NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86) 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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Quidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name at Property			
historic name COCKRAM N	HILL		
other names/site number DHR Fi	le 70 - 06		
2. Location			
street & number U. S. Rou	te 58	N/A not for publication	
city, town <u>Meadows o</u>	t Dan	<u>X</u> vicinity	
state irginia code	VA county Patric	ck code 141 zip.code 2	412
3. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
X private	□X building(s)	Contributing Noncontributing	
public-local	district	buildings	
public-State	site	<u> </u>	
public-Federal	== structure	O U structures	
	object	O objects	
		2 1 Total	
Name of related multiple property lis	ting:	Number of contributing resources previous listed in the National Register N/A	usly
. State/Federal Agency Cartifle	antin		
. State/rederal Agency Centil	cation		
Signature of centrying official Director, Virginia Dep	partment of Historic Reso	24 0ct 199 Date	<u></u>
In my opinion, the propertyme	etsdoes not meet the National	Register criteria. See continuation sheet.	
Signature of commenting or other offici	ai	Date	_
Slate or Federal agency and bureau			
National Park Service Certific	ation		
nereby, certify that this property is:			
entered in the National Register.			
See continuation sheet.			
determined eligible for the Nationa	1		
Register. See continuation sheet.	•		
determined not eligible for the		_	
National Register.			
removed from the National Registe	<i>t</i> .		
other, (explain:)			
		of the Keener Date of Action	

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions INDUSTRY/PROCESSING:		
Manufacturing Facility		
DOMESTIC: Single dwelling		
Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
foundation Concrete		
walls Wood: Weatherboard		
roof Metal: Tin		
other Wooden Porch		
	INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: Manufacturing Facility DOMESTIC: Single dwelling Materials (enter categories from instructions) foundation	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Cockram Mill is a rectangular, 111'x 24', two- and three-story gristmill situated on a concrete foundation which also includes a basement. It is a frame building clad in white-painted weatherboard and capped by a tin gable roof. A wooden porch extends around three sides of the building. The mill is located beside a concrete dam at the headwaters of the Dan River on Highway 58 in Patrick County, Virginia fifteen miles northwest of the courthouse in Stuart. The mill is operated by two metal turbine wheels, 14' and 16' in diameter, which are located beneath the east porch closest to the dam.

The mill is located on a 23.4 acre tract of land, 13 acres of which are within the compass of this nomination, owned by Double W of Maryland, an investment corporation of which William Harlis Webb is Executive director. Acreage includes a millpond of approximately ten acres. Other buildings located on the tract include a miller's house, which is counted as contributing, built around 1921 by W.A. Cockram for his dwelling (now a deli and craft shop) and a store (non-contributing) built by Shirley Mitchell in 1964 (now an antique shop).

The mill's exact date of construction is not known; however, in 1808, Thomas Dehart operated a gristmill just 500 feet downstream. Jesse Blackard bought this gristmill and the land where the current mill is located in 1885. Tax records do not seem to indicate when the current mill was built. From 1885 they record the assessed value of a mill, fixtures, and land, with no substantial increase in value that the building of a new mill would precipitate. A tobacco box from the factory at the later mill dated 1895 indicates that the mill was in operation by that time.

At the time of construction the current mill included a 32'x 24' three-story section (section 1 as shown on the sketch map) situated over a basement and a 25'x 24' two-story section (section 2 on sketch map). The south porch features two chutes which extend into the basement of the three-story section and are used for the conveyance of grain. The westernmost chute was designed to convey corn on the cob from the basement, while the easternmost chute was designed to convey shelled corn, rye, and buckwheat.

