

56-2258



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 Sanda Hosiery Mills
Other names/site number Cherokee Hosiery Mill, S and A Mill
Name of related multiple property listing N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 130 - 140 Edwards Street
City or town: Cleveland State: Tennessee County: Bradley
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37311

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Christina Dwyer 2/18/18
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of Commenting Official: Date
Title: State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

[Handwritten Signature]

3-26-2018

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry: manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

Commerce/Trade: office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

Narrative Description

The one-, two-, and-three-story, brick industrial style, flat-roofed Sanda Hosiery Mills is located on the east side of Edwards Street, just north of Inman Street, in downtown Cleveland, Tennessee. This area of downtown Cleveland has the largest concentration of industrial buildings due to the proximity to the railroad. While the building faces northwest, for purposes of description the building will be oriented north-south. To the north, west, and south of the building are commercial and industrial properties and vacant lots. To the east (rear) of the building are railroad tracks, with a railroad overpass located to the southeast of the building. Filling approximately one-fourth of the block which runs between Inman Street and Central Avenue on the south and north, and Edwards and Bates Streets on the west and east, the long, brick building was constructed in several phases, as noted below, beginning with two separate brick buildings that were later joined into the mill complex as the use of these early buildings changed and became part of the mill operations. The building retains integrity with its functional design demonstrating its industrial use.

Beginning with the façade, the west elevation, at the north end of the building, are the newest sections, built ca. 1968 (Sections A, B, and C, Exhibit A).¹ Section A is a one-story, flat-roofed addition is painted concrete

¹ Bradley County tax records. This section does not appear on the 1950 Sanborn map.

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block, with a recessed one-story garage bay on the northernmost end. Sections B and C, a taller one-story than Section A, and with an L-plan configuration and a parapet wall, consists of two additional garage bays, with a metal awning. Section B is also recessed back from the rest of the facade. Adjacent to the garage bays, and in line with the remainder of the façade of the building, is a brick-faced section (Section C) with no windows. Section B replaced an earlier metal-clad building. .

The next section of the façade (Section D), one of the two oldest sections of the mill (ca. 1926 - 1930), is three stories with four window bays on the upper two floors that are the original metal-frame, multi-light with a central operable awning on each.² It appears there were garage bays originally on the first floor, that have been infilled with brick, with a newer single-light door on the south end. The next section of the building (Section F), at the front, is a two-story, concrete-block, brick-faced addition with no windows or doors, also dating from ca. 1968.³

To the rear of Section F is Section E which dates from ca. 1940. The next two-story section to the south (Section G) is a portion of the building built ca. 1940, and known as Hiwassee Hosiery Mills on the north side and Cherokee Hosiery Company on the south side.⁴ It is eleven bays wide on the second story, retaining its original metal-frame, multi-light windows with center operable awning windows. Brick pilasters divide the building every two bays across the facade. On the first floor are some new single-light doors with transoms, and many of the windows on this level have been restored. At the southernmost end of the west elevation is the second of the earliest sections of the building (Section H), dating from ca. 1926 - 1930, and originally built as a wholesale grocery. Two stories in height, the building is three bays wide on both levels. It has had the most changes on the facade, with window openings on the first floor enclosed and a new single-light door with transom added. Windows on the upper floor are newer four-light-horizontal windows, retrofitted into the original larger openings.

The north elevation is composed of Sections A, B, and C only, steps back from north to south, and consists of solid concrete block walls with no windows or doors.

The east or rear elevation faces the railroad tracks. From the north end of the east elevation, the building consists of Sections A, B, and C, a solid concrete block wall with no windows. The next portion of the mill, Section D, is two stories above ground, with windows boarded on the second level, and the same windows as on the front on the upper story. Section E has some window openings that have been bricked in. The rear elevation of Section G has windows that are boarded over. Section H, on the east elevation, has no windows, and a door which appears to have opened onto a loading platform, which has been boarded over.

² Cleveland Sanborn maps. No portion of the building was constructed before 1926, as none appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. Henderson Lumber Company was located at the south end of the lot, and Cleveland Coal & Seed Company was located further north. The 1950 updated Sanborn map, superimposed over the 1930 map, indicate this section was built. A ca. 1939 aerial photo of the area also shows that the earliest sections of the mill.

³ The 1930 Sanborn and the 1939 aerial photo indicates an older section of the building in this location, but the front portion and the current portion to the east of this had not yet been built. Bradley County tax records date this entire section as 1968, the same as on the north, but interior details confirm that the ca. 1940 portion appears to have all been built at one time, replacing the earlier section of the building in this same location which shows in the ca. 1939 photo.

⁴ These sections do not appear on the 1930 Sanborn map, but are in place by the 1950 Sanborn map. Research into city directories notes that these two businesses were in operation by 1940.

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The south elevation, Section H,, facing onto Inman Street, has had all of its openings covered or bricked in. In 1950 Sanborn maps show there was a brick wing at the southeast corner which has since been removed.⁵

The interior of the building, for purposes of description, is divided into eight sections, A – H, as noted on the floor plan. Overall, the building retains most of its original materials and finishes. Floors throughout are concrete on the ground level, and wood on the second. Walls are either brick, plaster, or concrete block. Ceilings throughout the building are exposed beams or trusses in the oldest sections, with metal trusses in the later sections on the north end. The floor plan of the large mill sections in the center are large open spaces interspersed with iron columns. There are some original five-panel doors which remain in the building.

Sections A – C, all one-story, were all built ca. 1968. As noted, on the ground floor, there are garage bays on the west side of Section A and B, with a small open space to the west in section B. Section C, on the ground floor, has been divided into small offices. There is a concrete staircase with a storage platform located approximately in the center of Section B (photos 53 – 58). Section D, the only three-story portion of the building, has been divided into small offices on the ground floor, but is one large open space on the second floor, interspersed with wood columns. Columns on the first floor are iron, and floors throughout are wood.⁶ On the west side of the ground floor, walls have been sheetrocked and floors are a modern laminate finish. This section has a wood stair on the south wall, and all walls except as noted, are exposed brick, with exposed beam ceilings (photos 48 – 52; 79 – 86). Section E, a two-story section, is primarily one large open space on the ground floor, with bathrooms added in the ca. 1968 section F on the west. The second floor of Section E is one large open space, with baths added on the west side. Ceilings throughout this section are steel truss (photos 45 – 47; 74 – 78). Section G, which comprises the bulk of the mill building, is two stories, consisting of primarily large open spaces interspersed by iron columns, with some smaller rooms along the west wall. The original staircase in the center of this section is wood, with pipe railings and tile or concrete block enclosures (photos 29 – 43; 64 – 73). Section H, one of the original store buildings which later were incorporated into the mill, has plaster walls and ceilings, with a band of clerestory windows (boarded over) at the southwest corner of the ground floor. At the rear (east) of the main space is a narrow hallway with brick and concrete block walls. Walls on the second story are plaster, but there are exposed wood trusses on the ceiling of the second floor, supporting a gable roof (photos 24 – 28; 59 – 62).

⁵Cleveland Sanborn map, 1950.

⁶Ibid.

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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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Period of Significance

1926 - 1968

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

- 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.)

N/A

Property is:

- 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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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Sanda Hosiery Mills, eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, is significant for its contribution to the industrial development and history of Cleveland, Tennessee from ca. 1926 through 1968, a time of continuing industrial growth in the city. It is important as one of the major hosiery mills in the town, producing, from ca. 1940 through the end of the twentieth century, a line of top quality children's hosiery. Additionally, Sanda Hosiery Mills was one of the largest employers in the town at this time, providing consistent employment for many people throughout its existence.

Narrative Statement of Significance

History of Sanda Hosiery Mills

Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee, located in southeastern Tennessee, and approximately thirty miles from Chattanooga, was designated as the county seat in 1838, after Bradley County was founded in 1836.⁷ The town was laid out in square blocks, extending, from the centrally-located courthouse, for three blocks east and west, five blocks north, and three blocks south. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Cleveland was primarily rural in character, with the first train, the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, not arriving until 1851.⁸ The arrival of the train marked the beginning of industrial growth in the town and the county, a trend which continued to support the local economy through much of the twentieth century.

