Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SHEET

JAN 3 0 1976 RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED AUG 1 7 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS **TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS** 1 NAME HISTORIC Cromer's Mill Covered Bridge AND/OR COMMON Nails Creek Covered Bridge **2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER** Eight miles south of Carnesville at Neils Creek NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CITY, TOWN Carnesville 9th - Phil M. Landrum X VICINITY OF CODE COUNTY CODE STATE Georgia 13 Franklin 119 **3 CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY **OWNERSHIP** STATUS PRESENT USE X COOPPEN In Use _DISTRICT X_PUBLIC AGRICULTUREMUSEUM ____BUILDING(S) __PRIVATE __UNOCCUPIED __COMMERCIAL __PARK X_STRUCTURE __ВОТНWORK IN PROGRESS X EDUCATIONAL ___PRIVATE RESIDENCE ___SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE -ENTERTAINMENT ----RELIGIOUS __OBJECT __IN PROCESS ___YES: RESTRICTED ___GOVERNMENT ___SCIENTIFIC ___BEING CONSIDERED **X YES: UNRESTRICTED**INDUSTRIAL **送TRANSPORTATION** ___NO __MILITARY OTHER **OWNER OF PROPERTY** NAME Franklin County STREET & NUMBER Franklin County Courthouse CITY, TOWN STATE Carnesville X_ VICINITY OF Georgia **5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION** COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Franklin County STREET & NUMBER Franklin County Courthouse CITY, TOWN STATE Carnesville Georgia **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS** TITLE None DATE ___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY __LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN



CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT ≚GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Cromer's Mill Covered Bridge spans Nails Creek in Franklin County, Georgia, about eight miles south of Carnesville. This bridge has been by-passed by a modern concrete bridge on Georgia Route 106, about 50 yards away, but is still passable for vehicles and maintained in a good condition by county highway maintenance crews. The bridge is completely covered and extends 111 feet with one span. The south end of the bridge has an uncovered approach made of wood six feet in length. The bridge is 16 feet wide, overall, and 17 feet high from the bottom of the lower chord to the ridge line of the roof. The trusses on each side are 14 feet high. Vehicle clearance is restricted to 9 feet for both height and width.

Construction is of the Town Lattice design and the wood is rough sawn heart pine. The diagonals are made of 3×10 inch timbers and each is numbered indicating its place in the truss. This was a common practice to east assembly. There are two pins at each intersection. There are two lower chords and one upper chord, each made of 3×10 inch timbers, doubled. The floor sills are 4×12 inches in size and placed about six feet apart. The floor joists are made of 3×6 inch planks with a longitudinal runner of the same size boards to provide a smooth surface for traffic and to minimize wear on the floor.

The bridge rests on stone abutments held together with concrete and on the south end a similiarly constructed stone pier supports the bridge. The distance from the center of this pier to the abutment is 13 feet. In 1967, a steel truss was placed under the north end of this bridge some eight feet from the abutment, in order to add additional support to the span. This truss is made of 12 inch steel I beams. Later, a single wooden pole was installed as a support on the east side of the bridge about 20 feet from the pier.

The sides are covered with pine boards and batten. The roof, now metal, was originally of wooden shingles. The metal roof, the restrictive portals, and the additional supports under the bridge are the only alterations that have been made to its original appearance.

This bridge is maintained in generally good condition and sustains a very moderate amount of traffic since it has been by-passed with a nearby concrete bridge.

There are no visible ruins of the Comer's Mill complex within 800 yards of the Bridge. A 1910 map of Franklin County does indicate the presence of a mill near the Bridge. The area of the historic site will include the mill site as shown by the 1910 map.

Cromer's Mill Covered Bridge is listed as No. 10-59-01 in the "World Guide to Covered Bridges," published by the National Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges, Inc., 1972 edition.

8 SIGNIFICANCE **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW** PERIOD ____ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC __COMMUNITY PLANNING -PREHISTORIC ___LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURERELIGION __CONSERVATION ___1400-1499ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC _LAW __SCIENCE ___LITERATURE ___AGRICULTURE __ECONOMICSSCULPTURE __1600-1699 XARCHITECTURE __EDUCATION ___MILITABYSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN __1700-1799 __ART X ENGINEERING __MUSIC THEATER __1800-1899 ___EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT ___COMMERCE ___PHILOSOPHY X TRANSPORTATION X 1900-___COMMUNICATIONS _INDUSTRY -POLITICS/GOVERNMENT XOTHER (SPECIFY)INVENTION History

SPECIFIC DATES 1907

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cromer's Mill Covered Bridge was constructed in 1907 in accordance with a contract awarded by the county to James M. Hunt whose bid of \$1,623 was the lowest received. The bridge takes its name from the Cromer family who moved into Franklin County, Georgia, and settled on Nails Creek at this location in 1845. Mr. Will Cromer built the stone abutments on which this bridge rests and he was a descendent of the original family. The Cromers operated a woolen mill downstream from this bridge before the Civil War. Subsequently, the area boasted of a cotton gin, flour mill and saw mill. All of this ceased by 1943 and there are no salient remains near the bridge. Today there are several homes nearby and the vacated building of a small country store.

Cromer's Mill Covered Bridge is one of 21 covered bridges remaining in Georgia and one of only 13 still in use, though on a restricted basis. Thirteen of Georgia's remaining covered bridges are built of the Town Lattice design and the Cromer's Mill Covered Bridge is one of these. The Town Truss was designed and patented in 1820 by Ithiel Town, an architect of New Haven, Connecticut. Town realized the need for a covered bridge truss which could be quickly built by a carpenter and his was the <u>first truly</u> American design. The design consists of a web of light planks crisscrossed at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees, like a lattice, and fastened together with wooden pins or trunnels at each intersection. It is the most popular design for covered bridges in this country.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allen, Richard Sanders, <u>Covered Bridges of the South</u>. Battleboro, Vt.: Stephen Greene Press. Bogle, James G., "The Vanishing Breed," <u>Georgia Magazine</u>, March 1972, p.16. <u>Bridge Beat</u>, News Letter, Southern Covered Bridge Assoc., Cary, N.E., June 1970. <u>World Guide to Covered Bridges</u>, ed. Oscar F. Lane, Boston, Mass., 1972. <u>Old Covered Bridges in Georgia</u>, pamphlet, Atlanta: Georgia State Parks Department. "Old Georgia Covered Bridge Could Tell Quite A Story," <u>Carnesville Herald</u>, Carnesville, Georgia, December 26, 1963. **10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA** ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY <u>approx. 5 acres</u> UTM REFERENCES <u>4 10</u>

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VERDAL DOUNDARY RECORDINGN	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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Using the Comers Covered Bridge as the standing point, the boundaries extend approximately 125 feet on either side of Nails Creek and runs eastward from the Bridge a distance of 250 feet and westward from the bridge 125 feet.

STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	<u></u>	CODE .
FORM PREPARED	BY			
NAME/TITLE David T. Agr	new, Historian, His	toric Presen	vation Section	
mes G. Bogle, Colonel, (ervation Section
ORGANIZATION			DATE	······································
storic Preservation Sect	ion. Dept. Natural	Resources	January 7	1975
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE	
0 Washington Street, S.V	J., Room 703-C		404-656-2840	
CITY OR TOWN	,	<u>^</u>	STATE	
lanta			Georgia	
STATE HISTORIC P	RESERVATION		CERTIFICATIO)N
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