

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NOV 01 1979

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME Mill Creek Historical District

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

On Mill Creek Extending both east and west of Bunker Hill

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Bunker Hill

VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

West Virginia

54

Berkeley

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Berkeley County
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Martinsburg, WV 25401

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS **G-79**

G-33, 65, 57, 62, 40, 39, 77, 61, 55, 2, 12, 58, 59, 41, 56, 72 Berkeley County
TITLE Historical Society & Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission Survey

G-50, G-1, G-70, G-81

DATE

1973-78

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Berkeley County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Martinsburg, WV 25401

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

G-72. Mill Creek Bridge. A solid spandrel concrete arch bridge built in the early decades of this century. There is no name plate or date on the bridge but it was probably built about 1914 by the Luton Bridge Company or the Concrete Steel Company.

G-33. Henry Sherrard Mill. The mill was constructed ca. 1790 of stone and was a three story grist mill with weatherboarded gables and a shake roof. Converted to a dwelling in 1935, large dormers were put in the roof to give light to the bedrooms on the third floor. Five 6/6 double sash windows are across the rear. Just east of this building was a poorly constructed wooden structure (now gone) that was a saw mill. The mill race is still in evidence.

G-65. The Robert Daniels House. Was built ca. 1790 of logs and sided with weatherboards. It is four bays wide, 2 stories, with a gable roof. A large, stone, double flue exterior chimney is on the west end. An interior stone chimney is inside the east end. The windows on the first floor are 6/9 double sash and 6/6 on the second. A small shed roofed addition is off the east end. An early stone wing is a 1 1/2 story rear ell with inside stone chimney.

G-50. John Gray House. Located on Mill Creek which crosses Gold-Miller Road. This is an unusual example of a large timber frame building. The large frame section was the original portion of the house. It stood a full two stories high and had a full attic and basement. The rooms were of ample size with high ceilings. The building was heated by a huge central chimney with fireplaces facing into each room. The frame construction with large timbers that were joined together and pegged is of English tradition. The size of all the components of the house is all indicative of the English influence. The corner posts and geometrically placed bearing posts of both the first and second floors are large, as are the sills, girts, and top plates. To solidify the structure smaller size studs and regularly spaced, and the corners are diagonally braced. The floor joists are ample enough in size to span the depth of the house without the use of a summer beam for extra support. The cavity between the studs was filled with a mud and straw daubing to act as insulation. The outside covering for the house was a tapered weatherboard with bead work on the bottom edge. The inside of the frame work was covered with riven lath and plastered. The attic floor joists extend beyond the top plate to form the nailing base of the cornice. On top of the ends of the joists rests a leveling board. This board also helps to tie the joists to one another. Each set of rafters, in this instance, then is positioned to rest on top of a corresponding joists below. This type of construction apparently did not need collar beams since there never appear to have been any. The floor plan is not very unusual for this type of house. There were two rooms on the first floor and two on the second floor, however, the two front doors were not common. The front appearance of the house is completely symmetrical, and other evidence leads weight that both were original. The stairs are located against the front wall between these two front doors. There is a narrow passage between the stairs and the central chimney that connects the two rooms. The stairs wound up to the second floor and immediately to the left was a very steep ladderway leading to the attic. The house originally had an exposed beam ceiling. The walls, however, were plastered. The rooms were nicely trimmed in molding. There once were chairrails, hand-raised paneled doors hung with H and L hinges, and window and door trim of good quality. The fireplace mantels were also beautiful at one time. They were intricately made, one having several raised panels and dentils as part of its make-up. Unfortunately, the house has been completely cannibalized. No windows, doors, nor hardware remain except for a very few fragments. Even much of the woodwork and the floor joists have been taken. The full basement and foundation were of carefully laid limestone rock with the massive foundation of the central chimney resting right on a rock ledge. The large front porch was original to the main house, but was extended to accommodate the addition to the little log house. The frame portion of the house was probably built by an English, Irish or Scot that migrated down through Pennsylvania between 1740 and 1770. It was at one time a beautiful example of a large, extremely well built, timber frame house. The small one room, one story log addition served as the kitchen for the

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main house. There is ample evidence that this log building was moved to its present location from another location (probably the original one). Notches now are flush with door and window jambs. Where the tops and bottoms of windows were cut into logs, the window slots now appear in places where no window exists. There is a large beautifully built stone chimney on the outside of the gable end. The stone work here is of a better quality than in the earlier central chimney. This served only as a cooking fireplace. Again, this end of the building has been stripped clean. To make it worse, the roof framing system has caved in and it is very difficult to date, however, the original log building does show evidence of having been built after 1750. Also, some of the logs have extremely weathered sides that now face to the inside of its present location. It probably took at least 20 years or better for this to happen, so I would say that the log addition was moved to its present location between 1770 and 1790. The stone building standing in front of the house in the stream is not possible to date. Virtually all the hardware and woodwork has been replaced within this century. The small log smokehouse just behind the house was probably built there and is also about 1770 to 1790 vintage.

