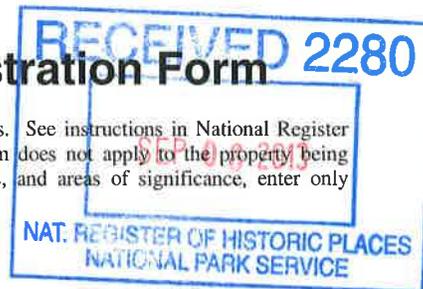


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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: Easley Mill
Other names/site number: Easley Cotton Mill; Geer 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: 601 South 5th Street
City or town: Easley State: South Carolina County: Pickens
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 X A B C D

Elizabeth M. Johnson 8/28/2013
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date

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** _____

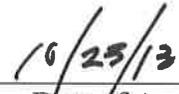
4. National Park Service Certification

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



Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Easley Mill is located on a fifteen-acre site at 601 South 5th Street in Easley, South Carolina, in southeast Pickens County. The main building of the mill was completed in 1900, according to 1899 plans by the noted textile-mill designing firm of Lockwood Greene and Company, located in New York and Boston. This firm designed many mills across the South. The historic property is an intact industrial site with nine contributing resources: the main mill building, smokestack, office building, water tower, reservoir, ice house, warehouse, railroad trestle, and a monument.

Narrative Description

Inventory of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

A. Main Mill Building (1899-1900) Photographs 1, 4 – 16.

The main mill building has a rectangular shaped plan consisting of four stories above a basement. Structurally the building consists of heavy timber framing with exterior walls of masonry construction. Floor finishes of all stories are hardwood except for the poured concrete basement. The length of the building is on a northwest to southeast axis with the building's facade facing the latter direction. The roof is bracketed and gabled with a very slight slope, and all elevations include mostly regularly patterned, tall, wide, and segmental arched window bays that have been infilled with brick.

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The northeast elevation contains a centrally located, original restroom tower servicing all floors, and an elevator tower near the north corner which was added ca. 1960. The southwest elevation also contains an elevator tower of the same period located at the southern corner of the building. The northwest elevation contains a one-story section with a basement that was used as a cloth room. It is separated from the four-story section by a masonry wall and stairwell. An attached boiler and mechanical section containing the smokestack is located between the restroom tower and east corner of the northeast elevation. Separate buildings, structures, and objects surrounding the main building include: the main office located near the west corner and roughly parallel to the southwest elevation, the warehouse located near the north corner and situated roughly parallel to the northeast elevation, the reservoir set slightly away from the east corner of the building, the train trestle running roughly parallel to the main building and offset from the northeast elevation, the ice house which is located off the southeast facade with a similar alignment as the main building, the water tower existing near the southern corner of the building, and the obelisk located just away from the southwest elevation. The northeast elevation also contains small buttresses supporting the section of the wall dividing the main building from the adjoining boiler section. The southeast elevation [facade] includes an exterior and non-original loading dock.

There are eleven window bays on the northwest elevation, with the second bay from the right corner of this elevation being wider and set approximately half a story lower than the other bays because a stairwell is in that location. This occurs only on the four-story section, and nowhere else on any other elevations. The northeast elevation contains twenty-three bays on the four-story section, one of which is obscured by the elevator tower, and six in the one-story section. The southeast section has eleven bays, and the southwest section has twenty-four bays in the four-story section and six in the one-story section. This is one more than on the northeast elevation because the restroom tower obscures one bay. The southwest elevation also contains smaller windows for the basement level, but these are only spaced at every other bay. The three bays at the southern corner of this elevation are also obscured by an elevator shaft/stairwell. The restroom tower has single, arched window bays on both main sides and large square window bays on the sides of the connector. There are also small square window bays on the back or northeastern face. All windows are currently closed by blind brick panels with some containing vents, fans, and various other mechanical entities.

With regard to access into and out of the main building, there are six entrances/exits; both the southwest and southeast elevations contain two while the other two sides contain one each with the northeast elevation door leading into the boiler section and its varying entrances and exits. As for the other elevations, there is one at each end bay of the southeast facade, one in the third bay from the southern corner on the southwest elevation, one in the last four-story bay near the western corner of the previously mentioned elevation, and the entrance on the northwest elevation is in the third bay from the west corner.

The boiler section was built with an "L" shaped plan, but has had two, possibly three, later additions made to it during different time periods. It contains several different level changes, and two rooms containing large mechanical systems. The original boiler system was removed,

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and the original sections are two stories while the newer sections vary. These two sections were built with a relatively regular window pattern very similar to that of the main building. The later additions, though, partially cover most of these windows. The window patterns of the additions do not match this pattern and are somewhat irregular. This section has three entrances/exits; one on each side not adjoining the main building.

B. Office Building (1899-1900) Photographs 5, 22-25.

This building has functioned as the mill office since 1900, and has been restored in recent years. It is a one-story brick building with a full basement. The building measures forty feet, two inches in width by forty feet, four inches in depth and is situated thirty feet away from the main mill's front wall. It contains three tripartite, wood-framed, double-hung, two-over-two windows on the facade. The central window originally served as the entrance, but was, at some point, in-filled with brick at the bottom and shortened to a window to match the others.

When this change occurred the door was moved to the window bay nearest to the southern corner. These windows, along with every other window on this building are segmental arch-capped windows. All windows except for those located on the rear, northeast elevation and the basement level also have canvas awnings. On the southeast elevation there are four window bays with wood-framed, double-hung windows. These windows are roughly evenly spaced along that elevation, and there is also a narrow, plywood in-filled door between window bays three and four.

