

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Southern Bleachery and Print Works

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 113 Mill Street not for publication

city or town Taylor vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Greenville code 045 zip code 29615-2440

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
15	2	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
2		object
18	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Manufacturing Facility/Processing Plant

Industry

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th/Early 20th Century

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Built-Up

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Southern Bleachery and Print Works is located at 113 Mill Street in Taylors, Greenville County, South Carolina. The property is located near downtown Taylors and just off the Enoree River. A small village of houses and churches was built around the mill and many of these houses still exist today. The property sits between Greenville and Greer and the mill was designed by the J.E. Serrine Company of Greenville who designed many mills across the state. The historic property is an intact industrial site consisting of the main building, warehouses, a smokestack, detached boiler room with smokestack, a filtration plant, and two ponds.

Narrative Description

Contributing Properties

1. Grey Building (1924)

Facade (North Elevation): This portion of the mill is a two-story concrete wall with fifteen bays of strip windows consisting of paired twenty eight lite steel windows with eight lite awning panel. There is an access door in the second bay from the left on the basement/crawl space. The building measures 98' x75'.

West Elevation: This elevation consists of six bays. There are five large windows, now covered with corrugated metal and two pass thru doors located in the third and fifth bays from the right along this façade. A set of wooden steps leads to ground level from the second door and a loading dock with steps stops at the first door.

2. Mercerizing Building (1924)

Facade (North Elevation): Measuring 157' x 80', the two-story Mercerizing Building consists of eight bays of twenty one light steel windows with eight light awning panel on the second floor along the. The first floor has seven single twenty light steel windows with eight light awning panel centered directly under each of the paired windows on the second floor. There is an access door centered under the third window from the left. The mercerizing process treated fabric with caustic alkali under tension in order to increase strength, luster and affinity for dye.

3. Addition / Mercerizing and Tenting Expansion (ca. 1940)

Facade (North Elevation): The next portion of the building was built in the 1940s and has a one-story concrete wall on the first floor and a brick wall on the second story. There is a 4 bay x 2 bay monitor located in the roof of this building. There are seven window bays in the brick portion of this façade. Six of these bays have a pair of twenty one light steel windows with eight light awning panel. The second window from the right of this section is a pair of twelve light steel windows with a small louver centered over it. The first floor has seven single twenty light steel windows with eight light awning panel centered under each paired window above. An access door is located under the third window from the right.

4. Courtyard (ca. 1940)

Facade (North Elevation): There is a courtyard area that has a second story brick façade room supported by a steel beam and 4 steel columns. The next portion of this building has a large window wall consisting of five bays of a triple steel window containing two twenty four light steel windows with six light awning panel and on each side of that window there is an eighteen light steel window with 2 four light awning panels in it in the upper portion of the wall. The lower portion of the wall consists of a sixteen light steel window with four light awning panel in the center, flanked by a twelve light steel window. The remainder of this buiding has a solid brick façade. This building has a monitor running east to west towards the back of the building.

5. Tenting Building (1924)

Facade (North Elevation): The Tenting Building measures 115' x 157'. It is a two-story concrete building with fourteen bays of strip windows consisting of a forty two lite steel window with two eight light awning panels in the second store. The first floor has an access door in the center of the building and seven twenty light steel windows to the left of the door and six twenty light steel windows to the right of the door. Each of these elements is centered under the larger window on the second floor. A tenter is a frame on which cloth is stretched during the manufacturing process in order that it may retain its shape while drying.

6. Finishing and Calendar Building (1924 and 1940)

Facade (North Elevation): The building was originally built as a two-story concrete wall building measuring 315' x 105'. The first floor consists of three fifteen light steel windows an access door and one more fifteen light steel window. Then there are two short six light awning panels to the left of the door. The second story has three pair of fifteen light steel windows with six light awning panel in them, a bricked up window and one more fifteen light steel window with six light awning panel. To the left of this window are two twelve light steel windows. In 1940, a third floor brick addition was made to this portion of the building. It was known as the packing room and was built the full size of the existing building. Two larger monitors were built on this roof. They are approximately three bays wide and twelve bays long each. There are nine bays with a pair of twenty one light steel windows with six light awning along the third floor of this building.

