

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 Springs Hotel Historic District  
other names/site number Bedford Springs Hotel

### 2. Location

street & number U.S. Business Route 220 and Township Road 408  not for publication  
city, town Bedford Township  vicinity  
state PA code 42 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>13</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>16</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 16

### 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)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Health Care - Resort

Vacant

Domestic - Hotel

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century - Greek Revival

foundation Limestone and concrete

Late Victorian - Italianate

walls Brick and weatherboard

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals -  
Colonial Revival

roof Asphalt and flat/tar

other Wood porches

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The proposed Bedford Springs Hotel Historic District consists of approximately 300 acres of land dramatically located amidst the towering, wooded Allegheny Mountains in a narrow valley formed by Shober's Run, approximately one and a half miles south of Bedford, the county seat of Bedford County. Captured is the pristine, solitary, rustic setting which attracted visitors to the Bedford Springs resort since the early 19th century. The district stretches southwest to northeast along Shober's Run, between the valley roads, U.S. Business Route 220 and Township Road 408, Sweet Root Road. The district consists of the hotel complex, associated buildings, seven named mineral springs coursing the hillsides, a 150 acre golf course, and a small man-made lake. The district's principal feature and anchor is the main hotel complex, sited toward the district's northern end, where the valley, defined by Constitution Hill rising 1000 feet on the east and Federal Hill rising 500 feet on the west, is the narrowest. Six large, contiguous buildings of brick, wood, and stone dating from circa 1806 to circa 1903, comprise the main hotel complex and are, collectively, excellent examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne/Eastlake, and Colonial Revival style resort architecture. The seven springs from which the resort derives its name--Magnesia, Sweet, Sulphur, Limestone, Iron, Crystal, and Black--fall in or near the main complex and combine with the landscape developed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to define the district. Outbuildings related to ancillary functions dot the periphery of the district. The district contains 23 contributing resources, 20 buildings, one site, and two structures. The spa is exceptional among surviving mineral springs resorts due to the number and quality of its extant nineteenth century buildings. The resort buildings, overall configuration, and setting trace Bedford Spring's development over time, and retain exceptional integrity.

The main hotel complex, built between 1806 and 1905, is a rare example of 19th and early 20th century resort spa architecture. The buildings' ages, quality of workmanship and material clearly link present day Bedford Springs with its 19th century past as one of the nation's premier watering spas.

The Greek Revival-style Colonial Building, constructed between 1829 and 1842, is Bedford Springs' anchor. Designed by local architect Solomon Filler (who also designed the county's Greek Revival-style courthouse [1828] and the Bedford Presbyterian church [1839]), the large, three-story, hip-roofed building establishes the resort's architectural tone for the arriving

See continuation sheet

## 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    NHL Criteria #1 and #2

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

NHL Themes:

V. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860

J. The Rise of Sectionalism, 1840-1859

XXXIV. Recreation

C. General Recreation

1. Resort Hotels and Spas

Period of Significance

c. 1806-1935

Significant Dates

c. 1806, 1829-42

c. 1846, 1885-90

c. 1903-05, 1924

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Buchanan, James

Architect/Builder

Filler, Solomon

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

The Bedford Springs Hotel Historic District is significant as one of the nation's finest remaining examples of the mineral springs resort phenomenon of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, presenting a vivid picture of resort spa architecture and lifestyle. The Bedford Springs Hotel, with its grand buildings and many mineral springs, became renowned beginning in the 19th century as a fashionable place for recuperation, relaxation, and leisure among society's elite. Bedford Springs heyday was perhaps the 1840s and 1850s, when it became a particularly important political watering hole due to its association with James Buchanan, the country's fifteenth President. The resort served as Buchanan's life-long vacation and recuperation retreat, and as the summer White House during his term in office (1857-61). Following the Civil War, transportation and lodging improvements assured patronage by an elite group of leisured visitors. Changing with the times, Bedford Springs added new facilities and recreational activities around the turn of the century, which attracted guests as much as the resort's setting and waters. A renewed interest in water cures during the 1920s reemphasized the original attraction. Hard hit by the Depression, the Hotel rebounded during World War Two, returning to national prominence first as a Naval radio training facility and then as an internment camp for captured Japanese diplomats. The resort resumed guest operations in the post-war period, bolstered by increased automobile and tourist trade. The Bedford Springs Hotel's history, development as a resort spa, long national prominence, and extant 19th century buildings make the historic district an important document of American leisure and resort spa lifestyle.

Mineral and hot springs were perhaps the new world's first resort areas. European settlers, following the example of Native Americans, began frequenting mineral springs for medicinal purposes as early as the 1720s. By the 1760s, dozens of mineral spring spas had appeared in city and rustic settings from New England to the back country of Virginia, as health retreats and social places for the wealthy. Lodging was crude, and transportation difficult. Following the Revolution, grander buildings and landscaped lawns became frequent, as an improving roads system, a rise in personal wealth, and

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

BHP Johnstown Regional Office

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Approximately 300

UTM References

A 1 7 | 7 1 2 7 4 0 | 4 4 3 0 2 0 0  
 Zone Easting Northing

C 1 7 | 7 1 1 7 0 0 | 4 4 2 9 2 8 0

B 1 7 | 7 1 2 5 4 0 | 4 4 3 0 3 4 0  
 Zone Easting Northing

D 1 7 | 7 1 1 8 4 0 | 4 4 2 9 2 0 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries include the resort's major extant buildings and the 18 hole golf course, but delete modern structures or areas of potential future development. Generally, the district's boundaries are based on natural and man-made features such as the stream, roads, paths, and golf course boundaries. The included acreage has historically been a significant part of the resort.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gerald M. Kuncio, Historic Preservation Specialist  
 organization Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission date revised 1 February 1991  
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 city or town Johnstown state Penna. zip code 15901

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visitor. A two-story colonnade extends across the building's east elevation, the main entrance. The projecting pedimented portico is raised one level above the ground, and has a cast iron balustrade and a wooden pediment, the latter which formerly bore the resort's name and the Duke of Bedford's coat-of-arms and motto ("Che sera, sera," "What will be, will be"). Fenestration remains intact.

The Colonial Building's interior was altered circa 1903-1905 and 1942-1944, but much of the original plan, especially the large dining room, is intact. Significant interior spaces include the Crystal Room, with a screen of Doric order columns at each end; the Reynolds Room (named for an early proprietor) and adjoining bar, decorated with scenes of colonial Bedford painted by 20th century Irish artist James Reynolds; the architecturally complex lobby and grand staircase at the lobby's north end, from 1903-1905; and the Anderson Room, added circa 1885 to enlarge the original ballroom. Wood trim throughout is plain eared architrave with shallow pedimented lintel.

The overall integrity of the interior is high despite minor alterations to the fenestration, the installation of air conditioners, the modifications of one of the entrances and the removal of the coat-of-arms. The historic scale, workmanship, materials, and feeling of the Colonial Building remain. The building has benefitted also from recent sensitive restoration. In 1987, for example, the original cast iron railing was restored, as was some brick work.

Extending linearly to the Colonial Building's north are the resort's four wood frame lodging buildings, the Evitt House, Stone House, Swiss Cottage, and Anderson House, constructed in stages between circa 1806 and 1890. Their condition and integrity are exceptional. The three and four story buildings sitting at the foot of Federal Hill are unified by scale, material, Italianate and Queen Anne/Eastlake external galleries, and the gravel, tree-lined footpath fronting them. Because alterations have been minor their appearance is remarkably similar to that of the late 19th and early 20th century.

The resort's first lodging building, the Stone House (circa 1806), was originally a two-and-a-half story building of local limestone. Exterior galleries were a feature by the 1830s. The Stone House was enlarged in 1846 and 1848 and again in 1857-1858, receiving the third and fourth stories, wood siding facade, and galleries similar to, but not identical with, the adjacent Swiss Cottage. The galleries feature latticework defining each bay, Italianate style brackets, and flat sawn balustrades. The first and second story galleries have been extended and enclosed with clapboard siding, to

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create meeting spaces and a covered walkway. Aluminum sided bay windows have been added to the rear of the uppermost story. Overall, however, integrity of design, materials, and setting is still very much present.

