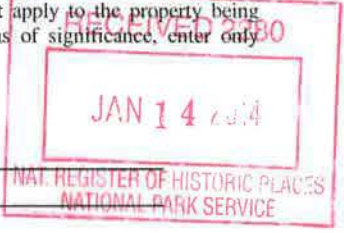


Resub

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: Conestee Mill

Other names/site number: Reedy River Manufacturing Company

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: 1 Spanco Drive

City or town: Conestee State: South Carolina County: Greenville

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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     C     D

 Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Department of Archives & History <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<u>1/9/2014</u> <b>Date</b>
<hr/> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**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]*

*3/2/14*

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



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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early Industrial/Commercial Style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: 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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Conestee Mill is located on the Reedy River, dammed initially at the shoals sometime before the 1840s when Greenville founder, Vardry McBee's millwright, John Adams, shored up an existing dam to increase power for McBee's Factory there, and again in 1892 to form Conestee Lake, in the mill village of Conestee [pronounced KON-es-tee]<sup>1</sup>, approximately eight miles south of the city of Greenville, in Greenville County, South Carolina. The nominated property includes the Conestee Mill (McBee's Factory prior to 1875; Reedy River Manufacturing Company prior to 1909), constructed originally in the antebellum period, with various significant additions after 1875, in 1884, 1892, by 1898, by 1902, and between 1909 and 1920; Conestee Dam, Spillway, and Conestee Lake, constructed in its current configuration in 1892, with 1908 reconstruction and later modifications; and the Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office, constructed in 1919. The mill itself is bordered on the north by the Reedy River, on the west by Conestee Lake, on the south by Spanco Drive, and on the east by Conestee Road (S.C. Secondary Road 23-107) over the Reedy River. Surrounding areas are rural and light industrial in character.

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#### Narrative Description

**Conestee Mill [by ca. 1876, with Significant Additions in 1884, and by 1898, 1902, and 1920]**

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<sup>1</sup> Claude and Irene Neuffer, *Correct Mispronunciations of Some South Carolina Names* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1983), p. 39.

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Conestee Mill is a three-story brick building of load-bearing construction, laid in a five-to-one common bond pattern. Portions of the mill that was in place by ca. 1876 section are stone. While a brick and stone arch over the tailrace channeling water back into the Reedy River is present in an expansion completed before 1898, there is or was an arch for the tailrace that coursed under the mill that was in place by ca. 1876 but which was enveloped within the expansion that was in place by 1898. Regularly-spaced windows punctuate all elevations of the mill.<sup>2</sup> In Section C, 1884; Section B, pre-1876, 1893-1898, 1950s; Section A, 1876 and 1898; and Section D, 1902, windows have brick segmental arched head and stone/cast stone sills. Evidence of historic window sash and frames remains on the south elevation of the 1884 Section C. There are a few remaining wooden four-over-four windows on this elevation. Most remaining window sash and frames have been boarded over or removed. In the third story of Section B some metal windows remain. These are probably original to this floor, as it was likely added in the 1950s. Sections A-D have low-pitched gabled roofs with overhanging wooden eaves with exposed rafter tails. The main entrances into the mill are through double doors that have been added on the south side of the 1902 Section D.

A narrow one-story unpainted concrete block addition with a flat, built-up roof protrudes west from the west end of the 1898 section. It has a few small aluminum awning windows. A small one-story concrete block addition with a metal gabled roof, constructed after 1964, is directly east of the two-story 1902 section. It also has a few small aluminum windows on each side and large loading doors on the east, south, and north ends. Its interior has exposed block walls, a concrete floor, and exposed steel trusses. Continuing north around the main mill building is another non-historic addition. Connecting the 1884, 1898, and 1902 sections are two additions, the first a two-story brick section built ca. 1920 and the second a one-story concrete block section built by 1964. The brick section has aluminum windows and the concrete block section has a few small windows that are now boarded over, and a large overhead opening on the east elevation. These two segments of this section are open to each other on the interior.

These additions also provide access to the more historic sections of the mill. The interior of these sections have wooden floors and exposed brick walls in most places. The posts and ceiling systems are metal and may have been altered or installed at a later date. Spaces in the mill remain open and are now used for storage. There are later restrooms and a former elevator shaft along the north elevation.

### **Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office [1919]**

<sup>2</sup> For full-color images of selected Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Conestee Mill (known formerly as Reedy River Manufacturing Company), see the digitized collection of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of South Carolina (Digital Collections Department, Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, 2005), available at <http://www.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/sanborn.html>. The digital collection includes maps of the complex for 1884, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1902, 1908, and 1920. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for 1913 and 1964 have not yet been digitized but may be accessed at the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

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The Company Store was built in 1919 and is adjacent to but perpendicular to Spanco Drive (formerly Wyandotte Drive), facing south. It is a brick building with two stories and three bays on the facade, progressing to four stories and thirteen bays on the side elevations as the lot slopes downward toward the mill and the Reedy River to the north. The building is constructed in a six-to-one common bond pattern. A parapet wall with a metal coping surrounds the historic built-up roof system. The front elevation features three large shallow segmentally-arched bays on the first floor, with a continuous protruding brick drip mold. These arches were later infilled with brick, flush in the center arch and recessed on the outer two arches. The center arch now contains a wooden double-leaf door with wooden surround, while the outer two arches contain two small windows now closed with plywood. The second floor has three large window openings with concrete sills. These windows, which correspond in width with the arched openings on the first floor, are also covered with plywood. Side elevations are punctuated with steel factory windows. The top story has sixteen-light windows with operable, tilt-style, six-light panels. On the east elevation there are some sixteen-light windows toward the front of the building. The remainder are smaller six-light windows. Some of the windows are missing or covered. There is a single entry door toward the rear of the main floor of the east elevation, one on the upper floor at the corner nearest the facade, but it appears to have been converted at some later date from a historic sixteen-light window. Nine-light steel windows, with the upper six lights forming the operable, tilt-style sash, occupy and punctuate the five bays of the rear elevation. A central, double-leaf entry is on the first floor, and is flanked to either side by two boarded-over window bays.

The interior of the store features pressed-tin ceilings on the third and second floors. There are iron posts, though some of the support members are likely not original. Wood floors remain, though some have been covered with concrete. Plaster is damaged, but remains on most walls. Exposed brick remains on the first floor to the height that likely housed shelving or cabinets. An interior stair rises on the east side of the building. On the third floor is a later partition walls in the center of the building.

The double doors on the store served to direct patrons to the company store on one side and the mill office on the other. The original freight elevator at the northeast corner is intact though non-functioning, and pressed-tin ceilings are still extant on the third and fourth floors. The high windows on the store facade have been filled in. Several window cuts on the east elevation have also been altered or filled in, and there is little surviving structural or other physical evidence in the interior hinting at the building's function as either a post office or a Masonic lodge, in large part because the interior was significantly altered for subsequent use for office space and storage.

