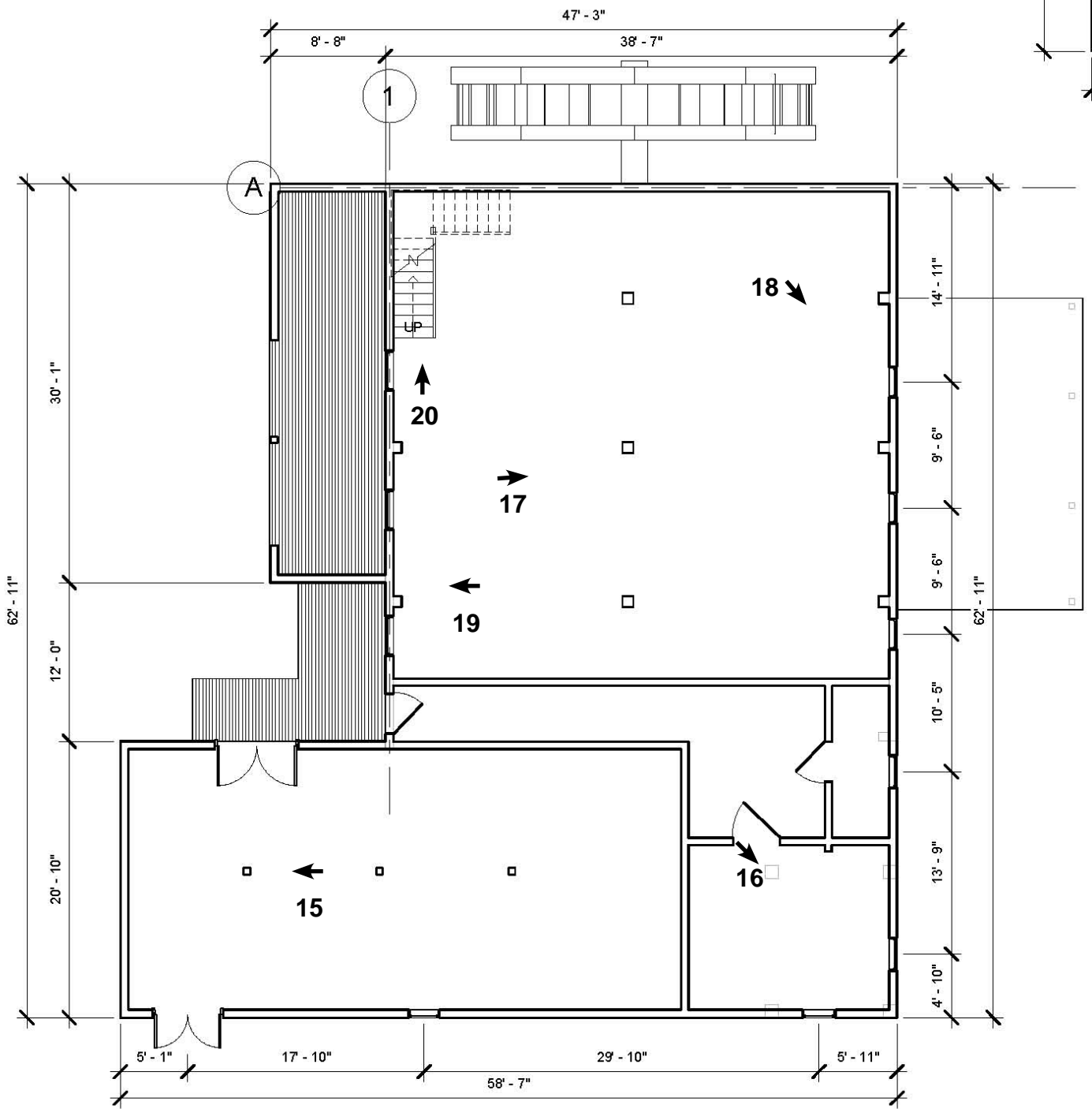
Figure 2
Photo Location Map 1 of 5
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



