

1059

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Stafford's Wells Hotel

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Route 1, Box 90A not for publication N/A
city or town Winona vicinity N/A
state Mississippi code MS county Montgomery code 97 zip code 38967

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul JUNE 30, 2000
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

[Signature] 9.9.00
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Erson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u> objects
			<u> 1 </u> Total

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

 N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

 N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____	Sub: _____
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> hotel </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> well house </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> garage </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____	Sub: _____
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> hotel </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> well house </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> single dwelling </u>
<u> Domestic </u>	<u> garage </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Late Victorian
 other: Stick/Eastlake

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE
roof ASBESTOS
walls WOOD

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

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8. Statement of Significance
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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.)

N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
 B removed from its original location.
 C a birthplace or a grave.
 D a cemetery.
 E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
 F a commemorative property.
 G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Health Architecture
Recreation

Period of Significance 1890-1916

Significant Dates 1890

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A
 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 # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approximately 6

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>246340</u>	<u>3703310</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Gene Ford

organization N/A date January 15, 2000

street & number #10 Lakeview telephone 205-752-4599

city or town Tuscaloosa state Alabama zip code 35401

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS** map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch** map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name McBee & Linda Barbour

street & number 38 Stafford Wells telephone _____

city or town Winona state MS zip code 38967

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property: Stafford's Wells Hotel
County and State: Montgomery County, Mississippi

SECTION VII: NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Situated atop a hill on six acres of land on Stafford Wells Road (originally the Winona-Vaiden Road) approximately three miles south of Winona in Montgomery County, the Stafford's Well Hotel and its associated outbuildings rest among century-old elm and oak trees with a herringbone pattern brick walk leading from the drive to the front steps. The 1890 hotel is rectangular in plan, measuring 55' x 65' including the surrounding porch. This two-story frame building with vertically-laid flush board wood siding, has a brick pier foundation (with concrete block infill on the front facade and north elevation), gable front roof with asbestos shingles and wood cornice, and interior brick chimney with corbeled cap. The front facade gable end has thinner vertical flush board siding a centrally-located trio of wood windows with simple wood surrounds topped with boards in the shape of an "x". This area is highly decorated with wood trim in the Stick/Eastlake style: faux half-timbering with rectilinear and curved members, herringbone-laid flush board in between some of the rectilinear members, and one-quarter radiating sun bursts. The gable end on the east elevation is currently covered with aluminum siding.

A two-story porch runs along the front facade (west), north, and south elevations. The east elevation has a later one-story frame lean-to shelter with a shed roof supported by wood posts. The porch roof is slightly hipped and attached at the base of the main gable roof. Its structure is frame with exposed eaves at the ceiling and first floor. Interestingly, the height of the eave boards taper from longer to shorter as they move from the house to the edge of the porch roof. Two-story, rectangular four by six wood posts support the porch, except on the front facade at the entrance bay where there are wood columns. The original porch rail survives on the second floor on all elevations; however, the second-story hourglass-shaped jig sawn balusters are only extant on the front facade and north elevation. The porch floor at both levels is tongue-and-groove wood. An original straight-run, open exterior wood stair with rail exists on the north side of the porch at the eastern end.

Fenestration is irregular on the first floor, corresponding to the varied room sizes/uses; as opposed to the second, which has continuous bands of bedrooms on either side of the central hall making window placement quite regular there. Tall four-over-four wood windows fill each of the five openings on the north, south, and west elevations; except on the west, where the central opening is a paneled wood door. This same arrangement can be found on the first floor facade; however, the north and south elevations are varied and a pair of four-paneled wood doors exist. This fenestration is as follows: moving from east to west, the north having three regularly-spaced windows, followed by a pair, ending with another single window. The east elevation is quite different with single central openings: a window on the second floor and door on the first.

As mentioned above, the interior is arranged along a central hall that bisects the house with flanking rooms. Historically, the first floor contained public rooms such as the dining room, lobby, and a ladies' parlor in addition to living quarters for the Washborn family. The upstairs held bedrooms for guests. A rear ell on the east elevation, no longer extant, contained the kitchen.

The interior is remarkably intact, retaining a lot of its original materials: wood floors (some covered on the first floor by carpet/linoleum); vertical tongue-and-groove wood paneling (some sheetrocked/wallpapered) and ceilings (some covered on the first floor with acoustical tile); and four-panel wood doors with simple wood surrounds, porcelain doorknobs, and Eastlake-decorated hinges. Upon entering the hotel from the main entrance, you will find the original lobby and entrance through to the central hall. Adjacent is the parlor (now a bedroom) with the family's rooms beyond: two large rooms, possibly two bedrooms or one bedroom and a living room with a smaller room along the east wall that was converted to a bathroom and closet many years ago. The middle room contains a fireplace with its original wood mantle and pointed arch along the firebox opening.

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The center hall maintains its original wood paneling, now painted, with a closed straight stair rising to the west. It is enclosed with its original wood paneling and door. The southern bank of rooms includes the lobby, originally followed by the dining room, accessing the next room (now a kitchen) which was probably dining space as well. The western wall of the dining room contains a brick fire stove chimney. A short side hall divides this room from the exterior east wall and opens onto the southern porch.