G-62. Henshaw Log House. A three bay, 2 story house constructed of log ca. 1820. A frame wing was added ca. 1880 to form a L shape house. Located in back of west end of the L is a poorly constructed frame wing with asbestos siding. On the west wall is a very large old stone chimney with brick section. It appears this was an early cabin and first house of the site which was replaced with the frame addition. An unattractive small enter room has also been built against the south wall of the L.

G-40. Springhill. Is a large 2 story rectangular block house with a side wing of 1 1/2 stories built of logs in the late 1700s. Two stories with a gable roof, large exterior stone chimneys are on the gable ends. A long 2 tiered porch is across the front with square, tapered columns and a Chinese Chippendale balustrade. The house is covered with beatherboards. A small kitchen was added to the rear of the house as a 2 bay, 1 story gabled frame wing. The side yard is entered through a decorative arcaded iron fence with 2 iron cushioned posts supporting the scrolled work gate. A small stone smokehouse is to the rear of the main house, and a stone stile, used for helping to mount horses, is just off the yard. A beautiful stone spring house with large corner chimney is located down the hill and in front of the main house. All buildings are in a good state of repair. This is a wonderful display of early farm buildings. At the entrance to the property is Mill Creek which has been dammed at this spot. This makes a beautiful setting for Springhill. Location along the pond is a concreted race with remains of an early power plant for electricity for the house and outbuildings. This is included.

G-39. Henshaw Miller's House. A log house which dates around 1780; first used as a separate house from the mansion; changed 1820s, by addition as the main house for the mill coroperty.

G-77. Old chimney about a field back from the miller house standing in the middle of a flat field which Mill Creek passes through, is a stone chimney. Some stony around indicates foundation. Chimney size shows this would have been a stony house.

G-61. Springfield. Log, back stone section gone. It is a 4 bay, 2 story log house with a large exterior stone chimney. A shed-roof porch extends across the front. This early log house, ca. 1775, had a stone wing, now gone. The ruins of an early stone springhouse are located close to the house.

G-55. Holliday Mill Sites. Remains of stone on bank on both sides of Mill Creek. No evidence of any mill race. Indications are the mill set across the Creek.

G-56. Bunker Hill Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge. An impressive two span stone bridge for the Cumberland Valley Railroad to cross Mill Creek.

G-2. Stephenson's Tavern. Two story stone structure with gable roof, parallel to street. Brick chimney stacks interior at ridge line in each gable end. Double 4/4 round headed sash in front and round headed windows at attic level. Most replaced elsewhere with 8/8 square windows. Newer porch with 3 gables, bracketed roof and posts, possibly at same era as dormers. Structure said originally to have been 1771. Present appearance would seem to date from third quarter of 19th century, ca. 1870. Porch later, ca. 1900, and present front door and replacement windows in ends within last two decades. Good example of 1870s remodelling of an earlier structure, and that fabric ought to be maintained if possible.

G-12. Morgan Park. 2 Acre park boundary on the west by Route 11 and the bridge over Mill Creek; on the south side by Mill Creek. Ground contains 2 State markers-one for Morgan Acres house and one to Col. Morgan Morgan. A very large concrete monument erected by the State of West Virginia in 1924. The monument is to Col. Morgan Morgan the first white settler of the State.

G-58. Elisha Boyd Mill Sites. Approximately 500 yards from the Route 11 Mill Creek Bridge is the beginning of the head race to the Boyd mill. Part of the foundation remains and unusual tail race constructed with stone. A smaller mill also operated at the end of the tail race. Town Spring of Bunker Hill is also located along the mill race. Almost the whole area here along the banks of Mill Creek contains mill races for the two Boyd mills and the Ward mill.

G-59. Joel Ward Mill. Located above the dam for the Bunker Hill Mill. Stone foundation ruins. Tail and head races are visible. Torn down in the early 1900s.

