

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: A. J. Long Mill

Other names/site number: Long, Andrew, Mill Sullivan's Mill DHR No. 039-5005

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 4147 Simmons Gap Road

City or town: Free Union State: VA County: Greene

Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ x A ___ B ___ x C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the 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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility; mill

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Gristmill

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; WOOD: lap siding; METAL: Steel, Iron; BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The A.J. Long Mill (now known as Sullivan's Mill) and associated resources are located on a wooded, 3.13-acre site in southwestern Greene County, Virginia. The Mill is in a small community known as Shifflett Hollow and within the view shed of Shenandoah National Park. Simmons Gap Road, a narrow unpaved road which runs across the Shenandoah and on into Rockingham County, forms the northwestern boundary of the mill property and served as a crossing road over the Blue Ridge until it closed after the creation of the Shenandoah National Park. Although the exact date of construction of the first mill is uncertain, the earliest known sale of a mill on the site occurred in 1835. The current mill building is a rectangular, two-story, frame building, sheathed with lapped, rough sawn pine and poplar siding nailed to rough, trimmed and notched pine posts. A one-story shed roofed addition was added off the east elevation ca. 1896. A.J. Long Mill contains an overshot mill wheel that sits along the west elevation. The long, ~quarter-mile headrace (contributing structure), which is overgrown and in poor condition, runs northwesterly along its Simmons Gap Road boundary within the wooded parcel before turning to run along its northern boundary to intersect with the Lynch River. Water, from a dam impoundment where the headrace met the river, provided power for the mill via gravity flow along the headrace to the stone platform (contributing structure) serving the overshot waterwheel. The structure rests on a dry-stacked stone foundation which contains a small basement carve-out housing the gearing and belt drive components which are still in position.

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Narrative Description

Setting

The 3.13-acre A.J. Long Mill property is roughly spear-shaped with one rear wing broken off. The mill building lies at the spearpoint of the property along its boundaries with Simmons Gap Road and the Lynch River. The A.J. Long mill sits some 20 feet from the river's edge. The Lynch River, the continuation of Ivy Creek from the Shenandoah, forms the southwestern boundary of the mill property. Across the river from the mill lies a large wooded parcel, also owned by the mill owners, bound by conservation easements held by the Piedmont Environmental Council and the 500-Year Forest Foundation for the preservation of the river and the forest within. The unpaved road and immediate vicinity of the mill remains largely forested with some open space agricultural properties helping retain the rural character which existed in the past. The mill dam, based on Greene County Deed Book documents, lays a quarter of a mile west of the mill where the headrace meets the Lynch River. There is a walkway and stone retaining wall along the north side of the mill, both are of recent construction, created to keep water and soil away from the mill wall.

Exterior

The A.J. Long Mill was constructed ca. 1835, as small two-story, grist mill with an overshot wheel located along its west elevation. The framing of this modest mill built in the mid 19th century, closely resembles that found in many, simple post-and-beam homes found in the mountainous portions of the Virginia Blue Ridge at the time. The log frame structure for the mill rests on log sill plates sitting on a loose-stacked stone foundation. Framing was typical post and beam construction using 8-inch diameter by 19-foot logs on 2-foot centers for floor joists which ran across the narrow side of the mill; similarly spaced logs of 17-foot length were used on the side-wall posts running from sill log to roof plate and were cross braced at corners as necessary. On the gable, end-walls logs of 17-foot to 21-foot length were needed for the same purposes. Roof rafters consisted of similarly spaced 11-foot logs. All logs were locally cut, were peeled where needed and some were notched and drilled when necessary. Edges were axe-smoothed where appropriate, and were joined at notches with wooden pegs. When finished the result was a two-story building with two, open-space, 20-foot long by 17-foot wide rooms. The 1896 office addition was similarly constructed except for the use of dimensioned lumber for the exterior walls, floor and ceiling joists.

The carve out beneath the mill platform, housing the milling hardware, was enclosed with loose stacked stone walls and foundations which were shared with the mill walls which overlay the carveout. Replacements when needed were carried out with similar, local components except as needed for milling machinery upgrades. At the time of construction exterior pine and poplar lap siding was (as is the case today) attached to the wall posts as were the board coverings on the interior walls. Flooring for first and second floors of the mill are attached to the log floor joists. The metal seam roofing is attached to the log roof rafters.

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North Elevation

From the roadside, one has a view of a wood-framed, gable-roofed, barn-red building with a lean-to like extension on the east side not matched on the west. Most prominent are the two large entry doors – one at second floor level and the other at ground level. Both doors are handmade of ~ 8-inch wide boards. The 2nd-floor door opening is less than 6-foot high by 4-foot wide but is partially boarded up and only served by a small, hinged, 3-foot wide opening. A second floor, 2-foot by 2-foot, window opening covered by a handmade, hinged shutter is visible to the right of the door. The attic of the ~1896 addition has a small, 5.5-foot high by 2.5-foot wide opening covered with a homemade door. The upper half of the first-floor, oversized Dutch door is distinguished by the numerous tacks, nails, etc. which were used to post notices and documents for public announcement, discussion, debate and the like. For security purposes the upper portion of the Dutch door can be secured by an exterior chain which fits over a large staple through which a spike or lock hasp can be inserted. The top of the Fitch waterwheel and overshot platform are also visible from this perspective. *[NOTE: any door referenced as ‘handmade’ in this document was constructed with vertical, rough-cut, edge-to-edge boards held together on the backside with similar, horizontal boards.]*

West Elevation

The two distinguishing elements when viewing the west elevation of the mill are probably the large, overshot waterwheel and the height of the mill above the Lynch River. The entire west side view encompasses the metal roof and pine lap siding; the Fitch IXL’ waterwheel and stone overshot platform; and the large, dry-stacked, stone walls protecting the wheel well, tail race, and building. The substantial height of the mill above the river keep it above flash-flood level and allows clearance for rotation of the 15-foot diameter overshot waterwheel, considerably more efficient than undershot or other wheel-drive systems. This difference in elevation also enables gravity flow to drain the containment basin and tailrace down-bank to the river also providing room and clearance for the large carveout beneath the mill building which houses the gearing and belt works. Today, during heavy rains and high-water periods the river level can prevent complete drainage of the containment basin and tailrace. There was a wooden flume at the entrance to the water wheel with header tank and controls but nothing of them existed after the 1973 UVA Study. The buckets and rims of the 1920s 16-foot diameter by 3-foot wide wheel are badly decayed. The large external ring gear which drives an iron pinion and shaft inside the mill is still in place and the shaft controlling wheel speed, the axle, hubs and arms are still in place. All gears and shafting are of Fitz manufacture and are still in good condition. Some contain numerals or other markings related to their manufacture.

South Elevation

The south, or river side view of the mill provides a direct look up the tailrace to a front view of the 1925 waterwheel and its stone containment basin. From the river side you can see the restored exterior of the mill and stone foundation with its office addition and five openings. Two

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of the openings are windows covered by sashes, neither of which are historic, which provide the spaces with needed light and air. Of the remaining three openings, the narrow one for the attic of the office addition seems to be a recent addition to provide light and some air to the attic and for its stairway. The first-floor narrow opening below and to the left of that for the office attic seems to have served for disposal of debris from milling activities. The opening at the southwest corner of the mill and below its first floor contains 4-horizontal, metal bars and provides exterior inspection of the working hardware in the mill carveout.

East Elevation

The most prominent feature, when viewing the eastern side of the building, is the exterior of the 1896 office addition with its two windows and entry door. The metal roof, covering the entire east face of the mill and office and through which the brick chimney penetrates at its peak, is rather dramatic from this perspective. The two large window openings on opposite sides of the centrally located entry door contain upper-and-lower, 3-over-3 sashes. The entry door opening contains a wood door and a screen door, both green-painted. Both doors and window sashes were installed during the 1997 renovation but their frames are from the 1896 renovation.

Interior

Mill First Floor

Entering the mill via the homemade Dutch door reveals the rather modest and well-worn elements of a structure fashioned in an older and less affluent era. This large, open 20-foot long by 17-foot wide space contains the machinery used for processing corn from delivery to shelling and grinding. The rough, unfinished and edge-buffed floorboards display evidence of the considerable traffic from a time when the mill was in operation. The walls were originally covered with boarding like that used for flooring but restoration efforts, which addressed structural elements, left some wall areas free of inside cover allowing views of the wall support structure elements. The flooring for the mill, as well as for all other flooring in the structure, is attached to floor joists of local logs or of beams from different periods of renovation. No ceiling cover is attached to the ceiling joists for the first floor of the mill or the office. That absence provides a clear view of the peeled 19-foot long ceiling log-joists on top of which flooring for the second floor was attached. A window opening sits above the grinding stones on the riverside wall providing light and air for the mill workers. Near the southeastern corner of that wall is a narrow opening, holding a short, outward slanting ramp. The location and shape of the ramp and window suggest that they served for waste disposal from mill operations. The 9-foot by 7.5-foot milling platform containing the grinding wheels sits in the southwest corner of the room directly above the carveout for the gearing and belt works which drive milling operations. A pair of 36-inch to 42-inch underdriven millstones sit in place on the platform with their casing and hopper. The lower or bedstone wheel is granite but the upper or runner is a French buhrstone. Firmly anchored to the platform and next to the millstones sit the grind adjusting screw and the mill crane with screw jack. The cornmeal spout lies below the mill stones pointing out and downward

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into the cornmeal bin. Abutting the platform wall, directly across from the Dutch door, sits the firmly anchored Fitz corn sheller. It has surface rust but is solid and intact. The corngrain bin sits at its side. The drive-belt for the corn sheller, though in poor condition, is intact and still in place. A small door and opening on the platform wall next to the sheller provide a view to the belt and mill gearings as well as access to the carve out below. The doorway between the mill and 1896 office sits on the eastern wall of the mill and faces the well-worn, four-step stair leading up to the milling platform from the mill floor.

Mill Carveout

Crossing behind the large millwheel and into the carve out, one can view the intact and connected milling components. From the wheel to the belt operating the shelling machine and on to the gears driving the grinding wheels, the connected drive elements are still in place, and, except for the belt, in good condition. The space itself is likely the same as originally created. However, everything else, framing members, contents, perhaps even the stone foundations were modified or replaced at every mill upgrade. Today the carveout framing and support members are large, rectangular 8-inch by 8-inch beams of varying lengths as needed to support the mill and its 1925 upgrade components and to facilitate the milling process. The pair of underdriven millstones sitting on the mill platform are driven by the two-stage gearings found in the carveout. The operation of this gearing relies on water flowing over the overshot Fitz IXL waterwheel and attached ring gear sitting in the open containment basin on the west side of the carveout. When the waterwheel is rotating and the attached ring gear is connected to the horizontal iron pinion resting on the mill foundation, the first stage gearing is in operation. The pinion's shaft passes into the mill and turns the large iron pulley attached to its middle that drives the belt for the Fitz corn sheller on the floor above. A large beam supports the far end of the pinion shaft just beyond the large bevel gear on its end. That large bevel gear must connect with the smaller one on a vertical spindle – the second stage gearing - for the grinding process to commence. The vertical spindle passes up through the bedstone on the mill platform whence it connects with the top, runner stone above, which it is now able to drive. All gears and shafting used in the mill are of Fitz manufacture and are still in good condition as noted in the millwright's 1991 letter. A number of other milling components are found in the mill – a stone spindle, a 12-foot drive shaft, an iron rod with pinions on each end, sections of a large bevel gear, and grinding components for the corn sheller are found in various locations in the mill.