There are also three smaller, single-hung, two-light windows located at the basement level of this elevation; two of which have been in-filled with plywood. The northeast elevation has three window bays with windows matching those of the previously mentioned elevation. There is also a smaller, single-hung fourth window that is roughly centrally located on this elevation. Two of the three larger windows are located between this window and the northern corner. There are two matching smaller windows and an entrance/exit at the basement level of this elevation. These are relatively evenly spaced with the doorway located nearest the eastern corner. The northwest elevation contains an entrance/exit near the northern corner of the building, and three wood-framed, double-hung windows between the center of the elevation and the western corner of the building. There is also one centrally located smaller window on the basement level with masonry in-fill. The roof is low-pitched pyramidal with flared eaves. A small gable located at the center of the building's facade [southwest elevation] pierces the roofline at the flare; it contains a semi-circular louvered vent and is articulated with architectural embellishments. The wide eaves feature decorative wooden brackets.

C. Warehouse Photographs 17, 20

The one-story brick cotton bale opener area is located to the northeast of the main building beside the train trestle and near the smokestack. Originally there was a three-bay cotton warehouse to the northwest of this building. The building is sixty-nine feet, seven inches deep by ninety-one feet long. The northwest side of the building from the left has a roll-up door, two

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steel frame windows, a roll-up door, one steel frame window and a roll-up door. The southeast elevation has two steel frame windows, one brick in-filled window and two segmental arch-capped windows. The northeast elevation has one segmental arch-capped window, an in-filled segmental arch-capped window, one larger window, a brick in-filled door, and a door. The northwest elevation has a fire door located on the left end. A brick firewall extends above the roofline of the cotton bale opener area and is an original wall to the cotton warehouse space.

D. Smokestack (1899-1900) Photograph 9

The original round brick smokestack stands just to the northwest of the boiler/mechanical building. It is laid in common bond, is twenty feet in diameter at its base, rises to a corbelled necking where it begins to flare to a corbelled cap approximately 150' above grade.

E. Train Trestle

The trestle was used to receive coal directly to the mill for use in the boilers and still stands today. It sits approximately 160' to the northeast of the mill, and runs parallel to the axis of the main building. It is approximately 125' long and stands approximately sixteen feet high and is framed of heavy wood timbers.

F. Reservoir Photograph 26

An approximately three million-gallon water retention reservoir on the site to the east of the building provided water to the water tower for the mill's fire protection. Still intact, it currently appears predominantly as a dried-up mud flat because there has been insufficient rainfall in the area.

G. Ice House Photographs 18, 19

An original brick ice house exists on the site to the southeast of the main building with a similar axial orientation. Laid in common bond, the ice house is rectangular in plan and is twenty-two feet, two inches in depth by forty-one feet, six inches in length. It sits forty-eight feet, seven inches away from the mill. The northwest elevation is brick gabled and has a door and window. The southeast elevation is brick gabled and has two windows. The northeast elevation is brick and has two windows on the left and a door on the right. The southwest elevation originally consisted of two windows and now consists of a roll-up corrugated metal door on the left and a window on the right. The original wood windows have been replaced with steel windows. The roof structure features exposed rafter tails, and is sheathed in a composition shingle roof.

H. John Mattison Geer Monument (1919)

This granite obelisk stands southwest of the main mill building between the water tower and the office building. It was erected in memory of John Mattison Geer (1858-1919), founder of Easley Mill, who was president and treasurer from 1900 until his death in 1919. The monument stands

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twenty-five feet tall. It sits on a six-foot-square granite base with a cavetto-molded plinth. There is a reeded band and a further cavetto-molded band. The shaft of the obelisk is pyramidal on top and is cavetto-molded at its base. It bears the inscription: “John Madison Geer [*sic*], born May 15th, 1858, died July 1, 1919, president and treasurer Easley Mill 19 years, 1900-1919.”¹

I. Water Tower Photograph 12

The water tower stands just off the southern corner of the main mill building. It rises seventy-five feet and features four braced-and-cabled steel support legs that taper as they rise to support a steel-plated, 100,000-gallon cylindrical tank with rounded bottom and conical cap.

This structure served fire protection services, and drew water via pump from the reservoir through a large steel pipe that rises from grade at the center of the structure to the tank.

J. Cooling Tower (Noncontributing)

This modern one-story brick-veneered building is located to the west of the front of the main building and immediately adjacent to the John Madison Geer Monument. It has HVAC systems within and surmounted atop it. Double-leaf access doors are located on the north end of the building, but no other fenestration is present. It does not contribute to the historic or architectural character of the Easley Mill complex.

¹ Geer’s gravestone at Springwood Cemetery in Greenville spells his middle name “Mattison.”

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Period of Significance

1900-1948

Significant Dates

1900
1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lockwood Greene and Company

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.)

Easley Mill, built in 1899-1901, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the Area of Significance for Industry at the local level of significance, for its association with the establishment and development of the textile industry in Easley, Pickens County, and the South Carolina Piedmont during the first half of the twentieth century. The ending period of significance is 1948, when the mill was purchased by Woodside Mills of Greenville, SC. Easley Mill is also an intact example of cotton mill engineering and design at the beginning of the great boom period in the Southern textile industry, from 1890 to 1920, and as one of the notable early South Carolina designs of the firm Lockwood Greene and Company of Boston.

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

Industry

Easley Mill, the first of three textile mills built in Easley between 1899 and 1910, was founded by John Mattison Geer (1858-1919), a businessman and entrepreneur who purchased cotton for the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, in Piedmont, on the Saluda River on the Greenville County/Anderson County line. It was part of a tremendous “cotton mill boom” in South Carolina between 1895 and 1903, when more than seventy new textile mills were organized, constructed, and began operation. Twenty-three textile mills were organized and built between 1895 and 1897, and an additional twenty-four, including Easley Mill, were chartered and built or began construction in a single year—1900. This mill is associated with the vanguard of that boom.

