FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received FEB 17 1982
date entered MAR 19 1982

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Newry Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Broadway, River Ridge Rd., South Branch, and Palmetto Aves. ___ not for publication

city, town Newry ___ vicinity of congressional district Third

state South Carolina code 045 county Oconee code 073

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	X work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	N/A in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	X other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Oconee County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Walhalla state South Carolina 29691

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1980 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	_x_ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	_x_ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date _____
_x_ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located adjacent to Lake Keowee in Oconee County in northwestern South Carolina, Newry Historic District encompasses a textile mill village established at the turn of the century. Situated in a rural setting in the Little River Valley, the town of Newry is visually isolated by a series of surrounding ridges, dense forest, and a large earthen dam on Lake Keowee, which form the boundaries of the district. The district contains 118 properties including the mill complex, mill office, company store and post office, village church, and numerous workers residences, located within an area of approximately 250 acres. The community currently has a population of about 250 residents.

The town of Newry consists of a compact village development centered along Broadway, the principal entrance road, lined with elm trees, and the site of a former railway spur to the mill (removed in 1979). Broadway descends through the village in a northeast direction and terminates at a small town square adjacent to the textile mill complex.

Most of the buildings in Newry were built during the period of 1893-1910 and are examples of the turn-of-the century genre of mill village design in South Carolina. These include the principal buildings of brick construction located adjacent to the town square, i.e., company store and post office located on the north side, and mill office on the south side. A road on the east side of the square leads a short distance down a hill to a mill complex that is situated in a bend of the Little River. The village church with late Gothic Revival style details is located on Broadway in the center of Newry.

There are sixty-nine Type A houses in Newry. The Type A house is a two-story duplex, basically square in plan with a catslide roof that may include rear dormer windows. The facade of the first story has two centrally located, adjacent doors flanked by a six-over-six window on either side and sheltered by a shed roof or hip roof porch. This design also features a centrally located interior brick chimney, enclosed rear shed porch with brick flues, narrow width weatherboarding, and diamond-shaped attic vents on gable ends. Most of these houses have been converted into single family residences.

There are eight Type B houses in Newry. The Type B house is a two-story, single-family residence, rectangular in plan, with a gable end facing the street. The facade on the first story features a central door flanked on each side by a six over six window and sheltered by a shed or hip roof porch. This design also features a centrally located interior brick chimney, enclosed rear shed porch and narrow width weatherboarding. Details include diamond-shaped attic vents on gable ends and exposed decorative eaves rafters.

Other wood frame buildings in the district which date from the 1893-1910 period are described in detail below and include four large two-story residences believed to have been originally occupied by mill supervisors, two one-story residences, one additional church and a recreation lodge. The ruin of Innisfallen, the Neoclassical house built for mill founder, William A. Courtenay, is located on a ridge southwest from the village.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1893-1940s **Builder/Architect** W.B. Smith Whaley

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Situated in the Little River Valley in Oconee County, South Carolina, Newry Historic District has industrial and architectural significance as an outstanding example of a turn-of-the-century South Carolina textile mill village. The district includes 118 properties located in the town of Newry, which was founded in 1893 by Charleston businessman William Ashmead Courtenay, a former mayor of Charleston and patron of South Carolina history and literature. The village is located in a scenic rural setting and has changed little since the early years of the twentieth century, despite the few modernizations made by a succession of owners.

Additional Information

William Ashmead Courtenay (1831-1908) was a native of Charleston. Before the Civil War Courtenay and his brother conducted a large publishing and book selling business on Broad Street. After the war he was engaged in the shipping and commission business. Courtenay served as mayor of Charleston from 1879 to 1887. During his eight years as mayor Courtenay instigated improvements in the streets, care of the sick, treatment of criminals, fire protection, and housing for the elderly. In addition to his public service Courtenay contributed to the advancement of southern history and literature. He prepared and published numerous historical papers and literary works and encouraged the state legislature to found the Historical Commission of South Carolina.[1]

