

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 PropertyHistoric name: Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic DistrictOther names/site number: DHR #008-5025Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: Intersection of US Route 220 (Sam Snead Hwy) and VA Route 39 (Mountain Valley Rd.), West Warm Springs Drive, and adjoining village and minor roadsCity or town: Warm Springs State: VA County: BathNot For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>200</u>	<u>94</u>	buildings
<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	structures
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>223</u>	<u>106</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 54

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Professional, Financial Institution,

Department Store, Restaurant

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility, Post Office, Public Works, Courthouse

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious facility, Church-related residence

FUNERARY: Cemetery

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing facility, Waterworks

HEALTH CARE: Resort

LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature: Spring, Mountain

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Professional, Department Store, Restaurant

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility, Post Office, Public Works, Courthouse

RELIGION: Religious facility, Church-related residence

EDUCATION: Library

FUNERARY: Cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Waterworks

HEALTH CARE: Resort

LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature: Spring, Mountain

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical
Revival, Italian Renaissance

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial
Style, Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle, Log; BRICK;
STONE: Limestone; METAL: Tin, Aluminum; ASPHALT; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS:
Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District encompasses approximately 720 acres in the Warm Springs Valley near the center of Bath County, Virginia. The courthouse village of Warm Springs stands between Warm Springs Mountain to the east and Little Mountain to the west. The settlement is strategically located near the intersection of two major transportation routes: the north-south corridor of U.S. Route 220 (Sam Snead Highway) and the east-west corridor of Virginia Route 39 (Mountain Valley Road). West Warm Springs, as its name implies, lies west of the village of Warm Springs and is connected to the courthouse village by Route 39. The waters of Warm Springs Run, the area's namesake, also connect the two areas. Resources in the area of Warm Springs are located along the major roads noted and the smaller village roads of Old Germantown Road, Old Mill Road, and Courthouse Hill Road. The resources of West Warm Springs stand along Route 39 and on the steep slopes that rise on the north side of that road. West Warm Springs Road is the main road that loops around the community and is connected by the interior routes of Bee Town Road, Edgewood Lane, Massies Road, and Mount Pisgah Road. The historic district encompasses resources associated with the

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

earliest settlement around Warm Springs, as well as historic architectural resources related to the postbellum development of West Warm Springs as an African-American community.

Although predominantly residential, the village of Warm Springs today also contains significant governmental, religious, educational, and recreational buildings, many of which date to the early decades of the twentieth century when the county courthouse was moved to its present location in the village. In addition to the courthouse, the sheriff's office, jail, and public library are located along Courthouse Hill Road and the Warm Springs Post Office is located west below the courthouse on Old Mill Road. Historic churches are located on the north end of the historic district near the historic Warm Springs pools, an area that served as the county seat until 1907. Other notable resources in the courthouse village include a former school, a mill, a Masonic lodge, and professional and commercial buildings that date to the early twentieth century. The community of West Warm Springs also is primarily residential, consisting of a collection of late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century vernacular dwellings. Residences initially were located in small family groupings situated on the slopes and flat terraces of the Little Mountain foothills. These family groups persist into the twenty-first century and the spatial arrangement of the dwellings and the overall development of the community reflect both a response to the terrain and available water supplies in the area, as well as the social structure within the community. Commercial buildings in the area include the Old Webb's Store, which is a notable example of an early-twentieth-century country store and is known as a business that built trusted relationships with the African-American clientele in West Warm Springs. The continued presence of historic dwellings, two historic churches, and a local cemetery add to the context of this community, which historically was both separate from Warm Springs, as well as part of it.

The Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District contains 223 contributing resources and 106 non-contributing resources. The contributing resources consist of 200 buildings, 7 sites (cemeteries and presumed archaeological sites), 11 structures, and 5 objects. The non-contributing resources consist of 94 buildings, 2 sites, 9 structures, and 1 object. Many of the non-contributing buildings are found in West Warm Springs and reflect a late-twentieth-century improvement project that replaced several historic dwellings in that area. The non-contributing object is a recent war/veterans memorial that may be considered contributing as more time passes. In addition, there are 54 resources within the district boundaries that are associated with six properties that have been listed previously in the National Register of Historic Resources. These properties are the Warm Springs Bath Houses (DHR #008-0007), the Homestead Dairy Barns (DHR #008-5026), the Warm Springs Mill (Miller's Mill) (DHR #008-0022), Three Hills (DHR #008-0050), Oakley Farm (DHR #008-0040), and the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery (DHR #008-5030) in West Warm Springs.

The resources located within the district reflect over 200 years of settlement in the Warm Springs Valley. Most resources are executed in vernacular forms using traditional building materials and often reflecting influence of popular architectural styles including Classical Revival, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival details. The village of Warm Springs is an excellent example of a small county seat village with a tight, central core of governmental, professional, commercial,

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

and residential buildings that quickly transitions into the surrounding rural land. West Warm Springs represents an important example of a late-nineteenth-century African-American community that still reflects its overall historical layout. Together, Warm Springs and West Warm Springs represent the development of this area from its early frontier years, through its prosperous antebellum years, the segregated post-Civil War period, and the continued significance of the area into the twenty-first century.

Narrative Description

Setting

Bath County was formed in 1790 from sections of Augusta, Botetourt, and Greenbrier (now West Virginia) counties. At the time, the county was located near the center of Virginia, but following the division of the state at the onset of the American Civil War, it became a county on the border with West Virginia. The county is believed to have been named after the resort town of Bath, England, and also refers to the numerous natural thermal mineral springs located throughout the region. The topography of Warm Springs and West Warm Springs is characterized by steeply sloping mountains with flat valleys between them. The area is watered by the flow of Warm Springs Run and its tributaries. The two major rivers in the county—the Jackson and the Cowpasture—are located west and east, respectively, of the Warm Springs Valley, and are tributaries that form the James River. The small county seat is located about five miles north of the resort community of Hot Springs and The Homestead Hotel (DHR #008-0025).

The heavily wooded ridges of Warm Springs Mountain rise along the east side of the valley and Little Mountain extends along the western side of the area. Both mountains are part of the George Washington National Forest. Little Mountain peaks at about 3,100 ft. amsl, and Flag Rock, a noted hiking destination on Warm Springs Mountain that overlooks the village, rises to 3,327 ft. amsl. In contrast, the valley floor stands at about 2,300-2,400 ft. amsl. The community of West Warm Springs extends up the western slope of Little Mountain, rising from about 1,900 ft. amsl along Route 39 to a peak of about 2,300 ft amsl. The major transportation routes of U.S. Route 220 and State Route 39 intersect at Warm Springs. The latter descends along the western slope of Warm Springs Mountain to connect with U.S. Route 220 at the site of the Warm Springs pools. Route 39 then continues west past the springs and just north of the courthouse village, through a gap in Little Mountain and west for about three miles to the community of West Warm Springs, and continues west for about 15 miles to the West Virginia state line.

Bath Court House (1791-1907)

In the 1750s, prior to the formation of Bath County, early settlers built a chain of defensive forts in in what was then frontier country. These strongholds, initially log structures, included Fort Lewis (home to the Lewis family) and Fort Dickinson on the Cowpasture River, and Fort Dinwiddie in Hidden Valley (west of Warm Springs). Following the cessation of the French and Indian War (1763) additional European settlers moved into the area, and by 1790 sufficient population existed to establish a separate county and to justify internal improvements.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Efforts to have the government provide improved transportation routes to the mineral springs had been made in the late eighteenth century and by 1830, the Board of Public Works surveyed and laid out new roads and turnpikes between Staunton and Warm Springs and to points south and west. Several turnpikes traversed the Warm Springs area, including the Huntersville [present-day Pocahontas County, WV]-Warm Springs Turnpike (later extended to Romney, VA, now West Virginia) and the Warm Springs Mountain Turnpike, which coincided closely with present-day Route 39. The toll house for the latter was located at the top of Warm Springs Mountain just above the old courthouse (near the present-day Dan Ingalls Overlook). In 1910, the road was given to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Another road, the Jackson River Turnpike, ran south from Warm Springs to Callaghan, Alleghany County where it intersected with the Kanawha Turnpike. Within the historic district, the historic road ran south out of Warm Springs, past Oakley Farm and on to Mitchelltown. Much of the road bed remains and part of it is now known as Katydid Trail, a gravel-surfaced lane edged by historic stone walls.¹ Not only did these improvements allow for transport of goods to and from the region, it also facilitated the economic activity that surrounded the mineral springs. The network of roads funneled visitors to the emerging springs resorts from larger state-funded roads and “connected with a variety of springs and other natural attractions. Basically, turnpikes [in western Virginia] led specially to the springs.”²

Bath County’s first court was held on May 10, 1791 at the home of Margaret Lewis, widow of early settler John Lewis, which was located at the Warm Springs.³ Throughout the early 19th century, the village, known as Bath Court House, centered on the pools and the amenities that were built there, including a stone bathing basin at the spring (c.1760) and the Lewis’ tavern (ca.1783). Prior to his death in 1788, John Lewis, who owned the land around the pools, platted a 25-acre town with .5-acre lots and the 12-acre springs parcel. With the formation of the county, Margaret Lewis donated to the county two acres of land east of the mineral springs on which a log jail (1792) and a one-story, stone courthouse (1796) were built, creating the first county seat. Although lots were sold and residences, stores, and other buildings were constructed, including the courthouse, jail, and a post office, the town never received official incorporation from the General Assembly. As detailed in the recently expanded NRHP nomination for the Warm Springs Bath Houses, the promised village of “Bathville,” a name proposed for the county seat, never fully developed but “the lot and street layout gave a shape to the area around the springs that persists to this day,” including Bath and Church streets.⁴ Historical parcel maps indicate that the early buildings at the crossroads settlement included the Lewis’ tavern (presumed to be a log or frame dwelling typical of the area), stone and brick dwellings and associated outbuildings, as well as log dwellings and store buildings.⁵

The historic district includes several reminders of the nineteenth-century Bath Court House village. The first courthouse and jail (completed by 1803) were replaced in 1842 by a two-story, three-bay-wide brick courthouse and a two-story, brick I-house that served as a jail and are still extant, although modified. The courthouse, which since 1907 has been used as an inn, stands on a stone foundation and is covered by a front-facing gable roof that originally was topped by a

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

centrally located cupola/bell tower. One-story, side-gable-roofed office wings extend from the sides of the building; and the two-story jail, which also served as the jailor's residence, is a two-story, brick I-house that stands southeast behind the courthouse. In 1907, the site of the courthouse was moved to its present location in the village of Warm Springs and the 1840s brick courthouse and jail were sold at auction.

In his memoirs, Edward Alvey Jr., who was a schoolteacher and principal in Bath County beginning in 1924, described the condition of the former courthouse buildings, which had been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rodgers. The Rodgers lived in the former jailor's house, where Alvey became a boarder, and also operated a store near the entrance to the hotel across the road. Alvey states:

The Rodgers lived in what had been the sheriff's house-jail. There were two large cells with thick walls on the right side of the central hallway. On the other side were a large living room with open fireplace and an adjoining dining room. Behind these were the kitchen and family bedrooms, occupied by the Rodgers and their two children.

[Alvey's room] turned out to be the second of the two cells (the first was used for storage). The bars had been removed from the large window with its wide sill which overlooked the back yard. The room was nicely furnished. Illumination was by an oil lamp. A portable oil stove was available for heat when needed. There was no inside plumbing at the time.⁶

At the time, Rodgers also was involved in converting the courthouse into an inn. Alvey described the project as "an undertaking of considerable magnitude" that involved constructing "a second floor over the entire courthouse space extending from balcony to balcony." Alvey goes on to describe the appearance of the converted building:

Eventually the entire project was completed. The old courthouse became the main building. On the first floor was the entrance lobby, with a large open fireplace. Off from the lobby was a large dining room, with kitchen adjoining. An enclosed sun porch off from the main dining room was used at breakfast and for the overflow crowds at other meals. The entire second floor was devoted to rooms, some with private bath.

The clerk's office, which opened directly on the porch that extended across the front of the inn, became a suite in itself. A new driveway was built and parking space provided. The sheriff's house-jail, where I had lived my first year, was remodeled later and converted into guest rooms. It became known as "the cottage."⁷

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Alvey notes that the Warm Springs Inn became a popular destination and was especially noted for its food (likely prepared by Mrs. Rodgers, who Alvey noted was a good cook). But the investment made in converting the buildings and the equipment needed to operate the inn and furnish the guest rooms was difficult to recoup and the inn was sparsely visited during the winter months. The Rodgers were forced to sell the inn, and moved to Washington, D.C.⁸

The former courthouse and jail buildings remain extant as the Warm Springs Inn (DHR #008-5025-0008) and do not differ dramatically from Alvey's earlier description. The inn is still in operation, although some modifications and additions have been made over the years. The cupola that formerly stood atop the courthouse was moved to the Warm Springs Episcopal Church (DHR #008-5025-0005), which was constructed in 1854 and is located southwest of the pools along Church Road.⁹

The most distinguished buildings still extant in the area of Bath Court House are the nineteenth-century bath houses, located west of the former courthouse property on the west side of Warm Springs Run. The property has a complicated history with regard to ownership and development, which is well documented in the recently expanded nomination for the Warm Springs Bath House property (DHR #008-5025-0004). The historic hotel that overlooked the bath houses from the west was known as the Colonnade Hotel (as expanded by John Brockenbrough) and then the Warm Springs Hotel. Although it remained a popular destination during the late nineteenth century, the hotel began to decline in the early twentieth century as its buildings began to age and more conveniences were being added to the hotel in Hot Springs and other hotels in the area. The Warm Springs Hotel closed in 1924 and many of the buildings were razed; however, some buildings associated with the hotel and the historic operation of the pools remain on the site.¹⁰ In the mid-1820s, the Warm Springs Company, which owned the hotel and springs property, constructed the Gentlemen's Bath House over the original (c.1760) octagonal stone bathing basin at the springs and in 1870, the company added a separate bath house for ladies. These rustic buildings stand on stone foundations, are clad with weatherboard and board-and-batten siding, and the roofs hold 12'-wide open oculi at the top, which allow steam to escape from the buildings. The Gentlemen's Bath House is octagonal in shape and is covered by a polygonal hipped roof; small, one-story frame projecting wings were constructed on all sides of the building between 1830 and 1880. The Ladies' Bath House is a multi-faceted (22 sides) building that stands on a round stone pool enclosure; a lower polygonal hipped roof covers the dressing rooms surrounding the pool and an upper faceted roof with an oculus opening covers the structure. The area around the bath houses was landscaped with flower beds and pathways; in the late-nineteenth century additional amenities were added to the grounds including an open-air drinking pavilion (ca.1870) and a one-story, frame Victorian-style reception house (ca.1890), which served as a waiting area for the Ladies Bath House.¹¹

Three of the historic cottages built in the late-nineteenth century remain extant (referred to as Cottages 1, 2, and 3 [Rose Cottage]) and are small, frame dwellings standing on brick and stone foundations and clad with weatherboard and board-and-batten siding. The cottages, arranged in a row along the street west of the springs, overlook the historic bath houses to the east. The brick

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

dwelling that stands at the west end of “cottage row” is known as the Gibson Cottage and was built in the 1820s as the home of Dr. Archer Strother. The brick dwelling still stands, but is in poor condition. The frame cottages are part of a resort re-development that is currently underway.¹²

Germantown

Some of the oldest architectural resources in the historic district are located along Old Germantown Road (Route 692) and like those buildings near the springs area, date to the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The dwellings along Old Germantown Road reflect the historical appearance, arrangement, and architectural character of the emerging village. Historic dwellings along the road are examples of vernacular forms, some of which began as log houses, and that were later enlarged or altered.

Germantown developed about the same time as the courthouse “village” was established, and provided services such as a mill, a tannery, and stores. Because the Lewis family controlled the land around the early courthouse site, and apparently John Lewis and his wife Margaret disagreed on how the area should develop, the community of Germantown sprang up about one-half mile southwest of the courthouse. Residences and shops lined both sides of the road, which nearly paralleled the course of Warm Springs Run. As Warm Springs resident Jean Bruns recalled, Germantown was the “real village,” rather than Bath Court House.¹³ In addition to a mill, there was a tavern, dwellings, a tannery, and a couple of stores. Many of the area’s prominent citizens and county officers lived along this route throughout the nineteenth century including William H. Terrill (whose Rose Hill house burned in the 1870s), William McAllister, and John W. Stephenson.

The extant resources along Old Germantown Road include residential, industrial, and commercial buildings. Around 1830, William Shields built the two-story, two-bay-wide brick building at 340 Old Germantown Road (DHR #008-5025-0009) and operated his tannery there for 27 years. Shields lived east of the tannery and across Warm Spring Run in a large frame I-house that faced north towards the courthouse village, and which is now much enlarged (DHR #008-5025-0042, 12509 Sam Snead Highway).¹⁴ The brick tannery, now a residence, is banked into the hillside and stands on a half-basement. The flat terrace behind the building extends to the creekside and was used as the tanyard. Although no longer extant, the two-room Warm Springs School for white students was located on the flat area just southeast of the tannery.¹⁵ The tannery now serves as a vacation rental property.