So many mills were chartered and built in South Carolina in 1899-1900 that the editors of *The State* (the largest newspaper in South Carolina, published in Columbia, and an enthusiastic advocate of the textile industry) called attention to a “splendid record” in which almost \$15 million was subscribed for or invested in textile mills in the state, adding:

No State in the union will be able to keep up with South Carolina’s record this year in the matter of building cotton mills. . . . There have been 31 cotton mills actually chartered this year, while 14 have made increases and enlargements. . . . The figures speak volumes for the smallest of the southern States.²

Geer, who came to Easley twice a week, graded the cotton bought from local farmers by the firm of William M. Hagood and Company, and had it shipped to Piedmont. He believed that the low prices realized for middling (medium quality) cotton in the Easley vicinity—less than seven cents per pound at one point in 1896—meant that the town could support, and make a good profit from, its own cotton mill. In 1899 Geer told leading businessmen and other citizens of Easley that if enough of them would commit to buying stock in his venture, he would build a textile mill there. So many did so by subscription that construction on the mill began in 1899 and was

² “Many Millions Go Into Cotton Mills. Splendid Record This State Has Made in the Year. All Records Have Been Broken. Nearly Fifteen Millions Put into Such Enterprises in the Last Two Years—Fine Showing,” *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), December 27, 1900. For further context on South Carolina textile mills at the turn of the twentieth century, see “South Carolina Cotton Mills Illustrated,” *Industrial Art Edition Supplement to The State* (Columbia, S.C.), July 8, 1901; David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), p. 133; and Katherine M. Cann, “South Carolina’s Textile Industry,” address at the 5th Annual South Carolina Humanities Festival, Lander University, Greenwood, S.C., September 13, 1997, on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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completed not long after Easley Cotton Mill was officially chartered in March 1900, with \$200,000 capital; the mill was in full operation by early 1901.³

Easley Mill was the second textile mill built in Pickens County, following the Norris Cotton Mill in Central (1895-96), sometimes called “Cateechee Mill” after a post office established there. That mill, founded by D.K. Norris (1845-1905), farmer, textile mill entrepreneur, and South Carolina state senator 1894-98, had been chartered in 1895 and built in 1895-96.⁴

Geer would also later found Easley Cotton Mills Numbers 2 and 3, in the Pickens County town of Liberty, chartered in 1900 and 1909, respectively; Glenwood Cotton Mill, chartered in 1902; and Alice Cotton Mill, chartered in 1910.⁵

Easley Mill was quite successful in its first full year of operation. In the first week of August 1901 it sold, for example, 675 bales of sheeting for export to China and a railroad car of goods to San Francisco, California, prompting one observer to observe that the mill was already “making a fine reputation on the class of goods it is making.”⁶ It also exhibited samples of its finished cloth at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in Charleston December 1901-May 1902.⁷

The mill was so successful that Geer expanded it by another 9,000 spindles in 1903; late that year Easley Mill sold another huge shipment to China, described by *The State* as “likely the largest bill of cotton goods ever sold from a Pickens mill”—two million yards of sheeting in 2,500 bales, sold for \$95,000. The reporter observed, “The Easley mill has an excellent reputation for the fine quality of its manufactured product.”⁸ The *Easley Progress* reported at the same time, “the mill has orders ahead for several months,” claiming, “there is no mill in the country that has a finer reputation for its cloths than the Easley Mill, and the goods always in greater demand than can be supplied.”⁹

³ *The Anderson Intelligencer* (Anderson, S.C.), August 2, 1899; “Cotton Mills,” *The People’s Journal* (Pickens, S.C.), September 21, 1899; J.M. Geer, “Notice,” *The People’s Journal*, October 5, 1899; *The Anderson Intelligencer*, June 27, 1900; “South Carolina Cotton Mills Illustrated,” *Industrial Art Edition Supplement to The State* (Columbia, S.C.), July 8, 1901; “Easley Cotton Mill. Shipping Goods to China, California and Elsewhere. A Summer Resort,” *The State*, August 8, 1901; *The People’s Journal*, December 5, 1901.

⁴ “The Norris Cotton Mills,” *The Anderson Intelligencer* (Anderson, S.C.), April 10, 1895; *The Anderson Intelligencer*, July 10, 1895; Souvenir Edition, *The Anderson Intelligencer*, September 30, 1896; “Cotton Mills,” *The People’s Journal*, September 21, 1899; “South Carolina Cotton Mills Illustrated,” *Industrial Art Edition Supplement to The State* (Columbia, S.C.), July 8, 1901.

⁵ G. Anne Sheriff, *Pickensville—Easley History* (Greenville: A Press, 1989), pp. 44, 52; *The Anderson Intelligencer*, January 31, 1900; *The New York Times*, March 11, 1900; “South Carolina Cotton Mills Illustrated,” *Industrial Art Edition Supplement to The State* (Columbia, S.C.), July 8, 1901.

⁶ “Easley Cotton Mill. . . .” *The State*, August 8, 1901.

⁷ *The People’s Journal*, December 5, 1901.

⁸ “Cotton Goods for China. Heavy Shipment Goes From the Easley Mill. . . .” *The State*, November 6, 1903.

⁹ *The Easley Progress*, quoted in *The Keowee Courier* (Pickens, S.C.), November 11, 1903.

