

Mills in the Upcountry: a Historic Context, and a Summary
of a Mill Site on the Peters Creek Heritage Preserve,
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

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Prepared for:
The Spartanburg Water Authority

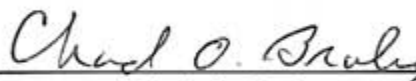
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January 22, 2005

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Introduction

This report is part of the mitigation required for a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for a project to increase the size of the Lake Blalock Reservoir for the Spartanburg Water System to provide additional water resources to the residents of Spartanburg County. At the site of an old mill on Peters Creek near Spartanburg, a new stream channel will be dug around the dam, draining the mill pond and allowing the stream to return to a normal flow. The mill ruins have been recorded as an archeological site (38SP304), which is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Ledbetter and Gainey 1998). Consequently, additional archival and other documentary work were undertaken to meet the mitigation requirements of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for the project. This report contributes to the recently established Peters Creek Heritage Preserve by outlining the history of the mill and its associated features. In addition, this document contains rudimentary information on several hundred mills in the Upcountry of South Carolina in order to place the Peters Creek mill within a regional historic context of the development of small water powered industries such as grist mills, saw mills and cotton gins. The Upcountry is the South Carolina Piedmont encompassing Abbeville, Anderson, Chester, Cherokee, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union and York Counties.

Historic Overview

South Carolina was established in 1670 with the settlement of Charles Town, and an agricultural economy based on slave labor developed very early along the coast. In response to the colony's vulnerability to attack from Indians or slave revolts, in 1731 Governor Robert Johnson proposed that a series of townships should be established in the frontier, to be settled by European immigrants. Eight townships were originally proposed (Figure 1). They were to be located on major rivers and contain at least 20,000 acres each. The two earliest townships established in the Upcountry were New Windsor (1734), located at the fall line of the Savannah River near the site of Fort Moore, and Saxe-Gotha (1733), situated on the Congaree River in present day Lexington County (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:78-79). Both of these were also located on major trading paths leading to the Cherokee settlements in the extreme western portion of the state. By 1735, six of the townships had been partially settled.

In contrast to the original concept, little settlement took place within the township boundaries but instead spread up and down stream valleys so that the settlers could take advantage of the best agricultural lands. In New Windsor Township, settlers avoided the main portion of the Savannah River valley in favor of its smaller tributaries whose valley walls were less steep and whose floodplains were ideally suited for agriculture. The smaller valleys also were less susceptible to devastating floods. Repeating this preference for the smaller river valleys, early settlements were established along Stevens Creek south of Ninety-Six and along Long Cane Creek and its tributaries.

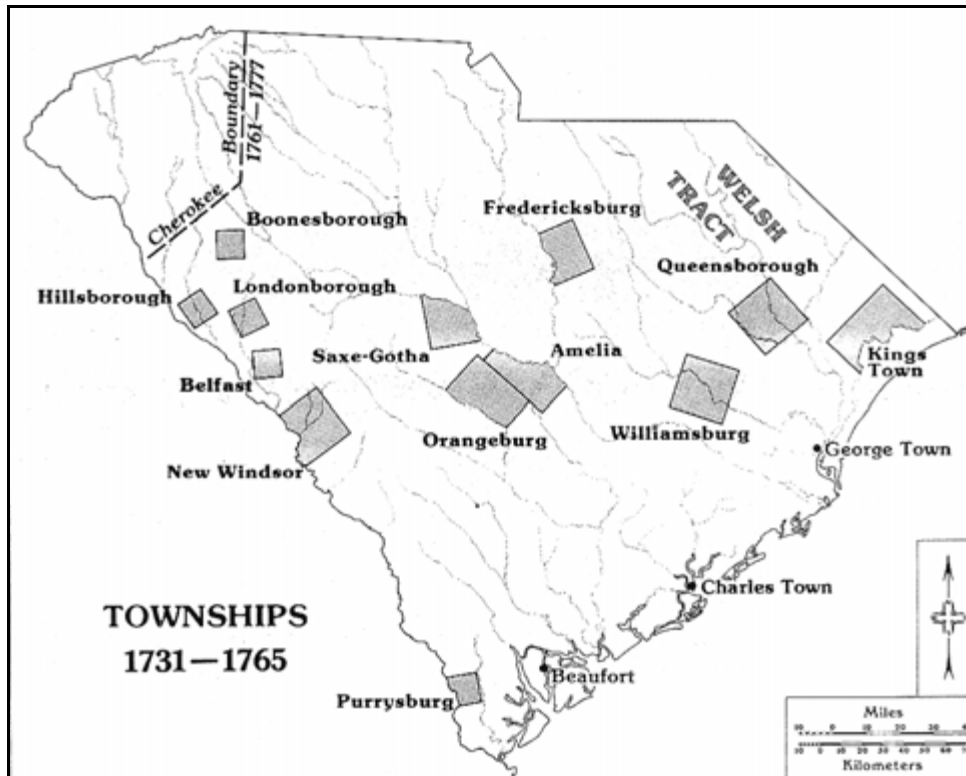


Figure 1. Map Showing Townships 1731-1765 (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Construction of grist mills lagged behind the initial settlement of the Upcountry, but only for the time it took to produce enough grain to warrant a mill. Clearing the land was an arduous task. Usually, the trees were killed by girdling, then they were felled. The first crops were planted among the stumps and fallen trunks. Cultivation was easier after the stumps and roots had decayed, at which point plows

replaced hoes as the main implements of cultivation. Corn was the first crop planted on the newly cleared land, and farmers could expect to harvest from 20 - 30 bushels per acres (Meriwether 1940:165-166). Wheat became an important Upcountry crop during the mid-eighteenth century.

Before the first grist and flour mills were constructed, the frontier people ground their grain by hand, using a wooden mortar and pestle, small hand-turned mill stones (querns), or with a hand-cranked iron mill which had an appearance much like a large coffee grinder. In 1765, newly arriving Huguenot settlers at New Bordeaux (Hillsborough District) ground their corn with an iron mill (Meriwether 1940:253).

Several water powered mills were in existence in the 1730s and 1740s in Saxe Gotha Township, making these some of the earliest in the Upcountry. According to Meriwether (1940), in 1739 Joseph Crell wrote that he had been at great expense “in Erecting a Water Mill.” Probably this mill was on Thoms Creek in Lexington County. About 1749, William Hay built a “Griss Mill” in the southern portion of Richland County, probably near the site of the dam on the present Adams Pond on Mill Creek. Back in Lexington County, a grist mill, wind mill(!) and a broken saw mill were on Herman Geiger’s property around 1750 (Meriwether (1940). Perhaps these correspond to the Geigger’s Mills depicted in *Mill’s Atlas*; one on Thoms Creek and the other on a tributary of Congaree Creek.

Elsewhere in the Piedmont, again citing Meriwether (1940), around 1747 a mill was in existence at the headwaters of Stevens/Cuffytown Creek, not too distant from Ninety-Six. In the Broad River drainage, the first mill mentioned was on Wilkinsons Creek in 1752. In 1753 Peter Crim



Figure 2. Grist Mills at their Simplest. Top: woman using a hand mill (quern). Bottom: a tub mill in the Appalachians (Hunter 1979).

operated a mill on Crims Creek (northwest Lexington County) and Isaac Pennington had two mills on the Enoree River.

Settlement began during the 1750s on the upper portion of the Catawba River, an area known as the Waxhaws. By 1756, Parson’s Mill stood on Rocky Creek. Further to the east, Lynah’s gristmill had been built on Singleton’s Creek (Meriwether 1940). Sawmills were rare in the Upcountry before the Cherokee war (1759 - 1760). Most of the houses were of log construction, so there was little immediate need for sawed lumber.

In 1759 the Upcountry population consisted of about 7000 whites and 300 African-American slaves. The Broad River valley had 1800 Germans and 1000 Britons, or about twice the population in the Wateree-Catawba or Saluda valleys. Settlement exploded after the Cherokee war of 1759 - 1760. In 1762, following additional land cessions from the Cherokees, four new townships, Boonesborough, Belfast, Londonborough and Hillsborough were established in the fertile valleys of Long Cane Creek, Little River, Hard Labor Creek and Stevens Creek. Most of the settlers were Scots-Irish, although some 475 French Huguenots settled at New Bordeaux near the confluence of Little River and the Savannah. Fort Charlotte was built in 1765 to protect the western settlements from Indian attacks. By 1765 the Upcountry was home to nearly 10,600 people, with many of the newcomers emigrating from Pennsylvania and Virginia (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). In what is now Spartanburg County, Scots-Irish settlers occupied the various branches of Tyger River by 1761, but the first permanent settlement was at Lawson’s Fork (Glendale) in 1775 (SUWP 1940:11, 205).

On the eve of the American Revolution, South Carolina’s population stood at 180,000. Wheat and tobacco were the most important crops in the Upcountry, and several interior trading centers such as Camden, Ninety-Six and Congaree were well established.

During the Revolution the Upcountry was the scene of bloodshed, beginning with a second Cherokee war (1776 - 1777), followed by guerilla warfare between Loyalists and Patriots and battles at Cedar Springs, Wofford's Iron Works, Camden, Musgrove’s Mill, Kings Mountain, Cowpens, and Ninety-Six. Although regular British troops were sometimes involved in the Upcountry clashes, most of the blood spilled was from Americans fighting Americans.

Following the war many properties belonging to Loyalists were confiscated and redistributed to supporters of the revolution. For a time, agricultural production lagged because Britain was no longer a trading partner.

Table 1. Population of the Upcountry, 1860.
(Source South Carolina Population Census).

District	White	Black	Total
Abbeville	11,516	20,502	32,018
Anderson	14,286	8,425	22,711
Chester	7,096	10,868	17,964
Edgefield	15,653	24,060	39,713
Fairfield	6,373	5,650	12,023
Greenville	14,631	7,049	21,680
Lancaster	6,054	5,650	11,704
Laurens	10,529	13,200	23,729
Lexington	9,333	6,202	15,535
Newberry	7,000	13,695	20,695
Pickens	15,335	4,195	19,530
Richland	6,863	11,005	17,868
Spartanburg	18,537	8,240	26,777
Union	15,874	8,670	24,544
York	11,329	9,984	21,313
Totals	170,409	157,395	327,804

Table 2. Bushels of Wheat and Corn Grown in 1860 and 1880 (Source: South Carolina Agricultural Censuses).

County	1860	1880	1860	1880	Totals
	Wheat		Corn		
Abbeville	103,300	107,608	665,698	471,955	1,348,561
Anderson	95,065	101,950	579,082	492,646	1,368,743
Chester	51,895	35,768	424,814	357,308	869,785
Edgefield	77,499	67,841	949,117	559,086	1,653,543
Fairfield	47,523	24,511	522,200	367,930	962,164
Greenville	82,015	62,132	623,288	582,156	1,349,591
Lancaster	30,781	16,852	361,421	294,939	703,993
Laurens	111,400	62,243	613,486	381,933	1,169,062
Lexington	68,812	48,107	406,269	304,509	827,697
Newberry	87,716	64,136	452,191	315,863	919,906
Oconee	—	26,107	—	268,899	295,006
Pickens	57,450	31,663	675,407	314,064	1,078,584
Richland	7,235	3,916	223,401	171,040	405,592
Spartanburg	114,648	79,991	800,960	593,454	1,589,053
Union	73,586	33,951	496,713	379,330	983,580
York	101,793	75,173	616,735	626,505	1,420,206
Totals	1,110,718	841,949	8,410,782	6381,617	16,845,066

However, by 1795 cotton became the dominant cash crop of South Carolina's plantations. The invention of the cotton gin enabled planters to plant more short-staple or upland cotton, which did not need as long of a growing season as Sea Island cotton. Soon, large portions of the Piedmont landscape were transformed. Reflecting the rise of cotton as the dominant crop, between 1830 and 1850 whites were outnumbered by slaves in much of the Upcountry. However, unlike coastal plantations, few Upcountry plantations had more than 20 slaves, and small farms continued to dominate the landscape in much of the region (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:101).

The expansion of the cotton crop into the interior also had a predictable outcome: depletion of soil fertility and massive amounts of erosion. As a consequence, there was a significant outmigration of both blacks and whites during the mid-nineteenth century. Many moved west to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi as planters opened new land.

The Civil War devastated South Carolina's economy, but by 1880 cotton production exceeded the pre-war levels (Kovcik and Winberry 1987:109). With the greater emphasis on cotton, corn and wheat harvests were substantially lower compared to pre-war levels. Little cash could be secured from the corn crop and it was relegated to poorer land, worked in spare time, fertilized insufficiently, and the leaves were stripped for fodder before the ears had fully matured. By 1900 cotton production exceeded one million bales, over three times the best antebellum rate. Although erosion continued to deplete what was left of the topsoil in the Piedmont, the application of phosphate fertilizers allowed planters to profit from growing cotton.

Most of the large textile factories in the area were built after the Civil War. However, three small textile factories were in existence by 1790 in Williamsburg, Sumter and Chester Districts, located in the upper Coastal Plain. Small creeks were preferred because the large rivers

were too powerful for the local builders to manage. In Spartanburg County, two textile mills had been built on the Tyger River by 1816. Large textile mills were built on the Pacolet River, east of Peters Creek, during the late 1800s.

The textile industry expanded rapidly in the late 1800s and early 1900s as can be seen in the following data: in 1850 there were 18 cotton mills in South Carolina; by 1892 there were 51; in 1900 there were 115; and, by 1925 there were 220. The vast majority of textile mill operatives were rural whites: "into the mills came the Up Country farmer who was barely making a living, and out of the mountains came the barefoot man and sunbonneted woman, to take charge of spindles and looms" (SUWP 1940).

The cotton market collapsed after World War I, partially due to the invasion of the cotton boll weevil in 1919. However, other problems, including erosion and declining soil fertility, were more important factors (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:110). As a result of negligent land management practices and the overdependence on cotton cultivation, much of the Piedmont had lost up to 10 inches of topsoil, but more than a foot was removed in some places. Stanley Trimble (1974) estimates that the Southern Piedmont lost about six cubic miles of topsoil during the agricultural era. By the early part of the twentieth century, much Piedmont land was useless for agriculture. Additionally, the erosion led to significant accumulations of sediments in stream bottoms, affecting the operation of mills. To counteract this, some millers would drain the mill ponds on a weekly basis to wash out the silt. Left unchecked, the buildup of silt would clog ponds, raceways, and machinery. Additionally, the lack of upland vegetation exacerbated the severity of floods or "freshets," which could destroy mills altogether. Finally, the development of steam power, hydroelectric power, and improvements in transportation networks made small water-powered industries obsolete by the mid twentieth century.

Methods

A wide variety of sources were researched during this project. Concerning the broader historic context of mill development in the Upcountry, the background and literature review began with an inspection of *Mill's Atlas* (1825). In addition to maps of each district, the reprinted version of the atlas contains an index of place names. Thus, a list of all of the mapped grist mills and saw mills was compiled for each of the districts within the study area: Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Pendleton, Richland, Spartanburg, and York (Appendix A). Researchers should note that the maps were prepared by a number of different cartographers; some were more thorough than others in showing the location of mills and other cultural features.

Although a number of mills have been recorded as archeological sites, and site forms are on file at the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the only way to identify them is by studying every topographic map and reviewing individual forms, tasks that were too time consuming for this project.

Through the internet we gathered a listing of the nine standing Upcountry mills or mill sites that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Appendix B). The most productive on-line search located *Carolina Arts*, a newsletter published by Shoestring Publishing Company. The August, 2002 issue announced an exhibit in the Pickens County Museum entitled *The Mills of Pickens County*. The exhibit documented 65 mill sites in the county through photography and oral history. Today, only three of the mills are still standing. Much of the documentation was prepared by Mr. Alan Warner, who serves as the miller at Hagood Mill which is maintained by the Pickens County Museum. See Appendix C for a location map and brief descriptions of each mill.

Correspondence with the Society for the Protection of Old Mills (SPOOM) established that approximately 95 South Carolina mill sites are listed in their records, but, to date, we have not received this list.

Next, the Manufacturing and Industrial censuses were examined for the years 1810, 1860 and 1880. Coverage was spotty at best in 1810 and 1860, and much better in 1880. Even though the 1880 census is more accurate, it appears that the numbers of mills are under-reported for some counties. Most likely, this is because the census only listed establishments that grossed over \$500.00 per annum. Thus, small private mills and plantation mills would not be enumerated.

The Agricultural censuses of 1860 and 1880 provided data on the corn and wheat harvest. Because both cereals were ground into meal or flour, the numbers of bushels provide a rough index of the importance and necessity of having local mills.

In Columbia, we examined the 1880 Manufacturing schedule for data concerning the mills in the Upcountry. This microfilmed census provided data on over 300 mill sites (Appendix D). Specifically, we recorded the surname of the mill owner, the mill's function (grist and flouring mill, saw mill, cotton gin, public cotton gin), the stream name, the type of wheel, the breadth or diameter

of the wheel and the horsepower. Some of the entries were totally illegible and poor penmanship made some of the names nearly illegible. We make no apologies for errors in transcribing surnames and creek names.

In early September of 2004, letters of inquiry were sent to 26 historical societies and museums in the study area. The questionnaires asked the recipients if any mill sites were still standing in their counties and if any historic photographs of the mills were available. Enclosed with the questionnaire was a county map and a stamped, self-addressed envelope so that the recipient could mark the approximate location of mill sites and return the information to the author. Eight of the societies responded. Appendix E contains summaries of their responses. Copies of photographs, newspaper articles and County maps showing mill locations that were sent by the respondents will be curated at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Secondary sources such as Meriwether's (1940) *The Expansion of South Carolina 1729-1765* yielded good information about early settlements and mills. The earliest mills in the Upcountry date to the 1740s and were located in Saxe-Gotha Township on the Congaree River (in present-day Lexington and Richland Counties). Louis Hunter's (1979) treatise on the history of water powered industry provided a great amount of information about the evolution of milling and mill technology in the United States. An especially valuable resource is *Knight's 1880 Mechanical Dictionary* which describes in detail 28 types of water wheels

In Spartanburg, Joseph Gainey conducted an extensive review of deeds for the Peters Creek mill tract and surrounding lots. His full report has been submitted separately, but salient items are presented here. Mr. Gainey also researched genealogical and historical sources at the Spartanburg County courthouse and library. Old maps of Spartanburg County were also researched at the SCDAH. At the South Caroliniana Library in Columbia, we conducted an unsuccessful search for photographs of the mill on Peters Creek and other mills in Spartanburg County. Information about the 1903 Pacolet Flood, and other floods, was located on the internet. A special thanks goes to Dr. Terry Ferguson of Wofford College for making that information available.

Archeological and historical studies also yielded comparative information about the development of mills in the region. Among these are *Archaeological Investigations at Seven Mill Sites* (Newman 1984), *Catawba River Valley Grist Mill Survey* (Joy et al. 2000), and *The Archeological and Architectural Investigations at the Boardman Dam and Pond Site, Fort Gordon, Georgia* (Braley and Froeschauer 1991). All of these sources built on the previous investigations at the site (Ledbetter and Gainey 1998; Braley 2002).

Results

Historical Context for Mills in the Upcountry

In keeping with the theme of this project we have concentrated on flour and grist mills, saw mills, and, to a lesser extent, cotton gins. These were relatively small enterprises that could be built and operated without tremendous outlays of capital. Therefore, we have omitted larger water powered enterprises such as textile factories, iron furnaces, stamp mills, and other industrial sites.

The development of water powered mills in the Carolina Piedmont was influenced by a number of factors, among them the local geology, changing technology, and population increases through time. To a large extent the region's geological setting influenced the size and configuration of mills. In the Piedmont, water power could be easily tapped, particularly in narrow stream valleys such as Peters Creek. The mill stream had to have a fairly dependable flow of water, and with a sufficient amount of fall to eliminate the necessity of constructing huge dams. An area above a natural constriction would be ideal to create a mill pond (Figure 3).

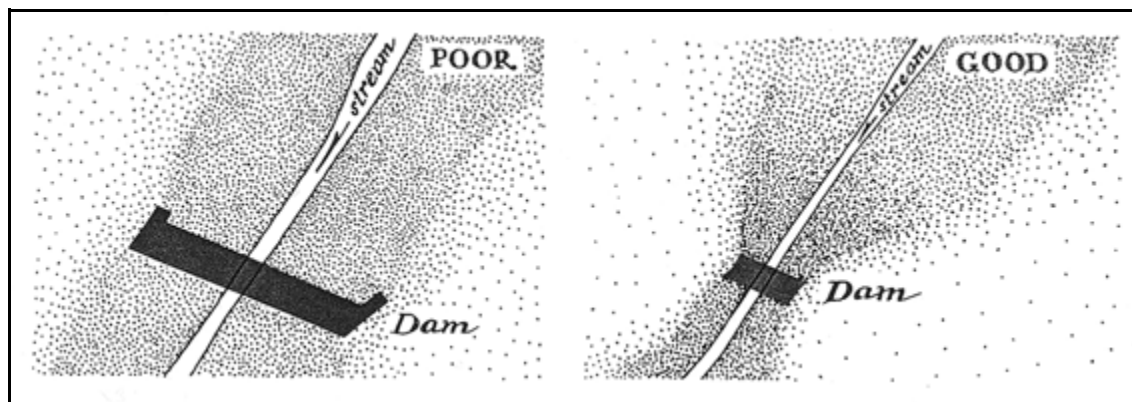


Figure 3. Valley Floors With Natural Constrictions (right) Were Ideal Spots For Mill Construction (Lord and Costello 1983).

Mill Types

The largest grain mills were merchant mills, whose product, wheat flour, was intended for regional markets or export. The mill owner supplied the capital for its construction and hired a miller to operate it. These mills would buy grain from dealers and make a profit or loss on the sale of flour. Custom mills were locally owned and operated at a smaller scale. Generally, these were grist mills that ground corn and wheat for the surrounding population. Often, these served several functions by incorporating a cotton gin and a saw mill. The miller was paid for his services by

collecting a toll, which was a portion of the grain, cotton or lumber brought to the mill for processing. Because custom mills became a focal point for the local farmers, small communities sometimes grew around them, particularly if the mills were located close to a good road that crossed the stream. A third category of mill was the plantation mill which served large farms and plantations, not the surrounding community. These were relatively small operations that processed grain and cotton that was grown on the plantation (Worthy 1983; Joy et al. 2000). Smaller yet were private mills, whose owners ground corn or wheat for their neighbors on a seasonal basis.

Grain milling technology was revolutionized at the turn of the nineteenth century by a millwright named Oliver Evans, who invented mechanized equipment such as the elevator, conveyor, drill, descender and hopper boy (Joy et al. 2000). Consequently, mill architecture was modified to accommodate production, and three-story buildings were typical for mechanized grain mills. The gearing was on the first floor or basement and the grinding stones and hoppers were on the main floor above. From the main floor an elevator would carry grain to the floor above for cleaning before it was transported into the hoppers for grinding (Wood 1992:128). Often, corn meal was not sifted, but in order to produce fine grades of wheat flour it was “bolted,” or sifted through cloth.

Mill Buildings

Grist and flour mills typically were housed in heavily framed buildings that were supported on well constructed foundations of stone or wooden pilings.

According to Joy et al. (2000):

One face of the building usually had a series of doors that opened on each floor to allow equipment and/or tools to be hoisted. The other facades had double hung windows for light and ventilation. Often the facade facing the wheel had no windows. Exteriors were usually covered with clapboards or shingles; the walls were constructed of braced frames characterized by heavy timber posts at the corners often with intermediate posts between them. The whole structure was built on a heavy foundation. Enormous timber girths ran from post to post. Mortised joints joined all parts. Most of the beams were hand hewn oak. Often they were massive, spanning eighteen feet. The strong construction was meant to withstand the elements and the constant vibration of the wheel and stones. To further strengthen the building flood abutments were place upstream or against the mill.

The interiors were arranged for functional tasks. Some mills had a series of trap doors for hoisting sacks and materials through the floor. The top floor was for storage of sacks of unprocessed grains, which were hoisted directly from the delivery wagon. From the top floor, grain could be poured into the hopper and stones on the floor below. At the very bottom were gears and shafts; the wheel was usually out of doors, but sometimes the mill was built directly over the sluice with the wheel inside.

