

3-19-3 VLP
8-8-3 NRHP

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name George Washington's Gristmill VDHR # 029 - 0330
other names/site number 44FX2262

2. Location

street & number 5512 Mount Vernon Memorial Highway not for publication
city or town Lorton vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059
zip code 22309

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.)

[Signature] 6/3/83
Signature of certifying official 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 or other official 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.

 determined eligible for the _____
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

 removed from the National Register _____

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 3 </u> buildings
<u> 4 </u>	_____ sites
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u> structures
_____	_____ objects
<u> 8 </u>	<u> 4 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: sandstone

roof Wood: shingle

walls Stone: sandstone

other Wood

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

See 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.

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Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Archaeology: Historic (non-aboriginal)
Recreation
Architecture: Colonial Revival

Period of Significance 1770 - 1808; 1932-1933
Significant Dates 1770; 1797; 1808; 1933

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder R. E. Burson

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: Library of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.65

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	314,660	4,286,948	3	18	314,696 4,286,774
2	18	314,837	4,286,850	4	18	314,711 4,286,942

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gardiner Hallock (Manager of Restoration), Esther White (Director of Archaeology),
Amanda Didden (Restoration Intern)

organization Mount Vernon Ladies' Association date 8/16/2002

street & number B P.O. Box 110 telephone 703 780-2000

city or town Mount Vernon state VA zip code 22121

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.)

name Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union

street & number P.O. Box 110 telephone (703) 780-2000

city or town Mount Vernon state VA zip code 22121

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Narrative Description

Site

George Washington's Gristmill is located on a 6.65-acre lot approximately three miles to the north of his Mount Vernon estate. It is bisected by the north-south running Virginia Route 235 with a majority of the contributing elements, including the mill, headrace, tailrace, distillery site, miller's house and two additional contributing archaeological sites, and a noncontributing restroom facility found on the eastern portion of the property. The western section of the former historical state park contains another contributing archaeological site and two noncontributing buildings and a noncontributing structure. Situated on an eastward sloping lot, the mill property is bounded by Dogue Creek to the south, pasture land belonging to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to the west, a paved parking lot and a housing subdivision to the north, and a wooded lot to the east. While the paved parking lot is currently associated with the gristmill property, it is not located within the historical boundary of the state park and so is not included in this nomination. The modern parking lot has also been recessed into the ground in order to further limit its impact on the gristmill property. The reconstructed miller's house is located on the southern end of the property adjacent to Route 235. A 1933 Colonial Revival-style house, it is located just north of the gristmill and serves as a gift shop for the site. Down the hill and to the east of the gift shop is the site of the ninety-by-fifty-foot distillery archaeological site. Just east of the distillery site is a one-story, weatherboard-sided restroom building. A reconstructed headrace and tailrace, running north to south, roughly bi-sect the eastern half of the property and are used to supply water to, and carry it away from, the gristmill. The northern three quarters of the headrace was constructed in the spring of 2001 and is made from poured concrete. The southern third dates to 1933 and is constructed from quarry-faced sandstone. A rough-hewn post and rail fence runs along the north side of the headrace and a reconstructed, east facing sluice gate is found in the southern portion of the race. The 1933 tailrace is also constructed from quarry-faced sandstone and it has a non-functional sluice gate located at its southern extreme near the banks of Dogue Run Creek. A stone bridge is found across the tailrace and a second bridge is positioned at the northern end of the headrace. Both of the arched bridges are made from uncoursed quarry-faced sandstone. Connecting all these features is a brick walkway that encircles the property.

Gristmill Exterior

The gristmill is a Colonial Revival-style stone building that was reconstructed by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development in 1932-1933. It was reconstructed on the foundations of George Washington's 1770-1771 gristmill using archaeological and documentary evidence. The gristmill's rectangular footprint measures 36.9 feet by 50.1 feet. Banked into a hill, this three-and-one-half-story mill rises two stories on the north elevation and three stories on the south elevation. The three-bay masonry structure with an interior-end corner chimney was constructed with quarry-faced Aquia Creek sandstone in a random ashlar pattern with finished ashlar stone corners. All of the building's windows and doors feature segmental stone lintels and finished ashlar stone corners. In addition, all of the windows are 6/6 double-hung wooden windows with wood surrounds. The mill's side gable roof extends in an east-west direction and is clad with square-butt wood shingles. The molded wood cornice does not fully return on the gable ends but reflects the molding profile with a curved end board.

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A concave drain constructed with brick pavers at grade level bends around the northwest corner of the building down the slope to the south.

Currently, the primary elevation faces north towards the gift shop and parking lot. A round arch opening, with stone voussoirs and a keystone, is located on the first floor of the façade to allow water to enter the building from the headrace. Also, there is a window and a single-leaf vertical-board door towards the west. The second story is pierced by three windows that are evenly spaced above the openings of the first story.

The west elevation rises three and one half stories. A window pierces the south end of the first story while two windows symmetrically pierce the second and third stories. The half story features a vertical-board Dutch door flanked by two windows that are not in line with the windows below. Directly above the door in the half story in the gable end is a central window and a wooden arm for a pulley.

Each story of the south elevation exhibits three evenly spaced openings. The first story has a vertical-board door identical to the one on the north elevation. A stone landing with three steps on all three sides provides access to this southern entrance. In line with the top of the doorframe are two windows. The second and third stories have three windows parallel with the openings from the first story. Anomalous to these nine openings is a round-arch opening for the southern exit of the millrace. While still aligned with openings above, this arch is located at grade level on the eastern end of the elevation and features the same voussoirs and keystone as on the north elevation. Projecting from the roofline at the southwest corner is a stone chimneystack with a stone cap.

The three and one half stories of the east elevation are similar to those of the west elevation with a few distinctions. For example, a vertical-board Dutch door with a beaded molding (distinct from the other exterior doors) is featured on the first story instead of in the gable end. Also at this level is a round-arch opening similar to the others except that it has been enclosed with Plexiglas. The second and third stories are identical to those of the west elevation with two windows aligned on each story. The half story also features two windows but they are offset towards the center. Like the west elevation, above these two windows is a central window.

The millrace penetrates the gristmill at the north elevation and exits through the south elevation. The channel is constructed with Aquia sandstone and measures approximately ten feet in width. About ten feet from the building, the masonry forms a bottleneck in the headrace to accommodate a sluice gate controlling the flow of water into the flume of the mill. The masonry structure of the tailrace curves towards the east and drains into Dogue Creek.

Gristmill Interior

During the 1932-1933 reconstruction period the millworks and structural members from a circa 1818 gristmill located near Front Royal, Virginia, were disassembled and incorporated into the new building. Many of the reassembled structural members are still found in the building, but a majority of the millworks were replaced between 1997 and 2002. Wooden structural elements dating to the 1932-1933 reconstruction are also found scattered throughout the interior.