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By 1907 the mill boasted 37,744 spindles and 1,020 looms, making “convertible and export sheeting,” with a work force of 500 operatives and a total mill village population of 900.¹⁰

John M. Geer also made improvements to and expanded the mill village, building a mill school described as “a handsome brick structure” in 1905 and installing electric lights in 1911.¹¹ When the lights were turned on the event was covered in *The State*, which noted that the Easley Mill village was transformed “from a dark section of the town to the brilliance of daylight,” and that both mill operatives and other Easley residents “were attracted by the lights and took interest in watching them for the first time.”¹²

By 1918, Geer said of this and his other mills in Pickens County, “we have kept our buildings and machinery in good repair, looked carefully after our churches, put in a complete system of sanitation, encouraged gardening and provided good streets.”¹³

Additional Information

Geer, president and treasurer of Easley Mill 1900-1919, was succeeded at his death by his brother Bennette Eugene “Ben” Geer (1873-1964), who was later president of Furman University in Greenville 1933-38.

The younger Geer sold controlling interest in the Easley Mills (consisting of the Easley Mill, Easley Mill No. 2 at Liberty, and the Liberty Mill) to brothers and textile mill entrepreneurs John Thomas Woodside (1864-1946), Edward F. Woodside (1875-1943), and Joel David Woodside (1871-1945) of Woodside Mills in Greenville, in 1920. An article describing the move called the Easley Mills “one of the best buying cotton mill properties in the South.”¹⁴ Woodside Mills acquired the three Easley mills outright in 1948.¹⁵

The Easley Mill continued to thrive, and to produce its cotton sheeting for domestic and export sales, through the 1920s and into the Depression. A 1927 report in *The State* titled “Progress in Pickens” observed that of eight textile mills in Pickens County, six—including Easley Mill—

¹⁰ *Fibre and Fabric: A Record of American Textile Industries in the Cotton and Woolen Trade*, Volume 38 (1903-04), p. 22; August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration, 1907), pp. 87, 92, 195; *Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina, 1918: Labor Division* (Columbia: Gonzales & Bryan, State Printers, 1919), p. 42.

¹¹ *Greenville News*, quoted in *Keowee Courier*, August 2, 1905; “Lights Turned On In Mill Village. Part of Easley Which Was Dark is Now Made Light. . . .” *The State*, January 9, 1911.

¹² “Lights Turned On In Mill Village.”

¹³ Quoted in *Tenth Annual Report, 1918*, p. 42.

¹⁴ “Three Big Mills Sold In Piedmont. Deal Involves Three Million Dollars. In Pickens County. Woodside Interests Acquire Control of Easley and Liberty Properties,” *The State*, September 10, 1920; “Woodside At Head Of Easley Mills. Greenville Manufacturer to Retain Connection With Others,” *The State*, October 22, 1920.

¹⁵ Dan River, Inc. – Woodside Mills Records, 1903-1971, Special Collections, Strom Thurmond Institute, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

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were operating “both day and night.”¹⁶

In 1956 Dan River Inc., of Danville, Virginia acquired Woodside Mills, which later became the Greenville Group or Woodside Division of Dan River in 1976; Easley Mill closed in 1990.¹⁷

This mill was designed by the notable textile mill engineering and architectural firm Lockwood, Greene and Company of Boston, which designed many mills in the Southeast from the 1880s to just after the turn of the twentieth century. Amos D. Lockwood (1811-1884) became a successful textile mill consultant, engineer, and designer in New England before the Civil War, and founded A.D. Lockwood and Company in Boston in 1871. The firm designed the Piedmont Manufacturing Company in Piedmont, the first post-Civil War textile mill built in South Carolina, completed in 1876. In 1882 Lockwood formed a partnership with Stephen Greene (1851-1901) as Lockwood, Greene and Company. During Stephen Greene’s tenure at the head of Lockwood, Greene and Company, the firm designed 39 textile mills in South Carolina, in 14 counties: Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Chesterfield, Darlington, Greenville, Greenwood, Kershaw, Marlboro, Newberry, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, and Union. Most of them were in the Piedmont, in Greenville and Spartanburg Counties, with 11 mills in Greenville County and 10 mills in Spartanburg County. The firm also opened a branch office in Greenville in 1899. At Greene’s death in 1901 it was estimated that his firm had designed mills containing two million spindles of the five million total spindles in Southeastern textile mills at the time.¹⁸

A 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map shows the property including the mill, a steel water tower, an ice house, the mill office, a coal trestle, cotton warehouses, and a pond. All of these buildings and features are still on the property. These buildings will be used in the redevelopment of the property by Easley Woodside Development, LLC.

¹⁶ “Progress in Pickens,” *The State*, August 17, 1927.

¹⁷ Dan River, Inc. – Woodside Mills Records, 1903-1971, Special Collections, Strom Thurmond Institute, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

¹⁸ Samuel B. Lincoln, *Lockwood Greene: The History of An Engineering Business, 1832-1958* (Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Greene Press, 1960), pp. 178-79, 182.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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J.M. Geer, Easley Cotton Mills. “Easley Cotton Mills.” April 24, 1902.

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The State (Columbia, S.C.)

