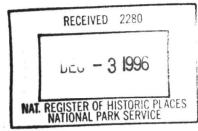
96-1546

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

. Name of Property			
historic name Chinworth Bridge			
other names/site number		085-080-55007	
2. Location			
street & number Old U.S. 30 and CR 350 W	est	N/A not for	or publication
city or town Warsaw		⊠ vic	inity
state Indiana code IN			46580
3. State/Federal Agency Certification			
As the designated authority under the National Historic P request for determination of eligibility meets the document of the National Register Criteria nationally statewide locally. (See continuous Signature of certifying official/Title	mentation standards for registering properti al requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. I recommend that this property be considered.	ies in the National Register of In my opinion, the property	
Indiana Department of Natural Res State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet comments.)		ontinuation sheet for additional	
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date		
State or Federal agency and bureau			
4. National Park Service Certification	bore	1.1	
I hereby certify that the property is: entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register	Signature of the Keeper	Da) .	te of Action
See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register		:	
removed from the National Register other, (explain:)			

Chinworth Bridge Name of Property				nty and State	
5. Classification		7		×	
Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	(Do not in	clude previou	urces within Properties in the state of the	erty he count
☐ private ☑ public-local	building district	Contrib	uting r	Noncontributing 0	buildings
☐ public-State ☐ public-Federal	☐ site		0	0	sites
·	object		1	0	structures
			0	0	objects
			1	0	Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of	a multiple property listing.)	in the Nationa	ıl Register	resources previo	usly listed
N/A			0		
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	ı	Current Funct (Enter categories fr		ns)	
TRANSPORTATION:	Road-Related (vehicular) TRANSPORT	ATION:	Pedestrian-	Related
		-			* 126
				1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7. Description					
Architectural Classificatio (Enter categories from instructions		Materials (Enter categories	from instruct	ions)	
OTHER:	Pratt through truss	foundation	STONE	3	
		walls	META	L: Steel	
		_ roof			
		other	WOOL)	
			ASPHA	ALT	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	 Page	1			

Narrative Description

Crossing the Tippecanoe River three and one-half miles west of Warsaw, Indiana the Chinworth Bridge connects the Tippecanoe River Road on the south to Old Road 30 on the north. It is located on the township line between Harrison and Wayne Townships in a rural setting southwest of the Tippecanoe Rest Park. The Park is bounded on the south by the north bank of the Tippecanoe River and on the north by Old Road 30 (Photo 1). The Tippecanoe Rest Park contains approximately two acres of land. Closed to vehicular traffic in 1975, the bridge is limited to pedestrian traffic.

The Chinworth Bridge, constructed by the Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Company of Bellefontaine, Ohio, is a 140-foot Pratt through truss span. Shop-riveted, field-bolted, and pin-connected, the trusses consist of eight panels of 17 1/2 feet each seated upon abutments consisting between them of 392 perch of field and cut stone. At some point, concrete was poured ahead of the southern abutment's stone.

The perimeter of the trusses is marked by horizontal and parallel top and bottom chords placed about 24 feet apart and by inclined posts on the ends. The top chords and the endposts were fabricated from a pair of channels with a cover plate riveted above and lacing bars below. Because they generally address tension, the lower chords consist of a pair of die-forged eyebars varying in size from the smallest in the end panels $(2 \ 1/2 \ x \ 3/4 \ inches)$ to the largest towards the midspan $(3 \ 3/4 \ x \ 1 \ inches)$ where the greatest amount of tension is anticipated (Photos 2 and 3).

The truss webbing is also adjusted for the nature and amount of stress a particular member might face. Acting as a hanger for a floorbeam, the outer or hip verticals are designed to address compression. Each is composed of a pair of lace channels, varying in size from six inches for the second vertical to five inches for the third and fourth (Photo 4).

Pratt diagonals are designed for tension with greater stress expected toward the span's end. In the second panel from the end, Bellefontaine used a pair of $2 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inch die-forged eyebars which dropped by the fourth panel to $1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inches. The company also used a single counterbrace in the third panel and a pair in the fourth of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch round rods with turnbuckles.

