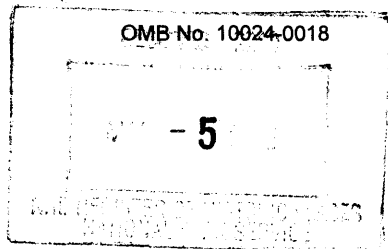


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hardwick Woolen Mills
other names/site number Cleveland Woolen Mills

2. Location

street & number 445 Church Street, SE N/A not for publication
city or town Cleveland N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Bradley code 011 zip code 37311

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays 2/26/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other,

(explain:)

Elson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4.12.01
Date of Action

Hardwick Woolen Mills
Name of Property

Bradley Co., Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
4	0	structures
8	0	objects
16	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY: waterworks

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: storage

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: industrial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK/STONE

walls BRICK

METAL

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD/ METAL

CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1904-1955

Significant Dates

1904
1925

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Criteria Considerations N/A

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Hardwick Woolen Mills
Name of Property

Bradley Co., Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.35 acres

UTM References South Cleveland, Tenn 120 NW
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 693480 3892180
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen L. Daniels/Historic Preservation Planner
organization Southeast Tennessee Development District date December 2000
street & number 25 Cherokee Blvd., P. O. Box 4757 telephone 423/266-5781
city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37405-0757

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Servidores, LLC
street & number 314 Leatha Lane, NW/ P. O. Box 3782 telephone 423/559-8620
city or town Cleveland state TN zip code 37312

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

The Hardwick Woolen Mills complex in Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee is a collection of four industrial buildings and several other resources constructed between circa 1905 and 1955. The complex is dominated by the main mill building, which is nearly one block long. To meet the changing needs of the textile industry, the main building and the complex have had many additions added to it between 1905 and 1955. The most noticeable feature of the complex is the 180-foot tall smokestack. The complex occupies one-half of a city block (7.35 acres) in the industrial section of Cleveland, east of the commercial district. The buildings in the complex are primarily brick with little architectural ornamentation. These buildings vary from one story to five stories and are capped with either a flat asphalt roof with parapets, an asphalt shingle gable roof, or a hip roof. All the buildings in the complex are counted as contributing resources because they were constructed between circa 1905 and circa 1955, and reflect the historic growth of the Hardwick Woolen Mills.

Inventory of buildings (4 contributing resources). Please refer to map key for location of the buildings.

1. Main Mill Building (circa 1905, c1920, c1930, c1955) contributing

Construction on the main building began circa 1905 and additions were made as needed until circa 1955. Starting from the south end of the building and working north are the circa 1925 dye house, the circa 1905 original building, and the circa 1955 addition.

The dye house is a one-story brick building resting on a concrete foundation and capped with a monitor roof and parapet wall. The gable runs east/west. The first floor reveals metal, multi-light awning windows. There are five banks of awning windows on the west side, six banks on the south side and four banks, plus a loading dock, on the east side. Exposed rafter tails are located under the monitor roof. The windows in the monitor roof are six-over-six metal clerestory windows. The interior of this section has a concrete floor. The dye vats have been filled with concrete. The walls are exposed brick and the ceiling is wood.

The dye house connects to the main building through a two story, circa 1920 addition of unknown use. The first floor of this addition has four multi-light metal awning windows on each floor of the east elevation. Flat lintels adorn the first floor windows, while the second floor windows have segmental arch openings. The second story of the south elevation has segmental arch windows overlooking the roof of the adjoining dye house.

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

The next section of the building is a four story, circa 1905 brick foundation, brick building originally used for wet and dry finishing (1st floor), carding (2nd and 3rd floor) and cutting and cloth storage (4th floor). This section has a monitor roof running north/south; a stepped parapet wall on the south elevation and on the north elevation is a firewall with a stepped parapet. The west elevation of this section has seven bays of multi-light metal awning windows; an eighth bay in the southwest corner is the elevator bank/stairwell that has multi-light metal awning windows. There are exposed rafter tails under the slightly overhanging roof. The east elevation has ten bays of multi-light metal awning windows separated by brick pilasters. Exposed rafter tails are visible under the eaves of the main and monitor roofs.

