

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name French's Mill  
other names/site number Augusta Milling Company

2. Location

street & number Augusta-Ford Hill Road (CR-7), approximately 500' south of Route 50  not for publication  
city or town Augusta  vicinity  
state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26704

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. Hirsch, 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:)

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

**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

1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: Mill

COMMERCE: Specialty store

**Current Functions**

VACANT/NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

OTHER: No Style

**Materials**

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD

roof METAL

other ASPHALT

**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.

**Narrative Statement of Significance:**

See Continuation sheets

**Levels of Significance** (local, state, national)

Local

**Areas of Significance**

INDUSTRY

ENGINEERING

**Period of Significance**

1911- 1964

**Significant Dates**

1911

**Significant Person**

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**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-0723; HM-0724

French's Mill  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreege of Property** .997 acres

### UTM References

1	<u>17S</u> Zone	<u>703806</u> Easting	<u>4352047</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

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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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

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## Additional Documentation

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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.)

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## Property Owner

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name Dan and Cathi Hartsook  
street & number HC 61, Box 110D  
city or town Capon Bridge WV 26711

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**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

French's Mill is a three-story frame building situated on Augusta-Ford Hill Road, approximately 1,000 feet south of Route 50 in the small crossroads community of Augusta. The property is situated on a small, level triangular grassed parcel and is surrounded by paved, asphalt roads. Evidence obtained from historic maps and aerial photographs reveal a creek originally ran north of the mill, but no longer exists. Several small dwellings line the west side of Augusta-Ford Hill Road, but are outside of the National Register boundary and are not associated with the mill. East of Augusta-Ford Road lies what appears to be a wetland area with cattails, tall grasses and a willow tree.

The National Register boundary for French's Mill includes the historic frame mill and industrial storage building as illustrated on the accompanying map (Figure 1). The mill is in excellent condition and retains many of its original components.

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION<sup>1</sup>

French's Mill is a three-story post and beam building with a side gable roof clad in standing seam metal and is situated on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior of the frame building is sheathed in German wood siding covered by an insulated rolled asphalt shingle material. This material, installed circa 1950, provides additional insulation value as well as a layer of fireproof protection. Because flour dust is highly combustible, fire was a major concern for the millers. The building has asymmetrically placed six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows and six-light wood awning windows.

The main façade is located on the south elevation which served as the loading/unloading area with an approximately 3-foot high elevated deck supported by wood piers and accessed by four wooden steps on the east and west sides. A corrugated metal shed roof supported by four square wood posts covers the loading deck. A wood double door allows access into the interior of the main level. Four, irregularly spaced six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows are located on the main level; four regularly spaced six-over-six windows are located on the second level while two six-over-six windows are located on the third level. A large sign on the south of side of the building advertises "French's Mill" (Photo 1).

The west elevation has one wood-paneled entry door topped with a shed roof hood. There is no stoop to access the door, which may have allowed loading and unloading directly from automobiles and/or wagons. A small section of the northwest corner of the building has been covered in vinyl siding. This elevation has two, six-over-six windows on the main level, and one, six-over-six double hung sash wood window tucked

<sup>1</sup> An adjacent parcel includes a storage building thought to be historically associated with French's Mill. However, at time of nomination, this could not be substantiated. Its exclusion from this nomination does not preclude its potential National Register eligibility.

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in the gable. A small, six-light wood awning window is located in the foundation on this elevation (Photo 2).

The east elevation has a one-story front gable addition that served as a storage facility for molasses. The easternmost elevation of the appendage has large, double wood sliding doors. The standing seam roof has exposed rafter tails and an interior concrete chimney. The east elevation of the main building has two, six-over-six double hung sash wood windows on the third floor, two windows on the fourth floor and one double hung window in the gable. This elevation also has a ca. 1950 sign that reads "French's Mill."

The north elevation has five, six-light awning windows in the foundation level as well as a small wood door. The main level has five windows separated by a wood plank door. The third level has four, double-hung windows and the fourth level has two windows. A metal chimney pipe extends from the gabled roof. The one story appendage on the east elevation also has two six-over-six double hung sash wood windows (Photo 3).

The one-story addition is partially underground and is accessed by wood steps from the main building. This room also has a poured concrete floor and foundation. It is unoccupied except for a large tank which stores molasses. This addition may have once stored the boiler to produce steam to operate the mill (Photo 4).

