NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	OMB-No. 1024-0018 RECEIVED 2280 NOV - 6 1998 NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1. Name of Property GLENVILLE TRUSS BRIDG	E
historic name <u>Glenville Truss Bridge</u> other names/site number	
2. Location	
street & number: <u>Conrad Court</u>	not for publication <u>N/A</u>
city or town: <u>Glenville</u>	vicinity N/A
state: <u>West Virginia</u> code: <u>WV</u> county: <u>Gilmer</u> co	ode: <u>021</u> zip code: <u>26351</u>

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_x\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_x\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_ statewide x\_\_\_\_ locally. (\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan M.	Dierco	10/8/98
Signature of certifying official	Date	

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**Glenville Truss Bridge** Name of Property Gilmer County, WV County/State

4. National Park Service Certificatio	n	
I, hereby certify that this property is:	$Q \cap$	

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_\_

gnature of Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_

12/

## 5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

\_\_\_\_ private \_X\_ public-local \_\_\_\_ public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

\_\_\_\_ building(s)

\_\_\_\_ district

\_\_\_\_ site

- \_X\_ structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

	-	buildings
		sites
_1		_ structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

**Glenville Truss Bridge** Name of Property

**Current Functions** 

**Materials** 

#### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions** 

TRANSPORTATION: road related

TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Pratt Through Truss

foundation sandstone piers roof walls steel beams other steel beams and cables wood deck

Narrative Description (See continuation sheets.)

## 8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- \_\_\_\_A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- \_\_\_X\_C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- \_\_\_\_\_D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

## **Glenville Truss Bridge** Name of Property

## Gilmer County, WV County/State

## Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B	removed from its original location.
C	a birthplace or a grave.
D	a cemetery.
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F	a commemorative property.
G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

## Areas of Significance Engineering

## **Period of Significance** 1885 - 1929

Significant Dates 1885

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  $\underline{N/A}$ 

#### **Cultural Affiliation** N/A

## Architect/Builder

Wrought Iron Bridge Builders, Canton, Ohio Architect Stewart Shirreffs & Co., Richmond, VA

#### Narrative Statement of Significance See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
Primary Location of Additional Data State Historic Preservation Office _XOther State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, District Seven, <u>Weston, WV 26452</u> .
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less then one acre

UTM References

Glenville Quad Map

<u>17\_513960\_4309120</u> Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification see continuation sheet

## <u>Gilmer County, WV</u> County/State

11. Form Prepa	ared By				
name/title K	im A. Valente		<del></del>		
organization			date <u>Jur</u>	ne 1, 1998	
street & number	226A Bradford Street		telephone <u>3(</u>	)4/344-5149	
city or town	Charleston	state <u>WV</u>	zip code	25301	
		-			
Property Owne	Pr				
name (	Gilmer County Commission	ners			
street & number	Gilmer County Cour	thouse, 10 Hov	vard Street	telephone	304/462-7641
city or town	Glenville state	<u>WV</u> zip c	ode <u>2635</u>	<u>51</u>	

#### United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

<u>Glenville Truss Bridge</u>	<u>Gilmer County, WV</u>
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The Glenville Truss Bridge is located within the central business district of the town of Glenville. The bridge is located 0.02 mile south of Main and Court Streets on Conrad Place. The bridge crosses the Little Kanawha River, a tributary of the Ohio River.

The bridge was built and designed in 1885 by Stewart, Shirreffs & Co., Richmond, Virginia and was fabricated by the Wrought Iron Bridge Builder Company, Canton, Ohio. The super-structure is a steel pinned Pratt Through Truss design, meaning that the truss supports have a height restriction and that it is pinned and not welded together.

The overall length of the bridge is 240 feet, 6 inches. The bridge consists of three spans: the north pony truss span is 43 feet, 6 inches; the main through truss span is 147 feet; and the south pony truss span is 47 feet long. The three foot difference is for a 1.5 foot gap between the spans to allow for proper expansion of materials and load specifications. The horizontal clearance, or distance from curb to curb is 15 feet, 7 inches. The vertical clearance, or height at which something can pass through the bridge is 16 feet, 2 inches. The bridge deck or floor is wood, and was replaced within the past 15 years with same materials. A pedestrian walkway or sidewalk, on the down river side of the decking, is 5 feet in width. The sub-structure abutments are constructed of cut sandstone. The stones were cut, dressed and laid on site.

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The Glenville Truss Bridge is being nominated under Criterion C for Engineering, as an early example of wrought iron, fabricated constructed bridges in the region. The period of significance for the bridge is from construction in 1885 to 1948.

Most of Glenville is situated on the north bank of the Little Kanawha River. The town is the county seat of Gilmer County. The town was laid out by S.L. Hays on land belonging to William H. Ball, and designated as a county seat for the newly formed Gilmer County in 1845. Gilmer County was formed from parts of Kanawha and Lewis County, Virginia, in 1845 at the request of the settlers because of the distances in traveling to Charleston or Weston to attend court.

The Glenville town lots are laid out in a grid pattern with lots running along the north riverbank in an east/west orientation two streets deep and one cross street, running up a steep hill in a north direction away from the river. The majority of the population and private homes were located however, along the south bank of the river. The residents therefore had to ford the river or boat across it in order to conduct court business and commercial business. The Little Kanawha River was also the lifeline for those who lived in the area. Many boat builders made a living shuttling passengers and goods down river to Parkersburg or up river to Gilmer Station, where the closest railroad line was located.