The next section is a four story, circa 1905, brick foundation, brick building originally used for weaving (1st floor), spinning (2nd floor), spinning, spooling and dressing (3rd floor), and stitching, binding and pressing (4th floor). There is an elevator and stairwell in the northeast corner of the building. The west elevation has the first two stories flush with the adjoining buildings, and the third and fourth stories slightly recessed. The west elevation has ten bays of 12/12 wood double hung windows with eight-light transoms on each floor. The east elevation has eight window openings with twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood sashes with eight-light transoms, and window openings with six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes in the elevator/stairwell. The upper two stories of the north elevation have six multi-light wood windows. Above the elevator shaft is a tower topped with a 40,000-gallon water tank.

The next section is a circa 1905, two-story, brick building resting on a brick foundation. The west elevation has eight bays containing four window openings on each floor, which are separated by brick pilasters. The window openings contain six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes with segmental arches containing decorative woodwork above the top rail. A door is located in the northernmost bay on the first story. The east elevation also has brick pilasters that separate eight bays containing four window openings on each floor. The window openings contain six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes with segmental arches containing decorative woodwork above the top rail.

The final section is a circa 1955, two-story, brick building resting on a concrete foundation. There is a parapet wall on the north and south ends. On the south elevation, west of the adjoining section, are two multi-light metal awning windows on each story. The west elevation has five bays of multi-light metal awning windows on each story; there are exposed rafter tails under the roof. The north elevation has four bays of multi-light metal awning windows on each story, separated by brick pilasters; there are brick pilasters on each end of the elevation. The east elevation has four bays of multi-light metal awning windows on the second story, and three bays of windows plus one bay of multi-light wood double leaf doors. A ramp at the south end of the second story of this elevation leads to double leaf metal doors. A metal pipe rail is along the east side of the ramp.

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

Under the ramp are storage spaces with multi-light metal stationary windows.

The interior of the main building has some concrete floors on the first story, but all the other floors are wood. The walls are mostly exposed brick except around areas that needed to be enclosed such as the restrooms and elevator/stairwells that are plastered. It has an open plan with wood beams supporting the floors above and the roof.

The office, a circa 1905 two story brick building, rests on a brick foundation and is capped with an asphalt shingle hip roof. Accompanying the roof is a low cupola with louvered vents. The north elevation has three bays of multi-light metal awning windows on each story. The first story of the east elevation reveals three window openings with two-over-two, double-hung, wood sashes with segmental arches, one window opening with two-over-two, double-hung, wood sashes with a flat lintel, and four window openings of multi-light metal awning windows. The second story exhibits eight window openings of multi-light metal awning windows. The south elevation exhibits two window openings with two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows, one with a segmental arch and one with a flat lintel on the first story. A segmental arch door opening with a multi-panel wood door with transom is also located on the first story. Two window openings with multi-light metal awning windows are located on the second story. The west elevation has seven window openings with multi-light metal awning windows and one door opening with double-leaf multi-light wood doors on the first story. The second story reveals six window openings with multi-light metal awning windows, three on each side of a circa 1925 catwalk that connects the second story of the office to the main building. The connecting catwalk is brick with an asphalt shingle gable roof, and two window openings of multi-light metal awning windows on the north and south elevations.

On the east elevation of the mill complex is the circa 1925 brick smokestack, 180 feet tall with "HWM" in white brick near the top.

2. Raw Products Warehouse (circa 1925), Industrial, currently Ken's Welding, contributing
This one-story, brick building rests on a stone foundation and is capped with a flat asphalt roof with parapet walls on the north and south elevations. The south elevation has thirteen bays separated by brick pilasters, eight-light metal awning windows are in alternate bays, the window sills are painted brick, the parapet wall is stepped toward the center three bays. The east elevation contains six bays separated by brick pilasters. There are double leaf metal doors in the second and fifth bays, and eight-light metal awning windows in the remaining bays. A concrete loading dock is on the southern end of the elevation and is two and one-half bays long. The north elevation is thirteen bays long separated by brick pilasters. There is an eight-light metal awning window in alternate bays. The parapet wall is stepped toward the center three bays. The west elevation contains six bays separated by brick pilasters. Double leaf metal doors are in the fifth bay. Glass blocks enclose a door opening in the second bay. There are eight-light metal awning

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

windows in the remaining bays, a concrete loading dock is on the north end of the elevation with a metal shed roof and wood supports. The loading dock is two bays long.

3. Storage Building (circa 1925), Quonset hut, contributing

This two story, metal sided building is capped with an arched metal roof and highlighted with multi-light metal awning windows. The west elevation has double leaf metal doors on the first story and three multi-light windows on second. The south elevation has two double leaf metal doors and three multi-light windows on the second story. The east elevation has three multi-light windows on the second story and none on the first; the north elevation has no apparent openings and is covered by vegetation. The interior of the building was inaccessible.

