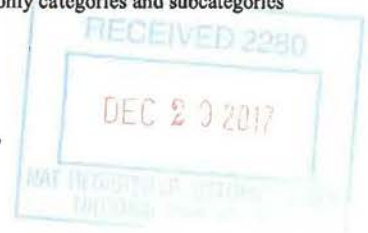


56-2084

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Judson Mill
Other names/site number: Westervelt Mills
Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 701 Easley Bridge Road
City or town: Greenville State: SC County: Greenville
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

	<u>12/14/2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

[Handwritten Signature] _____ *2/5/18*
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

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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, Concrete, Wood

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

Located at 701 Easley Bridge Road in Greenville, South Carolina, the Judson Mill complex is set on roughly 36 acres, and contains approximately 819,000 square feet. The site is located just outside of the main business district of Greenville, South Carolina. The mill provided housing for its employees and remnants of the former mill village surround the mill complex to the north and west. Easley Bridge Road runs along the south side of the property. The mill is set back from the road to allow for green space and parking lots. An additional parking lot is located on the east side of the property. Historically, the complex consisted of four separate buildings (mill, warehouses, boiler room/pump house, print shop) and one structure (the reservoir). Over time, numerous additions were made to the original mill and warehouses until they ultimately formed a single massive building, surrounded by several small late 20th century structures. The primary buildings are constructed in red brick, with the exception of a corrugated metal warehouse building located at the southeast of the complex built in 1990.

Narrative Description

The Judson Mill complex was constructed in multiple phases throughout the twentieth century. The original set of buildings was constructed as the Westervelt Mills in 1911. Additions were added throughout the twentieth century to increase square footage and eventually joined together multiple structures. The original 1911 buildings consisted of the Main Mill (#1), Picker Room (#1B), and a Weave Room (#1C) on the east side of the current complex and three Warehouses (#2) constructed on the west side of the site. A road running north to south between the two parts

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of the complex provided a circulation route and clearly defined the manufacturing resources to the east from the storage and mechanical buildings to the west. As shown in the attached timeline of the complex, by 1920 a Twister Building (#1E) had been constructed in front of the warehouses on the west side of the road adjacent to the Main Mill. Also at this time, an elevated pass-through was constructed to connect the Twister Building to the Main Mill across the road. In 1922, a large addition was constructed on the east side of the Weave Room (#1F). Around 1928, an addition to the Picker Room (#1G) was constructed and by 1934 a Dye House was added by infilling the space between the Main Mill (#1) and the original Picker Room (#1B). By 1947, a Cloth Room (#2C) was infilled to connect the Warehouses (#2 and 2B) and the Weave Room (#1C) over the road that ran through the complex. Also during this time period, an addition to the east side of the Twister Building (#1I) connected it to the Main Mill, replacing the previous elevated connector. In 1951, several towers were added to the north elevation of the main mill, and the south elevation of the Weave Room. These towers were constructed to hold humidification and air conditioning equipment. Finally, in 1956, an additional Cloth Room (#2E) was constructed by infilling between the Twister Room (#1E & 1I) and warehouse buildings, over the remaining portion of the original road.

Contributing Resources

1. **Main Mill – Contributing Building**

The Main Mill was first built in 1911 and originally consisted of three sections: the Carding/Spinning Room, the Picker Room, and the Weave Room. The Carding/Spinning Room is the northernmost section and was connected to the Picker Room by a hallway at the southwest corner. The south elevation of the Picker Room is connected to the Weave Room. Between c.1920 and 1961, the space to the east of the Picker Room and between the Carding/Spinning Room and Weave Room was infilled with various additions to create the present configuration. The Weave Room underwent a significant expansion to the east c.1922. The Twister Building was constructed c.1920 and is located immediately west of the Carding/Spinning Room. Originally it was connected to the Carding/Spinning Room by an elevated wooden catwalk over the road. The wood catwalk was replaced with a two-story brick addition that established the present connection between the Twister Building and the Carding/Spinning Room c.1947. Beginning c.1947, a number of small fan rooms were built, primarily along the north elevation of the Carding/Spinning Room and the south elevation of the Weave Room. Through later additions, the Main Mill is now connected to the Warehouses along the south elevation of the Twister Room and the west elevation of the Picker Room and Weave Room. A loading dock and equipment room were added to the east elevation of the Weave Room Addition c.1975 and were constructed outside the period of significance.

1A. Carding/Spinning Room (1911): The Main Mill building is a two-story brick building of approximately 118,000 square feet. The building originally contained the spinning and carding operations for the plant. The first floor is five bays wide with each bay defined by rows of metal columns with Doric capitals. The floors are hardwood and are finished with polyurethane. The walls are painted brick with large arched windows that have been infilled with brick. Some of the windows have

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been partially bricked up, allowing access to the air conditioning equipment towers that were added to the building in 1951. The ceilings are painted wood planks supported by steel I-beams. The stair halls for the building are located within the building structure. One appears to be original and is located at the east end of the building. The stairs and balusters are steel, and modern stainless steel is wrapped around the handrails. The stair hall at the west end of the building appears to have been added when the Twister Building received an addition sometime between 1936 and 1947. It is concrete construction with yellow painted tube steel railings. The second floor of the main mill replicates the first floor in nearly all respects. The only difference between the two floors are that the trusses on this level are wood and not steel. Also, large HVAC ductwork is suspended from the ceiling. This building retains a small roof monitor that extends north over one of the air conditioning towers.

1B. Picker Room (1911):

The Picker Room is a two-story brick building that connects the Main Mill and the Weave Room (Building #3). The building is five bays wide with each bay defined by a row of metal circular posts topped with Doric capitals. Both levels feature hardwood floors, which have been sealed with polyurethane. The ceilings are exposed with painted wooden planks and heavy wooden trusses; HVAC vents and ducts, pipes, and electrical wires are suspended from the ceilings. The interior walls are painted brick, and many of the original arched brick windows are still present though they were bricked up as the building was expanded.

1C. Weave Room (1911)

The Weave Room is a single-story brick building situated on a basement. When combined with the adjacent Picker Room, these buildings constitute approximately 246,000 square feet. The basement level has a concrete floor and exposed wood plank ceiling, with concrete buttresses along the interior and exterior of the west wall. The metal posts have Doric capitals and no bases. These posts are connected to heavy metal trusses. Large metal pipes are suspended from the ceiling in some sections of the basement. Smaller metal pipes are suspended from the ceiling in some areas. The first level of the building is similar to the basement; it is seven bays wide and has hardwood floors finished with polyurethane. The walls are painted brick and feature large arched windows that have been bricked in. Some windows have been cut down to provide doorways to the adjacent buildings. Heavy wooden trusses cross the ceiling. Thin columns have no capitals and flat, unadorned bases. These posts are connected to the trusses with metal brackets. Metal pipes and hanging light fixtures are suspended from the ceiling. Originally, this space had a saw-tooth roof designed to maximize natural light, but the roof was replaced with a low-pitched roof in the late 20th century.

1D. Picker Room Addition (1920)

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The Picker Room addition, which was constructed by 1920, is divided from the main building by a brick curtain wall. The floors in this area are concrete and there are square wooden posts that divide the area into bays.

1E. Twister Building (1920): The twister building is two levels and approximately 54,000 square feet. The first level of the building is four bays wide with each bay divided by a row of circular columns with Doric capitals. This level has concrete floors and painted brick walls with large arched windows that have been infilled with brick. These openings have granite sills. Heavy wooden trusses and exposed planked ceilings are painted. The second level of the building is much like the first. However, the floors are hardwood and have been finished with polyurethane. The roof of the building is peaked and the ceilings are exposed planks. Posts are the same as the ones of the first level, though extra square posts have been added for additional support. Square HVAC ductwork runs along the ceiling.

1F. Weave Room Addition (c.1922): Located to the south side of the weave room, this addition was built in 1922 and is separated from the original by a brick dividing wall.

1G. Slashers Addition (C.1928): This two-story brick addition is located to the east side of the Picker Room. Once completed, slashing was conducted in the upstairs area and picking was completed downstairs.

1H. Dye House (c. 1928): The dye house is a two-story addition that connects the Main Mill building (spinning and carding) to the Weave Room.

1I. Twister Building Addition (c. 1947): This two-story, brick addition connected the Twister Building to the Main Mill across the original road.

1J. Fan Rooms/Air Conditioning Towers (c. 1947): These fan rooms were added to the complex by 1947, according to an aerial map from the period. The air conditioning towers and rooms were added to the north façade of the Main Mill and Twister Building. A two-level brick building juts out of the Twister Building's façade. On the east side, this building is two stories tall; on the west side, the building is only one story and has an air conditioning tower on the roof. The building itself is plain with a concrete beltcourse and parapet. Two doors allow for exterior entry to the building and four openings have been boarded up.