Second Floor

Stepping into the second floor of the mill is like entering a room from a later and slightly more affluent period. This floor of the mill was clearly renovated for living space or for more formal interaction. The ceiling beams of the mill's first floor were lowered two feet to provide a more comfortable seven-foot ceiling height for the second-floor room. Unlike the butt-edged flooring found elsewhere in the mill, tongue-and-groove flooring was installed and ceiling joists were added. Smooth, interlocking boards were installed for the ceiling and walls which were white-

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washed, and a centered brick chimney was added to the room. A non-bearing wall was added to the space, dividing it into two rooms – 7.5' x 17' and 11.5 x 17'. Each room was provided with a paned, 3-over-3 window. This space of two rooms, separated completely from rest of mill in the past, was only accessible via the single, second floor, front door. Due to the lack of an external stairway or ramp there is no external entry to the 2nd-floor today. Access today is limited to the tight, rough cutout between wall posts in the office attic across from the top of the office stairs.

1896 Office Addition

The 1896 open space office differs significantly from the mill to which it is attached. It was connected off the east side of the mill and is one-and-half stories with a shed roof. Ceiling joists and wall studs are of dimensioned lumber. The 80" by 32" entry doors and two 3-over-3 pane windows are modern and unlike that found elsewhere in the mill. The office floor of worn, edge-butted boards rests on a dry stacked stone foundation with unfinished log floor joists, much like those found on the first-floor of the mill. The office floor is a foot lower than that of the floor of the mill to which it is connected by a common wall. The floor joists and ceiling beams of unfinished logs, and the dry-stacked stone foundation are reminiscent of the construction techniques found in the mill. No furnishings of any kind, other than materials stored from a nearby home renovation, are found in the office. An electric panel sits on the riverside wall in anticipation of some future renovation, a handmade entry door provides access to the mill via its eastern wall. A narrow staircase along the riverside (south) wall provides access to the office's attic space at the top of which are two rough cutouts – a narrow, uncovered, riverside opening providing light and air to the attic. The only access to the second floor of the mill is provided through an uncovered cutout, 18-inch wide by 4-feet tall, between wall posts on the mill-side wall of the office attic. There is an exterior, attic opening, 2.5-feet by 5.5-feet, on the roadside wall of the office but no current or historic record of exterior access to that opening.

Mill Headrace

Although overgrown and in poor condition, you can still walk the entire, quarter-mile length of the stone bermed mill headrace today. From near its termination at the overshot platform the headrace tracks northward along Simmons Gap Road, the property's eastern boundary, for a thousand feet before turning to run along its northern boundary whence it meets the Lynch River. In the past a dam existed at this juncture but there is no trace of that dam today. As a side note, the river forms the eastern boundary of the property and if one hikes the headrace from the mill around to its Lynch intersect and back along the Lynch River to the mill they will have completed a boundary hike of the property.

Integrity Statement and Supplemental Reference Materials

The mill retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, association, design workmanship and feeling. The building and its environment are largely as they existed in the

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past. The acreage for the mill property appears to be the same as identified from earlier deeds and contains all relevant elements for its operation. The unpaved road and immediate vicinity of large forested and agricultural properties retain the rural character which existed in the past. The stone foundation, post and beam structure with its wooden pegs intact come primarily from its original construction. Where more recent, restoration-efforts were undertaken, local materials of the same nature and form as found in the original were used.

The property and its architectural features are comprehensively described in the 'Old A. J. Long Mill' under the supervision of UVA architecture professor K. Edward Lay, 1973, and in the letter of Derek Ogden, Millwright of May 14, 1991. Copies of both documents are part of this application as Attachment 1 and Attachment 2, respectively.

McRaven Restorations replaced the roof and restored the supporting members, siding, and leveled the structure as per the contract of March 8, 1997. A copy of page 1 of the contract with McRaven Restorations is included as Attachment 3. To protect the roadside wall of the mill, the property between the roadside wall and Simmons Gap Road was graded. Hilti Construction then built a dry-stacked stone wall and walkway next to the mill in 1997, protecting it from water and contact with the soil. Rough-sawn oak board-fencing was installed in 1999 along the roadway to control access to the property.

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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.

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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1835-1939

Significant Dates

1856

1896

1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The A.J. Long Mill, a two-story front-gable building was constructed ca. 1835, replacing an earlier mill, and was later rehabilitated with a one-and-a-half story office addition in 1895. Located in northwest Greene County, in a small community known as Shifflet Hollow, the mill stands as one of the remaining commercial buildings left in the area. The mill is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Industry, as a good example of an evolved rural mid-19th century mill found in the more mountainous region of Greene County, one that served area residents and farmers continuously throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. The building is also locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a good and rare example of a small, frame mid-19th century grist mill with the millworks, on both the exterior and the interior, still intact. The A.J. Long mill is one of the few known extant mills in Greene County. The period of significance begins in ca. 1835, with the construction of the current mill and continues until ca. 1939 when the last known miller left his post. The period of significance also encompasses the addition of the office, the second story renovation and the introduction of new milling technology. The mill retains a high degree of integrity for its location, design, workmanship, setting and association and the buildings is clearly identified as a water-powered grist mill. The Mill has undergone several restorations in the recent past but they were sensitively done using like materials.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The early European settlers of what is today Greene County, Virginia, settled the more fertile, eastern lowlands in which they hoped to purchase sufficient property to establish small plantations. In the late 18th century, when settlers did begin moving into the higher, mountain areas, what they found were more rugged, rocky lands which constrained cultivation to human labor. Such farms were typically small and often restricted to quasi subsistence farming. Homes were typically of log or post and beam construction on loose stone foundations – a significant number consisted of one or two rooms with a loft and a single chimney.¹ When Greene County separated from Orange County in 1838 it reduced the one-way travel-time of two-days to Orange County Court House to one-day to Greene County Court House. *[NOTE: Today Google maps indicates that travel from the mill to Orange County Court House requires a 35-mile, 55-minute travel time via car over paved roads.]* The US Census reported that the 1840 population of Greene was only four-thousand people. Of that four-thousand people, the majority lived in the richer, more-fertile eastern lowlands.

Into this rugged, hard-scrabble, less-productive mountain land a small, a new grist mill was erected along the Lynch River first ca 1835. Sometime after 1896 it became known as Sullivan's Mill. Today much of that original structure remains standing visibly in place, on a

¹ Covey, Donald D., Greene County, Virginia, a brief history(The History Press, Charleston, SC, 2007), page 29.

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stone foundation and with wood-pegged post-and-beam logs that were part of the original construction. The overshot platform, the milling platform in the mill room, and the cutout below the milling platform are either original or were restored as necessary. Given the service base – a large number of subsistence farmers – and its location, the mill’s output was significantly restricted to milling, sales of ground corn and some dry-goods, and facilitating communication. The need for area residents and farmers to have access to services in timely and convenient fashion was significant. Many farmers likely had little need for a large, distant industrial mill given that they may have had little more grain to grind than what was needed for their own household. In an age limited to foot, horse, or wagon transportation this mill provided services which were otherwise lacking or of inconvenient access. The 1896 restoration of the mill, which was also serving as a site for information distribution, for discussion, and for issue resolution, must have looked like an obvious choice to the growing community, which was experiencing the development of small schools and churches in the area. The addition of the mill’s office extension illustrated the growing importance of the mill and the dry-goods store and owner’s hope for the future. Similarly, the 1925 equipment upgrade came at a time of increasing general income and anticipation of growth, rapidly occurring in the nation as a whole, which the owners expected the mill to participate and to better address local demand.

Around the time of the Civil War the role of the mill as a conveyor of information and location for the resolution of issues and transport of documents to appropriate officials started to increase, indicating the population growth in the area and the increasing importance of the mill as an information and communication hub for the community. The need for information, resolution of issues, and the delivery of relevant documents to County offices was growing rapidly with the population and the importance of the mill in these efforts grew accordingly. Even though the travel distance and time required had decreased from two days of travel to Orange County Court House in 1837 to a single day’s travel to Greene County Court House after that date, such travel time was costly.² Having legal and other representatives meet at the mill to resolve or notarize and transport official documents to the Court House was a valuable service. In 1925 Mary A. Sullivan, with her husband M. O. Sullivan, acquired the mill for \$600.00 with inheritance from her father and proceeded to replace the mill equipment – millwheel, all gearing and drive components, corn sheller, and grinding wheels.³ Although the communication importance of the mill started waning with the arrival of the automobile, the mill as an industrial locus was still important. Unfortunately, the Great Depression loomed in the near horizon. The mill had been commonly referred to as Sullivan’s Mill for some time now but by 1939 the last full-time miller had left his post for more lucrative options elsewhere. By the early 1950s the mill was no longer in service and the headrace had already fallen into the initial stages of decay. The mill remained inactive and unoccupied until purchased in 1993 by Francis and Eleanor Biasioli. In 1997 the Biasiollis undertook a substantial, structural renovation in the expectation that the mill might be protected and preserved.

During his tenure, ~1896, John W. Sullivan renovated the mill. During that period the upper floor joists were lowered allowing for conversion of the upper floor to living space in which he

² Covey, page 47

³ Greene County Deed Book #20, pg 265.

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installed a brick chimney. A small, eastern addition for office space and commercial transactions was appended to the eastern wall of the mill during that late 1890's renovation.. During much of its history the mill served as a central location for the rural communities of Shifflett Hollow and others along Simmons Gap Road and the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. The mill provided the area with a local venue for grinding corn, purchasing cornmeal and other dry goods, and a location for posting and sharing information and resolving issues. According to the last surviving full-time miller (James Clark Sullivan, RIP 1/29/2011, nephew of the owner, M.O. Sullivan), it served as a local meeting site on which were posted notices of interest or concern on the roadside Dutch door. Periodically, Mr. Sullivan stated, a county official - (judge?) notary or justice of the peace - would come to notarize documents or address or resolve local issues. Other than these necessary restoration efforts the mill exists today essentially as it was when purchased in 1993. The recent, 1997 restoration effort was undertaken in the hope and expectation that a rare historical and architectural resource representing the industrial history of the Blue Ridge Mountain communities of Virginia in the 1800 and early 1900's might be preserved.

Architectural Significance

The A.J. Long Mill is a building representative of the structural elements and components of buildings found in late 1700s and 1800s rural, farming communities of the Blue Ridge Mountains area of Virginia. It also represents a building type found in rural landscapes that became vital to communities like Shifflet Hollow. It is an excellent example of period log post-and-beam construction with components joined by wooden pegs. The mill is an example of a millwright-constructed building, constructed next to a good water source, where the flow of the water could be captured to move the wheel. Additionally, the millwright would want to build on a strong foundation of rock, which would help keep the building stable and withstand the shaking and vibration of the machinery inside. The A.J. Long Mill is situated on a stone foundation with the added stability of a natural rock outcropping also present. The building's evolution, with its 1925 mill wheel and associated machinery, the 1895 office addition and the second-floor renovation into living space, are all important changes to the structure, that reflect its industrial past and the need to adapt to a growing community and changing technology.

