

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name BEDFORD COUNTY ALMS HOUSE
other names/site number BEDFORD COUNTY HOME

2. Location

street & number CUMBERLAND ROAD, 4 MILES SOUTH OF BEDFORD not for publication
city, town BEDFORD TWP. vicinity
state PENNSYLVANIA code PA county BEDFORD code 009 zip code 15522

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>6</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Wood

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Alms House is located in a rural area of southern Bedford Township, on the Old Cumberland Road. This road follows a valley bed in a northeast-southwest direction between two mountain ridges which dominate the setting. Development along Cumberland Road is a combination of farm residences and scattered random residential and small business development. The entrance to the Poor House property is located at a sharp bend in the road onto an asphalt driveway which circles the main building (#1) and provides access to the other eleven buildings which cluster the rear north sides of the actual Alms House. Buildings on the nominated property include the 1872-73 four story brick Alms House, a one story brick infirmary building (1899), a one story brick Laundry (1900), and several wood frame outbuildings and barns added at various times between the early 1900's and c. 1950.

Construction was begun on the Alms House in 1872 and completed in 1873. This is a four story building, thirteen bays wide and three bays deep. Built in an extended cross shape with a central tower and two access towers, the structure features a hipped-on-ridge roof topped with cupolas and a center railed deck. It has a random stone foundation, brick walls, composition shingle roofing, brick chimney (interior placement), wood brackets and frame lanterns. Pairs of ornamental brackets are positioned at frequent intervals beneath the lower roof edges and joined by a frame beading which continues on all sides of the original building. A brick cornice intersects at the bottom of the third floor window, projecting out through brick corbelling. Brick quoins, six bricks high by three bricks wide, are situated at the corners of the central tower and the four outer

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corners of the building. Porches adorn the east and west walls of the central tower. Each porch has a shallow hipped-on-ridge roof covered with composition roofing. Both have Italianate styled ornamental columns and roof bracket, similar to other trim details and patterned wood balustrades found on the building. The access stairs on the rear porch are concrete block. Double, wooden stile and rail doors provide entrance to the building at each porch. Windows throughout the building are wood. They are 6/6 type with arched tops and extended brick lintels in an Italianate pattern. 4/4 Windows are found on the west elevation on the second and third floor level windows above the front porch. The center windows at the south elevation are 6/6 type flanked by 4/4 windows. All window sills are wood. Basement windows are 2/2 type. Wooden stile and rail doors are located on the foundation level at the south and east elevations.

The interior of this main structure has three floors, a basement and an attic. There are three stairs in the building, one which serves as a communicating stair, and two which exit to grade levels. The communicating stairs, located in the west elevation, is the only original staircase in the Alms House. It winds around in a circular manner and is the only stairs in the building providing passage from the basement to the attic. The center stairs, located in the east elevation, were replaced by the present stairs made of cast iron. These intersect with door and window frames and required the only metal support beams to be found in the building. It is felt that the original steps were wood, and were very steep, making them not only obsolete but also dangerous in the daily operations of the facility. A brick accessory tower was constructed to house an additional set of stairs at the southeast corner of the Alms House in 1956. These stair are also made of cast iron.

One the first floor, an entrance hall from the west elevation, or front porch, provides access to the center corridor. This center corridor runs in a north-south direction with rooms located off of it. The hall floors are linoleum, the walls are covered with vinyl wallpaper and the ceilings have been dropped to just above the door frames. Heating and cooling duct work is installed in the area between the original ceiling and new ceiling. Florescent light panels have been added in the ceiling. Wooden stile and rail doors are present throughout the first floor level. Transoms above the doors still remain on this floor. Distinctive wood moldings, standard combination ogee profile, appear around the door and transom areas. Rubber molding has replaced the baseboards on this level. A hall divider is situated at the entrance point of the southern wing.

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The second floor has a center hall that runs in a north-south direction providing entry to the 21 rooms located on this level. Two wooden hall dividers, located at the top of the center stairs, separate the north and south wings of the Alms House. The hall floors have linoleum, the walls are buffed plaster and the ceilings have been dropped to just above the door frames. Heating and cooling duct work is installed in the area between the original ceiling and new ceiling. Florescent light panels have been added in the ceiling. The old wooden stile and rail doors have been replaced with more modern, solid wooden doors on this floor. Transoms above the doors are still visible but have been boarded over. Distinctive wood moldings, standard, combination ogee profile, appear around the door and transom. Rubber moldings have replaced the baseboards on this level.

The layout of the third floor is very similar to the first and second floors. A north-south corridor, with dividing walls at the top of the center stairs, allows entrance to the 17 rooms on this level. An obvious difference between the floors is that the third floor remains truer in appearance to the original prototype. The initial ceiling remains in place, It has not been altered or lowered. In fact, the electrical line with the individual light sockets, clearly visible running down the center of the hallway ceiling, was added in 1918 when the Alms House and outbuildings were electrified. Wooden rail and stile doors still remain in the south wing. Modern, solid wood doors have replaced the rail and stile doors in the north wing. Hall walls have been altered. In the south wing, they have been replastered and a linoleum covering added. Hall walls in the north wing have been replastered and a buff surface added. The floors throughout this level are linoleum.

The Basement corridor runs in a north-south direction with rooms located off it. The hall area has been replastered. Water pipes and electrical lines are exposed. The floor is concrete and has been poured at various levels over the years. No molding remains on this floor. Wooden stile and rail doors are present throughout the ground level. There are three doors at this level which provide access to the outside, ground floor. The foundation and interior walls on the west side of building are stone rubble. Interior walls on the east side of the building are brick covered with plaster. During the construction of the building, they ran out of stone. However, the supply of clay to make brick was plentiful. Brick was then substituted for stone on the east side. The wooden floor/ceiling joists are exposed in most of the rooms.