North of the Stone House is the board-and-batten sided Swiss Cottage, perhaps the most intact of the lodging houses. Begun circa 1846 and modified in 1857-1858, the four story building features galleries employing an open joist system unique to the resort and Italianate style brackets. Windows are six-over-six sash; doors are two-paneled with three-light transoms. The only notable alteration is to the first story gallery, defined by rusticated wood piers and originally filled with lattice work, which have been replaced with horizontal siding and windows, probably in the 1940s.

The Evitt House (c. 1885), named for the mountains to Bedford Springs' east, sits between the Colonial Building and the Stone House. The present four-and-a-half story building, finished circa 1885, may have replaced an earlier (circa 1830) two-and-a-half story wood frame structure. The hip-roofed Evitt House projects more than the other lodging houses, but is similar in mass, scale, and detailing. The Italianate style galleries on the upper stories are virtually intact; work performed in 1987 resulted in the restoration of the overall appearance of the first-story gallery, although the bays are in-filled with modern glazing. The resort's most palatable water, Sweet Spring, issued from a stone spring house constructed at the rear of the building.

The Anderson House (1885-90) is the northernmost of the lodging buildings. Named for Bedford Springs' founder, the Anderson House is nearly identical in construction and detail to the Evitt House, with two exceptions: the Anderson House is only three and a half stories due to its situation on a small rise, and its galleries wrap around the building's North end. The only apparent alteration to the historic facade is at the north end, where a small portion of the third story gallery has been in-filled with modern glazing, to no real detriment to the building's overall integrity. Just beyond the Anderson House, tucked into some rocks at the base of Federal Hill, is Sulphur Spring, and directly across Route 220 and Shoher's Run is Limestone Spring. The two springs were connected by walking bridges at various times in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but no remnants of the bridges remain today.

Returning to the complex's southern end, two brick buildings connect to the Colonial Building on the west and south. To the west (or rear) is the Kitchen Building, a heavily altered building completed at the same time as the Colonial Building (1842). The two-and-a-half story, side gable building with monitor originally served as a lodging and meeting building. New

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management converted the building into the Hotel's kitchen circa 1903-1905. In the early 1940s, a Naval Training School was established at Bedford Springs, and dining and kitchen needs required that the kitchen be modernized and streamlined, electricity added, a cross gable cut into the roof for ventilation, and a portion of the interior space used for a cafeteria. Subsequent remodeling has created garage and storage space in addition to the kitchen functions.

The original two-story, brick kitchen building, which had stood to the Colonial Building's south since 1842, was demolished circa 1903 and the two-story Pool Building built in its place. The brick and wood Colonial Revival-style building features a wrap around veranda on the first story, and a low clerestory with a semi-octagonal solarium on the second. The semi-octagonal end has a series of twelve-light french doors topped by single-light transoms with sunburst muntins. The gable end has clapboard siding and a fanlight window with delicate muntins. The impressive interior features a large swimming pool, galleries, and a shallow vaulted ceiling.

Southwest of the Pool Building, adjacent to the Kitchen Building, is the three-story, wood frame, shingle-sided Dormitory Building, probably also erected circa 1903-1905. The gambrel roofed building with six pedimented dormers housed the resort's staff, replacing an earlier (circa 1810s) building, the Crockford House, which had been situated perpendicular to the original kitchen. The Dormitory Building is in deteriorating condition, and its first story interior has been greatly altered, but it clearly retains its original style and workmanship.

The final lodging building constructed for Bedford Springs, the six-story, brick Barclay House, sits behind the main hotel complex, where Federal Hill begins to rise. Completed in 1924 when Bedford Springs was enjoying a rebirth as a resort sanitarium, the Georgian Revival-style Barclay House has a view to the south overlooking the valley and the resort's golf course. The architectural style is still apparent although the roof-line and dormers have been modified.

The Magnesia Spring, Bedford Springs' most famous attraction, is at the base of Constitution Hill, directly across Shoiber's Run from the Colonial Building. The water, high in iron content, was prized from the hotel's earliest days for its medicinal and curative powers. The Hotel erected a large Greek Revival-style spring house and an octagonal gazebo at the site as early as the mid-19th century, to house the spring and shelter the patrons. The structures were repeatedly replaced, with the last version removed since 1987. Today the water is carried by pipe across Shoiber's Run to a metal pump at the side of U.S. Business Route 220, just northeast of the

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pedestrian bridge linking the original site to the Hotel grounds. Slightly to the southeast of Magnesia Spring, just inside Constitution Hill's tree line, is another of the named springs, Iron Spring. Crystal and Black are found within a mile of Magnesia Spring, south along Township Road 408.

The current pedestrian bridge spanning Route 220 and Shober's Run to Magnesia Springs and the trails is a steel truss structure, with massive coursed ashlar and concrete piers, and a wooden deck. In circa 1903 a Colonnade was built, connecting Magnesia Spring with the Colonial Building's entrance portico. The structure was removed and rebuilt at least three times; the latest version was demolished in 1987.

A number of contributing resources border the hotel area. To the southwest, between Business Route 220 and Sweet Root Road, is the 150 acre golf course and clubhouse. The golf course, occupying the scenic valley south of the hotel complex, began as a nine-hole course circa 1895, expanded to 18 holes in approximately 1912, and was redesigned in 1923 by acclaimed golf course architect Donald Ross. Sixteen of 18 Ross holes are still present, complete with such Ross signatures as small, undulating greens, small deep bunkers, and artificial earth mounds. Near the course's south end are Red Oak Lake, the Lake Barn, and the Boathouse, which highlight other leisure activities at the resort.

Northeast of the hotel, flanking the valley road, are Bedford Springs' oldest extant buildings, two log houses and a stone mill, dating from at least the early 19th century. The buildings have been used for various purposes, serving as lodging spaces for staff, milling buildings, and processing plants for the water bottling operations. Although altered, they retain much of their original integrity. Other historic buildings surround the Barclay House on Federal Hill, contributing to the historic district, including the fine Bungalow-style manager's house (1920) and the stables (1870 and 1920).

The Bedford Springs Hotel Historic District's resort buildings and overall configuration retain exceptional integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The pristine setting, mineral springs, large, extant buildings, and landscaping combine to capture the resort's nineteenth and early twentieth century character and feeling. The buildings and setting evoke the time when Bedford Springs was regarded as one of the nation's premier spa resorts, a haven for the rich and powerful.

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a growing belief in "medical hydrology" led increasing numbers of Americans to flock to mineral spring resorts during the summer season.<sup>1</sup> The phenomenon continued throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. By 1885, perhaps 600 mineral springs resorts existed nationwide; by 1926, there were at least 425, many begun since the 1880s.<sup>2</sup>

Those select few mineral springs resorts which achieved enduring national prominence, such as Saratoga Spa in New York, the Greenbriar in West Virginia, Warm Springs (the Homestead) in Virginia, and Hot Springs in Arkansas, captured the essence of a mineral springs resort spa: a pristine, picturesque, temperate setting; various mineral springs within close proximity; a general belief in the waters' medicinal and curative powers; architecturally impressive facilities; and an enduring reputation as an important gathering place. Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania's grandest springs resort, displays these same characteristics. Its mountainous setting, temperate climate, seven chemically different mineral springs, grand buildings, and proximity to the nation's capital made the resort a desirable destination for the prominent from its founding in 1806. The Hotel achieved its highest profile in the antebellum years and again in the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries. Bedford Springs' compares favorably with these other spas in setting and architecture, and it has perhaps the finest remaining examples of nineteenth century resort spa buildings. Bedford Springs' extant resources and history encapsulates mineral springs resort spa development and lifestyle.

