

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic COVERED BRIDGES OF ADAMS, CUMBERLAND AND PERRY COUNTIES

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

___ not for publication

city, town

___ vicinity of

congressional district

state Pennsylvania

code 42

county

Adams,

Cumberland & Perry

code 001/041/099

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> thematic	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town

___ vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Adams Co. Courthouse/Cumberland Co. Courthouse/ Perry C

street & number Baltimore Street/South Hanover Street/Center Square

city, town Gettysburg/Carlisle/New Bloomfield

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania Inventory
of Historic Places

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date November 1979

___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition
 excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one
 unaltered altered

Check one
 original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Only 17 covered bridges remain in the counties of Adams, Cumberland and Perry. The earliest of these is the Sauk's Bridge (38-01-01) of Adams County, this is also the only Town truss bridge of the group.

No overall regional characteristics are evident with a variety of siding, flooring and portals present. Because this is only a small remnant of the original number of bridges (except Perry County) it is impossible to ascertain any patterns in style or design.

The Rice bridge of Perry County displays a unique combination of Queen-posts and Burr arch. This is the only bridge of this type in Pa., however others may have existed but are now destroyed.

<u>Adams County</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Length</u>	
✓ Sauk's	38-01-01	1854	Town	100'	
✓ Jacks Mountain	38-01-08	1890	Burr	75'	
✓ Conewago Chapel	38-01-10	1899	Burr	98'	
Heikes	38-01-14	1892	Burr	67'	
✓ Kuhn's Fording*	38-01-12	1882	Burr	228'	2 spans
Anderson's Farm*	38-01-05		Burr	70'	
 <u>Cumberland County</u>					
✓ Thompson*	38-21-10	1853	Burr	149'	
Ramp	38-21-11	1882	Burr	136'	
Bowmansdale*	38-21-13	(1973) 1867	Burr	112'	
 <u>Perry County</u>					
✓ Bistline	38-50-03	1871	Burr	96'	
✓ Adairs	38-50-04	1864(1919)	Burr	150'	2 spans
Red	38-50-06	1886	MK-QP	45'	
✓ Saville	38-50-07	1903	Burr	60'	
✓ Kochendefer	38-50-09	1919	MK-QP	60'	
Rice	38-50-10	1869	QP-Burr	123'	
✓ New Germantown	38-50-11	1891	MK-QP	74'	
Mt. Pleasant	38-50-12	1918	MK-QP	73'	
✓ Book's	38-50-13	1884	Burr	70'	
✓ Waggoner	38-50-15	1889	Burr	74'	
✓ Dellville	38-50-16	1889	Burr	174'	3 spans
✓ Fleisher	38-50-17	1887	Burr	113'	
✓ Clays*	38-50-18		Burr	74'	

*Not nominated, included only for comparison

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The counties of Adams, Cumberland and Perry were once rich in covered bridges, but floods, arson and progress have greatly diminished their numbers in recent years. In 1959, Adams County had 15 covered bridges, earlier records showed a total of 25. Today Adams County has 5 bridges, one of which sits on dry land and is used as a farm storage building. One other partial bridge, Kuhn's Fording, sits as a skeleton on the banks of its creek the results of the latest devastating flood.

Cumberland County was also rich with 14 bridges in 1959, today three remain, one of which has been moved and completely rebuilt in recent years, and one which has been altered and in very poor condition.

Perry County has been more fortunate, of its 16 bridges listed in 1959, 11 remain.

The area of Pennsylvania is noted for its large farms and agricultural production. From Adams County northward to Perry the land changes from board flat valley's to the narrow valley's of the Appalachian Mountains. Transportation to and from market was important to the economic status of each county. To cross small streams was part of this transportation challenge, the use of wood as a bridge building material was a feasible answer to this transportation need. The covered bridge was an important step in the technology of bridge building in Pennsylvania.

The 17 bridges nominated here present the only surviving examples of this technology in these counties which still possess their integrity and original location. The majority of these remaining bridges employ the Burr Arch trussing system, however, there are several combinations of multiple kingpost and Queenpost bridges and one Town truss. This last bridge also is important for its involvement in the Battle of Gettysburg.

38-01-10 Name: Conewago Chapel Covered Bridge
Location: L.R.01060 Mt.Pleasant & Conewago Townships
UTM: Zone 18 N4409820 E325120 Acreage:
Owner:

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Stream: S.Branch Conewago

Truss Type: Burr

Builder: J.F.Socks

Year: 1899

$$(98' + 20') \times (13.4' + 10') =$$

$$108' \times 23.4' = 2527.2 \div 43560 = .05$$

End Post to

End Post Length: 98 ft

Clearance: 13 ft

Road Surface

Width: 13 ft 3 in

Load: closed to traffic

Distinguishing Features: This bridge is similar in style and construction to the Jack's Mountain bridge except the siding is vertical. Closed to traffic by barricades this bridge has suffered graffiti-type vandalism.

Condition: fair

closed 1977

38-01-14 **Name:** Lakes Covered Bridge
Location: T585 ~~Tyng~~ & Huntington Townships
UTM: Zone 18 **N** 4427320 **E** 316720 **Acreage:**
Owner: D. Harold Grove

Rt. 2.
York Springs, Pa. 17372 (717-528-4169)
Stream: Bermudian Creek

Truss Type: Burr $(67' + 20') \times (14' + 10') =$
Builder:
Year: 1892 $87' \times 24' = 2088 \div 43,560 = .04$

End Post to	Road Surface
End Post Length: 67 ft	Width: 14 ft
Clearance: 11 ft 9 in	Load: closed to traffic

Distinguishing Features: The condition of this bridge is fair to good.. Located just off the township route 585, this bridge is no longer used for transportation purposes and is part of a private farm.

Condition:

1984-10-5

38-21-11 **Name:** Ramp Covered Bridge
Location: T374 Hopewell Township
UTM: Zone 18 **N**4445720 **E**284980 **Acreage:**
Owner: Cumberland County

$$(130' + 20') \times (14.8' + 10') =$$
$$150' \times 24.8' = 3720 \div 43,560 = .08$$

Stream: Conodoquinet Creek
Truss Type: Burr
Builder:
Year: 1870

End Post to
End Post Length: 130 ft
Clearance:

Road Surface
Width: 14.8 ft
Load: 3 tons

Distinguishing
Features:

Condition: Good

still in use

38-01-01 **Name:** Sauck's (Sachs) Covered Bridge
Location: T326 Water Works Road Cumberland & Freedom Townships
UTM: Zone 18 **N** 4407560 **E**305100 **Acreeage:** Located in Gettysburg
Owner: Adams County Historical Society National Military Park

$$(100' + 20') \times (15.3' + 10') =$$

$$120' \times 25.3' = 3036 + 43,560 = .06$$

Stream: Marsh Creek
Truss Type: Town
Builder:
Year: c.1854

End Post to
End Post Length: 100 ft
Clearance:

Road Surface
Width: 15 ft. 4 in.
Load: closed to traffic

Distinguishing Features: Sauck's Bridge is unusual in that it is one of Pennsylvania's few Town truss covered bridges and the only one in this area of the state. Its unusual open sides are also unique to the state. During the Civil War this bridge played an important part in the battle of Gettysburg.

Condition:

"At the time of the battle of Gettysburg this span was known as Sauches bridge. On the night of July 3, 1863, General Robert E Lee took the major portion of his army over this bridge when he retreated from the battlefield after the defeat of Pickett's Charge."

(From the Gettysburg Times, January 28, 1938)

The covered bridge was also used by Union troops during the Gettysburg Campaign. It was on the route by which Rowley's Division of the Union 1st Corps reached the field of battle. The brigades of Biddle & Stone, and Cooper's Battery crossed the bridge over Marsh Creek on the morning of July 1, 1863 as they traveled along Nunemaker's Mill Road, to Eiker's Mill Road, and proceeded to the Emmitsburg Road. (Official Records, vol. 27, part 1, p. 326; Bachelder's draft troop movement maps, first day's battle, GNMP archives; Chapman Biddle, The First Day of the Battle of Gettysburg. Philadelphia, 1880, p. 23) Humphreys' Division of the U. S. Third Corps also crossed the bridge the late evening of July 1, while en route to the Black Horse Tavern area. (Official Records, vol. 27, part 1, p. 531.)

The John Sochs area was behind the Confederate lines during the last two days of the Battle of Gettysburg and until the retreat of the Southern army July 4-5, 1863. This whole area along Marsh Creek was used as an encampment area, a hospital and burial area, a pasturage of the immense herds of cattle and horses accompanying the army; the bridge was therefore used by these men and animals of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the retreat from their position to get to the Hagerstown Road via the Black Horse Tavern Road.

9. Major Bibliographical References

County Bridge Records

PHMC Covered Bridge Survey 1979

Allen, Richard Sanders. Covered Bridges of the Middle Atlantic States. Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Greene Press, 1959, p. 61-71, 72.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 1.01

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References See continuation sheets

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H

Zone	Easting			Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan M. Zacher

organization PHMC date _____

street & number Box 1026 telephone 717-787-4363

city or town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

ED WEINTRAUB, Director
title Office of Historic Preservation date _____

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

38-01-08 **Name:** Jack's Mountain Covered Bridge
Location: L.R. 01053 Hamiltonban Township
UTM: Zone 18 **N** 4404420 **E** 295540 **Acreage:**
Owner: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Stream: Tom's Creek
Truss Type: Burr
Builder: Joseph Smith
Year: 1890

$$(75' + 20') \times (14.5' + 10') =$$
$$95' \times 24.5' = 2327.5 \div 43,560 = .05$$

End Post to
End Post Length: 75 ft
Clearance: 13 ft 11 in

Road Surface
Width: 14 ft 6 in
Load: 2 tons

Distinguishing Features: Jacks Mountain Bridge has horizontal narrow siding, stone abutments and wide, longitudinally laid plank flooring. Its gable roof is tin covered and its burr trusses reach almost to eave level. This bridge appears to be in excellent condition.

Condition:

Still in use