The Crizer House (DHR #008-5025-0010, 243 Old Germantown Road), located across the road from Shields’ Tannery, was built around 1840 and is a fine example of the I-house form, typical of the period. The dwelling, which is located on a rise above the road grade, stands on a stone foundation, is covered by a side-facing gable roof that holds exterior brick chimneys at each end, and a rear kitchen wing or ell (resulting in an L-shaped plan). The two-level gallery, which is centrally located on the front elevation, is covered by a pedimented gable roof that is supported

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

by capped posts on each level. Another example of an early-nineteenth century frame I-house is the John D. Payne House (118 Old Germantown Road, DHR #008-5025-0060), located adjacent to the mill property, which retains its original form and is now part of the Grist Mill Square complex.

The house known as “The Chimneys” (278 Old Germantown Road, DHR #008-5025-0011), was built around 1837 for Robert Johnson and is named for its six tall stucco-clad chimneys that characterize this evolved dwelling. Two different building sections—a one-story, stucco-clad brick section at the front and a two-story, brick kitchen wing at the back—were joined by a porch that was later enclosed. At present, a porch wraps around three sides of the front of the house and a two-level porch extends on both sides of the rear ell. The house was owned by the Stephenson family from the 1870s until about 1930.

The Wise Cottage (256 Old Germantown Road; DHR #008-5025-0012), is an example of mid-nineteenth century regional architecture, both domestic and commercial, and retains much of its original material and character. The present dwelling encompasses the original brick dwelling (on the south) and the later, three-bay-wide frame store wing. By around 1900, a two-story wing was added to the rear of the building. Although a portion of the front porch has been enclosed, the original brick side walls are visible on the south end of the building and the tall brick end chimneys are present. An exterior stair on the north end of the house leads to the attic space above the store. David Wise purchased the property in 1849, and in the early twentieth century it was owned by Hettie Bryan, who is said to have provided fresh flowers from her gardens to the nearby Warm Springs resort hotel.¹⁶

One of the most notable and storied dwellings along Old Germantown Road is the Anderson Cottage (208 Old Germantown Road, DHR #008-5025-0014), formerly known as “Locustlyn” for the locust trees that once surrounded the house site. This dwelling began as two, two-story log sections, believed to have been built during the mid- to late-eighteenth by local physician Dr. A.G. McChesney, and was later connected by a frame section that resulted in the distinctive 10-bay-wide façade. A two-story gallery, which formerly had an upper floor level, extends the length of the façade and wraps around the north end of the house. Other distinctive features of the house include the brick exterior end chimneys and a stone foundation. The two-story brick kitchen, located at the back of the house, is all that remains of the extensive collection of outbuildings that formerly stood on the parcel.¹⁷ The upper level of the kitchen is said to have been used as a school room. Jean Randolph Bruns, whose family has owned the Anderson Cottage since the late 1800s, described the property as having included a “smokehouse, chicken house, pig pen...a four-stall garage and workshop (formerly the stable), two cottages with a total of nine bedrooms, two other cottages across the creek where the cook and the yard man lived.” Work areas within the surrounding yard were defined by “whitewashed fences” for vegetable gardens, laundry areas, livestock pastures, and wood and coal piles.¹⁸ This description reflects the fact that over the years, this building has served as a home, a school for girls (the Dangerfield Female Seminary), and as a longtime summer resort inn. The adjacent properties likely also held similar outbuildings that have since vanished. The Anderson Cottage, like others along Old

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Germantown Road, is adjacent to Warm Springs Run; the cottage also had a supply of spring water from a source on the west side of Warm Springs Mountain. Historically, water to the cottage was supplied via piping that connected to a spring and reservoir located along what is now Klondike Drive (DHR #008-5025-0057).

A house that has regained part of its early-nineteenth century appearance is the McAllister-Francisco House (150 Old Germantown Road, DHR #008-5025-0015), which began as a log house. In the 1890s, William McAllister transformed the log dwelling into a Queen Anne-style, H-plan house complete with a corner turret, recessed double-porch, and extensive applied decoration. The house remained in this style until the late 1970s when new owners Philip and Catherine Hirsh purchased the property. During demolition of parts of the house, the log core of the building was re-discovered and incorporated into the renovated dwelling. The Worcester House (DHR #008-5025-0023), located at the western end of Old Germantown Road, is another example of a late-eighteenth-century log dwelling that has been renovated.

Hickman's Corner is the historical name associated with the intersection of Old Germantown Road and the former route of the Jackson River Turnpike (now Old Mill Road). The Hopkins House, a two-story frame dwelling with a two-level front porch, formerly stood on the north side of this intersection, but today only the stone retaining wall remains. Another frame dwelling, possibly the ca. 1817 John D. Payne house, stood on the southwest corner the intersection, which is now occupied by the ca. 1950 two-story, concrete block building that formerly housed the Bath County Administration offices and is now a commercial building (92 Old Germantown Road, DHR #008-5025-0062).¹⁹

As noted, small stores and a tannery operated along Germantown Road, providing much needed commercial and industrial services to the local residents and surrounding rural residents. A significant rural industrial resource associated with Germantown is the Warm Springs Grist Mill located on Warm Springs Run near Hickman's Corner. A grist mill may have operated at this site in the 1770s; in 1854, George Bodkin erected his mill there. In 1901, W.H. Miller constructed the present mill (124-132 Old Mill Road, DHR #008-5025-0007), which is a three-story, gable-roofed frame building with an iron overshoot water wheel. The building retains notable elements on the interior, including its heavy timber construction, grain elevator, and millstones, and has been individually listed in the National Register. The mill, operated as a restaurant since the 1970s, is part of a complex that includes a former blacksmith shop and a former hardware store. The latter elements, which pre-date the present mill, were listed as non-contributing elements to the NRHP-listed mill property (under Criterion C), but are considered contributing to the present historic district since they reflect the commercial and industrial activity associated with Germantown and Warm Springs. The mill remained in operation into the 1970s and is a significant remnant of a once thriving industry in the region. The mill, the last standing mill in Bath County, reflects a design and technology (water-powered wheel) that was quickly being supplanted by the new roller mill technology.²⁰

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Still intact today, the village-sized lots of Germantown quickly transitioned into the surrounding open rural agricultural land. Most notable among these is Charles L. Francisco's early-nineteenth-century farm and residence at Oakley Farm, which holds a prominent position at the south end of the historic district. Francisco served as Bath County's Clerk of Court from 1814 to 1838; after his death, his son, Charles C. Francisco, inherited the farm and the land remained in the Francisco family until 1905. The handsome two-story, brick dwelling at Oakley Farm (DHR #008-5025-0017) reflects a transitional period between the Federal and Greek Revival styles and likely began as an 1830s side passage dwelling (not unlike Shields' Tannery). Later in the century, the house was enlarged to its present center passage plan with rear ell, and finally was redesigned in the 1920s to reflect Colonial Revival tastes. The house is a two-story, five-bay-wide brick dwelling that stands on a stone foundation and is covered by a hipped roof with flared eaves and brick exterior end chimneys. The centrally located entrance bay features sidelights and a semicircular fanlight and is framed by two Doric columns that support entablature blocks and an open pediment. An open-sided porch topped by a balcony with a Chippendale balustrade extends from the south end of the house and a two-story, kitchen wing, added in the 1920s, stands on the north end. The V-notched log house located north of the main dwelling may date to the mid- or late-nineteenth century; the building is covered by a side-facing gable roof and holds a stone chimney with a brick stack on the east end. The main house faces west towards what would have been the Jackson River Turnpike (now known as Katydid Trail), and overlooks a branch of Warm Springs Run. A concrete springhouse is located on the east creek bank. Oakley Farm is notable for its fine collection of early-twentieth-century domestic outbuildings and its farm buildings, which include a large, long barn and two fine stables. In 1905, Tate Sterrett, who was the livery manager for The Homestead, owned and operated Oakley as a country dining and recreational destination. Sterrett's son and his wife completed the 1920s Colonial Revival remodeling of the house (with the architectural firm of T. J. Collins & Sons). Individually listed in the NRHP as an excellent example of early nineteenth century architecture, Oakley Farm also is significant for its intact surviving rural landscape, and has been placed into a conservation easement by the present owners.²¹

Mid-Nineteenth Century

By the time of the American Civil War, Warm Springs was well known for its recreational springs resort and supporting amenities. Both the Warm Springs Hotel and The Homestead in Hot Springs were seasonal destinations for those seeking to "take the waters." In addition to improved roads, the area was serviced by the branch line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad which brought visitors to Millboro Depot where they boarded a horse-drawn carriage for what many described as a harrowing 15-mile-long ride across Warm Springs Mountain to the springs. Later, a branch line of the railroad ran from Covington to Hot Springs, greatly improving the access to that resort.

Just prior to the onset of war hostilities, two churches were constructed near the Warm Springs Hotel. Dating to the antebellum period, these two churches are reminders of the popularity of the Warm Springs as a seasonal retreat, but the church also served the thriving population that lived

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

in the area year round. The church buildings stand on adjacent parcels and overlook the Warm Springs valley to the east, which adds to the picturesque quality of the springs area. In 1851, John Brockenbrough, proprietor of the Warm Springs Hotel, donated just over an acre for the Warm Springs Episcopal Church (also called Christ Church) and a fine Greek Revival-style brick church was soon built (DHR #008-5025-0005).²² The tall, one-story, temple-front building is covered by a pedimented gable roof that was enlivened by the re-used bell cupola from the old Bath County Courthouse (1842) when the courthouse moved to its present location. The three-bay front elevation holds a set of five-panel, double-leaf doors in the recessed center bay and a semi-circular fanlight above. Tall, flat pilasters that carry a full entablature frame the entry bay. The very large 16-over-16 wooden-sash windows that flank the entrance are detailed with simple molded surrounds and large louvered shutters. The three side bays of the church hold similar windows. Historical photographs show that the exterior walls, laid in five- and six-course American bond patterns was whitewashed, but at present the walls bear only the ghost of the finish. With the construction of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Hot Springs in 1899, membership in the Warm Springs church declined. Services were held during the summer season through the 1950s, and in 1976, the deconsecrated building was deeded to the Bath County Historical Society. In the 1990s, the property was sold to a private owner for a residence. The renovation retained the sanctuary space and the historic form of the church and much of the original material. A one-story rear wing was added, which is not visible from the front and is subordinate to and distinguished from the historic building. A freestanding non-historic garage also stands on the property.²³

In 1854, David and Mary Wise donated land for the Warm Springs Presbyterian Church (DHR #008-5025-0006), which was built just north of the Episcopal Church. This building stands at a higher elevation than the Episcopal Church and its stature is heightened by a tall steeple set on an open belfry on the east end of the building's gable roof. The Greek Revival-style church also is distinguished by its portico *in antis*, which features two large fluted Doric columns. The end bays of the façade are framed by brick pilasters and hold segmentally arched window openings. The pedimented front features weatherboard in the tympanum and dentils along the raking cornice. Other stylistic details include boxed eaves and a simple frieze board. Windows on the sides of the church hold stained glass panes, which were added later, and one-story additions (1923, 1961) have been constructed to the west and south ends of the building. In 1954, a brick Manse, executed in a Minimal Traditional form, was built north of the church. This replaced the ca.1890 frame I-house Manse (DHR #008-5025-83) the church had built in Germantown along the Jackson River Turnpike, just south of the grist mill. The church congregation, which organized in 1824, remains active.²⁴

During the American Civil War, little military activity took place in Warm Springs, but troops from both sides of the conflict traversed the region and sometimes encamped in the valley. The Warm Springs Hotels, as well private homes, were pressed into service as field hospitals and prisoners of war were often transported through or held in the county. Some of those who died at the Warm Springs Hotel hospital are buried on the north side of the Warm Springs Cemetery (DHR #008-5025-0058); the site is marked by a bronze plaque set on a stone. The Confederate

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

War Memorial (DHR #008-5025-0020) was erected in 1922 and commemorates the local soldiers who fought in service to the Confederacy, but Bath's families also had members who fought with the Union, including the Terrill family of Warm Springs.²⁵

Following the war, economic activity resumed and vacationers returned to the springs. The Warm Springs Hotel flourished during this period and once again became a popular destination. As noted, due to the increased demand, facilities there were enlarged during the late nineteenth century. New dwellings also were built outside of Germantown, both along the route of the turnpike leading to West Virginia (Route 39, Mountain Valley Road) and along a new road called "the Boulevard," built in the 1890s and leading south from Warm Springs to Hot Springs (present U.S. Route 220, Sam Snead Highway). The new road was located east and above the Jackson River Turnpike, which generally traversed the valley floor. The new road also bypassed the "congestion" of the Germantown development. Resources in the historic district dating to this period are located on the steep slope accessed by Klondike Drive, as well as along Mountain Valley Road (DHR #008-5025-0052, 008-5025-0054, 008-5025-87, 008-5025-0159). These dwellings, sometimes with associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings, are typical I-houses that stand on stone foundations, were originally clad with weatherboard, and are covered by side-facing gable roofs with end chimneys. The persistence of this popular vernacular form resulted in its construction through the early decades of the twentieth century. There are almost a dozen I-houses identified in the historic district that were built during the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1916).

The most important area to develop in the late nineteenth century, however, was West Warm Springs, located west of Germantown on the north side of present day Route 39 (Mountain Valley Road).²⁶ Beginning in the 1870s, William McAllister, who owned a 92-acre parcel in the area, began to sell small to medium-sized lots to African-American residents, some of whom were McAllister's former slaves. By 1890, there were about 20 dwellings in the West Warm Springs community. Some of the African-American residents who lived in West Warm Springs were carpenters, masons, or other types of skilled laborers, and others worked as staff or domestic help at the resort hotels in Warm Springs, Hot Springs, and Millboro, or for private families in the nearby villages and former plantations. The initial buildings in West Warm Springs were primarily one-story log houses that were later enlarged, replaced, or dismantled. The only surviving log dwelling known to have been built in West Warm Springs during this early period is the Pettus house, which was moved to Warm Springs in the mid-1990s and is now located near the public library (DHR #008-5025-0068).²⁷

One of the earliest extant buildings in West Warm Springs is the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, (DHR #008-5025-0022) constructed in 1873 and individually listed in the NRHP. The church is an example of vernacular hewn-log construction with a simple rectangular plan (20' x 40'), stone foundation, weatherboard cladding, and a front-facing metal-clad gable roof. In the 1920s, the front bell tower, vestibule and choir loft additions were constructed and amber glass was placed in the side windows. In 1982, a fellowship hall was added to the east end of the building. This church is not dissimilar in style or form to other vernacular churches in the

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

county, but it is significant as the “lone built representation of the first decades of African-American settlement at West Warm Springs.” In 2001, the church was deconsecrated, but continues to serve the community as an important social center operated by the Valley Program for Aging Services²⁸

In 1876, a second church, the Mount Pisgah Baptist Church (DHR #008-5025-0102), was constructed on the western side of the West Warm Springs community. A log building was first erected on land provided by Mr. and Mrs. William Jones. According to a church history, William Bee and Alexander Pettus, residents of West Warm Springs, constructed the church building, which was later used as a school for African-American children and was known as the Jones School. The present frame church, which replaced the earlier log building, was constructed around 1880 and stands on a stone foundation, is clad with vinyl siding (originally weatherboard), and is covered by a front-facing gable roof of pressed metal shingles. The two-story entrance tower, which is topped by a pyramidal cupola with a cross at the top, stands on the front end of the church. The three side bays of the church hold tall two-over-two wooden sash windows with colored glass panes. Cemeteries are associated with both the John Wesley and Mount Pisgah churches, although most graves at both sites lack markers. Around 1900, local residents donated land for the West Warm Springs Cemetery, located between Massies Drive and Mountain Valley Road (DHR #008-5025-0108). This cemetery, containing 194 known graves, replaced small family burial grounds associated with some of the older homes in the area. These small family burial grounds are known to exist, but their exact locations have not been recorded.²⁹

The Old Webb’s Store (DHR #008-5025-0024, 15857 Mountain Valley Road), is a commercial building constructed around 1900 in West Warm Springs and had the distinction of serving both white and black customers. The building, which has been completely rehabilitated in recent years, is a typical one-story, frame store set on a stone foundation and covered by a metal-clad hipped roof. The original three-bay storefront features a recessed entrance bay with double-leaf doors flanked by large two-over-two display windows. Much of the store’s original oak framing and heart pine flooring remains intact.³⁰ The store was an important community gathering spot, and residents often congregated on the front stone steps and along the stone wall—a renovated and enlarged version of which edges the property at present³¹. James Webb operated the store until his death in 1937. His son Harry then operated the store and in the late 1960s, moved the business to the south side of Mountain Valley Road into a modern convenience store with a large parking lot and gas pumps at the front. The old store was used for storage and later housed part of the Bacova Guild’s manufacturing enterprise; at present, the rehabilitated building houses an antiques store.

Courthouse Village

In 1907, the Bath County Courthouse (DHR #008-5025-0001) was moved from its location near the Warm Springs pools to its present location on Courthouse Hill Road. At the time, the area was still known as Germantown and this parcel stood on the southern edge of the village. The

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

local board appointed to select an appropriate location settled on a piece of land on the north end of Oakley Farm, then owned by Tate Sterrett.³² The parcel also was supplied with 1,000 gallons of water daily from adjacent springs. The new site was located southwest of the springs and closer to the community of Germantown. The move would shift the governmental and commercial district of the community to the new location, but the recreational center would remain tied to the springs.