Originally, there were eighty rooms in the Alms House that comfortably accommodated 100 paupers. Rooms located in the north

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and south wings were utilized for sleeping areas. Quite small, measuring only 8 x 13 feet, and very plain, these rooms would usually contain a bed, a storage chest or stationery washstand. Over the years, many of the rooms in the north and south wings have been altered to allow for new uses. Walls have been eliminated, closets/cupboards added and bathrooms and bathing areas installed. The rooms located in the central tower at the east elevation were dining areas for the Alms House residents. Divided not only by the floor on which they lived but also by sex, residents received their daily meals in these spacious quarters. Food was prepared in the basement and then delivered to each floor through the dumb waiters. Central tower rooms located in the west elevation were used by the Alms House residents as sitting rooms or gathering areas. At times, these spaces might also have been used as work areas in the manufacture of wearing apparel. These rooms are all quite large, measuring 14 x 20 feet and featured a wood paneled fireplace.

Access to the various outbuildings was facilitated by the circular driveway, and the fan clustering of their position. These structures were constructed over the years on an as needed basis. They include:

Infirmery (2) [Contributing] Located to the north of the Alms House, the Infirmery is a one-story structure, nine bays wide and three bays deep. The building measures 30 x 70 feet with an enclosed porch, size 30 x 10 feet, at the west elevation. Stylistically similar to the main building, the Infirmery features a gable roof topped by three cupolas and 1/1 windows with Italianate lintels. It has a random stone foundation, brick walls, composition shingle roofing, wood brackets and frame lanterns. A two door entrance is located at the south elevation. Another entrance is situated at the east end of the building.

The Infirmery was built in 1899 as an Asylum to house the growing number of insane or mentally incompetent residents. Prior to this date, newspaper accounts report of the insane being chained to the floor in the Alms House or being committed to the Harrisburg State Hospital. In 1913, the Directors of the Poor procured carpenters to enlarge six windows in the hospital, add one door, build a partition to separate the men's and women's apartment, remove the heating system and install radiators, replace the toilets and renovate the bath tubs. Poor House Commissioners' records indicated that the building was remodeled again in 1921.

Laundry Building/Boiler Plant (3) [Contributing] Located north and to the rear of the Alms House, the Laundry Building/Boiler

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Plant is a one-story brick building, four bays wide and two bays deep. The building measures 30 x 40 feet. It has a random stone foundation, hipped-on-ridge roof, arched topped 6/6 windows and doors, and a tapered chimney. Constructed in 1900, the first floor was utilized as a laundry for the residents, and the below ground area was placed the steam heating plant which serviced the Alms House, Insane Building and Laundry.

Garage (4) [Noncontributing] A one-story wood frame building with an aluminum gabled roof and siding. The Garage measures 22 1/2 x 16 1/2 feet.

There are no records to certify the date of construction for this structure. However, based on building techniques and materials used, it is felt that this is a more modern day building. County Officials suggest a construction date of sometime between 1940 and 1950.

Smokehouse (5) [Noncontributing] A one-story frame shed with structural tile exterior. This building measures 20 x 12 1/2 feet. The addition of the structural tile over the original frame shed has drastically altered the original appearance of the building and made it noncontributing.

There are no records to certify the date of construction for this structure. Generally, the outbuildings were constructed on an as needed basis. It is estimated that the Smokehouse might have been constructed in the early 1900's.

Storage Shed (6) [Contributing] Located to the east of the Alms House, the Storage Shed is a two-story structure, three bays wide by three bays deep. The Storage Shed measures 16 x 55 feet. It is a wood frame building with a gabled roof and 3/3 windows.

The first section of this building, the northern end, was constructed in 1912 as a Tramp House. It measured 16 x 20 feet and was to have three windows according to the Poor House Commissioners' Minutes.

There are no records available to certify the date of construction for the addition, size 16 x 35 feet.

Storage Shed (7) [Noncontributing] A one-story wood frame building with stone foundation and aluminum gabled roof. Another extension, or lean to, was added to the rear of this building. The total structure measures 25 x 22 1/2 feet.

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The structural integrity of the building has been greatly compromised by deterioration; therefore the building is counted as noncontributing.

This building was constructed after 1918 as a workshop or storage shed.

Barn (8) [Noncontributing] A two-story structure with a concrete block foundation. This building measures 35 x 52 1/2 feet. Based on equipment and other apparatus remaining in this Barn, it is suggested that this structure was used as a hog barn. References in the Commissioners' Minutes and Annual Reports place the construction of this structure between 1903 and 1918. The strong nitrogen content of the hog manure has structurally destroyed the integrity of this building; therefore it is counted as noncontributing.

Barn (9) [Contributing] A large barn of heavy timber with wood siding and a metal roof. Features a corn crib front and manger area for cattle at the rear of the building. This barn measures 35 x 50 feet. It is estimated that this barn was constructed between 1903 and 1918.

Barn (10) [Contributing] A two-story barn, size 80 x 85 featuring heavy timber construction, wood siding and tile silo. There is a milking area on the ground level and hay storage on the top level.

There are no available records to certify the exact date of construction for this structure. However, an insurance contract in 1903 shows at that date the only buildings on the property to be the Alms House, Insane Building and Laundry/Boiler Plant. After that point, in the Poor House Commissioners' Minutes and Annual Reports, allocations and expenses are shown for the construction of new buildings. In 1918, when the Alms House property was electrified, buildings on the property included The Alms House, Hospital, Laundry/Boiler Plant, Tramp House, hog pen, horse stable, barn and caretakers' house. Therefore, it is estimated that construction of this structure occurred between 1903 and 1918.

Garage (11) [Noncontributing] A one-story, wood frame shed with wood siding. Large, wooden sliding doors provide access. What was once a gable roof has collapsed onto the floor of this structure. Size of the Garage is 30 x 20 feet.

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There are no available records to certify the date of construction for this structure. However, based on building techniques and materials used, it is felt that this is a more modern day building. County Officials suggest a construction date of sometime between 1940 and 1950.

Shed (12) [Noncontributing] A one-story wood frame building with wood siding. This building measures 15 x 25 feet. Doors are located at the south and north elevations. Windows are located at the east elevations. It appears there were windows on the west elevation that were boarded over.

There are no available records to certify the date of construction for this structure. It was apparently moved to this site to be used as a chicken coop, and the manure has completely destroyed its structural integrity.

