

Bedford Alum Springs Hotel Report

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submitted to

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by

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Overview

The Bedford Alum Springs Hotel at 713 Alum Springs Road in New London, Campbell County, Virginia, was documented for Liberty University by architectural historian Dan Pezzoni and historic architect Barry Rakes in 2019. Additional research was carried out in 2020-21. This report presents the architectural historian's findings on the historical and architectural evolution of the property and will assist future historical, architectural, landscape, and archaeological investigations. The hotel was built in the 1910s/ca. 1920 period and owned in the 1920s by Lynchburg businessman Michael Eichelbaum, whose family remodeled it as a Colonial Revival country house in the mid-twentieth century. The building is important for its architectural evolution, which combines hotel and country house aspects, and for its association with Lynchburg's Jewish community. The report also discusses the earlier history of the property, which featured taverns, stores, and an important federal arsenal in the eighteenth century and an extensive resort complex—Bedford Alum Springs—in the mid- and late nineteenth century.

Architectural Description

Exterior

The Bedford Alum Springs Hotel property consists of a 1910s or ca. 1920 hotel remodeled as a residence in the mid-twentieth century, as well as ancillary buildings and features set amid landscaped grounds. The hotel is a two-story frame building with vinyl siding, a metal-sheathed hip roof, and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill. The exterior appearance of the hotel dates largely to a Colonial Revival remodeling which architectural evidence and tax records suggest occurred ca. 1940. The dominant feature from the remodeling is the front portico which features monumental paneled square wood columns that support an architrave with a modillion cornice and a Chinese Chippendale wooden roof railing. The columns stand on a raised platform with greenstone flagstones and a brick border and steps. Behind the roof railing are two hipped dormers (other hipped dormers project from the roof on other sides) and the portico's modillion cornice continues to the rest of the building and appears on all four elevations. Under the porch are French doors with transoms. Brick chimneys rise on the west end, partly covered by the sunroom, and at the northeast back corner, both with shoulders above the first-story fireplaces. Two exterior rear brick flues and one interior flue are visible on the outside, although there is evidence inside of additional flues that formerly served the second-floor hotel rooms.



The portico shelters a symmetrical façade with three entries surmounted by transoms and fitted with louvered shutters. In the entries are double-leaf French doors, and around them were twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows until the windows were recently replaced with vinyl sashes. In the second story were six-over-six wood sash windows and that arrangement was standard on other elevations (again, with recent replacement sashes). On the west end of the building projects a one-story sunroom with jalousie windows and doors between clustered square wood pillars at the corners, and with a Chinese Chippendale wooden roof railing matching that on the portico. The sunroom was added relatively late in the building's evolution, perhaps in the 1950s as suggested by the jalousie windows. A two-story wing projects on the east end. To the rear is a one-story hip-roofed kitchen wing with a small entry vestibule on the west side built under a shed roof cover supported by struts (a similar shed roof with struts shelters the rear entry on the main section). At the north end of the kitchen wing is a bulkhead access to the cellar. The aforementioned northeast back corner chimney has unusually steep and asymmetrical paved

shoulders which appear to have been designed to avoid the eaves of the kitchen wing. Also at the corner is a mid-twentieth century brick patio with a Chinese Chippendale brick and wood railing.



Interior

The interior preserves a mix of features from different periods but principally from original construction in the 1910s and the Colonial Revival remodeling at mid-century. The first-floor arrangement of large rooms for entertaining is presumably original; the second-floor arrangement of hotel rooms to either side of a wide hallway is certainly original, albeit with modifications dating to the building's conversion as a residence. The interior is characterized by plaster and lath wall and ceiling finishes (some with wallpaper, ca. 1950s textured wood wallboard, and other treatments), wood floors, and molded door and window surrounds with turned corner blocks. The double-run entry hall stair has square newels with molded and reeded detail, turned balusters, and scrolled tread brackets. The living room features a stone fireplace with a shallow segmental arch with large voussoir stones, a stone hearth, and a molded wood



shelf. The dining room features a large demountable bar of partially refinished wood with round and rectangular mirrors on its backing. The bar has a tripartite (five section) form with base cabinets with drawers and a mix of colonnettes and reeded pilasters and an upper level with three canopies (the middle one the largest) supported by tall, slender, turned and reeded colonnettes

which in turn are supported by stubby brackets with colonnettes. The canopy cornices incorporate spindles in various configurations, foliated carving, and foliated, dentilated, and astragal moldings. Between the various rooms are round-arched archways that probably date to the house conversion.

Between the entry hall and the kitchen is a study/library and small hallway remodeled ca. 1978 (see historical discussion for additional detail). The study/library features floor-to-ceiling paneling, classical door surrounds, arched bookcases, a Colonial Revival fireplace mantel of wood and decorative tile, and a coffered ceiling with indirect lighting concealed by a heavy dentil and modillion cornice. The room opens onto the patio on the east end of the building. The small hallway has a similar cornice and indirect lighting with a vaulted ceiling with reflective tiles. The kitchen in the one-story rear wing has simple wood cabinets of 1950s appearance, supplemented by later panel cabinets, and saloon-type swinging louvered doors that lead to a breakfast room.



The second floor has multiple corridor doorways with transoms and dark varnished stack panel doors and door surrounds. The least-altered rooms have angled corner closets and stove flues. At the east end are two larger bedrooms, front and back, with closets decoratively paneled doors. The bathrooms have tile floors and wainscots in combinations of cream and light blue, pedestal sinks, and other features which appear to date to the 1950s. Affixed to the bedroom doorways are mezuzahs, small metal casings containing scrolls with passages from Deuteronomy. The basement is nearly fully excavated under the one-story wing and only partly excavated for a furnace under the two-story main section. The floor structure of the spaces above is largely homogenous, with no observed evidence of an earlier building incorporated into the current building, although a number of reused joists with cut nails and plaster key stains appear under the two-story section. The foundation under the one-story wing consists of brick piers with brick infill, and there are brick retaining walls that date to the mid-twentieth century.

Outbuildings

The property's surviving outbuildings stand behind (north of) the main building. These are all one-story frame buildings dating mostly to the first half of the twentieth century. The tenant house has a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, weatherboard siding, front and rear porches, a

stone-pattern metal underpinning, interior brick flues, and six-over-six windows. A large, intricately detailed, round cast-iron vent in the front gable is nineteenth-century in design and may have been reused from the ca. 1880 hotel. If so it suggests the tenant house was built after the 1902 fire that destroyed the hotel, a date that would agree with the dwelling's form and construction. In front of the tenant house is a walkway with large flagstones that may have been associated with earlier buildings on the property. The tenant house is addressed 715 Alum Springs Road in Campbell County GIS records.



The building known as the carriage house has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip roof with flared eaves, two hinged carriage doors on the west side, and a poured concrete foundation. The style of the decorative rafter ends exposed in the eaves and the use of cut nails to attach the weatherboards suggest this is a late nineteenth century building. It may be the sole building to survive from the earlier hotel period, although its concrete foundation probably dates to ca. 1900 or later, which may indicate the building was moved to its present location. To the north of the tenant house is a row of five gable-fronted outbuildings, mostly with weatherboard siding but including one with board-and-batten siding and another, the southernmost building in the row, which is a late twentieth century prefabricated garden shed with vertical wood siding.