The first courthouse at this site was designed by Frank Pierce Milburn, an architect who had won several design competitions for government buildings in the South and designed six Virginia courthouses between 1896 and 1908.³³ At the time of the Bath County commission, Milburn's office had moved from Kenova, West Virginia, to Washington, D.C. and he was associated with Michael Heister.³⁴ An austere structure reflecting influence of the Georgian Revival-style, Milburn's two-story red brick Bath County Courthouse stood two-and-a-half-stories tall on a full basement and was capped by a pedimented roof. The three-bay front elevation held a centrally located entrance bay that was covered by a projecting pedimented gable roof supported by brick Ionic columns set atop stone bases. The firm of Phipps and Cooper (believed to have been located in Coeburn, VA) won the bid for construction and the courthouse was opened in April 1908. On November 22, 1912, the courthouse burned.

For the second courthouse at the site, the county turned to the Staunton-based firm of T.J. Collins and Sons for a design. The new courthouse was executed in a Classical Revival style with a pedimented front portico of six Doric columns that carry a full entablature. The cross-gable side pavilion wings project slightly from the central rectangular form of the courthouse and a recessed crier's balcony is located on the west side of the building. Stylistic details include a full Doric frieze, modillion blocks, and molded cornice. The large arched window openings feature brick jack arches and cast stone keystones, and corner quoins are present. Fall City Construction Company, Inc., of Louisville, KY, constructed the building, which was completed on November 10, 1914. The most distinctive feature of the courthouse, however, is the domed bell and clock tower that is centrally located on the roof. The original bell is still in use and was cast by the Buckeye Bell Foundry (Ohio). A balustrade balcony encircles the tower. Collins' building was of reinforced concrete faced with red brick laid in a pattern that featured Flemish bond every fourth row. The courthouse continues to serve the county and in 1980, a large compatible addition was constructed on the north end of the building.³⁵

In addition to the design for the courthouse, Frank Milburn also had been contracted to build an adjacent jail and jailors house. This building can be seen in photographs of the period and was a two-story brick dwelling covered by a hipped roof with large side chimneys. Hip-roofed dormers were present on the front and sides of the building and a centrally located entrance porch with a balustrade roof deck. A small two-story brick wing at the back held the cells. This building, however, suffered the same fate as the courthouse and on March 9, 1915, it burned. The present jail building was executed to designs provided by the Collins firm and exhibit details of the Colonial Revival style applied to the vernacular form of an I-house. The two-story, three-bay-wide, brick dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with two interior chimneys and flat

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

parapet ends. A projecting, gable-roofed entry porch features pairs of Doric columns at the corners. The choice of columns and use of brick corner quoins likely were used to visually tie this design to the courthouse design. Also notable is the use of a monumental console at the rear entry to the jail, which recalls the consoles used beneath the crier's balcony on the courthouse.

The most striking characteristic of the new courthouse might well have been its siting on a rise and its place within the Warm Springs Valley. The appearance of the courthouse village below the heavily traveled, winding path of U.S. Route 220 provides motorists with a dreamlike image of this county seat, at once bucolic but also reflective of the civil discourse taking place within the domed building. A fine description of the setting is given in John O. and Margaret Peters' book, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*:

There is an ethereal, improbably quality to the setting for the Bath County courthouse in Warm Springs. It could be the mountains that form the backdrop or the mist that filters the light. Perhaps it is the hilltop site or the small village that appears to labor under the weight of such a large courthouse. Sometimes cattle graze in the field across the street. At night, when the portico is lighted artificially, motorists rounding a curve on nearby U.S. 220 are startled by the sudden appearance of the six white columns that pierce the blackness along the lonely stretch of mountain highway.³⁶

In 1915, the Collins firm added yet another significant building to the new courthouse square. The Bank of Warm Springs had leased space in the first (Milburn) courthouse, but lost all its books, cash, and securities in the 1912 fire. Located on the south side of Courthouse Hill Road (DHR #008-5025-0016), the new bank, completed in 1913, is a one-story, granite building with a stone foundation and a metal-clad hipped roof. The three-bay front elevation holds a slightly projecting, pedimented entrance bay at the center, which is flanked by three- over-three wooden sash windows. Originally, windows on the bank also were covered by iron bars. The remodeled entrance holds a double-door with a rectangular transom and sidelights. Stout pilasters frame the entry bay. The three bays on the sides of the building are recessed and hold large arched windows with a stone surround and keystone. Other details include a wooden frieze, large modillion blocks, and applied signage over the front entrance door. After the bank failed in the 1930s, it housed the Bath County newspaper *The Enterprise* and a print shop. In the 1970s, the building became a residence and in 1980, was donated to the county. The bank was adapted for use as a public library and a large addition was added at the back, which connects to the historic building via a glassed-in hyphen.

With the county seat re-located to Germantown, new development followed. John W. Stephenson re-located his law office from the old courthouse site to a site adjacent to the new courthouse, as did other attorneys. New dwellings and stores also were constructed in Germantown during the first two decades of the twentieth century, including Webb's General Store (DHR #008-5025-0013) located at the foot of Courthouse Hill Road. Forrest Webb (no

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

relation to James Webb, whose store stood in West Warm Springs) open his store around 1923. The building is an example of a typical general store built in the early-twentieth century; it is a frame structure with a false front parapet. The entrance originally featured centrally located, recessed double doors with flanking storefront windows with paneled wooden aprons below. The entrance has been modified and the storefront windows removed; however, Webb's retains its overall form and remains in commercial use as an art gallery.

Early Twentieth Century Warm Springs and West Warm Springs

During World War I, local officials changed the name of the courthouse village from Germantown to Warm Springs. Hot Springs resident and author Fay Ingalls wrote that the village "had been called Germantown for the first settlers, Hessian prisoners who had come from the Shenandoah Valley"; however, with the onset of World War I, the pro-Hessian moniker appears to have created unease in the community.³⁷

New institutional and governmental buildings were added to Warm Springs during the 1910s and 1920s. The meeting lodge built for the Valley Springs Masonic Lodge No.265 is situated on the western end of Old Germantown Road. The building, constructed around 1920, is similar in form to other lodge buildings with a front-facing, pedimented gable roof of pressed metal shingles over the tall two-and-a-half story structure. In 1926, a new post office was built at the foot of Courthouse Hill Road. That building, located at the street edge in front of the house at 43 Old Mill Road (DHR #008-5025-0080), replaced the earlier post office that had stood at the first courthouse near the springs. The 1920s building is of frame construction and is covered by a pedimented front gable roof. Large two-over-two windows are located along the side elevations. A concrete date stone provides the presumed construction date of the building, May 28, 1926. That post office served the village until 1950 (DHR #008-5025-0084), when the new one-story, concrete block post office, located just north of the older frame building, opened.

A significant building added to the village was the ca.1914 Warm Springs School, which is located at the corner of Courthouse Hill Road and Route 220 and now serves as the School Board Administration Office. The school, which was for white students only, stands on a prominent rise above the courthouse village. The land for the school was purchased from Tate Sterrett and was part of Oakley Farm. The two-story school building stands on a stone foundation, was clad with weatherboard (now vinyl) and was covered by a wide, gambrel roof. The school had five rooms and an auditorium and served both elementary students and high school students until the first Valley High School (Mitchelltown) was constructed in 1927. The elementary school closed in 1969 when Bath County integrated its school system.³⁸

In 1928, The Homestead (as the Virginia Hot Springs Company) constructed its large dairy barn complex on the east side of Route 220, about half way between the courthouse and the bath houses. Listed in the NRHP, this complex (DHR #008-5025-0021) comprises seven contributing buildings executed in Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. All of the buildings are clad with stucco painted white and feature dark green trim. Buildings include the former bottling building,

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

ham house, bull house, milking and calving barns, and a Herdsman's Cottage. The most prominent building in the complex, however, is the large (80' x 36'), three-level gambrel-roofed Main Barn with its attached twin tile-clad silos that is located near the road. The commercial dairying operation ended in 1970; in recent years, the building at the complex have been renovated and now operate as part of the Homestead Preserve properties and is a locally notable landmark along this corridor.³⁹

The Warm Springs Cemetery (DHR #008-5025-0058) is located between the Homestead Dairy Barns on the south and the Warm Springs Inn to the north and is the final resting place for many of Warm Springs' notable residents. The earliest recorded grave in the cemetery is that of Alexander Brydie, a native of Scotland and a merchant from Richmond, who died on July 16, 1800. According to records at the Bath County Historical Museum, graves of slaves also are present in the cemetery.⁴⁰ The Warm Springs Cemetery initially was about one-and-a-half acres in size. In 1911, the Virginia Hot Springs Company leased land to the Trustees of the Warm Springs Cemetery to increase the size of the property to over four acres. Stipulations in the lease included that the road frontage would be retained for a drive and walkways through the cemetery (with no burials to take place there), and also reserved the right "of all white employes (sic) of Virginia Hot Springs company to be interred (sic) in said cemetery" which was also to be enclosed with a fence.⁴¹ At present, the large cemetery encompasses about 15 acres that extends across rolling terrain on the western slope of Warm Springs Mountain. The cemetery, containing approximately 1,500 marked burials, is accessed by a network of paved and unpaved lanes. Large trees and memorial plantings are located throughout the cemetery. A stone wall extends along the front of the cemetery property and stone piers flank the entrance road. The Warm Springs Garden Club assisted in the execution of the latter elements.

Without doubt, the most notable residence constructed in the boundaries of the historic district during the early twentieth century was Three Hills (DHR #008-5025-0018), the home of bestselling writer Mary Johnston. The house, which stands on a high prominence above U.S. Route 220 overlooking the village of Warm Springs and the mountains to the west, has been listed in the NRHP as an excellent example of Italian Renaissance architecture and was designed by the Richmond-based architectural firm of Carneal and Johnston (no known relation to their client) in 1912. The 27-acre property also contains several associated cottages, a boxwood garden, and gazebo. The main house consists of a two-story, stucco-clad central block that is covered by a hipped roof with tall brick end chimneys. Flanking two-story wings project from the central block and the front elevation features a single-story, flat-roofed portico with stacked corner pilasters and fluted Ionic columns. Other notable details include shaped brackets beneath the overhanging eaves, a plain frieze board, stuccoed panels with garland motifs applied at the top of the exterior wall, recessed arched window bays that hold triple-sash windows, and roof dormers. The center passage interior reflects Colonial Revival-style details. Johnston stayed in the house until her death in 1936; the house has been used for apartments, an inn, and at present is vacant, but is slated for rehabilitation.⁴²

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Most area dwellings in the district that date to the early twentieth century were not as grand as Three Hills, but were well-built examples reflecting both vernacular and nationally popular styles. The I-house form remained popular during this period, and there are examples of Craftsman style-inspired bungalows, American Foursquare, and Dutch Colonial dwellings. A couple of the houses in Warm Springs are believed to be mail order houses; one is the frame American Foursquare house (SHR #008-5025-0067) that stands across from the courthouse that features notable exterior detailing including a wooden stringcourse, cornerboards, wide frieze board, and wooden surrounds at the window and door openings and that is painted in vibrant colors. The other possible mail order house is a front-gable frame dwelling (DHR #008-5025-0078) that features an inset front porch and decorative leaded glass windows. Two other American Foursquare examples include the rock-face concrete block dwelling near the intersection of Old Mill Road and Old Germantown Road (DHR #008-5025-0063), which also has a freestanding garage executed in the same material, and the Massie House in West Warm Springs (DHR #008-5025-0110), which is a frame example that is clad with weatherboard siding and a hipped roof with interior brick chimneys on the side slopes. The latter may also be a mail order example.⁴³ Three cottages built on the Three Hills property, built between 1910 and 1920, reflect Craftsman-style influence, as does the cottage at 59 McClintic Heights Drive (DHR #008-5025-0029), also built in the 1920s. The latter dwelling is located in the subdivision known as McClintic Heights, which stands on the eastside slopes of U.S. Route 220 and above the courthouse village. The earliest dwellings in this subdivision exhibit typical Craftsman-style characteristics such as overhanging eaves detailed with wooden braces and brackets, large exterior chimneys, decorative shingle siding, and wooden windows with vertically oriented panes in the top sash. The Herdsman's Cottage, built in 1928 and a part of the Homestead Dairy Barn complex, also reflects Craftsman-style details.

Mid- to Late Twentieth Century

Throughout the mid-twentieth century, commercial development including stores, service stations, and at least one motor lodge developed along the vehicular route of "the Boulevard," later U.S. Route 220. Dunham's Motor Lodge (DHR #008-5025-0031) was operated by Orvis E. Dunham, who had been the proprietor of the Warm Springs Inn until he sold it in 1940. At that time, he built his motor lodge, which he operated until his death in 1970. The building today houses apartment units and an art gallery.

Examples of Minimal Traditional and Ranch-form houses make up the majority of the historic district's residential development of the mid- to late twentieth century. The Minimal Traditional form houses are generally of frame construction and clad with either weatherboard or asbestos shingle siding. Ranch houses are typical one-story, brick examples executed in brick featuring such common elements as large brick chimneys and picture windows. These buildings are representative of post-World War II trends in housing development, particularly use of standardized plans and materials, emphasis on quick construction, and the improving economic conditions that allowed many homeowners for the first time to have a house that reflected then-current family lifestyles and modern amenities.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

A significant resource of the mid-twentieth century is the water infrastructure that was constructed in the historic district. In 1956, the Warm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant (DHR #008-5025-0090) was constructed on the south side of Mountain Valley Road just west of Warm Springs. This plant, which has been updated periodically, consists of water holding tanks and purifying systems that provide wastewater treatment for the area around Warm Springs and West Warm Springs. Fresh water is supplied to the community through a system operated by the Bath County Public Service Authority (PSA), which supplants the individual mountain springs that formerly were used by residents. In the 1990s, a large steel water tower was constructed at the top of the West Warm Springs hill; this gravity-fed system provides fresh water to the residents in that area.

The Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District contains an exceptional collection of architectural resources that illustrate the history of the Bath County seat. The built environment is enhanced by the breathtakingly beautiful natural landscape. The Warm Springs Valley floor is nestled between the steep slopes of Little Mountain and Warm Springs Mountain and the thermal waters of Warm Springs Run courses through the area. These elements have drawn residents to the area, both for the scenery and for the medicinal waters, and resources in the district, such as the bath houses and vacation homes, reflect this influence. Most notable in the district is the presence of the Bath County Courthouse and its associated governmental buildings, which form the core of the courthouse village. Although the resources in the postbellum African-American community of West Warm Springs are of common form and construction, the siting of the community beyond the village of Warm Springs reflects an era of newly emancipated African Americans establishing their own communities as well as the deepening of racial segregation between whites and African Americans. The grouping of family homes, the presence of religious institutions, and the spatial organization of the overall community have been character-defining features of this area from its inception in the 1870s. Together, the resources in these two communities tell the full story of the settlement and growth of the area from the late eighteenth century through the late twentieth century.

INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources located within the Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District boundaries. The resources are listed alphabetically by street name and numerically by address number. VDHR ID numbers for resources previously surveyed also are listed. In the following inventory all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance identified under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Recreation, Politics and Government, Social History and Ethnic History for African American heritage; the period of significance identified as ca. 1760 to 1967; and whether the resource retains integrity. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being less than fifty years old or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance, unless otherwise noted.

Bath Street

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

11 Bath Street

008-0007

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0004

Primary Resource: Bath House (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1820

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Bath House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Double House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Ice House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Landscape Feature, Man-Made (Other)Non-Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 4

Secondary Resource: Root Cellar (Building)

Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Spring House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Bee Town Road

11 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0112

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1945

Contributing Total: 1

37 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0116

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1994

Non-Contributing Total: 1

41 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0117

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1995

Non-Contributing Total: 1

43 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0118

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1970

Non-Contributing Total: 1

47 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0119

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950

Non-Contributing Total: 1

55 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0121

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1996

Non-Contributing Total: 1

68 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0120

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1998

Non-Contributing Total: 1

92 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0122

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1995

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

226 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0123

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1996

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

264 Bee Town Road

008-5025-0124

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1996

Non-Contributing Total: 1

301 Bee Town Road 008-5025-0125

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Spring House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

316 Bee Town Road 008-5025-0126

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

340 Bee Town Road 008-5025-0127

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960

Contributing Total: 1

353 Bee Town Road 008-5025-0128

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960

Contributing Total: 1

Church Drive

27 Church Drive 008-0009

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0005

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Greek Revival, 1852

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

73 Church Drive

008-0010

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0006

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Greek Revival, 1855

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shelter (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Courthouse Hill Road

42 Courthouse Hill Road

008-5025-0072

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1969

Non-Contributing Total: 1

51-85 Courthouse Hill Road

008-0001

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0001

Primary Resource: Courthouse (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1914

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Government Office (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Monument/Marker (Object)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

54 Courthouse Hill Road

008-5025-0071

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

64 Courthouse Hill Road

008-5025-0069

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

65 Courthouse Hill Road **008-0154** *Other DHR Id#: 008-0001, 008-5025-0020*

Primary Resource: Sculpture/Statue (Object), Stories, Style: Other, 1922

Contributing Total: 1

74 Courthouse Hill Road **008-5025-0070**

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1947

Contributing Total: 1

82 Courthouse Hill Road **008-5025-0067**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

90 Courthouse Hill Road **008-5025-0068**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

96 Courthouse Hill Road **008-0039**

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0016

Primary Resource: Bank (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, 1913

Contributing Total: 1

99 Courthouse Hill Road **008-0138**

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0019

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1877

Contributing Total: 1

141 Courthouse Hill Road **008-5025-0066**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Spring House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Courthouse Hill Road **008-5025-0002**

Primary Resource: Other (Other), Stories, Style: Ca 1950 (Demolished)

Edgewood Lane

35 Edgewood Lane **008-5025-0098**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

91 Edgewood Lane **008-5025-0110**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

100 Edgewood Lane **008-5025-0111**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

166 Edgewood Lane **008-5025-0114**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

187 Edgewood Lane **008-5025-0113**

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

218 Edgewood Lane

008-5025-0115

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1997

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Gap View Drive

30 Gap View Drive

008-5025-0041

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

56 Gap View Drive

008-5025-0040

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

64 Gap View Drive

008-5025-0039

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1985

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Katydid Trail

12 Katydid Trail

008-0036

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0013

Primary Resource: Store/Market (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, 1923

Contributing Total: 1

21 Katydid Trail

008-5025-0003

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

28 Katydid Trail

008-5025-0073

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

39 Katydid Trail

008-5025-0075

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 1

54 Katydid Trail

008-5025-0074

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 2001

Non-Contributing Total: 1

70 Katydid Trail

008-5025-0076

Primary Resource: Communications Facility (Structure), Stories, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1980

Non-Contributing Total: 1

88 Katydid Trail

008-5025-0077

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 3

Secondary Resource: Shed - Equipment (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed - Vehicle (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed - Wood (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Secondary Resource: Spring House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Klondike Drive

39 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0043

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

48 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0157

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

63 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0044

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

75 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0045

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1980

Non-Contributing Total: 1

101 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0046

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1980

Non-Contributing Total: 1

106 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0048

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

115 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0047

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1970

Non-Contributing Total: 1

126 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0050

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1958

Contributing Total: 1

136 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0049

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

254 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0051

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 1

274 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0052

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

323 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0053

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

351 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0054

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1890

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

387 Klondike Drive

008-5025-0055

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1935

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Reservoir (Structure) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 2

Klondike Drive

008-5025-0057

Primary Resource: Reservoir (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Klondike Drive

008-5025-0056

Primary Resource: Reservoir (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Massies Drive

35 Massies Drive

008-5025-0104

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

100 Massies Drive

008-5025-0105

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1996

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

107 Massies Drive

008-5025-0106

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1996

Non-Contributing Total: 1

143 Massies Drive

008-5025-0107

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2015

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

181 Massies Drive

008-5025-0109

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1996

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Massies Drive

008-5025-0108

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories, Style: No discernible style, 1900

Contributing Total: 1

McClintic Heights Drive

32 McClintic Heights Drive

008-5025-0026

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, 2004

Non-Contributing Total: 1

48 McClintic Heights Drive

008-5025-0027

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

59 McClintic Heights Drive

008-5025-0029

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

68 McClintic Heights Drive

008-5025-0028

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1955

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Mountain Valley Road

51 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0093

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1967

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

15535 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0160

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1980

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

15549 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0100

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1970

Non-Contributing Total: 1

15787 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0099

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2000

Non-Contributing Total: 1

15828 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0097

Primary Resource: Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1965

Contributing Total: 1

15857 Mountain Valley Road

008-5050

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0024

Primary Resource: Store/Market (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

15862 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0096

Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

15955 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0095

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1

16267 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0094

Primary Resource: Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2002

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

16433 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0091

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1961

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

16538 Mountain Valley Road

008-5025-0090

Primary Resource: Sewer/Water Works (Structure), 1955

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

16598 Mountain Valley Road 008-5025-0089

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1980

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

16612 Mountain Valley Road 008-5025-0088

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

16662 Mountain Valley Road 008-5025-0159

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 1

16762 Mountain Valley Road 008-5025-0087

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Spring/Spring House (Building) Contributing Total: 1

17035 Mountain Valley Road 008-5025-0092

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1965

Contributing Total: 1

Mt. Pisgah Road

14 Mt. Pisgah Road 008-5025-0101

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1955

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

89 Mt. Pisgah Road 008-5025-0102

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Archaeological Site (Site) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Well (Structure) Contributing Total: 1

93 Mt. Pisgah Road 008-5025-0103

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2000

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed - Wood (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Old Dairy Road

46-52 Old Dairy Road 008-5026 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0021

Primary Resource: Historic District (District), Stories, Style: Vernacular, 1928

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 4

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 2

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Old Germantown Road

26 Old Germantown Road 008-5025-0065

*Primary Resource: Lodge (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1*

59 Old Germantown Road 008-5035 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0023

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1860
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1*

62 Old Germantown Road 008-5025-0064

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930
Contributing Total: 1*

85 Old Germantown Road 008-5025-0063

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

92 Old Germantown Road 008-5025-0062

*Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950
Contributing Total: 1*

97 Old Germantown Road 008-5025-0061

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950
Contributing Total: 1*

118 Old Germantown Road 008-5025-0060

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1830
Contributing Total: 1*

150 Old Germantown Road 008-0038 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0015

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1850
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1*

208 Old Germantown Road 008-0037 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0014

*Primary Resource: Tavern/Ordinary (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1800
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Kitchen (Building) Contributing Total: 1*

215 Old Germantown Road 008-5025-0059

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1888
Contributing Total: 1*

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

243 Old Germantown Road 008-0033 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0010

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1840
Contributing Total: 1*

256 Old Germantown Road 008-0035 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0012

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1850
Contributing Total: 1*

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

278 Old Germantown Road 008-0034 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0011
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1837

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

340 Old Germantown Road 008-0032 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0009

Primary Resource: Tannery (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1830

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Spring (Structure) Contributing Total: 1

Old Mill Road

3 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0158

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

11 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0078

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

24 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0079

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

43 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0080

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Split-Level/Split Foyer, Ca 1970

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Post Office (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

59 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0081

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

77 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0082

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Dutch Revival, 1910

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed - Equipment (Building) Contributing Total: 1

82 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0083

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Contributing Total: 2

97 Old Mill Road 008-5025-0084

Primary Resource: Post Office (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1958

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

102 Old Mill Road

008-5025-0085

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1880

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Spring (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

115 Old Mill Road

008-5025-0086

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Clubhouse (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Tennis Court (Structure)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

124-132 Old Mill Road

008-0022

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0007

Primary Resource: Mill (Building), Stories 3, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1901

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Blacksmith Shop (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Store (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Sam Snead Highway

11865 Sam Snead Highway

008-0040

Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0017

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1834

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Gateposts/Entry (Object)

Contributing Total: 2

Secondary Resource: Road/Road Trace (Structure)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed, Machine (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Spring/Spring House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Stable (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Wash House (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Wall (Object)

Contributing Total: 1

12145 Sam Snead Highway

008-5025-0032

Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1914

Contributing Total: 1

12162 Sam Snead Highway

008-5025-0030

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1955

Contributing Total: 1

12178 Sam Snead Highway

008-5025-0031

Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1948

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

12187 Sam Snead Highway

008-5025-0033

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890

Contributing Total: 1

12209 Sam Snead Highway

008-5025-0034

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

12216 Sam Snead Highway 008-5025-0037

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

12238 Sam Snead Highway 008-5025-0038

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1930

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

12239 Sam Snead Highway 008-5025-0035

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1980

Non-Contributing Total: 1

12291 Sam Snead Highway 008-5025-0036

Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1955

Contributing Total: 1

12509 Sam Snead Highway 008-5025-0042

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1830

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

12968 Sam Snead Highway 008-0026 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0008

Primary Resource: Courthouse (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1803

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Jail (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 2

Sam Snead Highway 008-5025-0058

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories , Style: Other, Ca 1800

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Sam Snead Highway 008-5025-0156

Primary Resource: Gazebo (Structure), Stories , Style: Vernacular, Ca 1980

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Three Hills Lane

315-425 Three Hills Lane 008-0050 Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0018

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, Ca 1913

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Chimney (Site) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garden (Site) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 4

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Secondary Resource: Water Tower (Structure) **Contributing** *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Well House (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

West Warm Springs Drive

212 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5030** *Other DHR Id#: 008-5025-0022*

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1878
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

224 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0129**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1995
Non-Contributing Total: 1

231 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0130**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1964
Non-Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) *Non-Contributing Total: 1*

249 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0131**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

262 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0133**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960
Contributing *Total: 1*

270 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0132**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

332 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0134**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

440 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0135**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) *Non-Contributing Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Wall (Object) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

544 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0136**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2017
Non-Contributing Total: 1

950 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0137**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2004
Non-Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) *Non-Contributing Total: 1*

962 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0138**
Primary Resource: Water Tower (Structure), Stories, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1995
Non-Contributing Total: 1

973 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0139**
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1958
Contributing *Total: 1*

1090 West Warm Springs Drive **008-5025-0142**

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2007

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1173 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0143

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Privy (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

1231 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0144

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 2007

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1271 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0145

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building) Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

1340 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0146

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1965

Contributing Total: 1

1361 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0147

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1995

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1365 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0148

Primary Resource: Mobile Home/Trailer (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1386 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0149

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1407 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0150

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1995

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1415 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0151

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1995

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1424 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0153

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925

Contributing Total: 1

1431 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0152

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1995

Non-Contributing Total: 1

1438 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0154

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960

Contributing Total: 1

1490 West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0155

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Secondary Resource: **Garage (Building)**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: **Spring (Structure)**

Contributing Total: 1

West Warm Springs Drive 008-5025-0140

Contributing Total: 1

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 2007**

Non-Contributing Total: 1

Woodland Heights Drive

38 Woodland Heights Drive 008-5025-0025

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1958**

Contributing Total: 1

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

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

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ART

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American

HEALTH/MEDICINE

INDUSTRY

LITERATURE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca.1760-1967

Significant Dates

ca.1760

1803

ca.1826

1873

1907

1914

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carneal and Johnston, (Carneal, William Leigh Jr., and Johnston, James Markham Ambler)

Collins, T. J. & Sons (Collins, Samuel and William)

Johnson, Craven and Gibson (Craven, Thomas)

Cress, Carl D., Jr.

Milburn, Frank P.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

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 and West Warm Springs Historic District encompasses approximately 720 acres near the center of Bath County, Virginia. The boundaries of the district include resources located in the courthouse village of Warm Springs and resources along U.S. Route 220 including the historic properties of Oakley Farm, Three Hills, The Homestead Dairy Barns, and the Warm Springs Bath Houses and the former courthouse and jail (now the Warm Springs Inn). The boundaries extend west along Virginia Route 39 (Mountain Valley Road) to the community of West Warm Springs. The historic district is characterized by the presence of Little Mountain and Warm Springs Mountain, which stand on the west and east sides of the Warm Springs Valley. Warm Springs Run and the site of the historic thermal springs are significant natural resources in the district. The Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Education, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Health/Medicine, Politics/Government, and Social History, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. In addition, the individually listed property Three Hills (NRHP 2013) is significant at the statewide level in the area of Literature, while the Warm Springs Mill (NRHP 1989) is locally significant in the area of Industry. The Warm Springs Bath Houses (NRHP 1969) is listed in the area of Art, a term at that time which included Architecture. Overall, the Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District is significant at the local level with a period of significance of ca.1761 to 1967, which extends from the estimated construction date of the earliest part of the Warm Springs complex to the traditional 50-year end date for resources that continue to contribute actively to the district's identified areas of significance. The district contains 223 contributing resources and 106 non-contributing resources. The contributing resources consist of 200 buildings, 7 sites (cemeteries and presumed archaeological sites), 11 structures, and 5 objects. The non-contributing resources consist of 94 buildings, 2 sites, 9 structures, and 1 object. There are 54 resources in the district that have been previously listed in the NRHP.

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

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Education, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Health/Medicine, Social History

The Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District is significant as an intact county seat community that retains historic resources dating from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Long known and visited by Native Americans, the thermal springs in this mountainous region became the center of development that, over the years, involved recreational, medical, and social aspects. During the eighteenth century, the settlement prospered given its location along newly established turnpikes. By the first decades of the nineteenth century, the area around the Warm Springs pools included the county's first courthouse and jail, a hotel and bathhouse, and a

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

scattering of dwellings and at least one store. Just a quarter-mile to the southwest, another area of residential and commercial buildings comprised the enclave of Germantown, which, according to local legend, was named for the former Hessian prisoners who settled the area following the American Revolutionary War. At the turn of the twentieth century, the courthouse was relocated to Germantown and by the 1920s, the popularity of the old resort hotel declined and the hotel building was demolished, leveling a significant blow to businesses that supported the tourist industry and the workers who helped to sustain it, especially the area's African-American community who made up a good part of the supporting staff at the establishment.

West Warm Springs, located in the western portion of the historic district, is a historically African-American community that was established after the Civil War by freedmen and freedwomen. Stores, churches, and residences are located along the winding roads that extend through this settlement. The oldest buildings in the community are the John Wesley United Methodist Church, constructed in 1873, and the Mount Pisgah Baptist Church, constructed in 1876. The community retains its historical road pattern and family-based groupings of houses situated on the steep terrain that rise above Mountain Valley Road (State Route 39).

Overall, the district is significant on a local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Education, Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Health/Medicine, Politics/Government, Social History. Because Warm Springs and West Warm Springs have long been a population center in Bath County, they have had several schools across their history, including segregated schools after the Civil War through the 1960s, making the district significant in the area of Education. Just one school building is known to survive, a c. 1914 school building, which now houses the county school board's offices. As the county seat of Bath County, Warm Springs is significant for its role as the center of local government, and for its role in the development of Germantown and the courthouse village. The district encompasses the site of the Warm Springs Bath Houses and pools, which are located at the north end of the district and have historically been associated with the recreational, therapeutic, and medicinal use of the thermal springs and the social and commercial development that accommodated those uses. This natural resource has influenced local development, both the type of development and the placement of buildings, from the eighteenth century to present day.

Criterion C: Architecture

The historic district is significant as a collection of architectural resources that reflect a variety of uses and architectural styles that illustrate the area's historic development. Popular architectural styles represented in the district include Federal/Georgian transitional, Federal, Greek Revival, Italian Renaissance, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, a handful of American Foursquare and Craftsman Bungalows, as well as Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style dwellings that portray the most recent era of development. These resources are located along the historic transportation corridors established in the area during the early nineteenth century, and also reflect the relocation of the county courthouse from near the Warm Springs pools to the small enclave of Germantown in 1907, effectively shifting the core of the village. Buildings in the district are sited to respond to the sloping landscape and to take advantage of the expansive views of the

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

surrounding scenery. Historic and current functions of the buildings in the district include commerce, domestic, education, government, health care, religion, and social uses.

Early Development

In the 1750s, prior to the formation of Bath County, early settlers built a chain of defensive forts in in what was then frontier country. These strongholds included Fort Lewis (home to the Lewis family) and Fort Dickinson on the Cowpasture River, and Fort Dinwiddie in Hidden Valley (west of Warm Springs). Following the cessation of the French and Indian War (1763), additional European settlers moved into the area and by 1790, sufficient population existed to establish a separate county and to justify internal improvements.

Bath County's first court was held on May 10, 1791 at the home of Margaret Lewis, widow of early settler John Lewis, which was located near the Warm Springs pools.⁴⁴ Throughout the early nineteenth century, the village, known as Bath Court House, centered on the spring and the amenities that were built there, including a stone bathing basin at the spring (c.1760) and the Lewis' tavern (ca.1783). Prior to his death in 1788, John Lewis, who owned the land around the pools, platted a 25-acre town with .5-acre lots and the 12-acre springs parcel. With the formation of the county, Margaret Lewis donated to the county two acres of land east of the mineral springs on which a log jail and a one-story, stone courthouse were built, creating the first county seat (ca. 1803). Although lots were sold and some development occurred, the town never received official incorporation from the General Assembly. As detailed in the recently expanded NRHP nomination for the Warm Springs Bath Houses, the promised village of "Bathville," a name proposed for the county seat, never fully developed but "the lot and street layout gave a shape to the area around the springs that persists to this day," including Bath and Church streets.⁴⁵ Historical parcel maps indicate that the early buildings at the crossroads settlement included the Lewis' tavern (presumed to be a log or frame dwelling typical of the area), stone and brick dwellings and associated outbuildings, as well as log dwellings and store buildings.⁴⁶

About this time, and due in part to the extensive and restrictive landownership of the Lewises, another small enclave developed about a quarter mile southwest of the springs. Known as Germantown, this area included several of the necessary amenities not found in the courthouse settlement, including a mill, tannery, and stores as well as residences. The two areas were connected by the waters of Warm Springs Run and the corridor of Old Germantown Road.

Efforts to have the government provide improved transportation routes to the mineral springs had been made in the late eighteenth century and by 1830, the Board of Public Works surveyed and laid out new roads and turnpikes between Staunton and Warm Springs and to points south and west of the courthouse. Several turnpikes served the Warm Springs area, including the Huntersville [present-day Pocahontas County, WV]-Warm Springs Turnpike (later extended to Romney) and the Warm Springs Mountain Turnpike, which coincided closely with present-day Route 39. The toll house for the latter was located at the top of Warm Springs Mountain just above the site of the courthouse (near the present-day Dan Ingalls Overlook). Another road, the

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Jackson River Turnpike, ran south from Warm Springs to Callaghan in Alleghany County where it intersected with the Kanawha Turnpike. Within the historic district, the historic road ran south out of Warm Springs, past Oakley Farm and on to Mitchelltown. Much of the road bed remains and part of it is now known as Katydid Trail, a gravel-surfaced lane edged by historic stone walls.⁴⁷ The economic impact of these roads was felt throughout the area, as Claudius Crozet, the Principal Engineer and Surveyor for the Virginia Board of Public Works, noted in his 1842 Annual Report “Among improvements lately constructed, turnpikes hold a large proportion, not as to expenditures, but as regards public interests; their benefits in developing the resources of the western part of Virginia are rapidly increasing.”⁴⁸

In 1815, the Lewis family heirs sold their interests in the land around the springs to the Warm Springs Company, which was headed by Dr. John Brockenbrough of Richmond. The Lewis’ tavern, located west of the springs, may have made up a portion of the hotel that the company expanded, and by 1833, the hotel consisted of at least two wings with a long colonnade and a roof cupola, as depicted in illustrations from the period. The Colonnade Hotel, later enlarged and known as the Warm Springs Hotel, became the starting point for the summer social season along the “springs circuit.” The hotel, managed by John Fry, was open year-round, unlike other springs resorts. Brockenbrough bought out his investor partners to become the sole owner of the property, and after Fry’s death in 1844, Brockenbrough moved from Richmond to Warm Springs and operated the hotel himself.

In her history on nineteenth-century turnpikes and other roads built to serve the mineral springs resorts, Lana Martindale comments on the “tour” that springs visitors often undertook:

Tourists to this chic nineteenth-century resortland [Virginia’s mineral springs] invariably visited multiple springs.... The wild and natural beauty of these mountain retreats captivated the romantic nineteenth-century traveler. A number of them published detailed accounts of their trips to the springs and this region of Virginia. Numerous transient authors and artists profited from their portrayals of Virginia’s resorts and attractions.⁴⁹

Martindale notes that tourism was the most lucrative industry available to area residents at the time and as these resorts have survived and thrived (Martindale cites White Sulphur Springs as an example), they have become resorts of international fame with no major industrial development replacing their economic impact.⁵⁰

In 1842, a new brick jail and courthouse were constructed to replace the early-nineteenth-century buildings. Sited in the same location, at the corner of present-day U.S. Route 220 and Virginia Route 39, the buildings continued to function in this capacity for over 60 years. In 1906, a court order required the Bath County Board of Supervisions to once again build a new courthouse and jail. Some contended that the existing brick buildings were in poor condition and lacked an adequate supply of water. The condition of the jail was such that one prisoner had escaped, though chained in his cell. The former courthouse and jail were auctioned off and were converted

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

for use as the Warm Springs Inn, which provided additional amenities for visitors to the Warm Springs. Although the old Warm Springs Hotel was demolished in 1925, the Warm Springs Inn, though much altered, continues to operate.

In the 1850s, a railroad connection to Millboro (located southeast of Warm Springs) made accessing the location easier and brought visitors to a depot from which they took a stagecoach northwest to the springs. Small freestanding cottages were constructed west of the hotel and provided accommodations for long-term stays. The hotel, with a capacity for 300 guests, remained popular in the antebellum period, and hosted over 6,000 visitors each year.

John Brockenbrough died in 1853 and although some notable amenities were added to the hotel property during the late nineteenth century, the property did not keep pace with improvements at The Homestead in Hot Springs. In 1871, John Eubank purchased the hotel and springs property and erected the Ladies Bath House and other important buildings. After Eubank's death in 1888, his widow continued under lease as manager of the property, which by 1889 was owned by the Warm Springs Valley Company. A full account of the construction and operation of the Warm Springs pools and its associated buildings, including the Warm Springs Hotel and individual resort cottages, is presented in the NRHP nomination for the "Warm Springs Bath Houses 2017 Update and Boundary Increase." For purposes of the historic district, the Warm Springs Bath Houses property is significant for its role in areas of recreation, health/medicine, and social history, which revolved around the presence of this important natural resource. Although the hotel is no longer extant, many of the historic buildings remain including the bath houses, the pools themselves, the late Victorian-era reception house and several of the cottages.⁵¹

The presence of these resources is a reminder of the continuing importance of the springs to this community, not only as a tourist attraction, but also as the physical center of the historical development of Warm Springs Valley. The pools have most recently been operated by the Omni Homestead. The Hot Springs hotel has utilized the springs since 1925 as part of its thermal, therapeutic treatments. In October 2017, the bath houses were closed due to safety concerns. Since that time, efforts have been underway to preserve the historic bath houses and their associated buildings, while also ensuring their continued economic viability and use. At the time of this writing, the bath houses remain closed.⁵²

The 1850 census was the first to enumerate slaves separately from the general population. The "slave schedules" identified owners, then listed individual slaves by age, gender, and place of birth. The 1850 census identified 112 slave owners and 947 enslaved individuals in Bath County. There were many owners with 1-10 slaves, several with 20 slaves, and only two owners with more—John Brockenbrough of the Warm Springs Hotel and Thomas Goode of the Hot Springs Hotel, who were both listed with over 50 slaves. There also were 45 free blacks and mulattoes in the county, who were enumerated in the general population; most of these freed people, however, were listed as living in white households with only three independent mulatto households, which included the household of Susan Morris (listed as a farmer with real estate of \$500 value) and that of Jackson Tayler (a farmer with real estate of \$200).⁵³ By 1860, the number

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

of free blacks and mulattoes in the county had increased to 78, and the number of free independent black or mulatto households had increased to 6. The census identified 136 slave owners and 946 enslaved individuals in the county.⁵⁴

Although no major skirmishes or battles were fought in Warm Springs during the American Civil War, several engagements occurred in the county, roads were blockaded, and residents of Warm Springs felt the impact of the hostilities as the county was occupied by soldiers from both sides throughout the entire war. During the course of the war, the county would find itself on the border with the newly created "West Virginia" (1863). Heretofore, the county had been located near the center of Virginia, but with the creation of the new state, Bath County was at the western edge of the Commonwealth. Area commerce, of course, suffered significantly during the war and places of leisure and recreation, such as the Warm Springs Hotel then under the management of George Mayse, while still open and functioning, were more often pressed into service as Confederate hospitals. Families in the area had men who fought on both sides of the conflict (including the Terrill family), which created hardship for those left behind, and during the last years of the war, area slave owners were required to send their slaves for duty with the Confederate forces. As noted, troops maneuvered through the area fairly regularly and there are several documented instances of Federal troops damaging property, making off with livestock, household goods, and even slaves. At the end of the war, Bath County was occupied by Federal troops of the 58th Pennsylvania Infantry. Situated at Millboro and then Millboro Springs, this occupational force left the area on January 10, 1866. In his book on Bath County during the Civil War, Richard L. Armstrong notes that at least one member of the unit stayed behind—John W. Robins—married a local woman, and lived in the area of Mountain Grove for many years.⁵⁵

After the Civil War, the Warm Springs Hotel continued to attract Virginians seeking to "take the waters." However, the owners of the resort chose not to modernize the hotel. There were no electric lights, no heating (other than fireplaces), no modern plumbing and no telephones. An advertisement in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* newspaper in 1910 promoted that the "Warm Sulphur Springs" the "famous resort with the most delightful bath in America is now open for guests." Despite promoting the resort, it eventually closed in 1924 and was demolished in 1925.

West Warm Springs

The Warm Springs economy, including the popularity of the area resorts, recovered following the war. The most significant develop in the area, however, was the settlement of the community of West Warm Springs by Africa-American residents. Much of the land encompassed by West Warm Springs was part of the 92-acre woodland tract that William M. McAllister purchased from Lydia Charter. During the 1870s and 1890s, McAllister and his wife Maggie sold several small tracts to the earliest residents in the area including Albert Jones, Patsy Bee, Charles E. Morris, Mary Pettus, and others.

Exercising their new freedoms, members of the community established two different churches. In 1873, the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery was established by the

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

trustees of the church, Anson Perkins, Israel Fortune, William Kenny, Henry Long and Henry Pettus—all of whom were residents in West Warm Springs and owned land there. A small parcel of land was conveyed to the trustees for one dollar from William M. and Maggie McAllister. Later, Perkins and his wife deeded additional land to the church.⁵⁶ Another church, Mt. Pisgah Baptist, was established around the same time and held baptisms in nearby Warm Springs Run. Both churches are still extant, but the John Wesley Church (deconsecrated) now operates as a senior center. The presence of the churches continues to provide a significant structure to community life.

Civic and social groups also organized in West Warm Springs during the early twentieth century. In addition to such church-affiliated concerns as the Pastor's Aid Society and missionary groups, West Warm Springs women established a chapter of the Janie Porter Barrett Club, which was part of the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs that participated in progressive social and reform programs for young African-American women espoused by the club's namesake. Another social group was the "Just Us Girls" group. The clubs met in homes throughout the community until the late twentieth century.⁵⁷

Many West Warm Springs residents worked at the nearby resorts in a variety of positions on the wait, maintenance, recreation, and housekeeping staffs. Residents worked at Hot Springs, but also at the Warm Springs Hotel and as attendants at the pools. Some of West Warm Springs' residents moved to the area after the war seeking job opportunities at the resorts, and some were already residents of Warm Springs having been formerly enslaved by local owners. Most property owners in the community held 10 acres or fewer, but several held 15, 20, and over 50 acres according to the 1903 Land Tax records. For many years, only Anson Perkins and William Nelson's properties showed a value for buildings (\$100 and \$180, respectively), indicating that most dwellings likely were of rudimentary construction. By 1903, the value of homes in the area still totaled only \$600 for over 20 properties. Personal property records show that several area homesteads owned one or two cows, as well as one or two hogs or horses. Arch Beale, who had purchased land from William Bee, was a coach maker; his personal property taxes included a carriage and a clock.⁵⁸

In 1880, there were 116 residents recorded as living in West Warm Springs. The adult residents were employed in a variety of occupations including farmers, farm laborers, housewives, domestic servants, carpenters, coach makers, blacksmiths, and those who milked, cooked or were hostlers for the hotels. In addition to carpenters, stonemasons, and blacksmiths, area residents also were engaged in creative arts producing textiles, decorative painting, and even photographs. Lizzie Morris, born in 1872, was the daughter of Anne Crawford Lindsay Morris, who was born into slavery in 1831 at Fort Dinwiddie. Lizzie married Charles Bolden, who was born in 1852 in Albemarle County and worked as a carriage driver for the Hot Springs resort. Lizzie was a devoted member of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church and lived in West Warm Springs her whole life. By 1890, Lizzie was well known for her sewing abilities and was making a living by producing fashionable clothing for the wealthy women in Bath County, as well as for members of her community and family.⁵⁹ Lizzie Bolden's handiwork has been highlighted in recent years.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Surviving examples of her work, including two quilts, are examples of her consummate skills. As fabric and textile art scholar Kathleen Curtis Wilson notes, "...the existence of nineteenth-century textiles with a reliable African American provenance is extremely rare." Extant examples of artisan work like Lizzie's—a daughter of an enslaved woman in Appalachian—are, according to Wilson, "unheard of." Study of such artworks can reveal historical information about the culture and economy of the African-American population of Appalachia, and "the webs of commerce and social connection that define a place like Bath County."⁶⁰ Lizzie's great granddaughter, Perlita Y. Henry, continues to live in West Warm Springs in the Morris family home and is active in the community, as well as serving as a local historian, and is a board member of Preservation Bath.

Another local artisan was Doc Huffman, who was the son-in-law of Beatrice Baker Stanton, one of few female preachers in the Methodist Church in the 1950s. Huffman is credited with the decorative grain-painting completed in the John Wesley Church in West Warm Springs. During the early twentieth century, local resident Burton Dawson operated a photography studio above his garage at his home off of West Warm Springs Road, where he lived with his wife, May. Dawson's granddaughter, Patricia Church, still lives in the community and has several photographic prints made by her grandfather. Many residents also were musicians and some of them performed regularly for good pay outside of the West Warm Springs community.⁶¹

The West Warm Springs Cemetery, established in the 1910s and which is separate from the small cemeteries associated with the two area churches, serves as the final resting place for several of the community's notable citizens and includes numerous family plots. There are several military markers in the cemetery denoting service in World Wars I and II, Korea, and other American conflicts. Some early graves are marked with fieldstones. Some families also had small burying grounds near their homes. Many of the present residents of West Warm Springs are descendants of the early establishing families. Members of the Beale, Bee, Bolden, Cardwell, Essex, Fortune, Hudson, Jones, Massie, Morris, Pettus families, and others, continue to live in West Warm Springs and have been instrumental in preserving the history of the area.

Around 1900, Kentucky-native James R. Webb established a commercial presence in West Warm Springs. In 1889, Webb married Lillie Frances Jackson, who was a native of Pocahontas County, WV. The Webbs operated a general merchandise store at the corner of Mountain Valley Road and Edgewood Lane on the southern edge of the community. The location of the store is notable since it stands in a relatively rural area one mile west of Warm Springs and six miles from Hot Springs. By 1920, the Tidewater Hardwood Company's mill village of Bacova was developed a few miles to the southwest, which increased the store's local clientele. Webb's provided a much needed commercial presence in this rural area and its convenient location along the main highway likely drew vehicular travelers in addition to local clients.

The Old Webb Store is recalled as a community gathering place and was deeply integrated into the Bacova and West Warm Springs communities. James Webb made fiddles and it is likely the store also was an unofficial music venue for the area's musicians.⁶² In his book *Voices from the*

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Hollow, Philip Hirsh, Jr., whose family owned Meadow Lane Farm and also renovated and operated the Waterwheel Restaurant in Warm Springs, notes that there were two popular social gathering places in West Warm Springs that were “hardly known in the white community. Just behind Webb’s store on the edge of Skakerag was Hugh Daley’s Hall, a restaurant, dance hall, boarding house, and place where both local and touring black bands played. I was surprised to learn that there were two other smaller restaurants in Shakerag.” The metal-clad dance hall, which was located near Charles Massie’s house on Edgewood Lane, is no longer standing.⁶³

Webb’s store stocked general grocery items, as well as household goods and small farming supplies (seed, etc.), and even caskets.⁶⁴ Hirsh provides a detailed account of the variety of goods carried by Webb’s Store:

I loved Webb’s store. It smelled of wood smoke and country ham. The shelves and glass cases were crowded with penknives, lanterns, twisted ropes of chewing tobacco, ammunition, jars of udder balm, giant metal veterinarian hypodermics, nose rings for pigs and cattle, elastrators, de-horners, long-snout oil cans, pottery, door springs, padlocks, pocket watches, and dynamite fuses. Along a side wall, there were cast iron skillets the size of a tractor seat, huge spools of oily-smelling bailing twine, giant salt blocks and wooden bins full of wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn and clover. Along the other wall there were small barrels of nails of every size and type all sold by the pound: roofing nails, staples, wire nails, galvanized nails, giant spikes and little finishing nails. Hams hung along the back wall and slabs of bacon were stacked in the glass-front refrigerator.⁶⁵

Harry Webb, took over the store after his father’s death in 1937, and in the late 1960s moved the general merchandise operation across the road (State Route 39) to the new location of Webb’s Store (DHR #008-5025-0097, 15828 Mountain Valley Road), which he continued to operate in partnership with Malcolm Hirsh (who took ownership of the store when Harry Webb retired in 1973). In its new location, Webb’s General Store remains integrated into the community and provides a much needed commercial presence in this rural area.

The Old Webb Store stands as a reminder that the country store was often the center of community life. As Philip Hirsh noted:

Webb’s was not just a store; it was a gathering place. Folks stopped by even if they didn’t need to buy anything. They leaned against the counter or sat on one of the two long wooden benches on either side of the wood stove and talked about the war, the new preacher, the price of oats, or who had just joined the army.⁶⁶

The community of West Warm Springs was initially known as “Shake Rag” (or Shakerag) by white residents. This was a derisive name referencing the fact that many area residents worked at the area hotels, either as housekeepers or laundresses. Other communities in the segregated South also were known by this name, and an alternate explanation is that it referred to the

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

practice of residents—most of whom did not own cars—to wave a rag at passing cars in hopes of a ride.⁶⁷ The name was recorded in official county records, as well as the federal censuses. State maps and federally produced topographic maps labeled the community by that name and the main road that circled through the community was known as “Shake Rag Road.” The community now is known as West Warm Springs, a name that appropriately reflects this community’s connection with the courthouse village.

Courthouse Village

As noted, the Bath County Courthouse (DHR #008-5025-0001) was moved from its location near the Warm Springs pools to its present location on Courthouse Hill Road in 1907. At the time, the area was still known as Germantown and this parcel stood on the southern edge of the village. The local board appointed to select an appropriate location settled on a piece of land on the north end of Oakley Farm, then owned by Tate Sterrett.⁶⁸ The parcel also was supplied with 1,000 gallons of water daily from adjacent springs. This shifted the governmental and commercial center of the community to the new location, but the recreational center would remain tied to the springs.

The first courthouse in the village was designed by Frank Pierce Milburn, an architect who was known for numerous government commissions. At the time of the Bath County commission, Milburn’s office had moved from Kenova, West Virginia, to Washington, D.C. and he was associated with Michael Heister.⁶⁹ A two-story, Georgian Revival-style brick structure, Milburn’s courthouse stood for only a few years. On November 22, 1912, the courthouse burned. For the second courthouse at the site, the county turned to the Staunton-based firm of T.J. Collins and Sons for a design. The new courthouse was executed in a Classical Revival style. The courthouse continues to serve the county and in 1980, a large compatible addition was constructed on the north end of the building.⁷⁰

In addition to the design for the first courthouse, Frank Milburn also had been contracted to build an adjacent jail and jailors house. That building, however, suffered the same fate as the courthouse and on March 9, 1915, it burned. The present jail building was executed to designs provided by the Collins firm and exhibit details of the Colonial Revival style applied to the vernacular form of an I-house.