Although the Alms House has been remodeled many times since its construction in 1872, the building has maintained its physical character. Additions and alterations were made to accommodate the more modern needs of the institution. In 1956, the exterior of the main building was cleaned, and a stair tower and elevator shaft were added. Similar materials were utilized and the additions positioned in such a manner as not to detract from the physical appearance of the building. Furthermore, both additions were situated so as to minimize the impact to the interior floor plan. Also, as noted above, outbuildings were constructed on the Alms House property on an as needed basis and when finances permitted. In the interior of the Alms House, the original floor plan of the Alms House is intact. There is still an institutional feel of the poor house. Each floor had a central core of four rooms, where much of the daily activities occurred such as dining, working or socializing, surrounded by the dormitory areas in the north and south wings. However, many alterations and other superficial changes have occurred in the interior. For example, ceilings have been lowered, florescent lights have been added, walls have been replastered and linoleum floors have been installed. Additionally, modern bathrooms and bathing areas have been placed at the ends of the halls on the first, second and third floors. Walls have been removed in many rooms, enlarging and enabling them to accommodate a growing number of new uses. This remodeling was performed not only in an effort to contemporize the building but also to conform with safety and institutional living codes.

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Through all the changes, the integrity of the Alms House remains. It served the poor and indigent residents of the county from the admission of the first pauper in 1873 till it closed in 1978. As the public welfare system changed, making poor houses obsolete, the Alms House was converted to a home for the elderly. Additions and alterations were made to make the building more compatible with this second use. The building evolved to meet the growing demands made upon it by its residents. The building continued to provide shelter and care for those less fortunate members of society.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Social History

1872-1938

1872-73

Architecture

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simon, L.M.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Bedford County Alms House is primarily significant as an important example of state and local initiatives for dealing with society's unfortunates. It is representative of the system of care provided for the poor and infirm from the later nineteenth century through the early twentieth century in Bedford County and surrounding counties. The Bedford County Alms House has secondary significance for its architecture. The Bedford County Alms House represents several trends in alms house design including remote rural location, functional interior plans, and separation of some functions from the main building into additional buildings as funds permitted.

On October 31, 1871, the Commissioners visited the property of William Dunkel in Bedford Township. It was determined there was sufficient land, lumber, water, clay and stone as well as "proper privacy" for Poor House purposes. Both the clay for the necessary six hundred thousand bricks and the wood needed for the firing of the kiln would be taken from the property. The following day it was unanimously voted to purchase the 175 acre tract for \$9,050. The Commissioners had determined that they wanted a building from 126 to 130 feet in length, by 112 feet in depth, with an extension in the front and the rear of about 8 feet by 38 feet each. Furthermore, the building was to be three stories above a cellar. On November 21, 1871, authorization was requested to hire L.M. Simon of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to prepare the plans and specifications. On April 3, 1872 the project was ready for construction and John Weidlich won the bid at \$46,000. Construction was completed in 1873.

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In the years that followed, the Minutes of the Poor House Commissioners reveal many improvements were made to the Alms House. A new steam heating plant was added in 1900. A telephone system was introduced in 1903. A fire escape was constructed at the northern end of the building in 1906. New white oak, yellow pine and sugar maple flooring was added on the second and third floors in 1910. Lightning Rods were installed in 1914. The property was electrified in 1918. Additionally, numerous outbuildings were constructed on the property. The major buildings, whose construction was noted in the records of the Commissioners, included: the Infirmary, a one-story brick structure, constructed to house the ill and insane in 1899; the Laundry/Boiler Plant, a one-story brick structure, whose first floor served as a laundry for the residents and the below ground area contained the steam heating plant in 1900; and the Tramp House, a one-story wood building, measuring 16 x 20 feet, to provide lodging for the growing transient population in 1912. Other farm buildings were added on an as needed basis and when finances permitted.

In 1935, the passage of the Social Security Act lessened the reliance on the Poor House and guaranteed its eventual extinction. Three years later, the Pennsylvania State Legislature abolished the Office of the Commissioners of the Poor. The Poor House facility then came under the direct supervision of the Bedford County Commissioners. It was at this time when the transition in the function of the facility occurred from care of the poor and indigent to the care of the elderly. Major additions to the exterior and interior of the building ensued in the years that followed. They included: the wooden center staircase that was replaced by a rod iron stair in the 1940's; cleaning of the exterior face in 1956; and a brick stair tower and elevator shaft in 1957. Renovations and remodeling to the interior of this building were made on a continual basis, allowing the facility to not only meet more modern standards but also present day health and building codes.

This building remained in the continuous ownership of Bedford County until purchased by Bedford Rehab Associates in 1986. Prior to this transaction, 87 acres had been subdivided from the original parcel and sold to W. Dale Arnold in 1985.

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In the early to mid 1800's, Pennsylvania's State Legislature empowered individual counties to construct houses for the employment and support of the poor. Some counties elected not to establish a poor house but rather to use what could be considered the forerunner of the present day Section 8 Housing Voucher System. They would house the needy either in the local jail, or a tavern or a rooming house, depending upon evaluation of the individual situation. Fulton and Huntingdon were such counties. The latter eventually did develop an informal relationship with the Bedford County Home for eligible poor when Huntingdon County constructed an orphanage. Among those counties which did choose to build facilities to care for the poor, we find Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Franklin, Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Westmoreland, Washington, and Bedford. An allotment was received from the local government for the operation of the institution. These institutions, located away from the more populated areas, become a receptacle for the mentally ill, the epileptic, the feeble-minded, the blind, deaf and dumb, the crippled, the tuberculin, the destitute, aged, homeless, unemployed, vagrants, petty criminals, prostitutes, unmarried mothers, and abandoned and neglected children. Public sentiment of the times dictated that these destitute individuals be kept separate from the rest of society. In fact, one newspaper account suggested that a high wooden fence be constructed around the Bedford County Alms House to hide the inmates from people passing by the institution. Removing the facility from the mind and sight of the 19th century society enabled the occurrence of such deplorable conditions as overcrowding, bad food, filthy living conditions, illness, acts of cruelty which included chaining the insane to the floor like animals, and other vices.