Ascending the stairs to the second floor, you find a short partition wood wall surrounding the opening and leading you toward the rear or eastern wall. The upper story hall is completely intact with stained wood floors, walls, ceilings, doors, and trim. Five uniformly-sized bedrooms make up the northern bank of rooms with four irregular-sized rooms on the south side of the hall. The central rooms on both sides of the hall contain very early remnants of period wallpaper and border over the vertical wood paneling. A door located at the west end of the hall exits onto the porch.

Two historic contributing outbuildings and one recently constructed noncontributing cottage comprise the hotel's extant associated resources. One of the early well houses, circa 1890, remains on the north side of the hotel. This one-story frame building with vertical flush board walls has a hipped roof clad with original wood shingles and metal coping along the ridges. Each elevation contains several openings to guarantee good air circulation. A central door is located on the south elevation. The other building is a circa 1915 single bay frame garage with weatherboard siding and a front gable roof clad with standing seam metal. A third building, a one-story frame guest cottage, is currently under construction with a concrete block foundation and side gable roof.

SECTION VIII: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stafford's Wells Hotel is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Health and Recreation as one of the few remaining mineral springs resort hotels in Mississippi. Constructed in 1890 by Dr. Thomas Washborn, this former mineral water resort once attracted health enthusiasts from all over the South, seeking cures for a variety of ailments and social interaction with other upper- and middle-class persons. Prior to 1916, the resort contained a large number of associated resources including well houses, bath houses, approximately 15 guest cottages, a dance pavilion, and gambling hall on its spacious grounds.

Southern health spas were important meeting places for the rural gentry, emphasizing outdoor recreation, travel, pleasure, and most importantly health. With their origins in Europe, spring resorts in America developed slowly until the middle of the 19th century. The concept of public health during this time held much allure for visitors to spring resorts because of the purported health benefits. Many believed mineral waters cured complaints from gout and rheumatism to syphilis and pneumonia. Different kinds of baths were recommended along with the drinking of the water itself. Although subject to quackery and abuse by some unscrupulous resort owners and their hire physicians, health seekers usually found some improvement in their condition, regardless of the "cure" they took. Much of their recovery can undoubtedly be attributed to the change of pace, the relaxing surroundings, and exercise. Migration to the spas was spurred by massive epidemics of infectious diseases that swept the country during summers of the 19th century. Cholera, typhoid, yellow fever, malaria, and smallpox ravaged the nation intermittently and were not serious from the 1830s to the 1880s, the period of greatest success for mineral spring resorts. The real causes of these diseases were for the most part unknown until the last decades of the century. Specialists believed their source was bad air and miasmas that rose from poorly drained lowlands or crowded tenements. These theories held some truth because mosquitoes that carried malaria and yellow fever found breeding grounds in standing water and typhoid and cholera spread where shallow aquifers were polluted by sewage.

The superiority of spring water over well and river water was well known, and the general healthfulness attributed to natural spring sites made resorts especially healthful places in the popular mind. The annual summer migrations grew with each new epidemic. Transportation to southern springs remained difficult until after the Civil War and this inaccessibility helped maintain their rustic isolation. This, in turn, limited the turnover of guests. Most spent all summer at the springs; either at

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one in particular or at three or four favorites in a small area. Southern springs were the summer social centers, but unlike northern society, southern society was mainly rural during most of the year, thus the summer season became an important meeting time for social, business, and political purposes. Mineral spring resorts reached their apogee in the United States in the 1880s. A survey by the U S Geological Survey in 1886 listed 634 spring resorts distributed throughout the country. But at the same time medical researchers were finally unraveling the cause of diseases that sent vacationers to the springs. Improvements in public health, sanitation, and pharmacology in the first decade of the 20th century cut deaths sharply. American doctors became increasingly skeptical of claims about mineral waters as they became infatuated with pharmaceutical chemistry. In less than two generations, from 1886 to 1927, the number of spring resorts fell from 634 to 271.

The hotel is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of a Victorian-era vernacular hotel with Eastlake/Stick styling. Rectangular in plan, this two-story frame building contains a central hall with flanking rooms. The first floor rooms are essentially public, consisting of a lobby, parlor space, and a dining room; while the second floor contains private sleeping rooms. Both floors are surrounded on three sides by deep porches. All of these design features – bisecting halls with flanking rooms so that each had window access and cross circulation, doors with operable transoms, and nearly continuous porches – were employed to maximize ventilation and promote good health. The gable end of the front facade is elaborately decorated with Eastlake/Stick-inspired woodwork: faux half-timbering with rectilinear and curved members, herringbone-laid flush board in between some of the rectilinear members, and one-quarter radiating sun bursts. The building has good integrity with its original wood siding and porches, floor plan, and interior woodwork.

Early accommodations at mineral springs took the form of tents and log cabins; eventually to be replaced by hotels, cottages, and boardinghouses. Most were typically rural in nature. In the South springs rarely had more than one hotel, unlike in the North, where most spring and shore resorts had at least two hotels, often supplemented with boardinghouses. Characteristics of southern spas include hotels with park-like open areas with spring houses, bath houses, and music and gaming pavilions forming a little village, an isolated retreat. By the 1870s and '80s, resort hotels across the country were relatively standardized with long verandahs, rambling site plans, loosely connected wings, and increased concern for openness and freedom of movement, and a greater integration of buildings and grounds. The Stafford's Wells Hotel fits well within this context with its architectural plan, siting, and constellation of support outbuildings and structures. At its height, the Wells' complex included the main hotel with rear kitchen ell, well houses, guest cottages, bath houses, a dance pavilion, and even a gambling hall. Unfortunately, many of the Wells' outbuildings have been demolished; however, one original well house and a frame garage are still extant.