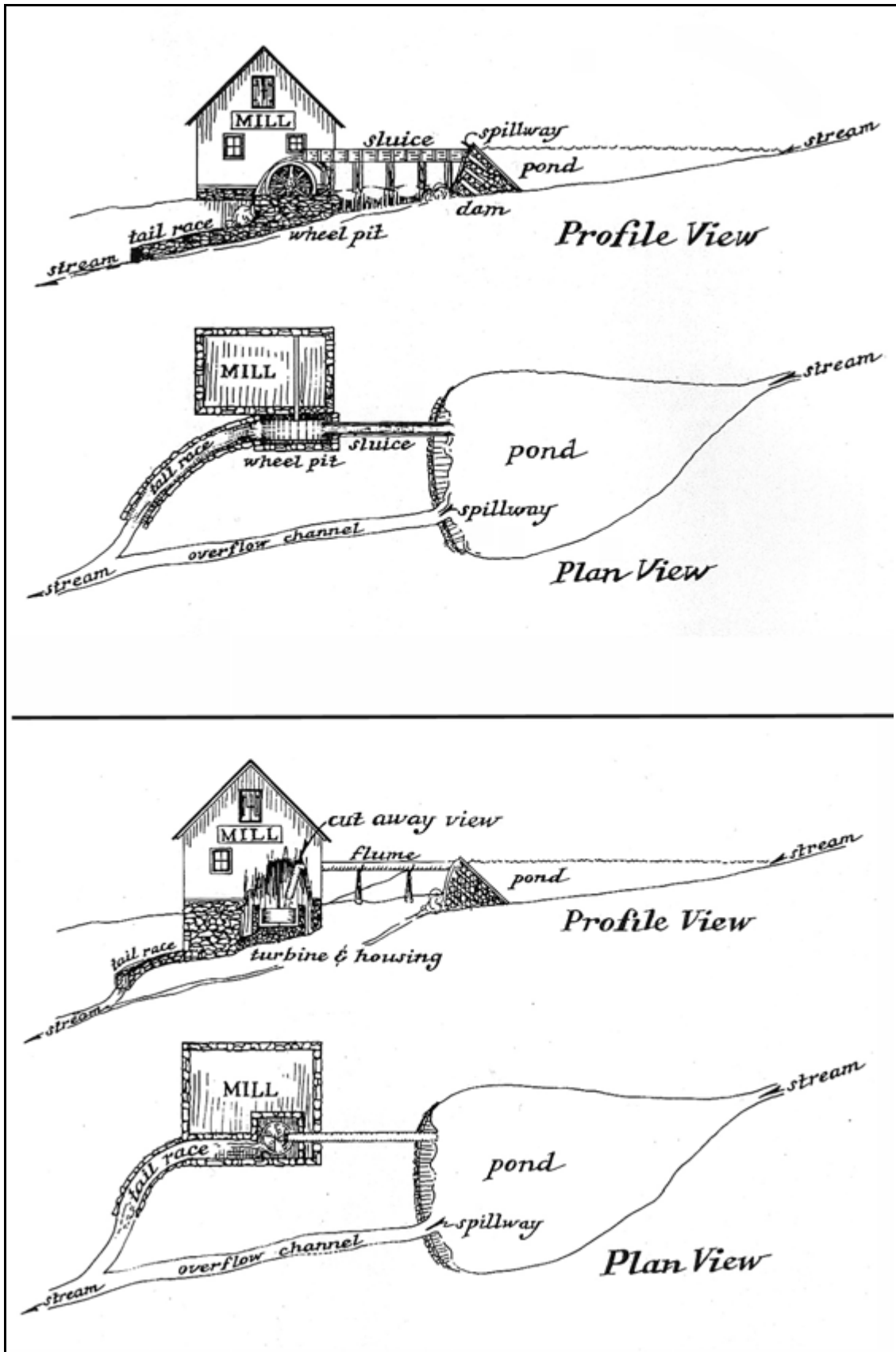


Figure 4. Plan and Profiles of Mills Using Vertical Wheels and Horizontal Wheels (Lord and Costello 1983).

As shown in historic photographs, some grist mills were of simpler construction, such as Pope's Mill in Saluda County (Figure 5). This was a one-story mill that was supported above flood waters on large wooden pilings. Shinburg's Mill in McCormick County was of similar appearance, and Hinkle's Mill in Pickens County measured about 16 x 20 ft. At the other extreme were multistoried grist mills constructed of masonry, such as Calhoun's Mill in McCormick County (Figure 6).

A saw mill could often be found at the site of a grist mill. The two could be powered by the same wheel or turbine by using different gearing, but some operations had more than one water powered motor. If the saw mill was directly attached to the mill dam, logs could be floated in the pond until ready for use, and then hoisted up a ramp into the mill (Figure 7). Boards were produced by placing a log on a carriage that was slowly advanced into the saw blade. Early saw mills used vertically mounted gang saws that were held in a wooden sash and driven by a crank and connecting rod. Later mills used the more efficient circular saw to produce lumber.

It appears that many plantation cotton gins were mule powered, but sometimes gins were associated with water powered grist mills and saw mills. Typically these were two stories high with the gearing on the ground floor and the gin itself on the second floor.

Other structures that could be associated with mill sites include blacksmith shops, store houses, tool sheds, a mill office if the operation was large enough, employees (slave or free) houses, and the miller's residence.

Dams

Although the Piedmont abounds in naturally occurring stone, the core of many mill dams consisted of a framework of large timbers anchored into the stream bed and abutments at the stream banks. Wood was abundant and almost free for the taking, making it an ideal medium for small dams. The timber framework was often faced with boards to make the dam watertight. At rocky shoals the framework could be anchored to the stream bottom with large iron pins. Rock could then be piled within the framework to further anchor the dam to the stream bottom and counteract the lateral pressure of the impounded water. Prior to the widespread availability of Portland cement (late nineteenth to early twentieth century), timber frame dams were a must in areas that lacked stone, such as the Sandhills and Coastal Plain. The wood dams were extremely strong and relatively easy to repair if damaged by floods. Researchers should refer to Leffel (1881) for descriptions of the various types of dams that were suited to small milling operations.

On larger streams and rivers it was not necessary to construct a dam across their entire width. Instead, short wing dams were sufficient to divert enough water into a head race to operate the machinery. This also had the benefit of permitting shad and other anadromous fish to migrate upstream during the spring. The mass procurement of shad at fish trap dams was an important aspect of rural subsistence during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Frazier 2004).

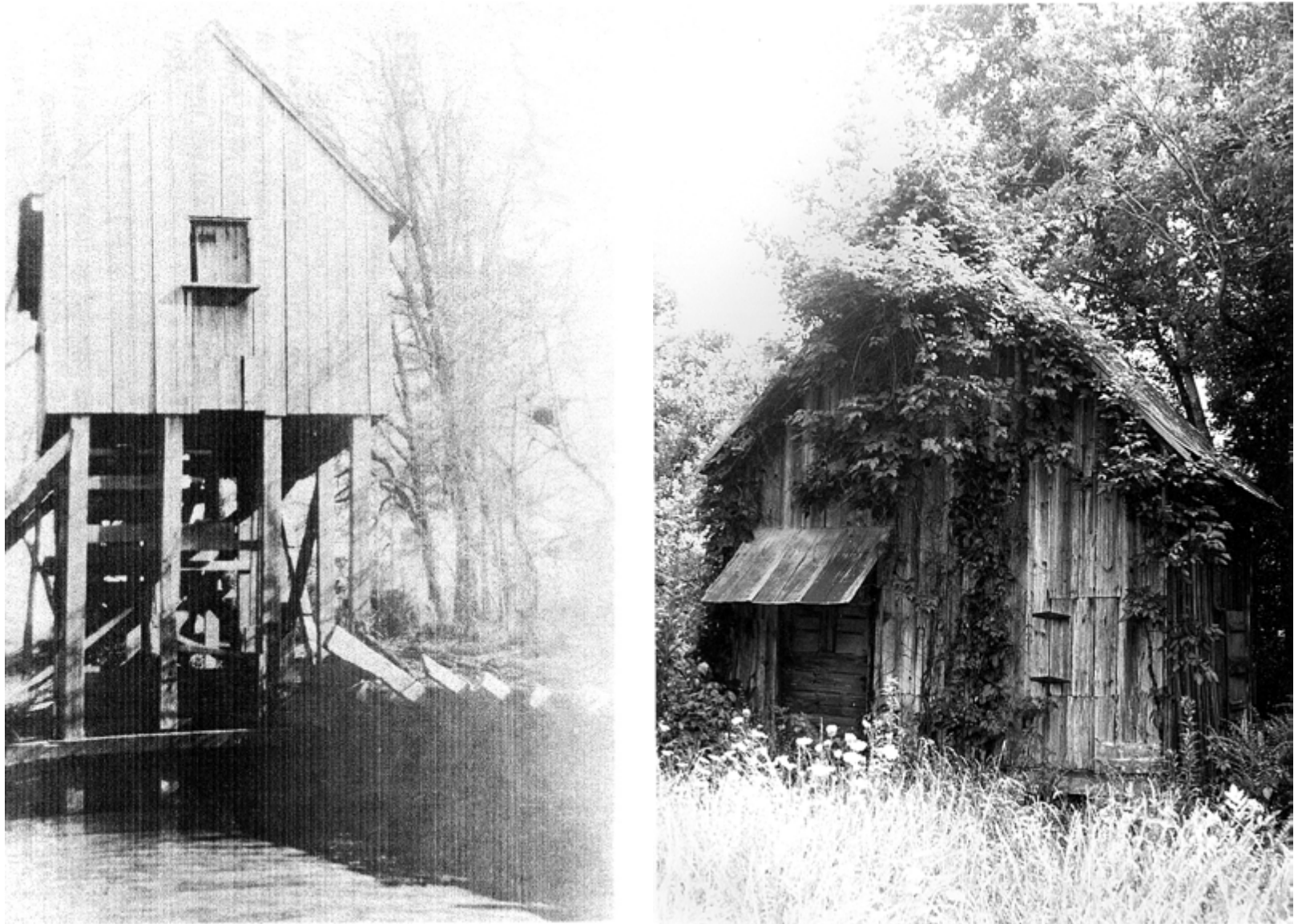


Figure 5. Small Upcountry Mills. Left: Pope's/Rudolph's/Ethridge's Mill on Little Saluda River in Saluda County. This probably was powered with a tub wheel; note timber frame dam (photo courtesy of Dr. Bela Herlong, Saluda County Historical Society). Right: Shinburg Mill on Cuffy Town Creek, McCormick County (photo courtesy of Bob Edmonds).



Figure 6. Larger Mills. Top: Price's Mill on Stevens Creek McCormick County, early twentieth century; note separate structures for the turbine house (center) and cotton gin (right). Bottom: Calhoun's Mill, McCormick County. Both mills are National Register properties (photos courtesy of Bob Edmonds).

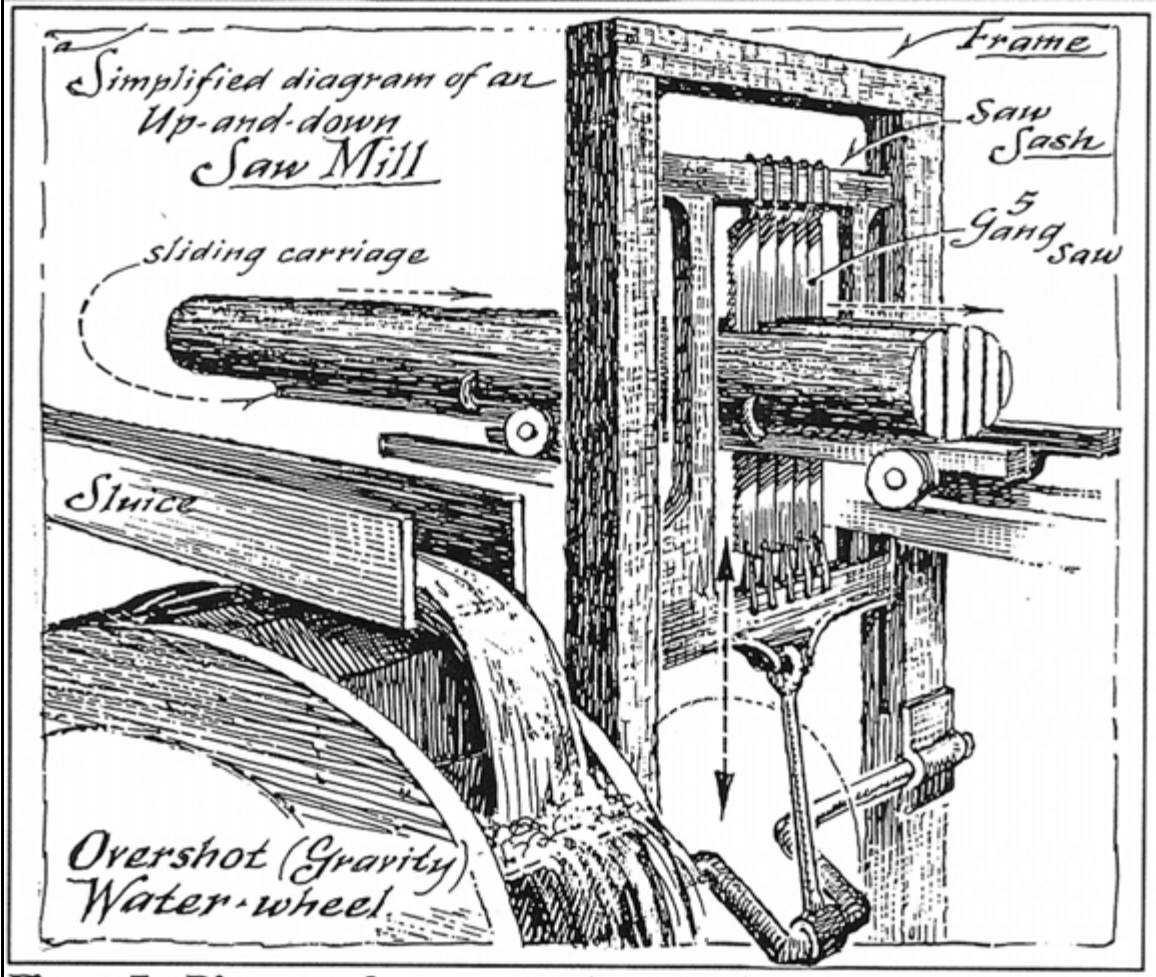
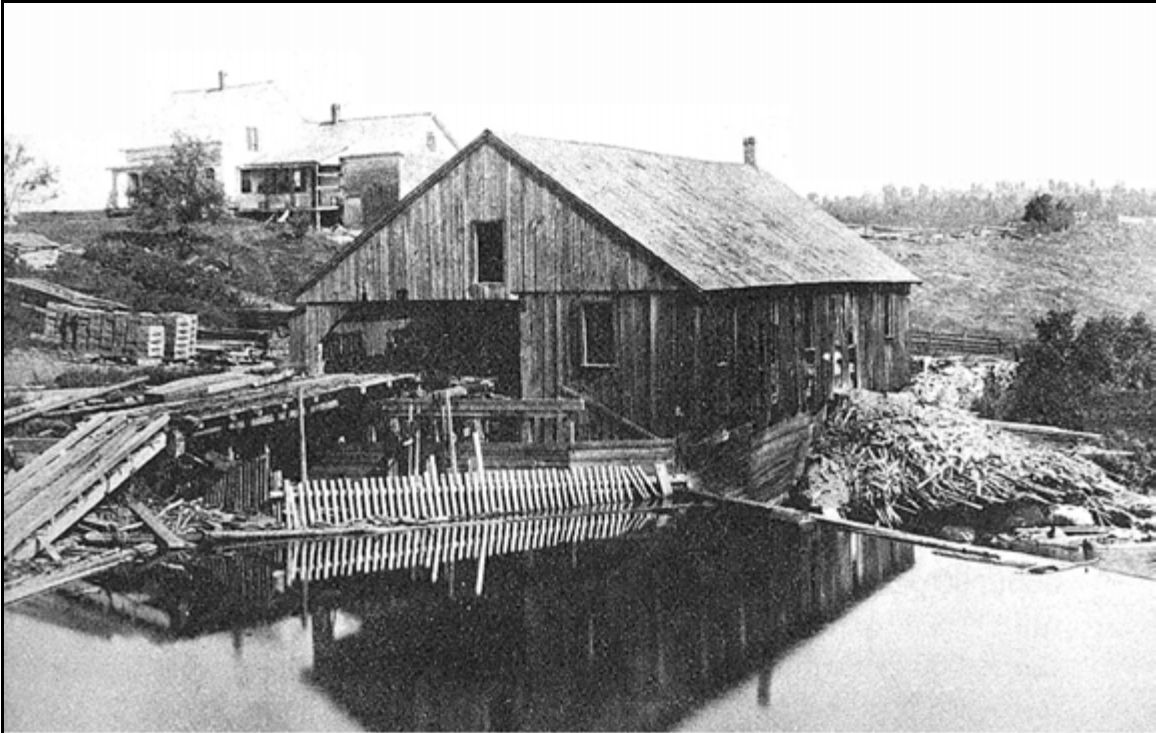


Figure 7. Top: Photograph of a Saw Mill (Hunter 1979). Bottom: Diagram of a Gang Saw (Sloane 1965).

Raceways

If a dam was high enough to develop sufficient head, the mill house could be directly attached. However, many Piedmont mills relied on a headrace, a small canal cut into a hillside, to deliver water to the wheel or turbine. Sometimes headraces could be over 2000 ft long. Headraces allowed the mill to be built above the level of most floods, and take advantage of the topography to facilitate transportation of goods to and from the site. Also, a well engineered headrace meant that dams did not have to be too massive. To prevent erosion and the accumulation of sediment, headraces often were lined with cut stone. At the downstream end of the headrace the water was delivered to the mill by a wooden flume supported on wooden trestles or rock piers. After energy was exhausted by the wheel, the water was channeled away from the mill foundations and back into the stream through a tailrace.

Waterwheel Types

There are two basic types of water motors, vertical water wheels and horizontal water wheels (Figures 8-10). Two main varieties of vertical wheels, undershot and overshot, were in widespread use until the mid-nineteenth century. These were modified according to specific locational and manufacturing situations. The undershot wheel was the most basic: the stream simply flowed underneath the bottom of the wheel and the current turned the paddles. Gravity was not a factor because the undershot wheel did not use buckets to contain the water. They were very inefficient motors and were primarily used in areas where the fall was less than six feet, such as in tidal mills and elsewhere in the Coastal Plain.

Flutter wheels, a type of vertical wheel, were so-named because of the fluttering sound that they made while in operation. These were of moderate diameter and placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock (Knight 1880:894). Flutter wheels turned at high rpms and were used primarily in saw mills where rapid motion was necessary. Only five flutter wheels are listed for the study area in the 1880 manufacturing census.

The overshot wheel was much more efficient, powered by water delivered by a flume to the top of the circumference of the wheel (Newman 1984:7). The diameter of overshot wheels was determined by the height of fall. Generally, overshot wheels were used when the fall was greater than 10 feet.

The breast wheel combined aspects of both the undershot and overshot types. Like the overshot it used a sluice, but the water entered the buckets about midway up on the wheel's circumference. The "breast" or "breasting" was a wooden or metal casing that enclosed 60 - 90 percent of the periphery of the wheel, keeping water in the buckets for a maximum amount of time. Breast wheels should not be confused with center discharge wheels (e.g. Joy et .2000:8).

The breast wheel outperformed the overshot in at least four areas: it allowed use of wheel diameters much greater than the height of fall, for water did not need to be carried over the top of the wheel; it could be adapted to variations in the level of the water supply resulting from

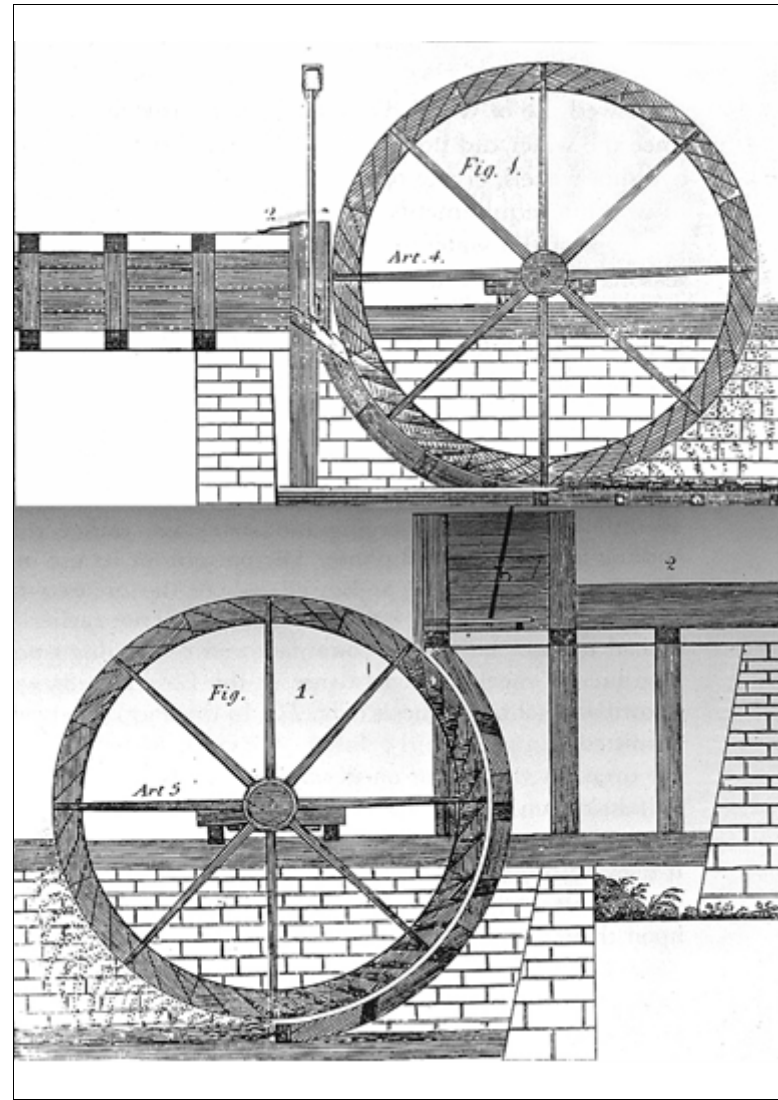
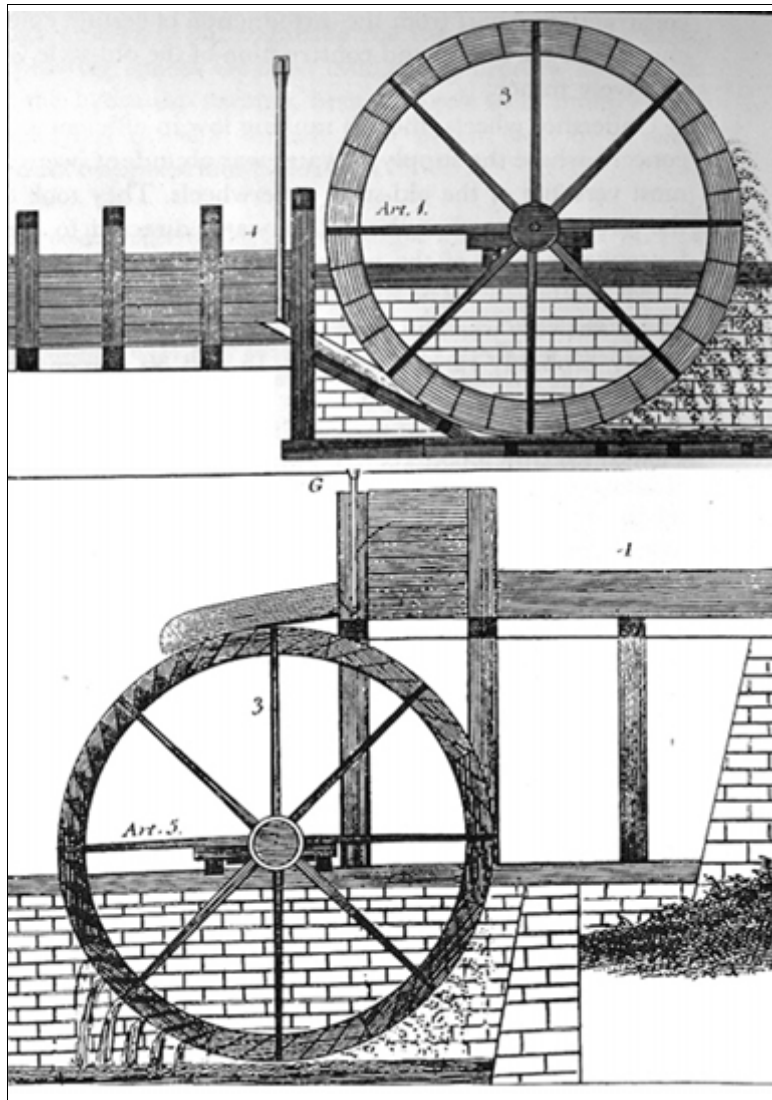


Figure 8. Vertical Wheels. Left: Undershot and Overshot Wheels. Right: Breast and Pitchback Wheels (Hunter 1979).

seasonal variations in streamflow; the rotation of the lower part of the wheel with instead of against the current in the tailrace enabled the wheel to run more efficiently, and; it could be adjusted for optimal operation of the machinery. The breast wheel was developed during the latter part of the eighteenth century, but it did not play an important role in industry until after 1800 (Hunter 1979:71).

