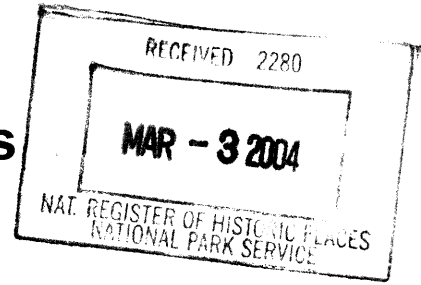


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Spring Mills Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Portions of Hammonds Mill Road and Harlan Spring Road not for publication N/A

city or town Martinsburg vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Berkeley code 003 zip code 25401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 forth 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 2/26/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

for Edson H. Beall 4/15/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
7		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/outbuilding
RELIGION/church
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/mill
RELIGION/church-related residence
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/outbuilding
RELIGION/church
RELIGION/church-related residence
VACANT/NOT IN USE
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/sandstone
walls STONE/sandstone; WOOD/weatherboard; BRICK;
SYNTHETICS/vinyl
roof ASPHALT; STONE/slate; METAL
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Refer to Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c. 1790-1922

Significant Dates

c. 1790; 1834; c. 1838

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Criteria Considerations

Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- 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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 28 acres

U. S. G. S. Quad map: Hedgesville, WV-MD

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>18</u>	<u>246200</u>	<u>4383100</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>246360</u>	<u>4382680</u>
2	<u>18</u>	<u>246440</u>	<u>4383120</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>246040</u>	<u>4382740</u>

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(See Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification

(See Continuation Sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date October, 2003

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

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.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

Multiple Owners

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 7 Page 1

7. Description

The Spring Mills Historic District (Fig. 1-6) is a primarily residential historic district of twenty-eight acres located in the Hedgesville District of rural Berkeley County, West Virginia, approximately six miles north of the county seat of Martinsburg, in the state's eastern panhandle. The Spring Mills Historic District contains a total of seven resources, all of which contribute to the character of the district. Five of the properties in the district are buildings and two, the Falling Waters Presbyterian Church Cemetery (Photo 4) and the Dr. Allen Hammonds House site (Photo 2), are contributing sites. The topography of the district slopes downward to the west from the top of a hill containing the cemetery to Harlan Run which marks the western boundary of the nominated area.

The Spring Mills Historic District is bisected by two asphalt-paved county roads. Harlan Spring Road leads into the district from the south and ends at its intersection with Hammond's Mill Road. A paved private road leads southward from Hammond's Mill Road to the Falling Waters Presbyterian Church and cemetery. Mature shade trees are throughout the district and the area surrounding the Dr. Allen Hammonds House Site is densely overgrown.

All of the buildings in the district are of masonry construction. The Stephen-Hammond Mill (Resource No. 1; Photo No. 1; Fig. 1), a small stone spring house (Resource 2, Photo 3), and the miller's house (Resource No. 3; Photo 1) are of stone, the Dr. Allen Hammond House (Resource No. 3; Photo 2), in ruins after a 1979 fire, is of brick, The Falling Waters Presbyterian Church Resource No. 5; Photos 4, 5, and 6; Fig. 5) is of Flemish bond brick, and the Presbyterian Church Manse (Resource No. 7; Photos 7, 8; Fig. 4) is of tile block construction and is presently clad in non-historic siding. All of the buildings in the district are gable-roofed and rest on stone foundations. The cemetery (Resource No. 6; Photo 4) includes a variety of burial monuments which define and contribute significantly to the character of this site but are not included in the resource count for the district. These monuments are of stone, primarily marble and granite, and include examples of traditional tombstone forms including the simple obelisk, the cross-vault obelisk, the block, tablet, and pulpit.¹ The earlier monuments were likely the work of anonymous traditional tombstone carvers, while the later markers appear to be production pieces from commercial monument purveyors.

