

# Winkler Mill Pond Historic District Re-Survey Rochester Hills, Oakland County



December 2022

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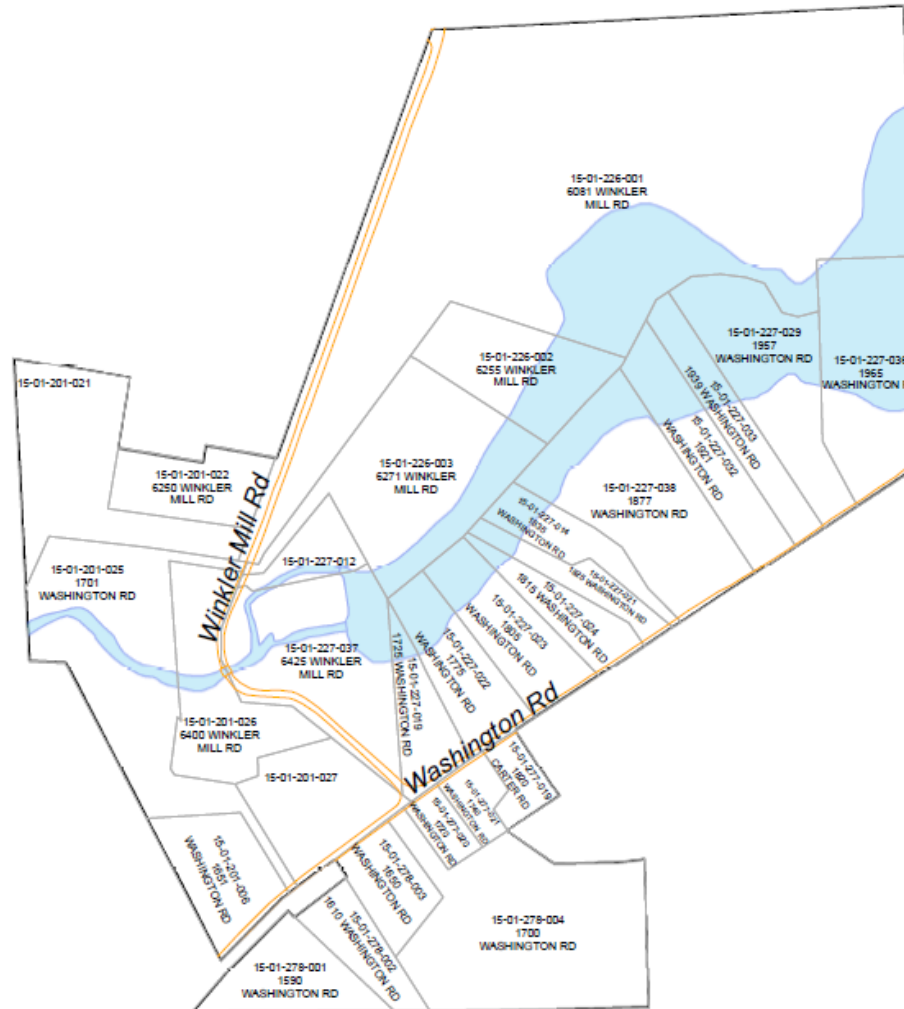
City of Rochester Hills

Prepared by:

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to fulfill the responsibilities under the Certified Local Government (“CLG”) program, in early 2020 the City of Rochester Hills authorized the re-survey of the Winkler Mill Pond Historic District which was locally designated in 1978. The recommendation to re-survey the district resulted from a 2002 city-wide survey conducted by Jane C. Busch for the city. The 2002 survey was conducted “to augment and update information about the city’s designated and potential local historic districts, and to evaluate-or re-evaluate their eligibility for local historic district designation.” The 2002 survey recommended revised boundaries for the Winkler Mill Pond Historic District primarily due to new construction.



**Figure 1 - Survey Area**

Thirty properties were surveyed. None of the survey area is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that revised district boundaries reduce the number of properties in the district from thirty to seven properties - containing 15 contributing resources. Three properties would be considered non-contributing because of their age.

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## CREDITS AND CREDENTIALS

This survey was funded by the City of Rochester Hills and overseen by the Planning and Economic Development Department. Mayor Bryan K. Barnett. City Council: Ryan J. Deel, President; David J. Blair; Dale Hetrick; Susan Bowyer, PhD, Vice President; Carol Morlan; Theresa Mungioli; and David Walker. Sara Roediger, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Kristen Kapelanski, Planning Manager (former).

Kristine M. Kidorf, Kidorf Preservation Consulting, historic preservation consultant to the city since December 2005, completed the survey project between September 2020 and December 2022, including the field work, survey sheets, and survey report. Ms. Kidorf meets the federal qualifications under 36 CFR 61 as an architectural historian. Ms. Kidorf has a B.S. in Architecture from The Pennsylvania State University and a M.S. in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont. Ms. Kidorf was the Environmental Review Coordinator at the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office for four and a half years, and a Historic Preservation Specialist with the City of Detroit Planning and Development Department for eight years. She has been the sole proprietor of Kidorf Preservation Consulting since April 2005. Ms. Kidorf prepared a national register nomination for the Boji Tower in Lansing, and numerous historic tax credit applications for properties in Detroit, Flint, and Lansing. Her past municipal clients include the cities of Ann Arbor, Rochester Hills, New Baltimore, Grosse Pointe, and Grosse Pointe Farms.