In the early 1890s Courtenay and a group of associates formed a private company for the purpose of erecting a textile mill in Oconee County. On 5 May 1893 the Courtenay Manufacturing Company obtained a charter from the state granting it the right to manufacture cotton and wool goods.[2] On 1 June the company purchased 350 acres on the Little River from John C. Cary for $10,000.[3] According to tradition, the mill site was selected by Courtenay, the first president of the company, because it reminded him of his ancestral home of Newry, a small industrial village in northern Ireland. Both sites were located on a river valley surrounded by wooded hills. Courtenay extended the similarity further by christening the mill village Newry.[4]

The clearing of the property was begun in May 1893. Since the site of the mill was in a sparsely settled area, labor had to be brought in and shelters built for them. Machinery for brick making and other purposes had to be brought in from great distances. By 23 December many of the workers cottages had been constructed. Courtenay testified that he knew these houses were comfortable because he had lived in one for the last few months. The plant, which had 10,000 spindles and 240 looms, was scheduled to begin operation in the spring of 1894. In addition, plans had been made for a reservoir for fire and sewerage purposes.[5]

Courtenay died in 1908, but evidently his sons continued to oversee the mill until ca. 1920.[6] According to J.S. Gaillard, who was born in Newry in 1920, the Courtenays were concerned with the welfare of their employees.[7] Grace Alexander Wilson, who moved to Newry as a child in 1917, recalled that the village had a complete sewerage system, running water, and electric lights in every house.[8]

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

9. Major Bibliographical References

UTM NOT VERIFIED

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 177

Quadrangle name Seneca, S.C. **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	325703	3844760	B	17	325792	3843312
C	17	324147	3843730	D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Newry Historic District is shown as the heavy red line on the accompanying Oconee County Tax Map #195, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet. The boundary includes all significant buildings and sites and includes the natural boundaries of the community, the surrounding ridgelines that define the community.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Watson, John Wells; Mark Schader, Nancy Matthews, S. C. Appalachian Council of Governments

organization S. C. Department of Archives and History **date** December 5, 1981

street & number 1430 Senate Street **telephone** (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia **state** South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee (CEL) 1/29/82

Charles E. Lee, State Historic Preservation Officer
title **date**

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

for Keeper of the National Register **date** 3/19/82

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

Two types of housing were constructed during the 1940s in a southwest extension of the village. These include Type C, a rectangular plan, one-story brick duplex with a hip roof and Type D, an asymmetrical, one-story, wood frame, asbestos shingle-clad residence with a gable roof. These buildings are compatible with the character of the district. Some buildings in Newry are well preserved or have been recently rehabilitated; however, many are in a deteriorated condition. Trailers are located on some of the vacant lots in the village.

Key buildings contributing to the character of the district:

1. Courtenay Mill Complex (located at the northeast end of Broad Street and adjacent to the west bank of the Little River). Includes a rectangular plan, four-story textile mill designed by W. B. Smith Whaley and built in 1893-94. The mill is constructed of brick perimeter walls and buttressing laid in common bond and heavy timber framework. It has a low pitch gable roof, incorporating a monitor roof and eaves brackets. Elevations are characterized by segmental arched windows (which have been bricked up), and a projecting, six-story utility tower on the south elevation. A brick chimney stack and associated building are attached to the north side.

   Other structures included in the mill complex are a one-story, wood frame warehouse consisting of a rectangular plan divided into four sections by three interior brick walls; a concrete dam which extends across the Little River; and a small brick gate house. Most of the mill complex buildings are currently used for storage.

2. Courtenay Mill Office (northeast end of Broad Street). Built ca. 1894, this building is square in plan, one-story in height, constructed in brick laid in common bond and has a low pitch gable roof with eaves brackets. Elevations consist of alternating brick piers and segmental arched windows and door openings. A brick entrance porch with round arch openings projects from the facade. The mill office is currently unoccupied.

3. Company Store and Post Office (northeast end of Broad Street). Built ca. 1894, this building is rectangular in plan, two stories in height, constructed of brick laid in common bond, and has a low pitched gable roof with eaves brackets. Elevations consist of alternating brick piers and segmental arched windows (many have been enclosed). A shed porch extends across the facade. A hall originally used for community activities is located on the second floor. The store is currently unoccupied.