Air conditioning and machinery towers were constructed on the adjacent main mill building with the same concrete detailing. There are two, two-story additions with one story rooms located to the west of each structure. These additions are similar to the one located on the north façade of the Twister Building. Five openings are present on these additions, all of which have been boarded up. A single door is located on the north façade of the addition. The final additional structure on the

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Main Mill's façade is a two-story tower with the same brick and concrete details as the other additions.

On the south elevation of the Weave Building, there are two long, one-story brick buildings with sheet metal along the parapets. The first building has two doors and two openings, which have been boarded up. The second building has two one room additions off the main building mass. There are two doors and three openings that have been boarded up. A large free-standing, vented air conditioning unit is connected to this building on its south façade.

1K. Additional Fan Rooms and Air Conditioning Towers (c. 1955-1961): Additional fan rooms and tower additions were added to the south side of the complex, along the weave room. They appear on a 1955 aerial map and a 1961 Sanborn, and so they were added between 1947 and 1955.

1L. Loading Dock (c. 1975): Located on the east side of the Weaving Room, this loading dock building appears on the 1979 aerial for the area. It does not appear on the 1961 Sanborn Map. It is a steel framed shed and is enclosed on three sides with corrugated metal. The loading dock is built up and is of concrete construction.

1M. Dye House Addition (c. 1948): Located east of the Dye House infill, this space was built as a multifunction space with dye house operations, and office and mechanical equipment listed as uses. The structure consists of a series of I-beams pocketed into the south wall of the Main Mill (#1) and the north wall of the Slasher Addition (#1G) covering the formerly open space between them.

1N. Mechanical Enclosure (c. 1961): Added to the east side of the Slashers Addition (#1G) this space appears to have been built to house mechanical air conditioning systems which have been removed.

1O. Equipment Room (c. 1975): The equipment is a corrugated metal building attached to the southeast side of the Weave Room. Two metal storage tanks are adjacent.

2. Warehouses – Contributing Building

The Warehouses began as three connected cotton warehouses and a cloth room constructed in 1911. The Cotton Warehouses were expanded one bay to the west in 1920. The building was connected to the Main Mill by an addition to the east c.1947, and the same building campaign saw the completion of a loading dock and a large warehouse addition along the south elevation. An addition connecting the north elevation of the Warehouses and the south elevation of the Twister Building (part of the Main Mill) was constructed c. 1957. Finally, a large warehouse was built at the southwest corner of the New Warehouse Addition in 1990, outside the period of significance.

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2A. **Cotton Warehouses** (1911): Originally composed of four bays, with three cotton warehouses and one bay divided into two for a cloth room and waste house. The building is one-story set on a basement and contains approximately 58,000 square feet. A single corridor runs horizontally along these spaces at the north end on both levels. Each bay is accessible along this corridor by thick double wooden doors. One bay has wooden posts and trusses, and exposed brick walls. The adjacent space is very similar. The original wood posts have been replaced with metal post and jack system, though the original wood trusses remain. The walls are unpainted, exposed brick and have pilasters. The last two bays have been finished out in the last twenty-five years to create office spaces and conference rooms. One section has walls that have been finished with gypsum board. The floors have hardwood. There are evenly spaced, square wooden posts and heavy trusses throughout this space on the lower floor while the offices on the upper floor have carpet.

2B. **Cotton Warehouse Addition** (1920): A new cotton warehouse was constructed by 1920. Located at the west end of the other warehouses, this area now serves as the main entrance for the building at the first level. The walls are exposed, painted brick and there are hardwood floors that have been finished in polyurethane. Portions of the space have been divided by half height walls finished with gypsum board and contain offices.

This warehouse flows into the later cloth room additions, which were constructed over the original road that ran through the complex. The wood plank ceiling runs vertical to the adjacent horizontal planks, denoting where this area was filled in.

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2C. **Cloth Room** (c. 1947): Sometime between 1936 and 1947, a Cloth Room was added to the complex, linking the Warehouses to the Weave Room. The addition of the Cloth Room also cut off the original road through the complex, which was

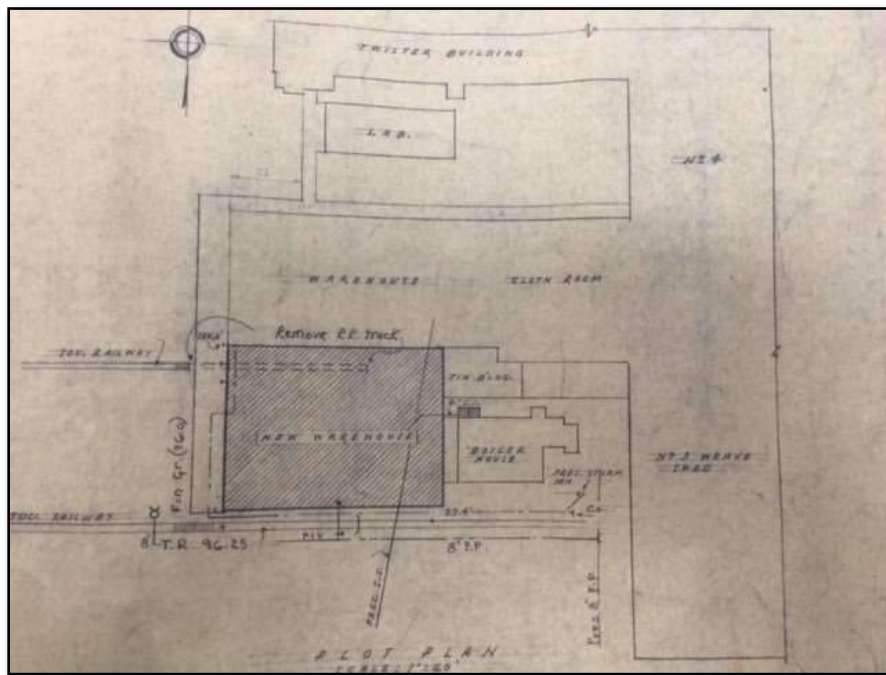


Figure 1. 1947 Plot Plan courtesy of the Milliken Company Archives

known as Westervelt Street. The footprint of this original road remains evident in the building where steel trusses run perpendicular to the original vertical wood beams. The wood planking of the ceiling also runs perpendicular to the original ceilings in the warehouse portion of the building. During this same time period, an addition was added to the Twister Building, connecting it across the road to the Main Mill building. Like the Cloth Room addition, this construction is visible on the interior with steel trusses extending perpendicular from the original wood trusses. Beadboard planks fill in the ceiling area in a perpendicular pattern to the rest of the ceiling planks. Both of these alterations are made in the 1950s and have obscured the historic configuration of the mill building. Two rooms lie adjacent to the south wall of the Cloth Room, and appear to have been part of the original construction as per a 1947 plan in the Milliken archives (see Figure 1).

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2D. **1947 Warehouse** (c. 1947): Constructed south of the original 1913 Warehouses, this red brick one story building sits on a basement and is seven bays wide. The basement is concrete construction with large mushroom columns. The first level has concrete floors and exposed brick walls. Steel hexagonal columns and steel trusses support the roof, and the ceiling is covered in planks of wood that have been painted gray. The doors to the adjacent warehouses appear to be the original exterior doors and feature steel painted fire doors on rolling tracks.

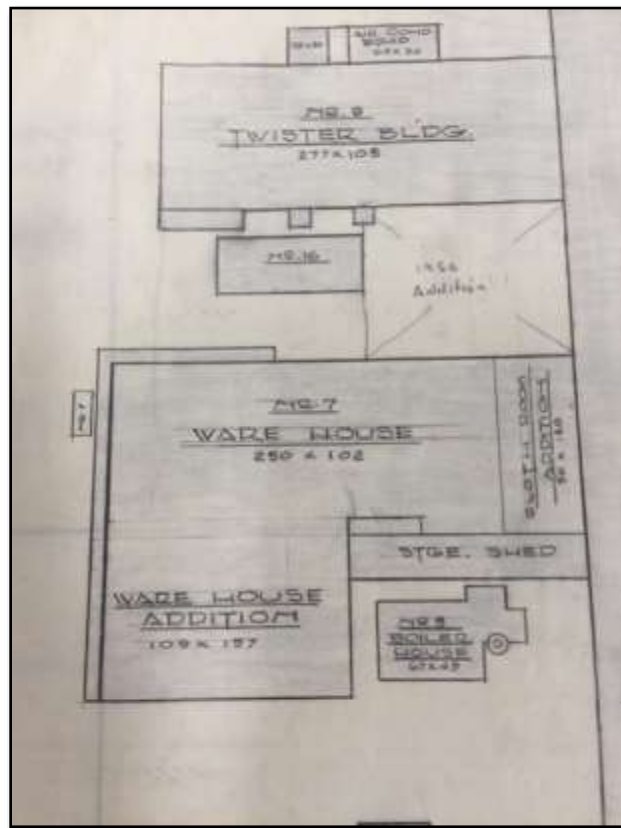


Figure 2. 1957 Plan courtesy of the Milliken Company Archives

The first level has concrete floors and exposed brick walls. Steel hexagonal columns and steel trusses support the roof, and the ceiling is covered in planks of wood that have been painted gray. The doors to the adjacent warehouses appear to be the original exterior doors and feature steel painted fire doors on rolling tracks.