In the basement, there are pulleys and a conveyor system which conveys the various grains to their storage areas on the second

X See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance Certifying official has considered the significance of this proper	rty in relation to other properties: statewide \(\textbf{X} \) locally	
Applicable National Register Criteria XA B C	o	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	□D □E □F □G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance 1885-1940	Significant Dates N/A
	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder Blackard, Jesse	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cockram Mill is an example of a historic gristmill, built around 1885, that produced cornmeal, grits, buckwheat flour, rye, livestock feed, wooden boxes, lumber, and electricity by the utilization of water power. It was unique within the local Appalachian area because it was built with mass production in mind and had two turbine wheels instead of the common overshot wheels. The mill introduced to the area such innovative processes as the ability to clean and shell grain. The mill was also the first and only facility in the area to produce, on a private basis, electricity for sale during the 1930s.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Cockram Mill is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance as a representative example of late nineteenth-century mill design and technology. It is one of the few largely intact gristmills known to survive in good condition in this area of the state.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

When Jesse Blackard built the mill around 1885, he had had experience in running the more common overshot wheel at a mill he had bought some five hundred feet downstream. These types of mills were common in the area and Mabry Mill, built in 1910 about two miles away, still operates as an example of this type of mill. These mills were usually owned and run by one person or a family and operated as neighbors requested the service. Blackard wanted automated, large-scale production so he utilized two turbine wheels at his facility. He not only ground grain on request but also distributed his products to small stores within the immediate

"Amoni and a Di	
"America's Finest Authentic Old Mill", <u>Freight Lines</u> , February 1966. (<i>i</i> Cockram, Vesta, Virginia.)	Highway to Finer Living with Hennis Author unknown, copy with Loula Mae
Patrick County Land Books and Tax Books. F	atrick County Courthouse. Stuart, VA.
Interviews:	
Fred Clifton. Vesta, VA. Area Historian	. July 4, 1987.
Ann Cockram. Meadows of Dan, VA. May 5,	
Tigg and Loula Mae Cockram. Vesta, VA. Mi Mill. August 4, 1987, October 5, 198	
Eula and Martin Marshall. Laurel Fork, Vi	
Dorn Spangler. Meadows of Dan, VA. Former and local historian. July 2, 1988.	Patrick County School Superintendent
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	See continuation sheet
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	Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Specify repository: VA Department of Historic Resources
1100010 #	221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property13 acres	
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	X See continuation sheet
Verbai Boundary Description	
The boundary of the nominated property is a vertices are marked by the following UTM reference: 17/555400/4065380, C: 17/555050/4065540, D: 14065960. The actual boundaries are delineated of Dan quadrangle.	nce points: A: 17/555560/4065890, 17/555050/4065 6 20, and E: 17/555420/
on quality	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
The boundaries include the three acres sur buildings and the ten-acre millpond.	rounding the mill and its associated
•	
•	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Lynn Terry	date January 25, 1990
organization <u>Cockram Mill Folklife Center</u> street & number <u>1925 Grey Friars Chase</u>	date January 23, 1990 telephone 804-471-7447
city or town Virginia Beach	state Virginia zip code 23456
my w wwn beach	SIBIO ZIP VVVV

9. Major Bibliographical References

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floor. The basement is constructed of concrete block walls and cement floors. It features exposed wooden ceiling beams and originally had a sawmill under the two-story section of the mill.

The first floor features 1 1/4" oak tongue-and-groove board floors and has post and beam construction. Plywood walls were added by Shirley Mitchell during the 1964 renovation. The ceilings are eight feet high. There are three sets of grinding (or mill) stones; one each for corn, rye, and buckwheat. The rye millstone was replaced in 1964 but the other remain intact. The granite stones came from Mount Airy, North Carolina and are encased by a circular pine frame with a wooden hopper overhead. There are bins for the collection of various flours and chutes for the collection of bran by-product. These chutes, along with conveyors, were added in 1964. In this large room there are seven windows, an exterior door, a door to the two-story section, stairs to the basement, stairs to the second floor, and a brick chimney which is no longer serviceable. The facility was originally heated with a wood stove, but now a propane gas heater is used.

Jesse Blackard operated a planer on the first floor of the two-story section as well as a box factory. He sold a one-quarter interest in the sawmill and box factory to Jesse Reynolds for \$500 in 1896. During the 1964 renovation, this section was turned into a bagging and storage area. It has plywood walls and exposed 2"x 8" floor joists overhead. There is a counter positioned along the entire north wall that was added in 1964. The chutes for carrying grain for storage on the second floor come up through the middle of the floor.

The third section of the mill (section 3 on the sketch map), is a 54'x 24' room added in 1964 and is currently used for storage. It is of post and beam construction with plywood walls and sixinch-wide yellow pine board floors. A large beam runs the span of the Fifty-four-foot long room and is supported by two large posts.