   A brick, one-story post office was built attached to the west elevation of the store during the 1940s, replacing an earlier detached frame building on the site.

4. Union Church (Broadway Street). Built ca. 1910, this wood frame building is T-shaped in plan, one story in height and incorporates late Gothic Revival style elements. These include pointed arch window and door openings and steeply pitched gable roof. A four-level bell tower with pyramidal roof projects from the facade. This building is currently undergoing adaptive rehabilitation.

Other properties contributing to the character of the district:

5. Residence, Variation of Type A (54 Broadway). Features an L-shaped plan and a wraparound porch with ornate sawn balustrade. Weatherboarding has been covered with asbestos shingles.

6. Residence, Type A (55 Broadway). Rear dormers and shed roof front porch variation. One-story addition on left side.

7. Residence, Type A (56 Broadway). Hip roof front porch variation; porch altered with concrete slab, and wooden porch posts replaced by metal supports.

8. Residence, Type A (57 Broadway). Hip roof front porch variation; porch altered with concrete slab, and wooden porch posts replaced by metal supports.

9. Residence, Type A (58 Broadway). Shed roof front porch variation.

10. Residence, Type A (59 Broadway). Hip roof front porch variation.

11. Residence, Type A (60 Broadway). Hip roof front porch variation; alterations include concrete slab porch floor, aluminum siding, and wooden paneling under the porch roof.

12. Residence, Type A (61 Broadway). Hip roof front porch variation.

13. Residence, Type A (62 Broadway).

14. Residence, Type B (63 Broadway). Addition on north (rear) elevation.

15. Residence, (64 Broadway). Believed to have originally housed a mill supervisor. Features a T-shaped plan, two-story height, two interior brick chimneys, narrow weatherboarding and casement windows. Three-bay facade incorporates a centrally located door with transom and sidelights and a pedimented porch.

16. Residence, Type B (65 Broadway). Hip roof front porch variation. Alterations include concrete porch slab, replacement of wooden porch posts with metal supports and a one-story addition on north (rear) elevation.

17. Residence, Type B (66 Broadway). Shed roof front porch variation.

18. Residence, Type B (67 Broadway). Shed roof front porch variation. Alterations include replacement of wooden porch supports with metal supports.

19. Residence (68 Broadway). Believed to have originally housed a mill supervisor. Has a rectangular plan, two-story height, two interior brick chimneys, and an enclosed shed porch on north (rear) elevation.

20. Residence (69 Broadway). Believed to have originally housed a mill supervisor. The most elaborate house design in Newry. Features a rectangular plan, one and one-half-stories height, narrow weatherboarding, gable roof, and two interior brick chimneys. Elevations include double windows, half-dormers, wraparound porch, centrally located front door with transom and sidelights, and plain box cornice with returns. Enclosed porch on north (rear) elevation.

21. Vacant lot (Broadway).

22. Residence, Type B (71 Broadway). Alterations include aluminum siding and metal porch supports.

23. Residence, Type A (72 Broadway).

24. Residence, Type A (73 Broadway). Rear dormer variation; alterations include front porch pillars.

25. Residence, Type A (74 Broadway). Rear dormers and hip roof front porch variation, aluminum siding.

26. Residence, Type A (75 Broadway). Rear dormers and hip roof front porch variation.

27. Residence, Type A (76 Broadway). Rear dormers and hip roof front porch variation.

28. Residence, Type A (77 Broadway). Rear dormers and hip roof front porch variation. Alterations include aluminum siding and metal porch supports.

29. Residence, Type B (78 Palmetto Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; additions on north (side) and west (rear) elevations.

30. Residence (79 Palmetto Avenue). Believed to have originally housed a mill supervisor. Has a rectangular plan, two-story height, narrow weatherboarding, gable roof, decorative rafter ends, and one interior brick chimney. The facade includes a shed roofed porch raised on brick piers and a central door with transom and sidelights.

31. Residence, Type B (80 Palmetto Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; shed addition on east elevation, and rebuilt brick chimney.

32. Residence, Type B (81 Palmetto Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation.

33. Residence, Type A (82 Palmetto Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; alterations include porch posts replaced by metal supports.