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

This survey was initiated by the City of Rochester Hills as part of its responsibility under the CLG program. A survey plan was developed in 2019 and approved by the Historic Districts Commission and Historic Districts Study Committee in December 2019. Three possible survey options were presented which included the re-survey of the Winkler Mill Pond Historic District; evaluating the first phase of suburban development by conducting a reconnaissance level survey of the Brooklands Subdivisions; or conducting an intensive level survey of the 12 remaining properties identified in 2002 as having historic potential. In early 2020 at a joint meeting with the City Council and City Planning Commission the re-survey of the Winkler Mill Historic District was authorized by City Council.

Letters were sent to all property owners in the district in February with the goal of doing the fieldwork in March. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent stay-at-home orders put in place by the State of Michigan, as well as workload, the fieldwork was delayed until September 2020.

Field work included photographing and taking notes about the properties in the survey area, was completed. Survey sheets were produced and relied heavily on the information on the 2002 survey sheets. It was determined that there were minimal changes to properties within the district with the exception of the demolition of two non-contributing houses and the construction of two new houses.

The survey area consisted of the existing locally designated historic district which contains thirty properties surrounding the Winkler Mill Pond and Winkler Mill Road within the city boundaries.

Survey data was entered directly into the survey sheets created by the State Historic Preservation Office. Mapping was done in conjunction with the Rochester Hills Planning and Economic Development Department providing the base parcel map with the final maps being produced in MS Word.

The biggest challenge with this survey was accessing the buildings in order to take photographs. Nearly all of the buildings are set far back from the public right-of-way and are not visible due to vegetation and terrain. While it was possible to walk down some driveways to take photographs, a number of driveways were gated or posted with no trespassing signs. Therefore, it was difficult to take quality photographs of a number of the buildings in the district. Because of the spread out and rural nature of the district there are few streetscape photographs.

## DATA LOCATION

Copies of the survey are located at the offices of the Rochester Hills Planning and Economic Development Department. Research materials can be found at the Van Hoosen Farms Museum and in the files of the Rochester Hills Historic Districts Commission within the Rochester Hills Planning and Economic Development Department.

## EVALUATION RESULTS

The survey and field work confirmed the results of the 2002 survey, that presently the majority of the resources within the district are non-contributing. The house at 1855 Washington Road was determined as more information needed in 2002 but was still recommended for removal from the district. It was demolished prior to 2012 without the approval of the Historic Districts Commission (“Commission”). In 2012 a new property owner combined the parcels at 1855 and 1899 Washington Road and constructed a new house which was approved by the Commission. In 2017 the Commission approved a major remodeling of the non-contributing house at 1590 Washington Road. Due to unforeseen interior damage the Commission approved the demolition of the house and construction of a new house in 2020.

The outbuilding at 6255 Winkler Mill Road was also determined as more information needed and access was not available to the site in 2002. The outbuilding was photographed in 2020 and was determined non-contributing. The property as a whole is proposed to remain in the district in order to maintain continuity around the north side pond between properties important to the district.

### **Properties that contribute to the Winkler Mill Pond Historic District updated boundaries.**

1740 Washington Road – One of only a few examples in Rochester Hills of a classic cottage, 1 ½ story tall side gabled Greek Revival house. The house appears in the 1872 atlas as belonging to S. Price. From 1959 to about 1990 the property housed the Red Barn Nursery run by Mrs. L. H. Carter.

Von Isser House – 6400 Winkler Mill Rd. – A house, guest cottage, and a garage are located on this property and contribute to the district. The main house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style and was constructed by the Von Issers about 1918. Mrs. Dorothea Von Isser (nee King) was the sister of Kent King, a longtime resident on Winkler Mill Pond and owner of the L.B. King Company in Detroit.

6425 Winkler Mill Road – Part of the Winkler Mill property until 1975, the house retains its original Greek Revival characteristics even though it was remodeled in the 1920s and 1930s by Frances Hosmer and her daughter Dorothy Brown. One of the two mill dams constructed by John Hersey in 1825 creating Winkler Mill Pond, is contained on this property and contribute to the district.

Cole House and Farm - 6081 Winkler Mill Road – The basilica Greek Revival farmhouse and the associated barn, milkhouse and chicken house are part of the farm established by

Levi Cole in 1825. It is one of the most intact concentrations of historic farm buildings remaining in Rochester Hills. The second house on the property was constructed about 1923 and contributes to the district.

Winkler Mill Pond – Long narrow pond created by the mill dams at the south end of the pond near Winkler Road. The east dam and stream are part of the 6425 Winkler Mill property.

West dam, stream, and mill foundation – on parcel 15-01-227-012

Vacant parcel 15-01-201-027 contributes to the setting of the district.

