

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SG-2085

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.

DEC 18 2017

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Spring Park Inn

Other names/site number: Nine Mile House; Anderson House

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 301 Old Buncombe Road

City or town: Travelers Rest 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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>12/13/2017</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:) _____

Joe Edson H. Beall _____ *2.1.18*
 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

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Wood, Asphalt
Shingle

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

The Spring Park Inn is a two-story five-bay frame I-house with exposed end chimney and a full width front porch constructed in the early nineteenth century. The Spring Park Inn has grown and evolved with its changing use over time. Each of the four main evolutionary periods is clearly evident in the building's layout and design details beginning with the construction of the building around 1810, the addition of the right ell around 1852, the left ell addition around 1920 and the final sunroom and interior up fit in 1988. The changes made reflect the changing taste of the owners over time and are a clear reminder of the property's evolution during its nearly one-

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hundred years as an inn. The house has two, two-story ells projecting off the rear of the building constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries respectively. The entire exterior is sheathed in clapboards and has one over one windows and a gable roof. The interior consists of central hall with rooms on either side divided by an arch. Beyond the arch a large Victorian era stair leads to the second floor where the layout is quite similar to the first. The interior of the building retains its wide board floors, plaster walls, low chair rail and mantels. The home contains a mix of both Federal and Greek Revival doors.

Narrative Description

1. Spring Park Inn (c.1820)

Exterior: The Spring Park Inn is a two-story, five bay, frame building on a stone pier foundation. The building is constructed of a heavy timber braced frame sheathed in weatherboard. The original phase of the building's construction consists of the current front portion of the house beneath the side-gable roof. The house was originally a typical two-over-two I-house with gable end chimneys in common bond. This portion of the house has a single story full-width porch supported by mid-twentieth century square boxed columns. Historic photos indicate that the porch has evolved over time, and the present supports replaced the brackets and turned columns installed during the late nineteenth century. This portion of the original house has a central entry on the first floor which now consists of a single door with leaded glass sidelights and transom installed in the late twentieth century. This door replaces the previous entry door, likely original to the house, which was a single six-panel door with divided light transom and sidelights. The earlier casing was retained on both the interior and exterior and consists of decorative carved casing and corner blocks. The original door lock, which consists of a hybrid mortise and rim lock with a unique key design, was saved when the door was removed. It is interesting to note that this lock can only be operated from inside. The windows of the house are one-over-one single-hung wood windows installed in the early twentieth century. Historic photos show the building with two-over-two windows in the late nineteenth century, Victorian-era replacements for earlier windows that likely featured smaller and more numerous panes.

Various expansions were made to the house throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as part of its operation as an inn, beginning with a two-story ell on the north side of the house in 1852. The north ell, which utilizes full nine-inch diameter logs for floor joists, contains four rooms and has three irregular bays along its north façade and a small gabled bathroom addition made in the late twentieth century. The north ell has an internal chimney and there is physical evidence of a two-tiered piazza on its south side that is now enclosed. This assessment is also in keeping with a sketch of the home's floor plan made as part of a town map in 1888. In the early twentieth century, a shorter two-story ell containing one room on the second floor and two rooms on the first was added to the south side of the house with a gable end chimney. This was followed in the early twentieth century by a single-story gabled addition to the east end of the ell with a gable roof porch on the south façade; this porch was later enclosed as a sunroom in the

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1980's. All of these additions are in keeping with the materials, design and craftsmanship of the original portion of the house.

Interior: The home's interior retains much of the original floor plan of each phase of construction. The entry hall is flanked on either side by two equal size rooms. The doors to these rooms do not align across the hall, likely due to the original location of the stair along the left side of the hall in the I-house arrangement. The doors are two-panel Greek Revival doors with a raised panel on one side and a flat panel on the other. Both flanking rooms retain high baseboards and chair rail at the height of the window sill typical of the Federal era. These rooms also retain their simple Federal era mantels, typical of a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style. The fireboxes have been converted to coal. The walls and ceilings are plaster and the wide board floors are retained under the carpet. The back-to-back rooms of the mid nineteenth century ell are the same finish as the front portion of the building with back-to-back fireplaces, intact mantels, and low chair rail. These rooms retain their earlier Federal era six-panel doors that also have a raised panel on one side and a flat panel on the other. The original hall is separated from the current stair hall by a round arched opening that coincides with the back of the original house. This hall is about thirty percent wider on the right than the original entry hall in order to account for the staircase. The stair consists of a straight flight of steps with a heavy turned newel post, turned balusters, and a molded handrail, all consistent with designs found in the postbellum portion of the nineteenth century. To the right of the stair hall is a dining room added prior to World War II. The room has a high Craftsman wainscot with a plate rack that encircles the room. Behind the dining room is kitchen that was updated in the 1960s that opens on to a sunroom added in the 1990s.

The second floor layout closely mirrors the first floor with the addition of a bath at the top of the stairs in what was once a second floor porch. The central hall is divided by an arch the same as the first floor and the wide board floor is in-filled where the previous I-house stair once was. There is no chair rail on the second floor but the high baseboards are retained and the Federal mantels are intact, though less ornate than the first floor. The rooms constructed in the early twentieth century over the dining room have walls and ceilings of bead board. The second floor retains the Greek Revival doors, with the exception of the early twentieth century addition, which has five horizontal panel doors.

2. Swimming/Wading Pool (1926)—Contributing Structure

The swimming pool is a poured concrete basin in a rectangular for approximately 8 feet by 15 feet and approximately three feet in depth. The pool is fed by a manmade water feature consisting of stacked stones that create waterfall two feet high and disguises a pipe supplying water from the spring through a ram pump.

3. Stone Barbeque (1928)—Contributing Structure

The barbeque is 5 feet long by two feet wide and constructed of rubble stone set in concrete. The cooking surface has a rectangular metal grate and a stone chimney rises to a height of 5 feet at the west end.

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Non-Contributing Resources

A. Duplex (c. 1985)—Non-Contributing Building

A rectangular single story building with central pedimented gable over the front porch supported by two square wood posts sits on the southern edge of the property. The building is sheathed in vertical composite siding and the front façade has two entry doors off the porch and a single one over one window on either side of the porch. The duplex is built atop the foundations of the 1908 railroad pavillion, whose brick piers were infilled with concrete block to support the modern building.

B. Carport (1995)—Non-Contributing Structure

A two car carport consisting of 6x6 wood posts supporting a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles was constructed behind the house.

C. Driving Range Office (c. 1990)—Non-Contributing Building

A manufactured home with side-gabled roof and gabled entry sits on the northeast corner of the property. It serves as the office for the driving range on the north side of the property.

D. Driving Range Platform and Tee Boxes (c. 1990)—Non-Contributing Structure

A concrete platform and 29 tee boxes that serve as the principal infrastructure for the driving range on the north side of the property.

E. Flood Lights (c. 1990)—Five (5) Non-Contributing Structures

Five high-intensity floodlights set atop wooden posts illuminate the driving range on the north side of the property.

Site Description:

The home remains on its original site facing east toward Paris Mountain. In the front yard the Swamp Rabbit Trail traces the route of the former rail line and beyond it is the original route of Buncombe Road, now Main Street. The site retains many mature trees, including cedars, and the 19 acres remains largely undeveloped except for the use of the rear pasture as a driving range.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1852-1941

Significant Dates

1852

1874

1889

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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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.)

The Spring Park Inn is locally significant to the history and development of Travelers Rest as a place of respite and the commercialization of outdoor recreational opportunities in the Upstate from 1852 to 1941. The home began as an outpost on one of the major transportation routes over the mountains and into North Carolina. Throughout the nineteenth century the property evolved into a place of respite for weary travelers and then later into a vacation destination for Low Country residents looking to get away from the heat and disease of the Low Country in the summer. Finally, the home became the basis for the development of the town of Travelers Rest and served as a primary hub for the community in the early twentieth century. The period of significance opens in 1852, when owner C.C. Montgomery advertised the “large and comfortable house” as an accommodation for travelers, and ends in 1941, when the house ceased use as an inn.

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

Criterion A—Entertainment/Recreation: The Development of Travelers Rest as a Resort Community, 1850-1940

The Spring Park Inn has played a pivotal role in the early settlement and establishment of the Travelers Rest community in northern Greenville County. The home has borne witness to the growth of the area from a rural frontier, to a recreational and transportation hub, and into a thriving Upstate community. The home and the people who inhabited it have played a leading role in the development of the community into a resort destination during the nineteenth century, and the home is the cornerstone of Travelers Rest, remaining a much beloved landmark for the community.

The Spring Park Inn began as the home of Aquilla Bradley who purchased 150 acres of land from William Hawkins in 1810 for the sum of 200 dollars.¹ Bradley constructed a home on the land facing the Buncombe Road from Greenville to Saluda Gap. This home is identified on the 1825 Mills Atlas of Greenville County as “Bradley’s.”² Based on examination of the house, it is clear that the front portion of the house was constructed in the Federal Period, likely between 1810 and 1820, based on its construction techniques and character-defining features described in the architectural description. These include the large end chimneys that step away from the façade above the neck, the low chair rail at the height of the window sills, six pane doors, and Federal fire place mantels. This architectural evidence, coupled with the Mills Atlas data, suggests that the Spring Park Inn is likely the oldest surviving building in Travelers Rest. It is also one of a handful of large early homes constructed in Greenville County along Mathews and Buncombe Road to North Carolina that survive including the John Goodwin House (c.1795)

¹ Greenville County Deed Book P page 126, Deed from William Hawkins to Aquilla Bradley, October 6, 1810

² Mills Atlas of Greenville County, 1825

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approximately ten miles to the north of the Spring Park Inn and the McCullough House (c. 1812) thirty miles to the south.

While it is not known if Bradley took in travelers for lodging in his home, it is possible that his widow, Polly, could have used its location along the major road as a source of income. In 1850, Bradley's children sold 195 acres of land to C.C. Montgomery for the sum of 900 dollars.³ While the home is not specifically listed in the deed, the high purchase price per acre indicates that the land was significantly improved, which would likely



Figure 1: Advertisement, "Nine Mile House," Southern Patriot, 26 August 1852

include the house. Montgomery announced the opening of "a large and comfortable house" in 1852, beckoning travelers with an ad in the Charleston paper promising to "spare no expense to sit at his table with the best the country affords at as reasonable a rate as he (Montgomery) can afford."⁴ During this period it was not uncommon for home owners on stage coach routes to lodge travelers in to their homes and provide them room and board. Montgomery, however, would have needed to expand the home from its existing four rooms in order to provide the type of accommodations that he advertised in the Charleston papers. These upgrades included the addition of the right ell to the house, doubling its size, with Greek Revival two panel doors and simpler Greek Revival mantels. Based on the changes to the building it appears that Montgomery used the year between purchasing the property and opening it for business to update the building to reflect the current Greek Revival taste of the time. This sort of upgrade

³ Greenville County Deed Book W page 412, Deed from Bradley Heirs to CC. Montgomery, August 12 1851

⁴ The Southern Patriot Newspaper, Volume IL-No:27, August 26 1852

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was typical of homes that provided lodging in the Upstate, including the Goodwin House north of Travelers Rest, and is indicative of owners who wished their rooms to remain desirable to new clientele. The home quickly developed a statewide following and was sometimes called the “Nine Mile House” based on its distance to Greenville Court House.⁵ Advertisements of the time beckoned travelers from the Low Country to Upstate hotels like the Nine Mile House, nearby Chick Springs Hotel, and White Sulphur Springs Hotel in Buncombe, North Carolina, both of which were considerably larger but are no longer extant.⁶

That Montgomery would open his home to travelers in 1852 makes sense both spatially and temporally. The house that Montgomery acquired from the Bradley’s in 1850 was already situated along an important thoroughfare. Labeled as the road “To Saluda Gap” on the 1825 Mills Atlas, the Buncombe Road was a primary route into western North Carolina, including to other prominent resorts in that region. Indeed, it was the existence of these resort communities that helped spur additional infrastructure development in this part of Carolinas. Because the resorts were frequented by Lowcountry visitors in search of more salubrious climates, those sojourners were willing to deploy their often considerable political influence to support the development of roads, schools, and churches in these western outposts. The Buncombe County Turnpike, which was considered the finest road in North Carolina when it opened in 1827, received political support from Lowcountry visitors who summered in Flat Rock and Fletcher, North Carolina.⁷ While not part of the same road building effort, the Buncombe Road, so named because it was the route to Buncombe County, North Carolina, was nonetheless part of the same extended transportation network that connected Lowcountry planters with the resort communities that had developed in the western Carolinas.

Moreover, the technological developments of early nineteenth century have sometimes been referred to as the “transportation revolution,” a reference to the dramatic reductions in travel time that were made possible by canals, steam power, turnpikes, and, later, railroads. With travel times reduced, it was possible for travelers to cover greater distances, and often at reduced cost. These new technologies helped to transform what had once been far-distant frontier regions into areas that could be accessed within a day’s journey from the coast. These new travel technologies further aided the transformation of places like Travelers Rest into resort destinations. The 1840s also saw the development of “hydropathy”—the use of cold water therapy to aid in healing and recovery—as a branch of American medicine and by the 1850s there were more than 200 facilities in the U.S. that promoted the “water-cure.”⁸ While different from the older practice of treatment at mineral spas, the popularization of water therapy likely increased visitation even to more traditional resorts like the Nine Mile House (Spring Park Inn).

⁵ Charleston Courier, June 21, 1860

⁶ Charleston Courier Advertisements, June 21, 1860

⁷ Melissa Walker, “Mineral Water, Dancing, and Amusements: The Development of Tourism in the Nineteenth-Century Upcountry,” pp. 6-24 in Grady and Walker eds., *Recovering the Piedmont Past: Unexplored Moments in Nineteenth-Century Upcountry South Carolina History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2013)

⁸ Walker, “Mineral Water,” 9-10; “Stonewall Jackson and the Henderson Hydropath,” *The Hunter-Rice Health Sciences Library Newsletter* (Sept. 2008), 1-4.

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Many of the wealthy travelers from Lowcountry plantations brought their entire households to the resorts. This included not only their nuclear families, but also enslaved people who would attend to their personal needs. At larger establishments, such as Glenn Springs Hotel in nearby Spartanburg, there might be dedicated quarters to house the enslaved people that visitors brought with them.⁹ At a smaller venue like the Nine Mile House (Spring Park Inn) enslaved people were more likely to have slept on pallets in the rooms of their owners. It is also possible that dedicated slave quarters existed elsewhere on the property, though the locations of these is now unclear. What is known is that, according to the 1860 Federal Census, C.C. Montgomery held nineteen people in bondage, ranging in age from one to fifty years.¹⁰ While some of these individuals may have performed primarily agricultural labor for Montgomery, whose primary profession was enumerated as “farmer,” at least some of them likely served the visitors who stayed at Montgomery’s home. Though the Nine Mile House (Spring Park Inn) was far smaller than other upcountry resorts, and may have served a mixed clientele that included non-slaveholders, slavery nonetheless played a role in the operation of the inn.

In addition to being a place of lodging, Montgomery also allowed his home to be used as a polling place¹¹ and a location for a Civil War militia company to gather called “Montgomery’s Beat,” which was in reference to the area surrounding modern day Travelers Rest.¹² Montgomery also served in the South Carolina 12th Infantry during the Civil War and left his wife Mary to run the lodging business. Like many landowners in South Carolina, the Reconstruction period hit Montgomery’s operation hard and the lack of paying guests put his property in receivership on March 2, 1867 though he likely continued to live in the house until 1870.¹³ In 1873 William Earle purchased the land as the bankruptcy assignee. The property quickly changed hands two times until Robert Anderson purchased it on December 28, 1874.¹⁴

The ownership of the property by the Anderson family resulted in the greatest change for the home and the surrounding property. Robert Anderson was a competent businessman and expanded the reach of the Inn and became active in local government to promote his operation. Anderson also served three terms on the Greenville County Council beginning in 1878, where he saw the expansion of rail travel in South Carolina and advocated for the expansion of rail service to his home in an attempt to bring more customers to his inn. The South Carolina Legislature granted a charter to the Greenville and Port Royal Company in 1882 for a rail line. Construction of the Carolina, Knoxville and Western railroad began in 1888. Anderson expanded his interests

⁹ Walker, “Mineral Water,” 19.

¹⁰ 1860 U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules, Greenville District, pp. 406-7.