Local landowner Dr. John Anderson (whose family retained control of the property until the 1880s) first developed the land as a resort in 1806. Bedford Springs quickly established its reputation for graceful and comfortable living. An 1809 travel account lavishly praised the watering spot's beautiful setting, medicinal springs, three large and handsome lodging buildings ( the Stone House, a precursor to the Evitt House, and the since-demolished Crockford House), warm and cold baths, and billiard room, noting that some 300 guests graced the springs. Over the next two decades, regular stagecoach travel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on the old Forbes Road (improved as the Chambersburg Turnpike in the 1810s and later developed into the Lincoln Highway) and Bedford Springs' proximity to the newly built National Road at Cumberland, Maryland linked the resort to the new country's population centers, increasing visitation. Government officials and other visitors from Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia seeking to escape from the stifling summer heat found Bedford Springs' more moderate climate and salubrious spring waters particularly inviting.<sup>3</sup>

To satisfy the growing demand and compete with other resort spas, the Hotel expanded throughout the nineteenth century, adding more comfortable

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accommodations and grander buildings to attract elite visitors. By the early 1830s all lodging buildings had external galleries, and a drawing room with a piano and a dining room had been established. The picturesque landscape included bath houses on the front lawn, and a bridge connecting the grounds with the mineral springs.

Bedford Springs prosperity was apparent in the construction between 1829 and 1842 of its signature building, the Greek Revival-style Colonial Building. The building's large size, brick facade and full two story colonnade with projecting pedimented portico announced the resort to all visitors, reflecting Bedford Springs' prestige. Built directly across from the resort's most prized water, the Magnesia Spring, the Colonial Building housed the ballroom, new dining room (reputedly one of the nation's largest), and the post office.<sup>4</sup>

Improvements worth \$170,000 followed in the 1840s and 1850s, Bedford Springs' heyday. Existing buildings were enlarged, the Stone Building's galleries were modified, the Swiss Cottage was built to its north, new bath houses were constructed on the lawn, and a fountain featuring a statue of Hygeia, goddess of health, sat at the main entrance. Landscape improvements included planting stands of trees on the lawn and establishing a tree-lined gravel path in front of the main lodging buildings. The changes unified the lodging buildings in terms of orientation, style, material, and setting. The three lodging buildings at the foot of Federal Hill--the two-and-a-half story Evitt, the four story Stone, and the four-and-a-half story Swiss Cottage--featured Italianate style galleries on three sides of the buildings. Newspaper advertisements announcing the changes appeared in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, reflecting the resort's national appeal.

The improvements cemented Bedford Springs' reputation. The "Carlsbad of America" became "the center of a brilliant social life...[a showplace]...for gracious living among the wealthy and socially prominent people."<sup>5</sup> Visitors "taking the waters" imbibed at the famous Magnesia and the six other springs and took hot and cold mineral baths and plunge showers, seeking cures for internal disorders, ulcers, boils, dyspepsia, insomnia, arthritis, and "hypocondriacal derangements." But Bedford Springs was no resort for invalids. Social activities included card playing, lawn games, billiards, bowling, dancing, promenades on the galleries, and rambles throughout the resort's large acreage. Sumptuous meals, fashionable balls, and courtship rituals filled the Colonial Building. A contemporary travel account described the resort: "There is perhaps no other place in the United States where nature in her grandeur and sublimity is so closely connected with the embellishments of art...This is a palace in the wilderness."<sup>6</sup>

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Bedford Springs' was an important political gathering place during this era, due to its proximity to Washington and its association with Pennsylvanian James Buchanan, the country's 15th President and at the time the recognized leader of the state's large and important Democratic Party. Five U.S. Presidents--William Henry Harrison (1841), John Tyler (1841-45), James K. Polk (1845-49), Zachary Taylor (1849-50), and Buchanan (1857-61)--vacationed at the resort, all but one while in office.<sup>7</sup> The Springs threw gala balls in Polk's and Buchanan's honor during their presidential terms; Harrison made the hotel a prominent campaign stop, as did Taylor, who also visited once he was elected. Other important dignitaries and guests included Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Jay Gould, Thaddeus Stevens, Philadelphia businessman Samuel J. Wanamaker, ironmaster J.H. Shoenberger, Simon Cameron (who may have briefly had a financial interest in the Hotel), and members of the United States Supreme Court.

Buchanan's long association with the Springs began in 1816 and continued until his death in 1867, coinciding with his long and successful tenure as Congressman, Senator, Minister to Russia, Minister to England, Secretary of State, and President. During his presidency (1857-1861) Bedford Springs served as the summer White House, with Buchanan receiving a special mail pouch from Washington during his stays.<sup>8</sup> The President entertained Northern and Southern supporters, Republicans, and abolitionists as he strove to keep the union together. From the Hotel, Buchanan oversaw the events leading to the historic Lecompton, Kansas, constitutional convention (1857); received, and sent, the first transatlantic cables (1858), exchanging messages with England's Queen Victoria, an important event in international communication and Anglo-American friendship; received the Nicaraguan minister to the United States; and announced his decision not to run for a second term in office.

Following the Civil War, Bedford Springs' political role lessened, but not its popularity. The town of Bedford's connection after 1872 to the mid-Atlantic's two premier railroads, the B & O via Cumberland, Maryland and the Pennsylvania over the Huntingdon and East Broad Top, improved national accessibility, but without rail travel's smoke, noise, and grit; the resort was just a mile and a half carriage ride away from the town. Hotel profits, in fact, doubled in 1873. "Bedford Springs Specials" ran at the beginning of each season, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, the nation's largest and most powerful corporation, unsuccessfully sought to purchase the resort as an entertainment center in 1875 (as the C & O Railroad would with the Greenbriar in 1910).

The resort became especially popular with well-to-do Pittsburgh families, and was purchased by a Pittsburgh syndicate headed by prominent attorney Philander C. Knox in 1887. Many of the guests, like Henry Clay

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Frick, were associated with the booming coal, iron, and steel businesses, and prized the secluded setting and curative waters as an escape from the city environment and the rigors of the increasingly corporate business world. New medical analyses in the 1880s touted the benefits of the spring water, and national marketing of bottled water heightened the resort's prominence. Expanded recreational activities like golf (a nine-hole course was completed circa 1895), tennis, and archery attracted the more active leisure class, while traditional pursuits such as large parties (known as "Germans"), outings through the woods, bowling, and formal balls and dinners remained popular.

The final two wood frame lodging buildings, the new, four-story Evitt House (1885) and the three-story Anderson House (1890) added lodging space and unified Bedford Springs' design. The resort's layout and architecture now reflected the Victorian era's romantic conceptions of nature, order, and beauty. The steeply wooded hills, stream, narrow valley, and seven mineral springs created a rustic, natural setting of solitude, relaxation, and rejuvenation. The richly detailed wood lodging buildings blended with the setting, but their symmetry and mass, the landscaped lawn, and tree-lined pathway fronting the hotel complex tamed nature, inducing a feeling of order. The Hotel's design reflected Bedford Spring's prosperity, prestige, and Victorian convention, which remains the basis for its continued appeal.

But the resort also changed with the times, adding new facilities and modifying existing structures in the early twentieth century to better meet visitors' needs and changing conceptions of resort amenities. New owners spent over \$100,000 on extensive modifications between 1903 and 1906, transforming the Hotel into a modern resort while respecting its historic and architectural character. The crowning achievement was the Pool Building constructed south of and adjacent to the Colonial Building. The Colonial Revival-style, brick and wood building replaced the utilitarian kitchen building which had stood since 1842. The Pool Building contained a 63' X 28' mineral water-fed pool, solarium, and individual hydrotherapy rooms. Other new construction included the Dormitory Building to house hotel staff, and the Colonnade which extended from the Colonial Building to the Magnesia Springhouse.

Other modifications enlarged the Colonial Building's ballroom and dining room, remodelled interior spaces to accommodate the growing convention trade, and created the Colonial Revival-style stairway and landing arrangement present today. The building to the Colonial Building's rear was transformed into the resort's main kitchen. Enlarged rooms in the lodging buildings now accommodated private baths, and the bath houses and all other buildings (including the Crockford Building) were removed from the lawn, the grounds

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were relandscaped, and the golf course was lengthened. The main hotel complex assumed the layout which it retains today, with the exception of the Colonnade's removal.