### **Conestee Dam, Spillway, and Conestee Lake [pre-1884, with Integrity from ca. 1892, with Early Twentieth-Century Alterations]**

The Reedy River dam at Conestee Mill appears on the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map of the mill (the first available), and the present dam has integrity from ca. 1892, with early

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twentieth-century alterations and modifications. Its location and basic configuration, however, have not changed significantly. The Reedy River is dammed and elevated above the mill complex, and water flows over the spillway to the river bed below. An elevated race or flume historically diverted water from the reservoir (Conestee Lake) to and through the turbines on the lower level of the mill, some of which are still in place. This flume is indicated on all of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps from 1884 to 1964, but no evidence of the flume can be seen today. The large brick-arched opening at the lower stone level of the east end of the 1898 portion of Conestee Mill was where water was discharged back into the Reedy River.

Conestee Lake had its beginnings in the antebellum period with the damming of the Reedy River at this location by Vardry McBee. John Adams, McBee's millwright, shored up an already existing dam sometime after 1843 to generate more power for McBee's Mill, but it was not until 1892, when Joel D. Charles, then president of the mill and also a builder, "elevated the old 5-foot-high dam to its current 32-foot height, thus flooding nearby land and creating a lake."<sup>3</sup> At its largest, Conestee Lake covered approximately 130 acres. With the growth of the city of Greenville in the first half of the twentieth century, however, sediment and sewage from development and industrial discharges began to fill the lake. Between 1925 and 1931 Conestee Lake decreased in size to about 100 acres. The construction of nearby Donaldson Air Force Base on Marrow Bone Creek during World War II, and the later construction of Interstate 85 during the 1950s, accelerated additional sedimentation in the lake. By 1955, much of the northern half of Conestee Lake was filled with sediment.

### **Noncontributing Structures Within the Boundaries of the Nominated Property**

A series of concrete filtration/waste pools and a circular concrete coagulation tank, most of them constructed by 1964, are located between Conestee Mill, the Company Store, and Conestee Lake. The precise function of these structures is unclear. They are in poor condition, and some of them are less than fifty years old. As a result, they do not contribute to the character or significance of the nominated property at Conestee Mill.

### **Buildings Associated with Conestee Mill But *Excluded* from the Boundaries of the Nominated Property**

The remaining buildings and structures at the Conestee Mill complex include a series of three warehouses at the southeast corner of the property and connected by substantial brick firewalls that extend above the buildings' rooflines, and a concrete office building immediately to the west, built by 1964. These resources have been excluded from the boundaries of the nominated property.

<sup>3</sup> Judith Bainbridge, "The Conestee Community," unpublished manuscript, 2013, on file with the State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C., pp. 2-4.

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The central warehouse, built of stone and concrete between 1898 and 1902, has been significantly altered since and retains little of its original architectural integrity. The two warehouses flanking it were built of concrete block between 1920 and 1964 to replace two wood-frame warehouses built there between 1913 and 1920. A brick mill office building, located to the west of these three warehouses and south of the 1902 picker room, was erected sometime just before 1964.

**NOTE: The only historic properties included in this nomination as contributing resources are Conestee Mill, the Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office, the Conestee Dam and Spillway, and Conestee Lake.**



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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

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1876 - ca. 1960

**Significant Dates**

1884

1898

1902

1919

1925

1939

1946

1954

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**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 Conestee Mill is a large mill complex located along the Reedy River in the mill village of Conestee, approximately eight miles south of the city of Greenville, in Greenville County, South Carolina. The historic resources in this complex are Conestee Mill, built by 1876, with significant additions in 1884, and by 1893, 1898, 1902, 1920, and the 1950s; the Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office, built in 1919; and Conestee Dam and Spillway and Conestee Lake, created and built prior to 1876 and enhanced in 1892. The Conestee Mill, originally known as the Reedy River Manufacturing Company, is the second textile mill on this property (the first, known as McBee's Factory or the Reedy River Factory, was built here in the 1830s), and is significant for its contribution to textile production in the South Carolina Piedmont from

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the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Through its operation, Conestee Mill provided important local employment, supported a large mill village (including the introduction of electricity and other modernizations). This complex of two buildings and two structures is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A and the Area of Significance for Industry, for its association with the textile industry in South Carolina during its most successful period of expansion and production, ca. 1880-1920, and then on a more limited basis from 1920 through ca. 1960. It also illustrates the growth and development of this mill in particular, and the textile industry in general, as reflected in additions and alterations between 1884 and ca. 1960.

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

### Industry

The Conestee Mill, Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office, Conestee Dam and Spillway, and Conestee Lake illustrate the transition of the textile industry in South Carolina at the most critical point in its history. Early efforts to build, operate, and maintain mills through the antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction eras were only moderately successful, and the first significant post-Civil War efforts to establish a viable textile industry in the state began in the 1880s and 1890s. The Conestee Mill, established in 1884, was in the vanguard of such efforts, and succeeded well enough that it expanded three times in its first twenty years of operation and a fourth time in 1920. The mill remained profitable from the Gilded Age through the Depression, but closed in 1939. Reopened in 1946, it continued operation with limited success through the 1950s and 1960s before closing finally in 1971.

There were only eighteen textile mills in South Carolina in 1880, but that number grew to thirty four by 1890, to fifty eight by early 1894, and even more dramatically in the rest of that decade, to 138 by the end of 1900.<sup>4</sup> Conestee Mill, a three-story mill built in 1884 next to an antebellum cotton mill complex known as the Reedy River Manufacturing Company, was among those leading the way not only in the Piedmont but in the state during South Carolina's dramatic "cotton mill boom" between 1880 and 1900.

<sup>4</sup> August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina*. Republished from *The News and Courier*, Charleston, S.C. (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration, 1907), p. 20; "Great Cotton Mill Race Between South Carolina and Her Neighbors," *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), March 11, 1894; "The Mills To The Cotton," *The State*, January 4, 1895; "Spurt Of The Spindles. South Carolina's Rapid Gain In Cotton Manufacturing. Her Progress in One Year Exceeds That of All the Years Up to 1882—An Astonishing Record But a True One," *The State*, December 16, 1895; "Another Southern Mill Census," *The State*, December 11, 1897; "Over Nine Million In New Cotton Mills. Splendid Showing Made by the Charter Books. Actual and Prospective Coin. The Good Record of a Year in South Carolina. The Official Figures Given," *The State*, December 22, 1899; "Many Millions Go Into Cotton Mills. Splendid Record This State Has Made in the Year. All Records Have Been Broken. Nearly Fifteen Millions Put into Such Enterprises in the Last Two Years—Fine Showing," *The State*, December 27, 1900.

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Its expansion in 1893, 1898, and again in 1902 was further testament to the latter period of growth, when more than seventy new textile mills were organized, constructed, and began operation in South Carolina, and others already built were significantly expanded. The construction of the Conestee Mill in 1884 and its expansions in 1893, 1898, and 1902 help convey how quickly, and how successfully, the textile industry changed the face of South Carolina in twenty-five years.

