**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

**NAME**

- **HISTORIC**: COVERED BRIDGES OF WASHINGTON AND GREENE COUNTIES
- **AND/OR COMMON**: 

**LOCATION**

- **STREET & NUMBER**: 
- **CITY, TOWN**: 
- **STATE**: Pennsylvania

**CLASSIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<td>- YES: UNRESTRICTED</td>
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**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

- **NAME**: Multiple (See continuation sheet)

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

- **COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.**: Washington Co. Courthouse / Greene Co. Courthouse
- **STREET & NUMBER**: South Main Street / High Street
- **CITY, TOWN**: Washington, PA / Waynesburg, PA

**REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

- **TITLE**: Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places
- **DATE**: 1978
- **DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

**CITY, TOWN**: Harrisburg

**STATE**: Pennsylvania
Washington and Greene Counties are located in the southwest corner of Pennsylvania bordering the states of Ohio and West Virginia. In the nineteenth century Washington and Greene Counties were important agricultural and sheep-raising areas as well as being rich in bituminous coal, natural gas, petroleum, sand, and clay. The eastern borders of these counties are formed by the Monongahela River. Coal mining and steel and glass manufacturing today are the major industrial activities in these counties.

Covered bridges were once plentiful in Pennsylvania, every year more are destroyed and replaced. The Office of Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in conjunction with local historical and governmental groups is currently conducting a survey of the remaining covered bridges in Pennsylvania. This nomination is a development of the survey.

There were originally 35 covered bridges in Greene County and 42 in Washington County. As of October 1978 there are 9 covered bridges remaining in Greene County, 25 in Washington County and one between counties.

The majority of the remaining bridges are Queenpost truss; 6 in Greene County, 15 in Washington County. Kingpost trusses are the second most abundant with 2 in Greene County and 9 in Washington County. Greene and Washington Counties each have only one Burr arch truss bridge and share one Burr arch truss bridge.

The majority of the bridges are made of white oak, which was the plentiful and durable lumber during the nineteenth century. None of the bridges remaining have their original split oak shingles. These have been replaced with tin, sheet iron or corrugated iron. Four types of siding were used in the construction of the Washington and Greene County bridges: lap siding, drop siding, double V barn siding and plain sheathing boards. Lap siding is the old type and was used on the older bridges such as Hughes, Washington County. Several have drop siding generally called weatherboarding; others of later construction are double V barn siding but most are covered with vertical sheathing. Stripping is used between the boards to seal against the elements.
The covered bridges of Washington and Greene Counties are fine examples of the adaptiveness and resourcefulness of the rural American in the nineteenth century. The development of the covered bridge is historically tied to Europe and as the new world became settled, bridge builders were confronted with the problem of spanning the large rivers of North America where the most plentiful resource was timber.

The first American covered bridge was the Permanent Bridge in Philadelphia built by Timothy Palmer in 1805. It was a three span bridge measuring 550 feet. Following this pretigious start the covered bridge boom began. And as the need grew many new types of trussing systems were developed. Pennsylvania was once and possible is still the leader in the number and development of covered bridges in the United States. Records show that Pennsylvania once had over three hundred of these bridges. Many of these bridges are the first example of a trussing type and were built by noted bridge builders such as Timothy Palmer, Louis Wernwag, James Moore and Theodore Burr. But the majority of Pennsylvania's covered bridges were built by local carpenters. This is especially true in the rural counties such as Washington and Greene. Where the simple King and Queen post styles were used the most.

The majority of the remaining bridges in Washington and Greene Counties are Queenpost and Kingpost truss. The simple Kingpost truss is basically a triangle truss with two-timbers slanting down from the center to the ends of the lower chord of the bridge. The kingpost extends down vertically from the center to the lower chord, forming two triangles. This trussing system was used for smaller bridges seldom over 30 to 35 feet.

The Queenpost is a variation of the Kingpost with an added horizontal crosspiece and could be used for spans of 60 to 70 feet.
The Burr Arch truss is commonly used for longer spans of 100 feet or more. It is a multiple kingpost with large arches fastened to the sides and tied to the abutments.

The covered bridge is an important historical transportation resource of Pennsylvania. The identification and preservation of all of Pennsylvania's covered bridges is important.
The covered bridges of Washington and Greene Counties are significant for several reasons. Firstly, they are significant for the reasons stated in the statement concerning the covered bridge in Pa. as a whole. Secondly, these two counties represent the largest number of remaining structures on a county basis, after Lancaster and Columbia Counties. They are certainly the largest number remaining in the western part of Pa. Because of the number remaining several comparisons can be made.