The first half of the twentieth century, the time period when Sanda Hosiery Mills began operations and then continued to grow, was a time of significant growth in the city of Cleveland, Tennessee. The population of Cleveland in 1920 was 6,522, continuing to grow to 9,136 in 1930, 11,351 in 1940, 12,605 in 1950, and 16,196 by 1960.⁹

According to Sanborn maps, city directories, and documentary photographs, there were two buildings constructed on the site of the current mill building, built ca. 1926-1930 (roughly the north and south ends of the building).¹⁰ The three-story building on the north was brick and was in use as a wholesale grocery company, with a feed warehouse to the south that was wood frame, and a wooden loading platform. The building on the south end of the property was also brick and was in use as a wholesale grocery as well. There were several wings at the southeast corner of this building that are no longer extant. The 1930 Sanborn map shows these two buildings in place, located along the railroad tracks for easy loading of their wholesale goods.

In 1930, a company called Shreve and Adams, Inc., from New York, bought the Cherokee Knitting Mill, already in business in Cleveland. Prior to this, Shreve and Adams had financed the Debonair Hosiery Mill in

⁷William R. Snell, *Cleveland the Beautiful* (Nashville, Tennessee: Williams Printing Company, 1986), 5.

⁸Daniels, Karen L. "Hardwick Woolen Mills", National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, 2001, S8-8.

⁹Snell, 422.

¹⁰These two buildings did not appear on the 1925 Sanborn map, but do appear by 1930. The 1925 Sanborn map indicates only the remaining portions of a lumber company, Henderson Lumber, which had mostly burned by 1925 (Sanborn map 1925 and 1930).

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Cleveland, a branch of Champion Knitting Mills in Chattanooga.¹¹ By ca. 1940 Shreve and Adams had built a new home for Cherokee Knitting Mills on Edwards Street, along with a new location for Hiwassee Hosiery Mill, which they also had purchased.¹² The 1949 city directory for Cleveland notes that Cherokee Hosiery Mill was located at 140 Edwards Street, with Hiwassee Hosiery Mill offices at 165 Edwards Street and Sanda Hosiery Mills offices at 207 Inman Street. This is confirmed by the 1950 Sanborn which locates both mill operations in the building. The 1950 City directory notes that Sanda Hosiery Mills was located in the current building.¹³ In 1950, there were openings into other sections of the building, indicating the entire building was in use as part of the mill operations. One section of the southern portion of the building was noted as being the dye house on the first floor and a warehouse on the second floor.¹⁴ From 1945 until 2002 the company known first as Cherokee Hosiery Mill, later renamed the “S and A” Mill, and known for the longest period as Sanda Hosiery Mills. As Sanda Hosiery Mills they produced the “Famous Baby Bootie Sock” under the Humpty Dumpty brand name, as well as the popular “Bobby Socks” (see Exhibits B and C).¹⁵

Based on information in the city directories, the two largest brick sections of the building, Cherokee Hosiery Company and Hiwassee Hosiery Mills, were built ca. 1940, joining the two smaller wholesale grocery buildings into the larger hosiery mill complex.¹⁶ It appears that the wood frame warehouse south of the three-story section was likely torn down, with a new building constructed in its place, ca. 1940, when the two large mill sections were built.

By 1963, according to Cleveland city directories, there were three hosiery mills still in operation in the town. These included Sanda Hosiery Mills at 140 Edwards Street NE; Charleston Hosiery Mills at 465 First Street SW; and Norris Hosiery Mill at 370 Dooley Street, NE.¹⁷ According to a former employee of the mill, who worked Sanda from 1967 – 2000, for some time the south end of the building remained as a wholesale grocery, while the rest of the building was in use for the mill. The operation including knitting, sewing, dyeing, packaging, and shipping of the famous socks. Socks were shipped throughout the United States.¹⁸ As the mill continued to expand its operations and meet a continuous demand for the product, additional sections of the building dating to ca. 1968, were built, including the concrete block, brick-faced section north

¹¹ Roy G. Lallard, editor. *The History of Bradley County*, (Cleveland, Tennessee: Bradley County Chapter, East Tennessee Historical Society, 1976), 269.

¹² Cleveland City Directory, 1940. The directory notes the location of these two sections of the mill as being on Edwards Street.

¹³ Lallard, Roy G., editor. “Cleveland, Tennessee,” 269.

¹⁴ Sanborn Map, 1950.

¹⁵ Patsy Kyle, Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, 26 October 2017. Mrs. Kyle was a former employee of Sanda Hosiery Mills who worked in the quality control division and was involved in all aspects of production. The last time Sanda Mills appears in city directories is 2002.

¹⁶ Photo Collection Cleveland Bradley Public Library, History Branch, Photo Number 1:4:5:8, 1939. A 1939 aerial photo notes the two earliest sections in place, with the additions noted. The large section of the mill which later housed Cherokee and Hiwassee Mill, was not yet built.

¹⁷ Sanda Hosiery Mill, “Dr. Webman’s Photos of Cleveland,”

<http://www.drwebman.com/photosofcleveland/S/> (accessed October 26, 2017).

¹⁸ Patsy Kyle, Interview with Sybil H. Argintar.

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of the three-story section of the building, and the addition on the northernmost end of the building, of painted concrete block. A small brick-faced addition was also made at the same time, ca. 1968, onto the section south of the three-story portion of the building (See Exhibit A, construction timeline).

Sanda Hosiery Mills closed in 2000, as operations moved overseas and the building was bought for an alternative use. Sanda Hosiery Mills was a “good place to work”, offering employment to many residents of Cleveland. Workers often began work there as teenagers and continued working there for many years. The mill working environment was a family, with everyone dedicated to producing a high-quality product. Once the mill closed, many women in particular were left unemployed.¹⁹ Denver Painter, general manager of the mill, worked there for over sixty-five years.²⁰ Of the three mills in operation in downtown Cleveland in the 1960s, only Charleston Hosiery Mill is still in operation. It is now located at 4405 Michigan Avenue, NE in Cleveland.²¹

Industrial Context in Cleveland

Due to its location near a main line of the Southern Railway, Cleveland, Tennessee has had an active industrial economy beginning in the middle of the nineteenth century and continuing, for the most part, through the middle of the twentieth century. The first railroad, the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad arrived in 1851, and the town began to change from an agricultural focus to an industrial one. The Civil War, as it did in other parts of the South, brought new development to a halt, but soon after the war, industrial development continued.²² In July 1894, Southern Railway was established, and shortly thereafter purchased the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, among many others around the southeast. By 1895, Southern Railway owned over 4,500 miles across seven states.²³ When Southern Railway rebuilt its underpass in 1900 at Inman Street, this had a major impact on the town’s industrial growth as the rail lines became more organized and could accommodate additional rail traffic. The area was designed so the tracks were fourteen feet above the street, with the bridge supporting the rail lines a minimum of twelve feet above the roadways.²⁴

In the 1870s, Christopher Hardwick, along with his sons Joseph and John began producing iron stoves in their foundry. By 1879 this business became widely known as the Hardwick Stove Company, remaining in business for 100 years.²⁵ By the late 1880s the business had a capital of \$10,000, fifteen employees, and was producing twelve stoves every day.²⁶ One of the industries to locate in Cleveland in the latter part of the nineteenth century was the Cleveland Woolen Mills, founded in 1880 by John H. Craigmiles, John H. Parker,

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ “Denver Painter” *Life Legacy*, http://www.grissomfh.net/memsol.cgi?user_id=287638 (accessed October 26, 2017).

²¹ Kyle, Patsy. Former employee of Sanda Hosiery Mills. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, 26 October 2017.

²² Karen L. Daniels, “Hardwick Woolen Mills”, National Register Nomination, 2001, p. 8-8.

²³ Paul Archambault, “Cleveland Southern Railway Depot”, National Register nomination, 2008, p. 8-6.

²⁴ William R. Snell, *Cleveland the Beautiful*. (Nashville, Tennessee: Williams Printing Company, 1986), 173.

²⁵ Karen L. Daniels “Hardwick Woolen Mills”, National Register Nomination, 2001, p. 8-8.

²⁶ Lallard, 258.