A variant form of gravity wheel was the “pitchback” wheel. Like the breast wheel, the pitchback rotated with the direction of the stream, with water entering the buckets near the top of the wheel. Overshot, breast and pitchback wheels usually operated at low rpms but generated considerable torque and horsepower. Most Upcountry vertical wheels were 3 to 4 feet in breadth (the distance between the rims of the wheel, not diameter) and generated between 4 and 20 horsepower.

The 1880 Manufacturing census also records that at least 14 “Willis” wheels supplied the power to mills. Based on the available evidence, Willis wheels were a type of overshot wheel, possibly commercially produced: they were 3 to 5 feet in breadth, generated 6 to 28 horsepower, and turned at low rpms (one in York County turned at 8 rpm).

Horizontal wheels include tub wheels and turbines of various types (see Figures 9 and 10). The tub wheel was well suited to low head situations. It was first developed in Scandinavian countries and was inexpensive to construct and simple to operate. Tub wheels became popular in the mid-nineteenth century. Often, the vertical shaft was directly coupled to the mill stone, eliminating the need for complex gearing or drive shafts. The wheel was comparatively small (4 - 6 ft diameter was standard) with the wooden paddles mortised into a hub that turned on a central bearing. This mechanism was enclosed by a wooden tub. Water was directed through a flume and spout against the paddles, then exited the tub through a hole at the bottom. Tub wheels were not very efficient, but they were easy to maintain.

Hunter (1979:105-106) hypothesized that “beyond much doubt the vast majority of water mills in colonial America were driven by the simpler, more readily made impact wheels of the undershot and tub-wheel types in preference to gravity (overshot and breast) wheels. The latter’s more efficient performance must have been offset by the greater care and cost in construction and limited range of usefulness. Mill seats with the minimal fall required for the advantageous use of bucket wheels were far less numerous than the lesser falls to which the simpler impact wheels were suited.”

Closely related to tub wheels were center discharge wheels. Like tub wheels these early horizontal turbines had simple flat wooden or iron paddles that were mortised or bolted into a central hub. In later examples the paddles were replaced with curved runners, allowing the motors to run at higher rpms. What separated them from tub wheels was being encased in a close-fitting wooden or metal jacket, and powered by a jet of water that spiraled into the case along the side of the turbine and then exited through a hole in the bottom. These are also referred to as “scroll case” turbines from the spiral shape of the jacket. They were widely adopted during the first half of the nineteenth century (Safford and Hamilton 1922). Archeological examples have been excavated at Millwood Plantation (38AB9) in Abbeville County and other mill sites in the Savannah River drainage

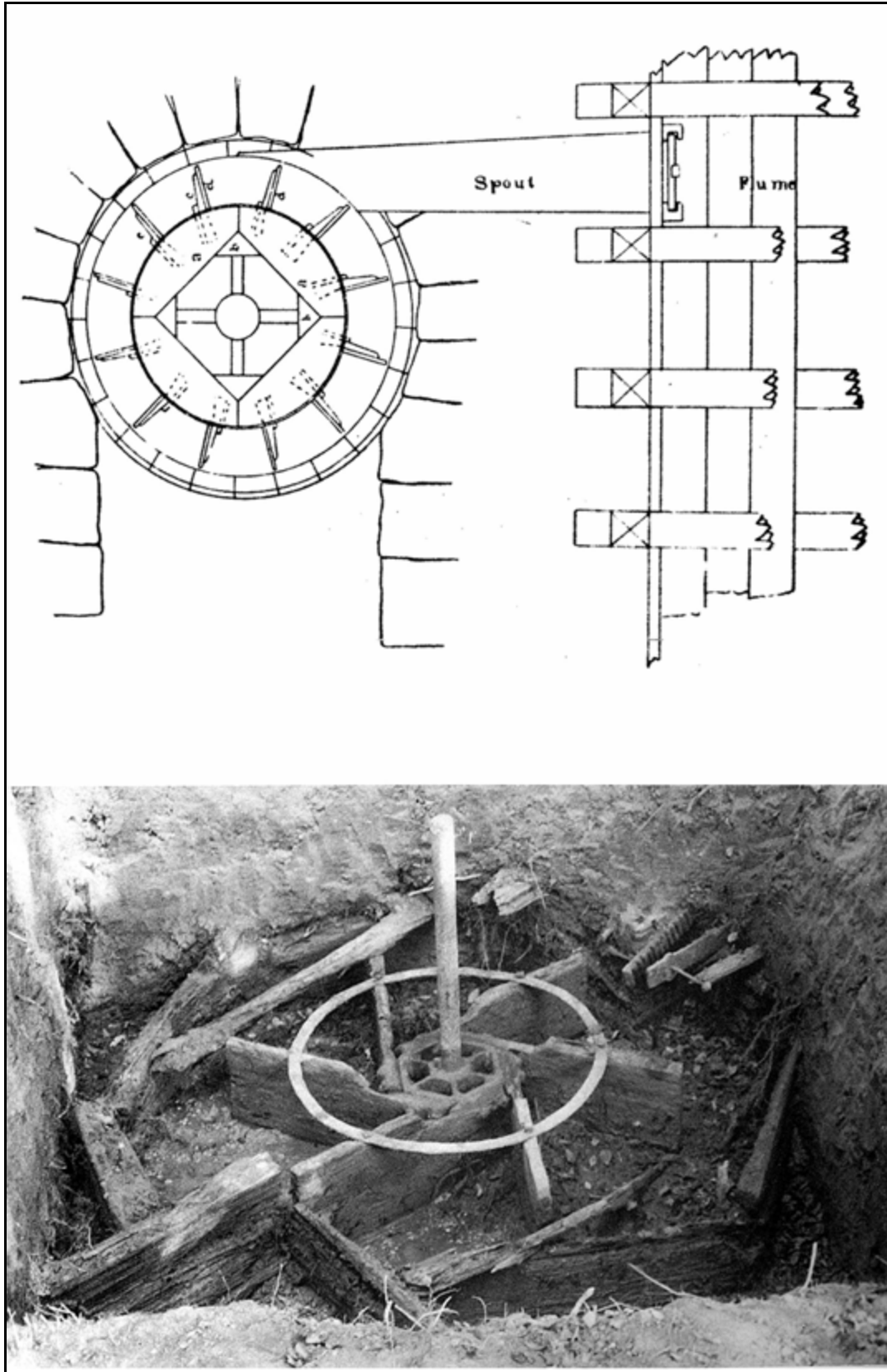


Figure 9. Horizontal Wheels. Plan of a tub wheel (top) and partially excavated wooden center discharge wheel at Millwood Plantation, Abbeville County (Newman 1984).

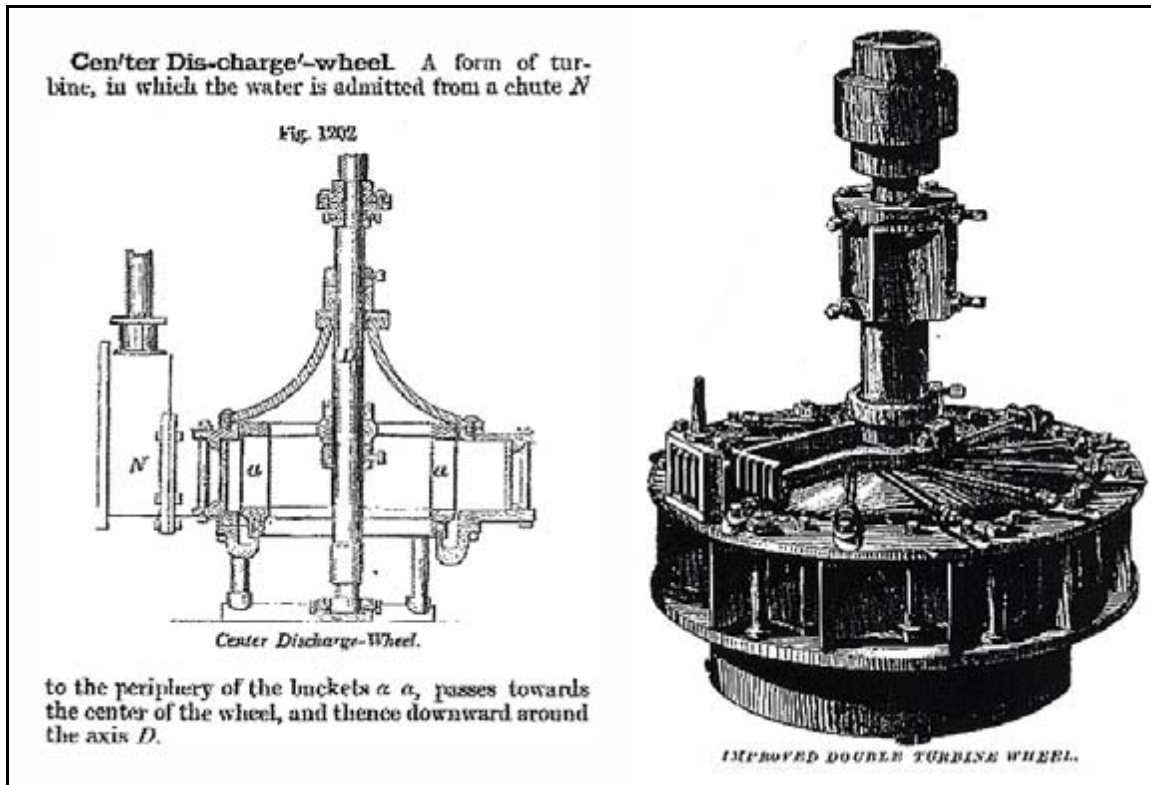


Figure 10. Factory-Produced Turbines. Left: center discharge wheel (Knight 1880). Right: Leffel's improved double turbine (Manufacturer and Builder 1872).

(Newman 1984:49, 52). According to the 1880 manufacturing census, center discharge wheels ranged from about 3.5 to 6 ft in diameter and generated between 5 and 24 horsepower.

Reaction wheels, another type of turbine, also powered mills in the study area. Reaction wheels rotated by pressurized water striking the center of the runners, then exiting the sides of the turbine case. Most reaction wheels were 4 and 6 ft in diameter and developed 6 to 20 horsepower. One reaction wheel in Lexington County was 8 ft in diameter, constructed of wood, and developed 18 horsepower (1880 Manufacturing Census).

Turbines were the culmination of water wheel development. As Hunter (1979:305) notes, “the turbine combined the operating virtues of the reaction wheel with the high efficiency and capacity of bucket wheels of the overshot-breast type. Within little more than a decade of its first practical introduction, the new motor was being built with a capacity of hundreds of horsepower, aiding the transition to an ever larger scale of industrial production.” The turbine’s runners presented curved surfaces against which the water exerted force by pressure and reaction in passing through the wheel (Hunter 1979:321). By the 1860s foundries were mass producing improved turbines.

Numerous forms of turbines were used in the local mills. Turbines can include home-made, generally earlier, inward discharge wheels as well as foundry-made central discharge turbines that were precisely engineered. The 1880 manufacturing census records that nearly 70 percent of the turbines were less than three feet in diameter, but, like the larger vertical wheels, most generated between 4 and 20 horsepower. Excluding the generic term, “turbine,” the

manufacturing census lists the following names or types of turbines: home-made, center discharge, center vent, reaction wheel, Burnham, Colier(?), Elipse(?), Hotchicutt(?), Howard, Leffel, Pylant(?), Tadler(?), Timby, and Union (the question marks indicate that the spellings are suspect).

Tables 3-7 provide summary information about Upcountry mills between 1810 and 1880, when small water-powered industries were at their peak.

As shown in Table 7, turbines (including center discharge and reaction wheels) outnumbered other types of motors in 1880. Of note is the high proportion of tub wheels in Lexington, Richland and Edgefield Counties, and the numbers of vertical wheels (overshot and breast) in Anderson, Greenville, Lancaster, Oconee, Pickens and York Counties. Lexington, Richland and Edgefield Counties straddle the Piedmont and Sandhills, so the popularity of tub wheels may be related to gentler stream gradients. Vertical wheels were more practicable in the upper Piedmont counties where the gradient was more pronounced and streams with a dependable flow of water were abundant. It is also worth noting that saw mills outnumbered grist mills in Lexington County (at the head of navigation on the Congaree River), and that most of the saw mills were powered by tub wheels. As mentioned previously, tub wheels were among the simplest to construct and maintain. They also were some of the earliest motors; perhaps their persistence in Lexington County is related to the early settlement of Saxe-Gotha Township.

Millstones

Millstones were arranged in pairs, the upper “runner stone” rotating above the lower fixed “bed stone.” Sizes varied but a diameter of about four feet came to be generally accepted as standard. A four-foot stone could weigh over a ton when new and functioned most efficiently at a speed of 125-150 revolutions per minute (Joy et al. 2000).

It appears that most of the millstones in Upcountry grist mills were of local manufacture, although occasionally imported French “buhr stone,” a type of silicified sandstone or limestone, was used. South Carolina has its own variety of buhr stone: as shown in *Mill's Atlas* “Rock of a good quality for mill stones,” no doubt silicified sandstone or orthoquartzite, occurs in what is now Saluda County on Clouds Creek. Michael Tuomey (1848) cited in Joy et al. (2000) reports other outcrops near Cedar Creek and Dean Swamp (Aiken and Barnwell Counties) that were explored for millstones. Possibly these outcrops supplied mill stones for grist mills in the immediate vicinity, but Tuomey states that “nearly all (millstones) that are not imported are procured from the coarse granites.” Also, a mill stone weighing over a ton would have been difficult to transport any distance over unimproved roads. Therefore, most stones probably were quarried and finished locally.

Table 3. Number of Grist Mills and Saw Mills in the Upcountry, 1810 (U.S. Census, Manufactures).

District	Grist Mills	Saw Mills	Totals
Abbeville	—	—	—
Chester	17	10	27
Edgefield	—	—	—
Fairfield	—	—	—
Greenville	—	—	—
Lancaster	—	—	—
Laurens	—	—	—
Lexington	—	—	—
Pendleton	—	—	—
Richland	—	—	—
Spartanburg	49	25	75
York	35	14	49
Totals	101	59	160

Table 5. Number of Grist Mills and Saw Mills in the Upcountry, 1860 (U.S Census, Industry).

District	Grist Mills	Saw Mills	Totals
Abbeville	11	15	26
Anderson	21	3	24
Chester	14	2	16
Edgefield	14	26	40
Fairfield	—	—	—
Greenville	56	50	106
Lancaster	7	1	8
Laurens	25	12	37
Lexington	—	—	—
Newberry	—	1	1
Pickens	—	1	1
Richland	—	—	—
Spartanburg	34	18	52
Union	11	4	15
York	27	11	38
Totals	206	144	364

Table 4. Number of Mills According to Mill's Atlas (1825).

District	Mills
Abbeville	42
Chester	27
Edgefield	40
Fairfield	22
Greenville	41
Lancaster	6
Laurens	32
Lexington	35
Newberry	42
Pendleton	35
Richland	17
Spartanburg	56
Union	21
York	3
Totals	419

Table 6. Number of Grist Mills and Saw Mills in the Upcountry, 1880 (U.S. Census, Manufactures).

County	Grist Mills	Saw Mills	Totals
Abbeville	27	9	36
Anderson	36	10	46
Chester	14	1	15
Edgefield	35	2	37
Fairfield	5	1	6
Greenville	47	13	60
Lancaster	6	0	6
Laurens	23	4	27
Lexington	25	20	45
Newberry	11	1	12
Oconee	23	4	27
Pickens	26	9	35
Richland	10	3	13
Spartanburg	34	20	54
Union	10	2	12
York	32	9	41
Totals	364	108	472

* Note: The number of mills in Fairfield, Lancaster, Newberry and Union Counties appear to be significantly under-represented.

Table 7. Distribution of Mill Types and Power Sources in 1880. (Source: 1880 Manufacturing Census, South Carolina).

Grist Mills										
County	Tub	Undershot	Overshot	Breast	Pitchback	Turbine	Center disch.	Reaction	Willis	Totals
Abbeville	—	—	5	1	—	15	3	—	—	24
Anderson	—	—	14	1	—	10	5	1	1	32
Chester	1	—	3	—	—	7	1	—	—	12
Edgefield	8	—	1	—	—	13	2	1	—	25
Fairfield	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Greenville	—	1	24	5	—	7	1	—	3	41
Lancaster	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	9
Laurens	3	—	6	—	—	13	2	—	—	24
Lexington	12	1	—	2	1	4	—	3	—	23
Newberry	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8
Oconee	3	—	10	—	—	2	5	1	—	21
Pickens	—	—	12	—	—	3	—	—	2	17
Richland	3	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	8
Spartanburg	4	—	6	3	—	10	2	—	2	27
Union	1	—	2	—	—	5	1	3	—	12
York	1	—	10	3	4	4	7	—	3	32
Totals	40	2	99	16	5	102	29	13	12	318

Table 7. Distribution of Mill Types and Power Sources in 1880. Cont.

Sawmills											
County	Tub	Undershot	Overshot	Breast	Pitchback	Turbine	Center disch.	Reaction	Willis	Flutter	Totals
Abbeville	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	8
Anderson	—	—	3	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	10
Chester	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Edgefield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Fairfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Greenville	—	—	6	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	11
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Laurens	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	8
Lexington	11	—	—	—	1	7	—	2	—	2	23
Newberry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oconee	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pickens	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	8
Richland	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Spartanburg	2	—	4	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	13
Union	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
York	—	—	4	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	9
Totals	15	1	29	7	2	31	7	2	2	4	100

Gearing

Power to the mill stones, saws and cotton gins was relayed from the motor by gears (although tub wheels could drive mill stones without gearing). In the Colonial period most of the gears were made of hardwood. After the Civil War cast iron replaced wooden gears. By the end of the nineteenth century, drive wheels, line shafts, and leather belting were widely used to run the machinery.

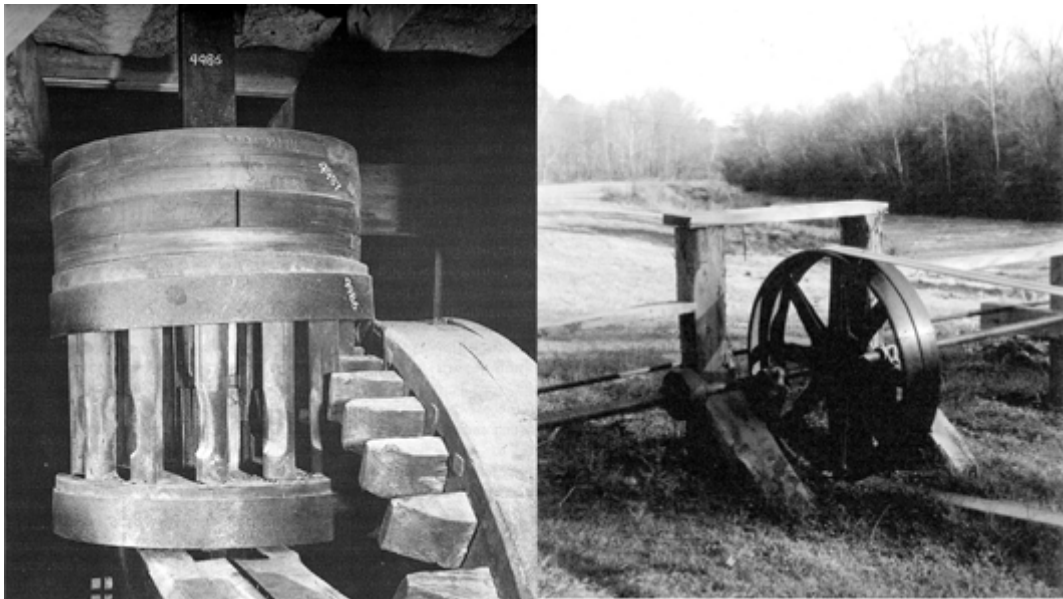


Figure 11. Gearing. Left: wooden lantern and crown gears to a nineteenth century grist mill (Hunter 1979). Right: metal drive shafts, pulleys and leather drive belts replaced wooden gearing during the late nineteenth century. This powered the cotton gin at Price's Mill in McCormick County (photo courtesy of Bob Edmonds).

The Mill Site on Peters Creek Heritage Preserve

The Peters Creek mill site is located about five miles northeast of Spartanburg (Figure 12), on the north side of the creek. Peters Creek is about five miles long and joins the Pacolet River just above the village of Converse.

As revealed by historic research, at least 40 mills were in operation by 1818 in Spartanburg County. At least three mills existed within a short distance of one another on Peters Creek between the late 1700s into the early twentieth century. The earliest was Wyatt's Mill, located a few hundred yards west of Cannons Campground Road and outside of the Peters Creek Heritage Preserve. The second mill was located a short distance (possibly within 100 yards) upstream from the final mill. Remnants of the second mill should be within the Peters Creek Heritage Preserve, but an archeological reconnaissance failed to find it. There is the possibility that it will be exposed when the current mill pond is drained. The third mill, with its well-preserved dam and rock foundations, a focal point in the Peters Creek Heritage Preserve, is comparatively recent, dating to the 1870s. Following is a summary of the three mills.

Wyatt's/Templeman's Mill

A few hundred yards upstream from the mill site, west of Cannon's Campground Road and the Post Ford Road, was the earliest grist mill on Peters Creek (Figures 13 and 14). This mill site dates to the 1790s or early 1800s and was built by Vincent Wyatt who owned hundreds of acres on Peters Creek. Given the acreage, the first mill may have begun as a plantation mill. The mill and mill pond is depicted on an 1803 plat (Deed Book K:270-272), documenting a 60 acre transaction between Vincent Wyatt and his wife Elizabeth to Zachariah Wyatt (Figure 15). The plat also shows that a headrace led from the dam to the mill, which was on the south side of the creek. The mill is also shown on early nineteenth century maps of Spartanburg County. Later land transactions are somewhat confusing, but the mill was later known as Templeman's Mill (Figure 16).

On the 18th day of September, 1847, James Templeman bought 416 acres of land from Mr. James Spencer for the sum of \$1500.00. This 416 acres consisted of a post office and a grist mill and house. The post office was located on the north side of Peters Creek and the mill was on the south side about 500 yards of where the present day road [Cannons Camp Ground Road] crosses Peters Creek. The home place stood on the hill north east of the creek and was built of logs. James lived here with his wife, Thursey, his son, Aaron and two daughters, Emeline and Mary Ann until 1856 he sold out to Mr. Floyd. The surrounding community was called Templeman's Mill. My wife and I visited this place in 1977 and found the old mill pond and waterfall. The old stone foundation for the mill was buried in the ground about 6 inches and I brought back a stone for a keepsake. The land is owned by the Spartanburg Police Academy. There was no bridge on the creek so for about 200 years wagons would have to ford the creek. The old wagon ruts were cut in the stone bottom and can be seen today (Templeman 1976).