G-1. Bunker Hill Mill Complex. stone mill with wall and some other survival from the 18th century, rebuilt after fire in 1875. Operated until 1974. All machinery intact. Two iron overshot wheels mounted in tandem. Millers house nearby, with millrace and holding pond in front of house. Inventory of Mill Equipment - Basement: Fairbanks Morse 20 HP diesel engine-single cylinder, built 1917, Internal Mechanism to wheels; gearing, etc., 2 Hammer mills, corn sheller, 2 DC generators 110 volts wheat scourer. First Floor: New feed mixer, red round, Scales with bin to weight contents, grist-stone burrs, Burr Mill "The Tiger" The Wolf Co., Packer or Bagger, Chambersburg, Pa. (On dial of Delco) F.D. Mickey Elec. Co. Engineers, Contractors, Suppliers, 6466 N. Main St., Chambersburg, Pa., Midget Margel - Anglo American Mill Co. Complete flour maker - Owensboro, Ky., Roller mill with silks. Second Floor: Grain Cleaner-Bernard & Leas mfg. Co., Moline, Ill., Eureka Perfected Milling Separator-The S. Howes Co., Eureka, Works, Silver Creek, NY USA Sole manufacturers., Corn Cracker, Roller Mill Bins, 2 or 3 electric bleachers (motors), Third Floor: Sifter or bolter (works by shaking), Grain Cleaner, Older horizontal bolter. Fourth Floor (Attic): Bins, storage, top of pulleys, etc. Bunker Hill Mill Millers House. The house is a gabled, two story brick house on a stone foundation. The bond work varies, but it is mostly seven row common bond with flat arches over the 6 over 6 double sash windows. The front section of the house has a central

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hall with one room each side. There are two inside end chimneys with caps. The brick dentil course extends across the front of the house and also decorates the ell. The front porch is not original but is a large one story porch covering all five bays and is supported by four large plain Doric columns. The four rooms of the front section heavily reflect the Greek Revival style in the mantels and trim. The main stairway reaches the third level in four flights from a bird cage newel in the entrance hall. The doors are eight panel and the windows are splayed and palled beneath the lower sash and have pediment type facings at the top. The mantels have a heavily panelled plain frieze and stiles on pedestal bases. One upstairs has the stiles meeting the mantel shelf with the frieze between them. This is the same as one on the second floor of "Morgan Acres." There is one original closet on the second floor, built in beside the fireplace. The ell consists of six rooms, two each on the ground floor and second floor and two finished rooms in the basement. These two rooms were once at ground level but the yard has since been filled in enough to make them true basement rooms. Most of the doors are two panel doors in this section. The mantels in the basement have a straight arched frieze design like those on the ground floor. The ell is from a slightly later period in design as it is a restrained Victorian. From the second floor front, it is necessary to reach the ell by going out onto the two tiered porch. There is no interior access. This fine house was built in two stages, the front five bay section being first. In the attic, the brick dentil course on the rear of the front section extended well within the area now covered by the roof of the ell. The door with sidelights on the first landing of the main hall now gives access to the second floor of the two tiered porch, but only by stepping up steeply from the door can one reach the porch floor. The beauty of this door is wasted, as from the porch level, it appears to be in a hole. It may have at one time given access to a balcony or porch on its own level. There was a very short time between the building of the two sections of the house.

G-41. Joel Ward House. A large central block house with a wing, the Joel Ward house is a large, 7 bay, 2 story gabled log house with an early stone wing. The long one story wing is built of 23" coursed rubble limestone walls with straw and clay mortar. This section is crudely built and is probably one of the County's earliest buildings, ca. 1750 is possible. It is one large room with a huge exterior stone chimney. Small windows in the gables flank the chimney. This section is connected to the main house only by a tall vertical board wall, a windbreak. The main section is a long 7 bay, 2 story, gabled house of log construction. A very large double flue, exterior, stone chimney is on the gable end next to the stone house. The entrance porch is a small, one story, one bay shed roofed porch with square posts. All interior partitions are of beaded boards. The first 4 bay section was built ca. 1800 and was extended in like manner an additional 3 bays. Windows are 6/6 double sash on the second floor and 2/2 on the ground floor. The entrance hall is now the center bay with a 3 bay section on each side. The entrance porch is a slightly larger shed roofed porch on square posts. The door is a 4 panel door with one small "sidelight" window, part of an original window that was left when the new central entrance door was cut, a better solution than the usual fill-in. The house has two small brick chimneys, well within the gables, to flue heating stoves.

