

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **OCT 5** 1980
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Glenn Springs Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

SC 150 and Rich Hill Rd.

street & number Along the junction of Glenn Springs - Pacolet Road
(S.C. Highway 150) and Rich Hill Road NA not for publication

city, town Glenn Springs NA vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state South Carolina code 045 county Spartanburg code 083

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	NA being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Spartanburg County Courthouse

street & number Magnolia Street

city, town Spartanburg state South Carolina 29301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>see description #1, #9, #12</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Glenn Springs Historic District in southeast Spartanburg County is the historic nucleus of the small rural community that developed around a popular nineteenth and early twentieth century resort hotel. The district is situated at the junction of the Glenn Springs-Pacolet Road and the Rich Hill Road and includes nineteen historic properties within an area of approximately ninety acres. The buildings are situated in a heavily wooded area of rolling hills and little development. The nominated property includes the site of the mineral springs, the site of the Glenn Springs Hotel, and a pavilion associated with the resort. Other properties within the district are several residences, two boarding houses, the ruins of a residence, a store, a post office, two churches, and a cemetery, as well as several outbuildings. The buildings in the Glenn Springs Historic District date from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Very few modern buildings have been constructed in this part of Glenn Springs, and the late nineteenth-early twentieth century integrity of the community is intact.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Key buildings defining the historic character of the district:

2. Charlie Zimmerman House (S.C. Highway 150). A large two-story, frame house built by the son of John Zimmerman ca. 1890. The house has elements of Queen Anne design, including a projecting polygonal bay on the left side of the facade, a one- and two-tier porch of asymmetrical design, and an irregular, picturesque massing. The integrity of the house has been compromised somewhat by the application of aluminum siding.

3. John C. Zimmerman House (S.C. Highway 150). This large two-story, frame house was built ca. 1854. The building has a U-shaped plan with large two-tier porticos on both the northeast and northwest elevations. These porticos are centered on identical three-bay elevations and have four stuccoed Doric columns on each tier. The entrances on each tier of each elevation have transoms and sidelights. Windows have paired four-over-four sash and louvered shutters. The metal downspouts feature the date 1854 and a star motif. The entrance hall on the west has a double staircase. To the northwest of the house is a brick wellhouse with stuccoed brick arches.

4. Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church (S.C. Highway 150). A small frame, Carpenter Gothic church building constructed in 1897 to replace an earlier building. The design of the church is attributed to the Reverend John D. McCullough, who was the first minister at Glenn Springs and who designed numerous other church buildings around the state. The church is sheathed in vertical board-and-batten siding and features pierced vergeboards in the gable ends of the steeply pitched roof. A small entrance porch on the northeast side of the building has a similar vergeboard. The nave is five bays long with single lancet windows in each bay. A tripartite window and a rose window are in the northwest elevation. The roofing is patterned metal shingles. Celtic crosses are located on the east and west ends of the roof ridge. The interior of the church has exposed roof trusses and a carved altar.

14. Site of Glenn Springs Hotel. The Glenn Springs Hotel was a vast, two-story, frame building, said to have been constructed ca. 1840 and expanded many times. The hotel was completely destroyed by fire in 1941. The site is heavily overgrown with no visible remnants of the building.

continued

8. Significance

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

Specific dates NA **Builder/Architect** NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Glenn Springs Historic District is located in the community of Glenn Springs, which is situated in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in rural Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The district contains nineteen properties, including several residences, two boarding houses, the ruins of a residence, two churches, a store, a post office, a pavilion, a cemetery, and the site of the Glenn Springs Hotel, located in a tree-shaded setting. Historically, the district represents the nineteenth and early twentieth century development of Glenn Springs as a health resort and the community which grew up around it. Several buildings in the district are of local architectural significance as well, representing various vernacular and high style modes of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The history of the Glenn Springs community focuses around the reputation of the mineral springs for their medicinal value and the related development of a resort hotel. At least by the early nineteenth century, the waters of Glenn Springs, which was then called Sulphur Spring, were believed to help cure maladies such as rheumatism and agues.¹ In 1827 John B. Glenn purchased a 723-acre tract of land which included the springs, and according to tradition, he opened an inn and built several log cabins to rent near the spring.² The area became known as Glenn's Spring or Glens Springs and eventually Glenn Springs.³

The Glenn Springs Company purchased the land from Glenn and was granted a charter in 1837. Dr. Maurice A. Moore, a Union District planter, was a prominent member of the company.⁴ The Glenn Springs Company constructed a large wood frame hotel with landscaped grounds and cottages which opened ca. 1838.⁵ The venture was unsuccessful, and the property was sold at a sheriff's sale in February 1842.⁶

John C. Zimmerman purchased a partial interest in the property in 1842; he obtained full ownership in 1844 and managed the hotel until ca. 1853.⁷ Ownership of the Glenn Springs Hotel subsequently changed hands numerous times. With the development of the hotel, Glenn Springs became a fashionable upcountry resort frequented by South Carolina politicians, educators, soldiers, planters, and their families.⁸ Arriving on 29 August 1860, Samuel Edward Burges reported that there were seventy or eighty guests at Glenn Springs. His days were spent "loafing" in the store and billiardroom, playing ten pins, and making walks to the springs; tableaux were presented after dinner.⁹

By the 1860s a community had grown up around the hotel.¹⁰ According to tradition, Maurice Moore had moved a house (Cedar Grove, #9) to the area around the time the Glenn Springs Company was formed; he continued to live in the community after the company was liquidated.¹¹ In 1842 John Zimmerman and the other owners of the Glenn Springs property, in an effort to increase the value of the tract, had decided to build a school to encourage families with children to purchase lots and settle there. Several lots were sold and a school building was constructed. Zimmerman had purchased a three-acre lot in 1842 and had built his fine

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 82

Quadrangle name Spartanburg, S.C. 1947

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	7	4	2	4	2	4	5	3	8	5	3	8	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	7	4	2	4	6	3	0	3	8	5	2	5	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	7	4	2	3	6	4	0	3	8	5	2	5	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is shown bounded by the heavy green line on the accompanying Spartanburg County Tax Map #6-50, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 100 feet. This boundary includes the greatest concentration of contributing historical properties and sites, and the smallest number of non-historic properties.

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

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Wells, Mary Watson Mark Schader, S.C. Appalachian
Survey & Registration Division Council of Governments

organization S.C. Department of Archives & History date July 20, 1982

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

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee (COF)

Charles E. Lee

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/27/82

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 11/4/82

Kepler of the National Register

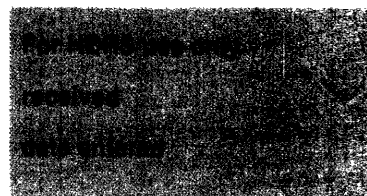
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Continuation sheet 1

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PROPERTY OWNERS

McFarlane L. Cates, Jr.
Box 5628
Spartanburg, S.C. 29304

Spartanburg Boys' Home
401 Pacolet Road
Glenn Springs, S.C. 29347

Carolyn Brown Est.
General Delivery
Glenn Springs, S.C. 29347

Sadie J. Hayes et al.
Route 11, Box 473
Spartanburg, S.C. 29302

George H. McCain, Jr.
581 Down Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29169

Calvary Presbyterian Church
Rich Hill Road
Pauline, S.C. 29374

J.L. and G.W. Peake
Route 1
Pauline, S.C. 29374

Louise Jackson
Post Office Box 45
Pauline, S.C. 29374

Glenn B. Boggs, II
P.O. Box 13
Pauline, S.C. 29374

Harold F. and Meredith A. Sears
Rt. 4, Box 123-X
Spartanburg, S.C. 29302

James T. and Joretta Seals Gilbert
Box 115
Pauline, S.C. 29374

DuPre W. Gregory
Route 1, Box 58
Pauline, S.C. 29374

Calvary Episcopal Church
Glenn Springs Road
Pauline, S.C. 29374

Florine C. Simpson
Glenn Springs, S.C. 29347

Eloise G. Johns
Route 4, Box 122-A
Spartanburg, S.C. 29302

Edith B. Thornton
Route 4
Spartanburg, S.C. 29302

Joseph M. and Beverly B. Shelton
Route 1
Pauline, S.C. 29374

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15. Presbyterian Church (Rich Hill Road). A small T-shaped church built of molded concrete blocks ca. 1910. A square bell tower with an entrance at its base rises at the junction of the nave and its transept. The entrance, the windows of the church, and the apertures of the bell tower all have peaked concrete lintels with keystones suggesting Gothic pointed arches. Quoins along the corners of the bell tower are of contrasting rusticated concrete block. The building has standing-seam metal roofing. The church has been abandoned for many years and is in poor condition.

Other properties contributing to the historic character of the district:

6. Wooded property, undeveloped.

8. Caspar Simpson House (S.C. Highway 150). A small one-story, frame bungalow, built ca. 1915, with a hip roof sheltering the house and a porch on the facade. Shingled piers carry the roof over the porch. The facade is three bays with a central entrance having transom and sidelights. Two brick chimneys and a shed-roofed dormer pierce the roof.

9. Cedar Grove (S.C. Highway 150). A large two-story, frame house, believed to have been built ca. 1800 and moved to its present location ca. 1837. The house has a five-bay facade with flushboard sheathing on the first story facade and weatherboard elsewhere. The central entrance has six-over-six sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Window sash is nine-over-nine. The house has a single-pile, central-hall plan with a one-story, shed-roofed rear ell. Restoration of the house is in progress.

10. Paul C. Simpson House (S.C. Highway 150). A two-story, weatherboarded, frame house built ca. 1911. The house has a square plan with a hip roof and a one-story porch wrapping around the facade and the left and right elevations. A recessed porch with ornamental brackets is centered in the second story of the facade. A hip-roofed dormer and two chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roof. A one-story, polygonal bay projects from the right (east) elevation. Window sash is one-over-one. The house is currently undergoing restoration.

11. Cates House ruins (S.C. Highway 150). The ruins of the house and outbuildings built for Robert Allen Cates in the mid-nineteenth century and destroyed by fire in 1978. The site now has three brick chimney stacks and the raised brick foundation of the main house and parts of the semicircular brick arches of the well house. An early one-story, frame outbuilding survives in deteriorating condition. The site also includes cut granite fence posts and an iron water tower.

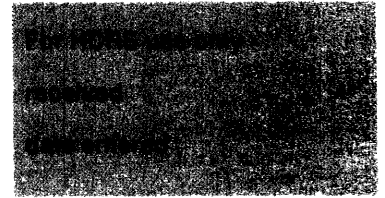
12. Glenn Springs Post Office (intersection of Rich Hill Road and S.C. Highway 150). A small one-story, frame building with weatherboard siding and a pedimented front door. The building dates from ca. 1900. It has recently been relocated from its original site near the hotel to a new site across the road.

13. Cates Store (Rich Hill Road). A two-story, frame building that was built ca. 1885 and used as a community store in the late nineteenth century. The building has a two-story main block and a one-story rear ell. A one-story, hip-roofed porch spans the facade.

continued

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The building is sheathed in weatherboard and has a standing-seam metal roof. The store building is currently used as a hay barn and is in an advanced state of deterioration.

16. Pavilion and mineral spring site (Rich Hill Road). An octagonal, frame pavilion built near the site of the spring that provided the Glenn Springs Mineral Water. The pavilion, originally built in the late nineteenth century, has been adapted for use by the Spartanburg Boy's Home. An adjacent building serving as administrative offices for the home originally housed an electrical generating plant for the Glenn Springs Hotel. The sides of the pavilion were originally open, but have been closed in.

18. Calvary Episcopal Cemetery (Rich Hill Road). This three-acre site contains enclosed family and individual burial plots of many early Glenn Springs residents. Graves dating from the nineteenth century include members of the Cates and Zimmerman families.

19. Undeveloped woodlands.

20. Undeveloped woodlands.

21. Smoak House (Rich Hill Road). A large two-story, frame house with numerous additions, which was built ca. 1890. The main block of the house and a two-story rear ell have weatherboard siding, hip roofs sheathed in patterned metal shingles, and six-over-six window sash. A one-story kitchen wing extends from the rear ell. The facade includes a partially collapsed, two-tier pedimented portico with flanking one-story porches. Other buildings associated with the Smoak boarding house and located on the property include a two-story frame addition and a stock barn. All of the buildings are unoccupied and in varying degrees of deterioration.

22. Burroughs House (Rich Hill Road). A frame, two-story residence, constructed in the early nineteenth century, with a gable roof and a one-story porch across the facade. The house has weatherboard siding and nine-over-six window sash. The right side of the porch has been enclosed and connected to a rear ell.

23. Holliday House (Rich Hill Road). A two-story, frame farmhouse with a tall hip roof and weatherboard siding, built ca. 1910. The house has a three-bay facade with a one-story, hip-roofed porch, two-over-two sash, and sheet-metal roofing. A one-story ell is on the rear.

Buildings which do not contribute to the historic character of the district:

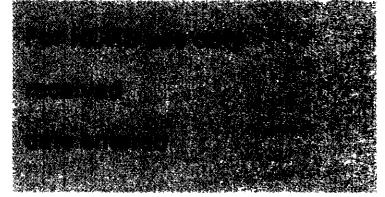
1. Log jail. A small, single-room building of squared logs with halved joints. The building was moved to its present location in recent years and is believed to have been a jail. The building is of unknown age and compromised integrity.

5. Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church Parish House (S.C. Highway 150). A rectangular, frame building built in 1961 near the Episcopal Church. The building has board-and-batten siding and a steep gable roof.

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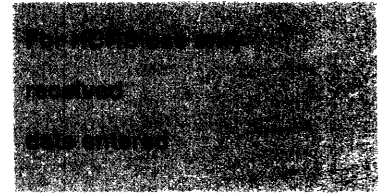
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7. Modern House (S.C. Highway 150). A one-story, frame house with asbestos siding and a projecting gabled ell containing the entrance on the front. The house was built ca. 1940.

17. Modern House (Rich Hill Road). A small one-story, frame house built ca. 1940. The house has shiplap siding, a gable roof, and an addition on the left side which includes the entrance.

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Greek Revival house ca. 1854 (#3).¹² There was also a store, a post office, and an Episcopal church.¹³

In the late nineteenth century Glenn Springs, which included a large frame hotel with sixty sleeping compartments in addition to ten cottages, continued to be a popular resort.¹⁴ On 27 August 1884 Maj. John P. Kinard of Newberry reported that there were about "250 [guests] of all sorts, old and young, and many distinguished gentlemen and ladies of this and other States."¹⁵ The hotel register for the years 1895-1897 reveals that, although most guests were from South Carolina, the clientele included visitors from Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Texas, Michigan, and Washington, D.C.¹⁶ Guests made early morning and late afternoon strolls to the spring (Pavilion and mineral spring site, #16). There were also amusements such as billiards, ten pins, croquet, cards, and dances.¹⁷

During this period a bottling plant was constructed and mineral water was shipped and sold commercially. Advertisements reported that the water could cure

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Hepatitis, Jaundice, Torpor of Liver, and general debility following upon malarial diseases: Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, Uterine, Renal and Cystic Diseases, Haematuria, Rheumatism, and Catamenial Derangement.¹⁸

By the early twentieth century the town of Glenn Springs remained a small village with less than 200 inhabitants.¹⁹ Robert Allen Cates, who had managed a billiard table and ten pin alley at the resort as well as served as postmaster, owned a store (Cates Store, #3) near the hotel.²⁰ A new Episcopal church had been constructed in 1897 (Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, #4). A post office had been built ca. 1900 (Glenn Springs Post Office, #12). The Smoak House (#21), ca. 1890, and the Holliday House (#23), ca. 1910, were among the residences which served as boarding houses for visitors to the springs. Several residences (Caspar Simpson House, #8; Paul C. Simpson House, #10; Burroughs House, #22; Charlie Zimmerman House, #2) and a new Presbyterian Church (#15) were built in the vicinity of the hotel in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

After World War I, with the introduction of the automobile and the development of modern highways, the hotel declined in the number of visitors and prestige. The building had been condemned and was vacant when it was completely destroyed by fire in July 1941.²¹

ARCHITECTURE: Several buildings in the Glenn Springs Historic District are of local and regional architectural significance. The Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church (#4) is a noteworthy specimen of Carpenter Gothic design, a variant of the Gothic Revival based on wooden construction and carpenter's ornamentation. This church is one of several such buildings across the state whose design is credited to the Rev. John D. McCullough.²² The Presbyterian Church (#15) is a later building interpreting the Gothic Revival style in a different medium, that of cast concrete blocks simulating stone. Several of the larger houses in the district, including the John C. Zimmerman House (#3) and the Charlie Zimmerman House (#2) reflect in their size and scale the importance of their owners in the community. The John C. Zimmerman House has two noteworthy Greek Revival porticos

continued

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with massive Greek Doric columns in two tiers. Other buildings in the Glenn Springs Historic District reflect the various vernacular building modes common through South Carolina's history, ranging from the ubiquitous single-pile, central-hall farmhouse (Burroughs House, #22; Cates Store, #13; Cedar Grove, #9) to the double-pile, central-hall farmhouse (Holliday House, #23; Smoak House, #21) to the twentieth century bungalow (Caspar Simpson House, #8).