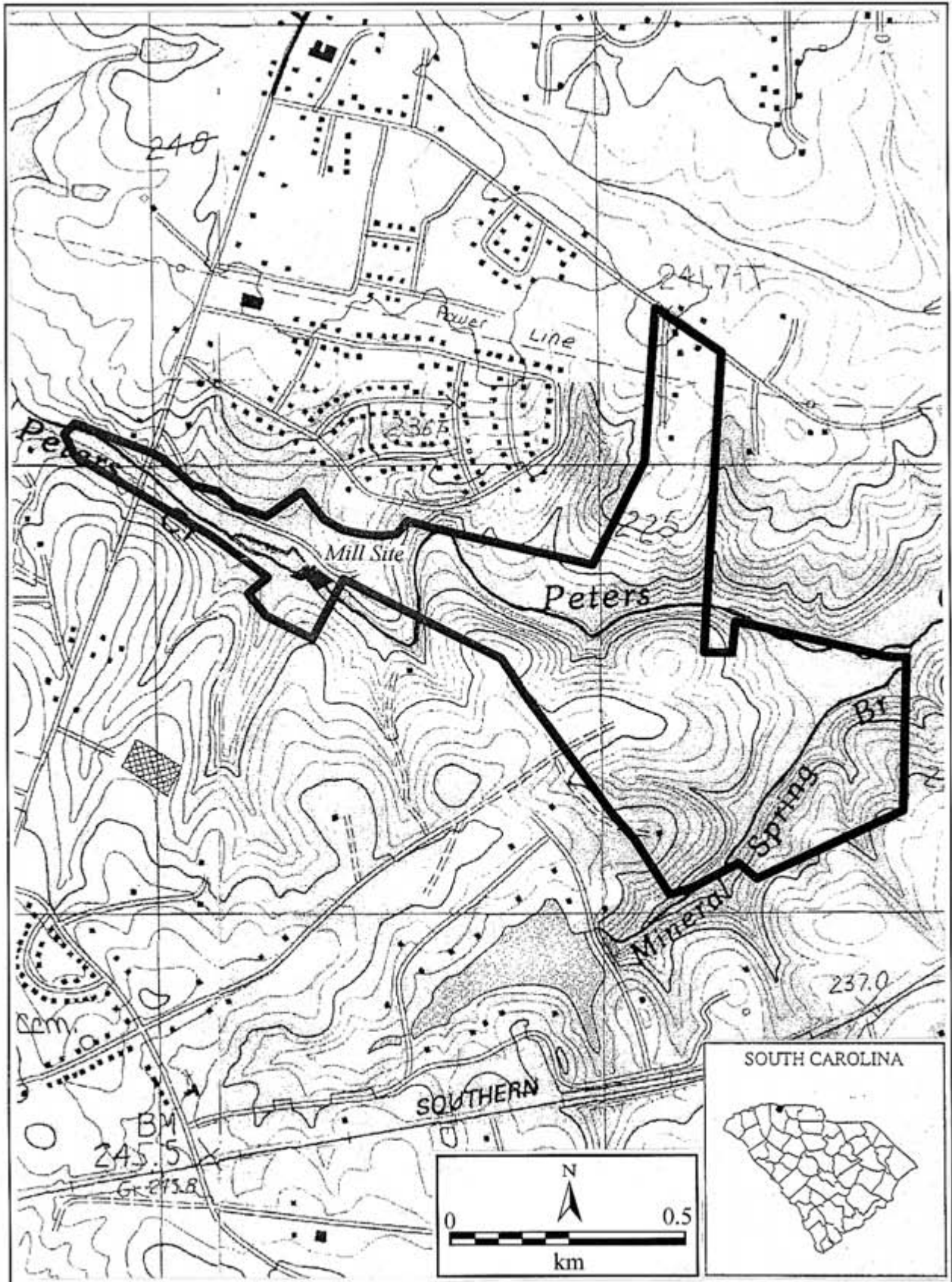


Figure 12. Location of the Mill Site Within Peters Creek Heritage Preserve (source: USGS 1:24,000 Pacolet quadrangle).

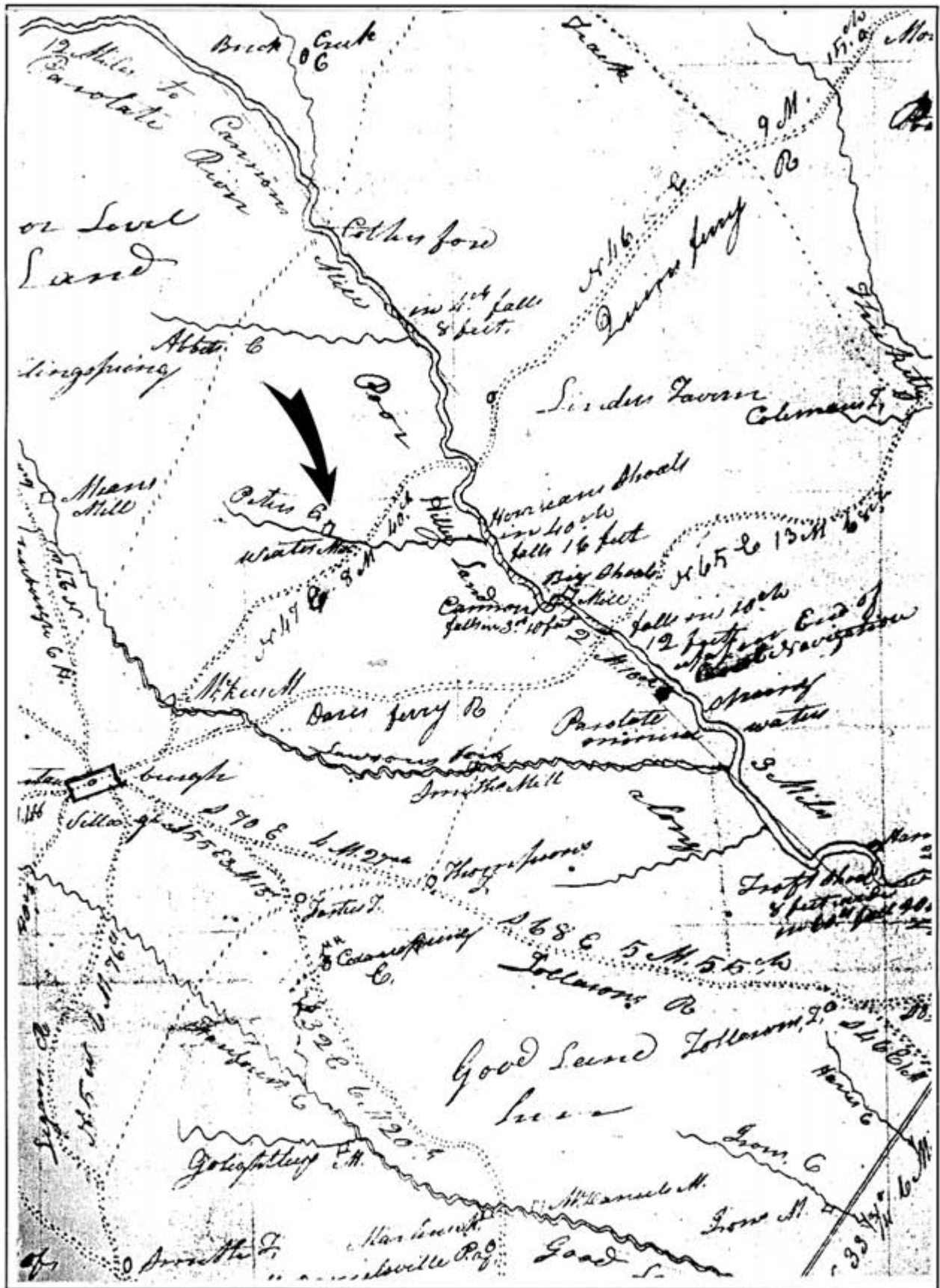


Figure 13. 1818 Map of Spartanburg County Showing "Wiat's" Mill.

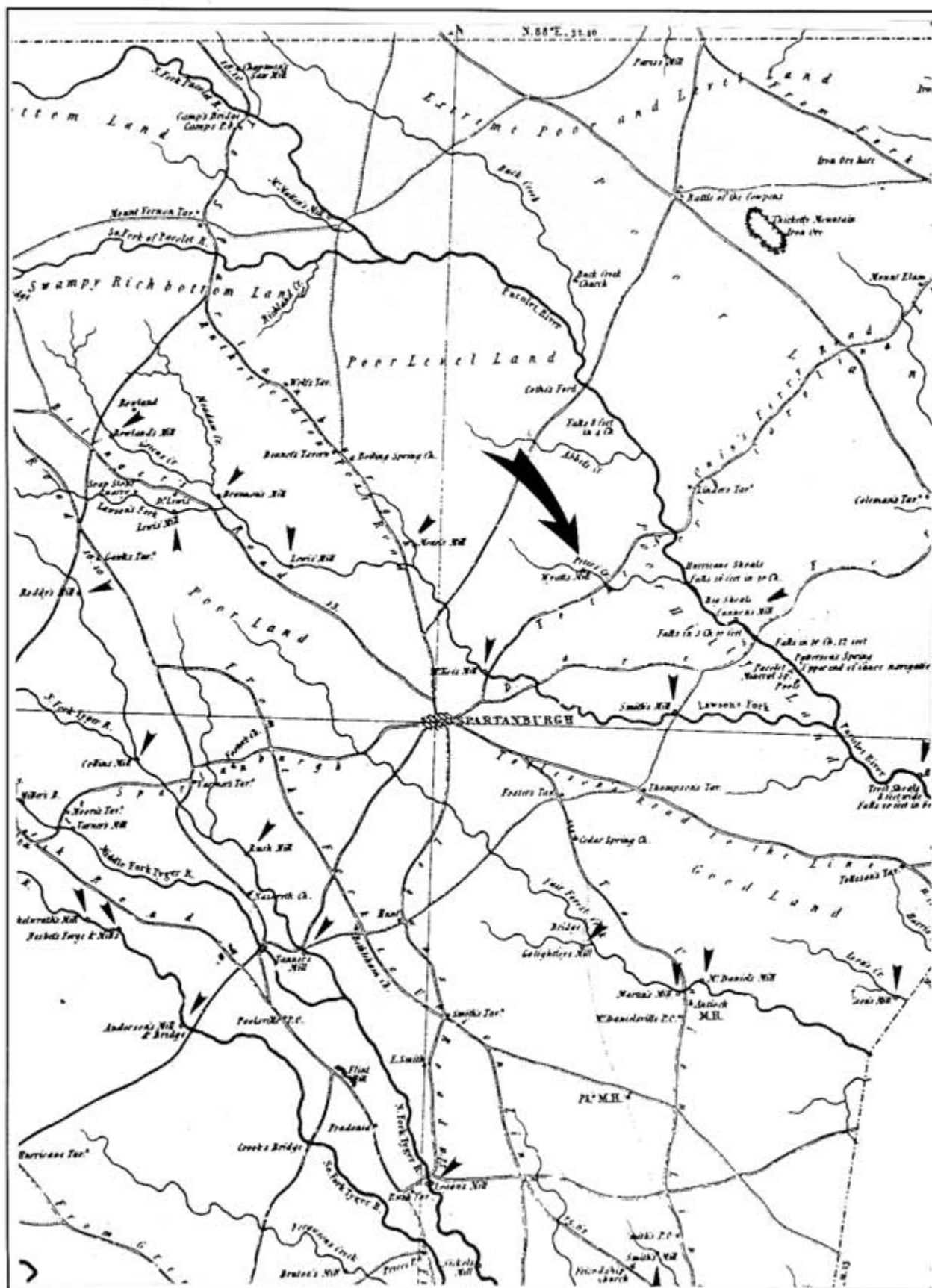
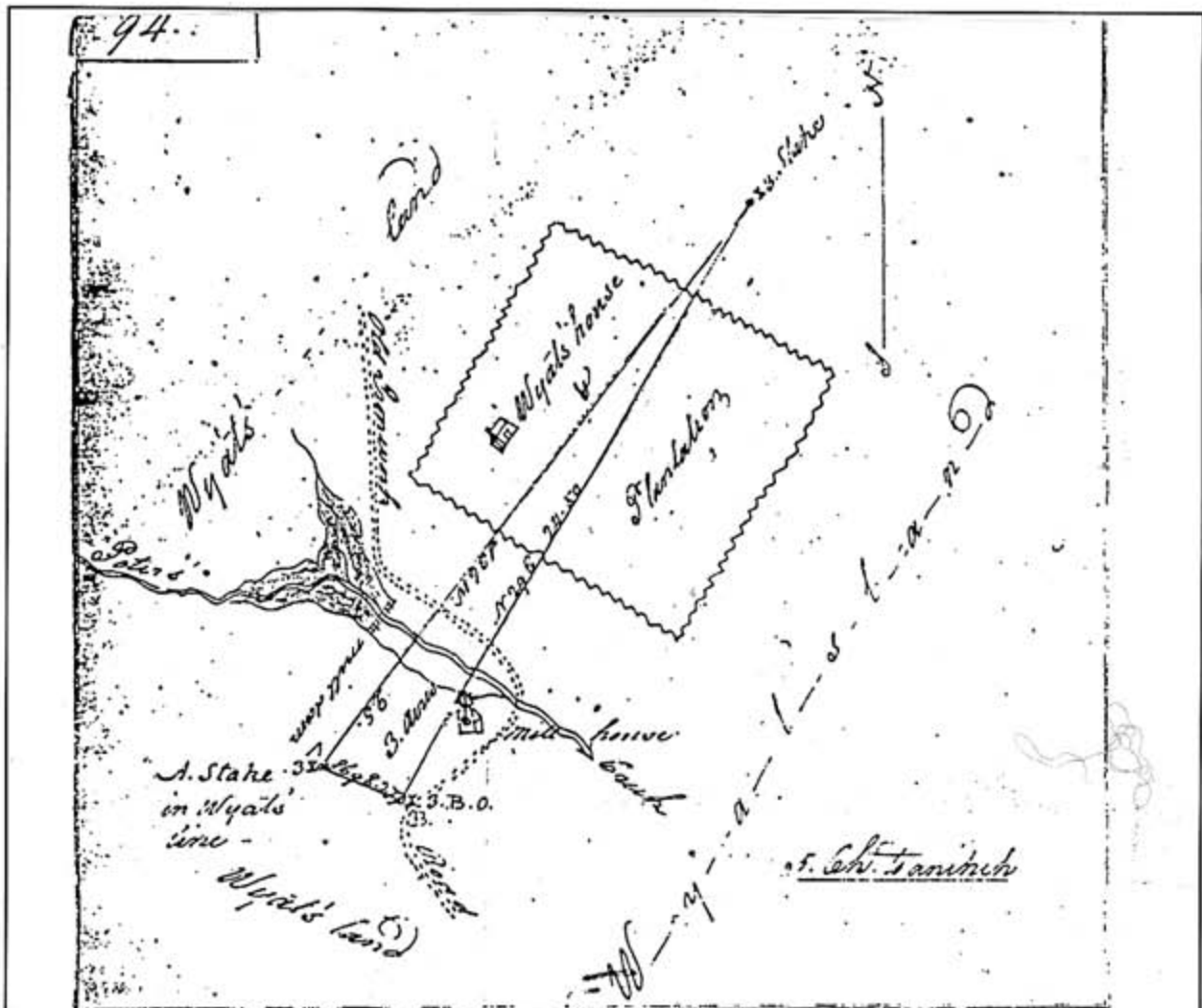


Figure 14. 1825 Mills Atlas Map of Spartanburg County Showing Wyatt's Mill.



S. Carolina

Pursuant to a warrant from James Smith Com-
missioner of Land for said district bearing
date the 30th day of November 1803. I have
Surveyed for Vincent Wyatt a tract of Land con-
taining three acres situate in said district
on both sides of Peter's creek of Packett ri-
ver bounded on all sides by said Wyatt's
land & hath such shape, measure & form as are
the above plat represents. Surveyed the 13th
day of December 1803.

Recorded the 29th
day of December 1803.

Witnessed in presence

By

W. Smith D.S.
○○○○○○○○

Figure 15. 1803 Plat Showing Wyatt's Mill (Spartanburg County Plat Book A:94)

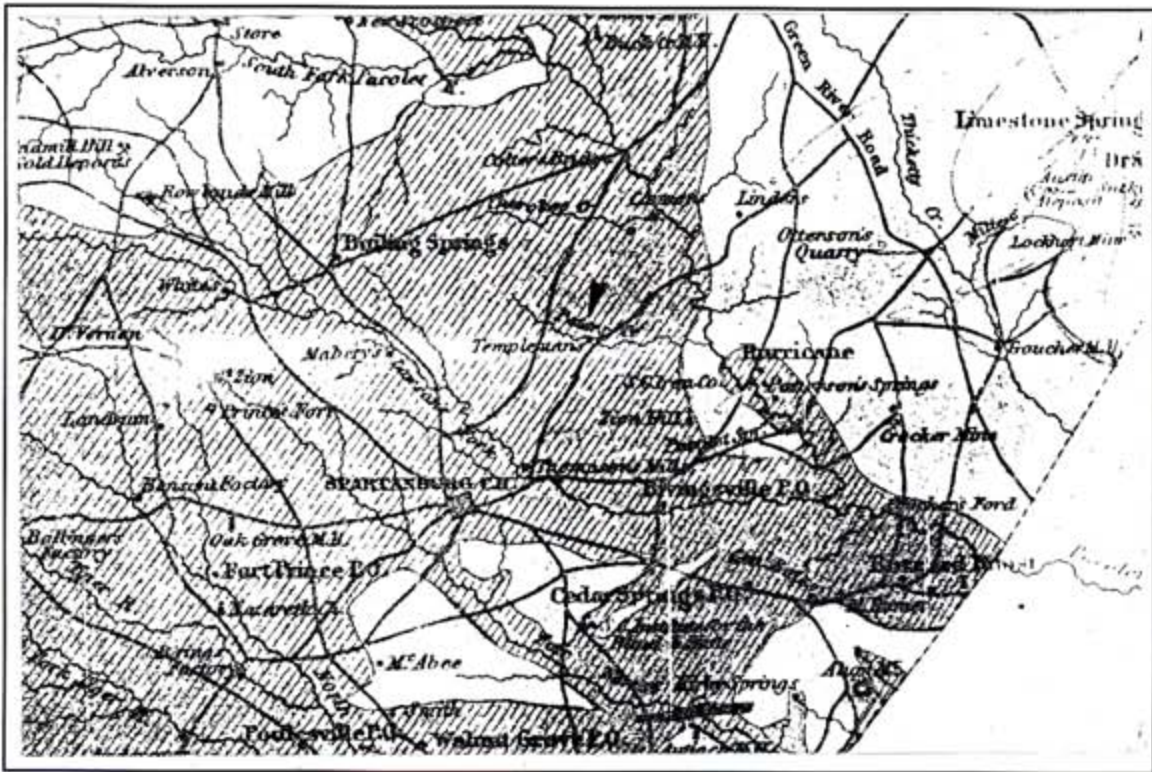


Figure 16. 1858 Geognostic Map of Spartanburg District, Showing Templeman's Mill.

Due to its proximity to Poole's/Padgett's/Martin's Mill, originally we speculated that the two mill sites were related, and that remnants of Wyatt's/Templeman's Mill could be within the project area. Clearly that is not the case. From the description above, and old maps showing Wyatt's, then Templeman's Mill on the west side of the old road, that mill site is outside the Peters Creek Heritage Preserve.

Hammett's/Patterson's/Brooks' Mill

On May 24th, 1820, Vincent Wyatt sold William Hammett 370 acres on Peters Creek bounded by the old mill pond and dam (Deed Book U:288-289). Hammett then transferred two tracts totalling 68 acres to David Patterson in December of 1824 (Deed Book U:289-291). At some point, Hammett built the second mill on Peters Creek, downstream from Wyatt's/Templeman's Mill, and a short distance upstream from the third and final mill. By the time Charles Simmons sold his property on Peters Creek to Patterson (January of 1837), the dam evidently had suffered from neglect and disrepair or some disaster, because the deed states that the purchase of the additional land adjoining the mill dam allows "Wm Hammett to Raise his dam as it was before" (Deed Book W:539-540). It is possible that Hammett still operated the mill although David Patterson owned the property on which it was located. Whatever the circumstances, the Patterson family evidently assumed operation of the mill, for deeds now refer to the property as the "Patterson Mill tract" or some variation thereof.

In 1866 John Brooks bought and refurbished the Patterson Mills and advertised in the local newspaper that he would soon be open for business:

Mill Notice

I would give notice to the public that I have purchased the entire interest of M. PADGETT in the Mills, known as the Patterson Mills, on Peterson's (sic) Creek five miles East of Spartanburg C.H. The Mill is now undergoing a thorough repair, and in a short time I will be prepared to give perfect satisfaction and to feel myself meriting a part of the public patronage. The improvements I am making are such as warrant me in promising good turnouts of flour and meal. I have also a Saw Mill which is in good order.

— John Brooks

5-17-1866 Carolina Spartan

Brooks Mills

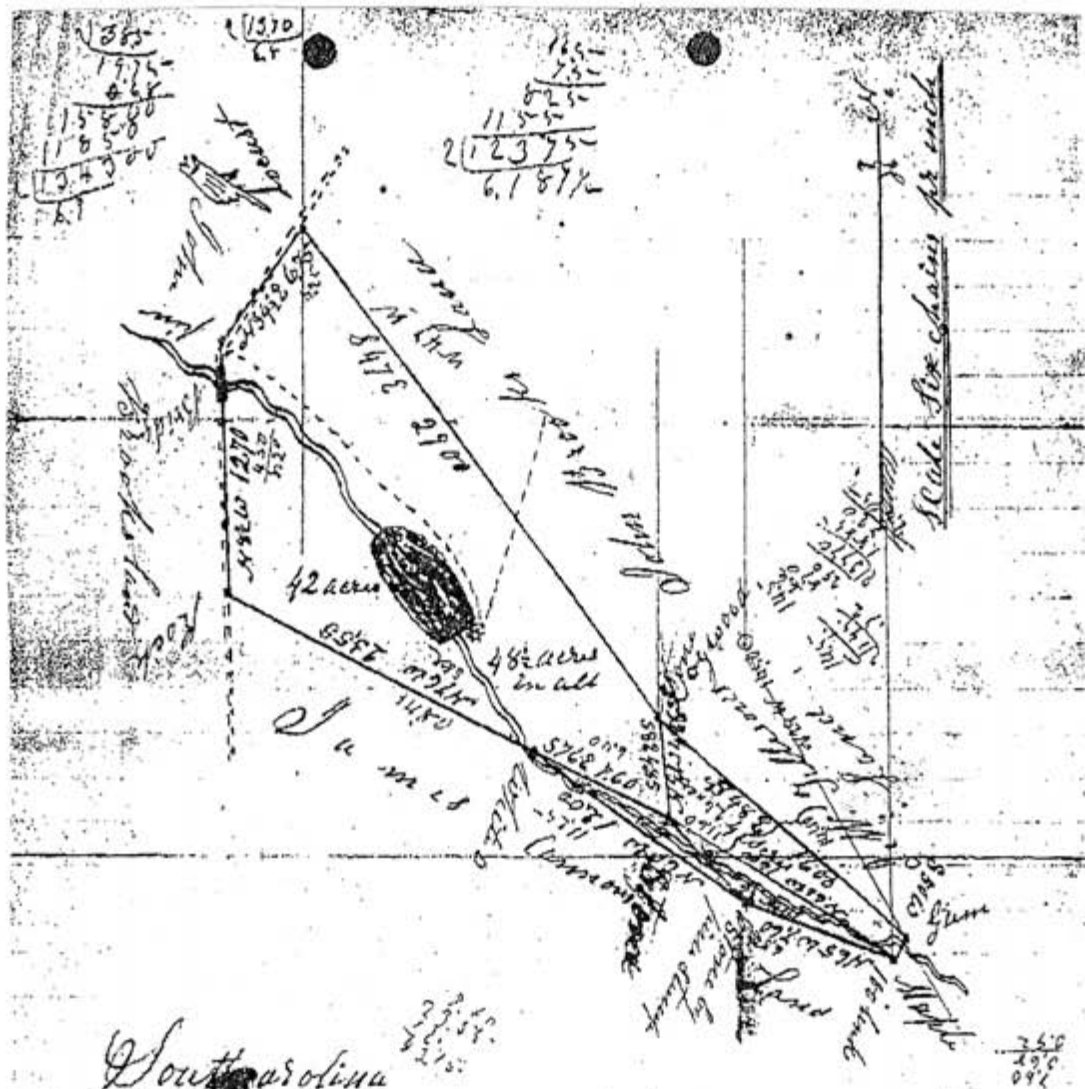
These Mills, formerly known as the Patterson Mills, situated on Peterson's (sic) Creek, five miles east of the Spartanburg C.H., and now owned by John Brooks, have been thoroughly repaired and are now in perfect order. Mr. Brooks promises to make as good an article of flour and as many pounds to the bushel as any mill in the State. He has made considerable outlay to make his mills first class, both in renewing the machinery and securing the services of a good miller. He asks a trial.