The three and one half floors of the interior reflect a typical early-nineteenth-century gristmill. What is referred to as the half level above the wall plate actually consists of an attic and a loft creating five distinct levels on the interior. The height was necessary for gravity-dependent machinery associated with milling. The interior features exposed masonry walls and heavy timber framing. This gristmill contains a reconstructed interior

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pitch-back water wheel and two grinding stones. To protect the building from excessive vibration damage, the machinery, with all its axles, shafts, and gears, is enclosed in a reconstructed hurst frame. This framework consists of heavy oak and pine beams set upon the building foundation but it is not tied into the walls. The hurst frame occupies the eastern half of the first two levels. The western half is constructed with two hand-hewn summer beams and tenoned joists that pocket into the masonry walls. The summer beam is supported by chamfered posts tenoned into anvil-shaped braces (T-post). The third, fourth, and fifth levels are similarly constructed with hand-hewn timbers but span the length of the building. Throughout the building, the additional machinery, such as the rolling screen, the bolter, and the hopper boy, is consistently housed on the east side of each level. The grain elevator, however, cuts through each floor on a diagonal ending at the wheat hopper on the first floor. Each level contains random-width pine flooring ranging from five and one half inches to thirteen inches wide. Each window and door opening features finished ashlar stones on the interior corners and wood lintels.

Located in the center of the western half of the structure is a straight-flight, closed-string stair connecting each level up to the fourth-level attic. The treads, with rounded nosings, are pegged to the stringer. Some treads are joined to the stringer with through mortises and extended tenons at even intervals. The staircase is enclosed with a post and plank balustrade featuring four planks tenoned into a post with a pyramidal top. The handrail balustrade is also post and plank construction with only two planks tenoned into newel posts with pyramidal tops. Separately, a ladder stair, enclosed behind a partition on the east side of the attic or fourth level, leads up to the loft level.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the first floor of the gristmill is a corner fireplace. Located in the southwest corner of the room, the masonry fireplace consists of a segmental-arch opening, a stone hearth, and a curved firebox. A wood mantel is supported by scroll-cut brackets. The western half of the room is spanned by two summer beams supported by four T-posts that are sash sawn and hand hewn. The two doors, on the south and east sides, feature raised panels with strap hinges connecting the vertical boards together. Located in the northwest corner is a wheat hopper. Additionally, this level features a modern electrical room at the northwest corner and a modern boardwalk over the tailrace towards the east exit.

To accommodate the hurst frame and the grinding platform, the floor plan of the second floor resembles an E shape. The two insets of the floor plan provide room for the ladder stairs giving access from the first floor to the grinding platform. The grinding platform, which does not tie into the masonry walls, features a wooden floor with a single metal rod for a balustrade. A seven-inch ledge projects from the north wall into the open half of the floor. Other features of the second floor include a two-foot projection of the chimney flue at the southwest corner and two summer beams that extend the length of the building with six planed and hand-hewn T-braces supporting them. Three raised panels with latch hinges join the vertical boards on the north door.

The third level is one continuous room with pine flooring spanning the entire length of the building. Cranks and gears of the rolling screen and the bolter occupy a portion of the eastern half of the room while the staircase is the major feature of the western half. Identical to the second floor, the chimney flue projects about two feet into the room at the southwest corner. Also, two hand-hewn summer beams are supported by six hand-hewn and planed T-posts.

There is a slightly different floor plan on the attic level as the exposed rafters tie into the raising plate. This angled space features two hand-hewn summer beams supported by six posts each. These posts do not have the same T shape as those on the floors below but are mostly square cut with only three of these twelve posts exhibiting chamfered edges. These additional supports create a visual separation of space for storage in the eaves. Each rafter pair is joined

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by a collar tie that provides support for the flooring above in the loft that is accessed through a small partition at the eastern end of the room. The partition is constructed with vertical boards and features a single-leaf vertical-board door. The vertical boards of the two-leaf Dutch door on the west side are joined by four raised panels with strap hinges. Cranks and gears on the eastern half of the room are associated with the hopper boy. Some gears are also visible in the center of the loft but mostly this area is used for storage. Two gable-end windows provide light into this angled space with exposed rafters and a few additional collar ties. Each rafter pair is secured by a pegged mortise-and-tenon joint at the apex.

Miller's House

The Colonial Revival miller's house/gift shop was built at the same time as the gristmill and is reconstructed in the location of the eighteenth-century miller's house. The design for the building is based on archaeological evidence and a mid-nineteenth-century drawing by a man named Gillingham. The wood frame structure rests on a stone foundation, has a square-butt, wood-shingled, side-gable roof and a boxed cornice, and is clad with beaded wood weatherboards and corner boards. The three-bay house features an interior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. Constructed in 1970, a one-and-one-half-story addition projects from the north elevation. The addition, also featuring a stone foundation, wood weatherboard siding, combined gable and shed roof, and square-butt wood shingles, doubled the capacity of the original building.

The primary south elevation has a central entry flanked by two 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The wood door is paneled with lights and accessed via three brick steps with a landing and a wood balustrade.

The east elevation features no openings but the north elevation exhibits one 6/6 double-hung wood window at the east end. The west elevation contains one central 6/6 double-hung wood window.

The east elevation of the addition is pierced by two 6/6 double-hung wood windows located in the shed roof portion. The north elevation features a paneled wood door in the shed roof portion and two 6/6 double-hung wood windows. A louvered vent is located in the gable end. The west elevation features a 6/6 double-hung wood window.

The interior of the original section of the house features a hall-parlor plan with two major rooms and a small bathroom. These two rooms have been combined into retail space. The floor is made with random width pine boards and finished with a four-and-one-half-inch baseboard. Currently, what was once the east parlor consists of an original recessed bookcase next to an enclosed chimney. Partitioned off the rear of the west hall is a one-room bathroom that is accessed from both rooms through a small hallway.

The interior of the addition also consists of two rooms: a kitchen to the east and retail space to the west. Projecting into the kitchen from the east side is a combined pantry and basement stair enclosure. There are four six-paneled wood doors in this room; an entry door from the east parlor, a pantry door, a basement door, and a rear entrance door. The west room has no rear access but features an inset closet on the south side and a six-paneled wood entry door from the hall.

Restroom Facility

Constructed in 1973, the restroom facility is located to the east of the distillery archeological site. This one-story, three-bay structure has a stone foundation supporting a wood frame structure clad in beaded weatherboards and corner boards. The side-gable roof with boxed cornice is clad with square-butt wood shingles.