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P.B. Mayfield, and C. L. Hardwick (founder of the earlier Hardwick Stove Company), and later changing its name to Hardwick Woolen Mills. By 1884 Hardwick Woolen Mills had greatly expanded into a new building, and was producing thousands of yards of fabric yearly.²⁷ Cleveland Chair Company, makers of fine oak furniture, was founded in 1884. The Cleveland Coffin Company opened in Cleveland in 1900, reincorporating in 1934 as Cleveland Casket Company. Cleveland Milling Company, milling a variety of grains, opened in 1901. A bottling plant was opened in 1904 near the depot on Inman Street by Columbus A. Mee Jr. and J.Hardie Johnston, making only soda water, but in 1907 the Cleveland Bottling Works was founded which soon began to bottle Coca-Cola products. The Dixie Foundry Company was organized in 1916 by S. B. Rymer Sr., initially making pots and teakettles, but known for making stoves from the 1920s-1950s.²⁸

By the early 1920s, Cleveland had several high quality industries in full operation. The State Inspector visited Cleveland in October 1921 and noted that the buildings and working conditions in the factories, including sanitation, ventilation, courtesy and general welfare, were very good, and gave them a rating of 92 percent.²⁹ Products produced in Cleveland were sold throughout the United States. Cleveland Milling Company, Hardwick Stove Company, and Cleveland Chair Company all expanded in the early 1920s. Several new industries also opened, including, in 1923, the Nu-Grape bottling plant, and, in 1924, the Cleveland Ice Cream and Milk Company.³⁰

By 1927, according to an industrial survey report completed by Lockwood, Greene & Company, Inc., of Atlanta, Georgia, the main line of the Southern Railway ran through Cleveland, Tennessee and connected to New York, Memphis, and New Orleans. The population of the town had grown considerably in the first quarter of the twentieth century, being counted as 5549 individuals in 1910, 6652 in 1920, and nearly 10,000 by 1927. The town had a fully operating sewage system, a municipal water system, and electricity provided by Tennessee Electrical Power Company, with lighting in portions of the downtown. There were eight miles of paved streets, twenty miles of concrete sidewalks, four banks (Cleveland National Bank, Cleveland Bank & Trust, Merchants Bank, and Peoples Bank), and Centenary College, a women's college founded in 1885. Two passenger trains and seven freight trains traveled to Cleveland on a daily basis.³¹

Many industries were located in Cleveland in 1927, including textile plants, foundries, woodworking and milling companies, employing hundreds of people. Some of these included Hardwick Woolen Mills, Hardwick Stove Company, Dixie Stove Foundry, Debonair Hosiery Mills, Bacon Hosiery Mills, Knox Hosiery Mills, Cleveland Chair Factory, Cleveland Coffin & Casket Company, Cleveland Milling Company, Theodore Stivers Lumber Company, and Stivers Milling Company. This report noted that there was room for even further industrial expansion in the community and recommended that additional industries be started

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ George, 55 - 62.

²⁹ Snell, 348.

³⁰ Ibid, pp. 348 – 349.

³¹ Lockwood, Greene & Company, Inc., Atlanta Georgia. "Industrial Survey of Territory Served by The Tennessee Electric Power Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee", September 15, 1927, Commission No. 1712. Report is not paginated.

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or expanded including production of cotton goods, full fashioned hosiery, woolen goods, furniture, knit goods, lumber and timber products, meat-packing plants, and foundries.³²

By 1929, a marketing brochure for Cleveland noted that there were thirty active industries in the town, with the most important being Hardwick stove Company, the Hardwick Woolen Mills, and the Dixie Foundry.³³ The Depression years of the early 1930s hit Cleveland's economy hard, as it did throughout the nation, and many industries substantially slowed or halted production altogether.

Several industries opened or expanded in Cleveland from the mid-1930s into the 1960s. Brown Stove Works began operating in 1935, making wood stoves, and then in the late 1940s making gas stoves. Hardwick Stove Company continued in operation until the beginning of World War II, switching over to the production of aircraft components, and then, in 1945, switching back to stove production.³⁴ Industries continued to open into the 1940s, including the American Uniform Company which moved to Cleveland in 1949 from Minneapolis, Minnesota. Many industries switched their production to the war effort, making aircraft parts, uniforms, or other necessities for the soldiers and military.³⁵ Dixie Foundry Company, in 1958, acquired the Magic Chef line and changed its name to Magic Chef.³⁶ In 1958 Cooke Manufacturing Company came into being, making upholstered furniture.

The 1960s continued the trend of industrial development in Cleveland, where, in 1960, Mallory Battery Company opened, becoming Duracell in 1966.³⁷ J. H. Kellman Company, Inc. moved from New York to Cleveland in 1961, producing clothing.³⁸ In 1967, Hardwick Stove Company was an early pioneer in the production of gas and electric ranges.³⁹

While there were many local industries operating in Cleveland through most of the twentieth century, Sanda Hosiery Mills was one of the town's largest employers, and one of the longest operating hosiery mills, remaining in operation until 2000. Generations of families worked in the mill, where a consistent, high-quality product was manufactured. Only one hosiery mill, Charleston Hosiery Mill, has remained in operation in Cleveland longer than Sanda Hosiery, but this business has been bought out by a larger company, Renfro, and is no longer located downtown.

Hosiery Mills in Tennessee and the South

Textile and hosiery mills, employing thousands of individuals, were one of the largest industrial operations in Tennessee and throughout the South from the early nineteenth through the late twentieth centuries. As early as the 1830s, some textile manufacturing had begun in the south, as the newly invented steam engine

³² Ibid.

³³ Daniels, . S8-10.

³⁴ Lallard, . 258.

³⁵ Ibid, 272.

³⁶ Ibid, 267.

³⁷ Ibid, 259 and Robert L. George, *Images of Cleveland*. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 55 - 62.

³⁸ Lallard, 276.

³⁹ Ibid, 259.

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began operating, eliminating the need to locate mills near a water source.⁴⁰ By the mid to late nineteenth century, as internal combustion engines and electric power began to be more widespread, wealthy businessmen from northern and southern states began to look at the south as a prime area to industrialize. Land and natural resources were abundant, labor was cheap, and taxes were lower. Struggling rural citizens were eager to move to the cities and towns to work in the mills.⁴¹ Before the railroad arrived in Tennessee in the 1850s, most textile production was for local use. But once transportation became easier, many mills began locating along railroad lines, and Sanda was no exception.⁴² By 1860, a typical textile mill in Tennessee consisted of many modern machines, including those for carding, spinning, and weaving. Many mills had dyeing and finishing operations in the same plant, often with each step of the process located on a different floor of a multi-storied building.⁴³ Sanda Hosiery Mills, even though beginning operations as late as 1940, followed this same methodology, producing an end-product from start to finish within the same facility.

The capitalist welfare and company paternalism of the mill operations was a draw to many, but the work was hard, with long hours and little free time for the employees. In the decades after the Civil War, the textile industry in Tennessee and throughout the South struggled to survive. There were several reasons for this, including the loss of the male labor force, the poor working conditions, and growing competition to mills in the northeast.⁴⁴ Many ceased operations in the first decade of the twentieth century, but of those that survived, World War I brought a temporary prosperity as mills were awarded military contracts. Work soon slowed again, and the 1920s was a time of turmoil for mill workers. In 1929, in Gastonia, North Carolina, a strike erupted in violence which resulted in the death of many workers protesting wages and working conditions. Conditions improved some, and by World War II, many mills again were in full production with military contracts.⁴⁵ Towards the middle of the twentieth century, new employment laws and working conditions made working in a mill easier than in the past, and Sanda Hosiery Mills apparently operated more as this type of industry. Mills in Tennessee and throughout the South continued to prosper into the latter part of the twentieth century. But soon production and labor began to move overseas. While most textile industries closed or moved overseas by the 1990s, Sanda was unusual in that it remained in operation, in its original building, until 2000.

⁴⁰ John N. Lovett, *Historic Context Evaluation for Mills in Tennessee*. (Nashville: Tennessee Department of Transportation, 2002), 6 – 7.