7-7-1866 Carolina Spartan

As shown on the 1873 plat (Figure 17), this mill was on the north side of Peters Creek. According to the 1870 Industry Schedule (U.S. Census) John Brooks' grist mill had two runs (sets) of mill stones and the wheel developed 10 horse power. We know nothing about the type of water wheel, but Brooks refurbished the mill at a time when turbines were coming into widespread use across the Eastern United States.

Poole's/Padgett's/Martin's Mill

Finally, the archival research indicates that the last mill on Peters Creek was constructed by Washington Poole. In 1870, Poole, a 44 year old farmer who lived in Spartanburg, purchased 42 acres from John Brooks with the proviso that he construct a new mill "some hundred yards below where it now stands." In the transaction between Brooks and Poole it was further specified that Poole would move "houses and machinery" from the old site that contained a grist mill, saw mill and cotton gin to the new location, "the Shoal, near the baptizing place," and also that he would build a 12 ft high mill dam and a bridge and road across Peters Creek (Deed Book II:539-540). The 1873 plat (Figure 17) records that Poole purchased an additional 6.25 acres from J.W. Tillison and James Cannon "whereon there is a shoal for the purpose of building a mill." Scaling this plat to the current USGS topographic map (Figure 18) shows that the 6.25 acres does indeed encompass the mill ruins.



South Carolina

The above plat represent forty two acres of land purchased by Washington Pool from John Brooks with the mill thereon and four acres from J. M. Tullison & Two and one fourth acres from James Cannon whereon there is a Shoal for the purpose of Building a mill thereon said land is situated in Spartanburg County on both sides of Peter's Creek waters of Picklett River and on the Post road surveyed by John Epton Esq the 22nd day of November 1873

Figure 17. 1873 Plat Showing Mill and Millpond to Hammett's/Patterson's/Brooks' Mill. Poole's Mill would soon be constructed downstream.

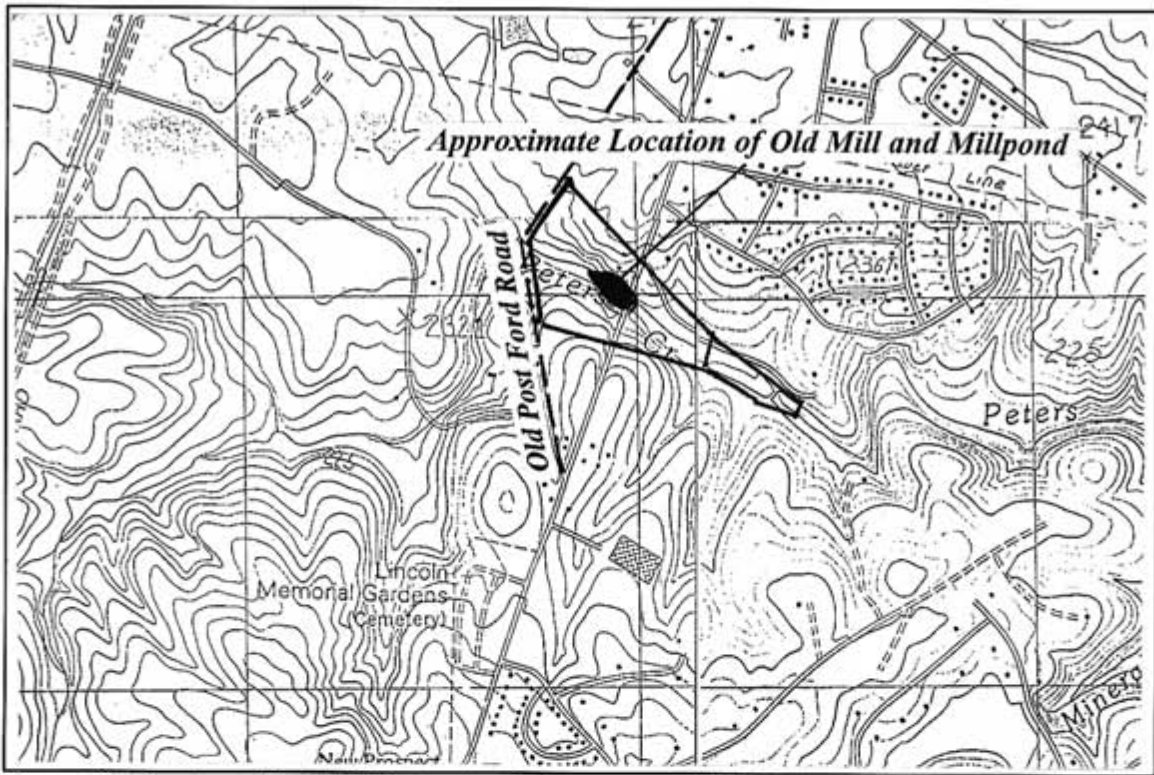


Figure 18. Overlay of the 1873 Plat on the Contemporary USGS Topographic Map.

The 1880 census indicates that Poole operated a flour and grist mill, saw mill and a public cotton gin on Peters Creek. According to the statistics the grist mill had an estimated maximum capacity of 100 bushels per day. The height of the fall was 14 ft, and power to the machinery was supplied by a turbine that was 17 inches in diameter. For grinding grain the mill had two runs of stones (one set for corn, the other for wheat), the turbine turned at 150 revolutions per minute and was rated at 12 horsepower. In 1880, Poole's mill ground 1000 bushels of wheat (200 barrels of flour) and 144,000 pounds (3000 bushels) of corn meal. The cotton gin operated six months out of the year, and Poole ran it with four employees. For ginning cotton the turbine turned at 400 revolutions per minute. The sawmill was operated by two employees who cut 160,000 board feet of lumber in 1880. Lumber was cut with a circular saw, and for this operation the turbine slowed to 100 revolutions per minute. As also revealed by the 1880 manufacturing census, Poole's Mill was one of at least 852 in South Carolina.

Table 8. Statewide Distribution of Mill Types in South Carolina in 1880 (US Census, Manufactures).

Mill Type	Number	Percent
Grist and Flour	551	64.7
Cotton factories	19	2.2
Cotton gins	94	11.0
Saw Mills	160	18.8
Miscellaneous	28	3.3
Totals	852	100.0

Mills and mill ponds often became a focal point for the local community and the mill on Peters Creek was no exception. Early on, a post office was established on the north side of the creek adjacent to Cannon's Campground Road, and community events such as the meeting of the Spartanburg Democratic Club No. 2, were held at the mill pond (*Carolina Spartan* 1876).

Poole operated the mill from the early 1870s until his death in 1886. In 1887, the mill tract was purchased by I.R. Padgett, who owned the property for another 15 years. Padgett died in 1902 and the property was willed to his wife, Lillie. The Padgetts were deeply in debt, so in 1903 the property was sold to J.N. Cudd and J.B. Cleveland (Deed Book 5X:510). Two years later, Cudd and Cleveland sold the property to J.A. Martin (Deed Book 4G:256). Martin owned the property for 15 years, selling it in 1920 to R. Burton Hicks (Deed Book 6D:806) who subdivided the tract into several lots. It is possible that the mill ceased operation by that time, because none of the subsequent land transactions mentions the mill. The abandonment coincides with the invasion of the cotton boll weevil which ravaged the South Carolina economy and caused the abandonment of many farms. At the same time, the small mills were being superseded by large commercial mills that used electricity instead of water to power the machinery. Finally, many small grist mills shut down in the mid twentieth century because of stricter health department regulations.

Description of the Architectural Remains

A plan map of Poole's/Padgett's/Martin's Mill is presented in Figure 19. Today, the dam is the most conspicuous feature of the site (Figures 20 and 21). About 15 ft high, the dam extends across Peters Creek for a distance of approximately 140 ft, then it makes a bend to the southwest for another 125 ft. This section parallels a spillway on the south side of the creek. The lower half of the main dam is poured concrete, a building material that was rarely used before ca. 1900. The upper portion of the dam consists of stacked and mortared flat stone that outcrops abundantly in the area. The top of the dam is mortared and flat (approximately 2 ft wide). Two rectangular floodgates at the dam's base were controlled by jack screws that protrude from the top of the dam.

Because of the use of poured concrete in the dam, it is possible that it, and some components of the mill, was rebuilt during the early twentieth century. This could have been during the ownership of I.R. Padgett (1887 - 1902), or J.A. Martin (1905 - 1920). The two year gap between Padgett's and Martin's ownership could be significant. In early June of 1903 there were torrential rains in northwestern South Carolina. On the morning of June 6, after another five inch deluge, the Pacolet River rose 40 - 50 ft above normal, destroying mill dams, textile factories and bridges at Clifton, Converse, and Pacolet, only a few miles east of the project area. Sixty-six people drowned, and floodwaters carried away portions of textile mill villages. Smaller streams also spilled out of their banks, causing great destruction to bridges and mills. Official estimates of damage were placed at \$5 million. Based on this information, the concrete portions of the mill dam and portions of the mill could date to sometime after 1905, following the purchase by Dr. Martin.

Remnants of the mill complex consist of a series of rock retaining walls, concrete retaining walls, rock piers, and well preserved rock foundations of the mill building. The hill slope immediately below the dam and north of the structural remains has also been graded to form a level, rectangular terrace measuring about 30 x 100 ft; this may have been the location of another mill building, or simply provided access to the mill. The level area is accessed by an old road bed. Other rock and concrete retaining walls are found adjacent to the creek below the dam.

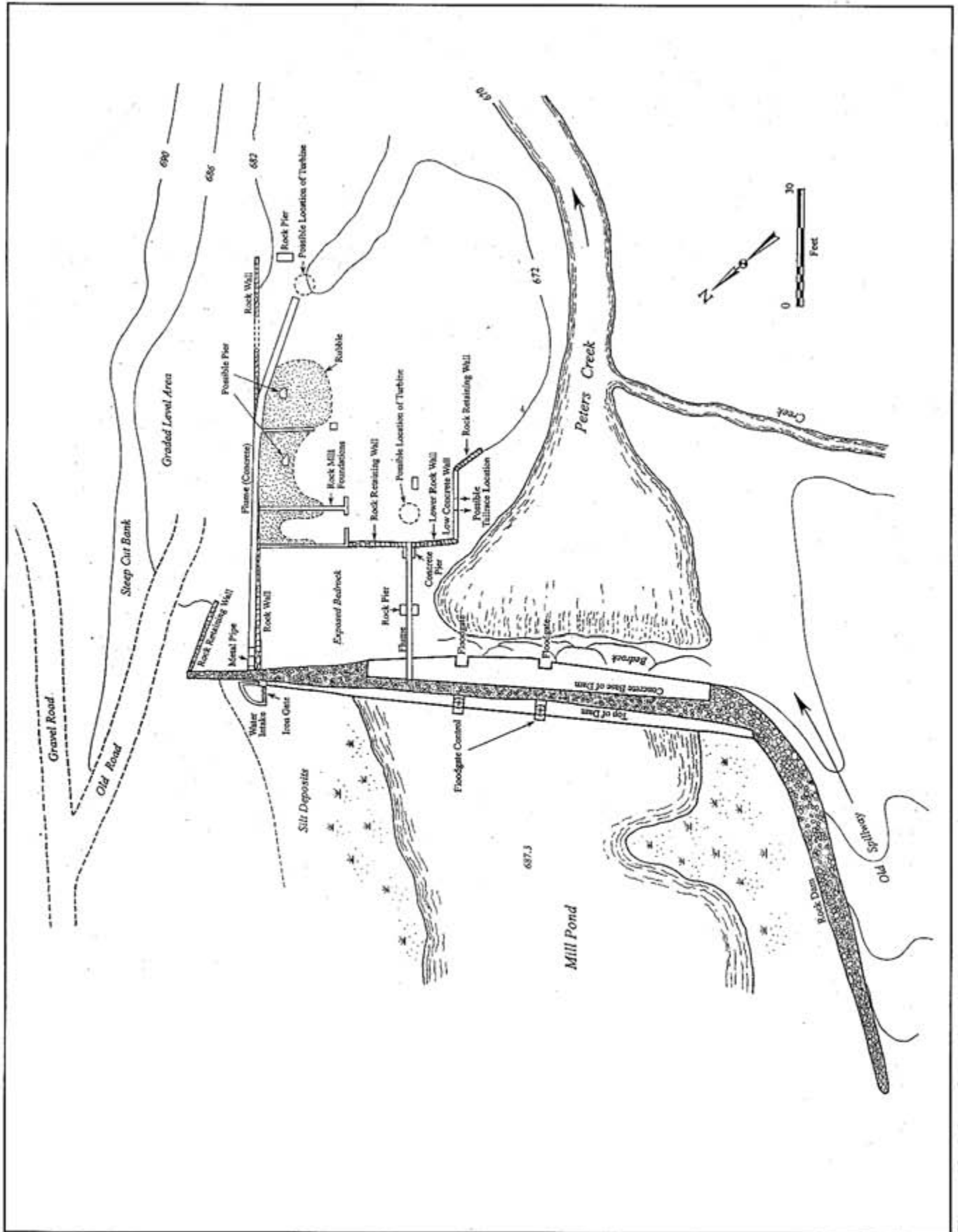


Figure 19. Map of Architectural Features at Peters Creek.



Figure 20. Photograph of Dam Showing Poured Concrete Base and Floodgates. View to the north.



Figure 21. Photograph of West End of Dam. Peters Creek will be rerouted to the left of the dam through the old spillway.

Without the benefit of excavation it is difficult to determine the dimensions of the mill superstructure based on the foundations. However, it may have been 75 ft long, the distance between the upstream foundation wall and a rock pier next to the end of a concrete flume downstream. The most intact foundations are about seven ft tall and measure 12 x 24 ft, with the long axis parallel to the dam (Figures 22 and 23). They are made of rubble and cut stone. A three ft wide opening is in the southern end of the structure which may have provided clearance for a horizontal drive shaft that led to the turbine. A less substantial foundation wall, about three ft high, is 20 ft to the east. Remnants of three rock piers are associated with the ruins. Much of the area is covered by rock rubble and small amounts of brick are visible on the surface.

With regard to the motive power, we know that the mill had at least one turbine, based on the 1880 manufacturing census. On the ground, direct evidence for this is a concrete-encased metal flume, that originates midway up the dam and extends about 30 ft downstream (Figures 24 and 25). The midsection is supported on a large stone pier and the lower end rests on a poured concrete pier flanked by a stone retaining wall. No doubt the flume originally extended somewhat further, ending at the turbine. Presently, there is no above-ground evidence of the turbine. It may be buried by modern alluvium, or, more likely, was salvaged after the mill was abandoned. The tailrace may have exited the turbine pit to the south, through the base of a low concrete wall that faces Peters Creek. If so, the tailrace is obscured by silt deposits and thick vegetation.

A second flume, 98 ft long, is located on the northern end of the dam. The intake consists of a semi-subterranean concrete block structure (Figure 26) that connects with a large, three ft diameter pipe made of riveted iron plates (Figure 27). In order to prevent debris from entering the penstock, the opening is protected by an iron gate. The intake is now clogged and surrounded by sand and other sediment. The top of the flume is approximately two and a half feet below the top of the dam. A few feet downstream from the dam the riveted iron pipe ends, and the

remainder is concrete. After passing through the stone retaining wall/mill foundation, it angles gently toward the creek where it empties into a hole scoured into the creek bank (Figure 28). This flume may have been a secondary spillway to prevent water from cresting the dam. Alternatively, it may have led to a second turbine, one that was not listed in the 1880 census.



Figure 22. Foundation of Mill Building with Bulkhead/Retaining Wall to the Left. View to the southeast.



Figure 23. Southwest Side of Mill Building Showing Opening, Possibly for Driveshaft to Turbine.



Figure 24. Photograph Showing Concrete Flume (center). View to the southwest.



Figure 25. Photograph of Concrete Flume and Rock Pier.



Figure 26. Photograph of Intake to Second Flume. View to the north.



Figure 27. Photograph of Riveted Iron Pipe Through Dam Showing Transition to Concrete Flume.



Figure 28. Downstream End of Second Flume and Possible Turbine Location. View to the north.

Summary

Research demonstrates that the mill on Peters Creek was one of about 60 that operated in Spartanburg County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Archival evidence indicates that this mill did custom work for the local farmers who would bring corn, wheat, cotton, and timber for processing. The mill became a focal point for the local community and a post office was located nearby, named for the miller/landowner (Poole). Because of the nature of the mill, carrying out multiple functions, the architectural features are more substantial than most mills, with a massive dam, and well built masonry foundations, bulkheads and retaining walls. The mill also employed the latest technology, a turbine, to run the machinery.

The final mill on Peters Creek was in service for about 50 years. Three people, Washington Poole, I.R. Padgett, and Dr. J.A. Martin each owned the mill for about 15 years and no doubt modified it and the machinery as conditions dictated. The abandonment and demise of the mill, and many others across the region, is tied to circumstances beyond the control of the operators: the economic downturns after the invasion of the cotton boll weevil in the 1920s, the abandonment of farmland, the out-migration of agricultural workers, the development of mills powered by hydroelectricity, and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Small, water-powered industries played an important role in South Carolina's history and their significance is reflected in the number of mill sites that are scattered across the Upcountry. The location of mill seats, often situated at shoals or falls, is an important consideration in the historic landscape and development of an area (Joy et al. 2000; Joseph et al. 2004). Shoals were important places in prehistory as well as in history, and it is likely that prehistoric components exist at or near mill sites. Shoals also provided stream and river crossings and thus were critical components in the transportation system of the state.

Future studies should employ a regional perspective to address how the technology and setting of the mill under investigation compares with other mills in that region. Newman (1984) and others have noted that millers were conservative about adopting new technologies (i.e. turbines). Was that really the case, or did the continued use of vertical wheels and tub wheels simply reflect pragmatic and/or economic decisions? By the time turbines came to the forefront the Upcountry was well populated and nearly every favorable mill seat had already been developed. There may have been little economic need to replace old technology with new. For those researching individual mill sites, census research should be undertaken to record the types of motive power being used by mills in the region as well as changes over time. Census research can also supply specific data concerning the mill's products, number of employees, and the number of days per year that each mill operated. As valuable as the manufacturing censuses are, they only provide a snapshot, and a blurry one at that, of the mills in operation at the time. This is amply demonstrated by the number of mills documented by historians in Pickens County (65) compared to the number listed in the 1880 manufacturing census (35). As introduced earlier, the manufacturing census only listed mills that grossed over \$500.00 per year, so the smaller mills, possibly the majority of mills that were in operation, were not counted. This would also explain Joy et al's (2000) observation that merchant mills outnumbered other types in their study area in the late nineteenth century.

It was beyond the scope of this project to examine the vast array of historic maps from each county, but this should in conjunction with studies of individual mills. This also would identify other mills on the same drainage as well as adjoining drainages and provide data concerning their spacing and topographic setting. Historic research (deeds, tax records, will abstracts, etc.) should be undertaken for the mill itself and the surrounding region to determine how the mill influenced settlement patterns and fit into the historic landscape.

Mills should be classified based on type (grain mill – private, plantation, custom, merchant; saw mill; cotton gin; combination), and motive power. Archeological studies should document the plans and profiles of mill foundations, dams, raceways and other technological/architectural features to assess the type of water wheel used to power the mill, and to determine if turbines replaced vertical wheels over time. If water wheels have survived, they should be excavated, recorded, and, if feasible, salvaged and preserved. The archeological work should also assess the role that erosion and sedimentation played on the history and operation of the mill, and if mill machinery changed because of it.

If the mill research permits ancillary studies, the remains of associated structures such as the miller's house, workers' houses, blacksmith shop, storage buildings, etc., should also be recorded. Comparative archeological studies should assess the social and economic status of millers in relationship to nearby farmers and planters, and should also compare the status of millers who ran different types of mill operations.

Research into the mills of the Upcountry discovered an interesting pattern that deserves attention from future studies: it appears that, per square mile, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Newberry, Richland and Union Counties, all situated in the lower Piedmont, had significantly fewer water powered grist mills than the other Upcountry counties. Are the census data inaccurate, or do the numbers reflect regional differences in population density, economy, agriculture, geology, topography, and/or hydrology? Or, did small private mills or plantation mills, less likely to be enumerated, do most of the work in these counties?

Another pattern that emerges is that, as a class of historic archeological sites, mills seem to be poorly represented in regional archeological surveys. For example, only two mill sites have been recorded in the Sumter National Forest (Pickens, Long Cane and Enoree Districts), compared to approximately 1890 other historic sites (Benson 2004). This may be due to archeological surveys concentrating on uplands, as in the case of timber harvesting areas on the National Forest. Some mill sites are totally shrouded by thick bottomland vegetation, and only rarely are stream beds examined for remnants of mill dams. On occasion, mill sites are simply misidentified. In one case in Richland County, professional archeologists recorded the remnants of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century timber frame dam as a collapsed early twentieth century bridge (38RD635), despite *Mill's Atlas* showing "Garner's Mill" at that location in 1820.

Assessing Eligibility

Adopting a landscape approach may facilitate the evaluation of significance of mill sites. As noted by Stine (1997:230), a landscape approach forces managers to examine a site at different scales (local, state and national) of significance. An individual mill site may not be considered significant if examined on the grounds of its particular qualities of integrity, clarity and rarity, but if examined at the regional level it could yield information about the historic landscape and how it relates to other sites in the region.

In order for a mill site to be considered eligible for listing, it must have good integrity and meet one of the four criteria of the NRHP. The NRHP criteria are expressed as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- A. *that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*

- B. *that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- C. *that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D. *that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

If a mill site has reasonably good integrity and can be shown to address one or more of the research issues outlined above, or other research considerations, then it should be considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. It is not unusual for more than one mill to occupy a short stretch of a stream or river, particularly at shoals. In those cases the group of mill sites might be evaluated for listing in the NRHP as a district.

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Appendix A

List of Upcountry Mills Depicted in Mill's Atlas (1825).