¹See Richard Francaviglia, "The Cemetery as an Evolving Cultural Landscape," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 61 (1971), 501-509.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 7 Page 2

The architectural influences of the buildings in the district range from the vernacular design² of the mill and miller's house to the Federal-style design of the Presbyterian Church, the Greek Revival design of the Hammond House, and the Colonial Revival design of the Presbyterian Manse.

The Spring Mills Historic District has changed very little throughout much of the period of significance. The most drastic change occurred in 1979 when a fire gutted the Dr. Allen Hammond House, leaving a collapsed roof and a burned-out brick shell (Photo 2). The former mansion remains in that condition; it is a contributing site within the district since it may contain artifacts significant to the early history of the settlement. A store shown on a nineteenth-century map (Fig. 2) is not extant.

Viewed in its entirety, the Spring Mills Historic District consists of an architecturally-cohesive unincorporated rural settlement, primarily residential in character, situated along a stream and anchored by an eighteenth-century mill. The nominated area retains integrity and contains two intact historic residential buildings, one 1830s home in ruins, an 1834 historic church, and one eighteenth-century mill and spring house.

The following properties lie within the Spring Mills Historic District. The numbering corresponds to the district map submitted with the nomination documents. All properties are contributing to the character of the district and date from within the Period of Significance of the district.

1. **Stephen-Hammond Mill:**

Description: three-story stone grist mill with gable roof and flat-topped fenestration; pediments of the gables are of wood construction and all other portions of the side walls are of random ashlar stone. The patterns of fenestration appear unaltered from the original but contain no sash. The upper portions of the side walls were reconstructed late in the twentieth century and the existing roof was installed at that time.

Date: c.1790

1 contributing building

²The term, "vernacular," applied in this context corresponds to the definition of the term found in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation** (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1996), p.512.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 7 Page 3

2. **Spring House**

Description: small single-story gable-roofed vernacular spring house of stone construction devoid of notable ornament

Date: c. 1800

1 contributing building

3. **Miller's House:**

Description: 2-story central-passage single-pile domestic building of random ashlar stone construction with a laterally-oriented gable roof clad in standing-seam metal; a single-story wood frame ell extends at right angles to the main house at the rear; three-bay facade with flat-topped fenestration with multi-light sash.

Date: c. 1790

1 contributing building

4. **Dr. Allen C. Hammond House Site**

Description: this site incorporates the c. 1838 Greek Revival-style home erected by Allen Hammond which burned in 1978 and whose ruins remain on the site. A 1974 survey description noted that it was a five-bay central passage home, L-shaped in plan, with rubbed brick lintels, chimneys on the ridge line and a 2-course stepped brick cornice. The main entry was shielded by a 2-story portico supported by fluted columns. Although the house is likely beyond salvage, the site may contain significant evidence of life in ante-bellum Berkeley County. But for the aforementioned spring house (Resource No. 2), no outbuildings are extant although some stone foundations are evident within fifty feet of the house

Date: c. 1838

1 contributing site

5. **Falling Waters Presbyterian Church**

Description: single-story Federal-style Flemish bond brick church building with gable roof and gable-end orientation, with a partial return on the cornice. The main church building measures 45' × 47' and an early-twentieth-century gabled vestibule section of wood construction is appended to the facade, with a double door centered thereon, flanked by two-over-two-light flat-topped windows with a Palladian window in the pediment of the gable. The original church entrance consisted of paired entry doors with semi-circular fanlights, which, with the addition of the vestibule,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 7 Page 4

are now on the interior of the vestibule addition. The church is oriented toward the immediately adjacent cemetery which is east of the church. The facade is penetrated by the two entry doors above which are paired semi-circular lunettes with delicate wood tracery. A 1969 gable-roofed brick addition, 45' square, is appended to the church by a 20' × 20' passage. The interior of the church is little altered from the original, retaining historic wood pews and galleries which are accessed by open stairs at the front of the building and are supported by modest wood columns, extending around three sides of the interior. According to the church history prepared by [M.] Douglass Harlan, historically, the galleries were relegated to slaves and later served as Sunday School meeting space. The corner-stone on the facade is inscribed: **Falling Waters Presbyterian Church Erected and Dedicated to the service of Almighty God A. D. 1834.** The church was designated a historical site by the Presbyterian Historical Society and a plaque mounted in the vestibule reads, "American Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Site No. 156. Registered by the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa."

