

56-2060

OMB No.

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: Pendleton Cotton Mill

Other names/site number: Cheney Mill

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: 250 S. Depot Street

City or town: Pendleton State: SC County: Anderson

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

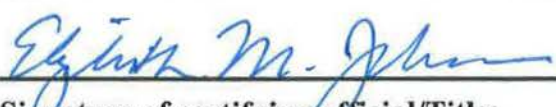
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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 X C ___ D

	<u>12/8/2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

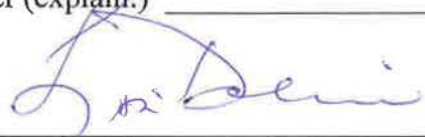
Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

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:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

1/29/18
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

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Textile mill

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Brick, Concrete, Wood

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Built between 1903 and 1906, the Pendleton Cotton Mill is a two-story brick mill complex in the town of Pendleton in Anderson County, South Carolina. Known locally as the Cheney Mill for one of its later owners, the plant (see photo #01) occupies a 6.2-acre tract on the west side of West Blue Ridge Street and the Blue Ridge Railroad line. The complex consists of the main mill, cotton warehouse (#05, 06), two-story press house (#14), two hydrant houses (#03, 04, 15), well house (#16), a 1,000,000-gallon mill pond (#13), and a 75-foot-tall water tower (#01, 02, 04-06, 11, 12, 14). The spinning mill was constructed between July 1903 and March 1906, with a two-story boiler and engine house (#02, 10, 12) connected to a 100-foot-tall brick smokestack. The gently sloping site provides access at the rear of the mill to a basement level. The mill maintains

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a high degree of integrity with few additions, primarily limited to an elevator tower and loading dock on the façade, both erected in the late 1950s.

Narrative Description

Bound on the east side by West Blue Ridge Street, the mill site is located south of Cherry Street in Pendleton, South Carolina. The property is irregular in shape and is bordered on the south by Major Street and a private residence. A vacant commercial building stands to the north of the mill site. An unnamed tributary of Town Creek forms the western boundary of the mill property. A six-foot-tall chain-link fence with three strands of barbed wire surrounds the property. Approximately sixty mill houses associated with Pendleton Cotton Mill stand to the south and east of the site but are discontinuous with the nominated property.

1. Pendleton Cotton Mill Building, 1903, 1906, 1950s – Contributing building

The main mill building (#02-11), representative of the type of cotton mill design and construction common around the turn of the twentieth century, is situated perpendicular to South Depot Street and parallel tracks of the Blue Ridge Railroad (#01, 03). South Depot Street forms a short extension at the north end of West Blue Ridge Street north of its intersection with Major Street. The L-shaped building is two stories over a partial basement (#08, 09) with a two-story brick boiler and engine house projecting to the south (#02, 10, 12). Constructed of red brick laid in five-and-one Common or American bond, the mill features a heavy timber frame structure with two rows of round wood posts supporting the interior wood beams and providing an open interior plan. Some of the wood framing has been reinforced with steel truss rods in later renovations. A low-pitched gable roof with exposed timber rafter tails caps the building. A corner brick on the north elevation and level with the window sills is stamped “1903” (#17).

The main mill is oriented in an east-west direction with the principal (east) façade on West Blue Ridge Street overlooking the tracks of the Blue Ridge Railroad. A uniform rhythm of tall three-rowlock-coursed segmental arched windows, spaced at regular intervals, articulate each bay of the north and south elevations. Original windows were paired eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash with arched eight-light transoms. Nearly all original frames and transoms are intact, but only about half of the double-hung sashes are present, with some being infilled with vinyl window units as wood sashes deteriorated. A subtle two-rowlock-coursed segmental arch crawlspace vent with cast iron grate accents each bay along the grade plane.

As constructed in 1903 for 3,000 spindles, the building was originally organized into fourteen bays on the north façade (#18-20), and spanning nine bays wide on the east façade (#03-05, 24). On the south façade (#09-12, 26-29), two bays back from the principal (east) façade, the two-story boiler-engine house (#02, 12, 27-33), extends out from the building on the third through fifth bays. In the late 1950's, a freight elevator tower and concrete loading dock was added adjacent to the mill and boiler-engine house to access all these areas (#32, 33). The boiler-engine house is eight bays wide on the east & west façade, with two large arched openings, one bricked in the other partially enclosed for an access door, occupying the last four

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bays (two bays each) on the lower story of the east façade (#31). These are not mirrored on the west. The roof line steps down between the fourth and fifth bays (#31-33), with the higher portion originally housing the engine and the lower portion housing the boiler. A small one story enclosure connects the boiler-engine house to the smokestack.

Continuing west along the south façade of the main mill, four bays down from the boiler-engine house, a toilet-elevator tower occupies the twelfth through fourteenth bays (#10, 11, 27, 34). The tower extends slightly higher than the roof line with a castellated parapet and ocular window at the tank level above the second story. Two segmental arched windows accent each story on the south faced of the tower with the two lower containing original four light center pivot sashes. The tower extends via a hyphen that comprises of an interior elevator shaft with wood sheathed walkways on either side to the toilet rooms on the tower interior.

In 1906, the company reorganized, and increased capacity to 10,000 spindles with the construction of a two-story addition, extending another eighteen bays to the west of the tower (#11, 26). The heavy timbered rafter tails and bay fenestrations are continued to match the original building. The only noticeable difference between the two construction periods on the north façade (#20-23), is a one brick course lower window head on the 1906 addition (#20). The west façade (#09, 35, 36) of the addition mirrored the east façade with an exposed basement and access door from the main level with metal stairs.

The principal entrance (#18, 19, 37) was located on the north façade, in the fifth bay from the east end. Four rowlock courses of brick form a segmental arched opening above the entry. Double-leaf doors lead directly into the main stair of the building. A flat canopy of corrugated metal is supported on wood brackets and shelters the entry doors. A second entrance and loading dock are located on the south elevation adjacent to the tower with a four-rowlock-coursed segmental arched opening similar to the principal entry (#26, 27, 34). A modern applied fiberglass cornice partially obscures the arch of the south entrance.

The principal entrance opens into the stair hall (#38-41), which is flanked on each side by two floors of tall, open work space, broken only by two rows of heavy, round, wooden posts. The stair hall has its original tongue-and-groove wooden stairs (#38-40) with arched openings (#41) on either side into each level of the mill. The stair exhibits chamfered newel posts with solid beaded-board balustrades and molded handrails. A dust flue, which runs continuously from the collection area in the basement to the roof, abuts the south side of the stair hall. The original beltway (#42) connecting the lower floor of the mill with the upper and lower floors of the former engine house is located to south of the dust flue. The beltway has been removed and replaced by poured concrete ramps leading to the two levels of the engine house.

According to the 1918 Sanborn map, the smaller open portion of the mill east of the stair hall contained the picking room (#51-54) on the first level and the winding room (#63-66) on the second level. The larger open portion of the mill west of the stair hall housed spinning and twisting on the first level (#43-50) and carding on the second level (#55-62). The extension to the south that housed the engine and boiler (#67-79) was indicated to be one story subsequently the upper floor of this wing was most likely added after the plant converted to electric power. A smaller boiler room (#29-31), accessed from the exterior, was added in a one story enclosure

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between this wing and the smoke stack to provide steam for the heating system after the conversion.

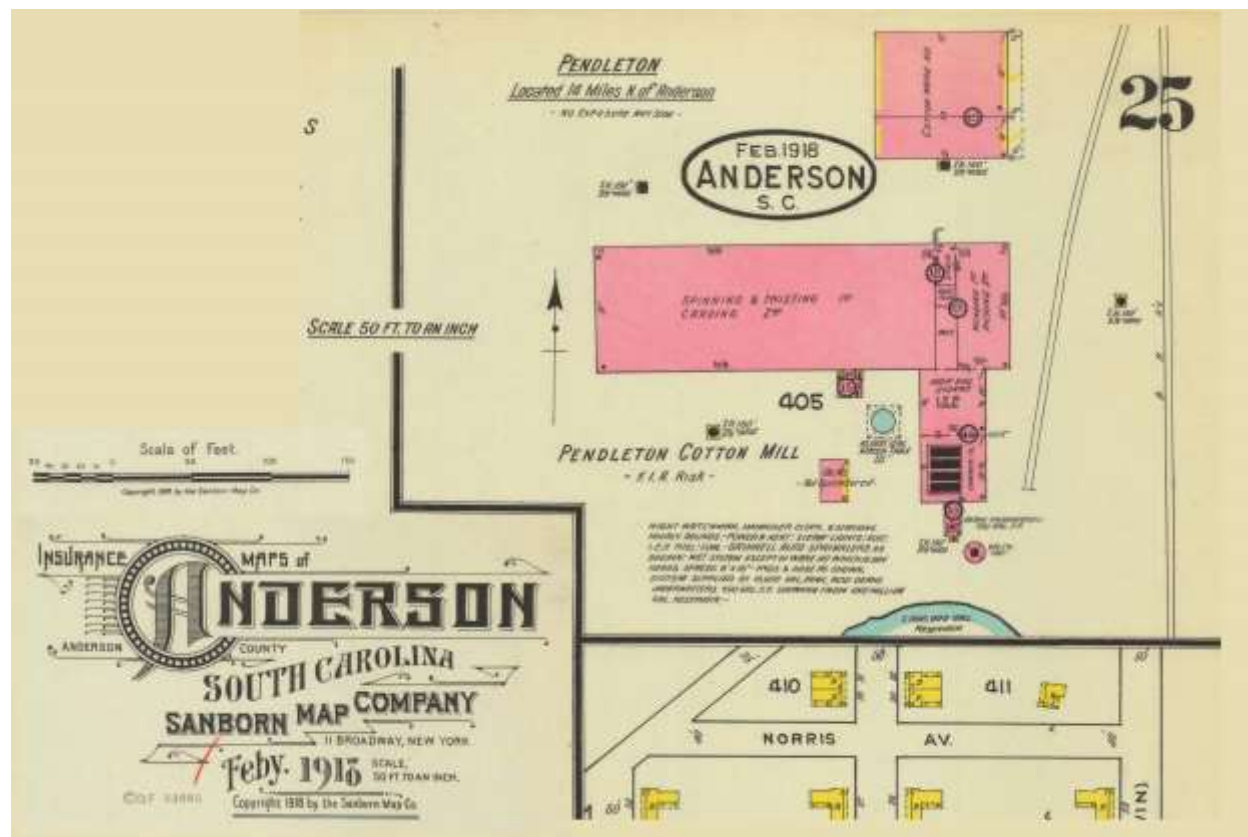


Figure 1: Pendleton Cotton Mill, 1918 Sanborn Map

Within the main mill (#43-50, 55-62), the thick, brick walls are exposed to the interior, and the floors are hardwood. Although, floors on the lower level contain a thin coating of fiberglass, the resin appears to be loose due to the lack of adhesion because of the linseed oil originally used on the hardwood floors. A tongue and groove wooden ceiling is found above the heavy timber beams which, with the vertical posts, form the framing system. The vertical posts are attached to the beams with heavy cast iron connectors. An original tongue and groove wooden staircase is still in place against the interior of the west façade. The picker and winding portion of the mill (#51-54, 63-66) is the only area where vertical posts have been removed and replaced with steel beams. The beams are pitched slightly on the upper level to follow the front gable form of the roof.