- “Many Millions Go Into Cotton Mills. Splendid Record This State Has Made in the Year. All Records Have Been Broken. Nearly Fifteen Millions Put into Such Enterprises in the Last Two Years—Fine Showing.” December 27, 1900.
- “South Carolina Cotton Mills Illustrated.” Supplement to *The State*. July 8, 1901.
- “Easley Cotton Mill. Shipping Goods to China, California and Elsewhere. A Summer Resort.” August 8, 1901.
- “The Easley Cotton Mill. The Machinery Arriving for the Extension of the Plant.” August 14, 1903.
- “More Than Thirteen Cents. Paid by the Easley Cotton Mill for the First Bale.” September 21, 1903.
- “Cotton Goods For China. Heavy Shipment Goes from the Easley Mill—Stock Raising.” November 6, 1903.
- “Lights Turned On In Mill Village. Part of Easley Which Was Dark is Now Made Light. Horse Dies of Fright. So Badly Scared by an Automobile That It Dropped Dead—Teachers Association to Meet.” January 9, 1911.
- “Increases Capital. Easley Cotton Mills Prepares for Future—Charters Granted.” February 15, 1920.
- “Three Big Mills Sold In Piedmont. Deal Involves Three Million Dollars. In Pickens County. Woodside Interests Acquire Control of Easley and Liberty Properties.” September 20, 1920.
- “Progress in Pickens.” August 17, 1927.

Other Published Sources

Carlton, David L. *Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1880-1920*. Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1982.

Fibre and Fabric: A Record of American Textile Industries in the Cotton and Woolen Trade, Volume 38 (1903-04).

Kohn, August. *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina*. Columbia: South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration, 1907.

Lincoln, Samuel B. *Lockwood Greene: The History of an Engineering Business, 1832-1958*. Brattleboro, Vt.: The Stephen Greene Press, 1960.

Sheriff, G. Anne. *Pickensville—Easley History*. Greenville: A Press, 1989.

Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina, 1918: Labor Division. Columbia: Gonzales & Bryan, State Printers, 1919.

Easley Mill
Name of Property

Pickens County, South Carolina
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 6.8 acres

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 352970 | Northing: 3854534 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 353076 | Northing: 3854442 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 353117 | Northing: 3854344 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 353036 | Northing: 3854304 |
| 5. Zone: 17 | Easting: 352940 | Northing: 3854328 |
| 6. Zone: 17 | Easting: 352850 | Northing: 3854480 |

Easley Mill
Name of Property

Pickens County, South Carolina
County and State

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

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "Easley Mill, Easley, Pickens County, South Carolina" on the 2007 site plan "Easley Cotton Mill, Circa 1900, Easley, S.C.," drawn at a scale of 1" = 150', as well as the black line marked "Easley Mill" on the accompanying portion of the 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, showing the extant historic resources in the complex.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the historic main mill building, office building, warehouse, smokestack, train trestle, reservoir, ice house, monument, and water tower, all contributing to the historic and architectural character of the Easley Mill complex.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Martin Meek, with the assistance of the SHPO staff
organization: _____
street & number: 105 Parker Road, P.O. Box 400
city or town: Enoree state: S.C. zip code: 29335
e-mail mmeek@meekarch.com
telephone: (864) 909-3373
date: August 28, 2013

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.)

Property Owner

John Gumbert
Easley Woodside Development LLC
1485 Northside Drive, Suite 220
Atlanta, Georgia 30318
(404) 456-4688

Easley Mill
Name of Property

Pickens County, South Carolina
County and State

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: Easley Mill
City or Vicinity: 601 South 5th Street, Easley
County: Pickens
State: South Carolina

Photographer: Martin Meek

Date Photographed: May 14, 2008

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

	Looking
1. Historic Photo	North
2. Historic Photo of Spinning Room Employees	Northwest
3. Historic Photo of Mill Baseball Team	Northwest
4. Main Mill Building, Southwest Elevation	Northeast
5. Office Building and Main Mill Building	Southeast
6. Main Mill Building, Portion of Facade	South
7. Main Mill Building, Portion of Facade	Northwest
8. Main Mill Building, North Elevation	South
9. Main Mill Building, North Elevation	South
10. Main Mill Building, North Elevation	Southeast
11. Main Mill Building, North Elevation	Southeast
12. Main Mill Building, South Elevation	Northwest
13. Main Mill Building, South Elevation Detail	Northwest
14. Main Mill Building, West Elevation	West
15. Main Mill Building, North Portion	North
16. Main Mill Building, East Portion	West
17. Warehouse	Southeast
18. Ice House	Southwest
19. Ice House	East
20. Warehouse, Interior	East

Easley Mill
Name of Property

Pickens County, South Carolina
County and State

- 21. Original Window
- 22. Historic Photo of Office Building
- 23. Office Building, Facade
- 24. Office Building, Left Elevation
- 25. Office Building, Rear Elevation
- 26. Pond / Reservoir

- East
- Northwest
- East
- Northeast
- Southeast
- Northeast

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.).