The grounds have numerous large and small specimen trees and other plantings. The main built features include the swimming pool behind the house, a round concrete and brick basin in front of (but not on axis with) the hotel, a stone bird bath, and brick gate pillars on the road. There is speculation that the basin marks the spot of a fountain shown in nineteenth century depictions of the former hotel, which might explain its off-axis placement. The bird bath features petal-like stone "landing pads" for the birds. The gate pillars tie in to a white-painted x-braced board fence that fronts the property on two sides. Near the west gate pillars are bricks in the ground that may represent a remnant of a brick walkway said to have once run along the road, and a few stone planting bed borders. The plantings include large arbor vitae, magnolia, and sycamore, some of which may date to the nineteenth century, and dogwoods and clumps of old boxwood and lilac.

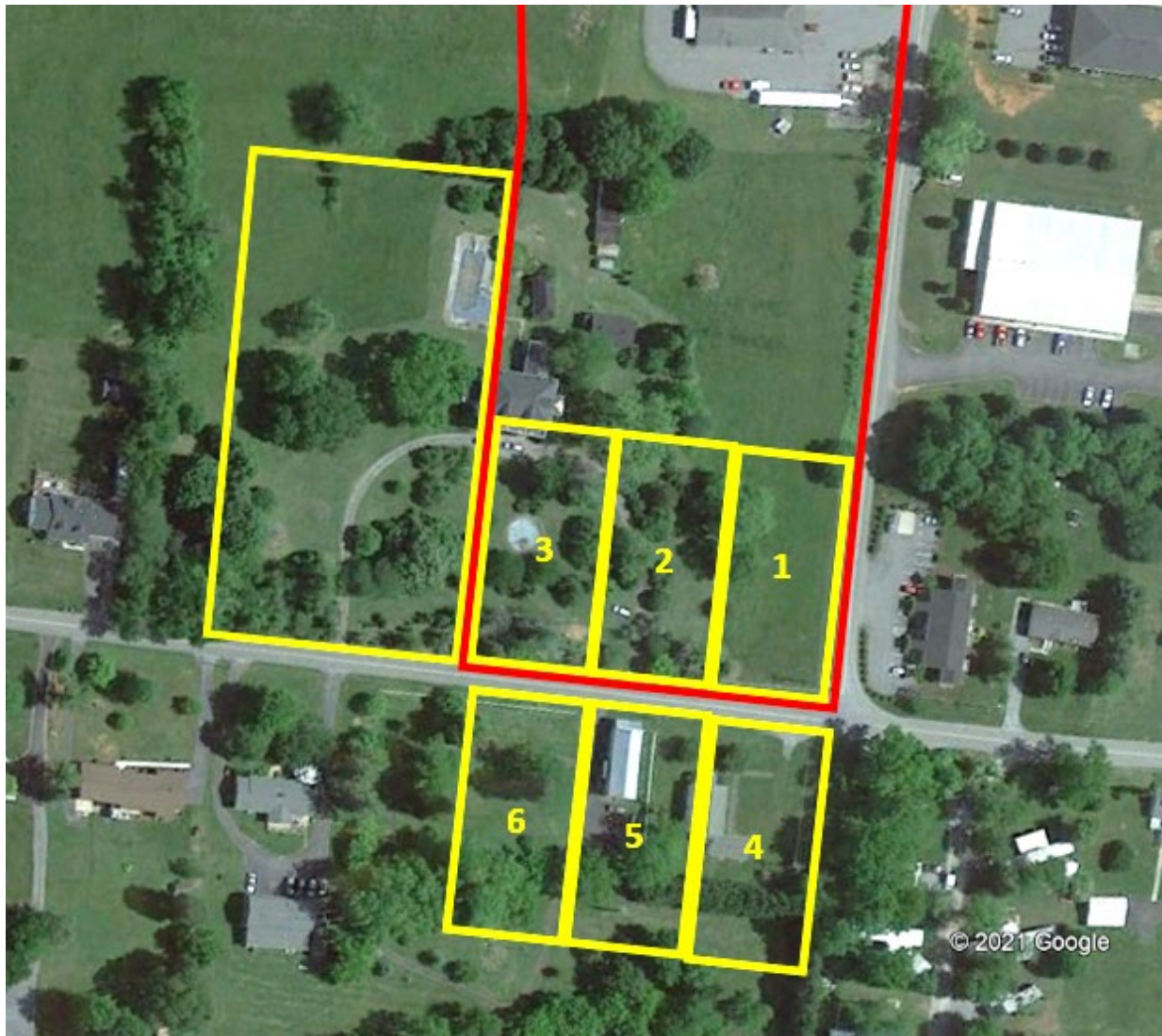
History

Research by archaeologist Randy Lichtenberger has determined important aspects of the eighteenth-century history of the Bedford Alum property. The hotel property's colonial and early national history revolve around Colonel James Callaway (1735 or 1736-1809), an important figure in the development of New London and the southwest Virginia Piedmont in general. Historians John and Emily Salmon detail Callaway's political, industrial, and commercial activities in *Franklin County, Virginia, 1786-1986: A Bicentennial History* (1986). Callaway and a partner established the Washington Iron Works in the present-day community of Rocky Mount in Franklin County in 1779. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia* (1782), Thomas Jefferson estimated that Callaway's furnace produced 14 percent of the pig iron manufactured in Virginia and its associated forge produced 25 percent of the bar iron. The Franklin County court first met in Callaway's house at the ironworks in 1786. Callaway contributed to the patriot cause during the American Revolution by managing the lead mines in present-day Wythe County in 1776-77 and, as a Bedford County political leader, suppressing loyalist activity during the early 1780s. James Callaway was the son of William Callaway Sr. (1714-77), who donated the land on which New London was laid out.¹

Around 1761 William Callaway subdivided a portion of his land on the west side of New London and the south and north sides of Alum Springs Road, the principal road leading west from the town, into six half-acre lots. The lots on the north side of the road, numbered 1, 2, and 3, correspond to the front southeast portion of the hotel property, as shown on the aerial-photo-based map by Lichtenberger on the following page. Lot 3, situated directly in front of the hotel, was sold to William Stamps in 1763. Stamps sold the lot to Alexander Boyd in 1764 and Boyd subsequently sold it to merchant James Donald in 1770. Lot 2, which lies mostly on the east side of the east leg of the circular front drive, was owned by Colonel John Chiswell in the 1760s. Chiswell may have been the John Chiswell (ca. 1710-66) whose name is associated with the colonial lead mines and French and Indian War-era Fort Chiswell in Wythe County. Period deeds refer to the lots as being in the "upper end of the town" on the "main street."²

¹ Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 66, 68-69, 86, 108-112; Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia*, 27-28; Findagrave.

² Lichtenberger, "Deed and Online Research for the Alum Springs Hotel Project;" Bedford County Deed Book 2, pp. 253 and 390, and Deed Book 3, p. 531. Chiswell was described as the owner of lot 2 in 1770, which suggests he may not have been the John Chiswell of lead mine/fort fame, since that John Chiswell died in 1766.