NTS
Basement Level



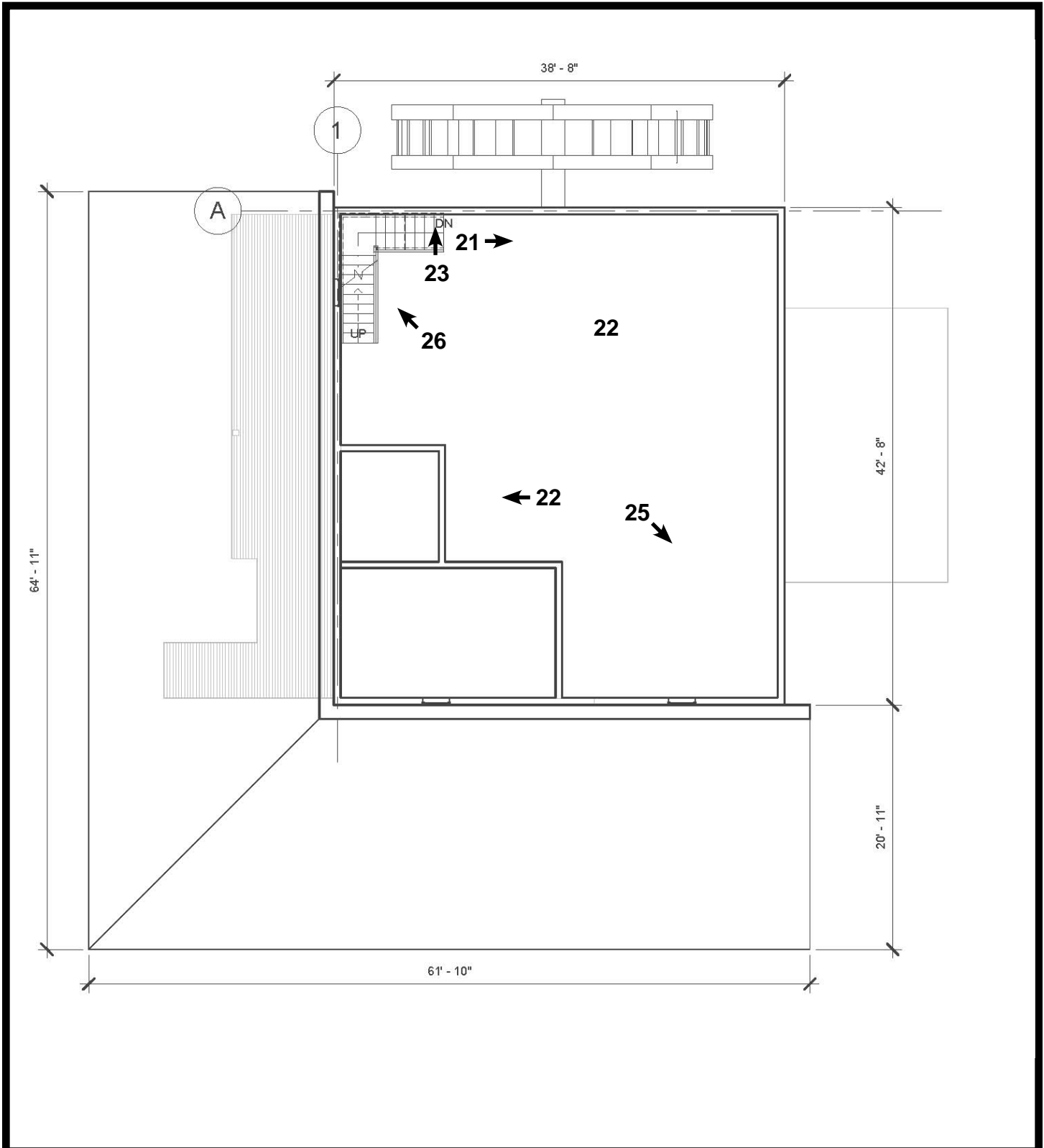
Figure 2
Photo Location Map 2 of 5
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