The recommendation made in 2002 for a reduced district boundary is still valid. It is recommended to revise the district boundaries to exclude the new construction on the east side of Winkler Mill Pond (while still including the pond itself), the properties on the west side of Winkler Mill Road, as well as the properties on Washington Road that are south of Winkler Mill Road. The properties that are proposed for exclusion were constructed after the district's period of significance.

#### PROPOSED REVISED DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the centerline of Winkler Mill Road and the northern boundary line of Parcel 15-01-266-001 (aka 6081 Winkler Mill Road) which is also the northern City limits and moving eastward along the northern city boundary line to the northeast corner of the boundary of the City of Rochester Hills, then southward along the city boundary line to the southeast bank of Winkler Mill Pond. Then following the southeast bank of Winkler Mill in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the north boundary line of Parcel 15-01-227-019 (aka 1725 Washington Road), then southeasterly along the north boundary line to the centerline of Washington Road. Then southwesterly along the centerline of Washington Road to the intersection with the north boundary of parcel 15-01-277-021 (aka 1740 Washington Road), then southeasterly along said parcel north boundary to said parcel's east boundary, then southwesterly along said parcel's east boundary, then northwesterly along said parcel's south boundary to the centerline of Washington Road. Then southwesterly along the centerline of Washington Road to the south boundary line of parcel 15-01-201-027, then northwesterly along the south boundary line of said parcel, to the south boundary line of parcel 15-01-201-026 (aka 6400 Winkler Mill Road), then westerly along the south boundary line of said parcel, then northerly along the west boundary line of said parcel, then easterly along the north boundary line of said parcel to the centerline of Winkler Mill Road. Then northerly along the centerline of Winkler Mill Road to the point of beginning (the intersection with the north boundary line of Parcel 15-01-266-001, the city boundary line).

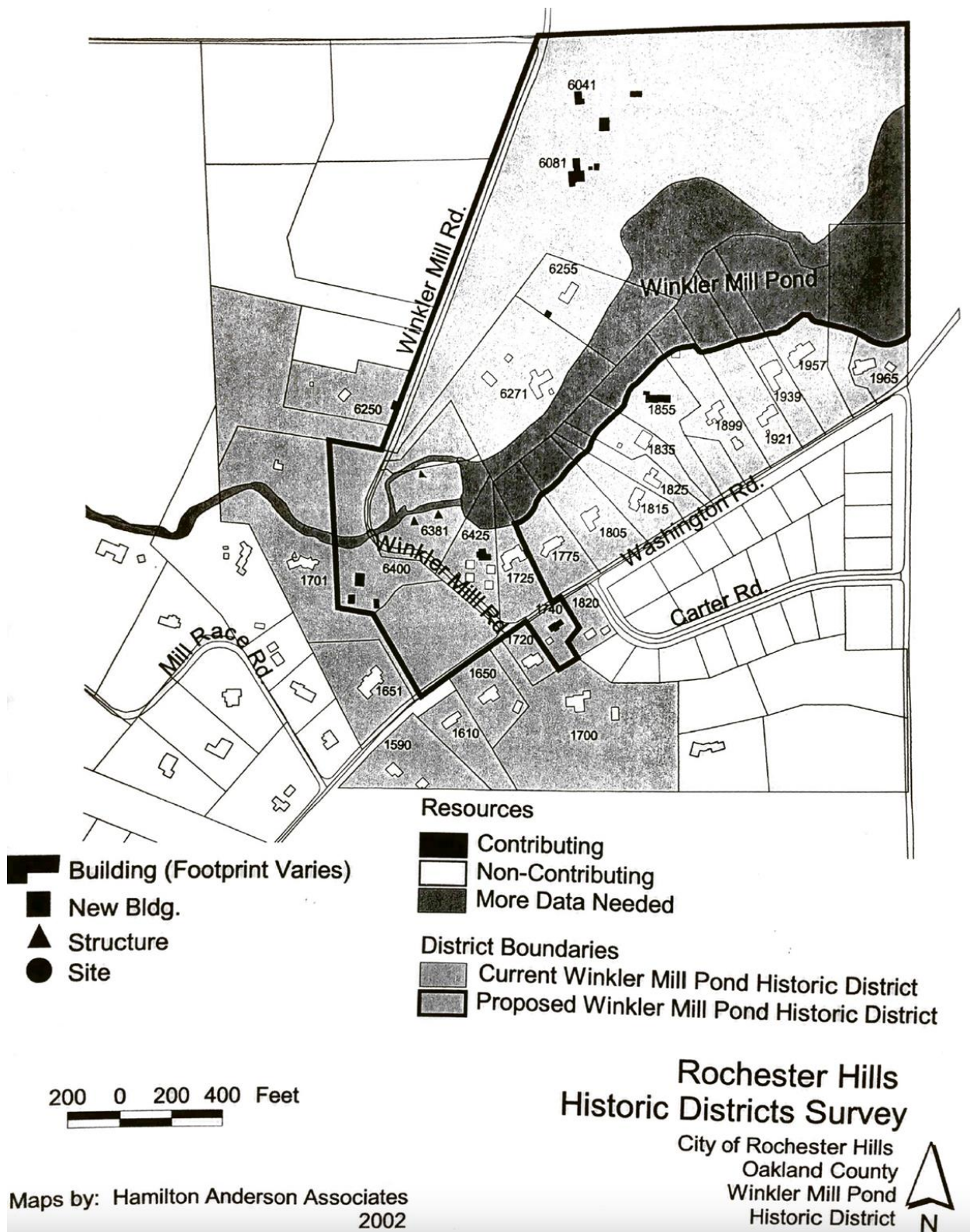


Figure 2 – reduced district boundaries recommended in 2002 which are still valid

### PLANNING NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that City Council direct the Historic Districts Study Committee to study the reduced boundaries for the district.



## DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW

The Winkler Mill Historic District is an approximately 104-acre district located in the northeast corner of the City of Rochester Hills. Centered around Winkler Mill Road and Winkler Mill Pond, the district has rolling terrain and is heavily forested. The centerpiece of the district is Winkler Mill Pond, all of the properties surrounding the pond have slopes to the water's edge. A stream runs out of the south end of the pond. The southwest half of the district along Winkler Mill Road retains more of its historic rural setting, while the eastern portion along Washington Road has a suburban feel with low density and deep setbacks. The vegetation in the district is primarily mature deciduous trees with coniferous trees and shrubs used in landscaping.

The eastern boundary of the district is Washington Road which runs northeast from Tienken Road. Winkler Mill Road runs southwest from Washington Road and descends down across the stream before turning slightly northwest. Neither road is paved although Washington Road is wider and has significantly more vehicular traffic.

The Stoney Creek Historic District abuts the survey area to the south. Surrounding the survey area to the south, east and far west are numerous subdivisions and houses constructed since 1990. The city boundary is the north end of the district. Stoney Creek Metropark and Stoney Creek Lake are north of the city boundary.

The properties on the west side of Winkler Mill Pond consist of the twenty-acre farm at 6081 Winkler Mill Road and three parcels containing houses constructed after 1960. The farm is the largest property in the district and is located at the north edge. First established about 1835 by Levi and Maria Cole, the property contains two houses, a barn, and several other agricultural outbuildings. The newer houses to the south on Winkler Mill Road also contain outbuildings such as garages and small barns.

The properties at the south edge of the pond and on the south side of Winkler Mill Road contain nineteenth century houses and outbuildings related to milling and the early settlement of the area. These include the remains of the dam and embankment from the original mill, the Von Isser House at 6400 Winkler Mill Road, and the house at 6425 Winkler Mill Road. One property on the east side of Washington Road, across from the intersection with Winkler Mill Road is a Greek Revival style house constructed about 1840.

The properties on the east bank of Winkler Mill Pond are all houses that have been constructed since 1970, with the majority being constructed between 1980 and 2015. With the exception of the property at 1740 Washington, the same is true of the properties on both sides of Washington Road south of Winkler Mill Road.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The history of the City of Rochester Hills and the Winkler Mill Pond Historic District is captured on pages 22 and 23 of the *Rochester Hills Historic Districts Survey*, written by Jane Busch in 2002 and quoted below.

“The first European Americans to make a permanent home in what became Avon Township were James Graham and his family who built a log cabin near Paint Creek in 1817. John Hersey arrived the following year, and in 1819 he and three partners built a sawmill on Paint Creek, the first of many mills to take advantage of the waterpower afforded by Paint Creek, Stony Creek, and the Clinton River. Oakland County was established in 1820 with two townships: Oakland (including what became Avon) and Bloomfield. In that year the census counted 330 people in the county, of whom 129 lived in Oakland Township. The 1820s were years of rapid growth for the township: by 1830 the population had increased to 1300. The 1825 completion of the Erie Canal brought an influx of settlers to Michigan. Construction of corduroy roads from Detroit to Pontiac and from Royal Oak to Rochester made it somewhat easier for settlers to travel into Oakland County. The settlement that grew up around the homes of Graham and Hersey was platted as the village of Rochester in 1826. Meanwhile, in 1823 Lemuel Taylor, Sr. and his large family settled north of Rochester near Stony Creek. By the time Stony Creek Village was platted in 1830 it included a sawmill, gristmill, blacksmith shop, store, post office, and school. Cemeteries are another sign of settlement: Mount Avon, Stony Creek, and Brewster Cemeteries all had burials by the 1820s.

In 1835 Avon Township was separated from Oakland Township. In 1837, the year that Michigan became a state, the U.S. government completed the sale of all land in Avon Township. As the land was cleared an agricultural economy was established, mostly subsistence farming in the early years. Wheat was the most important food crop, and more grist and flouring mills were built. The architecture was typical of a rural, agricultural area with farmsteads throughout the township and commercial and industrial buildings concentrated in and around Rochester and Stony Creek. Efforts to improve transportation included the aborted Clinton-Kalamazoo Canal and the more successful plank road turnpike from Royal Oak to Rochester.

Like the rest of the country, Avon Township was affected by the Civil War as its men joined the army, and after the war by the technological and social changes that ensued. In 1869 the inhabitants of Rochester voted to incorporate as a village. Agriculture grew and became increasingly market oriented, with wheat and wool the chief cash crops. The trend toward commercial agriculture was accelerated by the railroads. The first passenger train arrived in Rochester in 1872, and a second rail line began service to the village in 1879. Industry became more diverse, including factories that made wood products, paper products, and woolen textiles.

