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 included in the nomination documentation.					
of Signature of the Keeper	<u>9/30/88</u> Date of Actio	<u>n</u>			

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)

	9. SIGNIFICANCE	8. HISTORICAL DATA	7. DESCRIPTION	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record (//4) National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127	The Little Colorado River presented one of the most formidable obstacles to transcontinental traffic across Arizona on the Old Trails Highway. The Winslow crossing was one of the more important on the highway's route, erected by the county as the state highway department was in its formative state. Multi-span through trusses such as this were unusual in Arizona, and only two remain intact today: the Gillespie Dam Bridge and the Boulder Creek Bridge, which itself uses trusses from an earlier structure. Navajo County's slavage of this truss is typical of another trend in the state: the moving of trusses from major arterials to secondary routes. Several trusses in the inventory have been dismantled, state of an atypical truss type. Although the Warren truss became a standard vehicular configuration around the country in the 1920s, polygonal chorded examples are rare.	The Lyman Dam at St. Johns collapsed on April 14, wiping out most of the bridges over the Little Colorado River between St. Johns and Winslow. To finance the enormous reconstrction effort, Navajo County in January 1916 voted a \$63,000 bond issue. The board of supervisors in June advertised for proposals for 7 bridges, including one over the Little Colorado east of Winslow, and the next month eight companies responded with designs and bids. For the Winslow Bridge, the board contracted with Los Angeles-based Mesmer and Rice, lowest bidder at \$23,800. The U.S. Indian Service paid half of this cost. Using steel rolled by Lackawanna and fabricated by the American Bridge Company of Chicago, the contractors worked on the 4-span through truss until their dismissal by the county after numerous disputes. The Omaha Structural Steel Works completed the bridge in December 1917 and added a pony truss the following year. The Winslow Bridge carried U.S. 66 traffic until its replacement in 1939. Navajo County then re-erected one of the trusses on this secondary road cross- ing of the Little Colorado River, where it functions today.		HABS/HAEK INVENIORY Of STRUCTURE Woodruff Bridge (Little Colorado River Bridge, Moodruff Bridge (Little Colorado River Bridge, ADDT: 8156 Winslow Bridge (before move)) 3. DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1917; mc1940 2. LOCATION Woodruff-Snowflake Road over the Little Colorado River 4 miles south of Woodruff; SE1/4 S32 T16N R22E ADDT: 8156 Navajo County, Arizona 3. DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1917; mc1940 9. CONDITION NRHP eligible: local significance	

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