The interior of the main mill also provides the most apparent evidence for the two differing construction dates of the mill. The 1903 exterior walls are constructed of solid width brick running continuously throughout all the fourteen bays and window openings. However the eighteen bays to the west, past the toilet tower on the main level, are constructed with brick piers and recessed curtain wall above the window heads (#47, 48). This wall thickness above the window, matching the thickness of walls on the floor above, was a more efficient way to step the brick above the jack arch of the window, and was likely used in an effort to save time during the

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additions during the mills reorganization period. The addition is further indicated by the decking on the floor above, which is not lapped at this bay, and has narrower widths than the earlier section. The basement level, which housed a machine shop (#80-83), not indicated on the Sanborn maps, is a concrete slab on grade, with the vertical posts and beams with heavy cast iron connectors supporting wood decking, replicated on the floors above.

The interior of the boiler-engine wing (#67-79) is similar in appearance to the main mill. This wing is accessed through the original beltway shaft (#41) that is still in place on the lower level of the mill. The main level of the mill creates landing in which a concrete ramp provides access to the lower level of the wing, and another ramp providing access to the upper level of the wing. The ground level contains a single open workspace (#67-69) with a concrete slab on grade and vertical posts and beams with heavy cast iron connectors supporting wood decking. A flammable materials room (#70, 71) is partitioned of with concrete block in the last bay to the south. The upper level is slightly different, with a single open workroom, with no vertical post, and heavy timber beams, reinforced with bottom braced steel tie rods (#72-79). According to Sanborn maps from 1918 to 1948, this portion of the mill was a one story space with two firewall separated rooms, with the boiler house to the south, and engine on the north. The engine and boiler, along with the firewall, was most likely removed during the renovations of 1957, and a dividing floor installed creating two separate stories. An enclosure for a new small boiler system (#29-31) was created between the brick walled hyphen that connected the boiler house to the smokestack.

2. Smokestack, 1910 – Contributing structure

Situated to the south of the wing containing the boiler and engine, the brick smokestack (#01, 10, 84) is connected to the former boiler house by a one-story brick hyphen added in the 1950s. The 100-foot-tall stack has a corbelled and tapered cap and rises four stories above the main mill building. The smokestack is the most prominent feature of the complex, visible a great distance from the site.

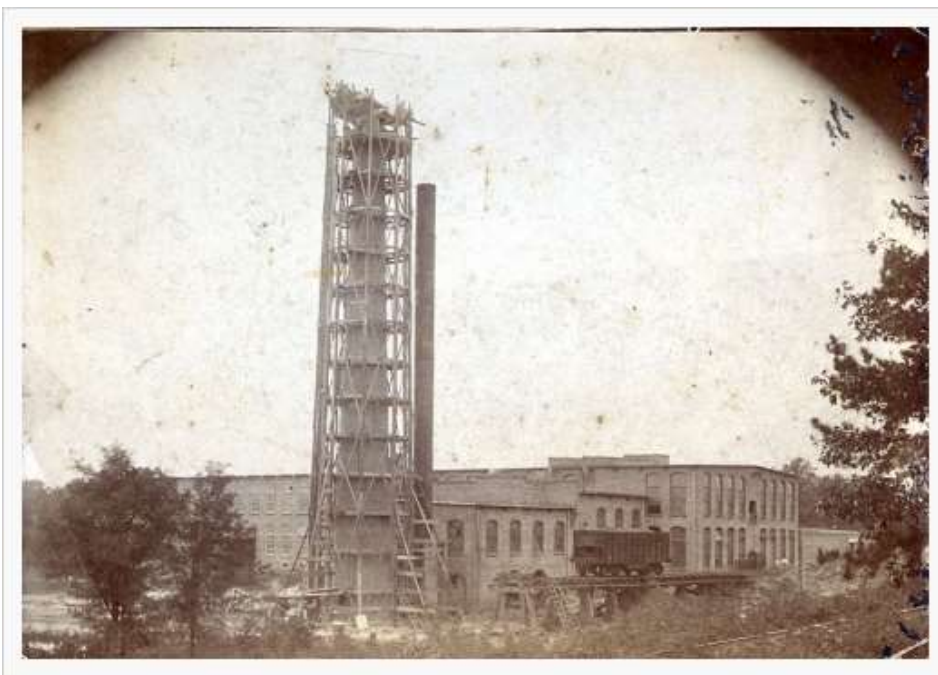


Figure 2: Construction of Smokestack, c. 1910

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3. Cotton Warehouse, ca. 1910 – Contributing building

A one-story cotton warehouse (#05, 06, 85-92) is located fifty feet to the north of the main mill, in line with the front facade. Constructed of brick, the north (#06) and south (#85, 86) elevations are solid red brick firewalls laid in five-and-one Common bond with corbelled parapets. The north façade is windowless, while the south façade features a later added personnel door and bracketed wood gabled canopy flanked with paired six-over-six double hung windows toward the rear (#86). The ridge of the gable roof is oriented north to south. The east elevation (#87-89) is divided into three roughly equal bays, with central horizontal sliding doors. The walls are vertical wood board siding with no battens. A double six-light wood casement window is located to the right of the door at the first bay from the south façade. The warehouse had a brick fire wall dividing the building into two rooms, with one room one bay wide (#88) and the other on the north (#89) two bays wide. An elevated concrete platform lined the east elevation creating a step to the warehouse floor level. The west façade mirrors opposite the east façade, minus the doors and platform (#90-92). A double pair of six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows are located at the first bay from the south façade (#92), with a smaller modern double-hung wood window to the left adjacent to the firewall. An original door opening in the center bay is covered with plywood (#91).

The interior floors are wood, and the roof structure is supported by a row of nine wooden columns and heavy wooden beams on the two bay portion (#93-98). In the smaller open portion, modern wood frame walls were built to convert a portion of the space to offices sometime later (#99-101).

4. Mill Pond, ca. 1903 – Contributing structure

Located south of the boiler wing of the mill and a short distance beyond the smokestack, the 1,000,000-gallon reservoir (#13, 102-104) served as an auxiliary reservoir for the mill's fire protection system. According to the 1918 Sanborn map, the sprinklers were dry until the event of a fire, a pump would flood the system with water from the pond to supplement the water tank storage.

5. Water Tower, 1925, 1948 – Contributing structure

Located on the north side of the mill and southwest of the cotton warehouse, the approximately 75-foot-tall, 50,000-gallon tensile form of the "Chicago" tank (#01, 02, 04-06, 11, 12, 14, 105) and tower balances the vertical mass of the smokestack on the opposite side of the complex. As with the smokestack, the water tower is a visible feature of the mill that indicates its location, a good distance from the site.

6. Press House, ca. 1925 – Contributing building

Located west of the water tower and just north of the main mill, this two-story five-and-one Common or American bond brick building measuring 10' by 12' contained a cotton press (#14, 106-108) for the mill complex. The building has a low-sloped concrete roof and wood personnel

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door on the east side (#106). Metal-frame twelve-light windows are positioned on the south elevation at each story (#107). A concrete stair wraps the north façade to an elevated concrete deck at the second story on the west façade (#108). A large opening off of the deck provides access to the interior at this level.

7. Hydrant House No. 1, ca. 1948 – Contributing building

Located approximately forty feet to the east of the cotton warehouse, a wood frame hydrant house (#15, 109-111) is located to the left of the remnants of the railway siding for the mill. The 8' by 8' building is square in plan and sheathed in a medium clapboard siding with an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof. The interior of the house is accessed on the south elevation by a vertical wood plank door (#109). The inside features an open frame with concrete walled pit in which a hydrant and dry valve for the warehouse sprinkler system is recessed a few feet below grade. A round metal bell, which once hung on the west façade of the structure (#110), was activated by water flowing through the pipes in the event of a fire. The siding has deteriorated and come loose in a few areas and a large hole is present in the roof on the south.

8. Hydrant House No. 2, ca. 1918 – Contributing building

Located approximately forty feet to the east of the main mill, an original wood frame hydrant house (#03, 04, 112-114) stands inside the chain-link fence along Blue Ridge Street. The six feet by six feet building is octagonal in plan and sheathed in German siding with an asphalt shingle octagonal shaped roof. The interior of the house was accessed on the west façade by a somewhat concealed plank door, however, the door has mostly deteriorated (#112). The inside features an open frame with low concrete walled pit in which a hydrant is recessed a few feet below grade. The siding has deteriorated and come loose in a few areas and a few holes are present in the roof and perimeter walls on the east.

9. Well House, ca. 1948 – Contributing building

Located approximately five feet to the north of the main mill and thirty feet south of the water tower, a wood frame well house (#16, 115, 116) stands roughly in the location of where the 1906 addition to the mill begins. The roughly six feet by ten feet building is sheathed in medium clapboard siding with a sloped tin roof. The interior of the house was accessed on the east façade by a six panel wood door that has mostly deteriorated. A double hung six-over-six window is located in the center of the west faced. The inside features an open frame and concrete slab floor with a small roughly ten inch circular opening where a pump was once mounted. Through the opening, beneath the slab is a brick lined well in good condition roughly four feet in diameter with water sixteen feet below the floor line. The building is in fair condition with no notable evidence of deterioration other than the entry door.