The basement level has a poured concrete floor and poured concrete walls. Thirteen 12x12 inch wood posts support the weight of the upper floors. A large wood storage sink is located in the center of the room (Photo 5). The electrical generators, gears and belts that operate the building are also located in the basement level (Photos 6 and 7). Several glass bulbs hang on the wood posts, serving as an early fire extinguisher system (Photo 8).<sup>2</sup>

The main floor of the mill opens into a foyer that is finished with wood sheathing (Photo 9). The floor is outfitted with tongue and groove wood. To the left (east) is a small office/display area with its walls lined with shelves. A double-hung wood window allows the office to overlook the milling operation (Photo 10). North of the entrance is the main milling floor where two large burrstones are located (Photo 11). The stones are laid horizontal and parallel to each other to grind the grain. The runner (top) stone is visible and

<sup>2</sup> Between 1870 and 1940, glass "fire grenades" were marketed as an easy to use fire suppression device. Before 1900, they were generally filled with salt water. Later, they were filled with a chemical known as tetrachloromethane, a dangerous material which can produce a poisonous gas upon combustion (formerly used as a chemical weapon in WWI).

<http://www.oldhouseweb.com/how-to-advice/common-fire-safety-device-in-old-homes-a-health-hazard.shtml>, accessed 7/25/2014. Digests from the early 1900s provide recipes to make fire grenades, including Hagnard's Grenades, Howen's Grenades, and Schwenberg grenades. For examples, see *Druggist Circular: A Practical Journal of Pharmacy and General Business Organ for Druggists*, vol. 64, New York: The Druggists Circular, February 1920, 62 and *Scientific American*, Vol. 112, New York, Munn and Co, Inc., May 29, 1915, 493.

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is wrapped with an aluminum band which most likely indicates that the stone was produced and shipped in two separate pieces and joined together onsite.<sup>3</sup>

The first level of the building also contains milling equipment and large scales to weigh the product. The Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, manufactured by Duplex Mill and Company, Springfield, Ohio is a large, funnel shaped metal container that added molasses to the grain. The machine is located on the first level (Photo 12). The electrical system which operated the mill is located on the north wall of the first level near the adjacent pellet mill and flour packer machines (Photo 13). The flour packer allowed a single employee to fill sacks of flour efficiently (Photo 14). The walls of the first floor are decorated with the bags indicating the type of grain and feed the mill produced. These bags illustrate the 10 lb. bag of yellow corn meal, the 10 lb. bag of Old Cabin buckwheat and wheat flour (self-rising), and Pure buckwheat flour. Each bag advertised that French's Mill manufactured the grain.

A wood paneled room is located to the east of the milling room and while currently empty, was presumably used for storage of sacks of grain (Photo 15). Additionally, a small workbench is located near the machinery and wooden chute on the first level (Photo 16).

To the east of the foyer is a set of stairs leading to the upper floors of the mill, a sifting machine and a three light wood paneled door leading into the basement level (Photo 17). At the top of the wood stairs, a small turned balustrade surrounds the stairwell (Photo 18).

The second level also contains a floor plan centered around wooden storage cribs and machines (Photo 19). The perimeter of the building is lined intermittently with wood work benches while the walls, with exposed framing, hold milling equipment such as rotator blades, chains, pulleys and belts (Photo 20). The second level contains a rolling machine, a polisher and separator, a corn cutter and grader, and a silk machine (Photo 21). The heavy timber framing is also visible on the second floor. Chutes and elevators run between the floors, creating a maze of wooden tubes (Photo 22). Large, leather bands hang from the motorized wheels.

The third floor is accessed by a staircase on the east side of the building (Photo 23). This level has a wood floor and wooden walls with exposed framing, much like the first two floors, except it has an open roofline, allowing the pitch of the gable roof to be experienced from inside the building (Photo 24). The room is also centered around square wooden storage cribs with wooden hoppers located on the west elevation of the building. The hoppers have wooden walls and a reverse, pyramidal hip concrete floor (Photo 25). The third floor of the building contains a Buckwheat Gravel Separator and a Monarch Deflecting Dust Collector, a piece of modern equipment placed in use during the 1950s (Photos 26-29).

<sup>3</sup> Easton Roller Mill, 20.

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### STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

French's Mill is locally significant under *Criterion A: Industry* for its association with the development of the milling industry in Augusta, Hampshire County. Under Criterion A, the period of significance begins in 1911 when the mill was reconstructed after a fire and ends in 1964, the National Register's fifty-year cut-off.<sup>4</sup> French's Mill is also eligible under *Criterion C: Engineering* for its intact interior workings which provide an excellent glimpse into an electric-powered grist mill, powered first by a wood burning steam boiler and then an automobile battery before being converted to electricity. The period of significance under Criterion C includes the date of construction (1911).

