“Historic Spring Resorts and Their Lost Culture in Rockbridge County”

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Anthropology 377
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HISTORIC SPRING RESORTS AND THEIR LOST CULTURE IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY

I. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this paper is threefold. Firstly, it will address the aspects of a lost culture and economical network in Rockbridge County, namely spring resorts. Secondly, it is intended to serve as an informative starting point for future W&L research concerning Rockbridge County spring resorts in both historical and anthropological contexts. Thirdly, it is designed to meet the requirements of the course. It should be noted that with a paper of this scope and size it is impossible to address all of the cultural and historic aspects of these spring resorts. For the purpose of future research on the subject, there is extensive information available in the W&L archives from original account ledgers and common stock registers to recently found letters and articles.

II. Summary of the Spring Resort Industry

The spring resorts of Virginia and Rockbridge County were primarily developed for two reasons: health and entertainment. The history of spring resorts dates back to the time of the Romans thousands of years ago. Virginia resorts date back more than two hundred years. The Virginia resorts can be divided into three historical periods: Ante-bellum, from the late 1700's to 1861; post Civil War to World War I; and 1918 to the present.¹ If one were to chart the Virginia resorts development and popularity on a graph, the peak would occur in the middle 1800's and a low point would be seen during and after the Civil War.² The line would rise again in the late 1800's and then steadily decline after 1918.³
particular, the Rockbridge County spring resorts would follow this graph with the exception that after the first World War all the resorts became extinct.

The majority of the springs in the Blue Ridge region originate from the Oriskany sandstone and Helderberg limestone of Devonian geologic age at their outcrops at the limbs of anticlines. The rain which falls on the earth enters a permeable formation along the outcrop at a high elevation and permeates down through the strata to an outcrop at a lower elevation. The water’s temperature is usually a reflection of the earth’s temperature. Thermal spring water comes from fairly deep in the earth’s crust. The mineral water is just a natural water that has been impregnated with foreign substances to cause a certain taste or odor.

The spring resorts of Virginia became very famous and the more fashionable and elaborate ones attracted visitors from foreign countries as well as from all parts of the United States. Some spring resorts whose clientele were composed mainly of wealthy and socially prominent people, were quite expensive such as Rockbridge Alum Springs. Others were much less costly and appealed to common people. People would come to these little spas, such as Wilson Springs, and camp in cabins and sometimes even had to supply their own food and bedding.

The Virginia resorts were developed on the premise that the waters, no matter what type, could cure common diseases at a time when medical science really could not do much for patients. People were lured by advertising, patients came and drank the
water, bathed in it, or rubbed it on themselves, and the spring resorts prospered. If the waters actually cured anyone is highly problematical, but certainly the elevation of the mountain resorts and the clean air helped many. Maybe believing that the waters could cure diseases could produce an improvement in the condition of some patients. The two diseases prevalent in the United States then, yellow fever and cholera, probably were instrumental in the rapid growth of the health spas. These diseases did not exist in the mountains: because water, which carried the cholera virus, flowed away from the mountains, and yellow fever, because the mosquito carrier preferred the warmth of the seacoast and rivers, to the coolness of the mountains. If a person didn’t need a cure from disease there was always the attraction of social events.

Many factors contributed to the demise of the spring resorts through the years. One major factor is the destruction that happened during the Civil War and the changing of southern social systems after the war. Another major factor was the advancement of medical treatments, especially after 1900. The automobile age also changed the fabric of American life in the early 1900s due to the mobility of people to travel from the mountains to the beaches or wherever else the desired. Fire was another reason for the demise of many spring resorts. It seems as if arson was the cause of many of these fires, a fact that undoubtedly reflects the fragile financial structural condition of a majority of the resorts.
III. The Waters and Believed Medical Benefits.

The spring waters of the resorts of Rockbridge County were either one of two basic types. Sulphur waters, such as the water at Cold Sulphur Springs, contain high concentrations of hydrogen sulfide and have a "rotten egg" smell. Chalybeate water, such as the water at Rockbridge Alum Springs contains high concentrations of iron minerals. Both of these waters also vary in thermal temperature and lime and alum concentration. Examples of mineral concentrations of the waters at the four springs at Rockbridge Alum Springs from an 1859 survey are shown in Appendix A and Appendix B.