By the end of 1900 so many existing mills were expanded and so many new ones were chartered and built that the editors of *The State* (the largest newspaper in South Carolina, published in Columbia, and an enthusiastic advocate of the textile industry) called attention to a “splendid record” in which almost \$15 million was subscribed for or invested in textile mills in the state, adding:

No State in the union will be able to keep up with South Carolina’s record this year in the matter of building cotton mills. . . . There have been 31 cotton mills actually chartered this year, while 14 have made increases and enlargements. . . . The figures speak volumes for the smallest of the southern States.<sup>5</sup>

By 1914—thirty years after Conestee Mill was built—the editors of *The State*, in a massive ninety-page “Industrial Edition” described the “tremendous development” of the textile industry in the state, calling it “in the process of stabilization after a period of remarkable growth” and observing, “The textile industry in South Carolina, and in the South generally, began to assume its present importance about 30 years ago, when capitalists realized that it was cheaper to bring the mills to the cotton than to bring the cotton to the mills.”<sup>6</sup>

## **Conestee Mill [by 1876, with Significant Additions in 1884, and by 1893, 1898, 1902, and 1920]**

### **Construction and Expansion During the Boom Years, 1884-1920**

The first main building of Conestee Mill, as it is known today, was built in 1884 immediately adjacent to and abutting the then-extant brick weaving and spinning building to the north by the Reedy River, and now (2014) standing near the stone and frame carding building attached to the

<sup>5</sup> “Many Millions Go Into Cotton Mills. . . .” *The State*, December 27, 1900. For further context on South Carolina textile mills at the turn of the twentieth century, see “South Carolina Cotton Mills Illustrated,” *Industrial Art Edition Supplement to The State*, July 8, 1901; David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1982); and Katherine M. Cann, “South Carolina’s Textile Industry,” address at the 5th Annual South Carolina Humanities Festival, Lander University, Greenwood, S.C., September 13, 1997, on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C. (repository hereafter cited as South Carolina SHPO).

<sup>6</sup> “Textile Industry Shows Increased Stability. South Carolina’s Chief Manufacturing Business is Being Standardized After 30 Years of Tremendous Development—Hopes of Pioneers Are Realized—Operatives of Cotton Mills Come From Farms and Mountains—Tendency to Use Hydroelectric Power,” *The State*, October 3, 1914.

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west end of the present mill, appears to be the only surviving portion of the mill complex that is discernible from 1884.<sup>7</sup> It is the central north-south run of the original mill.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps also show that between 1893 and 1898 the pre-1884 weaving and spinning building adjacent to the 1884 brick building was either demolished and replaced or was enveloped within a large three-story mill building, and that the old stone and frame carding building that runs parallel to the river was enhanced with a new brick second floor, making the first floor a cloth room and the second a picker room. The first of these 1893-1898 improvements, a large three-story brick building running east to west, was constructed as a weaving, carding, and spinning addition to the 1884 mill. This necessitated the demolition of the north wall of the 1884 mill in order to open access into the addition from all floors of the existing mill. An intriguing circular staircase between the first and second floors, probably added long after the building was completed, is at the west end of this larger 1898 addition. The second of the 1893-1898 improvements was a two-story brick building, used for cloth storage and picking and accessed through the west wall of the first 1893-1898 addition, an actually built atop the pre-1884 existing stone walls of the weaving and spinning building. It ran east to west along the millrace or elevated water flume.

By 1902, mill operations had expanded significantly, necessitating the construction of a new boiler and engine house near the southeast corner of the large 1893-1898 addition, as well as the addition of a new two-story brick picker house at the southeast corner of the 1884 mill. The boiler house and its frame rope-drive shacks were later destroyed in a 1916 explosion, but the 1902 picker house and its associated staircase survive. Water damage to the roof of the 1902 picker house caused the roof and the wood-plank second floor to collapse in recent years, but the present owner has made repairs to minimize further deterioration. Some original beams for both the roof and the second floor remain in place.

August Kohn's 1907 study *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina*, originally published as a series of articles in *The News and Courier* (Charleston, S.C.), provides useful statistics on the mill shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, then still operating as the Reedy River Manufacturing Company. J.H. Maxwell was president of the mill, which had 225 employees operating 12,000 spindles and 371 looms, making "sheetings and drills" valued at \$240,000. With a total mill village population of 452, the company offered significant financial support to a school attended by 206 children, as well as three churches and a library.<sup>8</sup>

In August 1908 severe flooding along the Reedy River caused \$50,000 damage to the dam and substantial additional damage to operations at the Reedy River Manufacturing Company, forcing its closure for several months; the mill reopened in the summer of 1909. The struggling company was sued by creditors and slipped into receivership about the same time. The mill

<sup>7</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, "Greenville, S.C., The Reedy River Manf'g Co.," June 1884.

<sup>8</sup> Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina*, pp. 14, 88, 94, 109, 139, 142, 149, 170, 182, 190, 195, 209, 216. See also "Mr. James H. Maxwell. He Was Elected President Reedy River Manufacturing Company," *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), April 1, 1905.

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complex and mill village of seventy houses, covering almost 600 acres, was sold for \$149,400 in August 1909 to a group of investors that included William Beattie of Piedmont Mill, Ellison Adger Smyth of Pelzer Mill, Lewis Parker of Monaghan and Victor Mills, and Thomas I. Charles (son of Joel D. Charles and Smyth's former secretary at Pelzer)—all prominent textile mill owners, entrepreneurs, and businessmen in the Piedmont and across the state—with Charles (1882-1938) as president. The mill was incorporated as Conestee Mill before the end of the year.<sup>9</sup>

The choice of the new name for the mill operation is unknown, but Conestee is a name that appeared on colonial maps of the area as “Kones-te” and had long been associated with the area.<sup>10</sup> Its meaning is debatable, but it could be derivative of the chiefly Cherokee name *Kanosita* for dogwood.<sup>11</sup>

The newly-reestablished Conestee Mill grew significantly in the next ten to twenty years. By 1912 it was paying a three percent dividend to its stockholders; by the next year, it boasted 16,000 spindles. By 1915, only two years later, it had expanded to 20,000 spindles and more than 400 looms, and Charles increased his work force and built additional mill housing as well. Between 1913 and 1920, the stairway space connecting the 1902 picker house to the 1884 mill was expanded northward, and a one-story brick machine shop—still extant—was added to the south face of the southeast corner of the large 1898 addition. A small brick tower was also added to the middle of the north wall of the large 1898 addition.<sup>12</sup>

The mill, unlike many other textile mills in South Carolina and across the South by this time, was still driven by steam and water power. In February 1916 a boiler explosion that killed mill engineer Thomas H. Foster and night watchman Ellis H. Julian was described by one newspaper account as “a giant blast.” This accident was likely the catalyst for mill president Thomas I. Charles to convert Conestee Mill from steam power to electric power later that year and to install electricity, including electric lights, throughout the mill and village.<sup>13</sup> In 1917 - 1918 the mill

<sup>9</sup> See *Greenville Daily News*, August 26 and 27, 1908, for coverage of the 1908 flooding; and Judith T. Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” unpublished manuscript, 2013, pp. 5-6, South Carolina SHPO; “The Reedy River Mill Will Be Sold July 23. Property Will be Disposed of by Receiver Maxwell Under Orders of Judge Dantzler,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), July 11, 1909; “W.E. Beattie Buys Reedy River Mill. The Bidding in Greenville Quite Interesting. T.I. Charles to Be President. Concern Now in Operation and the Sale Not Forced to Insolvency—The Price \$49,400,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), July 24, 1909; “New Enterprises,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), August 26, 1909; and “Great Was Prosperity During Year Just Passed,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), December 11, 1909, about the receivership and the incorporation of the mill as Conestee Mill.