¹¹ The Southern Patriot and Mountaineer, August 16, 1860

¹² The Southern Enterprise, Volume X, July 16, 1863

¹³ 1870 US Census

¹⁴ Greenville County Deed Book GG, page 101, Deed from Pinson to Anderson

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to that of a real estate speculator by subdividing portions of his land for the creation of a new town of Travelers Rest in 1888.¹⁵ He also conveyed one and a half acres of land in front of his home to the railway for the construction of platform for loading and unloading passengers and freight in 1889.¹⁶ This shrewd maneuvering meant that rail passengers arriving in Travelers Rest were literally delivered to Anderson's door. Anderson also continued to operate a polling place

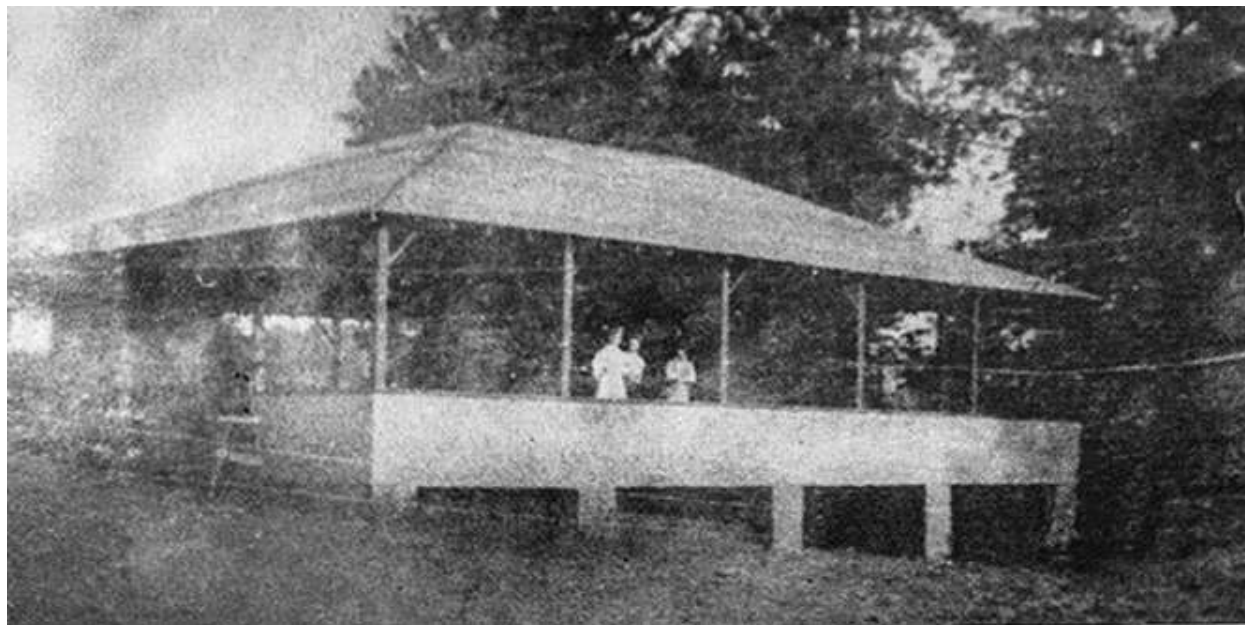


Figure 2: Railroad Pavilion, c. 1895

in his home and became Postmaster of the Travelers Rest Post Office in December of 1889. He was the last Travelers Rest Postmaster to operate the post office in a private home. Robert also worked with landowners in the area to establish a new school at Travelers Rest and a stock company for the Travelers Rest Academy was formed in 1883.¹⁷ Funds from the sale of that stock were used to pay for construction of a three-room schoolhouse for the expanding community. Anderson would go on to be a charter member of the Travelers Rest United

¹⁵ Plan of Travelers Rest, J. R. Hellams, September 1888

¹⁶ Greenville County Deed Book WW, Page 245, Anderson to C,K and W Railway.

¹⁷ Mildred Goodlett, *Travelers Rest at Mountains Foot*, 1966, Pg 18

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Methodist church that was built on land donated by Mr. Anderson just north of his home in 1894.¹⁸ As the town of Travelers Rest became established, the inn was renamed the Spring Park Inn in order to advertise the large spring located in the rear of the house. The Inn provided soothing springs as well as opportunities for hiking and other outdoor activities in the clean mountain air, a concept that was promoted in the Victorian era as being good for your health. It is likely that the house was renovated again around this time with the addition of the two-over-two windows and turned columns and brackets on the front porch. The name change and upgrades may have been to contend with the competing Chick Springs Hotel and White Sulphur Springs who were marketing themselves to wealthy Charlestonians as a summer resort where they could indulge in the Victorian Era craze of healing springs. Spring Park Inn did outlast its competition and saw the rise and fall of other local hotels which closed their doors either due to economic troubles or fire, including Chick Springs in 1903 and the Altamont Hotel on Paris Mountain in 1898.¹⁹



Figure 3: Spring Park Inn, c. 1895. Note small sign in right corner indicating "Spring Park Inn"

Following Robert Anderson's death in 1898, the property passed to his daughter Minnie Anderson Hillhouse. She and her husband continued to operate the home as an inn but also took advantage of day-trippers traveling on the Swamp Rabbit Railroad that was finally completed in 1905 following financial struggles for the initial investors. To lure riders north, the railroad constructed a pavilion behind the house to serve as a place of amusement for its passengers. On

¹⁸ Goodlett, *Travelers Rest at Mountains Foot*, pg 83

¹⁹ Huff, A.V. *Greenville the history of the city and the county in the SC Piedmont*, Pg 209

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Saturday nights the pavilion would be packed with visitors and locals for dances and recreation with local music. Mr. Hillhouse had a keen interest in politics and promoted the custom of using the property for campaign speeches followed by a picnic with local churches selling sandwiches and cakes to raise funds. Baseball games were a frequent part of the afternoon festivities.²⁰ The property was also used for a wide variety of civic organization fundraisers, teas, ice cream socials, picnics, and sporting events that are described in the local papers as happening at Spring Park indicating that the community embraced the property as an early city park.²¹

Throughout its history as a place of public lodging, the Spring Park Inn remained a segregated facility for whites only. In its exclusion of Black customers, the Spring Park Inn was no different from the vast majority of white-owned inns and hotels in the region. In the city of Greenville, just a few miles to the south of the Spring Park Inn, the city council passed legislation that required white and black residents to occupy separate blocks for “residences, restaurants, places of public amusement, stores, and places of business of all kinds.”²² While not always practicable, this legislation was indicative of the development of *de jure* racial segregation in the last decades of the nineteenth century and first decades of the twentieth. Though not necessarily a comprehensive guide, it is at least suggestive of the lack of options for African American travelers that the *Negro Motorist Green-Book* listed only two hotels in Greenville that served Black customers in its 1940 edition.²³ This practice of exclusion would not shift in a meaningful way until after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, more than twenty years after the Spring Park Inn ceased operation as a commercial establishment.

Following Minnie’s death in 1941 the property passed to her nephew Robert Leroy Anderson. Robert discontinued the use of the house as an inn and instead rented rooms to local teachers. He continued the tradition of using the grounds of the house for civic and recreational activities.²⁴ The property is currently owned by R.L. Anderson’s daughter Nell and her husband Tom Gibson who moved there in 1988. The Gibson’s have returned the home to a single-family residence and have made some minor alterations to modernize the home. They have made an effort to preserve the historic integrity of the house and currently utilize a portion of the field behind the house as a public driving range.

While the community and the house have changed tremendously over the last two centuries the Spring Park Inn has borne witness to it all. The home has retained many of its original features and the original form of the building while growing and evolving with the community and the period. Each of these phases in ownership and use are clearly present and definable within the building.

²⁰ Echoes, Volume 3, Spring 1987, pg 94

²¹ Greenville News, *Union School Picnic*, May 11, 1911, Pg 8

²² Huff, *Greenville*, 265.

²³ *The Negro Motorist Green-Book* (New York: Victor H. Green, 1940), 42. The 1941 edition listed on one hotel serving African Americans in Greenville.

²⁴ Echoes, Volume 3, Spring 1987, pg 95

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Charleston Courier

Echoes, Volume 3, Spring 1987

Grady, Timothy P. and Melissa Walker, eds. *Recovering the Piedmont Past: Unexplored Moments in Nineteenth-Century Upcountry South Carolina History*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2013.

Greenville County Deed Book

Greenville News

Huff, A.V. *Greenville the History of the City and the County in the South Carolina Piedmont*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1995.

Mills, Robert, ed. *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*. 1825; reprint Columbia: Lucy Hampton Bostick and Fant H. Thornley, 1938.

The Negro Motorist Green-Book (New York: Victor H. Green, 1940; 1941)

The Southern Patriot [Newspaper]

The Southern Patriot and Mountaineer

The Southern Enterprise

United States Census, Population Schedules, 1860; 1870.

United States Census, Slave Schedules, 1860.

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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
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property _____ 19.8 _____

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: 34.962072° | Longitude: -82.441186° |
| 2. Latitude: 34.964012° | Longitude: -82.441473° |
| 3. Latitude: 34.964036° | Longitude: -82.445321° |
| 4. Latitude: 34.962051° | Longitude: -82.445101° |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The property is bounded by Old Buncombe Road and the Swamp Rabbit Trail on the east. The Travelers Rest United Methodist Church property to the north, the tree line along the Reedy River to the west, and the edge of the field to the south. The boundary encompasses all of Greenville County tax parcel #0486000102300. The boundary is represented by the thick red line on the accompanying Greenville County tax map, drawn at a scale of 1inch=200 feet and labeled, "Spring Park Inn, Greenville Co., S.C."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Existing boundaries of the remaining original acreage still contiguous with the house.

Spring Park Inn
Name of Property

Greenville Co., S.C.
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kyle Campbell, Consultant in consultation with SHPO staff
organization: Preservation South, LLC
street & number: PO Box 1595
city or town: Greenville state: SC zip code: 29602
e-mail Preservationsouth@bellsouth.net
telephone: 770-894-2981
date: _____

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.)

Spring Park Inn
Name of Property

Greenville Co., S.C.
County and State

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: Spring Park Inn

City or Vicinity: Travelers Rest

County: Greenville

State: SC

Photographer: Kyle Campbell

Date Photographed: July 26, 2017

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

- 1 of 31. Front Façade
- 2 of 31. Southeast oblique
- 3 of 31. Springfed pool on south side of the house
- 4 of 31. South façade
- 5 of 31. West rear façade
- 6 of 31. Northwest oblique
- 7 of 31. Northeast oblique
- 8 of 31. Detail of front entry showing original molding (white) around modern entry (yellow)
- 9 of 31. Detail of siding on north side showing cut nails
- 10 of 31. View looking east showing Swamp Rabbit Trail in location of former rail line
- 11 of 31. Stone bbq from early 20th century in landscape southwest of the house
- 12 of 31. Modern storage building build on foundations of the former pavilion
- 13 of 31. View from house looking southwest
- 14 of 31. View from house looking northwest
- 15 of 31. Interior detail of entry surround showing original casing around new door frame
- 16 of 31. Parlor mantel
- 17 of 31. Parlor mantel detail showing hand planed pilasters
- 18 of 31. Federal era chair rail under the windows
- 19 of 31. Greek revival two panel door
- 20 of 31. Victorian era stair

Spring Park Inn

Greenville Co., S.C.