The waters again became the resort's primary focal point in the 1920s with the appointment of Dr. William E. Fitch as medical director. Fitch, author and editor of the highly regarded treatise on medical hydrology, Mineral Waters of the United States and American Spas (1927), was one of a small group of physicians spearheading an effort to place hydrotherapy, balneology (medical therapy with mineral baths) and crouotherapy (medicinal ingestion of mineral waters) on sound scientific footing, and calling for a redesign of American spas as health sanitarium along European lines.

Fitch attempted the latter at Bedford Springs by establishing his "Bedford Cure," a three-week, physician-supervised treatment program designed around the resort's existing facilities and setting. The holistic treatment combining medically directed use of mineral waters and baths, regulated diet, and supervised exercise was recommended for such traditional ailments as gout, rheumatism, stomach, liver, and kidney disorders, as well as twentieth century maladies like "run down complex of city life." Patients received a variety of hot and cold baths and showers, douches, colonic flushing, electric light treatment, and scientific massage in the Pool Building's hydrotherapy rooms. The solarium and balcony guaranteed maximum exposure to healthy sunlight. The temperate climate and clear, "spruce-laden" air rejuvenated patients, while vigorous exercise on the hillside trails, lake, tennis courts, and 18-hole golf course (1912) stimulated the entire body. Guests lodged either at the older buildings or in the new (1924), six-story, 250-room, Georgian Revival-style Barclay House built on Federal Hill.<sup>9</sup>

Unfortunately, the depression's onslaught restricted American leisure time and the number of people able to afford a three-week stay at the Hotel. Bedford Springs suffered financially and was sold at a sheriff's sale in late 1935, although the new owners were able to open the following season.

Bedford Springs saw wartime service, first as the largest privately-run Naval radio operating training school (1942-44), and then as an internment camp for high level Japanese diplomats. From April 1942 through December

1944 over 6,000 Navy radio operators received training during the intensive 20 week course. Changes made to the Hotel by the "Mountain Navy" were comparatively light. The kitchen was modernized and converted into a combined kitchen and cafeteria. Evitt House, Stone House, Swiss Cottage, and Anderson House received a central heating system and pipes (the Colonial Building, Barclay House, and Pool Building already had heat), and new

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plumbing and telephones were installed throughout. The carpeting and furniture was stored for the duration. The Colonial Building's interior changed in function but not form: the main lobby became a recreation, lounging, and mail center; the dining room served as the code room; the bar was the theory room; the convention area became classrooms; and the second story guest rooms served as administrative offices. The first story galleries on the lodging buildings were apparently enclosed with clapboard, and the hotel grounds and golf course saw active duty with intramural sports and military drills.

Following the Naval School's closing in December 1944, the State Department, attracted by Bedford Springs' proximity to Washington, converted the Hotel to an internment camp for high-level Japanese diplomats captured in Germany near the war's end. Bedford Springs ultimately held 180 prisoners between August and November 1945, including the Japanese Minister to Germany, General Oshima, lesser ministers and technical advisors, embassy staff, and their families. Originally seized for exchange purposes, the prisoners were held after the Japanese surrender pending repatriation. The Japanese were lodged in the Barclay House, and U.S. government officials lived in the Stone Building and the Manager's House; the Colonial Building served once again as administrative offices, and the kitchen building as a cafeteria. The only substantive changes to the Hotel was the erection of a six-foot high chain link fence and temporary guard houses.

The internment was not without controversy. A number of Congressmen and many central Pennsylvania citizens protested the diplomats' luxurious housing while American POWs suffered in concentration camps. The State Department hastily assured inquirers that the recreational facilities and the grounds were off limits. Also, one prisoner died of cardiac arrest during the captivity, despite efforts by Bedford doctors to revive her.

The spa, like many mineral springs spas, declined in stature after World War Two, but still remained active as a resort, catering increasingly to an automobile and convention trade boosted by the completion of the first leg of the Pennsylvania Turnpike in 1940. President Eisenhower visited in the 1960s, and President Reagan in the 1980s. Bedford Springs' continuous run as a resort ended in the mid-1980s, as poor management decisions forced the hotel into receivership. Portions of the Hotel have been opened since, but the complex as a whole has not been revived. However, the Pittsburgh Symphony has expressed an interest in developing the resort and surrounding land into a summer home and performance center, which should bring the Bedford Springs Hotel back once more into the national limelight.

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### Notes:

1. Carl Bridenbaugh, "Baths and Watering Places in Colonial America," in Early Americans (New York: Oxford University Press, 1981), pp. 213-238; Henry E. Sigerist, "Rise and Fall of the American Spa," Ciba Symposia 8 (April/May 1946), 313-326; and Jeffrey Limerick, et al., America's Grand Resort Hotels (New York: Pantheon Books, 1979), pp. 17-21.
2. Limerick, pp. 23-26, 33-40; National Historic Landmark Nomination forms for the Greenbriar and Saratoga Springs; William E. Fitch, M.D., Mineral Waters of the United States and American Spas (Philadelphia: Lea & Febziger, 1927), p. v; and Albert C. Peale, M.D., Lists and Analyses of the Mineral of the United States. A Preliminary Study (Washington, D.C.: USGS, 1889), p. 9.
3. Joseph E. Walker, ed., Pleasure and Business in Western Pennsylvania: The Journal of Joshua Gilpin, 1809 (Harrisburg, PA: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1975), pp. 133-34. The visitor information comes from guest registers and newspaper accounts from the period.
4. "An Analysis of the Bedford Mineral Springs, etc., by Dr. William Church, of Pittsburg--Read Before the Pittsburg Medical Society," 1825.
5. The quote and phrase "The Carlsbad of America" are taken from Calvin W. Hentrick, The Iron King (Martinsburg, PA: Morris Cove Herald, 1961), pp. 22 and 24. The characterization of Bedford Springs as America's Carlsbad is a common one, appearing in local newspaper accounts, Hentrick's and other books, and 19th and 20th century promotional material put out by the Hotel. See Bedford Mineral Water, The Bedford Magnesia Spring, or the Cold Carlsbad of America (Pittsburgh: Jesse H. Lippincott and Co., n.d.); William E. Fitch, M.D., The Carlsbad of America (Bedford, PA: Bedford Springs Co., 1927).
6. Daniel I. Rupp, The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, and Perry Counties (Lancaster, PA: Gilbert Hills, Proprietor and Publisher, 1846), p. 510.
7. The newly formed Republican party would become associated with Chalybeate Springs Resort, located just three miles to the northeast. See the National Register Nomination form for the Chalybeate Springs Resort.
8. Newspaper accounts and nearly every local history refer to Bedford Springs as Buchanan's summer White House. See, e.g., Annie M. Gilchrist, A Brief

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9. William E. Fitch, M.D., The American Carlsbad (Bedford, PA: The Bedford Springs Company, 1927), pp. 39-49.

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The National Register Nomination form for The Bedford Springs Hotel Historic District, on file with the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, Harrisburg.

The National Historic Landmark Nomination Form for the Greenbriar, on file with the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, Johnstown Regional Office.

The National Historic Landmark Nomination Form for Saratoga Spa State Park District, on file with the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, Johnstown Regional Office.

The National Register Nomination for Chalybeate Springs, on file with the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, Harrisburg.