The second floor of the three-story section features ceilings that are eight feet high. The original equipment located there includes an 1879 Forrester Company buckwheat shucker, a grain scourer, a W.J. Savage Co. corn cleaner, a corn sifter, a buckwheat sifter, and a rye sifter. There are also drive belts in this area. In the northeast corner is a small screened storage area.

The third floor of the three-story section is a 12'x 8' loft with four small windows and plywood floors which houses the mill's pulleys and drive belts.

The second floor of the two-story section consists of five storage bins that are screened-in for grain storage.

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A standing seam metal gable roof covers the three-story section of the mill, while a shed roof, also of tin, covers the other sections.

The two turbine wheels located beneath the east porch are original and were capable of operating the three sets of millstones, the former sawmill and planer, and producing sufficient electricity for twelve households. Electricity for the operation of the gristmill was added during the 1964 renovation to ensure dependable operation of the mill as a tourist attraction. The turbines have always been capable of meeting production demand, however, and electricity has only been used when the turbines need repair, usually after a period of infrequent use.

As noted, the mill sits on the headwaters of the Dan River. The original owner, Jesse Blackard, constructed a wooden dam that created a pond to power the mill. W.A. Cockram purchased the mill in 1921. After the dam washed out several times because of flood waters, he replaced it with a concrete dam in 1932. Cockram also did extensive work on the mill's foundations at that time. (The concrete dam required periodic repair but remained intact until late July, 1990, when it was washed out by high water. The turbines remained intact. The damage has been evaluated by an engineer and plans to replace the dam are underway. In the meantime, the mill continues to operate under electric power.)

Mr. Cockram also had a generator house built at the dam during the 1930s. At that time, power was not available in the community, so his generator house produced power for twelve households for approximately ten years. (When electrification came to the area in the early 1940s, the power company purchased this facet of Mr. Cockram's operation.)

The miller's house, built about 1921, is a 1 1/2 story frame structure with a basement, a standing-seam metal roof, a full front porch and an oversized, central dormer.

Major repairs were done on the mill in 1964 by Joe Terry, A local millwright. After these repairs the new owner, Shirley Mitchell, produced buckwheat, rye, and cornmeal at the facility for about fifteen years. In 1984 Double W of Maryland bought the facility, which had been vacant for sometime, and again major repairs were effected including repair of the foundation and dam and work on the drive mechanisms.

The National Park Service is currently leasing the mill to produce cornmeal, grits, and buckwheat while major repairs are being made at Mabry Mill on the Blue Ridge Parkway. The millers note that the mill is great working order.

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three-county area (Patrick, Floyd, and Carroll). There were no other mills that had this kind of power for production in the area at this time.

The facility included three sets of stones for grinding grain, a sawmill, a planer, and a box factory that were all water-powered. Blackard served local residents as well as such industries as the tobacco companies in North Carolina, for which he made tobacco boxes.

After Jesse Blackard died the property was sold in 1921 to W. A. Cockram. Cockram hired various millers to run the operation. He replaced the wooden dam with a concrete one in 1932. Sometime during the 1930s he added a generator to produce electricity for about twelve households. It was the only available electricity in the area except for a few individuals who produced it for themselves. During the early 1940s electricity came to the area and the utility company bought this part of Cockram's operation.

With better transportation available into the Blue Ridge Mountains and increased mass production, competition caused the mill to decrease production in the 1950s. The mill was purchased by S. H. Mitchell in 1962 and major repairs were completed. Electricity was added to the facility and the sawmill and the box factory were removed. The storage room to the west side was added. It was run as a tourist attraction for approximately fifteen years but again fell into disuse.

In 1984 Double W of Maryland purchased the mill and restored it to excellent working order.