#### *French's Mill History*

French's Mill is situated in the small town of Augusta, located on the Northwestern Turnpike (current day Route 50), approximately 5 miles east of Romney. Augusta was established as early as 1764 as it was identified on Lord Fairfax's survey map of the area.<sup>5</sup> Claudius Crozet noted the community on his 1823 survey map of a proposed Northwest Turnpike route.<sup>6</sup> Although the community benefited from its location on this busy east-west route, developing as a crossroads community catering to travelers, the area remained rural and sparsely populated. Many of the occupations described on the 1850 US Census for District 24 of Hampshire County revealed the majority of households were farmers or laborers. The census listed several mechanics, wagon makers, and blacksmiths as well, but agricultural pursuits dominated much of the region. As farmers found the land to be very fertile and improved upon it, a need arose for mills to process the grain grown throughout the region.

In the Hampshire County area, mill construction began around the early nineteenth century when a stone mill was constructed in Bloomery as well at the Forks of Capon. Several additional mills were constructed in the first quarter century including Fox's Hollow (1818), Abernathy Mill, Parker Mill (near Springfield), and Barnes' Mill on Capon. Later mills in the North River region included Hammack's Mill, Painter's Mill, Maux Mill (near Rio), Poston Mill, and Ginevan Mill (near the mouth of Little Capon)<sup>7</sup>. These mills serviced their immediate communities and provided small batches of wheat or meal for residents. At the turn of the century, the three mills closest to Augusta were located in North River, Romney, and the Capon Bridge areas. Many farmers could not spare the time or the expense to transport their crop to distant mills and therefore oftentimes established mills close to their farms.

<sup>4</sup> Although the mill continued to be industrially significant to the area throughout its operation to 2000, the period of significance ends at the fifty-year cut-off since it does not appear to meet *Criteria Consideration G: Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Past Fifty Years*.

<sup>5</sup> Mary H. Clem, "Augusta", Hampshire County, West Virginia 1754-2004 (Hampshire County 250<sup>th</sup> Committee, 2004), 55.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Hu Maxwell and H.L Swisher, *History of Hampshire County*, Morgantown: A. Brown Boughner, 1897, 534.



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The *WV Gazetteer and Business Directory* of 1891/1892 listed the town of Augusta with a population of 15 and two businesses: a general store and a flour mill operated by [Silas] Bucklew and Simmonds.<sup>8</sup> Augusta grew to a population of 50 by 1901 and contained a diverse group of businesses including a stone mason, a farm implement store, a shoemaker, a blacksmith, a milliner, a livestock salesman, a general store and a machinist. The Augusta Milling Company was also listed as a business with Bucklew and Daugherty serving as the proprietors.<sup>9</sup> In 1904-1905, the population of the community decreased to 33 and the *Gazetteer* revealed that Bucklew and McDonald were now the owners of the Augusta Milling Company.<sup>10</sup>

Sometime between 1907 and 1910, fire destroyed the facility.<sup>11</sup> In order to reconstruct a mill centrally located to the community, the townspeople and local farmers banded together and created stock for the Augusta Milling Company.<sup>12</sup> The *Operative Miller* reported that the Augusta Milling Company incorporated in 1911 with \$10,000 in capital stock. The magazine listed Cha. E. French, W.M. Emmert, L.H. Brill and others as investors in the new mill.<sup>13</sup> The post and beam construction of the building was rumored to have been completed by a master carpenter, although it is currently unknown who at the time may have designed or built the building.<sup>14</sup> Although modern milling technology became more accessible to Hampshire County, instead of incorporating a roller system (like Hampshire County's Yellow Spring Mill), the reconstructed Augusta Milling Company continued to utilize a burr stone to grind grain. The speed and distance of the stones influenced the texture and quality of the flour.

The building is currently located on a land-locked parcel of land, making it an unusual mill for Hampshire County. Most mills in the region were powered by existing water supplies while the Augusta Milling Company was powered first by a wood burning steam boiler, then by automobile battery, and then by electric. In 1912, the Augusta Milling Company was listed as producing 60 barrels of flour daily through the use of steam powered equipment.<sup>15</sup>

French's Mill ground grain for area farmers who likely transported their product at first by horse drawn wagon and then later by truck. The milling process began when farmers delivered raw materials into the basement through a door on the east elevation to the storage sink, a large cone-shaped wood container that contained the grain. The material then traveled via a grain elevator (a small wooden chute with numerous

<sup>8</sup> R.L. Polk, *WV Gazetteer and Business Directory*, 1891/1892. RL Polk: Detroit 1891, 67.

<sup>9</sup> R.L. Polk, *WV Gazetteer and Business Directory*, 1900-1901. RL Polk: Detroit, 1900, 72.