Map of the hotel property by Randy Lichtenberger showing the three ca. 1761 half-acre lots across the front of the property and the two-acre Hook property on the west side. The current hotel building appears at the upper left (northwest) corner of lot 3.

Scottish merchant John Hook (1745-1808) entered into the history of the hotel property in the late colonial period. In 1766 Hook and Glasgow merchants William and James Donald opened a store in New London. Hook began construction of a new store in the town in August 1771. His floor plan for the store, preserved in the Hook Papers at Duke University, shows a building twenty by forty feet in dimension and over one story in height (the upper story may have been a usable garret level). The store was likely covered by a side-gable roof or gambrel roof. The store featured a well-illuminated twenty by twenty foot salesroom divided crosswise by a counter that separated customers from the storekeeper. The salesroom was flanked by smaller rooms with stairs, one perhaps for storage, the other, accessed by a rear entry and provided with a large chimney, presumably the storekeeper's apartment. The store was built on two acres Hook acquired on the west side of Callaway's lot 3, representing the southwest section of the hotel property. Also, apparently in 1772, Hook built a side-passage-plan residence for himself and his

new wife, Elizabeth Smith Hook, whom he married in February 1772. Hook's mercantile and building activities during the period are detailed in historian Ann Smart Martin's study *Buying into the World of Goods: Early Consumers in Backcountry Virginia* (2010), which is based on her 1993 thesis.³

From the extensive Hook papers a great deal is known about the stock Hook carried in his store, information which may be corroborated, supplemented, and tested by archaeology. Phase 1 archaeological survey was conducted on the hotel grounds from October 2019 to spring 2021 under the supervision of archaeologist Randy Lichtenberger with the Lynchburg engineering firm Hurt & Proffitt. In an April 2021 preliminary report Lichtenberger described eighteenth-century development along the front of the hotel property as follows:

Lot 1, at the corner of Alum Springs Road and Turkey Foot Road, likely contained the Long Ordinary, owned and operated by [William and James] Callaway since the 1750s. Lots 2 and 3 contained stores in the 1760s, with Lot 2 containing a "new" tavern by 1805. Three concentrations of brick and greenstone as well as dense deposits of 18th-century artifacts mark the locations of these structures. An intact brick foundation identified on Lot 2 may relate to either the store or later tavern that occupied that lot. A deep feature, possibly a cellar hole, was found on Lot 3.

The testing also revealed architectural and artifactual evidence that may relate to John Hooks' early 1770s store and residence in the southwest portion of the hotel property. Lichtenberger writes:

The suspected site of [Hook's] store has been discovered through the Phase I survey with one test unit extending four feet below ground surface into an apparent stone-lined cellar hole. Concentrations of brick and 18th-century artifacts also hint at the location of the Hook house, though further testing will be required to pinpoint the structure.

In addition to this information, a March 1770 mortgage by William Callaway Sr. of 937 acres "joining the Town of New London" refers to "a lot of land and Houses wherein I [Callaway] now live [being lot] No. 1." This may have been Callaway's lot number 1, or lot number 1 in the original plat of the town, or simply refers to Callaway's plantation house which is believed to have stood in the vicinity of the town.⁴

William Callaway's son James's patriotic credentials, industrial expertise, and entrepreneurial savvy were presumably factors in the decision to locate a federal arsenal on his New London property in the late eighteenth century. Research and archaeological testing by Randy Lichtenberger and Hurt & Proffitt have produced evidence to suggest the New London Arsenal was located on the hotel grounds. Lichtenberger writes:

³ Martin, "Buying into the World of Goods," 220, 222, 225-26, 229, 236-237; Martin, *Buying into the World of Goods*, 30, 110. Hook's residence is discussed by Martin on pages 274-276.

⁴ Lichtenberger personal communication; Martin, "Buying into the World of Goods," 246-251; Lichtenberger, "April 2021 interim summary," Bedford County Deed Book 3, p. 475.

Finding the Continental Army arsenal that moved to New London in 1780 has proven more difficult. A scatter of gun parts, a bullet mold, lead shot and several fragments of gun flints found across Lots 1 through 3 may confirm that the former stores and taverns were pressed into service by the military as multiple receipts for rent paid to the Callaways suggest. A major discovery in November 2020 may prove to be the arsenal building proper. Testing along the far northwestern boundary of the hotel property identified a large brick foundation and filled cellar. Although artifacts in the fill primarily date from the early 20th century, the cellar also contains many wrought nails, suggesting an early construction date. The archaeological evidence matches a 1912 local newspaper account of the old dance hall being torn down at the Alum Springs Hotel. The article states that the dance hall was historic, having been the arsenal during the Revolutionary War.⁵

An 1805 Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia policy pertaining to the hotel property, underwritten for James Callaway but identifying tavernkeeper Robert Goggins as the occupant, includes a detailed written and pictorial description of the improvements then present. The policy describes six buildings (listed in the order they appear in the policy):

- A. A two-story wooden tavern covered (roofed) with wood, 34 by 44 feet, with a two-story portico, 10 by 44 feet. Chimneys are shown at both ends.
- B. An “old” one-story wooden tavern covered (roofed) with wood, 76 by 16 feet, with a one-story wooden wing, 20 by 18 feet. A chimney is depicted at one end of the main section. This may have been the Long Tavern described in eighteenth-century records.
- C. A “[ne]w” wooden store house covered (roofed) with wood, 30 by 18 feet. Part of the description is illegible. The building may have been one story in height.
- D. A one-story lumber house covered (roofed) with wood, 40 by 20 feet (possibly 110 by 20 feet).
- E. A one-story “old” store house [of] wood and covered with wood, 24 by 18 feet. A chimney is depicted at one end.
- F. A one-story kitchen, 36 by 18 feet. A chimney is depicted at the center of the building, suggesting the building was of the traditional two-room form with a center chimney serving the two rooms.

The policy included the information that the buildings stood on more than two acres of land (meaning they were spread out, which reduced fire risk) and gave distances between them. The value of the buildings ranged from \$4,000 for the newer tavern (A) to \$150 for the kitchen (F).

Traveler and journal-keeper John Howell Briggs stayed at Robert Goggins’s Tavern in 1804, noting, “We lodged at Mr. Goggins’s who inhabits a large handsome, well finished Tavern.” Of New London itself, Briggs wrote, “This town seems to be in a declining state. A number of

⁵ Lichtenberger, “April 2021 interim summary.”

handsome & comfortable houses are tenantless; and there seem to be but a few inhabitants. It was some years ago a very thriving place . . . The whole of the town almost is the property of Col^o Callaway, and this has also, I have no doubt, had a tendency to reduce it to its present state.” Briggs’s comment on Callaway’s ownership of much of the town and its environs recalls the controversy around Callaway’s ownership of the Franklin County seat location at present-day Rocky Mount, which prompted action by the General Assembly in 1804 to compel him to allow the laying out of streets and lots.⁶