Bracing between the trusses from one to the other of the upper and of the lower chords adds rigidity to the structure. Struts consisting of two pairs of angles, with one pair laced to the other and placed between and bolted to the sides of the top chords at panel points, help to keep the trusses from shifting away from or towards one another. Angle-iron knee braces bolted to the strut.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _	 Page	2			

above and the intermediate vertical below add more stability (Photo 5). For protection against stresses induced through swaying, a round iron rod with threaded ends runs diagonally from one truss to the other within parallel panels. The end of the sway bracing rod extends through a plate attached to the top chord. A nut at each end tightens the rod at the respective plates.

As a secondary function, floorbeams behave like struts below the lower chords. Again, round-rod sway bracing runs diagonally from one truss to the other within the boundaries of parallel panels below. Each of the rod's threaded ends extends through an opening in a floorbeam where plates and nuts allow the rod to be tightened.

U-bolted around the lower pines of the verticals, 16-foot long and 15-inch deep rolled I-floorbeams carry the span's deck. Sets of nine I-beam stringers run longitudinally above the floorbeams and help support the 14-foot timber running surface (Photo 6). The timber deck had a three inch deep bituminous coating added in 1927. A latticed guardrail is fastened to the inside of each truss, terminating on the interior side of each inclined end post (Photo 7).

Portals are structured simply by using a reinforced A-frame of a pair of angles riveted to each other. The bridge allows a clearance of 19 feet between the portals and the riding deck.

Plaques attached to the south and north portal struts identify the construction company and its location (Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Company, Bellefontaine, Ohio) and the date of construction (1897). An additional plaque, hung by a chain on the north strut, gives the name of the bridge (The Chinworth Bridge). There is a finial atop each endpost-top chord point of connection (Photos 8, 9, and 10).

The Chinworth Bridge remains intact. The bridge was closed to vehicular traffic in 1975 when New Road 30 was completed and vehicular traffic was rerouted two miles north of the site.

	rth Bridge	Kosciusko IN County and State
8. Sta	tement of Significance	County and State
Applic (Mark ":	cable National Register Criteria "in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property conal Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
_ A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ENGINEERING
В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
⊠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	Period of Significance
	individual distinction.	1897-1946
	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	
Critor	ia Considerations	Significant Dates
	" in all the boxes that apply.)	1897
	Property is:	
	owned by a religious institution or used for	
	religious purposes.	Significant Person
В	removed from its original location.	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
□с	a birthplace or grave.	N/A
	a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation
□E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	N/A
□F	• • •	
	a commemorative property. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	
G	within the past 50 years.	Architect/Builder
	,	Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron Company
Narrat	tive Statement of Significance	
(Explain	the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
9. Maj	or Bibliographic References	
(Cite the	graphy e books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on ous documentation on file (NPS):	·
pre	liminary determination of individual listing (36	Primary location of additional data: ⊠ State Historic Preservation Office
	R 67) has been requested viously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
	viously determined eligible by the National	☐ Federal agency
Re	gister signated a National Historic Landmark	☐ Local government
_	orded by Historic American Buildings Survey	University
# _	orded by Historic American Engineering	Other
	cord #	Name of repository:

Chinworth Bridge

Name of Property	County and State	
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property <1		
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)		
Zone Easting Northing	3 16 Easting 4 16 See continuation sheet	Northing
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)		
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) 11. Form Prepared By		
name/title Neal Carlson, James Cooper, Nancy Hanson		
organization Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana	date	8-19-96
street & number 520 E. Colfax Avenue	telephone	219/232-4534
city or town South Bend	state IN	zip code 46617
Additional Documentation		
Submit the following items with the completed form: Continuation Sheets		
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the p A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having		s resources.
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the p	roperty.	
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)		
Property Owner		
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)		
name Kosciusko County Commissioners		
street & number 100 W. Center St.	telephone	219/372-2433
city or town Warsaw	_ state IN	zip code 46580

Chinworth Bridge

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	88	Page .	1			

Narrative Statement of Significance

Chinworth Bridge is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for engineering. The bridge is significant locally as the only Pratt through truss bridge remaining in Kosciusko County, and is important regionally as one of the few surviving spans built by the Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Company.