<sup>10</sup> R.L. Polk, *WV Gazetteer and Business Directory*, 1904/1905. RL Polk: Detroit, 1904, 76.

<sup>11</sup> K.S. Rogers, "Between the Stones at French's Mill." *Hampshire Review*. May 5, 1990. According to Maxwell and Swisher (1897), Silas Bucklew operated a roller flour mill at Augusta (p. 702).

<sup>12</sup> *Hampshire Review*, 5-9-1990.

<sup>13</sup> *The Operative Miller*, Chicago, Illinois, Vol. 16. No. 1.

<sup>14</sup> *Hampshire Review*, 5-19-1990.

<sup>15</sup> *Advertisers' Handbook No. 37*, Containing a list of Flour Mills in the US and Canada. Miller Publishing Company: Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1912, 180.

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cups which transported the kernels) to the third floor where it went through a gravel sifter. This machine removed stones and other materials such as leaves that were harvested with the grain, preparing it for grinding. Once separated, the cleaned material traveled through a chute to the second floor to the polishing and separating machine where it was crushed and ground to remove the grain from its hull. Once the kernels were hulled, the material traveled down another chute to the main floor where a four foot burrstone ground the grain. The resulting flour traveled via an elevator up to the second floor where a silk machine sifted the material into a fine grain, trapping sediment that would mar the quality of the flour. Once sifted, the flour flowed down a final chute to a galvanized tub to be scooped into bags and sold to customers.<sup>16</sup>

J.Z. Hardy acquired ownership of the mill and continued operating it under the Augusta Milling Company name until his death in 1934 when his foster daughter, Margaret Michael, and husband Perry inherited the property. The Michaels owned the mill for five years until they sold it to Charlie French in 1939. Ten years later, Charlie's nephew Marshall French purchased the property and modernized the mill, adding the exterior insulation, replacing the wood fired steam boiler with a car battery to run the mill until he installed a direct motor. During Marshall French's tenure, he removed the machines dedicated to processing wheat and instead focused on processing cornmeal and buckwheat rather than rye flour.<sup>17</sup> Patches in the ceiling and floors leave evidence of the chutes and pulleys that once connected the now missing wheat machinery. French changed the name of the mill to French's Feed Store, giving the community its new local landmark.<sup>18</sup>

The mill continued to hum throughout the twentieth century with operations ceasing in 2000. The current owner, Daniel Hartsook, purchased the mill in 2013.

### *Milling*

The American landscape was originally dominated by smaller mills. French's Mill illustrates the transition away from custom mills to a more industrial organization. More efficient machinery allowed different grains to be processed quickly and efficiently. Prior to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, mills continued to be operated based on early principles of grinding grain using water power and burr stones. By 1870, Minneapolis, Minnesota was home to a large milling operation. Edmond LaCroix, an employee at the Washburn "B" Mill, developed an efficient sifting system to increase the yield of a typical wheat grain and as a result, produced superior flour out of what was once waste product.<sup>19</sup>

In addition to LaCroix's new process, the roller mill continued to evolve the milling process. Roller mills, which were also known as the Hungarian System, used a process of gradual reduction to granulate the grain,

<sup>16</sup> Hampshire Review, 5-16-1990.

<sup>17</sup> Hampshire Review, 5-9-1990.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Easton Mill, HAER, WV-4, 3.

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keeping it from overheating and pulverizing.<sup>20</sup> After the first process, the grain then traveled through two additional metal rollers to separate the interior from the hull and the germ.<sup>21</sup> The interior material was then reground to produce 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. Although the efficient roller mill technology was available in Hampshire County, the Augusta Milling Company (and later, French's Mill) continued to use a burr stone to grind grain. Further, steam systems, based on an understanding of railroad engines and steamboats, became more familiar to ordinary citizens and its use was incorporated into industrial efficiency.<sup>22</sup> The availability of lumber in Augusta to feed the boiler most likely encouraged the use of steam powered mill.

In 1900, 428 mills were listed in West Virginia, however, according to a listing of flour millers in West Virginia in 1918, only 59 remained active.<sup>23</sup> This included the Augusta Milling Company and the Farmer's Exchange in Romney. A January 1980 survey revealed that only 84 mills remained statewide.<sup>24</sup> Hampshire County had three mills listed including the Yellow Spring Mill, French's Mill and the Bloomery Mill. At that time, only 18 mills remained operable within the state, including French's Mill.

### SUMMARY

French's Mill illustrates the transition away from custom mills to a more industrial organization and is significant for its role as the center of industry in the Augusta community. Further, it is an excellent example of an intact 20<sup>th</sup> century grist mill located in the Potomac Highlands. It retains the characteristics of an early twentieth century gristmill including the mill stones, system of sinks, chutes and elevators, as well as post and beam construction.