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## UTM References (continued):

E.	17	Easting	711 320	Northing	4428 720
F.	17	Easting	711 460	Northing	4428 400
G.	17	Easting	711 860	Northing	4428 700
H.	17	Easting	712 300	Northing	4428 460
I.	17	Easting	711 860	Northing	4428 980

## Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the center line of U.S. Business Route 220 at the northern edge of the district on the USGS Topographic Map, head northwest at an angle of 21 degrees north of west 300 feet to a point on the 1200 foot contour line. Follow the contour line south and west 3100 feet to a point. Head southwest at an angle of 68 degrees south of west approximately 1200 feet to Business Route 220. Follow the southeast side of Business Route 220 west and south 2100 feet to a point. Head southwest at an angle approximately 38 degrees south of east 100 feet, then southwest at an angle 48 degrees south of west 1200 feet to a point on the 1160 foot contour line. Then head southeast at an angle 40 degrees south of east 600 feet, then southwest at an angle 47 degrees south of west approximately 2150 feet to a point on the 1120 foot contour line. From here head northwest at an angle 48 degrees north of west 200 feet, then southwest at an angle approximately 35 degrees south of west 150 feet, then southeast at an angle 68 degrees south of east 1150 feet, to a point on the 1140 foot contour line. Follow the 1140 foot contour line east 300 feet to a point, then head northeast at an angle 55 degrees north of east 100 feet to a point also on the 1140 foot contour line, then continue north along this contour line approximately 700 feet to a point. Then head southeast at an angle 31 degrees south of east 500 feet to a point on the northwest side of the road. Head northeast along the northwest side of the road approximately 500 feet to a point. Head southeast along the southern edge of the Red Oak Lake approximately 1500 feet to the 1200 contour line. Follow the contour line east and north (around the site of Black Spring indicated on the USGS map) to the dirt road. Follow the dirt road northwest approximately 1800 feet to the main road. Following the west side of the road head north-northeast approximately 3500 feet to a point along Shoher's Run. Head southeast approximately 50 feet, then northwest 50 feet (to surround the site of Crystal Spring), returning to the northwest side of the road. Proceed northeast along the road approximately 1700 feet to a point along Shoher's Run. Head southeast at an angle 38 degrees south of east approximately 25 feet, then northeast along the 1120 foot contour line 40 feet, then northwest at an angle 45 degrees north of west approximately 25 feet returning to Shoher's Run. Follow Shoher's Run north approximately 2400 feet to a point. Head northwest 250 feet in a straight line to the point of origin at the center of Route 220.

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BS-30. Bridge spanning Shober's Run and the valley road, facing East-Southeast.

BS-31. Shober's Run, facing North.

BS-32. The valley road, the pedestrian bridge, and the Hotel front lawn, facing North.

BS-33. The Hotel front lawn, with the Hotel complex in the background, facing South-Southwest.

BS-34. Miller's House, East and North facades, facing West.

BS-35. Nawgel's Mill, South and West facades, facing North-Northeast.

BS-36. Log House, West and North facades, facing East-Southeast.

Principle Views 8" X 10"

BS-37. Colonial Building, lobby and first story staircase, looking South.

BS-38. Colonial Building, staircase, second and third story, looking North.

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1

Building Inventory

Historic Name: Colonial Building; Building A  
Historic Function: Hotel; Present Function: Vacant  
Approximate dates: 1829 - 1842; 1885; 1903 - 1905

Description: large (approximately 165 feet long), hip-roofed, three-story, Greek Revival-style building of unpainted red brick laid in common bond with golden-brown mortar. The east elevation has a two-story colonnade with projecting pedimented pavilion raised one level above the ground, consisting of a cast iron balustrade and wooden pediment supported by 15 wood Tuscan order columns 23 feet high. Foundation is stone with lime mortar. Windows are twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six at the ground story and predominantly twelve-over-eight on the second; three bays on the second story contain five-light windows, due to the lobby's configuration. All original third story windows are eight-over-eight, with crudely installed air conditioners beneath them. The ground story has two Greek Revival doorways with Doric pilasters and an entablature without a frieze, each containing a double door with a recessed multi-light transom and sidelights. The central door on the second story is similar. The rear elevation has an addition to the first and second story, added circa 1885 and 1903-1905. The building joins the Evitt House (1885-1890) to the north, the Pool Building (c. 1903) to the south, and the Kitchen Building (1829 - 1842) to the west.

The interior is altered, but several significant features and spaces remain relatively intact. The Crystal Room on the ground floor has a screen of Doric order columns on each end. The Reynolds Room and adjoining bar are decorated with scenes of Colonial Bedford. On the second floor, the main dining room (originally the ballroom) is divided into six bays and three aisles by paired unfluted Grecian Doric order columns, with a Greek Revival fireplace at one end, facing the Greek Revival doorway. Wood trim throughout the building is plain eared architrave with shallow pedimented lintel.

The lobby and Georgian Revival-style grand staircase at the north end of the building, dating from 1903-1905, consist of several landings and foot bridges in a skylit two story space above a one-story space. A double half-flight of stairs rises from the ground floor to a bowed landing overlooking the lobby. A single half-flight of stairs rises from this landing, on axis with the dining-room door, to the dining-room landing at the second floor, which runs from front to rear. At the ends of the dining-room landings, half-flights run up to a parallel landing beyond a narrow stairwell, which communicates with a central door facing that of the dining room. From the ends of this landing, straight flights run to a third floor landing before another central door, and to footbridge at this point that communicates with rooms over the dining room. Parallel galleries cross at the third-floor level next to the front and rear walls.

Status: Contributing

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Building Inventory

Photographs: BS-1, BS-2, BS-3, BS-11, and BS-15.

2. Historic Name: Evitt House; Building B  
Historic Function: Hotel; Present Function: Vacant  
Approximate date: 1830; 1885; 1890; 1903-1905

Description: Four-and-one-half story, 130 foot long, wood frame, wood front, late Victorian building joined to the northern end of the Colonial building. The 1890 building may have replaced an earlier (circa 1830), two-and-a-half story building. Has clapboard siding, hipped roof with gabled dormers, and two projecting ventilation dormers. The elaborate, Italianate style galleries on all floors features chamfered post, cyma-reversa brackets decorated with holes, and flat-sawn arcaded balustrades. Foundation is stone with lime mortar.

On the interior, doors off the central hallway are five-panelled, with two vertical panels above three horizontal ones.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-2, BS-4, BS-5, BS-8, and BS-16.

3. Historic Name: Stone House; Building C  
Historic Function: Hotel; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate dates: 1806; 1810; 1846; 1848; 1857-58

Description: Four-story stone and wood, approximately 100 feet long, Victorian building with a clapboard siding facade, side gable roof, and elaborate, Italianate style galleries on all floors. Built 1806 as a two-and-one-half story limestone building, the third story was added approximately 1846-48 and the fourth 1857-58; aluminum siding and bay window have been added to the rear of the upper story circa 1970s. The first story interior is recently remodeled. Foundation is stone with lime mortar. Fenestration is nine-over-nine on the first story and nine-over-six on the upper stories. Doors on the second and third stories have narrow deep transoms. The galleries have latticework framing the central and end bays, Italianate brackets, and flat sawn balustrades. The first story gallery has been enclosed and extended, probably in the 1940s; the second, enclosed but not extended.

On the interior, six-panelled doors are recessed within simple mouldings. The building's ceilings are lower, and the doors smaller, than other buildings.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-5 and BS-17.

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3

Building Inventory

4. Historic Name: Swiss Cottage  
Historic Function: Hotel; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate Date: 1846 & 1857-1858

Description: Four-story, 130 foot long, wood frame, late Victorian building with board-and-batten siding. The elaborate Italianate style galleries on all floors feature an open joist ceiling system rather than spaced chamfered boards. Rusticated wood piers on the first story flank bays originally filled with latticework that now have horizontal siding and modern windows. Foundation is stone with lime mortar; the hipped roof has a gabled dormer at the south end and a hipped ventilation dormer in the center. Fenestration is six-over-six; doors are two panelled with three-light transoms.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-4, BS-6, BS-8, and BS-18.

5. Historic Name: Anderson House; Building E  
Historic Use: Hotel; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate date: 1885 - 1890

Description: Three-and-one-half story, 130 foot long, late Victorian wood frame building with hipped roof and gabled dormers, drop siding, and elaborate galleries identical to the Evitt House's, except that they wrap around the exposed north end of the building. Foundation is stone with lime mortar. Doors are four-panelled inside and out; many have recessed, wood-panelled transoms. Those at the north exposed ends have narrow fanlights. Two bays on the upper floor have been extended and in-filled with modern glazing.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-7 and BS-19.