Date: 1834

1 contributing building

6. **Falling Waters Cemetery**

Description: this is a cemetery associated with the Falling Waters Presbyterian Church (Resource No. 5). It dates from 1796 when the first Falling Waters church building was built of log construction. The cemetery contains the graves of many of the original settlers of the area, including the Harlans, who were local pioneers; the site of the church and cemetery was acquired from John and Sarah Harlan. Other notable pioneer families interred here include the Cunninghams, Porterfields, and Riners, and Sperows, among others. The cemetery is on a hillside and includes monuments of traditional form and material as well as those produced by commercial monument purveyors.

Date: 1796 and after

1 contributing site

7. **Falling Waters Presbyterian Church Manse**

Description: a Georgian Revival-style residence of tile brick construction clad in non-historic siding. Three-bay facade with centered entry, suggesting a four-over-four central-passage, double-pile interior plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 7 Page 5

sash. Gable roof with two interior brick chimneys and three gable dormers on the facade. A double-gallery porch extends along a portion of the rear (east)elevation.

Date: 1922

1 contributing building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 8 Page 1

8. Significance

The Spring Mills Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. The district meets National Register Criterion A and is significant for its reflection of early industrial development in Berkeley County for the presence of the c. 1790 Stephen-Hammond Mill (Photos 1, 2; Fig 3) along Harlan Run. In addition to the mill, other properties within the district that are associated with grist milling operations include the stone miller's house, a stone spring house located behind the mill, and the ruins of Dr. Allen Hammond House, who owned the mill for some time. The district meets National Register Criterion C and is significant for *architecture*. Evaluating the physical fabric of the district under this Criterion, the district's five buildings represent significant vernacular³ building traditions interspersed with a limited amount of formally-designed architecture. The architectural styles in the district were popular during the period of significance, which begins c.1790, the approximate date of construction of the district's earliest extant buildings (the Stephen-Hammond Mill, a nearby spring house, and the associated miller's house; Resource Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Photos 1-2; Fig. 3), and ends in 1922, corresponding to the date of construction of the latest of the district's historic resources (the Colonial Revival-style Presbyterian Church Manse; Resource No. 7; Photo 8; Fig. 4).

The district contains both vernacular properties and a few examples of properties which draw upon some of the styles of architecture popular from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Among these styles are the Federal, Greek Revival, and Georgian Revival. The mill and miller's house are the of vernacular derivation, and, although executed without reference to formal design tenets, nonetheless represent local building traditions in Berkeley County during the period of significance. The dressed stone quoins of the mill, modest though they are, nonetheless provide a sense of architectural attention to an otherwise simply-articulated building. Specific examples of the architectural styles employed within the district appear in Section 7.

The area around Spring Mills was part of a 1735 patent tract from King George I through colonial Lieutenant Gooch to James Davis, who, in turn sold part of the property to Stephen Harlan. In 1789, Harlan, for whom Harlan Run is named, sold a 276-acre parcel to Robert Stephen for £1,850 in Pennsylvania currency.⁴ Stephen, the brother of Major General Adam Stephen, who founded the city

³The term, "vernacular," when used in this context, conforms to the definition which appears in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms."

⁴Harlan Run forms the western boundary of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 8 Page 2

of Martinsburg, built the mill and the adjacent stone house (Photo No 1; Fig 1) shortly after acquiring the property in 1789. Historic maps illustrate the presence of a small settlement near the mill, including a property noted as the home of D. Miller (not extant) on an 1847 map of the county (Fig. 1). In 1796, the congregation of the Falling Water Presbyterian Church, which previously had a house of worship on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River, came to Spring Mills, erected a log church, and established a cemetery (Resource No. 6; Photo 4) immediately east of the church. By 1820, the Berkeley County (Virginia) land records listed the mill and seven hundred acres under the ownership of Adam Stephen, who may have been the son of Robert Stephen. Both the mill and the church served a comparatively significant population in early Berkeley County.