After James Callaway’s death in 1809, the hotel property passed through several owners before it was purchased by Samuel Thomas Miller (1789-1870) in 1815 (this and other transfers are listed in the partial chain of title that follows the historical discussion). Miller was the schoolmaster at the Roland Academy at the time, located at Mead’s Tavern, which he ran with his mother, Ann Ball “Nancy” Miller (d. 1840). In 1817 Samuel and Ann agreed to divide their joint funds, a decision probably prompted by Samuel’s marriage to one of his pupils, Frances Elizabeth Fitzpatrick (ca. 1802-1888). The agreement and subsequent related instruments, recorded in the county records, enumerate the Millers’ belongings and make reference to “a negro woman named Sency and her child named Henry” (1817 and 1819), “one negro woman slave Ary and her child Henry” (1819), and “one negro boy Henry” (1821). Sency, whose name was also spelled Sensy and who may have been the same person as Ary, presumably lived at the hotel property and/or at Mead’s Tavern with her son Henry. She presumably worked at both places. In 1815 Samuel Miller insured three wooden buildings with the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, a two-story dwelling and two one-story stores. Given that he acquired the hotel property in 1815, all three buildings may have been located there.⁷

It is possible Samuel and Frances lived at the hotel property after their marriage in 1817 and Ann lived at Mead’s Tavern where she could watch over the students, although a biography of Samuel written by his son does not specify such an arrangement. An 1860 Richmond *Daily Dispatch* article noted that a hotel on the property, an ancestor of the current building, “was in former times a schoolhouse,” suggesting something more than simple residential use of the property by the Millers. Samuel later operated the New London Academy outside town, in the early 1820s, followed by a boy’s school at an unspecified location in New London. He “fell into pecuniary embarrassments” during the period, which “compelled him to sell his property in New London” as well as slaves he had acquired through his marriage to Frances. Two individuals, Alexander (Alek) Jackson (b. ca. 1803) and Martha Ball, lived with the Millers in New London during the period.⁸

Samuel Miller sold the hotel property in 1820. In 1831 it was acquired by Ralph Smith, possibly the Ralph Smith of Pocket Plantation in Pittsylvania County. Smith may have hired Peregrine Echols (ca. 1792-1870) as his tavernkeeper, since an 1831 railroad survey through New London

⁶ Briggs, “Journal of a Trip to the Sweet Springs,” 31-32; Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 88-89. On May 24, 1805, Robert Goggins of New London advertised in the *Richmond Enquirer* for the return of his runaway slave, Kitt.

⁷ Pezzoni and Rakes, “Mead’s Tavern Interim Historic Structure Report;” Miller and Miller, *Life of Samuel Thomas Miller*; Campbell County Deed Book 12, p. 334; Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia Papers.

⁸ Miller and Miller, *Life of Samuel Thomas Miller*, 13; *Daily Dispatch*, August 15, 1860.

identifies “Echols’ Tavern” in the vicinity of the hotel. (It is conceivable this building stood to the east of the hotel property; the survey is not detailed enough to determine an exact location.) In 1833 Smith sold the property to Echols, who initially appears to have operated it in a traditional tavern capacity. County land book (real estate tax) records enumerate two parcels owned by Echols at New London, one of two acres with \$800 value of buildings and one of eight acres with \$2,840 value of buildings. By 1838 Echols had acquired a third tract, of sixty acres, at or near New London, with no value of buildings listed through 1843. In 1840 the value of buildings decreased slightly on the two-acre tract, from \$800 to \$750, but the value of buildings on the eight-acre tract decreased dramatically, from \$2,840 to \$1,440, suggesting major demolition or a fire. The 1840 values remained constant through 1843.⁹

The 1850 federal census recorded Echols and his family. Peregrine, whose age was given as fifty-eight, was identified as a hotel “Man” (manager). With him lived his wife Sarah Carter Echols (b. ca. 1792) and three children, Edward “E.” (age 17; his middle name is given as Carter in other sources), John M. (age 14), and Ellen S. (age 10). The value of Peregrine Echols’ real estate was given as \$5,000. Peregrine and Sarah’s son Edward Carter Echols (1833-1912) served in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. Campbell County historian Ruth Hairston Early provides details about the early Echols period in her book *Campbell Chronicles* (1927), though much of her information conflicts with information from other sources. She writes:

In 1836 Galt, Bullock and Company, trustees, sold a tract of land in New London to Peregrine Echols, which property had been conveyed to Dabney [sic] by William C. Bowyer and his wife in 1830. Upon this land Echols erected a building which he used as a tavern. His land extended within the limits of Bedford [County] and about ten years after he purchased it, a deposit of alum was found which led to the discovery of a spring there but no use was made of the mineral water until John R. Maben bought the property, improved the ground and built a hotel and cottages upon it for a resort, and for many years the place attracted health seeking visitors.¹⁰

By the end of the 1850s Echols had rechristened the property Bedford Alum Spring and had developed it into a commercial springs resort along the lines of other springs resorts in Virginia and the eastern United States. The venture depended on the presence of the alum spring at the foot of the hill to the west of the hotel property (alum and other mineral waters were thought to be efficacious for ailments and general health during the period). Echols’ improvements are described in the 1860 *Daily Dispatch* article:

The Bedford Alum Spring is a new watering place on the Lynchburg and Salem turnpike; indeed, the well or “spring” is sunk in the road to the depth of twenty feet, through a solid rock. The water is powerful; but the place is not frequented much, neither nature nor man having made any effort to render it attractive. About a half mile from the Spring are its buildings. The main building is the hotel, which was in former times a schoolhouse. A row of neat, white frame buildings, two stories high, are among the recent improvements.

⁹ “No. 1, Survey from Lynchburg to Salem for a rail-road;” Campbell County land books. The relationship of Echols’ two acre and eight acre tracts to the current hotel property is unclear.

¹⁰ Findagrave; Early, *Campbell Chronicles*, 40.

In the vicinity is the “Grove Alum” Spring, another recent discovery, the waters of which are equal in curative power to those of the Bedford Alum.¹¹

The 1860 article briefly mentioned the adjoining village of New London, which had a view that was (and is) shared by the hotel property, described as “overlooking a beautiful country, and looking up to the Peaks of Otter, which are in full view, and only thirty miles distant.” Bedford Alum Springs’ elevated upcountry location would have contributed to Echols’ business model, since such locations were considered more healthful than low-lying areas. Proximity to, and views of, the Blue Ridge Mountains and the locally prominent Peaks of Otter also enhanced the enterprise. Springs-goers of the era often made a tour of the resorts and natural wonders of a region, and the Peaks, which boasted a hotel in the 1850s, were on the itinerary (the 1857-58 *Description* of artist Edward Beyer’s *Album of Virginia* esteemed the view from the Peaks “the finest in the world”). The “recent improvements” to the hotel property described in 1860 may have been a consequence of a cash infusion resulting from Echols selling an interest in the resort to a Captain S. W. Dewey in 1857. This was probably Captain Samuel W. Dewey (1807-99), a Massachusetts-born New York ship broker who by 1845, according to a brief 1922 biography, “amassed considerable wealth [and] abandoned the brokerage business and turned his attention to mineralogy and, incidentally, to political affairs.” Dewey visited the resort in July 1857. The ownership of the resort was briefly known as Echols & Dewey in the late 1850s.¹²

The 1860 federal census provides another snapshot of the Echols family during the antebellum period. Peregrine, age sixty-eight, was described as a “Hotel Keeper” and owner of \$50,000 in real estate and \$7,000 in personal estate. The real estate value was a ten-fold increase over 1850 and the personal estate value suggests Echols possessed a relatively large slaveholding. With Peregrine lived Sarah, whose age was given as sixty-five, and John M. Echols, age twenty-two, whose occupation was given as clerk. Charles Clark, age nineteen, presumably one of Sarah’s relatives, lived in the household and may have been employed as a clerk, and laborer Cassius Cunningham, age twenty-six, was also listed. The next residence enumerated in the census was that of Peregrine and Sarah’s son E. C. Echols, whose occupation was given as clerk.¹³

In 1867, P. Echols & Sons (a business name in use as early as 1859) issued a promotional pamphlet entitled *The Bedford Alum & Iodine Springs*. The pamphlet described renewed building activity after the war: “The buildings belonging to the Spring are located here, and when the improvements now in progress shall have been completed, there will be but few points more inviting to those who seek the health-giving breezes of the mountains.” The pamphlet also included testimonials, a valuable source of information on social aspects of the resort. Marketing of the spring waters had commenced by 1853, the year Dr. Robert F. Page of Campbell Court House (Rustburg) cited as the date he began to use the water in his practice. Guests were visiting the resort by 1854, the year Archibald D. Worsham of Pittsylvania County noted his son was cured after a one-month stay. Dr. John R. Steptoe ministered to guests as the resort’s “resident physician” for two seasons in the late 1850s, perhaps 1857 and 1858 (the latter year was the date of his testimonial). African Americans as well as whites benefitted from the resort and its waters.

¹¹ *Daily Dispatch*, August 15, 1860.

¹² *Ibid.*; Mordecai, *Album of Virginia* 14-15; *Daily Dispatch*, July 20, 1857; *Memorial Exhibition*, 53; *Lynchburg Daily Virginian*, August 13, 1859.

¹³ US census. Echols purchased two slave boys in 1857 (Lewis, *Ladies and Gentlemen on Display*, 222).

Noted free black furniture maker Thomas Day of Milton, North Carolina, wrote in an 1857 testimonial that he had received relief from his ailments after “a brief sojourn at your spring.” George B. Thurman of Lynchburg treated one of his slaves with the water in 1854, either at the resort or using bottled product, and Dr. George P. Coleman of Fluvanna County and General William Eaton of Warrenton, North Carolina, mentioned taking or sending “servant” girls (one aged nineteen) to the resort in 1858 and 1859. The pamphlet described the shipping of product in half-gallon bottles and “glass boxes of Mass or Extract.” Mass was the term used for alum-impregnated earth dug from near the spring.¹⁴

The early postbellum era was a period of both growth and setback at the resort. On April 15, 1869, the Columbia, South Carolina, *Daily Phoenix* reported that the resort would soon “pass into the hands of a joint stock company of Northern capitalists, who intend to improve the property and enlarge the accommodations greatly.” The Richmond *Daily Dispatch* reported on March 6, 1871, that the hotel and an attached kitchen were “totally destroyed” in a fire that began in a stove pipe. “The hotel was a large one, capable of accommodating some fifty or sixty persons, and in the last few years had been refitted and repaired.” This is the first of the well-documented fires that afflicted the property during its history, though as noted above the 1840 building value decrease may also represent a fire.

Peregrine Echols died in 1870 but the family continued the business and beginning ca. 1876-77 launched a major expansion. In 1876 a “tripartite covenant” between John W. Daniel, William T. Yancey, and John M. Echols governed the operation of the 70- to 80-acre “Bedford Alum Springs” tract. Echols was granted sole use of the tract for ten years excepting ten acres around the alum spring, suggesting he had charge of the operation of the resort. An account book for the “Bedford Springs Company” at Jones Memorial Library in Lynchburg covering the years 1877-78 details business operations including the sale of spring water and mass, advertising, and construction activity. Lynchburg architect R. C. Burkholder was paid for unspecified architectural services on several occasions in early 1878, and carpenter L. J. Lankford and a plasterer named Phaup were also employed. Lankford was probably more on the order of a general contractor than a country carpenter, for he operated a planing mill in Roanoke in 1892.¹⁵

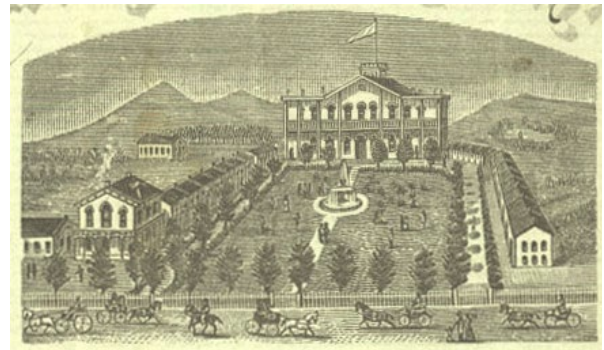
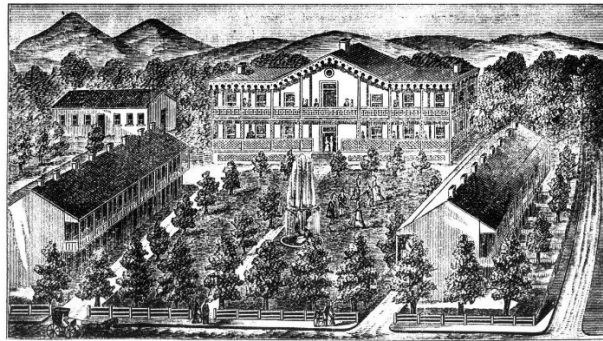
Robert Calhoun Burkholder (1826-1914), who began his career as a builder in New York City, advertised as a carpenter in Lynchburg in 1851. He established a sash and blind factory in the city in 1865 and in 1876 he relinquished most of his building-related activities in order to focus on architectural design. The January 29, 1881, issue of *American Architect and Building News* noted Burkholder’s involvement with the Bedford Alum Springs resort:

Bedford Springs, Va.—The plans and specifications have just been completed for a new and more commodious dining room and kitchen, with lodging rooms above, for the Bedford Alum Springs; size, 33’ x 136’, of frame; R. C. Burkholder, of Lynchburg, architect, and A. M. Davies & Co., the owners, are the builders; cost, about \$4,500.

¹⁴ *Lynchburg Daily Virginian*, August 13, 1859; *Bedford Alum & Iodine Springs*, 5, 8, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 27, 29, 30. The bottling and packaging of water and mass suggest the existence of a bottling works of some sort beginning in the 1850s.

¹⁵ Bedford Springs Company Account Book, 1877-78.

Burkholder's work on two separate occasions—1878 and 1881—suggests he was retained for the design of two or more buildings at the resort, culminating in 1881 with the main hotel building, the building described in the *American Architect and Building News* notice. The hotel is depicted in two different period illustrations as a two-story Italianate-style building with a heavily ornamented two-tier veranda, a center gable, and what appears in one of the illustrations to be a castellated roof-top observation deck.¹⁶



An 1885 promotional pamphlet described the buildings and grounds:

The buildings were specially constructed for the comfort of summer visitors. The rooms are large—ceiling from 11 to 13 feet high; large glass doors, with outside blinds, extending from floor to near the ceiling. The doors open upon broad covered verandas front and rear, thus securing perfect ventilation. Within the last three or four years, the front lawn has perfectly set in grass, the trees have grown to be of large size, and afford ample, and, in some portions, very dense shade. The walks are thickly interspersed with large evergreens. The rear lawn is a beautiful grass plot, containing more than one hundred summer apple, peach, and other fruit trees in full bearing. The walkway to the spring is a very dense and almost a perfect arch of shade.

