NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

819

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.

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 15 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Arcadia Mill No. 1
Other names/site number: Mayfair Mill No. 1
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 1875 Hayne Street
City or town: Spartanburg State: S. C. County: Spartanburg
Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [X]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national ___statewide _X_local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B _X_C ___D

Elizabeth M. Johnson 8/4/2014

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

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:) _____

per Edson H. Beall 9.30.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Arcadia Mill No. 1 Spartanburg County, S. C.
Name of Property County and State

Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
3		structures
		objects
6	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Textile Mill

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: ___Brick_____

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

Summary Paragraph
Arcadia Mill No. 1 is located on a 14.5 acre site at 1875 Hayne Street in the Arcadia community of central Spartanburg County, South Carolina, and adjacent to the Fairforest Creek. The main mill was completed in 1903, according to plans by the noted Greenville, South Carolina textile mill design firm of Joseph Emory Sirrine. J.E. Sirrine's company, formed in 1903, designed numerous mills in the South. The historic property is an intact industrial site with six contributing resources. The main mill, which was built in three phases (1903, 1909, and 1950), parallels Hayne Street and is linear in form. The roller shop, a two story stand alone structure, sits about ten feet off the eastern elevation of the 1950 addition to the main mill. The cotton warehouse located southeast of the main mill, originally a linear building, was enlarged in 1950 and now has an irregular shape. The cotton warehouse does not parallel the main mill, but is instead oriented to the railroad spur. The smokestack of 1903 is located to the east of the slasher room and north of the boiler room. The water tower sits to the north of the main mill and across from the 1909 addition to the main mill. The railroad spur enters the property from the northeast and makes a gentle turn to the southeast to become aligned with the dock of the warehouse complex. The 1920's photograph of the mill shows a wide open lawn between Hayne Street and the north facade of the main mill with a square pyramidal roofed hose house every few yards. The open lawn was later transformed into employee parking. The clean, linear pattern of the 1903-1909 mill was later over built on most of the Hayne Street facade in the mid 1970s during one of the last periods of textile mill expansion.

Narrative Description

Inventory of Contributing Resources

1. The Main Mill Building (1903, 1909, 1950)

The main mill building has a linear plan consisting of two stories over a partial basement. Structurally the building consists of heavy timber framing with exterior walls of masonry construction. The length of the building is on an east to west axis with the building's façade

facing north. Viewing the main mill from Hayne Street the right 105'x 330' of the mill was built in 1903 and the left 105' x 236' was built in 1909. An addition of fifty-eight feet was added to the eastern elevation of the 1909 section and extends north 174' from the southern elevation of the mill. These areas originally housed the spinning and weaving equipment. The roof of the 1903 mill, and the 1909 mill addition, is gabled on the east and west elevations with a very slight slope, raised central roof monitor, and all elevations include mostly regularly patterned, tall, wide, and segmental arched window bays that have been infilled with brick.

The southern elevation contains a two story restroom tower located in the center of the 1909 addition. The southern elevation of the 1909 addition is also heavily buttressed. An attached boiler room with 1973 HVAC brick addition, slasher room, and shop extend to the south of the main mill. The west elevation consists of seven bays with a 1950 stair tower addition in the northernmost two bays and a 1909 elevator tower with 1950 penthouse addition in the third bay from the south. A small 1950s addition and loading dock were added to the basement level. The north elevation consists of sixty-three window bays with a 1976 elevator tower in the center of the 1903-1909 main mill. A number of 1973-1984 HVAC and office additions to the mill's north and south sides were removed in 2010, returning the mill complex to its 1950 appearance. The east elevation of the 1909 mill addition is now obscured by the 1950 addition. This addition is masonry construction with a steel framed structure and roof. The roof of the main mill is in good condition.

2. Cotton warehouse (1903, 1950)

The cotton warehouse is a one-story six-bay complex with the eastern three bays dating from 1903 and the western three bays dating from the 1950s. The sections of the warehouse are separated by masonry fire walls and the northern and southern sides are wood framed with the earlier sections being covered in wood siding and the walls of the later addition are covered in asbestos siding. The third bay to the west of the 1903 warehouse has collapsed and a section of the first bay has given way. A covered walkway was added to the north side of the warehouse complex and the floor and structure is of poured concrete. The same construction method is employed on a short section of covered walkway on the south side of the complex and on the loading dock on the east elevation of the warehouse. There is a triangular office addition on the east side of the 1903 warehouse section, which has large windows in the north-facing side to allow the warehouse operator to monitor truck and rail traffic. The first bay of the cotton warehouse has a section of collapsed roof. The entire third bay of the warehouse complex has collapsed. The roof and back wall are missing. The roof of the other bays is in good condition.