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10. Guard House, ca. 1950s – Contributing building

A deteriorated one-story guard house is located east of the main mill, near the northeast corner. The frame building has plywood sheathing and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A single-leaf wood door on the north elevation is severely deteriorated. One-over-one aluminum-frame windows are located on the remaining three sides of the small building.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Architecture

Period of Significance

1903-1967

Significant Dates

1903-1906

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Pendleton Cotton Mill is significant under National Register Criterion A for industry for its association with Anderson County's important textile industry in the early twentieth century. Local investors Augustus John (A. J.) and Joseph Jephtha (J. J.) Sitton built the mill between 1903 and 1906, one of seventeen cotton mills operating in Anderson County during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Mill employees operated 10,000 spindles and produced cotton yarns, but the relatively small size of the mill among Anderson County's numerous textile manufacturing facilities led to periods of inactivity at the Pendleton Cotton Mill. The Pendleton Cotton Mill was later affiliated with other Anderson County mills under the ownership of Benjamin B. Gossett and Gossett Mills. Due to its small size, the Pendleton Cotton Mill frequently supplemented the production of Gossett's larger plants in the region. As a result of its limited role, the mill building experienced relatively few expansions and modifications as the textile industry modernized in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Pendleton Cotton Mill is significant under National Register Criterion C for architecture as one of the last remaining and best preserved examples of an early twentieth-century textile mill complex in Anderson County. The mill retains a high degree of integrity, with nearly all of its original features and architectural elements. The period of significance begins with the construction of the mill in 1903-1906 and ends in 1967, fifty-years from the date the preparation of this nomination. The property lacks the exceptional significance needed to extend the period of significance to within the past fifty years.

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

Criterion A: Industry

The textile industry came to Anderson County in the late 1830s with the construction of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company (no longer standing) south of Pendleton Village on Twenty-Three Mile Creek. Beginning in 1836, E. B. Benson, B. F. Sloan, J. T. Sloan, R. M. Sloan, and W. H. D. Gaillard built the mill and workers' village, which would be one of the earliest cotton mills in the state along with William Gregg's Graniteville Mill near Aiken and Henry Hammett's Piedmont Mill on the Saluda River near Greenville. Though the upstate mills introduced the economic potential of textile manufacturing in the region, industrial sites remained scattered among the predominantly agricultural landscape. Construction of the Columbia-Greenville Railroad, chartered in 1845, eventually opened the region to greater industrial investment and development.

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Ellison A. Smyth and Francis J. Pelzer built the first postbellum textile mill in the county—Pelzer Manufacturing Company (no longer standing). The two Charlestonians saw the Saluda River as a potential source of water power and purchased over 1,000 acres of farmland in the northeastern section of Anderson County. To house the large workforce needed to operate the company's first three plants, built in the 1880s, Smyth and Pelzer built a village with worker housing, a school, a church, and recreational facilities.¹

Following the success of Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Smyth and his associates invested in Belton Mills (1899; no longer standing) and Williamston Mill (1900). Augustus and Joseph Sitton, among the leading citizens of Pendleton, invested in the construction of the Pendleton Cotton Mill in 1903. Similarly, the Chiquola Manufacturing Company at Honea Path (1902; no longer standing) and Jackson Mill at Iva (1906) were chartered by prominent local businessmen. The majority of Anderson County textile mills remained under local ownership into the mid-twentieth century.²

The Pendleton Cotton Mill began as experimental business venture by local entrepreneurs but grew to become part of the area's important textile industry. The principal founders, brothers Augustus John Sitton (1838-1909)³ and Joseph Jephtha Sitton (1854-1935)⁴, were involved in multiple business ventures in the Pendleton area. J. J. Sitton, along with business partner M. M. Hunter, incorporated the Bank of Pendleton in 1889⁵ and the Pendleton Oil and Fertilizer Company in 1900.⁶ In 1879, A. J. Sitton purchased Pendleton Manufacturing Company. The Pendleton Cotton Mill is often confused with the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, even today, yet the two were historically separate operations, at least until 1948.

On March 9, 1903, J. J. Sitton began discussions with local investors⁷ and it was announced on July 11, that "The Pendleton cotton mill of Pendleton recently incorporated, will build a plant of 3,000 spindles for manufacturing Nos. 20 to 30 yarns, warps, and twist. Organization has been effected with J. J. Sitton president and treasurer, and the following directors: Augustus J. Sitton, M. M. Hunter, J. J. Sitton and W. J. Martin".⁸ Work commenced in a few days on a new cotton mill, which was erected near the depot, on the west side of the railroad.⁹ Construction progressed swiftly and by the end of August, the installation of machinery began.¹⁰ By July 1905, A. J.

¹ Revels and Sherrer, 20.

² Revels and Sherrer, 20-21; *Anderson County*, 59-60.

³ Augustus John Sitton, (accessed March 5th, 2017); available from <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=40331696>.

⁴ Joseph Jephtha Sitton, Sr, (accessed March 5th, 2017); available from <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=40331751>.

⁵ "List of Charters Granted by the Secretary of State", *Acts & Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: 1900), 623.

⁶ "Joint Stock Companies", Report: South Carolina Secretary of State, (Columbia, SC: 1900), 96.

⁷ "New Mills & Additions", *Fibre & Fabric*, Vol. 37-No.949, (Boston, MA: May 09, 1903), 270.

⁸ "Textile Notes", *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: July 11, 1903), 2.

⁹ "Pendleton's Cotton Mill", *The Keowee Courier*, (Walhalla, SC: July 15, 1903), 5.

¹⁰ "New Mills", *Wool & Cotton Reporter*, Vol. 17-No.32, (Boston, MA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA: Aug. 06, 1903), [17]993.

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Sitton presided over the 3,000-spindle Pendleton Manufacturing Company¹¹ in Autun, whose population was 463, while younger brother J. J. Sitton presided over the 3,000-spindle Pendleton Cotton Mill in Pendleton, population 568.¹²

In 1905, Pendleton Cotton Mill was one of sixteen textile mills in Anderson County, with ten located in the city of Anderson and the remaining six in the county. At the time, Pendleton Cotton Mill had a capitalization of \$100,000, the smallest amount among the cotton mills. Only the Coneneross Yarn Mill, Corona Knitting Mill, and Townsend Twine Mill had lower capitalization values. Anderson County's textile mills employed an estimated 9,000 operatives when running a full capacity and consumed more than 150,000 bales of raw cotton. Cotton consumption by the county's textile industry was approximately three times the amount of raw cotton produced in the county.¹³

The Pendleton Cotton Mill, however, struggled and in February 1906, the mill announced a reorganization of the company along with the retirement of J. J. Sitton as president. The vacancy was filled by the election of David P. McBrayer, who was at the time president of the Toxaway, Riverside, and Jackson mills in Anderson County¹⁴ and served as the first president of the Citizens National Bank of Anderson.¹⁵ As part of the reorganization, new stock was issued to provide the capital to increase the mill to 10,000 spindles.¹⁶ The mill was in full operation shortly thereafter, but in March 1908, the mill was shut down until October due to dullness in the market. Once production resumed, the mill employed approximately 125 people.¹⁷ McBrayer remained president of the Pendleton Cotton Mill until 1914.

In the 1910s, textile manufacturing dominated the local economy. The Anderson Chamber of Commerce enumerated seventeen cotton mills operating in the county during the second decade of the twentieth century. The mills employed more than 10,000 individuals in Anderson County. This number included employees of the Piedmont Cotton Mill, which was located just across the county line in Greenville County.¹⁸

At Pendleton Cotton Mill, McBrayer was succeeded by James D. Mitchell¹⁹ of Philadelphia, who had been a selling agent for the mill since its inception. He remained in charge of the mill until it was announced in 1919, that B. B. Gossett, who was now also serving as president for

¹¹ "A Directory of The Textile Establishments In The United States & Canada," Report: Textile World Record, (Boston, MA: 1905), 303.

¹² Ibid, 309.

¹³ "The Cotton Mills of Anderson," *The Intelligencer* (Anderson, SC, August 16, 1905), 8.

¹⁴ "Pendleton Mill Reorganized", *The Intelligencer*, (Anderson, SC, February 28, 1906), 4.

¹⁵ "The Citizens National Bank of Anderson, South Carolina," Manning Garrett, accessed March 5th 2017, http://www.southcarolinacurrency.com/Citizens_NB_of_Anderson.html.

¹⁶ "Enlargements and Improvements," *Wool & Cotton Reporter*, Vol. 20-No.9, (Boston, MA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA: Mar. 06, 1906), [19]255.

¹⁷ "Pendleton Mill Will Run Again", *The Keowee Courier*, (Walhalla, SC: Oct. 28, 1908), 7.

¹⁸ *Anderson County*, 59.

¹⁹ "Directory of Cotton Mill and Other Textile Industries", *Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: Gonzales & Bryan. State Printers, 1915), 48.

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Toxaway and Riverside,²⁰ acquired the Pendleton Manufacturing and Pendleton Cotton mills, as well as the Cohannet mills in Spartanburg County.²¹ Benjamin Brown Gossett (1884-1951), was the son of James Pleasant Gossett (1860-1936), a pioneer in the textile industry.²² Born in Williamston, South Carolina, Gossett graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. After serving in the Navy, Gossett spent several years as his father's assistant in the family's mill interests until offered the position of president and treasurer of the Riverside Cotton Mills and Toxaway Cotton Mills in Anderson in 1913.²³

Anderson County's textile mills entered the 1920s as part of the state's most important manufacturing industry. The value of textile products rose twenty-five percent between 1919 and 1920, as wages increased more than thirty percent. The state's nearly five million spindles and 116,000 looms consumed more than 850,000 bales of cotton. Concurrent with the textile industry's economic boom, the state led the South with the most protective regulations for working children, limiting hours and exposure to potentially dangerous work.²⁴

In 1920, with a capital stock, \$125,000²⁵, the mill's 10,784 spindles produced cotton yarns.²⁶ The Pendleton Cotton Mill was now referred to as a branch of Riverside Manufacturing to distinguish it from the other Pendleton Mill in Autun.²⁷ Despite bringing the mill into a much larger organization, the curtailments experienced in its earlier days, continued to persist. In October 1920, local news reported "The Pendleton and Cohannett cotton mills closed down today for this week to curtail production. These are the first mills in this county to close, and they are only closed for one week."²⁸ Poor trade conditions continued through the winter and by February of the following year, notices of production curtailment were being posted at the Brogon and Riverside mills in Anderson.²⁹ Poor market conditions did not prevent expansion of the Gossett empire when, in November 1921, B. B. Gossett acquired the Chadwick Hoskins chain of cotton mills in North Carolina and Virginia.³⁰ Operations at Pendleton Cotton Mill

²⁰ "Directory of Cotton Mill and Other Textile Industries", *Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: Gonzales & Bryan. State Printers, 1919), 43.