The Bedford County Alms House played an important part in the area's local history. Many area residents were provided with food and shelter who might otherwise have died. However, it is the role that the Bedford County Alms House along with the other comparable facilities, played in the development of our own social welfare system which is significant. It was a complete system of care for the poor with a network of overseers administering indoor and outdoor relief. The similarities in the programs at all the alms houses were not limited to what was considered successful and well run programs, but all seemed to share the shame of many examples of gross negligence and other inadequacies. The Bedford County Alms House was

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representative of this system of care throughout southwestern and south central Pennsylvania.

The Bedford County Alms House is also representative of the remote location, functional interior plans, and separation of functions as funding permitted that were common to alms houses in surrounding counties. In adjacent counties such as Blair, Cambria and Somerset, alms houses were established on rural sites out of sight of any towns in order to isolate the residents of the alms houses from townspeople. The interiors of the buildings at alms house complexes in nearby counties were also designed according to form following function. All were designed with a central corridor leading to dormitory areas and common spaces such as dining areas, sitting rooms and kitchens. For example the main building of the alms house two miles south of Holidaysburg in Blair County includes two dining rooms and kitchens. Some functions of the main building were also moved to separate buildings erected as needs arose and funding became available at alms houses in counties nearby Bedford County. For example, in 1928 a hospital was added to the Cambria County Alms House, originally constructed in 1857.

The only way in which the Bedford County Alms House is not representative architecturally of alms houses in surrounding counties is the high style architecture of its main building. The main buildings in surrounding counties are brick buildings with plain windows, lintels, sills, and cornices devoid of high styling. The Bedford County Alms House is important as being architecturally representative of the location, interior plan, and functional layout of alms houses in the region. It is all the more important as a representative of the care given to the poor and infirm in the region.

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E. Howard Blackburn, History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Lewis Publishing Co, New York, New York, 1906.

J. Simpson Africa, Louis H. Events, History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, Press of J.B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1883.

History of Franklin County, Warner Beers & Co., Chicago, 1887.

History of Washington County, B. Singerly, Printer, Harrisburg, PA, 1871.

Boyal Crumrine, History of Washington County, L.H. Events Co., Press of J.B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1882.

Bedford County Poor House Commissioners Minutes, 1871-1938.

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Verbal Boundary Description (cont)

then proceeding southwest approximately 675 feet along the southwest edge of LR 05029 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (cont)

feet to the nearest noncontributing buildings lie outside the boundary to the northeast, southeast, and southwest. This vacant land does not contribute to the significance of the nominated buildings.

9. Major Bibliographical References

ences

Clarence D. Stephenson, Indiana County, 175th Anniversary History, Haldin Publishing Co. 1975.

I.D. Rupp, History of Dauphin, Cumberland, Perry, Bedford, Adams and Franklin Counties, Gilbert Hills Proprietor and Publisher, Lancaster, PA, 1846.

John N. Bougher, History of Westmoreland County, The Lewis Publishing Co., New York, 1906.

John Gable, History of Cambria County, Vol. I, History Publishing Company, Topeka - Indianapolis, 1926.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 9.7

UTM References

A 17 709840 4429000
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the southeast side of LR 05029 approximately 188 feet southwest of the intersection of said route with the southwest driveway into the nominated property; then proceeding southeast 750 feet to a point; then proceeding at a right angle 600 feet northeast; then proceeding approximately 582 feet northwest to the southeast edge of LR 05029;

See continuation sheet

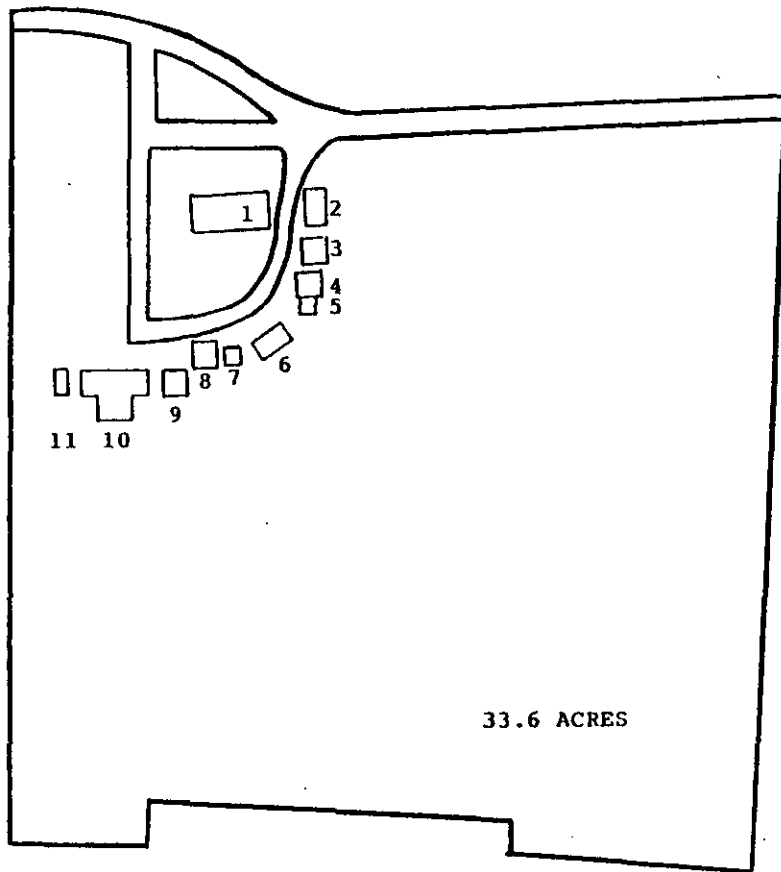
Boundary Justification

The boundary is located to include the contributing buildings and the immediately adjacent land. Cumberland Road (LR 05029) is used as a man-made boundary on the northwest edge of the nominated property. Two post-1938 tenant houses lie immediately across Cumberland Road from the nominated property. Large expanses of vacant land that extend 1000 to 5000

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Darcy Salathe date 1988
 organization N/A telephone (412) 593-7422
 street & number R D 4, Box 160F state PA zip code 15658
 city or town Ligonier