This set of 35 bridges is unusual for its geographic location as well as the heavy concentration of two truss types. It is hard to make comparisons of the type and numbers of bridges during the 1830 to 1880 period when over 1500 bridges were located in 64 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, however with a more complete knowledge of the existing bridges some comparative statements can be made today. Western Pa. never had a heavy concentration of covered bridges historically, however, the counties of Washington and Greene stand out in their number of bridges. Geographically this section of Pa. is extremely hilly with numerous small streams and valleys. Never as rich an agricultural area as the central Pa. counties, the area did however support many family farms and in the late 1800's many sheep farms. However, the transportation systems of the area were just as important to the local farmer taking grain to mill or produce to market as in the larger agricultural areas of Pa. It is an interesting regional variation that the covered bridges in these two counties are mainly Queenpost and Kingpost trusses. While these two truss types are usually used for smaller spans, they also are simpler to construct and therefore easier for the local carpenter to adapt in his area. From what records that exist, it appears that all the covered bridges in these two counties were built by local carpenters. The majority are identical in appearance with vertical siding, gable roofs and windows cut in the side walls. These windows appear to be a local adaptation as they are not present in any great number in any other county.

This set of 35 bridges are a significant part of the transportation history of the area and the state.
The covered bridge is an important and significant historic structure in the Commonwealth of Pa. Not only does Pa. have the most extant covered bridges today, it probably had the most during the height of the covered bridge period 1830 to 1875. Estimates have been made that Pa. once had at least 1500 covered bridges. (Allen, 1959: 51). Not only is the sheer number important but Pa. had the first known U.S. covered bridge, as well as the prototypes for most of the major truss types.

The first US covered bridge was located in Philadelphia over the Schuylkill, built in 1800 by Timothy Palmer, a master carpenter from Newburyport, Massachusetts. From the completion of this first bridge, the age of the covered bridge was upon Pa. Not only was the truss types of Burr and others first tried out in Pa. but the covered bridge spread as the local carpenter adapted it to the local problem of crossing the numerous small streams and creeks throughout Pa. The covered bridge is also important in the history of bridge building. The early stone arch bridges were really only practical on smaller streams and then in areas with an abundance of good building stone. The peak of the stone bridge is Pa. can be seen in the Rockville Bridge over the Susquehanna River built by the Pa. Railroad and contains a quarter of a million tons of stone. The covered bridge was the transition from the stone to the cast-iron in most places.

Since the heyday of the covered bridge they have been rapidly disappearing through neglect, flood, arson and progress. Prior to the Agnes Flood of 1972, Pa. had 271 covered bridges, spread across 41 of its 67 counties. Since that time the number has been decreasing at a fast rate. Because of their importance, the state level National Register Review Committee as well as the Office of Historic Preservation have embarked on a covered bridge survey and registration project. A survey form and inquiry letter were developed and mailed to county bridge engineers, historical societies, members of the Society of Industrial Archaeologists, the Theodore Burr Covered Bridge Society and numerous others. To date we have information on approx. 3/4 of the 41 counties containing covered bridges. Our results to date show that the number of covered bridges is down about a third from the 1972 figure of 271. Just since beginning our survey, two bridges have been destroyed by arson and one by an overloaded truck. It is because of
this rapid disappearance rate, as well as their significance to Pa.
in the history of transportation that we intend to nominate as many
as possible to the National Register of Historic Places. Because
of time and the immensity of the task a thematic nomination covering
the whole state is impossible. We are therefore nominating these
structures on a county or two county basis. All bridges constructed
after 1930 have been excluded unless the bridge has a significance
of its own. Bridge construction dates and builders are not always
readily available, therefore after exhausting the files of the bridge
engineers, historical societies and the archives, we have been
lenient with the bridges for which we could find no dates, mainly
on the view that very few have been built in the last 50 years and
that the registration of all of these fast disappearing resource
is valuable. Moved structures have been included in our nominations
for several reasons; firstly in all cases if these structures had not
been moved they would have been destroyed, secondly they still retain
their significance as examples of trussing types and while they have
lost their location they still retain an integrity of location in a
rural setting. Therefore we have tended to nominate every eligible
covered bridge in each county.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .98

QUADRANGLE NAME SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

UTM REFERENCES

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QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE
Charlotte K. Lane, Executive Director / Susan M. Zacher

ORGANIZATION
Washington-Greene Co. Tourist Promotion Agency / PHMC

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE
412-222-8130 / .717-787-4363

CITY OR TOWN
Washington, Pa. 15301

STATE / CODE
Harrisburg, Pa. 17120

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X ___ 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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE ED WEINTRAUB, Director
Office of Historic Preservation

DATE 2-9-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 2-2-1979

DATE 6-21-1979


Washington-Greene County Covered Bridge Map. Washington-Greene County Tourist Promotion Agency.
BRIDGE INVENTORY

Washington County

W1. Name: Erskine Covered Bridge (#38-63-15)
   Stream: Middle Wheeling Creek
   Truss Type: Queenpost
   Builder: William Gordon
   Year: 1845
   End Post to End Post Length: 39'6"
   Road Surface Width: 11'8"
   Distinguishing Features: The Erskine Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof and each side wall has two square cut windows.
   Condition: Good

W2. Name: Pine Bank Covered Bridge (#38-63-35)
   Stream: crosses Rouine
   Truss Type: Kingpost
   Year: 1870
   End Post to End Post Length: 30'6"
   Road Surface Width: 15'
   Distinguishing Features: This vertical sided, gable roofed bridge was originally located over Thom's Run in Gilmore Township and was moved to Meadowcroft Village by Albert Miller in 1962.

W3. Name: Sprowl's Covered Bridge (#38-63-03)
   Stream: Rocky Run, a branch of Wheeling Creek
   Truss Type: Kingpost
   Year: 1875
   End Post to End Post Length: 27'6"
   Road Surface Width: 12'7"
   Distinguishing Features: The Sprowl's Covered Bridge has two vertical siding and a tin covered gable roof. Square windows are cut into each of the sidewalls.
   Condition: Good
W4. Name: Day Covered Bridge (#38-63-12)
Stream: Short Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Year: 1875 (c.)
End Post Length: 36'6"
Road Surface Width: 12'
Distinguishing Features: The Day Covered Bridge has vertical siding and tin covered gable roof. Its cut block abutments have been reinforced with concrete.
Condition: Good

W5. Name: Henry Covered Bridge (#38-63-16)
Stream: Mingo Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Year: c. 1881
End Post Length: 36'
Road Surface Width: 12'4"
Distinguishing Features: The Henry Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof and the sidewalls are pierced by two square cut windows. The cut stone abutments are braced by concrete supports.
Condition: Good

W6. Name: Martin's Mill Covered Bridge (#38-63-24)
Stream: Ten Mile Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Year: 1888
End Post Length: 72'
Road Surface Width: 14'3"
Distinguishing Features: This bridge replaces an earlier covered bridge which was destroyed by flood in 1850.
W7. Name: Bailey Covered Bridge (#38-63-08)
Stream: Ten Mile Creek
Truss Type: Burr
Builder: Bailey Brothers
Year 1889
End Post Length: 66'
Road Surface Width: 15'
Load: 2 tons
Distinguishing Features: The Bailey Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof and two windows piercing each side wall. The cut stone abutments and span is now supported by steel beams and a mid-stream concrete pier.
Condition: Good

W8. Name: Hughes Covered Bridge (#38-63-17)
Stream: Ten Mile Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Year: 1889
End Post Length: 55'6"
Road Surface Width: 12'4"
Distinguishing Features: This bridge is no longer used for traffic and now sits in a field off I-79 at Marianna Exit, South of Washington. The Hughes Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a tin covered gable roof. Each side wall has four windows.

Stream: Cross Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
Year: 1889
End Post Length: 35'
Road Surface Width: 13'
Distinguishing Features: This bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof and one large window on each side.
W10. Name: Davis, Horn, Overholtzer (#38-30-31 - #38-63-31)
Stream: Ten Mile Creek
Truss Type: Burr Arch
Year: 1889
End Post Length: 96'
Road Surface Width: 14'3"
Distinguishing Features: This bridge replaced a c. 1838
bridge destroyed by flood in 1888.

W11. Name: Ralston Freeman Covered Bridge (#38-63-27)
Stream: Aunt Clara's Fork of King's Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
Year: 1915
End Post Length: 28'
Road Surface Width: 12'
Distinguishing Features: This covered bridge has vertical
siding and a gable roof.

W12. Name: Sawhill Covered Bridge (#38-63-34)
Stream: Buffalo Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Year: 1915
End Post Length: 49'
Road Surface Width: 12'6"
Distinguishing Features: This covered bridge has vertical
siding and a raised seam tin covered gable roof.

W13. Name: Brownlee, Scott Covered Bridge (#38-63-09)
Stream: Templeton Fork of Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
End Post Length: 31'6"
Road Surface Width: 11'7"
Distinguishing Features: The Brownlee, Scott Covered Bridge
has vertical siding and a gable roof.
Condition: Fair
W14. Name: Crawford Covered Bridge (#38-63-10)
   Stream: Robinson Fork of Wheeling Creek
   Truss Type: Queenpost
   End Post Length: 39'
   Road Surface Width: 11'7"
   Distinguishing Features: The Crawford Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a tin covered gable roof. Square windows are cut into the ends of the side walls. Cut stone abutments and later rods support the bridge.
   Condition: Good

W15. Name: Danley Covered Bridge (#38-63-11)
   Stream: Robinson Fork of Wheeling Creek
   Truss Type: Queenpost
   End Post Length: 39'
   Road Surface Width: 11'10"
   Load: 2 Tons
   Distinguishing Features: The Danley Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a tin covered gable roof, as well as cut stone abutments.
   Condition: Good

W16. Name: Devil's Den, McClurg Covered Bridge (#38-63-13)
   Stream: Kings Creek
   Truss Type: Kingpost
   End Post Length: 24'
   Road Surface Width: 12'3"
   Distinguishing Features: The McClurg or Devels Den Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof and cut stone abutments. Each side wall is cut by four windows.
   Condition: Good
W17. Name: Ebenezer Covered Bridge (#38-63-14)
Stream: South Fork of Maple Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 32'
Road Surface Width: 14'
Distinguishing Features: Moved to Mingo Creek County Park in 1977 and placed on abutments of an earlier bridge.
Condition: Good, but altered

W18. Name: Jackson's Mill Covered Bridge (#38-63-18)
Stream: Kings Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 35'
Road Surface Width: 14'
Distinguishing Features: A petition was filed for bridge at this site in 1865 however this may be a later bridge. Jackson's Mill Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a tin covered gable roof and sidewall windows. Some of the side panelling is missing.
Condition: Fair

W19. Name: Krepps Covered Bridge (#38-63-19)
Stream: Cherry Creek Branch of Raccoon Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
End Post Length: 24'
Road Surface Width: 13'3"
Load: 2 Tons
Distinguishing Features: The Krepps Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a tin covered gable roof. Two windows each sidewall. Wooden posts and bracing now supports the floor of the bridge.
Condition: Fair
W20. Name: Leatherman Covered Bridge (#38-63-20)
Stream: South Branch of Pigeon Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 36'
Road Surface Width: 12'
Distinguishing Features: Leatherman Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a gable roof and cut stone abutments. Two square cut windows are located in each side wall.
Condition: Good

W21. Name: Lyle Covered Bridges (#38-63-21)
Stream: Raccoon Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 13'
Road Surface Width: 12'
Distinguishing Features: Lyle Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a gable roof, cut stone abutments and pierced by three windows on each side wall.

W22. Name: Longdon L. Miller Covered Bridge (#38-63-22)
Stream: Templeton's Fork of Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 67'6"
Road Surface Width: 11'10"
Distinguishing Features: Longdon Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof and has three square cut windows on each side. Wooden bracing now supports the bridge floor.
Condition: Good
W23. Name: Mays, Blaney Covered Bridge (#38-63-23)
Stream: Middle Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 31'6"
Road Surface Width: 11'10"
Distinguishing Features: This covered bridge was once known as Blaney Covered Bridge for J. Blaney who once owned land east of the bridge.
Condition: Good

W24. Name: Plant's Covered Bridge (#38-63-26)
Stream: Tompleton's Fork of Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
End Post Length: 24'6"
Road Surface Width: 12'10"
Distinguishing Features: This bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof, two windows cut in each side.

W25. Name: Wyit Sprowls Covered Bridge (#38-63-29)
Stream: Robinson Fork of Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 43'
Road Surface Width: 11'6"
Distinguishing Features: Wyit Sprowl's Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a gable roof and three windows on each side.

W26. Name: Wright, Cerl Covered Bridge (#38-63-30)
Stream: North Fork of Pigeon Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
End Post Length: 26'
Road Surface Width: 13'4"
Distinguishing Features: This covered bridge has horizontal siding and tin covered gable roof and has four window cuts in side walls and stone abutments.
G1. Name: King Covered Bridge (#38-30-24)
Stream: Hoover Run
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 46'6"
Road Surface Width: 15'
Clearance: 11'6"
Distinguishing Features: The King Covered Bridge has wide horizontal siding, a gable roof covered with a raised seam tin roof and abutments of cut stone blocks.
Condition: Good

G2. Name: Nettie Woods Covered Bridge (#38-30-36)
Stream: Pursley Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Builder: Lisbon Scott
Year: 1882
End Post Length: 40'
Road Surface Width: 15'
Clearance 11'4"
Distinguishing Features: This bridge was named for Edward (Ned or Neddle) W. Wood, a Civil War Veteran, who owned the land on which it was built. It has vertical plank siding and a gable roof covered with tin.
Condition: Good

G3. Name: Scott Covered Bridge (#38-30-28)
Stream: Ten Mile Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Builder: William Lang of Bristoria
Year: 1885
End Post Length: 41'
Road Surface Width: 15'
Clearance: 11'
Distinguishing Features: Scott Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding, a gable roof covered with raised seam tin and abutments of cut stone blocks.
Condition: Fair
   Stream: Ruff Creek
   Truss Type: Kingpost
   Year: 1888
   End Post Length: 31'8"
   Road Surface Width: 15'
   Distinguishing Features: Grimes Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding, a gable roof covered with raised seam tin and cut stone block abutments.
   Condition: Fair