²¹ "Directory of Cotton Mill and Other Textile Industries", *Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: Gonzales & Bryan. State Printers, 1920), 28.

²² "Gossett Family Papers", *J. Murrey Atkins Library Special Collections*, University of North Carolina at Charlotte Official Website, <http://library.uncc.edu/manuscript/ms0272>

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ "Manufactures in 1920 in this State \$405,239,000," *The Index Journal* (Greenwood, SC, January 19, 1921), 3.

²⁵ Snowden, Yates ed, "*History of South Carolina*," Vol 2, (Chicago; New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1920), 1180.

²⁶ "Directory of Cotton Mill and Other Textile Industries", *Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: Gonzales & Bryan. State Printers, 1920), 62.

²⁷ "Mills & Manufacturers", *American Wool & Cotton Reporter*, Vol. 36-No.7, (Boston, MA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA: February 16, 1922), 1096.

²⁸ "Two Mills Shut Down", *The Gaffney Ledger*, (Gaffney, SC: Oct. 21, 1920), 2.

²⁹ "Anderson Mills Curtail Output", *The Abbeville Press and Banner*, (Abbeville, SC: Feb. 28, 1921), 4.

³⁰ "Greer And Others Buy Chadwick Hoskins Mills", *The Abbeville Press and Banner*, (Abbeville, SC: Nov. 18, 1921), 4.

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continued to be intermittent in the early 1920s, with another production curtailment announced in April 1922 and lasting through the summer.³¹

In 1928, Williamston Mills, Riverside Manufacturing Company, Gossett Dyeing and Finishing Company, and Pendleton Cotton Mills merged to form Gossett Mills, a South Carolina corporation with headquarters in Anderson. B. B. Gossett was elected vice-president and treasurer of the new company, and in 1936, upon the death of his father, he became president and treasurer. During the next ten years Gossett developed the company to comprise seven plants with 103,000 spindles and 2,500 looms.³² *The Greenville News* reported “1937 seems certain to be a banner year in this territory.... Consumption in 1935 broke all previous records, and it looks now, as this is written, as though the performance for 1936 will top the record for 1935.”³³ In April 1939, *The Greenville News* reported that the Gossett chain was operating in three states.³⁴ During World War II, the small cotton mill in Pendleton along with its larger counterparts in the Gossett chain—Toxaway, Ladlassie, and Riverside—received national recognition through the prestigious Army Navy “E” award five times for its contribution and excellence in production from the war department.³⁵

The Army-Navy “E” Award was an honor granted to companies during World War II whose production was particularly outstanding. Denoting “Excellence in Production” (“E”) of war equipment, the award was also known as the Army-Navy Production Award, and was created to encourage industrial mobilization and production of war time materials. By World War II’s end, only 5% of the more than 85,000 companies involved in producing materials for the U.S. military’s war effort had been recognized with this honor.³⁶ All factories engaged in war production were eligible to receive the award and both government and privately owned plants were eligible, as were contractors. Factors which were considered in selecting recipients were: quality and quantity of production, overcoming of production obstacles, avoidance of work stoppages, maintaining of fair labor standards, training of additional labor forces, and good record keeping in relation to health and safety. District procurement officers, supply services chiefs, agencies concerned with production, and the Commanding Officers for the Matériel Commands would recommend plants, complete with the reasons for such recommendations. An Award Board would review the recommended plants and decide on granting of the awards.³⁷

³¹ “Mill Closes Down”, *The Abbeville Press and Banner*, (Abbeville, SC: May 17, 1922), 4.

³² Ingham. John N., “*Biographical dictionary or American business leaders*” Vol. 1, (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983), 478.

³³ “Southern Mills Near Boom”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Apr. 4, 1937), 45.

³⁴ “Great Group of Mills started at Williamston”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Apr. 2, 1939), 41.

³⁵ “5th E To Gossett Mills”, *The Index Journal*, (Greenwood, SC: Aug. 6, 1945), 8.

³⁶ *Army-Navy E Award*, (accessed August 7th, 2017); available from <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/a/army-navy-e-award.html#circ>.

³⁷ *Army-Navy E Award*, (accessed August 7th, 2017); available from <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/a/army-navy-e-award.html#circ>.

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At the end of the war, B. B. Gossett announced he would be selling the chain³⁸ in preparation for his retirement in 1947.³⁹ In 1946, Gossett sold his textile interests to Textron of Providence, Rhode Island. The \$13 million sale was conducted through an affiliate, Textron Southern, where Gossett served for a brief time as director and as chairman of the board.⁴⁰ The mill was sold again in October 1946 to Blue Ridge Yarns, a La France subsidiary, for approximately \$500,000.⁴¹ The name Blue Ridge Yarns was most likely chosen to distinguish it from the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, which La France also owned. Through all the transitions though, it was reported that “the mill will continue to operate with the same supervisory and operating personnel and with no changes in policy.”⁴² Over the next two years, La France merged its two Pendleton mills to form the Pendleton Manufacturing Company of LaFrance,⁴³ with Richard R. Chandler of New York as president. In late 1949, Blue Ridge Yarns employed 350 persons in Pendleton.⁴⁴

Changes in technology and practice throughout the textile industry at large began to signal the final conclusion of the cotton mill in Pendleton. In November 1954, it was reported that the Blue Ridge Yarn Mill in Pendleton would sell its sixty mill houses. This followed a national trend to end the paternalistic practice of textile mills owning its workers’ housing.⁴⁵ The move, however, was possibly as much about raising capital and disposing of assets as it was changes in textile mill practices. The company announced in April 1957, that the Blue Ridge Yarn Mill, which then employed approximately 200 people, would close⁴⁶ and its machinery would be liquidated by Comer Machinery Company.^{47 48}

For the community and textile industry in the area, this was not all bad news. By November, Mayor J. A. Aull announced that the plant was expected to be in operation by the first of the year and would employ about 250 people. Cheney Brothers-Southern, Inc., a subsidiary of LaFrance Industries, Inc., operated the plant for manufacturing fine velvet and decorative fabrics. The plant was completely renovated and new equipment and machinery were installed.⁴⁹ Established in 1838 and incorporated in 1854, Cheney Brothers had established a massive complex in Manchester, Connecticut, to produce a variety of silk and velvet products. By the mid-twentieth

³⁸ “Gossett mills sale unfinished”, *Rock Hill Herald*, (Rock Hill, SC: Apr. 27, 1946), ??

³⁹ “Gossett Family Papers”, *J. Murrey Atkins Library Special Collections*, University of North Carolina at Charlotte Official Website, <http://library.uncc.edu/manuscript/ms0272>

⁴⁰ Ingham. John N., “*Biographical dictionary or American business leaders*” Vol. 1, (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983), 478.

⁴¹ “Pendleton Mill Sold”, *The News & Courier*, (Charleston, SC: Dec. 13, 1946), 8B

⁴² “Gossett Mill At Pendleton Sold”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Oct. 29, 1946), 2.

⁴³ “Greenville Firm issued Charter”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Jan. 1, 1948), 2.

⁴⁴ “Pendleton Area Buzzing Center”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Sept. 25, 1949), 140.

⁴⁵ “Thousands Textiles Workers Buy Village Homes”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Nov. 11, 1954), 43.

⁴⁶ “Blue Ridge Yarn Mill Will Close”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Apr. 26, 1957), 16.

⁴⁷ *Blue Ridge Yarns*, (accessed March 5th, 2017); available from <http://chace.athm.org/singleDisplay.php?kv=73600>.

⁴⁸ “Liquidation Sale”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: May 12, 1957), 5D.

⁴⁹ “Blue Ridge Yarn Mill Be Reopened”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Nov. 11, 1957), 5D.

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century, through a series of mergers and acquisitions, what remained of Cheney Brothers was reorganized as a division of La France Industries.⁵⁰

Small scale production began in January 1958, at the Cheney Brothers weaving mill to produce velvet and decorative upholstery. Full production required approximately 150 people operating more than 180 looms.⁵¹ Through the 1960s, textiles remained the backbone of the Anderson County economy, and cotton farming continued an important component of the local economy. A significant number of new plants and expansions of existing facilities occurred following World War II, and the modern plants tended to produce specialty products, including yarns, fabrics, and apparel. Cheney Brothers-Southern at Pendleton was producing rayon chiffon velvet for dresses and caskets. In 1960, Owens-Corning's Anderson County plant was the only facility in the state equipped to handle glass yarn, although a second facility was under construction in Aiken. Changes in the county's textile industry caused immediate ripple effects through the local economy. When the mills prospered, local businesses did well, and when production slumped, local businesses suffered.⁵²

Rhetorically, the textile mills of the American South were early on imagined as all-white spaces. Mill owners even sold their projects as bringing economic salvation to working-class whites who, they said, cost more to employ than black workers, but who they nonetheless favored when filling out their workforce. James L. Orr Jr., son of former South Carolina Governor James Orr and native of Anderson County, said in 1901 that "the [textile] industry furnished almost the only refuge for the laboring white people of the South from the strong competition of cheap negro labor."⁵³ Though couched in paternalist language, the reality was that, as with other aspects of industrial paternalism, racial exclusion was undertaken by mill owners more due to expediency than generosity. Most often mill owners chose to employ white labor over black in order to maintain harmonious labor relations. Excluding black workers was simply more cost effective than dealing with labor unrest among white ones. While the mills never became exclusively white spaces, they were overwhelming so. By 1910, there were 200,000 white workers in southern textile mills as compared to only 5,000 black laborers.⁵⁴ Despite their small numbers, South Carolina law nonetheless made formal provisions that black textile workers be separated from their white counterparts. State law stipulated that it was unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in cotton textile manufacturing to allow laborers of different races to "work in the same room, or to use the same doors of entrance and exit at the same time, or to use and occupy the same pay ticket windows or doors for paying off its operatives and laborers at the same time, or to use the same stairway and windows at the same

⁵⁰ The Cheney Brothers' Rise in the Silk Industry, (accessed March 5th, 2017); available from <https://connecticuthistory.org/the-cheney-brothers-rise-in-the-silk-industry/>.