OVER

G-57. John Gray Other House Site. Part of stone chimney and foundation stone are visible.

G-70. A three panel single span pony truss built by the York Bridge Company, York, Pa. in 1906. A woven truss was used.

G-81. Henshaw Grist and Flour Mill. a few foundation stones remain.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES _____ BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mill Creek District is very significant as the center of the early industrial-commercial center for Berkeley County. It is very important for its many historic archeology sites of mills and their associated buildings. The Bunker Hill Mill is the only one left in Berkeley County that is in operating order. The name Mill Creek is found in the 1735 Ross-Bryan King's patents. The Mill Creek District starts with a turn of the century concrete single span bridge over Mill Creek. ⁶⁷² It runs east taking in the various mill buildings and associated buildings for about ~~5~~ 5 miles along the Creek. The Pherrard mill is a significant early stone mill building which has further importance in showing adaptive use. It was turned into a house in the 1930s. An impressive log house, the Daniel House, used both for the owner and miller, demonstrates the architectural style of a 1800 miller house. Little remains but a mill race to the Gray sawmill. The foundation of a shed type barn is north of the house. The house is a one of a king and very significant for its architectural type, ca. 1785 English mud nogged house. John Gray was educated as a civil engineer at St. Andrews College in Scotland. During the Winter of 1799 when David Crockett was 13, he spent the winter here with John Gray. Next, moving east on Mill Creek ⁶⁷³ with we come to the plantation of Rev. Captain William Henshaw. This takes in 4 log houses, the remains of a grist/sawmill and fulling mill. Capt. Henshaw established a 600 acre plantation here on Mill Creek in the 4th quarter of the 18th century with his mills. An 1808 advertisement gives verification of the mills and two log houses. The fulling/saw mill later became the Holliday mill. ⁶⁷⁴ In 1888 the Cumber Valley railroad crossed Mill Creek over a two span stone masonry bridge which is significant for its engineering. It is the first extant railroad bridge in the County. The ~~six~~ ⁶⁷⁵ proportions and fine details all combine to make it an excellent example of the survival of masonry construction on the American railroads at the end of the 19th century. Located on Mill Creek where Route 11 crosses in Stephenson Tavern, a stone tavern building built by the Cunninghams, ca. 1771. ⁶⁷⁶ It is significant for its early architecture. East of Route 11 is the Morgan Park established in 1924 by the State of West Virginia as a memorial to Col. Morgan Morgan, the first white settler in the State. On the south side of Mill Creek is a very valuable archeology area-at least, ⁶⁷⁷ 3 mills and one brick plant were in this short span along the Creek. The Bunker Hill Mill is very significant for its example of the main, early commercial business of Berkeley County. There has been a mill here since before 1738 when Thomas Anderson sold half of the grist mill to his son, Colbert Anderson. With its outstanding mill equipment it is almost a museum. The mill has been put in operating order by its owners. On a hill overlooking the mill and site of Ward's mill is the Joel Ward house. ⁶⁷⁸ The early stone house next to a large log house is outstanding for its early architecture, dating possibly in the 1750s, it is among Berkeley County's oldest stone buildings. The mortar is clay with straw and weeds. The landscaping in the Mill Creek District would be equalled by none in the State or Nation. It has picturesque bridges, mill races, ruins and log houses. It portrays a step back in time.

The single span ^{pony} truss bridge located a short distance below the Bunker Hill Mill is a nice example, well sited of many and short span bridge built during this period.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Berkeley Journal, Issue 6, 1977, published by The Berkeley County Historical Society

UTM NOT VERIFIED

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 100 ACRES

QUADRANGLE NAME INWOOD

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A | 17 | 75 | 16,600 | 4,316,123,000

B | 17 | 75 | 22,900 | 4,316,085,000

C | 17 | 75 | 29,300 | 4,315,878,000

D | 17 | 75 | 52,100 | 4,315,714,200

E | 17 | 75 | 50,000 | 4,315,722,000

F | 17 | 75 | 37,000 | 4,315,779,000

G | 17 | 75 | 27,800 | 4,315,846,000

H | 17 | 75 | 18,800 | 4,315,918,600

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Don C. Wood, Genealogist, Historian, Historic Archeologist