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UTM References:

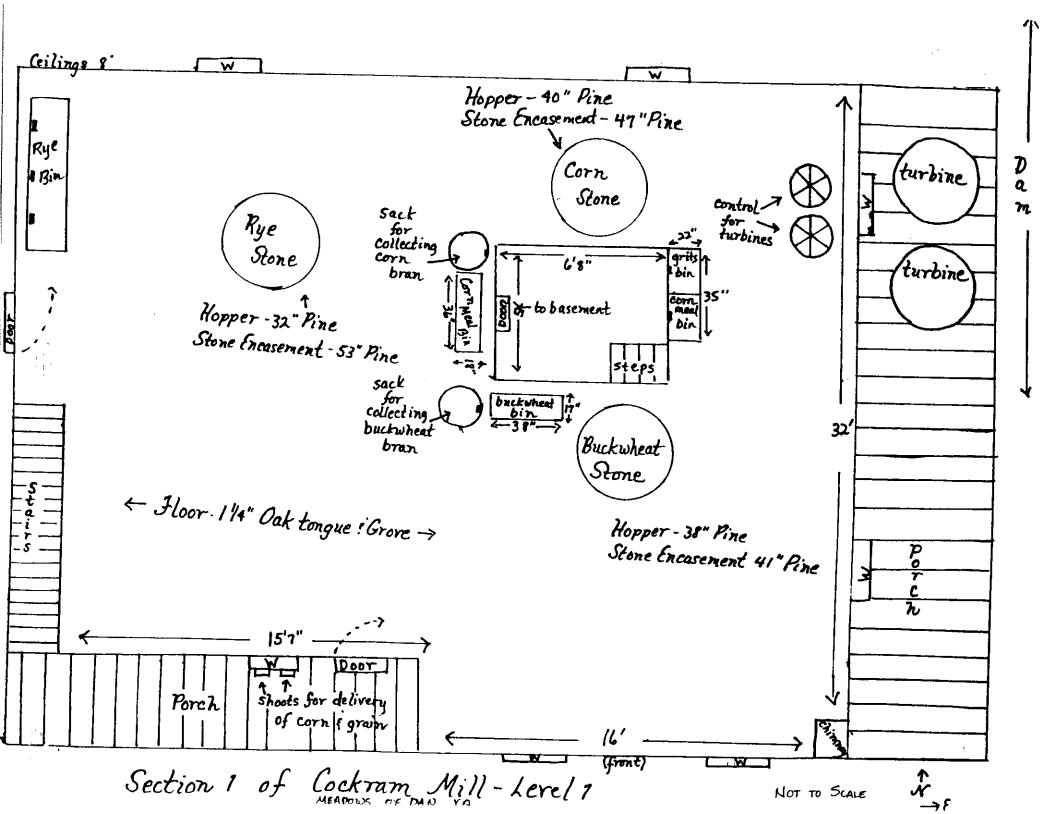
A: 17 | 555560 | 4065890