Mills like this one have become important landmarks marking a community's agrarian and industrial past. The A.J. Long Mill is the only known extant resource of its type left in Greene County. To the north, in Madison County, there are several mills still extant, some comparable to the A.J. Long Mill. Graves Mill (DHR#056-0015;VLR Listed 2006) is an earlier mill, constructed ca. 1790. Like the A.J. Long Mill, it sits just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains in a small rural community called Wolfstown. Graves Mill is also an evolved mill with additions and updated milling technology that points, once again, to the continued importance of these buildings throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. There are only five other known mills that exist in Madison County. Of those five only two were constructed during the same period as the A.J. Long Mill, the Huffman Mill (DHR#056-0017) and Repton Mill (DHR#056-0018). The Repton Mill, constructed ca. 1830 is a small frame building sheathed in weatherboard and situated on a stone foundation. The Huffman Mill (DHR#056-0017), constructed ca. 1850, is

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also a smaller frame mill building, clad in weatherboard and situated on a stone foundation. All three of these mills, including the A.J. Long Mill, were constructed in similar rural areas at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains to serve the surrounding communities and farmers in the region. Each of the buildings is evolved, with additions and upgrades to machinery, illustrating their continued use and important centers for their communities. Other known mills in Madison County are larger and were constructed in late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Industrial Significance

The A.J. Long Mill was built ca.1835 after the parcel was sold by Ezikiel Wilhoit to Nathan Hall, who owned an 83-acre parcel, for \$400.00.⁴ It is believed a smaller mill occupied the site prior to the construction of this current building. At that time the mill's client base must have been rather small given that the population of the entire county was only around four thousand people.⁵ Even so, the typical, small farmer needing a sack of corn milled, often on shares, must have been sufficient to keep the mill running. The last surviving miller reported that millers often ground a sack of corn on a 10-percent basis, his 10-percent then was sold out of the mill store.⁶ Hall did, however, experience some financial difficulty during his ownership as he sold the mill in 1839 to Peter Gibson for \$450.00 after legal action in 1838 from Wilhoit for a \$263.00 debt.⁷ Peter Gibson kept the mill for ten-and-a-half years before selling it in 1850 to A.J. Long for \$300.00.⁸ A.J. Long died at the end of 1865 in the Civil War.⁹

By 1895 demand for mill services had increased enough that its new owner, John W. Sullivan and wife, seemed to have been sufficiently encouraged to undertake a significant upgrade.¹⁰ The building upgrades included the office addition on the southeastern side of the mill and the mill's second-floor extension. This upgrade took place during the period at which several schools for children opened in the area of the mill. A one-room schoolhouse opened on Simmons Gap Road, one-third of a mile east of the mill. The Episcopal Church started building churches and opening schools for Blue Ridge mountain communities, two of which were near the Simmons Gap area.¹¹ By 1905 there was an Episcopal Church and school at Mission Home a mile northwest of the mill. Another school was also opened in this time frame in Dyke, VA, four-to-five miles north of the mill. The ~1896 upgrade of the mill predated these school openings, suggesting its industrial importance in meeting the increasing demand for its services during this late 1890s period.

⁴ Orange County Deed Book #36, page 88.

⁵ Covey, page 47

⁶ James Clark Sullivan, personal reflections on his time as miller.

⁷ Orange County Deed Book #37, page 95

⁸ Greene County Deed Book #4, pages 75-6

⁹ National Park Service. Civil War Soldier and Sailors System. www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm, accessed 4/15/20

¹⁰ Greene County Deed Book #10 & #11, pg 110 and pg 132

¹¹ Covey, page 62.

A.J. Long Mill
Name of Property

Greene County, VA
County and State

The A.J. Long Mill is a good example of a small water-powered grist mill constructed in a very rural community at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The services it rendered, from its construction in ca. 1835 through the early 20th century, represent the importance of the milling industry to small communities and to surrounding farmers. Mills like the A.J Long became the center of the community and essential to the livelihood of the surrounding residents and to the overall economic development of the area.

A.J. Long Mill
Name of Property

Greene County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Covey, Donald D., *Greene County Virginia – A Brief History*. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007.

Greene County Deed Books, Greene County Courthouse.

McRaven Restorations, Ltd., Description of Work & Materials: Biasioli Mill Project, 08-March-1997? TS. Current owners' copy. (*Bid and details for the 1997 restoration effort on the mill.*)

Ogden, Derek, Millwright, Letter to Mrs. Barbara B. Sedwick, 14-May-1991 TS. Current owners' copy. - (*Mill status – current and restoration estimate*).

Rose, J. & Taylor, T. (May 1973). The Old A. J. Long Mill – Greene County Virginia. Charlottesville: Fine Arts Library, University of Virginia, 1973 – (*Architectural Drawings and Research under the supervision K. Edward Lay, Assistant Professor of Architecture, University of Virginia.*)

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #039-5005

A.J. Long Mill
Name of Property

Greene County, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.13

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.266580 | Longitude: -78.606150 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17S | Easting: 709 400 mE | Northing: 4238 130 mN |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary coincides with the perimeter lines of parcel 44 A 12 as recorded by Greene County, Virginia, as recorded in Greene County Deed Book 246-153, and as surveyed in 1993 by R. O. Snow. The property is bounded on the north by Route 628/Simmons Gap Road, on the south by the Lynch River, and on the west by property of Cecil Shifflett (DB 31-198). The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location Map. A copy of the 1993 RO Snow survey also accompanies this document.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries are those referenced in the property sales over time as documented in the Deed Books found in the Office of the Clerk, Greene County, Virginia. Included within those

A.J. Long Mill
Name of Property

Greene County, VA
County and State

boundaries are the mill, headrace and all components relevant to the mill – the building and structure – as well as the historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Francis Carroll Biasioli
organization: _____
street & number: 622 Evergreen Ave
city or town: Charlottesville state: VA zip code: 22902
e-mail fbiasioli@yahoo.com
telephone: 434-293-8846
date: March 18, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

List of Attachments

Attachment 1. "The Old A. J. Long Mill." Research, Drawings, and Floor Plan.

Attachment 2. Site Visit Report by Derek Ogden, Millwright and Engineer.

Attachment 3. Proposal for Repair Work by McRaven Restorations.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

A.J. Long Mill
Name of Property

Greene County, VA
County and State

Photo Log

Photo 1 of 16: North Elevation Oblique, Looking East.

Photo 2 of 16: Interior, Millworks

Photo 3 of 16: Interior, Millstone

Photo 4 of 16: East Elevation, Office Addition, Looking West

Photo 5 of 16: North Elevation, Looking South

Photo 6 of 16: West Elevation, Mill Wheel, Looking East

Photo 7 of 16: South Elevation, Looking North

Photo 8 of 16: Stone Retaining Wall, Looking North

Photo 9 of 16: Interior, Storage Bin

Photo 10 of 16: Interior, Grinder

Photo 11 of 16: Interior, Front Entrance, Looking North

Photo 12 of 16: Interior, Second Floor, Looking East

Photo 13 of 16: Carveout

Photo 14 of 16: Carveout, Wheel Mechanism

Photo 15 of 16: Carveout, Belt System

Photo 16 of 16: Interior, Office Addition, Stair, Looking South.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION -
Attachment 1
A. J. Long Mill
Greene County, VA
DHR No. 039-5005

THE OLD A. J. LONG MILL

Greene County,

Virginia

Drawings and Research by:
J. Rose and T. Taylor

Under the supervision of:
K. Edward Lay
Assoc. Prof. of Arch.
University of Virginia

Date; May 1973

THE OLD A. J. LONG MILL

The Old A. J. Long Mill (now known as Sullivan's Mill) is located in extreme southern Green County, Virginia on the Lynch River in Shifflett Hollow. The deed to the property on which the mill is situated can be traced from its present owners (Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Britton) as far back as the mid-nineteenth century (see accompanying geneology).

Deed book references are all extremely vague concerning the actual physical condition of the mill throughout its history, but some inferences can be made from information gathered from local residents. It apparently has always been a corn grist mill, the miller's house is thought to be a nearby log house about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the west. At some time the miller (thought to be John Sullivan) lived on the upper floor, the only access being from an exterior ramp on the north side which facilitated moving supplies into the quarters. The date of the addition is unknown, however; it was probably there prior to 1930 when the mill was still in operation. The present owners made some necessary repairs shortly after they purchased the property in 1962.

A metal tag on the mill wheel identifies it as being manufactured in Hanover, Pa. by Fite Water Wheel Co. The wheel is sixteen feet in diameter and three feet wide. All

gear wheels and belts are still in position although in poor condition.

DEED BOOK REFERENCES

- Deed Book 4 page 313 10 November 1842
Elizabeth Early
To
William Ward
The mill was not located on this property,
however; the mill is used as a boundary marker
and shows that a mill existed on the site at
this early date.*
- Deed Book 4 page 129 12 March 1857
Thornton Mooney
Elizabeth Mooney (wife)
To
Burton Shiflett
The mill was not located on this property,
however; the mill is used as a boundary marker
and is called Long's Mill.*
- Deed Book 5 page 241 11 September 1866
Sarah N. Walton (wife of T.P. Walton)
To
Margaret I Long (administrator of Andrew J. Long's
estate)
- Deed Book 10 page 110 30 November 1891
(Hesekiah Davis
(Mary J. Davis (wife)---Mary J. Long
James F. Elliott
Marsha F. Elliott (wife)---Marsha F. Long
(John W. Sullivan
(Susan A. Sullivan (wife)---Susan A. Sullivan
Benjamin M. Elliott
Louisa J. Elliott (wife)---Louisa J. Long
To Daughters of A.J. Long
J.J. Dalton
Margaret J. Dalton (wife)
\$400.00---Mill site and lot originally purchased
from T.P. Walton.

* A copy of page 313 of Deed Book 4 and page 129
of Deed Book 4 is included in this study.

Deed Book 16 page 174 30 June 1910
James H. Shiflett
James K. Shiflett
Minnie R. Shiflett (wife)
To
Silas B. Shiflett
William L. Shiflett
\$550.00---Two acres---Old A.J. Long Mill Seat.

Deed Book 16 page 288 20 January 1912
Silas B. Shiflett
Alverta Shiflett (wife)
W.L. Shiflett
Bettie Shiflett (wife)
To
W. R. Mason
W. R. Shiflett
\$680.00---Two acres--- Old A.J. Long Mill Seat.

Deed Book 17 page 175 14 July 1913
W.R. Shiflett }
F. Shiflett (wife) } ½ interest
To
Morris O. Sullivan
\$335.00---Two acres---Old A.J. Long Mill Stand.

Deed Book 20 page 265 24 April 1924
W.R. Mason }
Mary R. Mason (wife) } ½ interest
To
Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan (wife of M. O. Sullivan)
\$600.00---Two acres---Old A.J. Long Mill Property.

