

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Warm Springs Bath Houses 2019 Boundary Increase

Other names/site number: DHR No. 008-0007

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: 11 Bath Street

City or town: Warm Springs State: VA County: Bath

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

## 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 X statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling: Resort Cottages

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling: Duplex: Resort Cottages

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Virginia Frame

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard, Board-and-Batten;  
BRICK; STONE: Limestone; ASPHALT

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Warm Springs Bath Houses property was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) in 1968 and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1969. A comprehensive update to the original nomination that was completed in 2019 provided detailed information about the property's current condition and its historic and architectural significance. Both the originally listed Warm Springs Bath Houses and this 2019 boundary increase also are included in the Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District (NRHP 2018). The 2019 boundary increase, located directly north of the bath houses complex, has a series of former rental cottages that were historically associated with the resort during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A total of five contributing one-story cottages are situated in the uneven terrain west of the natural thermal springs that give this property its name. The historic buildings consist of a brick double cottage built in the 1820s; three four-room, frame cottages of similar design, built between 1880 and 1890, and all in a row facing southeast toward the bathhouses; and a frame two-room cottage a short distance to the northeast built about 1880. Three noncontributing buildings are included within the boundary increase area: a pole-built five-car garage built during the 1930s, and two concrete-block root cellars, all postdating the property's period of significance. The cottages have been vacant for a number of years and have lacked consistent maintenance, leaving them in fair condition.

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## Narrative Description

### Setting

The boundary increase area is located directly northwest of the historic Warm Springs Bath Houses complex. Four of the five former rental cottages are situated along a historic road bed and a portion of Church Road, the original road through the valley. The fifth cottage stands a short distance to the northeast and is built into the sloping terrain. Mature trees are located around the cottages, and tree lines separate the boundary increase area from adjacent open fields. Immediately southwest of the cottages are the Warm Springs Presbyterian Church and its associated parsonage, and the former Old Christ Episcopal Church (now a dwelling). The original Bath County Courthouse (now an inn) is situated directly southeast of the warm springs that bubble up from the ground, with Sam Snead Highway separating the inn from the springs.

The landscape of the Warm Springs Bath Houses responds to the form of the marshy area along the west side of Warm Springs Run, from which the thermal springs arise, and the associated flood-prone bottomland. The two Warm Springs Bath Houses and two additional supporting buildings occupy the low-lying marsh area where the thermal water emerges from the ground. These grounds, originally shaded by a grove of trees, is today landscaped with hedges, gravel paths, and low plantings. Today, the bath houses are supplied with a small parking lot reached by a drive that opens off Bath Street, the now-demolished resort hotel's former entry drive. In the descriptions below, for ease of identification, cardinal directions are conventionalized— what is approximately northeast is described as north, and so forth.

### The Cottages

The five surviving cottages that supplemented the hotel are ranged along the higher ground on the west side of Church Road. The buildings consist of a brick and frame cottage built in the 1820s known as the Gibson Cottage and four late-19<sup>th</sup>-century cottages nearby, three of them in a row facing the two bath houses, while the fourth is higher up the hilly terrain near the boundary increase area's northeast corner. There are three noncontributing buildings (two concrete-block root cellars, and one pole-built garage dating from 1930-1940). Much of the following descriptive information was developed as part of a historic structure report for the bath house buildings.<sup>1</sup>

### Gibson Cottage (contributing building, 1820s)

The Gibson Cottage began as a two-room multiple-unit cottage typical of those found on the grounds of Virginia's medicinal springs resorts through most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It appears to have been built as early as 1826, when a building shown in historic records in the same vicinity served as the residence of the resort's official physician, Dr. Archer P. Strother.

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<sup>1</sup> Gibson Worsham, [The Warm Springs Bath Houses: A Historic Structure Report](#), prepared for the Omni Homestead by StudioAmmons and Glavé & Holmes Architecture, 2016.

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### *Exterior*

The original cottage's six-bay east façade is built of Flemish-bond brick, while the south (side) and west (rear) elevations are treated with six-course American bond, painted white where exposed. A two-bay extension covers the cottage's north side. The brick section's four-bay rear elevation has doors to each room in the center bays and windows in the outer bays. A similar window at the west end of the south gable was probably added after original construction. The brick walls are three wythes thick. The face brick has been fairly durable, but the more friable inner wythes have deteriorated badly from moisture infiltration in recent decades. The building has a coursed limestone rubble stone foundation concealing a crawl space that has a sloping earthen floor corresponding to the hillside on which the structure was built. The two-room brick section incorporates chimneys at each end. The chimney at the south end is expressed by a slight projection from the exterior wall. The north chimney, in contrast, projects slightly on the interior. Cladding has been recently removed from the cottage's side-gable roof, with new roofing materials planned to be installed.

The brick section's façade's six-over-nine-light sash windows with wide meeting rails are original, as are the two six-panel doors with wide lock rails and four-light transoms on the front. The doors and windows have plain square frames slightly recessed behind the face of the brick. The southern door has had lights inserted in the four upper panels. The northern door appears to have been rehung to open outwards. The windows and doors across the rear were removed either when the rear lean-to was added or when the lean-to itself was removed due to severe deterioration. The rear doors originally had transoms, but these were removed when the addition was built. Plywood currently covers each door opening.

A mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century lean-to addition was formerly located across the cottage's rear wall. The floor joists were supported on hewn sleepers, of which one survives across the rear wall. The roof was raised across the rear slope of the house. A second set of roughly shaped pole rafters was added across the rear slope of the original roof to cover the rear addition. A porch, no longer standing, was added across the central four bays of the cottage's east façade in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century, but was demolished due to deterioration. The entire building was roofed with asphalt shingle roofing until recently.