6. Historic Name: Pool Building; Bath House  
Historic Use: Resort and sport facility; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate date: 1903-1905

Description: Two-story Colonial Revival-style brick and wood building fronted by a fourteen-bay veranda with unfluted Doric order wooden columns wrapping around to the south end. The roof on this portion is flat and tar. A low wood clerestory with a side gable roof and semi-octagonal end rises at the building's center. The second story solarium features french doors; an outside sun deck has been removed. An artificial wood siding facade was removed circa 1987,

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Building Inventory

restoring the original brick front and fenestration. Foundation is concrete block.

The interior space features a 63' X 28' swimming pool beneath a shallow vaulted ceiling. Side galleries flank the pool on both stories. Square, tiled columns support a simple entablature at the base of the vault.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-1, BS-2, BS-9, and BS-20.

7. Historic Name: Kitchen Building  
Historic Use: Secondary structure; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate date: c. 1829-1842; 1903-1905; 1942-1944

Description: Two-and-a-half-story brick building with side gable roof with monitor connected to the Colonial Building to the east and the Dormitory Building to the south. Foundation is stone with lime mortar. Originally functioned as a lodging and meeting building; converted into the main kitchen in 1903-1905; modified into a kitchen and cafeteria circa 1942-43.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-15 and BS-20.

8. Historic Name: Barclay House; The Annex  
Historic Use: Hotel; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate date: 1925

Description: Six-story, brick Georgian Revival-style building in a modified ell shape oriented to both the south and west and situated on Federal Hill behind the nineteenth century hotel complex and Pool Building. Foundation is concrete block; building originally had gabled roofs on main portion and ells, both with gabled dormers, since modified to accommodate penthouse suites. Apparently an identical wing was planned to the west of main entrance, but never completed. Entrances are on the west and north, where a covered walkway leads from the back of the building to the Evitt House, linking the complexes. Windows are predominately six-over-six. Air conditioners have been crudely installed under many windows.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-1, BS-9, BS-13, and BS-21.

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Building Inventory

9. Historic Name: Dormitory Building  
Historic Use: Institutional Dwelling; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate date: 1903-1905

Description: Three-and-one-half story wood frame, vernacular style, shingle sided building painted white, with plain facade, gambrel roof and pedimented dormers with fanlight windows. South of and connected to the kitchen building. Foundation is concrete block. Condition is poor.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-1, BS-10.

10. Historic Name: Manager's House; The Cottage  
Historic Use: Single Dwelling; Present Use: Multiple  
Dwelling

Approximate date: 1920

Description: Two-and-one-half story, wood frame, Bungalow style house with stucco covering, steep side gable roof with a large combination dormer featuring a shed dormer flanked by pedimented dormers, and above that a single pedimented dormer; a porch is at the southeast corner. Gable ends have wood drop siding. Foundation is stone.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-22.

11. Historic Name: Stable and Garage  
Historic Use: Animal facility and secondary structure; Present Use: Secondary Structure  
Approximate dates: 1870, 1900

Description: The stable is a two-story, wood frame, wood sided, vernacular style barn with a front gable roof. Features two rows of louvered openings on all sides except the north, where a wood overhang addition was constructed, small round-arched windows on the first story, and doors on the first and second stories. Foundation is stone, and roof is pressed, corrugated metal. Condition is fair.

The garage or carriage barns consist of two long, one-story, wood frame vernacular buildings running parallel, each with a stone foundation and a roof of pressed, corrugated metal. Back facades have multi-light windows. In poor condition, the buildings are now used for storage.

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Building Inventory

Status: Three contributing buildings

Photographs: BS-23 and BS-24.

12. Historic Name: Clubhouse

Historic Use: Clubhouse/restaurant Present Use: Clubhouse/restaurant

Approximate date: 1903-1905

Description: A two-story, wood frame, wood sided, vernacular style building situated on the north end of the golf course, to the south of the main hotel complex, across Business Route 220. Features a shallow shed dormers, bracketed roof overhangs, and a wrap-around sun room on west and south elevations. Foundation is concrete block; roof is side gabled with cross gables.

Status: Contributing

Photographs: BS-14

13. Historic Name: Bedford Springs Hotel Golf Course

Historic Use: Outdoor recreation; Present Use: Outdoor recreation

Approximate date: 1895; 1905; 1912; 1923

Description: One hundred-fifty acre golf course re-designed in 1923 by Donald Ross, with sixteen of the 18 original holes intact. Originally a nine-hole course constructed in 1895, modified in 1905, and expanded to 18-holes in 1912.

Status: Contributing site

Photographs: BS-25 and BS-26.

14. Historic Name: Unknown

Historic Use: Single dwelling; Present Use: Vacant

Approximate date: 1920

Description: One-story wood frame, bungalow style building with stone foundation, and lean-to addition added to the east side; roof is pressed corrugated metal. Perhaps served as an office for boat renting.

Status: Contributing

Photograph: BS-27.

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Building Inventory

15. Historic Name: Lake Barn  
Historic Use: agricultural building; Present Use: Secondary building.  
Approximate date: 1870
- Description: Two-story, wood plank, vernacular style barn banked into a hillside beside Red Oak Lake. Stone foundation, numerous louvered openings, and a side gable, pressed corrugated metal roof. Southeast ventilation cupola is present; southwest one has burned. Condition is fair.
- Status: Contributing
- Photograph: BS-28.
16. Historic Name: Boathouse, Red Oak Lake  
Historic Use: Outdoor recreation; Present Use: Secondary building  
Approximate date: 1900
- Description: One-and-one-half story, wood frame, wood plank vernacular barn with a side gable roof of corrugated metal and a stone foundation.
- Status: Contributing
- Photograph: BS-29.
17. Historic Name: Black Spring Reservoir  
Historic Use: Water works; Present Use: Water works  
Approximate date: 1903-1905
- Description: Large, man-made, spring-fed reservoir, with stone dam and basin and large metal and wood spring house.
- Status: Contributing structure
18. Historic Name: Colonnade; Pedestrian Bridge  
Historic Use: Pedestrian Related; Present Use: Pedestrian Related.  
Approximate dates: 1903-1905; 1950; 1987
- Description: Steel truss walking bridge spanning Route 220 and Shober's Run, with stone and concrete piers and a wood deck. Reached by replica wood stairs with lattice work sides constructed approximately 1985. Remnant of colonnade connecting the Colonial Building with Mineral Spring Springhouse.
- Status: Contributing structure

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Building Inventory

Photographs: BS-11, BS-12, BS-30, and BS-32.

19. Historic Name: Miller's House  
Historic Use: Single Dwelling; Present Use: Single Dwelling  
Approximate date: 1800

Description: Two-and-one-half story, three bay, half-timbered, vernacular log building banked into the base of Federal Hill on the southwest. Features a stone foundation and a side gable, corrugated pressed metal roof. Gable ends have wood siding. Fenestration is six-over-six. Recessed single doors are located on the east and north elevations, and the latter has a porch addition.

Status: Contributing

Photograph: BS-34.

20. Historic Name: Nawgel's Mill  
Historic Use: Manufacturing facility; commercial storage; processing plant;  
Present Use: Secondary building  
Approximate date: 1797; 1850s; 1903-1905; 1920s

Description: Two-story, vernacular style stone mill with a stone foundation and pressed corrugated metal, side gable roof. Retains arched opening for mill wheel on south and north sides, although currently in-filled with wood. Served as mill, boat house, and as part of the resort's bottling plant in the 1930s.

Status: Contributing

Photograph: BS-35.

21. Historic Name: Log House  
Historic Use: Single Dwelling; Present Use: Vacant  
Approximate date: 1857

Description: Two-story, three-bay vernacular log building with stone foundation, side gable roof of pressed corrugated metal, and a later addition rear ell. Gabled ends have board-and-batten siding. Condition is poor.

Classification: Contributing

Photograph: BS-36.

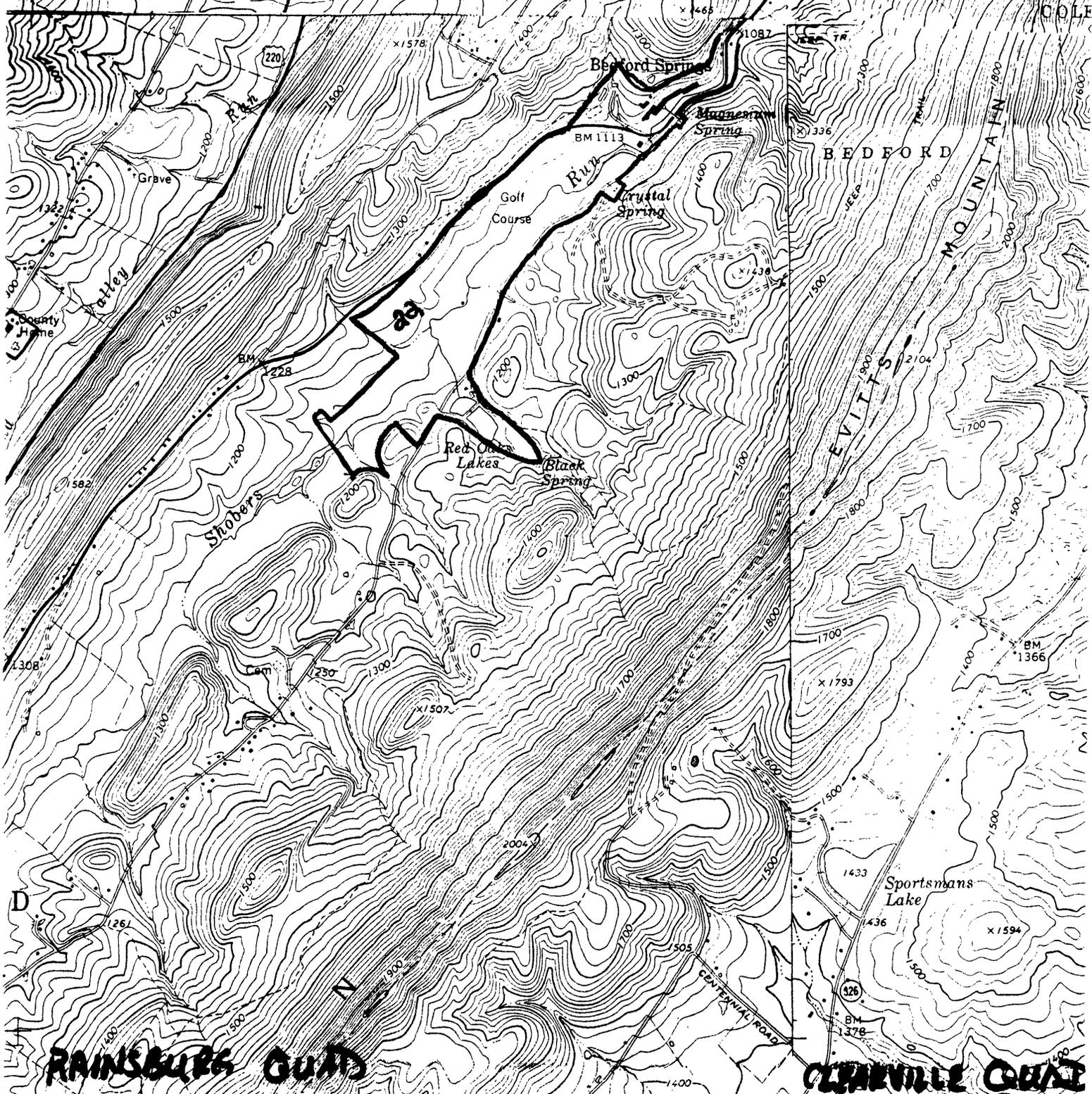
**BEDFORD QUAD**

**FURST VALLEY QUAD**

Bedford Springs Hotel Historic District  
Bedford County, Pennsylvania  
Quads: Rainsburg and Bedford

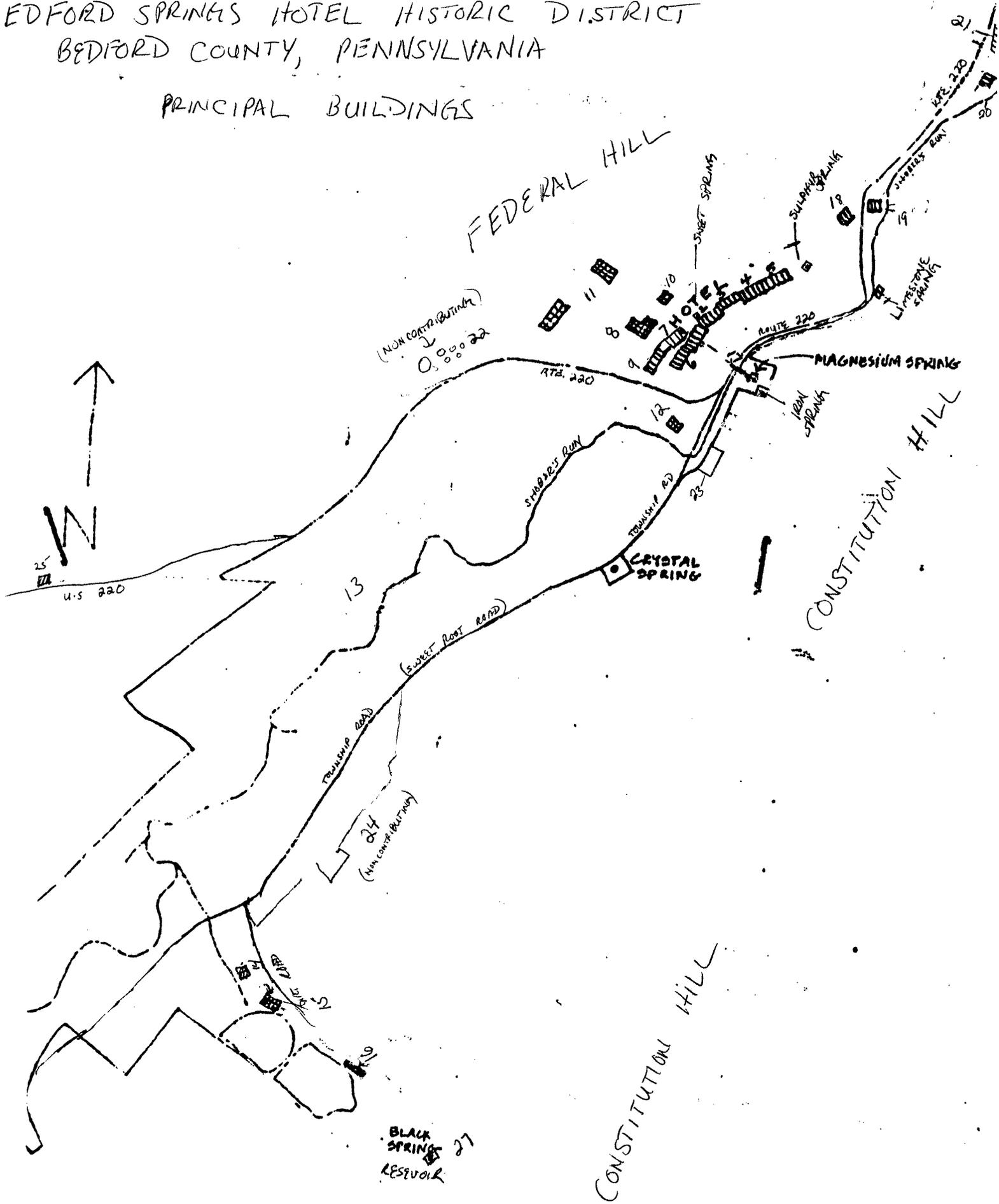
UTM References:

- A. 17 712740 4430200 J. 17 711860
- B. 17 712540 4430340 4428980
- C. 17 711700 4429280
- D. 17 711840 4429200
- E. 17 711320 4428720
- F. 17 711460 4428400
- G. 17 711860 4428700
- H. 17 712300 4428460