G5. Name: Carmichael Covered Bridge  (#38-30-21)
   Stream: Muddy Creek
   Truss Type: Queenpost
   Year: 1889
   End Post Length: 64'
   Road Surface Width: 15'
   Clearance: 13'
   Distinguishing Features: Carmichael Covered Bridge has vertical board and battin siding, and a gable roofed covered with a raised seam tin roof.
   Condition: Good

G6. Name: Shriver Covered Bridge  (#38-30-29)
   Stream: Harquas Creek
   Truss Type: Queenpost
   Year: 1900
   End Post Length: 40'
   Road Surface Width: 15'
   Load: 2 Tons
   Distinguishing Features: The Shiver Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding and a gable roof covered with tin. Two large windows are cut in each side flanking the queenpost.
   Condition: Good
G7. Name: Red, Neils Covered Bridge  
Stream: Whiteley Creek  
Truss Type: Burr Arch  
Year: 1900  
End Post Length: 86'  
Road Surface Width: 15'  
Distinguishing Features: The Red, Neils Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding and a gable roof covered with flattened tin.  
Condition: Fair

G8. Name: White Covered Bridge  
Stream: Whiteley Creek  
Truss Type: Queenpost  
Year: 1919  
End Post Length: 66'6"  
Road Surface Width: 15'  
Distinguishing Features: The White Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a gable roof. Its abutments are cut stone blocks.  
Condition: Good

G9. Name: Lippincott Covered Bridge  
Stream: Ruff Creek  
Truss Type: Kingpost  
Year: 1943  
End Post Length: 27'8"  
Road Surface Width: 15'  
Distinguishing Features: The Lippincott Covered Bridge has horizontal siding and a shingle covered gable roof.  
Condition: Good
Acreage is calculated by adding 20 feet to each length and 10 feet to each width to include abutments. When width is not known 15' is used.

Greene County

1. King
   AC: .03  
   \[66.5 \times 25 = 1662.5 \div 43,560 = .03\]
   Zone 17  N 4400840  E 562300

2. Nettie Woods
   AC: .03  
   \[60 \times 25 = 1500 \div 43,560 = .03\]
   Zone 17  N 4412620  E 569460

3. Scott
   AC: .03  
   \[61 \times 25 = 1525 \div 43,560 = .03\]
   Zone 17  N 4415280  E 557640

4. Grimes
   AC: .02  
   \[51.7 \times 25 = 1292.5 \div 43,560 = .02\]
   Zone 17  N 4422840  E 571770

5. Carmichael's
   AC: .04  
   \[84 \times 25 = 2100 \div 43,560 = .04\]
   Zone 17  N 4416520  E 588980

6. Shriver
   AC: .03  
   \[60 \times 25 = 1500 \div 43,560 = .03\]
   Zone 17  N 4411440  E 561650

7. Red, Neils
   AC: .06  
   \[106 \times 25 = 2650 \div 43,560 = .06\]
   Zone 17  N 4407140  E 584400
Greene County

8. White
   AC: .04 (86.5 x 25 + 43,560 = .04)
   Zone 17 N 4406420 E 581120

9. Lippincott
   AC: .02 (47.7 x 25 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17 N 4421620 E 574640

Washington County

1. Erskine
   AC: .02 (59.5 x 21.7 = 1291.15 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17 N 4435020 E 541240

2. Pine Bank
   AC: .02 (50.5 x 25 = 1262.5 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17 N 4459740 E 543270

3. Sprowl's
   AC: .02 (47.5 x 22.6 = 1073.5 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17 N 4428910 E 550610

4. Day
   AC: .02 (56.5 x 22 = 1243 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17 N 4431060 E 560320

5. Henry
   AC: .02 (56 x 22.3 = 1248.8 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17 N 4431560 E 571650
WASHINGTON COUNTY

6. Martin's Mill
   AC: .05  \( (92 \times 24.25 = 2231 \div 43,560 = .05) \)
   Zone 17  N 4429420  E 574110

7. Bailey
   AC: .04  \( (86 \times 25 = 2150 \div 43,560 = .04) \)
   Zone 17  N 4430140  E 568630

8. Hughes
   AC: .03  \( (75.5 \times 22.33 = 1685.91 \div 43,560 = .03) \)
   Zone 17  N 4431560  E 571650

9. Wilson's Mill
   AC: .02  \( (55 \times 23 = 1265 \div 43,560 = .02) \)
   Zone 17  N 4455940  E 551140

10. Davis Horn, Overholtzer (Spans Washington & Greene Counties)
    AC: .06  \( (116 \times 24.25 = 2813 \div 43,560 = .06) \)
    Zone 17  N 4428860  E 580020