The primary, west elevation features a central vertical-board door with metal strap hinges. A four-light transom

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caps the molded wood door surround. The north and south elevations are identical with a louvered vent in the gable ends. The east elevation has a central utility closet with a flush wood door containing a square-cut opening. A small shed-roof door hood with wood shingles protects this utility outlet. Flanking the closet are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows.

The interior plan of the restroom contains two rooms accessed via two flush doors off an entrance vestibule. The rooms are mirror opposites with two stalls and a sink projecting from the shared wall.

Single Dwelling

A one-story, four-bay dwelling is located on the western side of Route 235 and was built in 1980. The principal façade faces east toward the gristmill and is situated on a flat lot with a gravel driveway. The lot is bounded visually to the east by Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, to the north and west by farmland, and to the south by a wooded area. The wood frame house, with beaded weatherboards, rests on a stretcher-bond brick foundation. Projecting from the side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves is a central interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. A wood deck accentuates the rear elevation.

The east elevation features a central paneled door flanked by two paired 1/1 double-hung wood windows and two evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The entrance is protected by a one-bay gabled portico with two square-cut posts and a post and plank balustrade. Four brick steps lead to a concrete landing with a post and plank handrail. The north and south elevations are identical with two 1/1 wood double-hung windows and a louvered vent in the gable peak. The west elevation features a 1/1 double-hung wood window at the north end and a wooden door that is paneled with lights as well as a 1/1 double-hung wood window at the south end. A gabled door hood supported by corner brackets protects the rear entry. All of the windows have aluminum surrounds in wood casings.

The interior of the house is divided into three bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, two baths, and a kitchen. The kitchen and common rooms are located in the southern half of the house, while the bedrooms and bathrooms are located in the northern half of the house. The living room abuts the kitchen and dining room and is separated by a series of closets. Each bedroom and bathroom is entered off an L-shaped hallway through flush wood doors.

Garage

Located on the southwest corner of the lot is a one-story garage, built in 1983, with an interior-end chimney and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. A poured concrete foundation supports a wood frame structure clad in beaded weatherboards consisting of a composite wood material. The garage faces north and features a single-leaf paneled wood door and a paneled wood roll-up door. The west elevation has two paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows and a louvered vent in the gable end. The south elevation has a 6/6 double hung wood window, while the east elevation has a single-leaf paneled door and louvered vent in the gable end.

The interior of the garage is divided into three rooms with a long room to the west and two rooms to the east divided by partition walls.

Playhouse

Behind the main dwelling to the west is a small wooden playhouse supported on square posts. This one-room structure has plywood siding, a shed roof with rolled asphalt cladding and a wooden access ramp. There is an entrance

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opening on the west elevation and a one-light awning window on the east elevation.

Distillery Site

The archaeological survey of the distillery and subsequent excavation of the site revealed the foundation of the 1797 structure, a series of subsurface earthen, wooden, and brick channels, evidence of a partial pavement of brick along the western half of the building, and other features associated with the late-eighteenth-century distillery.

A massive stone foundation (some of the stones are over two feet in diameter) remains intact along the south, west, and north sides of the structure. The east wall of the building no longer retains the foundation stones; presumably they were robbed after the distillery ceased operating prior to 1815. The surviving three walls of the distillery are dry-laid, 2.5 to 3 feet wide, and only one course deep. The initial course of the sandstone superstructure, two feet in width, is intact along the southern foundation, and partially intact on the northern foundation.

Brick-lined channels representing either drains or flues appear running parallel along the interior of the west and south foundation. Two similar features are parallel with each other, beginning ten feet to the west of the east wall and run diagonally toward the east foundation trench. These brick features might have been flues that channeled heat or acted as drains, both functions necessary for a distillery.

Additional features are clearly drains. Numerous earthen channels traverse the interior of the structure, possibly used to move water and slop throughout the building. These features are oriented in a west-east direction taking advantage of the topography of the site. They traverse the east foundation trench at approximately ten-foot intervals and intersect a feature that runs parallel to the eastern wall of the building. This feature contains a wooden U-shaped drain and seems to be an exterior drain for taking material away from the still house, perhaps to Dogue Creek. The Mount Vernon plantation accounts record a drain being constructed around the perimeter of the building soon after construction was completed. To the east of the perimeter drain, postholes for a fence, constructed according to the plantation accounts at the same time as the drain, are visible.

A section of brick paving, fifteen feet north to south, runs along a section of the western foundation, extending ten feet to the east. A bed of mortar along much of the southern end of the western wall suggests that bricks extended along the entire length of the western half of the building. At the northern portion of the western wall, the brick paving changes to a random cobble, sandstone, mortar, and brick paving, also extending ten feet east. It is thought that heat sources might have been located on these solid surfaces while the eastern half of the building contained a wooden floor with drains easily constructed beneath this surface.

Miller's House Midden

Between the reconstructed miller's house and the millrace, a large feature of domestic material was discovered during the archaeological survey. Four five-foot test units excavated in this area identified this feature as a trash midden used by the millers and their families. This surface midden is approximately 120 feet north-south by 80 feet

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east-west and represents the remnants of daily life in the miller's house. This component has the potential to yield data about the daily life of the hired white millers and their families. Testing of the midden revealed ceramics, glass, metals, faunal remains, floral remains, and architectural debris from the past two hundred years of occupation. The stratified deposit has excellent integrity. Besides the midden, features associated with the Colonial and early Federal-era landscape were also discovered in this area, including a drainage ditch and possible fence line.

Gristmill Site

Near the southwest corner of the reconstructed gristmill, intact deposits were discovered buried below almost four feet of fill deposited during the reconstruction period to build up the ground surface. These intact strata contained diagnostic artifacts from the third-quarter of the eighteenth century and architectural debris. These strata are thought to represent material from the original construction of the mill in 1770-1771¹.