34. Residence, Type A (83 Palmetto Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation.

35. Residence, Type A (84 Palmetto Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation.

37. Residence, Type A (86 Palmetto Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation. Alterations include metal porch supports resting on brick piers.

38. Vacant lot (Palmetto Avenue).

39. Residence (87 Palmetto Avenue). Believed to have originally housed a mill supervisor. Has a T-shaped plan, two-story height, gable roof and two interior brick chimneys.

40. Residence, Type A (88 Palmetto Avenue). Rear dormers variation.

41. Residence, Type A (89 Palmetto Avenue).

42. Residence, Type A (90 Palmetto Avenue).

44. Residence, Type A (92 Palmetto Avenue). Alterations include replacement porch, windows and doors.

45. Residence, Type A (93 Palmetto Avenue). Asbestos siding.

46. Residence, Type A (94 Palmetto Avenue). Alterations include shiplap aluminum siding and metal porch supports.

47. Residence, Type A (95 Palmetto Avenue).

48. Residence, Type A (96 River Ridge Road). Alterations include aluminum siding.

49. Residence, (97 River Ridge Road). Two-story, frame house, weatherboarded, with a square plan, a gable roof and a one-story, shed roof porch across the facade.

50. Residence (98 River Ridge Road). Two-story, frame house, weatherboarded, with a square plan, a gable roof and a one-story shed roof front porch.

52. Residence, Type A (100 River Ridge Road). Rear dormers and hip roof front porch variation.

53. Residence, Type A (101 River Ridge Road). Shed roof front porch variation; metal porch supports replacing original wooden supports.

54. Vacant lot (River Ridge Road).

55. Residence (44 Second Avenue). Has an L plan, one-story height, three interior rooms, gable roof, interior brick chimney, bay window and diamond-shaped attic vents. Alterations include asbestos siding.

56. Residence, Type A (45 Second Avenue). Rear dormers and hip roof front porch variation. Alterations include asbestos siding.

57. Residence, Type A (46 Second Avenue). Rear dormers and hip roof front porch variation. Metal porch supports replace original wooden posts; doors have been replaced.

58. Residence, Type A (47 Second Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation.

59. Residence, Type A (48 Second Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation.

60. Residence, Type A (49 Second Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation. Alterations include metal porch posts and stone-imprint asbestos siding.

61. Residence, Type A (50 Second Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation. Aluminum siding.

62. Residence, Type A (51 Second Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation. Alterations include aluminum siding, metal porch posts, and a new carport.

63. Vacant lot (Second Avenue).

64. Residence, Type A (52 Second Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation.

65. Residence, Type A (56 Second Avenue). Metal porch posts replacing wooden originals.

66. Residence, Type A (21 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; alterations include asbestos siding.

67. Residence, Type A (22 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation; alterations include aluminum siding.

68. Residence, Type A (23 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; alterations include aluminum siding.

69. Residence, Type A (24 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; alterations include metal porch posts replacing original wooden posts.

71. Residence, Type A (26 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation.

72. Residence, Type A (27 South Avenue). Rear dormers and hip roof porch variation. Alterations include porch posts replaced by metal supports.

73. Residence, Type A (28 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; metal porch posts replace original posts.

74. Residence, Type A (29 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation. Porch posts have been replaced by tapered wooden posts on brick piers.

75. Residence, Type A (30 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; alterations include front porch posts and asbestos siding. The carpenters who built this house in 1901 signed one of the stair stringers; their names were Boggs, Carter, O'Kelly, Manly, Mucky, and Robinson.

76. Residence, Type A (31 South Avenue). Alterations include aluminum siding and metal porch posts.

77. Residence, Type A (32 South Avenue). Alterations include metal porch supports.

78. Residence, Type A (33 South Avenue). Alterations include metal porch supports and asbestos siding.

79. Residence, Type A (34 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation; alterations include metal porch posts and aluminum siding.

80. Residence, Type A (35 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation. Metal porch posts.

81. Residence, Type A (36 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation.

82. Residence, Type A (37 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation.

83. Residence, Type A (38 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation; replacement posts.

84. Residence, Type A (39 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation; alterations include replacement porch posts and composition siding.