Local tradition maintains that in 1834 the log church burned. A modest brick church (Resource 4) took its place on the same site, patterned after New England meetinghouses with an interior balcony. The identity of its designer and builder is not known.

The mill and its property remained in the Stephen family throughout the early decades of the nineteenth century. However, in the late 1830s, because of Adam Stephen's indebtedness to his brother, Alexander, he lost the property to Alexander and his brother-in-law, Isaac Lauck. In 1839 Alexander Stephen advertised the mill and four hundred acres for sale. The local newspaper advertisement described the property as

a mill, 45' by 65', three stories, of stone and a hip roof, giving five floors all garnered off complete. There are in the Mill three tun of stone, and all labor-saving machinery, metal gearing from pit to garret, and all nearly new. Within 30 yards of the mill is a large stone distillery with full patent stills, and now in operation.⁵

In October of 1839, the mill property, referred to in the deed as "Spring Mill," was acquired by Dr. Allen C. Hammond of Morgan County for \$18,000. About 1838 Dr. Hammond had erected a Greek Revival-style mansion (Resource No. 4) immediately east of and up the hill from the mill. A prominent businessman in his own right, Dr. Hammond likely employed a miller to run the mill while he lived in the brick mansion and practiced medicine. During the American Civil War, Hammond was a surgeon for the Confederate Army and suffered significant financial losses as a result of the War.

The Spring Mills Historic District and the Dr. Hammond House in particular had several associations with the conflict and with General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson. As reported by Jackson's topographer, Jedediah Hotchkiss, on September 11, 1862, Jackson's forces arrived at the

⁵*Martinsburg Gazette*, January 2, 1839.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 8 Page 3

Maryland shore of the Potomac, “then across the Potomac at Williamsport . . . and on to Hammond’s Mill, 1½ miles from the North Mountain Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We heard the enemy’s evening gun at Martinsburg. Took some prisoners at N. Mt. Depot . . . Hd. Qrs. at Hammond’s.”⁶ A few months later, on December 9, 1862, during the skirmish at Darkesville, the First New York Cavalry “stopped that night in the basement of Dr. Hammond’s great brick barn near North Mountain station on the B. & O. R. R.”⁷ Two days later, on December 11, Union Lieutenant R. G. Prendergast of Co. M of the First New York Cavalry, wrote to his Captain from “Hammond’s House.”⁸ Further, many Civil War historians believe that J. E. B. Stuart camped at Hammond’s Mill during his 1862 Chambersburg campaign. An October 1862 letter home from one of his staff officers notes that “we camped about two miles from the ford [across the Potomac] we had to cross.”⁹ A map whose title block notes that it illustrates the “Route of Stuart’s Cavalry Division Oct. 9th to 12th 1862 & July 25th to July 2nd, 1863” depicts the encampment of October 5, 1862 in close proximity to Hammond’s Mill.¹⁰ In the summer of 1864 Confederate General Jubal Early’s “Valley Campaign” saw his troops pass Hammond’s Mill on July 30 and again on August 6.¹¹ The district’s last association with the war occurred in July, 1864; on July 26, in connection with the raids into Pennsylvania which culminated in the burning of Chambersburg, Brigadier General “Tiger” John McCausland joined forces with General Johnson at Hammond’s Mill.¹² The historic archaeological potential of the Hammond house site has not been assessed. However, given its recorded association with events during the Civil War, it is recommended that investigations be carried out, and if evidence is discovered, that this nomination be amended to include significance under Criterion D.

As noted above, Dr. Allen Hammond underwent significant financial reversals as a result of the

⁶McDonald, Archie P., ed. *Make Me A Map Of the Valley: The Civil War Journal of Stonewall Jackson’s Topographer* [Jededia Hotchkiss](Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1973), p. 80.