BUILDINGS ON COUNTY HOME PROPERTY

1. ALMS HOUSE
2. INFIRMARY
3. BOILER PLANT/SLAUGHTERHOUSE
4. GARAGE
5. SMOKE HOUSE
6. STORAGE SHED
7. STORAGE SHED
8. BARN
9. BARN
10. BARN
11. GARAGE

SCALE: 1" = 300'

SITE PLAN

 BEDFORD COUNTY HOME PROPERTY

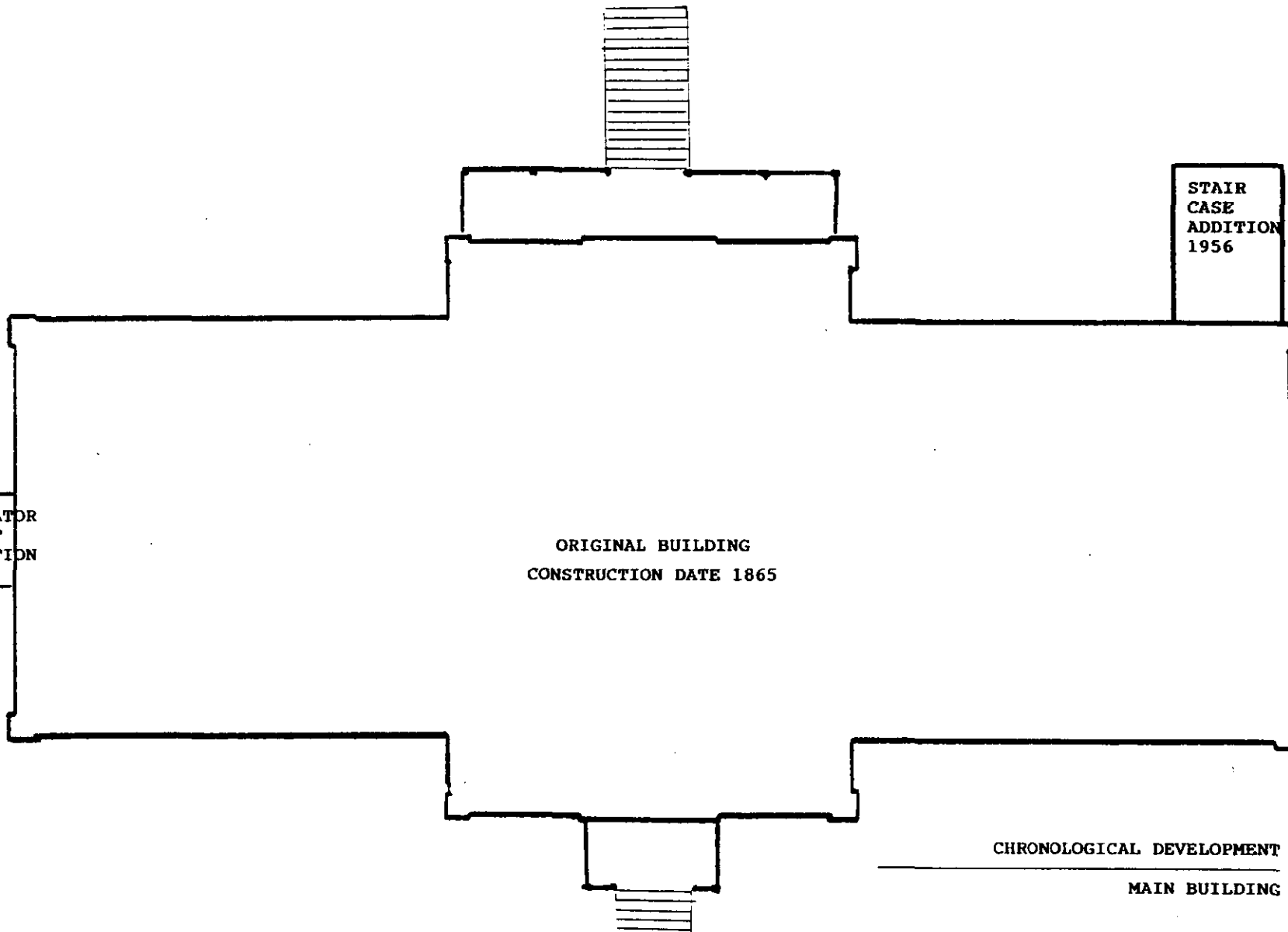
ELEVATOR
SHAFT
ADDITION
1956

ORIGINAL BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION DATE 1865