85. Residence, Type A (40 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation.

86. Residence, Type A (41 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation.

87. Residence, Type A (42 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation; metal porch posts.

88. Residence, Type A (43 South Avenue). Hip roof front porch variation; alterations include replacement porch posts and composition siding.

92. Residence, Type A (6 Branch Avenue). Rear dormers and hip roof porch variation; porch altered with concrete slab and metal supports.

93. Residence, Type A (7 Branch Avenue). Rear dormers and hip roof porch variation; alterations include porch posts replaced by metal supports and asbestos siding.

95. Residence, Type A (12 Branch Avenue).

96. Vacant lot (Branch Avenue).

97. Vacant lot (Branch Avenue).

98. Residence, Type A (15 Branch Avenue). Rear dormers variation.

99. Residence, Type A (16 Branch Avenue). Rear dormers variation; alterations include porch concrete slab and metal porch supports and aluminum siding.

100. Vacant lot (South Avenue).

101. Vacant lot (Branch Avenue).

102. Residence, Type A (19 Branch Avenue). Rear dormers variation.

103. Vacant lot (South Avenue).

104. Residence, Type A (100 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; asbestos siding.

105. Residence, Type A (101 South Avenue). Shed roof front porch variation; asbestos siding.

106. Residence, Type C (102 South Avenue).

107. Residence, Type D (103 South Avenue).

108. Residence, Type D (104 South Avenue).

109. Residence, Type D (105 South Avenue).

110. Residence, Type D (106 South Avenue).

111. Residence, Type D (107 South Avenue).

112. Residence, Type D (108 South Avenue).

113. Residence, Type D (109 South Avenue).

114. Residence, Type C (110 South Avenue).

115. Residence, Type C (111 South Avenue).

116. Residence, Type C (112 South Avenue).

117. Residence, Type C (113 South Avenue).

118. Residence, Type C (114 South Avenue).

119. Residence, Type C (115 South Avenue).

120. Residence, Type C (116 South Avenue).

121. Residence, Type C (117 South Avenue).

122. Ruin of Innisfallen (located on a ridge west-southwest from the village). This site contains the ruins of the residence and grounds completed ca. 1893 for mill owner, William A. Courtenay. Named "Innisfallen" by Courtenay, the house is a Neoclassical style building with a square plan and rear appendages, wood frame construction, narrow width weatherboarding, hip roof, and two interior brick chimneys. The facade features three bays and a centrally located two-story portico. The building is deteriorated and has been extensively vandalized.

123. Emmanuel Holiness Church (located on a ridge northwest of the village). Built in 1934, this building is rectangular in plan with a small ell projecting from the right side of the southeast elevation. Features wood frame construction, high pitch gable roof, narrow width weatherboarding, and diamond-shaped attic vents on the gable ends. Primary entrance is made through a double-leaf door, centered on the gable end and sheltered by a pedimented porch.

124. Residence (103 Broadway). Built between 1894-1920, features an irregular plan one-story height, gable roof, narrow weatherboarding, six-over-six windows, shed roof entrance porch and diamond-shaped attic vents.

125. Lodge (Broadway). Built ca. 1930s, has a rectangular plan, one-story height set on a stone foundation, hip roof, stone chimney, and rusticated log siding. A hip roof entrance porch with log posts set on stone piers projects from the five-bay facade.

127. Cemetery, Graveyard Hill (located south of the village). Contains graves dating from the 1890s to 1925.

Noncontributing buildings in the district:

36. House trailer (Palmetto Avenue).

43. House trailer (Palmetto Avenue).

51. House trailer (River Ridge Road).

70. House trailer (South Avenue).

89. House trailer (Branch Avenue).

90. House trailer (Branch Avenue).

91. House trailer (Branch Avenue).

94. House trailer (Branch Avenue).

126. Lydia Baptist Church (Broadway Street). Built in 1954, a brick veneer, T-shaped building with a gable roof and spire and a two-story educational annex.

