

# Second National Covered Bridges Conference



## Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Covered Bridges



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



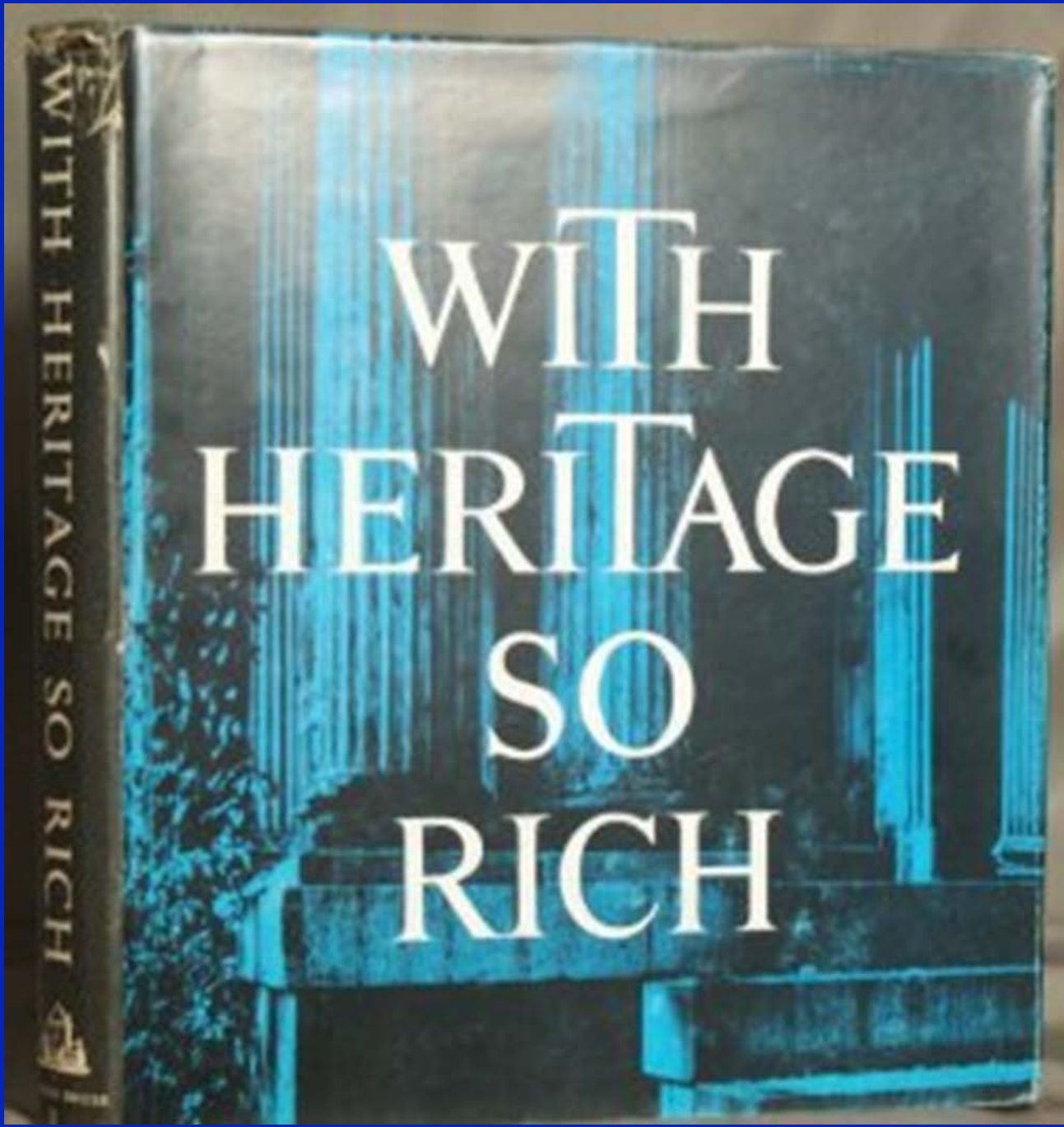


**First Lady “Lady Bird” Johnson  
was a strong supporter of the  
report *With Heritage So Rich***

**Lyndon B. Johnson,  
36<sup>th</sup> President of the United  
States, 1963 – 1969;  
signed National Historic  
Preservation Act into law on  
October 15, 1966**





The image shows the front cover and spine of a book. The cover is dark with a light-colored, possibly stone or architectural, illustration. The title 'WITH HERITAGE SO RICH' is printed in large, white, serif capital letters. The spine is dark and has the title printed vertically in white. The book is set against a solid blue background.

# WITH HERITAGE SO RICH

WITH HERITAGE SO RICH

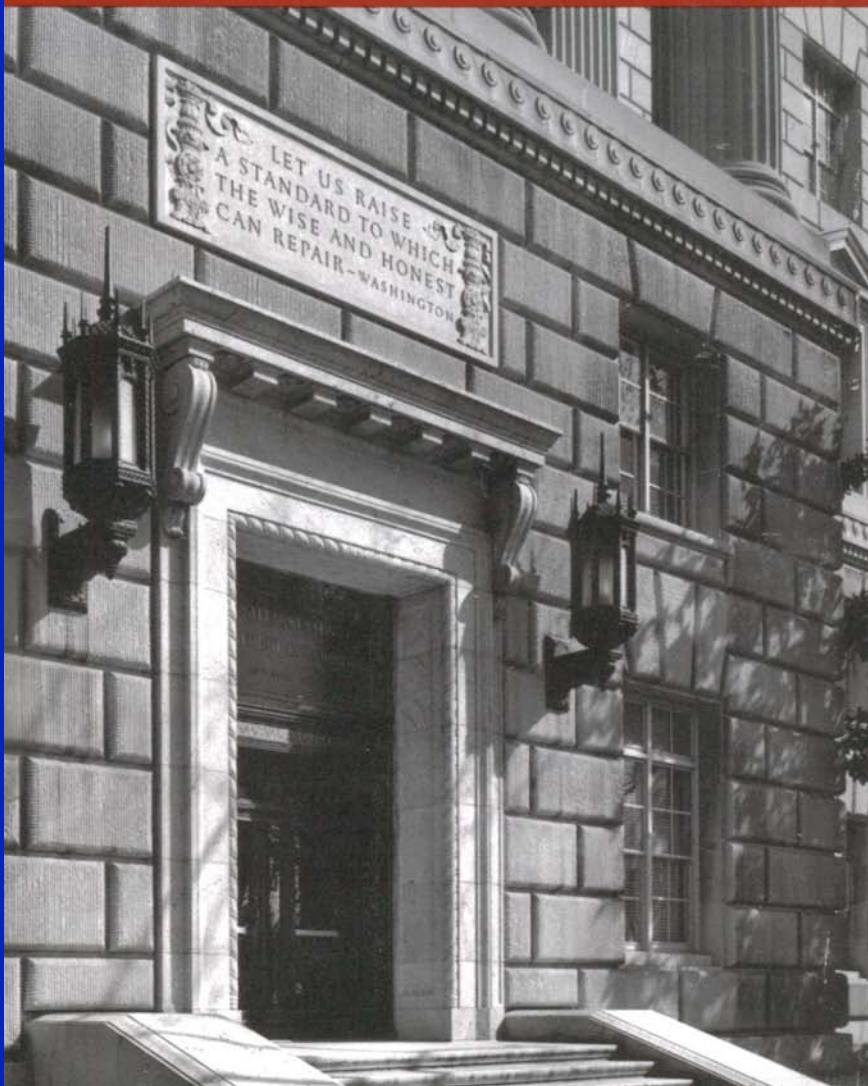




# Federal Historic Preservation Laws

The Official Compilation of U.S. Cultural Heritage Statutes

2006 Edition



## 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.

16 U.S.C. 470,  
Short title of the Act,  
Congressional finding  
and declaration of policy

16 U.S.C. 470(b),  
Purpose of the Act

### Section I

(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;

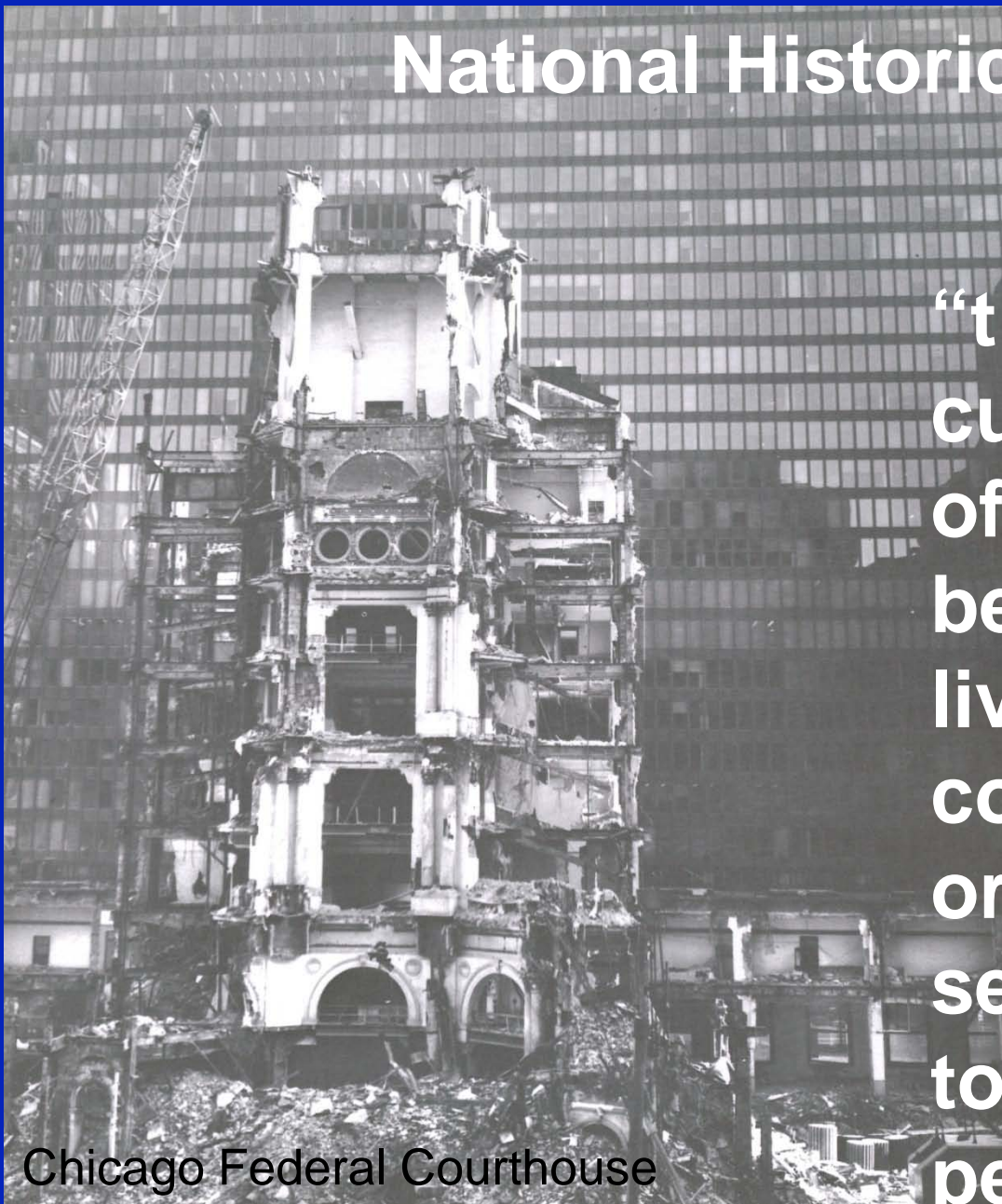
(4) the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans;

(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”

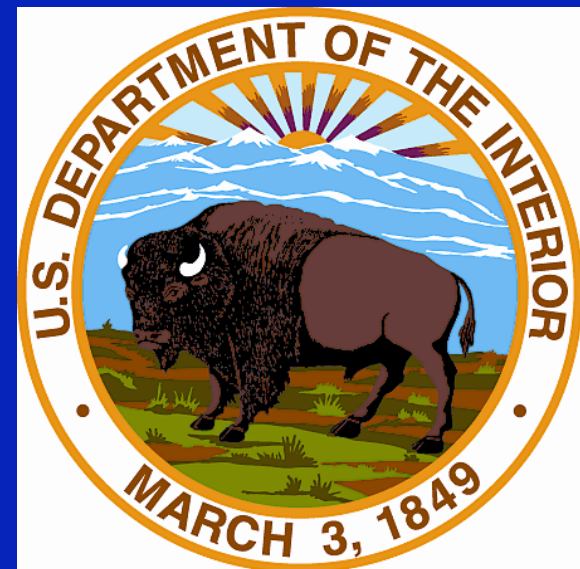


Chicago Federal Courthouse

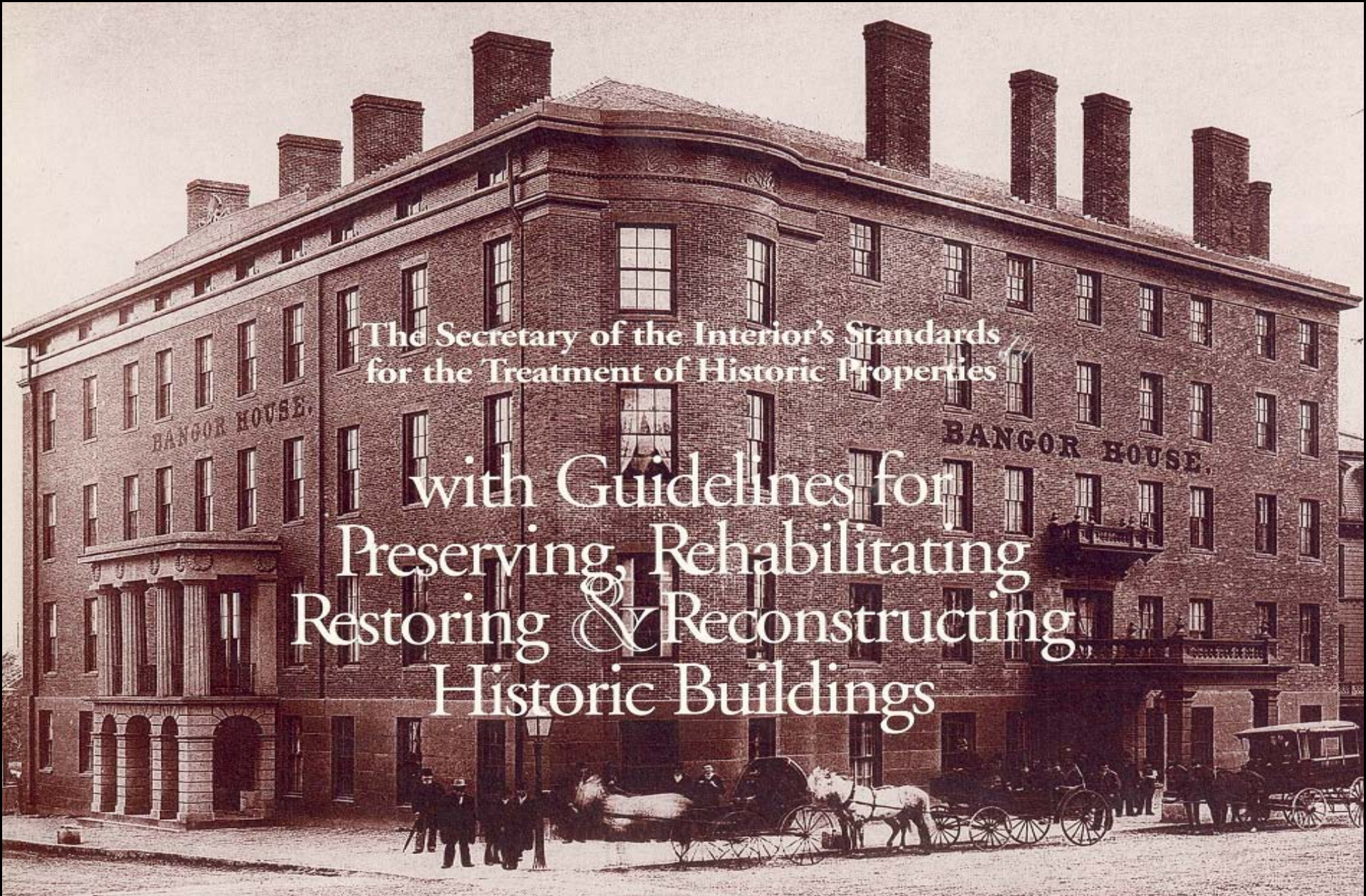




Stewart L. Udall,  
37<sup>th</sup>  
Secretary of the Interior  
1961 - 1969







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](http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_standards.htm)





# OFFICIAL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SLIDE





**Gilpin's Falls, MD**





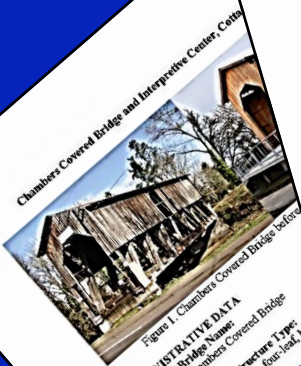


Figure 1: Chambers Covered Bridge and Interpretive Center, Cataraugus County, New York

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- i. **Bridge Name:**  
Chambers Covered Bridge
- ii. **Bridge Structure Type:**  
Seven-panel, four-leaf, heavy timber truss
- iii. **Date of Original Construction:**  
1928
- iv. **Original Builder:**  
J.H. Chambers/Oregon
- v. **Bridge Owner/Client:**  
City of Cataraugus
- vi. **FHWA Project No.:**  
X-PCDP-1994
- vii. **World Guide Number:**  
57220-40
- viii. **Structure No. (NBIS or designation):**  
21335
- ix. **HAP:**  
N/A
- x. **National Register Title:**  
NRIS #1900281, November 1983

### JOHNSON CREEK COVERED BRIDGE, ROBERTSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY



Figure 1: Johnson Creek Covered Bridge after rehabilitation

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- i. **Bridge Name:**  
Johnson Creek Covered Bridge
- ii. **Bridge Structure Type:**  
Smith truss, Type IV, modified in 1914 with rod through the center of each X brace the chords. Wood arches also added and bolts
- iii. **Date of Original Construction:**  
1882
- iv. **Original Builder:**  
Jacob N. Bower
- v. **Bridge Owner/Client:**  
Original Owner: Robertson County  
Owner at the time of bridge rehabilitation: Cabinet  
Present Owner: Commonwealth of Kentucky, Department of Parks

### GOODPASTURE COVERED BRIDGE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

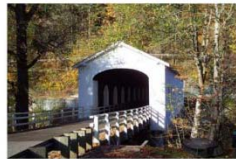


Figure 1: Goodpasture Covered Bridge, looking north

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- i. **Bridge Name:**  
Goodpasture Covered Bridge
- ii. **Bridge Structure Type:**  
Eleven-panel, three-leaf Howe truss spanning the stringer and decking approach spans for a total
- iii. **Date of Original Construction:**  
1938
- iv. **Original Builder:**  
Lane County Engineering Department using Commission
- v. **Bridge Owner/Client:**  
Lane County, Oregon
- vi. **FHWA Project Identification No.:**  
X-BRO-2385(065)
- vii. **World Guide Number:**  
37-20-10
- viii. **Structure No. (NBIS or designation):**  
39C118

### Pulp Mill Covered Bridge, Addison County, Vermont



Figure 1: West portal of rehabilitated bridge. Josef Bieja, November 9, 2012.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

- i. **Bridge Name:**  
Pulp Mill Covered Bridge
- ii. **Bridge Structure Type:**  
Double-harr
- iii. **Date of Original Construction:**  
1853
- iv. **Original Builder:**  
Unknown
- v. **Bridge Owner/Client:**  
Town of Addison
- vi. **FHWA Project Identification No.:**  
V-ADD-1994

### KINGS COVERED BRIDGE, SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

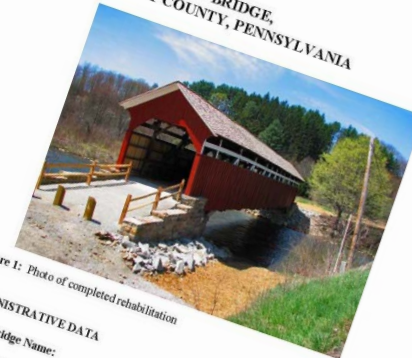
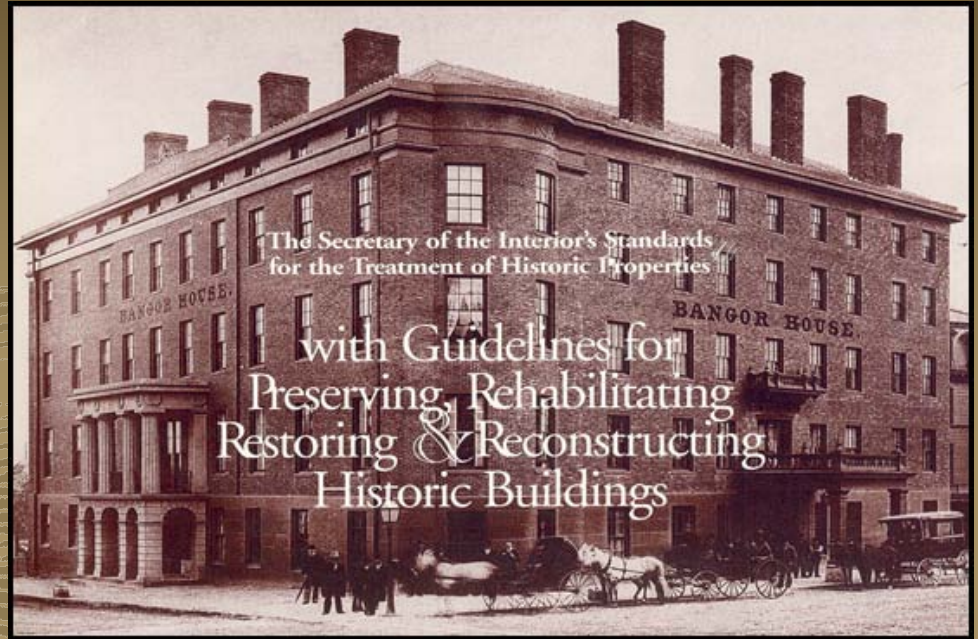


Figure 1: Photo of completed rehabilitation

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- i. **Bridge Name:**  
Kings Covered Bridge
- ii. **Bridge Structure Type:**  
Multiple kingpost truss retrofitted with nail-laminated arches that span 116'
- iii. **Date of Original Construction:**  
1857
- iv. **Original Builder:**  
Unknown
- v. **Bridge Owner/Client:**  
Somerset County, Pennsylvania





# 4 Treatment Standards:

- Preservation
- REHABILITATION**
- Restoration
- Reconstruction



# “the preservation triangle”

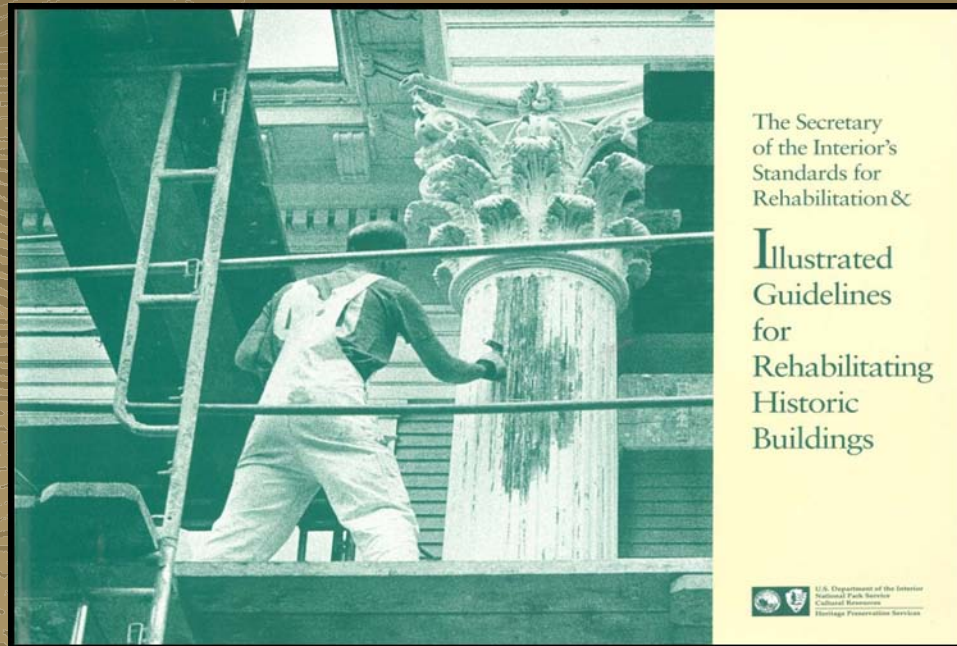
PRESERVATION

RESTORATION

RECONSTRUCTION

**REHABILITATION**

# The Rehabilitation Standard



**“...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



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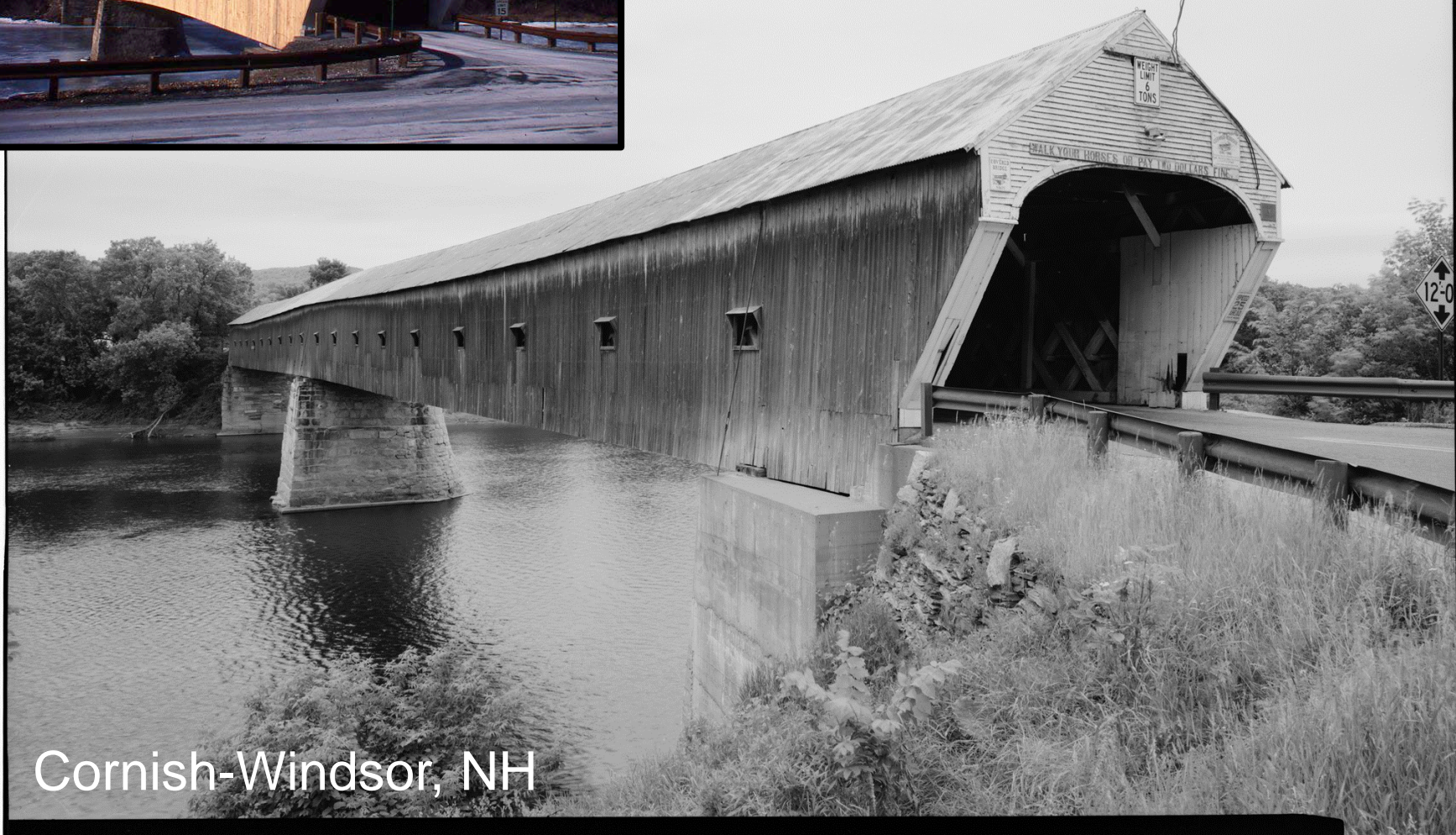




# **STANDARD 1:**

**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.**

*Photo by James Garvin, NH SHPO*



Cornish-Windsor, NH

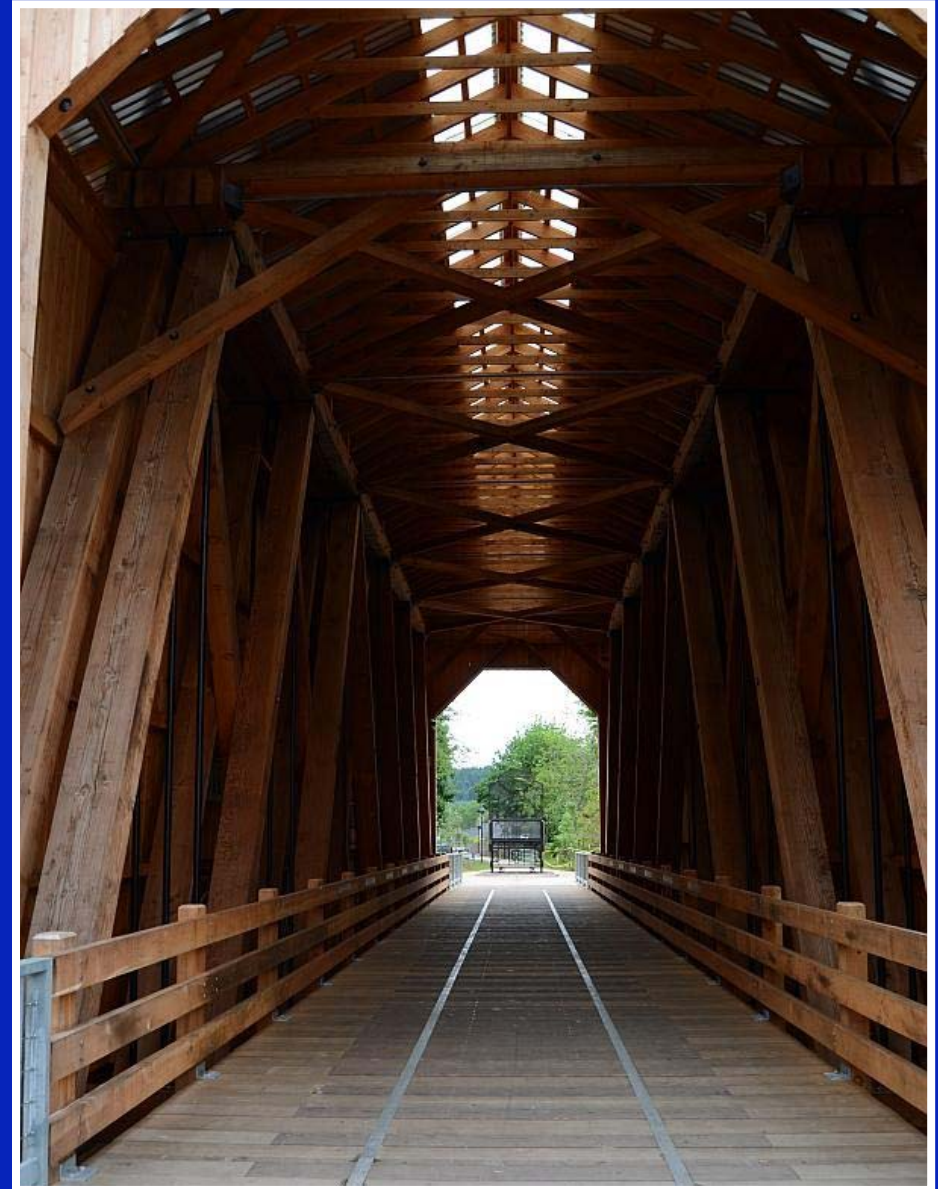
FILED No. NH-8-3





Chambers RR, OR

[www.cottagegrove.org/chambers](http://www.cottagegrove.org/chambers)

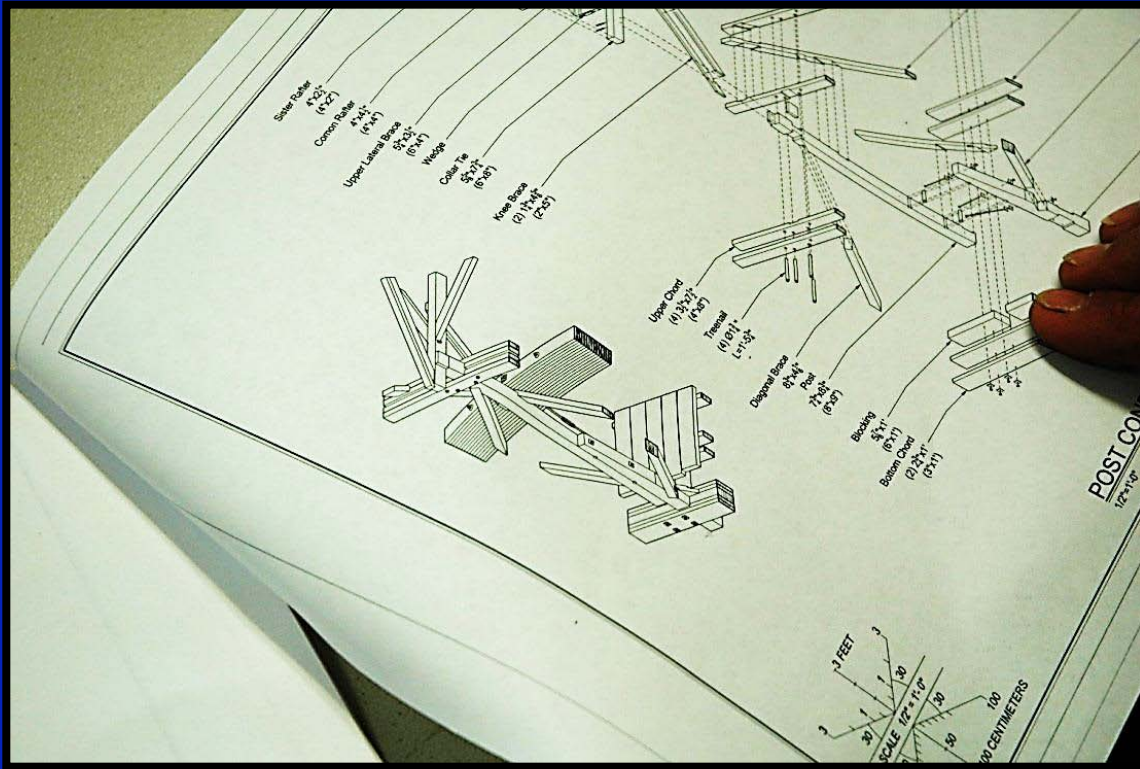


Chambers RR, OR  
*Case Study by OBEC Engineers*



## **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.**







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## **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.**