3. Roller Shop (1950)

The roller shop measures forty-two feet wide along its east-west axis and seventy-two feet long from north to south. It was constructed in 1950 and is located about ten feet to the east of the main mill. The exterior is red brick and has four large windows on its eastern elevation. There is a poured-in-place concrete ramp that connects the southern entry of the roller shop to the northeast corner of the second floor of the 1950 addition to the main mill. A wide variety of rollers were used in the production of cotton thread and cloth. There were barbed card rollers,

spinning machine rollers, weaving machine rollers, and cloth take-up rollers. All of these items required periodic attention. The roof of the roller shop has collapsed.

4. Water Tower (1903)

The water tower stands just to the north of the main mill building. It rises seventy-five feet and features four braced-and-cabled steel support legs that taper as they rise to support a steel-plated, 150,000-gallon cylindrical tank with rounded bottom and conical cap.

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

5. Smokestack (1903)

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

6. Railroad spur (1903)

The Railroad spur was used to deliver coal directly to the mill for use in the boilers and to allow shipment to and from the warehouse complex. It sits a few feet beyond the warehouse complex's northern walkway and the south side of the main mill building. The heavy wood timber framed coal trestle is no longer extant.

Noncontributing Resources

7. Metal Shed (1970)
A steel-framed truck shed is located to the south of the cotton warehouse complex.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Industry

Period of Significance
1903-1950

Significant Dates
1903
1909
1950

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Sirrine, Joseph Emory

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Arcadia Mill No. 1, begun in 1903 and enlarged in 1909, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Place under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of industry, for its association with the establishment and development of the textile industry in Arcadia, Spartanburg County, and the South Carolina Piedmont during the first half of the twentieth century. It is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture as an intact example of cotton mill engineering and design at the beginning of the great boom period in the southern textile industry, from 1890 to 1920, and as one of the early South Carolina designs of J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, South Carolina.

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

Statement of Significance

Industry

Arcadia Mill No. 1 is significant in the area of industry for its association with an important manufacturer of cotton cloths, a sub-sector of South Carolina's powerful cotton industry.

The first cotton mills in the upcountry, according to the Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration (WPA), were erected on the Tyger River in Spartanburg County by New Englanders in 1816 and 1818. These adventures were led by the Hill and the Weaver brothers.[1] One of the first important larger textile operations in Spartanburg County was started by James Bivings, a medical doctor turned businessman. He established the Bivingsville Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1836. It had 1,200 spindles and twenty-four looms making it, at the time, the largest cotton mill in Spartanburg County.[2]

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, agriculture had become fairly unprofitable in Spartanburg County. The larger farms had been subdivided, and white and African-American sharecroppers rented plots to grow crops but most struggled to make a living. For people with money to invest, industrialization seemed to be the answer. "Investors recognized that Spartanburg County had a ready supply of its own cotton, abundant labor that resulted from depressed agriculture and plentiful waterpower to drive the machinery for cotton mills, all of which combined into a mighty incentive to create a cotton mill boom."[3]

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[1] Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of South Carolina, *A History of Spartanburg County* (Spartanburg, SC: The Spartanburg Branch, American Association of University Women, 1940),73.
[2] Jeffrey Willis, "Textile Town Pioneers, 1816-1879," in *Textile Town, Spartanburg County, South Carolina,* Betsy Teter, ed., (Spartanburg: Hub City Writers Project), 19.
[3] Philip Racine, "Boom Time in Textile Town 1880-1909," in *Textile Town,*37.

Another factor promoting manufacturing and industrialization in Spartanburg was the building of railroads. In an article that appeared in the Spartanburg *Herald* in 1909, the Rev. Thomas Hart Law, who was pastor of the Spartanburg Presbyterian Church (1869-1886) wrote that the building of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway was an important boost to development. This railroad was a trunk-line from Charlotte, known then as the "railroad center of eastern North Carolina," running through the piedmont areas of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia to Atlanta, known as "the Gate City of the South." Construction of the rail line started in 1872 and was completed in 1873.[4] Cities and counties, along with private citizens, put up money to help build the route. Construction of a rail line from Spartanburg to Asheville began in 1876. During this period, Spartanburg also was placed on a rail line to Charleston, the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway (formerly called the Port Royal & Western Carolina), and truly became a railroad center.