Mills in Abbeville District
Allen's Mill
Bickley's Mill
Bramon's Mill
Brown's Mill
Burtons Mill
Calhoun's Mill
Campbell's Mill
Chiles Mill
Comb, M. Mill
Cryme's Mill
Douglas' Mill
Duval's Mill
Gibert's Bridge and Mill
Gresham's Mill
Groes' Mill
Hollingsworth's Mill
Johnson's Mill (2)
Logan's Mill
Martin's Mill
Mayson's Mill
Mill (9)
Moragen's Mill
Moseley's Mill

Patterson's Mill
Pope's Mill
Pratt's Mill
Robertson's Mill
Shanklin's Mill
Ware's Mills
Watkin's Mill
Wharton's Mill
Wimbish Mill
Mills in Chester District
Boyds, Dr.: House and Mill
Dale's Mill
Darby's Mill
Davy's, Gen.House and Mill
Douglas' Mill
Harbison's Saw Mill
Hicklin's Mill
Hughe's Mill
Jone's Mill
Lockhart's Mill
McCalla's Mill
McCane's Mill
McKewn's Mill
Milling's Mill

Moman's Mill
Picket's Mill
Pinchback's Mill
Owen's Mill
Rocky Mount Mill
Simpson's Mill (2)
Stinson's Mill
Thorn's Mill
Walker's Mill (2)
Woodward's Mill
White's Mill
Young's Mill
Mills in Edgefield District
Adam's Mill
Anderson's Mill
Anderson's Mill and Bridge
Band's Mill
Bottis' Mill
Caloe Mill
Cartlage's Mill (2)
Cater's Mill
Coughran's Mill (2)
Ethridge's Mill
Faulkner's Mill

Fox Mill
Garrett's S. Mill
Garrett's W. Mill
Hightower's Mill
Hutson's Mill (2)
Levingsworth Mill
Longstreet's Mill
Lorick's Mill
Mayer's Mill
McKinney's Mill
Mill (6)
Morgan's, Wm. Mill
Pope's, Ino. Mill
Robertson's Mill
Rudolph's Mill and H.
Wise's Mill
Mim's Mill
Anderson's Mill
Mills in Fairfield District
Bell's Mill
Broom's Mill
Carter's Mill
Eigleberger's Mill
Elliot's Mill

Grist Mill (5)
Mill (7)
Picket's Mill
Reeve's and Wade's Mill
Rocky Mount Mill
Shaver's Mill
Somers' Mill
Mills in Greenville District
Alexander's Mill
Arnold's Mill
Benson's Mill (2)
Berry's Mill
Bolling's Mill
Bradley's Mill
Choice's Mill (2)
Cureron's Mill
Edward's Mill
Ellis Mill
Ford's Mill
Garrison's Mill
Hammit Mill
Hill's Mill
Hunt's Mill

Hutching's Mill & Cotton Factory
Kilgore's Mill
McBee's Mills
McCulloch's Mill
McKenny Mill
Middleton Mill
Mill (2)
Mostill's Mill (2)
Pain's Mill
Peaden's, Dav. Mill
Peaden's, Jas. Mill
Pickerell's Mill
Pollard's Mill
Smith's Mill (2)
Stiles Mill
Stoke's Mill (2)
Storall's Mill
Thompson's Mill
Tulley's Mill
Vaughan's Mill
Mills in Lancaster District
Barbour's Mill
Boyd's Mill

Izard's Mill
Flamming's Mill
Harrisburgh Mill
Massey's Mill
Mills in Laurens District
Abercrombie's Mill
Anderson's Mill
Ball's Mill
Black's Mill
Boyd's Mill
Cooper Mill
Garrett's Mill
Gordon's Mill Falls
Knight's Mill
Mill (20)
Mitchell's Mill
Niswonger's Mill
Wiseman's Mill
Mills in Lexington District
Arthur and Chifton's Saw Mill
Caughman's Mill
Christian Freshley's Mill
Dent's Mill

Domick's Mill (2)
Drehr's Mill
Drehr's, Geo. Mill
Ergle's Jacob. Mill
Forlaw's Mill
Freshley's Mill
Frick's, Thos. Mill
Friday's, Jno. Mill
Geigger's Mill
Geigger's, W. Mill
Hammond's Mill
Howel's, Jesse Saw Mill
Hunter's, J. Mill
Jones, Lewis, Saw Mill
W. Jones Tubmill
Kinslear's, Wm. Saw Mill
Leaphart's Mill
Mallard's J.H. Mill
Mayer's Mill
Mill (2)
Quattlebaum Mill and Gin Factory
Rambo's Mill (2)
Saw Mill (3)

Shumter's Pr. Mill
Spring Mill
Stewart's Mill
Taylor's, Wm. Saw Mill
Weaver's, H. Mill
Williamson's Mill
Mills in Newberry District
Bazzard's Mill
Boyd's Mill
Braselman's Mill
Brown's Mill
Caldwell's Mill
Chandler's Mill
Dyson's, A. Mill
Dyson's, J. Mill
Fernandis Mill
Flangan's Mill
Floyd's Mill
Griffin's, C. Mill
Griffin's, R. Mill
Heller's Mill
Hemdon's Mill (4)
Hillburn's Mill
Henry Mill (2)

Johnston Mill
Kirk's Mills
Maxwell Mill
Maxwell's, J. Mill
Mill (3)
Piester's Mill
Powell's Mill
Powels Mill
Reds Mill (2)
Ricard's Mill
Robertson's Mill
Ruff's Mill (2)
Ruffus' Mill
Speer's Mill (2)
Suber's Mill (2)
Wadlinton's Mill
Mills in Pendleton District
Baker's Mill
Bradley's Grist Mill
Bradley's Saw Mill
Coxes Mill
Earles, E. Mill
Garison's Mill
Gresham's Mill

Harper's Mill
Holden's Mill
Humphrey's Mill
Hunt's Mill
Kilpatrick's, Widow Mill
King's Mill
Maverick's and Lewis Merch. Mill
McGee's Mill
Moffat's Mill (2)
Moor's Mill (2)
Pain's Mill
Perryman's Mill
Picken's, Widow Mill
Pitt's Grist and Saw Mill
Rankin's Saw Mill
Rock Mill
Rossman's Mill
Saw and Grist Mill (3)
Shead Mill
Siddle's Mill
Thompson's Mill
Tucker's Bridge and Mill
White's Mill

Williams, Jos. Mill
Mills in Richland District
Adam's Mill
Bynum's Mill
Douglas' Mill
Edmond's, Thos. Mill
Fisher Mill
Garner's Mill
Goodwyn's Mill
Hampton's Mill
Hopkin's Jas. Mill
Howell's W. Mill
McLaughlin's Mill
Mill (3)
Reeve's and Wade's Mill
Watkin's Mill
Young's Mill
Mills in Spartanburg District
Adkin's Mill
Anderson's Mill and Bridge
Bishear's Mill
Brannon's Mill
Brockman's Mill

Bruton's Mill
Cannon's Mill
Cantrill's Mill
Chapman's Saw Mill
Collin's Mill
Conch's Mill
Cooper Mill
Dare's Mill
Fernander's Mill
Foster's Mill
Garrett's Mill
Golightley's Mill
Gordon's Mill
Gist's Mill
Ison's Mill
Jackson's Mill
Hancock's Mill
Legan's Mill
Lewis' Mill (2)
Martin's Mill
McDaniel's Mill
McKee's Mill (2)

McKee's Mill and Ferry
McMullen's Mill
Mean's Mill
Mill (3)
Miller's Mill
Muckelwrath's Mill
Nesbit's Forge and Mill
Nesbit's Mill
Nickel's Mill
Paress Mill (2)
Reack's Mill
Roddy's Mill (2)
Rowland's Mill
Rush Mill
Smith's Mill (2)
Tanner's Mill
Wafford's Mill
Warner's Mill
West Mills
Wheeler's Mill
Wright's Mill
Wyatt's Mill

Mills in Union District
Gist's, E. Grist and Saw Mill
Grist and Saw Mill (2)
Hawkin's Shoals Grist and Saw Mill
Linam's Mill
Mill (3)
Murphy's Grist and Saw Mill
Saw and Grist Mill (3)
Saw Mill (3)
Wright's Grist Mill
Mills in York District
Crawford's Mill
Mill (2)

Appendix B

List of Upcountry Mill Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

Greenville County

1. Reedy River Falls Historic Park (includes McBee's and Vardy's mill sites).
2. Gilreath's Mill (also known as Heller's, Bruce's and Taylor's Mill). Highway 101 near Greer. Built in 1812, this originally was a grist mill. It was converted to a flour mill after 1890. The 1880 manufacturing census lists a center discharge wheel as the power source, but a very large vertical wheel (undershot?) is depicted in modern photographs (alpha.furmon.edu).

McCormick County

1. Price's Mill (also known as Callahams, Stones and Parks Mill).
2. Dorn's Flour and Grist Mill.
3. Calhoun's Mill.

Pickens County

1. Hagood's Mill.
2. Sheriff's Mill Complex on Brushy Creek in the Zion Community.

The present mill was built ca. 1881, replacing an earlier grist mill. A sawmill, no longer standing, was part of the mill complex. The current concrete dam was constructed ca. 1900 and replaced an earlier log dam. The mill operated into the 1950s. It was powered by a very wide overshot wheel. The 1880 census lists this as "Willis" wheel.

Spartanburg County

1. Anderson's Mill.

Union County

1. Musgrove's Mill Battle Site.

Appendix C

Map and List of Mills in Pickens County

(Courtesy of Mr. Alan Warner and the Pickens County Museum)

The following individuals collected research information for this section:

Alan Warner, Hagood Mill miller, local gristmill researcher and historian.

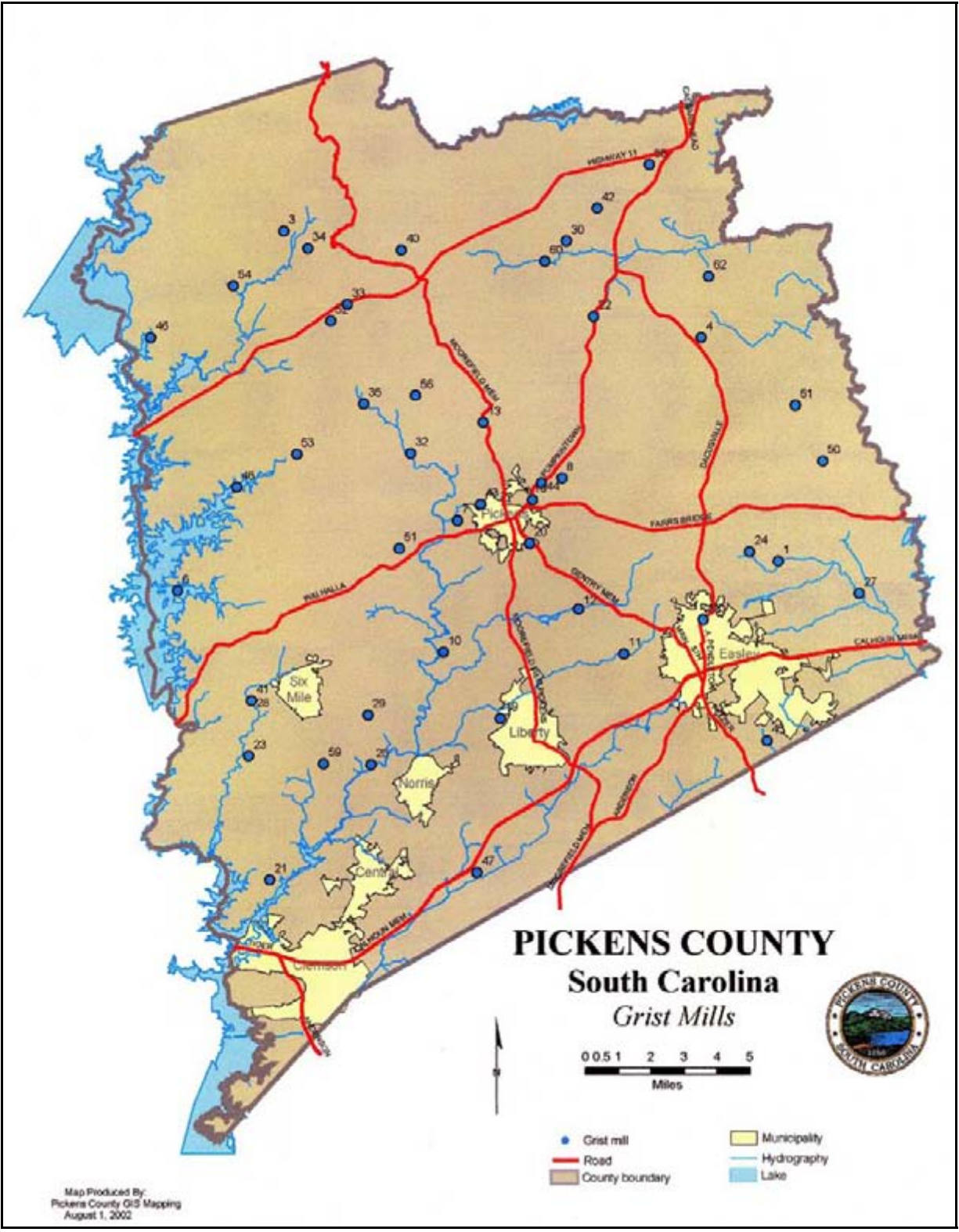
Carol Coke, former Pickens Middle School teacher whose students (following) researched and wrote: *The Gristmills of Pickens County...And Other Historic Sites*.

Upcountry Writers Class 2000-2001:

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Upcountry Writers Class 1999-2000

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1. ARNOLD'S MILL

Little is known about this mill. It was located on Mill Road off Hwy. 183. A Mr. Briggs built the original mill in the early 1800's. When Briggs died, his widow married _____ Arnold. The mill was known as Arnold's Mill. Arnold ran the mill with his uncle, R. L. Holcombe. It included a saw mill, the corn mill, and a cotton gin. Operation at the mill ended in 1925.

44. CENTRAL ROLLER MILL

The old roller mill is now a wonderful antique dealership. How appropriate to house treasures from the past in a building from the past. You can walk the wooden floors and get the sense of a time long since gone, but not forgotten. It was listed as a leading feed manufacturer in the state's 1940 Agriculture Yearbook.

6. DALTON'S MILL

In 1866, the Daltons lived in the Crow Creek section of Pickens County. Several local people remember having their corn ground at the family's mill. Lois Smith Rogers grew up in the area and remembers the mill from her teenage years. Dalton had a gristmill and sawmill beside each other that were operated from the same water wheel. All they had to do was switch belts and pulleys. Leon Durham is another person who remembers the mill. He said, "I helped my father run the sawmill when I was young." The mills were fed by the fast-moving waters of Big Crow Creek River and Little Crow Creek. Dalton's Mill was located on what is now Mile Creek Baptist Church Road above the town of Six Mile. The mill location has been under the waters of Keowee since 1967 when Duke Power began their Keowee Lake Project and the building of Oconee Nuclear Station.

The owner of the two mills was I. R. Dalton, nicknamed Rex, who eventually owned 390 acres of land in the area. The gristmill operation was seasonal and the sawmill ran during the other times of the year. I. R. had two brothers, William E. (Bill) and C. G. (Grayson). Grayson was the mayor of Norris at one time, was in the rodeo, and played a banjo.

The water race that led to Little Crow Creek was 75 feet long and a 300-foot race led to Big Crow Creek. Sometime during the mill's life, Rex Dalton added a 3-foot wheel on top of the main water wheel that produced electricity. He produced electricity using an International Tractor Generator/motor that was 110 volts. There was no way to control the electricity, so every morning Rex would twist light bulbs that were hanging on a cord from the generator until the power he needed was transferred to inside the house.

13. HAGOOD MILL

Benjamin Hagood built the original gristmill around 1825. He came to the foothills in the early 1800's. This first mill was located on a tributary of Twelve Mile Creek about one and a half miles from the present mill site. James Hagood, son of Benjamin, built the present Hagood Mill in 1845. It became a place of social gathering and served the surrounding families into the 1960's. It is a water-powered mill, which ground corn and also had a leather tannery as part of its operation.

Hagood Mill, like all other mills of its time, was a center of commerce, trade and news for the community. It set a South Carolina record in 1870 by producing 2,500 bushels of meal and 200 bushels of flour. In 1880 it produced 120,000 pounds of cornmeal and 20,000 pounds of feed.

The mill is now part of the Pickens County Museum of Art and History. It has been restored and is host to The Upcountry Folklife Festival in early fall of each year. This is a Saturday when old-time crafts, music, and corn grinding can be enjoyed. Every third Saturday of the month, visitors can see the mill in operation. Also, on the same property, is the relocated and restored Murphree-Hollingsworth cabin. This cabin was the home for the first pastor of Secona Baptist Church and was built around 1793. The huge hand-hewn logs still bear the axe marks made by early settlers and Cherokee who helped build the cabin.

11. GOLDEN CREEK MILL

Golden Creek Mill is a beautifully restored grist mill, which sits on the banks of the Twelve Mile River. The original mill was built in 1825 and eventually housed a gin and cotton press.

Golden Creek Mill today is reconstructed using parts from several old mills throughout Oregon, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Carolina, and from the country of Denmark. The old water wheel is over one hundred years old. Part of the dam is still there. The dam was made from materials on the premises. The owner and his wife have built a home beside the mill, which is a replica of a miller's house. There is also an "old mill store" very much like you would have found in the old mill days. People could buy the things they needed when they took their corn or grain to be ground.

The stream that powers the mill has been molded and shaped through the years to keep the mill running as it should. Golden Creek Mill is a place you can visit (by appointment) that will take you back to the early days of Pickens County.

15. HAMILTON MILL

Hamilton Mill was located on Dacusville Highway and was built around 1870. The old mill was in operation until 1930. W. A. (Whitten Alfred) Hamilton, grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton Meece, purchased the mill in the late 1800's. The mill was passed down to her father, Henry W. Hamilton. She is not certain who the original builders of the mill were. She did remember a miller named "Pete" when she was a little girl. There was a miller's house located near the mill, but was torn down many years earlier.

The original millstones 'are still there and will probably be left to the Pickens Museum when Mrs. Meece passes. The rock dam and wheel blocks are still intact. The dam had to be opened a few years ago because of flooding. The wheel was about 12 feet in diameter. The stones were around 48 inches and made of granite.

Hamilton Mill Dam still stands as a testament to its proud history. You can see the opening that was carefully made to prevent flooding of upper land in later years.

16. HENDRICK'S MILL

Hendricks Mill was located on Town Creek, near present day Ingles Supermarket. Corn and wheat were ground at the mill that was about the size of Hagood Mill. Mrs. Margaret Trotter is the only direct descendant who remembers the mill in operation. Mrs. Trotter owns over 150 acres of property that has been in the family since 1906. Mrs. Trotter's father, John Frank Hendricks, owned the mill and surrounding acreage. The mill burned and metal from the water wheel was sold as scrap iron. The Model- T automobile that hauled the scrap metal is still in the family. Alonzo Pace built another mill across the creek from this one in 1921 (after Hendricks Mill burned). The wheel was about 15 feet in

diameter and made of wood. Two doors were on the front of the mill and you entered on the left side. This mill washed away in 1946.

Hendricks Store was built around 1918 after another store burned. It closed in 1939, before World War II began. Cornmeal from the mill, clothes, grocery items, fresh produce, homemade canned items, and even coffins were sold at Hendricks Store. It might be compared to an early "Wal-Mart."

19 or 20. HUNTER'S MILL

Near the Golden Creek Baptist Church in Norris sits a beautiful mill site called Hunter's Mill. William Hunter owned this mill. He came to the area in the 1820's and later was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession representing the Pickens District. The mill sat on the banks of the Twelve Mile River. As with many other mills in Pickens County, he had a tannery located on the site. His tannery produced leather goods for the Confederate Army during the War Between the States.

William Hunter was a leader of the community. He was descended from Joseph and Mary McEldownie Hunter of Ireland. There are still descendants of William Hunter living in Pickens County. William Hunter acquired much land and gave some for the Golden Creek Baptist Church.

24. JAMESON MILL

Jameson Mill, located off Jameson Road in Easley, was built on the north fork of George's Creek. The original owner was William Jameson, Sr. Very little is known about the history of the mill today. In the mid-1990's, it was taken apart in numbered pieces and moved to a storage facility in Georgia. Jameson Mill was unusual because the support for the flume was made of stone. Corn and wheat were ground at the mill. There was a cotton gin on the site.

28. KAY MILL (PUCKETT MILL)

The Kay Mill, located on the Old Seneca Road in Six Mile, has a lot of history behind its closed doors. In the mid-1900's, it was a machine shop, not a grist mill. Kay Mill was created when the old Puckett Mill was moved to this site. Many years earlier, it had been moved here and the present owner's grandfather ran the mill and named it after his family name, Kay. Part of old Puckett Mill is believed to be the wooden building that is attached to the concrete mill building. It is in disrepair and part has fallen in.

Kay Mill, built in the early 1900's, is a medium-sized mill by size standards. The metal wheel part, rusted, yet proud, still stands today. The Kay family built their house across the road from the mill and received electrical power from the mill and the water tank, which stored water for days. This was rare to find a water tank on the mill site (it still stands). The house burned many years later and only the tall chimney remains. Kay Mill later opened as a machine shop when the need for grinding corn in the community ended. The river, flowing along side the mill, is still a fast moving body of water. Kay Mill was recalled by some as being an "important part of the lives of farmers living in the Six Mile community, and still holds a special place in the hearts of her older citizens."

25. LAY MILL

Lay Mill was located on Lay Mill Road in Central. The setting is heavily forested, with a fast-moving stream and is isolated from close-by housing. The corn mill was a small one according to community mill sizes. Jerry Alexander, a writer for the Pickens Sentinel, has used Lay Mill as the subject for many of his human-interest stories. Lay Mill was an overshot mill that was built on the banks of Catechee River. The mill is located near the Catechee Cotton Mill. The Lay family owned the mill and property in the late 1800's through early 1900's. D. K. Norris bought part of the property in 1890 to build the cotton mill.

32 and 33. MEECE MILL (and Gravely Mill) Yoder's at Meece Mill

The present building, on Meece Mill Road in Pickens, is known as Yoder's at Meece Mill. In earlier years, this area was the site of two grist mills. The original owner of the older mill, Ballenger Gravely, bought the mill in the 1800's. His son, Mac, inherited it from his father. It was located on the other side of the road from the present building. Gravely Mill was a one-story building built on a creek bank and housed a cotton gin. The community, from a four-mile radius came to the miller, Robert Evans, to have their corn ground. The wooden wheel was 10 x 4 feet in diameter, with granite stones that were 4 feet in diameter. One of the old stones still sits on the roadside.

A. M. Walker built a mill across the road in the late 1870's or early 1880's. The community newspaper ran an article about the prosperity of the mill in 1883. Bob Meece purchased the "new" mill (Meece Mill) and six acres, in the 1920's, for \$975. A hammer mill, corn mill, and wheat mill was part of this operation. A turbine ran this mill.

Among the millers who worked the mill were Bill Saunders, Mac Walker, Garcey Simmons, and Jim Childs. Due to the water supply, the corn was ground during the day and wheat was ground during the night.

Julian Yoder bought and restored the building and surrounding area to make a wonderful historic stop in the Pickens area. Although visitors cannot see the mill at work, they can enjoy the beauty of the river area and the history of the old mill. They may also delight in delicious homemade baked goods fresh from the bakery. A variety of cakes, muffins, breads, and cookies can be savored while sitting in a swing overlooking the view!

35. NINE TIMES MILL (Cantrell Mill)

Cettis Cantrell owned the land and mill. It had been referred to as Cantrell and/or Nine Times Mill because it is located on Nine Times Road. It is a medium-sized mill that once ground corn and wheat. There was a cotton gin also located on the site. The original mill on this site went back to the late 1700's or early 1800's after the Cherokee had been pushed farther back in the mountains (in 1790). Only a dam is left of the older original mill operation. The dam is about 100 feet long and made of field rock. It starts at the roadbed, so the mill could have been where the new roadbed is now. There are no remains of the mill. The flume was destroyed when the new road was created.

At one time, there was a large miller's house that came to the edge of the road. It had a well up on the porch. The large house was torn down and a smaller one was rebuilt on the house site. The original owner is thought to be Mickey Cantrell (father of Cettis). The railroad ran on the other side of the creek from the mill.

40. PRICE'S MILL

The history of Price's Mill goes back to the early 1800's. Thomas R. Price owned and built the mill, but was not the miller. He came to the side of this mountain from Old Pickens Courthouse, to where the Rock at Jocassee golf course is, about 1850. He bought 850 acres for \$1,900 from Joab Lewis. Price was an early road builder and was instrumental in getting Hwy. 178 built from Pickens toward Rocky Bottom. After building the mill and a small store near Holly Springs store, he hired a Mr. Bible to operate the mill. Bible ground corn, rye, barley, and malts for people in the community. He also made brooms out of the corn shucks. Corn for food was 95% of the grinding process while 5% of the ground corn was used in the making of whiskey.

Later, Wade Chastain purchased the big white home of Price and raised a large family there. The 12 foot diameter wheel was removed to another location. The wheel was unusually large for a small community mill. The white house is still located on the golf course property, but the mill has long since gone.

42. RAXTER MILL

Raxter mill is one of the oldest mill sites in Pickens County. The site is located on New Hope Church Road off Highway 8 near Pumpkintown. The mill closed about fifty years ago and nothing remains of the mill building. A small part of the flume and rock wheel stand remains hidden by dense undergrowth. The mill ground corn and was located on the opposite side of the road from the miller's house. George Hyder's parents ran the mill.