NTS
First Floor



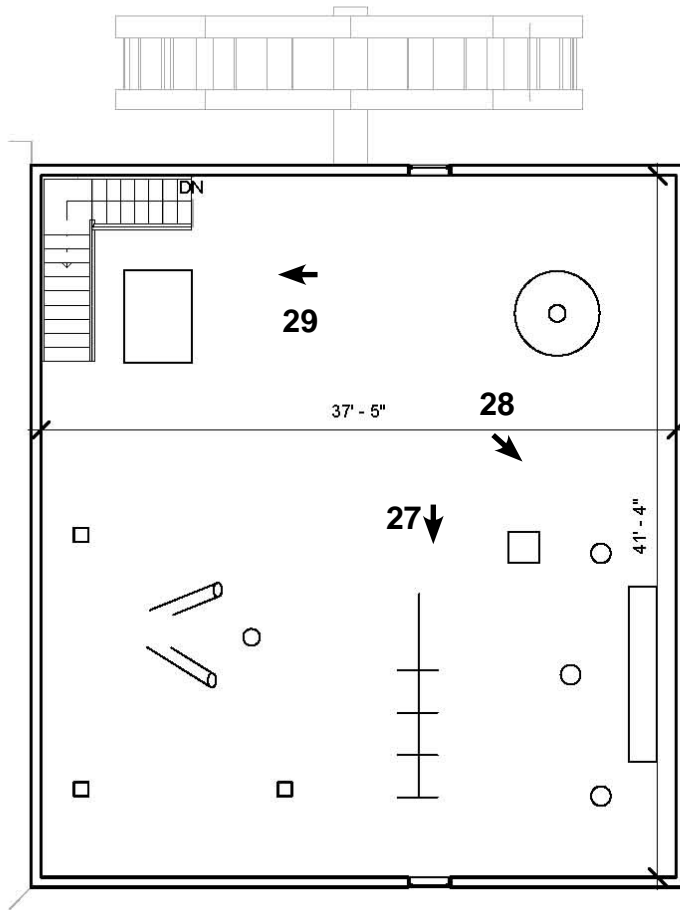
Figure 2
Photo Location Map 3 of 5
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



Scale NTS
Second Floor



Figure 2
Photo Location Map 4 of 5
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



NTS
Third Floor



Figure 2
Photo Location Map 5 of 5
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



Scale 1"=200'
Base Imagry from <http://www.mapwv.gov/>


 NRHP Boundary



Figure 3
NRHP Boundary Map
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia

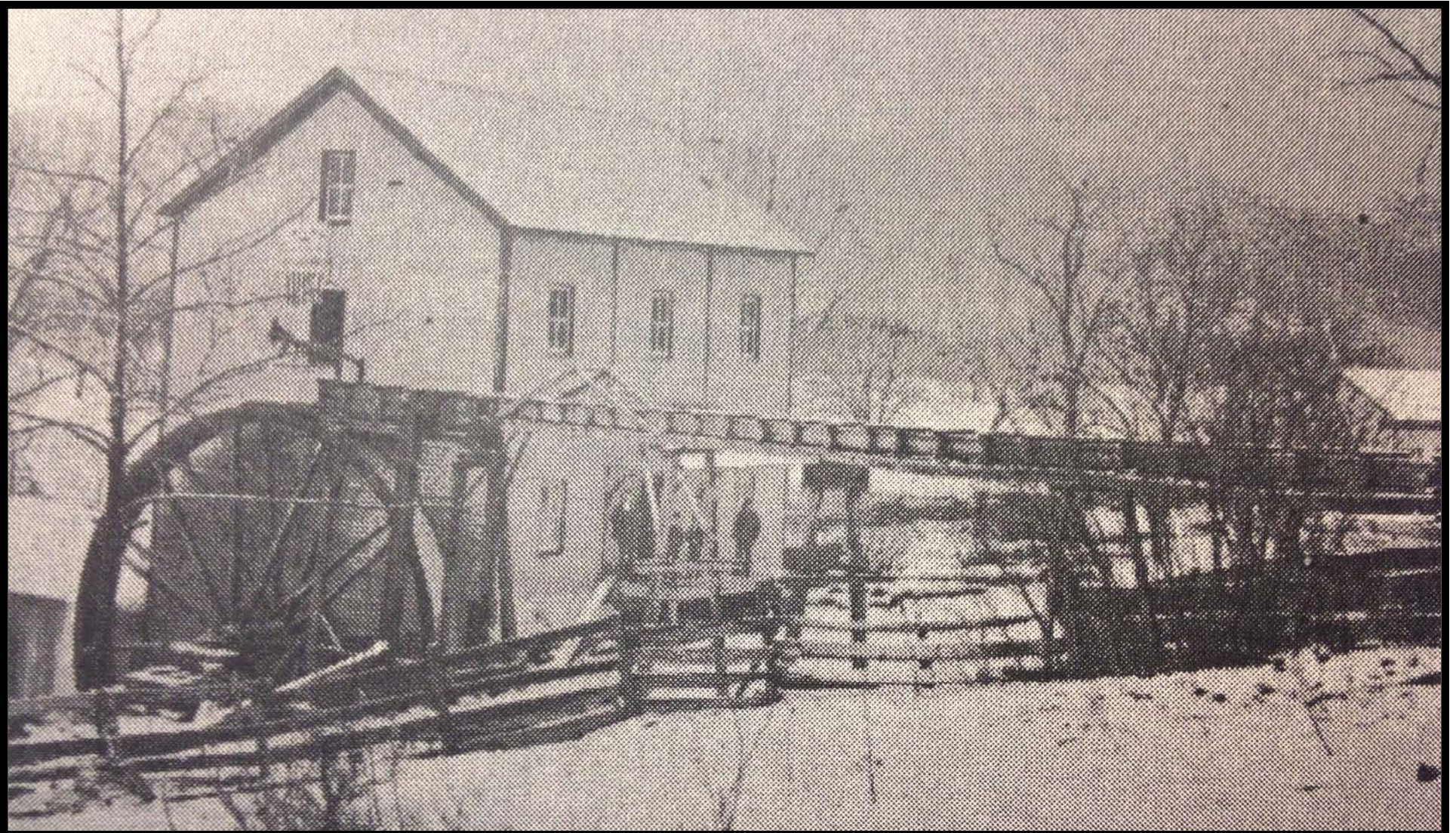


Photo From Capon Notes by Debbie Boyce



Figure 4
Historic Photo
Yellow Spring Mill
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



YELLOW SPRING MILL, INC.











YELLOW SPRING MILL, INC.



YELLOW SPRING MILL, INC.

YELLOW SPRING MILL, INC.
Red Rose
ANIMAL FEEDS























Salem

YELLOW SPRING, VT.
PH. 304-958-2876

Rabbit
Pellets

































YELLOW SPROUT MILLING

WIDE-OPEN

YELLOW SPROUT MILLING
Red Rose
ANIMAL FEEDS

OUTDOOR POWER
EQUIPMENT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Yellow Spring Mill
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WEST VIRGINIA, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 10/31/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/14
DATE OF 16th DAY: 12/10/14 DATE OF 45th DAY: 12/14/14

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001059

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.16.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM. /CRITEREA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

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



The Culture Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

October 27, 2014



Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

For your review, we are submitting National Register of Historic Places registration forms for the following properties:

Beverly Historic District, Randolph County
Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House, Hampshire County
East End Historic District (boundary increase), Kanawha County
Hebron Church, Hampshire County
French's Mill, Hampshire County
Yellow Spring Mill, Hampshire County
Old Hemlock, Preston County

The nominations have been processed in accordance with 36 CFR, Part 60 and approved by the West Virginia Archives and History Commission. The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copy of each of the above named properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that the enclosed East End Historic District boundary increase nomination includes just the area being added to the currently listed district. The Beverly Historic District nomination replaces the former documentation and increases the boundary.

Should you have any questions please contact National Register Coordinator, Erin Riebe, at 304.558.0240.

Sincerely,

Susan M. Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures