

5-1981

The Textile Place

William H. Pelham
Clemson University

Follow this and additional works at: https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/arch_tp

Recommended Citation

Pelham, William H., "The Textile Place" (1981). *Master of Architecture Terminal Projects*. 32.
https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/arch_tp/32

This Terminal Project is brought to you for free and open access by the Non-thesis final projects at TigerPrints. It has been accepted for inclusion in Master of Architecture Terminal Projects by an authorized administrator of TigerPrints. For more information, please contact kokeefe@clemson.edu.


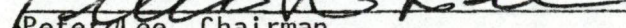
THE TEXTILE PLACE


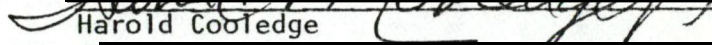
William H. Pelham


Spring 1981


A terminal project submitted to the faculty of the
College of Architecture, Clemson University, in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Architecture.


FACULTY COMMITTEE:



Peter Lee, Chairman



Harold Coolidge


Mark Hudson


Rob Matthew


Head, Department of Architectural Studies



Harlan E. McClure
Dean, College of Architecture

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Forward

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Design Objectives

Problem Analysis

1. Case Studies
2. Architectural Context/Site Analysis
 - a. Hydrology
 - b. Topography
 - c. Climate and Vegetation
 - d. Building Analysis
 - e. Adjacent Land Use
 - f. Off-Site Parking (Existing and Potential)
 - g. Circulation Analysis
 - h. Views
 - i. Spatial Analysis
 - j. Site Conclusions

Square Footage Program

Design Proposal

Appendix

Bibliography

1. Books
2. Periodicals

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

620749

"Reedy River with its falls and gorge, constitutes the most distinctive feature in the topography and landscape of Greenville. It is without doubt the most important single feature to be considered in the development and beautifying of the city. . . today its waters are polluted, its banks disfigured; tomorrow it may be no more than an open sewer, or foul muddy drain. Every effort to redeem and protect this 'stream of life' will return values a hundred fold, and save for succeeding generations a rich bequest they will have every just right to expect."

--Beautifying and Improving Greenville,
South Carolina
Kelsey & Guild, Landscape Architects
January, 1907

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to Tom MacKnight and Marsha Ellis
for helping through the last period of insanity.

Thanks also to:

Tom Smith

Jim Binger

Dick Stroup

Randy McClain

Steve Heintz

Ingram Willis

and the 400 little brown soldiers consumed in the
process

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

Site History

The City of Greenville developed from a mill and an Indian trading station established about 1768 by Richard Pearis at the Reedy River Falls. In 1784 Colonel Thomas Brandon acquired the property and sold it to Lemuel James Alston in 1788. Alston laid out the town known as Pleasantburg in 1797; and in 1815 Alston sold the 11,028 acres, including the town then known as Greenville Court House to Vardry McBee who helped develop the area as a trading center and summer resort. Trade and recreation were facilitated when the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was built in the 1850's. Furman University and Greenville Female College also were built during the 1850's, adding educational facilities to the area's range of assets.

Because of abundant water power and other favorable economic and location factors, the Greenville

area became the center of extensive cotton textile mill development following the War Between The States. By 1917, Greenville was known as "The Textile Center of the South." After World War II, as a result of diversified industrial growth in textiles and allied industries, the Greenville area had become "The Textile Center of the World."

Today, one of the area's oldest and most important features, the Reedy River, is almost completely obscured and forgotten. Buildings have been erected along the river banks; streets and bridges cross the Reedy, seldom offering even a view of the river and never indicating its previous importance.

The Southern portion of the downtown Greenville area along the Reedy River has a rich textile and industrial history.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Museum

It will be a museum where the history of textiles is presented, where examples of historic textiles are shown, and where historic textile machinery, equipment, and processes are on display.¹

The purpose of the textile museum will be communicated to visitors through the use of audio-visual materials in the entrance auditorium, through the use of placards depicting the work environment at the various types of facilities throughout its history, and through the display of artifacts with explanations of their use.

Upon entering the museum, the visitors will be exposed to the museum sales area. The foyer area also includes space for temporary exhibits, an information desk, public restrooms, and telephones.

The visitor begins the walk through the exhibit area of the museum by going down either the stair of, if handicapped in some manner, by the elevator.

The exhibit spaces are ordered as follows:

Overview

Origins

New England

Greenville Story

The Textile Place Story

Textile Story

1. Emergence: 1870-1900
2. Boom: 1900-1920
3. Between the Wars
4. Consolidation: 1940-1960
5. Challenge: 1960-today
6. Future

Millworks: The Technical Story

Historic District

It will be an historic district where visitors can appreciate the historic architecture found in such renovated structures as the Gower, Markley & Cox Building (1865), the Huguenot Mill (1884), The Markley Hardware Company Building (pre-1915), and the Cotton Warehouse-Traxler Building (1915).²

One of the most significant features of the Textile Place site is the concentration of six industrial and commercial buildings dating between 1865 and 1915. This closely related district offers an excellent opportunity to preserve local historic buildings, increase the public's awareness of them and of the value and advantages of preservation and adaptive reuse.

The public's awareness of the reuse of these buildings (in an appropriate manner) will be emphasized when the buildings are rehabilitated to house viable commercial establishments, particularly specialty shops not presently available in the downtown Greenville area. With the improvement of access to these buildings and the spaces around them, those visiting the site will be given the opportunity to appreciate their former uses and that period's approach to building.

Information regarding the periods and uses of the buildings will be located in and near each building and will be repeated in shop themes and interior design.

Educational Center

It will be an educational experience-learning center for students as well as adults, featuring an amphitheater-lecture area classroom, textile machinery and processes in operation and on view, and textile technology and engineering explained both by various audio-visual presentations and by static and operational exhibits.³

The Textile Museum itself will serve as an educational center, through the use of exhibits, audio-visual presentations, and special lectures. These activities will be supplemented by mobile outreach programs to surrounding schools and communities.

Activities within the museum itself will be reflected by the historic buildings on site and the variety of large machinery exhibited throughout the complex.

Merchandise Mart

It will be a manufacturing exposition where textile firms can display their goods, products and equipment in one consolidated "merchandise mart" type of environment.⁴

The Merchandise Mart, located in the Huguenot Mill, is intended for the display of products and machinery manufactured by textile firms in the Greenville area. The exhibited items will include cloth products, large machinery, and chemical products used in textile manufacturing. The facility's users will primarily be buyers from large commercial companies located throughout the world.

Offices for the sales agents and the facility's administrative staff will be provided.

Retail Stores

It will be a retail textile outlet where various commercial shops can be set up and where mill end stores can be located.⁵

The retail stores are to be used primarily by area textile fabric concerns for the sale of mill end cloth and clothing. These stores are low overhead in nature, in order to sell items at slightly above wholesale, so refurbishing will be minimal. For the ease of receiving goods, a loading dock and receiving area have been provided.

Studio Spaces

It will be a working laboratory-studio where designers, craftspeople, and artisans can utilize laboratory and studio space to develop their skills.⁶

Area artists and craftspeople will be integrated into the overall museum and display complex through the rental of on-site studio spaces. A gallery will be provided for the sale of their work, increasing their self-sufficiency and enhancing the purpose of the Textile Place.

Exterior public spaces adjacent to each studio will be provided to further visitor participation.

Among the types of work possible will be textile-related (weaving, dyeing, spinning, and printing), as well as ceramics, furniture-making, sculpture and painting.

Recreation Area

It will be a recreation area since it will be linked by pathway with the Reedy River Falls historic park and greenway to the south.

The recreational aspect of the Textile Place development is among its most important purposes. In order to increase use of the river's edge, the Reedy River Park to the south will be extended through the Textile Place site. Access from the Textile Place to the river's edge will be provided by a pedestrian bridge across the Reedy River.

In addition to providing a pleasant vista and a recreation area, the river view from the site is intended to emphasize the importance of the river to the development of industry on the site between 1865 and 1915.

FOOTNOTES

¹The Textile Museum Project Committee, The Textile Place (The Textile Place Museum Project Committee, 1978) p. 4

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid., p. 5

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

TEXTILE PLACE

PROJECT DEFINITION AND INTERPRETATION

The Textile Place consists of a large museum, commercial, and office complex located in an underutilized former industrial area on a river's edge, in the Central Business District (CBD) of Greenville, South Carolina.

The museum portion of the complex is important because its theme is the historical development of textiles, in an American, regional, and local context. The local development is emphasized as it occurred on or near the Textile Place site. The public participation and increased understanding of the textile industry and its origins will result in a greater awareness of its importance and effect on their lives.

The establishment of a textile museum will contribute to a regional pride in its "raison d'etre" as a major textile producing area in the western world.

The heritage of the area will be taught, with particular emphasis on the origins of the areas and interests influencing the present day.

The impact of the Textile Place on the urban context of Greenville may be described in three basic areas: revitalization of an underused area, establishment of a strong commercial district in the CBD, and the anchoring of the southern end of the CBD.

The site of the Textile Place is in a former industrial area and is substantially vacant; the few buildings remaining are either vacant or house marginal businesses.

The CBD is presently declining as a strong commercial area, due in part to new suburban shopping malls. The creation of a viable specialty shopping area, coupled with other amenities, in the downtown area would aid in reversing this trend, or at least providing an attractive alternative.

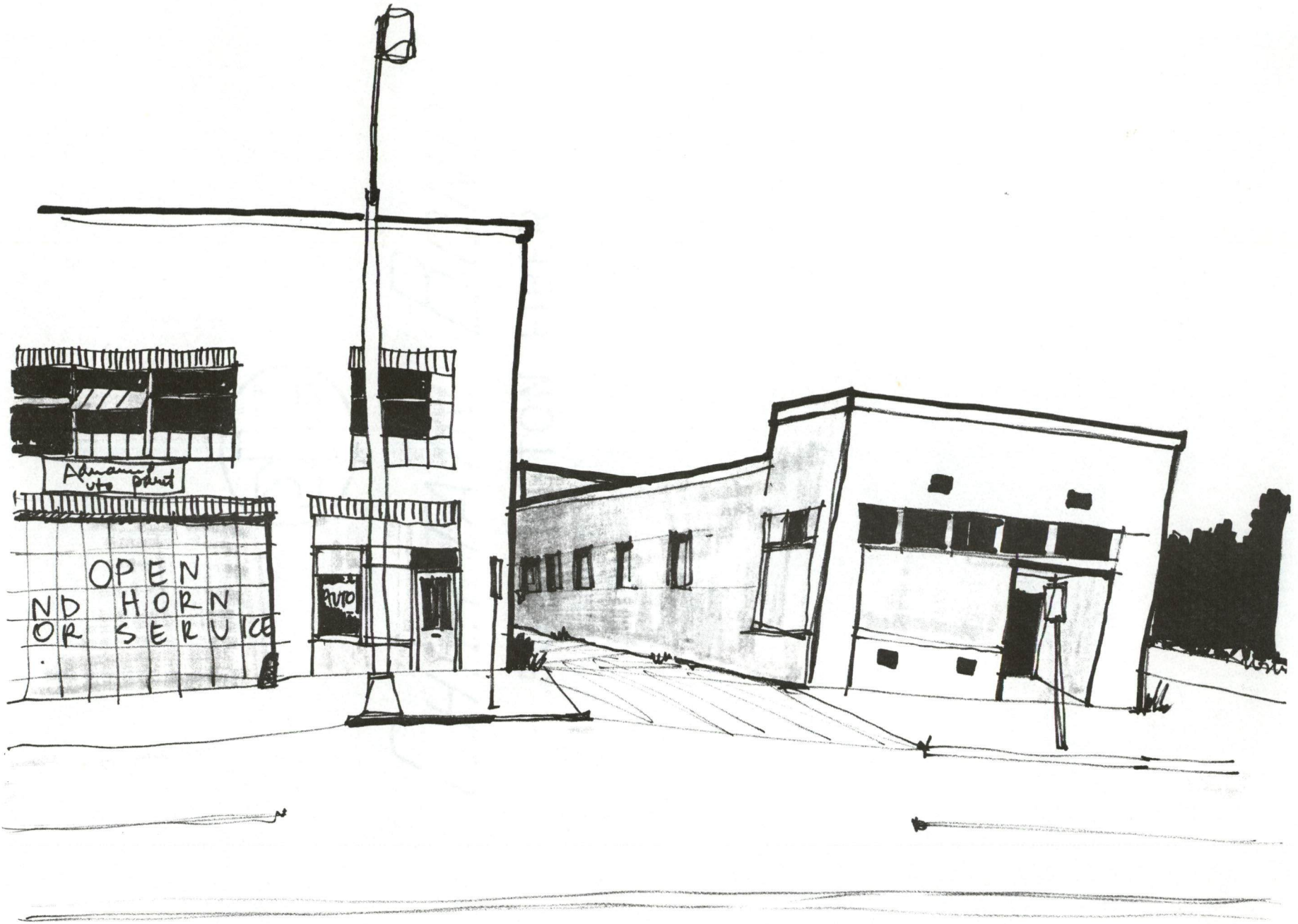
The northern end of the downtown area is anchored by Greenville Commons, a new office/hotel

complex. A similar anchor is needed at the south end of Main Street, in the nexus formed by City Hall and the Greenville News-Piedmont Building. The Textile Place would add the public activity generators to establish this sorely-needed anchor.

In addition to the increased income generated by commercial activity, the attraction of tourists, both local and from throughout the region, will bolster the image and economy of the city.

The siting of these activities will facilitate public awareness and use of the amenities on site. These include the recreational aspects of the Reedy River's edge and extension of the Reedy River Park, and the adaptive-reuse of the six historic industrial buildings on the site. These structures, all on the National Register of Historic Places, will be reused with strict adherence to the limitations and guidelines of the Register. All new structures placed in the area will be designed as low-key "background"

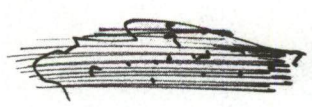
buildings and the resulting spaces created will
follow the pattern set by those now in existence.



MARKLEY ALLEY
FROM S. WARD

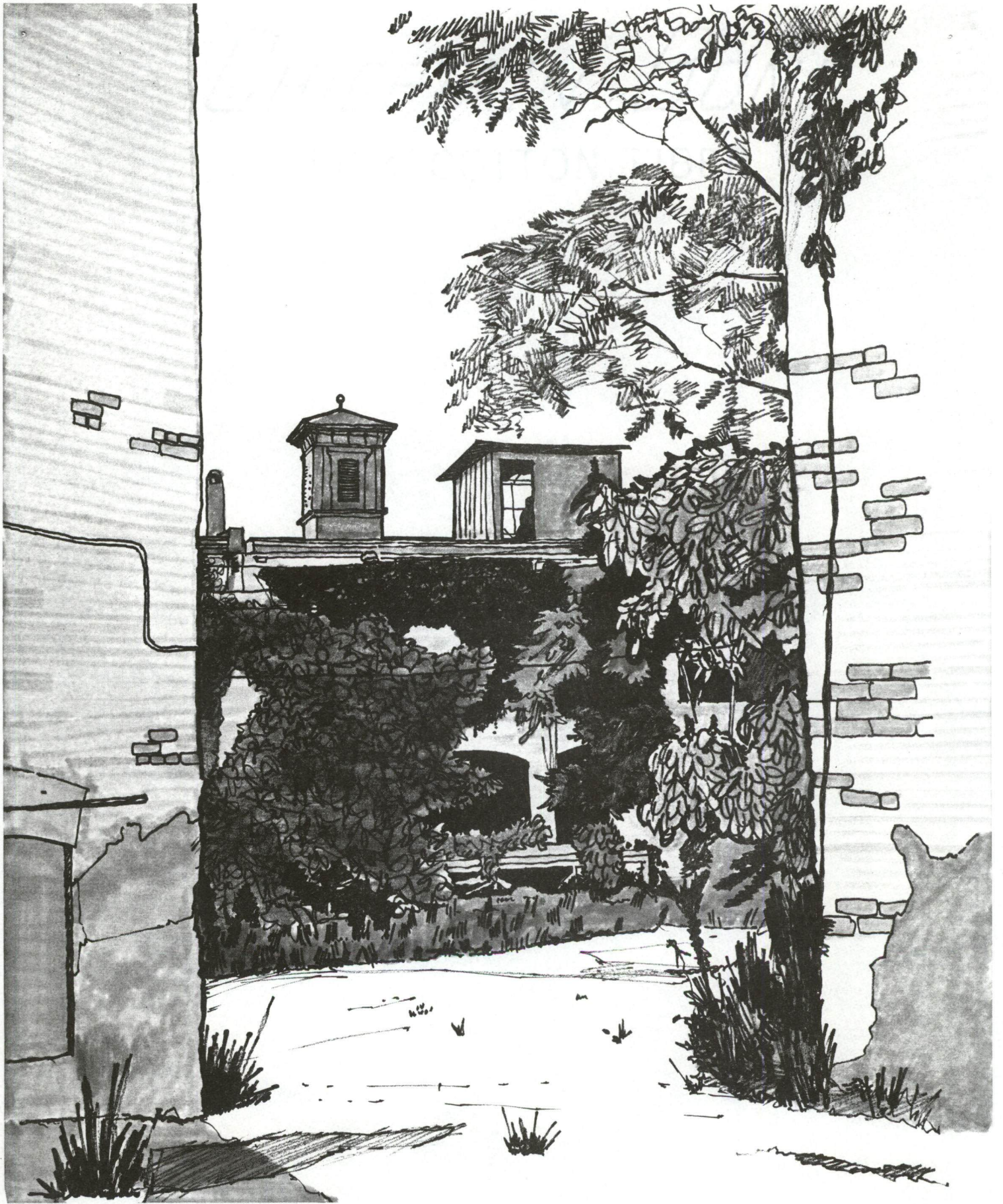


STAIN BOND
PROTECTON FIBER



MARKLEY ALLEY







CLEMSON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.



CASE STUDY NO. 1

CANAL SQUARE

Architect: Arthur Cotton Moore Associates

Program: Office and Shopping Complex

Site: 31st and M Streets, Georgetown,
Washington, D. C.

Structural System: structural steel (existing)

Mechanical System: decentralized heat pumps

Major Materials: gypsum board, original wood
framing, carpet (interior);
brick, steel sash windows,
original stone (exterior)

Costs: \$17.20/sq. ft. (1970)

Analysis:

Canal Square successfully fits within the existing neighborhood context of small, historic buildings. The existing warehouse facility, bordering the canal on the site, has been rehabilitated, preserving the character of the brick exterior with its arched windows while simultaneously solving code and mechanical problems in a simple, straightforward manner.

The architect's goal of creating a "people place," an interior square flexible for a great variety of gatherings was very successful.

It was unfortunate that the site's most spectacular amenity, the Chesapeake & Ohio barge canal along one edge of the site, was not used to complete and enhance the above mentioned "people place."

The organization of the complex is quite clear and access to any of the interior spaces is easily ascertained from either of the street entrances.

APPLICABILITY TO "THE TEXTILE PLACE":

- Located in an urban context
- Site borders a waterway
- Existing historic building adapted to a new use
- Gathering place created
- Costs kept low

SOURCE: "In Search of a Place," Progressive Architecture, April, 1971, pp. 66-73

CASE STUDY NO. 2

NATHAN MARCH PUSEY LIBRARY

Architect: Hugh Stubbins and Associates

Program: University Library

Site: Harvard Yard, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Structural System: structural steel, concrete

Major Materials: concrete, brick

Analysis:

The placement of a large new structure within an existing public open space, surrounded by historic buildings dating from several eras. The solution to the need for a new facility in an extremely dense area was solved by placing it below grade level, allowing pedestrian circulation to follow its original paths. Placing it below grade level also solves the problems of placing a contemporary structure within a context of historic buildings.

Interest is added to the Yard with the addition of a large sunken court, admitting light to the study areas of the library below.

The Library's entrance ramps-down slightly into a large gallery space, acting as a transition from the exterior to the more closed-in interior library spaces. Opening directly from the gallery are the most public spaces; the reading rooms and the access to the stacks. The gallery turns into a corridor dividing access to smaller areas, ending near the sunken court, utilized to relieve the possible negative feeling of being below ground.

The facilities' organization is clear and the use of the court to orient the user is very successful.

APPLICABILITY TO "THE TEXTILE PLACE":

- Building located in a context of historic buildings
- Building placed to interfere as little as possible with the existing ambience of the area
- Entrance low-key, but clearly defined.

SOURCES: "Nathan Marsh Pusey Library," Architecture and Urbanism, June, 1978, pp. 61-68

Jeanne M. Davern & the Editors of Architectural Record, Architecture 1970-1980
A Decade of Change (McGraw-Hill, 1980)
pp. 146-147

CASE STUDY NO. 3

MILLBURNGATE CENTRE

Architect: Building Design Partnership
Program: Shopping Center, Housing, and Parking
Site: Durham, Great Britain
Structural System: unknown
Major Materials: brick, brick pavers, purple
Welsh slate

Analysis:

Located on a sloping site next to the river, diagonally across from Durham Cathedral at the bridgehead. The solution to the need for a variety of functions; shopping, housing, and parking, to be placed in a context of small buildings, stepping down to the river's edge was successfully handled.

Roof landscaping and the differences of scale, massing, and form of the structures, result in an appropriate infill. The change in level from upper street side to lower river side was used to advantage in placement of three levels of parking and a service level.

Other considerations contributing to the success of the scheme were the placement of taller structures at the bridgehead, the provision for alternate access routes across the site, and the elevated, contained plaza to view the river and cathedral beyond.

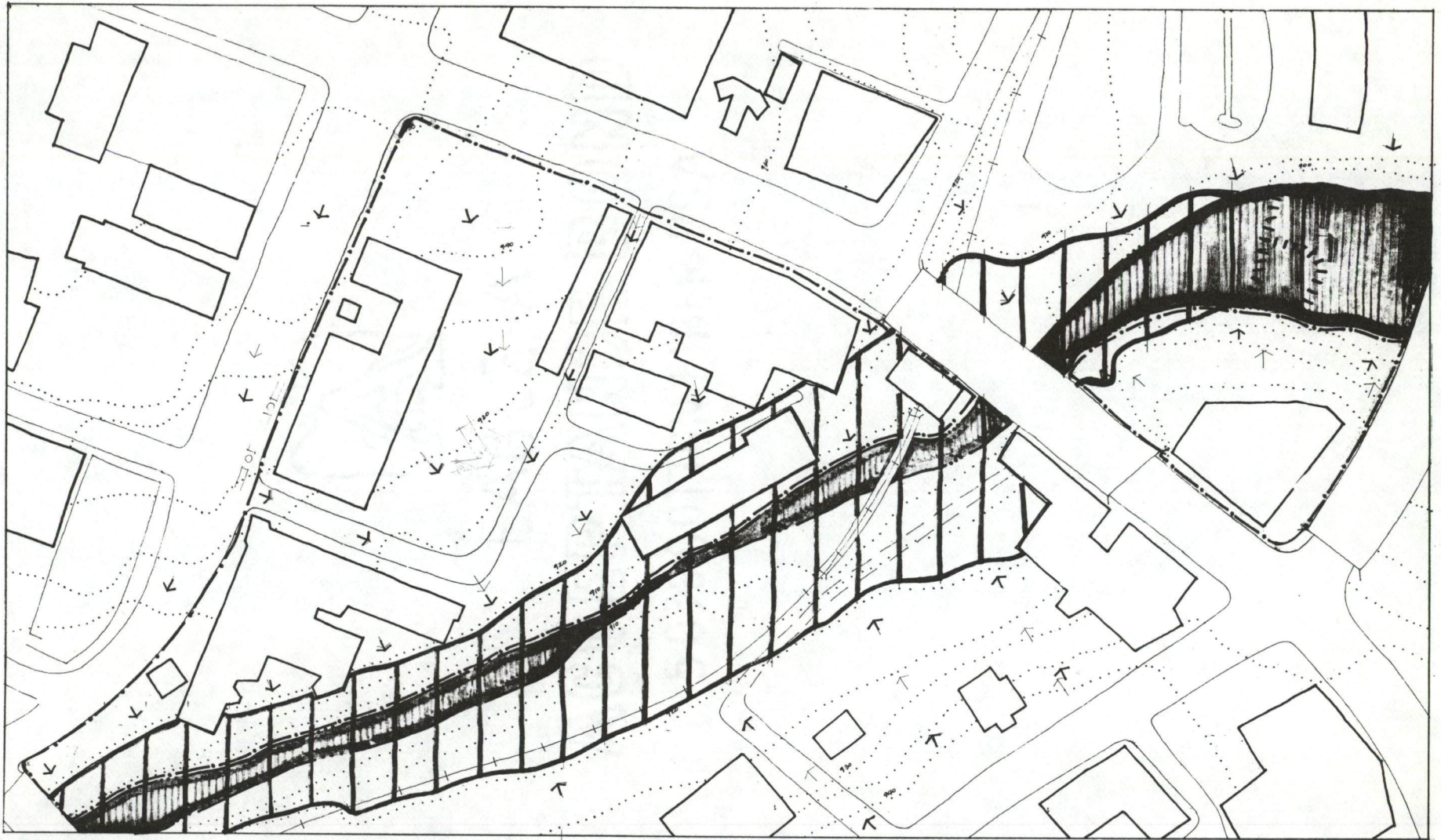
APPLICABILITY TO "THE TEXTILE PLACE":



- Infill buildings in an urban context
- Located on a sloping site at a river's edge
- Scale, massing, form, and materials appropriately chosen to result in a background building



SOURCE: "Infill in Historic Towns," Architectural Review, Feb., 1977, Vol. CLXI, No. 960, pp. 107-111



HYDROLOGY

A major site feature, the Reedy River, has a 100-year flood plain at an elevation of 920'. Surface drainage on the site goes from Broad and Main Streets toward the Reedy River. The normal level of the river is also indicated, as is the location of the Reedy River Falls.



 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
 REEDY RIVER NORMAL LEVEL

 SURFACE DRAINAGE
 THE TEXTILE PLACE PROPERTY LINE

 REEDY RIVER FALLS


HYDROLOGY
 THE TEXTILE PLACE

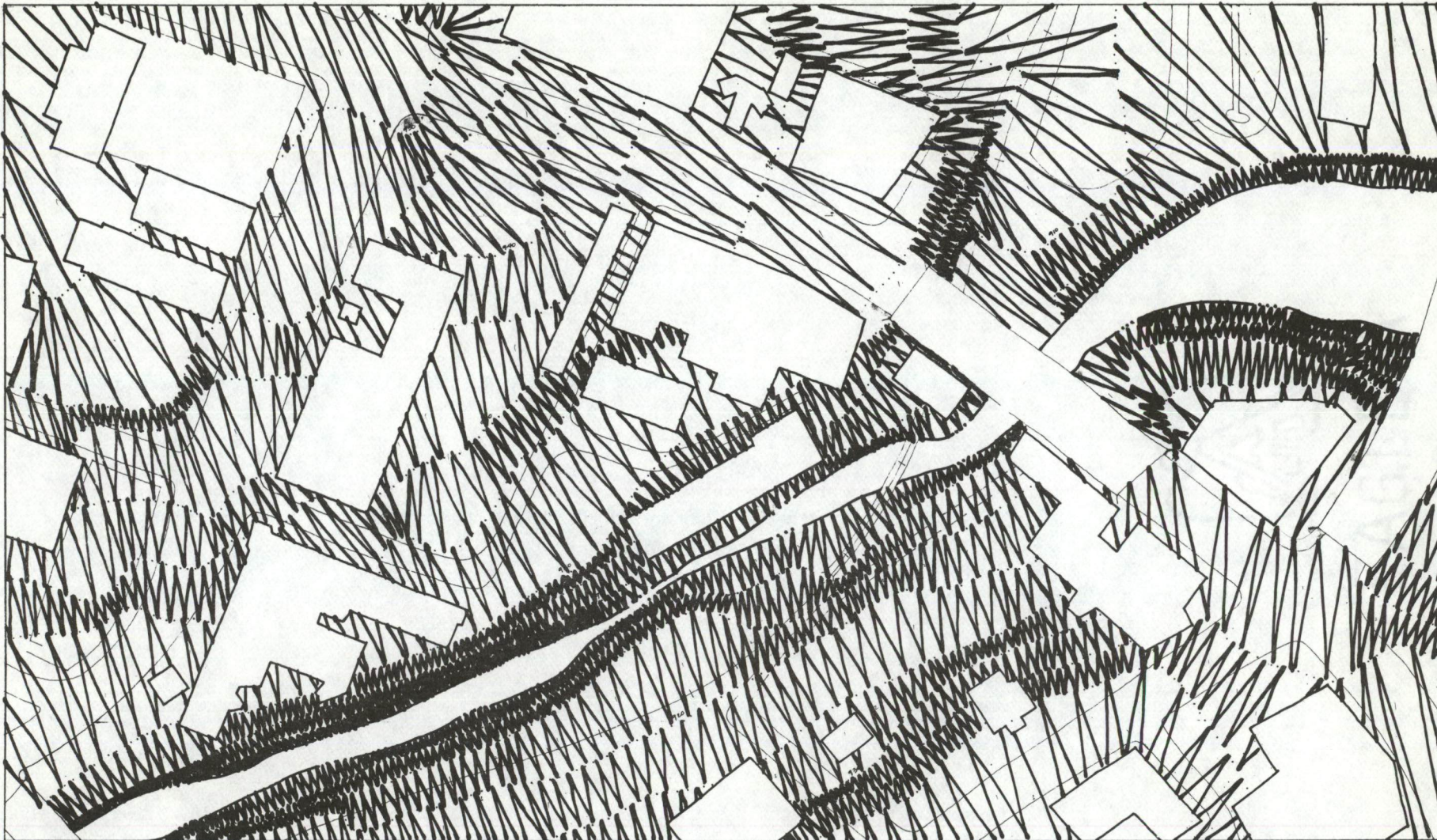
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



SCALE: 1"=40'-0"





TOPOGRAPHY

The majority of the slopes in the area surrounding the site range from flat (0%) to slight (10%), with the exception of the banks of the river, which approaches 30% at several points.



 0-10%
 10-20%


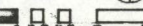
 20-30%
 30% AND GREATER




TOPOGRAPHY

THE TEXTILE PLACE

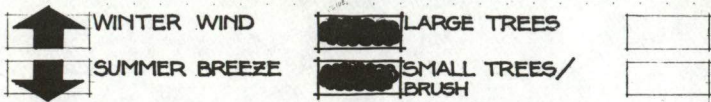
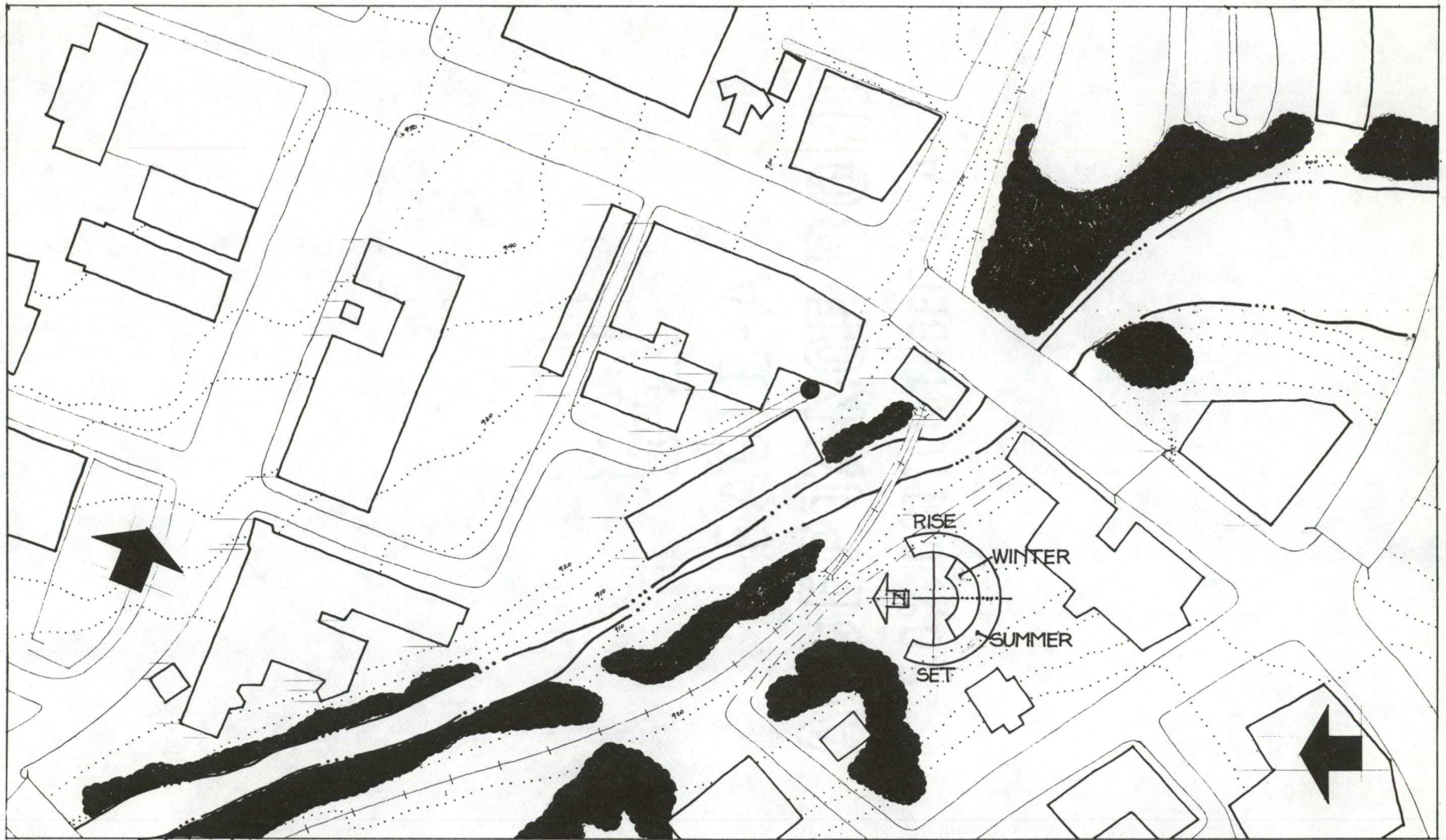
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



 SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

At present, tree and brush growth is minimal on site, with the exception of a narrow band along the Reedy River and near Camperdown Way on the opposite side.

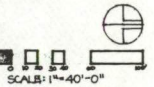
Winter winds move from the west-northwest and summer breezes come from the southeast.



CLIMATE and VEGETATION

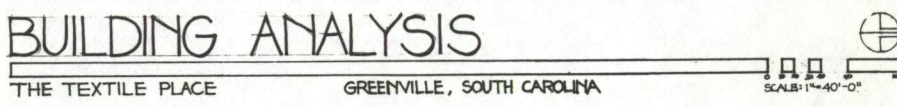
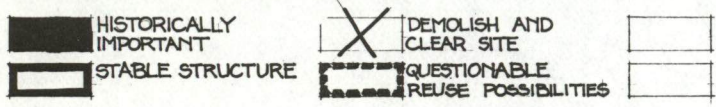
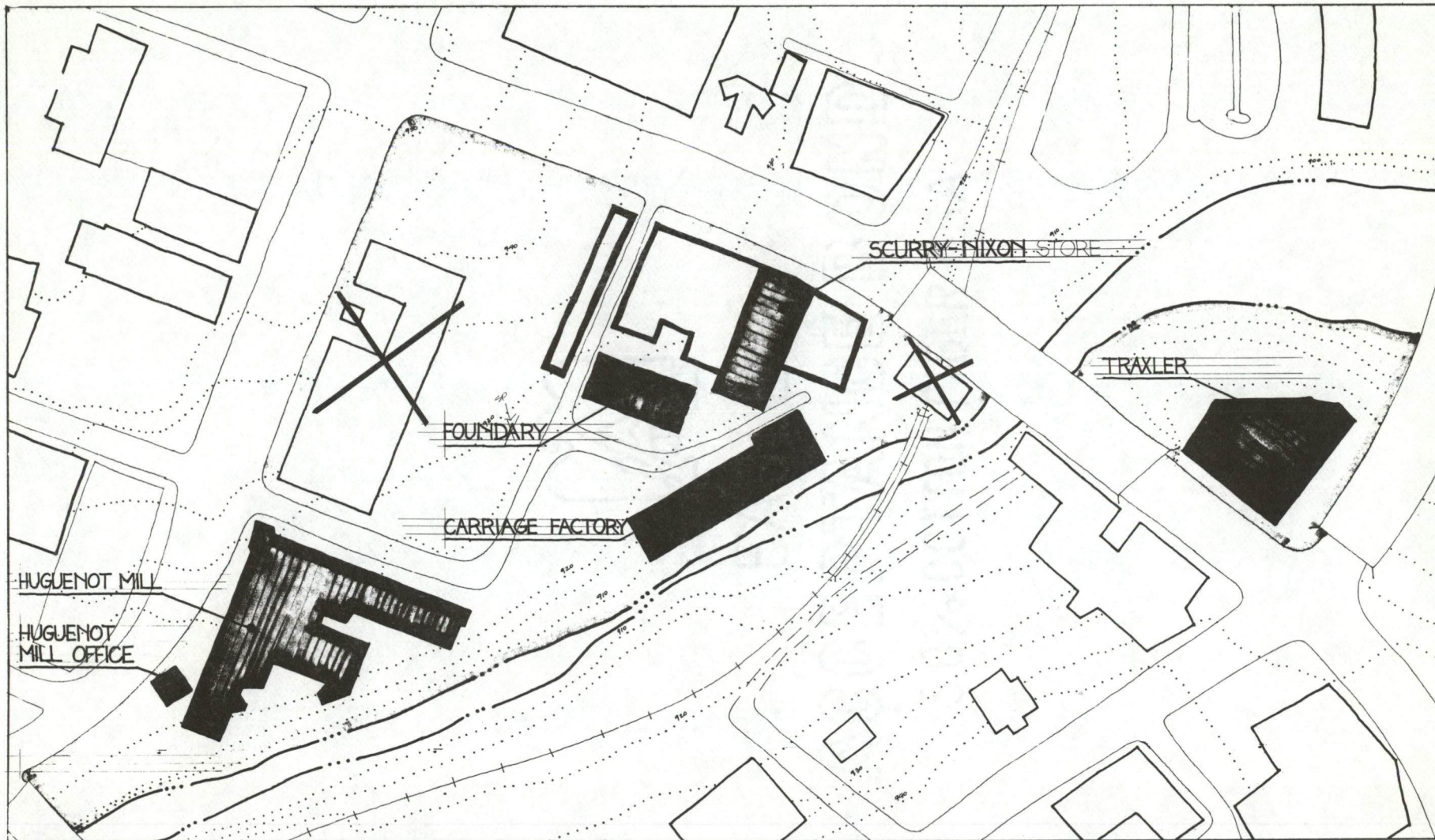
THE TEXTILE PLACE

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



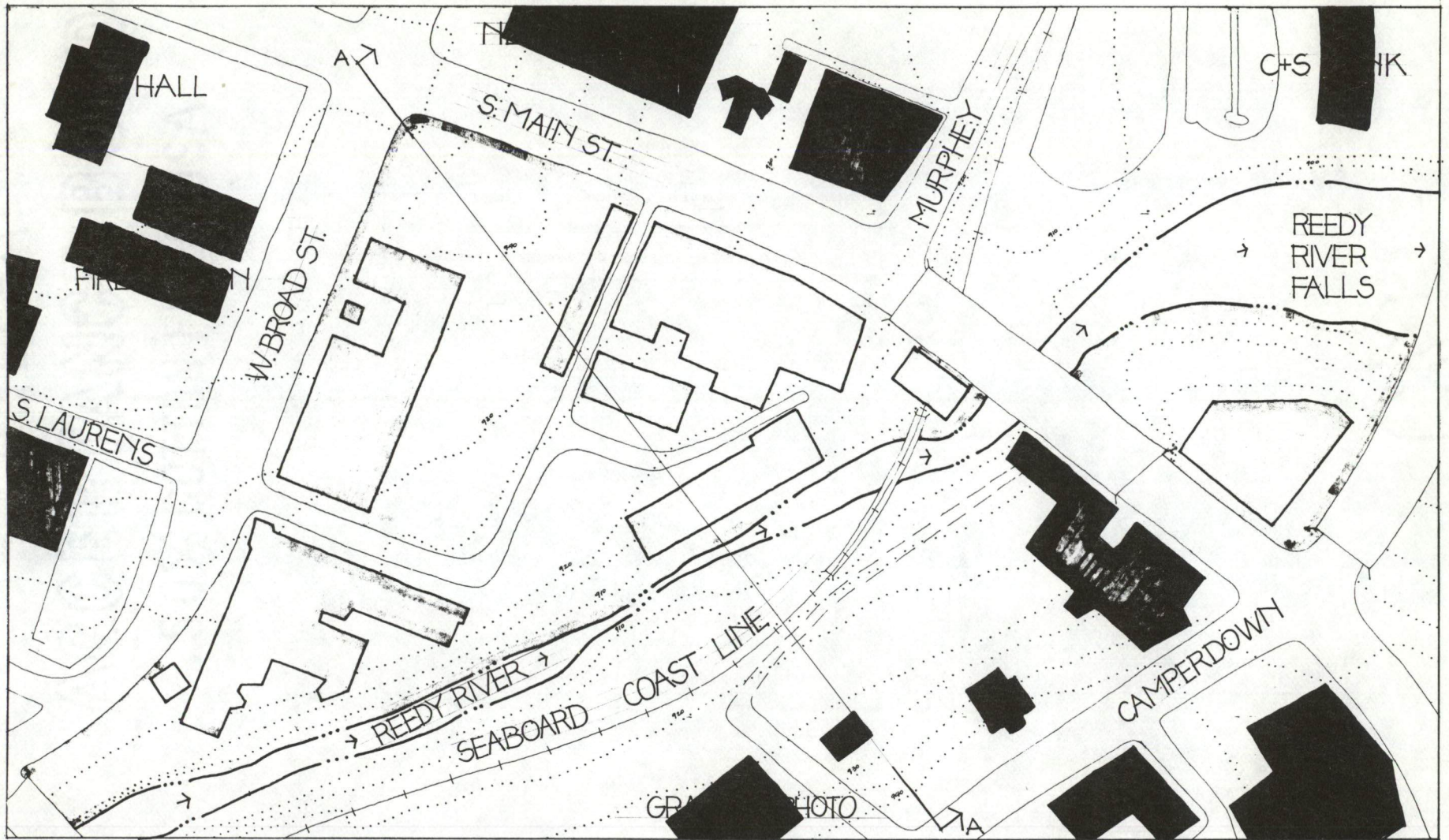
BUILDING ANALYSIS

On the Textile Place site are presently several buildings whose reuse is definitely not possible, as well as one whose physical structure is unstable, according to known information. There are six buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places for their importance to Industrial Architecture of the late 19th Century and early 20th Century.



ADJACENT LAND USE

Structures surrounding the Textile Place primarily contain either municipal or commercial functions. Beyond Camperdown Way are several industrial use buildings and one or two residential units exist as well.




 COMMERCIAL
 MUNICIPAL

 INDUSTRIAL
 RESIDENTIAL

 MAJOR LANDMARKS
 EXISTING ON-SITE BUILDINGS

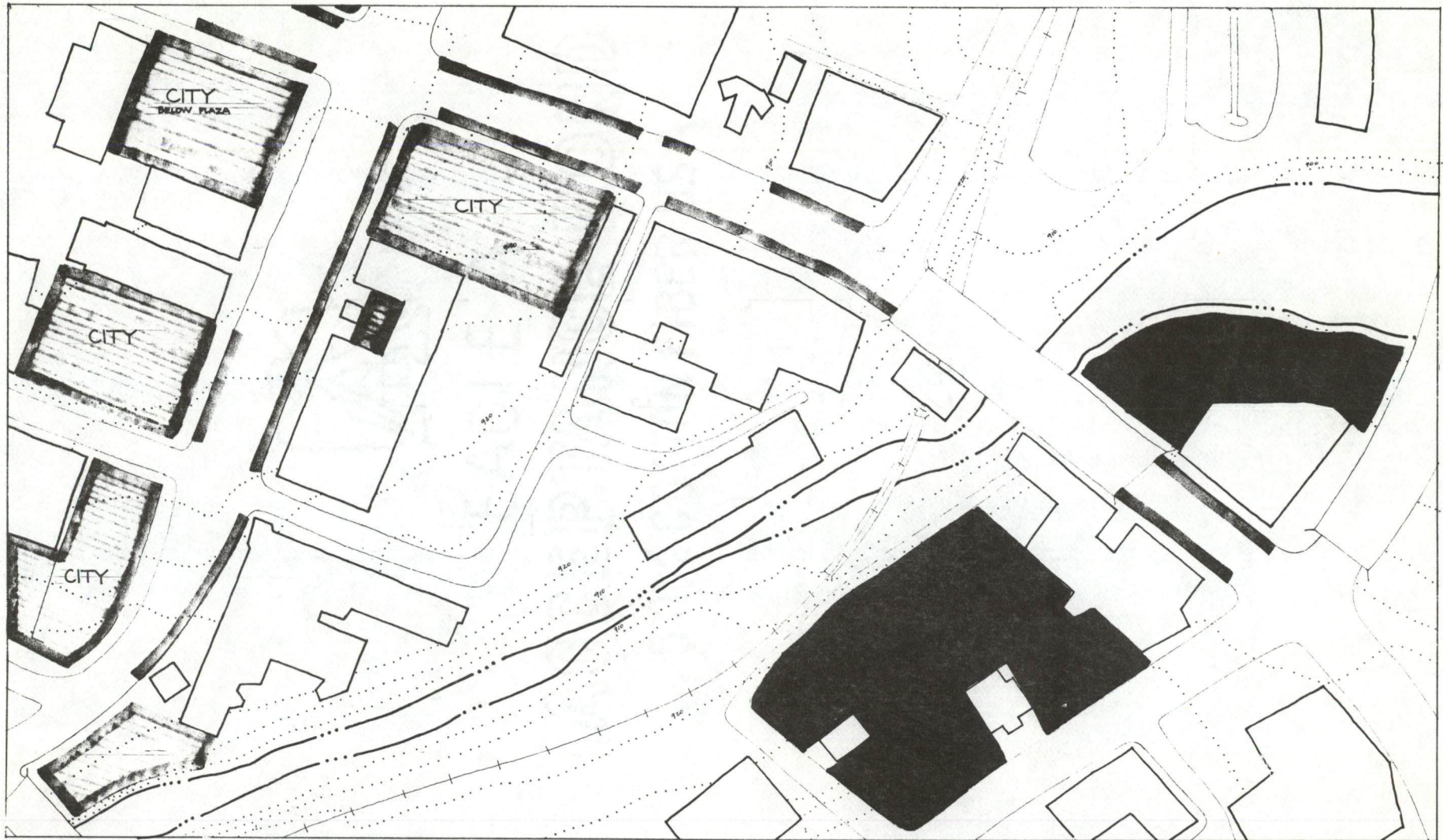
ADJACENT LAND USE

THE TEXTILE PLACE GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA


 SCALE: 1"=40'-0"

OFF-SITE PARKING (EXISTING AND POTENTIAL)

Major parking locations are possible to the north side of Broad Street, on city-owned land. Just to the west of Camperdown Way is a large area suited for parking, as is the land between the Reedy River Falls and the Traxler Building. Curb parking is also available, on all major streets.