Physicians and the public at the time believed that all of these waters could cure many diseases such as bronchial or throat diseases, hemorrhages of the lungs, tubercular consumption, pulmonary affliction, dyspepsia, pneumonia, dysentery, skin diseases, diseases peculiar to females, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, diseases of the blood, disorders of the urinary organs, and many more diseases. People believed in the healing capabilities so much that many of the resorts bottled the water and exported it all over the United States for a high price.

Most resorts had a resident physician that would prescribe the manner in which this "healing" water should be administered. An example of one resident physician's prescription is as follows:

"If the weather and other circumstances admit, rise about 6, throw your cloak on your shoulders, visit the Spring, take a small-sized tumbler of water, move about in a brisk walk, drink again at 7, once more at half past 7; breakfast at 8. After breakfast, if you can command a carriage, take a drive, otherwise a slow ride on
horseback until 10. From 10 to 12, enjoy yourself in conversation or other mode, most agreeable to you - eat no luncheon - at 12 take a glass of water, at 1 take another. From 12 to 1, take exercise to ten pins, quoits, billiards; dine at 2; amuse yourself in social intercourse until 5; take a drive, ride or walk, until 6 0 drink a glass of water; exercise until 7 - take a cracker and a cup of black tea. If you are a dancer, you may enjoy it, but in moderation, until 9 - quaff a glass of water from the Spring, and retire to your room.25

The same resident physician advised against "deep potations of mint julep and other spirituous mixtures, after coming from the bath".26

IV. Rockbridge Alum Springs

Rockbridge Alum Springs is located on C.R. 633, 1 1/2 miles west of C.R. 780, off of U.S. 60 and I-64, approximately 13 miles west of Lexington.27 It was the largest resort in the county and gained international acclaim. Some say it was second only in fashion and elegance to White Sulphur Springs.28

The 2000 acres of land that the resort was located on was owned by the Campbell family since 1790.29 The resort was developed in the early 1830's but a large fire destroyed most of the buildings in 1840.30 New construction resumed shortly thereafter. in 1852, John and William Frazier purchased the spa for $150,000 a large sum of money at the time.31 It was considered to be the most valuable single piece of real estate in the south.32 A survey of the buildings and land improvements is shown in Appendix C.33

Before the Civil War Rockbridge Alum Springs could accommodate 600 to 800 guests.34 During the Civil War it was used as a hospital. After the Civil War the resort merged with the
adjacent Jordan Alum Springs and grew considerably in size. In 1885 a narrow-gauge railroad was built from Goshen south to the resort. It connected with the C and O railroad and provided good access to the resort for many. For a few years after the Civil War, Rockbridge Alum Springs regained its former pre-war elegance. An advertisement from this time period is included in Appendix D.

After the Civil War, until his death, General Lee would frequent Rockbridge Alum Springs. An account of a memorable visit by General Lee to Rockbridge Alum Springs in August of 1866 has been preserved in the Washington and Lee archives. The writer of this eye-witness account was B.A. Brauer, an 18 year old slaughter house employee at the Alum. He wrote:

Lee was invited over by William Frazier, proprietor, to rest a few days. The southerners at the resort were very scarce. I suppose 90 percent of the people were northerners. I shall never forget the reception they gave General Lee. He rode down from Lexington on Traveler, and wore his uniform and had his knapsack on his back. The people at the Alum posted sentinels along the road to bring news of his coming, and as he turned the bend there was the biggest noise I ever heard. The guests swarmed around him cheering like mad, they pulled him off his horse and carried him to the hotel on their shoulders. The next day when I was at work, at the slaughter house, who should I see coming through the grounds but the greatest man in the United States. He stopped and we talked about Richmond for nearly an hour.

It wasn't long though until the resort fell on hard times. Social conditions changed drastically after the Civil War, and then, by the early 1900's the automobile had changed people's vacation habits, enabling them to travel to many places instead of having to spend so much time at one resort. The resort was sold at
auction in 1909 for $18,000. From 1909 to 1919 the Virginia Military Institute conducted summer school at the springs, but the resort officially closed in 1919. Now the resort is run-down and tied up in legal technicalities. It is closed to the public, but caretakers maintain the property.

V. Jordan Alum Springs

As mentioned previously, Jordan Alum Springs was located next to Rockbridge Alum Springs. John W. Jordan, who owned 500 acres adjoining Rockbridge Alum Springs, capitalized on its location and built his own resort. He erected a three story hotel, 105 by 136 feet, and also detached cottages. Each hotel room had an electric bell for calling the main office, and each floor had gas lights and a water closet.