This crossing of the river was originally a ford where teams and wagons could cross safely in the shallow water. The ford, used for many years, was on the west side of the bridge and there are some references to a wooden pier bridge at the site. Just south of the bridge was the original Yellow Stone Trail. Marked by bands of yellow paint on posts with a "Y" in a black circle, the Yellow Stone Trail went from coast to coast.

In 1884, citizens and taxpayers requested a new bridge across the Tippecanoe River on the township line to connect the road from Warsaw, south of the river, with a north-south road to Atwood and Etna Green north of the river. It would cross property owned by Robert Chinworth. Capt. David Braden, known locally as a Civil War hero, served as a salesman-consultant to the Kosciusko County Board of Commissioners. Working for the Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Company, he agreed to have a 140-foot span erected across the Tippecanoe River at a cost of \$18 per linear foot, a total of \$2520.00. The bridge was to be wide enough to comfortably accommodate a horse and buggy. The contract was signed in April of 1897; the bridge was completed in August, 1897. The Chinworth Bridge also reflects the work of notable Kosciusko County bridge builders: Henry Loy received payment for stone and hauling, Alonzo Doty for masonry work, and Shelden Webber for sand and mortar.

The Bellefontaine Bridge and Iron Company was a prolific Ohio firm which built many bridges across Indiana in the 1890s and the first decades of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, very few of the bridges they built in Indiana still exist.

In 1924, when US Highway 30 was built, surveyors and engineers took a close look at the Chinworth Bridge but decided to bypass it because the structure was too light and too narrow for motor vehicular traffic. Also, the bridge sat at right angles to traffic at both of its ends if US 30 crossed it. The Indiana State Highway Commission, however, enhanced the Chinworth Bridge by building a rest area alongside the structure. This incorporation into a roadside rest area on a cross-country, federal-state highway places the Chinworth Bridge within the development of a regional transportation system.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	number	8	Page	2
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With the development of New Highway 30, a 4-lane super highway completed in 1975, traffic was relocated away from the Chinworth Bridge, the bridge's importance diminished, and the bridge was closed to vehicular traffic. In July of 1975, the Kosciusko County Historical Society (KCHS) secured rights to the Tippecanoe Rest Park from the Indiana State Highway Department for a fee of \$600.00 and signed a 99-year lease with Kosciusko County for the bridge at \$1.00 per year. The KCHS dedicated the bridge as a historic landmark of Kosciusko County on July 6, 1975, to begin the county's celebration of America's bicentennial celebration. A permanent committee of the KCHS, the Old Iron Bridge Committee, was set up in June of 1985.

The Chinworth Bridge was scraped, primed, and re-painted bright red in 1992. The signs were redone and repair work was done on guard rails and the cement abutments.

Chinworth Bridge is significant as an example of a Pratt through truss bridge. Patented in 1844 by father and son Caleb and Thomas Pratt, the truss is noted for its vertical elements acting in compression and diagonal components acting in tension. As distinguished in an American Association for State and Local History's booklet on identifying bridges, a pin-connected Pratt through truss is "representative of perhaps the most common type of early twentieth century truss bridges." (p. 5) Although bridge scholar James L. Cooper identifies over 350 Pratt through truss bridges remaining in Indiana in his comprehensive study Iron Monuments to Distant Posterity: Indiana's Metal Bridges, 1870-1930, many of the bridges have been demolished since the study's publication in 1987.

Once omnipresent, it is estimated that Indiana's metal bridges are disappearing at an annual rate of five percent. Clearly, the Chinworth Bridge deserves recognition as the only pre-1930 metal truss or plate girder bridge known to exist in Kosciusko County. Both of the Kosciusko County bridges listed in Cooper's statewide inventory of metal bridges have been removed. (Professor Cooper did not know about the Chinworth Bridge when his book was published.) Additionally, the bridge was rated Outstanding in the Kosciusko County Sites and Structures Inventory published in March, 1991. Considering these factors, the Chinworth Bridge should definitely be regarded as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	9	Page	1				

Bibliograpby

- Comp, T. Allan and Donald Jackson. "Bridge Truss Types: a guide to dating and identifying." American Association for State and Local History Technical Leaflet 95, <u>History News</u>, Vol 32, No. 5, May, 1977.
- Cooper, James L. <u>Iron Monuments to Distant Posterity: Indiana's Metal Bridges, 1870-1930</u>. Indianapolis: Technical Publishing Services, 1987.
- Cooper, James L. "Orion and the Chinworth Bridge." 1996.
- Jackson, Donald C. "Great American Bridges and Dams." A National Trust Guide, Great American Places Series, The Preservation Press.

