United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_

	SUPPLEMENTARY	LISTING RECORD				
	NRIS Reference Number: Various	Date Listed:	9/30/88			
	Various	Various	Arizona			
	Property Name	County	State			
	Vehicular Bridges in Arizona Multiple Name					
	This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification include in the nomination documentation.					
fort	Patrick Andres Signature of the Keeper	<u>9/30</u> /88 Date of Actio	n			
-	Angela A Theme in Maniantian					

Amended Items in Nomination:

There were several nominations included with this multiple property submission which defined and justified periods of significance extending into the less than fifty year old range to correspond with criterion A significance although the resources' dates of construction actually occurred well over fifty years ago. For all of these bridges, the period of significance should be concluded in 1938 to conform with National Register requirements. The following bridges are included in this category:

Petrified Forest, Querino, Hereford, Douglas Underpass, Dead Indian Canyon, Pumphouse Wash, Walnut Canyon, Fossil Creek, Black River, Salt River, Salt River Canyon, Reppy Avenue, Black Gap, Gila River, Park Avenue, Solomonville Road Overpass, Solomonville Road Overpass (Clifton), Gila Bend Overpass, Hassayampa River, Lewis and Pranty Creek, Mormon Flat, Fish Creek, Pine Creek, Sand Hollow Wash, Old Trails, Corduroy, Cedar Canyon, Holbrook, Jack's Canyon, Little Lithodendron Wash, Lithodendron Wash, St. Joseph, Woodruff, Cienega, Fourth Avenue Underpass, Sixth Avenue Underpass, Stone Avenue Underpass, Alchesay Canyon, Devil's Canyon, Queen Creek (Florence Junction vicinity), Queen Creek (Superior vicinity), Kelvin, Mineral Creek, Sacaton Dam, San Tan Canal, Winkelman, Santa Cruz No. 1, Broadway, Hell Canyon, Little Hell Canyon, Lynx Creek, Verde River, and Walnut Grove. (Period of significance issues discussed with Pat Stein of the AZ SHPO.)

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

## HABS/HAER INVENTORY

say Canyon; milepost 241.	ADOT: 1532	3. DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1904-05 4. USE (ORIGINAL/CURRENT) roadway bridge / roadway bridge 5. RATING NREP eligible: state significance
88.7 owne	wner: Arizona Department of Transportation	
substructure : conc floor/decking : eart	rete abutments and h fill	extended wingwalls
by Bureau of Reclamation ough the rugged mountains OO from bond issues, and t I Apache Indians as labore the dam site, this short ge - little more than a cu	engineers, the roa northeast of Apac he BOR constructions to bolster his span concrete arc livert, actually -	is road had to be graded from the railhead at Mesa ad was routed alongside the ancient Apache Trail the Junction. In 1903, the cities of Phoenix on engineer Louis C. Hill began supervision of manpower on the hurried project. Located close ch over Alchesay Canyon was one of the last struc- featured simple concrete detailing, crude form- itchback curve in the narrow canyon. The road
	See "HABS/HAER Invent say Canyon; milepost 241. evelt; unplatted T4N R12 88.7 owne superstructure: rein substructure : conc floor/decking : eart other features: soli other features: soli ough the rugged mountains 0 from bond issues, and t Apache Indians as labore the dam site, this short pe - little more than a cu	egin on the immense Roosevelt Dam, an access by Bureau of Reclamation engineers, the roa ough the rugged mountains northeast of Apac 0 from bond issues, and the BOR construction Apache Indians as laborers to bolster his the dam site, this short-span concrete arc ough the rugged than a culvert, actually -

The first reclamation project financed by the federal government under the Newlands Act of 1902, the construction of the Roosevelt Dam was the most significant event in the history of central Arizona. The Apache Trail to the dam was called by one source "almost as great a monument to (Hill's) engineering ability as the Roosevelt Dam itself," and is now one of Arizona's most famous roads. Though no longer a main arterial, it passes through some of Arizona's most spectacular desert scenery. A few sections of the road have been rerouted due to subsequent dam construction on the Salt River, and replacement bridges were built in a major highway rehabilitation in the early 1920s. Located on an unaltered section of the route near the dam, the Alchesay Canyon Bridge is the only original structure left from the trail's construction in 1905. A modest and technologically unremarkable concrete arch, it is distinguished as the oldest dateable vehicular bridge in Arizona: a historically significant remnant of early territorial road construction.

NPS FORM 10-808 (4/86)

SIGNIFICANCE

## 10. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

Alchesay Canyon Bridge

11. PHOTOS (W/ FILM ROLL & FRAME NO.) AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION







**13. INVENTORIED BY:** Clayton B. Fraser

SOURCES

AFFILIATION Fraserdesign Loveland Colorado DATE 1 April 1987