French's Mill retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The original design, workmanship, and materials of the mill building remain which provides insight into the construction techniques of early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial design. Although the building was covered with insulated wall sheathing and converted to electricity ca. 1950, these alterations do not affect its ability to convey significance as the changes were made during the period of significance and the mill's conversion to electricity is not apparent.

<sup>20</sup> Easton Mill, HAER, WV-4, 3.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Easton Mill, HAER, WV-4, 4.

<sup>23</sup> Herman Steen, *Flour Milling in the United States*, Minneapolis: TS Denison and Company, Inc., 1963, 426; *Sellers' Guide Section- Engineering Directory*, Chicago: The Crawford Publishing Company, 1918.

<sup>24</sup> Grist Mills in West Virginia, n.p., 1980.

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- United States. Historic American Building Survey, HAER WV-4. Easton Roller Mill, Morgantown, West Virginia by Dennis Zembala, 1975.

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## **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The recommended National Register boundary of French's Mill is identified on the accompanying map and follows the historic tax parcel boundary, 09-25A-47.

## **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The recommended National Register Boundary of French's Mill encompasses the mill building and the accompanying triangular parcel upon which it is situated. The property was historically associated with the mill.

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### PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: French's Mill

Address: Augusta-Ford Hill Road, approximately 500' south of Route 50

Town: Augusta

County: Hampshire

Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi

Date Photographed: August 21, 2013

Photo 1 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0001 French's Mill, South Elevation, Facing North
Photo 2 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0002 French's Mill, North and East Elevations, Facing Southwest
Photo 3 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0003 French's Mill, North and West Elevations, Facing Southeast
Photo 4 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0004 French's Mill, Interior of West Elevation Addition, Facing East
Photo 5 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0005 French's Mill, Interior of Basement, Detail of Sink, Facing West
Photo 6 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0006 French's Mill, Interior of Basement, Detail of Electric Generator, Facing East
Photo 7 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0007 French's Mill, Interior of Basement, Detail of Axle, Facing West
Photo 8 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0008 French's Mill, Interior of Basement, Detail of Fire Prevention System, Facing West
Photo 9 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0009 French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Entrance, Facing West
Photo 10 of 29	WV_HampshireCounty_French's Mill_0010 French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Shop Room/Office, Facing West

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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- 
- Photo 11 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0011  
French's Mill, Interior, Burr Stones, Facing North
- Photo 12 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0012  
French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Mill Room, Mixer Machine, Facing East
- Photo 13 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0013  
French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Mill Room, Electric Panel and Pressure Gauge,  
Facing North
- Photo 14 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0014  
French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Mill Room, Packer Machine, Facing East
- Photo 15 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0015  
French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Storage Room, Facing Northwest
- Photo 16 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0016  
French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Floor Mill Room, Facing South
- Photo 17 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0017  
French's Mill, Interior, First Floor Mill Room, Sifter, Facing North
- Photo 18 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0018  
French's Mill, Interior, Second Floor Mill Room Stairs, Facing West
- Photo 19 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0019  
French's Mill, Interior, Second Floor Mill Room, Facing Northwest
- Photo 20 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0020  
French's Mill, Interior, Second Level, Axle and Belts, Facing North
- Photo 21 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0021  
French's Mill, Interior, Second Floor Mill Room, Corn Cutter, Facing North
- Photo 22 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0022  
French's Mill, Interior, Second Floor Mill Room, Chutes, Facing North