In his 1909 article, Rev. Law described how Spartanburg became a textile center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. When he came to Spartanburg in 1869, he reported there were four small cotton mills in the county. In the late nineteenth century, outside the Spartanburg corporate limits, large manufacturing plants were built in Pacolet and Clifton. These were very successful plants, but made merchants in the city of Spartanburg feel their businesses were being hurt. The Spartan Mill enterprise was launched and resulted in a large, 84,000-spindle mill being put into operation with the city limits of Spartanburg. Rev. Law reported, that in rapid succession after of the Spartan Mill became so successful, Beaumont, Whitney, Tucapau, Glendale, Arkwright, Saxon, and Drayton Mills soon followed. In addition to these mills in, and adjacent to, the City of Spartanburg, mills were built more distantly out in Spartanburg County at Fingerville, Cowpens, Woodruff, Enoree, Inman, and Fairmont. Law wrote, "Thus, with a marvelous development, so rapid that we can hardly keep pace with it, Spartanburg city, with its numerous resident mill presidents, has become a center of cotton manufacturing larger in its operations than that centering in any single city of the South."[5]

In the year 1900 Lockwood, Greene & Company designed eleven textile mill projects in the upper half of South Carolina in order to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding manufacturing sector in upstate South Carolina. Even this building boom was not enough to meet demand and several of these mill projects were doubled in size in the period 1903-1910.[6] John B. Cleveland of Spartanburg, South Carolina was a financial partner in many of the industrial projects and expansions and he, along with other prominent local figures, would play a role in the development of Arcadia Mill No. 1 as well.

Dr. Henry Arthur Ligon (1856-1925), a local pharmacist and banker organized the Arcadia Mill No. 1 in 1903 during the early twentieth century boom period in textile mill building. Financial backing came from the prominent Spartanburg Manning and Cleveland families. On 14 May 1903, the Spartanburg *Journal* reported that an application for a charter for Arcadia Mills had

[4] Spartanburg *Herald*, 22 August 1909, p. 9.
[5] Spartanburg *Herald*, 22 August 1909, p. 9.
[6] John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 109- 110

been made in Columbia. "The capital is $200,000 and H. A. Ligon, J. H. Sloan, W. S. Manning, John B. and J. F. Cleveland of Spartanburg, W. F. Smith of Glenn Springs and T. E. Moore of Wellford are the corporators."[7] In the 11 May 1903 issue of the Spartanburg *Journal*, it was reported that the new Arcadia Cotton Mills near Spartanburg was nearing completion and should be in operation soon.[8]

The mill opened with 12,000 spindles and about 300 looms. It expanded in 1907 to include 14,624 spindles and 344 looms.[9] In 1909 J. E. Sirrine designed a 105' x 255' addition to the 1903 building adding 10,000 more spindles and 250 more looms to the facility.[10] On 6 October 1922 P. H. Fike, a reporter for the Spartanburg Herald, visited Arcadia Mill No. 1 and made these comments:

> The mill was built some twenty years ago and about 1908 or 09 the plant was doubled. It is now running day and night. It is equipped with 34,000 spindles and 846 Draper looms. It consumes annually 7,000 bales of cotton and turns out annually 15,000,000 yards of cloth principally wide sheeting and pajama checks. The plant has 500 employees and its annual payroll is around $300,000. The company has built 250 homes for its employees of the attractive bungalow type, with every modern convenience, including electrical lights, sewerage, and waterworks.[11]

In 1923, a second mill was built on Cleveland Street to the west of Arcadia Mill No.1 and was known as the Baily plant.[12] It was listed in the National Register as Arcadia Mill No. 2 on October 4, 2005.

After the crash of 1929, financial problems caused Arcadia Mill to declare bankruptcy and go into receivership. In 1934, Mayfair Mills was organized under the leadership of Joshua L. Baily, a New York cotton agent, to buy both of the Arcadia plants. It was then that the name of the mill was changed to Mayfair Mills.[13] Baily kept the plants open providing jobs for the community. He was aided in those lean years of the Great Depression with the provision of jobs in a most unusual way by the federal government. Cattle were shipped to Arcadia from the Great Plains states to graze on local pastureland during the dust bowl years.[14] What was the misfortune of dust bowl residents provided some jobs to Arcadians looking after the stock.[15]

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[7] Spartanburg *Journal*, 14 May 1903, p. 5
[8] Spartanburg *Journal*, 11 May 1903, p. 5
[9] August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina, 1907*(Columbia, SC, S. C. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 1907), 92
[10] *Manufacturers' Record*, 6 January 1909, p. 139
[11] Spartanburg *Herald*, 7 October 1922, p. 7
[12] *Textile Town*, 313.
[13] Michael Leonard,*Our Heritage, A Community History of Spartanburg County, SC* ([Spartanburg, SC]: Band & White Inc., 1986), 128.
[14] Spartanburg *Herald* 1 August 1934 p.10
[15] Leonard, *Our Heritage*, 128