⁴¹ Elizabeth Moore, and Heather Bailey. “Lebanon Woolen Mills,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, 2007, 29.

⁴² Lovett, 86.

⁴³ *Ibid*, 81.

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, 108 – 109.

⁴⁵ Willie Drye, “In U.S. South, Textile Mills Gone But Not Forgotten,” *National Geographic*, https://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2004/10/1019_041019_textile_mills_2.html, accessed November 2, 2017.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

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Sanda Hosiery Mills
 Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
 County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	<input type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other State agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	designated a National Historic Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	University
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .87 acres **USGS Quadrangle** East Cleveland

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

1. Latitude: 35.157881 Longitude: -84.871608

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

The property is bounded by Inman Street on the south, Edwards Street on the west, the railroad tracks on the east, and additional commercial/industrial properties on the north.

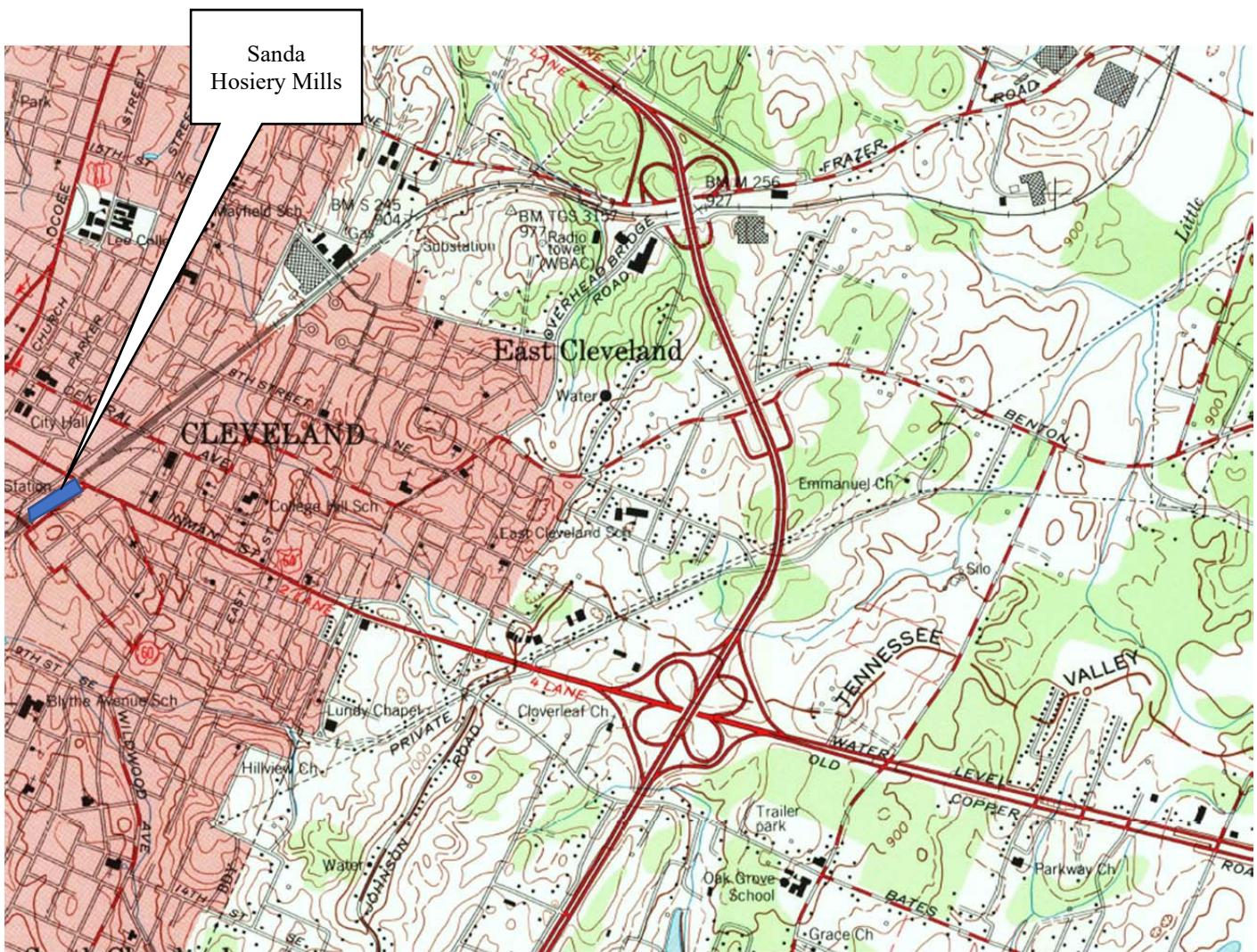
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected based upon historic documentation of when the Sanda Hosiery Mill was in operation. The boundary incorporates all of the building and property which were part of the mill and which remained in use as a hosiery mill operation through 2002.

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

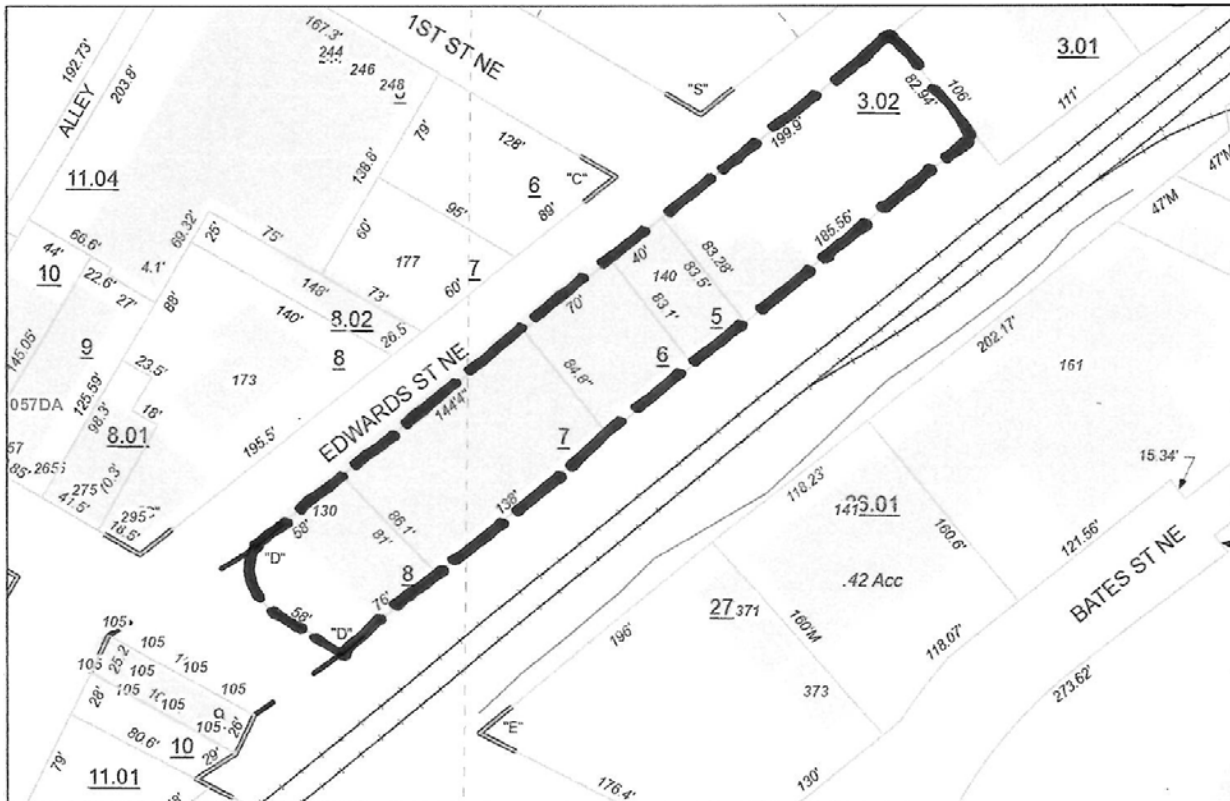
Location Map, USGS Quadrangle: East Cleveland



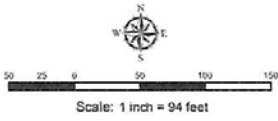
Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

Boundary Map



DISCLAIMER - Tax maps are to be used for assessment of taxes and not for establishing boundary lines or the transfer and conveying of property. Bradley County makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of this map and the information contained within nor is its fitness for a particular purpose or use. The purchaser or user accepts this map on an "AS IS" basis and assumes all responsibilities for the use thereof. The user will assume the entire risk and agrees to hold Bradley County and its staff harmless of any liability resulting from any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential, or other damages, including loss of profit, arising out of the use of this map. The user is responsible for independent verification of all information contained on this map.