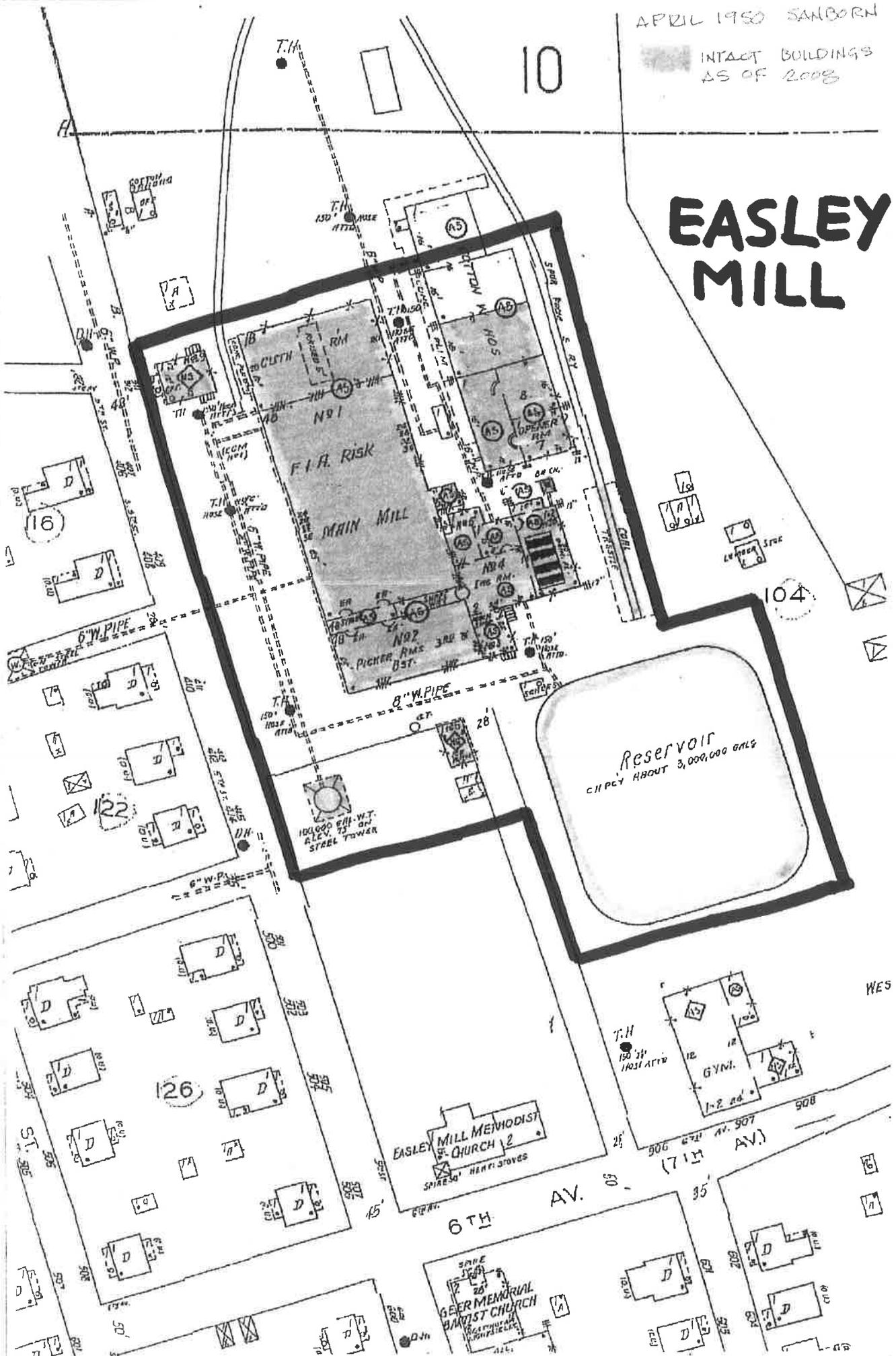
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