ORGANIZATION President, Berkeley County Historical Society
Chairman, Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission

DATE

STREET & NUMBER
Route 3, Box 79

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Martinsburg, WV 25401

STATE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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Mill Creek Historic District is an important early area of mill buildings, their sites and related buildings. These were grist mills, fulling mills, chopping mills and saw mills. Though there were many water powered mills throughout Berkeley County, there is no concentration like the Mill Creek area. The majority of the buildings included in the district such as the houses were mill and mansion houses of the operators and owners of the mills. Stephenson Tavern, on the early road from Watkins Ferry to Winchester, was undoubtedly a congregating place for the area residents as well as travelling and businessmen. Much of the flour was sent to the Alexandria, Va. and Baltimore, Md. area. The Morgan Park, located in the district, was established in 1924 by the State of West Virginia in honor of Col. Morgan who established as the first white settler south of Mill Creek and was very instrumental in developing this area. The two significant bridges across Mill Creek were improvements to transportation and access to the mills and homes. The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge was part of the late 19th century industrialization boom for Berkeley County which extended into the southern end of the County.

John Grey House, the Ruins. The John Grey house was a central block with wing built in 2 sections. The older section which became the wing was built before 1780 and was a small 3 bay, 2 story log dwelling of "V" notch construction with a large exterior end chimney of stone. This house had only one fireplace. Rooms were sheathed with 6" wide beaded, tongue and groove boards. Only a few of these are left. The floor was wide board, 10" - 12", oak laid on the flat side of heavy log beams. There are large gaps and holes in the flooring. The roof is completely gone as are most of the second floor log walls, much of the siding and nearly all of the floors. The joists remain. The doors were board and batten and remains of window sash indicate they were 6/6 double sash.

The interior was painted red, then blue, and eventually wall papered. The red was definitely milk paint as the wood looks stained, not painted. There is evidence of some repairs and moldig had been placed around the ends of the exposed beams in the ceiling indicating that at one time, this was a well cared for property and aesthetics were important.

The main part of the house was built ca. 1780 and was a large 2 story, 4 bay house with a step gable roof and a huge center chimney of stone. The floor plan, despite the ruinous condition of the building, is still obvious. The 2 middle bays of the entrance facade were both entrance doors and flanked the enclosed winder stairs that were just inside the door. The door frame leans against the wall and shows one early "HL" hinge. Two large stone fireplaces, built back-to-back, heated the 2 first floor rooms. The mantels are both completely gone but originally were quite decorative with panelled over mantels. The 2 rooms were divided on by a board wall and only shelving marks in the plaster one one side of the chimney reveal the certain original existence of a large 2 tiered, double door cupboard. None of it remains. The chair-rail was very nice; a piece on the floor was studied. It had a lower beaded edge and an astragal cap molding. Dor and window trim was beaded with a backbandmolding. Doors were panelled. The floor boards of the second story have beaded edges so originally the house had open beam ceilings. A beaded board, perhaps part of a cornice, is in some of the rooms. Very little of the second story flooring is intact and the winder stairway access is completely gone. A straight flight of closed string stairs

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does reach to the attic floor which is also completely gone. One of the end gables, window and all, lies on the ground where it fell relatively intact. The attic roof beams are quite tall and are pegged mortise and tenon and Roman numeraled. There is no roof. The fascinating characteristic of this building is its medium of construction which is stone nogging within a heavy timbered framework. This entire large 2 story house was constructed of timbered stone nogging on a high stone foundation. The nogging on the interior side was covered with a fine layer of dirt, finally scored, probably to receive plaster. The exterior was weatherboarded. This construction probably resulted in a nice insulation factor. Four heavy stone piers supported a wide entrance porch that stretched between the 2 entrance doors. The floor plan is New England.

It is a great tragedy that this house is in such ruinous condition. It is the only known example of the New England floor plan and also the only know example of the timbered stone nogging construction. The house is in ruinous condition, beyond restoration except for the most comprehensive type. There is enough here, however, for study and because of the uniqueness of construction methods used, which are obvious, the historical associations of the property (Davy Crockett), the runis are deserving of and warrant preservation and recognition.

Outbuildings: A one story, gable roofed, log outbuilding of square notch construction is in fair condition and is located behind the house.

The house stands on the crest of a high hill on the other side of a spring-fed stream. A beautiful early stone wall extends down the hill to the 2 story stone springhouse which is in very good condition. A beaded board and batten entrance door is in the gable facade of both stories and the building is ventillated by embrasured openings. The setting is picturesque. The crumbled walls at foundation of another building is just up the hill.