2E. **Cloth Room North Addition** (c. 1956):

Constructed north of the 1947 Cloth Room, this Cloth Room was designed in 1956 according to a notation of plan located in the Milliken archives (see Figure 2). Built to match the Twister Building, which it is linked to, the addition is two stories, with a concrete floor on the first level and a wood floor on the second. A map from 1961 shows that the current west façade housing a mechanical system was added after c. 1970.

2F. **1990 Warehouse** (1990): A modern steel frame warehouse building attached to the southwest corner of the 1947 Warehouse. The building is similar in scale to the two-story sections of the complex but is a single-story building with a high ceiling and is open throughout to facilitate storage space. This building was constructed outside of the period of significance for the complex.

3. **Boiler Room/Pump House and Smokestack** (c. 1911) – **Contributing Building**

The Boiler Room/Pump House dates to the original construction of the mill and is a one-story red brick building set on a basement. It is located on the south side of the complex.

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The smokestack is a red brick structure attached to the Boiler Room/Pump House and is roughly sixty feet in height.

4. **Print Shop (c.1920) – Contributing Building**

The print shop is a small, one-story brick building with a hipped roof. The building is first documented on the 1920 Sanborn Map, and it appears that the Print Shop was constructed sometime between 1913 and 1920. By 1961, it was considered the Oil House.

5. **Reservoir (c. 1911) – Contributing Structure**

The reservoir was constructed in 1911 along with the original mill buildings. It is located on the south side of the complex. A small c.1975 cinderblock pump house is attached to the reservoir and overhangs the center of the north edge.

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Non-contributing Resources

A. Power Station (c. 1975) – Non-contributing Structure

The power station for the complex is located on the east side, in between the Main Mill and the Weave Room. It first appears on the 1979 aerial of the complex, but has since been replaced with modern equipment.

B. Metal Shed (c. 1990) – Non-contributing Structure

This small concrete block shed is located at the southeast corner of the property and appears to house gas connections for the some of the buildings.

C. North Fan Shed (c. 1975) – Non-contributing Structure

This large metal shed features vents on its sides and appears to hold some large fans. It is located at the northeast corner of the property. It appears on the 1979 aerial.

D. East Fan Shed (c. 1975) – Non-contributing Structure

This large metal shed features vents on its sides and appears to hold some large fans. It is located on the east side of the property, adjacent to the modern loading dock. It appears on the 1979 aerial.

E. South Fan Shed (c. 1975) – Non-contributing Structure

This large metal shed features vents on its sides and appears to hold some large fans. It is located on the south side of the property. A cooling tower appears in this location on the 1961 Sanborn map but the current machinery is contemporary with the other fan units first seen on the 1979 aerial.

F. Storage Tank (c. 1975) – Non-contributing Structure

Cylindrical metal tank located directly west of the reservoir. The tank is surrounded by a low concrete wall. It may have stored water or oil.

G. Shed (c. 1990) – Non-contributing Structure

This small gable roof shed just southeast of the Power Station is built of plywood on a concrete foundation and does not appear on the 1979 aerial photograph.

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2. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

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Period of Significance

1911-1967

Significant Dates

1914-1916
1927
1934

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lockwood Greene

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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.)

Judson Mill is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of industry as an example of the once-thriving textile industry in the Upstate of South Carolina, an area sometimes referred to as the “Textile Crescent.” Originally founded as Westervelt Mills, and developed by John Irving Westervelt, Judson Mill was begun in 1911 and was designed by Lockwood, Greene, and Associates. Following J.I. Westervelt’s resignation in late 1913, the mill’s new president, Bennette E. Geer, renamed the complex Judson Mill, after his mentor and local educator Dr. Charles Judson. Geer would steer the company through many upheavals, including a strike and an ownership change, and retire in 1933 to take the presidency of Furman University. Following Geer’s resignation in 1933, Deering-Milliken took over operation, and eventually ownership, of the Judson property. As the textile industry advanced during and after World War II Deering-Milliken made a series of additions and alterations to the mill complex that allowed the company to innovate. As one of many Deering-Milliken operations, the company expanded the floorplate devoted to research and manufacturing at Judson by tying together many of the distinctive buildings that originally comprised the complex. Because Judson Mill remained in textile production for Deering-Milliken until 2015, the proposed period of significance begins in 1911, when the complex was built, through 1967, fifty years prior to the date of listing.

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

Criterion A—Industry: Industrial Development in the “Textile Crescent,” 1911-1967

Located on 300 acres just outside the Greenville city limits and near the railroad spur for nearby Brandon Mill, construction on Judson Mills began in 1911.¹ The plant was the brainchild of a conglomerate of Northern textile machinery makers known as the Pawtucket Syndicate. This group was made up by loom manufacturers Crompton and Knowles, cardroom machinery makers Potter and Johnson, and spinning machinery manufacturers Falles and Jenks.² This syndicate knew that having a local developer would be crucial to the enterprise’s success. They called upon John Irving Westervelt, a successful local mill manager and financier. The mill, once completed, would be the first southern operation to produce fine yarns and linens. When Judson opened, a total of 53,000 spindles and 1,200 looms were in use.³

¹ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, “The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935”, (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 110.

² Judith Bainbridge, “The Judson Community”, *Greenville Communities*, 1994.

³ “The New Westervelt Mills”, *Cotton Magazine*, October 1913, 375.

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Westervelt was born in Pinopolis, South Carolina in 1862. He moved to Greenville and married Melville Cain of Spartanburg, where he quickly became one of the well-known mill developers in the area. According to his obituary in the November 18, 1939 edition of the Charleston News and Courier, he was originally connected to Pelham Mills in Greenville County before being elected president and treasurer of Brandon Mill in Greenville, which was completed in 1900. He also organized and served as the president of Carolina Mill, which later became Poinsett Mill in Greenville.

Plans for Westervelt Mills began in 1910. Joined by several august community members, including

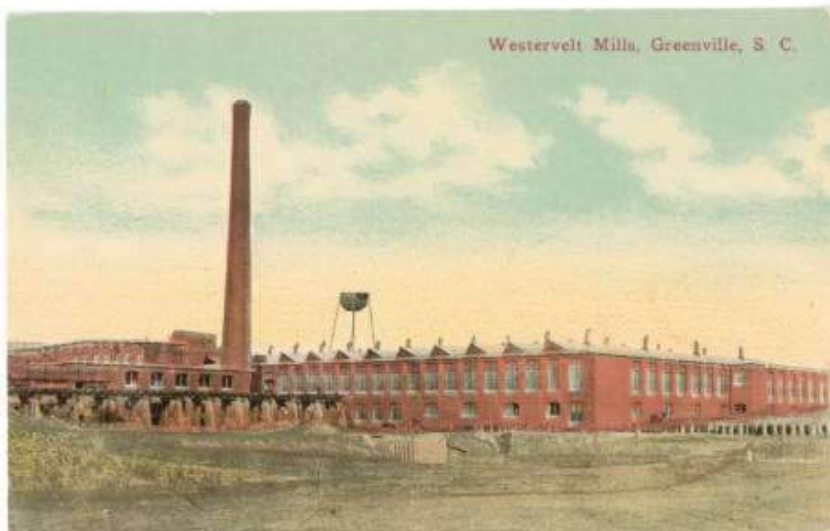


Figure 3. Early Postcard of Westervelt Mills

Frank Hammond, H.J. Haynsworth, Alester Furman, and by two important businessmen, northern industrialist W.B. Smith and millionaire businessman James Buchanan Duke. Westervelt Mills was incorporated in January 1911,⁴ and broke ground the next month. Upon its completion in March of 1912, it consisted of two large buildings—the spinning mill (main mill) and the weave room—and three warehouses. Even

though electricity was used to power the mill, early photos and postcards of the buildings show that the building was designed with ample natural light. Large arched windows punctuated the façades of the main buildings, monitor roof lit the top floor of the spinning building and a series of sawtooth roofs provided skylights in the weave building. Unfortunately, these skylights are no longer extant.