4. Unknown historic use (circa 1955) Industrial, contributing

Banked into a hillside, this two-story, triangular shape brick building is highlighted with multi-light metal awning windows and rests on a brick foundation. Since the building was constructed along a hillside, the south elevation reveals only the second story of the building. This elevation includes a loading door with the ground built up for the second story to be near grade. There are two sets of multi-light windows on each story, and a stepped parapet wall. The east elevation has eight sets of multi-light windows on each story. The north elevation is the short end of the triangle and has two elevations, one with a bank of window openings with eight-over-eight metal awning sashes on each story and the other with no openings; the wall has a parapet. The west elevation has eight sets of metal awning windows on each story and a door in the southernmost bay.

Inventory of structures (4 contributing resources)

5. Reservoir (circa 1905), contributing

The reservoir is built into the ground and capped with an asphalt shingle gable roof that rests on stone walls. The reservoir feeds into the tank on top of the tower of the main mill building.

6. Cooling Pond (Circa 1905), contributing

Concrete basin with metal pipe railing along three sides. Irregular shape.

7. Pump house, (circa 1925), contributing

1 story, concrete foundation, brick, asphalt shingle hip roof, metal corrugated doors.

8. Rail spur (circa 1905), contributing

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

The woolen mills, throughout its history, used a rail spur. Part of the rail spur and nine concrete trestles, some with the rails removed, are on the site.

Inventory of objects (8 contributing resources)

9. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

10. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

11. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

12. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

13. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

14. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

15. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

16. Fire hydrant (circa 1928) contributing

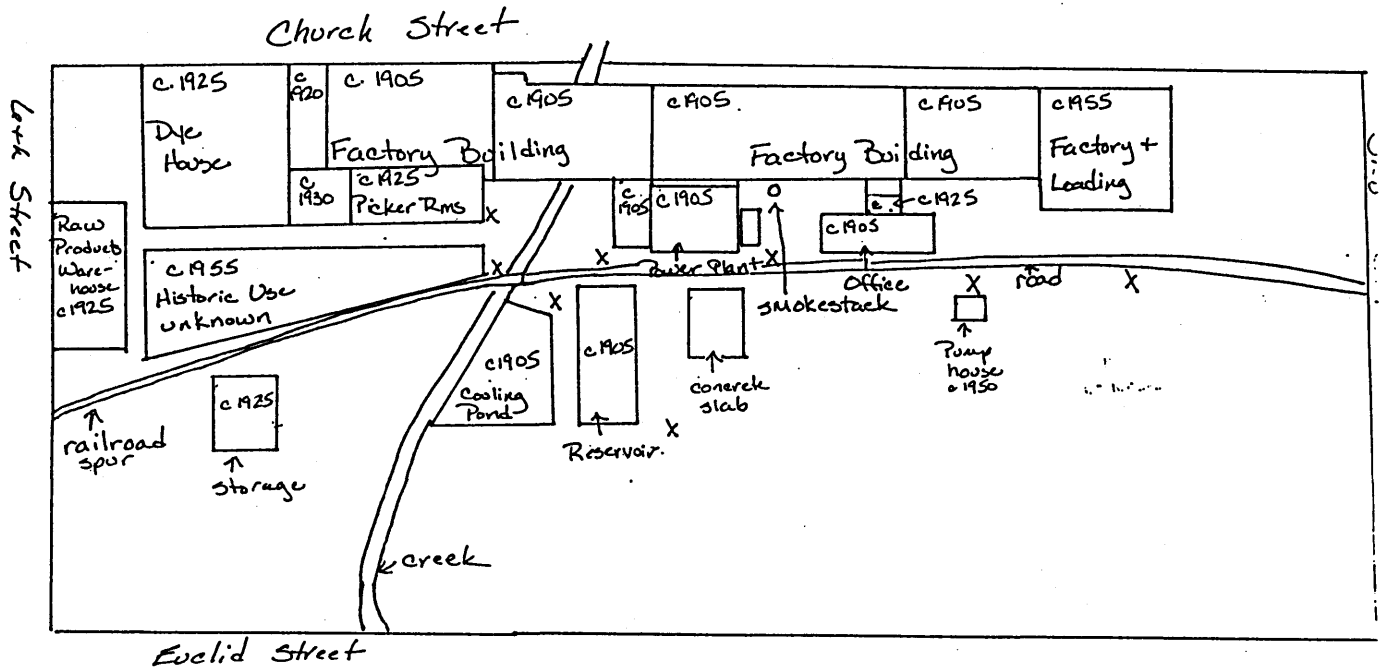
Cast iron fire hydrant with separate square head wrench at top. Painted red, manufacturer's mark obscured by many layers of paint.