HISTORIC SUMMARY

The Stafford's Wells Hotel is located approximately three miles south of Winona in Montgomery County, Mississippi. Winona was created the seat of Montgomery County the same year the county was established, 1871, and lies at the junction of the Illinois Central and Southern (once on the Columbus and Greenville Railway company line) Railways. Winona exists in part to these railroad associations and it has played a significant role in its growth and prosperity. The Stafford family owned an area of land three miles south of Winona for several decades when in 1860, Peter Stafford brought his new (second) wife to this homestead. Annie Jane Stafford inherited the land and original buildings that became known as Stafford's Wells after the death of her husband in 1883. Mrs. Stafford's holdings included the original log homestead (no longer extant) on the west side of Winona-Vaiden Road, near the site of the original mineral well, and across from the site where the hotel would later be built. After her husband's death, Mrs. Stafford took in boarders who in turn, drank from the mineral springs and promoted its seemingly "medicinal" qualities. Soon ladies from town were driving their carriages the two-mile jaunt to drink the mineral springs water, as did people from neighboring towns. Another well was dug across the road in the mid-1880s near what would be the hotel site.

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In 1889 Mrs. Annie Stafford sold 106 acres of land to Dr. Thomas Washborn, a physician from Greenville, Washington County, Mississippi. Washborn purchased the property to develop the mineral springs sites and immediately began planning and constructing a hotel to accommodate visitors. The Winona Times reported in its August 9th edition that Stafford's Wells had "been bought by a syndicate from Greenville, Miss., and the grounds are to be improved and a \$10,000 hotel erected. An analysis of the water several years ago proved them of finer medicinal properties than any mineral waters in the South. The are unquestionably a fortune for the purchaser."

The hotel opened in 1890 with great anticipation from the local community as was reported in a June article in the Winona Times:

In company with our genial friend, Mr. O. T. Gayden and behind his span of five bays, we had a very pleasant drive out to Stafford's Well last Monday evening. It had been just a year since our last visit to the well. Then all that attracted one's attention upon arriving at the noted watering place was a dilapidated old building enclosed with a correspondingly antique fence. Now upon approaching the place, the sight that greets you is very pleasing. On the summit of a well formed hill, surrounded by as lovely a growth of forest trees as ever greeted the vision, stands a pretty, large, airy two story hotel building, which together with the large hallways, spacious parlor and dining room, are indeed suggestive of ease and comfort. If the weary invalid and health-seeker can not find necessary comforts and curative water at Stafford's Well, we don't know here he would go to find it. The hotel is neatly furnished with suits of the latest styles and designs, and be it said to the credit of the magnanimous proprietor, Dr. Washborn, the entire outfit was purchased right here at home, from the mammoth furniture house of W. H. Campbell & Co., which we were told discounted foreign markets on the price of the goods, and we know the building is as neatly furnished as could be desired for a summer resort. When the people from a distance once visit the place and test the virtue of the water, we have no fears that it will ever afterwards be a favorite with them. Dr. Washborn is now busy building fences and otherwise improving the premises. Later on he expects to build a number of cottages and dot them about throughout the beautiful grove, for the additional comfort of his guests. We were much pleased with our visit to the wells ... We also mention in this connection that the citizens are getting up a petition to build a road to the wells, and onward the Scotland neighborhood. We are glad to see all these improvements going on, for they have been needed for a long time.

As the popularity of Stafford's Wells grew, Washborn and his wife, Mollie, added improvements to the grounds including a number of guest cottages, bath houses, dance pavilion, gambling hall, and large dining hall. He also had another well dug near the hotel and piped the water into the baths he had constructed. Soon people from far and wide came seeking the curative powers of the "best mineral water in the South," and as word of mouth spread, Stafford's Wells became a very popular health spa and social gathering center with some visitors coming from as far away as New Orleans, St. Louis, and Memphis. One visitor wrote this enthusiastic letter in 1894 on hotel letterhead:

... Four years ago the present proprietor bought the property and commenced to improve it; one year ago, he began shipping the water allowing it to advertise itself on its merits believing that the surest way to build up a reputation for the water, and create a permanent demand, was to allow to the public to test it thoroughly on the principle that the result is that, the water has received endorsements from many of the most prominent physicians in the South who have watched its effects closely in the varied diseases incident to this climate, while a whole volume of testimonials has been received from all classes of people who have used it. The demand is increasing everyday. ... but if our friends from a distant circle could see the crowds, that gather at 'Stafford's Well' on hot days in summer and fall, from the neighboring towns and country, they would be convinced of the fact that those who know it best are its warmest friends. Last year, the third season, since the hotel was built, the record was unparalleled by health resorts in that, out of nearly 1000 patients there has never been a death at the 'Well' and at least 98% were entirely cured before leaving. The present season (the fourth) adds another and many patients to the record and enables the proprietor with still greater confidence to assure the wary invalids - north and south - that if anything can achieve their sufferings, Stafford's Well water will.