Name of Property

County and State

- 21 of 31. earlier federal six panel door
- 22 of 31. Detail of door showing pegged mortise and tenon joints
- 23 of 31. Second floor hall looking west showing arch where original house ended with current stair beyond
- 24 of 31. Wide board floors exposed on second floor
- 25 of 31. Second floor front bedroom mantel
- 26 of 31. Second floor right ell mantel less ornamented
- 27 of 31. Original entry key
- 28 of 31. Original entry key side view
- 29 of 30. Original entry door security lock
- 30 of 31. Original entry door security lock
- 31 of 31. Original entry door security lock

Index of Figures

Figure 1: Advertisement, "Nine Mile House," *Southern Patriot*, 26 August 1852 (p. 11)

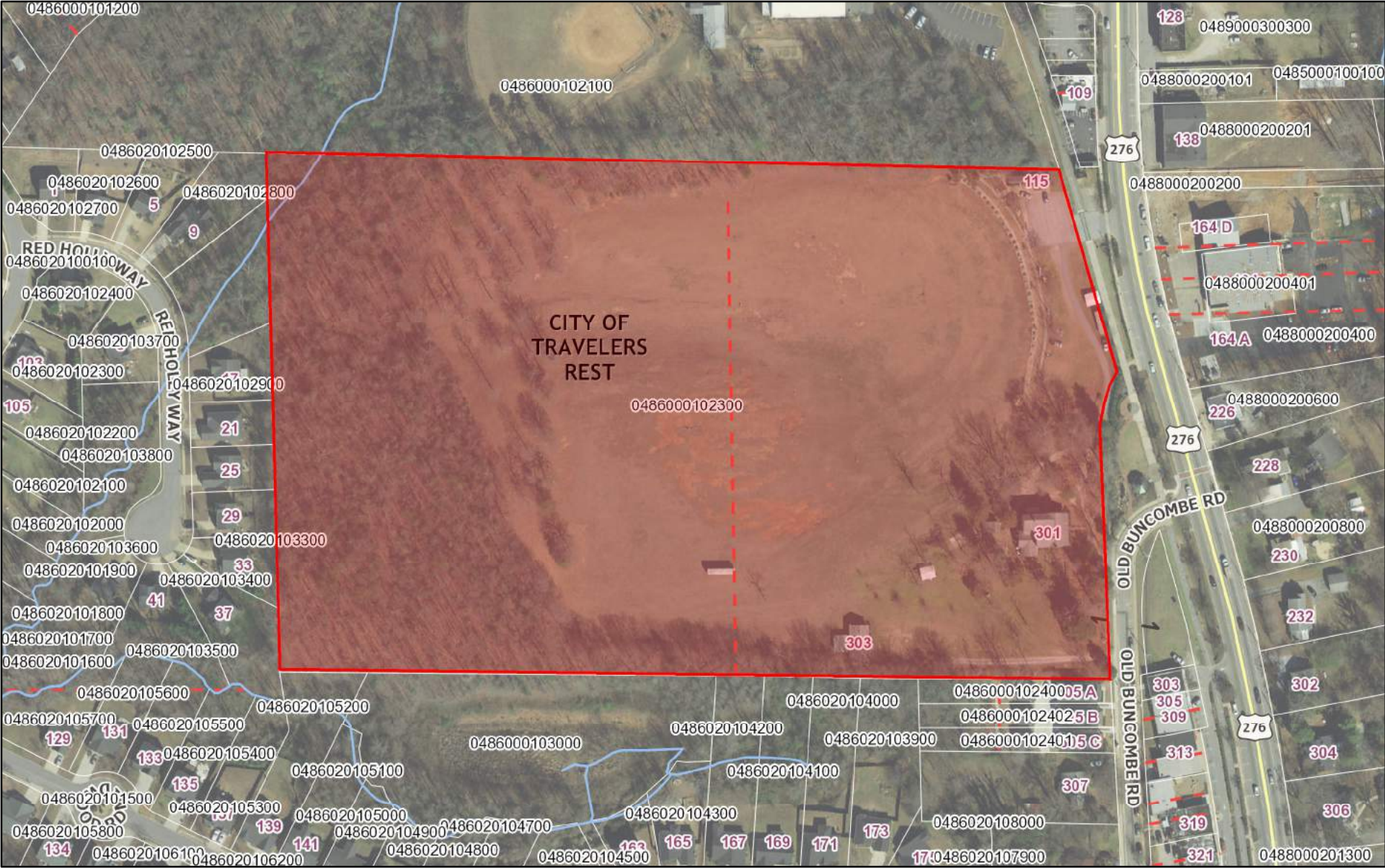
Figure 2: Railroad Pavilion, c. 1895 (p. 14)

Figure 3: Spring Park Inn, c. 1895 (p. 15)

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.