A three-bay, frame, gable-roofed addition was made to the north end of the building in the mid-nineteenth century, probably coinciding with the shed addition across the rear wall. The addition has a rubble stone foundation with mortared joints that distinguish it from the original cottage's foundation. It is clad with random-width board-and-batten siding on the exterior. The south façade has two six-over-six sash windows in the northern bay and a four-panel door in the southern bay with a very short decorative transom. The decorative transom over the door incorporates five irregular-width lights separated by bars that align with the rails of the door below and that are filled with alternating blue and yellow glazing. The addition's north gable end is occupied by a large exterior chimney built of coursed limestone rubble with a brick stack. An original window lights the interior on its west (rear) side. The structural framing consists of a pegged frame with regularly spaced mortice-and-tenoned vertical posts with horizontal nailers for the siding let into their outer faces at approximately four-foot centers. The framing at the rear

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indicates that the now vanished lean-to across the rear, continuous with that across the back of the brick section, was a part of the original construction of the east addition.

### *Interior*

The interior is mostly intact but is in poor condition due to moisture infiltration. Hewn three-by-six-inch ceiling joists span the brick cottage's two rooms. These support wide tongue-and-groove flooring in the garret, although it is not clear if the unlit garret was intended for any purpose in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Garret access is by means of an access door in the ceiling of the north room. The interior is plastered directly to the brick walls or over split lath attached to the joists with cut nails. The inner brick is collapsed in many locations. The windows are equipped with narrow (2½") molded trim consisting of a cavetto-and-bead architrave and an inner bead. The doors have similar narrow molded trim with the addition of an ovolo to the architrave, placed between the cavetto and the bead. The mantels in each room are very similar, consisting of a flat surround with a plain shelf supported on a bed molding, located above a flat paneled frieze. A brick hearth survives in the east room. The original doorway connecting the two rooms has matching trim.

Each room has a narrow (3½") chair rail consisting of a plain rail with a beaded lower edge let into a small top member faced with a torus. The chair rail forms the sill at each window. The beaded baseboard is continuous throughout. The south room has a high narrow pin rail with beaded edges that spans between the doors and windows around the entire room. The tongue-and-groove floors are original. A built-in press with shelving above the chair rail and cabinets below survives next to the north chimney.

The frame addition reproduces the form and interior detailing of the adjoining brick section. The plastered interior incorporates quirked ovolo architrave trim about four inches wide, a narrow chair rail similar to that in the original section, and a tall baseboard with a large bead on the top edge. The bullnose windowsills rest on top of the chair rail. The Greek Revival mantel features pilasters with inset panels, a tall frieze, and a plain shelf supported on a bed mold.

### **Cottage One (contributing building, c 1880)**

The two cottages that stand to the east of the Gibson Cottage were nearly identical when originally constructed in the era soon after the Civil War. In Cottage One, the four equal-sized rooms are grouped around a diagonally placed central chimney, which was designed to serve heating stoves in each room. The chimney stands on a square brick base in the crawl space. A modern diagonally placed concrete block flue rises from the chimney through the roof ridge. The tall hipped roof, covered with asphalt shingles, includes the full-width front porch under its shelter.

Cottage One was built on a sloping site, supported on stone piers that increase in height from back to front. The area under the cottage and porch was originally screened by lattice panels that concealed the piers. The cottage's walls are clad with random-width board-and-batten siding. The plain box cornice encloses projecting joist ends. The circular-sawn frame structure consists of principal posts at the corners and on each side of the door and window openings. The corner

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posts are reinforced by diagonal down braces. These are supplemented by widely-spaced true two-by-four studs that are interrupted by a horizontal two-by-four to which the vertical siding boards are attached at their center points. The ceiling is structured by true two-by-six joists on three-foot centers. The roof is supported on similar rafters.

The wide porch spanning the south façade is supported on mid-twentieth-century brick piers. The south façade contains two entries with transoms, each centered on the rooms behind. The western entry has an early twentieth-century ornamental door, probably added, with an upper glass panel surrounded by a decorative interior trim incorporating Ionic pilasters. The eastern entry's four-panel door is original, with glass inserted in the upper panels. The floor and posts of the porch are of modern treated wood, but the beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling boards are original. The rear elevation originally contained only two doors spaced closely to the center of the wall.

Long, nearly floor-length sash windows are centered on the side walls. The windows have nine-over-nine replacement sash and plain square trim; the original sash had six-over-six lights.

### *Interior*

Each room is connected to the adjacent rooms by an original door. The interior features original trim, including a wide plain board with an inner bead. It seems likely that an original quirked, flattened, ovolo architrave like that in the adjacent cottage was removed from each opening in the mid-twentieth century. The doors have plinths that were probably added at the same time. The beaded baseboard is consistent throughout. Each room once held a small decorative mantel without hearth or firebox. These Greek Revival-style mantels have plain friezes and square shelves supported on pilasters. The mantels in the southeast and northwest rooms were removed, probably in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The flooring is original, and consist of five-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards.

After the demolition of the hotel in 1925, the cottage was adapted to serve as a residence, probably for an employee of the nearby Homestead Dairy. A new board-and-batten-clad shed was added across the rear that included a central concrete-floored porch flanked by a pantry on the west and a bathroom on the east. The unheated bathroom, which opened off the porch, had a nine-light casement window. A brick-topped poured concrete root cellar was added in the crawl space under the southwest room. The plaster interior was replaced with skim plaster over rock lath. A layer of drywall was added over the plaster in recent decades.

### **Cottage Two (contributing building, c 1880)**

In Cottage Two, the four equal-sized rooms are grouped around a diagonally placed central chimney which was designed to serve heating stoves in each room. The chimney stands on a square brick base in the crawl space. The entire chimney above was replaced with concrete block in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. A concrete block flue rises through the attic to emerge outside as a diagonal chimney. The tall hipped roof, covered in recent years with asphalt shingles, includes the full-width front porch under its shelter.