The timber industry flourished in the early part of the twentieth century. At certain times of the year, the river would be dammed-up to collect enough water, only to be released to carry the timber down stream to markets in Parkersburg, and other markets along the Ohio River. Crossing the river at times was impossible, due to the flooding which often occurred. According to a 1972 US Geological Survey Report on the Little Kanawha River Basin, "... floods have exceeded the 23 foot flood stage at Glenville 74 times in 66 years". The flooding of the river over its banks mixed with unpaved roads made travel in town a challenge. Mud rutted "roads" were common and travel by river continued as the most effective mode of transportation.

One of the first orders of business when the first County Court was in session in 1845 was to elect a surveyor of lands. Michael Stump (1808-1886) was elected Surveyor of Lands for Gilmer County and began to assess the infrastructure needs of the county. The county is rural by nature and is bisected by The Little Kanawha River, a tributary of the Ohio River. To improve how goods and services moved throughout the county was a priority.

Land surveyor Stump compiled a report of proposed sights for foot and wagon bridges to cross the creeks and rivers throughout the county. The goal was to help in the transportation of people and goods. His report with recommendations would lay the ground work for roads and bridges to be built throughout the county for many years to come. The county began contracting with builders and engineers to build the roads and bridges to comply with the Office of the Surveyors findings.

On December 1, 1884, J.R. Stewart, Ruben Shirreffs and George H. Goffs, who were partners in Stewart and Shirreffs of Richmond, Virginia, signed a contract with the County Court of Gilmer County to build, erect, complete and ready for travel six wrought iron highway bridges at a cost of \$13,132. Work on the bridges was to be completed by July 1, 1885. It was the responsibility of the county to have the sub-structure abutments built and in place ready to accept the super-structure. The six bridges were part of an important step in connecting areas of the county where the river and tributaries separated it.

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Stewart and Shirreffs of Richmond, Virginia, were only one of more then three dozen bridge designers and builders who bid on contracts to build bridges in West Virginia at this time. The Wrought Iron Bridge Co., Canton, Ohio, was also one of the many bridge fabricators who worked in the state from the 1880's to the 1910's. They fabricated bridges in many surrounding counties including Cabell, Jackson, Kanawha, Mineral and Ohio. The majority of these bridges were of the Pratt Through type.

The Glenville Truss Bridge was one of the six highway bridges built in 1885 by Stewart, Shirreffs and Company. The other bridges were located at: Fink Creek, Cove Creek, Sand Fork, Leading Creek and Cedar Creek. There is no information available when these bridges were replaced or removed. The Glenville Truss Bridge was the first iron bridge built in Glenville to accommodate both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. It is the only one in existence of the original six bridges.

Throughout the first 40 years of the 1900's, Gilmer County and Glenville saw a steady rise in population. Commercial buildings were built, new businesses opened, residential areas expanded outside of the downtown center and the town continued to function as a major source to buy supplies and conduct county court business.

With vehicular traffic on the rise, the county commissioners sought state and federal funds to improve the condition of the roadways by upgrading them from muddy ruts to graded and paved roadways. The state highway system was in place to accommodate requests from counties for these improvements. The Glenville Truss Bridge was becoming over burdened with traffic and in 1963, the West Virginia State Highways Department deemed the bridge unsafe for vehicular traffic. A new bridge to carry traffic over the Little Kanawha River was opened. The new bridge was built within 50 yards from the original bridge. Pedestrians, however, continued to have a safe and practical way to cross the river to their community via the old bridge. Since 1963, the Glenville Truss Bridge has remained opened for pedestrian traffic only.

The Glenville Truss Bridge was important to the development of Gilmer County, especially for Glenville as the county seat. It served the county for almost 80 years as a vehicular bridge and today is important to the community's pedestrian traffic.

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#### **Bibliography**

Bain, George L and Friel, Eugene A. Water Resources of the Little Kanawha River Basin, West Virginia. US Geological Survey, Morgantown, WV. 1972.

Kemp, Emory L, West Virginia's Historic Bridges. West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 1984.

Gilmer County Courthouse Deed Book 1, page 135-136, 1847 plat map of Glenville by William H. Ball.

Gilmer County Courthouse Records Miscellaneous Book 3, page 150-163.

WV Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Office of the District Engineer, District Seven bridge report dated October 9, 1990, - W. Richard White, District Engineer.

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#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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## **Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at a point S47W and 306 feet south from the intersection of Court Street and Main Street, with Conrad Court, and at the NW corner of the bridge; thence following the contours of the bridge 250+ feet across the river, and the width of 18.0 ft, including the two cut stone piers on each side of the river and the approaches.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The nominated property is the bridge structure, abutments and the approaches.

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Name: Address:	Glenville Truss B Conrad Court Glenville, West V Gilmer County		
Photographer: Kim A. Valente			
Date:	January 1998		
Negatives:	Cameras In Archi 226A Bradford St	nitecture Street, Charleston, West Virginia 25301	
Photo 1 of 4:	View looking down deck of bridge Camera looking north towards town and up Conrad Court		
Photo 2 of 4:	View looking across deck of Bridge Camera looking south away from town		
Photo 3 of 4:	East elevation, looking up river Camera looking West		
Photo 4 of 4:	Detail of construction plaques - north end of bridge Camera looking South		



## United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

COUNTRY STORE MUSEUM GILMER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Section number <u>Sketch</u> MaPage \_\_\_\_



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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COUNTRY STORE MUSEUM GILMER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Taken from Gilmer County Courthouse Records, Miscellaneous Book 3, page 161