## Moscow, IN



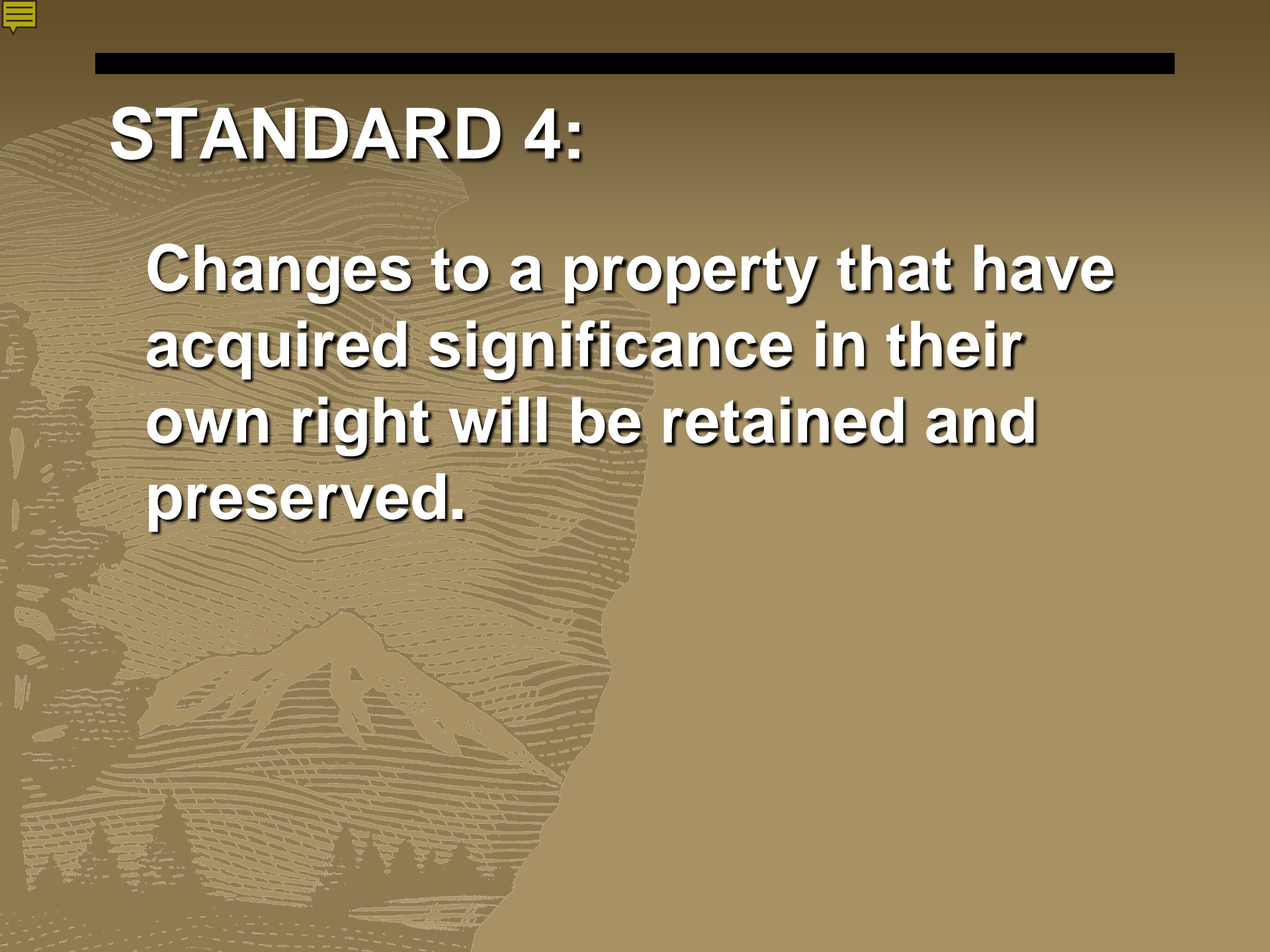
*Courtesy of James A. Barker Engineering web site*