⁵¹ "Cheney Mill Soon Begin Small Scale Production", *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Jan. 1, 1958), 3.

⁵² "Textiles Backbone Of Anderson County Economy", *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Oct. 2, 1960), 77.

⁵³ Joel Williamson, *The Crucible of Race: Black-White Relations in the American South Since Emancipation* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984), 432.

⁵⁴ Joel Williamson, *The Crucible of Race: Black-White Relations in the American South Since Emancipation* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984), 433.

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time, or to use at any time the same lavatories, toilets, drinking water buckets, pails, cups, dippers or glasses.”⁵⁵

While sources are vague as to whether, or how many, African American workers were employed at Pendleton Cotton Mill, today there are no remaining vestiges of any segregated facilities that may have once existed. This absence makes sense because, given the relatively small numbers of African Americans employed as textile laborers, a common strategy for separating workers of different races was to deploy temporal separation.⁵⁶ White and black workers would use the same stair hall, for example, but would do so at different times. At other times white and black workers would be separated by floor, performing different tasks on different levels of the mill. As the legislation quoted above makes clear, however, such a strategy was not an option, at least not by the letter of the law, for bathrooms or drinking fountains. If Pendleton Cotton Mill ever had separate facilities for white and black workers, however, evidence of them has faded over time. Nonetheless, it is worth remembering that, while textile mills were largely the dominion of white laborers, they were not exclusively white spaces and the cultural artifacts of racial segregation found expression within textile mills, as they did in so many other aspects of southern life.

In early July of 1985, Cheney Brothers-Southern, then employing about 80 people at the plant in Pendleton, announced the mill would be closing to consolidate with a Cheney Brothers plant in Mullins, because of outdated equipment that would be impossible to modernize. The building sat empty until February 1987, when Fibertech Corporation, producers of architectural fiberglass products, purchased the mill complex and relocated from its facility on Highway 76.⁵⁷ Fibertech occupied the mill until around 2011, but relocated to a new facility approximately six miles northwest of Pendleton. Since that time the building, which Fibertech still owns, has been vacant.

Criterion C: Architecture

The number of surviving mills in upstate South Carolina reflects the importance of textile manufacturing in this region of the state. Many of the oldest surviving mills exhibit traditional forms and construction methods, following on late-nineteenth century New England models that shaped form as well as function. Located on rivers near falls or shoals that supplied power, the early mills typically feature thick brick walls, arched window openings, roof monitors, and exposed heavy timber frame structural systems. Masonry construction helped limit the risk of fire, roof monitors improved lighting and ventilation, and the large windows provided ample light to the interior. The form and construction technique remained common through the early twentieth century until advancements in textile production and building technology influenced new forms,

⁵⁵ 1932 S.C. Code, Sec. 1272, reprinted in Pauli Murray, ed., *States' Laws on Race and Color* (Woman's Division of Christian Service, 1951; reprint Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1997), 414-15.

⁵⁶ Historian Robert Weyeneth outlines temporal separation as a strategy for racial segregation in his article “The Architecture of Racial Segregation: The Challenges of Preserving the Problematical Past,” *The Public Historian* (Fall 2005), 18-19.

⁵⁷ “Pendleton mill buyout may mean job openings”, *The Greenville News*, (Greenville, SC: Feb. 4, 1987), 4D

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massing, and materials in the second half of the century.⁵⁸

The Pendleton Cotton Mill grew out of a county-wide wave of cotton mill construction at the turn of the twentieth century. While a drop in cotton prices in the 1890s slowed investments in new mill construction, area farmers still viewed cotton as their most profitable crop. Cotton prices rebounded in the late 1890s, and construction of textile mills resumed in earnest with at least twelve mills built in Anderson County between 1899 and 1907. Beginning in 1895, William C. Whitner of the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company experimented with the transmission of electric power over long distance lines, an innovation that allowed new mills to be constructed along railroad lines and close to towns like Anderson, Belton, Pendleton, and Williamston. When the Pelzer Manufacturing Company built its Mill No. 4 in 1896, the new plant ran on electric power transmitted from a generating station three miles away.⁵⁹

Although no longer dependent upon water power, early twentieth century textile mills retained a number of design features from their nineteenth century counterparts, while also embracing new developments in the planning and construction. Mills were typically constructed of brick with open floor plans and large, repetitive window bays to illuminate and help ventilate the interior. Despite their masonry construction, fire remained a significant threat due to the flammability of the raw materials and dry, dusty interior spaces. Heavy timber framing and water-tight floors, along with parapeted firewalls and isolated stair towers, help control the threat of fire through “slow-burn construction.” Low-pitched roofs, thick plank flooring, automatic sprinklers, and on-site fire suppression equipment also contributed to minimizing a plant’s fire risk.

A number of changes affecting the textile industry began to appear following World War II. In addition to advances in building construction and textile production, the relationship between the owners and their mills underwent significant changes. As many of the paternalistic and local owners reached retirement age, the mills were frequently sold to non-local companies. Manufacturing companies divested themselves of the employee housing as the workers increasingly commuted by automobile.⁶⁰

More significant innovations in design and building technology did not begin to influence the construction and appearance of textile mills until the mid-twentieth century. Technological advances in interior lighting, heating and cooling, and ventilation systems removed the need for large windows and monitor roofs. Since the 1960s, mill additions have commonly consisted of windowless, flat-roof brick boxes to accommodate new production equipment, additional storage, and enlarged shipping facilities.

The Pendleton Cotton Mill, due in part to its relatively small size and its ownership history, did not receive the kinds of expansions and additions that the other surviving mills exhibit. The two-story L-shaped form of the Pendleton Cotton Mill has been mostly unchanged since the early twentieth century, and the building retains a substantial amount of material integrity. More

⁵⁸ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 332.

⁵⁹ Revels and Sherrer, 20-21; *Anderson County*, 58.

⁶⁰ Revels and Sherrer, 24.

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than half of its original eight-over-eight double-hung wood-sash windows with eight-light transoms are intact. The building retains its low-pitched gable roof, exposed rafter tails, segmental-arch window openings, crenellated stair tower, and brick smokestack. In addition, the mill site includes a water tower, mill pond, press house, warehouse, and three hose houses that contribute to the historic integrity of the site.

Despite the fact that the textile industry shaped so much of the development in Anderson County, the Pendleton Cotton Mill is one of only five early twentieth-century textile mills to survive in the county. Of the seventeen operating in the 1910s, only the Williamston Mill, built in 1900, remains in use. Though occupied, the Williamston Mill was enlarged and renovated in the second half of the twentieth century. The original windows, eaves, and rafter tails were removed, and the tall, arched window openings bricked in. A one-story brick office wing was added, along with multiple two-story air-conditioner rooms, and windowless one-story wings.

The Conneross Yarn Mill, built in 1907 in Anderson, appears to remain standing and occupied. The Conneross Mill spun asbestos to make for military uses during World War I and was the only one of the early mills not to process cotton. The original one-story brick building with a low-pitched gable roof, exposed timber rafter tails, and bricked window openings is largely obscured by later windowless brick additions and frame wings clad with vinyl siding.

The 1906 Jackson Mill on Front Street in Iva and the Blair Mill in Belton stand vacant. Both facilities have been extensively remodeled and enlarged through the twentieth century. Jackson Mill displays few visible reminders of its early twentieth century form beyond the tall brick smokestack and bricked in window openings. Windowless brick additions and raised roof sections largely obscure the original plant. The central form of the Blair Mill remains visible on its north side, along with some metal-frame industrial sash windows, but the plant has been substantially enlarged with one- and two-story brick wings and numerous metal-clad warehouse additions.

The vast majority of Anderson County cotton mills in operation in 1918 no longer stand. Belton Mills and H.C. Townsend Cotton Mills were demolished by 1994. Anderson Cotton Mills, Brogon Mills, Pelzer Manufacturing Co., Pendleton Manufacturing Co., Riverside Manufacturing, and Toxaway Mills were demolished by 2005. Gluck Mills, Orr Cotton Mill, Chiquola Manufacturing Co., and Equinox Mills were demolished by 2010. Of the surviving early twentieth-century textile mills in Anderson County, the Pendleton Cotton Mill complex is the only one that retains the majority of its original features in addition to more than half of its wood windows.

Architect/Engineer

Since their beginning, textile mills, as with other industrial facilities, have been very utilitarian and functionally designed buildings, typically devoid of any architectural detailing or expression beyond what was standard construction practice of the time. Typical features of late 19th and early 20th century mills, such as brick masonry construction, low pitched roofs, jack arched window openings, were more about the construction methods required at the time, than any references to architectural styles of the period. The functional arrangement of stairs and water closet towers, if incorporating a water tank, would extend these elements above the

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roofline either necessitating or giving the opportunity for a further artistic expression of the designer.

While the individuals who actually designed the Pendleton Cotton Mill have not been identified, Stuart W. Cramer and Richard C. Biberstien are possible candidates. In 1904, Cramer published a pivotal four volume set of books, *Useful Information for Cotton Manufacturers*, which detailed the standard design and equipment of cotton mills, specifically referencing his 1903 Highland Park Manufacturing No.3, which became the largest cotton mill in Charlotte at that time. The plan specifications in width and bay spacing and material list are identical to the constructed dimensions of the Pendleton Mill. But what is viably the strongest connection, is the pairing of ocular windows and crenellated parapet of the water closet tower. While Cramer also often accented towers with ocular windows and half circle windows, the crenellated or castellated parapet was specifically unique. This feature in the Highland Park Mill, was also a detail that can be found in nearly every confirmed mill Cramer designed at the time of his books, most notably Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, NC (1899), Arlington Cotton Mills, Gastonia, NC (1900), Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, NC (1901), Hudson Cotton Manufacturing, Hudson, NC (1904), and Imperial Mill, Belmont (1906). Cramer was also a selling agent for Whitin Machine works, Woonsocket Machine and Press Company, and Kitson Machine Co., equipping all of the Makepeace, Serrine, and Greene mills constructed in the Greenville-Spartanburg area at the turn of the century⁶¹, so he would have been frequently traveling through Anderson County. D. A. Tompkins (1851-1914), the other premier mill designer of the time, was not actively working in this part of the upstate, most likely focusing his practice in his Charlotte interests. Of the other engineers listed, few others except for Cramer favored the crenellated or castellated parapet, and instead more utilitarian, flat, pyramidal, or simple corbeled cornice towers.