# EDFORD SPRINGS HOTEL HISTORIC DISTRICT BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

## PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS



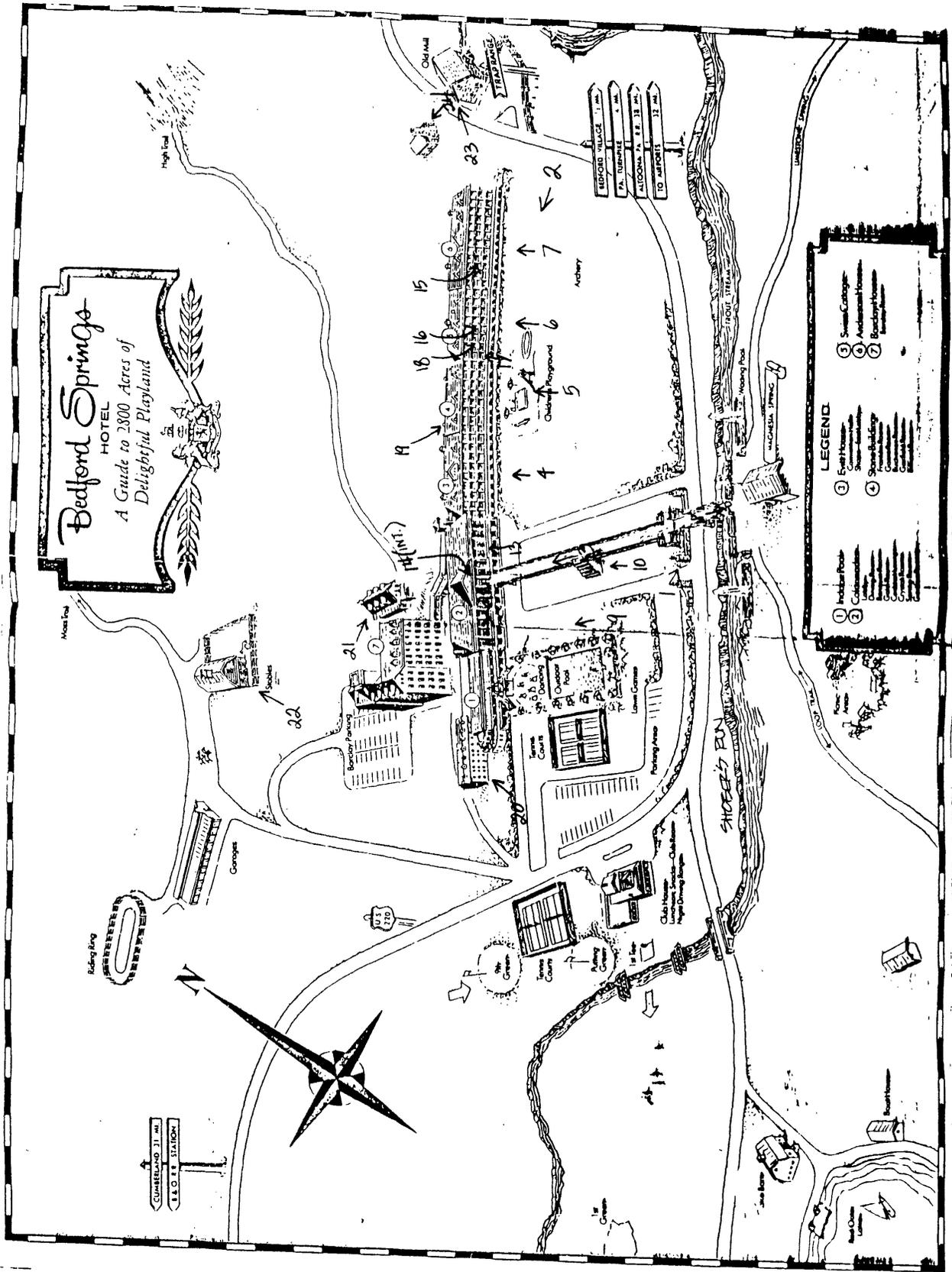
NOT - TO - SCALE; APPROX 1" = 500'

PHOTO LOCATION MAP

BEDFORD SPRINGS  
HISTORIC DISTRICT

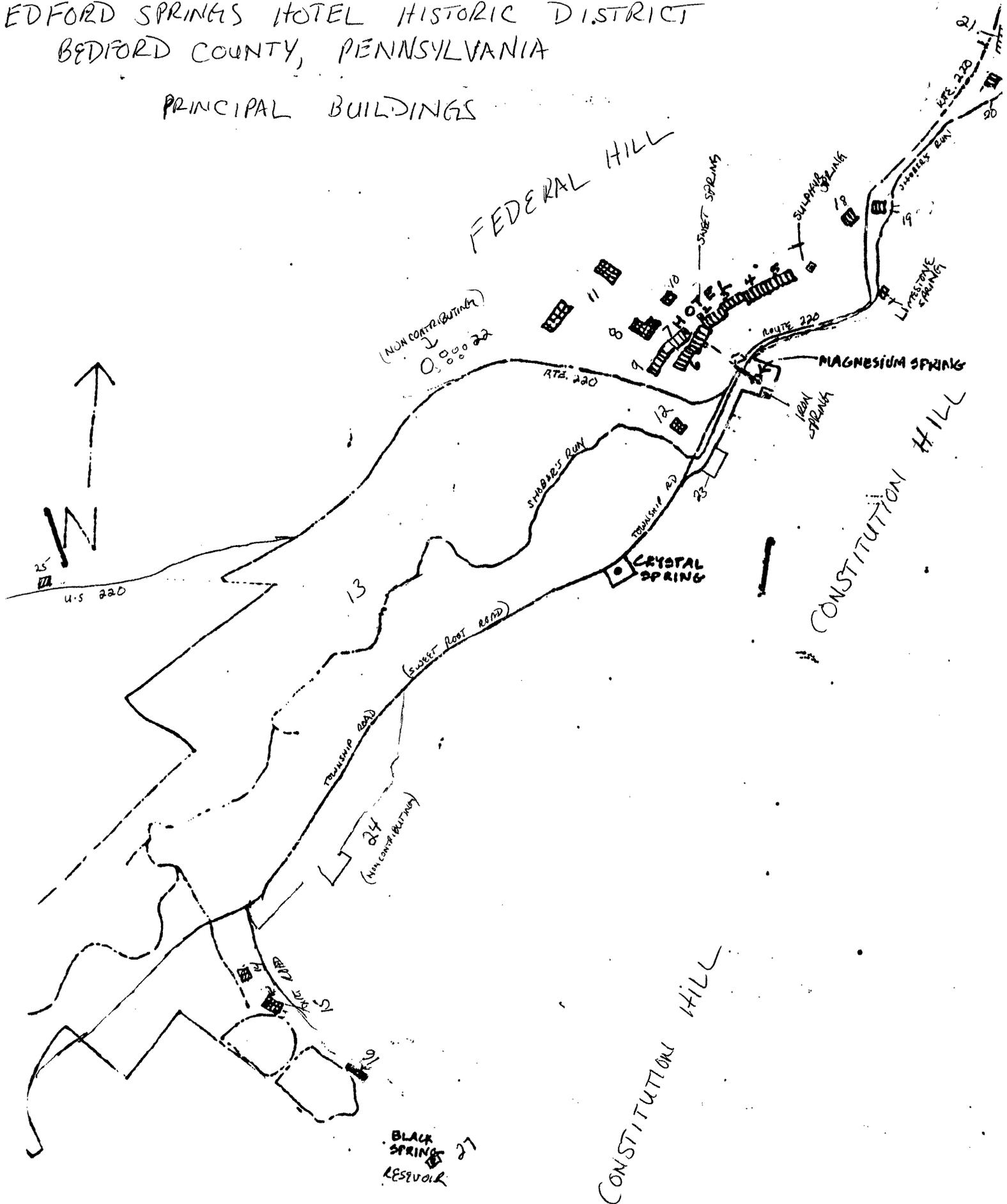
BEDFORD, PA

NOTE: MAP IS NOT TO SCALE



# EDFORD SPRINGS HOTEL HISTORIC DISTRICT BEDFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

## PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS



NOT TO SCALE; APPROX 1" = 500'