East Elevation: This elevation faces a parking area. There are twenty seven bays along this three-story façade. The basement has a loading dock running along the first twelve bays from the right. The windows on this level are pairs of fifteen light steel windows. In the sixth bay from the right, there is a roll up door. The windows on the first and second floor are pairs of twenty one light steel windows. The metal connector enters this building's second floor on the first bay from the right. In the seventeenth bay, there is another corrugated metal connector leading to the Stage Finish Cloth room. It is a two-story connector at a 45-degree angle that has six three light horizontal windows in it. The eighteenth through twenty third bay have the same windows as before. The twenty fourth bay has the same pair of twenty one light steel windows on the second floor and the first floor has an access door with a pair of twelve light steel windows above the door. The next two bays have pairs of twelve light steel windows on the second floor and pairs of twenty one light steel windows on the first floor. The last two bays have the pair of twenty one light steel windows on the second floor. The first floor last two bays consist of an access door with a pair of twelve light steel windows over it and a pair of twenty one light steel windows on the end bay.

South Elevation: This elevation is two stories and nine bays with a brick façade. There is a twenty one light steel window with six light awning panel in these windows on the first and second floors of this building. In the seventh bay second floor there is an eight light steel window at the ceiling level of this floor. In the fourth bay from the right, there is a door on the first floor. The last two windows on the first floor have been covered with a green corrugated fiberglass material.

7. Warehouse and Shipping Building (1952)

Facade (North Elevation): A Chromo Plating and Engraving Building and Machine Shop was built here in 1924, but these buildings were demolished in 1952, when the extant three-story brick building was built. There is a corrugated metal bridge connects the third floor packing room to a 1952 three-story brick building with concrete foundation. The North facade is divided into ten bays. Nine of the bays, beginning at the right, have windows located in the center of them. The first floor has four fifteen light with six light awning panels and five bays of twenty five light with six lite awning panels. The second floor consists of nine bays of ten light steel horizontal windows. The third floor has nine bays of thirty light steel windows with two six light awning panels. An elevator shaft is located on the left most side of this building.

South Elevation: The south elevation is a two-story brick building made of large utility block. On the first floor there are small eight light steel windows on the first floor. Beginning on the right end of this building to the left there is a large roll up door, a bricked up roll up door, a single door. There are three eight light steel windows on the first floor. There are four ten light steel windows on the second floor. Another roll up door and single door are at the left most side of this building.

West Elevation: This elevation faces the parking area and has a two-story brick office area and a three-story brick building with concrete reinforcing. The office area has three bays of windows on the first floor. They are pairs of four light horizontal windows. The three-story brick building has six bays. A loading dock with twelve roll up doors is along the basement level of this building. The first floor has four small eight light steel windows near the ceiling of this floor. In the fourth bay from the right, there is a louver near the ceiling of this floor. The second floor windows are single thirty light steel windows with a six light steel awning window.

8. Finishing Building (1928)

Facade (North Elevation): This building is a two-story with basement brick façade building with a loading dock located on the basement level. It measures 145' x 210'. The basement level has a series of eight loading dock doors with a sloped metal roof over them. It has ten bays consisting of pairs of twenty one light steel windows on the first and second floors. The left most portion of this building has a projecting toilet tower with two bays of the same twenty one light steel windows in it.

South Elevation: The Finishing building is a brick two-story building. It has thirteen bays of windows on both the first and second floors, however they are boarded up and the windows do no longer exist in this section. Beginning in the eleventh bay of the second story, there is a protruding walkway that runs to the second bay of the Finishing and Calendar Building's second floor. It is made of corrugated metal and plywood panels with no windows. In the eleventh bay there is a double door.