The only other notable uses of this parapet design on towers outside of Cramer, ironically are in mills indirectly connected to Cramer. The Alpha-Orient Cotton Mill, Charlotte, NC (1901-02), while credited to D. A. Tompkins, was built while Cramer was in charge of design in Tompkins office. Richard C. Biberstien designed the Chronical Mill in Belmont (1904), during or shortly after leaving Cramer's office, featuring these similar elements.

Conclusion

The Pendleton Cotton Mill is one of the last remaining and best preserved examples of a textile mill complex in Anderson County. Built between 1903 and 1906 by local investors, the two-story brick mill was one of seventeen cotton mills operating in the county during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Beginning in 1919 and continuing throughout the twentieth centuries, the Pendleton Cotton Mill underwent a series of mergers and acquisitions with larger regional manufacturers that sustained, yet limited, the mill's operation. The Pendleton mill functioned intermittently as the smallest unit of its parent companies, supplementing the production of larger facilities. The mill's auxiliary role resulted in relatively few expansions and modifications as the textile industry modernized in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Pendleton Cotton Mill survives as an intact example of an early-twentieth-century textile mill in Anderson County.

⁶¹ Stuart W. Cramer, *Useful Information for Cotton Manufacturers* (Charlotte, NC: Queen City Printing and Paper Co., 1904), 1169.

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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.27 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.646443 Longitude: -82.778351

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

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County and State

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundary for the Pendleton Cotton Mill encompasses the full 6.27-acre tax parcel described on as Anderson County Tax Map No. 401402021 and drawn at an approximate scale of 1" = 200'.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains full extent of the residual tract associated with the historic Pendleton Cotton Mill and its surviving support buildings. The boundary provides an appropriate setting for the historic resources associated with the operation of the mill.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: James Maynard / Clay Griffith
organization: Red Clay PLLC / Acme Preservation Services
street & number: 4400 Park Road, Suite 311
city or town: Charlotte state: NC zip code: 28209
e-mail: jmaynard@redclaypllc.com
telephone: (980) 585-4998
date: October 11, 2017

Pendleton Cotton Mill
Name of Property

Anderson County, SC
County and State

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.)

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: Pendleton Cotton Mill

City or Vicinity: Pendleton

County: Anderson Co.

State: South Carolina

Photographer: James Maynard

Date Photographed: May 11, 2017

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

- 01 - Building Complex view, East Façade, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 02 - Building Complex view, East Façade, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 03 - Building Complex view, East Façade, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 04 - Building Complex view, East Façade, Camera Facing West.**
- 05 - Building Complex view, East Façade, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 06 - Building Complex view, East / North Façade, Camera Facing Southwest.**

Pendleton Cotton Mill

Name of Property

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- 07 - Main Mill view, North Facade, Camera Facing Southwest.*
- 08 - Main Mill view, North Facade, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 09 - Main Mill view, West Facade, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 10 - Main Mill view, South / West Facade, Camera Facing East.*
- 11 - Main Mill view, South Facade, Camera Facing North.**
- 12 - Main Mill view, South Facade, Camera Facing North.**
- 13 - Mill Pond view, Camera Facing Southwest.*
- 14 - Press, Water tower, Warehouse view, West façade, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 15 - Hydrant Houses view, North façade, Camera Facing Southeast.*
- 16 - Main Mill view, North Facade, Camera Facing Southeast.*
- 17 - Main Mill view, Date Detail, Camera Facing South.**
- 18 - Main Mill view, East / North Façade, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 19 - Main Mill view, North Façade, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 20 - Main Mill view, Addition Detail, Camera Facing South.**
- 21 - Main Mill view, 1906 Addition, North Façade, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 22 - Main Mill view, 1906 Addition, North Façade, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 23 - Main Mill view, 1906 Addition, North Façade, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 24 - Main Mill view, East Façade, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 25 - Main Mill view, 1906 Addition, West Façade, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 26 - Main Mill view, 1906 Addition, South Façade, Camera Facing Northwest.*
- 27 - Main Mill view, South Façade, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 28 - Boiler / Engine House view, West Façade, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 29 - Boiler / Engine House view, West Façade, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 30 - Boiler / Engine House view, South Façade, Camera Facing North.**
- 31 - Boiler / Engine House view, East Façade, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 32 - Boiler / Engine House view, East Façade, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 33 - Boiler / Engine House & Main Mill view, East Façade, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 34 - W.C. Tower Detail, South Façade, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 35 - Main Mill view, 1906 Addition, West Façade, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 36 - Main Mill view, 1906 Addition, West Façade, Camera Facing Southeast.*
- 37 - Main Mill view, Entry Detail, North Façade, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 38 - Stair Hall Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing South.**
- 39 - Stair Hall Interior, Landing, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 40 - Stair Hall Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southwest.*
- 41 - Stair Hall Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing West.*
- 42 - Beltway Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing South.*
- 43 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing West.**
- 44 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Southwest.*
- 45 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 46 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 47 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 48 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, 1906 Addition, Main Level, Camera Facing North.**
- 49 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing East.**
- 50 - Spinning / Twisting Interior, Stair Detail, Main Level, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 51 - Winding Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Northeast.**

Pendleton Cotton Mill

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- 52 - Winding Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 53 - Winding Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 54 - Winding Interior, Main Level, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 55 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing West.**
- 56 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southeast.*
- 57 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing South.*
- 58 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southwest.*
- 59 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 60 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing East.**
- 61 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southwest.*
- 62 - Carding Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 63 - Picking Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 64 - Picking Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 65 - Picking Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southeast.** .**
- 66 - Picking Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 67 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Northwest
- 68 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 69 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Southeast.*
- 70 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 71 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 72 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 73 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing South.**
- 74 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 75 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 76 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 77 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 78 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 79 - Boiler / Engine House Interior, Upper Level, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 80 - Machine Shop Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 81 - Machine Shop Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 82 - Machine Shop Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing West.**
- 83 - Machine Shop Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 84 - Machine Shop Interior, Lower Level, Camera Facing Northwest.*
- 85 - Smokestack view, West façade, Camera Facing East.**
- 86 - Warehouse view, South façade detail, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 87 - Warehouse view, East façade detail, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 88 - Warehouse view, East façade detail, Camera Facing West.*
- 89 - Warehouse view, East façade detail, Camera Facing Northwest.*
- 90 - Warehouse view, West façade detail, Camera Facing Southeast.*
- 91 - Warehouse view, West façade detail, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 92 - Warehouse view, West façade detail, Camera Facing East.*
- 93 - Warehouse Interior, North bays, Camera Facing Northeast.*
- 94 - Warehouse Interior, North bays, Camera Facing East.*
- 95 - Warehouse Interior, North bays, Camera Facing Southeast.*
- 96 - Warehouse Interior, North bays, Camera Facing West.*

Pendleton Cotton Mill

Name of Property

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- 97 - Warehouse Interior, North bays, Camera Facing Northwest.*
- 98 - Warehouse Interior, North bays, Camera Facing Northwest.*
- 99 - Warehouse Interior, South bay, Camera Facing South.**
- 100 - Warehouse Interior, South bay, Camera Facing South.**
- 101 - Warehouse Interior, South bay, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 102 - Mill Pond view, Camera Facing West.**
- 103 - Mill Pond view, Camera Facing South.**
- 104 - Mill Pond view, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 105 - Water tower view, North façade, Camera Facing South.*
- 106 - Press House, East façade detail, Camera Facing West.
- 107 - Press House, South façade detail, Camera Facing Northwest.*
- 108 - Press House, West façade detail, Camera Facing East.*
- 109 - Hydrant House #01, South / West façade detail, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 110 - Hydrant House #01, North / West façade detail, Camera Facing Southeast.**
- 111 - Hydrant House #01, North / East façade detail, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 112 - Hydrant House #02, South / West façade detail, Camera Facing Northeast.**
- 113 - Hydrant House #02, South / East façade detail, Camera Facing Northwest.**
- 114 - Hydrant House #02, North / East façade detail, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 115 - Accessory Structure, North / East façade detail, Camera Facing Southwest.**
- 116 - Accessory Structure, North / West façade detail, Camera Facing Southeast.**