⁷William H. Beach. *The First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry* (New York: The Lincoln Cavalry Association, 1902), p. 198.

⁸*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies.* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888), p. 38.

⁹Robert J. Trout, ed. *With Pen and Saber: The Letters and Diaries of J. E. B. Stuart’s Staff Officers.* (Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 1995), p. 110.

¹⁰Map showing “Route of Stuart’s Cavalry Division Oct. 9th to 12th 1862 & July 25th to July 2nd, 1863.”

¹¹McDonald, Op. Cit., p. 219, 221.

¹²Fritz Halsberger. *Confederate Retaliation: McCausland’s 1864 Raid.* (Shippensburg, Pennsylvania: Burd Street Press, 2000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 8 Page 4

War. In 1866 he disposed of the mill property and the brick house along with four hundred fifteen acres. The purchaser was Joseph Duvall, who paid \$50,000 for the property; it remained in the Duvall family until 1945. It is not known when the mill ceased operations.

The settlement of Spring Mills maintained the character of a tiny unincorporated rural village throughout the balance of the 1790-1922 period of significance, a character which it retains at the time of the nomination. The Falling Waters Presbyterian Church remained the only institutional building in the village, although a store (not extant) appears opposite the church on early maps. About the turn of the twentieth century a vestibule addition was erected on the east gable end of the church (Fig. 5) and in 1969 a brick addition was built just south of the church, accessed by an unobtrusive brick connector.

In 1842, the church acquired 2.5 acres for an expansion of the cemetery. This was followed in 1897 by the acquisition of an additional five acres to increase the cemetery and to build a Manse, the name by which Presbyterians refer to their pastor's home. The Manse (Resource No. 7; Fig 4) is a three-story Georgian Revival-style residence with a symmetrical three-bay facade and gabled roof dormers. It is constructed of tile brick produced at the North Mountain brick plant, which was located a few miles away. It is the only church-related residence in Berkeley County constructed with this locally-produced material.

Summarizing, the Spring Mills Historic District retains integrity and meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the early milling industry in Berkeley County, evidenced by the presence of a late eighteenth-century mill and nearby miller's house. The district's Criterion C for *architecture* is supported by the presence of properties executed in the Federal, Greek Revival and Georgian Revival style as well as locally-significant examples of vernacular design. The presence of the mill within the nominated tract suggests that historical archaeological remains may exist within the nominated area. This has not been substantiated, however, and it is recommended that explorations be carried out to ascertain the presence of archaeological materials associated with the mill. If such testing proves positive, this nomination could be amended to encompass significance within Criterion D.

Viewing the Spring Mills Historic District in the context of other similar resources in Berkeley County, this district is among the smallest in the county. Indeed, the several Martinsburg districts district--including the Downtown Martinsburg Historic District--are considerably larger than is the Spring Mills district and all exhibit a significantly larger concentration of formally-designed architec-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 8 Page 5

ture, commercial, industrial, and domestic alike. The Harlan Spring Historic District, whose name is shared by the stream which is one of the Spring Mills District's boundaries, is not far from Spring Mills Historic District; it is a rural district focused upon a historic family farmstead. The Hedgesville Historic District, located several miles west of Spring Mills, dates from the 1830s and is a compact village containing a number of log homes, a lodge hall, some commercial architecture, and two churches. The Spring Mills Historic District, conversely, is a tiny unincorporated rural hamlet dating from the eighteenth century including only a mill, miller's house, a ruins and its associated spring house, and a church with its associated Manse and cemetery. Those facts notwithstanding, the Spring Mills Historic District is locally significant as an eighteenth-century settlement anchored by a mill and church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 9 Page 6

9. Major Bibliographical References

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 9 Page 7

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West Virginia Cemetery Inventory Form for Falling Waters Church Cemetery. Collection of the Berkeley
County Historical Society, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Forms, 1973-2001. Collection of the Berkeley County Histori-
cal Society, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number 10 Page 8

10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Hammond's Mill Road and Harlan Run, then following the east back of Harlan's Run northward c. 400' to the rear property line of the property containing the mill; then eastward c. 700' along the rear property line of the Dr. Allen Hammond House site to the northeast corner of the Hammond House Site; then southward, crossing Hammond's Mill road and continuing along the east property line of the Falling Waters Presbyterian Church Cemetery c. 1,625' to the southeast corner of the cemetery property; then westward along the south property line of the cemetery and the associated Manse c. 1,250' to the east bank of Harlan Run; then northeasterly along the east back of Harlan run c.1,650' to the place of beginning.

JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of this nomination consist of the area traditionally known as Spring Mills, including two homes dating from within the c. 1790-1922 Period of Significance, along with one historic grist mill, a historic church and a cemetery, along with the ruins of an 1838 home. The boundaries were selected as the result of a 2001 historic resource survey site completed under the auspices of the Berkeley County Landmarks Commission, with funding provided by the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number Illustrations Page 10



Figure 1 The c. 1790 Stephen-Hammonds Mill, shown in a photo published in Fritz Haselberger's **Confederate Retaliation: McCausland's 1864 Raid**. This particular raid was one of several Civil War-related events associated with the mill and the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number Illustrations Page 12

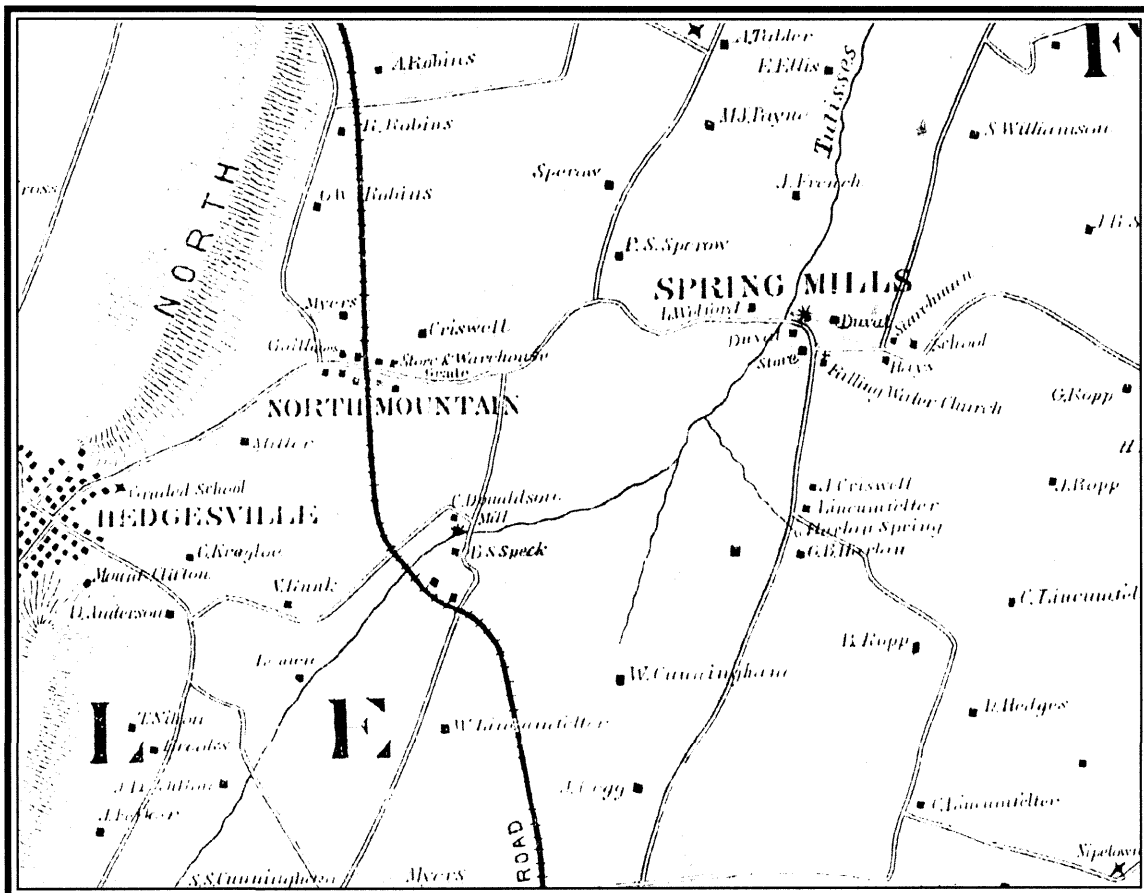


Figure 2 In 1894, Martinsburg mapmaker J. B. Kearfott produced this Berkeley County map, which shows Spring Mills to be little more than a tiny settlement by a mill. The Hammonds House, the mill and the miller's house are shown in the ownership of the Joseph Duvall family, which retained ownership until 1945. The store which is shown west of the church is not extant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Spring Mills Historic District
Berkeley County, WV

Section Number Illustrations Page 13



Figure 3 This view of the 1922 Falling Waters Manse appeared in a 1934 issue of *The Church Messenger*, published monthly by the Falling Waters and Tomahawk Presbyterian Churches.