Months after the mill's completion, J. Irving Westervelt abruptly resigned as president and treasurer of the mill. In fact, he was dismissed, most likely by James Duke. Duke had become involved in Greenville textiles after serving as the main investor in the Union Bleachery, which was erected in 1903. He and his brother already owned several textile mills in North Carolina, and when he made the realization that all Carolina textiles had to be shipped north for bleaching and finishing, he decided to remedy that situation. His investment in the Union Bleachery led to investments in other local mill operations. In 1913, he was the major shareholder in Westervelt Mills.⁵ When it became clear that Westervelt's capital had been sunk into the financing of Brandon Mill and most of his time was also allocated to that venture, Duke had the power to call for his

⁴ America's Textile Reporter, December 1917.

⁵ Judith Bainbridge, "Greenville Benefited from James B. Duke's Long Reach", *Greenville News*, July 30, 2014.

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dismissal. The vice president of the corporation, Frank Hammond, would briefly succeed to the role of president and treasurer before resigning due to ill health a few months later. But in October 1913, the election of Bennette E. Geer as president would come to pass, once again under Duke's influence.

Geer came from a family of mill directors, though he himself was the head of the English department at nearby Furman University. Even though he had maintained a presence at Furman, he also had assumed the management of Easley and Alice Mills when his older brother John fell ill in 1911.⁶ It is not known how he met and befriended James Duke, but the two were well acquainted by the time Westervelt entered this time of transition. Duke and Geer would go on to form three more mills: Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Southern Worsted, and Southern Weaving in Greenville; they also were responsible for luring Pacific Mills to nearby Lyman, South Carolina.⁷ Geer was also the reason that Duke allocated millions of dollars in the Duke Endowment fund for the improvement of Furman University. He would also be one of the first and longest serving trustees of the Endowment.⁸

It was Geer's connection to that university that inspired the name change at Westervelt. During the October board meeting, it was agreed that the mill would be known as Judson Mill, after Dr. Charles H. Judson, an esteemed educator at the university.⁹ Geer would guide the mill through some tumultuous years of change including several building additions, expansion of the mill's paternalism, and labor unrest.

His first test came in October 1915 when weave room operatives instituted a strike after some of them were discharged for joining a union. This action was most likely inspired by strikes staged by members of the International Workers of the World (IWW) in 1914.¹⁰ While support for this particular union waned, the depression following the outbreak of World War I galvanized local workers seeking relief from wage and hour cuts. Geer dealt harshly with the would-be unionists; he refused to reinstate them and closed the mill as a warning to other workers thinking of joining a union.¹¹ Following an investigation by state and federal officials, and after repeated requests by employees to resume work, the mill was re-opened on November 19th. Less than ten days later, just as the workday was starting, an early morning melee amongst pro- and anti-unionists erupted at the gates of the mill. One man was stabbed to death and several arrests were made, but the mill continued to operate.¹²

⁶ "Bennette E. Geer, Headed Furman U.," New York Times, December 31, 1964, http://www.nytimes.com/1964/12/31/bennette-e-geer-headed-furman-u.html?_r=0. Accessed July 12, 2016.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ "Lasting Legacy to the Carolinas: The Duke Endowment, 1924-1994", (Durham: Duke University Press, 1998), 184.

⁹ Judith Bainbridge, "Historic Greenville: The Story of Greenville and Greenville County" (San Antonio: Historical Publishing Network, 2008), 51.

¹⁰ David L. Carlton, "Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920", (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), 251-255.

¹¹ "Cause of Judson Strike", The State, November 19, 1915.

¹² "Striker Suffers Serious Wound", The State, November 28, 1915.

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Despite, or perhaps because of, this early tremor of labor unrest, mill management attempted to provide workers with suitable working and living conditions. Attempts to provide workers with sufficient housing stock, along with opportunities for entertainment, recreation, and even health care, were common within textile mills throughout the region and state. These services were provided to mill operatives as part of a broader set of beliefs, often referred to as industrial paternalism, which pervaded mill operations throughout South Carolina.¹³ As detailed in an April 1916 article in The State, mill owners instituted a “welfare” system in the village. A dedicated nurse was on hand to see to the medical needs of the operatives and their families, and a home economics teacher was also retained to provide education to those in the village. The State also reported that the mill was allowing operatives to purchase lots and build houses in the village on a multi-year payment plan. And lastly, the October 11, 1916 edition of The State reported that mill operatives were being provided free life insurance, but only after they were retained on a full-time basis.

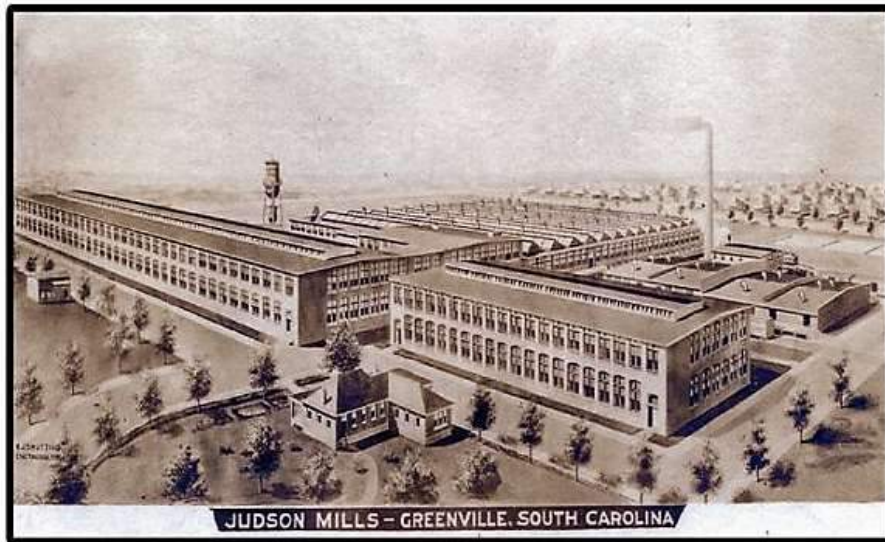


Figure 4. Judson Mills circa 1932

By the 1920s, Judson Mill’s success was beginning to show. Multiple additions to the mill were announced in 1922 with J.E. Sirrine and Company as the designers. A new warehouse was constructed, most likely adjacent to the row of original warehouses. An east side addition to the weave room extended it roughly to the end of the main spinning mill, and was approximately 175x300 feet. It was

expected to hold an additional 500 to 600 looms.¹⁴ The picker room was also expanded east, doubling its size. These additions were completed by the mill’s original contractor Gallivan Building Company at a total cost of \$700,000 and allowed the mill to double its production capacity.¹⁵ Judson Mill No.2 or the Judson Silk Mill was constructed around this time as well. The mill was located across Highway 123, approximately ½ mile from the main Judson Mill and had its own mill village.¹⁶ This expansion allowed for Judson to explore the burgeoning field of synthetic blends; the Dupont Company had introduced their new rayon blend to Judson at this time. The No.2 plant also milled silk and silk blends.¹⁷

¹³ Carlton, 89-109.

¹⁴ Textile World, September 16, 1922.

¹⁵ “Will Enlarge Mill”, The State, October 14, 1922.

¹⁶ Textile World, August 12, 1922.

¹⁷ Kelly L. Odom, “Greenville Textiles”, (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2015), 15.

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The 1920s marked a shift in ownership for many of Greenville's textile mills. Gerrish Milliken, president of Deering-Milliken, had been gradually buying up stock in Judson since assuming the role in 1921. By 1927, the company owned a controlling interest in the plant and rebranded it as a Deering-Milliken operation.¹⁸

Deering-Milliken had a storied history beginning in Maine with its founder Seth Milliken. Born in 1836 near Portland, Maine, Milliken was listed as a merchant living with his parents Josiah and Elizabeth in 1860. He and partner William Deering established a wholesale dry goods firm in 1868, though Deering left a year later to move to Chicago and later founded the Deering Harvester Company.¹⁹ By 1870, Milliken was living in Portland with his mother and was listed as a dry goods "jobber" in the census. In the following decade, Milliken not only married, had two children, and moved to New York City, but also had ventured into textiles as he was the representing seller for five woolen mills.²⁰ It was through Milliken's acquaintance with John Montgomery of Spartanburg, South Carolina that he first entered the textile mill arena. Together with several other investors, the Pacolet Manufacturing Company in 1881.²¹

Deering-Milliken was the selling agent for many of the southern textile mills. The company used this position as a springboard for acquiring shares in these operations. In 1916, Seth Milliken's youngest son Gerrish had joined the company and one of his first tasks was to gain controlling interest in southern mills. By 1924, it was well known in Greenville that Deering-Milliken had nearly acquired a controlling interest in the Judson Mills operation, and by 1927, Judson was fully a Deering-Milliken mill.²² During the Great Depression, Gerrish Milliken used the economic downturn to further entrench the company in southern textile operations by acquiring shares in bankrupt mills.