EXISTING
PARKING

POTENTIAL
PARKING



OFF-SITE PARKING EXISTING AND POTENTIAL

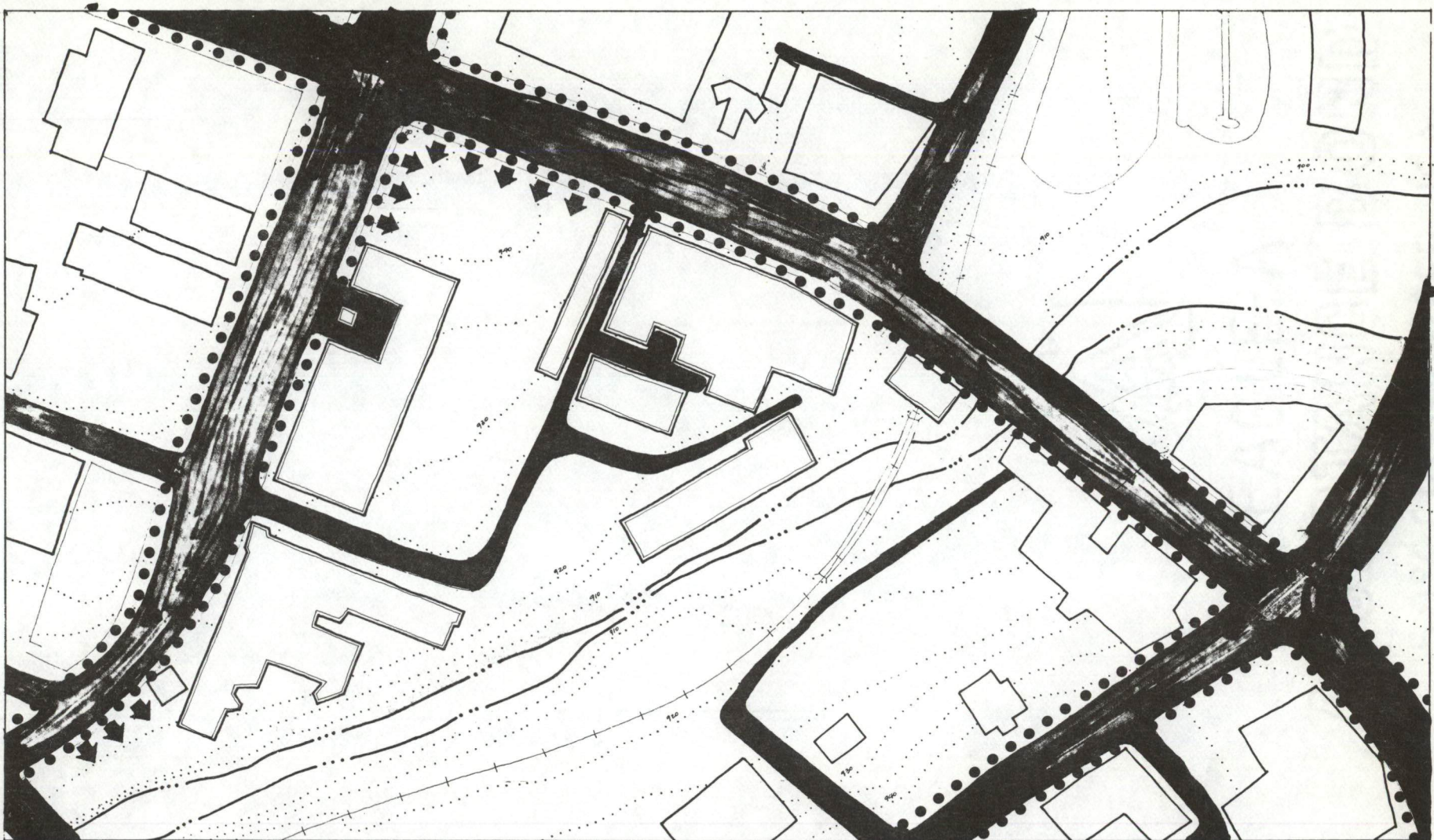
THE TEXTILE PLACE GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



SCALE: 1"=40'-0"





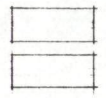
CIRCULATION ANALYSIS

Existing pedestrian circulation occurs on sidewalks on all the surrounding arterial connectors. Access points on-site are via alleys from Main and Broad Streets to an interior network of driveways.



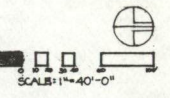
 VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
 PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC

 SERVICE ACCESS
 VEHICULAR ACCESS



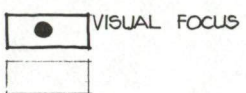
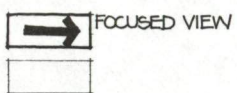
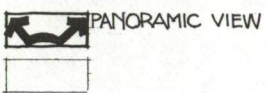
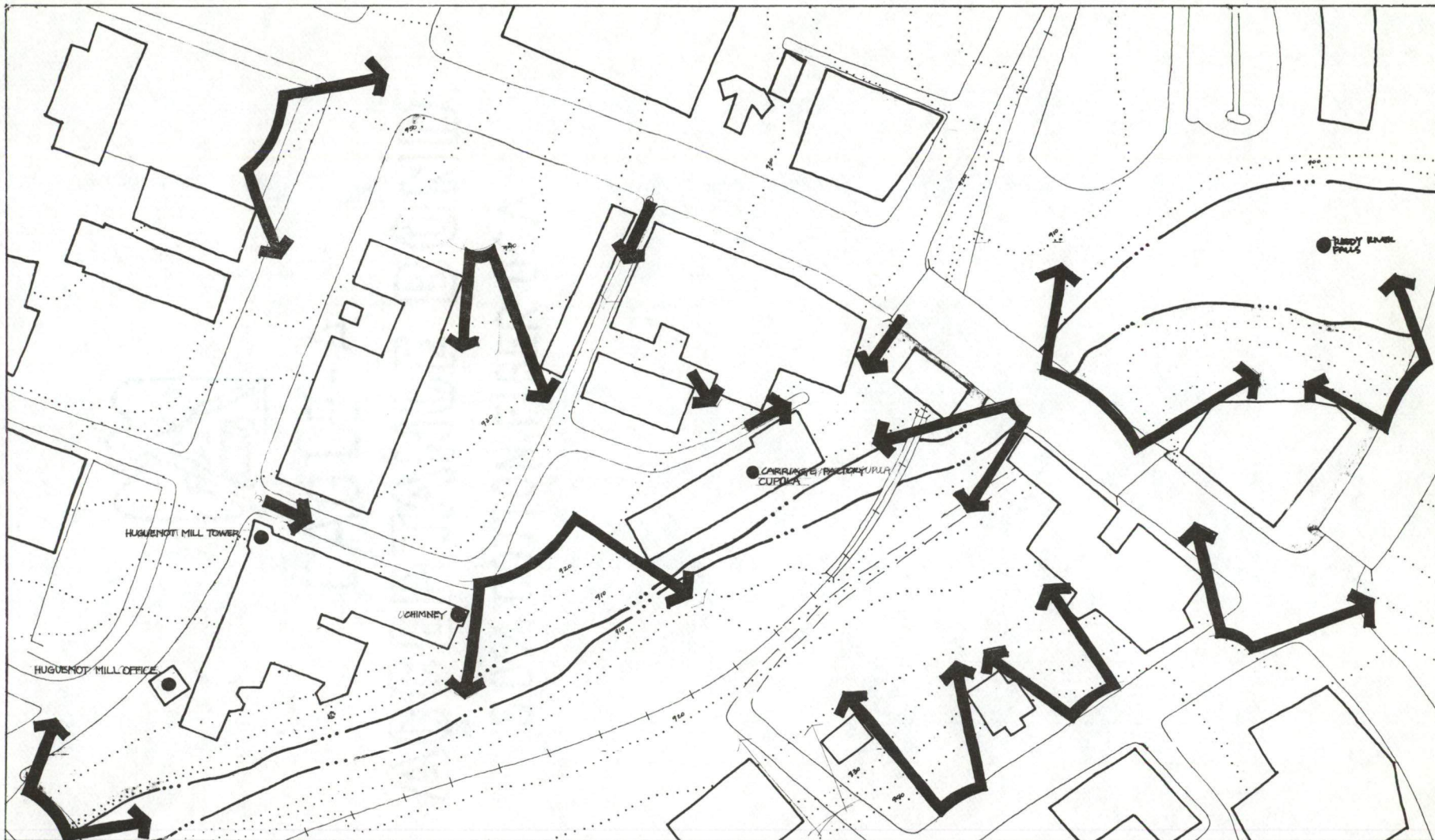
CIRCULATION ANALYSIS

THE TEXTILE PLACE GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



VIEWS

Views on-site are primarily to the river from the stores above the river and bridge, focused to the river. Within the existing building are several clearly-defined spaces of interest (see Spatial Analysis). The plaza in front of City Hall is also a good vantage point for views to the river and down South Main Street.



VIEWS

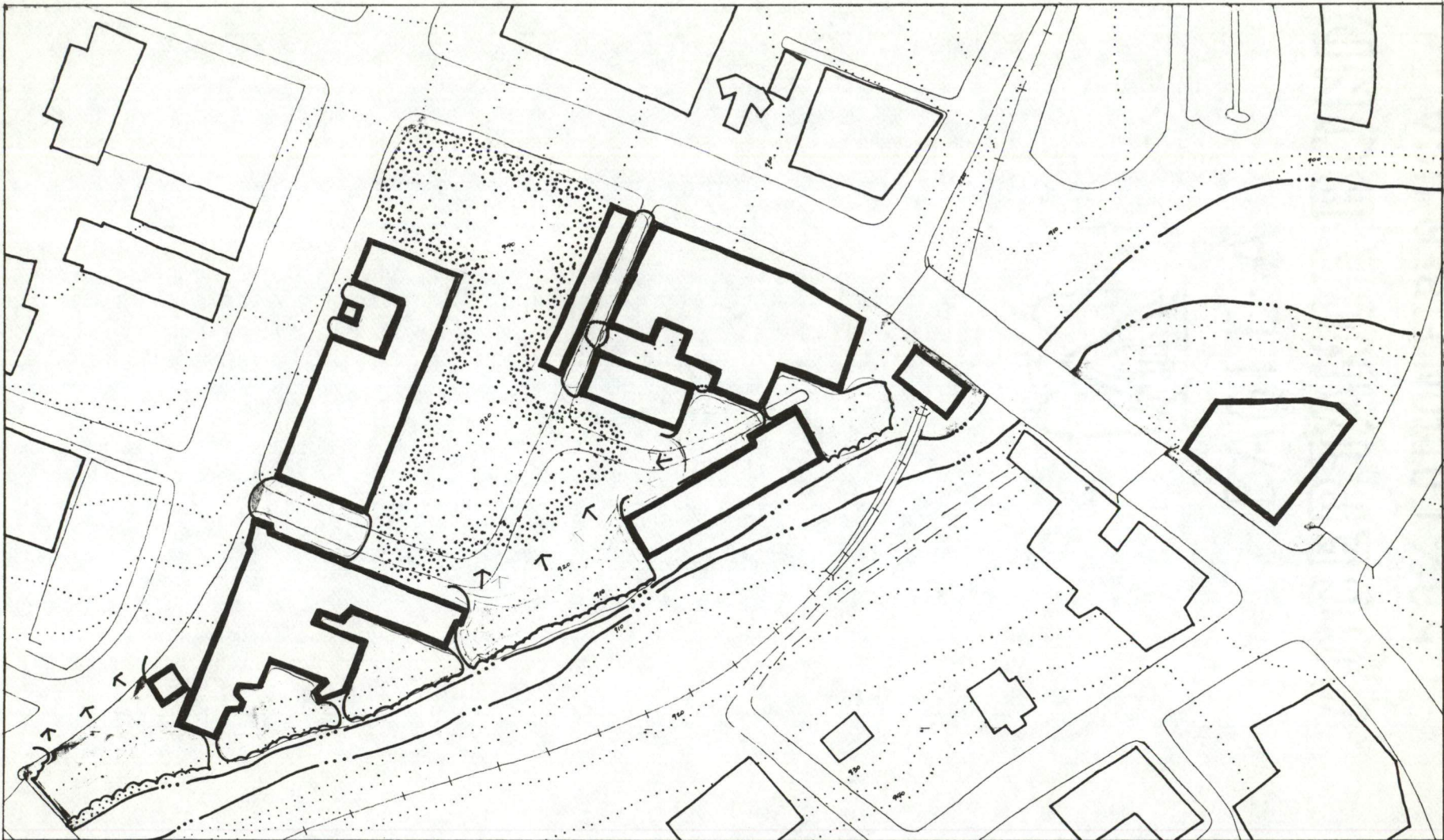
THE TEXTILE PLACE

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



SPATIAL ANALYSIS

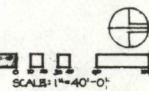
Little of the site could be described as having clearly defined spaces, with the exception of the areas within the Main Street block and a series of spaces between the Huguenot Mill and the trees bordering the Reedy River. The undefined area having the most impact is at the corner of Main and Broad Streets; a large "spatially-empty" area accentuating the over-scaled City Hall Tower and plaza.



- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  WELL-DEFINED SPACE |  PARTIALLY-DEFINED SPACE |  UNDEFINED AREA |
|  HARD EDGE |  SOFT EDGE | |

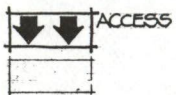
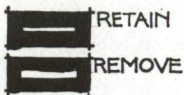
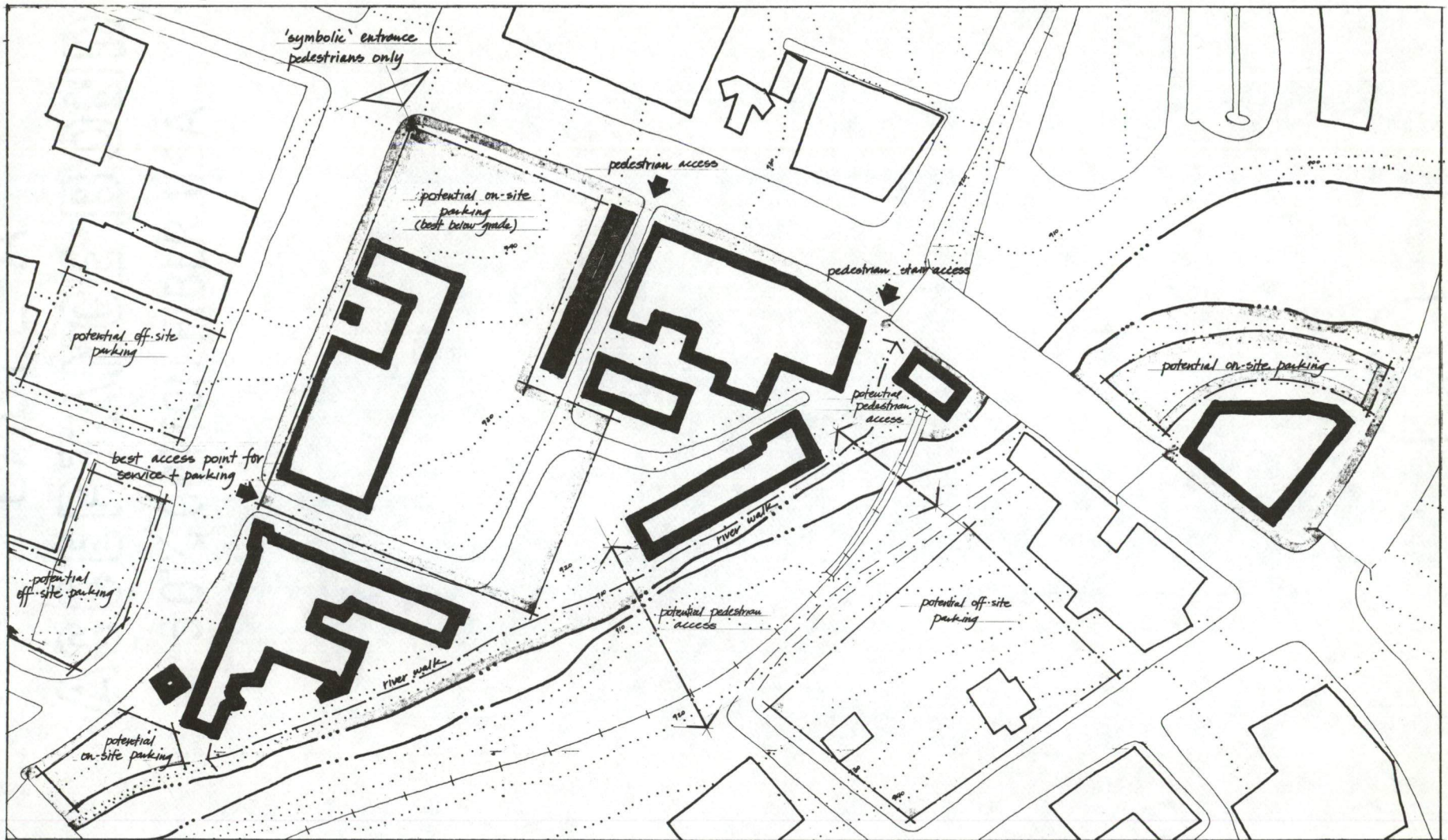
SPATIAL ANALYSIS

THE TEXTILE PLACE GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



SITE CONCLUSIONS

River walk and pedestrian bridge access locations are denoted, in addition to access points from Broad and Main Streets. Potential on and off-site parking areas are indicated as are the buildings to remain due to historical or spatial needs.



SITE CONCLUSIONS

THE TEXTILE PLACE

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCALE: 1"=40'-0"



SQUARE FOOTAGE PROGRAM

I. TEXTILE MUSEUM

A. Entrance Lobby

1. Museum Sales	600
2. Temporary Exhibit Areas (2)	3,200
3. Elevator Lobby	400
4. Public Toilets	600
5. Security Office	350
6. Auditorium	2,700
7. Projection Rooms (2)	550
8. Miscellaneous Lobby Space	<u>7,000</u>

Subtotal 15,400 sq. ft.

B. Museum Administration

1. Reception/Waiting Area	600
2. Director	340
3. Conference	375
4. Public Relations	260
5. Secretarial	540
6. Curator	250
7. Business Manager	250
8. Education Director	250
9. Toilets	110
10. Circulation	<u>400</u>

Subtotal 3,375 sq. ft.

C. Exhibition

1. Overview	3,500
2. Origins	5,300
3. New England	4,400
4. Greenville Story	7,000
5. Textile Place Story	4,400
6. Textile Story	
a. Emergence 1870-1900	5,300
b. Boom 1900-1920	3,500
c. Between Wars 1920-1940	1,750
d. Consolidation 1940-60	3,500
e. Challenge 1960-today	6,200
f. Future	<u>5,300</u>

Subtotal 50,150 sq. ft.

D. Exhibit Preparation

1. Shipping/Receiving	3,100
2. Exhibit Preparation	2,240
3. Short-term Storage	1,560
4. Long-term Storage	2,250
5. Employee Locker Rooms	750
6. Circulation	<u>2,400</u>

Subtotal 12,300 sq. ft.

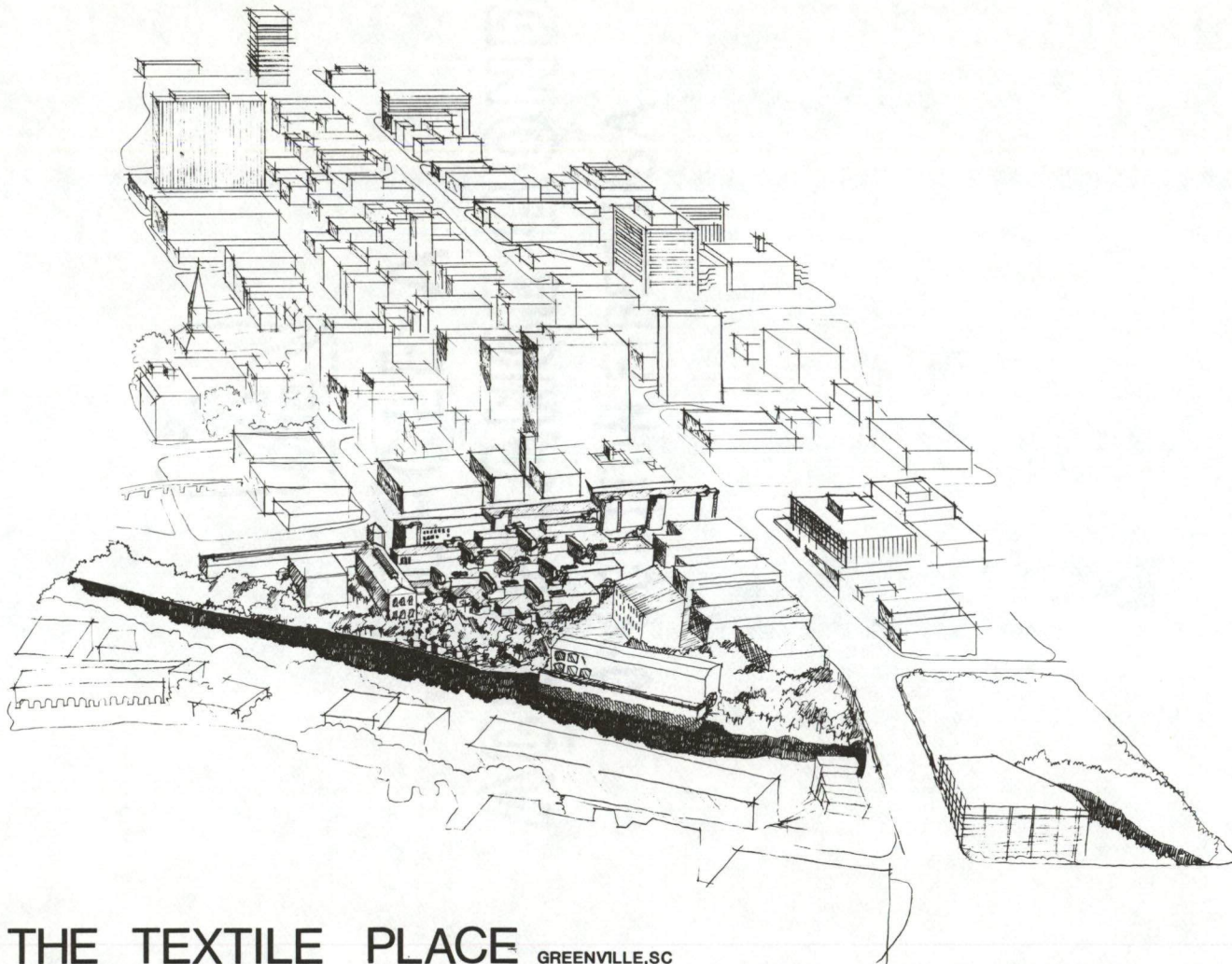
TEXTILE MUSEUM TOTAL AREA 81,225 sq. ft.

II. COMMERCIAL 18,160 sq. ft.

III. OFFICE 42,231 sq. ft.

IV. PARKING

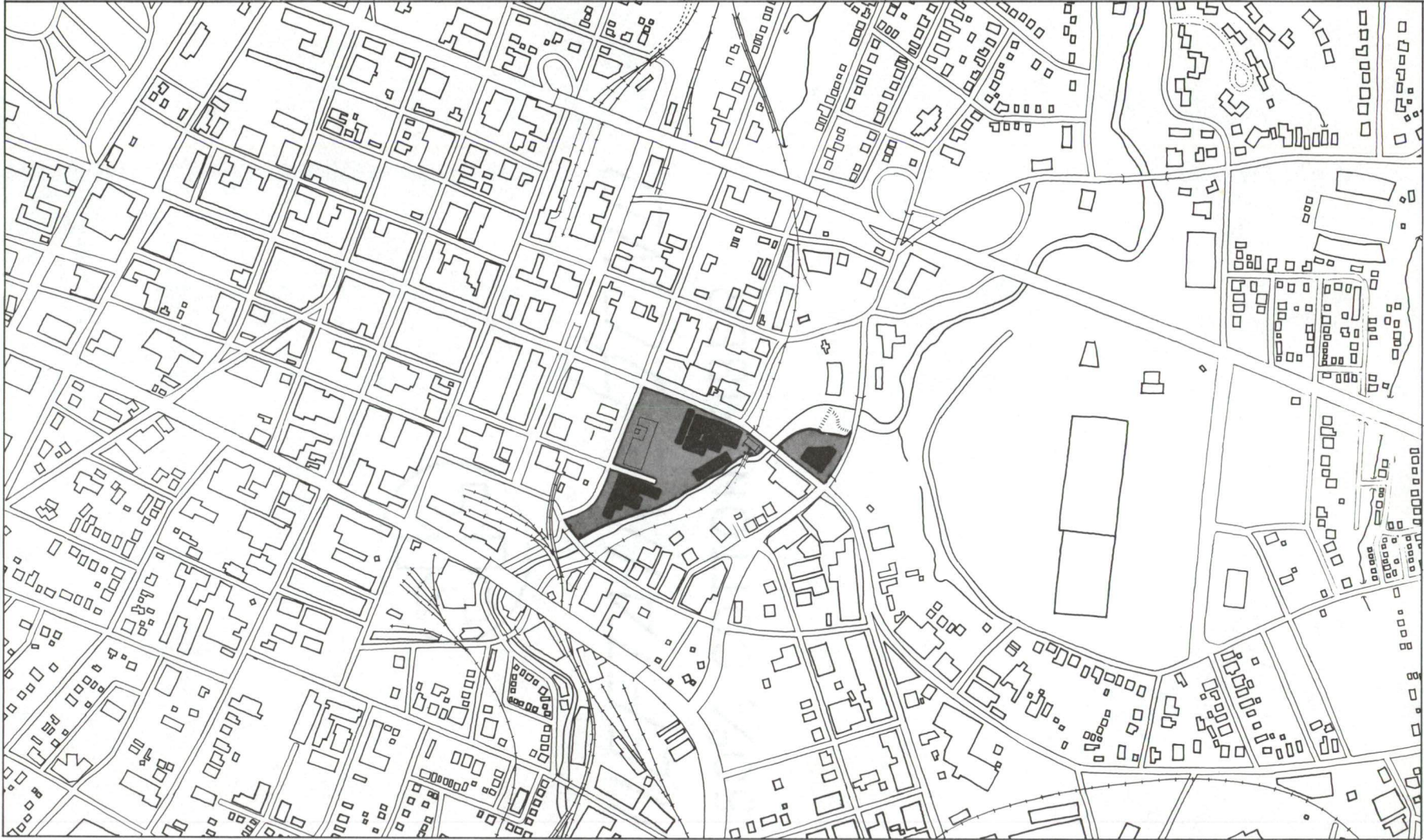
214 parking spaces total, including 6 handicapped spaces 75,260 sq. ft.



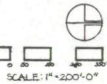
THE TEXTILE PLACE GREENVILLE, SC

A TERMINAL PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR A MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE DEGREE, CLEMSON UNIVERSITY, CLEMSON, S.C.