APRIL 1950 SANBORN

INTACT BUILDINGS AS OF 2002

10

EASLEY MILL

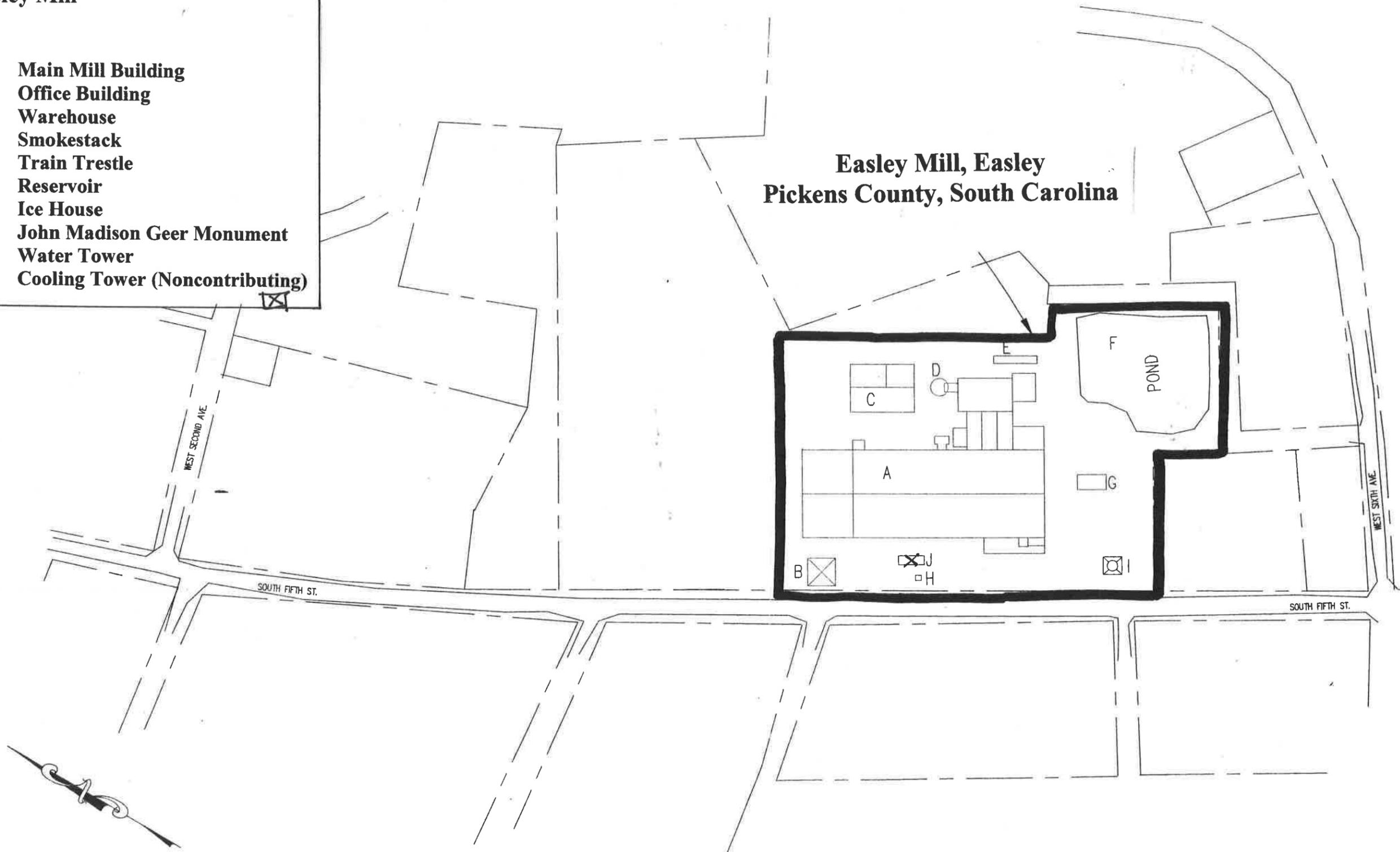


Easley Mill

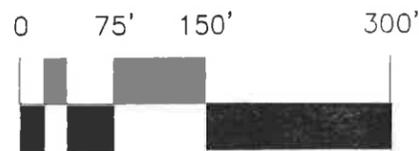
- A Main Mill Building
- B Office Building
- C Warehouse
- D Smokestack
- E Train Trestle
- F Reservoir
- G Ice House
- H John Madison Geer Monument
- I Water Tower
- J Cooling Tower (Noncontributing)



**Easley Mill, Easley
Pickens County, South Carolina**



SITE PLAN



SCALE: 1" = 150'

**EASLEY COTTON MILL
CIRCA 1900
EASLEY, S.C.**

CAMPBELL MEEK & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS, INC.
 ARCHITECTURE • PLANNING • INTERIORS
 SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA
 PHONE: 864-583-1456
 FAX: 864-583-2377
 WEBSITE: CMAARCHITECTS.COM

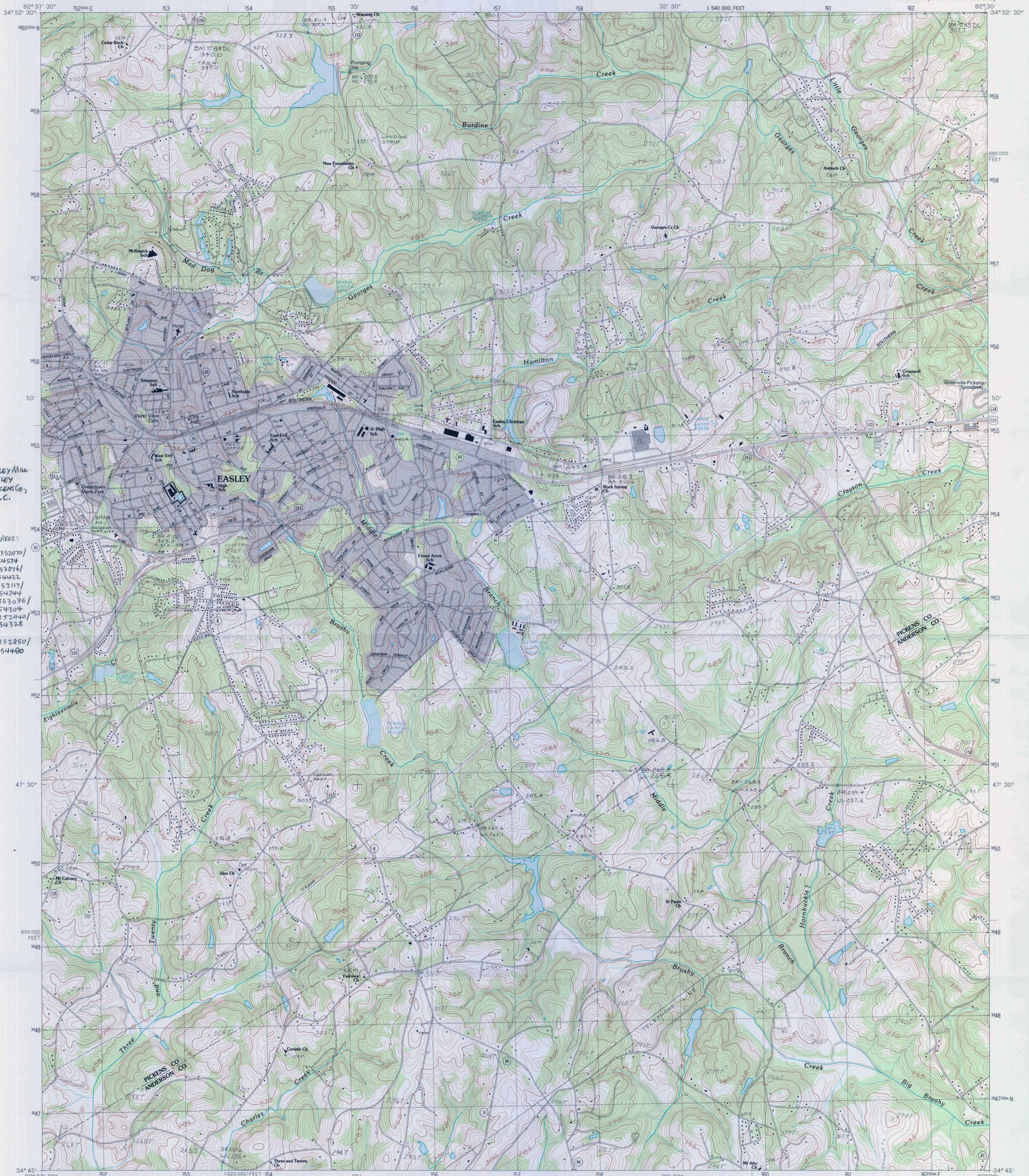
SITE PLAN

GEER MILL
APARTMENTS

C. LEWIS
M. MEEK

0611
APRIL 24, 2007

SW-1



EASLEY MM
EASLEY
PICKENS CO,
S.C.