In 1915, the Collins firm added another significant building to the new courthouse square. The Bank of Warm Springs had leased space in the first (Milburn) courthouse, but lost all its books, cash, and securities in the 1912 fire. Located on the south side of Courthouse Hill Road (DHR #008-5025-0016), the new bank, completed in 1913, is a one-story, granite building with classically inspired details. After the bank failed in the 1930s, it housed the Bath County newspaper *The Enterprise* and a print shop. In the 1970s, the building became a residence and in 1980, was donated to the county. The bank was adapted for use as a public library and a large addition was added at the back, which connects to the historic building via a glassed-in hyphen.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

With America's entry into World War I, Germantown was judged to no longer be a suitable name for the village. It was renamed Warm Springs, and encompassed the old resort area and what had been the village of Germantown. Photographs of the courthouse from the 1920s illustrate that the rural landscape, including the fields of Oakley Farm, continued to edge the new village. Eventually, small parcels were sold along both sides of Courthouse Hill Road and new residential development lined the street.

Education

As with other rural areas in Virginia, the earliest educational facilities in Bath County were provided by local families who built small schools, or provided space in homes for educational purposes and paid private tutors to teach their children. Among the earliest known private schools was the Warm Springs Academy, the incorporation of which was approved by the General Assembly in 1842.⁷¹ In the late nineteenth century, Bath County adopted a public system in which each magisterial district had its own school board and operated independently of one another. By 1884, and perhaps as early as 1872, records indicate that the Warm Springs School Board #1 operated a grammar school. In his history of Bath County education, Overton indicates that that school building, formerly located on Old Germantown Road adjacent to the properties of the Stephenson and Francisco families, held public grammar school classes on the first floor and the “academy” offered private, high school or college preparatory classes on the second floor.⁷² The schools were for white students only.

The Daingerfield School for young ladies operated between 1842 and about 1875. First located between the Hot and Warm Springs, the boarding school moved to more spacious quarters at the house known as “Anderson Cottage” in Germantown by 1870. The school offered instruction in basic subjects, as well as foreign languages and musical training. Another private school for young women—the Warm Springs Female School—opened in 1858 and continued for several decades after. Tuition for both school was about \$150 a year, indicating that the schools catered to fairly affluent families of the time.⁷³

In 1910, W.G. Payne, Jr., served as Division School Superintendent for Bath and Highland counties. In a letter he presented to the Bath County Board of Supervisors, Payne describes the state of the counties’ schools as “deplorable,” both physically as well as in the area of materials and equipment. Of the 47 schools in operation, most were one-room types, and many were sheds or buildings that were intended for other purposes. Payne’s letter, however, noted that the Warm Springs School District “wants to build a [school]house at once” and had money on hand for the building. In 1913, Tate Sterret, sold one acre from the northeast corner of his Oakley Farm to the school district for that purpose. The Warm Springs Elementary and High School opened in 1914 and students attended for six to seven months, respectively.

In 1924, when Edward Alvey, Jr., became a teacher and the principal at the Warm Springs School, he was dismayed to find that it was not accredited by the state. Such status meant that students graduating from Warm Springs High School would likely be deemed “inadequately

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

prepared” for entrance to college and might be required to take remedial classes as a condition of acceptance. By providing additional courses and following the state requirements for buildings and equipment, Alvey gained full accreditation for the school within two years.⁷⁴

Area high school students attended Warm Springs until the first Valley High School was completed in 1927; a second school was completed in 1954. Elementary classes continued at the Warm Springs School until 1969. The building, located at the corner of Courthouse Hill Road and U.S. Route 220, now houses the Bath County School Board offices.

Due to Jim Crow-era inequities in distribution of public resources, educational opportunities for African-American students in Warm Springs were severely limited into the mid-twentieth century. School Superintendent J. Kenney Campbell, who headed both Bath and Highland County schools from 1870-1881, noted early in his tenure that there was an “aversion to the education of the negro at public expense,” which was not an uncommon attitude among whites at the time and reflected an overall prejudice against a public school system in any capacity (including for white students).⁷⁵ After a decade, however, Campbell found that public sentiment towards the schools had greatly improved. Opportunities for black students, however, were still lacking. Campbell reported:

The colored people form but a small element of our [Bath County’s] population, and they are so widely dispersed that it is almost impossible to provide free schools for them. Wherever they can get a sufficient number of children together to form a school, the [School Board] trustees have been in the habit of finding them a teacher, and the percentage of attendance in the colored schools has nearly equaled that of the white schools, showing a laudable desire on their part to enjoy school privileges.

What the effect of these limited privileges and the opportunities upon the colored people has been can hardly be told, but I feel sure that good has resulted to them.⁷⁶

Despite Superintendent Campbell’s report that attendance levels at the black schools were comparable to that of the white schools, Bath County resisted building a school for black students due to “low attendance.”⁷⁷ As with white schools, the first schools for African-American students were funded privately. In the 1910s, James William Jones, a West Warm Springs resident who had a blacksmith shop in Warm Springs, donated land adjacent to the Mount Pisgah Baptist Church for a school. The original log church building, which was replaced by a frame building, became known as the Jones School. Some records refer to a school in this area as “The Gap School,” possibly referencing its location near Cowardin’s Gap. Elementary education was offered at the Jones School by such teachers as Albert Jones. The Jones school closed in the 1930s and students attended the Union Hurst Elementary School about 10 miles south of West Warm Springs.⁷⁸ For the school year 1926-1927, there were 32 schools in Bath County, which included just four schools for black students. In the preceding years, two schools

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

for black students, which were partially funded by the Julius Rosenwald fund, had opened in the county; these schools were located at Union Hurst (also called Switchback; listed in the NRHP in 2013), a community south of Hot Springs, and the T.C. Walker School near Millboro. Until the period of integration (1964), African-American students were driven by bus to attend high school in Covington, located 20 miles south of Warm Springs, for which they paid tuition. In 1970, Bath County High School, which combined the Valley and Millboro schools, opened as an integrated school.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the district is excellent, especially in the area of Warm Springs. Some of the village's oldest structures remain extant along Old Germantown Road. These resources were spared in the 1950s when plans were undertaken to widen the road leading to West Virginia. A new bridge over the Jackson River accommodated a higher weight limit for trucks and also resulted in an increase in general traffic. Instead of widening the old route of Germantown Road, a new road was built north of Germantown, sparing the houses along the historic byway.⁷⁹ The continued presence of the courthouse, the historic thermal pools and their associated buildings, historic transportation routes, and dwellings, stores, and churches together reflect the historic development of Warm Springs and West Warm Springs.

West Warm Springs has undergone the most significant changes. Although some of the dwellings date from the early to mid-20th century, many of the historic homes were removed during the West Warm Springs Community Improvement Project undertaken in the mid-1990s. The project, funded by both federal and state agencies, was a three year project that rehabilitated 28 houses in the community, but also resulted in the demolition of 20-24 dwellings and associated dwellings. The project provided public sewer to 49 houses and connected 16 houses to public water. In this project, 16 West Warm Springs households received indoor plumbing for the first time.⁸⁰ Although the project significantly increased the quality of life for residents, many historic buildings were lost. The area retains its historic layout and organization with Warm Springs Road serving as the major route through the community. West Warm Springs is a significant example of a late-nineteenth African-American community that remains closely associated with the courthouse village and the area resorts.

The resources located in the Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District reflect the slow and steady development of this community from the eighteenth century to the present day. The resources associated with the historic thermal springs are significant for their roles in the social, therapeutic use of this natural resource, as well as with the economic prosperity of the area. Warm Springs' significance as a county seat and seat of justice since the county's founding is evidenced by the existing historic governmental buildings, including the Classical Revival-style Bath County Courthouse. The district's collection of historic resources reflect the variety of endeavors undertaken in the area throughout its 250 years, including commercial, industrial, religious, educational, social, and agricultural pursuits. With the addition of West Warm Springs, the full history of the area is represented and includes the history of the African-American

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

community, members of which worked to support the services provided by area resorts, but who also worked as skilled labor and artisans. Though less intact than Warm Springs, the surviving historic resources, overall layout and organization of West Warm Springs exemplifies the social and familial connections of the residents to their community.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

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- Worsham, Gibson. "Warm Springs Bath Houses 2017 Update and Boundary Increase" DHR File No. 008-0007. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, February 15, 2017.

Personal Communication

Terry Ammons
Richard L. Armstrong
Patricia Church

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Perlista Y. Henry
Harry Simmons
Franz von Schilling III and Jean von Schilling
Jonathan Shannon

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR #008-5025

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 720

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lat 38.06310/Lon -79.809520 | 10. Lat 38.05337/Lon -79.777870 |
| 2. Lat 38.06137/Lon -79.804470 | 11. Lat 38.05133/Lon -79.780390 |
| 3. Lat 38.06169/Lon -79.797640 | 12. Lat 38.04998/Lon -79.778500 |
| 4. Lat 38.05525/Lon -79.799320 | 13. Lat 38.04895/Lon -79.779760 |
| 5. Lat 38.05259/Lon -79.793950 | 14. Lat 38.05048/Lon -79.781870 |
| 6. Lat 38.05417/Lon -79.790960 | 15. Lat 38.04801/Lon -79.781490 |
| 7. Lat 38.05074/Lon -79.787040 | 16. Lat 38.04747/Lon -79.782140 |
| 8. Lat 38.05996/Lon -79.779380 | 17. Lat 38.05005/Lon -79.784150 |
| 9. Lat 38.05593/Lon -79.778070 | 18. Lat 38.04664/Lon -79.785440 |

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

19. Lat 38.04588/Lon -79.780830
20. Lat 38.04029/Lon -79.782920
21. Lat 38.04203/Lon -79.784920
22. Lat 38.04363/Lon -79.787990
23. Lat 38.03626/Lon -79.795870

24. Lat 38.04845/Lon -79.791920
25. Lat 38.04904/Lon -79.796700
26. Lat 38.05815/Lon -79.811120
27. Lat 38.06004/Lon -79.811940

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 boundaries of the Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District generally run from the south end of the village of Warm Springs and Oakley Farm, north along U.S. Route 220 to its intersection with Virginia Route 39, west to Little Mountain, west along Route 39 to West Warm Springs. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Sketch Maps.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the areas associated with the historic development of the Warm Springs pools, the village of Germantown (now Warm Springs), and the community of West Warm Springs. The boundaries were drawn to encompass the district's historic setting, including its rural character, significant spatial relationships particular to West Warm Springs and to Warm Springs, and all known historic resources associated with the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Debra A. McClane
organization: Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian
street & number: 4711 Devonshire Road
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23225
e-mail dmcclane1@verizon.net
telephone: 804.233.3890
date: April 20, 2018

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

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 and West Warm Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Warm Springs

County: Bath State: VA

Photographer: Debra A. McClane

Date Photographed: November 2017

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

1 of 30 VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0001
View Warm Springs Inn, former Bath County Courthouse

2 of 30 VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0002
View Warm Springs Inn, former Bath County Jail

3 of 30 VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0003
View General View, Warm Springs Bath Houses

4 of 30 VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0004
View Warm Springs Bath Houses

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

- 5 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0005
Warm Springs Presbyterian Church and Manse
- 6 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0006
Tile Silos and Main Barn at Homestead Dairy Barns
- 7 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0007
Three Hills, Main House
- 8 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0008
Oakley Farm, Main House
- 9 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0009
I-house, 274 Klondike Drive
- 10 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0010
William Shields' Tannery, 340 Old Germantown Road
- 11 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0011
The Chimneys, 278 Old Germantown Road
- 12 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0012
Former Warm Springs School, 12145 Sam Snead Highway
- 13 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0013
Former Bank of Warm Springs, Present Bath County Library
- 14 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0014
Pettus Log House (moved), 90 Courthouse Hill Road
- 15 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0015
Bath County Courthouse Complex, Looking Northeast
- 16 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0016
Jail and Jailor's House and War Memorial
- 17 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0017
Former Presbyterian Manse, 82 Old Mill Road
- 18 of 30 View VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0018
Valley Springs Masonic Lodge No.265, 26 Old Germantown Road

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 19 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0019
Byrd House, 16662 Mountain Valley Road |
| 20 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0020
John Wesley United Methodist Church |
| 21 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0021
Bolden-Henry House, 270 West Warm Springs Drive |
| 22 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0022
Massie House, 91 Edgewood Lane |
| 23 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0023
West Warm Springs Cemetery, Looking WSW |
| 24 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0024
Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church |
| 25 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0025
Streetscape, Looking W along Courthouse Hill Road |
| 26 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0026
Streetscape, Looking S at Intersection of Old Mill Road and Old Germantown Road (Hickman's Corner) |
| 27 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmsSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0027
Looking Northeast along Old Germantown Road |
| 28 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmsSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0028
Looking North along West Warm Springs Drive |
| 29 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmsSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0029
Looking North from Oakley Farm towards Little Mountain |
| 30 of 30
View | VA_Bath_WarmsSpringsWestWarmSpringsHistoricDistrict_0030
View Looking West from Warm Springs Cemetery towards Village of Warm Springs |

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

1. A ca. 1900 image of the Bath County Courthouse (left) and Jail (right) located at the intersection of present-day State Route 39 and Route 220. These buildings, constructed around 1842, are now part of the Warm Springs Inn. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

2. Local attorney John W. Stephenson (left) built his law office, shown here, near the 1840s county courthouse. When the courthouse relocated to Germantown in 1907, Stephenson re-located his law office building to the new site. The building now serves as part of the Bath County Historical Society Museum and Research Center. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
3. The 1907 Bath County Courthouse and Jail built in Germantown to designs executed by architect Frank Pierce Milburn. These buildings burned in 1912 and 1915 (respectively). (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
4. The 1914 Bath County Courthouse, designed by T.J. Collins & Sons, replaced Milburn's courthouse after the fire. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
5. A ca.1920 view of the courthouse and jail. Note the historical village development behind the courthouse (Germantown) and the area of the Warm Springs pools seen in the valley beyond. The land in front of (south of) the courthouse remained part of Oakley Farm at this time. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
6. The Warm Springs Episcopal Church, constructed in 1851 near the site of the Warm Springs pools, as it appeared prior to being renovated as a residence. The belfry was moved to the church from the ca. 1842 courthouse. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
7. A 1904 view of Hickman's corner, looking northeast. The Hopkins House (left) has been demolished, although remnants of the stone wall remain intact. The house at the right with the corner turret was the home of William and Maggie McAllister. When the house was remodeled, the log structure at the core of the house was discovered and incorporated into the present residence. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
8. Detail from the 1915 architectural drawings for the Bank of Warm Springs by T.J. Collins & Sons.
(Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
9. A postcard depicting the completed Bank of Warm Springs building, which now houses the Bath County Public Library. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
10. A 1921 photograph of the Warm Springs School, which was republished in a 1990s issue of *The Recorder* newspaper. Note the agricultural buildings in front of the school. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
11. A ca.1925 image of the Warm Springs hotel just prior to its demolition. The Gentlemen's Bath House is located in the left foreground. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
12. Mac Church (1853-1930s) and children stand in front of the Church House in West Warm Springs. The dwelling was an example of an early log house built about 1870. The Jones House, located on the hill above, was a handsome two-story frame dwelling built around 1880. These houses stood north of Route 39 near the site of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church. Neither house is extant. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
13. This late-nineteenth-century log dwelling in West Warm Springs was the home of the Beale family.
(Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)
14. These images show Elizabeth Morris Bolden (1872-1948), a resident of West Warm Springs who was noted for her dressmaking skills. Mrs. Bolden poses in dresses of her own

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

design. She is pictured with her daughter Alice in the photo on the right. (Hoover Collection, Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society and Perlita Y. Henry)

15. Harry Webb (r) ran Webb's Store in West Warm Springs after his father's death. He is pictured here on the front steps of the store with a gentleman presumed to be his father-in-law. (From the PIF for "Old Webb's Store, DHR #008-5050" Gino and Claudia Trinca, 2015.)

16. The renovated Old Webb's Store as it stands today.

17. Many of the residents of West Warm Springs worked at The Homestead resort. This image shows the bell captains and staff at the hotel, ca. 1946. (Gift of Malanie Parker Jones, Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

18. A 1927 image of the Warm Springs School students in front of the school house. Edward Alvey, Jr., teacher and principal, (with glasses) stands in the center of the back row. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

19. The Warm Springs Ladies' Bath House in late fall with the steam from the mineral springs escaping through the oculus.

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.

ENDNOTES

¹ VDOT Marker at Dan Ingalls Overlook "The Warm Springs area was served by five turnpikes during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, including the Jackson River Turnpike, the War Springs-Huntersville-Romney Turnpike, the Warm Springs to Bull Pasture Turnpike, the Warm Springs and Harrisonburg Turnpike, and the Warm Springs Mountain Turnpike, which closely followed the course of modern-day Route 39."

² Lana McMann Martindale, "Highways to Health and Pleasure: The Antebellum Turnpikes and Trade of the Mineral Springs of Greenbrier and Monroe Counties, Virginia," 1994: 150. Manuscript in collections of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.

³ Prior to the construction of a proper courthouse, the clerk (Charles Cameron) kept the county records at a stone building on his farm (Fassifern Farm), which is located on Route 39 where it crosses the Jackson River. This building has been recorded by DHR 008-0019 "Clerk's Office" and was recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Gibson Worsham, "Warm Springs Bath Houses 2017 Update and Boundary Increase" DHR File no. 008-0007. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 15 February 2017, Section 8, 53. Copy on file, Archives, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond. This nomination provides a very detailed account of the history and development of the Warm Springs property. Worsham notes that over the years, the subject pools have been known by several names including Medical Springs, Augusta Springs,

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

and Warm Sulphur Springs to distinguish it from an earlier “Warm Springs,” which was the original name of the Berkeley (WV) Springs.