<sup>10</sup> Judith T. Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” unpublished manuscript, 2013, p. 6, South Carolina SHPO.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*; Claude Henry Neuffer, ed., *Names in South Carolina* [VIII:4, Winter 1961] (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, 1967); Claude and Irene Neuffer, *Correct Mispronunciations of Some South Carolina Names* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1983), p. 39.

<sup>12</sup> Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” pp. 6-7; “Manufacturing Shares,” *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, July 11, 1912, p. 926.

<sup>13</sup> “One Man Killed, Another May Die. Fatal Boiler Explosion at Conestee Mills,” *The State*, February 29, 1916. See also “Second Victim Dies. Ellis H. Julian Succumbs to Injuries,” *The State*, March 1, 1916; *Greenville Daily News*, February 29 and March 1, 1916, and Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” p. 7.

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expanded once more, adding a building containing 108 new looms, building an ice plant and cotton gin, and installing a fire pump and roving frames.<sup>14</sup>

### From Expansion into the Depression, 1920-1939

By 1920, Conestee Mill employed 400 workers—more than double the number employed in 1900—working a ten-hour day Monday through Friday and a five-hour day on Saturday; by the next year, it was profitable enough to increase its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$400,000.<sup>15</sup>

The mill company and its operatives had long complained, since the creation of Lake Conestee in 1884, that the lake and the Reedy River were being polluted by sewage, industrial and other commercial discharges and other waste from the City of Greenville, so much so that the square acreage of Lake Conestee itself had been reduced by sediment by about thirty acres, from 130 acres in 1892 to about 100 acres.

By 1925, the stench, waste, and sedimentation had become intolerable at Conestee, and mill president Thomas I. Charles sued the City of Greenville for polluting the Reedy River and Conestee Lake, arguing that the city “notoriously, conspicuously, and necessarily” caused both the pollution and the sedimentation, which consisted of “waste from homes, hotels, hospitals, meat and vegetable markets, stores, dye houses, gas plants, laundries, packing houses, garages, undertaking establishments, and slaughter pens” from Greenville to Conestee. The City of Greenville admitted fault but argued that its actions were standard practice at the time. It built its first wastewater treatment plant in 1928, while the case was still being argued in the courts. The South Carolina Supreme Court finally ruled for Conestee Mill in 1931. Even though the City of Greenville had built its first wastewater treatment plant three years earlier, solving the problem for which Charles had sued, it paid the mill \$25,000 in three installments.<sup>16</sup>

The agricultural depression of the mid-to-late 1920s (more specifically, the infestation of the boll weevil and the resulting precipitous drop in cotton production and cotton prices so vital to the success of the textile industry) was accompanied and followed by the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, so that many mills struggled to keep production at previous levels. Conestee Mill laid off one-third of its workers between 1930 and 1934—decreasing the number

<sup>14</sup> “Mill Notes,” *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, November 1, 1917, p. 1829.

<sup>15</sup> Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” pp. 7-8, “New Columbia Firms. Conestee Mills Advances Stock for Large Amount,” *The State*, March 3, 1921.

<sup>16</sup> Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” pp. 8-9; Judith T. Bainbridge, “Conestee vs. Greenville,” unpublished manuscript, 2013, both at South Carolina SHPO, and Judith Bainbridge, e-mail, September 28, 2013, to J. Tracy Power, National Register Co-Coordinator, South Carolina SHPO; see also “Conestee Mills Launch Complaint. Sue City of Greenville for Construction of Modern Sewerage Disposal Plant,” *The State*, August 26, 1925, and *Reports of Cases Heard and Determined by the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Volume CLX: Containing Cases of Spring and Fall Terms, 1930, and Spring Term, 1931* (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, Publishers, 1931), *Conestee Mills v. City of Greenville* (158 S.E., 113), pp. 10-28. [First quotation, Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” p. 9; second quotation, Bainbridge, “Conestee vs. Greenville,” p. 1.]

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to about 225—but increased work quotas (a move often called “the stretch-out” by operatives and labor unions) and cut workers’ salaries in half.

By the spring of 1934 some workers at Conestee—who like many textile workers throughout the South and elsewhere who had complained for months about the stretch-out to authorities at local mills, throughout the textile industry and in government from local to national levels—organized a union. Management fired the new union’s leaders, and at the end of July about 100 workers (about half of the total number) walked out and announced a strike. The mill continued to operate at half-capacity for several weeks. The strike at Conestee occurred just before the initiation of the General Textile Strike of 1934 (a nationwide strike sponsored by the United Textile Workers) on Labor Day, September 1st. The general strike, in which most Greenville and Greenville County mill works did not participate, lasted only three weeks and was marred by violence—including fifteen deaths—at mills in South Carolina and several other states.<sup>17</sup>

Thomas I. Charles died in March 1938, and his brother-in-law Thomas Puckett succeeded him as president of Conestee Mill. After only a year in charge, Puckett closed the struggling mill in May 1939.

### **The Mid-to-Late Twentieth Century, 1939-1971**

In July 1943 Puckett sold the idle mill to developers W.M. Shelton and Henry P. Willimon of Greenville for \$70,000. By October of that year Shelton and Willimon began selling the 152 houses in the mill village for \$500.00 to \$800.00 each. Many houses had been vacant for years, some of them after the mill laid off so much of its work force in the 1930s and even more of them after the mill finally closed in 1939.<sup>18</sup>

In March 1946 Shelton and Willimon sold Conestee Mill and four additional acres to Blackinton Mills of North Adams, Massachusetts, for \$139,000.<sup>19</sup> Blackinton Mills, with fifteen textile mills, produced worsted and dyed woolen garments for the next eight years.

In 1954 President John W. Lindsay of the Blackinton Mills sold Conestee Mill to Wyandotte Worsted Mills of Waterville, Maine, for \$180,000. The mill became one of Wyandotte’s five branches and continued to produce worsted and dyed woolen garments; it employed as many as 233 workers in the mid-1960s.