Nineteenth-Century Domestic Site

On the west side of Route 235 a nineteenth-century domestic site, with a Woodland Period component was discovered. This site has the potential to yield information about a period of the property's history that is poorly documented. Measuring 120 feet north-south, by 200 feet east-west, the survey recovered 847 artifacts. Potomac Creek pottery, pearlware, creamware, coarse earthenware, and architectural artifacts were among the items recovered during the survey of the property.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

George Washington's Gristmill is a tangible reminder of a time when the American colonies and the nascent United States were developing from a colonial market to a nationalized economy. In the 1760s George Washington was just starting to move his plantation towards self-sufficiency and had started to switch from mass plantings of tobacco to wheat cultivation. While the switch, along with the construction of a large, merchant gristmill in 1770-71, was meant to make the Mount Vernon Plantation more self-sufficient, it was also developed by Washington in hopes of selling flour directly to local and export markets. With the completion of a larger distillery in 1797, which produced whiskey made almost completely for the trade market, the plantation's change from being dependent on English sources for capital to an independent entity capable of exchanging its own products for cash was complete. Additionally, since no eighteenth-century distilleries survive in the United States and since the site of the distillery is the only whiskey distillery from the eighteenth century so far studied archaeologically, the distillery site has great potential to yield information pertaining to the distilling process in America during the late eighteenth century. To date the excavations have also shown the site to be remarkably intact. A trash midden that relates to the occupancy of the families of white servants who operated the mill for Washington has also been discovered east-southeast of the miller's house. This site has the potential to yield information that will expand our understanding of the daily life of white servants in the eighteenth century. Two other archaeological sites are found on the property. One, which is located at the southwest corner of the mill, has been shown to contain intact deposits relating to the construction of the 1770-1771 mill. The other is located across Route 235 and has the potential to yield information on the nineteenth-century use of the mill property, a time period with only minimal historical documentation. Finally, the George Washington's Gristmill Historical State Park, established in 1932, represents Virginia's first attempt at developing a state park and its first historical state park. While not listed among the original six state parks that opened simultaneously in 1936, it predated all other attempts and was the first park in Virginia to be developed specifically to be interpreted as an historic site. The gristmill itself also has the distinction of being the first reconstructed eighteenth-century gristmill in the United States and is an early example of a reconstructed building based on archaeological evidence. George Washington's Gristmill is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion A for its role in the development of Virginia's state parks system. It is also being nominated under Criterion C for its architecture as a reconstructed building based on archaeological findings at the site and as an example of commemorative architecture built in celebration of the bicentennial of George Washington's birth in 1932. Lastly, it is being nominated under Criterion D for the wealth of information that the four archaeological sites on the property have yielded and are likely to yield concerning the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century milling and whiskey distillation industries in Virginia and the nation and the life ways of white servants associated with those industries.

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Gristmill Site

George Washington was one of the most innovative, enterprising, and successful farmers in American history. He developed and supervised a complex agricultural operation at Mount Vernon that eventually spread out over nearly 8,000 acres. As an aspiring farmer in the 1760s Washington made the then revolutionary decision to end tobacco production at Mount Vernon and replace it with wheat as his staple crop. Washington's change in crops was motivated by the depleting effects that nutrient-greedy tobacco had on his fields as well as his growing frustration in dealing with the English merchants who exchanged his tobacco for credit towards manufactured commodities. By switching to wheat, and later introducing one of the first crop rotation systems in the United States, Washington was able to preserve the quality of his fields and gain greater control over his finances. Washington's early shift away from tobacco can be seen as paralleling the beginning of the English North American colonies' transition from a colonial economy to an independent industrialized economy based on the export of process goods.²

Washington's success as a wheat farmer was greatly enhanced by his ability to commercially process what he produced. With this in mind, Washington replaced the severely deteriorated gristmill that may have been built by his father, Augustine, between 1735 and 1736 with a larger stone merchant mill in 1770-1771.³ The new mill not only enabled him to grind the grain produced on the Mount Vernon Plantation, but also that of neighboring farmers as well. Both corn for the local market and wheat, which was regularly exported to the Caribbean and Europe, were ground on the mill's two independent millstones. In addition to the gristmill, Washington built a house for the miller in 1771⁴ and, at a later date, a cooperage to supply barrels for the mill. In 1771 Washington also attempted to solve the chronic lack of water that plagued the earlier mill by diverting the water from Piney Branch into Dogue Run above the mill's headrace. The additional water enabled Washington to operate the larger new mill for longer periods and so to produce more flour for the export market. The last improvement that Washington made to the mill was the installation of Oliver Evans's automated milling system in 1791.⁵ The Oliver Evans system, as explained in Evans's book "The Young Millwright's Guide", was an early attempt to mechanize the milling process. This system further industrialized Washington's milling process by moving the grain through the mill with a series of grain elevators and flour processors. These machines, which were newly patented in 1790, enabled a miller and one or two men to control a milling process that normally required the time of a miller and five or six slaves.⁶ The result of these improvements was a steady progression towards an efficient milling process that optimized Washington's ability to process flour and sell it to neighbors and nearby merchants.

The final components to the gristmill property were constructed in 1797--the same year Washington retired from the presidency--when a farm manager at Mount Vernon convinced him to erect a larger five-still distillery to replace a smaller two-still operation.⁷ Although skeptical at first, Washington was soon convinced that a large commercial distillery located next to the gristmill promised additional revenue from the sale of spirits and that by-products from the distillery operation would provide excellent food for fattening hogs and cattle penned at the site. Records show that all phases of the operation proved successful and that by 1799 the mill was producing 11,000 gallons of whiskey a year and bringing in \$7,000 in cash.⁸ In fact, by 1799 the combined operations at the gristmill and distillery had become the most profitable of all of Washington's pursuits at his Mount Vernon Plantation.⁹

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Upon Washington's death in December 1799, the gristmill and the distillery passed to Lawrence and Nellie Custis Lewis, Washington's nephew and adopted step-granddaughter, who took control of the property in 1802. Very little is known about the Lewises' management of the complex, although in 1808 they rented the site to Alexandria merchant James Douglass. It is presently unknown when the distillery ceased operating, but the last known reference is an 1808 advertisement for whiskey distilled at the site.¹⁰ Archaeological evidence suggests the stone structure was dismantled and used as building material elsewhere. The gristmill itself is recorded as surviving until 1848 when it was sold, along with the entire Woodlawn Plantation, by Lawrence's grandson to a group of Quakers. By this time the mill needed extensive repairs and this fact convinced the Quakers to build a new mill two miles south of Woodlawn at Accotink. After the mill was abandoned by the Quakers it quickly deteriorated and by 1850 a majority of the walls had collapsed. Local oral histories indicate that the stones from the ruined mill were gathered by neighboring farmers and used in the foundations of their barns. By 1932, when the State of Virginia purchased the property, nothing was left of the building above ground and three small wooden barns had been built near where the mill once stood.¹¹

