

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.

VLR 3/20/2014
NRHP 6/21/2014

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Millbank

Other names/site number: Spout Spring; Hillwood; VDHR No. 034-0005

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: 3100 Berryville Pike

City or town: Winchester State: Virginia County: Frederick

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

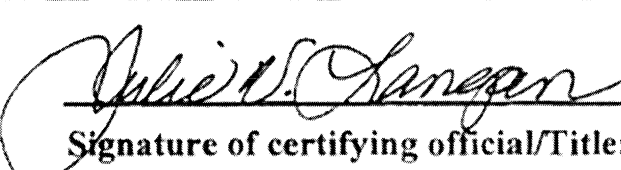
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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 ___ C ___ D

		<u>9/2/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>DIRECTOR/SHPO</u>		Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

Summary Paragraph

Millbank is an imposing two-story, Greek Revival-style mansion located about five miles east of Winchester along Route 7, the Berryville Pike, in Frederick County, Virginia, near the intersection of the road with the Opequon Creek. Isaac Wood, a prominent local Quaker miller, and his son, Daniel T. Wood, built the house about 1850. Millbank is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond. It has a metal side-gable roof and a rear ell that once featured an integral two-story porch. The overall Greek Revival style of the house is reinforced by the presence of straight lintels with bull's-eye corner blocks over the windows, in addition to the appearance of the original front porch with its heavy, plain entablature. A touch of Italianate styling is evident in the elaborate bracketed cornice that adorns most of the main house. The Wood family's wealth is announced through the use of academic styles and the large I-house form, but a degree of Quaker modesty and restraint is evident with the lack of ostentatious decorative detailing. A summer kitchen addition and a contributing smokehouse are approximately contemporaneous with the main house. A noncontributing late-nineteenth-century tenant house signifies the continued presence of household help after Isaac Wood's slaves were freed in 1855. Two limestone gateposts fronting the Berryville Pike are noncontributing objects.

Setting

Millbank sits atop a wooded hill overlooking the eastbound lane of the Berryville Pike in Frederick County, Virginia, about five miles east of the city of Winchester. This steep hill and others on either side of the Berryville Pike form the top of a narrow ravine known as the Berryville Canyon. The house is approached by a gravel road that leads to its south façade. Just to the east of the house, the Opequon Creek intersects with the Berryville Pike at Spout Spring Ford, the strategic point through which the Union Army advanced during the Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864. Redbud Run lies to the north and Abram's Creek to the north and west, each flowing toward the Opequon. Located to the southeast is a sewage treatment plant installed by the Winchester-Frederick Service Authority in 1984. Millbank is separated from the plant by a chain-link fence.

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

The land on which Millbank sits, originally known as Spout Spring, began as a 1743 land grant from Lord Fairfax to Pennsylvania immigrant Joseph Carter. The Carters were some of the first Quakers in Frederick County and helped establish the milling industry along Abrams Creek, Opequon Creek, and Redbud Run.⁶ Frederick County was a leader in Virginia flour production during the late eighteenth century, largely due to the water power that these creeks provided. There were over 80 mills operating in the county by 1810.⁷ The Carters and other wealthy mill

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Millbank

Frederick County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

owners of the period can be attributed with much of Winchester's growth as a town during that time.

Local tradition holds that Joseph Carter built a stone house and a tavern or ordinary in the vicinity of Millbank.⁸ In the mid- to late-eighteenth century, Carter constructed a distillery and a flour mill known as Spout Spring Mill on Abram's Creek, and his descendants later built five other mills along Redbud Run.⁹ The Spout Spring Mill was a two-story building with a mill race on its north side.¹⁰ Several generations of the Carter family inherited the Spout Spring property until the early nineteenth century, when Isaac Wood, another Pennsylvania Quaker immigrant, acquired the land through a series of purchases. Isaac was originally from Chester County, Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Wood, had purchased land along Redbud Run in 1804 and built a mill there. Isaac later inherited that mill and, through his marriage to Maria Littler in 1817 and several more purchases, acquired more land along Redbud Run.¹¹ Isaac constructed a gristmill on this new land, and had purchased all of the Spout Spring property from the Carters by 1836.¹² Isaac continued to operate the Spout Spring Mill originally constructed by Joseph Carter. With wheat production reaching its peak in Frederick County in 1850, the Woods had invested wisely and became one of the wealthiest families in the county. Around that time, the Wood family constructed a house befitting their newfound prosperity.