BRADLEY COUNTY
ASSESSOR of PROPERTY
155 Broad Street NW
Cleveland, TN 37311
Phone: 423-728-7125
Print Date: 7/27/2017

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cherokee-Sanda Hosiery Mill
City or Vicinity: Cleveland
County: Bradley State: Tennessee
Photographer: Sybil H. Argintar
Date Photographed: September 2016

- 1 of 86. View down Edwards Street. Photographer facing south.
- 2 of 86. View up Edwards Street. Photographer facing north.
- 3 of 86. View of west elevation. Photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 86. View of north end of building (Sections A – C). Photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 86. Three-story section of building (Section D). Photographer facing east.
- 6 of 86. Windows in three-story section of building. Photographer facing east.
- 7 of 86. West elevation, Section E and F. Photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 86. View of south end of building (Sections G and H). Photographer facing southeast.
- 9 of 86. Typical windows and doors (Section G) Photographer facing east.
- 10 of 86. Same. Photographer facing east.
- 11 of 86. Same. Photographer facing east.
- 12 of 86. Same. Photographer facing east.
- 13 of 86. Same. Photographer facing east.
- 14 of 86. Same. Photographer facing east.
- 15 of 86. View of Section H. Photographer facing east.
- 16 of 86. View of south elevation of building. Photographer facing north.
- 17 of 86. South elevation of building. Photographer facing west.
- 18 of 86. Rear (east elevation) of building, south end. Photographer facing west.
- 19 of 86. Rear of building. Photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 86. Rear of building. Photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 86. Rear of building. Photographer facing southwest.
- 22 of 86. North end of building. Photographer facing south.
- 23 of 86. Rear of building. Photographer facing southwest.

First Floor:

- 24 of 86. Interior, Section H. Photographer facing west.
- 25 of 86. Interior, Section H. Photographer facing east.
- 26 of 86. Interior, Section H, rear room of space. Photographer facing southeast.
- 27 of 86. Same. Photographer facing northwest.
- 28 of 86. Small utility area to rear of Section H. Photographer facing north.
- 29 of 86. South end of Section G. Photographer facing south.
- 30 of 86. South end of Section G. Photographer facing north.
- 31 of 86. Columns, south end of Section G. Photographer facing northeast.
- 32 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing east.
- 33 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing west.
- 34 of 86. Section G. Small room on west side. Photographer facing east.

Sanda Hosiery Mills

Bradley, Tennessee

Name of Property

County and State

-
- 35 of 86. Section G. Small room on west side. Photographer facing west.
36 of 86. Section G, small room on west side. Photographer facing southwest.
37 of 86. Section G hallway. Photographer facing west.
38 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing southeast.
39 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing northwest.
40 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing north.
41 of 86. Section G, staircase hallway. Photographer facing west.
42 of 86. Section G, staircase. Photographer facing west.
43 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing southeast.
44 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing northwest.
45 of 86. Section E. Photographer facing southeast.
46 of 86. Section E. Photographer facing northwest.
47 of 86. Section E. Photographer facing north.
48 of 86. Section D. Photographer facing west.
49 of 86. Section D. Photographer facing east.
50 of 86. Section D, rear of space, staircase. Photographer facing east.
51 of 86. Section D, rear of space. Photographer facing northeast.
52 of 86. Section D, rear of space. Photographer facing southeast.
53 of 86. Section C. Photographer facing west.
54 of 86. Section C. Photographer facing east.
55 of 86. Section B, west side of space. Photographer facing northeast.
56 of 86. Section B, east side of space. Photographer facing southwest.
57 of 86. Section B, east side of space. Photographer facing west.
58 of 86. Section A. Photographer facing northeast.

Second floor:

- 59 of 86. Section H, ramp to second level. Photographer facing west.
60 of 86. Section H. Photographer facing west.
61 of 86. Section H. Photographer facing east.
62 of 86. Section H, ceiling trusses. Photographer facing east.
63 of 86. Section H. Replacement window. Photographer facing east.
64 of 86. Section G. South end of space. Photographer facing west.
65 of 86. Section G. South end of space. Photographer facing east.
66 of 86. Section G. Freight elevator. Photographer facing southwest.
67 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing north.
68 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing northwest.
69 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing south.
70 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing southeast.
71 of 86. Section G, view to window and staircase. Photographer facing west.
72 of 86. Section G. Photographer facing west.
- 73 of 86. Section G, doorway to Section E. Photographer facing north.
74 of 86. Section E. Photographer facing northeast.

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

-
- 75 of 86. Section E. Photographer facing north.
 - 76 of 86. Section E, view towards Section F. Photographer facing northwest.
 - 77 of 86. Section E. Photographer facing southwest.
 - 78 of 86. Section E. Photographer facing south.
 - 79 of 86. Section D. Photographer facing east.
 - 80 of 86. Section D, door and windows. Photographer facing east.
 - 81 of 86. Section D. Photographer facing west.
 - 82 of 86. Section D, staircase. Photographer facing east.

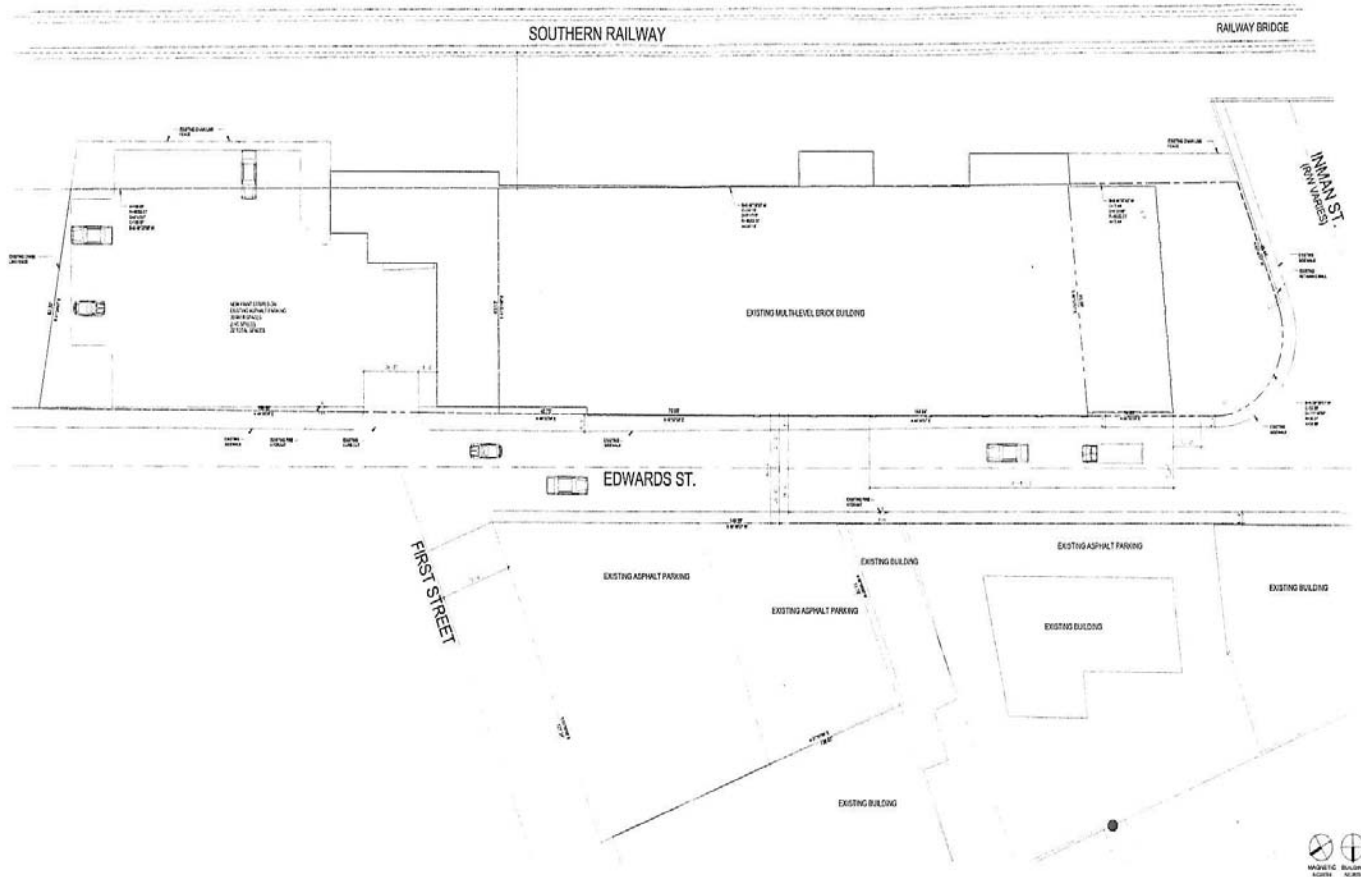
Third floor:

- 83 of 86. Section D. Photographer facing west.
- 84 of 86. Section D. Photographer facing east.
- 85 of 86. Section D, ceiling. Photographer facing east.
- 86 of 86. Section D, new door to rooftop. Photographer facing southwest

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

Site Plan



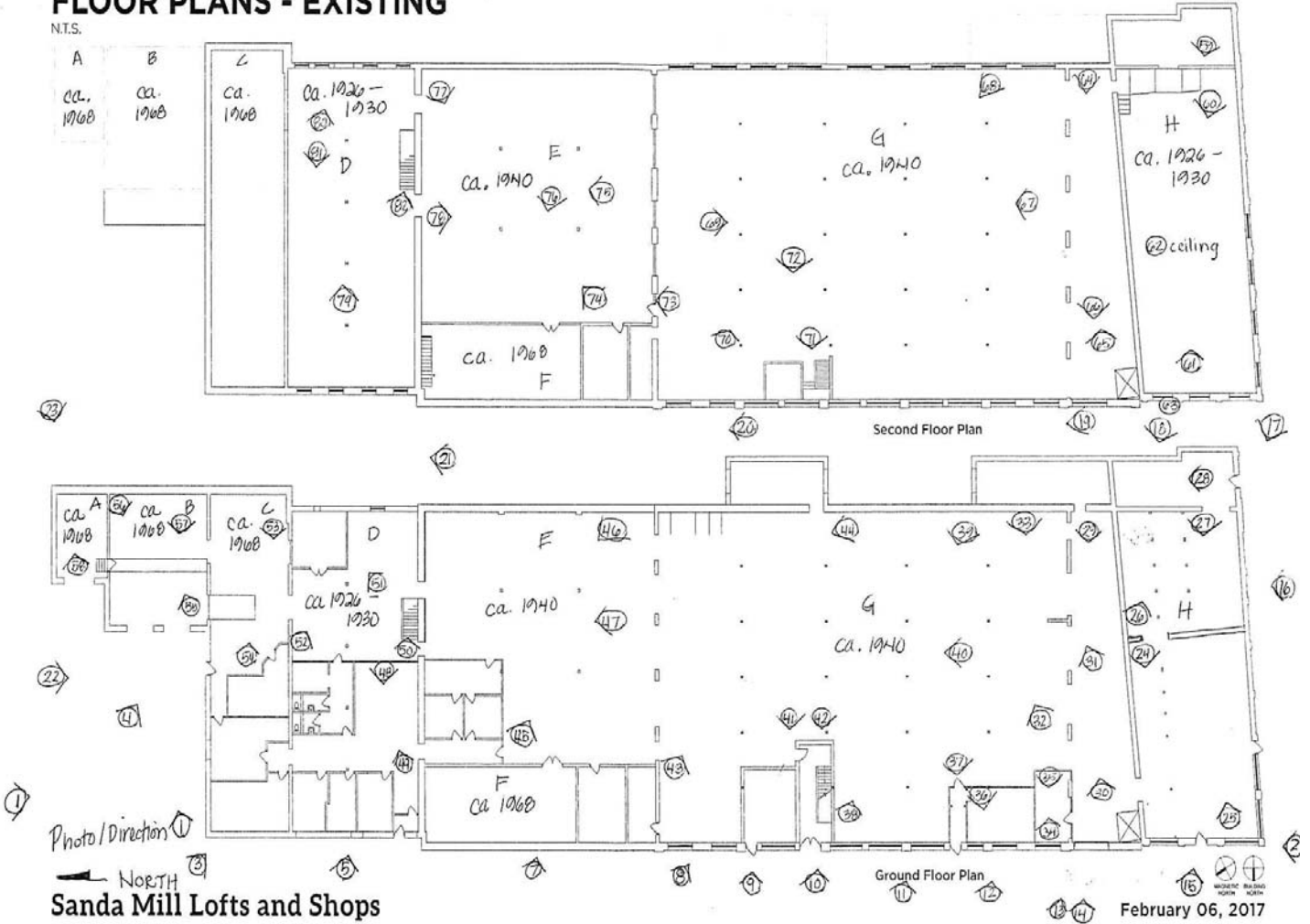
Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

Floor Plan with photo key

FLOOR PLANS - EXISTING

N.T.S.



Sanda Mill Lofts and Shops

National Park Service Submittal

LEWIS GROUP ARCHITECTS

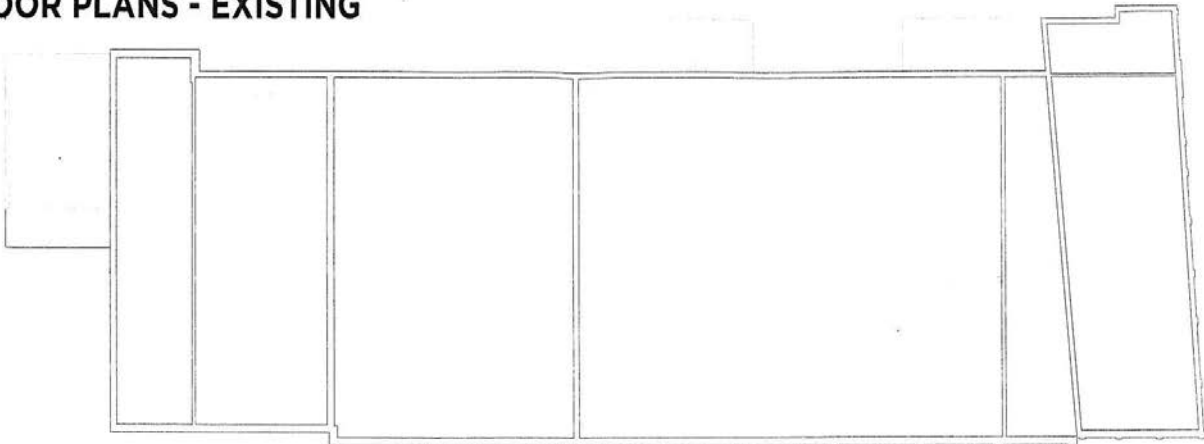
Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

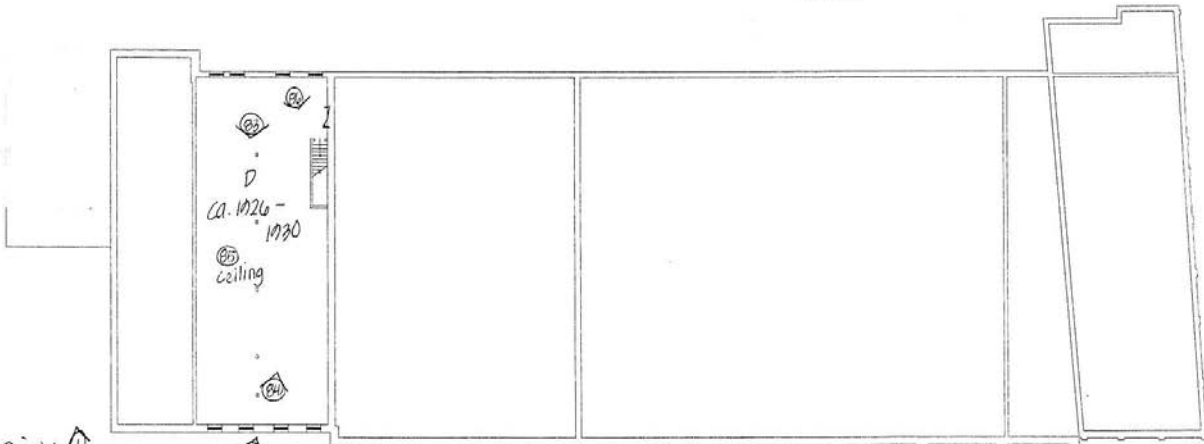
Floor Plan with photo key

FLOOR PLANS - EXISTING

NTS.