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee



X indicates circa 1928 fire hydrant

Hardwick Woolen Mills
Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn.

Not to Scale

North

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

SIGNIFICANCE

The Hardwick Woolen Mills in Cleveland (population 30,354; 1990 Census), Bradley County, Tennessee is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its industrial history. Additionally, the mill complex is eligible under criteria consideration G for having achieved significance within the past 50 years. The Hardwick Woolen Mills grew to be one of the largest manufacturers of wool fabric and men's clothing in the world. The mills were also one of the earliest industries to develop in Cleveland, which became a town with many industries. The buildings date from the 1900s to the 1950s and retain much of their historic and architectural integrity.

In 1836, Bradley County was formed from lands surrendered by the Cherokee Indians; it originally included lands from what are now Bradley and Polk counties. In 1838, Cleveland was named the county seat. The main industry in the county was agriculture. The first train came to Cleveland on June 10, 1851 from the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. The railroad brought the beginnings of industrial development.

After the Civil War industrial development in Cleveland continued. One of the most successful New South capitalists to emerge after the Civil War was Christopher L. Hardwick of Cleveland (West, 407). In the early 1870s, Hardwick, along with his two sons, Joseph and John, produced cast iron stoves from their backyard foundry. By 1879, the small family business became a major commercial enterprise known as the Hardwick Stove Company and quickly became a staple of the Bradley County economy for the next 100 years.

With the success of the Hardwick Stove Company, which later became the Cleveland Stove Works, Hardwick began a second venture in the clothing industry. On July 28, 1880, Hardwick was joined by Cleveland businessmen John H. Craigmiles, John H. Parker, P. B. Mayfield, and Creed Bates in chartering a new industry, the Cleveland Woolen Mills. On October 1, 1880, the mills started operation. The company expanded, and in the week of June 8, 1883 a record six thousand, three hundred and eighty yards of fabric goods were produced.

On August 3, 1883, John H. Craigmiles sold his interest in the company to C. L. Hardwick and John H. Parker. Hardwick became the company president. The pair decided to enlarge the plant and double its capacity. The new building was completed in 1884. On July 27, 1885, a fire destroyed the main building. In addition, looms and machinery, and the picking and dye houses were also destroyed. The total damage from the fire was \$36,000, with insurance covering only \$28,000. (White, 3). After the fire, C. L. Hardwick formed a new company and began to rebuild without partner John H. Parker, who decided to withdraw from the partnership.

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

On October 23, 1885, construction began on the new mill, which was large enough to hold 60 looms. Another fire struck the mills on August 24, 1888 when the wool storage and picker rooms were destroyed. Reconstruction began almost immediately and full production resumed by the end of the year.

In 1893, the mills had 70 looms and employed 140 workers. Sales extended to all southern states and were between \$125,000 and \$150,000 per year. (White, 4) In 1896 the dye house caught fire, but was quickly brought under control.

C. L. Hardwick died in 1901, at age 74. His son, George Lee (G. L.) Hardwick, succeeded him as president and general manager at the woolen mills.

In 1904, a fire destroyed the entire mill complex except for one small building. G. L. Hardwick made plans to replace the mills with a larger, more permanent building. Soon a four-story complex replaced the former one story building. Machinery and equipment for the woolen mills and garment manufacturing were secured. G. L. Hardwick added cassimere (a twill weave fabric for suits) and other fabrics to a diversified line of products that included slacks and jeans.

By 1906, the new facility was out producing the old plant. A product that became known as "Dollar Pants" brought nationwide recognition and fame to the Cleveland Woolen Mills. (White 14). The company became more diversified and developed into a manufacturer of men's clothing. This diversification was probably accelerated by the 1904 fire, which forced equipment changes and a reassessment of the business.

After the 1904 fire the company also manufactured overcoats. In 1907, production increases in suits required another plant. Due to inadequate skilled labor in Cleveland, the new plant was built in Chattanooga to manufacture coats and vests. In 1917, this production was moved to Cleveland.

After World War I, the mills made major equipment changes. Eighty-eight broad looms and eleven sets of woolen cards replaced all narrow looms. In 1921, the *Cleveland Banner* reported the Cleveland Woolen Mills had approximately six hundred employees, with annual wages totaling several hundred thousand dollars.