William H. [Signature]



THE TEXTILE PLACE



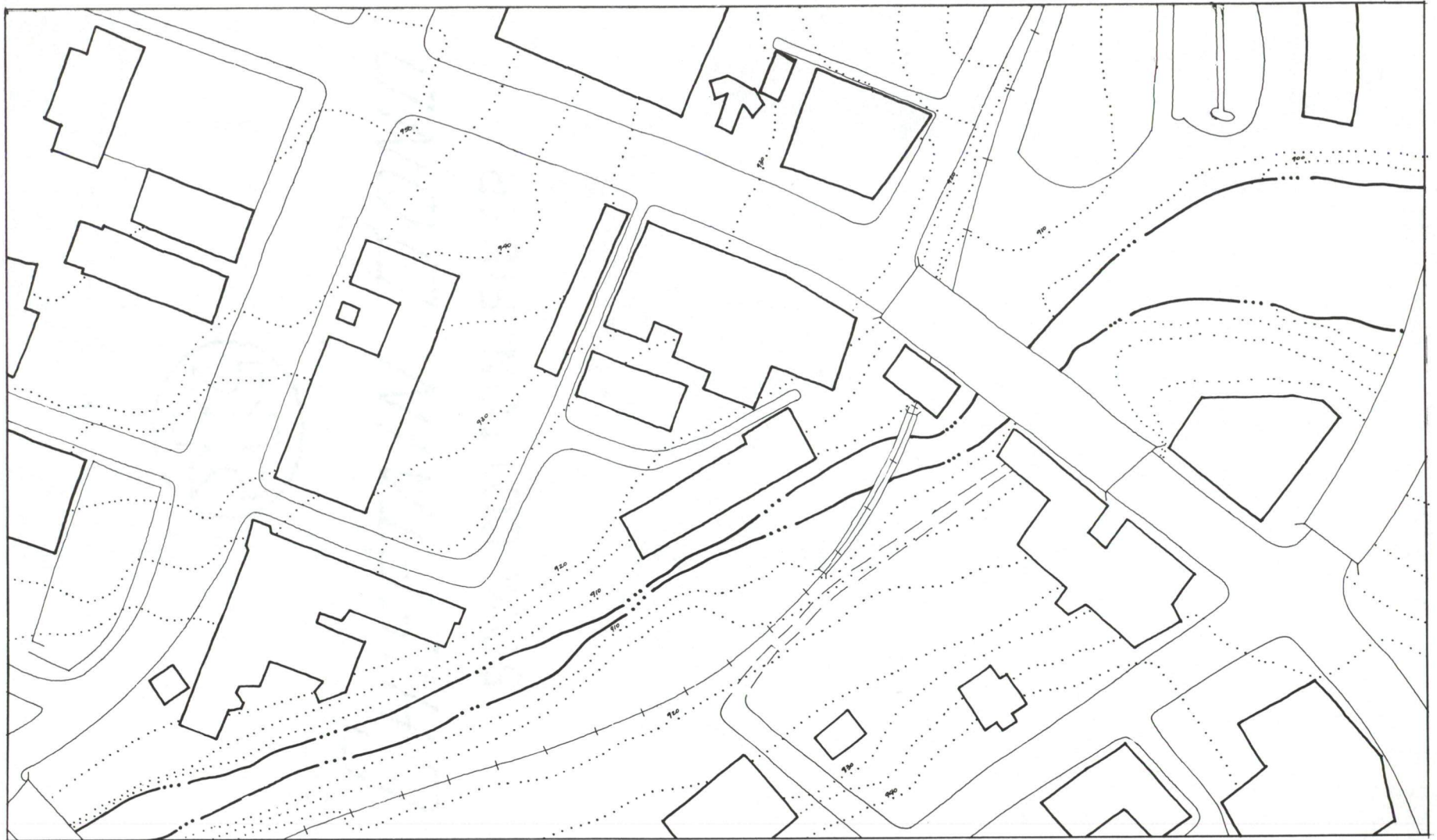


SCALE 1"=100'-0"



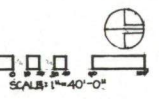
AREA PLAN





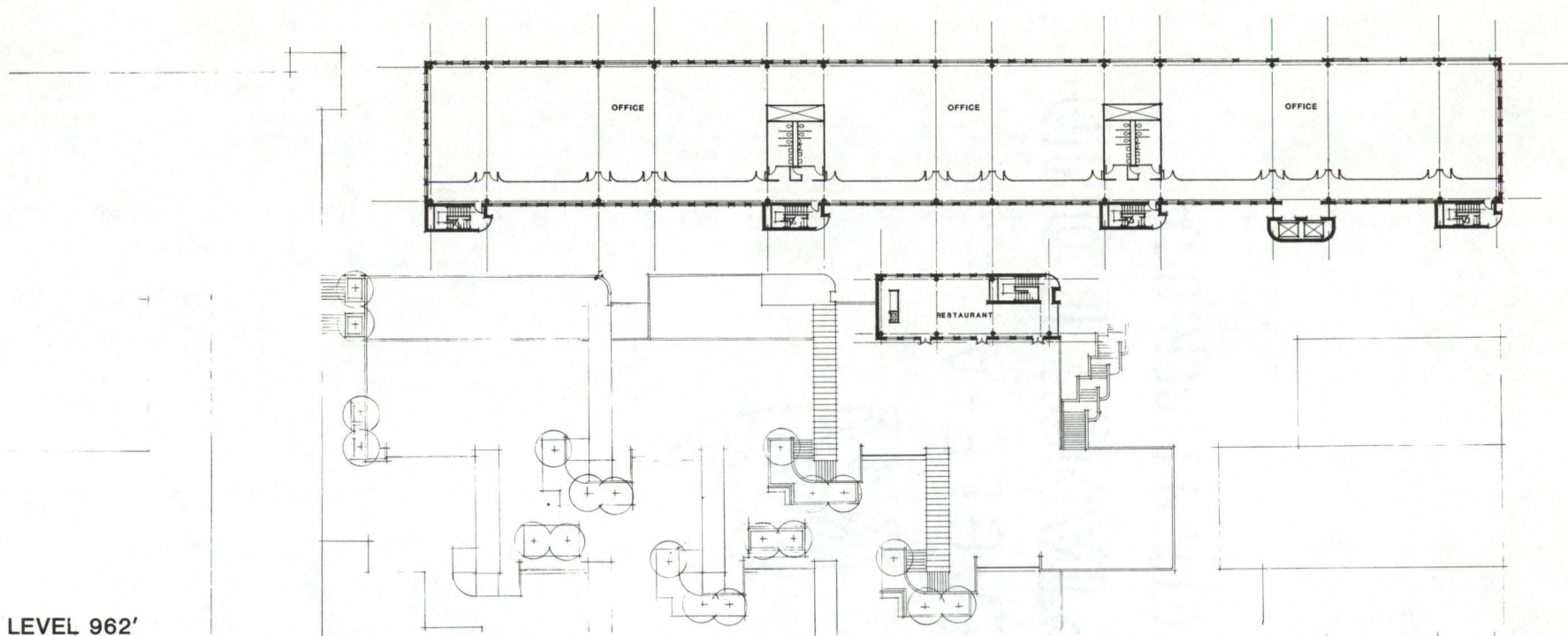
THE TEXTILE PLACE

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

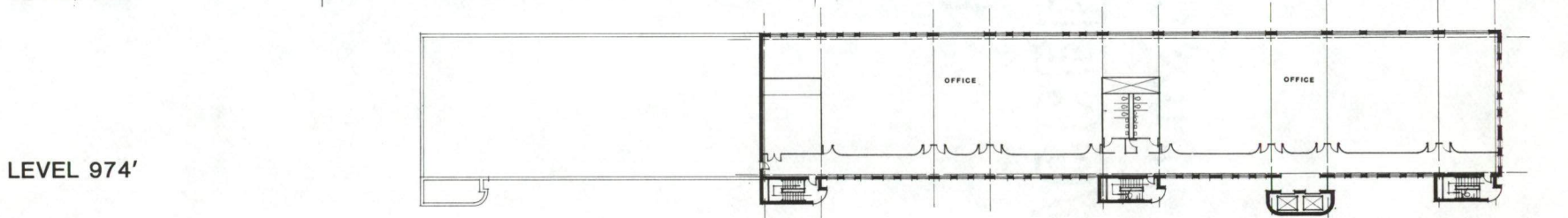




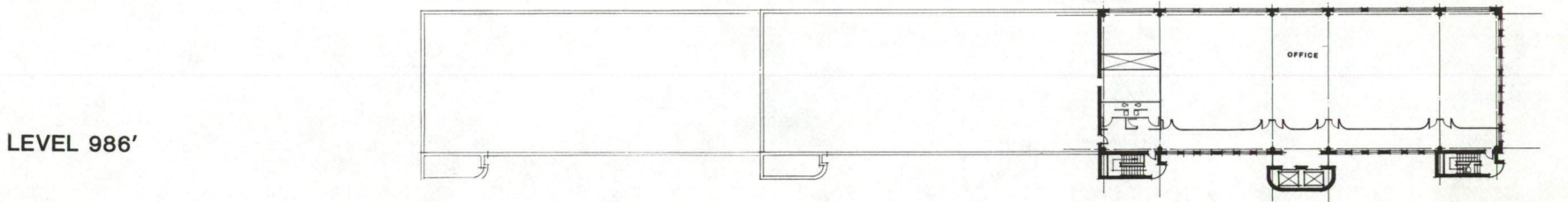
SITE PLAN



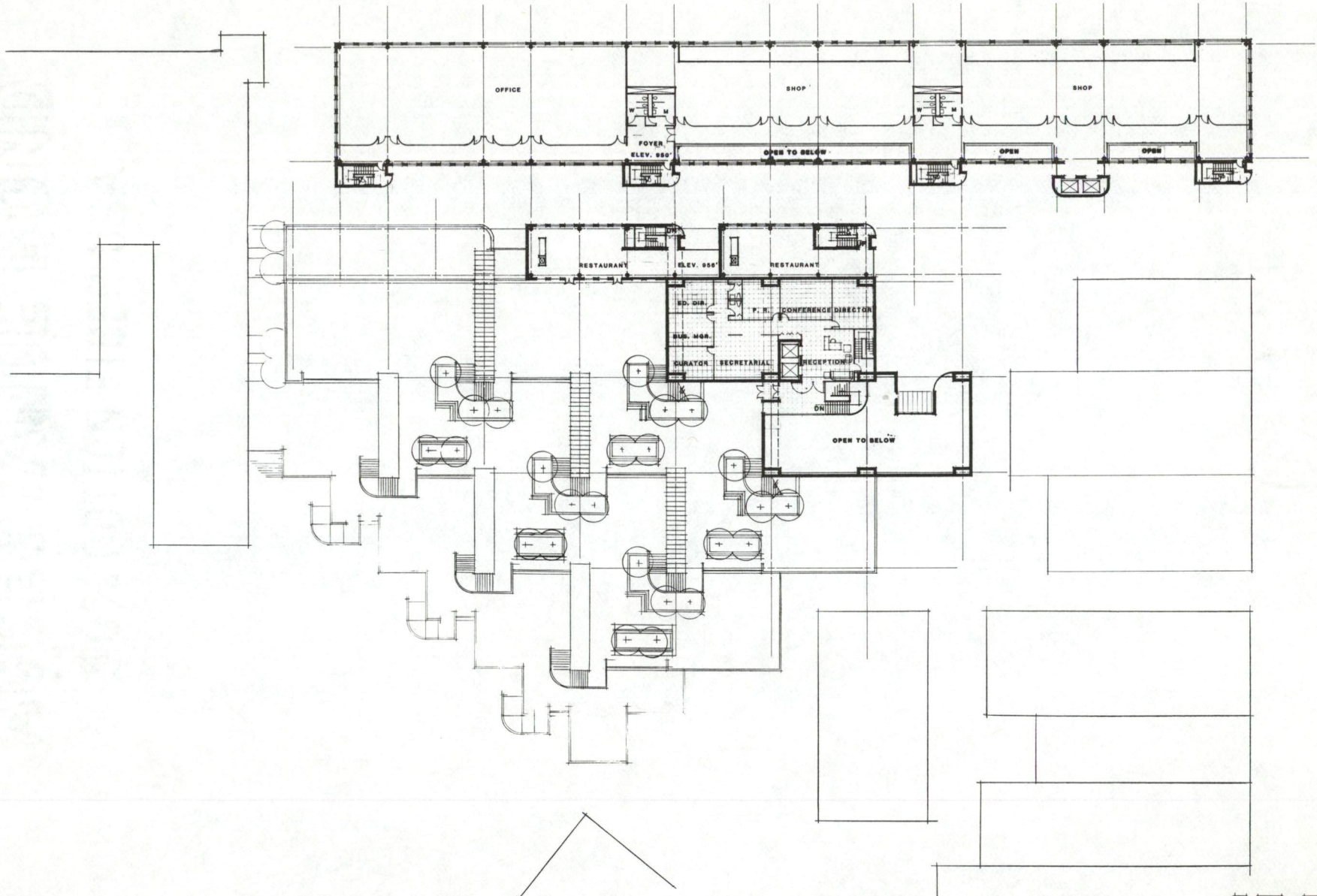
LEVEL 962'



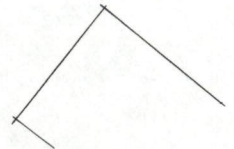
LEVEL 974'

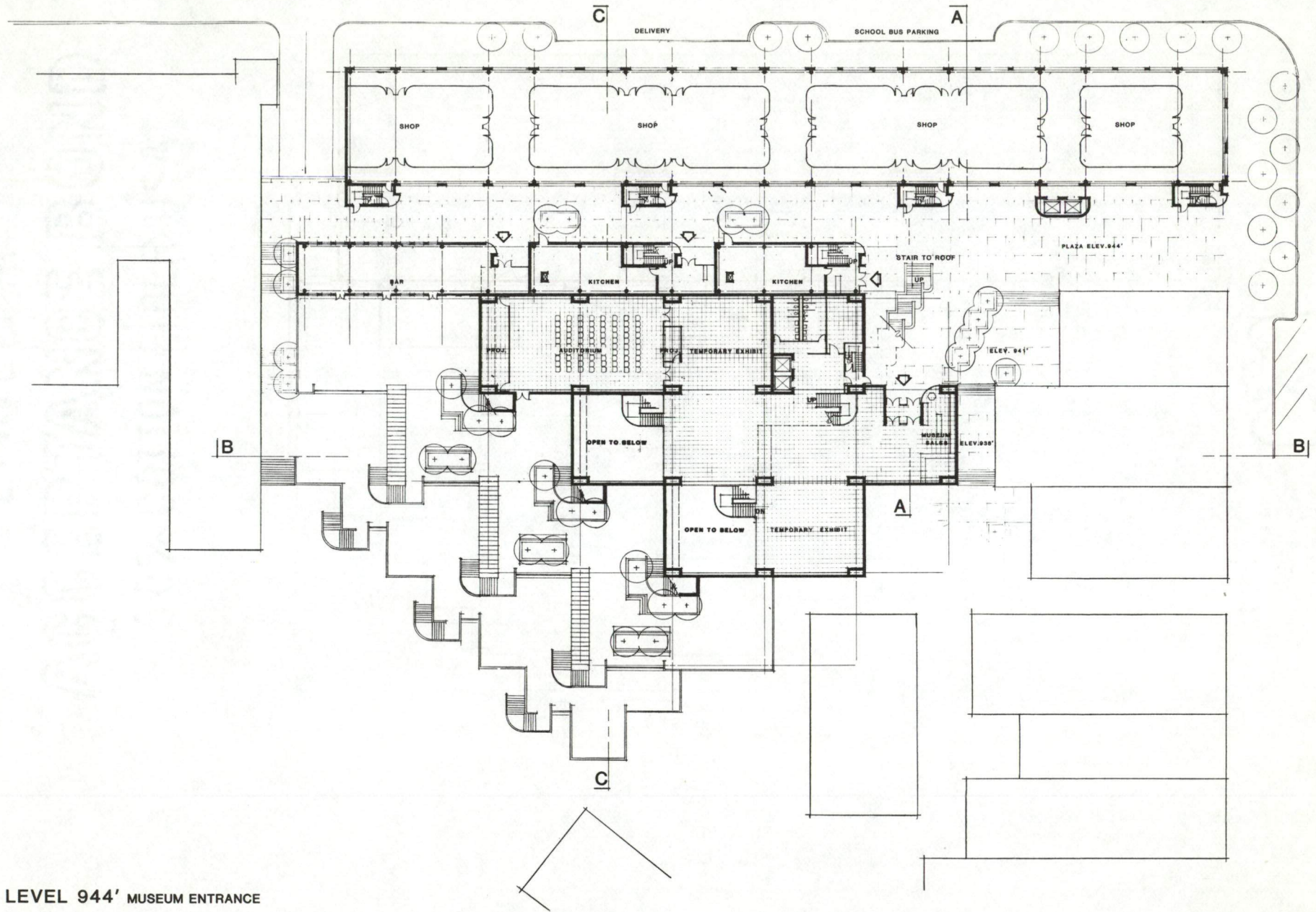


LEVEL 986'