VTM REFS:
1: 17/352670/
3854534
2: 353076/
3854472
3: 353117/
3854344
4: 353036/
3854304
5: 352940/
3854328
6: 352850/
3854480

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY U.S.G.S. NOS. 1000 AND SOUTH CAROLINA GEODETIC SURVEY
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1976
FIELD CHECKED 1977. MAP EDITED 1983
PROJECTION LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 17
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH ZONE
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move
the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (10 meters
south and 13 meters west)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
field check



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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1	Pickens
2	3	4	2	Dacusville
3	4	5	3	Paris Mountain
4	5	6	4	Liberty
5	6	7	5	Greenville
6	7	8	6	Five Forks
7	8		7	Piercetown
8			8	Pisces

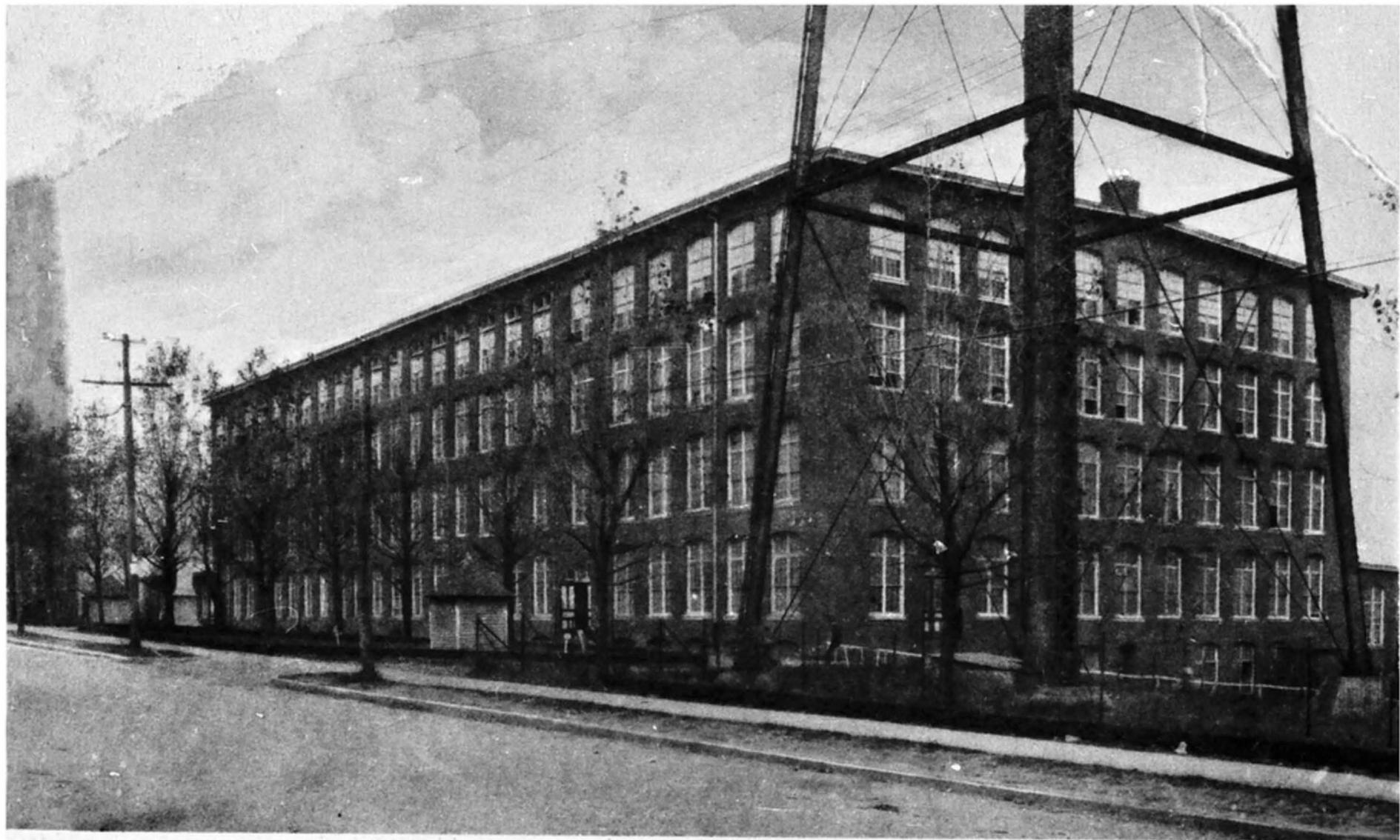
ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS IN METERS
ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

EASLEY, S. C.
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983

34082-G5-TM-024



EASLEY COTTON MILL (PLANT NO. 1) 37,744 SPINDLES—1020 LOOMS. EASLEY, S. C.



Spinning Department, 1901



Easley Mill Baseball Team - c. 1936





STOP

U.S. South Co.
The American Way













RESERVED
PARKING
FOR
HANDICAPPED
PERSONS



IPA
Southern





CAUTION
CHEMICAL
DANGEROUS