11. Ralston Freeman
    AC: .02  \( (48 \times 22 = 1056 \div 43,560 = .02) \)
    Zone 17  N 4477260  E 541790

12. Sawhill
    AC: .03  \( (69 \times 22.5 = 1552.5 \div 43,560 = .03) \)
    Zone 17  N 4447700  E 549690

13. Brownlee, Scott
    AC: .02  \( (51.5 \times 21.58 = 1111.37 \div 43,560 = .02) \)
    Zone 17  N 4432600  E 551360
14. Crawford  
   AC: .02  \( (59 \times 21.58 = 1273.22 \div 43,560 = .02) \)  
   Zone 17 N 4427940 E 545040

15. Danley  
   AC: .02  \( (59 \times 21.83 = 1287.97 \div 43,560 = .02) \)  
   Zone 17 N 4433810 E 547800

16. Devil's Den, McClurg  
   AC: .02  \( (44 \times 22.25 = 979 \div 43,560 = .02) \)  
   Zone 17 N 4474800 E 541840

17. Ebenezer  
   AC: .02  \( (52 \times 25 = 1300 \div 43,560 = .02) \)  
   Zone 17

18. Jackson's Mill  
   AC: .03  \( (55 \times 24 = 1320 \div 43,560 = .03) \)  
   Zone 17 N 4474730 E 543300

19. Krepps  
   AC: .02  \( (54 \times 23.25 = 1255.5 \div 43,560 = .02) \)  
   Zone 17 N 4465570 E 556790

20. Leatherman  
   AC: .02  \( (56 \times 22 = 1232 \div 43,560 = .02) \)  
   Zone 17 N 4440080 E 579120

21. Lyle  
   AC: .01  \( (33 \times 22 = 726 \div 43,560 = .01) \)  
   Zone 17 N 4478060 E 553740
Washington County

22. Longdon, L. Miller
   AC: .04  (87.5 x 21.83 = 1910.13 + 43,560 = .04)
   Zone 17  N 4427580  E 545000

23. Mays, Blaney
   AC: .02  (51.5 x 21.83 = 1124.25 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17  N 4437450  E 543680

24. Plant's
   AC: .02  (44.5 x 22.83 = 1015.94 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17  N 4430040  E 549820

25. Wyit Sprowls
   AC: .03  (63 x 21.5 = 1354.5 + 43,560 = .03)
   Zone 17  N 4428940  E 545850

26. Wright, Cerl
   AC: .02  (46 x 23.33 + 43,560 = .02)
   Zone 17  N 4445630  E 581000
Greene County Covered Bridges #1 to 9: Greene County Courthouse, High Street, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania

Washington County Covered Bridges #1, 3-7, 9, 11-26:

- Washington County Courthouse
- South Main Street
- Washington, Pennsylvania

#2 Pine Bank Covered Bridge:

- The Meadowcroft Foundation
- Avella, Pennsylvania 15312

#8 Hughes Covered Bridge

- Amwell Township
- John Redd, RD 8, Box 2
- Washington, PA 15301

#10 Davis, Horn, Overholtzer Covered Bridge

joint ownership

Washington County Courthouse
South Main Street
Washington, Pennsylvania

and

Greene County Courthouse
High Street
Waynesburg, Pennsylvania
Specific Questions:

1. Lippincott Covered Bridge (No. 38-30-25)

   This covered bridge replaced an earlier very old covered bridge, in 1943. The present bridge was built by the Greene County Roads and Bridges Department under the supervision of Benjamin F. Levekhan. It was built as a covered wooden bridge due to the shortage of metal during World War II. This structure portrays the continued adaptation of the use of wood to solve bridging problems in an area where stone and during the War, metal was not available.

2. Pine Bank Bridge, Washington County (No. 38-63-25)
   Ebenezer Covered Bridge, Washington County (No. 38-63-11)

   Both these structures were threatened by demolition, their placement in a different location saved them. Both structures are earlier bridges and retain their significance as examples of truss and regional types. The photo of Pine Bank bridge is its present location.

3. Hughes Bridge, Washington County

   Yes, the road is not used anymore.
W23. Name: Mays, Blaney Covered Bridge (#38-63-23)
Stream: Middle Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 31'6"
Road Surface Width: 11'10"
Distinguishing Features: This covered bridge was once known as Blaney Covered Bridge for J. Blaney who once owned land east of the bridge.
Condition: Good

W24. Name: Plant's Covered Bridge (#38-63-26)
Stream: Tompelton's Fork of Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
End Post Length: 24'6"
Road Surface Width: 12'10"
Distinguishing Features: This bridge has vertical siding, a tin covered gable roof, two windows cut in each side.

W25. Name: Wyit Sprowls Covered Bridge (#38-63-29)
Stream: Robinson Fork of Wheeling Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 43'
Road Surface Width: 11'6"
Distinguishing Features: Wyit Sprowl's Covered Bridge has vertical siding, a gable roof and three windows on each side.