On January 31, 1925, application was made to change the name of the company from "Cleveland Woolen Mills" to "Hardwick Woolen Mills." This change was made because Hardwick had bought out his partners and was the sole owner of the mills. The company expanded to the point where it was the largest manufacturer of its kind in the world, producing both fabric and men's garments in a single plant. (White, 18) In 1925, the company expanded by adding a dye house to the south

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

end of the mill; picker rooms to the east side of the building; and the constructing of a new warehouse and storage building. These additions were completed by 1930.

A report, commissioned by the Tennessee Electric Power Company in Chattanooga in 1927, examined Cleveland industry. It found that the Hardwick Woolen Mills was the largest employer in Cleveland with 760 employees, and was one of twelve industries in the city. The mill complex was one of eight mills with accompanying dye house in Tennessee. The report concluded by suggesting further industrial development in Cleveland was possible because of a good railway system, cheap labor, and beneficial tax structures.

A 1929 booster publication for Cleveland indicated that there were 30 flourishing industries in Cleveland with the most important being the Hardwick Stove Company, the Hardwick Woolen Mills, and the Dixie Foundry.

Just before the 50th anniversary celebration of the plant, the *Cleveland Daily Banner* reported that the plant had a capacity for "30,000 yards of cloth, 60 inches wide per day through woolen mill and in the clothing factory, a possible production of around 800 suits, 200 overcoats, and 2700 pairs of men and boy's pants per day." (White 21)

The woolen mills made it through the Depression because it was an integrated company, which produced its own fabric as well as suits, and due to southeastern labor costs, Hardwick's products were priced lower than northern competitors. One Depression relief program that affected the mills was the National Recovery Act of 1934. This act brought an end to "home sewn" work by which most boy's pants were made, and gradually lowered the workweek from 55 hours to 40. The National Recovery Administration was not successful in getting Hardwick to employ more workers, but wages did go up about 10%. Because of the increased production costs from this relief effort, retail prices for Hardwick's lower priced clothes went up, and consumers resisted buying the higher priced goods. Hardwick was forced to lay off several hundred workers. (Snell 100-101) The National Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional but it had the effect of causing labor unrest for the woolen mills. In January 1937, a sit-down strike occurred in the clothing department when some workers protested a recent pay cut of 65 cents, with top pay being \$13.25, down from \$16.20 a few weeks before, and down from a high of between \$18.00 and \$19.00 under the National Recovery Act. Four hundred fourteen workers went on strike and organized with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Union membership drives began immediately. In response to the workers actions Hardwick opened its books to show the community how much employees made. Wages were 32 cents/hour for a sweeper, 36 cents/hour in the vest department, 33 cents/hour in the coat department, and 15 cents/hour for beginners. (Snell 100) In February 1937, workers voted to end the strike, and

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

attempts to unionize the plant ended. On March 25, Hardwick announced a 12½% pay raise for 1000 employees.

The woolen mills had sales offices in several major U. S. cities in the early twentieth century. Before 1920, there were sales offices in New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Atlanta. The Chicago sales office opened before 1929. In addition, the company sent over 65,000 catalogs to potential customers twice a year. (White, 21) Even during the Depression, Hardwick kept offices in Chicago, New York, and Atlanta, and shipped clothes to all 48 states. (*Chattanooga News*, 11 November 1936). It employed over 800 people in 1936.

In 1940 G. L. Hardwick, who had been company president since 1901, died. His son, George Lee Hardwick, Junior succeeded him.

During World War II, production at the plant switched from civilian clothing to military clothing. Hardwick produced Army pants, jacket liners, and surgical gowns. The sales staff were furloughed, and many Hardwick employees volunteered or were drafted into military service. The mills operated 24 hours a day to meet military demands.

Following the war, all Hardwick salesmen were rehired, and the plant prepared for the post war economic boom with improvements in manufacturing techniques.

On August 10, 1947, George L. Hardwick, Junior died, and was succeeded by the company's fourth president, Frank Tucker Hardwick.

After World War II, demand for woolen suits decreased as former servicemen requested worsted suits. The service men had become accustomed to worsted uniforms, and preferred them to wool. Synthetic fabrics also began to appear, which reduced the demand for wool fabric.