Between 1872 and 1880 there was bitter litigation between the Jordan and Rockbridge Alum. A high fence was built between the two properties. At that time Jordan's advertisements stated that a skilled gymnast could vault the fence. Rockbridge Alum Springs would not permit visits from Jordan Alum Springs guests, and Jordan would not allow Rockbridge guests to attend its dances. Employees of the two resorts often engaged in fist fights.

Sometime around 1880 the controversy was finally resolved when the two resorts merged into the new Rockbridge Alum Springs. The fence was removed and a covered board walk was erected to connect the two hotels.
VI. Cold Sulphur Springs

Cold Sulphur Springs is located two miles southwest of Goshen near the intersection of S.R. 39 and C.R. 780. It is one of the many fairly large resorts that has almost disappeared, not only physically but from the archives of spa histories as well.

It was apparently a flourishing resort when James Leach purchased it in 1859. A. S. Goode was the proprietor in 1869 and a hotel was reported to have been built in 1872 by Mr. J. B. Goodloe. The hotel at Cold Sulphur Springs was a large square three story frame building with accommodations for more than two hundred and fifty persons. In the hotel was a large dance hall where an orchestra played frequently for dances and concerts. Behind the hotel were cottages that could accommodate whole families.

Some of the rates at Cold Sulphur Springs were as follows: Two dollars per person per day, ten dollars per person per week, and thirty-five dollars per person per month. Children under twelve and colored servants were charged half price.

The demise of Cold Sulphur Springs was caused by fire. The main hotel along with many of the cottages burned to the ground in 1908. All of the remaining buildings were reportedly gone by the 1920's. Today, part of the old resort is a campground and the remains of the spring house can still be seen about a mile up an old dirt road from the campground. Close to the spring house site, are some foundation stones and a possible water well can still
be found of one examines the ground carefully. Nothing else remains.

VII. The Allegheny Hotel

The Allegheny Hotel was located on top of a hill overlooking the main street of Goshen. The Allegheny was one of the most modern buildings of its time. It was erected in 1891 by the Cold Sulphur Springs owner’s company. The Allegheny Hotel wasn’t actually a spring resort but its affiliation with Cold Sulphur Springs is so close that it must be included in this paper because of the use of the spring waters at the hotel. An advertisement of the time best exemplifies this point: "The Cold Sulphur Springs, supplying one of the best white Sulphur water in America is but one and a half miles from Goshen, and by special arrangement the water will be on draught at the Allegheny."

The Allegheny Hotel was designed by the famed architect, Stanford White, and was erected at the price of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The hotel itself was a huge structure able to accommodate up to five hundred people. The Allegheny Hotel Pamphlet describes it as follows: "The rotunda, drawing room, dining room are beautifully furnished with natural wood which excites the admiration of all visitors and it can be safely stated that this hotel has no superior in the United States."

A picture of this story book place can be seen in Appendix E.

Fire was also the end of this magnificent hotel. The building was reduced to charred ruins sometime in the early 1920’s: arson
was suspected. Now all that remains of the once grand structure is a mess of snake infested rocks and bricks.

VIII. Rockbridge Baths

Rockbridge Baths is located on S.R. 39 midway between Lexington and Goshen. The waters are impregnated with iron, and abounds richly in carbonic acid gas. A hotel that could accommodate 150 to 200 visitors was built on the property in 1857. A picture of the resort can be seen in Appendix F.

General Lee used to frequent Rockbridge Baths after the Civil War. In a letter to his wife dated September, 1965 he wrote: "on the morning of the 22nd, I rode over here. I have taken the baths every day since my arrival and like them very much. In fact they are delightful, and I wish you were all here to enjoy them." General Lee rode to the baths often, and Mrs. Lee spent much time there for a number of years. The little wagon, in which she was pulled to the bath house, was built for her and was an object of interest at the place for years after her death.