Illustrations of the resort, one of which appears in the 1885 pamphlet, show two cottage ranges that together with the hotel formed a quadrangular landscaped area with the hotel at the north end, a fountain at the center, and Alum Springs Road at the south end. The west cottage range ended at a two-story gable-fronted Italianate or possibly Gothic Revival building, and there appear to have been two one-story buildings of plainer appearance to the west of the west range.

John R. Maben (ca. 1819-ca. 1900) joined the enterprise as early as 1877 and gained outright ownership in 1888, according to a notice in the October 18, 1888, Lynchburg *Daily Virginian*. The 1880 federal census reflects Maben's prominent role in the hotel's operation as it identifies

¹⁶ Ibid.; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 55-57; Chambers, *Lynchburg, An Architectural History*, 153-154; Ryan, "Robert C. Burkholder," 7, 73. Close examination of the two illustrations reveals a number of discrepancies in addition to the observation deck, such as the presence/absence of two-tier porches on the ranges in front of the main building and the presence/absence of the gable-fronted Italianate building at the front end of the left range. The spatial relationship of the buildings also varies, with (for example) the rear building appearing closer to/farther from the other buildings. This rear building appears to have been the main arsenal building from the late 1700s, repurposed as a dance hall.

him as the proprietor and refers to the hotel as the Maben Hotel. Below Maben are listed two white females, apparently employees (they are identified as “hired”) who also fulfilled important tasks. They are Mary Price (b. ca. 1830) and “Jesse” (Jessie) Malcomb Bremmer (ca. 1842-1911). A seventy-year-old white laborer named Collis Woodroof is listed, as are two black cooks, Moriah Camp (b. ca. 1820) and Winnie Camp (b. ca. 1857; possibly Moriah’s daughter or granddaughter). The census records two boarders, Mrs. J. H. Morrison and Emma Morrison (possibly the elder Morrison’s daughter). That the Morrisons are listed and not hotel guests suggests they had a more permanent lodging arrangement.¹⁷

The 1880 census also lists six white plasterers, a white painter, and seven black laborers at the resort. The presence of the plastering crew and painter suggests finish work was underway on one of the hotel buildings of the period. From another source, the autobiography of Samuel Spottford Clement (b. 1861), a freedman, it is known that in the late 1870s or around 1880 Clement carried the mail between Lynchburg and Bedford Alum Springs as an employee of John Maben’s. Clement wrote, “I would take the mail away in the morning at seven o’clock and return again at seven in the evening, on horseback. I was there for three years at \$10.00 per month.” That the resort had a dedicated mail carrier may indicate a high volume of water and mass sales, however Clement noted that he carried the mail on horseback, which would imply he did not carry bulk items. Another individual at the resort during the period was Dr. John William Dillard (1852-1930), who was a physician in Amherst County from 1876 to 1878, “then, on account of delicate health, [was] two years physician to the Bedford Alum and Iron Springs” before moving on to Lynchburg. A Dr. Carrington was “resident physician” at the resort during the 1880 season, on hand for a grand ball held on August 20, as reported in the *Washington Post*. In September the *Post* reported on a masquerade ball at the resort, describing the “trees bordering the wide, close-cropped lawn . . . adorned with parti-colored lanterns,” “tapers twinkling from the hotel windows,” and a “spacious ball room.”¹⁸

The August 16, 1880, *Washington Post* described the resort in considerable detail in an article entitled “A Picturesque Spot: Enjoying Life at the Bedford Alum Springs”:

On arriving here, one is immediately impressed with the picturesque appearance of the surroundings. The hotel is spacious and comfortable, containing offices, large parlor, dining-room, ball-room, and a large number of comfortable bed-rooms. In front of the hotel is a magnificent grassy lawn, embracing 7,000 square yards of ground, ornamented with beautiful shade trees, a handsome fountain and a summer-house for the accommodation of the band, which discourses sweet music at intervals during the day.

On each side of the hotel is a row or two-story cottages, each cottage containing from eighteen to twenty rooms . . . The rooms open on covered porches, back and front, and have both glass and lattice doors . . . We have lots of amusements, such as ten pins, croquet, billiards and various out-door sports; also dancing for the little folks in the morning, and a regular out-and-out hop for the “old folks” every evening . . .

The capacity of the hotel and cottages is 250 guests. The cuisine is unexceptional [sic], comprising the *creme de la creme* of old Virginia cooking. Good bread and meats,

¹⁷ *Daily Virginian*, October 18, 1888; *Lynchburg News*, October 3, 1911; US census.

¹⁸ US census; Clement, *Memoirs of Samuel Spottford Clement*, 12; Brock, *Virginia and Virginians*, 564. *Washington Post*, August 23 and September 6, 1880.

butter, vegetables, tea, coffee and milk, which is furnished in the greatest abundance, being a specialty of the hotel . . . The attendants are polite and ever ready to wait on you. The President of the company, Mr. Davies; the resident director, Mr. Maben, and the manager of the hotel, Mr. Roberts, are constantly on the lookout for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Mrs. Davies, the wife of the president, is a most agreeable little lady, ever attentive to the wants of the lady guests and children.

The article also described the “promenade” to the spring and the spring itself. The use of “we” in the article suggests some or all of the description was written by individual connected with the resort, perhaps A. M. Davies.¹⁹

Jessie M. Bremmer and John R. Maben married on December 1, 1881. This is noted in a chancery suit in which John R. Maben was accused of fraud. The suit also noted that Maben and A. M. Davies were partners in a Lynchburg brokerage firm prior to the firm’s dissolution in 1881, and that in that year Bremmer “had been employed for nearly two years as mistress of the linen, and as housekeeper” at Bedford Alum and Iron Springs. Maben and Bremmer were natives of Scotland and Maben was a widower and manager of the springs. The two were engaged to be married in 1878 but delayed their marriage “until the said Maben could or should complete the extensive and costly improvements at the springs which he was making, and should get released from that management, and could have a more private and satisfactory home.” Among other things the suit noted that the resort was “kept open all the year.” At some point Jessie Maben acquired an ownership interest in the hotel.²⁰

The 1900 federal census lists Maben and Jessie along with five black servants and a two-year-old black child. It seems probable the servants were hotel staff. They included four women—Martha Walker (b. 1873), Lottie Johnson (b. 1875), Matilda Andrews (b. 1854), and Hellin Ray (b. 1882)—and one male, George Pannel (b. 1881). The child, Howard Walker, was presumably Martha’s son.²¹

The hotel property experienced another disastrous fire on February 6, 1902. As reported in the *Lynchburg News*, the main hotel building and two cottages were destroyed. The cottages were on the east side of what was described as “the circle.” Two cottages on the west side of the circle were spared, although one sustained damage. The 1902 report stated that the resort suffered its “first fire” about fifteen years before (ca. 1887). If so, the resort experienced at least three or four major fires: possibly ca. 1840, 1871, ca. 1887, and 1902. At the time the late John Maben was reported to have “made the Springs a popular resort, particularly for invalids in the far South. Many Lynchburgers also patronized the place and spent many weeks of the summer there.”