The success of the 1920s that saw expansion of facilities at Judson would not last without issues, as the Great Depression brought unrest to the textile industry. Area mills were hard hit and in response, implemented the "Stretch Out" system, essentially less hours, and in some cases, less pay, with higher demands and quotas. C.W. Roe, a Greenville area minister, testified in July of 1933 that Poe Mill had laid off 61 men and had reduced wages by 55% since 1929. This situation had boiled over two months earlier in May, when 1,000 workers went on strike at Poe Mill. This action was also a response to the National Industrial Recovery Act, which had been passed earlier in 1933. This act allowed for workers to engage in collective bargaining and breathed new life into the largely dormant unionism in Greenville.²³

Soon an all-out war had broken out in the textile mills up and down the country, from Alabama to New England. Strikers were pitted against loyal workers and mill management. The "General

¹⁸ Charleston Evening Post, July 8, 1927.

¹⁹ The State, July 27, 2015 "Milliken & CO.'s Secret to 150 Years in the Textile Business"

²⁰ "Deering-Milliken: A Story of Progress", Spartanburg Herald Journal, June 26, 1965

²¹ Brian Robson, Pacolet Mills Cloth Room and Warehouse, National Register Nomination, 2006.

²² Judith, Bainbridge, "Judson Mill and its Village," (Greenville, SC: Greenville County Redevelopment Authority, 1994,) 1-2.

²³ Huff, 350.

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Textile Strike of 1934” was particularly violent in the South Carolina Upstate and often required the intervention of the National Guard.²⁴ Flying squadrons of strikers from Spartanburg County descended on Judson on September 5, 1934 in hopes of stirring up unrest. Clashes between the strikers and the National Guardsmen protecting the mill erupted in violence, with many of the workers being injured. Close to 2,000 strikers continued to picket the front gates of the operation while loyal workers had to slip into the mill via side doors to complete their shifts.²⁵ These struggles were comparatively tame compared to the blood shed that erupted at the Chiquola Mill in Honea Path, South Carolina days later. National Guardsmen and loyal workers fired on the line of strikers, resulting in the death of seven men and the wounding of thirty workers.²⁶ While the strike eventually ended, it was a dismal failure. With no national backing, the strike had evolved into multiple locally led efforts that brought little bargaining power. The national leaders pushing the strike believed that a compromise could be agreed upon, but these negotiations accomplished very little in the wake of these struggles.²⁷

Despite the stock market crash and ensuing depression, Greenville’s textile business lived on, rebounding during World War II with the production of parachute material. Following the war, Milliken began a major expansion of facilities spearheaded by Roger Milliken, the son and heir of president Gerrish Milliken.²⁸ The younger Milliken also began conducting cutting edge research at many of the company’s facilities, including Judson. When Roger Milliken assumed control of the company following his father’s death in 1947, he constructed a research facility at the company’s headquarters in nearby Spartanburg, South Carolina. They experimented with man-made fibers and ventured into the realm of floor coverings and chemicals.²⁹ It was these technological advances that carried Milliken through to the 21st century, though Judson Mill itself remained dedicated to yarn production, and did not produce any of these new and innovative products.³⁰

Many other mill operations in the area did not fare as well in the wake of cheap imports and even cheaper overseas labor. In 1973, there were 2.4 million textile jobs in the United States, but by 1986, the number had dipped below 2 million. By 1996, there were just 1.5 million textile jobs. In 2012, only 383,600 survived.³¹

Judson Mill continued to operate until 2015, though the operation had diminished to approximately 200 employees. It was one of the last two mills operating in the Greenville area.

²⁴ Huff, 352.

²⁵ “Soldiers Check ‘Flying Squads’”, *Charleston News and Courier*, September 6, 1934.

²⁶ Lyn Riddle, “Journalist faces family’s role in S.C. mill violence”, *Greenville News*, October 23, 2013.

²⁷ John A. Salmond, “The General Strike of 1934”, (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2002), 235-236.

²⁸ “Deering, Milliken to Build Textile Mill”, *Charleston News and Courier*, May 2, 1946.

²⁹ Milliken, “A Heritage of Innovation”, accessed on November 4, 2016, <http://www.milliken.com/en-us/Innovation/heritageofinnovation/Pages/heritage-innovation.aspx>.

³⁰ Robbie Ward, “Milliken announces plans to close longtime Greenville textile plant”, *Greenville News*, February 15, 2015.

³¹ Timothy J. Minchin, “Empty Mills: The Fight Against Imports and the Decline of the U.S. Textile Industry,” (New York: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2012), 1.

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Judson Mill represents a key part of Greenville's textile history. From the mill's founding in 1911 as Westervelt Mills it played an important part in the production of textiles. While Deering Milliken transitioned the mill away from its original intent as a manufacturer of fancy goods to the modern era of synthetic fabric production, it was perhaps this change that allowed the mill to remain open in spite of the heavy losses sustained by other local textile operations. The Judson Mill operated continuously under Deering-Milliken until its closure in 2015. The building is significant for its contributions to the textile industry in Upstate South Carolina and for its connection to Deering-Milliken and to labor history during the period of significance.

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context

Lockwood-Greene Architects

Lockwood-Greene was originally an engineering firm founded by David Whitman in 1832. Amos D. Lockwood, an engineering consultant born in New England, eventually succeeded Whitman in the firm in 1871. In 1882, he joined forces with Stephen Greene to form Lockwood, Greene, and Company.³² The firm specialized in industrial architecture and was responsible for multiple mills throughout South Carolina, including eight in Greenville, one of which was Judson Mill.

Industrial interiors and exteriors were often a full expression of the dictum that "form follows function." While some architecture firms did design high style industrial buildings, many of Lockwood Greene's mills often displayed little in the way of embellishment, in large measure because they viewed themselves as an engineering firm. Some of their mills featured a decorative stair tower, such as Loray Mill in Gastonia, North Carolina and Pacolet Mills in Pacolet, South Carolina, but Judson did not have a tower—the stairs were built into the main floor plan of the building, located at the corners.

Lockwood favored wide open spaces to accommodate the rows of required machinery needed to operate a successful mill. He spent a good portion of his years working as an agent for multiple successful mills. As a result, he was intimately acquainted with how the buildings should function in order to be effective.³³ However, as the 20th century dawned, and mills began bringing industry to the furthest regions of the state, these outposts became very important. Isolated mills became towns and even those located on the outskirts of established cities established their own communities. The mill building was a symbol of order and progress, a town hall of sorts.³⁴ The importance of the mill began to reflect in its architecture. Some mills, such as Olympia Mill in Columbia, South Carolina, became exuberant expressions of elaborate architectural styles such as Romanesque Revival. In response to this change, Lockwood Greene developed an architectural department in 1918 in an attempt to improve their designs for mills and industrial facilities. Because Judson preceded this change at the firm, its design remained more utilitarian and reflected the company's engineering roots.

³² Smithsonian Institution, "Scope", <http://sova.si.edu/record/NMAH.AC.1113>, accessed November 9, 2016.

³³ Georgia Tech, "A Brief History of Lockwood-Greene"

³⁴ David L. Carlton, "Mill and Town in South Carolina: 1880-1920", (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University, 1982), 40-42.

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Judson began as three buildings: the main mill and the weave building, which were connected via the picker room, and one large building divided into four separate bays that contained warehouses, an opening room, waste room, and spinning room. The main mill was separated from the twister building by a road, which is unique feature. Most mills would develop continuously with multiple additions tacked on to previous construction. But it appears that this road was maintained for many years as an access route from Easley Bridge Road on the north side of the building, through the complex to the mill village south of the main buildings. This road became even more important as the complex continued to expand and take on more workers. By 1920, the twister building was constructed adjacent to the mill building (just north of the warehouses). In between the twister building and warehouses, a freestanding cafeteria building was added. Throughout the construction of these additions, the road was maintained and even appears on some maps as Westervelt Street, being named in honor of the mill's original owner. In an effort to connect the twister building and the main mill building, an overhead walkway was placed above the road. It was not until Milliken's full ownership rights took effect in 1948 that the complex completely changed. By 1949, the Twister Building had been expanded to connect to the main mill and a larger cloth room was constructed to connect the warehouses to the weave building. The construction of the spaces obliterated the original road, which until that time had remained significant to the flow of the mill site. It is not known why Milliken wanted to isolate the complex from the mill village or prevent access to the main road; it appears that the convenience of having these buildings interconnected was more important than preserving the original site plan.