In 1932, as part of the state's contribution to the national bicentennial of George Washington's birth celebration, the Commonwealth of Virginia purchased a 6.65-acre tract that included the sites of both the gristmill and distillery. The bicentennial celebration was established by an act of Congress in 1924 and involved over seven years of preliminary events and festivities that culminated with a final national celebration on February 22, 1932. The National Bicentennial Commission, which consisted of federal lawmakers and prominent citizens, also spawned many state celebration committees that organized events and observances.¹² It was as part of Virginia's bicentennial plans that the site of Washington's 1770-1771 gristmill was purchased. The site of the gristmill was selected because it was identified as the last important George Washington-related site in the state that was not being actively preserved (Wakefield, Washington's birthplace in Westmoreland County, came under the control of the National Park Service in 1930 and it was purchased as part of the National Bicentennial Celebration).¹³ At the time of sale all above ground remains of the 18th-century structures, which included a gristmill, miller's house, distillery, well, cooperage, malt kiln, and animal enclosures, had vanished. The chairman of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, W. E. Carson, was charged with the task of reconstructing the original buildings. He chose R.E. Burson, a landscape engineer who was working under him, to lead the archaeological investigations and historical research while H.J. Eckenrode was selected to be the chief historian for the reconstruction.¹⁴ By choosing to reconstruct the building on the original foundation and using a combination of historical and archaeological evidence, Burson was utilizing a process that had been developed previously at several different sites in the mid- to late 1920s. While Colonial Williamsburg was the closest of these sites, the project that probably had the greatest impact was the reconstruction of Spring Mill Village in Indiana. Spring Mill, which was also being reconstructed as a state historical park, used similar methods to those of Colonial Williamsburg but was more open to incorporating historic buildings from other locations into the reconstructed landscape.¹⁵ Spring Mill had also reconstructed an early-19th-century distillery and gristmill, both of which were relevant to the Washington gristmill project and lead Burson to visit the historic site in 1932. While he was in Indiana he also met with Colonel Richard Lieber, the charismatic director of the Indiana Department of Conservation and head of the Spring Mill Village reconstruction, who specifically advocated the re-use of historic materials as a way to insure authenticity.¹⁶ The Spring Mill Village influences would contribute to the gristmill's reconstruction by convincing Burson to disassemble an intact circa 1818 gristmill and reuse elements of the millworks and structural timbers in his reconstruction.

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The reconstruction of the mill and miller's house began in 1932 and was completed in 1933.¹⁷ The two buildings along with the millraces formed the nucleus of George Washington's Mill Historical State Park,¹⁸ Virginia's first historical state park. In addition it was also the second gristmill to be reconstructed in the United States (the first being the 1813 gristmill at Spring Mill Village, Indiana, which was reconstructed in 1929)¹⁹. While plans to reconstruct the distillery were also developed, they never materialized and only the outline of the foundation was delineated with brick paving.²⁰ After the bicentennial celebration ended in November of 1932 enthusiasm for the project appears to have waned and the site was never officially dedicated or opened to the public until 1940. By 1936 the park appears to have been abandoned and newspaper accounts from the period describe the site as "neglected and rotting away, locked and deserted".²¹

Sometime around 1940 the day-to-day operation of the state park was taken over by the Future Farmers of America (FFA) who had recently purchased a 30-acre parcel of land adjoining park to the north. The FFA was responsible for cleaning up the park and finally opening it to the public.²² The FFA continued to administer and maintain the park until the Commonwealth of Virginia took back the responsibility in 1962.²³ After regaining control of the park, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation expanded the miller's cottage to provide a permanent residence for a park ranger.²⁴ The Commonwealth of Virginia also erected a restroom facility just east of the distillery site in 1973 and an additional residence was constructed across Route 235 in 1980 for the assistant superintendent of Mason Neck State Park. The final building to be constructed in the park was a garage for the assistant superintendent's house, which was built in 1983.²⁵ During the construction of the additional buildings no changes were made to the circa 1933 topography of the park and the landform remains unchanged from when the park originally opened. The restroom building, assistant superintendent's house, garage, and playhouse are all non-contributing elements of the nominated property. After the garage was completed no further changes were made to the property and the land remained under the control of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation until 1997. In 1997 the mill was closed and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union (MVLVA) began renovating the property and excavating the distillery site. The renovations were completed in April of 2002 and included reconstructed millworks, renovation of the miller's house, restoration and expansion of the millraces and the integration of a new system of brick pathways. While the Commonwealth of Virginia still officially owns the property, the MVLVA currently operates the site and plans are being made to permanently transfer the property to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

Gristmill and Miller's House

The current gristmill was reconstructed on the foundations of the original mill and its design reflects the archaeological data collected during 1932 excavations. Evidence for the original millworks, including a portion of the original internal pitch back water wheel, was found in the excavation, as was the building's original sandstone foundation. In addition, the locations of the headrace, tailrace and cog pit were also found along with other artifacts related to the mill and its construction.²⁶ R. E. Burson directed the entire research project and developed the actual design of the reconstructed mill. The design was largely based on archaeological information, several of Lawrence

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Lewis's insurance documents, and a sketch made by a man named Gillingham in the mid-19th century, although design elements from existing eighteenth-century mills were also collected. The Gillingham sketch provided much of the information for the building's design above the first floor, although several hypothetical windows that are not found on the sketch were added to the design. Burson explains that the windows were added because "more light was needed in the building for its efficient operation than provision was made for in the Gillingham sketch and the writer (Burson) was largely guided in this respect from his observation of other mills of the period."²⁷ In a further effort to make the mill as accurate a reproduction as possible, Burson found, and had dismantled, the Fortsmouth Mill, a circa 1818 mill located near Front Royal, Virginia. Both the millworks, which were loosely based on a later version of Oliver Evans's grain processing system, and structural members of the mill were removed and incorporated into the new building.²⁸ Although the Civilian Conservation Corps apparently disassembled the Fortsmouth Mill, they were not involved with the Washington's mill reconstruction.²⁹ The Ford Motor Corporation, which had recently purchased an Alexandria, Virginia, wharf from the Washington Quarry Company that housed several tons of leftover Aquia sandstone, donated the stone for the new building.³⁰

While almost all of the machinery from the Fortsmouth Mill was installed in the new structure, only the water wheel ever actually worked and the remaining gears, millstones, and grain elevators were intended only as a static exhibit.³¹ The mill remained essentially unaltered after the reconstruction, although by 1989 the mill wheel is recorded as being unusable and in need of major repairs. When the MVLA took over control of the property in 1997 it was determined that the existing water wheel was irreparable and that the millworks themselves were unusable. To expand the interpretation of the site, they therefore decided to remove the Fortsmouth millworks and replace them with reconstructed millworks. The engineer and millwright Derek Ogden, an internationally respected expert on mills and milling, designed the replacement millworks and was consulted during the restoration process. The new millworks, which were produced using traditional techniques, were completed in April of 2002 and are currently being used to grind grain and interpret 18th-century milling.

In addition to the mill, the wooden miller's house was also completed in 1933 on the foundations of the original structure. The building's design was based on both archaeological evidence and the restoration team's understanding of 18th-century architecture.³² A major addition was made to the structure between 1960 and 1970³³ and it was renovated into a gift shop in the spring of 2002. Despite these alterations, it is considered a contributing resource.