Deed Book 35 page 449 6 July 1962
R.N. Early, att. for the heirs of M.O. Sullivan
M.A. Sullivan
To
S.W. Britton
Louise Britton (wife)
\$850.00---Two acres---Old Long Mill Property, but now
known as the M.O. Sullivan Mill.

Deed Book 10 page 109 11 March 1893
 J.J. Dalton
 Margaret J. Dalton (wife)
 To
 John W. Dalton
 \$200.00---Two acres---Old A.J. Long Mill Seat
 J.J. Dalton and Margaret J. Dalton reserved a
 right-of-way through the land conveyed by above
 deed.

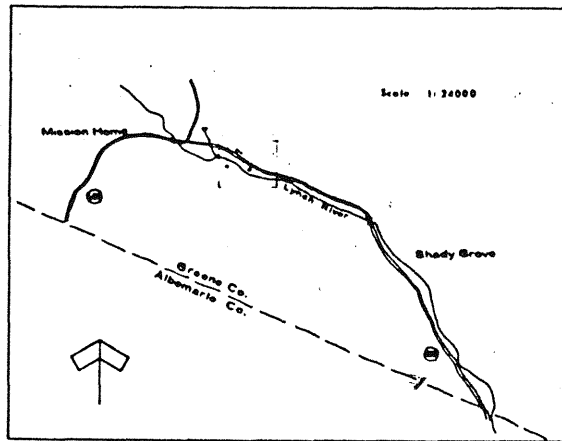
Deed Book 11 page 132 8 September 1896
 J.W. Dalton
 To
 John W. Sullivan
 Susan A. Sullivan (wife)
 \$300.00---Two acres---Mill site of A.J. Long dec'd
 Mill house and stones.

Deed Book 14 page 89 21 March 1905
 John W. Sullivan
 Susan A. Sullivan (wife)
 To
 Charles L. Roberts
 \$500.00---Two acres---Old A.J. Long Mill Seat.

Deed Book 14 page 93 22 March 1905
 Charlie L. Roberts
 Virginia M. Roberts (wife) } ½ interest
 To }
 John W. Sullivan }
 \$200.00--Two Acres--Old A.J. Long Mill Property.

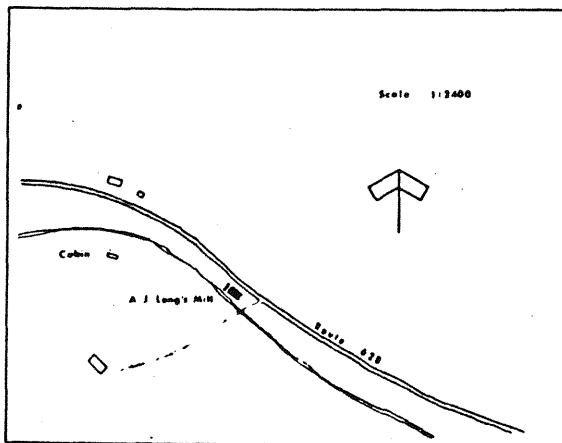
Deed Book 14 page 446 8 August 1906
 John W. Sullivan }
 To } ½ interest
 Silas B. Shiflett }
 \$200.00---Old A.J. Long Mill Property.

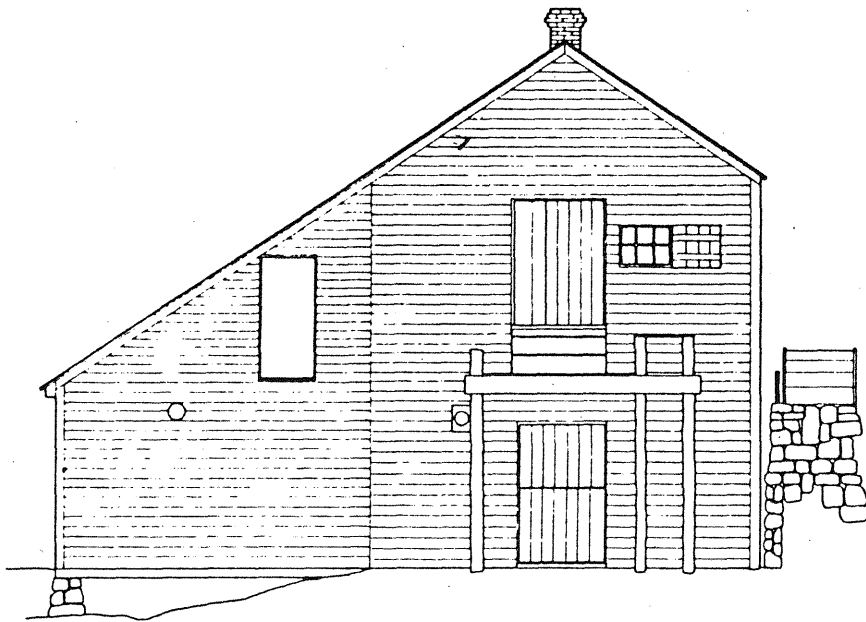
Deed Book 14 page 445 2 January 1907
 Charlie L. Roberts } ½ interest
 Virginia M. Roberts (wife) }
 Silas B. Shiflett } ½ interest
 Alverta Shiflett (wife) }
 To
 James H. Shiflett
 James K. Shiflett
 \$480.00---Two Acres---Old A.J. Long Mill Seat.



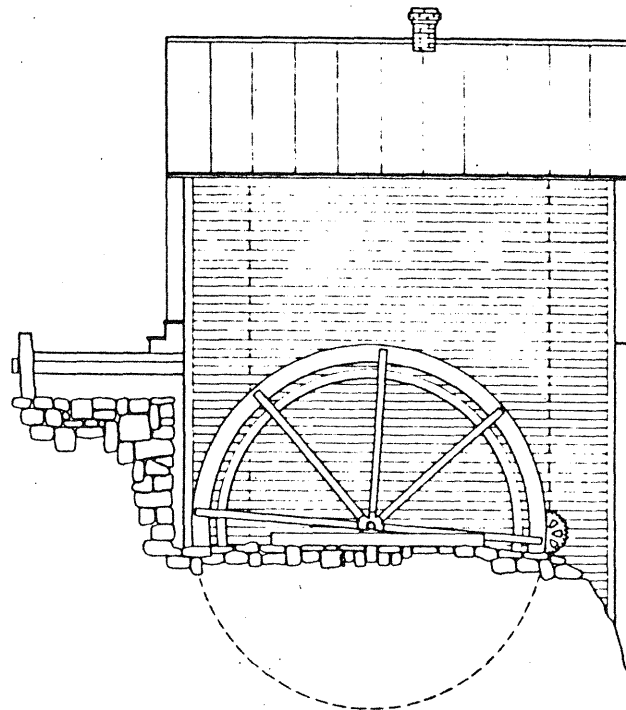
Old A. J. Long Mill

Greene County, Virginia





North Elevation



West Elevation



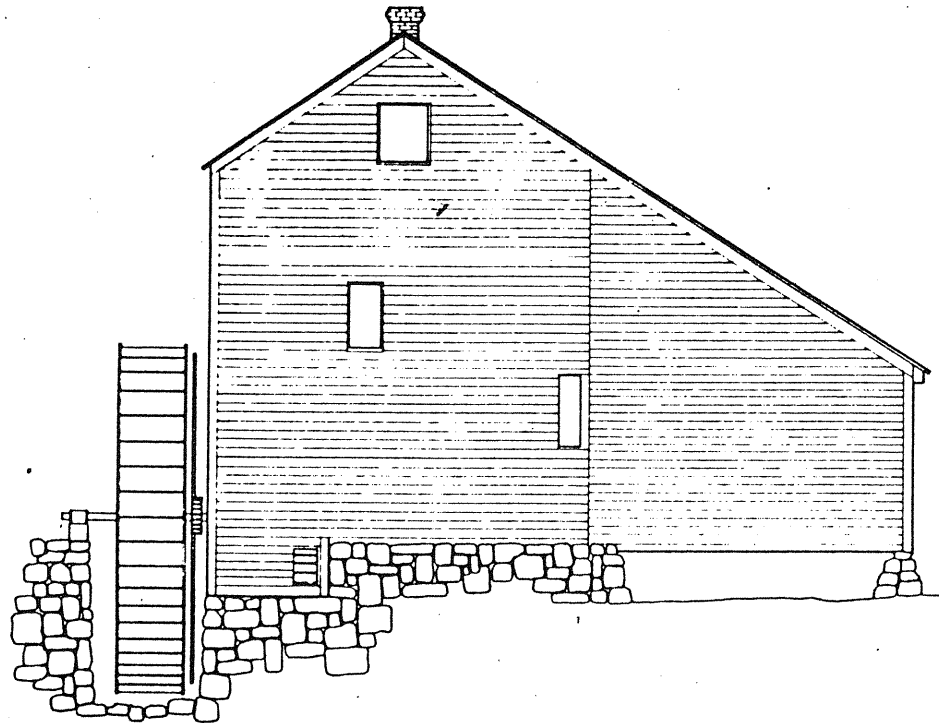
Graphic Scale

Drawn & Researched by J. Rose & T. Taylor

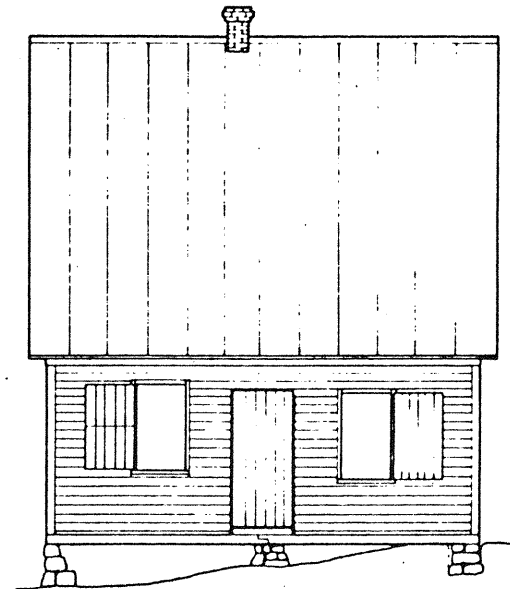
K. Edward Lay
 Assoc. Prof. of Architecture
 University of Virginia