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Cottage Two was built on a sloping site, supported on rough stone piers that increase in height from back to front. The area under the cottage and porch was originally screened by lattice panels that concealed the piers. The walls are clad with random-width board-and-batten siding. The plain box cornice encloses projecting joist ends. The circular-sawn frame structure consists of principal posts at the corners and on each side of the door and window openings. The corner posts are reinforced by diagonal down braces. These are supplemented by widely-spaced true two-by-four studs that are interrupted by a horizontal two-by-four to which the vertical siding boards are attached at their center points. The ceiling is structured by true two-by-six joists on three-foot centers. The roof is supported on similar rafters.

A wide porch spans across the south façade, supported on modern wood posts. The floor and floor structure of the porch is of modern treated wood, but the slender posts and beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling boards are original. Sheltered by the porch, the south façade has two entries, each centered on the rooms behind. Both entries have original transoms and four-panel doors. The rear wall originally contained only two doors spaced closely to the center of the wall.

Long, nearly floor-length sash windows are centered on the side walls. These feature plain square trim and original six-over-six-light sashes.

#### *Interior*

The interior of Cottage Two features original architrave trim with an outer, flattened, quirked ovolo and an inner bead at each door and window. Each room is connected to the adjacent rooms by an original door. Each of these doors have two-light transoms, except the opening between the southeast and northeast rooms. The beaded baseboard is consistent throughout most of the rooms. Each room once held a small decorative mantel without hearth or firebox. These Greek Revival-style mantels have plain friezes and square shelves supported on pilasters. The mantel in the northeast room was removed, probably in the mid-twentieth century. The flooring is original, and consists of five-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards.

After the demolition of the hotel in 1925, the cottage was adapted to serve as a residence, probably for an employee of the nearby Homestead Dairy. A new board-and-batten-clad shed was added across the rear that included a central concrete-floored porch flanked by a pantry on the west and a bathroom on the east. This shed collapsed in recent years and has been removed. The unheated bathroom, which opened off the porch, had a nine-light casement window. A brick-topped poured concrete root cellar was added in the crawl space under the southwest room. The plaster interior was replaced with skim plaster over rock lath. A layer of drywall was added over the plaster in recent decades. Most of the plaster was deteriorated by moisture in recent years.

#### **Rose Cottage/ Cottage Three (contributing building, c 1890)**

Rose Cottage is very similar to Cottages One and Two, and was built to the immediate east in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Like the two older cottages, the four equal-sized rooms in this cottage are grouped around a diagonally placed central chimney which was designed to serve heating stoves

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in each room. The chimney stands on a square stone base in the crawl space. A modern brick flue twists as it rises through the attic to emerge outside as a square chimney aligned with the walls of the cottage. The tall hipped roof, covered in recent years with asphalt shingles, includes the full-width front porch under its shelter.

Rose Cottage was built on a steeply sloping site, supported on tall 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick piers that increase in height from back to front. The area under the cottage and porch was originally screened by lattice panels that concealed the piers. A stone retaining wall extends across the front and supports the porch. Unlike the two older four-room cottages, the walls of Rose Cottage are clad with narrow wood weatherboards. The plain box cornice encloses projecting joist ends. The circular-sawn frame structure consists of principal posts at the corners and on each side of the door and window openings. The corner posts are reinforced by diagonal down braces. These are supplemented by widely-spaced true two-by-four studs that are interrupted by a horizontal two-by-four to which the vertical siding boards are attached at their center points. The ceiling is structured by true two-by-six joists on three-foot centers. The roof is supported on similar rafters.

A wide porch spans the south façade, supported on the original six-by-six-inch square chamfered wood posts. The south façade has two entries with single-light transoms, each centered on the rooms behind. Both entries have original four-panel doors, with glass panels inserted in the upper part of the west door. The floor and floor structure of the porch is of modern treated wood, but the slender posts and beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling boards are original. The rear elevation originally contained only two doors spaced closely to the center of the wall.

Long, nearly floor-length sash windows are centered on the side walls. These feature plain square trim and original six-over-six-light sashes.

### *Interior*

The interior, in contrast with the two older, adjacent cottages, features original reeded trim at each door and window with the top member extending slightly over the sides. The aprons of the sills are similarly grooved. Each room is connected to the adjacent rooms by an original door. Each of these doors has two-light transoms, except the opening between the southeast and northeast rooms. The eight-inch beaded baseboard is consistent throughout most of the cottage. Each room once held a small decorative mantel without hearth or firebox. These Victorian-style mantels have reeded friezes, bracketed shelves, and reeded and chamfered pilasters. The mantel in the northeast room has been removed, probably in the mid-twentieth century. The floors are original, and consist of narrow tongue-and-groove boards.

After the demolition of the hotel in 1925, the cottage was adapted to serve as a residence, probably for an employee of the Homestead. A new shed was added across the rear that included a central concrete-floored porch flanked by a pantry on the west and a bathroom on the east. The unheated bathroom had a nine-light casement window. A brick-topped poured concrete root cellar was added in the crawl space under the front section of the house with an entry from the east side. The plaster interior was replaced with skim plaster over rock lath. A layer of drywall

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was added over the plaster in recent decades. Most of the plaster was deteriorated by moisture in recent years.

### **Cottage Four (contributing building, 1880s)**

Located behind (north of) the site of the demolished hotel, Cottage Four began as a four-bay, two-room double cottage in the post-Civil War era. The two main rooms face west, each with a door in the south end of the wall and a six-over-six sash window at the other end. The northern entry retains its original plain batten door. A similar pattern of doors and windows appears to have originally been in place on the rear elevation. An offset ell extends to the east and a lean-to is located to its south.

The cottage's original section is covered with board-and-batten siding of consistent width. A porch runs along the west side. It has modern structural members and a board-and-batten-clad railing and skirt. The original section is supported on stone corner posts and the crawl space below is enclosed with modern board-and-batten skirting. The crawl space follows the sloping grade of the land around the cottage. The shallow gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It projects out at the front and gable ends to form a deep box cornice. The south gable end contains a central window with missing sashes. The north end has a similar off-center six-over-six sash window.

Additions were made to the cottage's rear side in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century in order to convert the building into a year-round dwelling. These were clad with random-width board-and-batten siding. The earliest addition may be the shed to the rear of the southern room on the original section. This room has a single window in the south end and appears to have had a door and window in the north end. A shed addition to the rear of this contains an enclosed back porch and a small pantry. A brick chimney was added where the two additions joined the original section. Its upper section has been replaced in recent years with concrete block.

An offset, gabled ell extends to the east from the northern end of the original section. The one-room section appears to have been added to the original section after the adjacent shed. It is lit by two six-over-six sash windows in the north side. The ell features exposed rafter ends. A bathroom and closet were added to the east end of this room in the 1940s and the bath is lit by a small window.

### *Interior*

The interiors of both the original section and the ell feature plain narrow trim at the windows and doors. The top member projects out slightly over the side members. The plastered interior was replaced with modern panel-board on walls of the front section and celotex on the ceilings; celotex is installed on the walls and ceiling elsewhere as well.

### **Root Cellar (noncontributing building, c 1940)**

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A one-story concrete-block root cellar is built into the bank at the rear of the Gibson Cottage. The small mid-twentieth-century storage building is missing its roof and includes a door opening in the south front and a window on the east side. It is flanked by low concrete-block retaining walls to either side.

### **Multiple Root Cellar (noncontributing building, c 1940)**

This building and a garage were built in the vicinity of the Warm Springs resort hotel, which was demolished in 1925. The root cellars were intended as shared service space associated with the surviving cottages. Built into the sloping ground, the concrete block building contained four root cellars, each with a door and small window. The concrete slab shed roof was buried into the ground. Shelves and bins survive in each cellar unit. The roof is planted with ornamental plants like daffodils and junipers.

### **Garage (noncontributing building, c 1930)**

A five-unit, frame garage was built at some point after the 1925 demolition of the Warm Springs resort hotel, apparently to house the vehicles of the residents in the surviving cottages. The building is structured as a pole barn, with locust posts set into the ground and clad with vertical board-and-batten siding. The corrugated-metal-covered shed roof is supported on two-by-six rafters. Each bay of the building was originally equipped with double batten doors of which only two pairs survive.

### **Integrity**

The resources within the 2019 boundary increase area retain integrity of location as none have been moved from their original sites. The area's historic setting has changed considerably since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most obviously when the resort hotel was demolished in 1925. Three noncontributing resources, a garage and two root cellars, have been built since that time, but are unobtrusive in terms of scale and materials. Concerning the historic cottages, their integrity of design, workmanship, and materials has been variously eroded by removal of some historic fabric, such as the tall sash on Cottage One, and loss of mantels and other trim on their interiors. Physical deterioration, most notably to the Gibson Cottage's brick walls, and to the interior plaster of all the cottages, also has been detrimental to the integrity of workmanship and materials. However, the cottages retain their historic spatial relationships with one another as well as the adjacent bath houses complex, which has remained in continuous use since the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings convey their historic association with the bath houses as their architectural design and siting are in keeping with Virginia's historic medicinal springs resorts. Overall, integrity of the historic setting within the boundary increase area was diminished by the 1925 demolition of the hotel as well as loss of other resort buildings over time, including various rental cottages. Integrity of the area's larger setting, however, especially as it relates to the bath houses complex, is intact.

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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.)

COMMERCE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c.1820-c. 1890

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 Warm Springs Bath Houses property originally was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1968 and in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969. At that time, the property's areas of significance were Art (which included Architecture at the time) and Social History and its period of significance was broadly defined as "18<sup>th</sup> century" and "19<sup>th</sup> century." The original listing did not specify the property's level of significance. In 2019, a comprehensive update to the nomination added Social History, Health/Medicine, Commerce, and Entertainment/Recreation as areas of significance. The property also remained significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its nationally significant collection of resources related to the medicinal and social use of thermal springs. Additionally, the Warm Springs Bath Houses and the resources within the 2019 boundary increase area were included as contributing resources to the Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District (NRHP 2018). The Warm Springs Bath Houses 2019 Boundary Increase is, like the originally listed property, significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Entertainment/Recreation, due to its influence on the development of western Virginia's early commercial and transportation networks and its association with a popular resort visited by people from many walks of life from the late 18<sup>th</sup> through early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The boundary increase area's period of significance, c. 1820-c.1890, encompasses the construction dates of the five extant historic cottages that are associated with the resort's significant operations. Although the resources within the boundary increase area already are listed in the NRHP due to their inclusion in the aforementioned historic district, this nomination has been prepared to document the significance of the resources discussed herein to the Warm Springs Bath Houses' overall historic significance.

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

### **Historical Overview**

Much of the following descriptive information was developed as part of a historic structure report for the bath house buildings and is included in the 2019 update to the Warm Springs Bath Houses nomination.<sup>2</sup>

As discussed in greater detail in the 2019 update to the Warm Springs Bath Houses NRHP nomination, the three thermal springs at Warm Springs were recognized for their medicinal potential by Europeans during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Bath County was created from parts of Augusta, Botetourt, and Greenbrier counties in 1790. Warm Springs became the county seat and served as the principal settlement in the valley for many years.

Sons and grandsons of Augusta County pioneer leader John Lewis were involved in the development of three of the earliest of the western Virginia Springs: the Hot, which was opened

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<sup>2</sup> Worsham, 2016.

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on land belonging to his sons Thomas and Andrew; the Sweet, which was owned by another son William Lewis, and, in 1751, the Warm. Thomas Lewis (1718-1790) patented the 140-acre Warm Springs tract in his and his young son's name. That son, Capt. John Lewis (1749-1788), a veteran of the Revolutionary War, settled there and with his father developed the resort. By the start of the American Revolution, they had constructed the great octagonal bath that remains the defining feature of the Warm Springs Bath Houses, a small tavern, a store, and several log and brick cabins. By 1786, Thomas Lewis had laid out the lots for an adjacent town. The early developers of the thermal springs, anxious to encourage settlement in this remote section of Virginia, supported unrestricted public use of the water. There appears to have been an understanding in the 1780s that lots sold in the town came with free access to the spring. The bath was located on a reserved six-acre square lined on the north and west by town lots and probably intended by John Lewis to be a public square. The Lewis family retained all the lots to the north of the spring tract and sold lots that faced the spring from the west. The southernmost block of lots next to the springs tract was set aside by Margaret Lewis for the Bath County courthouse (which today is an inn).

The town was situated on either side of Warm Springs Run. It consisted of three squares of four lots each to the east of the twelve-acre springs tract, and an adjoining nine-block-square grid to the north. The main street corresponded to today's Church Road and most buildings were located on the high ground to the west of the road. The road turned at the tavern and followed the alley north of the bath toward Warm Springs Mountain. The tavern and its support buildings occupied the best lots along the main road. When Warm Springs was selected as the county seat of Bath County in 1792, the court first met in the home of Margaret Lewis and then made use of the northeast corner of the Springs Tract to form a public square.

The lot and street layout gave a shape to the area around the springs that persists to this day.<sup>3</sup> Church Avenue and Bath Street align with the plat. The relationship between the courthouse, on one side of the valley, and the tavern on the other gave the character of a public square to the marshy "tract" containing the spring that lay between them. William Burke acknowledged this now-hidden landscape structure when he wrote in 1846 that "the natural scenery is beautiful, but the place was laid out for a village, the public road passing by the court house and the hotel prevents a judicious or tasteful arrangement of the grounds about it. The square containing the Spring and Baths is, however, in the process of improvement," and in 1851 he added that "the grounds are broken in upon by the public road, which renders an ornamental and appropriate arrangement of them impractical."<sup>4</sup> Eventually, most of the town lots were absorbed by purchase into the Warm Springs resort property.

### **Dr. John Brockenbrough and the Warm Springs Company (1815-1859)**

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<sup>3</sup> Plat of a Town Laid Off at Warm Springs. Undated plat of 44 ½-acre lots in the Town at Warm Springs arranged into blocks of four. Bath County Clerk's Office.

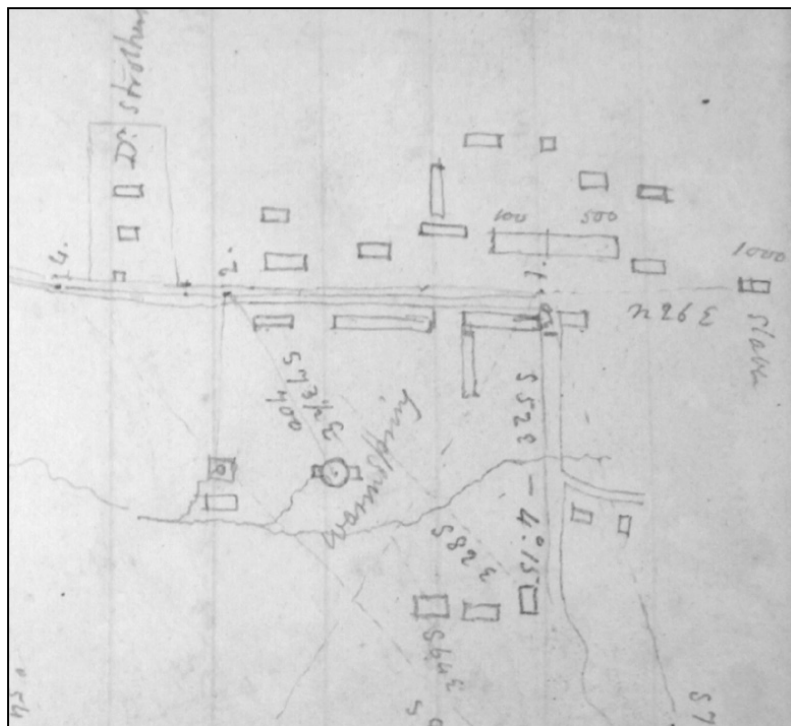
<sup>4</sup> William Burke, The Mineral Springs of Virginia with Remarks on Their Use (Richmond: Morris and Brother, 1846 and 1851).



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The Warm Springs was purchased in 1815 from John Lewis's heirs by the Warm Springs Company, which was headed by Dr. John Brockenbrough (1772-1853) of Richmond. Brockenbrough, a prominent banker and civic leader in Richmond, had received a medical degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1792. He was joined by two investors to form what they called "the Warm Springs Company." Brockenbrough subsequently bought out his partners' interests and was sole owner. At some point he was joined by "Patton of Richmond" and George Taylor, "the legal luminary of Chesterfield County."<sup>5</sup>



A road map in the Virginia Board of Public Works field notes from 1833 (at left) indicates how the tavern/hotel evolved over time.<sup>6</sup> The long two-part building was centered on the turnpike where it crossed Warm Springs Run. It is clearly the central part of the hotel shown in lithographs from the 1850s. The hotel continued to evolve across the 19<sup>th</sup> century into a more elaborate and commodious edifice. The row of buildings west of the hotel terminated to the west in a small brick two-room cottage marked as Dr. Strother's dwelling and today known as the Gibson Cottage.

Through the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the resort's owners worked diligently to attract increasing numbers of visitors. The hotel was expanded repeatedly, and a variety of rental cottages, as shown on the drawing above, were constructed at different times.<sup>7</sup> A series of related historic images made during the 1850s and 1860s document the buildings at the Warm Springs. They are all bird's eye views of the Warm Springs Valley from the south. The earliest is David Hunter Strother's lithograph of Warm Springs published in February of 1855.<sup>8</sup> It was followed by the nearly identical lithograph in Edward Beyer's Album of Virginia of 1858, drawn in the previous

<sup>5</sup> "Echoes from the Springs, Warm Springs, VA.," 27 September 1878. Special Correspondence, Lynchburg News. Staunton Spectator (Staunton, VA) 15 October 1878.

<sup>6</sup> Field Notes for the Huntersville and Warm Springs Turnpike, Virginia Board of Public Works, 1833, Library of Virginia.

<sup>7</sup> Bath County Land Books, 1820-1850.

<sup>8</sup> David Hunter Strother, Warm Springs, illustration, Harper's New Monthly Magazine, vol. 10, no.57, Feb. 1855.

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two years.<sup>9</sup> Jed. Hotchkiss appears to have updated the previous views in his Warm Springs and Attached Plantations with View and Maps of 1867.<sup>10</sup> By 1850, two long rows of cottages (Brick Row and Hollyhock Row) were placed on the south side of Church Road and north of the springs. Another row (later called Mulberry) on the east side of the main entry drive was aligned with the other rows. Interestingly, the three sets of cottage rows were closely aligned with the placement of the squares on the original town plat of 1786. The three cottage rows were examples of a type of building that was used at springs resorts across the region. These one-story buildings of log, frame, or brick consisted of interconnected one-room units known as “cabins.” Many of those once standing at Warm Springs do not survive today, but those that remain are directly associated with this period of expansion at the resort.

### **Gibson Cottage (1820s)**

The two-room brick Gibson Cottage with its one-room frame addition stands at some distance from the hotel site, bath houses and other resort cottages, so much so that it was not visible in the various mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century views of Warm Springs. Tradition holds that it was built about 1840 and was planned to have served as the manager’s residence. This idea is undercut by the existence of a building in approximately the same location and labeled “Doctor” on the survey field notes for the Warm Springs Mountain Turnpike, made in 1828. Three buildings in the same location are labeled “Dr. Strother” on the Field Notes for the Huntersville and Warm Springs Turnpike. Virginia Board of Public Works, 1833, [LOV]. Dr. Archer P. Strother, “a highly respected citizen who lived between Hot and Warm Springs,”<sup>11</sup> was the resort’s resident physician.<sup>12</sup> It would appear likely that Strother lived in the Gibson Cottage before 1837, when he purchased the property known as Boxwood located midway between the Warm and Hot Springs.<sup>13</sup> He was also the uncle of General David H. Strother, who, using the pseudonym of “Porte Crayon,” drew the first bird’s eye view of the resort in 1855. In spite of this residential use, the building does resemble a typical multiple-room cottage at other Virginia medicinal springs resorts. When George Mayse attempted to sell the Warm Springs Resort in 1869, he reserved this building, which he referred to as “a small brick cottage and lot adjacent to the Presbyterian church,” as his own property.<sup>14</sup>

The historic name of the Gibson Cottage is derived from the Gibson family of Baltimore, who occupied it year after year in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although one contemporary account indicates

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<sup>9</sup> Edward Beyer, Album of Virginia; or, Illustration of the Old Dominion, Richmond VA: Edward Beyer [printed by Rau & Son of Dresden and W. Loillot of Berlin], 1858.

<sup>10</sup> Hotchkiss 1867.

<sup>11</sup> Frederic Oren Morton, Annals of Bath County (Staunton VA: McClure Co, 1918), 50.

<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_ Otis, “Journal of a Trip to the Mountains, Caves and Springs of Virginia,” Southern Literary Messenger 4:3-8 (March-August 1838), 516.

<sup>13</sup> The Highland County Recorder, 120:3, (Jan 1997) 17.

<sup>14</sup> Jedediah Hotchkiss, Warm Springs and Attached Plantations with View and Maps (Staunton VA: Valley Virginian Job Office, May 1867; in the collection of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, VA).

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that the opera-loving George T. M. Gibson referred to it as “Valhalla.”<sup>15</sup> Dr. George S. Gibson of Baltimore was listed as a guest at the Warm Springs as early as 1877.<sup>16</sup> His son, George T. M. Gibson of Baltimore and his wife, Eugenia McCall Gibson, made this Warm Springs cottage their summer residence during the first two decades of the twentieth century.



*Gibson Cottage, early twentieth c., Bath County Historical Society.*

Baltimore papers chronicled the summer stay at the Warm Springs of “Mrs. George Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. George T. M. Gibson, and Misses Sarah and Louise Gibson” in 1911.<sup>17</sup> The Gibson family became an important part of the Warm Springs “summer colony,” and took the lead in amateur theatricals, musical events, and in daily entertainments. The Gibson Cottage was mentioned in a 1914 report of the social life at the Warm Springs.<sup>18</sup> George T. M. Gibson was a multi-talented amateur baritone singer and active supporter of the arts both at home and at the Warm Springs. He was photographed painting a Warm Springs scene during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>19</sup> Another historic image (above) shows a group of costumed party-goers in front of the cottage in the early twentieth century. This photograph shows not only a wood shingle roof, but a three-bay porch across the five center bays with a low rooftop parapet with a central pediment

<sup>15</sup> Richmond Times-Dispatch 26 July 1908.

<sup>16</sup> “The Warm Springs, Bath County Virginia,” brochure, published by George W. Gary, Richmond, VA, 1877.

<sup>17</sup> Baltimore Sun, 23 July 1911, 19.

<sup>18</sup> Warm Sulphur Springs, Richmond Times-Dispatch, 23 August 1914.

<sup>19</sup> Margo Oxendine, *Images of America: Bath County, Virginia*, Arcadia Publications, 2003

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element. The porch survived in altered form until recent years, equipped with paired posts and curving boards framing the tops of the openings between the posts.