43. REECE MILL

Reece Mill was located along what is now Reece Mill Road. It had what surely must have been the largest dam and largest waterwheel in the county...a 25 foot tall dam and a 25 foot diameter, 8 foot wide, waterwheel. The last owner / operator was Arthur G. Reece. His son, Ray, recalled working in the mill as a boy. Along with the gristmill, a cotton gin was run on the site.

48. STEWART-CRAIG MILL

People once depended on the Stewart-Craig Mill in a variety of ways. John Stewart and Robert Stewart originally ran it. The mill itself was much like present Golden Creek Mill, but with a few exceptions. It had a grocery store (inside) run by Mr. Wallace Finley's family and it neighbored Dalton's Mill. Like many other historic sites, the mill gave way to progress and the opening of Oconee Nuclear Station.

Stewart Craig Mill had an overshot wheel. The miller was a Mr. Bryant, who lived directly behind the mill. Mr. Finley's family owned the mill in the early 1900's, but had to sell it back to the previous owner, John Craig. The mill had a cotton gin inside and Mr. Finley reported that his brother needed to move it in 1929 to the store for power, but the Great Depression prevented the move.

47. SYMMES' MILL

Daniel Symmes came to the Pendleton District from Massachusetts around 1790. He married Avis Tourtelot, a widow with three young daughters. His wife was the widow of Asa Tourtelot, probably a merchant in the area, who had received a land grant of 300 acres. At his death, Avis deeded the land to her brother from Charleston, who deeded it back to her daughters. There was a stipulation that she should have use of it during her

lifetime. At that time, a woman's property had to be in her husband's name, so this was a smart way to keep the land for her daughters after he died.

Daniel built the mill on Eighteen Mile Creek sometime in the early 1800's, because on an 1822 land plat it was an established landmark in the area. The mill itself is shown on earlier plats. The mill was on the old road between Pendleton and Pickensville. Most of the Symmes' property was later sold to William Clayton. The dam was made of huge stones that were carefully fitted together. As late as 1983 the mill and dam was intact, but in very poor condition.

This information was taken from an article printed in a Pendleton Historic Foundation Newsletter from Spring 1983.

45. SHERIFF MILL

Sheriff's Mill was located on what is now Sheriff's Mill Road, near Easley. George Washington Sheriff emigrated from Ireland during the 1770's and came to live in the upstate. A son, Exodus, built the mill in 1840, but he was not the miller. A house was built for the miller just down the road from the mill. It is not clear who the first miller was.

The mill was large by mill standards and stood three stories tall. It had one of the largest grinding stones in the area. The bottom floor housed the machinery needed to operate a wooden elevator that carried the corn up to the sifter and then through a shaft to be ground into meal on the middle floor. A wheel inside the mill was turned to open the head gate from the pond, behind a beautiful stone dam. This brought water down the race and over the "overshot" type water wheel.

47. SIMMS MILL (LIBERTY)

Simms Mill is a beautiful and peaceful site to remember days gone by. This was one of the mills that served the people of Liberty. There is a creek running off a rock dam. Forested areas surround this picturesque setting and hide the memories that still abide here. The old water wheel is no longer on the mill building, having rotted and washed away in 1964.

50. THOMAS MILL

Thomas Mill has an long history in the Dacusville community. The mill was built around 1860. John Washington Thomas bought the mill from a J. Hunt. The mill had a water-powered cotton gin and a small store. Nearby was a blacksmith shop. The mill ground corn and wheat. It is located on Thomas Mill Road, which in earlier years was the main road to Greenville. It had a long line of millers including Mr. Lee Holcombe and J. B. Winchester, who helped build Highway 25. Later, there was a Mr. Landers, Mr. Stargell, Mr. Cisson, and finally, "Toy Doll" Smith. There was a bell, which hung at the mill, which a customer could ring to alert the miller. A son of Mr. Thomas bought the water wheel from Saluda, North Carolina. It was 20 feet tall and was shipped on a T-Model truck, along with the stones.

Here is the first of three Winchester Mill research reports that follow. Winchester were early settlers to Pickens County, arriving in the late 1700's. They are probably all related, but the mills are separate from each other and built in different communities.

53. WINCHESTER MILL
(Shady Grove)

“Lum” Winchester purchased this property in 1887 and hired a Mr. Hardin to build the mill. It had a 16 foot diameter wooden wheel. The last miller was descendant, James W. Winchester, who ran the mill for about 50 years. Winchester Mill was "owned" by Meadows Manufacturing and was later operated by a gas or diesel engine. The grinding stones are vertical where most are horizontal.

The mill produced both fine and coarse cornmeal and some flour. Mr. Winchester's cornmeal was highly desirable and people came from all over to get his meal. James W. Winchester died in January 1986, a year after the mill closed.

54. WINCHESTER MILL
(Eastatoe Creek)

Daniel Winchester, who willed many acres of land to his son A. T. Winchester, originally built Winchester Mill. It sat on a shoal of Eastatoe Creek, which fed the race to the wheel. A wood shop and blacksmith shop was located at the site. The Winchester brothers built various pieces of furniture and caskets for the community. They are said to have built the wheel for Hagood Mill. When folks came to the mill to have their corn ground, they could get cattle feed, order or trade for wood products, have their mule or horses shod, and get their wagon or buggy worked on. During the War Between the States, Daniel was assigned to special wagon and harness making duties for the last year of the war.

The millrace was designed and engineered by Earl Harden. The race was made of poplar wood from Winchester land. Wheel spokes had to have small wedges driven in them to secure them tightly. However, for this particular wheel, Harden had the spokes angled differently from their usual method of building a wheel. By doing this, the spokes did not require a wedge. The wheel was built of solid black locust that came from trees off Daniel Winchester's land, which were probably sawed by G. W. Keasler. Bright Gilstrap was the main carpenter, along with Woodrow's older brothers, Willie B, Tommy, and J.D. Daniel, himself a skilled wagon wheel maker, helped with the completion of the project. The mill was located on top of a secure field stone foundation.

51 or 52. WINCHESTER MILL
(Town Creek, Winchester Mill Rd.)

John Matt Breazeale originally owned the one-story mill. Corn and wheat were ground and it had an electric corn-sheller. Sylvester “Vess” and Vera Winchester bought the mill in the 1930's. It had a saw mill, cotton gin, and syrup mill on the site. Mr. Winchester had a small wood saw under the mill and made shuttles for cotton mills in the area. The dam was six feet high with a steel wheel that was 10 feet in diameter. The flume was a partial ditch on rock and the race was a metal wound pipe. Winchester Mill had 48-inch stones.

Alan Warner provided the following mill histories:

2. Ballard Mill

Builder: Dr. Charles Ballard

Location: Pumpkintown, Hwy. 288, Elrod Store

There is evidence of a corn mill on this site before Dr. Ballard's. This mill was located at the foot of a 120 foot water fall. The water was caught at about a 20 foot elevation. It appears that the mill may have been a tub mill. The stones were 36 inches in diameter. Later, Dr. Ballard built a mill in the 1950's for personal use. The mill was run by a water motor. He ran an 8 inch steel water line from the top of the 120 foot waterfall to the mill. He also ran a generator for electricity.

3. Big Laurel Mill

Builder: Community

Location: Eastatoe, Pickens

This mill may have been owned by the Chastains. It was a very small corn mill. The building is a log structure, 10 ft. by 10 ft. and 12 feet tall. The dam is three feet high and made of stone. The mill is powered by a tub wheel. This wheel is laying flat and 4 feet in diameter. The current steel wheel would originally been made of wood. This steel wheel was made by a Mr. Hutchinson. The stones are 24 inches in diameter and were brought from the Laura Fork Mill in the Horsepasture area. This mill was truly a community mill. A person would bring a bushel or a bushel and a half (50 -75 lbs.) to the mill and grind the corn themselves.

7. Durham's Mill

Builder: John Durham, Jerry Clement

Location: Durham's Mill Road, Pickens

This mill was owned by Jerry Clement and operated by Lucy and Mary Jane Clement. The mill was then bought and operated by John Childress and his family. Will Crane owned and operated a turbine and generated on this site to produce electricity for the town of Pickens. John Durham bought the corn mill site in 1918. The millers were Charlie Childress and Leo Watson. John Durham added a second waterwheel down the creek for a sawmill, planer and cotton gin. The corn mill ground wheat and corn for the community. The wheel was approximately 12 feet in diameter. The building was two stories. The mill ran only during the day because the water supply was promised to the city at night. This was a problem for Durham Mill because most mills had to grind at night to keep up with the demand. The mill was shut down in the 1950's. The turbine for the generator was moved to the "new" Meece Mill. The mill was torn down and sold.

57. Galloway Mill

Builder: Oscar Galloway

Location: Shady Grove Road, Pickens

This mill was behind the present Carlyle Keasler home. It had been moved from Cedar Rock near Crow Creek by Oscar Galloway and Sam Gilbreath. The following year, after their move, had a dry summer and there was not enough water to run the mill.

10. Gasoway Mill

Location: Riggins Bridge Rd., Gilstrap Rd.

This mill was already deteriorating in 1920. The dam was approximately 8 feet tall. The flume was earthen and started at the dam as a small ditch. It hugged the side of the hill for about 2,000 feet. The elevation was about 30 feet at the mill site.

12. Griffin Mill

Location: Griffin Mill Rd.

Little is known about this old mill and nothing remains. The deed of property for Smith Griffin mentions Old Griffin Place, 241 acres and the mill tract.

15. Hamilton Mill

Builder: Whitten Alfred Hamilton

Location: Easley Baptist Hospital

Whitten Alfred Hamilton may have built this mill. Henry Whitten Hamilton was the second owner. This mill ground both corn and wheat. The dam is 10 feet tall and made of rock. The original flume was approximately 600 feet long. The wheel was 12 feet in diameter. The millstones were 48 inches in diameter and made of granite. The last miller's name was "Pete." The mill closed in 1928.

14. Head Mill

Builder: John Head

Location: Cedar Creek and Keowee River

This mill was located at Cedar Creek and the Keowee River in the Piney Grove community (Shallow Ford). Lem Head ran it after his father. Essie Craig was Lem Head's daughter and some may remember it as Craig Mill.

46. Hinkle Mill

Builder: Silas Hinkle

Location: Eastatoe, Horse Pasture, Pickens

This mill was located at the old Dr. Valley house. The house was owned by Silas Hinkle. The mill was located just below the shoals above the home place on Cane Creek. There was a corn mill, brandy mill and carpenter's shop. Millers would usually empty their mill pond once a week to wash out any silt that had accumulated during the week. They would open the dam on Saturday evening and close it on Sunday afternoon. Silas Hinkle built a flume from the mill pond to the foot of the hill. The rich silt from the creek was emptied and allowed to settle. This built up the land for crops. The mill stopped running in the 1920's.

17. Horse Pasture Mill

Location: Laurel Fork Creek

Not much is known about this long gone mill. It was owned by the Morgans on the Laurel Fork Creek.

20. Hunter Mill

Location: Hwy 8 & LEC Rd., Pickens

This mill was located on Wolf Creek, down the creek from American Waffle in Pickens. A mud sill is the only evidence of its existence. The sill was pegged with wood into the rock. This mill ran in the 1800's. It is mentioned in Ben Robertson's "Red Hills & Cotton" on page 58. It states that there was also a saw mill on the site.

18. Hunter Mill

Location: Behind Old Golden Creek Church

The mill was located on the property behind the old Golden Creek Baptist Church between Pickens and Easley.

29. Kelly Mill

Builder: Ben Kelly

Location: Kelly Mill Rd., Six Mile

Ben Kelly built this mill. John N. Stewart married Nettie Kelly and became the miller. This mill ground both corn and wheat. The dam is 8 feet tall, with about a one hundred foot mill race. The wheel was made of steel, 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet wide. The stones were French Buhr and 4 feet in diameter.

41. Pucket's Mill

Location: Six Mile

Little is known about this Six Mile mill that was torn down and used to build Kay Mill, also in Six Mile.

44. Rolling Mill

Location: Hwy 8, near 1421 Pumpkintown Hwy., Pickens

The mill was built by Ervin Hendricks in the late 1800's. It was a three-story roller mill that ground wheat and corn. The wheel was 12 feet in diameter and 6 feet wide. There were two dams, one on Town Creek and one on a smaller creek. The two flumes ran together at the race. The mill was torn down in the 1930's when the Pumpkintown Hwy (8) was straightened and widened.

22. Stancil Mill

Builder: Joe Stancil

Location: Highway 8, Pickens

This mill was last owned by Dwight Rigdon. The miller was Jesse Anderson during the 1930's and 1940's. Robert Lee Morris bought the site in 1945. The mill was run on shares and was out of operation by 1949. The dam is on the left side of Highway 8. The flume was about 100 feet long and the wheel, about 16 feet in diameter. It was made of metal buckets and wooden spokes. Corn was ground at this mill on 3 feet diameter stones.

46. SILAS HINKLE MILL

This mill did not employ a full time miller. Today, you would call it a do-it-yourself operation. Farmers in the community were able to operate the mill on their own. Silas Hinkle built the mill in the late 1800's. The house that Silas Hinkle owned became the home of Dr. Valley. The mill was just below the shoals above the home place on Cane Creek.

The mill did not have much equipment to operate. It was a simple process that had a crib-wire where you poured the corn in and sifted it out. There was no corn sheller. The mill operated on a tub wheel that was horizontal. The stone dam was four feet high and thirty feet long. The pond around the dam was approximately 30x50 square feet.

The water source was Big Laurel Creek, which continues to flow along, carrying the history of the old mill site, as it runs through the valley of Eastatoe. The mill's flume has long since decayed and disappeared. Remains of the old building appear to make the original building size at 16x20 square feet. It was made mostly from wooden shakes and the remains look to be about 100 years old. The mill stopped operating in the 1920's.

Appendix D

Mill Data in the 1880 Manufacturers Schedule

List of Mills in Abbeville County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Bradley	Long Cane	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Wideman	Buffalo Creek	Grist	Overshot	—	—
—	Little River	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Holloway	Buffalo Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Cade	Little River	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Nash	Buffalo Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Cade	Little River	Grist	Turbine	3	—
Burns	Wilson Creek	Grist	3 Turbines	2-3	38.5
Burdette	Rocky River	Grist	2 turbines	3	18.5
Swearingens	Rocky River	Grist	Center disch.	4.5	12.5
Young	Rocky River	Grist	Turbine		
Hamby	Rocky River	Grist	Center disch.	4	40
Millford	Rocky River	Grist	Turbine	—	6
Wakefield	Rocky River	Grist	Turbine	—	8
—	Saluda River	Grist	4 turbines	—	—
Goubold	Long Br.	Grist	Overshot	3.5	10
Hart	Saluda River	Grist	Center dish.	3.5	10
Bozeman	Saluda River	Grist	3 Howard	4-5	20
Boyd	Saluda River	Grist	3 Howard	4-6	10
McCord	Long Cane	Grist	Breast	—	10
Evans	Curl Trail Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20
McMillan	Long Cane	Grist	Overshot	4	6
Pratt	Hog Skin Creek	Grist	Overshot	5	16
—	Hog Skin Creek	Grist	Turbine	23"	—
Young	—	Saw	Turbine	4'8"	15
—	—	Saw	Center dish.	11	12
Burdette	—	Saw	Breast	11	11
—	—	Saw	Center dish.	4	15
Hart	Saluda River	Saw	Center dish.	3.5	10
Cade	Little River	Saw	Turbine	5	15
Bradley	Long Cane	Saw	Turbine	4	15

List of Mills in Anderson County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Webb	Generostee Creek	Saw	Overshot	3	6
Roof	Lake Beaverdam	Saw	Overshot	3.5	15
Hutchinson	—	Saw	Flutter	5	10
—	3 and 20 Creek	Saw	Breast	5	12
—	Brushy Creek	Saw	Leffel	20"	12.5
Richardson	Hurricane Creek	Saw	Burnham	16.5"	15
Rogers	Hurricane Creek	Saw	Willis	—	6.5
Anderson	Saluda R.	Saw	Center disch.	6	8
Worton	Big Creek	Saw	Breast	3	8
Wilson	Big Creek	Saw	Overshot	4	10
Grubbs	Barbers Creek	Cotton Gin	Overshot	2	6
—	Rocky River	Grist	"Wood"	58"	—
—	Rocky River	Grist	"Water"	36"	20
Holland	—	Grist	Center disch.	2	6
Majors	Generostee Creek	Grist	2 Turbines	18"	10
Little	—	Grist	Overshot	3	6
Richardson	—	Grist	Overshot	3	6
Jones	Generostee Creek	Grist	Turbine	1'8"	16
Travis	—	Grist	Breast	1'8"	6
Little	Generostee Creek	Grist	Breast	3	16
WebbSandy	Whirl	Grist	Breast	8 1/3	16
Gilman	Sadlers Creek	Grist	Breast	3	15
Fowler	Sadlers Creek	Grist	Center disch.	1	10
Roof	Lake Beaverdam	Grist	Center vent	5	10
Broyles	Lake Beaverdam	Grist	Overshot	5	34
Harrison	Lake Beaverdam	Grist	Overshot	5	40
Hix	Tugalo Br	Grist	Overshot	4	16
Harrison	B. Beaverdam	Grist	Reaction	4	6
Simpson	Hurricane Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	12
Hutchinson	26 Mile Creek	Grist	Center disch.	4	10
—	18 Mile Creek	Grist	Turbine	4	30
—	Hurricane Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20

List of Mills in Anderson County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Rogers	—	Grist	Willis wheel	3.5	16
Anderson	—	Grist	Burnham	4	30
Wilson	Big Creek	Grist	Turbine	2	18
Dean	Big Creek	Grist	Overshot	16	14
Thomas	Big Creek	Grist	Turbine	12"	10
Cox	Saluda R.	Grist	Turbine	4	12
Bigby	Broad Mouth	Grist	Turbine	3	16
Harrison	Bear Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	16
Brown	Cherokee Creek	Grist	Turbine	4	16
Shirley	Little R.	Grist	—	2	12
Brown	Broadaway	Grist	Overshot	18	12
—	Rocky R.	Grist	Center disch.	3	24
Prevost	Broadaway	Grist	Leffel	12	15

List of Mills in Chester County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Mc-	Rocky Creek	Saw	Overshot	5	15
—	Fishing Creek	Grist	Turbine	3.5	32
David	Catawba R.	Grist	Turbine	2	34
Neely	Rocky Creek	Grist	Turbine	17.5"	10
Hardin	Sealys Creek	Grist	Turbine	17.5	30
Walker	Whites Creek	Grist	Overshot	5	30
Osborn	Broad R.	Grist	Colier	6	15
Douglas	Rocky Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20
McAliley	Sandy R.	Grist	Turbine	40"	—
Caldwell	Rocky Creek	Grist	Tub iron(?)	15	15
Barber	Fishing Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	30.5
Barker	Trib. of Rocky Creek	Grist	Turbine	2'9"	28
Clarkson	Rocky Creek	Grist	Central disch.	4	10
McAlily	Rocky Creek	Grist	Overshot	5	15

List of Mills in Edgefield County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Gallman	Log Creek	Grist	Turbine	3	8
Holland	Log Creek	Grist	Turbine	3	7
Nicholson	Stephens Creek	Grist	Turbine	1	4
Bowles	Mountain Creek	Grist	Turbine	1	4
Duncan	Cloud Creek	Grist	Breast	3	14
Binecharte	Cloud Creek	Grist	Tub	3	20
Etheridge	West Creek	Grist	Tadler(?)	3.5	20
—	—	Grist	Turbine	40"	24
—	—	Grist	Tub	4	24
—	Hard Labor	Grist	Turbine	5'3"	30
—	Saluda	Grist	Reaction	5	12
—	—	Grist	Tub	4	10
—	—	Grist	Turbine	2'6"	16
—	Sweet Water	Grist	Turbine	3	36
—	Sweet Water	Grist	Turbine	3	30
—	Stevens Creek	Grist	Turbine	5	32
—	Stevens Creek	Grist	Turbine	3	30
Smith	Clouds Creek	Grist	Tub	3'8"	6
Cornell	Big Stevens	Grist	Central vent	3	20
Crouch	Shaws Creek	Grist	Pylant(?)	2	6
Stone	Stevens Creek	Grist	Tub	3	
Stone	Stevens Creek	Grist	3 Center disch.	4'4"	40
—	Big Shoals	Grist	Turbine	4	46
—	Branch of Savannah	Grist	Overshot	5	30
Jackson	Edisto	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Holmes	Beaverdam	Grist	Tub	3	10
Hughes	Hog Creek	Grist	Tub	3	8
Broadwaterton	Hog Creek	Grist	Tub	3	10

List of Mills in Fairfield County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Anderson	Mill Creek	Grist	Tub	5'6"	10
Kistler	Broad R.	Grist	3 Reaction	6	30
Anderson	Mill Creek	Saw	Flutter	4'6"	25
Dunlop	Big Cedar Creek	Grist	2 Tub	5 and 7	—

List of Mills in Greenville County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
—	Saluda	Grist	Overshot	5	18
—	Saluda	Grist	Turbine	2	20
—	Pond	Grist	Overshot	3	14
Kelley	Saluda	Grist	Overshot	3	16
Buler	N. Saluda	Grist	Turbine	2'6"	14
Johnson	Enoree	Grist	Overshot	3	16
Kelly	Enoree	Grist	Overshot	4	12
Cleveland	N. Saluda	Grist	Overshot	4	12
Cleveland	Br. of Rocky R.	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	10
Greer	Richland Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	30
—	Richland Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	6
Goldsmith	Reedy R.	Grist	Overshot	3	7
Goldsmith	Reedy River	Grist	Overshot	2'6"	10
McBee	Bushy Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	15
Parkins	Reedy R.	Grist	Breast	7	15
West	Reedy Fork	Grist	Overshot	4	8
Harris	Reedy R.	Grist	Turbine	—	7
Adams	Reedy River	Grist	Willis	3	6
Cox	Reedy River	Grist	Overshot	4	8
—	Saluda	Grist	Turbine	3	8
Huff	Reedy R.	Grist	Breast	6	20
— and Bro.	S. Rabun	Grist	Turbine	4'6"	9
Adams	Gilder Creek	Grist	Overshot	7	15
Stewart	Gilder Creek	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	15
Adams	Gilder Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	16
Westmoreland	Gilder Creek	Grist	Breast	5	18
Batson	Br. of Enoree	Grist	Willis	5	12
B—	Enoree	Grist	Turbine	3'6"	12
Taylor	Enoree	Grist	3 Center disch.	5	5
Edwards	Br. of Enoree	Grist	Breast	4	8
Suber	Br. of Enoree	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	8

List of Mills in Greenville County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Ballenger	Clear Creek	Grist	Undershot	4	6
Taylor	Shoal Creek	Grist	Willis	4	7
Collins	Long Branch	Grist	Overshot	4	15
Few	Enoree	Grist	Overshot	7	12
Wilden	Beaverdam	Grist	Overshot	4	14
—	—	Grist	Overshot	4'6"	6
—	—	Grist	Overshot	5	10
—	Reedy R.	Grist	Overshot	2'6"	8
Green	—	Grist	Overshot	2'6"	6
—	—	Grist	Overshot	2'6"	8
—	—	Grist	Willis	3	6
Cox	Reedy R.	Saw	Overshot	5	15
McBee	Bushy Creek	Saw	Turbine	—	15
Parkins	Reedy R.	Saw	Breast	—	18
Beasley	Derbin Creek	Saw	Overshot	3	15
Nash	S. Rabun	Saw	Turbine	3'6"	10
Stewart	Gilder Creek	Saw	Turbine	1'4"	12
Adams	Gilder Creek	Saw	Overshot	4	15
Hudson	Rocky Creek	Saw	Turbine	1'6"	17
—	Shoal Creek	Saw	Overshot	4	—
—	Beaverdam	Saw	Overshot	4	—
—	Beaverdam	Saw	Quarter Breast	7	—
—	Enoree	Saw	Overshot	5	20
Adams	Gilder Creek	Cotton Gin	Overshot	4	6
Hustin	Reedy R.	Cotton Gin	Tub	—	—
Griffith	Lord Creek	Cotton Gin	Breast	5	5
Banister	Enoree	Cotton Gin	Breast	3	10
Taylor	Enoree	Cotton Gin	Center disch.	5	5
Green	Br. of Enoree	Cotton Gin	Overshot	5	8
Pike	Br. of Enoree	Cotton Gin	Overshot	2	6
Westmoreland	Clear Creek	Cotton Gin	Undershot	4	5