Preservation Information. Preserving Historic Bridges. National Trust for Historic Preservation.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	10	Page	_1		

Verbal Boundary Description

The Chinworth Bridge over the Tippecanoe River, located in Wayne Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 11, Twp 32 North Range 6 East. The boundary includes the bridge itself, its historic abutments, and an area 15' in length and as wide as the portals in front of the edge of the bridge structure which contains the approaches on either end.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the steel truss structure and its historic abutments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION	
PROPERTY Chinworth Bridge NAME:	
MULTIPLE NAME:	
STATE & COUNTY: INDIANA, Koscius	co
DATE RECEIVED: 12/03/96 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/02/97 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:	
REFERENCE NUMBER: 96001546	
NOMINATOR: STATE	
REASONS FOR REVIEW:	
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDS OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIC REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR I	DD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N	
ACCEPTRETURNREJEC	CT 1 2 9 7 DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:	
RECOM./CRITERIA	
	DISCIPLINE
TELEPHONEI	DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



1. Chinworth Bridge

2. Kosciusko County, Indiana 3. Nancy Hanson

4. August 1996

5. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana Northern Regional Office

6. Camera facing southwest from Tippecanue Rest Park

7. Photo #1



Chincisod Brise

1. Chinworth Bridge 2. Kosciusko County, Indiana 3. Neal Carlson 4. October 1995 5. Neal Carlson one Miner Drive 6. Camera facing east 1. Photo # 2



1. Chinworth Bridge 2. Kosciuskos County, Indiana. 3. Neal Carlson 4. October 1995 5. Neal Carlson 6. Camera facing northwest
1. Photo # 3



1. Chinworth Bridge 2. Kasciusko County, Indiana 3. Nancy Hanson J. Indiana 4. August, 1996 5. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana Northern Regional Office 520 E. Cuttax Avenue South Bend IN 1. Photo # 4 g northeast, lace channel vertical



1. Chinworth Bridge 2. Kosciustes County, Indiana. 3. Nancy Hanson 4. August 1996 5. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana Northern Regional Office 520 E. Colfax Avenue, South Bend, IN 6. Camera facing north 7. Photo #5



1. Chinworth Bridge 2. Kosciusko County, Indiana 3. Nancy Hanson 4. August 1996 5. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana Northern Regional Office 6. Camera facing South Cast, Bend, IN 7. Photo # 6



1. Chinworth Bridge 2. Kosciusko County, Indiana. 3. Nancu Hamsun 4. August 1996 5. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana Northern Regional Office 6. Camera facina north east, Bend, IN 7. Photo #7