9. Printing Soaping Ageing Building (1928, 1940)

Facade (North Elevation): This building is a one-story with partial basement brick building. The second floor of the 1940 portion is made up of a window wall with twenty eight light steel windows with two six light awning panels. The 1928 portion window wall has thirty four eighteen light steel windows with two six light awning panels.

In 1952, a one-story brick addition was added to the front of this building. It consists of eleven window bays of equal width and a larger window bay at the left end. These windows are covered with a corrugated fiberglass panels. The larger window bay on the left end consists of twelve sixteen light steel windows with two four light steel awning panels.

South Elevation: The South Façade Printing Soaping Ageing building is made up of corrugated metal panels. There is an access door in the center of this building. A loading dock runs the length of this building starting at the right end and stops at the Finishing and Calendar Building.

East Elevation: The east façade of the mill is a one-story brick building. From the right, it has a large pair of eighteen light steel windows, an entrance door with cover, then two twenty light steel windows with six light awning panel, a twenty five light steel window, a small louver, a fifteen light steel window, roll up door, a pair of fifteen light steel windows and another roll up door.

The next portion of this building is a two-story metal façade with a concrete foundation. The right half of this building was built in 1940 and has six bays of twenty one light steel windows in the right half of the building. The left half of the building, built in 1952, has three roll up doors, another twenty one light steel window, and a roll up door on the left end.

10. Stage Finish Cloth / Office (1932)

Facade (North Elevation): This façade of the Office/Stage Finish Cloth building is a three-story building with brick on the basement level and aluminum siding on the first and second level. It consists of twelve bays. In the sixth bay from the right, there is a pair access doors. The two outermost window bays in the basement level are made up of pairs of fifteen light steel windows. The remaining window bays have glass block with two small horizontal window panes located in the lower portion of the glass block. A small square vent is in the upper portion of the window.

South Elevation: The Office and warehouse is made up of wood siding and is two stories tall. Beginning at the right of this building, there are two freight doors, then three ten light steel windows with six light awning panel along the upper wall of the first floor. There is another freight door and two pair of six light steel windows and, a sliding door and one ten light window. At the left most end of the building is one more sliding door.

11. Mangle and Can Dryer Building / Colored Bleach House and Kier House (1924)

Mangle and Can Dryer Building, Facade (South Elevation): This building is a one-story concrete façade building. The windows have been covered with a green corrugated fiberglass material all along this façade.

Colored Bleach House and Kier House, West Elevation: The west elevation of the mill is made up of four buildings each built in 1924. They are one-story buildings with basements and have concrete facades. The Colored Bleach house and Kier House is an eight bay building on with a large roll up door in the center. The windows in this building have all been infilled with a corrugated metal material. A kier is a tub or vat in which goods are subjected to the action of hot lye or bleaching liquor.

12. Grey Sour House (1924)

Facade (West Elevation): The Grey Sour House is made up of three large roll up doors and a window in between each of the doors. These windows have also been covered over with a corrugated metal material. There is a corrugated metal cover over the doors of the loading dock.

13. Cotton Warehouses (1924, 1940)

Four cotton warehouses each measure 49' 5" x 118" 9". The warehouse nearest to the mill was built in 1924. The other three were built in the 1940s.

Facades (South Elevations): The facades of the warehouses, built of corrugated metal, each have an access door located in the center of the spaces.

West Elevations: These elevations are made of corrugated metal with no windows. There are thirteen wooden beams along the cornice of these elevations.

North Elevations: Each warehouse has a brick loading dock running its length. There is a roll up door and an access door in each of these buildings with the exception of the 1924 portion, where there are two passenger doors with a single nine light steel window with a pair of nine light windows to the right of the single window in between those two doors. A large roll up door is to the left end of this façade.