The 1901 land book (property tax record) valued buildings on the property at \$5,500. This dropped to \$2,500 in 1902, explained by the marginal note “Reduced on acct of fire.” Jessie Maben, who did not rebuild the resort, sold the property to the John M. Echols Company in 1906 and a year later the value of buildings on the tract was listed as zero, a figure which remained constant through 1910. The tract has not been identified in tax records between 1911 and 1919. It

¹⁹ *Washington Post*, August 16, 1880.

²⁰ “Noble et al.” Ruth Early described Maben as a colorful character in *Campbell Chronicles* (pp. 41-42).

²¹ US census.

appears to have been acquired by the Trent Corporation (also known as the G. A. Trent Corporation) during the period for in August 1920 the corporation sold the 137.2-acre Bedford Iron and Alum Springs property to M. (Michael) Eichelbaum, F. P. Sanderson, and John O. Thompson. The 1921 land book notes the transfer in two headings, valuing buildings on the tract at \$3,000 under Eichelbaum (whose name was misspelled Chelbaum) and zero dollars under the Trent Corporation. The \$3,000 figure represents the current hotel building and the entry could be interpreted to mean the building was built in 1920-21. However, until the 1911-19 land book entries are discovered construction during the 1910s is not out of the question. A June 1920 plat shows the current building and five other, smaller buildings. The plat suggests an accretive collection of buildings built before 1920. They may have existed but were considered too old and derelict or otherwise inconsequential for land book valuation earlier in the century. The building known as the carriage house may pre-date 1900, although it is on a later poured concrete foundation and may have been moved to the site.²²

George A. Trent was a Lynchburg businessman involved in multiple activities in the 1910s and early 1920s. The October 19, 1911, issue of the journal *The Tradesman* identifies him as president of The Trenton, Inc., classified under “amusement companies” as a newly incorporated business. The Trenton was a Lynchburg movie theater which (according to the August 11, 2018, Lynchburg *News Advance*), was originally the Lynchburg Opera House and was later made into the Warner Theater. J. B. Trent, a former owner of the Gayety motion picture theater in Lynchburg (according to the May 4, 1912, issue of *The Moving Picture News*), was the company’s secretary and treasurer.²³

Lynchburg businessman Michael (Alter Bear or Beryle) Eichelbaum (1866-1932) was born in Poland. He belonged to the city’s Jewish community, which revolved around the Agudath Sholom congregation, founded in 1897. According to his obituary in the November 18, 1932, *Richmond Times Dispatch*, Eichelbaum had been a resident of Lynchburg for about forty years at the time of his death. His sister, Pearl Leah Eichelbaum (1857-1934), married Benjamin Warner (1857-1935). Their children include Harry, Sam, Jack, and Albert Warner, the Warner Brothers of motion picture fame. Eichelbaum’s wife, Rachel Hiller Eichelbaum (1869-1939), also born in Poland, was in Lynchburg and married to Michael by 1897 when she purchased a lot on 12th Street. A 1932 list of Michael’s heirs included daughters Sadie Shapiro, Minnie Williams, and Tillie Goldstein and sons A. (Abraham) I. and Cy S. Eichelbaum.²⁴

Eichelbaum and his partners agreed to sell the hotel property at an auction scheduled for July 24, 1924. A 1924 real estate brochure and an auction advertisement from the July 22, 1924,

²² Campbell County Deed Book 119, p. 598; “Map of the Bedford Alum & Iron Springs Property,” Campbell County Plat Glide A-26. Campbell County land book entries for the Trent Corporation and members of the Eichelbaum family exist for 1920 but do not appear to reference the hotel property.

²³ *The Tradesman*, October 19, 1911; *News Advance*, August 11, 2018; *The Moving Picture News*, May 4, 1912. In 1920 a G. A. Trent was the president of the Raven Collieries Company, headquartered in Lynchburg (*The Coal Catalog*, 1920).

²⁴ Gardner, “Brief History of the Congregation;”. US census; *Richmond Times Dispatch*, November 18, 1932; Findagrave; Jones Memorial Library obituary index; Lynchburg Deed Book 55, p. 560; Lynchburg Will Book M, p. 12. The Eichelbaum-Warner connection may explain the Trenton/Warner movie house conversion, though Warner Brothers was involved with many cinemas nationwide during the period.

Lynchburg News noted “handsome, spacious hotel buildings” with an electric light plant and a water and sewer system, as well as an orchard, farm buildings, a billiard hall, and a ten-pin (bowling) alley. The proprietor at the time was M. L. Newbill. Eichelbaum was the highest bidder and purchased the hotel property, associated equipment, and another tract for \$12,700. The furnishings included “furniture, bedding, linen, dishes, kitchen utensils, dining room equipment.” On the property in addition to the other buildings was a “small dwelling” occupied by a tenant.²⁵

In 1925 the value of buildings on the hotel property increased from \$3,000 to \$4,500. Between 1929 and 1931 the value dropped to \$2,500. In 1932 the property was transferred briefly to Minnie Williams of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before returning to Michael Eichelbaum. In 1934 the “attractive farm and resort property known as Bedford Alum Springs Hotel” was sold to Eichelbaum’s daughter-in-law, Katherine H. (Haas) Eichelbaum. The auction advertisement in the June 24, 1934 issue of the *Lynchburg News* noted the existence of farm buildings and “37 specimen boxwood trees on [the] lawn.” The value of buildings increased from \$2,500 in 1940 to \$5,000 in 1941. In 1950 the value stood at \$8,760. The 1941 to 1950 increases probably represent the addition of the current portico and other improvements related to the conversion of the hotel to the current Colonial Revival residence. The large bar in the dining room may have been added to the premises during this period, though stylistically it dates to the early twentieth century. The bar is of a size and refinement suggesting it originally stood in a large urban saloon or hotel. During the Eichelbaum period mezuzahs were affixed to the doorframes in the upstairs of the hotel/house.²⁶

Susan Eichelbaum Homestead, the daughter of Cy Eichelbaum, recalled aspects of the history of the house in an interview with archaeologist Randy Lichtenberger. Movie star Tallulah Bankhead is said to have visited the property, along with other film stars. Katherine Eichelbaum and/or her husband added the porch and columns, the interior archways, and possibly the concrete-lined basin in front of the house. Homestead stated that the bar is identical to one in the Spreckle Hotel in California. The reference may be to the Glorietta Bay Inn in Coronado, California, which was historically associated with the Spreckels family. The Eichelbaum family cook for thirty years was Jessie who lived on the property with her husband Robert.²⁷

In 1977 Joan and Bill Menge acquired the property from the Eichelbaums and owned it until 1980, Joan recalled in a June 2021 interview. Joan, a graduate of Stevens College in Columbia, Missouri, had an interior design background and designed a number of upgrades for the house including the room on the east side which was known as the library or study. Woodworker Fen

²⁵ Campbell County Deed Books 138, p. 175.