Archaeology (Sites included in 44FX2262)

In 1997, Mount Vernon's staff archaeologists conducted an archaeological survey at the site of Washington's Mill Historical State Park to identify and assess the archaeological resources at the park. This work identified four areas of archaeological significance: the remains of Washington's 1797 stone distillery; a deposit of trash located east and southeast of the reconstructed miller's house; intact soil layers at the southwest corner of the reconstructed gristmill; and a domestic site west of State Route 235, located near Dogue Run Creek, with both prehistoric and nineteenth-century components.³⁴ Additionally, the original millrace, excavated in 1770-71 remains intact in the northern section of the property.

The route of the original millrace was recorded during the archaeological survey and again during mitigation of property associated with the reconstruction of the race in 2000. It is located to the west of the modern cement millrace

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from the commencement of the race at the northern boundary of the property for approximately 120 feet and then to the east of the modern race for another 30 feet. Testing revealed the eighteenth-century race to be a U-shaped basin feature approximately 1.5 feet thick. It was identified two feet below the modern grade. Testing of the millrace feature revealed that it was filled after 1820, consistent with the documentary sources that detail the destruction of the mill by mid-century³⁵

Distillery

George Washington entered into commercial distilling at the advice of his Scottish plantation manager, James Anderson. Anderson persuaded Washington to convert the cooperage, located near the gristmill, into a distillery utilizing two copper stills. During the week of February 22, 1797, Anderson reported to Washington 80 gallons of whiskey was stored, the initial run from the stills. By June, this makeshift operation was so successful that Anderson lobbied Washington to expand production.

In October 1797 construction of a stone still house, probably adjacent to the cooperage, began which was fully operational by early 1798. This commercial distillery measured 75 x 30 feet and housed five copper stills. During its first year of operation it produced more than 11,000 gallons of corn and rye whiskey valued at more than \$7500, making it one of the most successful economic components of Mount Vernon³⁶. Comparative research suggests that this distillery was also one of the largest and most productive whiskey distilleries in Virginia during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries³⁷.

Washington's writings and Mount Vernon's plantation accounts record the construction of the distillery in great detail. Sited near the mill, the long axis of the building was parallel with the mill race allowing gravity to aid in the diversion of water necessary for the production of alcohol. The structure had a foundation of river stone boated to the site from the falls of the Potomac (Great Falls, MD). The superstructure was sandstone quarried from the freestone quarries surrounding the Hell Hole area of Mount Vernon. The completed building was one-story with a loft and contained dormer windows and a wooden floor. A well supplied additional water, while a cellar stored barrels of whiskey.

John Anderson, James Anderson's son, supervised the operation assisted by six African-American enslaved males. Periodically, a hired white male also assisted Anderson. There was some lodging within the loft of the structure, as well as a desk for recording transactions in the plantation accounts.

The distillery also supported extensive livestock fed off the slop, a byproduct of the distillation process. In 1799 a visitor witnessed 150 pigs living near the distillery and an advertisement for the property in 1804 recorded stalls for 30 cows. Again the documentary sources record that these animals were housed in extensive enclosures with wooden floors and lengthy troughs filled with slop³⁸.

In conclusion, the preservation of the distillery component is remarkable. The archaeological resources have the potential to provide data about the spatial organization and operation of an eighteenth-century whiskey distillery. Because none of these types of buildings survive and this type of site has not been studied archaeologically, this component of the property is extremely significant.

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Midden

Between the reconstructed miller's house and the millrace, a large feature of domestic material was discovered during the archaeological survey. During the survey, four five-foot test units excavated in this area identified this feature that represents trash used by the millers and their families. This surface midden is approximately 120 feet north-south by 80 feet east-west and represents the remnants of daily life in the miller's house. This component has the potential to yield data about the daily life of the hired white millers and their families. Testing of the midden revealed ceramics, glass, metals, faunal remains, floral remains, and architectural debris from the past two hundred years of occupation. The stratified deposit has excellent integrity. Besides the midden, features associated with the colonial and early Federal landscape were also discovered in this area, including a drainage ditch and possible fence line.

Three individuals served as miller between 1771 and 1799. William Roberts (miller 1771-1785), the first occupant of the house, had a wife and apprentice named Thomas Alford. Joseph Davenport (1785-1796) lived in the house with his wife, two children, and indentured female servant. Patrick Callahan, (1796-1799) probably had a wife.³⁹ Due to the stability of the miller's position, the artifacts within the surface midden should be easily associated with a specific miller's household, informing about the diet and daily life of an often overlooked component of the eighteenth century--the middle class.

One of the long-term research goals of the permanent archaeological component of Mount Vernon is to compare the different groups that lived and worked at the plantation. The presence of this deposit provides data for one of those groups.

Gristmill Site

Near the southwest corner of the reconstructed gristmill, intact deposits were discovered buried below almost four feet of fill deposited during the reconstruction period to build up the ground surface. These intact strata contained diagnostic artifacts from the third-quarter of the eighteenth century and architectural debris. These strata are thought to represent material from the original construction of the mill in 1770-1771⁴⁰.

A remnant of the original county road was also discovered in this area. This road was in use prior to Washington's relocation of his mill to the site in 1770. In fact the road was one of the key reasons that this site was chosen by Washington for his merchant mill. It continued to be used until the construction of the present highway in 1932⁴¹.

19th Century Domestic Site

On the west side of Route 235 a nineteenth-century domestic site with a Native American Woodland Period component was discovered. This site has the potential to yield information about a period of the property's history that is poorly documented. Measuring 120 feet north-south by 200 feet east-west, the survey recovered 847 artifacts including Potomac Creek pottery, pearlware, creamware, coarse earthenware, and architectural artifacts.

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Boundary Description

Situated on an eastward sloping lot, the mill property is bounded by Dogue Creek to the south, pasture land belonging to Woodlawn stables to the west, a paved parking lot and a housing subdivision to the north, and a wooded lot to the east.

Boundary Justification

The current property boundaries follows the outline of the George Washington Gristmill Historical State Park as established in 1932. Archaeological surveys have also determined that the current boundaries encompass almost the complete extent of George Washington's mill and distillery operations.