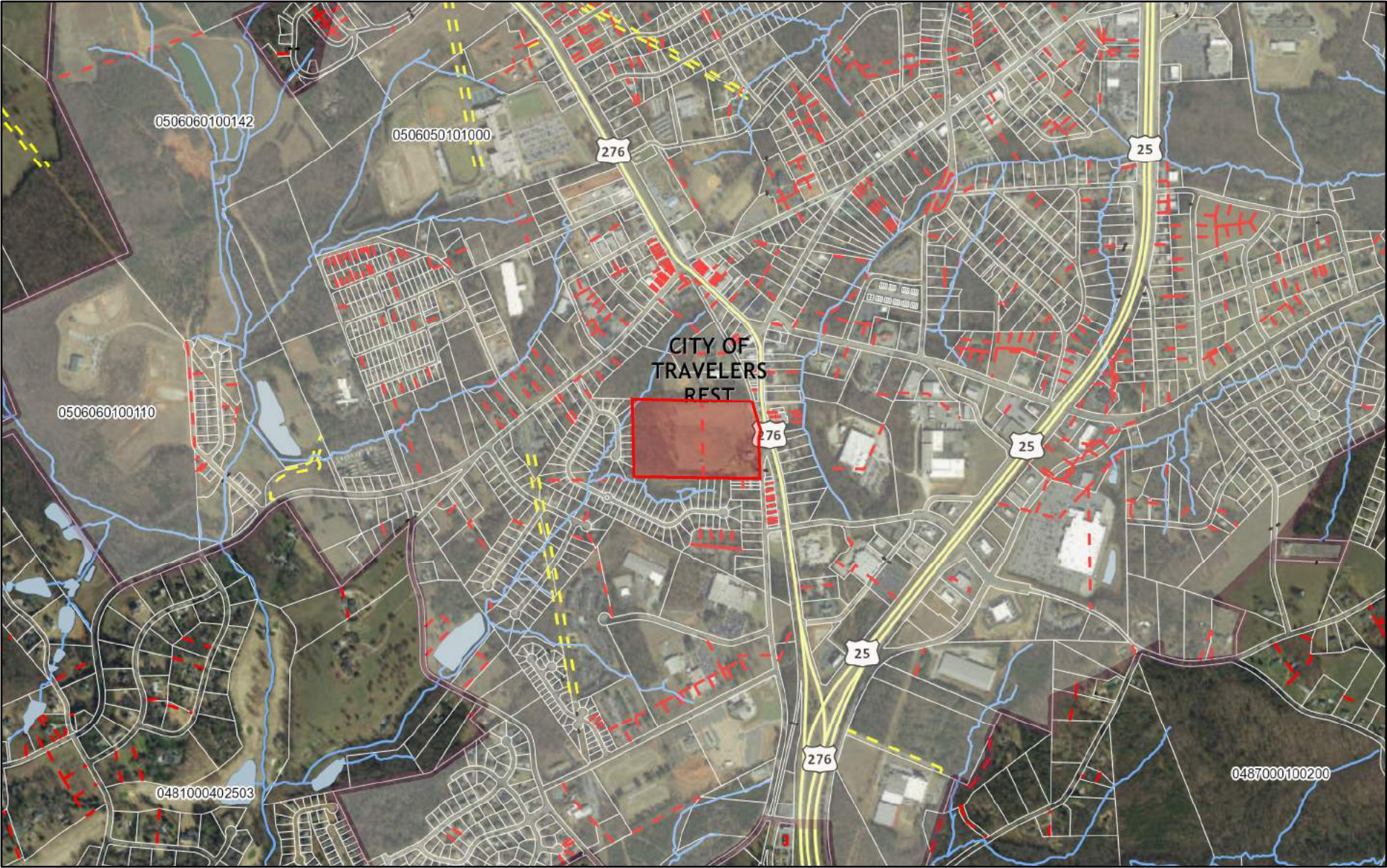
Spring Park Inn, Greenville Co., S.C.



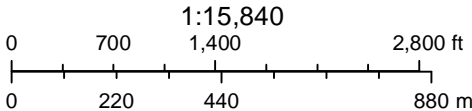
November 2, 2017

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Greenville County GIS
Greenville County GIS Division, Greenville, South Carolina

Spring Park Inn, Greenville Co., S.C.



November 2, 2017



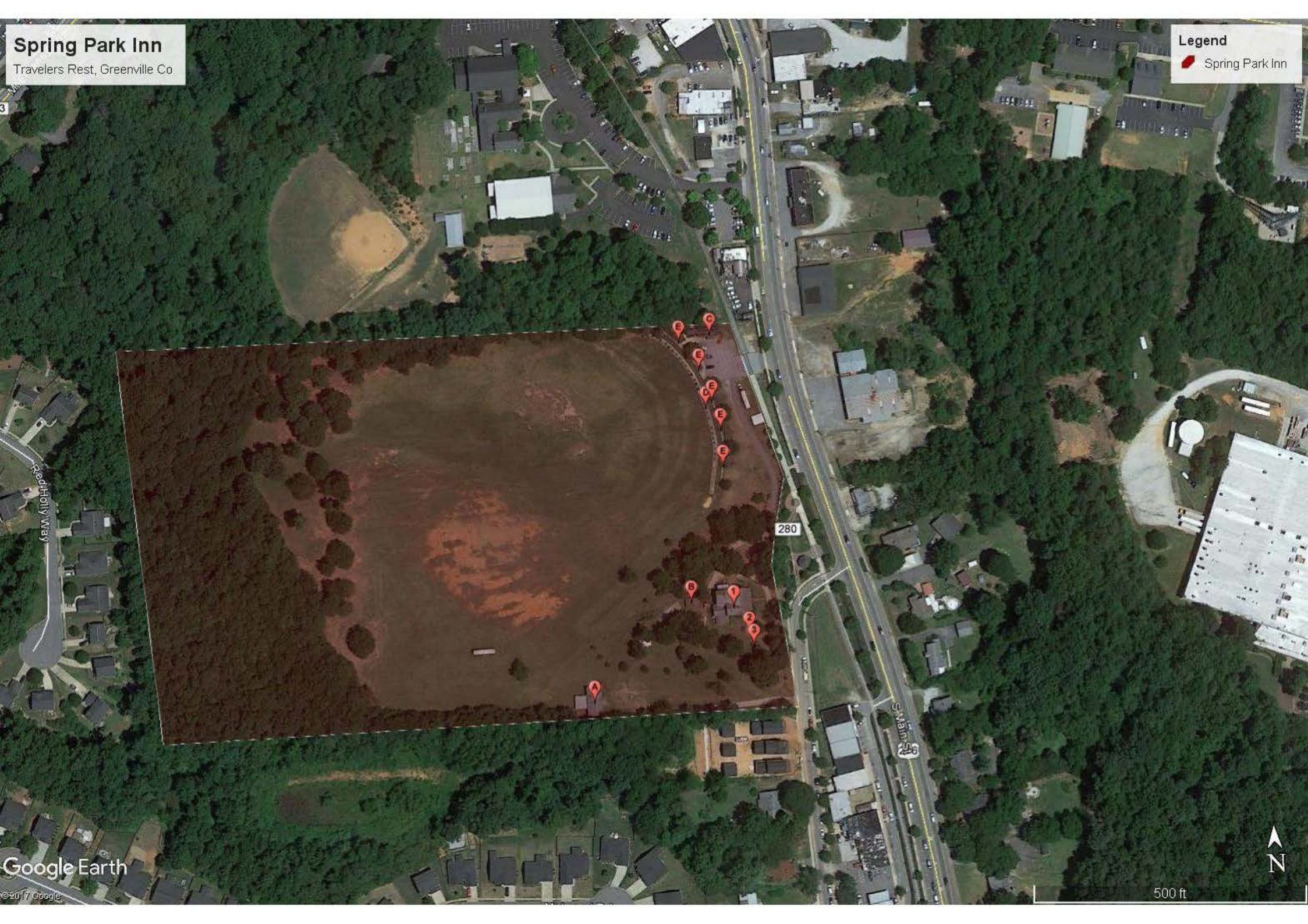
Greenville County GIS
Greenville County GIS Division, Greenville, South Carolina

Spring Park Inn

Travelers Rest, Greenville Co

Legend
● Spring Park Inn

3



Spring Park Inn
Travelers Rest, Greenville Co.

