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					
Places in accordance with the at subject to the following excepti- notwithstanding the National Par in the nomination documentation.	ons, exclusions, or k Service certificat	amendments,			
of Signature of the Reeper	<u>9/30/88</u> Date of Actic	n			
Amended Items in Nomination:					
There were several nominations i property submission which define significance extending into the	d and justified peri less than fifty year	iods 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)

	9. SIGNIFICANCE	8. HISTORICAL DATA	7. DESCRIPTION		
hre ronn is-see (x/se) National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127	Unlike bridges, which were typically located in rural settings, Arizona's urban grade separations were usually designed with consideration of their aesthetic impact. Most featured architectural treatments, either revisionists or modernists, intended to integrate the structures within their urban settings. The oldest urban grade separation in the state, the 4th Avenue Underpass features the simplest detailing of the three Tucson underpasses, with paneled concrete parapet walls and link chain guardrails. The 6th Avenue Underpass, with its squashed balusters and bud capitals, has a vaguely Egyptian tone. Finally, the Stone Avenue Underpass displays mainline Mission Style detailing, notable for its prominent curvilinear parapet and arched copings. A prototypical Arizona style, this was an architectural treatment that AHD used for a number of its underpasses. As a group, these three structures well represents this architectural trend. All were determined eligible for NRHP and are now being documented for HAER as mitigation before demolition.	Dating from the late 1870s, the Southern Pacific Railroad provided a vital transportation link for the southern Arizona city of Tucson as it passed through the city center. But the heavy rail traffic on the railroad's main line posed prob- lems for street traffic, snarling traffic and creating dangerous on-grade crossings. In 1913, the city moved to separ- ate 4th Avenue from the railroad by constructing an underpass. The design for the structure was completed in August 1914 by L.R. Walker, and the 4th Avenue Underpass was completed in 1916. Twelve years later, city engineer Glenton Sykes designed a similar underpass for 6th Avenue. In May 1930, the city contracted with the Lee Moor Construction Company to build the 6th Avenue Underpass in the city center, carrying U.S. 89 beneath the railroad at Stone Avenue. Sundt com- pleted the structure in January 1936. All three underpasses remain in unaltered, albeit vandalized, condition and are now scheduled for replacement by the Aviation Corridor highway project.	Fourth AvenueSixth AvenueStone Avenuespan number:2span number:4span number:12.0'span number:4span numberspan length:12.0'span number:2total length:257.0'total length:14.0'span numberroadway width:26.0'roadway width:42.0'total length:superstructure:reinforced concrete slab and rigid framesubstructure:concrete slab and rigid framesubstructure::concrete slab and retaining walls w/ spill through concrete piersfloor/decking:asphalt paving (street); stone and earth fill (railroad)other features:architectural treatment (see item 9)	e. CONDITION fair / good owner: City of Tucson, Arizona (Fourth); Arizona Department of Trans. (Sixth and Stone)	HABS/HAER INVENTORYINAME(S) OF STRUCTURE Tucson Underpasses: Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue and Stone AvenueADOT: 8453 1580ADOT: 8453 15802. LOCATION Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue and Stone Avenue under SP RailroadADOT: 8453 15801914-16; 1930; 1935-36 194-16; 1930; 1935-36 194-16; 1930; 1935-36 194-16; 1930; 1935-36 194-16; 1930; 1935-36 194-16; 1930; 1935-36 194-16; 1930; 1935-36 5. RATENA2. LOCATION Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue and Stone Avenue under SP Railroad Tucson; S20-12-12 TI4S RI3Eand Stone Avenue under SP Railroad Itroada. NRHP eligible: local significance9 Ima County, ArizonaNRHP eligible: local significanceNRHP eligible: local significance

1624/1655/1656