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Photographs

Photographer: Gardiner Hallock

Date: 8/9/2002

Location of Negatives: Virginia Department of Historic Resources (negative numbers 20077 and 20078)

Photo 1 of 20

Number: 20077/9

Description: Gristmill, looking northeast

Photo 2 of 20

Number: 20077/5

Description: Gristmill, looking southeast

Photo 3 of 20

Number: 20077/1

Description: Gristmill, north elevation

Photo 4 of 20

Number: 20077/6

Description: Miller's House, north elevation

Photo 5 of 20

Number: 20077/11

Description: Miller's House, looking southwest

Photo 6 of 20

Number: 20077/12

Description: Miller's House, west elevation

Photo 7 of 20

Number: 20077/7

Description: Distillery Site, looking east

Photo 8 of 20

Number: 20077/13

Description: Restroom building, East Elevation

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Photo 9 of 20
Number: 20077/18
Description: Tailrace, looking north

Photo 10 of 20
Number: 20077/27
Description: Gristmill and Tailrace, looking east after tailrace bridge

Photo 11 of 20
Number: 20077/24
Description: Tailrace, looking north

Photo 12 of 20
Number: 20078/9
Description: Tailrace, looking south

Photo 13 of 20
Number: 20077/16
Description: Tailrace sluice gate, looking east

Photo 14 of 20
Number: 20078/14
Description: Gristmill interior, T post from Fortsmouth mill that has been incorporated into gristmill

Photo 15 of 20
Number: 20077/33
Description: Gristmill interior, second level looking east with millstone platform

Photo 16 of 20
Number: 20077/36
Description: Gristmill interior, fifth level looking east with gears

Photo 17 of 20
Number: 20077/35
Description: Gristmill interior, fourth level looking east with gears

Photo 18 of 20
Number: 20078/13
Description: Gristmill interior, second-level staircase

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Photo 19 of 20
Number: 20077/31
Description: Gristmill interior, fireplace on first level

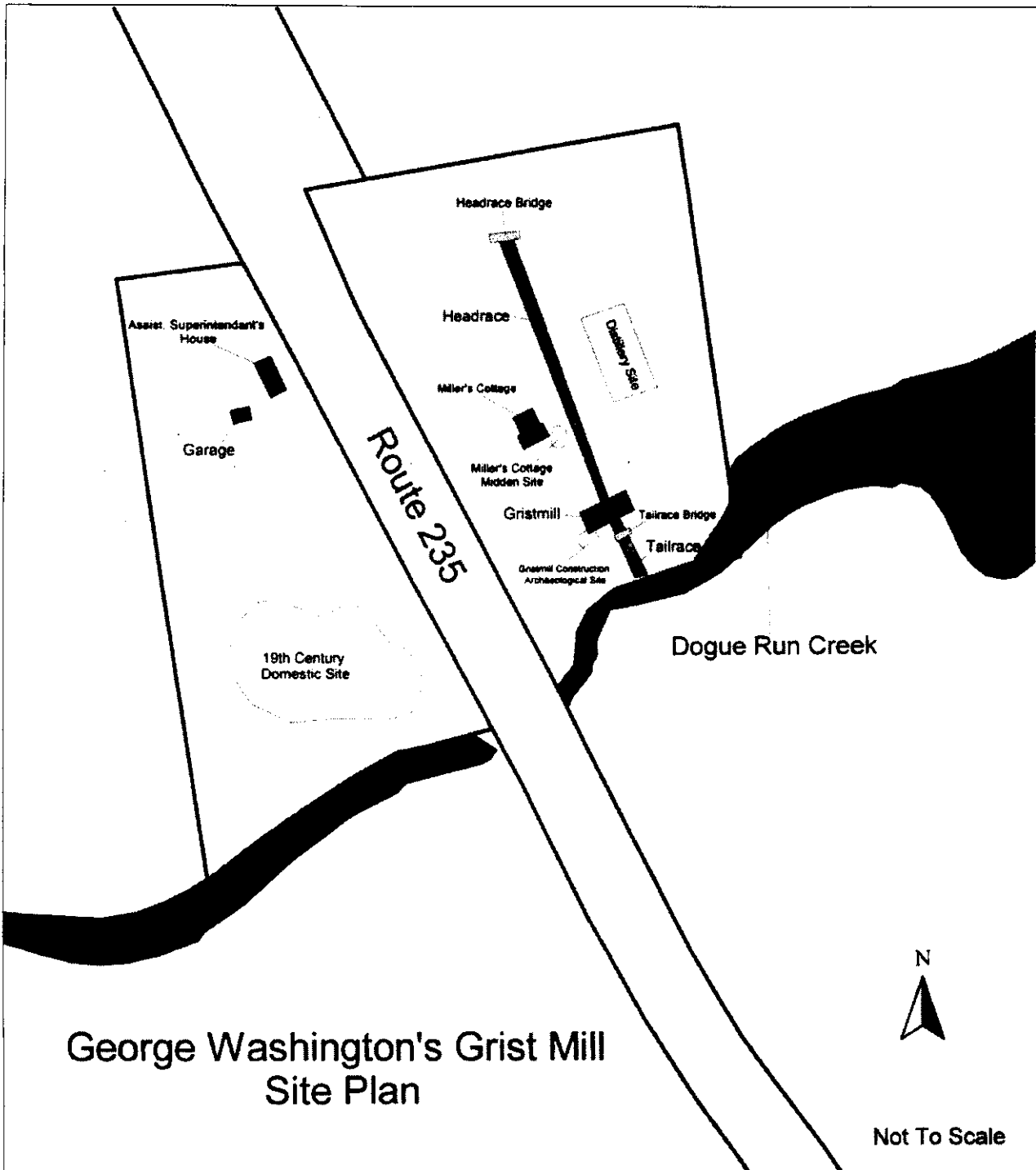
Photo 20 of 20
Number: 20078/12
Description: Gristmill interior, detail of a typical stair newel post