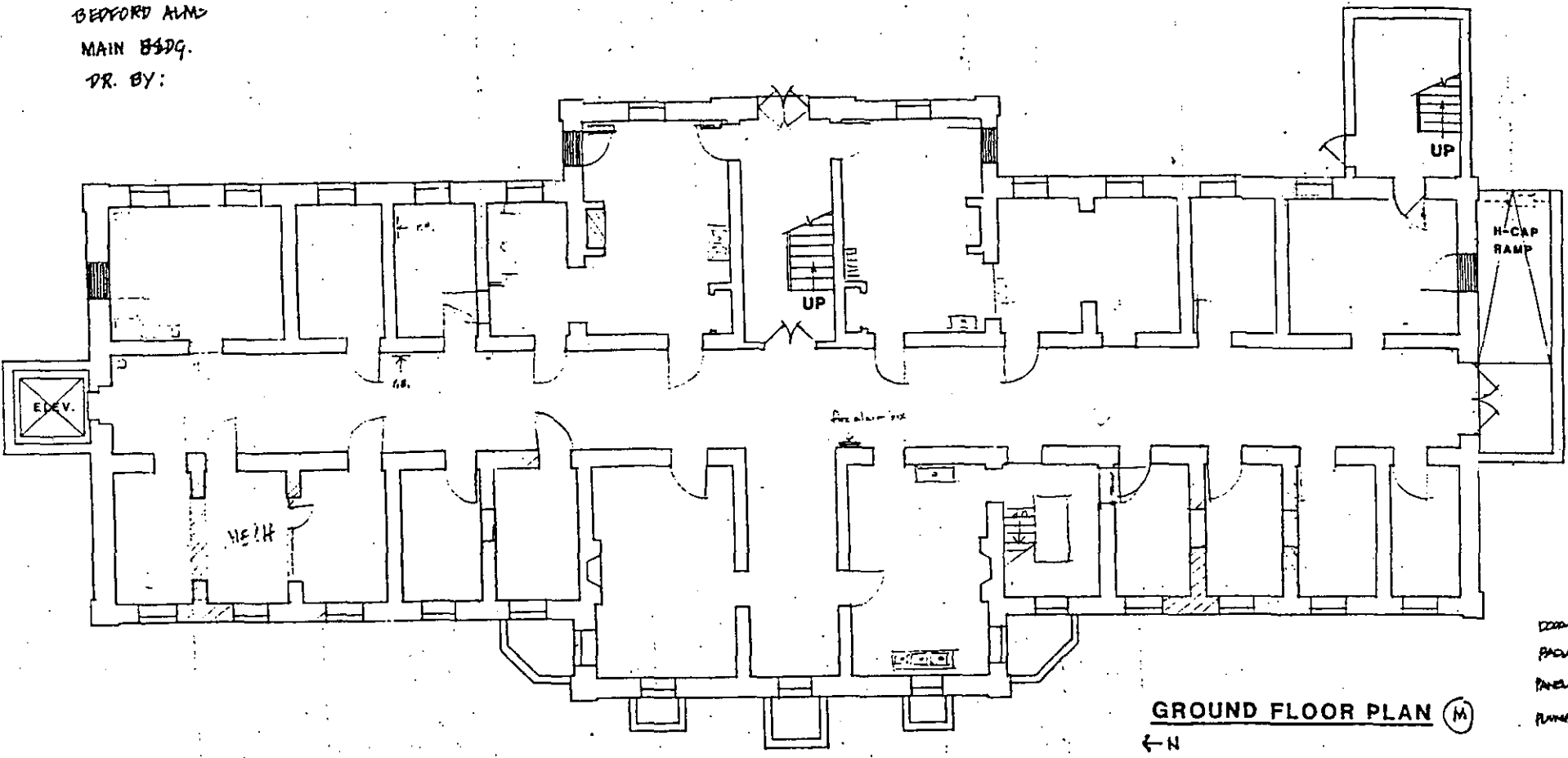
STAIR
CASE
ADDITION
1956

CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

MAIN BUILDING



BEDFORD ALMS
MAIN BLDG.
DR. BY:



DOOR SWINGS
PACED
PANEL DOORS
RUNNING

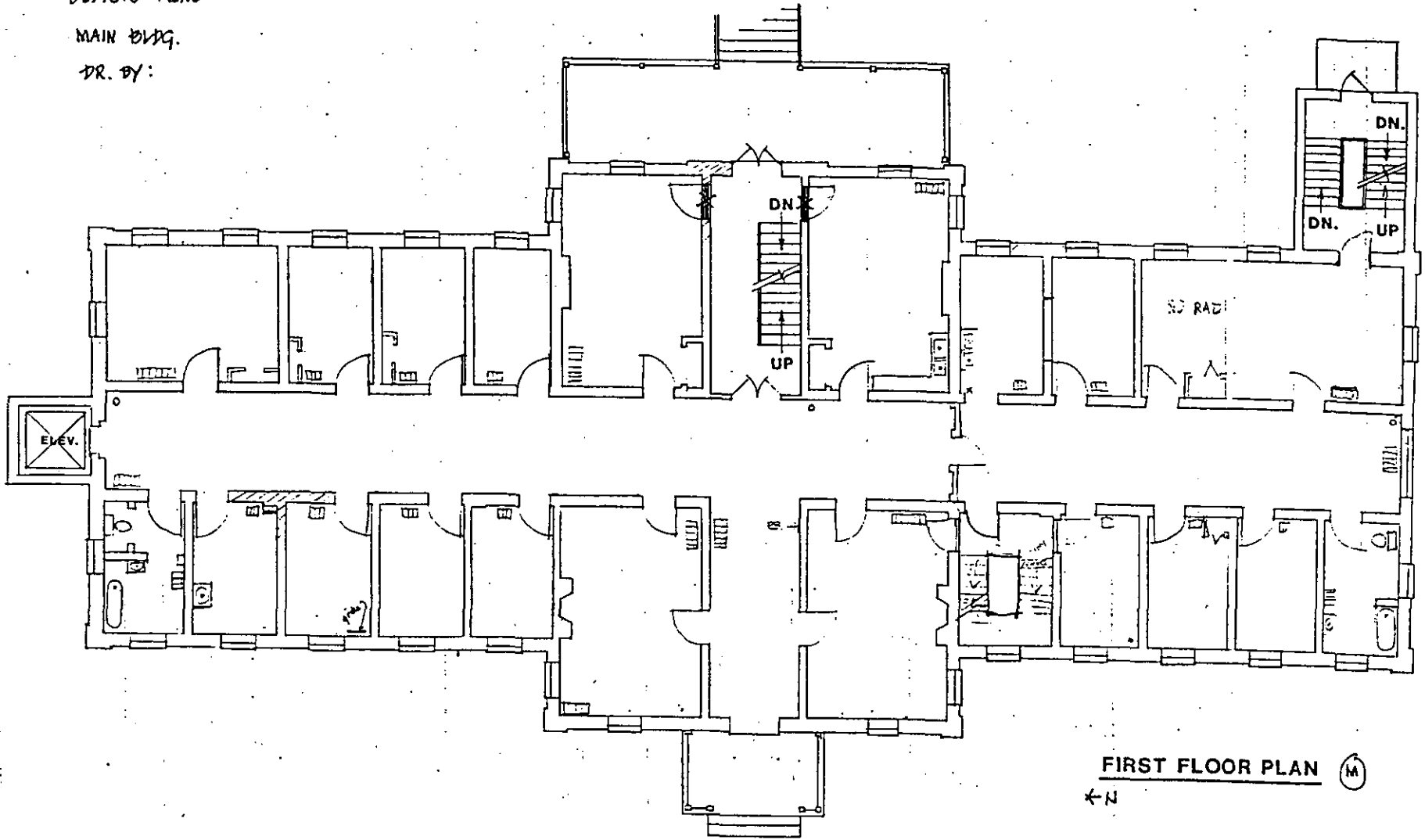
GROUND FLOOR PLAN (M)
← N

BEDFORD COUNTY HOME
Existing Field Conditions
Fixture Locations July 1986

BEDFORD ALMS

MAIN BLDG.