⁴ Worsham, “Warm Springs Bath Houses 2017 Update and Boundary Increase,” Section 8, 35.

⁵ Ibid, Section 8, 36.

⁶ Edward Alvey, Jr., *Days of My Youth* (Fredericksburg, VA: Mary Washington College Foundation, Inc., 1987), 118.

⁷ Alvey, Jr., 122.

⁸ Alvey, Jr., 122. Edmond Routier, who was a pastry chef at The Homestead Resort for 15 years, and his wife Juliette purchased the Warm Springs Inn in 1948 and operated it until 1978.

⁹ Margo Oxendine, *Images of America: Bath County, Virginia* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 16.

¹⁰ Jean Randolph Bruns, “Taking the Waters: Bath County Springs in the 18th and 19th Centuries” in *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia: 1791-1991* (Marceline, MO: Heritage House Publishing, 1991), 30.

¹¹ Gibson Worsham, *The Warm Springs Bath House: An Historic Structures Report*. Prepared by Glave Holmes Architecture, Richmond, Virginia. [2017]

¹² Fay Ingalls, *The Valley Road: The Story of Virginia Hot Springs*. (New York: The World Publishing, Co., 1949), 29; Bruns, “Taking the Waters,” 24-25. Bruns notes that the Hot Springs, south of Warm Springs, developed as a “resort of invalids,” providing more medicinal treatments, while the Warm Springs “was the geographical entrance to the summer social scene of the Virginia springs right up until the coming of the railroads and the Civil War.”

As part of the Homestead Preserve’s local development, the Village at Warm Springs Farm includes “replication of the spa cottages built around the Jefferson Pools” during the historical period that the Warm Springs Hotel was in operation. See <https://www.clarksonandwallace.com/bath-highland-counties/homestead-preserve/>.

¹³ Jean Randolph Bruns, “Warm Springs: County Seat, Summer Resort, Mountain Village,” in *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia: 1791-1991* (Marceline, MO: Heritage House Publishing, 1991), 62. Bruns inherited Anderson Cottage located on Old Germantown Road, which is still in her family’s ownership.

¹⁴ Russell G. Wood, “Old William Shields Home,” BA22 Works Progress Administration, Virginia Historical Inventory, March 17, 1937. In the collections of the Library of Virginia, Richmond. Shields purchased this property from Henry Miller in 1830 and lived there until 1868, when it was purchased by Judge William M. McAllister who lived there until 1889, when he moved to the McAllister-Francisco Cottage on Old Germantown Road. In the WPA record, the Shields Home is described as twelve rooms of log and frame.

¹⁵ Bath County Deed Book 26:73, dated December 13, 1911. This deed makes official the ca. 1884 conveyance of the 110.75 square rod lot “in Germantown on Warm Springs Run” from John W. Stephenson to the Warm Springs School Board, District #1.

¹⁶ Bruns, “Warm Springs,” 63.

¹⁷ Russell G. Wood, “Anderson Cottage,” BA80, Works Progress Administration, Virginia Historical Inventory, October 26, 1936. In the collections of the Library of Virginia, Richmond. The house was also recorded by Mary S. Venable, as “Dangerfield Female Seminary,” BA131, Works Progress Administration, Virginia Historical Inventory, April 20, 1937. In the collections of the Library of Virginia, Richmond.

¹⁸ Bruns, “Warm Springs,” 63-64.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

¹⁹ Russell G. Wood, "John D. Payne Home," BA79, Works Progress Administration, Virginia Historical Inventory, November 19, 1936. In the collections of the Library of Virginia, Richmond. Photographs accompanying this survey report show a two-story, five-bay-wide frame I-house. The mountain backdrop, as well as buildings recognized in the background, suggest that this house stood on the southwest lot at Hickman's Corner.

²⁰ Geoffrey Henry, "Warm Springs Mill," DHR File No. 008-0022. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, February 1988. Section 7, 1-2, Section 8, 1-3. Copy on file, Archives, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

²¹ J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Oakley Farm," DHR File No. 008-0040. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, March 26, 2007. Copy on file, Archives, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond. This nomination provides a thorough description of the architectural evolution of the main dwelling and its 14 associated resources and additional information on the enlargement and operation of the property during the Sterrett family's ownership. The present owners Franz von Schilling III and Jean von Schilling placed the property into easement in 2007. The von Schillings completed restorations and renovations to the house with Charlottesville-based architect Thomas Craven of the firm Johnson, Craven and Gibson.

²² Bath County Deed Book 11:256.

²³ "Church Becomes Part of Bath Historical Society," *Covington Virginian* [Covington, VA], February 19, 1975; "Clean Up and Preservation Work Begins at Historic Christ Church," *The Recorder* [Monterey, VA], April 6, 1978; Edna J. Helmintoller, "A History of Bath County Churches" in *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia: 1791-1991* (Marceline, MO: Heritage House Publishing, 1991), 40.

²⁴ Helmintoller, 32; Bath County Deed Book 12:40, David F. and Mary Jane Wise, Charles and Margaret Francisco, and George Mayse to James Ervin, William Terrill, and James Warwick, December 1, 1855.

²⁵ Bath County Historical Society, Office of Tourism, and the Sesquicentennial Committee, "Bath County Confederate Hospitals," [Bath County, VA, 2011]. The hotels at Bath Alum, Healing Springs, Hot Springs, and Millboro Springs also were used as hospitals. Given its location near the new border with West Virginia, it is not surprising that some families would have been torn between Union and secession. Richard L. Armstrong's book *"God Alone Know Which Was Right": The Blue and Gray Terrill Family of Virginia in the Civil War* (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2010) details the struggle of the Terrill family, who lost two sons in the conflict—one a general for the Union and one a general for the Confederacy.

²⁶ This area was derisively referred to as "Shake Rag" and was so denoted on official topographic maps, as well as in Bath County Deed Books and official records. The name may refer to the fact that many of the residents worked as chambermaids in local hotels, or that residents who did not own cars could be seen along the road flagging down a ride. Other say the name was derived from claims by outsiders that the residents were so poor that they had rags for curtains. The name is no longer used and signs on State Route 39 (Mountain Valley Road) now identify the area as "West Warm Springs."

²⁷ The Pettus House was slated for demolition during the mid-1990s West Warm Springs Improvement Project. Local resident Franz von Schilling III purchased the house and had it moved to Oakley Farm, where he and his wife live, thus preserving this important piece of West Warm Springs architectural history.

²⁸ Bill Frazier and Beth Scripps, "John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery," DHR File No. 008-5030. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, June 8, 2013. Copy on file, Archives, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

²⁹ Perlista Y. Henry, West Warm Springs resident, personal communication, November 30, 2017. A few metal funeral home markers are present at the John Wesley cemetery. The location of the cemetery of the Mount Pisgah cemetery is not known, but presumed to be north-northeast behind the church. Perlista Y.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Henry, a West Warm Springs resident and historian, is aware of several family plots (Perkins family, Morris family, Beale family, Bee family) and their general locations. Additional field work will be necessary to locate these plots since the associated homes are no longer extant. Hugh S. Gwinn, *Historically Speaking: True Tales of Bath County, Virginia* (Warm Springs, VA: The Bath County Historical Society, Inc., 2001), 37.

³⁰ Gino and Claudia Trinca, "Old Webb Store, 008-5050" Preliminary Information Form, 2015. Archives, VDHR, Richmond. The Trincas purchased the Old Webb Store in 2006 and their PIF provides many historical notes about the Webbs, a description of the condition of the building when it was purchased, and the details of their rehabilitation of the building.

³¹ Philip Reid Hirsh, Jr., *Voices from the Hollow: What Happened When the Blue Bloods Met the Blue Ridge* (Buena Vista, VA: Mariner Pub., [c2005]), 67. Hirsh notes that "the store sat on a hill up a dozen or so stone steps."

³² Connie Corley Metheny and Emma Sue Hepler Snider, "A New County! Bath County Courthouses" in *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia: 1791-1991* (Marceline, MO: Heritage House Publishing, 1991), 22-23. It is interesting to note that Tate Sterrett, owner of Fassifern Farm and Oakley Farm, also offered to sell the county a parcel of land located near West Warm Springs that included a strong water supply, as well as a \$2,000 bonus if the county chose that parcel.

³³ John O. Peters and Margaret Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses* (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1995), 175. Although Milburn's Bath County courthouse was destroyed by fire, his other five Virginia survive in the counties of Wise, Wythe, Buchanan, Smyth, and Grayson.

³⁴ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997).

³⁵ Corley, Metheny and Snider, 22-23; "Bath County Courthouse Burned to the Ground," *Lexington Gazette*, November 27, 1912. Copy on file, Bath County Historical Society Research Center, Warm Springs; Wells and Dalton.

³⁶ Peters and Peters, 194.

³⁷ Fay Ingalls, *The Valley Road* (New York: The World Publishing Company, 1949), 38.

³⁸ Bath County Historical Society, Binder: "Bath County Schools" and "Bath County Schools, Photographs, Documents Records Box 3," Folder: "Miscellaneous School Notes—Bath County." The BCHS archives has several Daily Registers for the Warm Springs School. The earliest register dated 1915/1915 was kept by teacher Mary S. LaRue and records that school was in session from October 1914 to April 1915 with 27 students. Bath County Deed Book 26:345, Tate and Maria Sterrett to School Board of Warm Springs District #1, March 7, 1913.

³⁹ Beth Scripps, "Homestead Dairy Barns Historic District," DHR File No. 008-5026, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, May 1, 2006. Copy on file, Archives, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

⁴⁰ Josephine Criser Hall, Recorder "Warm Springs Cemetery, May and June 1972.

⁴¹ Bath County Deed Book 25:198, Virginia Hot Springs Company to Trustees of the Warm Springs Cemetery, 1911.

⁴² David Edwards and Peter Luebke, "Three Hills," DHR File No. 008-0050, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, August 16, 2013. Copy on file, Archives, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

⁴³ The interiors of resources were not inspected during the survey for this nomination. The possible mail order status of these resources is based on local oral history, as well as similarity of the dwellings to forms that were available for purchase.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

⁴⁴ Prior to the construction of a proper courthouse, the clerk (Charles Cameron) kept the county records at a stone building on his farm (Fassifern Farm), which is located on Route 39 where it crosses the Jackson River. This building has been recorded by DHR 008-0019 "Clerk's Office" and was recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

⁴⁵ Worsham, "Warm Springs Bath Houses 2017 Update and Boundary Increase," Section 8, 35. This nomination provides a very detailed account of the history and development of the Warm Springs property.

⁴⁶ Ibid, Section 8, 36.

⁴⁷ VDOT Marker at Dan Ingalls Overlook "The Warm Springs area was served by five turnpikes during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Jackson River Turnpike, the Warm Springs-Huntersville-Romney Turnpike, the Warm Springs to Bull Pasture Turnpike, the Warm Springs and Harrisonburg Turnpike, and the Warm Springs Mountain Turnpike, which closely followed the course of modern-day Route 39."

⁴⁸ Claudius Crozet, Annual Report of the Virginia Board of Public Works, 1842:570. As quoted in Martindale, 1994:138.

⁴⁹ Martindale, 151. Among the many authors and artists to depict the Warm Springs Baths were Edward Beyer in his *Album of Virginia* (1858) and Porte Crayon (David Huner Strother) in *Virginia Illustrated* (1871).

⁵⁰ Martindale, 151.

⁵¹ Worsham, "Warm Springs Bath Houses 2017 Update and Boundary Increase," Section 7.

⁵² Laurence Hammack, "Jefferson Pools in Bath County Shut Down for Safety Reasons," *The Roanoke Times* October 12, 2017. Accessed at http://www.roanoke.com/news/virginia/jefferson-pools-in-bath-county-shut-down-for-safety-reasons/article_56925d45-5899-57a1-9fd2-26ca3b6549ac.html.

⁵³ U.S. Federal Population Census, Sch.1, Free Inhabitants, Bath County, Virginia, District 8, 1850; Sch. 2 Slave Schedule, 1850. Clay Hamilton, Abstract, Bath County, Virginia, 1850 Federal Census, Schedule 1, General Population: Free Blacks and Mulattoes, and Schedule 2, Slaves, [1995]. Typed manuscript on file Bath County Historical Society Museum, Warm Springs, VA.

⁵⁴ U.S. Federal Population Census, Sch.1, Free Inhabitants, Bath County, Virginia, District 8, 1860; Sch. 2 Slave Schedule, 1860. Clay Hamilton, Abstract, Bath County, Virginia, 1850 Federal Census, Schedule 1, General Population: Free Blacks and Mulattoes, 1995. Typed manuscript on file Bath County Historical Society Museum, Warm Springs, VA.

⁵⁵ Richard L. Armstrong, *The Civil War in Bath County, Virginia* (Hot Springs, VA: By the author, 1994), 1, 25, 27-29. Williamsville, Millboro Depot, and Bath Alum were scenes of military engagements. In addition to Warm Springs Hotel, the hotels at Hot Springs, Healing Springs, and Bath Alum Springs also served as hospitals. (See Bath County Historical Society, Office of Tourism, and Sesquicentennial Committee, "Bath County Confederate Hospitals," [Bath County, VA, 2011]). Among those who submitted claims for property damage and theft of personal property were Samuel Lewis and George Mayse of the Warm Springs Hotel, who claimed that the Federal troops took seven slaves, four horses, grains, hay and household items from his establishment (Armstrong, 28).

⁵⁶ Bath County Deed Book 12:626, Lydia Charter to William McAllister, October 4, 1873, 92 acres described as "woodland near Warm Springs on the north side of Warm Springs Run and Huntersville Road"; Bath County Deed Book 13:334, August 24, 1878, William and Maggie McAllister to Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Anson Perkins, Israel Fortune, William Kenney, Harvey Long, Henry Pettus); Bath County Deed Book 14:527, August 12, 1887, Anson Perkins to Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America (Israel Fortune, William Kenny, Harvey Long, and Henry Pettus). This

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

deed conveyed an additional 2 acres to the church and was part of a 6.75-acre tract that Perkins owned, which he had purchased from William McAllister.

⁵⁷ Perlita Y. Henry, Personal Communication, November 30, 2017: For more on Janie Barrett Porter's reform efforts and her establishment of the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls see Anne Firor Scott, "Janie Porter Barrett (1865–1948)," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Library of Virginia (1998–), published 1998. Accessed April 18, 2018, at http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.asp?b=Barrett_Janie_Porter,

⁵⁸ Bath County Land Tax Books, 1891-1903, Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Warm Springs, VA; Bath County Personal Property Tax Books, 1880, viewed on microfilm at the Library of Virginia, Richmond.

⁵⁹ David Bearinger, "Lizzie Bolden Morris: Appalachian Dressmaker," in *Virginia Foundation for the Humanities Views*, Spring 2014:12.

⁶⁰ Bearinger, 12-13.

⁶¹ Frazier and Scripps, Section 8, page 15; Patricia Church, Warm Springs Resident, personal communication, December 1, 2017; Hirsh, 96.

⁶² Michael Wildasin postulated that Webb's may also have been a mail drop or post office for the community, 2015. Perlita Y. Henry does not recall Webb's functioning as a post office. She stated that her uncle would ride his bicycle to Warm Springs to the post office (on Old Mill Road) and bring that mail back to the house.

⁶³ Hirsh, 94. Perlita Y. Henry stated that the Hudson House on West Warm Springs Drive had a small store in it and may also have had a small restaurant.

⁶⁴ Perlita Y. Henry, Personal Communication, November 30, 2017. Ms. Henry noted that West Warm Springs residents also shopped at the smaller Payne's Store, which is located further west along Mountain Valley Road and not within the current boundaries of the historic district. That store opened in the early twentieth century and presently operates as a garage and body shop.

⁶⁵ Hirsh, 68.

⁶⁶ Hirsh, 68, 94.

⁶⁷ Frazier and Scripps, Section 8, page 11.

⁶⁸ Connie Corley Metheny and Emma Sue Hepler Snider, "A New County! Bath County Courthouses" in *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia: 1791-1991* (Marceline, MO: Heritage House Publishing, 1991), 22-23. It is interesting to note that Tate Sterrett, owner of Fassifern Farm and Oakley Farm, also offered to sell the county a parcel of land located near West Warm Springs that included a strong water supply, as well as a \$2,000 bonus if the county chose that parcel.

⁶⁹ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997).

⁷⁰ Corley, Metheny and Snider, 22-23; "Bath County Courthouse Burned to the Ground," *Lexington Gazette*, November 27, 1912. Copy on file, Bath County Historical Society Research Center, Warm Springs; Wells and Dalton.

⁷¹ Edward Franklin Overton, "A History of Education in Bath County, Virginia," Master's Thesis, University of Virginia, 1936:17.

⁷² Overton, 17; Bath County Deed Book 26:73.

⁷³ Overton, 18-20. Overton notes that the largest private schools of the period in Bath County were Millboro Springs College and the Homestead School for Girls (Broadlawn). See Overton, 22-35.

⁷⁴ Alvey, 143-145. Overton's history states that the Warm Springs High School was accredited for the years 1920-1922, but appears to have lost that status by the time Alvey arrived in 1924.

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Alvey was the first teacher and principal at Warm Springs to hold a college degree (University of Virginia) and to hold state teaching certification; he remained at Warm Springs for three years, then became the principal of the county's new consolidated high school (Valley High) in Mitchelltown. He later became dean of Mary Washington College, where he ended his career in 1971. He died in 1999 at the age of 97.

⁷⁵ Overton, 48.