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Transportation to the Wells soon began to be an issue. The Winona Times reported varying schemes to connect Stafford's Wells to Winona. One idea was to employ a horse-drawn car line; another to construct a better road. It seems everyone agreed that regardless of the technique, it was an important endeavor, one that would advance the success of the Wells, Winona, and Montgomery County. Eventually the road was viewed as the most viable idea, as how in this quote from an April 1890 edition of the Times: "One of the main features will be to secure a good road from Winona to the well, a distance of about three miles. The Board of Supervisors has been petitioned to grant the construction of the road and the route has been surveyed, but we do not know what the report of the committee will be, or what action the Board will take, but we do know that it is to the interest of the town of Winona, as well as the whole people of that neighborhood to have such an institution among them, for it alone would afford a market for a great deal of the country produce raised around it, besides the benefit to the town of several hundred visitors coming here every summer spending weeks and months, as it were, right here among us."

People attributed great curative powers to mineral spring water and the Stafford's Wells were reputed to be especially effective for combating arthritis, kidney, and liver problems. An 1890s era advertisement touted the water as one of the strongest sulfur waters known. The Washborn family had some water bottled and shipped around the country, selling it for 25 cents per gallon. Apparently the water had a high sulfur content, with 75 parts of sulfur to every 100 parts water with traces of potassium, silica, iron, bromide, magnesia, and a trace of arsenic. The editor of the Greenville Times, Mr. R. Jones, spent nearly two weeks at the springs in 1890, reporting that:

The waters have been thoroughly tested and have made permanent and speedy cures for dyspepsia, bowel complaints, and kidney diseases. This is the first year that they have put in a shape to accommodate the public ... I find on the register today over 40 regular boarders and during the past week over 200 visitors have been here. A large number from the Yazoo Delta, and from Canton, Poplar Creek, Grenada, Bay St. Louis, Memphis, Vaiden, Winona, West Point, Greenwood, Carrollton, New Orleans and many other places. Dr. Washborn informs me that he intends to erect about 15 nice cottages, a fine bath house and ornament the grounds this Fall and Winter, so that he will be able to entertain 200 or 300 people comfortably next Summer. The blessings to the sick throughout Mississippi will be very great. The central location will save thousands of dollars to the people of Mississippi who now go long distances to Northern fountains of health and Dr. Washborn is entitled to much praise for spending so large a sum to accommodate the people.

In its heyday between 1890 and 1912, the Wells drew literally thousands of well-to-do Southerners, especially during the summer months, to rest, recuperate, and to take a "water cure" for whatever ailed them. The two-story hotel and constellation of cottages supported many visitors, sometimes numbering around 200 guests in a week. The Wells was a popular place for group gatherings. In 1899, a group of survivors from the 22nd Mississippi Regiment met at Stafford's Wells in June for their annual reunion and election of officers.

Washborn died in 1902 from an "abscess of the head" and afterwards his wife Mary ran the hotel until her death in 1910. In 1916 William Shappley bought the Stafford's Wells hotel and acreage from the surviving Washborn daughters. By then the popularity of the resort had waned; many of the guest cottages had been torn down, the hotel's furnishings and household effects auctioned-off, and fire destroyed the larger outbuildings. At the time of the Shappley purchase, the hotel operation had ceased, although Mr. Shappley continued the mineral water concession until his death in 1953. The hotel served the residential needs of the Shappley family well with ten children to house. It passed through the family for many decades until finally being sold in the 1990s. The current owners have plans to restore the hotel, returning it to its origin as a modern bed and breakfast establishment.

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SECTION IX: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chew, Phil. "Reunion of the Twenty-Second Mississippi." Confederate Veteran. September 1899.

Dickerson, James. "'Miraculous' Water May Be Sold From Stafford's Wells." The Clarion Ledger/Jackson Daily News. April 2, 1978.

Jones, R. F., editor. "Stafford's Wells." The Greenville Times. August 16, 1890.

Lawrence, Henry W. "Southern Spas: Source of the American Resort Tradition." Landscape 27 (1983).

History of Montgomery County, Mississippi. Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1993.

"Horse Car Line." The Winona Times. April 11, 1890.

Howard, Becky. "Stafford's Wells Stands as a Tribute to the Past." The Winona Times. May 9, 1994.

Untitled Letter. 1899.

Untitled Letter on Stafford's Wells Letterhead. 1894.

The Winona Times. June 1890, August 9, 1890, September 8, 1899.

SECTION X: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated boundaries of the Stafford's Wells Hotel conforms to the legal parcel number: 5003-41-12-18-05-01-006.200.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries of the Stafford's Wells Hotel includes the hotel and immediate outbuildings and land historically associated with it currently under single ownership.

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Stafford Wells Hotel
Name of Property

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Montgomery County, Mississippi
County and State

Section Photographs Page 7

Photograph Log

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Name of Property: Stafford Wells Hotel

Name of Photographer: Gene A. Ford

Date of Photograph: September 26, 1999.

Location of Original Negatives:

Gene A. Ford
10 Lakeview
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Photograph 1. West Side (Facade) looking East.

Photograph 2. Detail of First Floor, West Elevation Door looking East.

Photograph 3. Detail of West Side Gable.

Photograph 4. West and South Sides looking Northeast.

Photograph 5. South Side looking North.

Photograph 6. South and East Sides looking Northwest.

Photograph 7. East Side looking West

Photograph 8. North Side looking South.

Photograph 9. Porch Balustrade Detail.

Photograph 10. West Side, Second Floor Porch looking South.

