8. HISTORICAL DATA

See "HABS/HAER inventory Guidelines" before filling out this card.

Santa Cruz Bridge Number 1 (South River Road Bridge)

Santa Cruz County, Arizona South River Road over the Santa Cruz River 5.5 miles northeast of Nogales; NW1/4 S36 T23S R15E

> 3. DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1916-17

ADOT: 8166

4. USE (ORIGINAL/CURRENT)

6. RATING highway bridge / roadway bridge

NRHP eligible: state significance

fair/good; sufficiency rating: 36.7

span number: 11 span length: 65.0' total length: 457.0' superstructure: reinforced concrete slab and girder (2-girder) substructure: concrete abutments and wingwalls w/ solid concrete piers

owner: Cochise County

floor/decking : asphalt over concrete deck

roadway wdt.: other features: concrete girders w/ incised panels; cantilevered roadways; steel pipe guard-

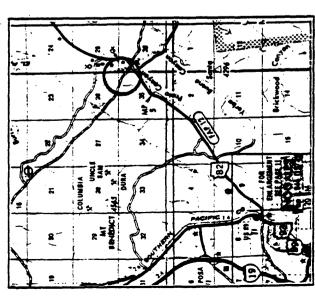
total cost of \$38,012, and although the design for the bridge was relatively simple, the workmanship of its forming, pouring and detailing was excellent. The Santa Cruz Bridge Number 1 carried highway traffic until a route realignment in 1927. It has since functioned as a county bridge in fair condition. bridge almost 5½ miles northeast of Nogales and, because its construction was contingent on an equal contribution from Santa Cruz County, waited until the county appropriated it share early in 1916. Atwood then surveyed the site and bridge under the direction of General Foreman F.W. Haynes. The crew completed the structures early the next year for a shallower 32' spans over the flood plain east of the channel. In May, a state work force began construction of the engineered this concrete deck girder bridge. His design consisted of three two-girder 65' channel spans, with eight bridge over the Santa Cruz River on the Nogales-Patagonia Highway. State Engineer B.M. Atwood located the site for this In 1915, the Arizona State Legislature appropriated \$12,500 from the state's General Fund for construction of a major

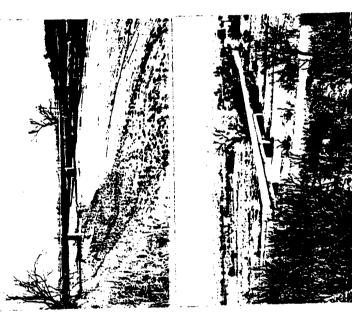
state in the 1910s, 20s and 30s, most featured designs with four or more relatively shallow girders. The earliest bridges typically employed the two-girder designs, and of these only the Hell Canyon Bridge (1923), the Antelope Hill Bridge (1914) and the viaduct on the Cienega Bridge (1921) and the only two-girder structures identified in the invendecades a regionally important crossing in southern Arizona. Technologically, the bridge is significant as an outstand-On of the earliest of the major vehicular bridges undertaken by the State Engineer, the Santa Cruz Bridge was for state's road system. A visually striking structure, it is a significant early Arizona transportation-related resource ing representative of an unusual structural type. Although numerous concrete girder bridges were built throughout the Additionally, the Santa Cruz Bridge is the earliest and longest-span concrete girder bridge still in use on the

10. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

Santa Cruz River Bridge Number 1

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







OCATION MAP





Bridge Record, Arizona City Streets and County Roads: 8166; Structures Section, Arizona Department of Transportation, Phoenix AZ.

Third Biennial Report of the State Engineer of Arizona, 1916-1918 (Phoenix: Arizona State Press, 1918), pages 195,202 Second Biennial Report of the State Engineer of Arizona, 1914-1916 (Phoenix: The McNeal Company, 1916), pages 236, 28-533

Field inspection by Clayton Fraser, 23 February.1987.

BY:
ORIED
INVENT
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Fraser

Clayton B.

AFFILIATION

Fraserdesign

DATE