In 1946 the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, Anderson Cotton Mills, Panola Mills, and Grendel Mills entered into an agreement merging the companies into a corporation to be called the Abney Mills.[9] Newry continued to operate as a part of this corporation.

Over the years, Newry faced some severe problems: smallpox and influenza epidemics; droughts that caused low water, slow speeds and lost time; floods and lack of raw materials and adequate labor; but the town continued to survive.[10] In 1974, however, economic conditions led to the company's decision to close the Abney Mill in Newry. Some employees left the village to relocate in Abney plants elsewhere; some employees took jobs at other textile mills in the area. The mill buildings and many houses became vacant, which contributed to a general state of disrepair.

In the last several years, young couples and college students have acquired several houses, and with the assistance of older residents, they are attempting a general restoration of Newry. In 1970 the mill facilities were purchased by W. B. Simmons of Greenville.[11]

Architecture: The various types of buildings located in Newry exemplify those originally found in many southern textile mill villages. The initial construction of the village, which was completed in 1910 as a self sufficient community, included two types of worker housing, supervisor housing, a boarding house, a company store, a church, a school, a company office, and the mill complex, most of which stand today.

Courtenay Mill was constructed in a typical New England textile factory design recommended by the Hartford Insurance Company of Connecticut.[12] The design is attributed to W. B. S. Whaley. The rock for the dam, wheelpits, and all stonework and the clay for the bricks were gathered from the surrounding property.[13]

Most buildings located in Newry are vernacular with the exception of the late Gothic Revival elements found in Union Church and the ruins of the Neoclassical residence Courtenay built for himself to which he gave the old Irish title "Innisfallen."

Industry: Although several textile mills were in operation in South Carolina before the Civil War, not until ca. 1885 did the cotton textile industry begin its major growth in the state.[14] In 1880 there were fourteen mills in South Carolina involved in cotton manufacturing; by 1900 the cotton textile mills numbered around eighty. At the turn of the century South Carolina ranked second only to Massachussetts in the value of its cotton mill products.[15] The cotton textile industry, by far the most important industry in the state, employed an average of 45,454 wage earners in 1909.[16] Newry is a remarkably intact example of a mill community established during this period of tremendous growth in South Carolina's textile industry.

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FOOTNOTES

[1] J. C. Hemphill, Men of Mark in South Carolina, 4 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Men of Mark Publishing Company, 1907), 1: 80-82; Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century (Madison, Wis: Brant and Fuller, 1892), pp. 367-372; Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, 26 November 1887.

[2] Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session of 1893 (Columbia, S.C.: Charles A. Calvo, State Printer, 1893), p. 707.

[3] Deed Book Q, pp. 241-246, Office of the Clerk of Court, Oconee County Courthouse, Walhalla, S. C.

[4] J. L. Gaillard, "The Courtenay Mill Story, " Quills, June 1957, pp. 8-9; Grace Alexander Wilson, "Childhood Days in Newry," Seneca Journal - Tribune, 8 August 1973; Hemphill, p. 80.

[5] The Property of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, Newry, Oconee County, S.C., n.p.,n.p., 1893, p. 1,11.

[6] Gaillard, p. 9; Wilson; August Kohn, The Cotton Mills of South Carolina (Columbia, S.C.: S. C. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 1907), p. 215; Julia Courtenay Campbell, "The Courtenay Family: Some Branches in America, n.p., n.d., p. 30. (Mimeographed)

[7] Gaillard, p. 9.

[8] Wilson.

[9] Deed Book 5-O, pp. 315-320, Oconee County Clerk of Court.

[10] Gaillard, p.9.

[11] Deed Book 13-O, p. 197, Oconee County Clerk of Court.

[12] Lawrence Tarentino, "Adaptive Utilization, Courtenay Mill Village" (Master of Architecture thesis, Clemson University, 1975), p. 23.

[13] Gaillard, p. 8; The Property of the Courtenay Manufacturing Co., p.2.

[14] E. J. Watson, ed. Handbook of South Carolina: Resources, Institutions and Industries of the State (Columbia, S. C.: State Company, 1907), pp. 428-431.

[15] U. S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Manufactures, 8: 829; Watson, p. 428.

[16] U. S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Manufactures, 9: 1141.