Photograph 11. West Side, Second Floor Porch looking North.

Photograph 12. South Side, Second Floor Porch looking East.

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Photograph 13. North Side, Second Floor Porch looking East.

Photograph 14. Stafford Wells Grounds from Second Floor Porch looking North.

Photograph 15. Stafford Wells Grounds from Second Floor Porch looking West.

Photograph 16. Well House looking North.

Photograph 17. Shop looking Northeast.

Photograph 18. Garage looking East.

Photograph 19. First Floor Hall looking East.

Photograph 20. First Floor Hall looking East.

Photograph 21. First Floor Hall looking West.

Photograph 22. Living Room (Lobby) looking Southeast.

Photograph 23. Dining Room looking South.

Photograph 24. Kitchen looking South.

Photograph 25. First Floor, Northwest Corner Bedroom (Parlor) looking North.

Photograph 26. First Floor, Middle Bedroom looking North.

Photograph 27. Northeast Corner Bedroom looking Northwest.

Photograph 28. Northeast Corner Bedroom looking Northwest.

Photograph 29. Bathroom Door

Photograph 30. First Floor Hall Stairwell Door

Photograph 31. Second Floor Hall looking West.

Photograph 32. Second Floor Hall looking East.

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Section Photographs Page 9

Photograph 33. Second Floor, Southeast Corner Room looking South.

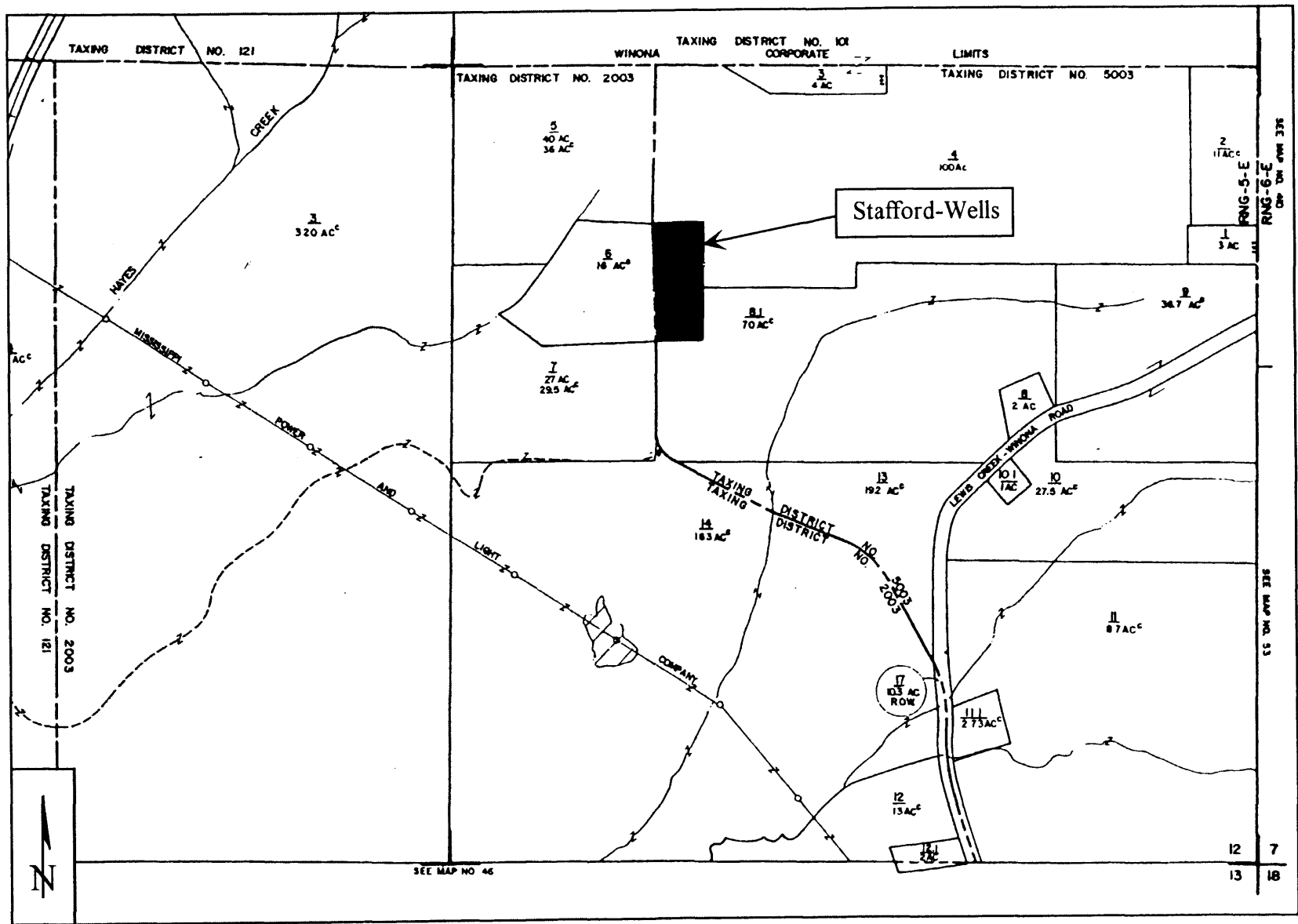
Photograph 34. Second Floor, South Side Room looking South.

Photograph 35. Second Floor, South Side Room looking South.

