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THE WATCHMAN AND SOUTHRON.

GLENN SPRINGS.

Its History from Its Discovery with Personal Sketches of Its Eminent Visitors.

BY MRS. T. STUBBS BURKE.

"The pure fire in the water, but the sun lit the water and the fire, dissipated Ephraim and dried up fire, dissipated Ephraim; but the blood, and consumptive faded Ephraim, and the fire, and the sun lit the water, and the fire, dissipated Ephraim; Then said, an inventor, to children, a Ephraim, and the fire, and the sun lit the water, and the fire, dissipated Ephraim; Among the diseases?"

It is an idea of some French writer that the constitution of mineral waters is analogous to that of the serum of the blood. Such a speculation is suggestive, if not sustained by watching the reviving effects of mineral waters on the human system. The difference between the two is not so great, but that a judicious selection of mineral water is scarcely possible. The figures of heavy constituents or temperature are often so undefined, that it is only by the therapeutic action, they can at all be classified.

The water of Glenn Springs is so pronounced in its effects on the body as that of any Spa in the United States, and a thorough investigation of this water in the treatment of chronic diseases, in the same proportion in nervous prostration, etc., are thoroughly recognized by the medical men of South Carolina, and the adjoining States. Its local reputation has long been established, and, despite the fact of its lying far in the interior of the State and off of the direct line of railroads it is every year increasing in popularity and patronage. The late John Darby, in a private letter to the writer, says: "I have been in the University of New York, and, "I use it frequently in my private practice here, by sending special orders for it. If it were as cheap as to bottles in the city, as other mineral waters are, I would introduce it to general notice. In certain diseases it is invaluable."

Many persons suffering in cases of Spinal Irritation, Diabetes, Gravel, Inflammation of the bladder, dropsy, jaundice, anemia after fevers, from enlargement of the spleen, etc., chronic disorders, diseases of the skin, nervous affections and a wide category of female complaints, is unclearly benefited; in many instances sufferers having been, through the use of the water, restored to perfect health.

No chemical proof, the results of analysing, and test twenty years, is so satisfactory as the fact that the Indians had the Sulphur Springs (Glenn Springs) and Gilligilly Falls, are all pressed down to relieve the visitors from so many.

Those persons who are in the advanced stages of phthisis feel the water is not useful; it accelerates the course of the disease by acting specifically on the bowels, the patient becomes rapidly exhausted. Whenever a confirmed consumptive desires to visit Glenn Springs the proprietors advise them not to taste the water.

It has been an interesting task to trace the history of this spring back to its discovery. The first settlers of this portion of the back-woods of South Carolina found the spot a purgative, and known to the Indians as a "deer lick." It was more noticeable to them, too, that the roots bared to the water's edge by the deer licking that section bore and those used to the black and in little pools. From the peculiar smell pervading the soil, it came to be designated as the "Stinking Spring."

This section then belonged to North Carolina, and was in Mecklenburg County. For many years after the State lines were established it was known as the "New Acquisition."

The first settlers of which there is any authentic history of the locality were Thomas Gilliland and Ninety-Six District, but finally by conquisite fell into the lower edge of a sandy hill of unusual fertility, and being.

The curative qualities of the spot were not used by a conscious sphere as evident. During the Revolutionary war, from the unavailable fifth of the year's supplies, as it is largely turned to account, was the place of the rank and file of the American army. After the war, the tottering disease "stuck closer than a brother."

THE SPRING AND BATHING HOUSE.

And returning soldiers inflicted their families. It was living in the neighborhood of the "Indian Springs," and the "Stinking Springs," and many were broken and with sadness. One day the news did not come of selling time, one of the boys of this family going out to look for his dog, found them in the grapevine. In getting them out, he fell to, and came home covered to the neck with the black ill-smelling mud. It was a new discovery. The dog was washed and himself suddenly relief of the headed "sick." The father must have been a man of thought, for he took the cue, mounted the whole family up to the spring for a week's visit, and the result was they were all healed. That, none of them, had to dip since that more, but finally all were cured. Of course such good luck was laid from one to another, and the place was resorted to by those who had no relief, and need for rest by many those affected with skin diseases.

A long dry spell of weather in 1800, set the blacks, dried up the "Sulphur Springs," and revealed at its edge a white watering spring. Many free citizen Tarrantine were dried up at their sources, and a family living near the spring were glad to use the water. It was a queer taste, and they felt it was magnetic, as they felt they felt so good to drink and soon grew to like the peculiar flavor belonging to it. Other water, after drinking from the new spring, seemed to lack something. It came to pass, therefore, every day the draughts were broken, and other springs were contracted, the family would come for the water of this spring. A deep road old Kinnemore visited the spot, was suggested that the quiet tactics of the Indians visited the spot, and kidneys and skin was marvelously, and in a few weeks he was convinced that the use of the water had benefited him. He continued to drink it, until he was restored to health.