W26. Name: Wright, Carl Covered Bridge (#38-63-30)
Stream: North Fork of Pigeon Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
End Post Length: 26'
Road Surface Width: 13'4"
Distinguishing Features: This covered bridge has horizontal siding and tin covered gable roof and has four window cuts in side walls and stone abutments.
G1. Name: King Covered Bridge (#38-30-24)
Stream: Hoover Run
Truss Type: Queenpost
End Post Length: 46'6"
Road Surface Width: 15'
Clearance: 11'6"
Distinguishing Features: The King Covered Bridge has wide horizontal siding, a gable roof covered with a raised seam tin roof and abutments of cut stone blocks.
Condition: Good

G2. Name: Nettie Woods Covered Bridge (#38-30-36)
Stream: Pursley Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Builder: Lisbon Scott
Year: 1882
End Post Length: 40'
Road Surface Width: 15'
Clearance 11'4"
Distinguishing Features: This bridge was named for Edward (Ned or Neddie) W. Wood, a Civil War Veteran, who owned the land on which it was built. It has vertical plank siding and a gable roof covered with tin.
Condition: Good

G3. Name: Scott Covered Bridge (#38-30-28)
Stream: Ten Mile Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Builder: William Lang of Bristoria
Year: 1885
End Post Length: 41'
Road Surface Width: 15'
Clearance: 11'
Distinguishing Features: Scott Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding, a gable roof covered with raised seam tin and abutments of cut stone blocks.
Condition: Fair
G4. Name: Grimes Covered Bridge (#38-30-22)
Stream: Ruff Creek
Truss Type: Kingpost
Year: 1888
End Post Length: 31'8"
Road Surface Width: 15'
Distinguishing Features: Grimes Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding, a gable roof covered with raised seam tin and cut stone block abutments.
Condition: Fair

G5. Name: Carmichaels Covered Bridge (#38-30-21)
Stream: Muddy Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Year: 1889
End Post Length: 64'
Road Surface Width: 15'
Clearance: 13'
Distinguishing Features: Carmichaels Covered Bridge has vertical board and battin siding, and a gable roofed covered with a raised seam tin roof.
Condition: Good

G6. Name: Shriver Covered Bridge (#38-30-29)
Stream: Harquis Creek
Truss Type: Queenpost
Year: 1900
End Post Length: 40'
Road Surface Width: 15'
Load: 2 Tons
Distinguishing Features: The Shiver Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding and a gable roof covered with tin. Two large windows are cut in each side flanking the queenpost.
Condition: Good
G7. Name: Red, Neils Covered Bridge  (#38-30-27)
    Stream: Whiteley Creek
    Truss Type: Burr Arch
    Year: 1900
    End Post Length: 86'
    Road Surface Width: 15'
    Distinguishing Features: The Red, Neils Covered Bridge has vertical plank siding and a gable roof covered with flattened tin.
    Condition: Fair

G8. Name: White Covered Bridge  (#38-30-30)
    Stream: Whiteley Creek
    Truss Type: Queenpost
    Year: 1919
    End Post Length: 66'6"
    Road Surface Width: 15'
    Distinguishing Features: The White Covered Bridge has vertical siding and a gable roof. Its abutments are cut stone blocks.
    Condition: Good

G9. Name: Lippincott Covered Bridge  (#38-30-25)
    Stream: Ruff Creek
    Truss Type: Kingpost
    Year: 1943
    End Post Length: 27'8"
    Road Surface Width: 15'
    Distinguishing Features: The Lippincott Covered Bridge has horizontal siding and a shingle covered gable roof.
    Condition: Good
The covered bridges of Washington and Greene Counties are fine examples of the adaptiveness and resourcefulness of the rural American in the nineteenth century. The development of the covered bridge is historically tied to Europe and as the new world became settled, bridge builders were confronted with the problem of spanning the large rivers of North America where the most plentiful resource was timber.

The first American covered bridge was the Permanent Bridge in Philadelphia built by Timothy Palmer in 1805. It was a three span bridge measuring 550 feet. Following this pretigious start the covered bridge boom began. And as the need grew many new types of trussing systems were developed. Pennsylvania was once and possible is still the leader in the number and development of covered bridges in the United States. Records show that Pennsylvania once had over three hundred of these bridges. Many of these bridges are the first example of a trussing type and were built by noted bridge builders such as Timothy Palmer, Louis Wernwag, James Moore and Theodore Burr. But the majority of Pennsylvania's covered bridges were built by local carpenters. This is especially true in the rural counties such as Washington and Greene. Where the simple King and Queen post styles were used the most.