After the hotel was demolished in 1925, the Gibson Cottage became the home of a Bath County schoolteacher, Lucille Bonner Gleim, who occupied the house for 67 years until her death in 1992, one year before the Homestead sold the property on which it stood. The years that followed were very destructive to the building as the roof failed and the rear section decayed.

### **Cottages One and Two (c 1880)**

Three four-room cottages were built at the Warm Springs Bath Houses in the period after the Civil War under the ownership of Col. Eubank. These were located between the Hotel Annex and the Gibson Cottage. The westernmost one of these has been missing for many years, but two, dubbed herein as Cottages One and Two, survive. They are nearly identical and were occupied well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although neither currently has an indoor bathroom. When the Homestead demolished the hotel and other buildings in 1925, these buildings were considered in adequate condition to be retained and adapted for rental purposes, possibly for employees at the nearby Homestead Dairy. Both of the cottages and the similar dwelling known as Rose Cottage/Cottage Three received lean-to wings across the rear that accommodated a pantry and bathroom to either side of a concrete-floored back porch. As noted in Section 7 above, the lean-to additions were removed at a later date.

### **Cottage Three (Rose Cottage) (c 1890)**

The building labelled as Rose Cottage on the c. 1900 map is almost identical to the two surviving four-room cottages immediately to the west. The cottage appears to have been built c. 1890. The principal difference is the narrow weatherboard siding and the Victorian-era interior trim, both of which are original. Virginia novelist Ellen Glasgow rented “the old Rose Cottage” in Warm Springs during the summer of 1911 for her dying sister Cary “and stocked it with her sister’s favorite foods and European wines.”<sup>20</sup> Novelist Mary Johnston spent summers at “Rose Cottage,” where she wrote much of her novel, *Audrey*, published in 1902.<sup>21</sup> Rose Cottage was adapted for year-round occupancy after 1925 by the addition to the rear of a porch flanked by a bathroom and pantry.

### **Cottage Four (c 1880)**

A fifth cottage survives from the period when the hotel was in operation. The one-story frame, building began as a post-Civil War two-room cottage behind and uphill from the Warm Springs Hotel. The building was expanded over the years. The map from c. 1900 suggests that servant’s quarters were in that location. As the building stands today, it was expanded and refinished as a four-room single-family dwelling in the period after the hotel was demolished in 1925.

<sup>20</sup> Susan Goodman, *Ellen Glasgow: A Biography*, (JHU Press, 2003), 120.

<sup>21</sup> Richmond *Times*, 16 November 1902, 17.

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Postcard, Main Avenue, Warm Springs VA, no date, Library of Virginia. The cottage at far left has been demolished. The extant Cottages One, Two, and Three are from left to right.

### Warm Springs Resort During the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

A plan of the resort as it appeared in 1900 shows how it was organized along each side of a maple tree-lined section of the old main road.<sup>22</sup> The plan had changed much since the layout in the antebellum era. A front drive extended toward the hotel from an entry gate on the new “county pike” (today’s Sam Snead Highway/US Route 220 that separates the Bath Houses property from the former county courthouse). This ended in a circular drive centered on a fountain placed directly in front of the hotel. Historic photographs from the period show a board fence defining the front edge of the property along the west side of Warm Springs Run.<sup>23</sup> A cottage pavilion called “Fern” had been added to match an earlier building called the Brockenbrough Cottage on the opposite side of the entry drive, in front of two corresponding four-room cottage rows that faced the hotel from across the old main road. Another four-room brick cottage row was located farther to the left, across from the “Colonnade” and “Carolina” or “Annex” buildings aligned with the front of the hotel wings. The aforementioned frame Cottages One, Two, and Three, along with a vanished fourth, had been added since the Civil War, immediately east of the Gibson Cottage. The other two (now-vanished) cottage rows formed a

<sup>22</sup> Bonner Semple Marquis, *Clouds over the Valley* (New York NY: Exposition Press, 1951).

<sup>23</sup> Warm Springs, fence and bridge near the baths, early 20th c. Collection of John T. Reddick.

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small forecourt on each side of the resort owner's cottage at the rear of the hotel. A domestically scaled building with porches on two sides was called the Casino or Billiard House, while a stable stood nearby to the east.

Despite all efforts, the popularity of the Warm Springs Bath Houses faded during the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A base of recurrent guests, however, kept the resort afloat even after the hotel was demolished in 1925. Guests included Jewish families, theatrical families, and others who might have found more socially prominent resorts less accessible and less culturally rewarding. Cottages on the grounds became associated with families who occupied them year after year, including the Alfred Brandeis, Alexander Bonner Semple, and George C. Norton families of Louisville, Kentucky, and the prominent theatrical Skinner family of New York. The social antics of the guests were regularly written up in social columns in Southern cities, including Richmond, Washington DC, and Louisville, e.g.:

Several hundred visitors from Hot Springs and Warm Springs attended a fancy dress ball last night at the Warm Springs Hotel. Miss Cornelia Skinner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner dressed as a harem lady, led the grand march with Henry Lee Valentine costumed as a groom. Others who masked were Miss Louise Buckingham, French maid, Miss Elisabeth Valentine, Peter Pan, Mrs. Credo Harris of New York, Alice in Wonderland, Miss Francis Gray, Beau Brummel, Angus McDonald as a French nobleman, and Miss Fannie Watkins, four-leaf clover.<sup>24</sup>

At an unknown date after the hotel was demolished in 1925, on roughly the same site a five-car garage was built, apparently to be shared by tenants, as well as an unusual, adjoining four-part root cellar structure. The buildings' construction materials and form suggest each was constructed between 1930 and 1940. A c. 1930 small roofless root cellar built of concrete block is located behind the Gibson Cottage. The root cellar was built to serve the Gibson Cottage while it was occupied by Lucille Bonner Gleim after 1925. These changes to the setting of the Warm Spring Bath Houses coincide with the gradual transition of the rental cottages into year-round rental dwellings for tenants, some of whom are thought to have been employed at the nearby Homestead Dairy. Over time, most of the cottages vanished either due to neglect or intentional demolition. At least some of those that remained continued to be occupied through the 1980s. In 1993, the Homestead sold the Warm Springs Bath Houses. Although the bath houses themselves remained in operation, the cottages received little attention until new owners acquired them in recent years.

