Second National Covered Bridges Conference

Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Covered Bridges
Lyndon B. Johnson, 36th President of the United States, 1963 – 1969; signed National Historic Preservation Act into law on October 15, 1966

First Lady “Lady Bird” Johnson was a strong supporter of the report *With Heritage So Rich*
WITH HERITAGE SO RICH
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
AS AMENDED

This Act became law on October 15, 1966 (Public Law 89-665, October 15, 1966; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Since enactment, there have been 22 amendments. This description of the Act, as amended, follows the language of the United States Code except that (in common usage) we refer to the "Act" (meaning the Act, as amended) rather than to the "subchapter" or the "title" of the Code. This description also excludes some of the notes found in the Code as well as those sections of the amendments dealing with completed reports.

Section 1
(a) This Act may be cited as the "National Historic Preservation Act."

(b) The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage;

(2) the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(3) historic properties significant to the Nation's heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;

(4) the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans;

(5) in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation;

(6) the increased knowledge of our historic resources, the establishment of better means of identifying and administering them, and the encouragement of their preservation will improve the planning and execution of Federal and federally assisted projects and will assist economic growth and development; and
National Historic Preservation Act

Section I, (b)(2):

“the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life… in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people”

Chicago Federal Courthouse
Stewart L. Udall, 37th Secretary of the Interior 1961 - 1969
The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings

www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_standards.htm
GOODPASTURE COVERED BRIDGE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

Figure 1: Goodpasture Covered Bridge, looking north.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Bridge Name:
Goodpasture Covered Bridge

Bridge Structure Type:
Single span, Type IV, multiple 14 ft wide

Date of Original Construction:
1936

Original Owner:
Lane County, Oregon

PN: 10748090

Structure No. (NBS or designation)
10-113

KINGS COVERED BRIDGE, SOMMERS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Figure 1: Historical overview of bridge.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Bridge Name:
Kings Covered Bridge

Bridge Structure Type:
Multiple span, Type II, multiple 14 ft wide

Date of Original Construction:
circa 1934

Original Owner:
Columbia County

Bridge Owner/Old:
Columbia

Bridge Owner/Old:
Columbia
4 Treatment Standards:
Preservation
REHABILITATION
Restoration
Reconstruction
“the preservation triangle”
“…making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural…values.”
The REHAB Standard:
There are 10 individual standards
STANDARD 1:

A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal changes to its distinctive features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
Chambers RR, OR
Case Study by OBEC Engineers
STANDARD 2:
The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
STANDARD 3:

Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other properties will not be undertaken.
STANDARD 4:

Changes to a property that have acquired significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
STANDARD 5:

Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
STANDARD 6:
Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
Case Study by Phil Pierce, PE,
Delaware County CPW
STANDARD 7: Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest possible means. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
Unsourced UK Sandblasting Image – Fuzzy Wood
STANDARD 8:

Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
STANDARD 9: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize a property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
STANDARD 10:
New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
Thank You for Your Attention

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Tom Vitanza, RA
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Historic Preservation Training Center
with support from
Technical Preservation Services
www.nps.gov/tps

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