Greenville County Textile History

Greenville County was originally settled by the Cherokee Indians, but by the 1780s, American colonists had signed treaties with the tribes. Though there was some initial unrest, Greenville County began to grow with small planters and some manufacturers settling in the area. While there were mills in the area during the first half of the 19th century, they were small and undercapitalized. It was the economic downturn following the Civil War that led to the building of Greenville as a textile mecca.³⁵

This build-up was slow with the first mill, originally known as the Hall & Sampson Mill (later the Camperdown Mills), founded on the banks of the Reedy River in 1876. It was the first of the "modern" mills to be built in the Greenville area and heralded the textile boom to come. Like many other mill boosters, Oscar Sampson was originally a selling agent for textile mills. Based in Boston, he was able to quickly raise Northern capital to fund the new mill operations in the south. It was Sampson and his son-in-law, George Hall, that chose to convert the old Vardry McBee Mill into a new spinning mill in 1874. A year later, they built a newer, larger mill opposite the original one and re-organized in 1876 as Camperdown Mills. Its stockholders were some of Greenville's most noted businessmen and residents including Hamlin Beattie (son of early settler Fountain Fox Beattie). Sampson went on to open the American Spinning Company in 1895 and Camperdown was sold to Charles Graham in 1903.

³⁵ Odom, 7.

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The Huguenot Mill was the next operation to be built following Camperdown. It was founded in 1882 by Charles Graham, who eventually purchased Camperdown Mills. Huguenot was the first mill in South Carolina to manufacture gingham, cottonades, and plaids.³⁶ By 1900, three more mills had been constructed including Sampson Mill (later American Spinning Company) in 1894, Mills' Mill in 1895, and Poe Mill in 1895.³⁷

The original mills in the area were clustered around the Reedy River, which provided the hydro power needed to run these operations. But with the advent of electricity, transportation became more important, and so these mills were situated by the railroad. These mills eventually formed a pattern around the Southern Railway on the Westside of Greenville, thus making the area known as the Textile Crescent.³⁸ It may or may not have been a coincidence that James Duke held controlling interest in this railroad.³⁹

As Greenville moved into the new century, the number of mills continued to increase. The Piedmont Shirt Company was constructed in 1903 with funds raised by the Greenville Board of Trade. It would eventually be managed by Shepherd Saltzman, the man who arranged for future mayor Max Heller to escape Nazi-occupied Austria. Heller would go to manage Piedmont Shirt Company for several years before leaving to start his own Maxon Shirt Company in 1948.⁴⁰

Monaghan Cotton Mills was organized in 1900 by cousins Thomas and Lewis Parker. The mill would be enlarged in 1907 and the Parkers would eventually own several mills throughout South Carolina. The mill would also form the basis of the powerful Victor-Monaghan Company Across town, Judson's original owner J.I. Westervelt was organizing two mill operations: Carolina Mill (later Poinsett Mill) and Brandon Mill (originally Quentin Mill). In 1928, the mills were consolidated.⁴¹

The John T. Woodside and his two brothers were some of the most prolific developers in the Upstate. John learned the textile business by being a manager at the Reedy River Mill (later Conestee Mill). Joining forces with his younger brother David, they built Woodside Mill near downtown Greenville in 1902. It would eventually become the largest mill under one roof when it expanded to 112,000 spindles in 1912.⁴² In 1906, John and David purchased the Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company. Joined by their brother Edward, John and David eventually developed the Woodside Mill in nearby Simpsonville, South Carolina as well. Together they also purchased a group of mills in Easley, South Carolina and named them Woodside Mills as well.⁴³

³⁶ Archie Vernon Huff, "Greenville: The History of the City and County in South Carolina" (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1995), 189.

³⁷ Jeffery R. Willis, "Remembering Greenville: Photographs from the Coxe Collection", (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 103-116.

³⁸ Odom, 7.

³⁹ "Bennette E. Geer, Headed Furman U.", New York Times, December 31, 1964, http://www.nytimes.com/1964/12/31/bennette-e-geer-headed-furman-u.html?_r=0. Accessed July 12, 2016.

⁴⁰ Odom, 11.

⁴¹ Odom, 16.

⁴² John R. Hall, "Woodside History – John T. Woodside", 2007. <http://scmillhills.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Woodside-History.pdf>. Accessed July 5, 2016, 5.

⁴³ Hall, 5.

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John Woodside also was pivotal in several non-industry related real estate deals. He helped with the creation of the Woodside Bank and the Poinsett Hotel in downtown Greenville. Together with his brothers, John purchased 66,000 acres in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, and developed the Ocean Forest Hotel. Unfortunately, the hotel's opening coincided with the stock market crash in 1929. John Woodside lost everything—he sold his Greenville mansion in an attempt to save Woodside Mill, but it had to be sold as well. He eventually opened a country store and lived on the upper floor before dying nearly penniless.⁴⁴

Other important mill developers of the area included Ellison Adger Smythe, a born and bred Charlestonian who came to the Greenville area in the late 19th century. He founded Pelzer Mills in nearby, Pelzer, South Carolina beginning in 1882 and later established Dunean Mill in Greenville in 1911. Named after a river in Ireland near Smythe's ancestral home, Dunean was reputed to cost one million dollars to construct and boasted James Duke as one of its investors. Ellison Smythe eventually established and held shares in twenty textile mills throughout the Upstate.⁴⁵

This recession hit Greenville's "Textile Crescent" hard; J.I. Westervelt's original mill project, Brandon Mill, was acquired by Abney Mills in the 1940s and shuttered in 1977.⁴⁶ Monaghan Mills fared slightly better; the operation celebrated its 100-year anniversary before closing for good in 2000.⁴⁷ The Woodside Brothers far reaching textile empire lived on for many years following the family's financial collapse. Woodside Mill in Greenville continued in operation before its new owner, Alchem Chemical, shut down the mill in 1984.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ Robert Behre, "Mills knitted together Greenville's Rich Textile Heritage, The Post and Courier, Mar 29, 2014.

⁴⁵ "Dunean: I Love My Heritage...God, Family, Country, and the Dunean Dynamos", Dr. Marshall D. Williams, Dunean Historical Society.

⁴⁶ "Brandon Mill History", <http://westvillagelofts.com/brandon-mill-history/>, accessed July 5, 2016.

⁴⁷ "Monaghan Mill History", <http://theloftsofgreenville.com/history/>, accessed July 5, 2016.

⁴⁸ Hall, 13.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University – University of SC-Aiken (Graniteville Gregg Archive)
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.33

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.551510 Longitude: -81.808419
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude

Or

UTM References

Judson Mill
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Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17S | Easting: 424903 | Northing: 3712657 |
| 2. Zone: 17S | Easting: 425075 | Northing: 3712758 |
| 3. Zone: 17S | Easting: 425008 | Northing: 3712876 |
| 4. Zone: 17S | Easting: 425923 | Northing: 3712875 |
| 5. Zone: 17S | Easting: 424859 | Northing: 3712835 |
| 6. Zone: 17S | Easting: 424833 | Northing: 3712752 |

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

The proposed boundaries for the Judson Mill National Register listing follow the surveyed property lines for Greenville County Tax parcels #00114001000101 and #0114001000100. The property is bordered by Easley Bridge Road (also known as SC Highway 123) at the north, 2nd Avenue at the west, 6th Street at the south, and 3rd and Lyncrest Streets at the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary follows the current property lines for Greenville County tax parcels #0114001000101 and #114001000100. Both parcels include all intact resources associated with the Judson Mill.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Caroline Wilson
organization: MacRostie Historic Advisors
street & number: 3 Broad Street, Suite 301
city or town: Charleston state: SC zip code: 29401
e-mail: rsidebottom@mac-ha.com
telephone: (843) 203-5406
date: July 18, 2017

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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.)