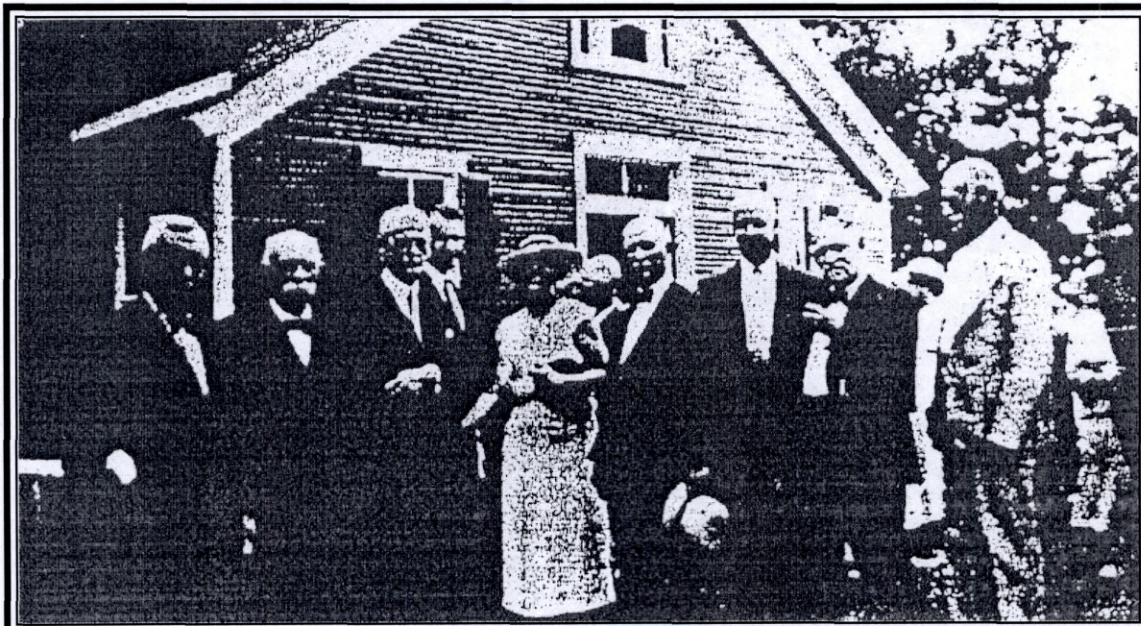
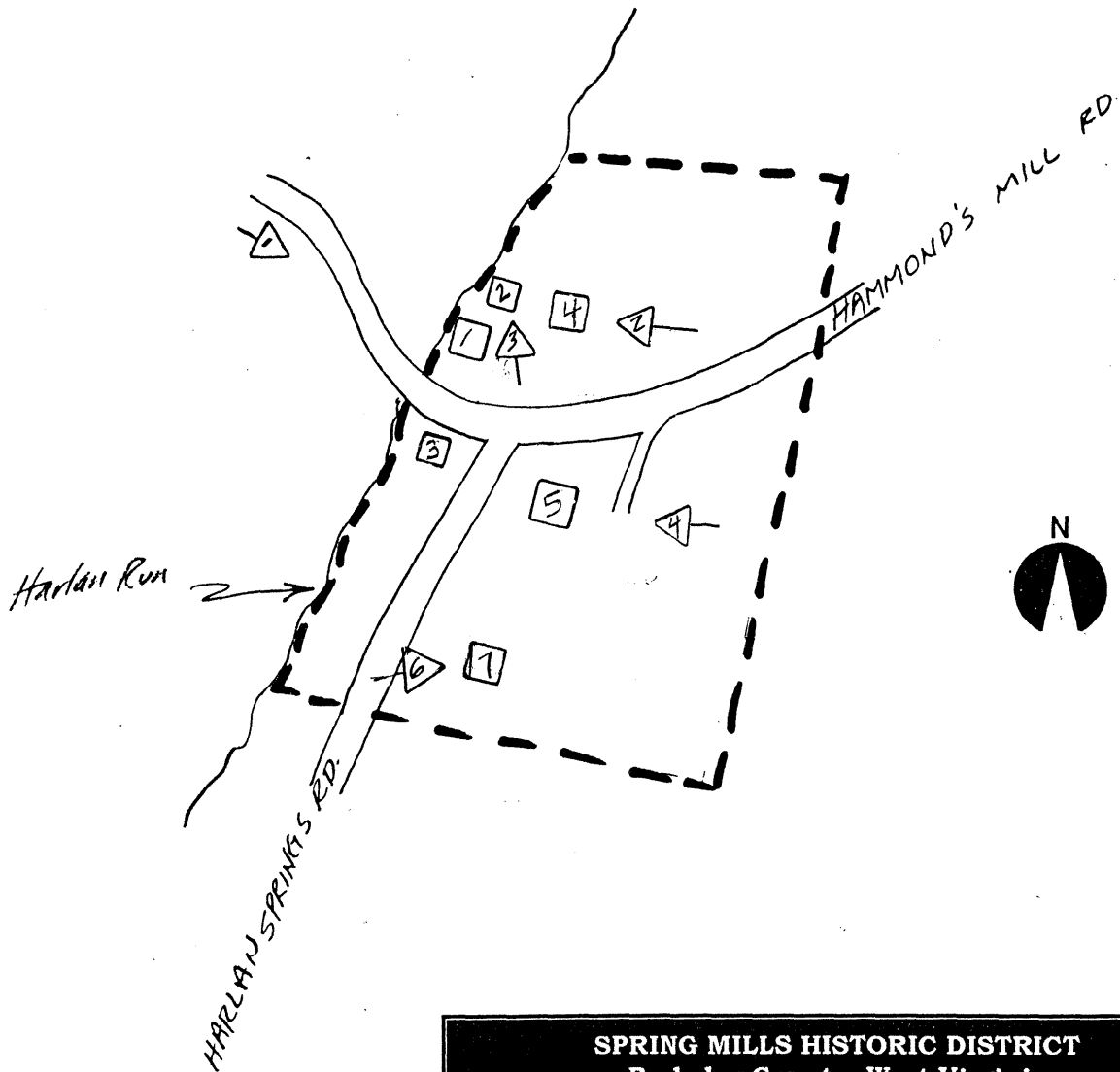


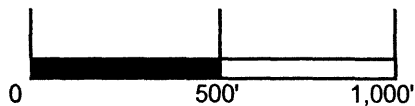
Figure 4 This group spoke at a commemorative service at Falling Waters Church and posed in front of the c. 1900 vestibule which was added to the east elevation.



**SPRING MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Berkeley County, West Virginia**

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DISTRICT MAP (PHOTOGRAPHY)



Legend:

District Boundary: **-----**

Photo number and camera orientation

Numbers correspond to the Resource Inventory which was prepared in conjunction with the National Register documents.