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

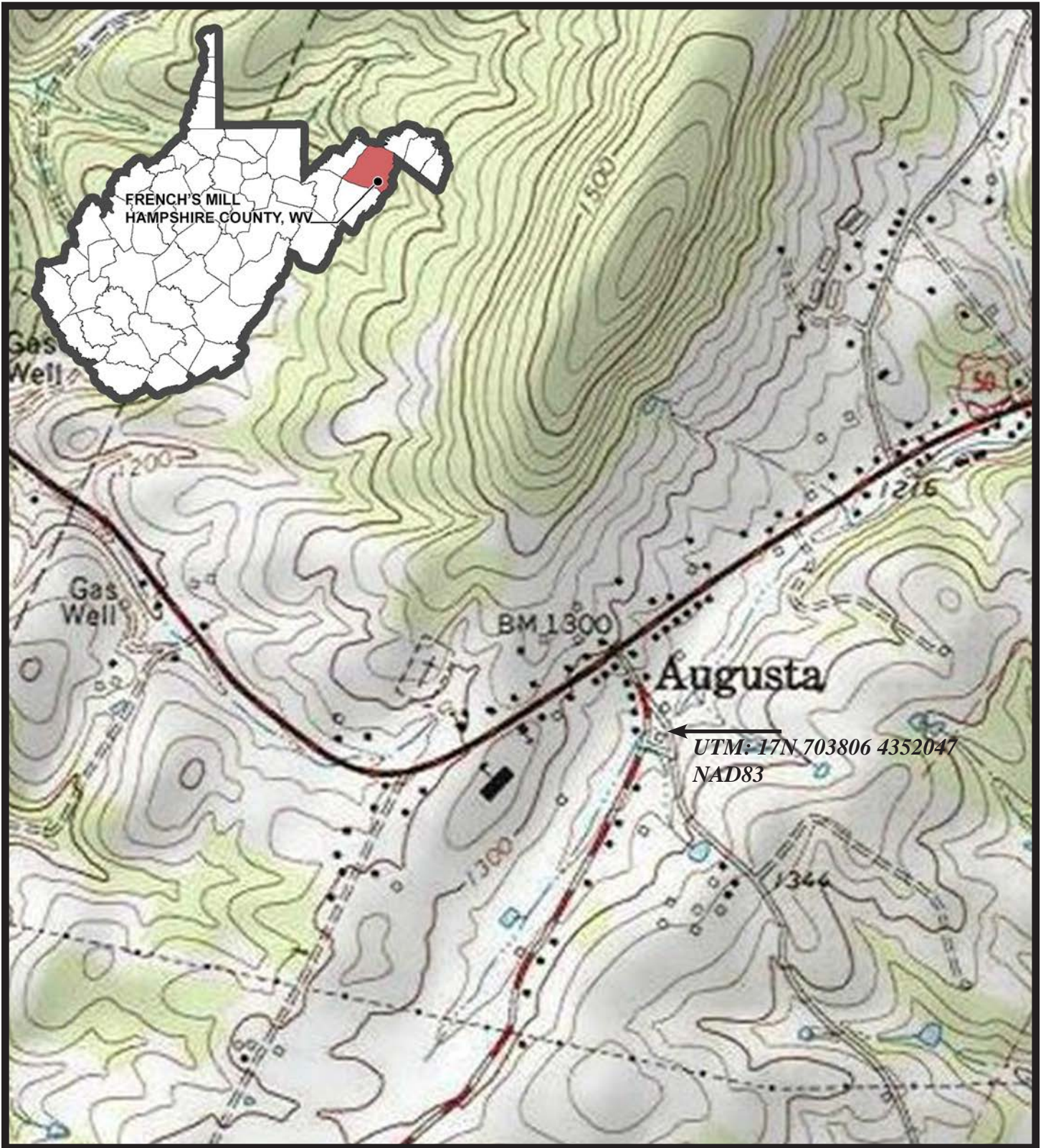
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 12

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- Photo 23 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0023  
French's Mill, Interior, Second Floor Mill Room, Stairs, Facing West
- Photo 24 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0024  
French's Mill, Interior, Second Floor Mill Room, Stairs, Facing West
- Photo 25 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0025  
French's Mill, Interior, Third Floor Mill Room, Hoppers, Facing West
- Photo 26 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0026  
French's Mill, Interior, Third Floor Mill Room, Rolling Screen, Facing West
- Photo 27 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0027  
French's Mill, Interior, Third Floor Mill Room, Deflecting Dust Collector, Facing North
- Photo 28 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0028  
French's Mill, Interior, Third Floor Mill Room, Monarch Buckwheat and Gravel Separator, Facing East
- Photo 29 of 29      WV\_HampshireCounty\_French's Mill\_0029  
French's Mill, Interior, Third Floor Mill Room, Receiving Separator, Facing North





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



*Figure 1*  
*Location Map*  
*French's Mill*  
*Augusta, Hampshire County, West Virginia*