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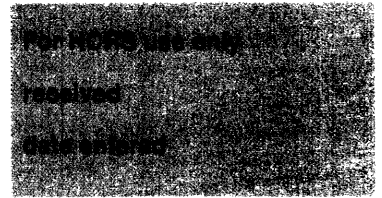
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Glenn Springs Historic District Nomination

Footnotes

¹Robert Mills, Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular (Charleston, S.C.: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826), pp. 47-48, 727.

²Book W, p. 445, Spartanburg County Records of Mesne Conveyance, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; Mrs. T. Sumter Means, "History of Glenn Springs from Its Discovery," Glenn Springs, South Carolina: Its Location, Discovery, History, Personal Sketches of its Habitués, What It Will Cure, &c. (Spartanburg, S.C.: Trimmier's Book Store and Printing House, 1892), p. 23.

³David J. McCord, ed., The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 10 vols. (Columbia, S.C.: A. S. Johnston, 1840), p. 457; Book X, p. 239, Spartanburg County Records of Mesne Conveyance, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

⁴Book X, p. 239, Spartanburg Records of Mesne Conveyance; McCord, p. 457.

⁵Means, p. 24; Mrs. T. Sumter Means was the daughter of Dr. Maurice A. Moore.

⁶Book X, p. 239, Spartanburg Records of Mesne Conveyance; Spartanburg County Equity Papers, Box 26, Pkg. 5, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

⁷Spartanburg County Equity Papers, Box 26, Pkg. 5; Book Y, pp. 542-43, Spartanburg County Records of Mesne Conveyance; Lawrence Fay Brewster, Summer Migrations and Resorts of South Carolina Low-Country Planters (Durham: Duke University Press, 1947), pp. 79, 81.

⁸Brewster, pp. 79-80; "Letters From John C. Calhoun to Francis W. Pickens," South Carolina Historical Magazine 7 (January 1906): 15; "Diary of John Berkeley Grimball, 1858-1865," South Carolina Historical Magazine 56 (January 1955): 8-30.

⁹Thomas W. Chadwick, ed., "The Diary of Samuel Edward Burges, 1860-1862," South Carolina Historical Magazine 48 (July 1947): 142.

¹⁰Means, p. 26.

¹¹Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1964), Microcopy 432, Roll 858 [Spartanburg County], Dwelling 1825.

¹²Spartanburg County Equity Papers, Box 26, Pkg. 5.

¹³Chadwick, p. 142; List of Post Offices in South Carolina in 1865, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Brewster, pp. 80-81; Means, pp. 26-27.

¹⁴The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1886-7 (Columbia, S.C.: Lucas and Richardson, 1886), pp. 250-57.

¹⁵Glenn Springs, South Carolina: Its Location, Discovery, History (Spartanburg, S.C.: Trimmier's Printing Office and Book Store, 1888), p. 29.

¹⁶Glenn Springs Collection, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C.

¹⁷Glenn Springs, South Carolina: Its Location, Discovery, History (Spartanburg, S.C.: Trimmier's Printing Office and Book Store, 1888), pp. 26, 29.

¹⁸Historical and Descriptive Review of the State of South Carolina, Including the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the Cities and Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Camden, and County of Kershaw, and Sketches of Their Leading Men and Business Houses, vol. 3 (Charleston, S.C.: Empire Publishing Company, 1884) p. 179; Glenn Springs, South Carolina: Its Location, Discovery, History (Spartanburg, S.C.: Trimmier's Printing Office and Book Store, 1888), p. 29; Glenn Springs, South Carolina: Its Location, Discovery, History, Personal Sketches of Its Habitués, What It Will Cure, &c. (Spartanburg, S.C.: Trimmier's Book Store and Printing House, 1892), pp. 27, 29.

¹⁹U.S., Department of Commerce and Labor, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Abstract of the Census with Supplement for South Carolina, p. 581.

²⁰The South Carolina State Gazetteer, p. 253; List of Post Offices in South Carolina, 1865; "Glenn Springs Hotel Entering 114 ...," Spartanburg Herald-Journal, 9 April 1939.

²¹"Famed Hotel at Glenn Springs Razed by Fire," Spartanburg Herald-Journal, 27 July 1941.

²²Albert S. Thomas, A Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1820-1957 (Columbia, S.C.: R. L. Bryan Co., 1957), pp. 309, 465-66, 515, 562, 577, 586, 604, 607, 622.

GLENN SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, S.C.

From Spartanburg County Tax Maps
Approximate scale 1 inch = 400 feet