The decade of the 1930s also saw increased labor activism within the state and Arcadia Mill No. 1 was no exception to this trend. Textile strikes came early to Arcadia and on 4 June 1932 workers there organized a work stoppage and by 9 June 1932 some 200-250 workers were on strike.[16] Thirty-six home evictions occurred by 30 July 1932 and violence followed.[17] The mill superintendent's son was shot, brawls broke out, and R. H. Minton's garage was burned by union organizer John Peel.[18] Striking textile workers at Arcadia Mill were barred from receiving government flour.[19] The harsh treatment of mill workers at Arcadia in 1932 caused the workers to ask the governor for protection if they did not join the nationwide strike of 1934.[20] Arcadia Mill No. 1, and the newer Arcadia Mill No. 2, did not join the union and remained open during the Textile strike of 1934.[21]

In 1947, Frederick Baily Dent came to Spartanburg to serve as president of the family's mill operations and would continue to do so until 1973 when he became U.S. Secretary of Commerce, serving in that position in both the Nixon and Ford Administrations. The 1970s were a period when textile mills in South Carolina, and throughout the nation, faced growing economic strain produced by rapidly changing technology and increased international competition. Arcadia Mill No. 1 weathered this economic storm longer than many other upstate mills. In 1988, Frederick Dent's son, Rick, took over as president. He remained in that position for thirteen years, but in 2001 the mill finally declared bankruptcy and was closed.[22]

Architecture

Arcadia Mill No. 1 was designed by Joseph E. Sirrine (1872-1947), one of the most important and prolific industrial architects and engineers to practice in South Carolina. His work spanned five decades and included projects as far away as Texas and Maine. He was an important figure in shaping the design of textile mills during the great boom period in the southern textile industry from 1890 to 1920.

Born in Americus, Georgia, Sirrine was educated at the Greenville Military Institute and at Furman University. He began his career as a civil engineer in Greenville about 1890. In 1895, he took a position with Lockwood, Greene & Company in Greenville, working on the F.W. Poe Textile Mill. When Lockwood Greene opened a regional office in Greenville in 1898, Sirrine became manager. Instead of accepting equal partnership in Lockwood Greene, he left the firm in 1903 to open his own practice in Greenville. In 1921, he formed a partnership with eight of his associates, called J. E. Sirrine & Co, Engineers, based in Greenville.[23] J. E. Sirrine designed a

[16] Spartanburg *Herald*, 5 June 1932, p. 2; Spartanburg *Herald*, 9 June 1932, p.7.
[17] Spartanburg *Herald*, 30 July 1932, p.12
[18] Spartanburg *Herald*, 2 June 1932 p.5; Spartanburg *Herald*, 9 July 1932, p.1; Spartanburg *Herald*, 9 July 1932 p.2.
[19] Spartanburg *Herald*, 21 July 1932, p.9
[20] Spartanburg *Herald*, 31 August 1934, p.1.
[21] National Register Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC. Arcadia Mill No.2, p.8
[22] *Textile Town*, 313
[23] Wells and Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935*, 164.

warehouse complex at Union Bleachery and Finishing Company in Greenville, S. C. in 1905, Bamberg Mill in Bamberg, S. C. in 1907, Republic Cotton Mill in Great Falls, S. C. in 1909, Alice Textile Mill in Easley, S. C. in 1910, and the Southern Textile Association Exposition and Auditorium Building in Greenville, S. C. in 1917. In addition to mills and other industrial projects, J. E. Sirrine designed over 1,600 early twentieth-century textile mill village houses.[24]

The New England factory mill as we know it was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, when Samuel Slater, a young immigrant who had designed and constructed textile machinery in England, arrived in the United States. New England's cool damp climate, like England's, was ideal for spinning and weaving cotton threads, which are strengthened by humidity.[25] Recognizing a potential, Slater formed a partnership in 1790 to open a mechanized cotton-spinning operation in a remodeled mill on the Blackstone River.

He went on in 1793, to build the nation's first factory constructed specifically to house cotton spinning machinery. It is now a National Historic Site in Pawtucket. By 1850, there were 1,400 such mills in New England. By 1900, the region was producing half of the wool and four-fifths of the cotton textile made in the United States.[26]

The form of most textile mills in the South followed the style that had originated in these New England factories. It came to South Carolina in the antebellum period, but was limited to places such as Graniteville and other early mills. Architectural and engineering firms, principally Lockwood, Greene & Company and W.B. Smith Whaley, began to bring this form from New England and deploy it in their designs for southern mills in the late nineteenth century. Nearly all of these mills took the form of large linear brick buildings with repetitive window form, usually paired double-hung sash under a transom within a segmental arched opening. Coupled with the multi-levels of repetitive windows was the roof monitor, which provided not only additional natural lighting from above but also ventilation.