DR. BY:



DEPT. SHING
FACIADG
PANEL ECG
PLUMBING

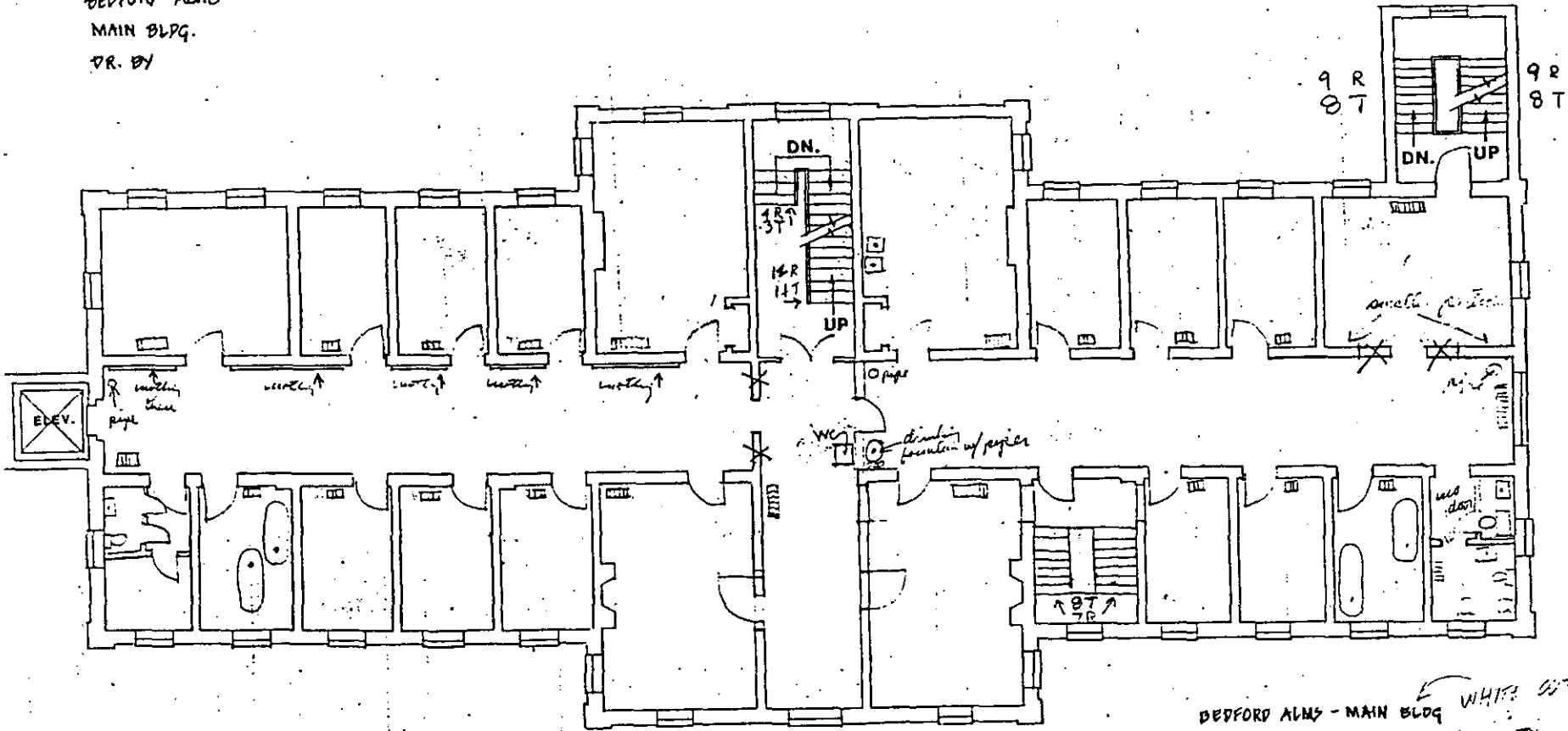
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

(M)