The resort's owner, Doctor Morrison, had to give up the resort in 1900 because of illness. When he left so did the majority of the patrons. A succession of owners followed him. In 1921 the Virginia Military Institute took over the property and established a summer school. In 1926 the hotel burned to the ground and was never rebuilt. Virginia Military Institute then sold the property and closed the summer school, but the swimming pool, part of the dance hall, and some cottages can still be seen.
IX. Wilson Springs

Wilson Springs is located on S.R. 39, about 2 1/2 miles west of Rockbridge Baths and 13 miles northwest of Lexington. The spring itself is a sort of freak of nature, it rises on a tiny island in the middle of the Maury River. A long foot bridge made of logs made the island accessible. William A. Wilson II bought the 465 acres of land in 1843. A hotel that could accommodate 70 people and 30 cabins that could accommodate 250 people total were built on the land.

It seems as if Wilson Springs was designed to accommodate the lower income people of Rockbridge County as evidenced by the number of cabins and the following 1896 quote from the County News:

These opening weeks of August find the season in full swing at Wilson Springs. The harvest is laid by and farmers and their families from all over the county with some friends from Lexington are gathered here in large numbers and making merry together. Every cabin on the green is occupied and some are staying at the Wilson house on the hill.

The resort was apparently operating until around 1920. Today the house/hotel is occupied by a Wilson descendent, and six of the cabins stand guard at the entrance to Goshen Pass. The rest were destroyed when S.R. 39 was relocated.

X. Jim Springs

Jim Springs is somewhat of a Rockbridge County mystery. It is not mentioned in any of the Spring Resort Books, and the only
evidence of its existence is an old yellowing shred of newspaper from the County News in the Washington and Lee Archives. The article is unnamed and undated and the exact location of the spring resort is unknown.

The quote is as follows:

It was my pleasure several days ago to visit one of the coolest, most inviting of summer resorts. This was no other than the pleasant little spot, known to probably few readers, as Jim Spring. Situated in the very heart of the mountains, two miles below the Rockbridge Alum Springs, on the Goshen road which follows the little stream, Bratton’s run, we think of a little spring which bubbled forth from an immense crack in a rock many years ago, a time unknown to some of the pleasant seekers of Rockbridge. To that little spring many old settlers, with the whole family, went to spend a few weeks in perfect solitude. They fished, hunted mountain game, and sat around their home like campfire, while the domestic housewife and industrious daughters of that day busied themselves preparing the various spoils of the chase.

Today we think of the same little health fountain, but it has improved with time, just as all of our large resorts. Tis true it is a quiet place yet, but it inspires the weary traveller to wend his way up through the little grove of tall old trees leading to the cottages. Here I find myself confronted with a pleasant scene. The site of the guests was homelike, they are comfortably situated in their cottages which are located about 200 yards from the spring. To the side of these buildings Mr. Fitzpatrick, the proprietor, has erected a very substantial platform, which he intends to afford amusement for those young people who like to trim it gaily as they go, on the light fantastic toe.

Then too, in a way of amusement or interest, there is another mineral spring, known as the Bowl Sulphur, located in a deep ravine about one half mile from Jim Spring. The whistle of the fast limited vestibule train running from Goshen to the Alum, tends to make the lonesome guest feel that he in not so much in the wild backwoods, as had hitherto imagined. Anyone wishing a trip to Goshen, the Allegheny Hotel or Cold Sulphur, may easily reach there by boarding this fast train at Jim Spring flagstation, and return home that same afternoon or night. There are many other interesting things that
could be told here, for those who have never known Jim Springs, but I will advise such unfortunate ones to visit this little "Saratoga of the Southland" and see for themselves.

The clever and obliging proprietor will be glad to correspond with any who may desire to summer at Jim Spring. His address is John Fitzpatrick, Kerrs Creek, Virginia.  

It is a shame that this article is the only evidence of this seemingly once great resort in Rockbridge County.

XI. Conclusion

This paper has addressed the many aspects of a lost culture and economical network in Rockbridge County, namely spring resorts. It has identified seven spring resorts and will hopefully serve as an informative starting point for future W&L research concerning Rockbridge County spring resorts in both historical and anthropological contexts. Finally, this paper is an effort to favorably meet the requirements of the course.
XII. Endnotes