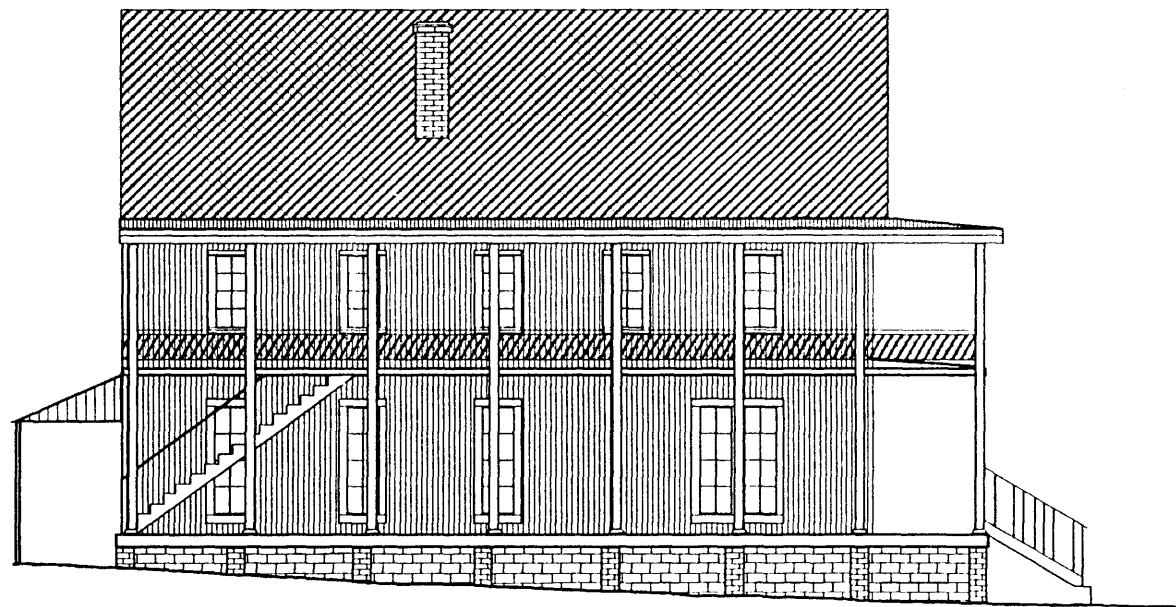
Photograph 36. Second Floor, Southwest Corner Room looking East.

Photograph 37. Second Floor, Northwest Corner Room looking North.

Photograph 38. Second Floor, North Side Room looking North.

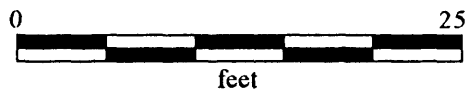


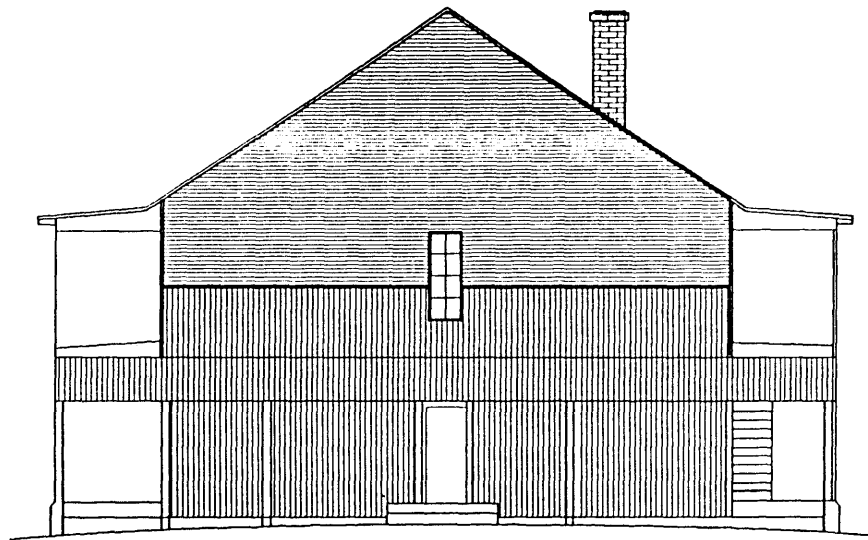
STAFFORD'S WELLS HOTEL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MS