Travelers Rest

Google Earth

© 2017 Google

1000 ft





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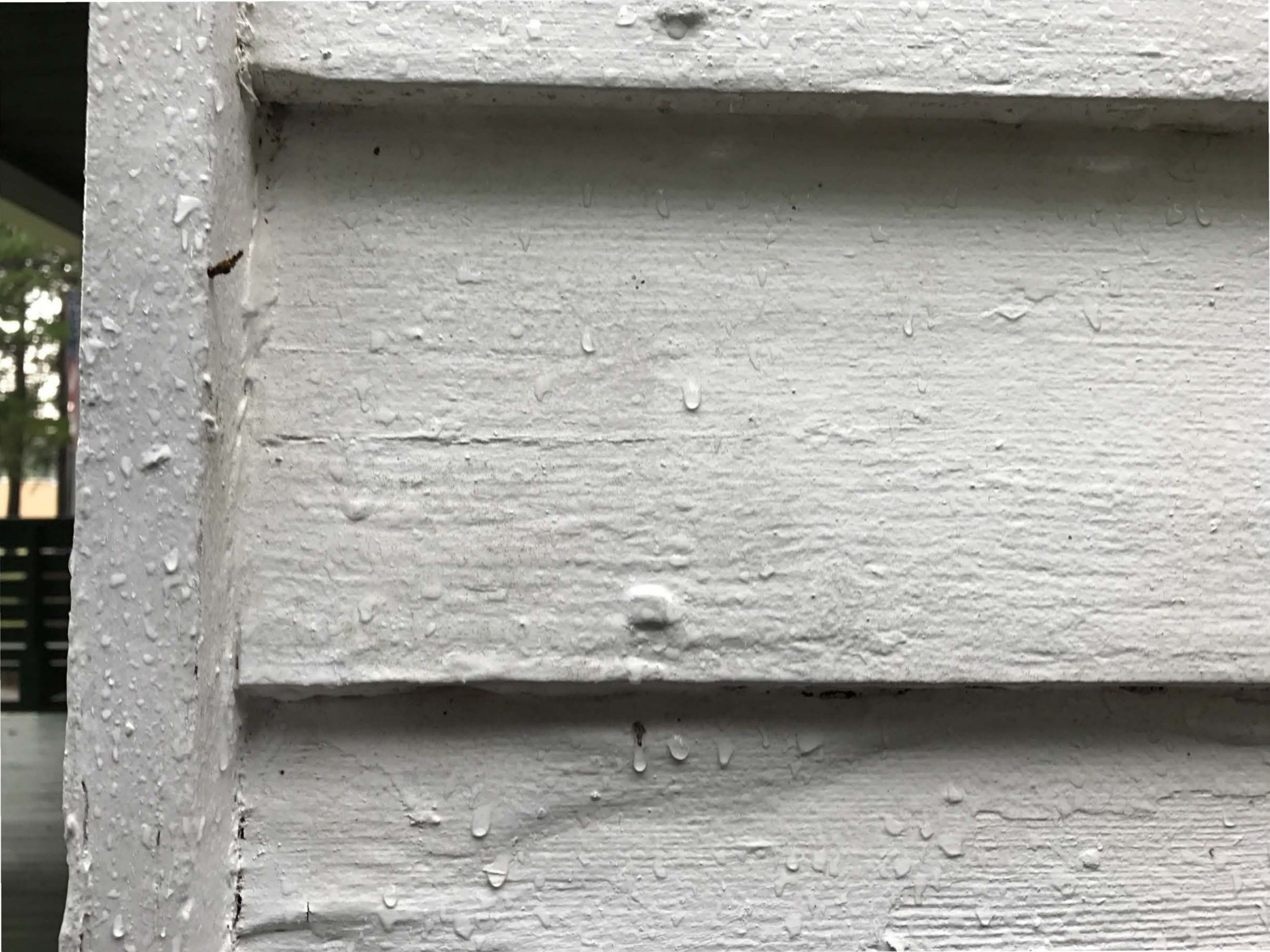




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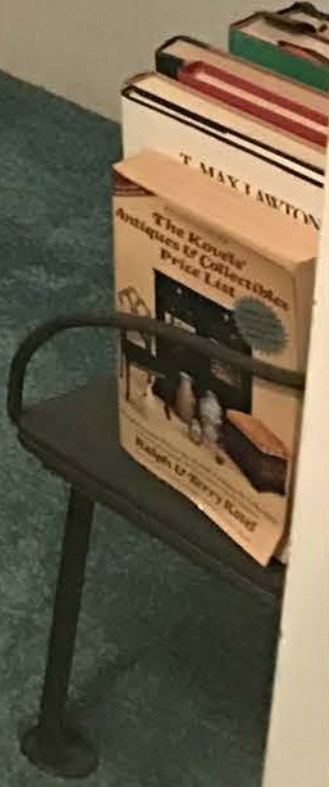


































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/18/2017 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/1/2018 Date of Weekly List: 2/16/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/1/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

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

DEC 18 2017

December 13, 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 Spring Park Inn in Travelers Rest, 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 Spring Park Inn 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