2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid. p. vii.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid., p. viii.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
22. Ibid.
25. Ibid., p. viii.
26. Ibid.
26 ibid.
27 Ibid., p. 95.
28 ibid.
29 ibid.
30 ibid.
31 ibid.
32 ibid.
33 ibid., p. 97.
34 ibid., p. 95.
35 ibid., p. 96.
36 ibid.
37 ibid., p. 101.
40 ibid.
41 ibid.
42 ibid.
43 ibid., p. 190.
44 ibid.
45 ibid.
46 ibid.
47 ibid.
48 ibid.
49 ibid.
50 ibid.
51 ibid.
52 ibid.
53ibid., p. 27.
54ibid.
55ibid.
56ibid.
57Lost Landmarks of Goshen, John T. Allen III, p. 5.
58ibid.
59ibid.
60ibid.
61ibid.
62Historic Springs of the Virginias, Stan Cohen, p. 28.
63ibid.
64ibid.
65ibid.
67ibid.
68ibid., p. 9.
69ibid.
70ibid., p. 10.
71ibid., p. 9.
72Photo of Allegheny Hotel, W&L Archives.
74ibid., p. 10.
75Historic Springs of the Virginias, Stan Cohen, p. 102.
76The Virginia Springs, J.J. Moorman, p. 289.
77ibid.
78Lexington Gazette, Photo of Rockbridge Baths Resort.
79Rockbridge Baths, Report on Rockbridge Baths, p. 2.
80 ibid.


82 ibid.

83 ibid.

84 ibid.

85 ibid., p. 121.

86 ibid.

87 ibid.

88 ibid.

89 ibid., p. 122.

90 Golden Jubilee, Article from the County News.


92 ibid.

93 ibid.

94 *A Day at Jim Spring*, Article from the County News.
XIII. Bibliography


Photo of Alleghany Hotel; W&L Archives; undated.

water issues, and a few hundred yards above, is a good Chalybeate Spring, which in many cases may be used either alone or in connection with the alum water, to great advantage.

These waters were analyzed by Prof. Ang. A. Hayes, of Boston, in 1852, with the following results:

Description and Analysis of three Samples of Rockbridge Alum Water from Virginia.

"The samples presented perfectly clear, colorless, and odorless water; the taste was very stringent, with the more lasting impression produced by iron salts. In closed vessels the water may be heated without becoming turbid, but boiling causes ochry matter to fall. In the composition of Rockbridge waters much more of the salts of alumina is found than in the Bath Alum water.

Rockbridge, No. 1.

A standard gallon at 60° F. contains—

Of bases: Sodium and soda.......................... 0.250
Potash.............................................. traces.
Ammonia........................................... 0.471
Lime............................................... 0.694
Magnesia......................................... 0.858
Alumina.......................................... 4.439
Prot oxide of iron............................... 1.748

Of acids: Sulphuric acid.......................... 82.626
Carbonic "........................................ 2.623
Organic "........................................ 0.930
Siliceous "....................................... 2.460
Chlorine "....................................... 0.257

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

The changes which take place in these waters by boiling, the action of sulphhydric acid and salts of silver, indicate that these proximate constituents are combined to form the following salts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of lime</td>
<td>1.439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of magnesia</td>
<td>1.081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prot oxide of iron</td>
<td>3.888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>14.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of sodium</td>
<td>0.423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicate of soda</td>
<td>2.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crenate of ammonia</td>
<td>1.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free sulphuric acid</td>
<td>18.789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; carbonic acid</td>
<td>2.628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pure water.......................... 58825.268

Sample of Rockbridge Alum, No. 2.

One gallon of this sample measured at 60° F. contains the following substances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As bases:</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potash</td>
<td>0.954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>0.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>0.390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>1.846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesia</td>
<td>0.990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prot oxide of iron</td>
<td>2.304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>5.360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As acids:</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid</td>
<td>84.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonic &quot;</td>
<td>7.865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crenic &quot;</td>
<td>0.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siliceous &quot;</td>
<td>2.840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine &quot;</td>
<td>0.607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The acids unite to the bases, forming salts of the following weights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of potash</td>
<td>1.765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; lime</td>
<td>8.263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; magnesia</td>
<td>1.763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prot oxide of iron</td>
<td>4.868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>17.905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crenale of ammonia</td>
<td>0.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of sodium</td>
<td>1.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicoic acid</td>
<td>2.640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free sulphuric acid</td>
<td>16.224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonic acid</td>
<td>7.966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure water</td>
<td>58818-313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample of Rockbridge Alum, No. 4.

One gallon of this sample afforded:

- As bases: Potash: 0.978, Sodium: 0.510, Ammonia: 0.360, Lime: 1.346, Magnesia: 1.508, Prot oxide of iron: 2.228, Alumina: 7.210, Organic matter: 1.020

In comparing these samples with those of the Bath Alum Springs, it will be seen that they are more highly acid in composition, and contain besides more of the tri-sulphate of alumina in a given volume. This salt gives character and activity to these waters, and renders them subjects of great interest when used as remedial agents.