Avon Township entered the twentieth century with its agricultural economy still predominant but changing. Large commercial farms, such as Van Hoosen, and corporate farms, specifically Ferry-Morse and Parkedale, dominated local agriculture. Wheat and wool production declined sharply while dairy and fruit farming grew, providing milk and fruit to the growing population in Detroit. The interurban rail line opened in 1899 took milk to market in Detroit while it also took Rochester and Avon residents to city jobs. Workers commuted by automobile as well. Wealthy Detroiters, notably John Dodge and William Fisher, established country estates in the township. Developers laid out subdivisions for more modest homes. Golf courses and parks provided recreational opportunities for the township's new residents. The

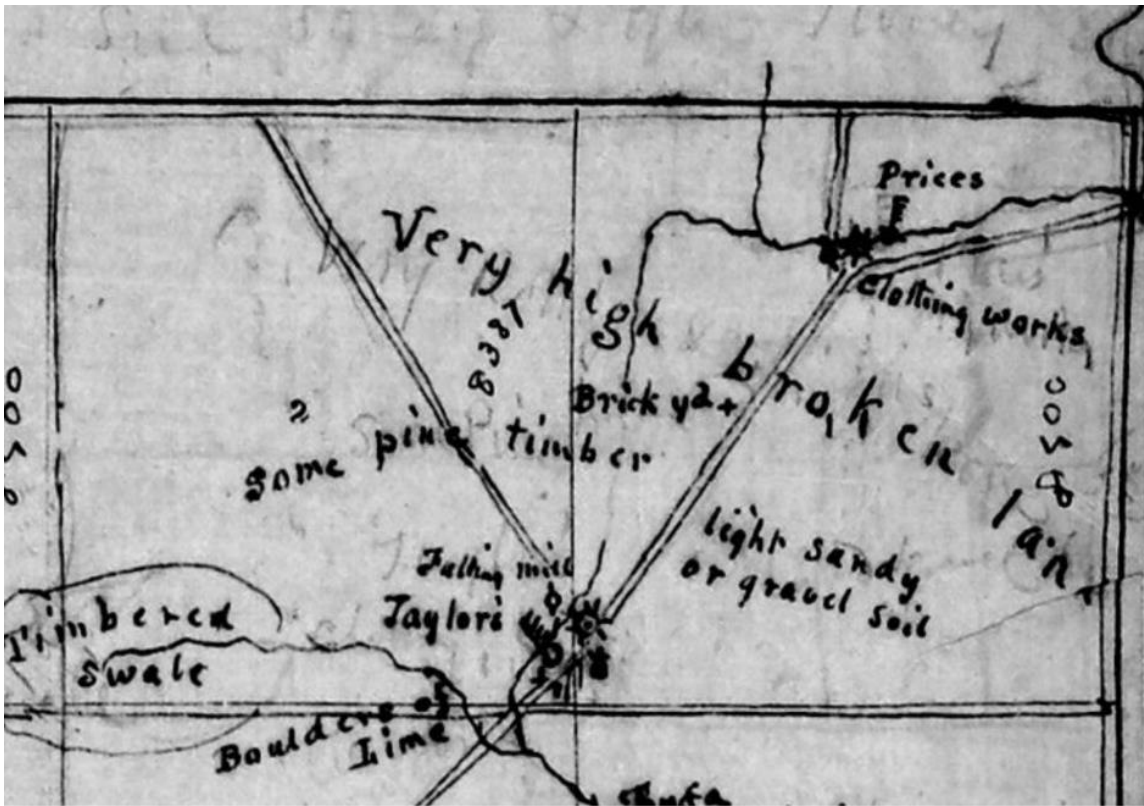
big boom in subdivision plats – and land speculation – came in the late 1920s. The slow decline in agricultural production that had begun in 1900 accelerated.

The Depression temporarily halted the suburbanization of Avon Township. World War II brought new industry and new housing for wartime workers. The most important of the new industries was National Twist Drill and Tool Company, which began building a manufacturing plant in Avon in 1940 and soon became the largest employer in the greater Rochester area. After World War II suburban, commercial, and industrial development steadily replaced Avon Township's farmland. The township's population (still including the village of Rochester) grew from 8,776 in 1940 to 12,500 in 1950 to 15,946 in 1960.

In 1969 Rochester incorporated as a city. Avon Township continued to grow rapidly, its population increasing from 24,413 in 1970 to 40,779 in 1980. In 1980, after a long and bitter fight, the city of Rochester annexed 2.2 square miles from Avon Township. The township incorporated as the city of Rochester Hills in 1984 to protect against future annexation."

### *Winkler Mill*

The area that is now the Winkler Mill Historic District was developed during the earliest days of Avon Township. The 1838-1841 survey of Oakland County by Bela Hubbard already shows this second of Avon Township as "very high broken land" and "light sandy or gravel soil." Washington and Winkler Mill Roads are shown, and it looks like "Prices Clothing Works" are located in the area of Winkler Mill Pond. The 1857 atlas shows Price and Levi Cole owning this entire area of the township. A planing mill is shown on the creek by Winkler Mill Road.