In 1951, Hardwick concentrated on the production of men's clothing when the woolen mills operation was sold to Peerless Woolen Mills. During this period, Hardwick also decided to advertise for the first time. The company's decision to focus on the manufacture of men's garments, coupled with the post-war economic prosperity resulted in the final expansion of the mill complex circa 1955. The construction of two additional buildings (identified on the site map) follows a pattern of change for the mill complex in response to major manufacturing decisions. When Hardwick Woolen Mills decided to take on the dual capacity of producing fabric and men's clothing in 1925, the mill complex expanded with the construction of a series of buildings to accommodate the products. During the period of the mid 1950s, the company continued to be a major Cleveland industry that provided a solid source of employment for the city's residents. As a

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

result, the collection of buildings that make up the nominated mill complex, (built between 1905 and 1955) represent significance periods of growth and prosperity for Hardwick Woolen Mills.

Hardwick kept pace of changing men's fashions and was recognized as "Men's Wear Manufacturer of the Year" in 1968 by the National Association of Men's and Boys' Apparel Clubs, Inc.

The continued growth of the company, coupled with the need to consolidate work in one plant, led to the construction of a new manufacturing facility in North Cleveland in 1973. By November 1974, construction of the new plant was completed. Equipment from the Hardwick Woolen Mills was moved to the new facility and the old mill complex closed. The plant continues to operate in the new building.

After the mills moved in 1974, the building was largely empty. Some small manufacturers had space in the building, and part of the complex was used for storage. The current owner plans to rehabilitate the building into commercial and residential space following the Secretary of the Interior's *Standard's for Rehabilitation*.

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National Park Service

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

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Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Hardwick Woolen Mills is located at Church and Third Streets. It is identified on the accompanying Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee tax maps (scale 1" = 100') 57-C and 57-D as lot "O". The property contains 7.35 acres. The property nominated is the lot historically associated with the Hardwick Woolen Mills.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number photos Page 16

Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

PHOTOS

Hardwick Woolen Mills
Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee
Photos by: Karen L. Daniels
Date: October 9, 1999
Negative location: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

1 of 30

Factory Building, North façade, c1955 addition

2 of 30

Factory Building, West façade, from south

3 of 30

Factory Building, South façade, showing 1925 addition (Dye House)

4 of 30

Factory Building, South façade, showing 1925 addition (Dye House) and raw products warehouse

5 of 30

Raw products warehouse, south and east facades

6 of 30

Raw products warehouse, east facade

7 of 30

Woolen Mills, east façade, 1925 addition (Dye House)

8 of 30

Woolen Mills east façade (Dye House), south façade (factory building), south façade c1955 building

9 of 30

South and east facades, c1955 building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 17

Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

10 of 30

Alley between c1955 building and factory building (picker rooms addition)

11 of 30

West façade, office building

12 of 30

North façade, office building, Water tower and smokestack

13 of 30

North façade, factory building, office building, and c1955 addition

14 of 30

Foundation of machine shop, East façade of c1955 building, factory building

15 of 30

Smokestack, water tower, office building, factory building with painted sign between windows

16 of 30

North façade, c1955 building

17 of 30

West façade, c1955 building, railroad spur, edge of cooling pond

18 of 30

East façade, storage building

19 of 30

Cooling pond, East façade of c1955 building, north façade of storage building

20 of 30

Well house, c1928 fire hydrant

21 of 30

Factory building interior, first floor

22 of 30

Factory building interior, second floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 18