Of the waters hitherto described, those from the Oak Orchard Acid Mineral Springs of Alabama, Genesee County, New York, approach most nearly to this composition.

The results of an analysis by Dr. James R. Chilton, of Spring No. 1, are given for comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of sodium</td>
<td>0.429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of lime</td>
<td>3.261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of magnesia</td>
<td>4.418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prot oxide of iron</td>
<td>4.608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>24.085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crenale of ammonia</td>
<td>1.220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free sulphuric acid</td>
<td>5.611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; carbonic</td>
<td>4.208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; silicoic</td>
<td>1.710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic matter</td>
<td>1.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50.560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 69372-000
ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
VIRGINIA.

These famous medicinal Springs having recently passed into the hands of a Joint-stock Company, it is proposed to place the water on the market at a price bringing it within the reach of the invalid public.

For more than half a century it has grown steadily in repute as a Medicinal Agent in a wide range of Chronic diseases, and prior to the late war it had attained a fame unapproached by any other mineral water in this country.

It first attained celebrity by its complete and unquestionable cure of Scurvy in its worst and most aggravated forms. Cutaneous Eruption Diseases yielded to its action, and soon Chronic Diarrhoea and Dysentery were added to the list of its compounds. The powerful alternative effects of the water early attracted the notice of the profession, and many of its most distinguished members have testified to its efficacy in a great variety of depraved conditions of the system, as Tuberous Ulcers, Hemorrhages from the Kidneys, Hemorrhoids, Chronic Bronchitis, Cataract of the Throat and Nasal Fistulae, Lesions of the Membranous Membranes generally.

Multiples of women can testify to its unsurpassed efficacy in the relief and cure of the ailments peculiar to their sex. The fine tonic properties of the water give it great potency in all anemic conditions of the system, invigorating the appetite and in rearing and enriching the blood. It has repeatedly proven its efficacy in Diabetic Miliitis, speedily correcting the sanguine defauly of the urine and restoring the wasted flesh and strength of the patient. Probably in no type of disease has its efficacy been better attested than in Dyspepsia in its varied and most distressing forms.

We have from under their hands written statements verifying all, and much more than all we have here said, from such acknowledged authorities in medicine as Drs. Caball and Davis, University of Va.; J. Cairall Thomas and Thos. Aldis Emmett, New York; St. ne and Cartwright, New Orleans. The last named having broken in health and lost his hearing by his exposure and labors in Katchie in the first invasion of Asiatic Cholera in this country, spent two years abroad in visiting and studying the most noted spas of Europe. On his return to this country he spent his first summer at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, and ever after, as long as he lived, he continued to send his patients to these Springs, and to order or pre-embrace the water for them. In a letter addressed by him to the former proprietor, Wm. Frazier, bearing date New Orleans, July 28, 1855, after elaborate comparison of this water with all its constituent elements and its observed effects, with nearly all the most celebrated mineral waters of Europe, he concludes in these words: "In truth I know of no waters in Europe or America so rich in medical substances as that of your Rockbridge Springs."

To the list of medical names above printed, we might add a score of other distinguished physicians whose statements will be found in our Springs' pamphlet.

This water will be sold in Cases of one dozen half-gal. bottles, delivered on the cars of the C. & O. Railway at Go-ham, at $5.00 per case, and will shortly be placed with leading Druggists of the U. S. and Canada.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This Company having lately bought the contiguous property called the "Jordan Alum Springs," have consolidated the two in one establishment, to be known as "The Rockbridge Alum Springs," and have placed the whole under the management of

Mr. Wm. Frazier,

who was for many years, down to 1859, proprietor and manager of the original Alum Springs.

They have elected Prof. J. Strick Davis, of the University of Virginia, Resident Physician. They have fitted up the entire premises in the most complete style, and will open it hereafter to the public on June 1st of each year.

All the usual attractions and diversions are provided for—Choice Band and Ball-room Music, Billiards, Bowling, and excellent Livery, &c., &c.

In short, no effort will be spared to make this one of the most agreeable, as nature has made it one of the most healthful, resorts in the two Virginias.

J. Fred. Effinger, President,

Rockbridge Alum Springs Co.