List of Mills in Greenville County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Shackley	Shoal Creek	Cotton Gin	Undershot	4	7
Collins	Beaverdam	Cotton Gin	Overshot	4	8
Few	Enoree	Cotton Gin	Flutter wheel	5	6
Nix	Beaverdam	Cotton Gin	Overshot	3	6
Marchbanks	Br. of Reedy R.	Cotton Gin	Overshot	2'6"	8
Green	—	Cotton Gin	Overshot	2'6"	6
Hunt	—	Cotton Gin	Overshot	2'6"	—
Roberts	—	Cotton Gin	Willis	3	6

List of Mills in Lancaster County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
—	—	Grist	Overshot	12	5
Foster	—	Grist	2 Reaction	6	20
Hood	—	Grist	Overshot	3	12
Massey	Catawba R.	Grist	Reaction	6	20
Nelson	Cedar Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	15
—	—	Grist	Reaction tub	5	20
Barber	—	Grist	Overshot	3	10
Snipes	—	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	8
Tyler	Pole Cat Creek	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	8
—	Six Mile Creek	Saw	Willis	3'6"	20

List of Mills in Laurens County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Martin	—	Saw	Overshot	4	14
Barksdale	—	Saw	Turbine	1'5"	12
—	Rabun Creek	Saw	Overshot	9	12
—	Enoree	Saw	Timby	3'6"	15
Sullivan	Reedy R.	Saw	Turbine	2'6"	17
Baldwin	Reedy River	Saw	Howard	5	18
Parks	Enoree	Saw	Breast	5	12
Fowler	Enoree	Saw	Turbine	2'9"	18
Shell	Raburn Cr	Grist	Turbine	1'5"	6
—	Little R.	Grist	Turbine	1'5"	10
—	Duncan Creek	Grist	Turbine	3	16
Badgett	Burnt Mill Creek	Grist	Turbine	1'5"	10
Martin	Reedy Fork	Grist	Overshot	4	14
Nash	Rabun Creek	Grist	Turbine	2	6
Goodjion	Rabun Creek	Grist	Turbine	2	6
Duncan	Duncan Creek	Grist	Turbine	2'6"	10
Yarborough	Enoree	Grist	4 Tub wheels	—	40
Byrd	Warrin Cr	Grist	2 Overshot	—	20
Sullivan	Reedy R.	Grist	Tub, Turbine and Center vent	2'7,3,6	—
Baldwin	Reedy R.	Grist	2 Center vent	6	—
McDaniel	Reedy R.	Grist	Turbine	5	20
Hudgins	Reedy R.	Grist	Turbine	1'6"	15
Todd	Reedy R.	Grist	2 Turbines	4 and 5	16
Washington	Reedy R.	Grist	3 Center vent	4'6"	13
—	Enoree	Grist	Tub	6	10
Jones	Enoree	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	15
Park	Enoree	Grist	Overshot	16	20
Fowler	Enoree	Grist	Turbine	1'10"	18
Landford	Enoree	Grist	Overshot	20	20
Fuller	Little R.	Grist	Turbine	3'4"	20
—	Beaverdam	Grist	Turbine	1'7"	15

List of Mills in Lexington County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Fallow	N. Edisto	Saw	Union	3	5
Gantt	Black Creek	Saw	2 Hotchicutt(?)	3	20
Jefcoat	Black Creek	Saw	Tub	7	12
Smith	Black Creek	Saw	2 Tub	8 and 4	40
Sanger	Cedar Creek	Saw	Tub	4	20
Kinsler	—	Saw	Timby and Union 3	3	12
Hook	Six Mile Creek	Saw	Tub	8	13
—	Lightwood Creek	Saw	Tub	6'6"	10
—	N. Edisto	Saw	Flutter	5	4
—	N. Edisto	Saw	Flutter	—	7
Bookman	Broad R.	Saw	Reaction	6	10
—	Kelly Creek	Saw	Pitchback	3	12
—	Savannah Creek	Saw	Tub	6	4
Shell	—	Saw	Turbine	5	25
Taylor	12 Mile Creek	Saw	Tub	4	5
—	12 Mile Creek	Saw	Tub	8	15
Lorick	12 Mile Creek	Saw	Tub	5	15
—	Long Br.	Saw	Tub	3	5
—	Fork Br.	Saw	Tub	8	20
Langford	—	Saw	Reaction	6	15
Moore	Sandy Run	Mill & Ginnery	Undershot	—	10
— & Freshley	Broad R.	Grist	Tub	5	4
Freshley	Broad River	Grist	Reaction	6	10
Able	Lightwood Creek	Grist	2 Tub	3 and 6	20
—	Lightwood Creek	Grist	2 Undershot	6 and 15	15
—	Cana(?) Br.	Grist	2 Turbine	3'2" and 3'6"	15
Harmon	Saluda	Grist	3 Union	4	8
Dreher	Saluda	Grist	Tub, Paddle	6	10
Bookman	Saluda	Grist	2 Reaction	6	10
Knight	Branch	Grist	Breast	20	10

List of Mills in Lexington County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
—	Creek	Grist	Tub	6	5
Taylor	Monkey Spring	Grist	5	10	
Cayes	—	Grist	Breast	5	15
Geiger	Toms Creek	Grist	2 Tub	5	10
—	Rocky Creek	Grist	Pitchback	3	12
—	Horse Creek	Grist	Turbine	2	8
—	12 Mile Creek	Grist	Tub	6	3
—	12 Mile Creek	Grist	Tub	7	5
—	12 Mile Creek	Grist	Tub	8	10
—	14 Mile Creek	Grist	Tub	6	3
—	12 Mile Creek	Grist	Tub	6	15
—	Lick Fork Br.	Grist	Tub	8	20
—	12 Mile Creek	Grist	Turbine	6	15
Epting	Saluda	Grist	3 Tub	7	18
Miller	Saluda	Grist	Reaction	8	18
Harmon	Saluda	Grist	3 Union	5	14
Huckaba	Sandy Run	Grist	Turbine	3'6"	12

List of Mills in Newberry County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Humphrey	Trib. of Saluda	Saw	Tub and Turbine	5	15
Caldwell	Williams Creek	Grist	Leffel	1'6"	11
—	—	Grist	Turbine	3'6"	16
—	Enoree	Grist	Turbine	4'4"	15
Piester	Bush R.	Grist	Tub	4	15
Schumert	Bush River	Grist	Tub, Turbine, 3 Paddle	—	—
Heller	Heller's Creek	Grist	Leffle	1'5"	12
Halfacre	Gray Creek	Grist	Burnham	1'6"	14

List of Mills in Oconee County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
—	—	Grist	Overshot	4	8
—	—	Grist	Center disch.	5	6
—	—	Grist	Center disch.	5	6
—	Shoal Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20
—	Beaverdam	Grist	Overshot	4	7
Lovingood	Village Creek	Grist	Reaction	2	15
Gibson	Fall Creek	Grist	Spur	8	8
Sanders		Grist	Tub	3	8
Oconee Mills	Oconee Creek	Grist	Center disch.	12	10
Lee		Grist	Overshot	3	8
Grant	Little R.	Grist	2 Tub	2 and 3	20
Duncan	Oconee Creek	Grist	2 Tub	3	10
Bruche	E. Crooked Creek	Grist	Overshot	3	15
Sligh	Little R.	Grist	Center disch.	5	10
—	—	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	7
—	Seneca Creek	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	20
—	Fort Hill Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20
—	Marlins Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20
Boyd	Crooked Creek	Grist	Center disch.	—	10
—	Water Covenant Creek	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	8
—	—	Grist	Turbine	—	48
Johns	Choestoe Creek	Grist	Turbine	2'6"	15
—	Beaverdam	Saw	Overshot	5	10
—	Seneca Creek	Saw	Overshot	5	20

List of Mills in Pickens County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Winchester	12 Mile Creek	Grist	"Wood"	4	12
Anthony	Town Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	8
Mauldin	Br. of 12 Mile	Grist	—	4	10
Lesley	Wolf Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	20
Allgood	Town Creek	Grist	Overshot	—	20
Hagood	12 Mile Creek	Grist	—	—	14
Sherif	Brushy Creek	Grist	Wyllis	4	8
—	Georges Creek	Grist	Turbine	1	10
Wyatt	—	Grist	Overshot	4	8
—	—	Grist	—	4	20
Holcombe	—	Grist	—	4	20
Farr & Bro.	Saluda R.	Grist	Turbine	4	18
—	Dodders Creek	Grist	Overshot	23	16
Howart	Mile Creek	Grist	—	5'6"	20
Byrd	—	Grist	—	4	12
Borrong	Prathers Creek	Grist	—	3	20
Dean	12 Mile Creek	Grist	"Wood"	5	10
Hunter	—	Grist	—	5	—
Garvin	Todds Creek	Grist	—	4	20
Carson	S. Saluda	Grist	Willis	1	4
Hendricks	18 Mile Creek	Grist	Overshot	18	15
Allgood	Town Creek	Saw	—	4	20
Sheriff Bros.	Brushy Creek	Saw	Whillis	5	28
—	Georges Creek	Saw	Overshot	—	26
Brown	—	Saw	Turbine	—	40
Hewart	—	Saw	Overshot	—	—
—	—	Saw	—	4	12
Borrags	6 Mile Creek	Saw	—	3	20
Carson	S. Saluda	Saw	Undershot	5	6
Hendricks	18 Mile Creek	Saw	Overshot	5	16
Winchester	12 Mile	Cotton Gin	—	4	20

List of Mills in Pickens County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Simmons	Town Creek	Cotton Gin	—	4	12
Maldin	Br. 12 Mile	Cotton Gin	—	4	10
Lesley	Wolf Creek	Cotton Gin	Turbine	2	20
Allgood	Town Creek	Cotton Gin	Overshot	4	20
Taylor	Wolf Creek	Cotton Gin	Turbine	1' 10"	10
Sheriff Bros.	Brushy Creek	Cotton Gin	Willis	4	6
Berry	Georges Creek	Cotton Gin	Turbine	1	11
Wyatt	—	Cotton Gin	Overshot	4	8
Latham	—	Cotton Gin	—	4	20
Holcombe	—	Cotton Gin	—	4	18
Farr & Bro.	Saluda R.	Cotton Gin	Wyllis	4	10
Bowen	Georges Creek	Cotton Gin	Turbine	—	40
—	Doddie Creek	Cotton Gin	Overshot	—	10
Simmons	Town Creek	Cotton Gin	—	—	16
Stewart	Mile Creek	Cotton Gin	—	—	12
Burroughs	6 Mile Creek	Cotton Gin	—	—	20
Roper	—	Cotton Gin	—	4	20
—	East Creek	Saw	“Wood”	6	12
Alexander	Crow Creek	Saw	—	3	14
—	—	Cotton Gin	—	18	12
—	—	Grist	—	18	12
—	—	Grist	—	4	10
—	—	Grist	—	4	8
—	—	Grist	—	4	5
—	Laurel Fork	Grist	—	3	5
—	Cane Creek	Grist	—	3	12
Head	Cedar Creek	Grist	—	3	11
Griffin	Rices Creek	Cotton Gin	Overshot	5	10

List of Mills in Richland County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Gilmore	Mill Creek	Saw	Overshot	6	20
Roberts	Cedar Creek	Saw	Howard	4	10
—	Cedar Creek	Saw	Howard	5	10
Gilmore	Mill Creek	Grist	Tub	4	8
Pagett	Mill Creek	Grist	Tub	4	16
Anderson	Mill Creek	Grist	Tub	3	6
Roberts	Cedar Creek	Grist	Howard	4	10
Edmonds	Cedar Creek	Grist	Howard	4	10
Heathcock	Town Creek	Grist	Breast	4	4
Roane	Rocky Br.	Grist	Overshot	4	18
—	Cedar Creek	Grist	Howard	5	10

List of Mills in Spartanburg County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
—	S. Pacolet R.	Grist	Breast	6	40
—	N. Pacolet R.	Grist	Turbine	3	30
Leonard	Horse Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20
Hill	Tyger R.	Grist	2 Tub	8 and 10	30
Yarborough	Enoree	Grist	3 Tub	5	30
—	S. Tyger	Grist	Center disch.	4	30
Otts	N. Tyger	Grist	Center disch.	4	100?
Cracey	Tyger	Grist	2 Tub	6	18
West	—	Grist	3 Turbines	3'6"	10
Hams	Buffalo Creek	Grist	Overshot	20	20
—	Dutchman Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	6
—	Sarrots Creek	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	15
—	Reedy R.	Grist	Overshot	5	15
Lillyjohn	Pacolet	Grist	—	3	15
Littlefield	—	Grist	Willis	4	4
Benson	Enoree	Grist	Willis	4	2
Drummond	Fergus' Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	6
—	Tyger	Grist	Overshot	14	8
—	Tyger	Grist	Turbine	13	8
Berry	Tyger	Grist	Breast	5	9
White	Lawson Fork	Grist	Turbine	2'2"	36
— & Co.	Lawson Fork	Grist	Turbine	2	25
Adair	Fairforest Creek	Grist	Breast	16	7
Garner	Lawson Fork	Grist	2 Tub	3 and 3'6"	12
White	Lawson Fork	Grist	Turbine	3'6"	25
—	Fairforest Creek	Grist	Turbine	1'5"	6
McMillan	Chinquapin Creek	Grist	Turbine	1'1"	8
Pool	Peters Creek	Grist	Turbine	1'5"	12
Anderson	Middle Tyger	Grist	"Water"	16	20
Carver	Fairforest Creek	Grist	"Water"	5	6

List of Mills in Spartanburg County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Gowen	—	Grist	"Water"	6	10
—	—	Grist	"Water"	7	12
Cleveland	N. Tyger	Grist	"Water"	8	10
Turner	N. Tyger	Grist	"Water"	6	10
—	Lawson Fork	Saw	Turbine	3'8"	20
Garmon	N. Tyger	Saw	Tub	4'3"	12
—	Pacolet	Saw	—	3	30
Pool	Peters Creek	Saw	Turbine	1'5"	12
- & Smith	Middle Tyger	Saw	"Water"	3	20
Wingo	Jordan Creek	Saw	"Water"	3'6"	8
Harrison	Lawson Fork	Saw	"Water"	3	12
Gowan	S. Tyger	Saw	"Water"	4	6
Green	Jordan Creek	Saw	"Water"	4	6
Carver	Fairforest Creek	Saw	"Water"	4	—
—	Pacolet	Saw	Turbine	3	15
—	Pacolet	Saw	Breast	4	15
McMillan	Pacolet	Saw	Bevel Tub	1	14
McDowell	Pacolet	Saw	Overshot	5	30
Woffard	Horse Creek	Saw	Overshot	5	30
—	Tyger	Saw	Turbine	4	18
Smith	Dutchman Creek	Saw	Overshot	4	8
Harris	Buffalo Creek	Saw	Overshot	4	10
Zimmerman	—	Saw	Suction	3'6"	—
Littlejohn	—	Saw	Suction	3	—
—	—	Saw	Turbine	—	—
—	Pacolet	Saw	Turbine	3	30
Foster	Meadow Creek	Saw	Breast	4	15
McDowell	Horse Creek	Cotton Gin	Overshot	3	12
McCrary	Tyger	Cotton Gin	Tub	9	8
McCrary	Tyger	Threshing	Tub	9	8
White	Lawson Fork	Public Cotton Gin	Turbo	2'2"	36

List of Mills in Spartanburg County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Tuck & Co.	Shoally Creek	Public Cotton Gin	Turbine	1'4"	6.5
Pool	Peters Creek	Public Cotton Gin	Turbine	1'5"	12
Converse & Co.	Lawson Fork	Public Cotton Gin	Turbine	2	25
Washington	Lawson Fork	Public Cotton Gin	Tub	5	12
White	Lawson Fork	Public Cotton Gin	Turbine	3'6"	25
Borman	Fairforest Creek	Public Cotton Gin	Turbine	1'10"	6
McMillen	Chinquapin Creek	Public Cotton Gin	Turbine	1'6"	8

List of Mills in Union County, 1880.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
Eison	Pacolet R.	Saw	Tub	6	10
Kennedy	Fairforest Creek	Saw	Overshot	4	8
Hawkins	Brown Creek	Grist	“Wood”	12	8
—	Fairforest Creek	Grist	Iron turbine	1'6"	8
—	Shoaly Creek	Grist	Center disch.	4'6"	10
Eison	Pacolet	Grist	5 Reaction	4	10
Mowry	Thicketty Creek	Grist	3 Turbines	5 and 3	12
Bailey	Enoree R.	Grist	Bevel tub	5	8
Thomson	Thicketty Creek	Grist	1 Turbine, 5 Paddle Wheels	3 and 3'6"	15 and 20
Wood	Pacolet R.	Grist	Overshot	22	6
Cramer	Sandy Run Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Garner	Pacolet R.	Grist	3 Reaction	5	12
Harris	Browns Creek	Grist	Turbine	1'6"	20
Farrar	Broad R.	Grist	4 Reaction	5	20
Jeter	Broad R.	Grist	Overshot	10	20

List of Mills in York County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
—	—	Grist	Willis	4	10
—	—	Grist	Willis	4	25
—	—	Grist	Center disch.	4	12
—	Turkey Creek	Grist	Pitchback	4'6	15
—	Turkey Creek	Grist	Pitchback	4"	10
—	—	Grist	Turbine	—	20
—	—	Grist	Pitchback	4	15
—	Alison Creek	Grist	Center disch.	—	—
—	Alison Creek	Grist	1 Breast, 1 Overshot, 3 Center dish.	—	—
—	Crowder's Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	—
—	Crowder's Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Hill	Crowder's Creek	Grist	Center disch.	—	—
Crane	Crowder's Creek	Grist	Center disch.	—	—
Wilson	Crowder's Creek	Grist	Center disch.	—	—
Armstrong	Alison Creek	Grist	Turbine	—	—
Farral Bros.	—	Grist	2 Tub	6	—
—	—	Grist	Overshot	18	10
Lucas	Turkey Creek	Grist	Overshot	15	10
Comer	Catawba R.	Grist	Elipse(?)	—	—
Barber	6 Mile Creek	Grist	Elipse(?)	—	—
—	Buffalo Creek	Grist	Center disch.	6	20
Banan	Catawba R.	Grist	Breast	—	—
—	Catawba R.	Grist	Breast	—	—
Thomas	Trib. of Catawba	Grist	Overshot	4	5
—	—	Grist	Overshot	3	5
—	—	Grist	Overshot	1'6"	—
White	Slick Creek	Grist	Overshot	4	20
White	McKee Creek	Grist	Overshot	3	20
Whiteside	Buckhorn Creek	Grist	Overshot	3'6"	16
Wallace	Bullocks Creek	Grist	Overshot	3	10
Crawford	—	Grist	Pitchback	3	8

List of Mills in York County, 1880. Cont.

Name	Stream	Type	Wheel	Breadth	Horsepower
—	—	Grist	Willis	3'6"	16
—	Crowder's Creek	Saw	Overshot	10	30
—	Crowder's Creek	Saw	Center disch.	6	15
—	Crowder's Creek	Saw	Center disch.	6	20
—	Crowder's Creek	Saw	Center disch.	6	20
—		Saw	Howard	—	25
—	Alison Creek	Saw	Overshot	11'6"	20
—	—	Saw	Overshot	4	25
Whiteside	Buckhorn	Saw	Overshot	3'6"	16
Goforth & Co.	Clarks Fork	Saw	Pitchback	4	8
—	Alison Creek	Cotton Gin	Overshot	—	12

Appendix E

Summary of Responses from Historical Societies

Copies of maps, photographs, articles, and other data will be filed at the
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

Fairfield County

Respondent: Ms. Pelham Lyles
Fairfield County Historical Society

Ms. Lyles and Clyde McFadden marked the location of 28 mill sites in Fairfield County. Their locations were derived from *Mill's Atlas* (1825), the 1876 Elkins Map of Fairfield County, and personal knowledge. At least fifteen of the mills have archeological features.

Laurens County

Respondent: William Cooper
Laurens County Library

Mr. Cooper marked the location of 10 mills on the Laurens County highway map and sent the following documents: a list of historic sites on Reedy River that includes Boyd's Mill on highway 252 and Culbertson's Mill on Ekom Beach Road; a newspaper article on Fleming Mill on Beaverdam Creek in Lanford, including photographs of the mill ruins and iron pins in rocks (July 8, 1981 *Laurens Advertiser*); xeroxed photographs of Musgrove Mill State Park; article and photographs of Jones Mill on Durbin Creek; xerox of a painting of Jones Mill; article on Culbertson Mill with a photograph of the very small grist mill (January 5, 1950 *Laurens Advertiser*); article describing the installation of a new electric grist mill at Tumbling Shoals, replacing an earlier water powered mill (October 8, 1913 *Laurens Advertiser*); newspaper advertisement for Byrd's (flour) Mill (July 5, 1901 *Laurensville Herald*); and a newspaper article, "Interesting Early Laurens County History Items Found Recently" discussing the new (1820) stone storehouse and new dam built below the "present" mill dam on Little River (April 10, 1963 *Laurens Advertiser*) and six 4 x 6 inch xeroxed photographs of the mill ruins.

McCormick County

Respondent: Mr. Bob Edmonds
McCormick County Historical Commission

Mr. Edwards depicted the location of seven mills on the McCormick County highway map: McComb's Mill, Shinburg's Mill, Price's Mill, Parks' Mill, Chamberlain's Mill, Calhoun's Mill and Cade's Mill. He also provided photographs of McComb's Mill, Shinburg's Mill, Price's Mill (six photos and a hand-tinted postcard), Calhoun's Mill (with a 1981 newspaper article about its nomination to the National Register), and excerpts from his book *The Making of McCormick County*, concerning Price's Mill and Calhoun's Mill.

Oconee County

Respondent: Ms. Kathy Bahnsen
Lunney Museum

Ms. Bahnsen supplied the following: a newspaper article and photograph of Romeys grist mill on Beaver Creek—built in 1953 and powered with an overshot wheel; a photograph of the Silas Butts mill at Brasstown and a photograph of Sheds Mill on Long Creek (source: *The Heritage of Oconee County, Vol. I, 1868-1995*. Blue Ridge Arts Council, Walsworth Publishing Co., Waynesville, NC); a pamphlet on Hagood Mill in Pickens County; and a copy of *The High Falls Story*, by Nora Nimmons Field (1968) which discusses the John Gresham Mill on Little River. This was quite an enterprise as revealed in the advertisement (1839) to sell the mill: "the falls improved by flouring mill, corn mill, rice mill, sawmill, cotton gin, threshing (sic) machine, corn sheller, lath for turning iron, lath for turning wood. Also good store-house, good smith shop, good dwelling house."

Saluda County

Respondent: Dr. Bela Herlong
Saluda County Historical Society

Dr. Herlong marked the location of seven mill sites on the Saluda County highway map: Rudolph's/Etheridge's Mill, Hutson's/Smith's/Graham's Mill, Etheridge's Mill, Pope's Mill, Lorick's Mill, Reinhart's/Harper's Mill, and Padgett's Mill. She also provided a sketch of Padgett's Mill, copies of photographs of Hare's Mill, and xeroxed text about Hare's Mill, Lorick's Mill, Pope's Mill, Rinehart's Mill, Graham's Mill, and Pope's/Rudolph's/Etheridge's Mill. Finally, Dr. Herlong provided a copy of a photograph of the Rudolph's house that was located near their mill.

York County

Respondent: Mr. Jerry West
Broad River Basin Historical Society

On the road map of York County, Mr. West marked the location of four mill sites in the western portion of the county: Whiteside's, Allison's, Lucas', and Good's or Kidd's mills. He also noted that Scott's mill, dating to the American Revolution, was located on Turkey Creek just east of Sharon. Mr. West further noted that the newly created Museum of Western York County has a collection of more than 700 photographs, but apparently none are of grist mills.