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Site Plan



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USGS Topographical Map



**USGS Topographical Map
Fort Belvoir VA. - MD Quadrangle**

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Endnotes

- ¹ White and Leeson (1999)
- ² Peter W. Eldredge Memo "The George Washington Grist Mill" 1968.
- ³ "George Washington's Grist Mill" FFA circa 1941 p. 3
- ⁴ George Washington's Diaries, Vol. 3, p. 59
- ⁵ George Washington's Papers, Vol. 31, 355
- ⁶ George Washington's titheable tables; 1765-1774
- ⁷ George Washington's Papers, Vol. 35, 352-354
- ⁸ Mount Vernon Ledgers, 1797-1801
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Miller 1991, 112
- ¹¹ Grist Mill Interpretation Report, 1989
- ¹² George Washington Slept Here, 254
- ¹³ *Preservation Comes of Age*, Vol.1, 485
- ¹⁴ H.J. Eckenrode, "The Dogue Run Mill" 1932 .
- ¹⁵ *Preservation Comes of Age*. Vol. 1. 392
- ¹⁶ "A Report of the findings of Mr. R.E. Burson on the George Washington Grist Mill, Situate on the Dogue Run Creek, Mt. Vernon, Va." Burson, 1932 p. 2
- ¹⁷ Gristmill Topographical Map, 1933
- ¹⁸ "A Report of the findings of Mr. R.E. Burson on the George Washington Grist Mill, Situate on the Dogue Run Creek, Mt. Vernon, Va." Burson, 1932
- ¹⁹ *Preservation Comes of Age*. Vol. 1, 394
- ²⁰ State Commission on Conservation and Development, n.d.
- ²¹ William E. Carson scrapbooks, 1928-1941, p. 162. (news clipping)
- ²² FFA brochure, n.d.
- ²³ Grist Mill Interpretation Report, 1989
- ²⁴ Gristmill Topographical Map, 1970
- ²⁵ George Washington's Grist Mill Historical State Park Resource Management Plan, 1990. Figure 8.
- ²⁶ "The Dogue Run Mill". R.E. Burson, 1932
- ²⁷ "A Report of the findings of Mr. R.E. Burson on the George Washington Grist Mill, Situate on the Dogue Run Creek, Mt. Vernon, Va." Burson, 1932, 13.
- ²⁸ "A Report of the findings of Mr. R.E. Burson on the George Washington Grist Mill, Situate on the Dogue Run Creek, Mt. Vernon, Va." Burson, 1932. 11
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- ³¹ "George Washington's Grist Mill" Derick Ogden, memo
- ³² "A Report of the findings of Mr. R.E. Burson on the George Washington Grist Mill, Situate on the Dogue Run Creek, Mt. Vernon, Va." Burson, 1932, 12
- ³³ Gristmill Topographical Map, 1970.
- ³⁴ White, Esther and Leeson, Christy (1999) Results of Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations At Washington's Mill Historical State Park (44FX2262). Mount Vernon Archaeology File Report No. 6, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, VA.
- ³⁵ Esther C. White to Kathleen Kilpatrick, July 24, 2001. Letter on file Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, VA.
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Endnotes

Washington's Distillery. Paper presented at the Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference. On file Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, VA.

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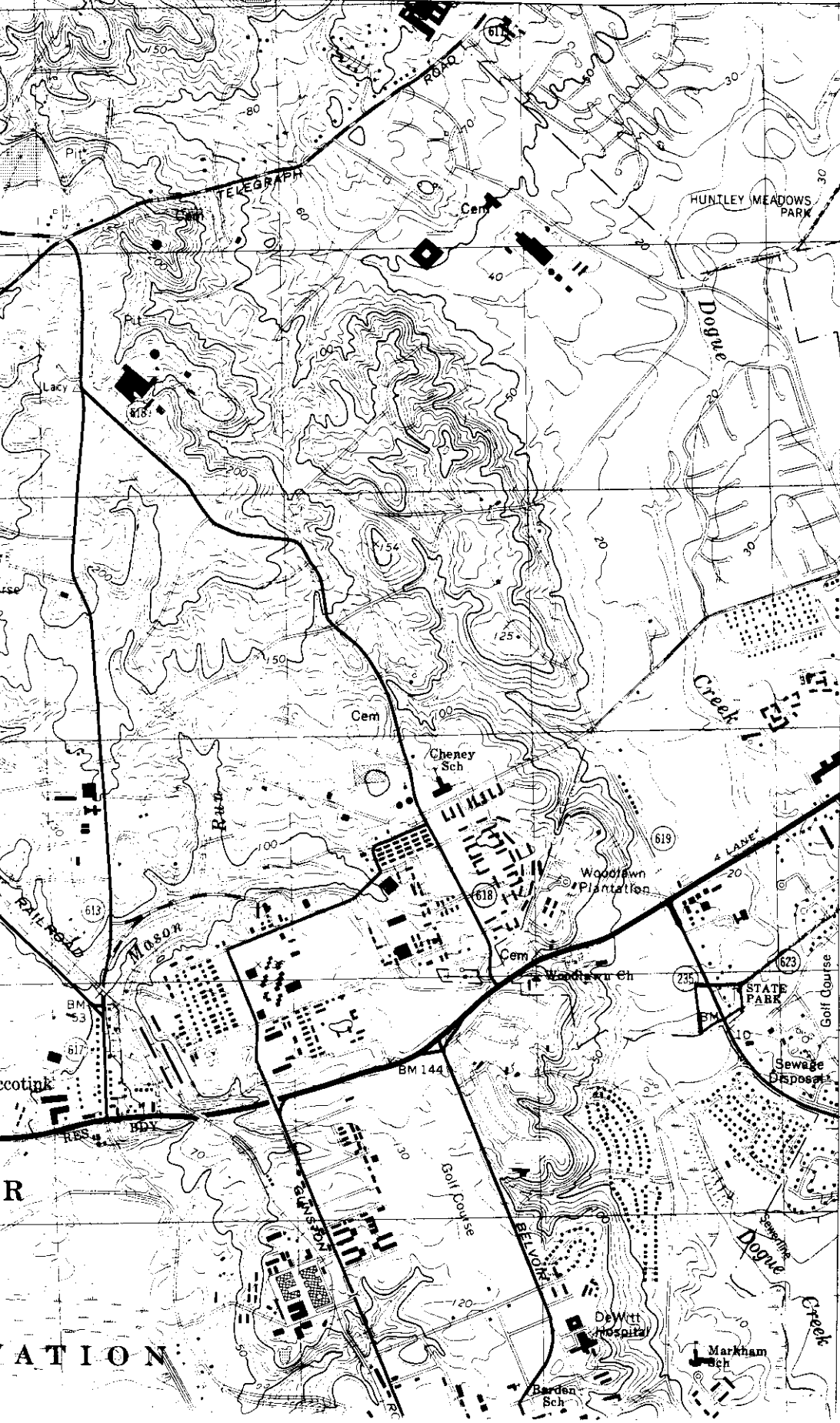
⁴⁰ White and Leeson (1999)

⁴¹ White and Leeson (1999)

FORT BELVOIR QUADRANGLE
 VIRGINIA - MARYLAND
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC - BATHYMETRIC)
 NW/4 INDIAN HEAD 15' QUADRANGLE

55611 SE
 (ALEXANDRIA)

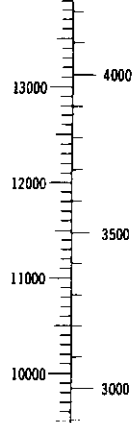
12 13 15 77° 07' 30" 38° 45'



4290
 4289
 390 000 FEET (VA.)
 ALEXANDRIA 8 MI.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 13 MI.
 4230"
 4286

GEORGE WASHINGTON
 GISTMILL
 FAIRFAX CO., VA
 #029-0330
 UTM'S ZONE: 18

- 1. 314660
- 4286948
- 2. 314837
- 42868508 CONVERSION
- 3. 314686 Meters
- 4286774 15000
- 4. 314711 4500
- 4286942 14000



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