14. Boiler Room / Turbine House / Pump House (1924, 1940, 1952)

The Boiler Room is a two-story brick building with a skylight monitor running the length of the building. This monitor is made up of metal siding and has two fixed twelve panel awning windows along each side of it.

The North Elevation of the Boiler Room is a two-story brick façade that sits just to the west of the main mill building. There is a large solid brick wall along the right portion of this building. An addition to this building was added in 1952 to the left end of the boiler room. It was a door on the first level with a window above this door. This window has been covered with a wooden board. To the left of this door there is a twenty four light steel window. A one-story portion is to the left of this part of the window. There is a twelve light steel window in the center of this brick façade.

The East Elevation of the Boiler Room is made up of the two-story brick façade with a two one-story brick sections. Beginning on the right, on the second story portion there are two twenty light steel windows with six light awning panel. The first floor has a large sliding door with a twelve light steel window on either side of it. The 1924 portion of the boiler house on this façade has a pair of eighteen light steel windows on the right second story of the building. The one-story portion of the building

below this has a sixteen light steel window on the right and an access door on the left with a covered awning. The brick smokestack makes up the remainder of this façade.

The South Elevation of the Boiler Room is made up of nine bays. The second story of these bays each have a pair of fifteen light steel windows with six light awning panel in it. The first floor has a covered opening in the third bay from the right and a concrete addition in the seventh thru ninth bays. This addition has two pair of six light steel windows in it on this façade and one pair of six light steel windows on each side. A round water tank made of terra cotta tiles sits atop this concrete addition.

The East Elevation of the Boiler Room has four bays of pairs of fifteen light steel windows with six light awning panel across the second story. The first floor has a pair of access doors on the right end and three nine light steel windows under the windows on the second floor. A brick one-story addition sits from the second to fourth bay. It has three sixteen light steel windows along its façade.

15. Filtration Plant (1924)

This building is a two-story concrete block foundation with brick upper level and gable roof. There is an addition on the rear of this building.

The Facade (North Elevation) has a twenty four light steel window in the center of the gable on the second level. To the right and left of this window is a twelve light steel window with a four light awning panel. The first level has a partially enclosed covered porch area on the left end of the façade. There is a set of steps leading up to this porch from the left and an entrance door up on this porch.

The East elevation has four window bays along the second level. These windows are twenty four light steel windows with an eight light awning panel in them. There is a two-story brick addition along the right end of this façade. There is one twelve light steel window with four light awning panel in the upper level of this addition. The lower portion is a solid brick wall. The west elevation mirrors the east elevation.

16. Treatment Ponds (1924)

There are two treatment ponds located on the East and West side of the Filtration plant. The East pond is a clear water reservoir, 12' deep and holds 3 million gallons. The West pond holds 1.8 million gallons and is a raw water reservoir that is 12' deep.

17. East Boiler Room Smoke Stack (1924)

At the Eastern end of the mill complex, there once stood another boiler room. Today all that remains of that building is the smokestack. It is a round brick smokestack with brick corbelling at the top of it.

18. Entrance Gates and Walls (1924)

At the intersection of Mill Street and East Main Street in Taylors, S. C. stands a pair of Arts and Crafts style granite gate posts topped with metal lanterns.

Noncontributing Buildings

19. Carpentry Building

This building, construction date unknown, has been heavily altered from its original appearance.

20. Modern Metal Warehouse

A modern metal warehouse is west of the boiler room.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Period of Significance

1924-1952

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

J.E. Serrine and Company

Period of Significance (justification)

In 1924, the Southern Bleachery and Print Works opened in Taylors. The mill ran until July 1, 1965, but our period of significance ends in 1952, when the last buildings were built.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Southern Bleachery and Print Works is significant under National Register Criterion A in the Area of Significance for Industry for its association with the development of the textile industry in Greenville County from 1924 to 1952. It is an intact example of cotton mill engineering and design in the first and second quarters of the twentieth century.