²⁶ Campbell County land books; Campbell County Deed Book 166, p. 294. Katherine Haas Eichelbaum was the daughter of Magnus Sigmund Haas and Gertrude Kohn Haas (Fidagrave). During this period, according to a June 28, 1922, notice in the “Post” (full newspaper name unknown), B. M. Bolton was charged with transporting bootleg liquor from Bococks to Bedford Alum Springs. The June 29, 1922, *Bedford Bulletin* reported details of the arrest of M. B. (not B. M.) Bolton, which occurred on the “old Franklin-Lynchburg pike,” but the *Bulletin* account and information on the incident in Bedford County Common Law Order Book 24 (pp. 323, 324, 397, etc.) do not mention Bedford Alum Springs. The interception occurred near the residence of Dr. J. A. Pollard (*Bedford Bulletin*, July 6, 1922).

²⁷ Homestead interview.

Perkins built and installed the finishes in the room and the adjacent hall-like space with the vaulted ceiling, using millwork produced at a plant in Florence, South Carolina. The library/study's coffered ceiling was designed with acoustics in mind since Bill Menge played the trumpet in the room. Perkins also crafted the woodwork for the terrace outside the room, the brickwork for which was done by Wayne Booth of Bat Masonry. Joan Menge recalls that the work, which included a bathroom remodeling, was undertaken mostly or entirely in 1978. The kitchen layout is much the same as when the Menges acquired the property in 1977. Joan Menge stripped the bar woodwork. Regarding the mezuzas she noted that they were not usually left for new residents who were gentiles, but Bill Menge probably told Cy Eichelbaum that an ancestor of his, possibly a great-grandfather, was a German Jew.²⁸

The Menges also made improvements to the grounds. For landscaping they relied on the expertise of Jane White, associated with the Hillside Garden Club in Lynchburg. Camelia and possibly crabapple were planted on White's advice. James E. (Jim) Loesel, then a professor of political science at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, designed improvements for the existing boxwood garden area on the east side of the east leg of the front drive, introducing native Virginia plants to the garden. Joan Menge recalls that students from Liberty Baptist College (now Liberty University) lived in the tenant house and that the tenant house was surrounded by a privet hedge and accessed by a gravel drive which passed through the area where the terrace was constructed. The swimming pool was put in in 1978 or 1979 by Sterling Merrill of National Pools in Roanoke. Of the pool's jets Menge recalls that "you could make them dance by reversing the intake system." The buildings at the north end of the building group were used for general storage and not for animals at the time. A barn stood nearby. Menge suggests the mezuzas left behind by the Eichelbaums may have been left as a blessing for the next owners—the Menge family.²⁹

²⁸ Menge interview.

²⁹ Ibid.

Bedford Alum Springs Hotel Partial Chain of Title

1811 January 4. William Callaway, James Steptoe et al, executors of James Callaway deceased, to Nathan Read and William Callaway Jr. “The whole of said James Callaway dec^d interest in the land houses and lotts in and contegous [contiguous] to the town of New London” (Camp. Co. Deed Book 9, p. 211).

1811 September 25. Division of Nathan Read and William Callaway Jr. lands in and around New London. Callaway receives Bedford Alum property (Camp. Co. Deed Book 9, pp. 446 & 447).

1812 July 25. William Callaway Jr. and Elizabeth Callaway (wife) to Aaron Schoolfield. William Callaway’s moiety of James Callaway lands (Camp. Co. Deed Book 9, p. 593).

1815 July 31. Aaron Schoolfield and Melinda Schoolfield (wife) to Samuel T. Miller. Eight acres adjoining New London approximately corresponding to Bedford Alum property (Camp. Co. Deed Book 10, p. 567).

1820 January 29. James Steptoe to William Callaway Sr. Consequent to death of William Callaway Jr., deed prepared “removing all doubt” about ownership of tract, which James Steptoe advertised in the *Lynchburg Press and Public Advertiser* (apparently in 1819, notice not yet found) and which William Callaway Sr. purchased (Camp. Co. Deed Book 12, p. 319).

1820 November 11. Samuel T. Miller and Frances Elizabeth (wife), first part; James Steptoe Sr., second part; and William Callaway Sr., administrator of William Callaway Jr. deceased. William Sr. receives eight acres adjoining New London approximately corresponding to Bedford Alum property (Camp. Co. Deed Book 13, p. 412).

1831 April 30. William Callaway [Sr.] and Nancy Callaway (William’s wife) and John Callaway and Lucinda Callaway (John’s wife) to Ralph Smith. Eight acres adjoining New London approximately corresponding to Bedford Alum property (Camp. Co. Deed Book 18, p. 228).

1833 October 4. Ralph Smith to Peregrine (Peregrine) Echols. Eight acres adjoining New London approximately corresponding to Bedford Alum property (Camp. Co. Deed Book 19, p. 225).

1876 May 20. “Tripartite covenant” between John W. Daniel, William T. Yancey, and John M. Echols re. 70 to 80-acre “Bedford Alum Springs” tract (Camp. Co. Deed Book 38, p. 330).

1877 November 16. William T. Yancey to John R. Maben. Maben is acquiring an interest in the “Bedford Alum & Iodine Springs Company” (Camp. Co. Deed Book 39, p. 228).

1881 December 10. Bedford Alum & Iron Springs Co. to John H. Lewis. BA&ISC stockholders vote to sell its real and personal estate to Lewis to secure a \$30,000 payment (Camp. Co. Deed Book 43, p. 2).

1889 November 15. John H. Lewis Special Commissioner, first; John R. Maben trustee for his wife, Jesse (Jessie) M. Maben, second; and Jesse Maben, third. Refers to a chancery suit (Camp. Co. Deed Book 51, p. 117).

1906 February 9. Jessie M. Maben and Robert Bremmer “substituted trustee, in the place of John R. Maben, deceased,” to John M. Echols Company. Bedford Alum & Iron Springs property. Refers to November 15, 1889 deed (Camp. Co. Deed Book 79, p. 109).

1906 October 1. J. M. Echols Co to Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank. BA&IS property (Camp. Co. Deed Book 81, p. 78).

[1920 June: “Map of the Bedford Alum & Iron Springs Property” (Camp. Co. Plat Glide A-26).]

1920 August 7. Trent Corporation to M. (Michael) Eichelbaum, F. P. Sanderson, and John O. Thompson. “Bedford Iron and Alum Springs” property, 137.2 acres (Camp. Co. Deed Book 119, p. 598).

1924 August 4. F. P. Sanderson and John P. Thompson (heir of John O. Thompson) to M. (Michael) Eichelbaum. Real and personal property including the “Bedford Iron and Alum Springs” tract and furniture etc. “used in connection with the Bedford Alum Springs hotel” (Camp. Co. Deed Book 138, p. 175).

1932 March 16. M. (Michael) Eichelbaum and Rachel E. Eichelbaum (wife) to Minnie Williams (Pittsburgh, Pa.). Tracts including Bedford Iron and Alum Springs, 137.2 acres (Camp. Co. Deed Book 162, p. 160).

1934 July 6. Charles E. Burks and Thomas S. Kirkpatrick, trustees, to Katherine H. (Haas) Eichelbaum. “Bedford Iron and Alum Springs” property. Refers to chancery case (Camp. Co. Deed Book 166, p. 294).

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