Old A.J. Long Mill
 Greene County Virginia

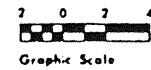
Sheet 1 of 4 Sheets



South Elevation



East Elevation

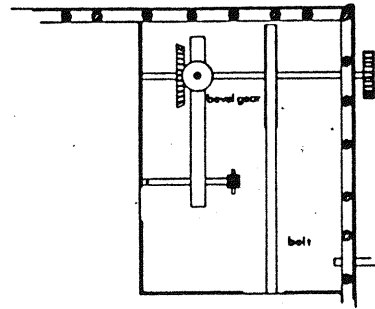


Drawn & Researched by J. Rose & T. Taylor

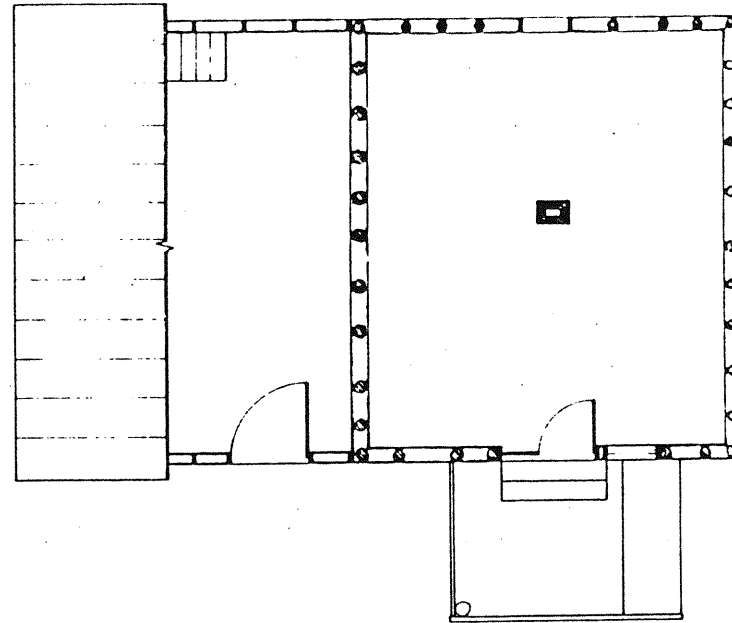
K. Edward Lay
 Assoc. Prof. of Architecture
 University of Virginia

Old A. J. Long Mill
 Greene County Virginia

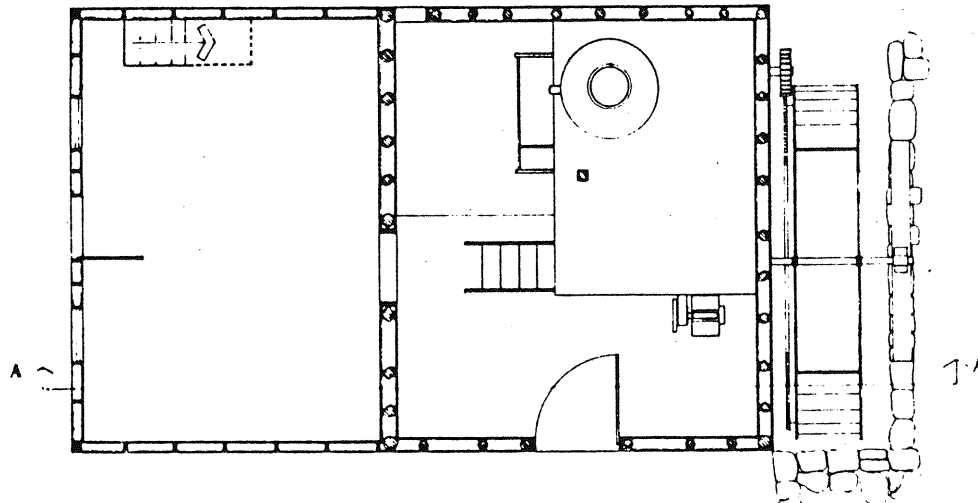
Sheet 2 of 4 Sheets



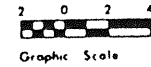
DETAIL BENEATH PLATFORM



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

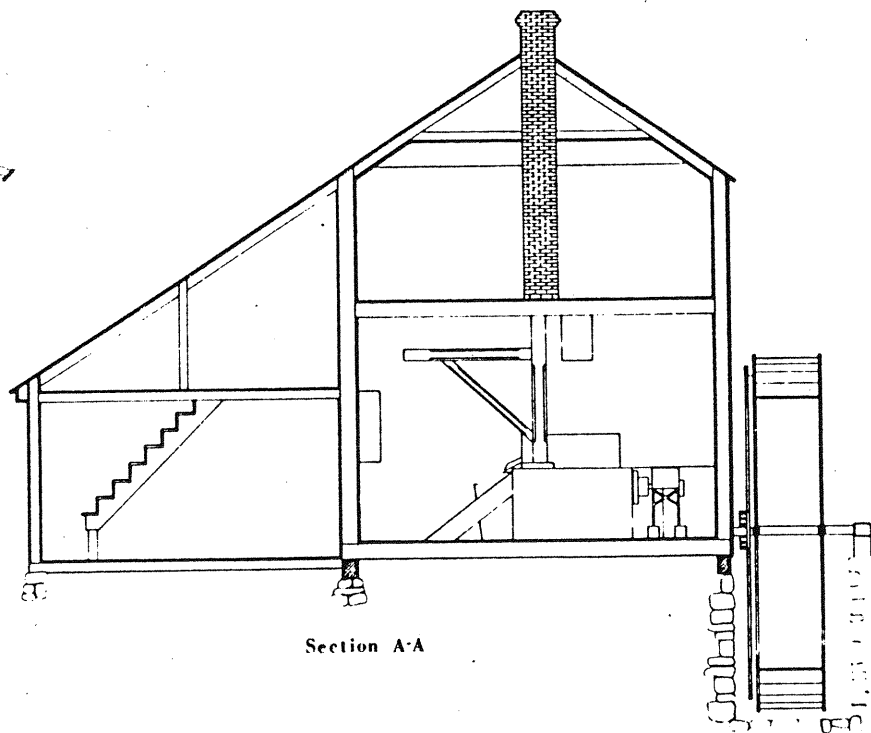


Drawn & Researched by J. Rose & T. Taylor

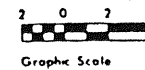
K. Edward Lay
 Assoc. Prof. of Architecture
 University of Virginia

Old A. J. Long Mill
 Greene County Virginia

Sheet 3 of 4 Sheets



Section A-A



Drawn & Researched by J. Rose & T. Taylor

K. Edward Loy
Assoc. Prof. of Architecture
University of Virginia

Old A. J. Long Mill
Greene County Virginia

Sheet 4 of 4 Sheets

Derek Ogden — Millwrights
Millwright & Engineer

Telephone (703) 672-1303

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION -
Attachment 2
A. J. Long Mill
Greene County, VA
DHR No. 039-5005

S.R.5 Box 339
Madison County
Virginia 22727

Mrs. Barbara B. Sedwick,
Lahoya Farm,
231, Hospital Road,
Raleigh-Zebulon,
North Carolina 27597

14th May, 1991

Dear Mrs. Sedwick,

I have had a couple of days to give thought to your mill problem, but don't really have anything positive which might resolve it easily. However, I will set out what I found and we can perhaps take it from there.

Date of Site Visit : 11th May, 1991

General

A small country mill of framed construction which has a lean-to extension on one side. It is in poor condition, particularly on the up-stream side adjacent to the waterwheel. There is a Fitz IXL waterwheel and gearing to drive one pair of underdriven millstones.

Structure

Framed on a loose stone foundation. The framing is in fair condition apart from the side adjacent to waterwheel. This situation is normal because of the ingress of water to this side of the building. The wall plate on this side has rotted and allowed the side of the building to slip down some 1½ to 2 feet. Apart from normal amounts of debris found inside mills the rest of the building is in fair condition. The upper floor is complete but appears to have been converted at some time for possible occupation. There is a hung brick chimney on the upper level which is in fair condition. A lot of debris on the upper floor but not related to milling.

There is a metal roof which appears to keep weather out but as it is rusting badly and in need of painting, it will not be long before it too decays to allow water into the structure.

Watercourse

The headrace is badly overgrown and runs for a considerable distance up-stream before it enters the course of the river. There must have been a simple dam at this point to impound water and divert it towards the mill. It appears a wooden raceway was built at more than one place along the headrace to carry water over various hollows. There was a wooden flume at the entrance to the waterwheel where a

P.T.O.

header tank and controls were fitted. All this has now gone.

The tailrace was formed by natural flow down the bank from the waterwheel and back into the river.

It is interesting to note how the structure was built at quite a considerable elevation from the river, not just to get a working head of water but to try to keep the mill well above flash flood level.

Machinery

Being a very simple country mill this structure does not contain much machinery. However, I am sure what we see now is not the original and it has been replaced perhaps more than once.

The overshot Fitz waterwheel is about 15.ft diameter x 3.ft wide and dates about 1920-1930 period, although this design was built up to the 1950's. The axle, hubs and arms are in good condition. The rim and buckets are in very poor condition. Header tank and controls are gone but the shaft controlling speed of wheel remains.

A large external ring gear is fitted to the waterwheel which drives an iron pinion and shaft inside the mill. The gears are in quite good condition. This shaft has an iron bevel gear which drives via another bevel on a vertical shaft or stone spindle. All gears and shafting are of Fitz manufacture. The first shaft also has a large iron pulley fitted with a flat belt drive to a corn sheller on the mill floor.

There is one pair of underdriven millstones driven by waterwheel in two stage gearing. The lower or bedstone is a granite but the upper or runner is a French buhrstone. They are 36 to 42 inches dia. The casing remains together with a hopper but the rest of the furniture, such as horse frame, shoe and damsel are missing. There is no facility for a storage bin above but I am sure there was originally.

There appears to be provision for a second pair of millstones. A stone spindle lies on the floor below but I am sure this was never connected with this machinery. It may have been left over from some previous arrangement. Outside the mill is a shaft about 12.ft in length which may have been planned for a drive to some other machinery in the upper floor, possibly a sack hoist.

Conclusions

The value of this building together with its machinery would be no more than \$10,000. It is evident that unless something is done with the structure very soon it will collapse and probably drag the whole building down. First aid repairs are urgently needed to shore up the collapsing wall frame and to prevent the machinery from crashing to the ground.

I would imagine the structure could be repaired by some local person but they should have an understanding of timber framing. The machinery and watercourse should be repaired by a millwright otherwise most of the traditional methods will be ignored by people not having such knowledge. The headrace would be an expensive item and as I did not see the entire length of it, I would not be prepared to put a price on it.

Budget Costs : The building structure including damaged wall and floors ... \$10-15,000
Machinery and waterwheel ... \$35-50,000

The mill is undoubtedly interesting in that it is very typical of a small country mill. Very few examples of this type remain and even less are preserved. The site is a little remote to attract tourists, which in many ways can be undesirable and detrimental to the mill. I know of no watermill that is profitable from grinding either corn or wheat and a small mill had a very hard life in its heyday, let alone today.

The only other comment I will make is that if the mill were mine I would not like to see it fall down and I would do something to save it - soon.

If I can help you in any other way, or if you have further queries, please do not hesitate to ask.

Many thanks for your hospitality, and the cups of tea.

Yours sincerely,



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION -
Attachment 3
A. J. Long Mill
Greene County, VA
DHR No. 039-5005

McRaven Restorations, Ltd.