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

The area between Greenville and Greer was just farmland, and would likely have remained so had it not been for the mineral spring five miles east of Greenville near the Enoree River. Dr. Burwell Chick bought up the land and operated the Chick Springs Resort in 1840. It was soon teeming with summer visitors from the low country and elsewhere, who did much to boost the local economy. When the Richmond and Atlanta Railway was built, local entrepreneur Alfred Taylor built the station on his property, and gradually the center of business for the area shifted to Taylor's Station.

In the twentieth century Taylors, as it was now known, received boosts from nearby Camp Sevier during World War I and the opening of Southern Bleachery and Print Works in 1924. The widening of Wade Hampton Boulevard as the main thoroughfare between Greenville and Spartanburg also contributed to the burgeoning population. While some advocated incorporating Taylors in the 1960s, the move failed largely because the area residents felt already well served by the water and fire districts. Although only the springhouse of the original resort remains, Taylors has a well-preserved downtown area and many longtime residents who value its history and spirit.

A textile mill had been a possibility in Taylors since 1913 when the Alfred Taylor estate passed to his heirs and some of them started selling property. Not until September 1922, however, did Southern Bleachery, Inc. begin obtaining options on property off present East Main.¹ The Southern Bleachery, a latecomer among area cotton mills, changed Taylors when the plant was built in 1924.² The Bleachery was situated on 200 acres bordering on the Enoree River and between the Southern Railway and the Piedmont & Northern Railroad, and also within easy reach of the Southern Power Company.³

¹ Jean Martin Flynn, *An Account of Taylors, South Carolina 1817-1994* (Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1995) p. 76.

² *Ibid.*, p. 39.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 77.

Industry

Original plans for the bleachery called for a \$2 million dollar structure with work to begin about December 1, 1922.⁴ Officers for the Southern Bleachery were Harr Roberts Stephenson, president; William H. Bannon, vice-president; Charles C. Geer, treasurer; and Robert J. Stephenson, Jr., superintendent.⁵ The concrete reinforced building with daylight construction was complete at a cost of \$1 million and went into operation May 14, 1924. The plant started a new way of life in Taylors. The huge building, which measures 718 x 314 feet, has six acres of floor space. The projected output at the start was approximately 1,250,000 yards of cloth per week, but the building was constructed so that 3,000,000 yards a week could be done without disturbing the continuity of the various processes since space had been left for the installation of additional equipment in each department.⁶

The bleachery took unfinished goods produced by other textile mills and converted them by bleaching, dyeing, and finishing into material used in the manufacture of garments and other end uses. The plant bleached, dyed, mercerized and sanforized cotton.⁷

Taylors was a typical village, with houses for mill workers and supervisors, a two-story general store, school house, and two churches, one Baptist and the other Methodist. A shopping center was developed at the entrance to the mill.⁸

Shortly after the plant began operation, plans got underway for expansion. The Bleachery paid L.L. Benson \$400.00 for a parcel of land and in 1927, N.G. Bowlin sold the bleachery 68.24 acres on the south side of the Southern Railway near the Enoree River. In 1928, Southern Bleachery sold 103.65 acres to the newly formed Piedmont Print Works for \$20,328.87. The two businesses shared a common 32' wide road. By the end of 1928, the new enterprise at Taylors was operating. W.H. Gay was superintendent of the Southern Bleachery and W.T. Kennedy was superintendent of the Piedmont Print Works. In 1932, the two companies merged as the Southern Bleachery and Print Works.⁹ During World War II, the Southern Bleachery shifted to the business of war production, manufacturing khaki cloth, bedding, and tents.¹⁰

In 1940, the *Spartanburg Herald Journal* reported that a second story addition to the Southern Bleachery and Print Works of Taylors was being erected under the direction of J.E. Serrine and Company. The addition measured 106' x 314' with brick walls and two monitors. The new addition, which cost about \$50,000, served as a packing room.¹¹

The period between World War II and 1952 brought the final building phase for this property. The buildings were not changed any further before the mill was sold in 1954.