The majority of the remaining bridges in Washington and Greene Counties are Queenpost and Kingpost truss. The simple Kingpost truss is basically a triangle truss with two-timbers slanting down from the center to the ends of the lower chord of the bridge. The kingpost extends down vertically from the center to the lower chord, forming two triangles. This trussing system was used for smaller bridges seldom over 30 to 35 feet.

The Queenpost is a variation of the Kingpost with an added horizontal crosspiece and could be used for spans of 60 to 70 feet.
The Burr Arch truss is commonly used for longer spans of 100 feet or more. It is a multiple kingpost with large arches fastened to the sides and tied to the abutments.

The covered bridge is an important historical transportation resource of Pennsylvania. The identification and preservation of all of Pennsylvania's covered bridges is important.


*Washington-Greene County Covered Bridge Map*. Washington-Greene County Tourist Promotion Agency.
Acreage is calculated by adding 20 feet to each length and 10 feet to each width to include abutments and buffer around each bridge. When width is not known 15' is used.

Greene County

1. King
   AC: .03
   Zone 17
   \[ 66.5 \times 25 = 1662.5 + 43,560 = .03 \]
   N 4400840 E 562300

2. Nettie Woods
   AC: .03
   Zone 17
   \[ 60 \times 25 = 1500 + 43,560 = .03 \]
   N 4412620 E 565460

3. Scott
   AC: .03
   Zone 17
   \[ 61 \times 25 = 1525 + 43,560 = .03 \]
   N 4415280 E 557640

4. Grimes
   AC: .02
   Zone 17
   \[ 51.7 \times 25 = 1292.5 + 43,560 = .02 \]
   N 4422840 E 571770

5. Carmichael's
   AC: .04
   Zone 17
   \[ 84 \times 25 = 2100 + 43,560 = .04 \]
   N 4416520 E 588980

6. Shriver
   AC: .03
   Zone 17
   \[ 60 \times 25 = 1500 + 43,560 = .03 \]
   N 4411440 E 561650

7. Red, Neils
   AC: .06
   Zone 17
   \[ 106 \times 25 = 2650 + 43,560 = .06 \]
   N 4407140 E 584400
Greene County

8. White
   AC: .04  \( \frac{86.5 \times 25}{43,560} = .04 \)
   Zone 17  N 4406420  E 581120

9. Lippincott
   AC: .02  \( \frac{47.7 \times 25}{43,560} = .02 \)
   Zone 17  N 4421620  E 574640

Washington County

1. Erskine
   AC: .02  \( \frac{59.5 \times 21.7}{43,560} = .02 \)
   Zone 17  N 4435020  E 541240

2. Pine Bank
   AC: .02  \( \frac{50.5 \times 25}{43,560} = .02 \)
   Zone 17  N 4459740  E 543270

3. Sprowl's
   AC: .02  \( \frac{47.5 \times 22.6}{43,560} = .02 \)
   Zone 17  N 4428910  E 550610

4. Day
   AC: .02  \( \frac{56.5 \times 22}{43,560} = .02 \)
   Zone 17  N 4431060  E 560320

5. Henry
   AC: .02  \( \frac{56 \times 22.3}{43,560} = .02 \)
   Zone 17  N 4431560  E 571650
Washington County

6. Martin's Mill
   AC: .05  \( (92 \times 24.25 = 2231 \div 43,560 = .05) \)
   Zone 17  N 4429420  E 574110

7. Pailey
   AC: .04  \( (86 \times 25 = 2150 \div 43,560 = .04) \)
   Zone 17  N 4430140  E 568630

8. Hughes
   AC: .03  \( (75.5 \times 22.33 = 1685.91 \div 43,560 = .03) \)
   Zone 17  N 4431560  E 571650

9. Wilson's Mill
   AC: .02  \( (55 \times 23 = 1265 \div 43,560 = .02) \)
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Washington County

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Covered Bridges, Washington & Greene Counties

Washington County

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   AC: .02  \( (46 \times 23.33 \div 43,560 = .02) \)
   Zone 17  N 4445630  E 581000
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(SEe Continuation Sheet)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY  .98

QUADRANGE NAME SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

QUADRANGE SCALE 1:24,000

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Charlotte K. Lane, Executive Director / Susan M. Zacher

ORGANIZATION
Washington-Greene Co. Tourist Promotion Agency / PHMC

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE
412-222-8130 / 717-787-4363

CITY OR TOWN
Washington, Pa. 15301 / Harrisburg, Pa. 17120

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL __ STATE X 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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE ED WEINTRAUB, Director Office of Historic Preservation

DATE 2-6-79

FOR NPS 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
Sawhill Covered Bridge
Crosses Buffalo Creek
Blaine Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania
Length 49' - Width 12' - 6"
Built 1915 - Queenpost

Covered Bridges of Washington & Greene Counties
PD: 1978
PV: Sawhill Covered Bridge
Washington Co. (58-63-34)