<sup>17</sup> Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” pp. 9-10; “Conestee Mills Workers Strike. One Hundred Operatives Fail to Force Others to Quit Posts,” *The State*, August 1, 1934, and “Strikers Quit Conestee Mills. State and County Officers Balk Attempt to Keep Workers From Plant,” *The State*, August 3, 1934. See also Archie Vernon Huff, Jr., *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1995), pp. 354-55; John A. Salmond, *The General Textile Strike of 1934: From Maine to Alabama* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2002), p. 163; and Bryant Simon, “General Textile Strike,” in Walter B. Edgar, ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), pp. 365-66.

<sup>18</sup> Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” pp. 10-11.

<sup>19</sup> Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” p. 11; “Conestee Mills Property Sold,” *The State*, March 10, 1946; *America’s Textile Reporter*, Volume 60 (1946).



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In September 1970, however, most of those workers—about 150 of them—were laid off when the mill ceased weaving operations, leaving about sixty workers still employed in the finishing and bonding operations. In 1971 the last of those workers were laid off and Conestee Mill was finally closed as a textile mill after 87 years.<sup>20</sup>

### **The Post-Textile Mill Years, 1971-Present**

In 1972 Wyandotte leased the mill to Spanco Knits of Sanford, North Carolina, which used it as a distribution center for fabrics packaged and shipped to fabric stores across the country. In 1973, after Spanco Industries broke its lease, Wyandotte sold the mill to Standard Textile Mills, which in turn briefly leased it to Kennett Fabric Printers. Standard Textile Mills sold Conestee Mill to the present owner, Hyman J. Brand of J & B Associates, in 1978; it has been used for storage since that time.<sup>21</sup>

### **Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office, 1919**

The most interesting of the other remaining buildings in the Conestee Mill complex is the four-story brick company store, mill office, and post office, built in 1919. Local history and physical evidence both suggest that it was also used as a Masonic lodge and community center, in addition to its main functions. The post office in the mill village, long called Reedy River Factory by the United States Post Office, had already been officially renamed Conestee in 1917.<sup>22</sup>

### **Conestee Dam, Spillway, and Conestee Lake, pre-1884, with integrity from ca. 1892 [with Early-Twentieth Century Alterations]**

Conestee Dam, Spillway, and Conestee Lake contribute to the historic and landscape significance of the Conestee Mill complex. Conestee Lake, in its historic entirety, is included within the boundary of the nominated property. The lake, created by the construction of the Conestee Dam and Spillway sometime prior to 1884 [with beginnings prior to the Civil War], has overall integrity from ca. 1892. Between that date and 1900 the area of Conestee Lake was approximately 130 square acres. Although additional silting and sedimentation continued to occur, filling most of the northern half of the lake between 1943 and 1955, Conestee Dam, Spillway, and Conestee Lake remained to be associated with Conestee Mill and essential to its

<sup>20</sup> Bainbridge, "The Conestee Community," pp. 11-12; "Weaving Plant Closes," *The State*, September 17, 1970.

<sup>21</sup> Bainbridge, "The Conestee Community," p/ 12; "Business Spotlight," *The State*, April 16, 1972; Eric Plaug, Interview with Hyman J. Brand, Owner, Conestee Mill, Conestee, S.C., 28 January 2008.

<sup>22</sup> Bainbridge, "The Conestee Community," pp. 7-8; National Archives Microfilm M841, Roll 114, Records of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971: South Carolina, Abbeville-Greenwood Counties.

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functions and operations. The historic setting in which the mill is situated remains intact today (2013).

### **Additional Information: Historic Context Before 1884**

Archaeological evidence suggests that the Conestee vicinity was first used as periodic camping grounds by the Cherokees before the American Revolution. In 1794, not long after the war, land along both sides of the Reedy River (including where the present-day Conestee Mill and Dam stand) was granted to Andrew Nelson. This land changed hands three times between 1799 and 1820. Greenville County, with its rivers and streams, was an excellent location for textile manufacturing as early as the 1820s. Conestee, on the Reedy River, was one of several sites in the area with promise, and once the first mill was built there a small community grew up around it.

In 1831-32 Vardry McBee (1775-1864), generally considered to be the founding father of the city of Greenville, acquired 295 acres at Conestee. He eventually built a textile mill, paper mill, grist mill, and saw mill here, all powered by the Reedy River, and operating under the name "V. McBee, Sons and Company." The textile mill, most often called "McBee's Factory" or "the Reedy River Factory," began as a yarn mill producing cotton yarn, but later added wool carding as part of its production; it was first run by Col. Leonard Allen and later by McBee's son Alexander McBee after Allen's death. The paper mill produced paper for several businesses, perhaps most notably the *Greenville Mountaineer*, one of the major newspapers published in Greenville during the antebellum period. An 1851 description in the *Southern Patriot*, another Greenville newspaper of the day, estimated that about fifty men worked in the several operations at McBee's Factory and that about 150 people total, including women and children, lived in the community around the mill.

As for the Reedy River Manufacturing Company [later Conestee Mill], its operations continued to focus on textile production throughout the nineteenth century, including jeans cloth to support the Confederate war effort during the Civil War. The original dam that created Conestee Lake was located immediately to the northwest of the mill and may have been built at the direction of Vardry McBee. The current stone dam, on the same site as the original wooden dam, was built in the late nineteenth century and repaired and altered after it was badly damaged during an episode of serious flooding early in the twentieth century.

By 1884, early industrial operations on this site had shifted entirely to textile production, and the mill (chartered in 1874 and known locally until 1909 as "the Reedy River Cotton Mill" or "the Reedy River Manufacturing Company") employed seventy-five men.

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Construction of a new three-story brick mill building—the Conestee Mill covered in the present nomination—began prior to 1884, as indicated on the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company inset map of Greenville for the Reedy River Manufacturing Company.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Bainbridge, “The Conestee Community,” South Carolina SHPO; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, 1884. For examples of antebellum descriptions of the complex, see “Visit to McBee’s Factory,” *Southern Patriot* (Greenville, S.C.), July 31, 1845; *Southern Patriot* (Greenville, S.C.), May 30, 1851; “McBee’s Factory,” *Charleston Mercury* (Charleston, S.C.), July 21, 1858, reprinting an article from the *Patriot and Mountaineer* (Greenville, S.C.). See also Huff, pp. 84-86, 185-86, 189, 237, 245, 347-48, and 352, for further context on the antebellum, postbellum, and early twentieth century mills at Conestee. Roy McBee Smith, *Vardry McBee, 1775-1864: Man of Reason in an Age of Extremes* (Spartanburg, S.C.: Laurel Heritage Press, 1997) is a useful biography of McBee.

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*Southern Patriot* (Greenville, S.C.)

"Visit to McBee's Factory." July 31, 1845.

May 30, 1851.

*The State* (Columbia, S.C.)

"Great Cotton Mill Race Between South Carolina and Her Neighbors." March 11, 1894.