In 1953, H.R. Stephenson retired; the next year, the business was sold to Ely and Walker Dry Goods Company of St. Louis.¹² *The New York Times* of July 10, 1952 stated that a spokesman for the St.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 79.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 80.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 103.

¹¹ "Improvements on at Textile Mills," *Spartanburg Herald Journal* (Spartanburg, S.C.), 5 May 1940.

¹² *Ibid.*

Louis concern said it already was assured of a majority of the stock and that it sought to buy 343.913 outstanding shares at \$20.00 a share. There was no immediate alteration in village life. With 1000 employees at the Bleachery, East Main Street was busy.¹³

The mill was the heart of Taylors and the heart skipped a beat in 1964 when rumors floated that he Southern Bleachery and Print Works might close. In January 1965 Burlington Industries purchased the property and suddenly closed the mill. By June 1965 62 houses were sold and more were deeded in October-November 1965.¹⁴

The architect for the Bleachery was Joseph Emory Surrine (1872-1947) of Greenville, S.C. They created a model village in Taylors. Joseph E Surrine was born in Americus, Georgia. He was educated at Furman University in Greenville where he received his Bachelor of Science in 1890.¹⁵ He commenced professional practice as an engineer in Greenville in 1890. In 1895, he took a job with Lockwood Greene and Company in Greenville. He was named manager with authority over projects in Georgia and the Carolinas.¹⁶ Surrine is said to have supervised from six to eight mill jobs at the same time, a total of about 20 mills in the three year period with Lockwood Greene. Surrine left Lockwood Greene and opened his own office in Greenville in 1903 to practice architecture and civil engineering. In 1921, Surrine formed a partnership with eight of his associates, called J.E. Surrine and Company, Engineers.¹⁷ The firm's practice spanned the eastern and southeastern states with projects as far away as Maine and Texas. The firm specialized in textile mill projects, pulp and paper mills, power plants, municipal facilities, tobacco factories, and aluminum plants, providing both architectural and engineering services.

In 1919 Surrine prepared plans for the "Model Cotton Mill" complex of the Southern Textile Institute, at Spartanburg. He was a leading industrialist in Greenville and piedmont South Carolina; he had connections with most major enterprises, he was chairman of the board of the Brandon Corporation, VP of four SC textiles concerns, and a director of nineteen other textile companies throughout the Southeast. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Greenville, the Liberty Life Insurance Co and the *Greenville News-Piedmont*.¹⁸

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

¹³ Judith Bainbridge, "Southern Bleachery," unpublished study prepared for the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority, in the possession of the author, p. 4.

¹⁴ Alester Furman Papers, Folder 122, Box 13, Special Collections, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

¹⁵ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: The New South Architectural Press, 1992), p. 164.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Bainbridge, Judith. "Southern Bleachery." Unpublished study prepared for the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority. In the possession of the author.

Flynn, Jean Martin. *An Account of Taylors, South Carolina, 1817-1994*. Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1995.

Furman, Alester, Papers. Folder 122, Box 13, Special Collections, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

"Improvements on at Textile Mills." *Spartanburg Herald Journal* (Spartanburg, S.C.), 5 May 1940.

Wells, John E., and Dalton, Robert E. *The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond: The New South Architectural Press, 1992.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 31.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1:	17	382852	3864754
2:	17	382939	3864544
3:	17	381942	3864631
4:	17	381938	3864896
5:	17	382232	3864793

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying sketch map "Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Taylors, Greenville County, South Carolina," adapted from a survey prepared in 1994 and drawn at an original scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property is restricted to the historic textile mill complex and its immediate setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martin E. Meek [with the assistance of the SHPO staff]
organization Campbell Meek and Associates, Architects, Inc. date 30 May 2012
street & number 807 East Main Street telephone 864-583-1456
city or town Spartanburg state SC zip code 29302
e-mail mmeek@cmaarchitects.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Southern Bleachery and Print Works
City or Vicinity: Taylors
County: Greenville **State:** South Carolina
Photographer: Angie Crowley
Date Photographed: January 10, 2010 and June 30, 2010