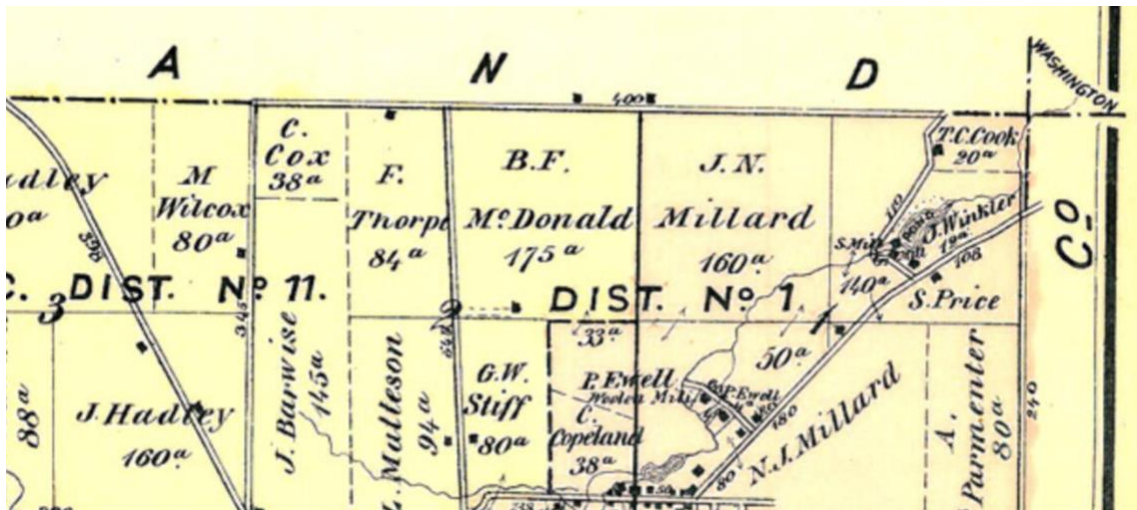


Portion of Avon Township shown in Bela Hubbard's survey of Oakland County, c. 1840.



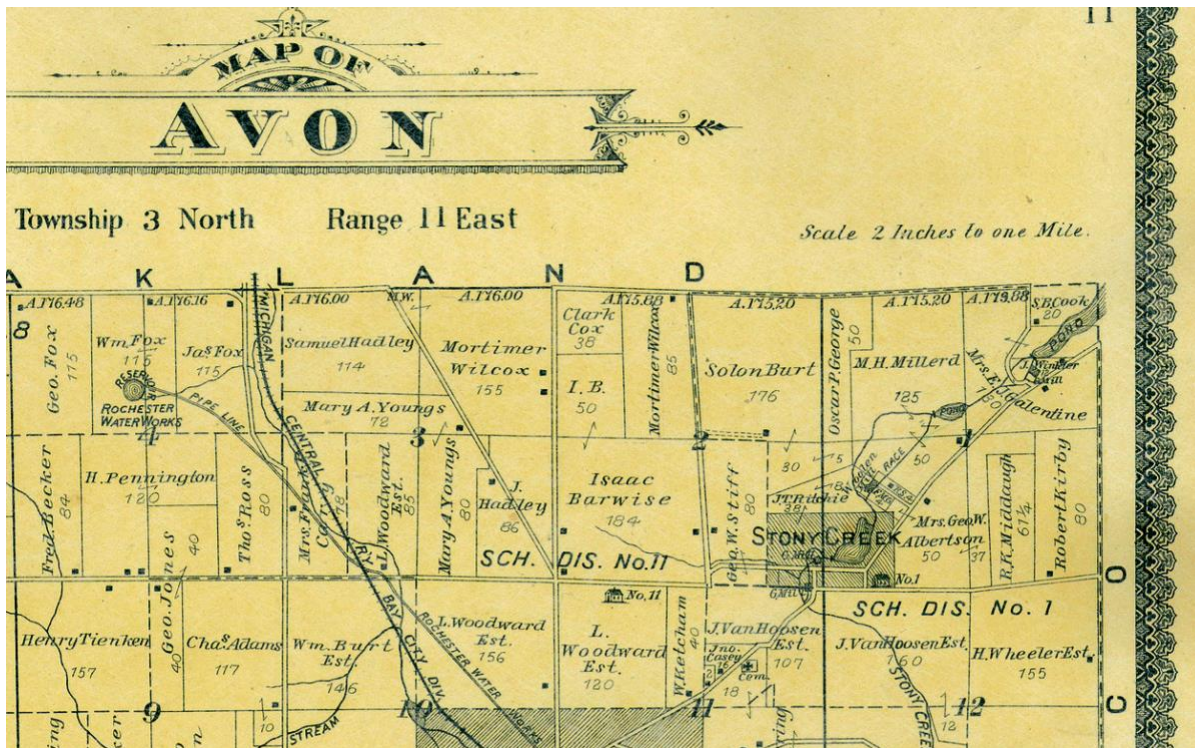
Portion of Avon Township shown in 1857 Atlas of Oakland County

By 1872 the county atlas shows the Cole farm being owned by T.C. Cook, the entire mill area owned by J. Winkler, and the house now at 1740 Washington owned by S. Price.