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- "The Mills To The Cotton." January 4, 1895.
- "Spurt Of The Spindles. South Carolina's Rapid Gain In Cotton Manufacturing. Her Progress in One Year Exceeds That of All the Years Up to 1882—An Astonishing Record But a True One." December 16, 1895.
- "Another Southern Mill Census." December 11, 1897.
- "Over Nine Million In New Cotton Mills. Splendid Showing Made by the Charter Books. Actual and Prospective Coin. The Good Record of a Year in South Carolina. The Official Figures Given." December 22, 1899.
- "Many Millions Go Into Cotton Mills. Splendid Record This State Has Made in the Year. All Records Have Been Broken. Nearly Fifteen Millions Put into Such Enterprises in the Last Two Years—Fine Showing." December 27, 1900.
- "South Carolina Cotton Mills Illustrated," *Industrial Art Edition* Supplement, July 8, 1901.
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“Greater Greenville Spindles.” October 30, 1928.

“Conestee Mills Workers Strike. One Hundred Operatives Fail to Force Others to Quit Posts.” August 1, 1934.

“Strikers Quiet Conestee Mills. State and County Officers Balk Attempt to Keep Workers from Plant.” August 3, 1934.

“Conestee Mills Property Sold.” March 10, 1946.

“Weaving Plant Closes.” September 7, 1970.

“Business Spotlight.” April 16, 1972.

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**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: S.C. Dept. of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 140 acres

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: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |              |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376162 | Northing: 3849540 |
| 2. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376279 | Northing: 3849205 |
| 3. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376767 | Northing: 3848800 |
| 4. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376796 | Northing: 3848624 |
| 5. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376808 | Northing: 3848254 |
| 6. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376755 | Northing: 3848072 |
| 7. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376332 | Northing: 3848049 |
| 8. Zone: 17  | Easting: 376185 | Northing: 3848607 |
| 9. Zone: 17  | Easting: 375634 | Northing: 3848736 |
| 10. Zone: 17 | Easting: 375587 | Northing: 3848976 |
| 11. Zone: 17 | Easting: 375716 | Northing: 3849323 |
| 12. Zone: 17 | Easting: 375629 | Northing: 3849668 |
| 13. Zone: 17 | Easting: 375807 | Northing: 3849678 |



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

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying portions of a Greenville County GIS Map, drawn at a scale of 1" = 600', as well as on the accompanying USGS Topographic Map for the Mauldin Quadrangle [Provisional Edition, 1983], 7.5 Minute Series.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property consists of the Conestee Mill main mill building, the company store/mill office/post office, the historic dam and spillway, and the extent of what was Conestee Lake or its lakebed during and throughout the property's period of significance, 1884-ca. 1960.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Susannah V. Winstead [with assistance from SC SHPO staff]  
organization: S W Preservation & Design  
street & number: 765 W. 48th Street, Apt. 1  
city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23508  
e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
telephone: (757) 319-0506  
date: 8 January 2014

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**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.)

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### Property Owners

H.J. Brand, Inc.  
P.O. Box 66  
Conestee, S.C. 29636  
(864) 299-02022

Conestee Foundation  
P.O. Box 9111  
Greenville, S.C. 29604  
(864) 380-5233

### 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.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Conestee Mill  
1 Spanco Drive  
City or Vicinity: Conestee

County: Greenville State: South Carolina

Photographers: Eric Plaag (January 28, 2008) and Andrew W. Chandler (April 22, 2008)

Date Photographed: January 28 and April 22, 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 22: Conestee Mill Complex, Oblique View from E
- 2 of 22: Conestee Mill Complex, Oblique View from NE
- 3 of 22: Conestee Mill Complex, View from SW
- 4 of 22: Conestee Mill Complex: Company Store (L), Conestee Dam and Spillway (C),  
Conestee Mill (R)
- 5 of 22: Conestee Mill Complex, View from SW, Detail

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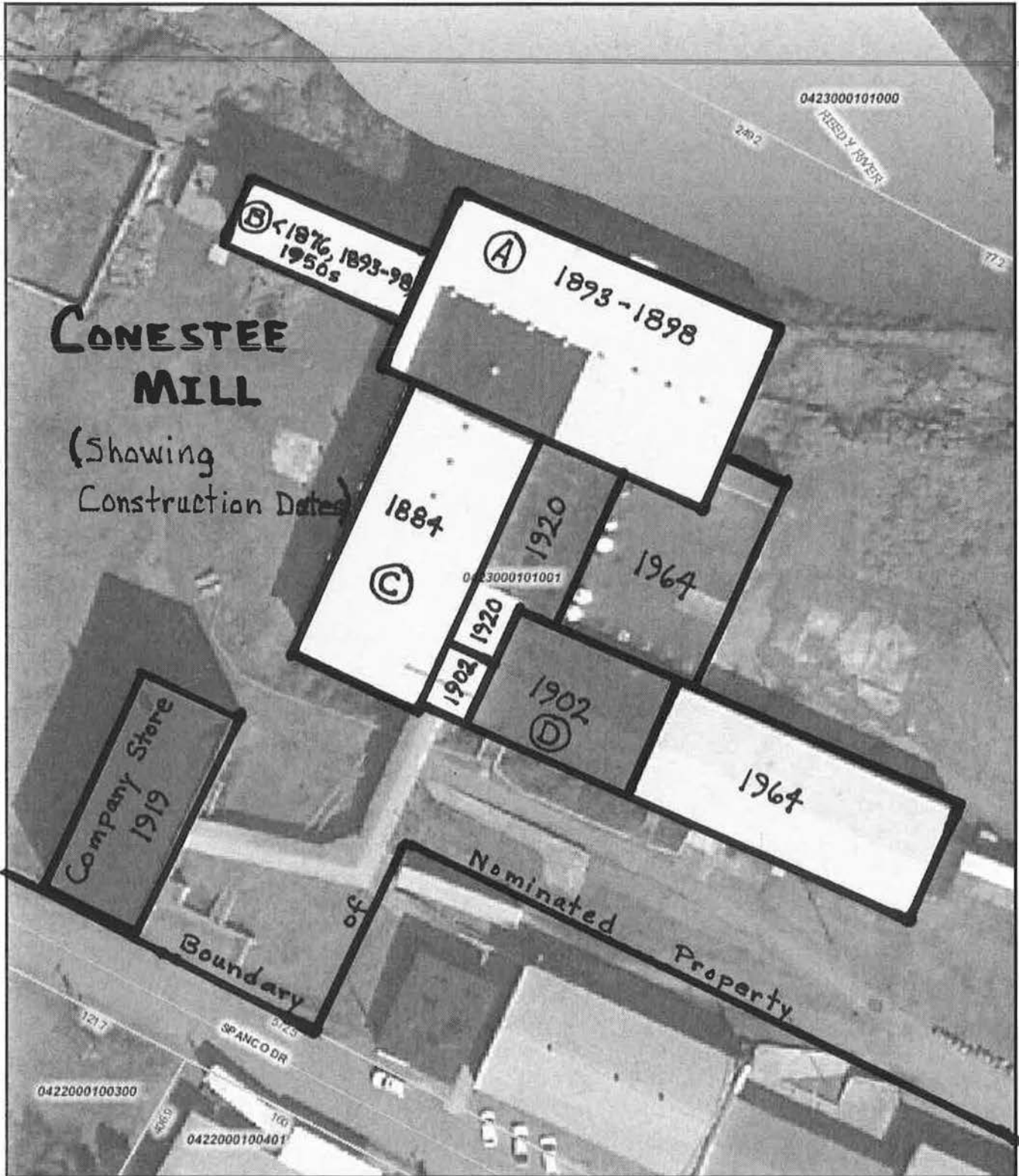
Greenville County, South Carolina  
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- 6 of 22: Conestee Mill Complex, View of Additions from E
- 7 of 22: Conestee Dam and Spillway (L) and Conestee Mill (R)
- 8 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section B (1893-98), Detail
- 9 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section B (1893-98), End Detail
- 10 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section C (1884) at C, Section A (1898) at R; Modern Additions at L and Foreground
- 11 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section C (1884), Window Detail
- 12 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section C (1884), 3rd Floor
- 13 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section A (1898) at L, Conestee Dam and Spillway at R
- 14 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section A (1898), Detail
- 15 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section A (1898), E Elevation, with Arched Mill Race
- 16 of 22: Conestee Mill, Section B (1893-98), 3rd Floor (1950s), Looking E
- 17 of 22: Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office (1919), NE Oblique View
- 18 of 22: Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office (1919), Rear, with Conestee Mill, Section C (1884) at L
- 19 of 22: Company Store/Mill Office/Post Office (1919), Interior
- 20 of 22: Conestee Dam and Spillway
- 21 of 22: Conestee Dam and Spillway, with Mill Race and Waste Pool
- 22 of 22: Conestee Lake