Stafford-Wells
North Elevation

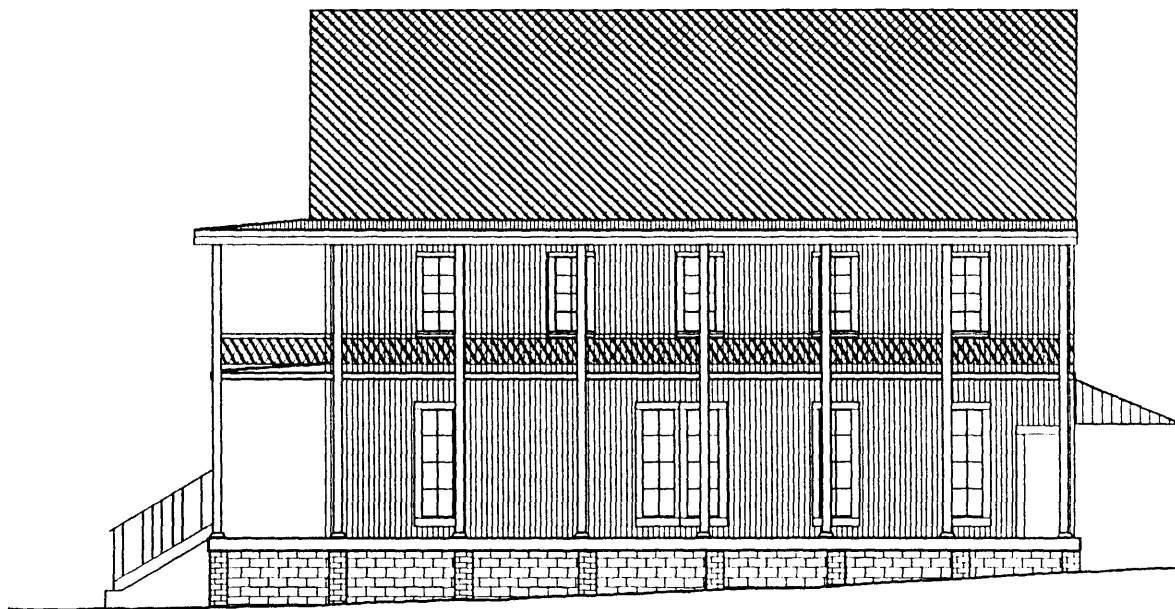
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MS



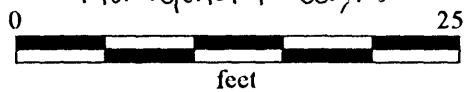


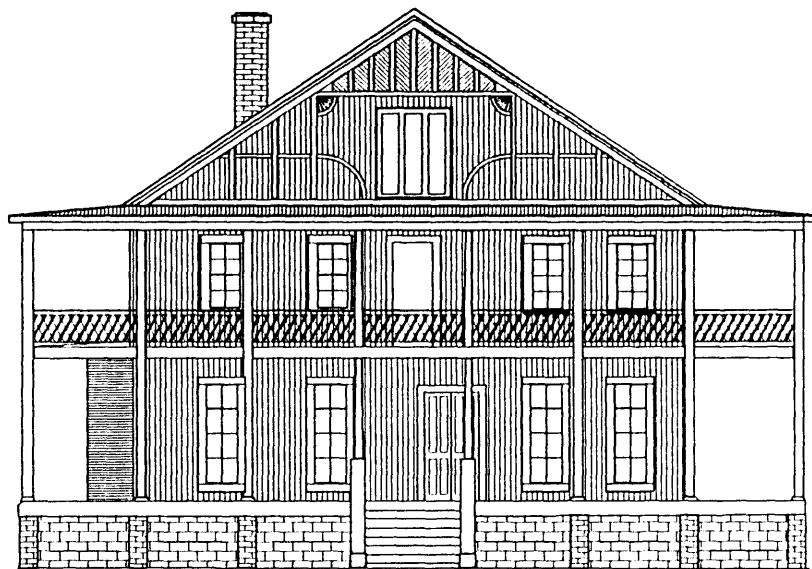
Stafford-Wells
East Elevation
MONTGOMERY CO., MS





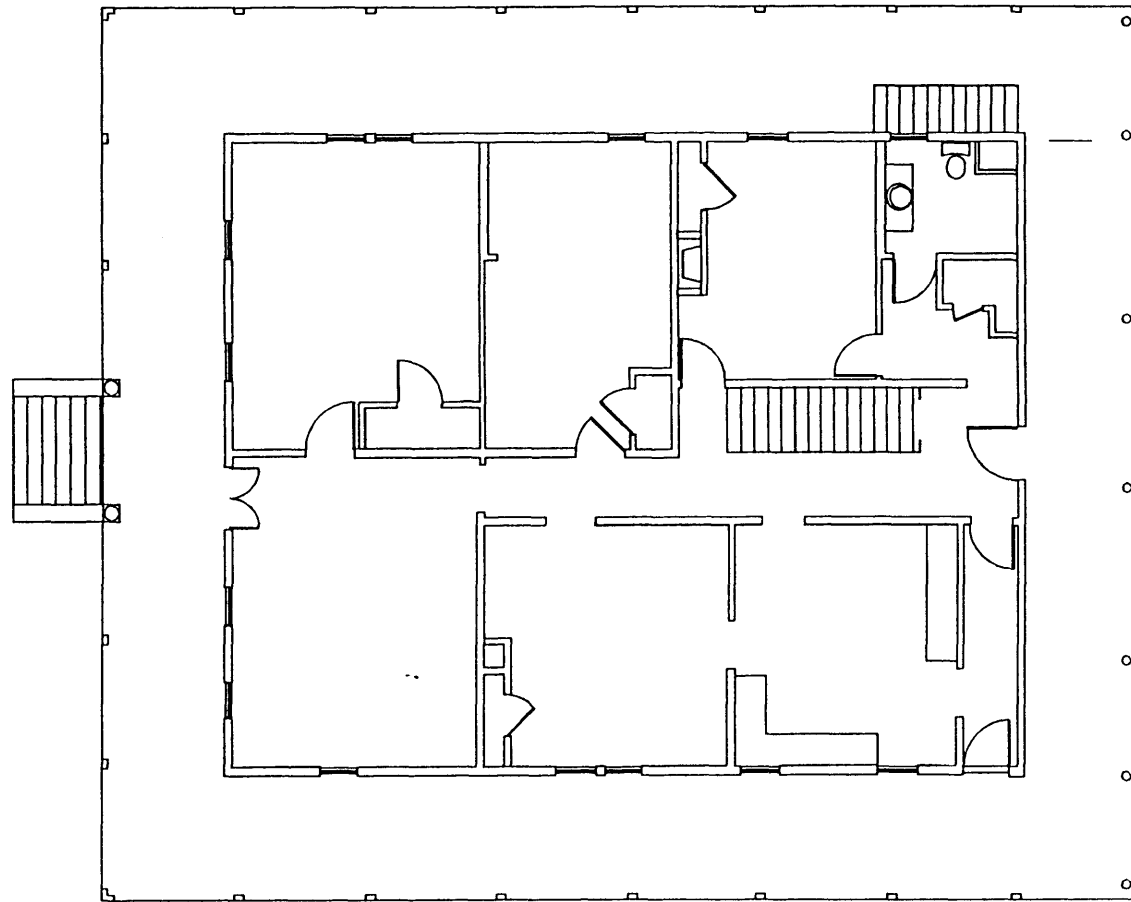
Stafford-Wells
South Elevation
MONTGOMERY CO., MS