From this the East crew made by Glenn Springs water, and now, many year individual cases have shown, conclusively the energetic and therapeutic value belonging to it. Many have called to acknowledge the benefits received from its use.

The town of Cross Anchor, comprising a thousand acres, in which the spring is situated, was still early in this century by three hundred Indians. At still proprietary, Mr. Johnson, were so thrilled in getting that point, to have the Indians to remove to the west. In 1815-16 a Mr. Jacob P. Means built a two-storied frame house on a hill over the mineral spring. Strange to say, part of this house is still in use. The water was not formerly known as a remedial agency to create a demand for a permanent, but returned in a short time, and the building was enlarged, and the hall at all times under his roof and personal supervision. Mr. Means was the owner of the property, and at once began to improve it. In 1824-26 he built the present large, commodious hotel, which he conducted with success until his death in 1845.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT GLENN SPRINGS.

Among those early habitues of Glenn's Spring were the Sloan and Skidmore, representative, far-hunting squires, such as Fielding pigskin, Farnsville and Norris, speaking, who, even if it was minister edged at times, he very brilliantly endowed good humor; Dr. Maurice A. Moore; a Sir Roger de Coverley, who clung to the cuffs-skirt and exactly knew when the old-school gentleman was out of fashion; Colonel Thomas Pickens, representative from the First District in Congress; Williams of Lancaster; Rion of Union; the Southward Robert of Spartanburg; Irvine of Greenville; Mcmann, Pierson and McKenzie of Newberry, are the names of the first drinkers of the "medicine waters". Shadows flitting across the stream of the summer, by ghost-like, we cannot print their pictures, and they are lost to the world save men and women of the old South.

It was in the summer of 1833, that Drayton, gentleman, first at Glenn Springs, conceived the idea of forming a stock company to buy the property of Mr. Glenn, and build a fine hotel.

It was during a dry this year that Dr. McMaster, of Union County, came a young man, fell into ill health. His face was sallow, his eyes sunken, his skin at times yellow, and he complained of a pain in the side. Finding himself unable to ride on horseback, he went to New York and Philadelphia, and had the opinion of the most eminent medical men in the United States. All gave the same diagnosis. His heart was normal, bones and cartilage at the base of the ribs, and the liver and kidneys. Spring, then a popular summer resort. While there, some one advised him to go to Glenn Springs, and try the mineral water for his case. The drowning man catches at a straw; he went immediately to Glenn Springs, and began to drink the water. In two days he felt that he was more comfortable than he had been in months. At the end of a month he

half of the money of the company so rapidly that they were fain to stop work. Many of the citizens of Union first felt a beautiful town was growing in the canyon, shading the cottages and walks, were placed under his supervision. Handsome furniture was ordered from New York for parlor, dining-room and card room. A first-rate and pastry cook was secured, and a string band employed. The company determined that all the surprises of the notables, who had visited the Springs in 1831, the new hotel was opened. The public showed its appreciation by giving a liberal patronage. Travelling was then done on dirt roads; private vehicles and public stages constantly rolled up to the door, bringing loads of visitors to Glenn's Spring. July, August, and part of September, the house was thronged and overcrowded. Two months later, after the heavy expenditures had been so lavish for previous seasons, and after about five brilliant seasons at the Spa, the company found themselves well nigh insolvent, and the property was bought by Mr. Murph and his nephew, Mr. John C. Zimmerman. The latter gentleman was for years the popular and successful proprietor of Glenn's Spring. He sold it in 1855; since then it has been owned by citizens of Union County, who clung to the cattle-shot and exactly knew when the old-school gentleman was out of fashion; Colonel Thomas Pickens, representative from the First District in Congress; Williams of Lancaster; Rion of Union; the Southward Robert of Spartanburg; Irvine of Greenville; Mcmann, Pierson and McKenzie of Newberry, are the names of the first drinkers of the "medicine waters". Shadows flitting across the stream of the summer, by ghost-like, we cannot print their pictures, and they are lost to the world save men and women of the old South.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT GLENN SPRINGS.

would walk several hundred yards. He would come to bed for better meals in the open air to exercise a demand for a permanent, but returned in a short time, and the building was enlarged, and the water for five months. At the end of that time he was restored to health, and returned to health; he entered on the active life of a country doctor, and continued in this career until as old started ago, without any return of the disease that had so nearly terminated his an early death.