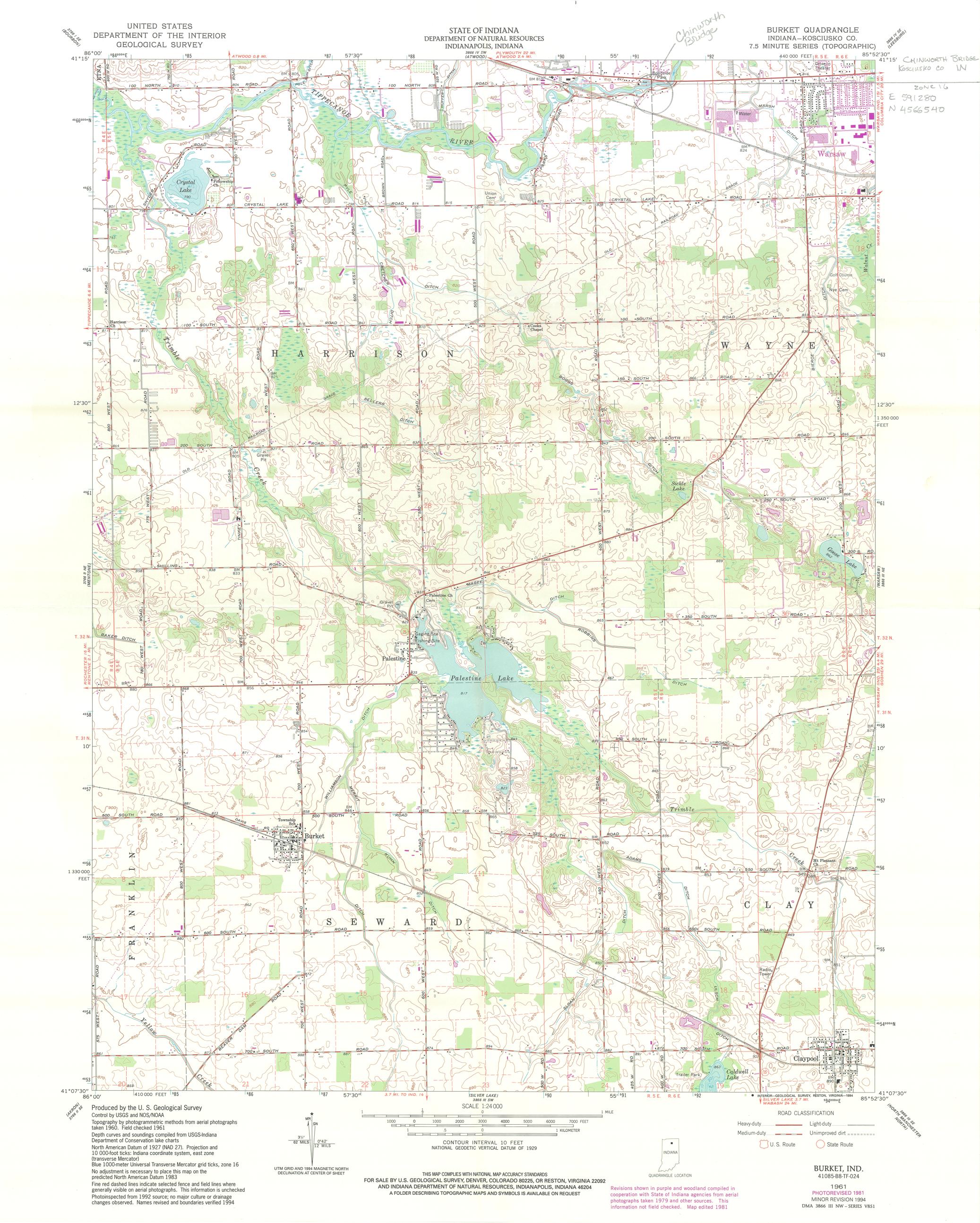
1. Chinworth Bridge
2. Kosciusko County, Indiana
3. Nancy Hanson
4. August 1996
5. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
Northern Regional Office
520 E. Colfax Avenue, South Bend IN
6. Camera facing south, north portal of bridge
7. Photo #8



1. Chinworth Bridge 2. Kosciusko County, Indiana. 3. Neal Carlson 4. October 1995 5. Neal Carlson One Miner Drive Warsaw, IN 46580 6. Camera facing north, South portal of bridge 7. Photo # 9



2. Kosciustos County, IN 3. New Carlson 4. October 1995 5. New Carkson One Miner Drike Marsaw, IN 46580 1. Photo # 10





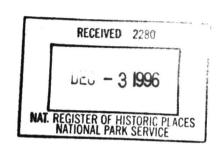
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PATRICK R. RALSTON, DIRECTOR

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology 402 W. Washington St., Rm. 274 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 317-232-1646

November 1, 1996

Carol D. Shull Keeper of the National Register National Register Branch Interagency Resources Division National Park Service Post Office Box 7127 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Chinworth Bridge, Kosciusko County, Indiana.

The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the nomination and voted to recommend its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,

Daniel J. Fogerty, AIA

Director, Division of Historic Preservation

and Archaeology

DJF:FDH:mb

Enclosure