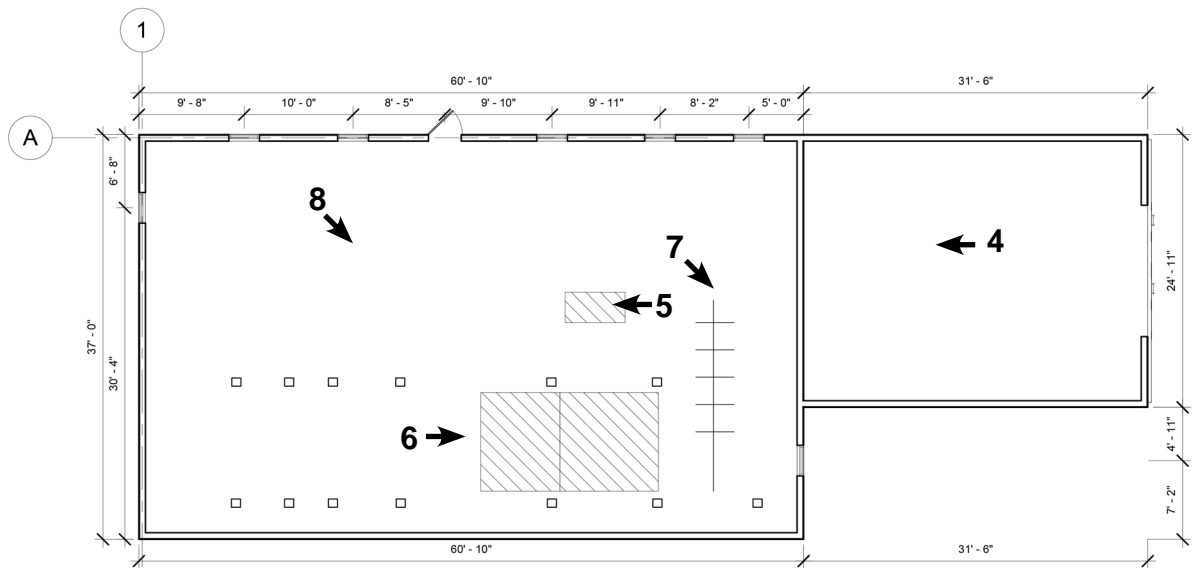




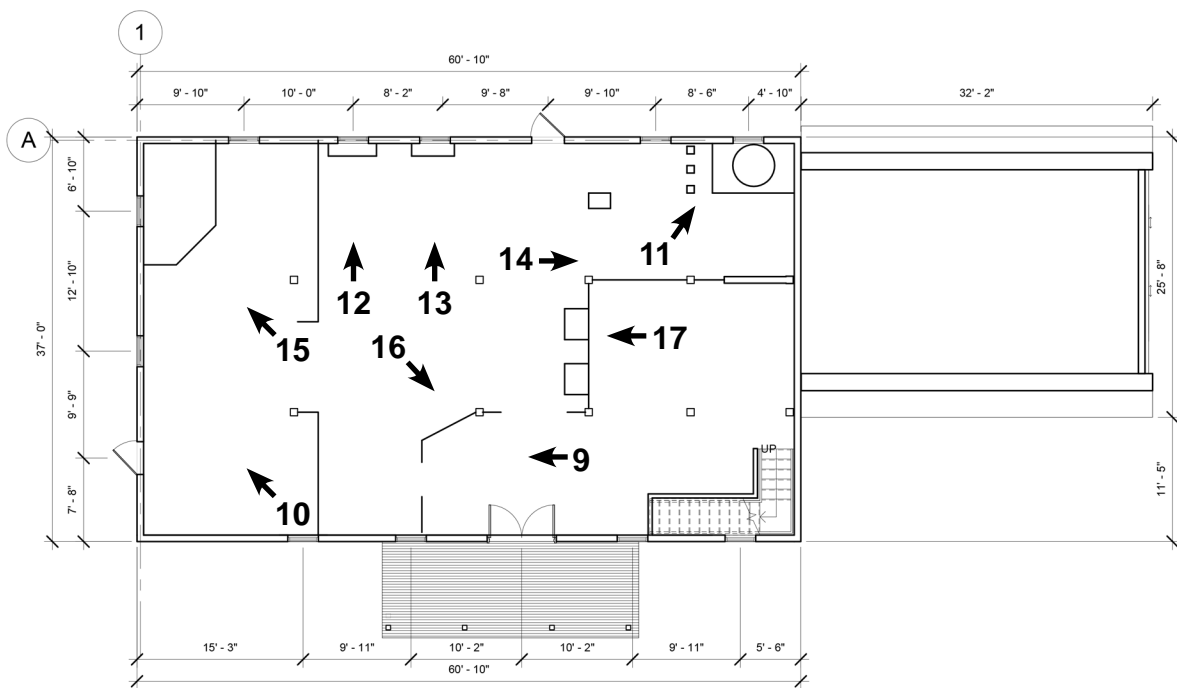
Scale 2.5 inches = 200 feet  
Base Imagry from <http://www.mapwv.gov/>



*Figure 2*  
*Photo Location Map 1 of 3*  
*French's Mill*  
*Augusta, Hampshire County, West Virginia*