*Log, Stone, Post-and-Beam Construction. Consultation and Restoration
Covered Bridges, Water Mills, and Blacksmithing
Workshops at both the Amateur and Professional Levels*

Drawer G - Free Union, Virginia 22940 -- (804) 973-4859 fax 973-3503

DESCRIPTION OF WORK & MATERIALS BIASIOLLI MILL PROJECT

McRaven Restorations, Ltd. will replace two (2) sills, 18' and 20', on the main mill structure, dovetailing corners as the original. Vertical six inch (6") pine posts, flattened on two sides, will be replaced on the mill-wheel side, including notching for crossbeams. Two (2) diagonal braces will be replaced as original. Metal roofing will be removed and replaced with standing-seam galvanized roofing (the entire building)*. Siding will be removed and replaced with 5/8 X 6 poplar and/or pine as original, using galvanized nails (the entire building). Missing floor boards, stair treads and flue bricks will be replaced. The siding will be primed only, inside and out. Finish painting will be done if the Stipulated Sum has not been reached when other work is completed.

+ Replacement/repair of 1st + 2nd floor joists as needed.

The structure will be jacked up and leveled, and sills braced with dry-stack stone as original. The major vertical wooden block at the upstream corner of the building, and the sills, will be oak, approximately 12" X 12" square.

FCB 3/8/97
CWSA

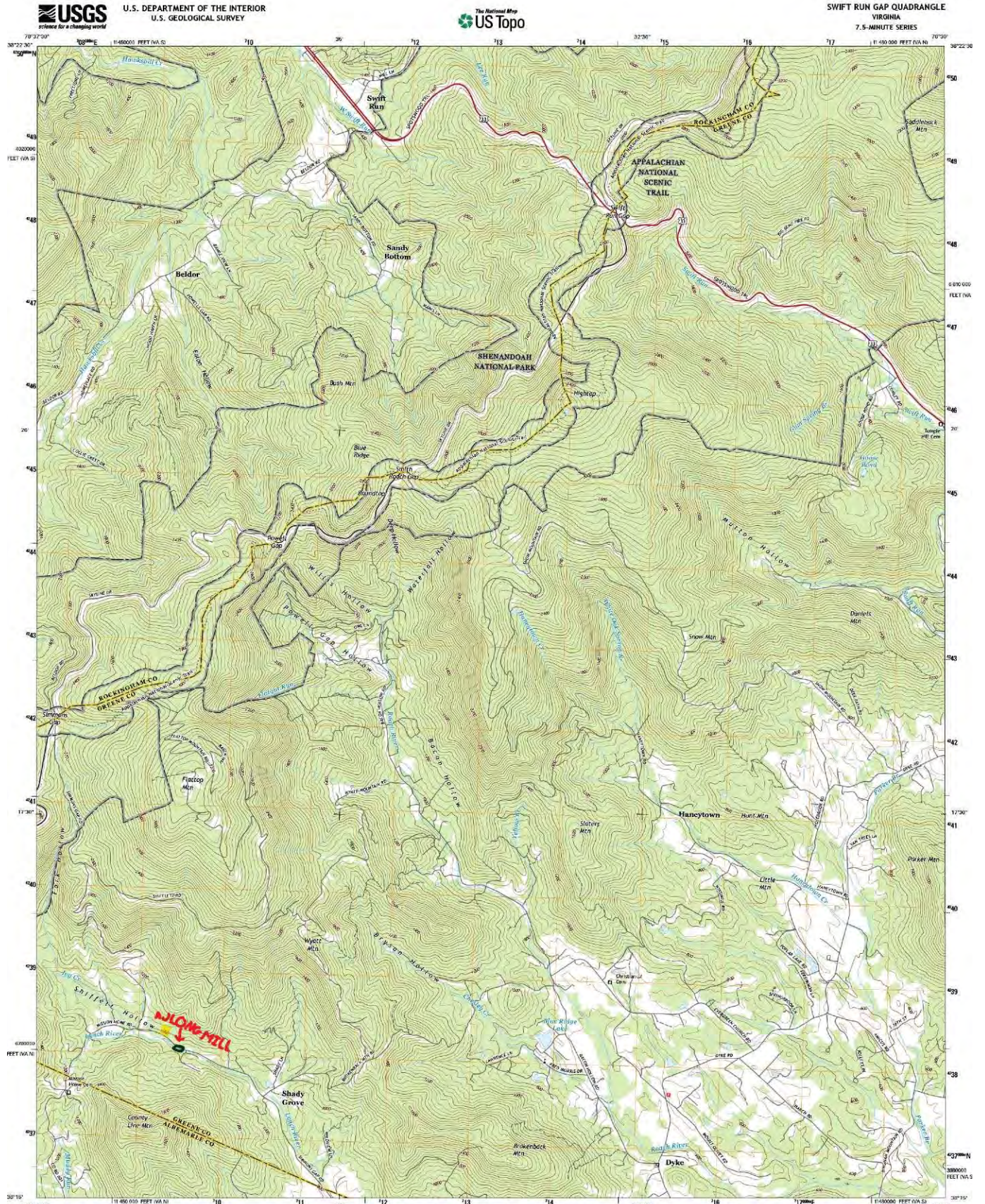
Windows will be replaced with recycled sashes of similar appearance.

Leveling and bracing the structure will align the shafting, etc. of the mill, but will not make it operable.

* Painting the galvanized roof should be done after approximately two (2) years, so that it will not peel. We estimate that it should cost \$1,550.00.

Topographic Map: A.J. Long Mill, Greene County, VA, DHR No. 039-5005

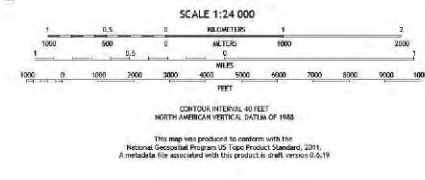
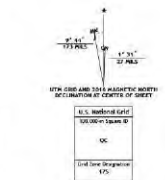
USGS gda_8245594_VA_Swift_Run_Gap, NAD83, WGS84



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
 World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84), Projection and
 1:250,000 scale (North American Datum, Zone 17)
 10 000 Foot UTM Virginia Coordinate System of 1983 (north and
 south zones)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
 generalized for the map scale. Private land within government
 boundaries may not be shown. Obtain permission before
 entering private lands.

Map Data Sources:
 Base Map: 2014
 Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2014
 Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2014
 Boundaries: Multiple sources see metadata file 1972-2014
 Vertices: FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977-2014



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Engineering	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Road	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