In 2016, then-State Archaeologist evaluated the archaeological potential of the Warm Springs Bath Houses. Although he found little potential in the immediate environs of the springs and bath houses themselves, the higher ground where the cottages are located has not been disturbed. Foundations and other subsurface features associated with the 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century log, brick and stone houses, stores, cottage rows, and hotel buildings that were located on both sides of

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<sup>24</sup> Washington Post 12 August 1916, 5.

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Church Road may be in situ. Features related to the hotel, its annexes, and secondary structures, may survive as well.<sup>25</sup>

Although many architectural resources within the boundary increase area, as well as the original historic boundary for the Warm Springs Bath Houses, have been lost, ample potential exists for learning more about this aspect of the property's history. Historic records, including land and tax records, drawings, photographs, deeds, diaries, newspaper articles, correspondence, and recollections of long-time local residents, can provide considerable information for field investigations to identify potential locations of building sites and cultural deposits.

### **Conclusion**

The Warm Springs Bath Houses 2019 Boundary Increase is, like the originally listed property, significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Entertainment/ Recreation. While the boundary increase area is diminished in terms of retention of the full complement of buildings that once stood here, the remaining resources have integrity to convey their association with the resort's historic operations. The Warm Springs Bath Houses had a direct and profound influence on the development of western Virginia's early commercial and transportation networks, as well as commercial enterprises that took root here by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and have continued to the present day. The rental cottages themselves provided accommodations, often repeatedly, for families visiting the resort and who hosted or organized entertainment and recreational activities at the cottages. The presence of the cottages was an important amenity in the resort's offerings as these small dwellings offered privacy to guests who wished to be away from the noise and activities at the main hotel. They also could provide more comfortable accommodations for guests who came to the springs in search of treatment for various medical conditions; these individuals comprised another important part of the resort's recurrent customer base. The five remaining cottages thus convey additional facets of the Warm Springs Bath Houses property's significance under Criterion A.

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<sup>25</sup> Michael Barber, *Warm Springs Archeological Evaluation*, prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA, 2016.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Oxendine, Margo. *Images of America: Bath County, Virginia*. Arcadia Publications, 2003.

Plat of a Town Laid Off at Warm Springs. Undated plat of 44 ½-acre lots in the Town at Warm Springs arranged into blocks of four. Bath County Clerk's Office.



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Richmond Times. 16 November 1902, 17.

Richmond Times-Dispatch. 26 July 1908.

Strother, David Hunter. Warm Springs, illustration, Harper's New Monthly Magazine, vol. 10, no.57, Feb. 1855.

"The Warm Springs, Bath County Virginia." Brochure, published by George W. Gary, Richmond, VA, 1877.

Warm Springs, fence and bridge near the baths, early 20th c. [Drawing.] Collection of John T. Reddick

"Warm Sulphur Springs." Richmond Times-Dispatch. 23 August 1914.

Washington Post. 12 August 1916.

Worsham, Gibson. *The Warm Springs Bath Houses: A Historic Structure Report*. Prepared for the Omni Homestead by StudioAmmons and Glavé & Holmes Architecture, 2016.

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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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** VDHR ID# 008-0007

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 10.83 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.053930 | Longitude: -79.782700 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.055590 | Longitude: -79.781090 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.055010 | Longitude: -79.780120 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.054730 | Longitude: -79.780350 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.053310 | Longitude: -79.781990 |

**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 true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location Map, which has a scale of 1"=200'. The boundary increase area begins at the northwestern corner of the original historic boundary and extends northwest approximately 300 feet, at which point it turns sharply northeast (and generally paralleling the existing boundary) to extend roughly 768 feet, then the boundary turns southeast to extend about 362 feet, and finally turns sharply southwest to run 119 feet, at which point it meets the northeastern corner of the original historic boundary.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary is drawn to include all of the known, extant historic resources associated with the Warm Springs Bath Houses during the property's resort era, as well as their historic setting.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gibson Worsham/ Department of Historic Resources Staff

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telephone: 804 898-5852

date: September 2017/ July 2019

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### 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.)

### 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: Warm Springs Bath Houses 2019 Boundary Increase

City or Vicinity: Warm Springs

County: Bath County State: VA

Photographer: Gibson Worsham

Date Photographed: April 2017

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

Photo 1 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0001

View: Gibson Cottage, façade, camera facing west

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Photo 2 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0002

View: Gibson Cottage, northwest (rear) and southwest (side) elevations, camera facing south

Photo 3 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0003

View: Gibson Cottage, interior, historic mantle and trim, camera facing northeast

Photo 4 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0004

View: Cottage One, southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations, camera facing north

Photo 5 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0005

View: Cottage Two, southeast façade and northeast (side) elevation, camera facing west/  
northwest

Photo 6 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0006

View: Rose Cottage/ Cottage Three, southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations,  
camera facing north

Photo 7 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0007

View: Cottage Four, northwest (side) and southwest (front) elevations, camera facing east

Photo 8 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0008

View: Garage (noncontributing resource), camera facing north

Photo 9 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0009

View: Multiple root cellars (noncontributing resource), camera facing west

Photo 10 of 10: VA\_BathCounty\_WarmSpringsBathHouses2019BI\_0010

View: Root cellar (noncontributing resource) north of (behind) Rose Cottage/Cottage Three,  
camera facing northeast

**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.