**basement**

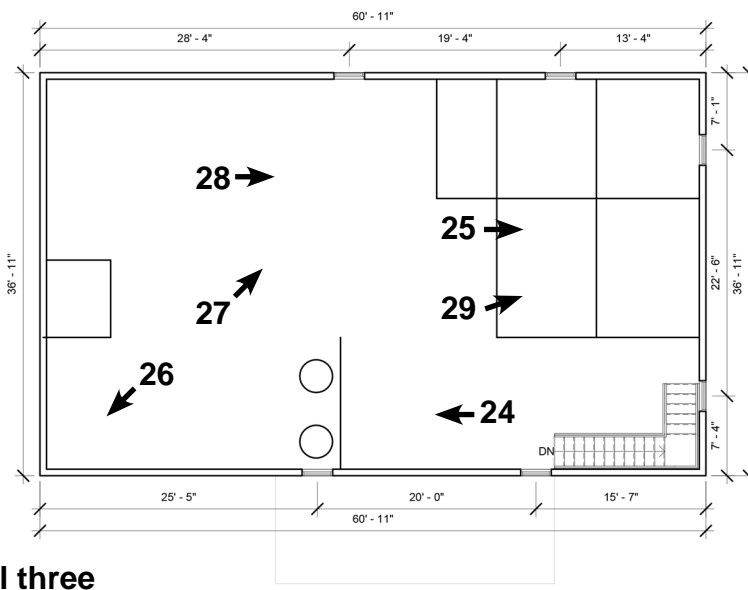
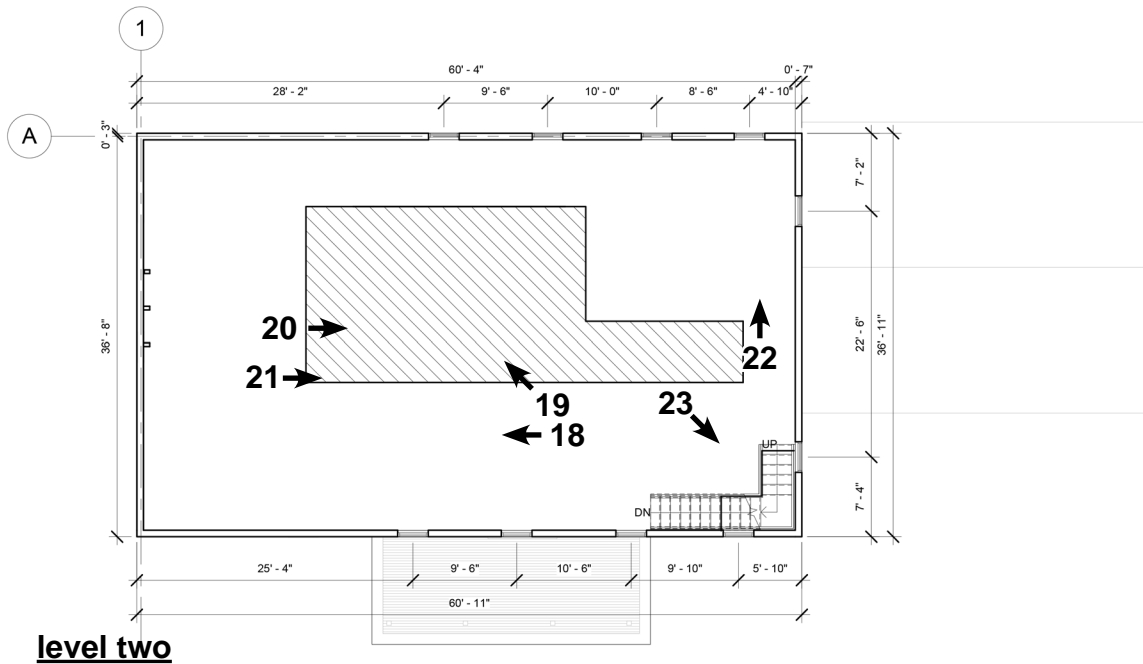


**level 1**

Scale 1/16" = 1'-0"



**Figure 2**  
*Photo Location Map 2 of 3*  
*French's Mill*  
*Augusta, Hampshire County, West Virginia*



Scale 1/16" = 1'-0"



**Figure 2**  
*Photo Location Map 3 of 3*  
*French's Mill*  
*Augusta, Hampshire County, West Virginia*





Scale 2.5 inches=200 feet  
Base Imagry from <http://www.mapvw.gov/>

 NRHP Boundary



*Figure 3*  
*NRHP Boundary Map*  
*French's Mill*  
*Augusta, Hampshire County, West Virginia*





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MADE BY  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY French's 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: 12/17/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001056

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./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR 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

EEQ/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