While the architectural style of these textile mills was broadly similar, that is not to say that they did not differ from one another. Oftentimes, geography and function led to slight alterations that spoke to the utility of these industrial structures. In Spartanburg County, for example, mills dependent on water power, like the Hill's Factory (1816 later know as the Burnt Factory due to several devastating fires), Bivins Mill of 1836 at Glendale, and the Enoree Manufacturing Company in Enoree, S. C. (1888), were by necessity built close to rivers. In at least one instance, at the Enoree Manufacturing Company, the mill was even built over the river. The Enoree design was unique in Spartanburg County as the mill was built between two hills and over Two Mile Creek, with each level of the four-story mill exiting to grade.[27] In contrast, those mills established in the late nineteenth century, when steam and electric powered production predominated, were free to sprawl inland. Mills of this type included Spartan Mills (1888) in Spartanburg, Saxon Mill in North Spartanburg, Drayton Mill (1902) north of Spartanburg, and Arcadia Mill No. 1 (1903) located west of Spartanburg.

[24] *Manufacturers' Record* , 6 January 1909, p. 139; Wells and Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects,*164-169.
[25] Kenneth Breisch and Noel Perrin, eds., *Mills and Factories of New England* (New York: H.N. Abrams in Association with Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, 1988), 22.
[26] Breisch and Perrin, *Mills and Factories*, 25.
[27] *Textile Town,* 314.

The type of product produced in a given mill also played a role in shaping a mill's appearance. The cotton mills of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century are usually tall, narrow, and long structures with a low sloped roof. The efficient arrangement of long rows of carding, spinning, and weaving machines created the floor plate form. Later operations such as bleaching, printing, and dye works usually followed a sprawling one-story form with many specialized areas for the many processes involved in that work..

Roofs went from early pitched styles with cramped attics to French Mansard (a double pitched roof as on the Bivins Mill of 1836 at Glendale, S. C.) that opened up more workspace to the later early twentieth century almost flat roof form used in the designs of Lockwood, Greene & Company, and J. E. Sirrine. It is this latter style, a flat roof with roof monitor to allow additional light and ventilation, which is found at Arcadia No. 1.

The most prominent and ornamental architectural feature of some mills in Spartanburg County was the stair tower, often topped by a bell to announce changing shifts. The mills at Glendale (1882 addition), Clifton Mill No. 2 (1889 to the east of Spartanburg), Arkwright Mill (1890 just south of Spartanburg), Valley Falls Mill north of Spartanburg (1900), and the Whaley mill design for Inman Mills (1901) in Inman, S. C. all had this architectural feature. Though decorative, these towers were built for practical reasons. They served as enclosed fire exits and as shafts for moving supplies and equipment between floors. The mills designed after 1900 by Lockwood, Greene & Company, and J. E. Sirrine, however, do not include this distinctive feature, opting instead to include the fire stairs inside the rectangular form of the mill. In addition to Arcadia Mill No. 1 (1903), some other Spartanburg County examples that display this style include Saxon Mill (1900) and Drayton Mill (1902).

While the form of textile mill architecture, including Arcadia Mill No. 1, largely followed its function, the design and development of this particular complex also reflects broader social and economic trends of the era. For example, the fact that the mill was enlarged and expanded in 1909, and then again in 1950, reflected the dramatic expansion of, South Carolina's textile industry between the early twentieth century and the years following World War II.

As the industry prospered and became increasingly competitive, the machinery became more sophisticated and required specialized environments to operate at peak efficiency, resulting in the expansion of physical plants to accommodate more equipment in order to increase production and meet demand. With expansion also came increased mechanical control of indoor air quality and moisture to aid in the efficient operation of sensitive machinery. The requirement of increased climate control necessitated that one of the character-defining features of textile mills in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the massive banks of windows, be replaced with brick infill to contain the conditioned air inside. These alterations are also present at Arcadia Mill No. 1, and though they do impact the integrity of the building, they are also reflective of the continued evolution of the structure and its ongoing use as the location of industrial production throughout the twentieth century. In sum, Arcadia Mill No. 1, and the industrial architecture that it represents, reflects important historical trends in the economic and industrial development of Spartanburg, and the South Carolina upstate, during the first half of the twentieth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES:

National Register Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

"Arcadia Mill No. 2," Spartanburg County (100 W. Cleveland St., Spartanburg, SC)

OTHER SOURCES:

Manufacturers Record
Spartanburg Herald

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ 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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____14.5_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.958015 Longitude: -81.990690
2. Latitude: 34.956937 Longitude: -81.990037
3. Latitude: 34.956050 Longitude: -81.990311
4. Latitude: 34.954873 Longitude: -81.990882
5. Latitude: 34.956220 Longitude: -81.993137
6. Latitude: 34.957134 Longitude: -81.992981