ALPHABETIC QUADRANGLES

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

SWIFT RUN GAP, VA
2016



Legend

County Boundaries

AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

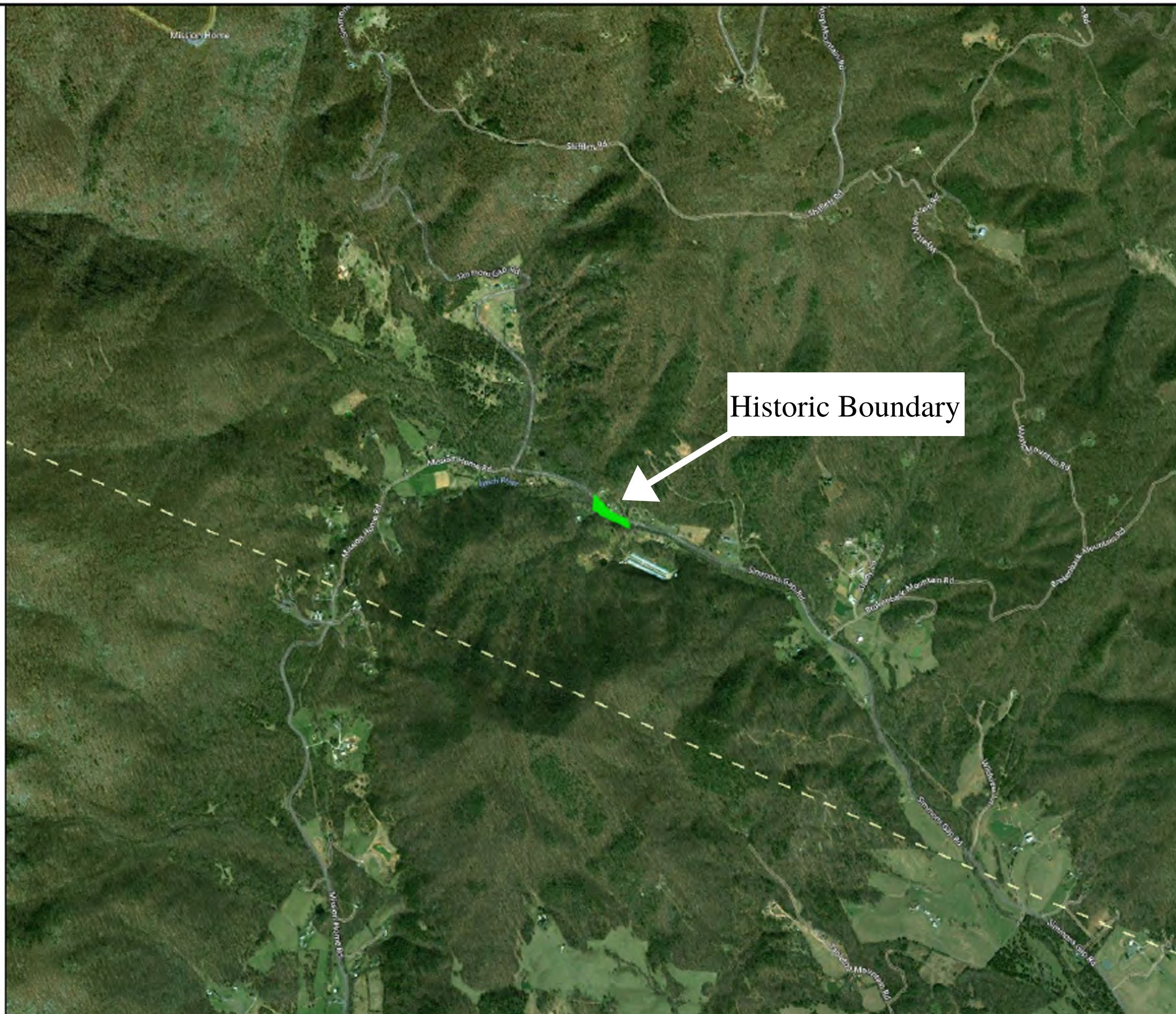
A. J. Long Mill

Greene County, VA

DHR File No. 039-5005

Location Map Coordinates

Lat: 38.266580 Lon: -78.606150



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 10/9/2019

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



LOCATION MAP

A. J. Long Mill

Greene County, VA

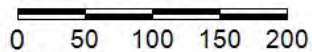
DHR File No. 039-5005

Historic Boundary Coordinates

Lat: 38.266580 Lon: -78.606150



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

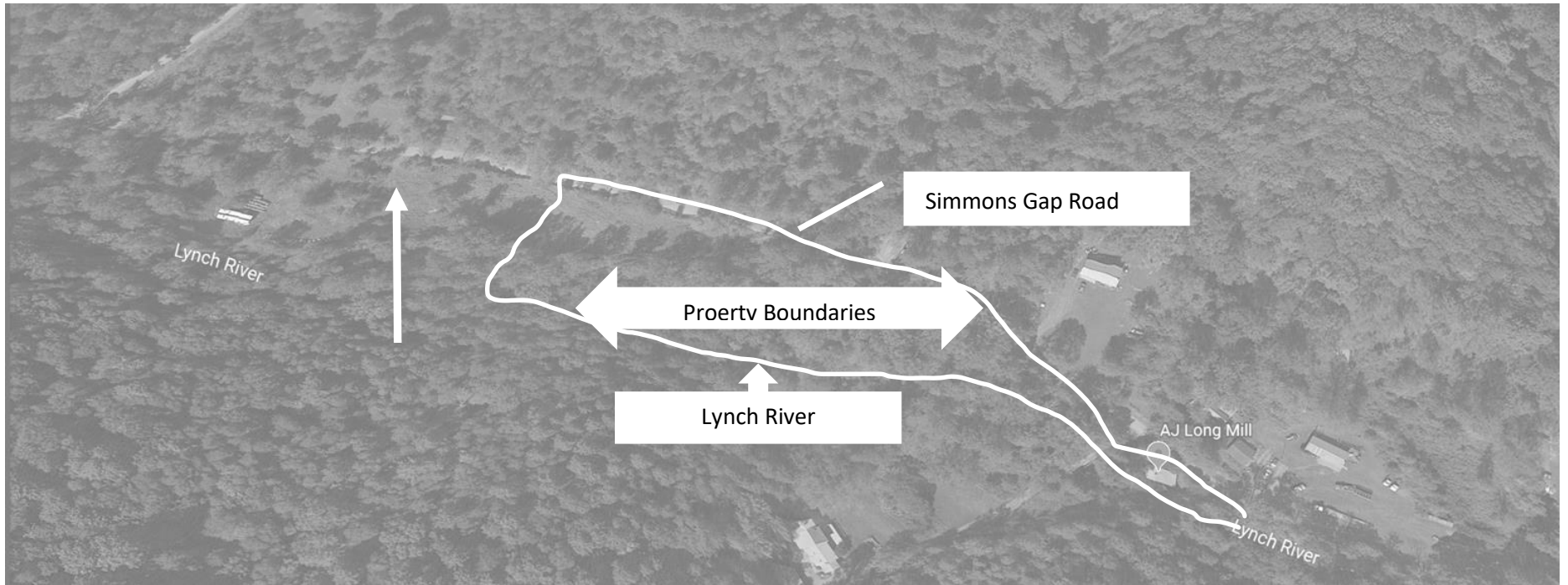
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Date: 4/29/2020

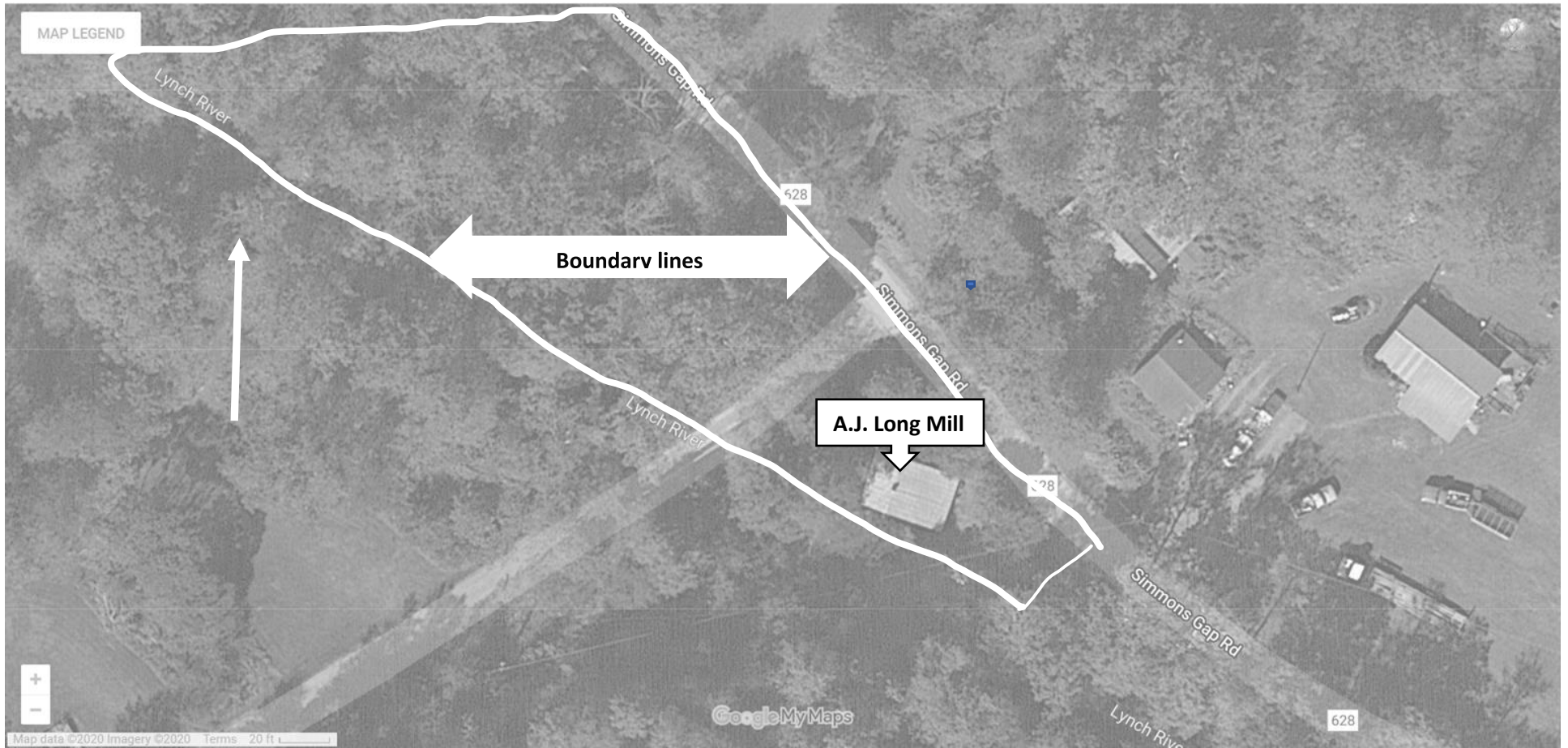
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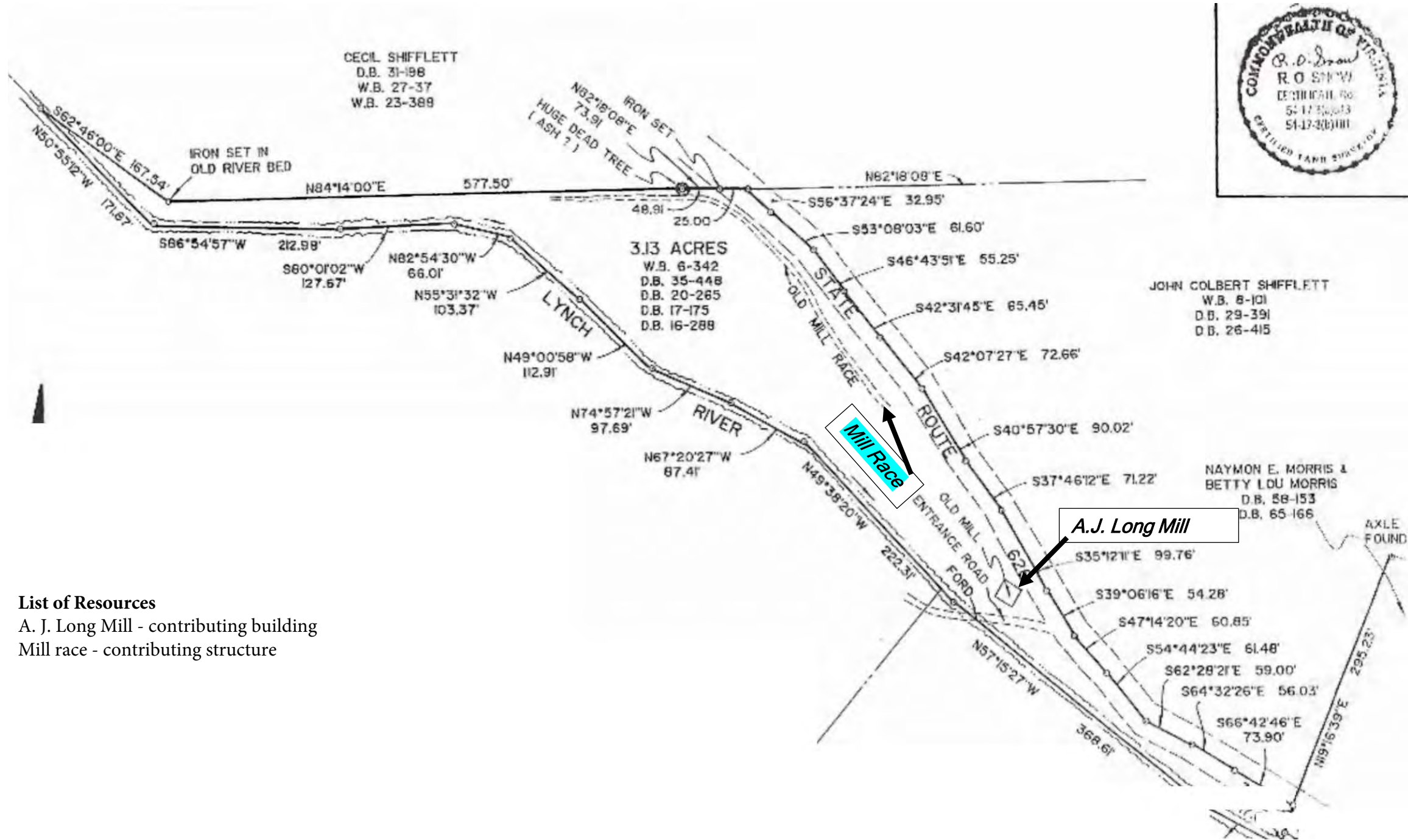
Google Maps
A.J. Long Mill, Greene County, VA, DHR No. 039-5005



Aerial View of A.J. Long Mill, Greene County, VA, DHR No. 039-5005
Google Maps



1993 Survey, RO Snow Plat of Old Mill Lot



List of Resources

- A. J. Long Mill - contributing building
- Mill race - contributing structure

Photo Key 01-of-04 A.J. Long Mill, Greene County, VA, DHR #039-5005 Exterior views: Mill, Mill Wheel, Raceway and Overshot Platform