⁷⁶ Report of Superintendent Campbell, 1880, Virginia School Report, page 65 as reprinted in Overton, 50.

⁷⁷ Overton, 51.

⁷⁸ Hirsh, 98-99. Hirsh notes that the segregated Union Hurst school graduated one high school student in 1937 (Clara Henry Black). In the 1940s, Bath County's black high school students were sent to the Watson School in Covington.

⁷⁹ Bruns, 64.

⁸⁰ Bath County Comprehensive Plan, 2014-2019:3-6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1



1. A ca. 1900 image of the Bath County Courthouse (left) and Jail (right) located at the intersection of present-day State Route 39 and Route 220. These buildings, constructed around 1842, are now part of the Warm Springs Inn. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)



2. Local attorney John W. Stephenson (left) built his law office, shown here, near the 1840s county courthouse. When the courthouse relocated to Germantown in 1907, Stephenson re-located his law office building to the new site. The building now serves as part of the Bath County Historical Society Museum and Research Center. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

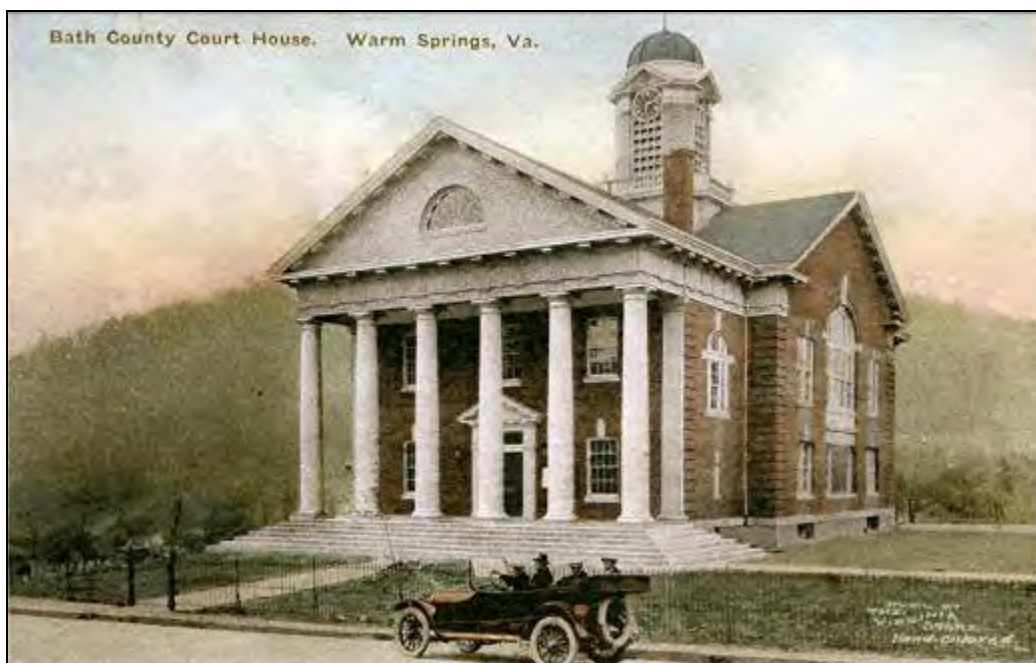
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2



3. The 1907 Bath County Courthouse and Jail built in Germantown to designs executed by architect Frank Pierce Milburn. These buildings burned in 1912 and 1915 (respectively). (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)



4. The 1914 Bath County Courthouse, designed by T.J. Collins & Sons, replaced Milburn's courthouse after the fire. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 3



5. A ca.1920 view of the courthouse and jail. Note the historical village development behind the courthouse (Germantown) and the area of the Warm Springs pools seen in the valley beyond. The land in front of (south of) the courthouse remained part of Oakley Farm at this time. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)



6. The Warm Springs Episcopal Church, constructed in 1851 near the site of the Warm Springs pools, as it appeared prior to being renovated as a residence. The belfry was moved to the church from the ca. 1842 courthouse. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 4



7. A 1904 view of Hickman's corner, looking northeast. The Hopkins House (left) has been demolished, although remnants of the stone wall remain intact. The house at the right with the corner turret was the home of William and Maggie McAllister. When the house was remodeled, the log structure at the core of the house was discovered and incorporated into the present residence. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

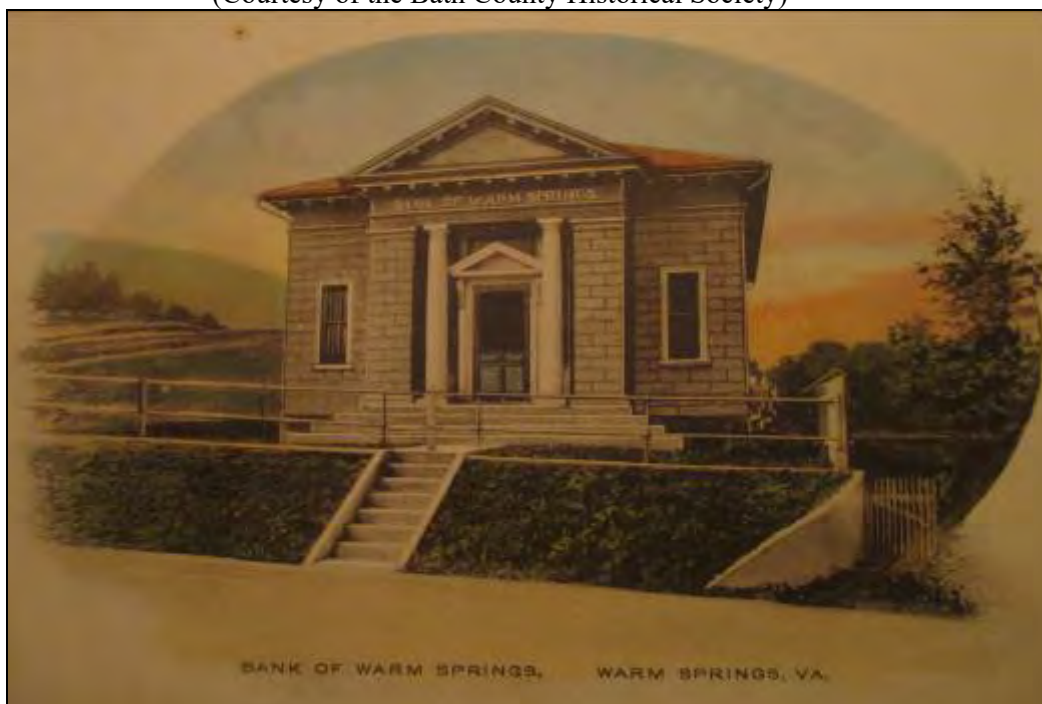
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 5



8. Detail from the 1915 architectural drawings for the Bank of Warm Springs by T.J. Collins & Sons.
(Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)



9. A postcard depicting the completed Bank of Warm Springs building, which now houses the Bath County Public Library. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 6



10. A 1921 photograph of the Warm Springs School, which was republished in a 1990s issue of *The Recorder* newspaper. Note the agricultural buildings in front of the school. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)



11. A ca.1925 image of the Warm Springs hotel just prior to its demolition. The Gentlemen's Bath House is located in the left foreground. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 7



12. Mac Church (1853-1930s) and children stand in front of the Church House in West Warm Springs. The dwelling was an example of an early log house built about 1870. The Jones House, located on the hill above, was a handsome two-story frame dwelling built around 1880. These houses stood north of Route 39 near the site of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church. Neither house is extant. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)



13. This late-nineteenth-century log dwelling in West Warm Springs was the home of the Beale family. (Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

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Section number Additional Documentation Page 8



14. These images show Elizabeth Morris Bolden (1872-1948), a resident of West Warm Springs who was noted for her dressmaking skills. Mrs. Bolden poses in dresses of her own design. She is pictured with her daughter Alice in the photo on the right. (Hoover Collection, Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society and Perlita Y. Henry)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
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Name of Property

Bath County, VA

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Section number Additional Documentation Page 9



15. Harry Webb (r) ran Webb's Store in West Warm Springs after his father's death. He is pictured here on the front steps of the store with a gentleman presumed to be his father-in-law.
(From the PIF for "Old Webb's Store, DHR #008-5050" Gino and Claudia Trinca, 2015.)



16. The renovated Old Webb's Store as it stands today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 10



17. Many of the residents of West Warm Springs worked at The Homestead resort.
This image shows the bell captains and staff at the hotel, ca. 1946.
(Gift of Malanie Parker Jones, Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 11



18. A 1927 image of the Warm Springs School students in front of the school house. Edward Alvey, Jr., teacher and principal, (with glasses) stands in the center of the back row.
(Courtesy of the Bath County Historical Society)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Warm Springs and West Warm Spring
Historic District

Name of Property

Bath County, VA

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 12



19. The Warm Springs Ladies' Bath House in late fall with the steam from the mineral springs escaping through the oculus.

Legend

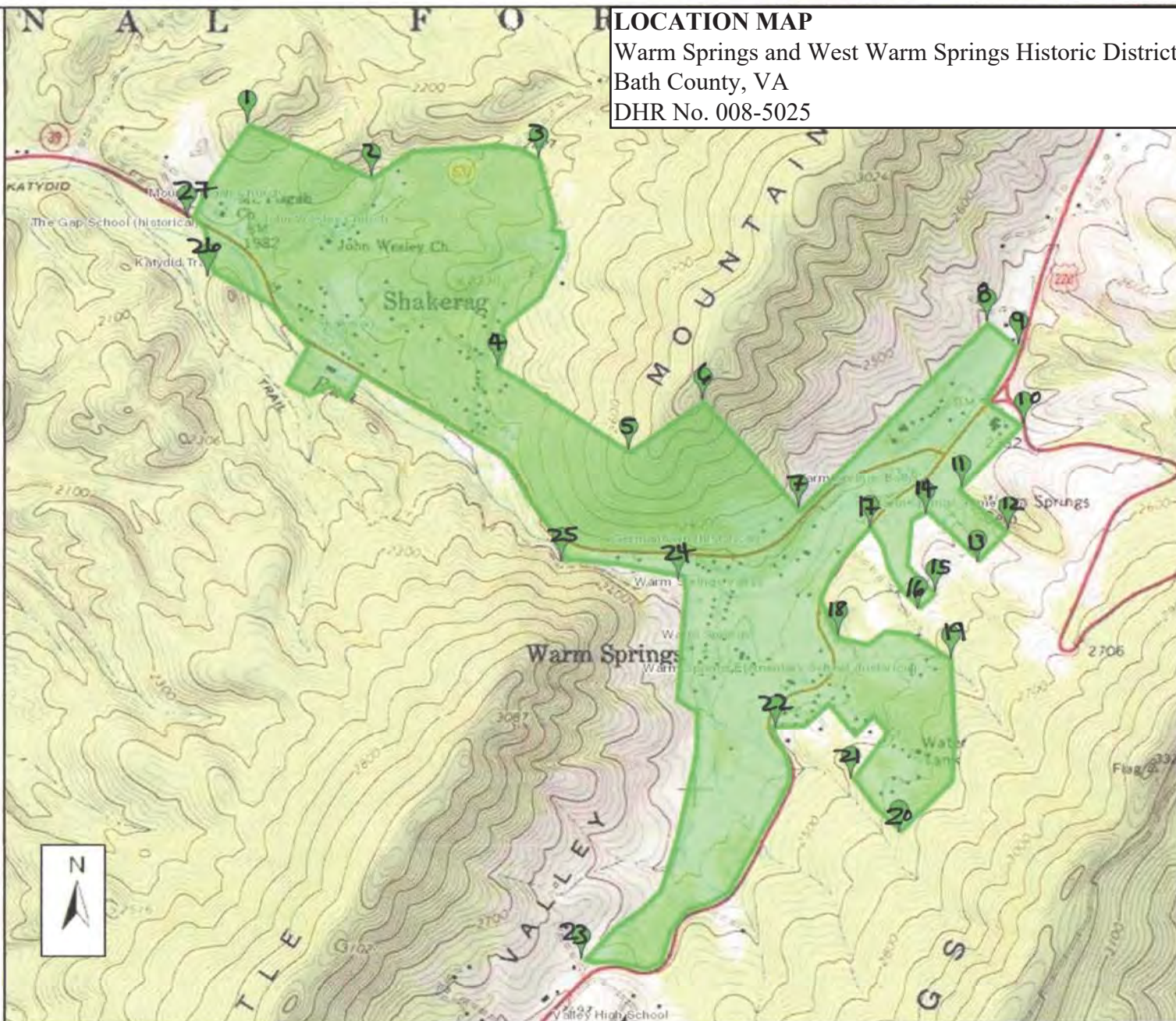
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4. Lat 38.05525/Lon -79.79932
5. Lat 38.05259/Lon -79.79395
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25. Lat 38.04904/Lon -79.79670
26. Lat 38.05815/Lon -79.81112
27. Lat 38.06004/Lon -79.81194

Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet



Title: Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District, Bath Co., VA

Date: 4/20/2018

Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Sketch Map 1

Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District

Bath County, VA

DHR No. 008-5025

- Contributing Resource
- Non-contributing Resource
- Historic District Boundary



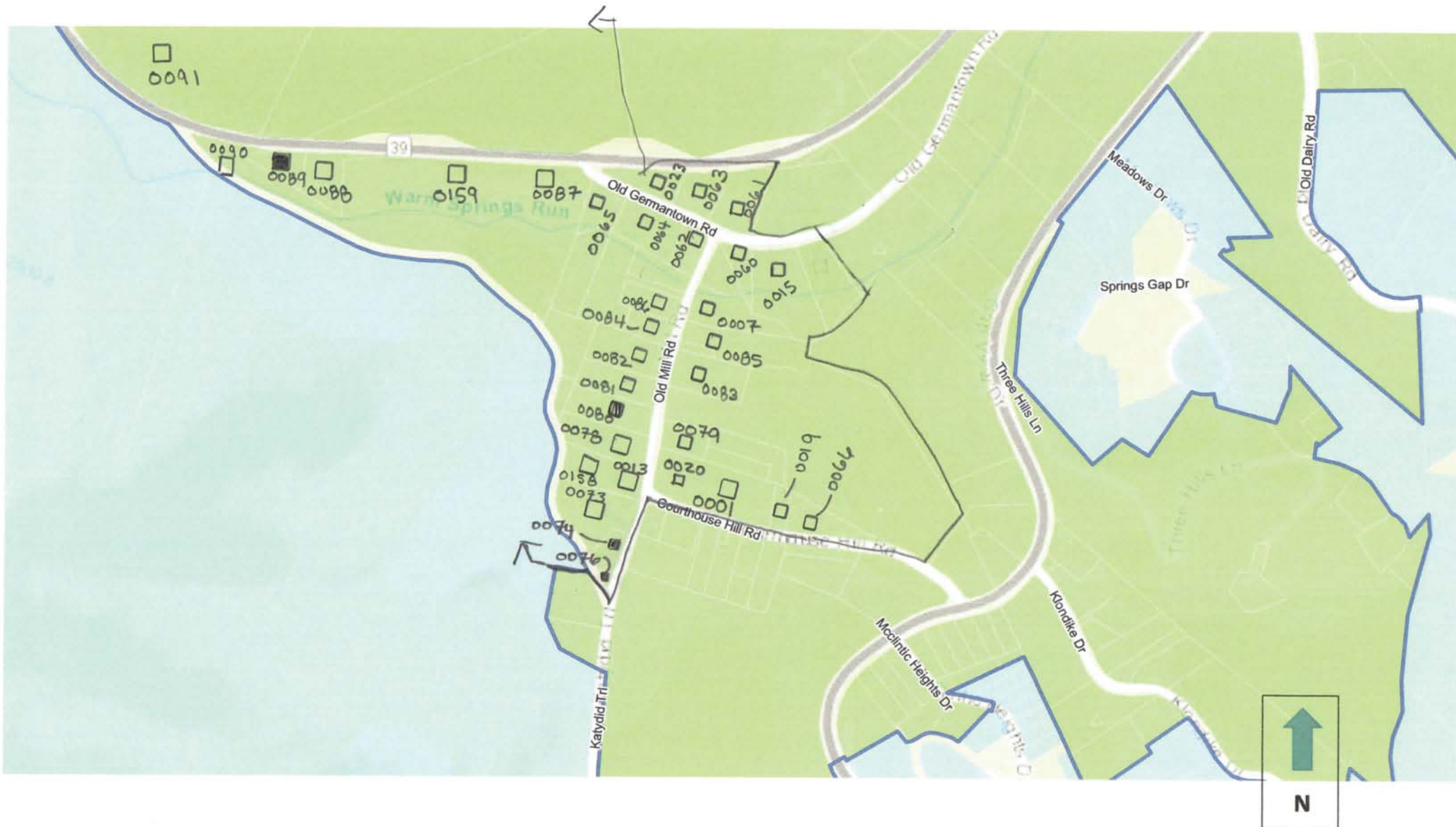
Sketch Map 2
Warm Springs and West Warm
Springs Historic District
Bath County, VA
DHR No. 008-5025

-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-contributing Resource
-  Historic District Boundary



- Contributing Resource
- Non-contributing Resource
- Historic District Boundary

Sketch Map 3
Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District
Bath County, VA
DHR No. 008-5025



- Contributing Resource
- Non-contributing Resource
- Historic District Boundary

Sketch Map 4
Warm Springs and West Warm
Springs Historic District
Bath County, VA
DHR No. 008-5025



Sketch Map 5
Warm Springs and West Warm Springs Historic District
Bath County, VA; DHR No. 008-5025