It was this notable cure, which first initiated the idea of a stock company for the resort. The charter was obtained in 1836 under the name of Glenn Springs Company, with Mr. Maurice A. Moore, President. They gave Mr. Glenn fifteen thousand dollars for the property, and at once put it plan for a hotel. The specifications called for the best brick yet, and cabin and poplar materials.

Col. Brooks used to tell a good thing on himself. It appeared that Col. Brooks, who was a member of the Legislature from Newberry, and the economic turn of mind, spent three half a dozen years to the minority of their race in any interest. Col. Brooks had been rode up to the Spring one day, a young man who stood by, eyeing the work, amidst a lot of his contemporaries, who had been watches, hats, watch, and kindly remarked, "Boys, I'll bet you a dollar that more than one State Senator will be in the Legislature, and Col. Brooks is the first to go." The bet was taken, and Col. Brooks is now a State Senator.

NEW COTTAGE ON NORTH SIDE OF HOTEL.

However, every summer for a month in Glenn Springs, drinking the water, she said, it lasted herself against a return of dyspepsia.

Miss Farnsville, "dear Sally," as she was long called, was one of the landmarks of Glenn's Spring. The first summer the hotel was open she was there the whole season, and came intelligently every year afterward until her marriage, which was one of the most brilliant that Glenn's Spring ever knew. There was at one time that a number of young men, from the camps and private houses, a thousand visitors. Driving, games and dancing gave pastime to pleasure seekers, as freely as the spring run water for the invalids. Little ended the young and gay how many would fall to bet on how soon some one and surprised was to throw a pall over the bright pastimes.

Since the war, in spite of the fact that Glenn's Spring is out on a side road, and has only a country market to rely upon, the old resort has had a good patronage.

A new feature of the place is the "Bottling House". This is to ship the water of the spring. The demand for the water is steadily increasing, and it is shipped in cases of one and two dozen quart bottles, cash and trust. The water is also kept on draught in many of the principal Southern cities.

One word in conclusion, to those who drink Glenn's Spring water: "Be temperate in all things," may apply even to water drinking. Take as much water as you like, but do not overindulge before breakfast. The water is a little village around the Spa. Soon after the hotel was built, in 1834, some of the stockholders built summer houses. A store and post-office were opened, some persons who liked the climate for summer, concluded to become permanent residents. A male academy was opened, and year after year there have been new and fine additions. In 1850 an Episcopal church was built, and it is a great pity that the church fabric find a pretty little one.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT GLENN SPRINGS.

Glenn Springs numbers its arrivals by the hundred in every County in this State, and the patrons herewith presented will be familiar to many readers. Those who have experienced the pleasures of a visit to this popular resort, or who have friends who have been there, should read the therapeutic action from a scientific standpoint.

MRS. WHITE & MISS MILLER.

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A Sal. Pleasant and
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FOR ALL DISEASES
Of the Kidneys, Liver,
STOMACH AND SKIN.
It Acts on the Bowels, Cleanses the System,
—AND—
Regulates the Liver,
And is a specific for most
FEMALE DISORDERS.
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GLENN SPRINGS, S. C.
April 18.

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Children's and Infants' Lace Caps.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND RIBBONS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
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ZEPHYRS IN ALL COLORS AND SHADES.
Orders entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.
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I have on hand a few lots of
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for sale by the gallon or less quantity. Orders filled at residence, or Brownlow House. Purpose can be seen at Watchman and Southron office.
R. G. OSTEEN.

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RUBBER STAMPS FOR MARKING CLOTHING with indelible ink, or for printing visiting cards, &c.
STAMPS OF ANY KIND
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COR. LIBERTY AND HAVEN STREETS.
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Regular and Transient Board, at reasonable rates. Excellent Sample Room. Good Table.
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Proprietress.
Jan 22—6

A CARD.
NOTICE WITHDRAWING FROM THE firm of A. P. Love & Co., and at the same time recommending the new firm of Love & Richardson, solicits an interested support. J. Richardson, A. Richardson, and I can heartily say to my friends and patrons that they will find in the new firm of Love & Richardson as low rates and as good goods as can be had in the city. Respectfully,
A. P. LOVE.
Jan 15

PLUMMER JOHNSON.
DEALT IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
I CONTINUE TO DO ALL WORK entrusted to me, either in the making of new work, or mending that will guarantee satisfaction. Terms low. Call and see me. Shop one door to Brown & Love's store.
Jan 4

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