Owner Information:
Deering Milliken

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Judson Mill

City or Vicinity: Greenville

County: Greenville

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Richard Sidebottom

Date Photographed: February 2017

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

1. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing SE
2. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing E
3. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing SE
4. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing SE
5. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing S

Judson Mill

Name of Property

Greenville County, SC

County and State

6. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing SE
7. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing S
8. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing SE
9. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing SW
10. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing SW
11. Main Mill, east elevation, camera facing SW
12. Main Mill, east elevation, camera facing SW
13. Main Mill, north elevation, camera facing NW
14. Weave Room, east elevation, camera facing SW
15. Weave Room, east elevation, camera facing W
16. Weave Room, east elevation, camera facing NW
17. Weave Room, south elevation, camera facing NW
18. Weave Room, south elevation, camera facing N
19. Weave Room, south elevation, camera facing NW
20. Warehouses, south elevation, camera facing N
21. Warehouse addition, north elevation, camera facing S
22. Warehouses (1913, 1947), west elevation, camera facing E
23. Twister Building (c. 1920), west elevation, camera facing NE
24. Twister Building, west elevation, camera facing NE
25. Twister Building, west elevation, camera facing SE
26. Twister Building, north elevation, camera facing E
27. Warehouses (1913, 1947), loading dock, camera facing N
28. Main Mill, basement, camera facing NE
29. Main Mill, 1st floor, camera facing S
30. Main Mill, 1st floor, east staircase
31. Main Mill, 2nd floor, camera facing S
32. Main Mill, 2nd floor, camera facing NE
33. Picker Building, 1st floor, camera facing SE
34. Picker Building, 1st floor, camera facing E
35. Picker Building, 2nd floor, camera facing W
36. Picker Building, 2nd floor, fire door detail
37. Weave Room, basement, camera facing E
38. Weave Room, 1st floor, camera facing NE
39. Weave Room, 1st floor, camera facing N
40. Weave Room, 1st floor, camera facing E
41. Warehouses, basement, door detail
42. Warehouses, basement, camera facing S
43. Warehouses, 1st floor, camera facing S
44. Warehouses, 1st floor, camera facing NE
45. Warehouses, 1st floor, camera facing N
46. Twister Building, 1st floor, camera facing W

Judson Mill

Name of Property

Greenville County, SC

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47. Twister Building, 1st floor, camera facing N
48. Twister Building, 2nd floor, camera facing W
49. Twister Building, 2nd floor
50. Cloth Room, basement, camera facing NW
51. Cloth Room, 1st floor, camera facing N
52. Cloth Room, 2nd floor, camera facing SW
53. Warehouse, basement, camera facing S
54. Warehouse, 1st floor, camera facing SW

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Figure 1. 1947 Plot Plan courtesy of the Milliken Company Archives (p. 10)

Figure 2. 1957 Plan courtesy of the Milliken Company Archives (p. 11)

Figure 3. Early Postcard of Westervelt Mills, Greenville County Library, Greenville, South Carolina (p. 17)

Figure 4. Judson Mills circa 1932, Greenville County Library, Greenville, South Carolina (p. 19)

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.

Building 1: Main Mill
 1A. Carding/Spinning Room
 1B. Picker Room
 1C. Weave Room
 1D. Picker Room Addition
 1E. Twister Room
 1F. Weave Room Addition
 1G. Slashers Addition

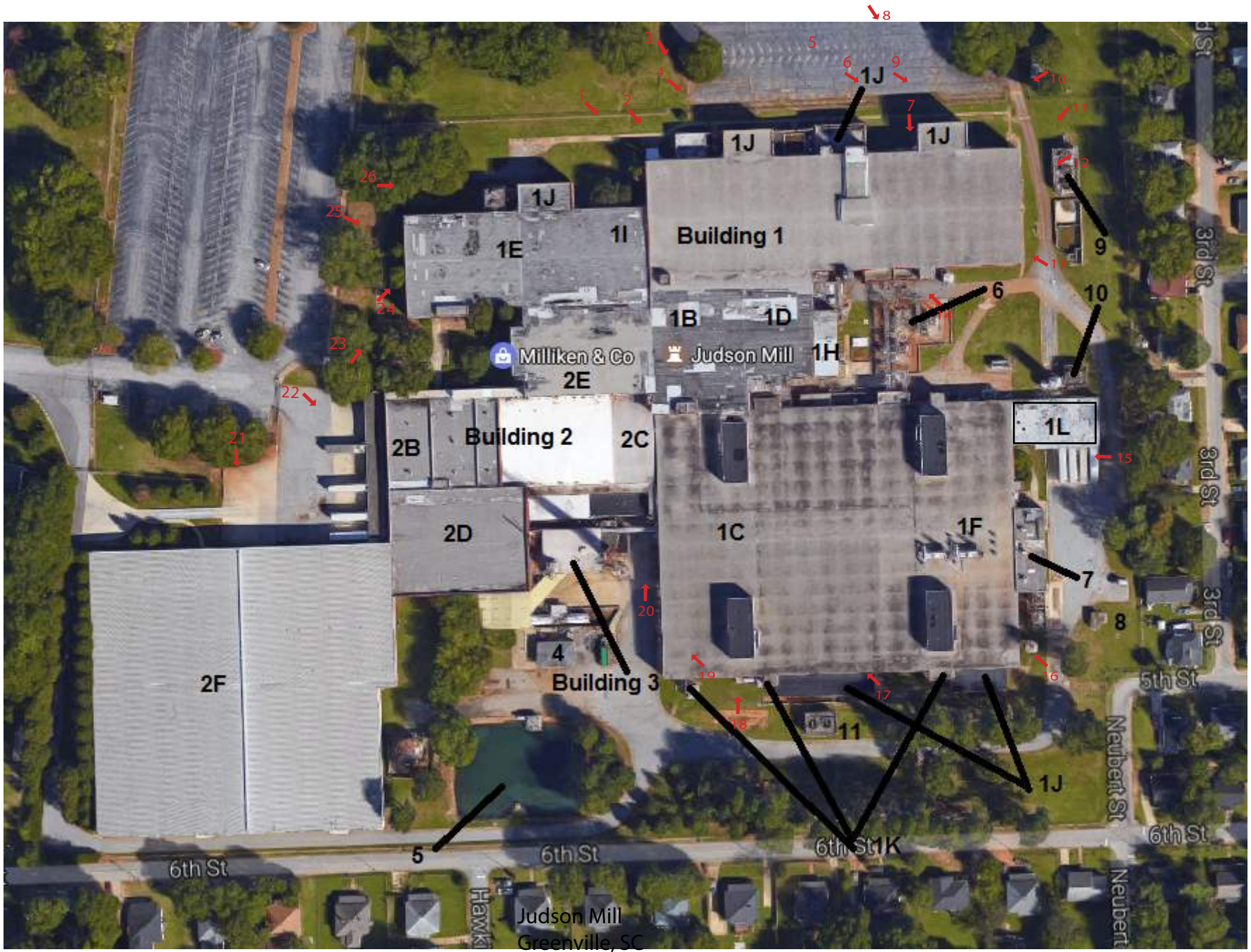
1H. Dye House
 1I. Twister Building Addition
 1J. Fan Room/Tower Additions
 1K. Additional Fan Rooms
 1L. Loading Dock
 1M. Dye House Addition
 1N. Mechanical Enclosure
 1O. Equipment Room

Building 2 Warehouses
 2A. Original Warehouses
 2B. Cotton Warehouse Addition
 2C. Cloth Room Addition
 2D. New Warehouse
 2E. Cloth Room North Addition
 2F. 1990 Warehouse

Building 3. Boiler Room/Pump House
 Building 4. Print Shop
 Building 5. Reservoir""

A. Power Station
 B. Block Shed
 C. North Fan Shed
 D. East Fan Shed
 E. South Fan Shed
 F. Storage Tank
 G. Shed





Judson Mill
Greenville, SC
Exterior Site Key

Judson Mill
Greenville, SC



First Floor Photo Key

Judson Mill

Greenville, SC

02/05/16

Scale: 1" = 100'