(11/78)

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Beginning at G72 the Gold Miller Bridge, thence down the Creek (hereinafter meaning the inclusion of a strip of land 20 feet wide along each bank) SE 2000 ft., and including 100 ft. around G-33 and G-65, thence down the Creek 2800 ft., thence continuing down the E bank 2200 ft. to the mouth of a run, but including on the west bank G-50 by a line S 900 ft. and also up a branch 20 ft. N of the N bank West 1300 ft., S up a hill 300 ft., E 300 ft. N 250 ft., down the branch 20 ft. from the S bank East 1200 ft., to its mouth, thence again on both sides of the Creek 1100 ft., and including the G-62 house on the W bank, thence down the Creek 900 ft., and including on the N bank 100 ft. around the spring house and the G-40 house and 500 ft. farther the G-65 mill site, down the Creek 1000 ft., including the G-39 house, on the W bank and the G-61 house on the east bank, down the Creek 500 ft. and including 100 ft. around the chimney G-77 West of the Creek, down the Creek 2100 ft. and including the G-55 mill site, down the Creek 5000 ft., and including the railroad bridge G-56, down the Creek and including Stephenson's Tavern G-2 for 200 ft. thence down both sides of the Creek 200 ft. wide for 300 ft. including Morgan Park on the N side, thence 200 ft. wide on the S side only for 3200 ft. including 2 mill sites on the S bank (G-58 and 59) thence down the E bank 2300 ft. including the Bunker Hill Mill G-1 and the bridge G-70 but on the W bank SW 500 ft., E 200 ft. including the Joel Ward house G-41, along the road S 500 ft., & E including the barn and springhouse and 20 ft. S of the run 900 ft. to the Creek, being the end point of the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Mill Creek Historical District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

- G-12 Morgan Park
State of West Virginia, c/o Mr. Paul Lister, Road Side Parks, Dept. of Highways,
101 Ohio Ave. Nutter Fort, W. V. 26301
- G-1 Bunker Hill Complex, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Giles, Bunker Hill, WV 25413
- G-41 Joel Ward House, J. E. Baker Co., Foran Division, York, Pa.
- G-77 Old Chimney, Thomas Hartman, Hartman's Paving, Inc., Inwood, WV 25428
- G-61 Springfield, Mrs. Lena Williams, Bunker Hill, WV 25413
- G-55 Holliday Mill Site, Mrs. C. S. Cline, Bunker Hill, WV 25413
- G-59 Joel Ward Mill, J. E. Baker Co., Foran Division, York, Pa.
- G-70 Mill Creek Steel Truss Bridge, State Road Dept, State of W. Va., Charleston, WV 25305
- G-72 Mill Creek Bridge, State Road Dept, State of W. Va., Charleston WV 25305
- G-65 Robert Daniel, Jr. House, Martin B. Frye, Inwood, WV 25428
- G-62 Henshaw Log House, Frank Whitacre, Winchester, Va. 22601
- G-33 Sherrard Mill, Harry T. Miller Heirs, Gerrardstown, WV 25420
- G-50 John Gray House, Frank Whitacre, Winchester, Va. 22601 Winchester, Va. 22601
- G-57 John Gray House Site, Frank Whitacre, Winchester, Va. 22601 Winchester, Va. 22601
- G-56 Bunker Hill Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge, Consolidated Rail Corp, (Conrail),
General Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
- G-58 Elisha Boyd Mill Site, J. E. Baker Co., Foran Division, York, Pa.
- G-40 Springhill, Paul R. Ignatius, Bunker Hill, WV 25413
- G-2 Stephenson's Tavern, Miss Lillian Kniceley Voorhees, Bunker Hill, WV 25413
- G-39 Henshaw Miller's House, Thomas Hartman, Hartman's Paving, Inc. Inwood, WV 25428
- G-81 Lewis Thurston, Bunker Hill, W.V. 25413