Roof Plan



Third Floor Plan

Photo Direction ↗
← NORTH

Sanda Mill Lofts and Shops

DRAWING 5
February 06, 2017



Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property

Bradley, Tennessee
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name Sybil H. Argintar

Organization Southeastern Preservation Services

Street & Number 166 Pearson Drive Date August 7, 2017

City or Town Asheville Telephone (828) 230-3773

E-mail sybil.argintar@yahoo.com State NC Zip Code 28801

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 map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property
Bradley County, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 25

SITE PLAN - EXISTING

CLEVELAND, TN

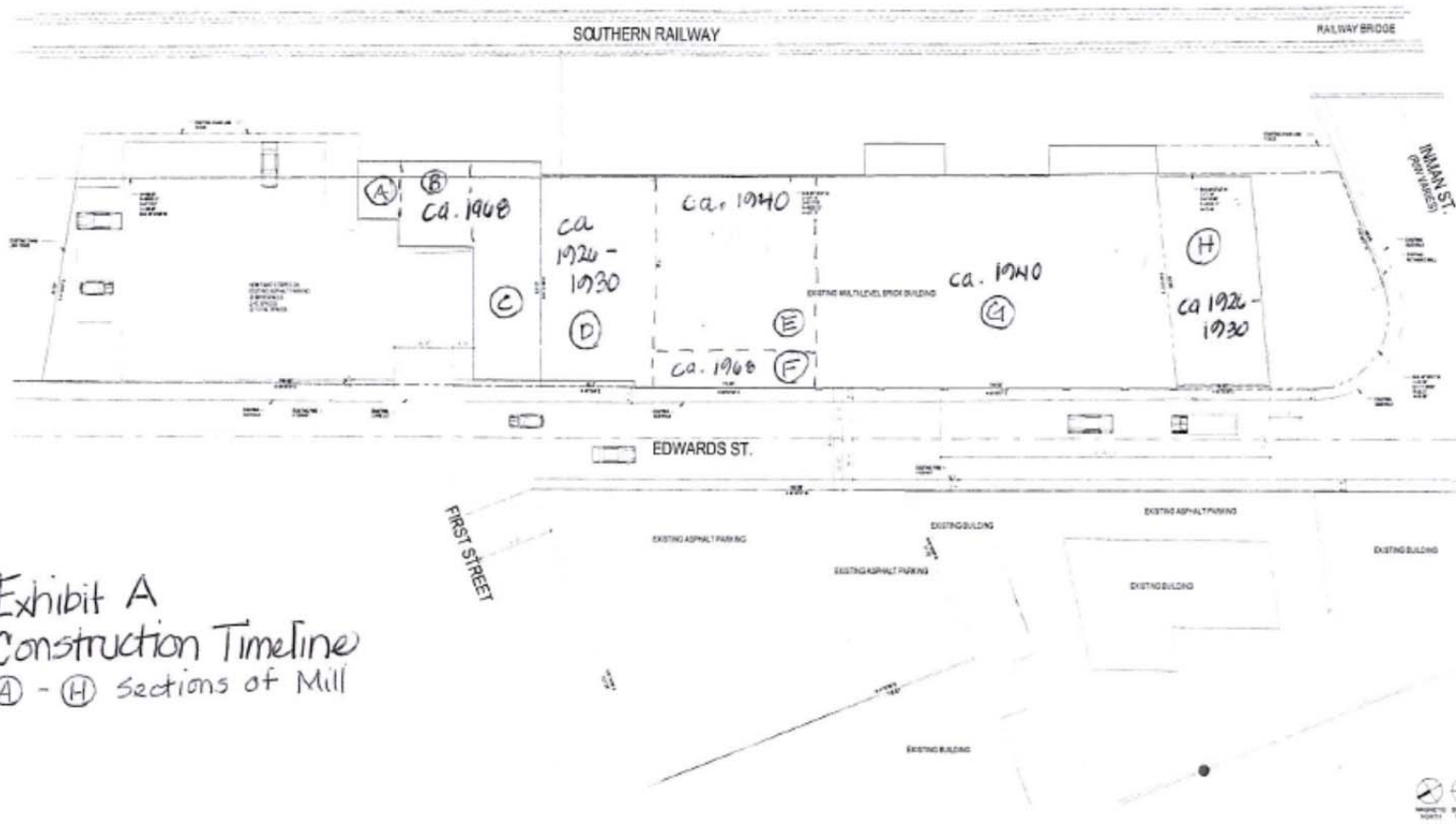


Exhibit A
 Construction Timeline
 Ⓐ - ⓓ Sections of Mill

Exhibit A Timeline of Construction (1950 Sanborn overlay to 1930 Sanborn)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property
Bradley County, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 26



Exhibit B Typical bootie socks produced at Sanda Hosiery Mill, Humpty Dumpty brand

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Sanda Hosiery Mills
Name of Property
Bradley County, Tennessee
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 27



Exhibit C Typical bootie socks produced at Sanda Hosiery Mill, Humpty Dumpty brand



FIVE POINT
PHARMACY
PRESCRIPTIONS,
ICE CREAM, COLD DRINKS

Worth Construction
and Restoration
New Construction • Remodel • Additions
Decks • Water Restoration • Fire Damage
Phillip Daniel Owner 423-478-5775

NE 1st St
NE Edwards St



[Blank white sign]



NE 1st St

E Edwards St

STOP

CUSTOMER ENTRY



NE 1st St

Edwards St

STOP

CUSTOMER ENTRY

NO ENTRY
EMPLOYEES ONLY



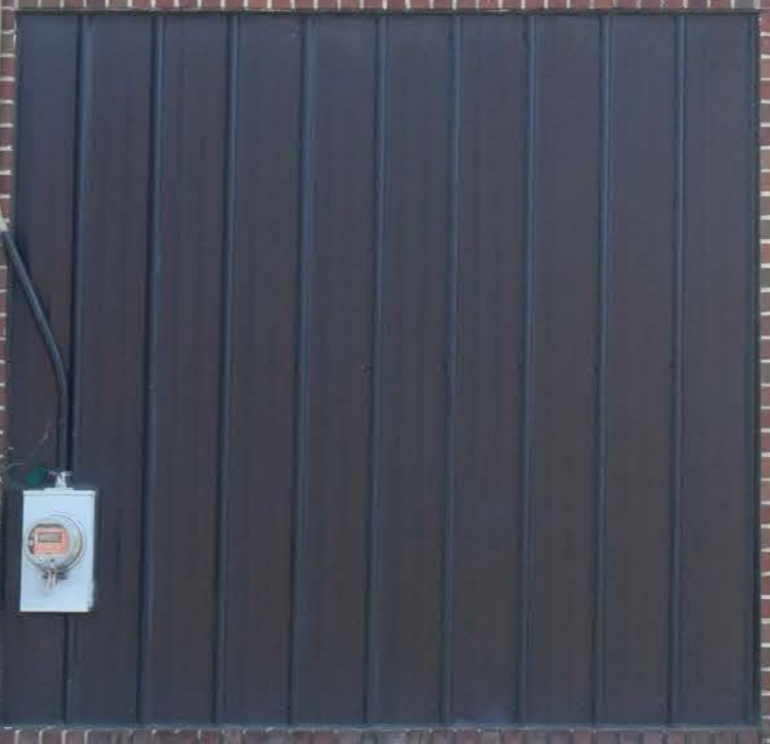
Worth
Construction
CUSTOMER ENTRY

























[Redacted sign]