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary of the nomination property is shown on the plat for Gibbs International dated 11 December 2001.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the historic main mill, cotton warehouse, roller shop, water tower, smoke stack, and railroad spur, all contributing to the historic and architectural character of the Arcadia Mill No. 1 complex. The boundary follows the parcel boundary of the property owned by Burt Development Company and depicted on the plat prepared by S.W. Donald, PLS of Boiling Springs, South Carolina, dated December 11, 2001.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Martin E. Meek and Bill Cooper
organization: Campbell Meek and Associates, Architects, Inc.
street & number: 105 Parker Road
city or town: Enoree state: S. C. zip code: 29335
e-mail mmeek@meekarch.com
telephone: (864)- 909-3373
date: 17 February 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Arcadia Mill No. 1, Spartanburg, South Carolina Photo List

Date photos taken: 16 April 2013, 9:30AM - 12:30 PM
Photographer: Frazer Pajak

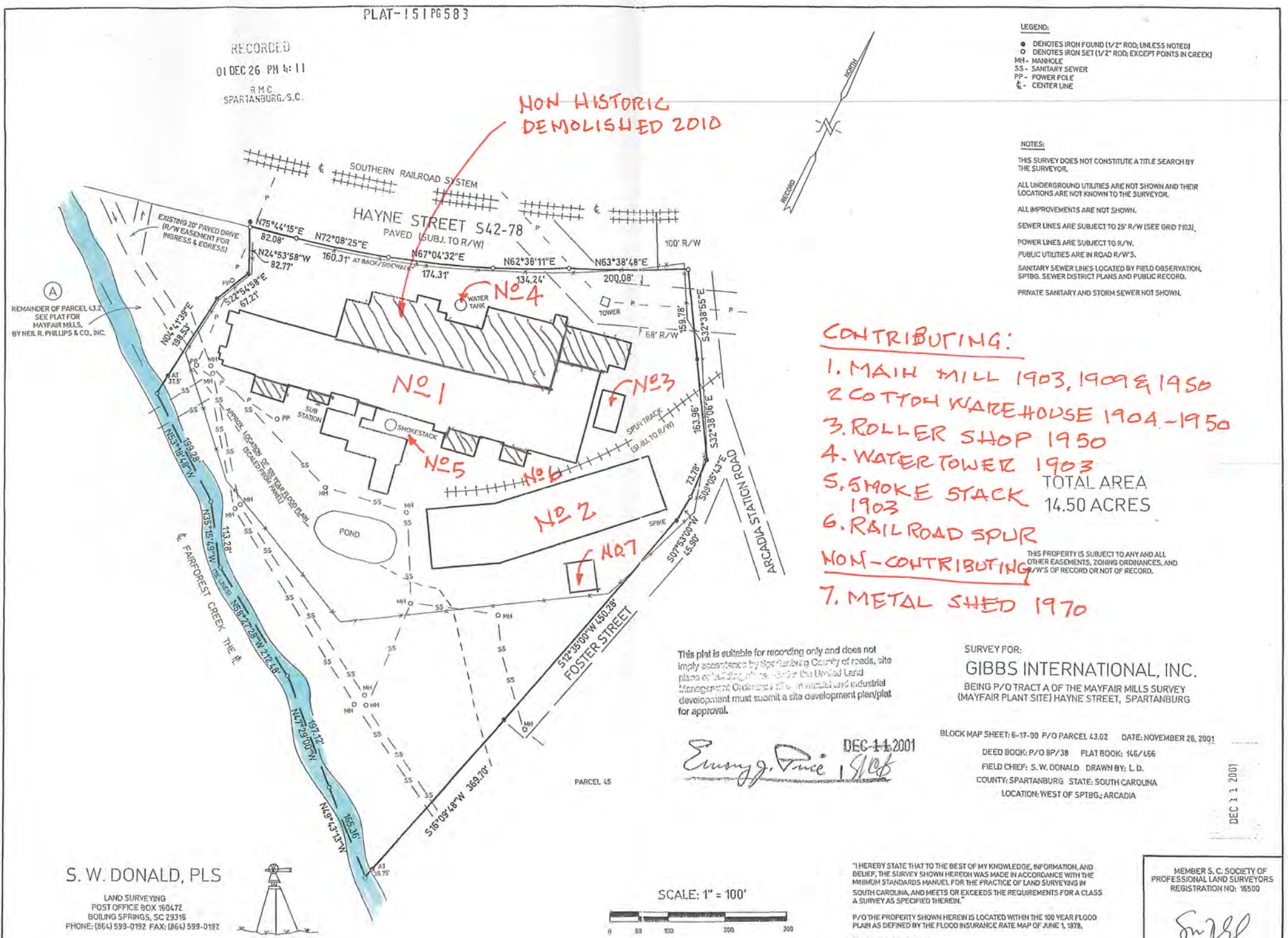
photo name	Bldg. no. and shows photo direction
1	No. 1 N. façade Main Mill camera facing east
2	No. 1 N. left oblique camera facing southwest
3	No. 1 W. elevation and No. 3 1950 roller shop camera facing west
4	No. 1 S. elevation Main Mill camera facing north
5	No. 1 S. elev. Main Mill camera facing southeast
6	No. 1 S. elev. of shop camera facing north
7	No. 5 Smoke stack camera facing northeast
8	No. 1 W. elev. of shop camera facing northeast
9	No. 1 W. elev. Main Mill camera facing east
10	No. 2 NE right oblique 1950 Cotton Warehouse camera facing northeast
11	No. 2 W. elev.1950 Cotton Warehouse camera facing northeast
12	No. 2 Cotton Warehouse camera facing northeast
13	No. 4 W. elev. camera facing northeast
14	No. 2 W .elev. 1904 Cotton Warehouse camera facing west
15	No. 2 E. elev. 1904 Cotton Warehouse camera facing west
16	No. 2 E. elev. 1904 Cotton Warehouse camera facing southwest
17	No. 5 Smoke stack and 1973 HVAC Cooling tower camera facing northwest
18	No. 1 Shop and Slasher Rm. camera facing east
19	No. 1 Mill interior 2nd. fl. camera facing west
20	No. 1 Slasher room camera facing south
21	No. 1 Mill interior 2nd fl. camera facing west
22	No. 1 2nd fl. clear story camera facing east