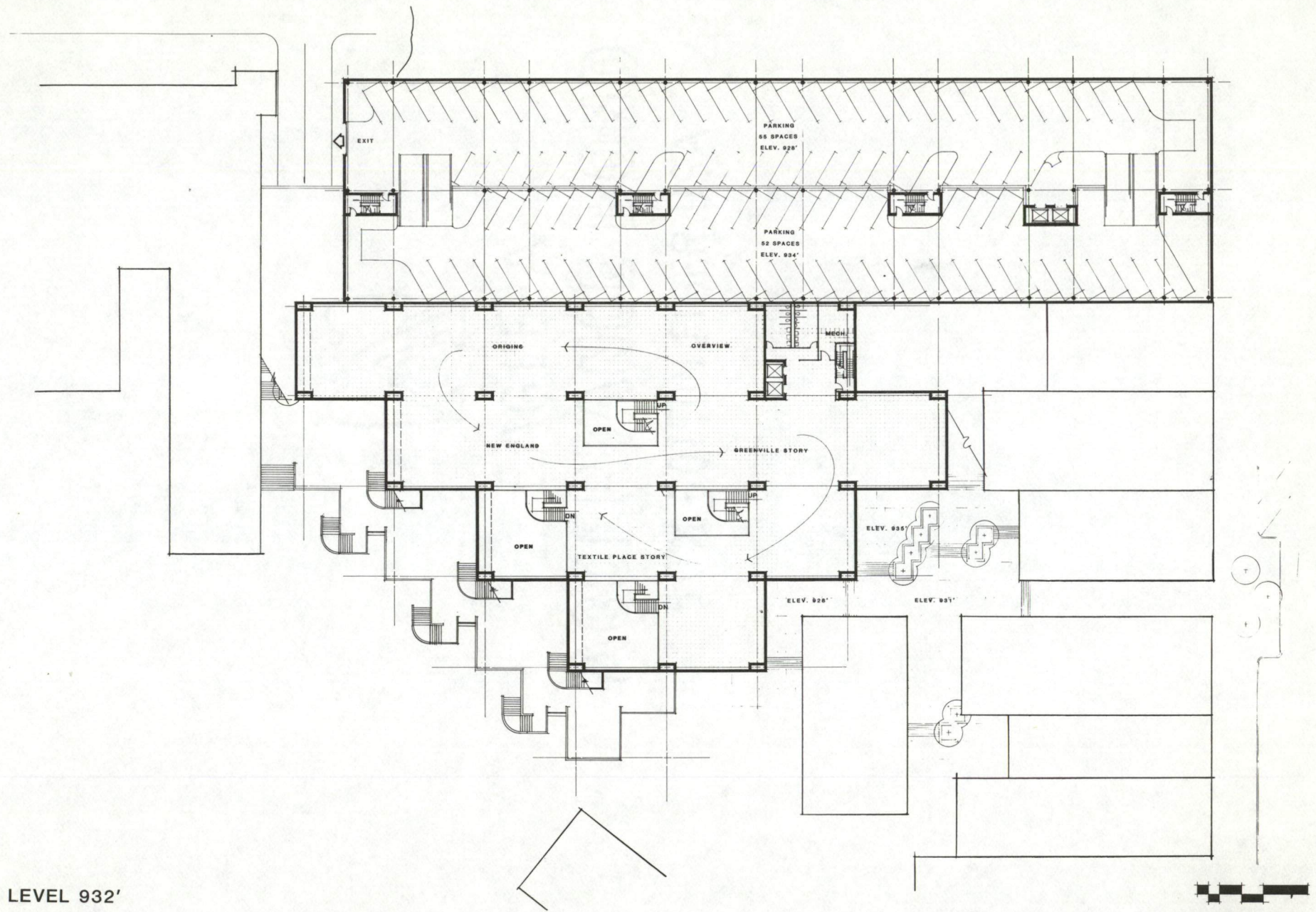


LEVEL 956'

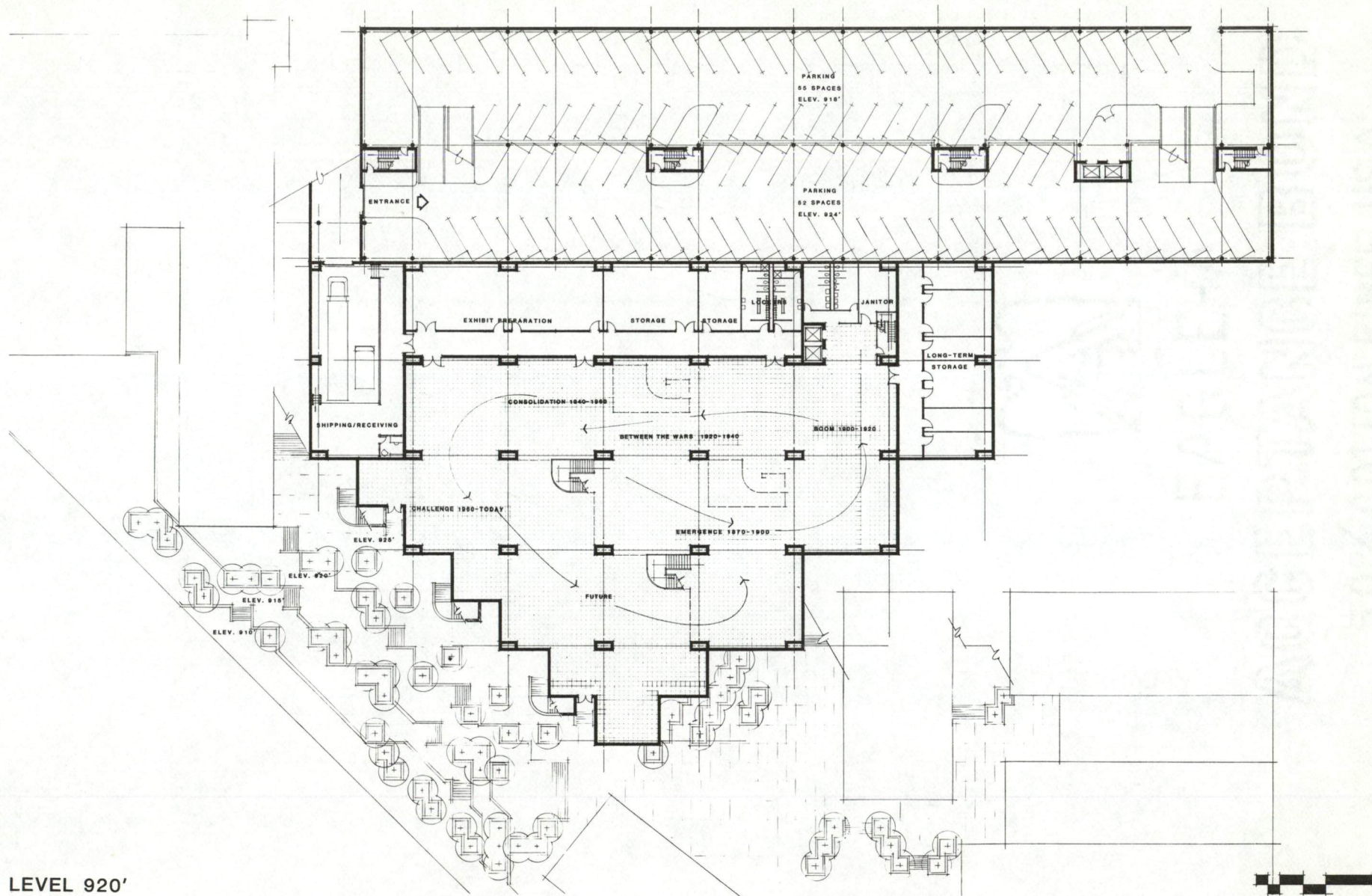




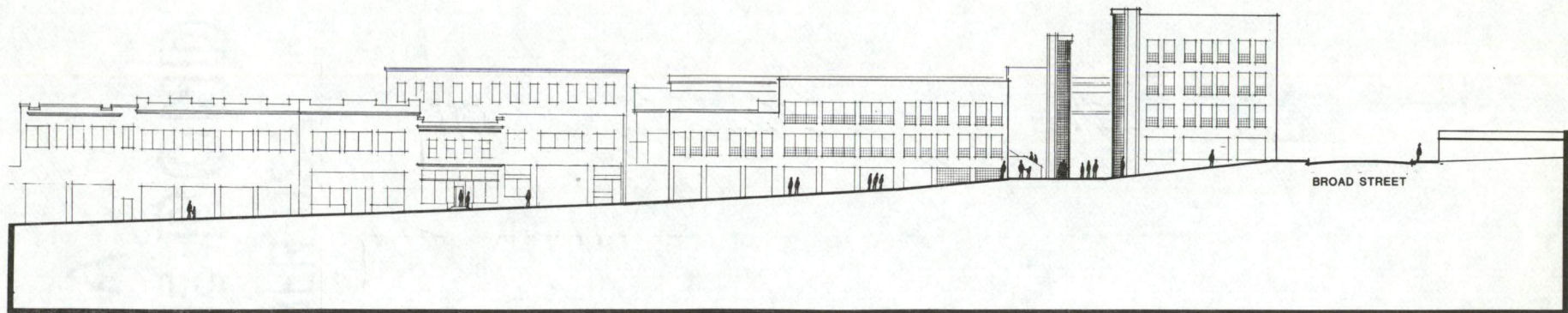
LEVEL 944' MUSEUM ENTRANCE



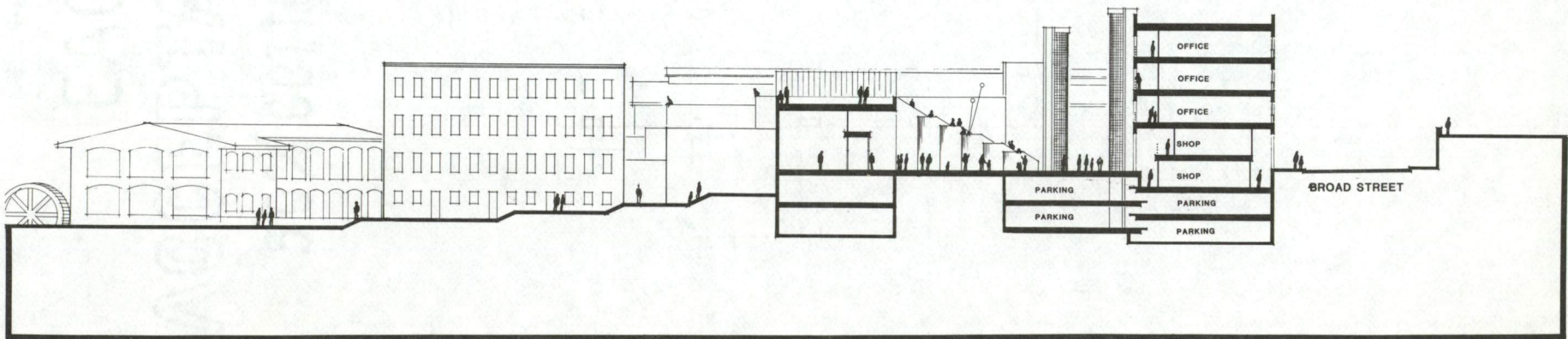
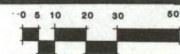
LEVEL 932'



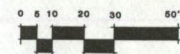
LEVEL 920'