Photo No.	Description	Looking
H-1	1923 photo of the Finishing & Calendar Building and Mangle & Can Dryer Building	North
H-2	Original machines inside the Bleachery	??
1	Mill Street Entrance showing rock entrance gates	Southeast
2	Close up of rock entrance gates	Southeast
3	Overall of Filtration Plant	Southwest
4	Circle Street Mill houses	East
5	Hill Street Supervisor houses	West
6	Front of supervisor house on Hill Street	South
7	Outbuildings on Hill Street	East
8	Mill Street showing mill buildings	West

9	Tentering and Finishing & Calendar Building from Mill Street	West
10	Overall Mill building from Mill Street	West
11	Boiler House overall from Mill Street	South
12	Grey Building from Mill Street	Southeast
13	Grey Building from Mill Street	West
14	Mercerizing Building from Mill Street	West
15	1940 building from Mill Street	South
16	Door of Mercerizing Building	Southeast
17	Window of Mercerizing Building	Southeast
18	Window of Mercerizing Building	Southeast
19	Courtyard from Mill Street	West
20	1940 building from Mill Street	West
21	Window wall from 1940 building	South
22	Tentering Building from Mill Street	South
23	Finishing & Calendar Building	West
24	Finishing and Calendar Building	West
25	Walkway connecting Finishing and Calendar Building and 1952 building	Southeast
26	1952 building from Mill Street	South
27	1952 Building from Mill Street	West
28	Finishing Building	Southwest
29	Finishing and Printing Soaping Ageing Bldg.	Southwest
30	Addition to Printing Soaping Ageing Bldg	South
31	East Façade	West
32	East Façade	West
33	Smokestack from Boiler Room that no longer exists	Southwest
34	South elevation of 1952 buildings	East
35	Printing Soaping Ageing Building South Façade	East
36	Finishing Building South Façade	East
37	1952 Building South Façade	East
38	Office/Stage Cloth Building South Façade	East
39	Parking area courtyard and Office Building South Facade	East
40	Finishing & Calendar Building South Façade	East
41	Mangle and Can Dryer Building South Facade	North
42	Mangle and Can Dryer and Colored Bleach House Buildings South Facade	North
43	Warehouse South Façade	East
44	Grey Sour House Façade	Southeast
45	Grey Sour House Façade	East
46	Grey Building North Façade	South
47	Warehouses	Southeast
48	Warehouses	Southeast
49	Boiler house	East
50	Boiler house	Northeast
51	Boiler House	West
52	Boiler House	South
53	Filtration Plant	Southeast
54	Pond	South
55	Connector in parking area courtyard	Northeast
56	Finishing and Calendar Building	Northeast

57	Finishing and Calendar Building	North
58	Connector and Office Building	West
59	Office Building	Northeast
60	Office Building	Northeast
60a	Entrance to Office Building	East
61	1952 Building	South
62	Interior of Mangle and Can Dryer Bldg.	West
63	Interior of Mangle and Can Dryer Bldg.	West
64	Interior of Mangle and Can Dryer Bldg.	West
65	Interior of Finishing and Calendar Bldg.	Northeast
66	Interior of Finishing and Calendar Bldg.	Northeast
67	Interior of Finishing and Calendar Bldg.	Northeast
68	Interior of 1952 Building	East
69	Interior of Connector from Finishing Building to 1952 Building	East
70	Interior of 1952 Building	South

Non-contributing Building

71	Carpentry Building	North
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Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Taylor's Mill Properties, LLC (Attention: Kenneth Walker)
street & number 117 East Kenilworth Drive telephone _____
city or town Greenville state SC zip code 29615

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.