**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.

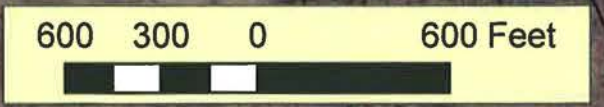
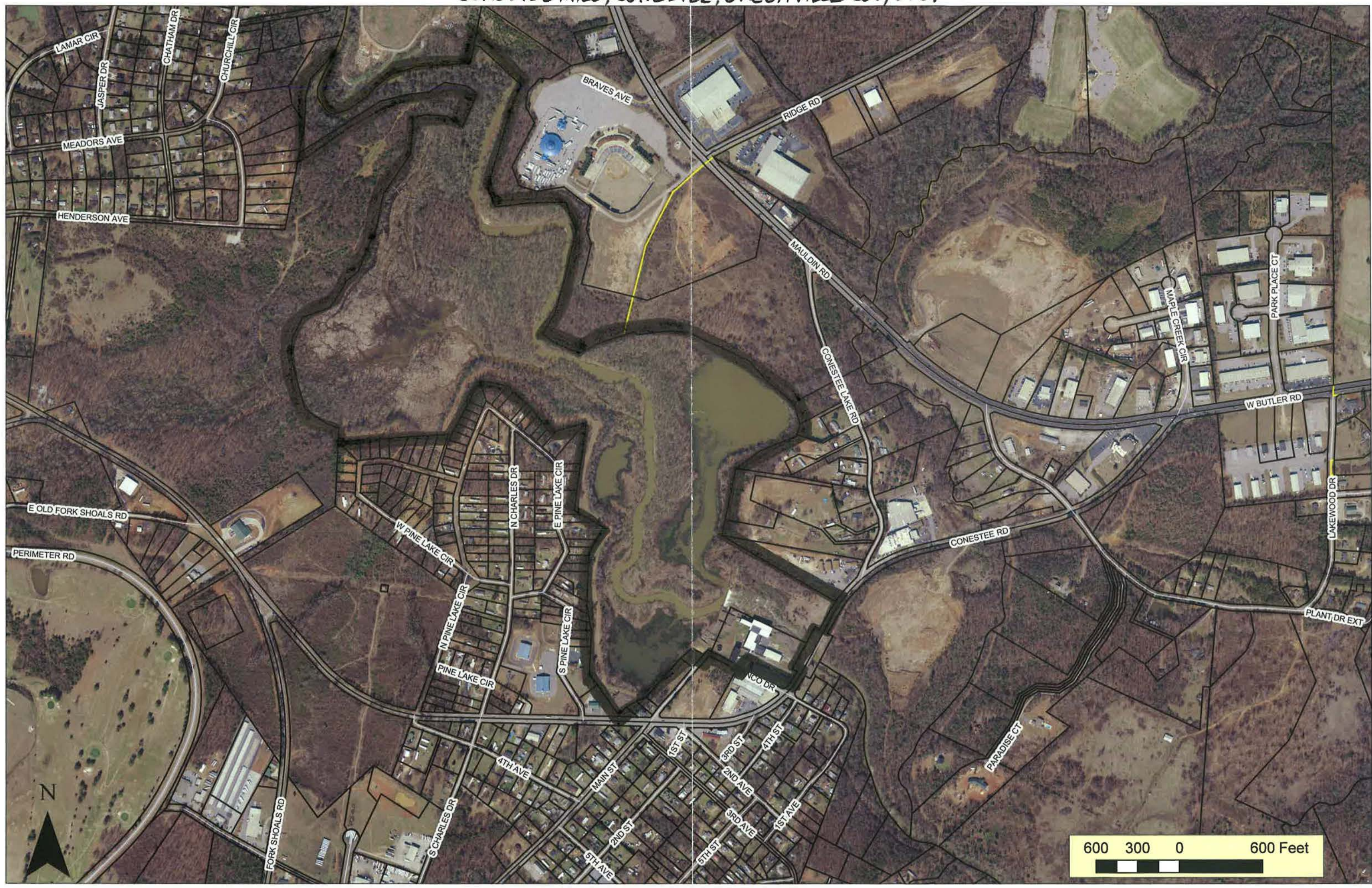
Greenville County, SC



**Disclaimer:** This map is not a LAND SURVEY and is for reference purposes only. Data contained in this map are prepared for the inventory of Real Property found within this jurisdiction, and are compiled from recorded deeds, plats, and other public records. Users of this map are hereby notified aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information contained in this map. Greenville County assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained in this map.

Map Scale  
1 inch = 61 feet

CONESTEE MILL, CONESTEE, GREENVILLE CO., S.C.



