
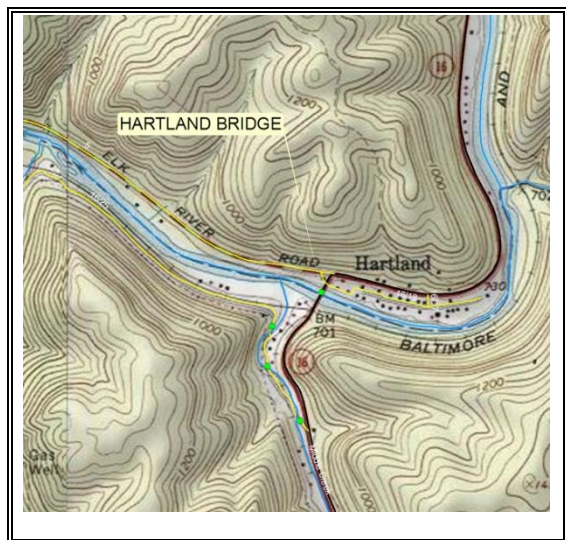


Internal Rating: \_\_\_\_\_



## WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

<b>Street Address</b> WV 16 Milepost 14.77	<b>Common/Historic Name/Both</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Common <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both Hartland Bridge	<b>Field Survey #</b> HPI 1	<b>Site # (SHPO Only)</b>
<b>Town or Community</b> Hartland	<b>County</b> Clay	<b>Negative No.</b>	<b>NR Listed Date</b>
<b>Architect/Builder</b> WV State Road Commission (design); Roanoke Bridge Works (superstructure); Fidelity Construction Co. (substructure)	<b>Date of Construction</b> 1924	<b>Style (SHPO Only)</b>	
<b>Exterior Siding / Materials</b> Construction material: steel	<b>Roofing Material</b> Deck material: Asphalt over concrete filled steel grid	<b>Foundation</b> Abutments: concrete Piers: concrete	
<b>Property Use or Function</b> Transportation	<b>UTM Zone 17 NAD 1983</b> Easting 490,134 Northing 4,253,687		
<b>Survey Organization &amp; Date</b> WVDOH April 1, 2010	<b>Quadrangle Name</b> Hartland		
<b>Part of What Survey / FR#</b>			



Site No.

Name: Hartland Bridge  
 Survey #: HPI 1  
 Survey / FR#:

<b>Present Owners</b> WVDOT	<b>Owners Mailing Address</b> Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV
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<b>Describe Setting</b> This bridge crosses the Elk River in a rural area. The surrounding landscape is mountainous and wooded. There is a small community located along the river directly upstream of the bridge.	<1 Acres <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Artifacts Present
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<b>Description of Buildings or Site (Original and Present)</b> Hartland Bridge consists of four steel simple span riveted deck girders with span lengths of 60' each and two steel riveted simple Pratt deck trusses with span lengths of 160' each. The overall length of the bridge is 571'-5" and the deck width is 20'-0". The piers and abutments consist of reinforced concrete. The bridge railings consist of vertical steel I-sections which support typical metal guardrail. The deck is concrete-filled steel grid. There are no bridge plates.	Stories	Front Bays
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<b>Alterations</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No    If yes, describe 1976: Original concrete slab deck replaced with concrete-filled steel grid deck; steel angles and plates welded to truss members, girders, floor beams and stringers for increased strength Date unknown: original horizontal angle railing with diamond pattern lacing replaced with standard galvanized metal guardrail.
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<b>Additions</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No    If yes, describe
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<b>Describe All Outbuildings</b>
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<b>Statement of Significance:</b> See Continuation Sheet
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<b>Bibliographical References</b> Sullivan, Ken. The West Virginia Encyclopedia. Charleston, WV: West Virginia Humanities Council, 2003. Jack, George S. and Edward Boyle Jacobs. History of Roanoke County. 1912. History of Clay County Volume I. Clay, WV: Clay County History Book Committee, 1989.
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<b>Form Prepared By:</b>  Name/Organization: Courtney Fint Address: WV Division of Highways Capitol Complex Building 5, Rm. 463 Charleston, WV 25305  Phone #: 558-7421	<b>Date:</b> November 9, 2015
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# WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Name: Hartland Bridge  
Survey Number: HPI 1  
Project / FR#:

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According to the West Virginia Archives and History website, Hartland was first known by that name in 1918. The area is labeled as Middle Creek on the 1908 United States Geological Survey topographical map. The 1908 USGS map also shows the Coal and Coke Railroad and a ford across the Elk River around the location of Hartland Bridge. Jacob Salisbury, first court clerk of Clay County, owned most of the land in and around Hartland. In 1917, his son sold lots in the area and a number of homes were built. The road along the Elk River between Clay and Hartland that later became WV 16 is shown on the 1908 topographical map, but appears to have been improved around the time of the construction of Hartland Bridge or slightly after.

Hartland Bridge was built across the Elk River in 1923-24. D.H. Stephenson, member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, secured the funding for the bridge. It was constructed by the Roanoke Bridge Works, which began in 1906 as the Roanoke Bridge Company. The company operated in the southern United States and by 1911 had constructed over 600 bridges including a 700' bridge with 200' draw span over the Nanticoke River in Maryland, and various steel buildings. The company failed around 1912 and was acquired by the Camden Iron Works of Salem, Virginia and reorganized as the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works around 1915. No information could be found regarding the Fidelity Construction Company of Mount Hope.

Hartland Bridge is one of two bridges in the state that are riveted deck trusses. The structure is an uncommon bridge type and has an exceptional span length for its type and year of construction. Therefore, the WVDOH has concluded that Hartland Bridge is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for engineering design.

Hartland Bridge was the first bridge to cross over the Elk River at this location. County histories indicate that the construction of this bridge was a point of pride and excitement for the local community. For example, one author wrote "In 1923, one of the best highway bridges was built across the river." This large bridge represented a major transportation improvement for the very rural county. Therefore, Hartland Bridge is determined to be eligible under Criterion A for local transportation significance.

No information could be found linking this bridge to any important historical figures and it has little information-yielding potential. Therefore, Hartland Bridge is not eligible under Criteria B or D.

The area surrounding the bridge consists primarily of contemporary residences. The community of Hartland does not have sufficient integrity to be considered an historic district.

Original bridge plans and shop drawings as well as repair plans from 1961 and 1976 were available in WVDOH records. The most significant alterations made to the bridge occurred in 1976 and included the complete replacement of the concrete deck with a concrete-filled steel grid deck and the welding of steel angles and plates to the deck trusses, girder spans, floor beams and stringers in order to increase the strength capacity. The original railing, which consisted of three horizontal angles at a spacing of 1'-6" and diamond-pattern lacing, has been replaced with standard galvanized metal guardrail (date unknown.) In spite of these alterations, the scale and form of the original long-span riveted deck trusses is still intact. Hartland Bridge retains sufficient integrity of materials, design and workmanship to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.

VIII. Inclusion of West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Forms. When historic buildings or structures are located within the area of potential effect or project area, no archaeological report is complete without their identification and evaluation. Although report text may include a description of the resources, the West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Form (see Appendix K) must be completed. Original forms must be submitted separately, and copies may be included in the bound report. If Phase I archaeological results dictate additional research at the Phase II level, evaluation of the Inventory Master List. The Inventory itself is, quite simply, a catalog of historically significant sites within Fairfax County. Currently, there are approximately three hundred and fifty (350) sites on the Inventory.Â Instructions for the Individual Property Nomination Form and an example of a successfully completed nomination can be found below. A good place to begin is to review the nomination form first before starting to fill it out. This will help determine what information is needed to complete the form. West Virginia. Abandoned Plantations Usa House. Virginia History.Â Berryville Historic District: Virginia Main Street Communities: A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary. Main Street. Street View Virginia Trail Clip Art Boutiques Gallery.Â In 1797, Benjamin and Sarah Berry purchased the property, on which they laid out a town. In 1798, this town became known as Berryville, and in 1836, when Clarke County was formed, it became the county seat. Church Street leads fromâ€¦ Rosemont Manor Honeymoon Cottages.