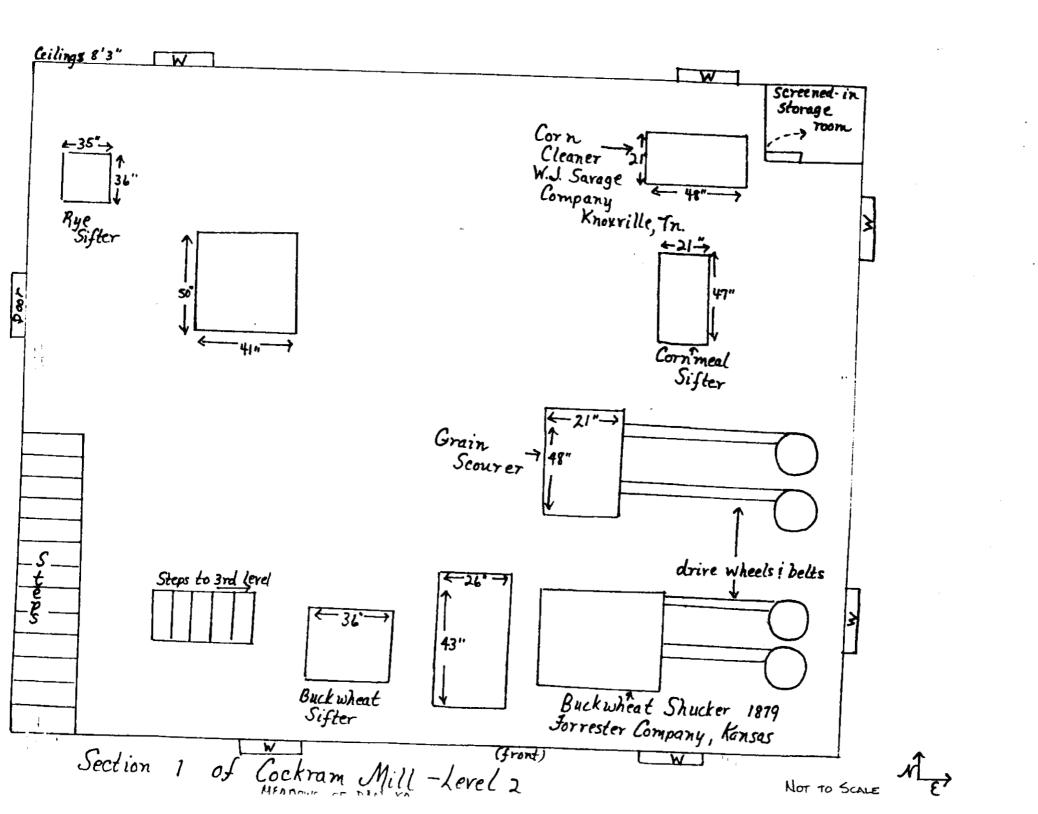
B: 17 | 555400 | 4065380

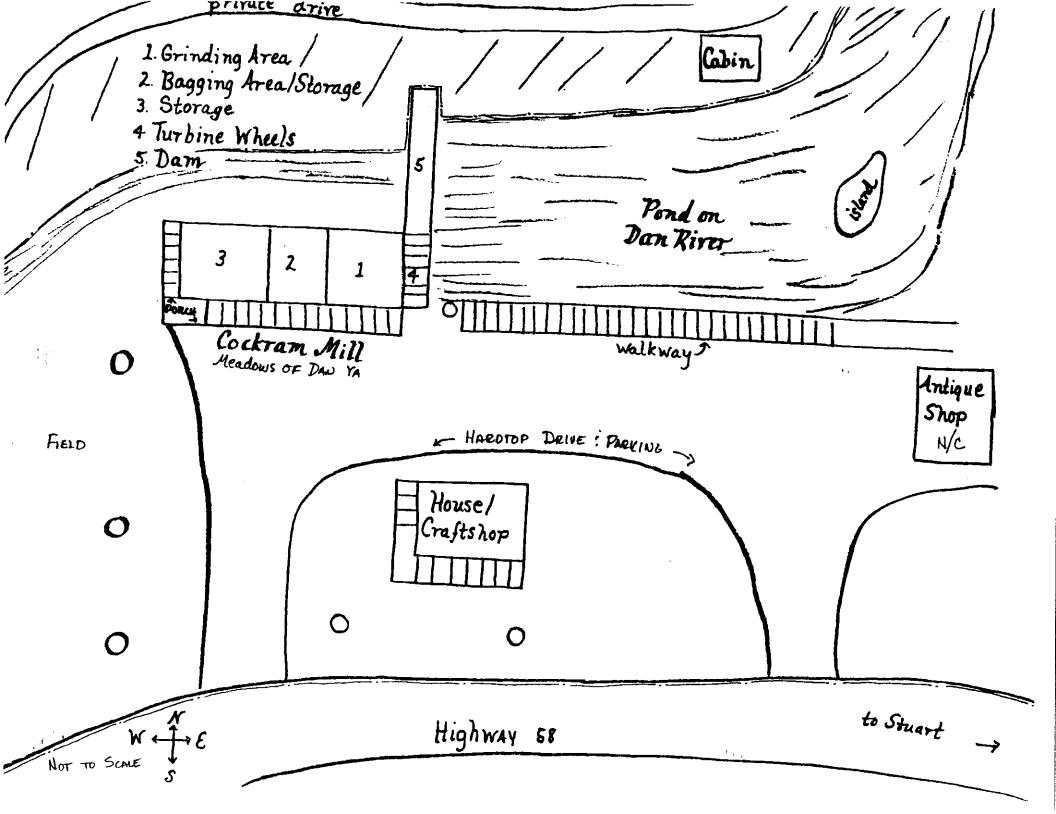
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