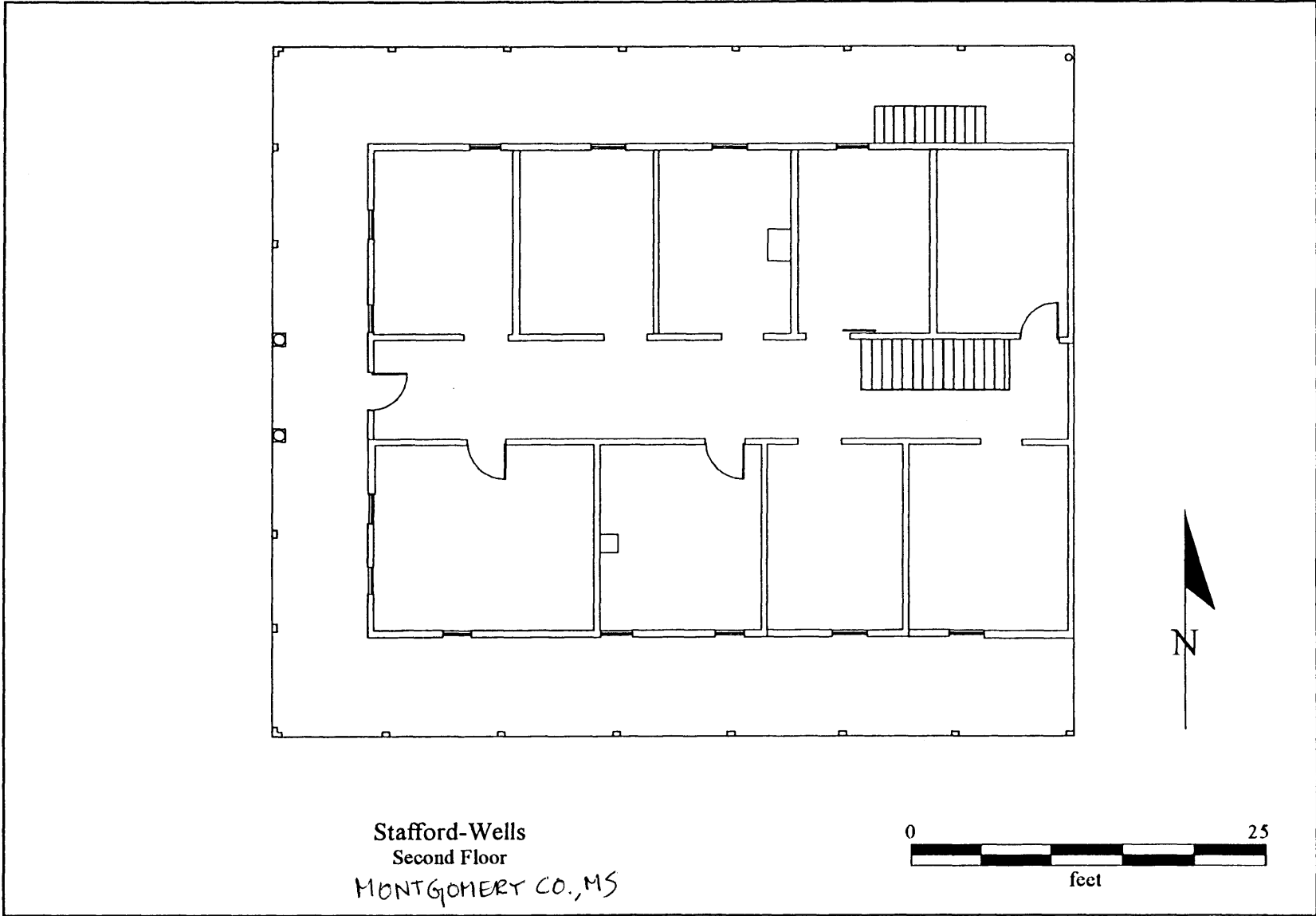
Stafford-Wells
West Elevation
MONTGOMERY CO, MS





Stafford-Wells
First Floor
MONTGOMERY CO., MS





Stafford-Wells
Second Floor
MONTGOMERY CO., MS