Additional
Parking
FIVE
POINT
Cafe

Elliott's
TIRE CENTER
479-3783















224





Bates-Closed
BANKERS BOX

Chatfield

COPY PAPER

Valencia Series 2014-547
REEL COPY PLUS RE
LINK & LAMP
FREE

Quill.com

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Closed Files

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Quill 7-TF7110

Closed Files

2012-279 2012-277

BUD LIGHT

BUD LIGHT

HAMM

KEEP FROZEN

ALTYWU









SITES, LOU ANN

CLDER

BOUILL



Quill.com

GP
Georgia Pacific







CLIP FILES
6/14/14

03325









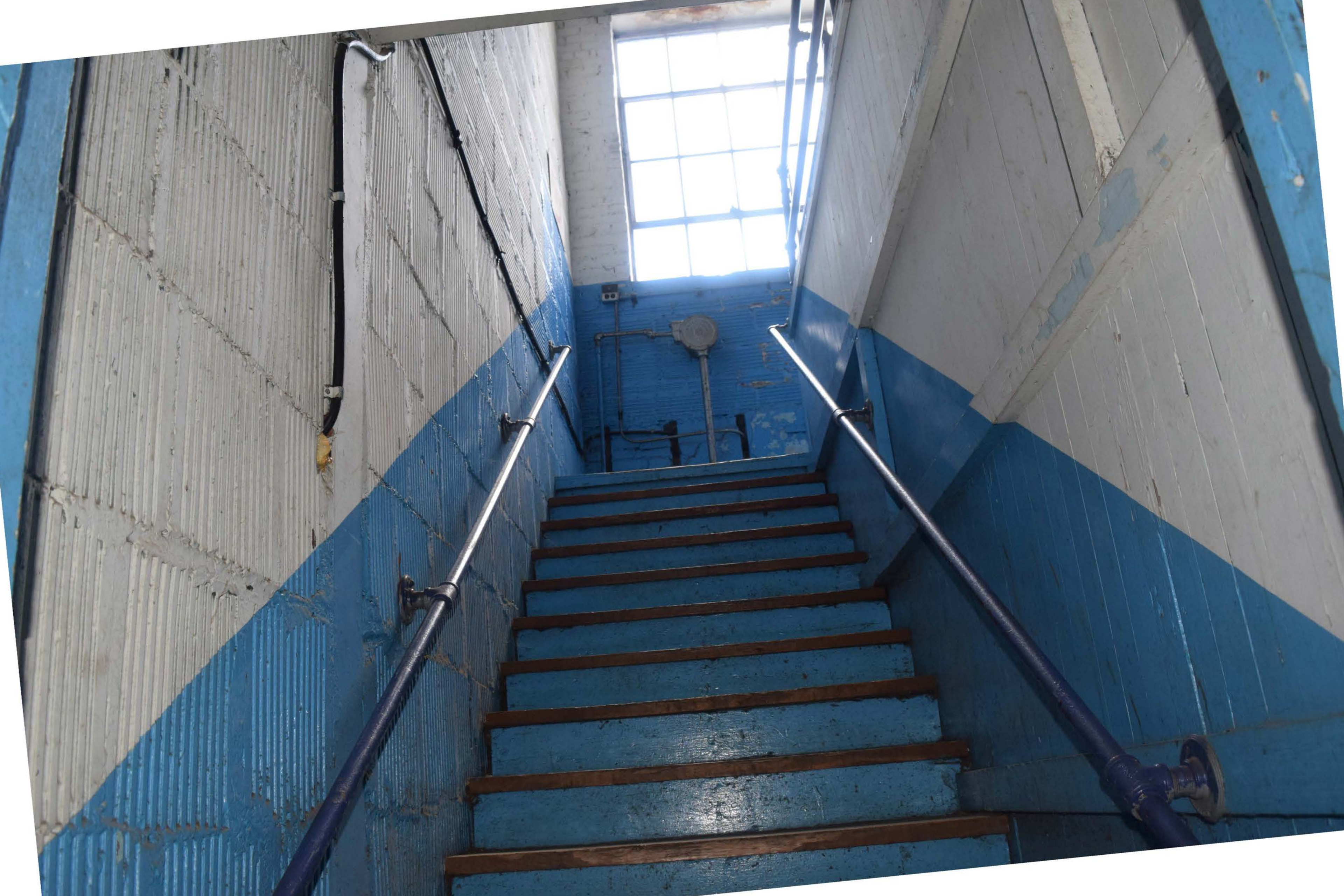






EXIT

PREGAME



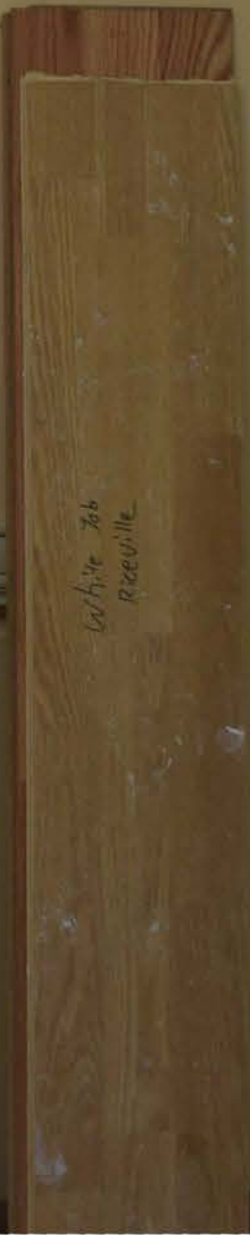


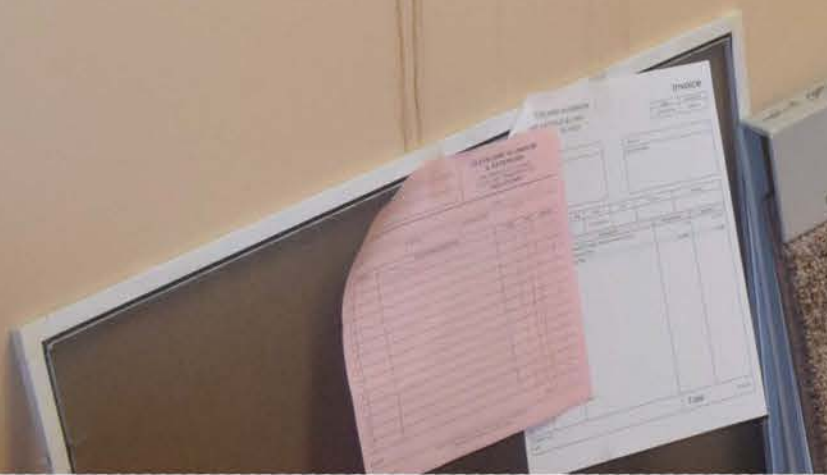
















EXIT

Appliances For The
Construction

premium engineered vinyl flooring

QUICK STEP
QUICK STEP
amazing what a floor can do
amazing what a floor can do

APA
91/72
BRAND LOGO
FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION

QUICK STEP
QUICK STEP
amazing what a floor can do
amazing what a floor can do

Timberland
Timberland



FIRE
EXTINGUISHER

MOHAWK makes it
SMARTCORE

R-38
INSULATION





3



Wort
423
www





NOT AN
EXIT

UP ME
LE

Aluminum
Trim Coil
PV
side

































FIRE
EXTINGUISHER





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 2/12/2018 Date of Pending List: 3/9/2018 Date of 16th Day: 3/26/2018 Date of 45th Day: 3/29/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 3/26/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
E-mail: Claudette.Stager@tn.gov
(615) 770-1089



February 8, 2018

J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

National Register Nomination

- *Sanda Hosiery Mills*

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct nomination for listing of the *Sanda Hosiery Mills* to the National Register of Historic Places. We received no comments.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, please contact Holly Barnett at (615) 770-1098 or Holly.M.Barnett@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:hb

Enclosures(2)