Hardwick Woolen Mills
Bradley County, Tennessee

23 of 30

Picker room interior, second floor

24 of 30

Picker room interior, second floor

25 of 30

Dye house interior, second floor

26 of 30

Factory building interior, third floor

27 of 30

Factory building interior, third floor

28 of 30

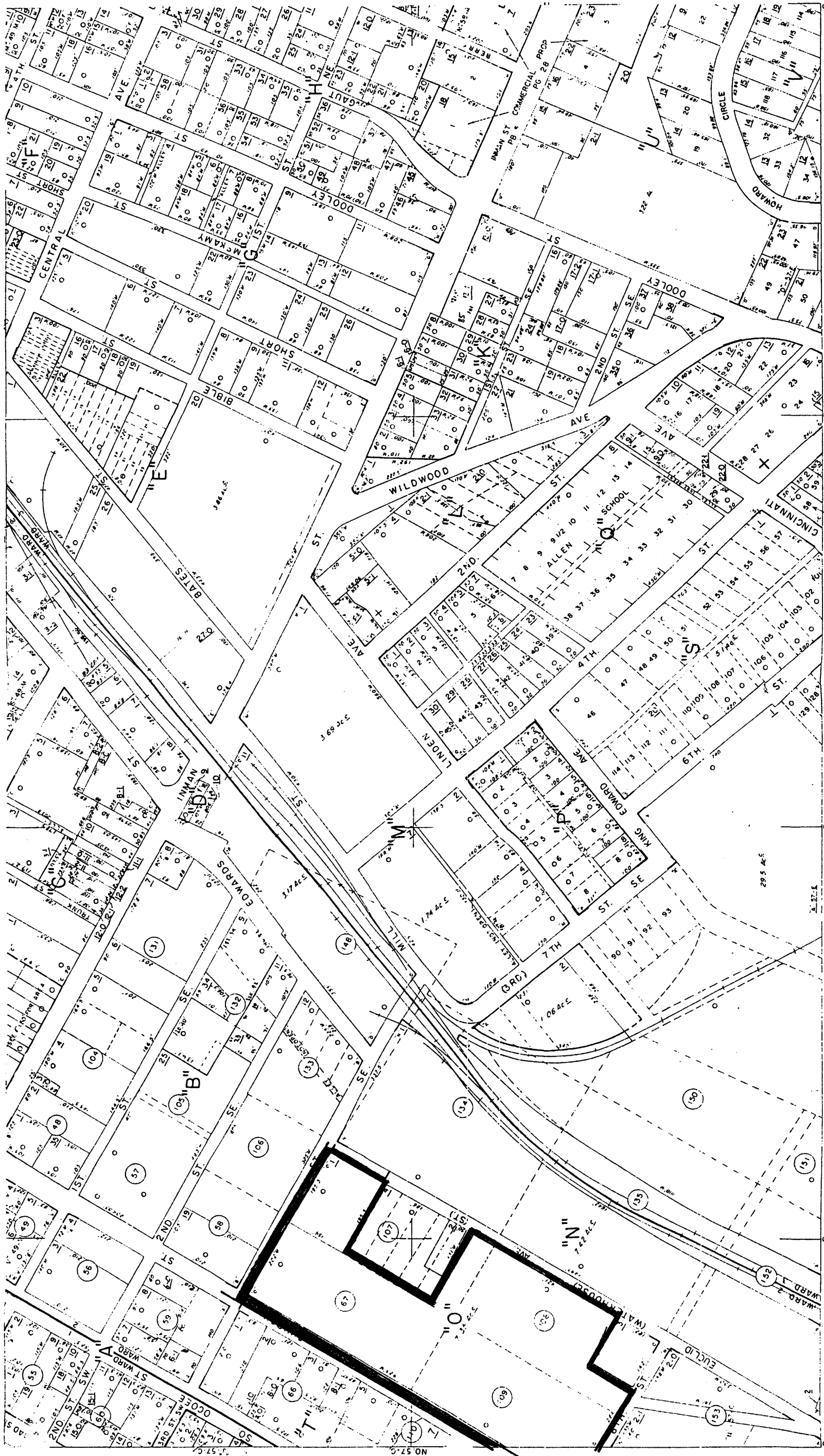
Factory building interior, fourth floor

29 of 30

Factory building interior, fourth floor

30 of 30

West side elevator and stairwell



Hardwick Woolen Mill
 Cleveland, Bradley Co., TN
 Scale 1" = 100'

PREPARED BY
TOBIN POUNTREY INC.
 801 LEXINGTON
 MEMPHIS, TENN.

PARCEL NUMBER
 PARCEL WIDTH
 DISTRICT LINE
 SUBLOT NO.
 MAP/PLAT/LEGAL
 SECTION OWNERS OF PRECED.