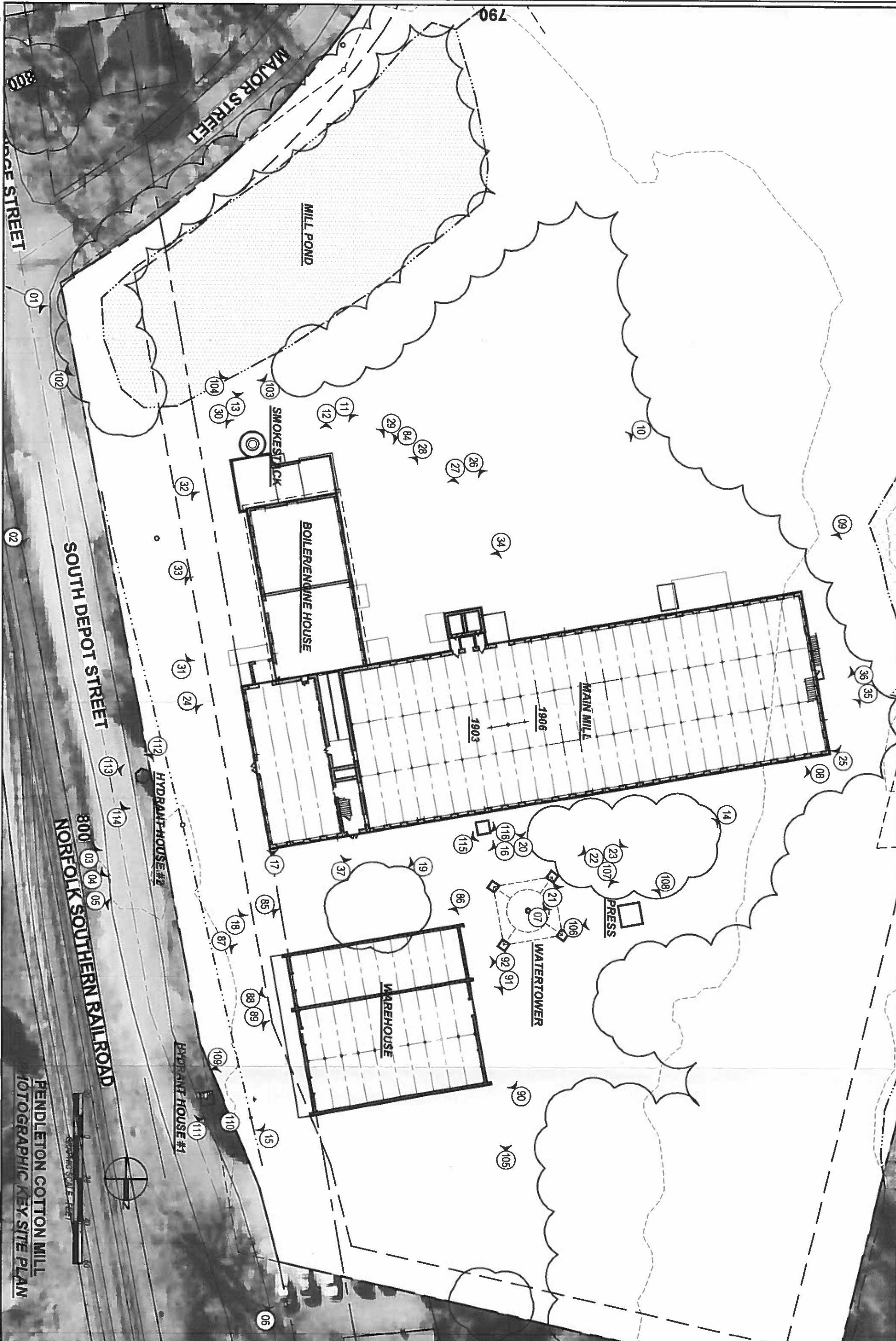
Index of Figures

Figure 1: Pendleton Cotton Mill, 1918 Sanborn Map (p. 7)

Figure 3: Construction of Smokestack, c. 1910 (p. 8)

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.

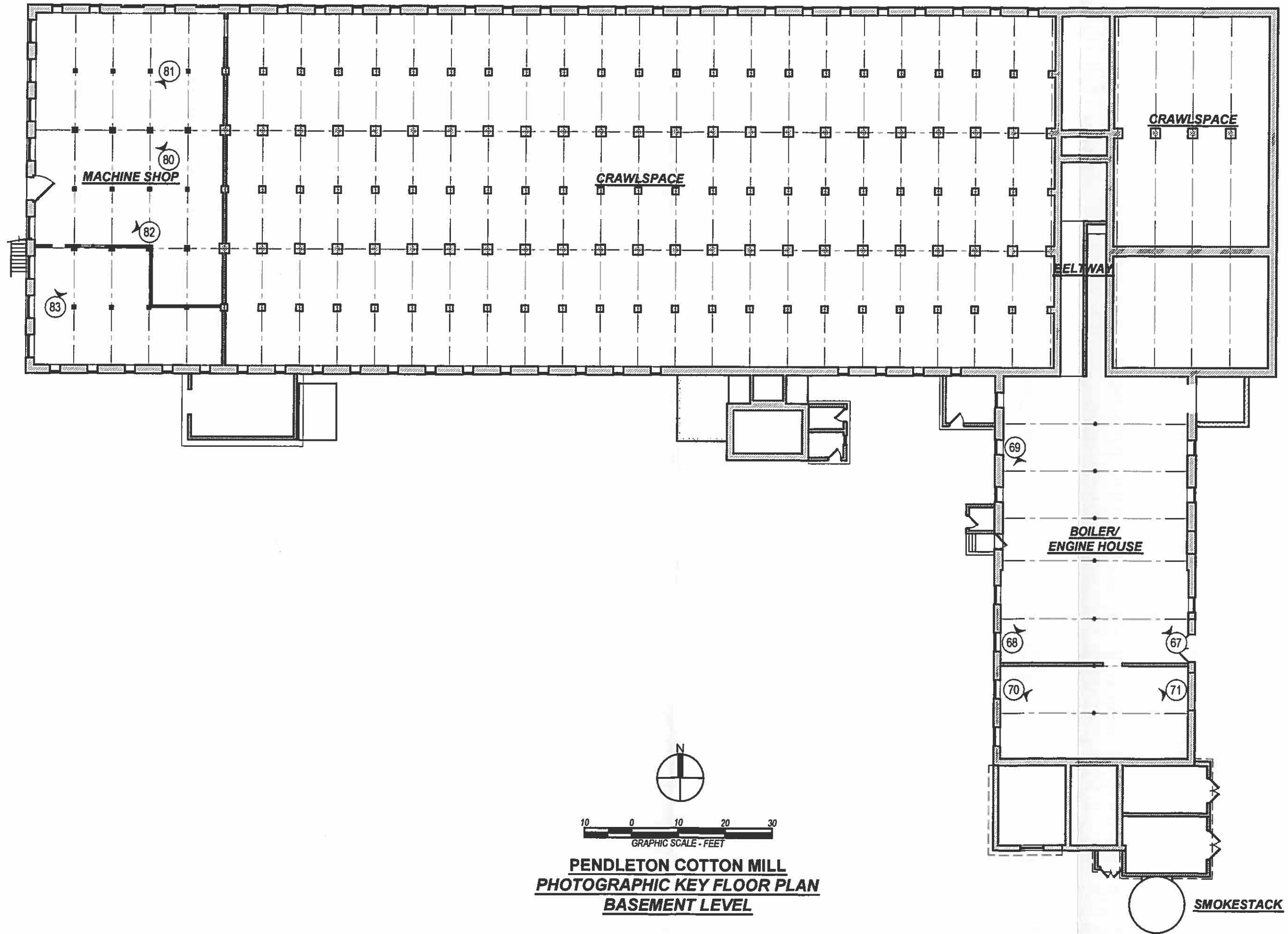


TITLE
**PHOTOGRAPH KEY
 SITE PLAN**

PROJECT
PENDLETON COTTON MILL
 250 SOUTH DEPOT STREET
 PENDLETON
 ANDERSON COUNTY
 SOUTH CAROLINA

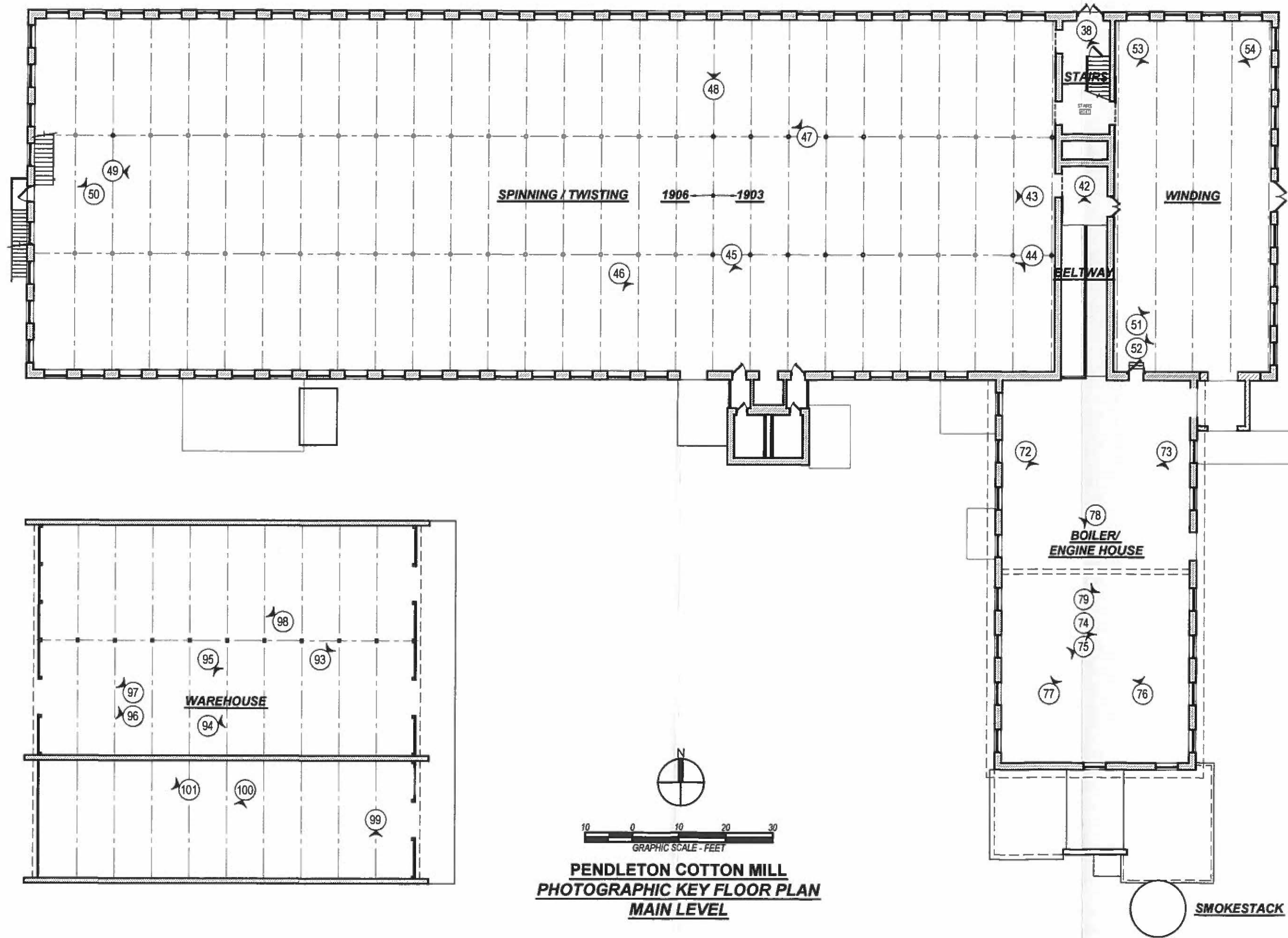
SITE NUMBER
38AN37

SHEET
1-100



PENDLETON COTTON MILL
PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY FLOOR PLAN
BASEMENT LEVEL

TITLE	PHOTOGRAPH KEY FLOOR PLAN	
	250 SOUTH DEPOT STREET	PENDLETON
PROJECT	PENDLETON COTTON MILL	
	ANDERSON COUNTY	SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE NUMBER	38AN37	
	SHEET	1-101