Overall Plan



Second Floor Photo Key

Judson Mill

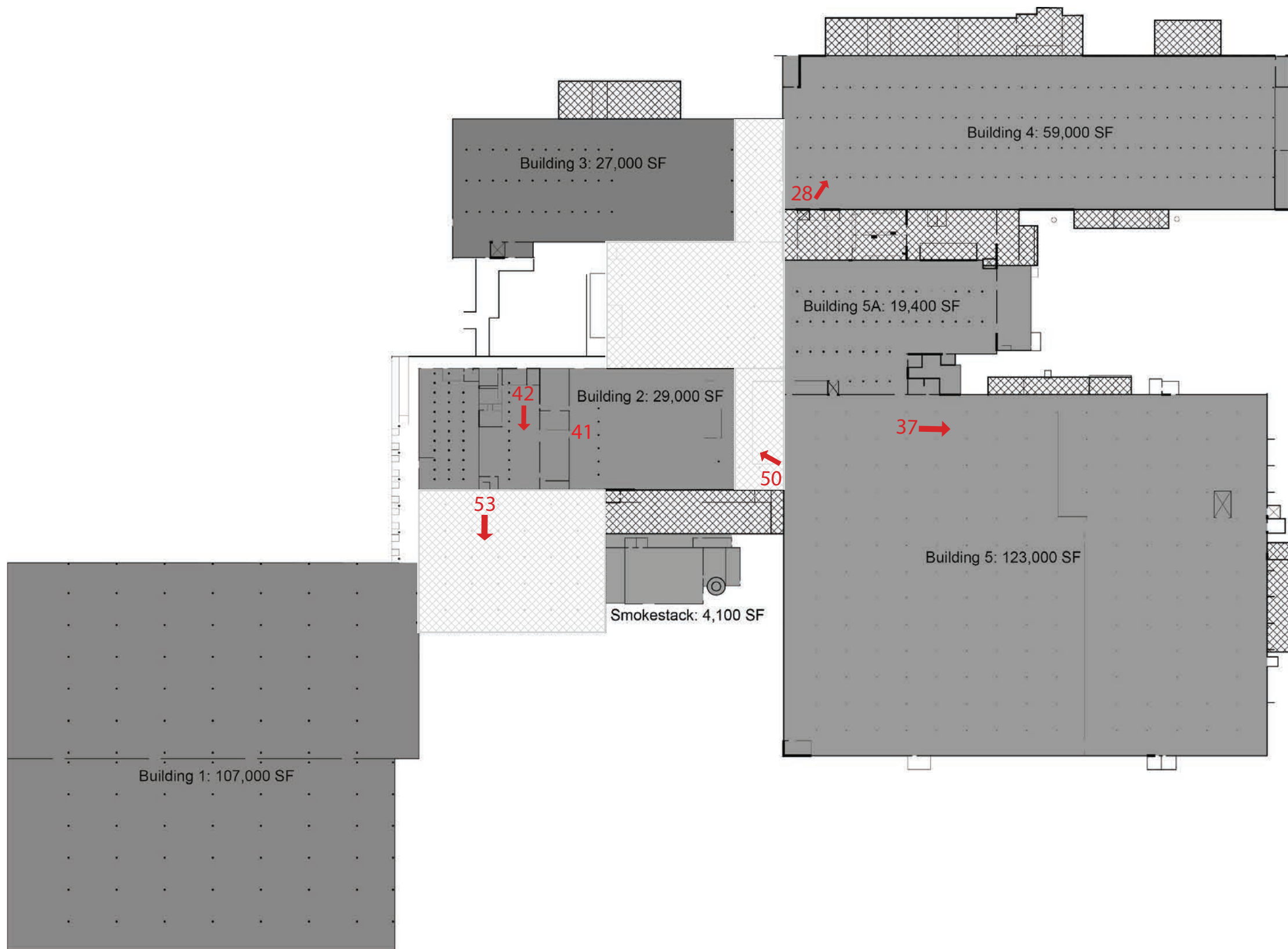
Greenville, SC

02/05/16

Scale: 1" = 100'



Overall Plan



Basement Photo Key

Judson Mill

Greenville, SC

02/05/16

Scale: 1" = 100'



Judson Mill
Greenville vicinity, Greenville Co.



Judson Mill

Greenville vicinity, Greenville Co.



Berea

Sans Souci

City View

Parker

Greenville

Judson Mill

Judson

Welcome

Dunean

Wade Hampton



Judson Mill

Greenville vicinity, Greenville Co.



























CAUTION
STEP UP





















DOCK #1











CAUTION LIFT TRUCK
ROUTE



















EXIT

EXIT

NOT AN
EXIT

2A

FIRE DOOR
DO NOT BLOCK

CAUTION
SMOKING
PROHIBITED IN
THIS AREA
CAUTION
PERSONNEL
MUST WEAR
SMOKING
PROTECTION
IN THIS AREA









To Compressor Room
Forelife Shop
→



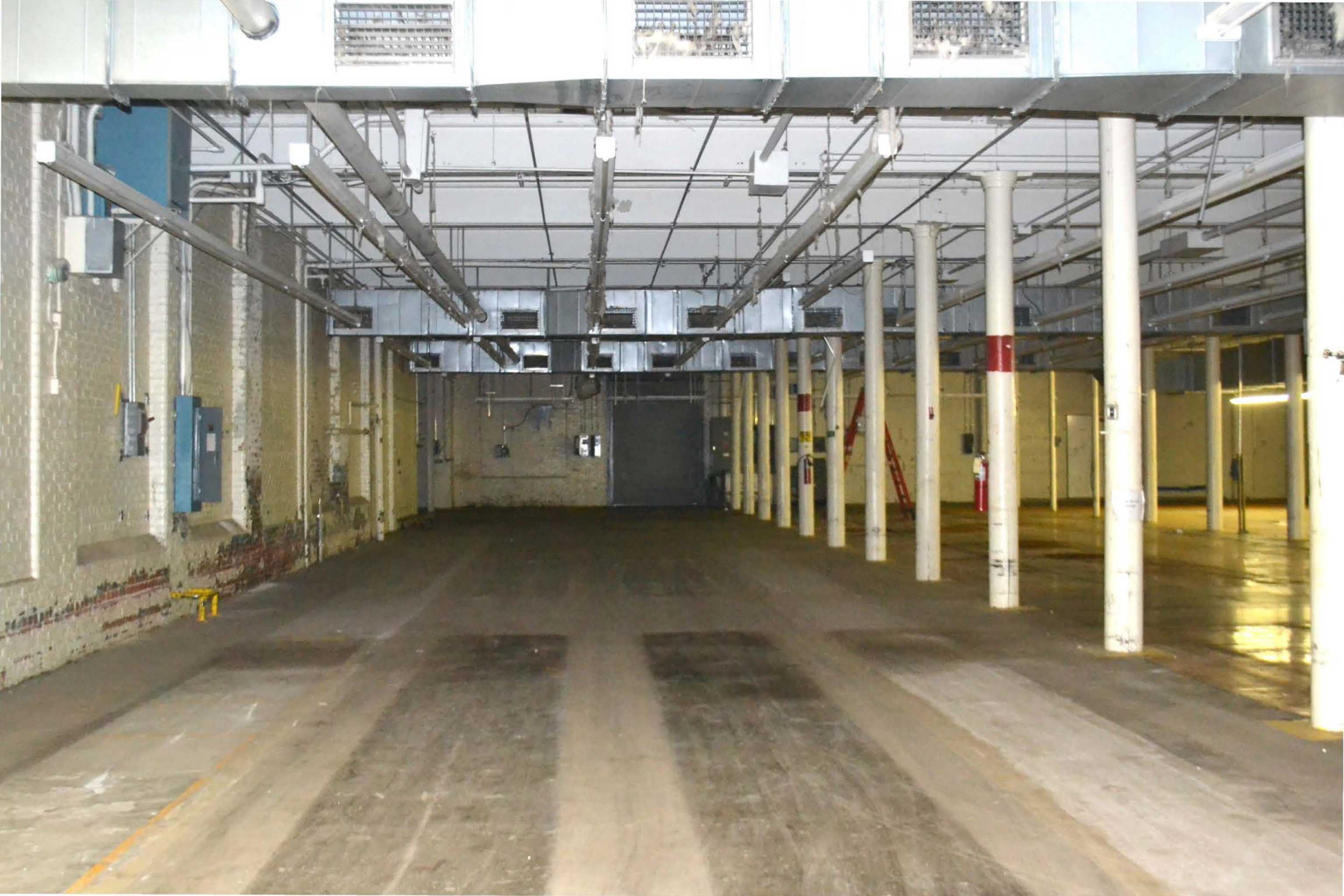
























OPEN
TEAM CE

STAGING AREA



FIRE HOSE

TRAINING SKILLS AREA

LOW AREA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination
Property Name: Judson Mill
Multiple Name:
State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, Greenville

Date Received: 12/20/2017 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/5/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002084
Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 2/5/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Criterion A, Industry, POS: 1911-1967, local level.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 2/5/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY



December 14, 2017

Edson Beall
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Judson Mill in Greenville vic., Greenville Co, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Judson Mill to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at efoley@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Ehren Foley
Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223