MILL CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT

6-79

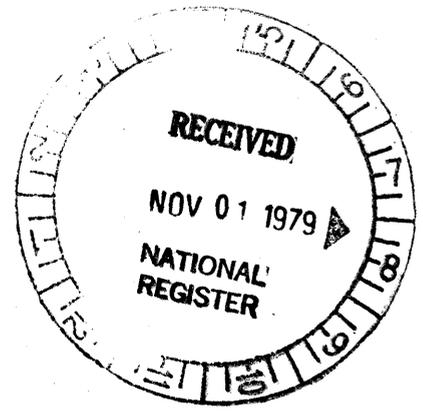
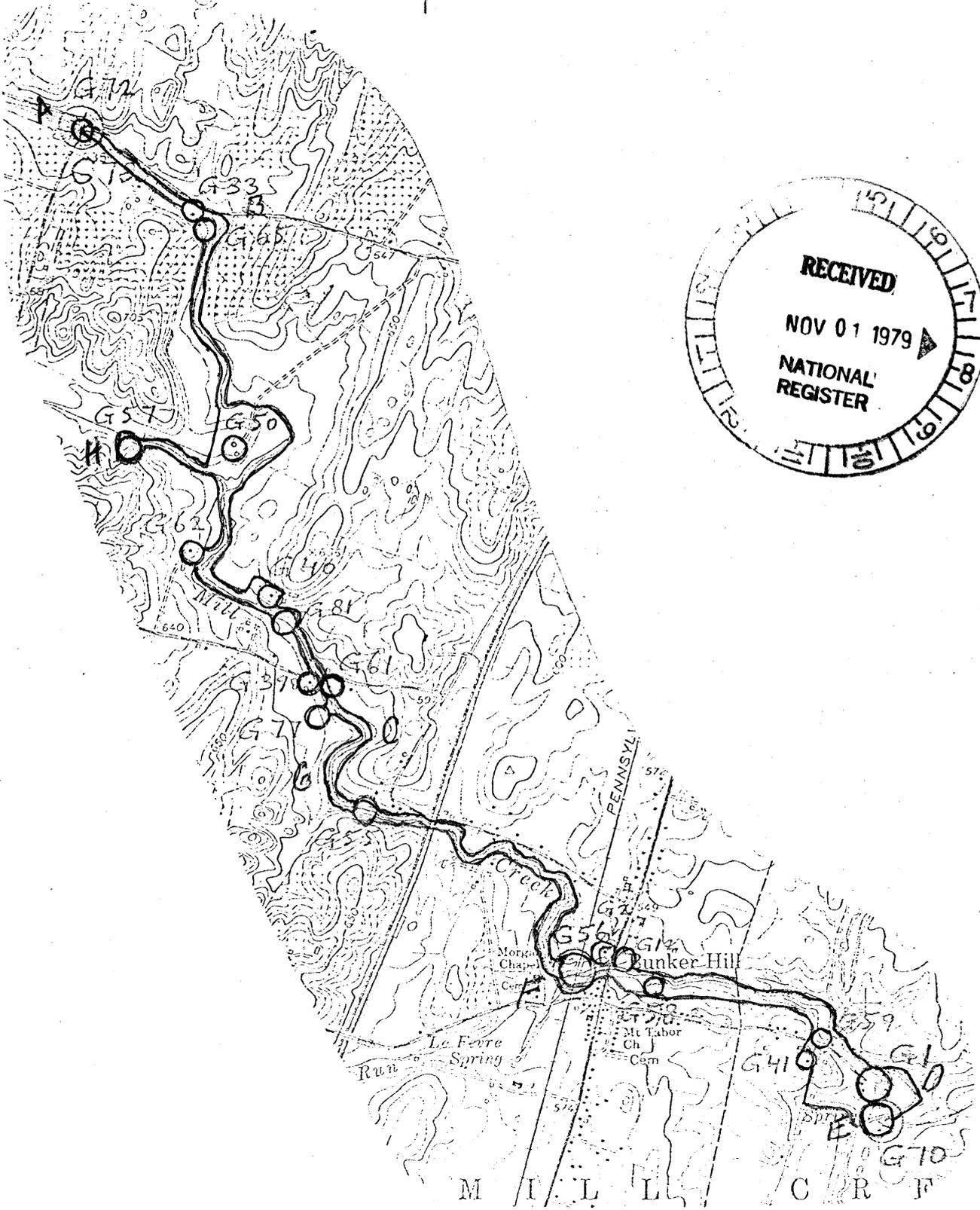
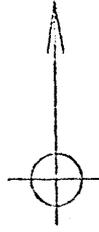
Inwood Quadrangle

Berkeley County, West Virginia

Area 100 acres

SCALE 1 : 24,000

November 1978



M I L L C R E E K