PENDLETON COTTON MILL
PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY FLOOR PLAN
MAIN LEVEL

TITLE
PHOTOGRAPH KEY
FLOOR PLAN

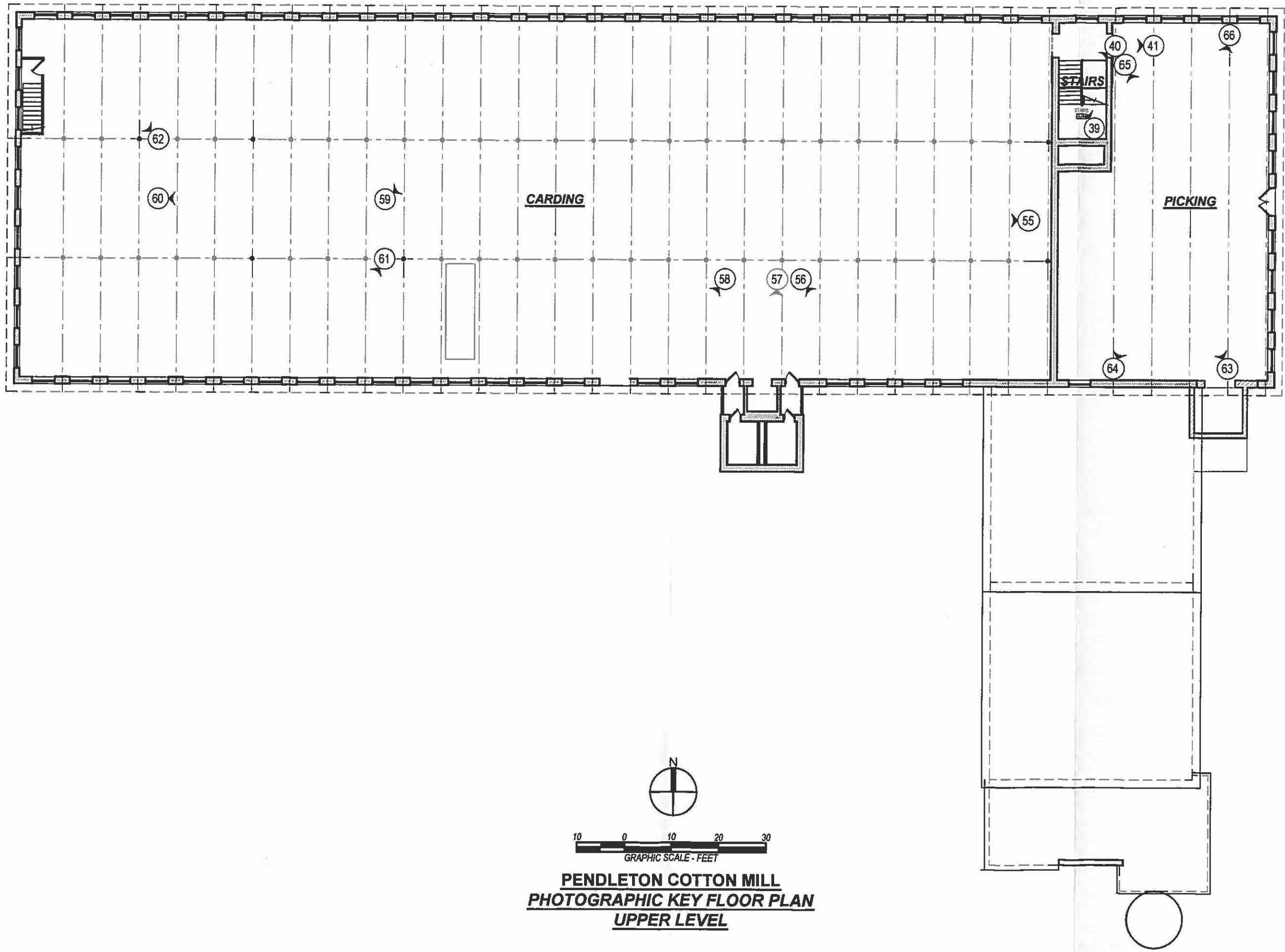
250 SOUTH DEPOT STREET
 PENDLETON

PROJECT
PENDLETON COTTON MILL

ANDERSON COUNTY
 SOUTH CAROLINA

SITE NUMBER
38AN37

SHEET
1-102



PENDLETON COTTON MILL
PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY FLOOR PLAN
UPPER LEVEL

Pendleton Mill, Anderson County

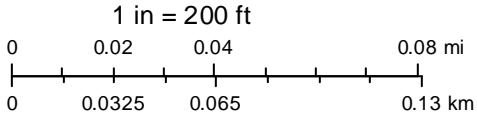


250 S DEPOT ST, PENDLETON, 29670

Pendleton

November 2, 2017 Disclaimer accepted.

TMS:	401402021		
Owner:	WILSON JOHN F		
Owner Address:	132 SIKES AVE		
City/State:	CLEMSON SC	Zip Code:	29631
Deed Book:	1538	Deed Page:	194
Tax District:	44	Description:	S DEPOT ST 6.27 AC
Sale Year:	1993	Sale Price:	\$10
		Market Value:	\$117,360



ESRI, Highland Mapping, and Anderson County GIS

Pendleton Mill
Pendleton, Anderson Co., S.C.



Pendleton Mill



Pendleton Mill

Pendleton, Anderson Co., S.C.

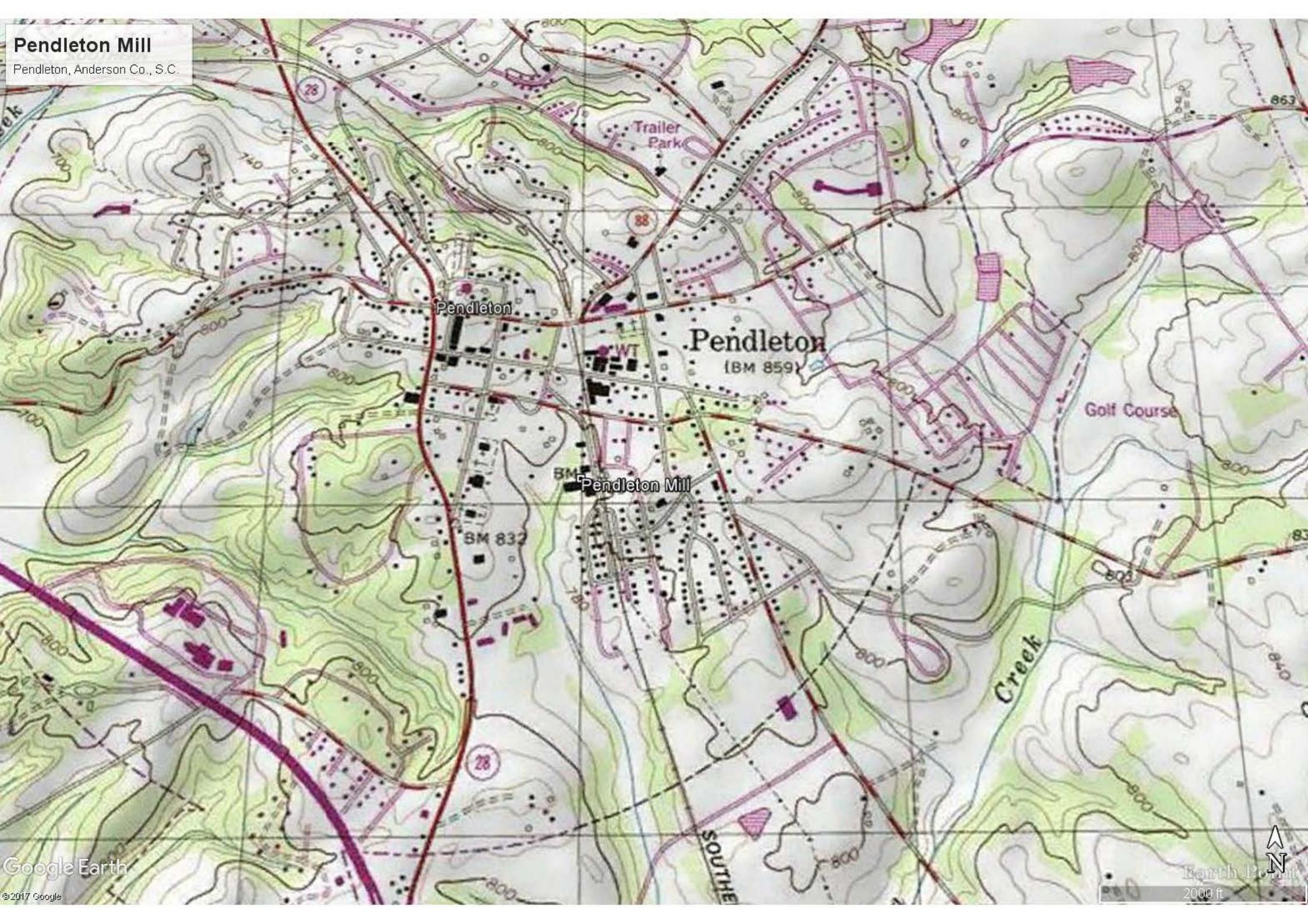


Pendleton

Pendleton Mill



Pendleton Mill
Pendleton, Anderson Co., S.C.















ROAD
CLOSED





















1905









































NO ADULTS



Keep
Open,
Closed,
At All
Times

CAUTION

POSTED
NO TRESPASSING
KEEP OUT









































THINK QUALITY
REMEMBER

RAS

make





























NO
SMOKING















REMEMBER

EMERGENCY
EYE WASH































Brick

5 8
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SAMSUNG
Air Conditioner
12,000 BTU / 10.8 EER















NO TRESPASSING
NO FEEDING
NO DRINKING















ROAD
NARROWS







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Pendleton Cotton Mill

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, Anderson

Date Received: 12/13/2017 Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: _____ Date of 45th Day: 1/29/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002060

Nominator: State

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 1/29/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria A and C. AOS: industry and architecture POS: 1903-1967. Local level.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 1/29/18

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.



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY



December 8, 2017

Edson Beall
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Pendleton Cotton Mill in Pendleton, Anderson Co., South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Pendleton Cotton Mill to the National Register of Historic Places.

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 efoley@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Ehren Foley
Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223