23 No. 1 1950 addition camera facing north
24 No. 1, 4 and 5 camera facing southwest
25 No. 1, 4 and 5 camera facing west
26 No. 1, 4 and 5 camera facing west
27 No. 2 interior cotton warehouse northwest
28 No. 2 W. elev. cotton Warehouse camera facing northeast
29 No. 1 Mill S. elev. camera facing northwest
30 No. 2 Loading dock and Roller shop No. 3 camera facing northeast
31 No.1 and 4 circa 1925 camera facing east
32 Mill token, n.d.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

PLAT-151 PG 583

RECORDED
01 DEC 26 PM 4:11
RMC
SPARTANBURG, S.C.



LEGEND:

- ● DENOTES IRON FOUND (1/2" ROD; UNLESS NOTED)
- ○ DENOTES IRON SET (1/2" ROD; EXCEPT POINTS IN CREEK)
- MH - MANHOLE
- SS - SANITARY SEWER
- PP - POWER POLE
- ℄ - CENTER LINE

NOTES:

THIS SURVEY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A TITLE SEARCH BY THE SURVEYOR.

ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE NOT SHOWN AND THEIR LOCATIONS ARE NOT KNOWN TO THE SURVEYOR.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT SHOWN.

SEWER LINES ARE SUBJECT TO 25' R/W (SEE GRID 7103).

POWER LINES ARE SUBJECT TO R/W.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ARE IN ROAD R/W'S.

SANITARY SEWER LINES LOCATED BY FIELD OBSERVATION, SPTBG. SEWER DISTRICT PLANS AND PUBLIC RECORD.

PRIVATE SANITARY AND STORM SEWER NOT SHOWN.

CONTRIBUTING:

1. MAIN MILL 1903, 1909 & 1950
2. COTTON WAREHOUSE 1904-1950
3. ROLLER SHOP 1950
4. WATER TOWER 1903
5. SMOKE STACK 1903
6. RAILROAD SPUR

TOTAL AREA
14.50 ACRES

NON-CONTRIBUTING

7. METAL SHED 1970

THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL OTHER EASEMENTS, ZONING ORDINANCES, AND R/W'S OF RECORD OR NOT OF RECORD.

This plat is suitable for recording only and does not imply acceptance by Spartanburg County of roads, site plans or building plans. Under the Unified Land Management Ordinance all commercial and industrial development must submit a site development plan/plat for approval.

DEC 11 2001

SURVEY FOR:

GIBBS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

BEING P/O TRACT A OF THE MAYFAIR MILLS SURVEY (MAYFAIR PLANT SITE) HAYNE STREET, SPARTANBURG

BLOCK MAP SHEET: 6-17-00 P/O PARCEL 43.02 DATE: NOVEMBER 26, 2001
DEED BOOK: P/O 8P/38 PLAT BOOK: 146/456
FIELD CHIEF: S. W. DONALD DRAWN BY: L. D.
COUNTY: SPARTANBURG STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA
LOCATION: WEST OF SPTBG.; ARCADIA

DEC 11 2001

S. W. DONALD, PLS
LAND SURVEYING
POST OFFICE BOX 160472
BOILING SPRINGS, SC 29316
PHONE: (864) 599-0192 FAX: (864) 599-0192

SCALE: 1" = 100'

0 50 100 200 300

"I HEREBY STATE THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION, AND BELIEF, THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREON WAS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MINIMUM STANDARDS MANUEL FOR THE PRACTICE OF LAND SURVEYING IN SOUTH CAROLINA, AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A CLASS A SURVEY AS SPECIFIED THEREIN."

P/O THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREIN IS LOCATED WITHIN THE 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN AS DEFINED BY THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP OF JUNE 1, 1978.

SEE PANEL 86B ZONE A4

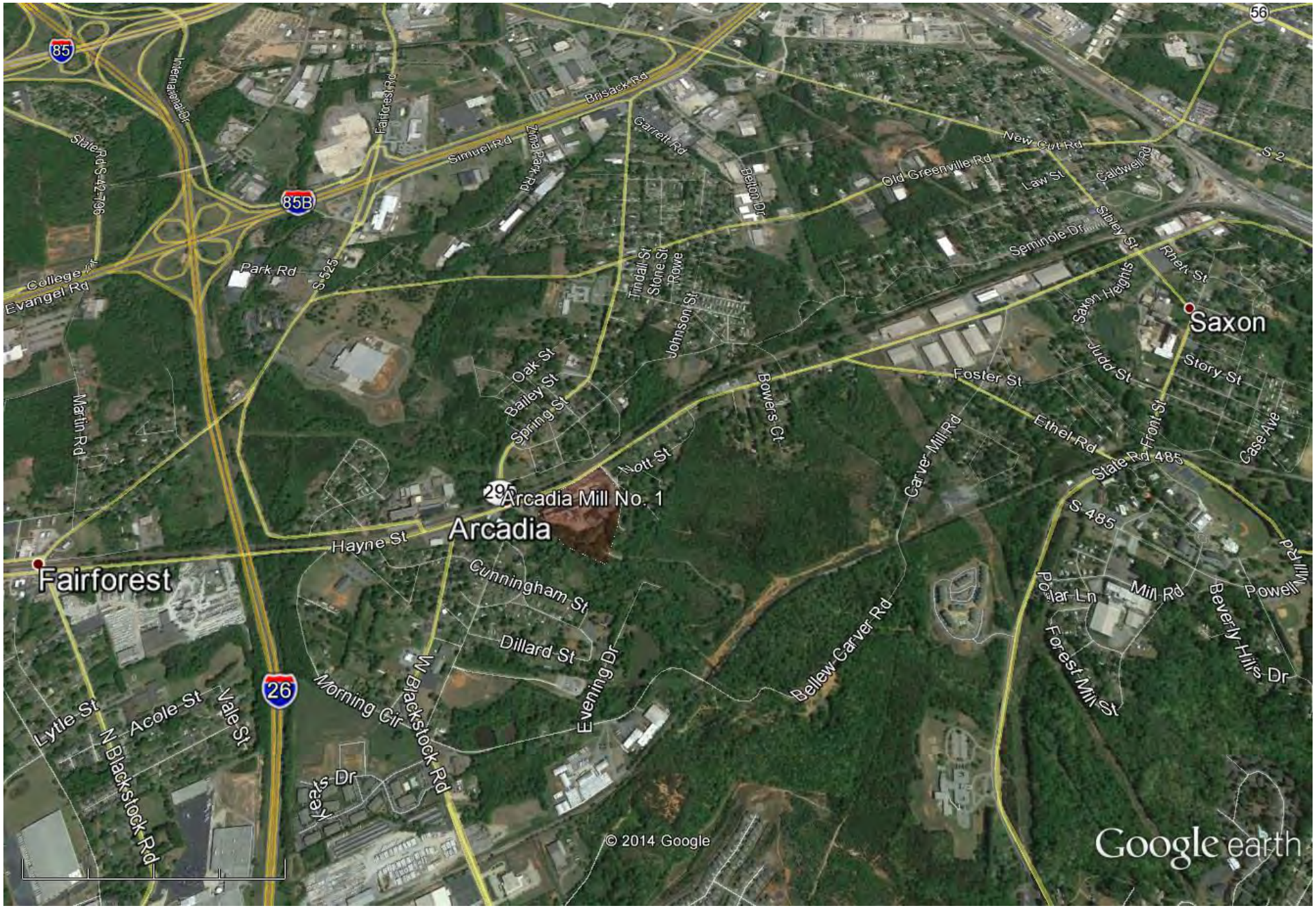
111RMC 629122601#170 $10.00 +

MEMBER S. C. SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS
REGISTRATION NO: 16500

Google earth

feet 1000

meters 500



Google earth

miles 1

km 2

NATE
OPERTY

NOTICE

NOTICE

ARCADIA MILLS STORE
ARCADIA,
S. C.

GOOD FOR
100
1
IN
MERCHANDISE