3-1-68 PARCEL & CONTROLLING MAP NO.
 IMPROVEMENT
 RECORD
 CHURCH
 SCHOOL
 POND
 AREA

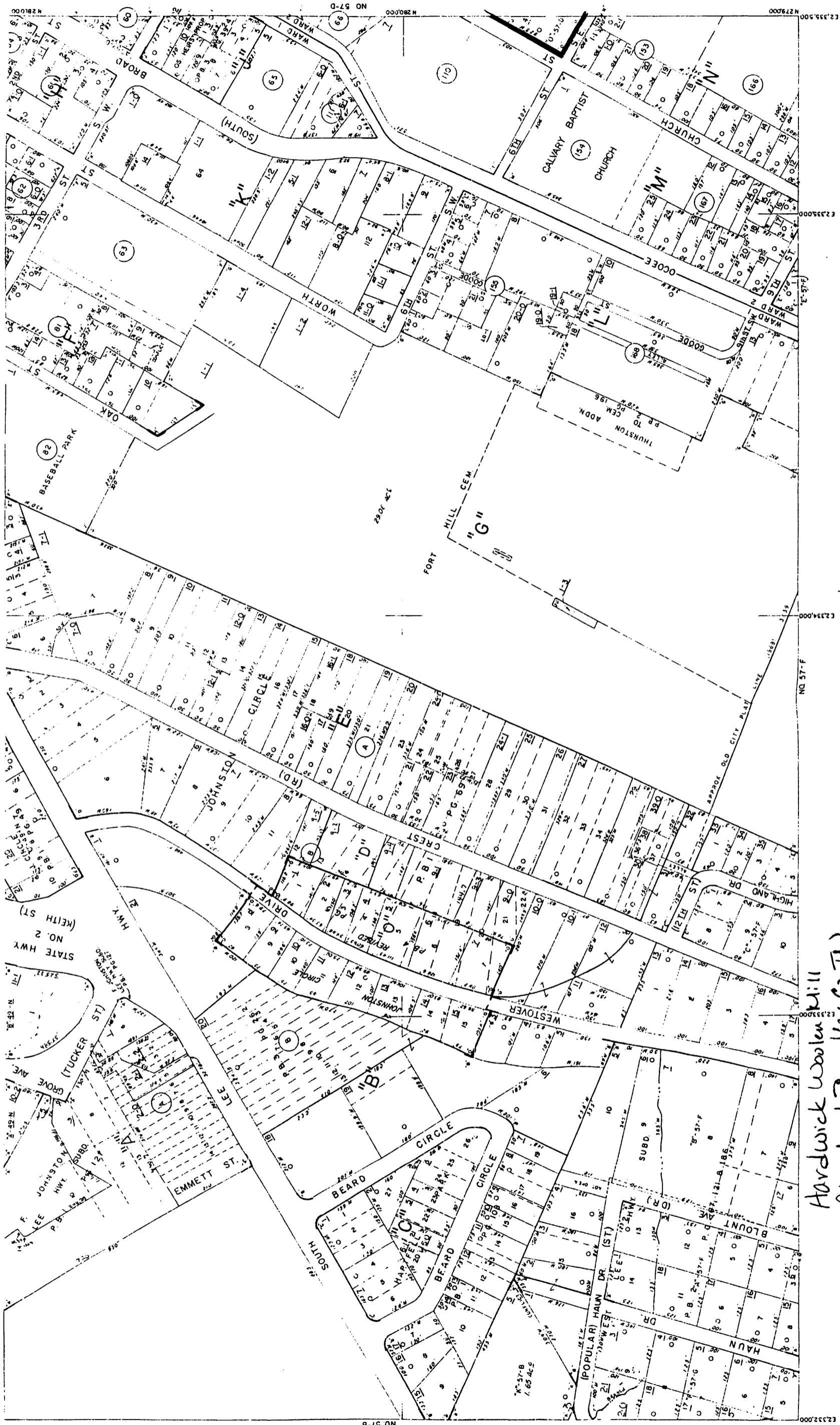
STATE LINE
 COUNTY LINE
 DISTRICT LINE
 PARCEL LINE
 SECTION LINE

NO. 57-A	NO. 57-B	NO. 57-C	NO. 57-D
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100

REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	...
2	...
3	...
4	...
5	...
6	...
7	...
8	...
9	...
10	...

CLEVELAND CO. TENN.	
BRADLEY CO. DISTRICT	MAP NO. 57-D
DATE OF PLAT: DEC. 1953	
DATE COMPILED: DEC. 27, 1965	

12.155.1000
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MAP NO
 CLEVELAND
 BRADLEY CO. TENN.
 DISTRICT 4
 SCALE 1" = 100'
 DATE OF PLATING DEC 1953
 DATE COMPILED DEC 27, 1955
 57-C

REVISIONS

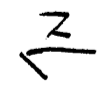
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4	11-15-53	4
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7	11-15-53	7
8	11-15-53	8
9	11-15-53	9
10	11-15-53	10

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985

- 1. CREEK
- 2. STATE LINE
- 3. CO. LINE
- 4. TOWN LINE
- 5. RAILROAD
- 6. HIGHWAY
- 7. ROAD
- 8. RAILROAD
- 9. CREEK
- 10. STATE LINE
- 11. CO. LINE
- 12. TOWN LINE
- 13. RAILROAD
- 14. HIGHWAY
- 15. ROAD
- 16. RAILROAD

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 WASHINGTON, VA.

Hardwick Woolen Mill
 Cleveland, Bradley Co., TN
 Scale 1" = 100'



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