Portion of Avon Township shown in 1872 Atlas of Oakland County

By the time of the 1896 atlas Mrs. E.J. Galentine owned the majority of the land around Winkler Mill Road and the mill pond with the exception of the twenty acres still owned by S. B. Cook, and the mill area being owned by J. Winkler. This same ownership continues to the 1908 atlas with the exception that the owner is listed as William Galentine, presumably the son of Mrs. E.J. Galentine. Mrs. Galentine was the former Maria L. Price. She married Edwin J. Galentine in 1858.



Portion of Avon Township shown in 1896 Atlas of Oakland County

The ownership of the mill corresponds with a March 27, 1914 article in *The Rochester Era* entitled, "Three Old Mills in this Vicinity," which calls the Winkler Mill at Stony Creek the second oldest mill (behind the Rochester Flouring Mill). "This was built 82 years ago by William Hersey but for the last 42 years has been operated by Joseph Winkler. Mr. Winkler

is proud of the fact that he is grinding the old stone flour and using the stones put in the mill 82 years ago.”

Although the Galentine’s owned 135 acres, including what was likely the childhood home of Maria Price on Washington, it does not appear that the family ever lived full time in Avon Township. The 1870 census shows the family living in New York, and at the time of her death in 1903 Maria Galentine lived in St. Louis, presumably with her son William who was an insurance agent.

At some time after the unexpected death of William Galentine in 1908 the land was sold, and by the 1921 atlas Ida Freeman owned the property to the east of the pond, on both sides of Washington Road, Dr. Francis Duffield owned the land on the west side of the pond on both sides of Winkler Mill Road, and Dorothea King owned the property on the south side of Winkler Mill Road from the pond.



*Portion of Avon Township shown in 1921 Atlas of Oakland County*

Ms. King was the daughter of Louis Buhl King and grew up in Detroit where her father owned a glasswares store, L.B. King Company. Ms. King married Austrian native Josef Von Isser, sometime between 1923 and 1926, likely in Europe where she was an art student. According to the 2002 *Rochester Hills Historic Districts Survey* the Von Issers built the house at 6400 Winkler Mill Road about 1918. The Von Issers lived in their house on the Winkler Road property until 1942 when they relocated to Tucson, Arizona to live with their son. Mrs. Von Isser passed away in 1946 in Arizona.

Dr. Francis Duffield was a Detroit physician and appears to have purchased the property as a country home. He served on the board of health but appears to have passed away prior to 1928. The property remained in the family, in the 1947 atlas the east twenty acres is shown belonging to his daughter Frances Duffield and the west portion to his wife, Helen M. Duffield. The 1993-1994 phone directory still lists Frances Duffield at 6081 Winkler Mill Road. Helen M. Duffield is also shown owning additional property on Tienken Road.

The 1947 atlas also shows how the properties around the pond have been further subdivided into small lots. This shows the growing trend of suburbanization of this area and the construction of houses around the pond instead of its former agricultural use.



Portion of Avon Township shown in 1947 Atlas of Oakland County, W. S. McAlpine, pub.

### DISTRICT SIGNIFICANCE

The importance of the Winkler Mill Historic District lies in its association with the early architecture, milling, and agriculture. The period of significance is from about 1835, the date of the earliest extant structure until 1945 when the mill building stopped being used as an antique shop and tea room. This is also about the time that the nature of the district changed from a rural agricultural area with only few property owners to small lots with more houses.

## THEMATIC NARRATIVES

### Theme – Agriculture

The entirety of the Winkler Mill Pond represents the theme of Agriculture in the City of Rochester Hills. The history of agriculture is captured on page 24 of the *Rochester Hills Historic Districts Survey*, written by Jane Busch in 2002 and quoted below.

“Most of the immigrants to southern Michigan in the 1820s and 1830s came to establish farms. For the first few decades farmers grew crops and raised livestock to provide for the needs of their own families. When the land was first cleared corn was the easiest crop to grow, but when the land became better cultivated wheat was the preferred food crop. In 1850 Oakland County produced 586,346 bushels of wheat. Other crops were corn, oats, rye, beans, peas, potatoes, barley, hay, buckwheat, and fruit. Farm products also included maple sugar, honey, milk, cheese, butter, eggs, beef, pork, and mutton. Among the early Avon Township settlers who developed large and successful farms, probably the most noted was Linus Cone, who purchased eighty acres of land in section 33 in 1826. In 1827 Samuel Durant wrote of Cone: “His experience was remarkable, inasmuch as he cut the first timber and made the first improvements on his farm, and lived long enough upon it to see it made the best regulated and finest improved farm anywhere in his locality.”<sup>1</sup> Cone wrote articles for the agricultural press, including *Michigan Farmer* and *Genesee Farmer*, and served as president of the Oakland County Agricultural Society.