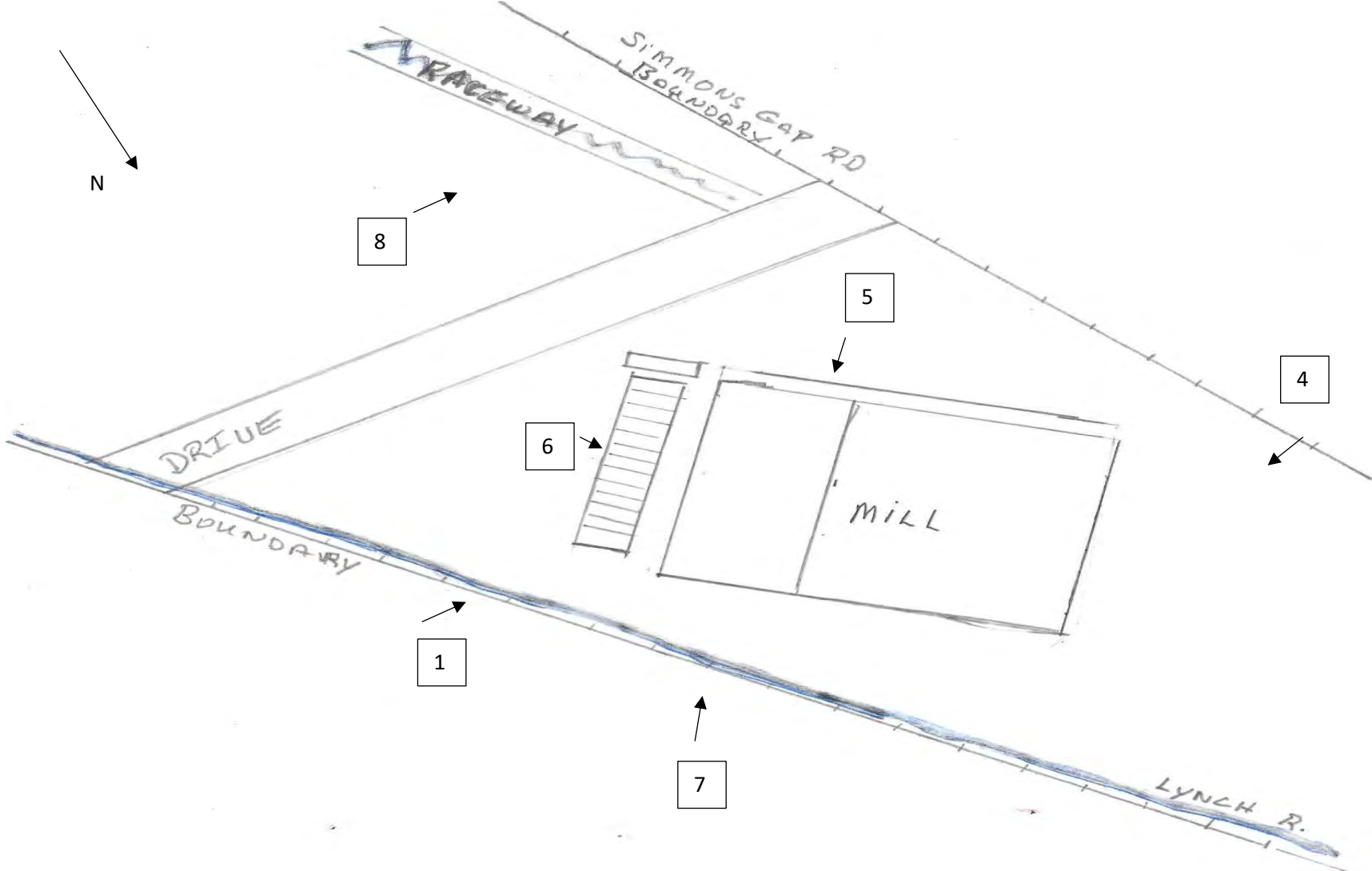
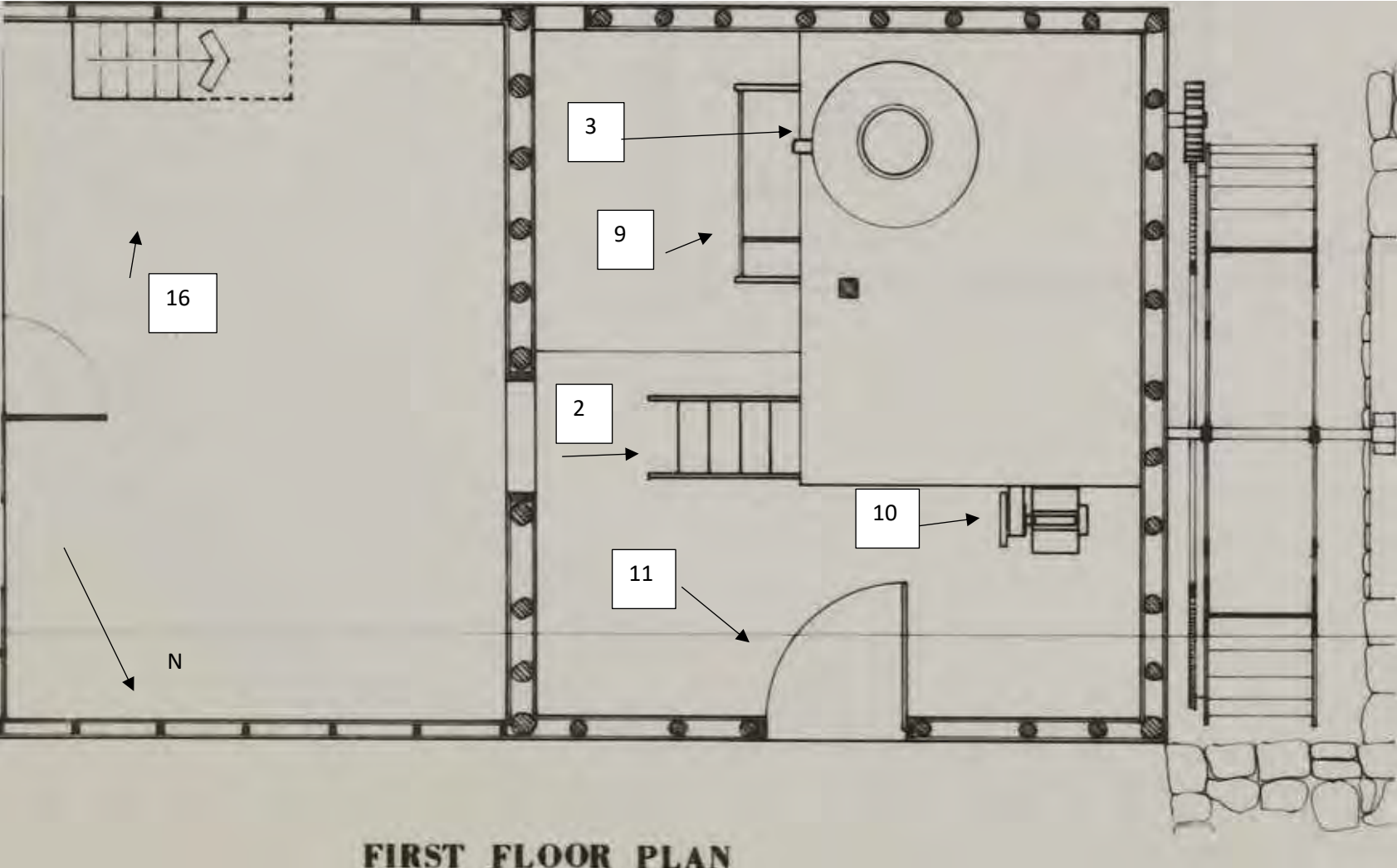


Photo Keys 02-of-04, First Floor Plan A.J. Long Mill Greene County, VA DHR # 039-5005



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Photo Keys 03-of-04, Second Floor Plan A.J. Long Mill, Greene County, VA DHR # 039-5005

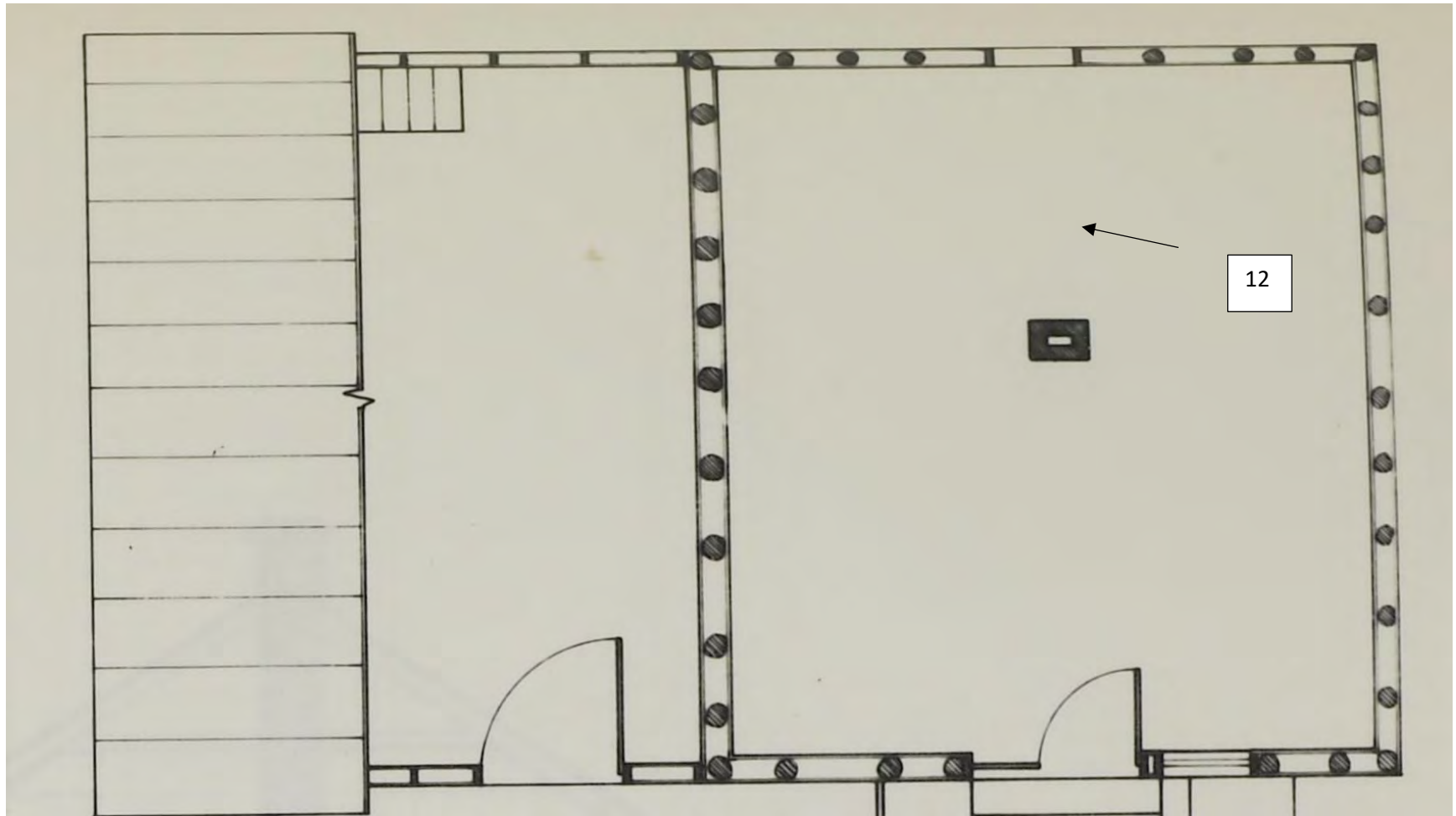


Photo Keys 04-of-04, Below Stone Platform A.J. Long Mill, Greene County, VA DHR # 039-5005