CONESTEE MILL, CONESTEE, GREENVILLE CO., S.C. [ DETAIL ]



0423000100804

0423000100600

0423000100900

CONESTEE LAKE RD

0423000101000

M013020100100

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CONESTEE RD

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SPANCO DR

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0422000100300

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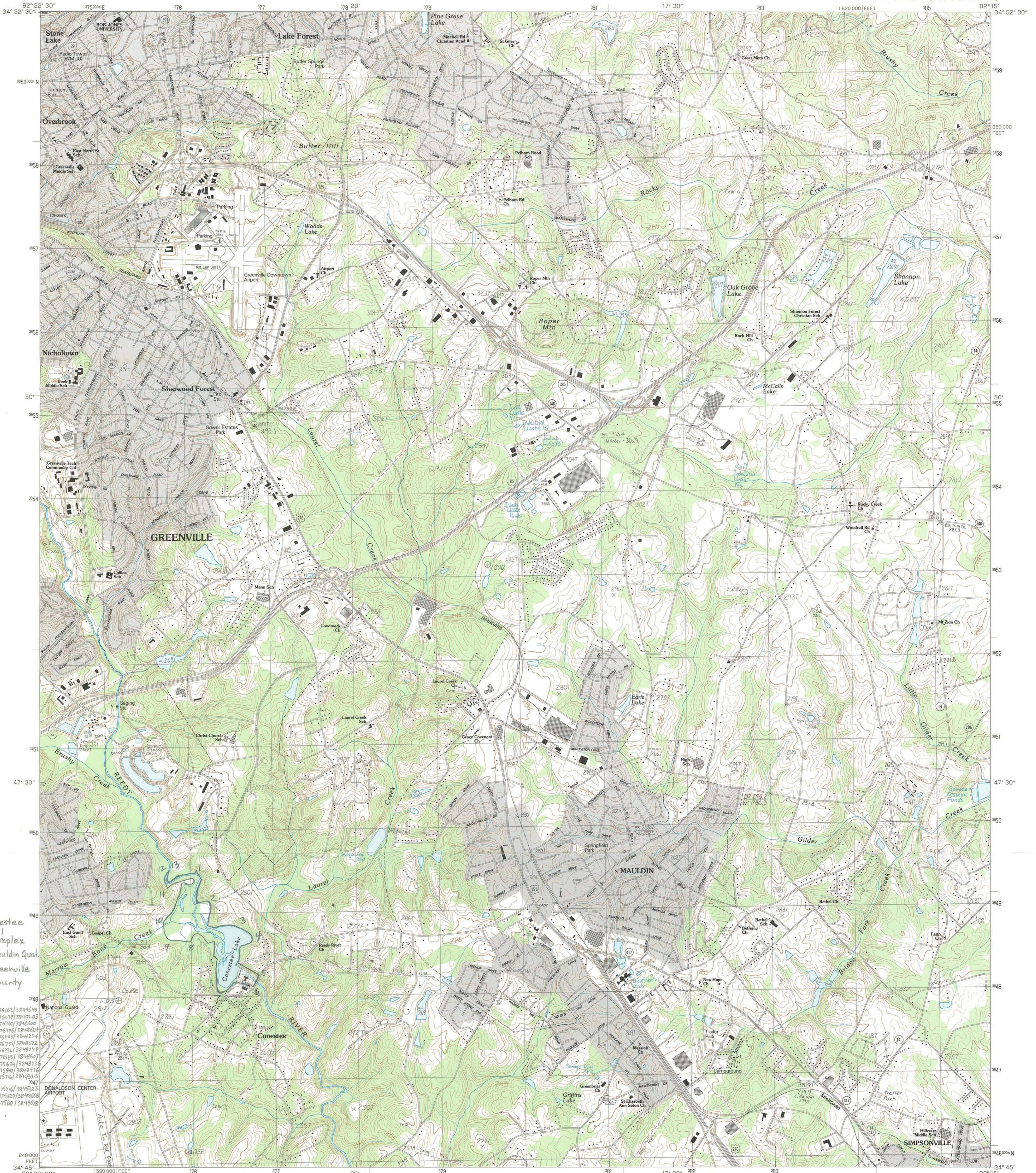
0422000100401

0422000106100

100 50 0 100 Feet

0422000106000

0422000105500



Comestee  
Mill  
Complex  
Mauldin Quad  
Greenville  
County

1:17	376161	384954
2:17	376171	384954
3:17	376181	384954
4:17	376191	384954
5:17	376201	384954
6:17	376211	384954
7:17	376221	384954
8:17	376231	384954
9:17	376241	384954
10:17	376251	384954
11:17	376261	384954
12:17	376271	384954
13:17	376281	384954

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONTROL BY USGS, NOS/NOAA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA GEOLOGIC SURVEY COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN . . . . . 1976 FIELD CHECKED . . . . . 1977. MAP EDITED . . . . . 1983 PROJECTION . . . . . LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR . . . . . ZONE 17 10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS . . . . . SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH ZONE UTM GRID DECLINATION . . . . . 045° WEST 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION . . . . . 330° WEST VERTICAL DATUM . . . . . NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1989 HORIZONTAL DATUM . . . . . 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (10 meters south and 14 meters west)

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any Federal and State Reservations shown on this map  
Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original manuscript drawings. Information shown as of date of field check



CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS  
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Paris Mountain
			2 Taylors
			3 Greer
4		5	4 Greenville
			5 Pelham
			6 Pelzer
6	7	8	7 Simpsonville
			8 Fountain Inn

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS  
ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road  
Unimproved Road  
Trail

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

MAULDIN, S. C.  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983  
34082-G3-TM-024

















ROOM  
9











WALKERS WILL BE PROSECUTED













EXIT















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Conestee Mill

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Greenville

DATE RECEIVED: 1/14/14      DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY:                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/02/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000913

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    3/2/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Local significance - industry*

RECOM./CRITERIA A

REVIEWER Wm Delani

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 3/2/14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Thursday, 24 September 2009

Dr. Janet Matthews  
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW, 8th Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Here are the National Register nominations for the Ashwood School Gymnasium and Auditorium, in Lee County, and the Conestee Mill, in Greenville County, South Carolina, recently approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review.

We are now submitting these nominations for formal listing in the Register.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at [power@scdah.state.sc.us](mailto:power@scdah.state.sc.us). I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

J. Tracy Power  
Historian and National Register Co-Coordinator  
State Historic Preservation Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Conestee Mill

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Greenville

DATE RECEIVED: 10/02/09      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/16/09  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/31/09      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/16/09  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000913

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: Y    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    11/9/09 DATE

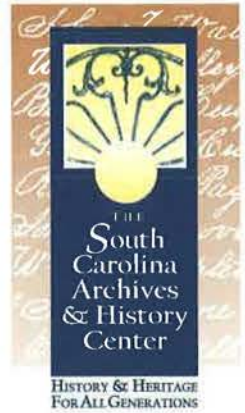
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA: Return  
REVIEWER: Lisa Delino      DISCIPLINE: Historic  
TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_      DATE: 11/9/09

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





January 9, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull  
Interim Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW, 8th Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find enclosed the revised National Register nomination for the Conestee Mill in Conestee, Greenville County, South Carolina, submitted by our office for listing in the Register on September 24, 2009, and returned to us for revisions on November 9, 2009.

We are now resubmitting this nomination for listing in the Register.

If I may be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6172, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at sauls@scdah.state.sc.us.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Bradley S. Sauls  
Supervisor of Survey, Registration and Grants  
State Historic Preservation Office