After the Civil War, Oakland County agriculture became more productive and more commercial. Improvements in farm machinery boosted productivity. Better roads and most importantly railroads made it possible to ship cash crops to urban centers before the food spoiled. Oakland County, one of the first counties in Michigan to be settled and cleared, led the state in farming. Agriculture grew almost steadily between 1850 and 1900. In Avon Township the number of bushels of wheat, corn, grains, and potatoes increased from 107,422 in 1854 to 248,999 in 1884. Wheat and wool were the county’s leading cash crops. Wheat acreage peaked in 1870 and remained high until after 1900. Between 1850 and 1900 Oakland County farmers raised over 100,000 sheep each year. Sheep raising was particularly well suited to the hilly landscape of Avon Township.

Although farming remained the basis of Avon Township’s economy in the early twentieth century, overall farm production began a slow decline in 1900. The decline became more rapid during the land speculation of the 1920s, when suburban subdivisions multiplied. Despite the large commercial farms, the 229 farms in Avon Township in 1929 averaged sixty-five acres in size. After World War II commercial, industrial, and most of all residential development steadily replaced Avon Township’s farmland.”

### Theme – Architecture

All of the buildings in the district are residential or agricultural, with the majority being residential. All but one of the contributing houses in the district are associated with the

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<sup>1</sup> Samuel W. Durant, *History of Oakland County, Michigan* (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co., 1877), 132.



Greek Revival style of architecture. The style was introduced in the mid-1830s and the upright and wing form of the style became the most popular house form in Avon Township. The Levi Cole house at 6081 Winkler Mill Road is an example of the basilica form of Greek Revival, a rare survivor of the style. The Von Isser house at 6400 Winkler Mill Road is an example of the Colonial Revival style.

### Theme – Industry - Milling

The entirety of the district, but in particular Winkler Mill Pond and the dams creating the pond are associated with the history of milling in Avon Township. From pages 41 and 42 of *Rochester Hills Historic Districts Survey*, written by Jane Busch in 2002.

“Sawmills and gristmills were essential to an agricultural economy in the early years of settlement. Sawmills provided boards to build frame houses, and gristmills saved farm families the laborious job of hand grinding their own grain. Fortunately, Avon Township was well supplied with waterpower for mills. In 1824 or 1825 (sources vary) John Hersey, this time with two different partners, built a sawmill and gristmill on Stony Creek, upstream of the settlement and the Miller-Taylor mills, almost in the northeast corner of the township. With their mill buildings these men built dams to create mill ponds and dug mill races to increase the waterpower. Digging a mill race was probably the most labor-intensive part of the ventures in the 1820s.

Wool carding mills, though not as essential as grist and sawmills, were valuable labor savers for farm families. Levi Cole, who in 1825 bought land on Stony Creek not far from Hersey’s mill, had apprenticed as a wool carder and cloth dresser and brought that trade to Avon Township. At first, he may have built a shop on Stony Creek on his own land, but by the mid-1840s tax records show him as owner of a factory building and lot on the north end of Price and Cole’s mill dam. Captain William Price had purchased Hersey’s Stony Creek mills in 1837.

One of the first industries established in the early years of settlement, flouring mills adapted and prospered by milling wheat for the commercial market. Michigan was part of the wheat belt that later shifted further west. In the 1870s Oakland County had thirty-three flouring mills in operation, reputedly the largest number of any county in Michigan. One of these flouring mills was the mill on Stony Creek that Joseph Winkler had purchased from the heirs of William Price. Winkler built new milling machinery and a very successful business. In 1880 he reportedly ground approximately twenty-five hundred barrels of wheat and nearly seven hundred thousand pounds of cornmeal, buckwheat flour, and livestock feed. He operated the mill for fifty years, selling it in 1920. By then the mill was known more as a survivor and a curiosity. Subsequent owners used it as a tea room and antique shop. Sadly the 160 year old mill burned in 1985.”

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## INDEX LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

<b>Number</b>	<b>Street Name</b>	<b>Contributing or Non-Contributing</b>
1820	Carter Road	Non-contributing
1590	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1610	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1650	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1651	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1700	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1701	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1720	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1725	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1740	Washington Road	Contributing
1775	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1805	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1815	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1825	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1835	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1877	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1921	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1939	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1957	Washington Road	Non-contributing
1965	Washington Road	Non-contributing
6081	Winkler Mill Road	Contributing
6250	Winkler Mill Road	Non-contributing
6255	Winkler Mill Road	Non-contributing
6271	Winkler Mill Road	Non-contributing
6400	Winkler Mill Road	Contributing
6425	Winkler Mill Road	Contributing
	Winkler Mill Pond	Contributing
	West dam and mill foundation	Contributing
	East dam	Contributing

STREETSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHS – taken September, 2020



**Photo 1 Looking east on Winkler Mill Road to the intersection with Washington Road**



**Photo 2 Looking north on Washington Road from near Winkler Mill Road**



**Photo 3 Looking south on Washington Road from near Winkler Mill Road**



**Photo 4 Looking south on Washington Road near Carter Road**



**Photo 5 Looking north on Winkler Mill Road near 6250 Winkler Mill Road**



**Photo 6 Looking north at dam with mill pond beyond**

APPENDIX A - INVENTORY FORMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

A separate document.