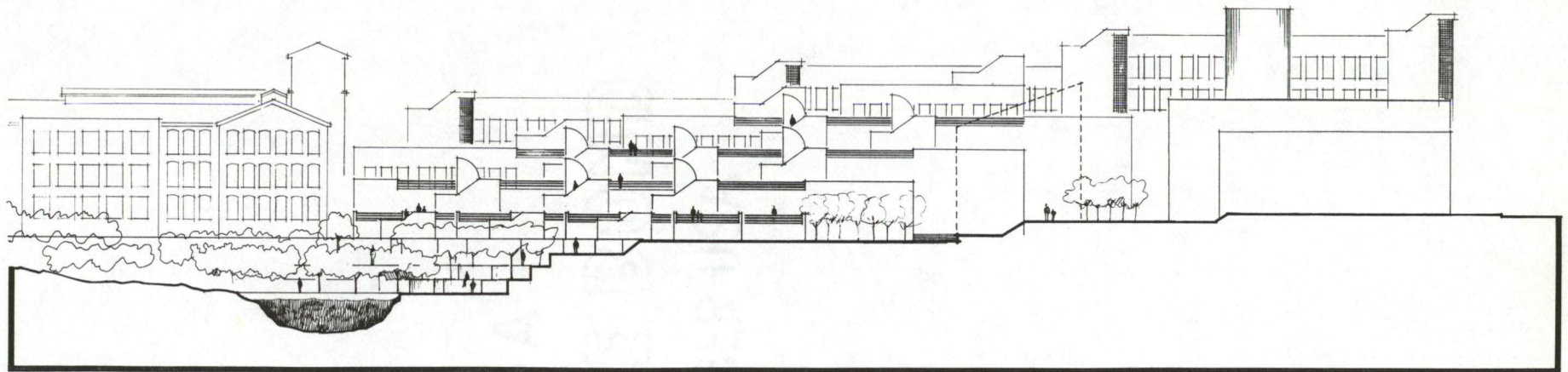


MAIN STREET ELEVATION

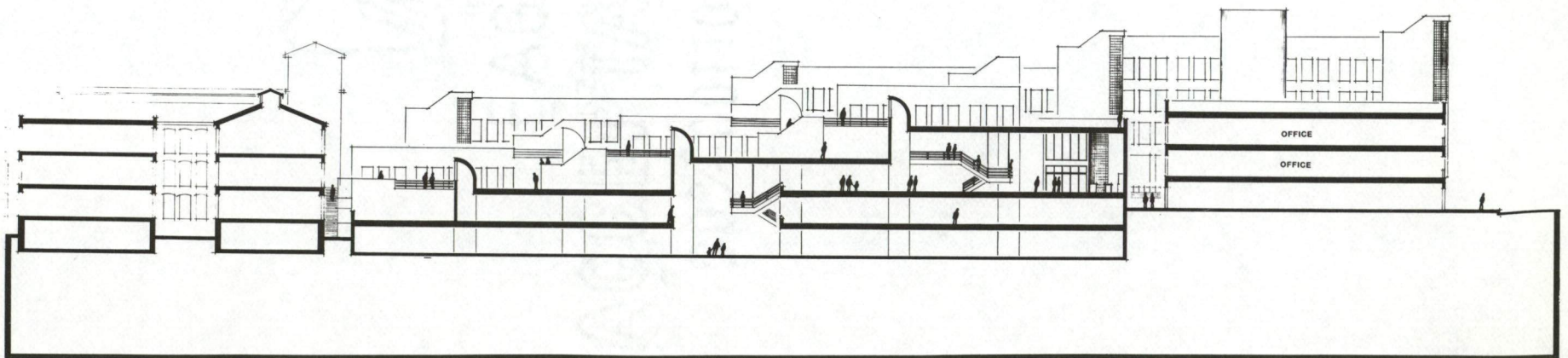


TRANSVERSE SECTION A-A



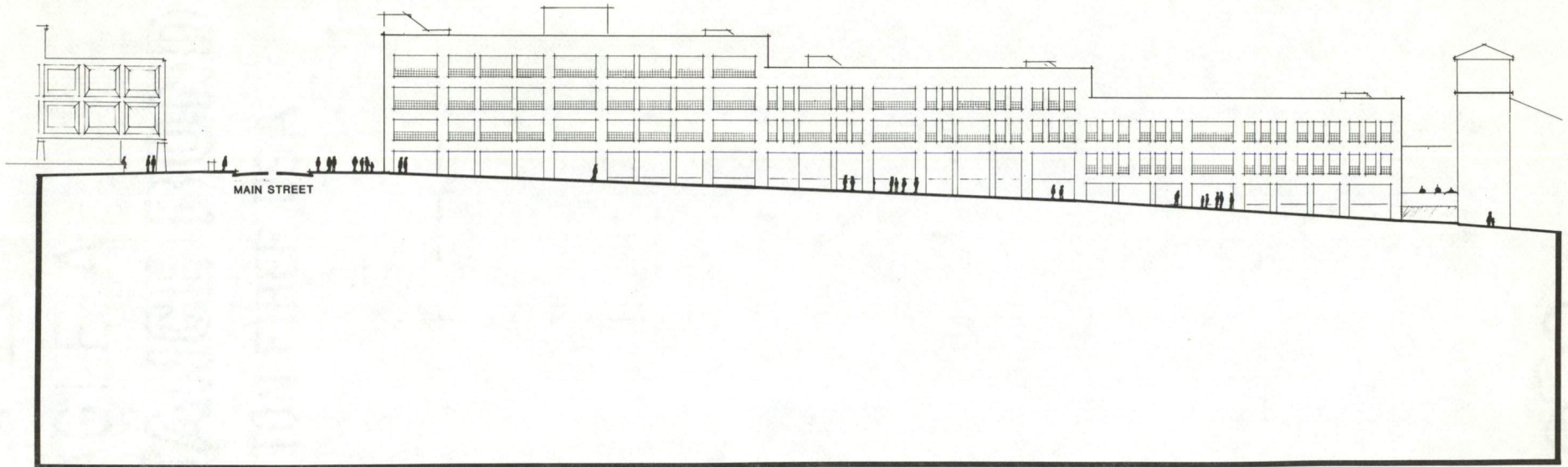


RIVER ELEVATION

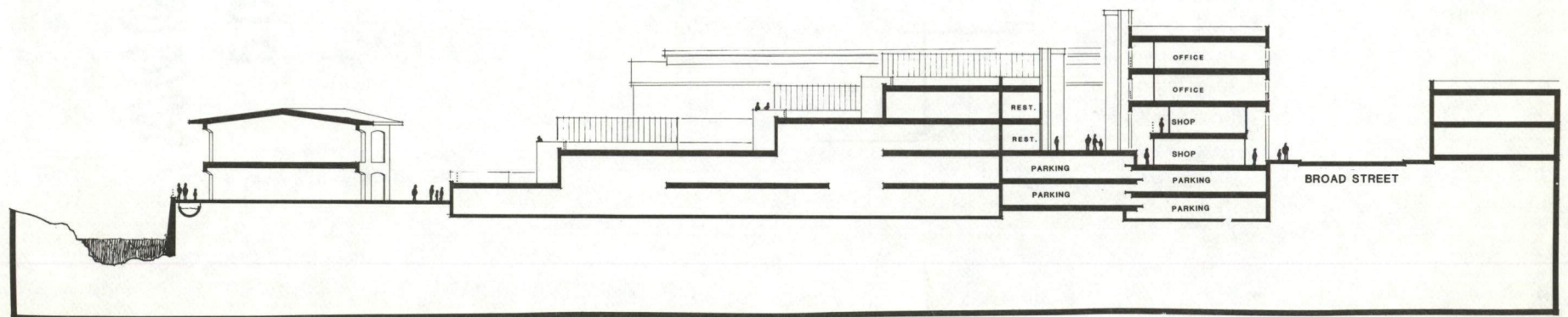


LONGITUDINAL SECTION B-B



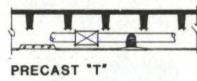
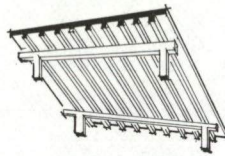
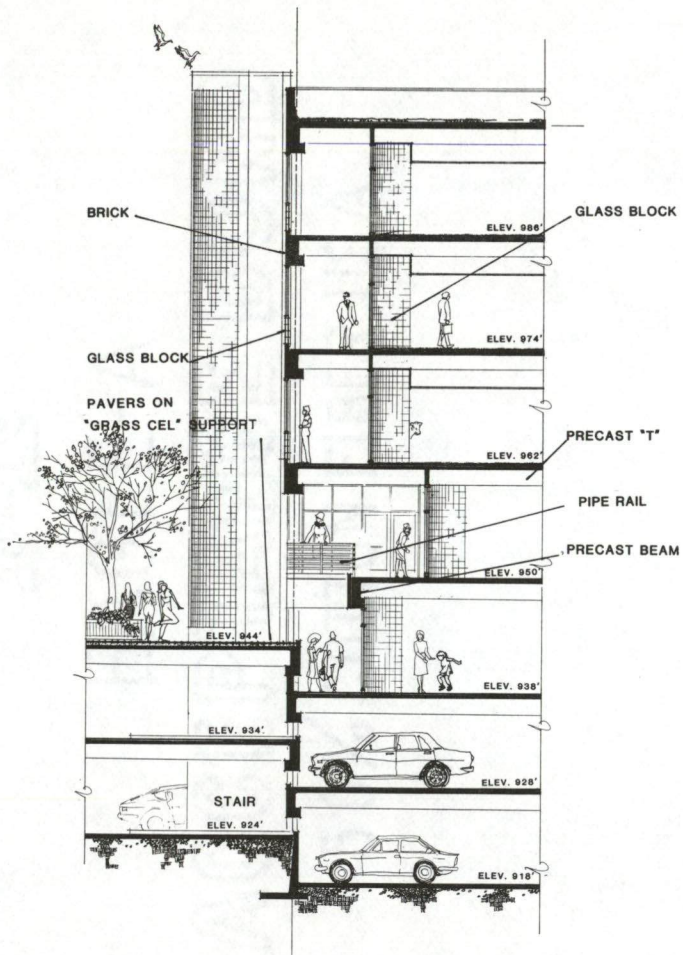


BROAD STREET ELEVATION

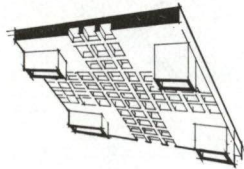


TRANSVERSE SECTION C-C

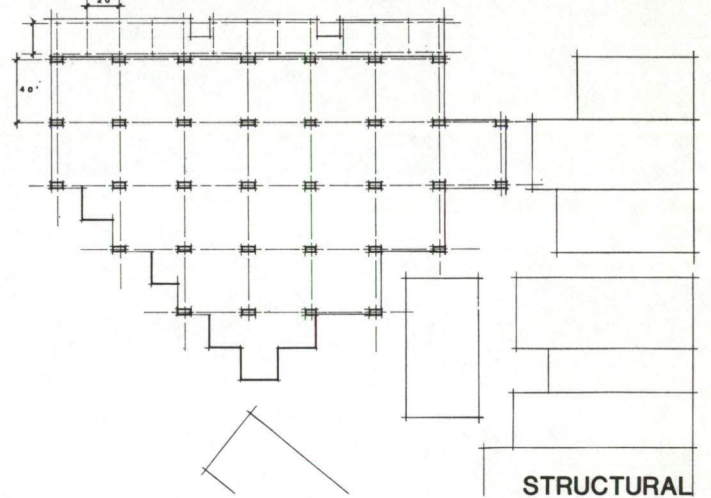
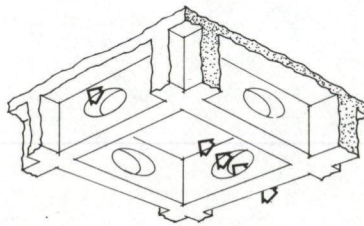




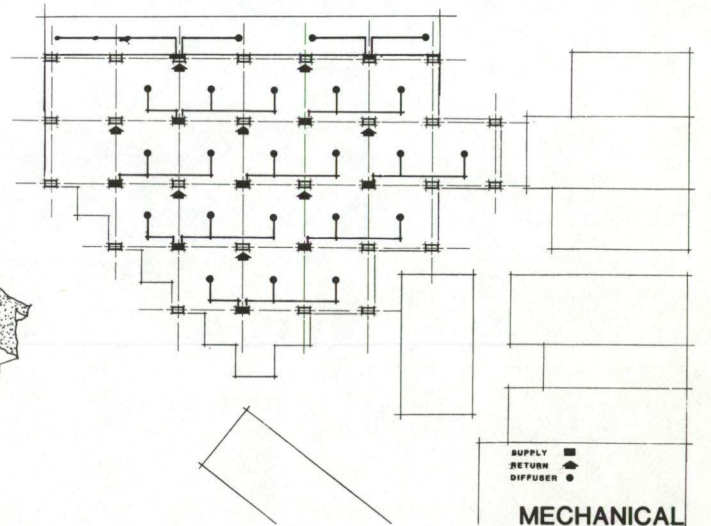
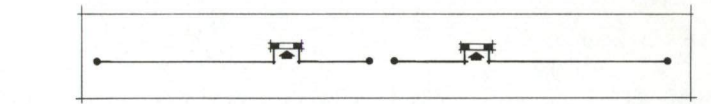
PRECAST "T"



PERFORATED WAFFLE SLAB

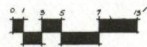


STRUCTURAL



MECHANICAL

WALL SECTION



THE COTTON WAREHOUSE, TRAXLER BUILDING

Location: corner of South Main Street and
Camperdown Way

Constructed: between 1908-13

Architect: credited to J. E. Sirrinc

Total Floor Area: 60,000 square feet

Number of Floors: three plus a ground-level
basement

Major Materials: reinforced concrete structure,
brick and glass block infill,
concrete floors

Uses:

a. 1908(-13)- : Cotton Warehouse

Cotton storage for local mill operators, includ-
ing the Huguenot Mill nearby.

b. 1941- : USO

Entertainment center for Air Force personnel
from Donaldson Air Force Base.

c. -present: Traxler Building

Garment manufacturer on the first floor (Main
Street level), upper floors vacant.

Historic Significance

- example of industrial warehouse
- unusual five-sided design
- sophisticated early use of reinforced concrete

THE MARKLEY HARDWARE STORE, SCURRY-NIXON BLOCK

Location: 422 South Main Street

Constructed: between 1905-14

Architect: credited to J. E. Surrine

Total Floor Area: approximately 13,800 square feet (excluding rear basement)

Number of Floors: two with a rear ground-level basement

Major Materials: handmade brick, wood beams, leaded glass panels (front facade)

Uses:

a. 1905(-14)- : The Markley Hardware Store

Retail hardware store for the Markley Carriage Factory, replacing an earlier, smaller hardware store and the office of the Greenville Coach Factory.

b. : other commercial uses.

presently vacant

Historic Significance:

- example of turn-of-the-century retail store
- "pressed brick" in muted colors in a pattern on the street facade

- leaded glass panels at the spandrel
above the first floor
- decorative pressed tin ceiling and
frieze on the interior

GOWER, MARKLEY & COX BUILDING,

THE GREENVILLE COACH FACTORY BLACKSMITH SHOP

Location: Markley Alley

Constructed: between 1850 and 1860

Architect: unknown

Total Floor Area: approximately 15,750 square feet

Number of Floors: three and one half stories

Major Materials: handmade mud bricks, ax-cut wooden framing members

Uses:

a. 1850(-1860)- : Greenville Coach Factory
Blacksmith Shop

Blacksmith shop for carriage manufacture.

b. -present: Belk-Simpson Department Store
warehouse

Long-term storage for a local department store.

Historic Significance:

-important part of turn-of-the-century
industrial complex

-good example of early construction methods:

- a. handmade mud bricks
- b. natural cement mortar
- c. ax-cut wooden framing members
- d. no nails used in construction

MARKLEY CARRIAGE FACTORY PAINT SHOP, DUKE'S

MAYONNAISE COMPANY, C. F. SAUER COMPANY

Location: Reedy River, just west of the South
Main Street Bridge

Constructed: prior to 1905

Architect: credited to J. E. Sirrine

Total Floor Area: approximately 13,000 square
feet

Number of Floors: two

Major Materials: brick structure, wood frame

Uses:

- a. before 1905-1914: Markley Carriage Factory
Paint Shop

Paint shop for carriage manufacturer

- b. 1914-1922: vacant

- c. 1922- : Duke's Mayonnaise Company

Interior altered for mayonnaise factory

- d. -1950: C. F. Sauer Company

Sauer Company purchased Duke's--continued
mayonnaise manufacture

- e. 1958-present: vacant

Historic Significance:

- important part of turn-of-the-century industrial complex
- cupola may have been removed from an earlier building on the site

HUGUENOT MILL, NUCKASEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Location: West Broad Street at the River
Street Bridge

Constructed: 1882

Architect: unknown

Total Floor Area: 57,500 square feet

Number of Floors: three

Major Materials: brick structure, wood framing
members

Uses:

a. 1882-1913: Huguenot Mill

Cotton mill producing cottonades, gingham,
and plaids.

b. 1913- : Nuckasee Manufacturing Company

Continued to manufacture finished cloth products.

c. -present: factory and outlet store

Small scale garment factory and retail outlet
store.

Historic Significance:

- one of the first coal-fueled, steam-
powered mills in the piedmont region
of South Carolina
- "fireproof construction" common to New
England mills of the same period
- important part of turn-of-the-century
industrial complex

THE HUGUENOT MILL OFFICE

Location: West Broad Street at the River
Street Bridge

Constructed: 1890-1900

Architect: unknown

Total Floor Area: 1,800 square feet

Number of Floors: two

Major Materials: brick structure, tin roof,
wood framing members

Uses:

a. 1890(-1900)-1913: Huguenot Mill Office

Administrative office for adjacent mill

b. 1913- : Nuckasee Manufacturing Company
Office

Administrative office for adjacent mill

c. -1979: vacant

d. 1979-present: Greenville Country Historic
Preservation Commission

Offices of local preservation society.

Historic Significance:

-modified italianate style, probably
influenced by 1892 Post Office (later

Greenville City Hall) at the corner
of Main and Broad Streets (demolished
in 1974)

- round arched projecting hood mouldings
around exterior doors and windows
- ornate medallions with pendants at the
cornice
- tongue and groove dado paneling on the
interior
- wooden fireplace mantel with spiraled
spindles and pendants for the ver-
tical members of the architrave
- cast iron sink with a base shell design
on the second floor

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Anderson Notter Finegold, Inc., A Feasibility Study For Textile Place, Anderson Notter Finegold, Inc., 1979

Appleyard, Donald, The Conservation of European Cities, The MIT Press, 1979

Broun, Brent C., Architecture in Context, Fitting New Buildings With Old, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1980

Bunnell, Gene, Built to Last, the Preservation Press, 1977

Davern, Jeanne M. & the Editors of Architectural Record, Architecture 1970-1980 A Decade of Change, Mc-Graw-Hill, Inc., 1980

Diamondstein, Barbara Lee, Buildings Reborn - New Uses, Old Places, Harper & Row, 1978

Kelsey & Guild, Beautifying and Improving Greenville, South Carolina, Municipal League, 1907

National Trust For Historic Preservation, Old and New Architecture, The Preservation Press, 1980

Public Affairs Counseling, The Dynamics of Neighborhood Change, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1975

Rifkind, Carole, A Field Guide to American Architecture, New American Library, 1980

Stephen, George, Revitalizing Older Houses in
Charleston, Boston Redevelopment Authority,
1973

The Textile Museum Project Committee, The Textile
Place, The Textile Museum Project Committee,
1978

The Urban Land Institute, Adaptive Use: Development
Economics, Process, and Profiles, Urban Land
Institute, 1978

PERIODICALS

"In Search of a Place," Progressive Architecture,
April, 1971

"Infill in Historic Towns," Architectural Review,
Vol. CLXI, No. 960, February, 1977

"Nathan Marsh Pusey Library," Architecture and
Urbanism, June, 1978