BEDFORD COUNTY HOME
Existing Field Conditions
Fixture Locations July 1986

BEDFORD ALMS
 MAIN BLDG.
 DR. BY

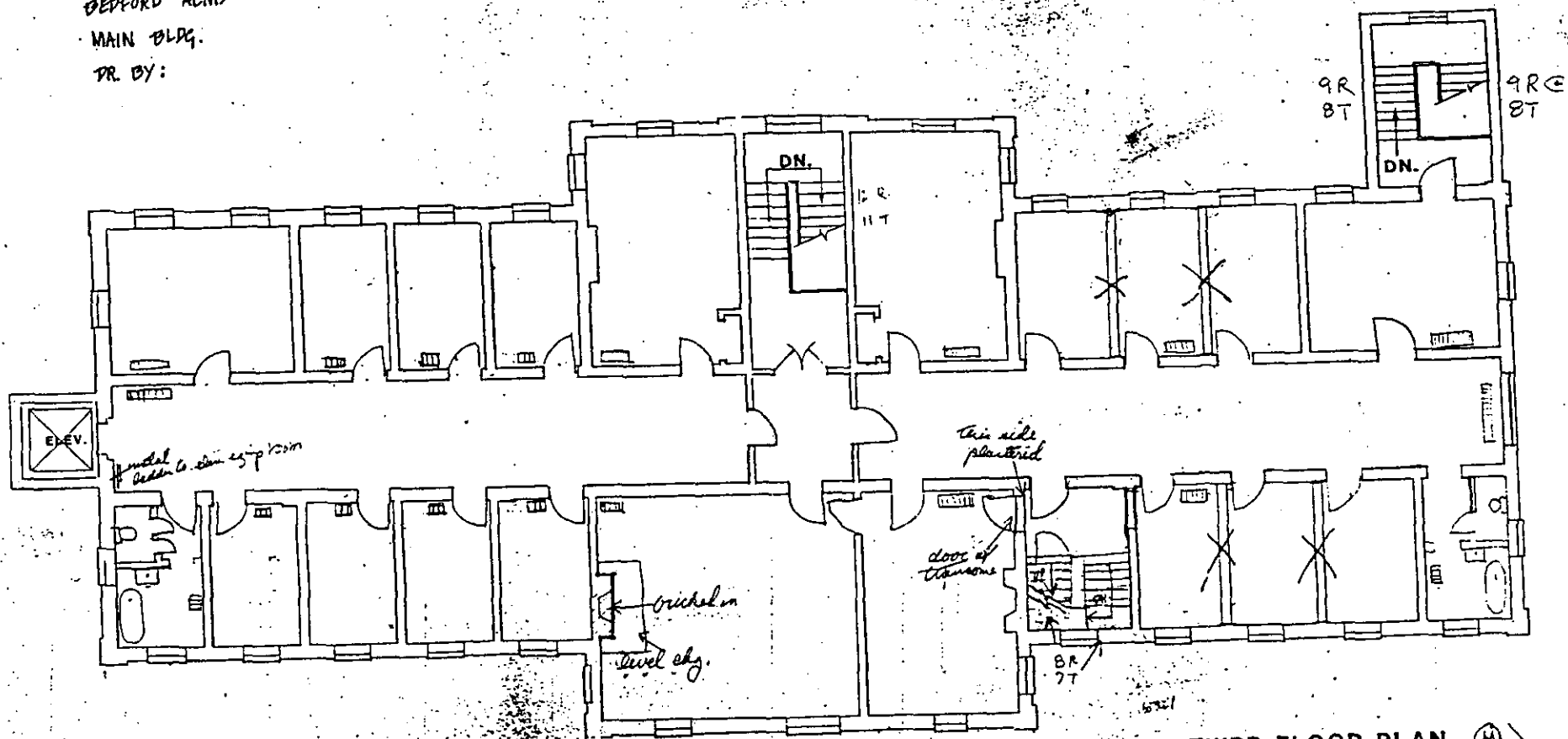


SHOW ALL DOOR
 RADATORS
 PANEL &
 PLUMBING

BEDFORD ALMS - MAIN BLDG
SECOND FLOOR PLAN (M)

← N

BEDFORD ALMS
MAIN BLDG.
PR. BY:



THIRD FLOOR PLAN (M)

← U

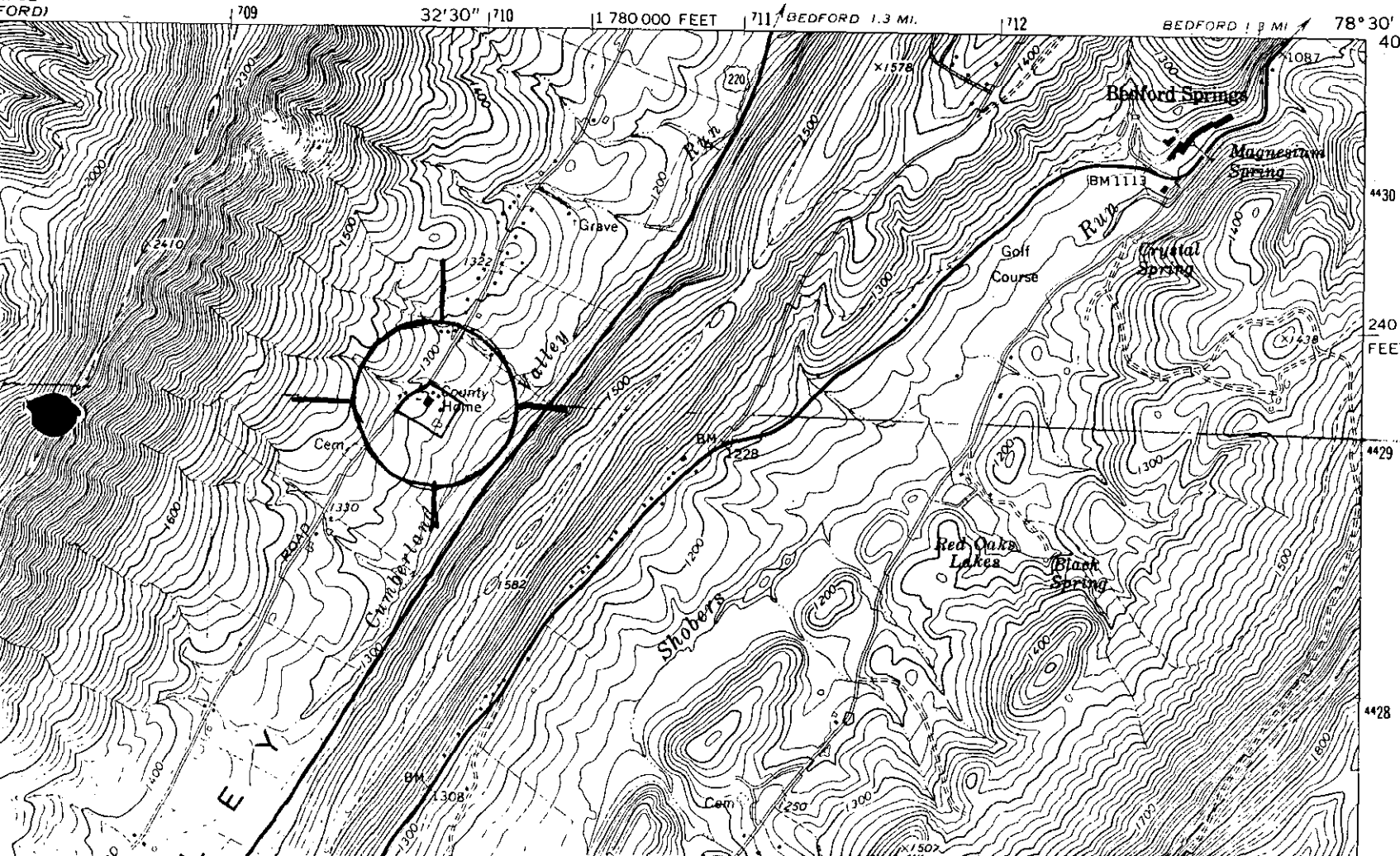
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Existing Field Conditions
Fixture Locations July 1986

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