# **STANDARD 4:**

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





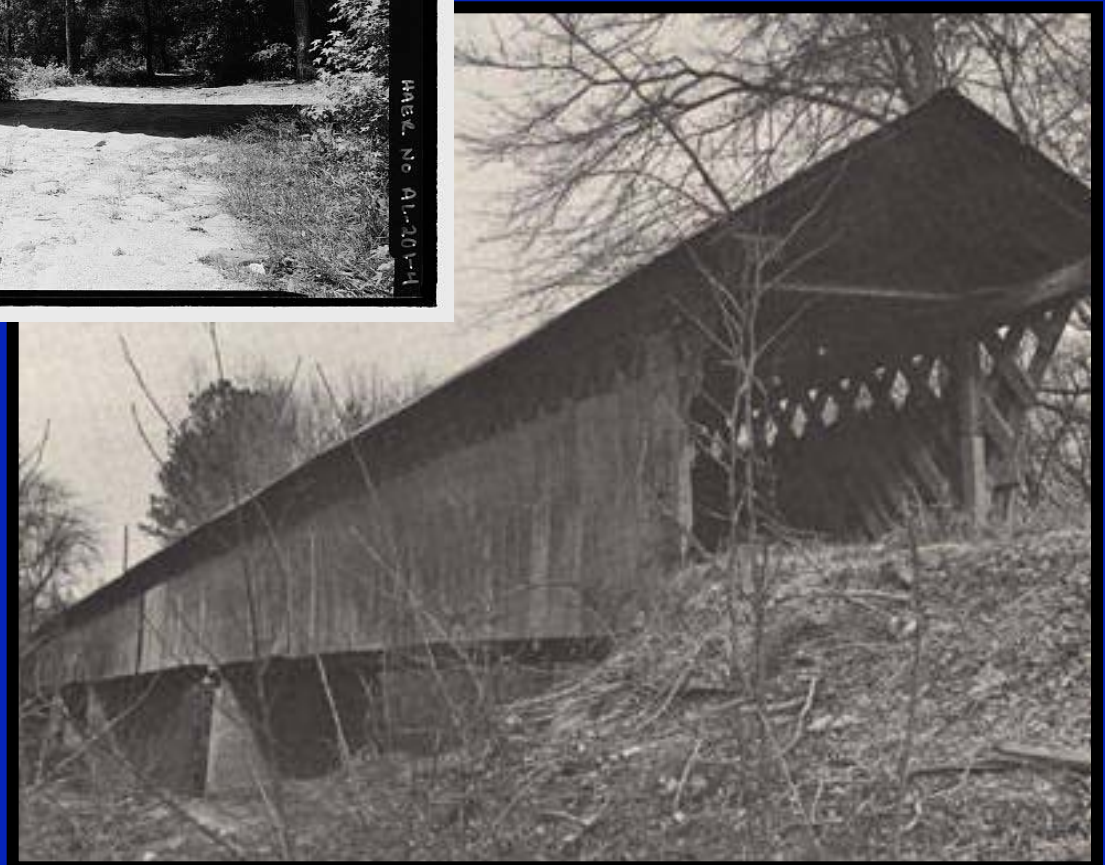
*Photo used by permission Joseph D. Conwill © Swann, AL 17-IX-1992*





**HAER AL-201-4,  
2002, Jet Lowe**

**Alabama Archive  
image, ca. 1970**



# **STANDARD 5:**

**Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.**





Swann (Joy), AL

*Case Study By Winston Sitton, PE, Blount County Engineer*



# **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.**



## Fitch's, NY



*Case Study by Phil Pierce, PE,  
Delaware County CPW*

Fitch's, NY







Gilpin's Falls, MD





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## **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.**



*Un sourced UK Sandblasting Image – Fuzzy Wood*





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# **STANDARD 8:**

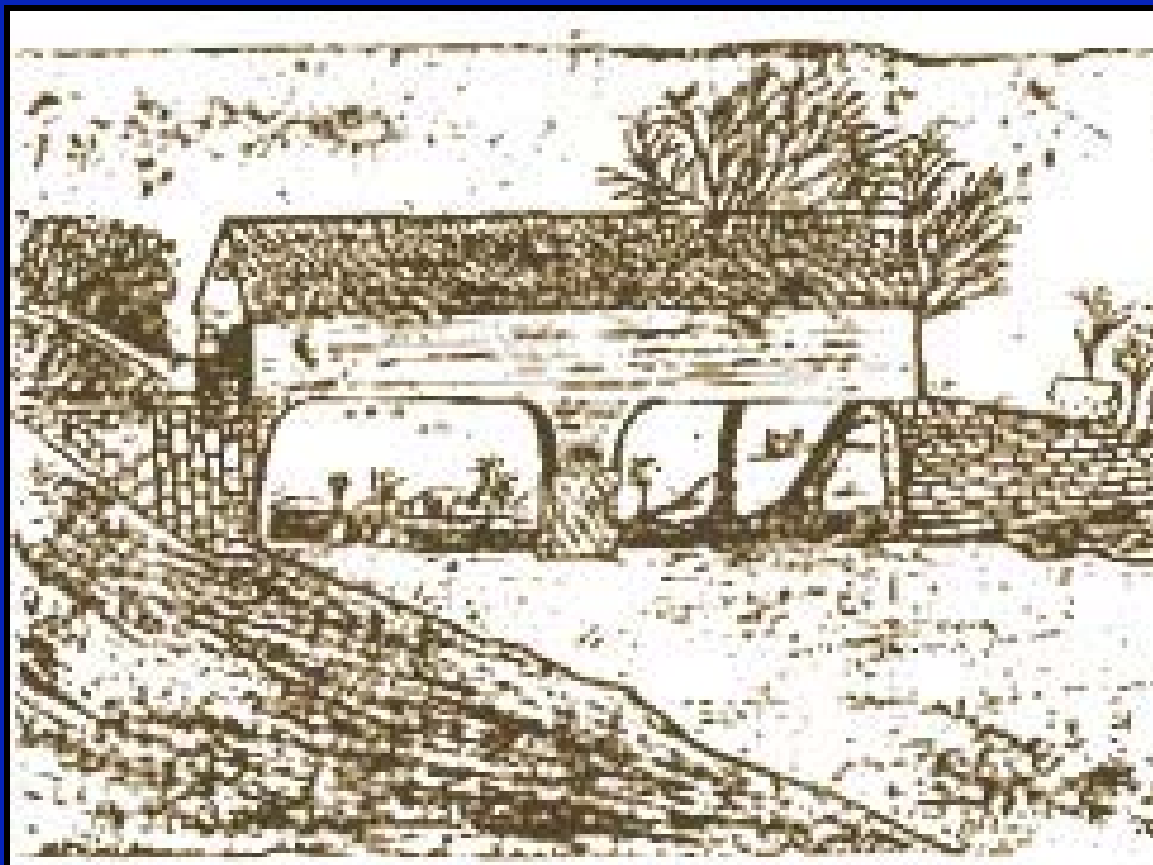
**Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.**





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Monocacy NB,  
Frederick, MD





## **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.**



Cornish-Windsor, NH





Gilpin's Falls, MD





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## **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.**





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# Thank You for Your Attention

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



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# **Tom Vitanza, RA**

## **Senior Historical Architect**

### **Historic Preservation Training Center**

with support from

# **Technical Preservation Services**

**[www.nps.gov/tps](http://www.nps.gov/tps)**

**National Park Service**  
**U.S. Department of the Interior**



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