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 Property Name Various Arizona 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.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
NPS PORM (8-909 (4/86)	Although secon functioned for significant as important stru multi-span Lut Kelvin bridges Camp Verde in only multi-spa	After two year: bond issue ear (Winkelman was of Assistant S roadways, to b completed the completed the the Missouri V bidder at \$43, despite delays State Route 17	span number : 2 span length : 1 total length: 2 roadway wdt.:	•. CONDITION fair; sufficier	1. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE Winkelman Bridge (Gil 2. LOCATION Old State Road 77 ove Winkelman; NW1/4 S24 Pinal County, Arizona
Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127	Although secondary to the Mesa-Florence-Tucson Highway (U.S. 89) as a southern Arizona route, the Superior-Mammoth Road functioned for decades as a locally important route in Pinal County. The Winkelman and Kelvin bridges are historically significant as early remnants of that route. Technologically, the two are important for their representation of an important structural type used on vehicular spans: the Luten arch. Because of their relatively high construction cost, multi-span Luten arches were infrequently constructed. Four are known to have been built in Arizona: the Winkelman and Kelvin bridges, a bridge over the Agua Fria River at Marinette in Maricopa County and a bridge over the Verde River at Camp Verde in Yavapai County. The latter two have since been razed, leaving the Winkelman and Kelvin structures as the only multi-span examples among the thirteen remaining Luten arches identified in the state.	After two years of local agitation, the Pinal County Board of Supervisors finally appropriated \$52,000 from a \$500,000 bond issue early in 1915 to build bridges in the small towns of Kelvin and Winkelman on the Superior-Mammoth Road. (Winkelman was situated on the county line, and Gila County agreed to pay half of its construction cost.) At the advice of Assistant State Engineer T.M. Nichols, the two Gila River structures would use multi-span arches with cantilevered roadways, to be designed by Daniel Luten. In August, R.V. Leeson, assistant engineer for the National Bridge Company, completed the drawings. A month later, the county's bid solicitation was answered by two Kansas-based bridge companies: the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company and the Topeka Bridge and Iron Company. Unsurprisingly, Topeka was low bidder at \$43,995 and received the contract. The contractors began work soon thereafter on the Winkelman Bridge and, despite delays caused by flooding on the Gila, completed the structure late in November 1916. Since construction of State Route 177, the Winkelman Bridge carries only local traffic.	4 superstructure: reinforced concrete Luten arch w/ cantilevered roadway 106.0' substructure : concrete abutments, wingwalls and piers on driven piles 419.0' floor/decking : asphalt over concrete deck w/ earth fill 18.0' other features: moulded concrete guardrails w/ turned concrete baluster bulkheads; plain, tapered cantilevered brackets	sufficiency rating: 36.9 owner: Pinal County	A River Bridge #1) ADOT: 8442
ng Record Ngian, DC 20013-7127	Highway (U.S. 89) as a southern Arizona route, the Superior-Mammoth Road route in Pinal County. The Winkelman and Kelvin bridges are historically Technologically, the two are important for their representation of an pans: the Luten arch. Because of their relatively high construction cost, structed. Four are known to have been built in Arizona: the Winkelman and iver at Marinette in Maricopa County and a bridge over the Verde River at . have since been razed, leaving the Winkelman and Kelvin structures as the emaining Luten arches identified in the state.	s finally appropriated \$52,000 from a \$500,000 nd Winkelman on the Superior-Mammoth Road. y half of its construction cost.) At the advice would use multi-span arches with cantilevered tant engineer for the National Bridge Company, s answered by two Kansas-based bridge companies: on Company. Unsurprisingly, Topeka was low soon thereafter on the Winkelman Bridge and, ate in November 1916. Since construction of	arch w/ cantilevered roadway lls and piers on driven piles w/ earth fill s w/ turned concrete balusters and paneled cantilevered brackets		ORY out the card a DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1916 4. USE (ORIGIMAL/CURRENT) roadway bridge / roadway bridge 5. RATING NRHP eligible: local significance

1649

9. SIGNIFICANCE

8. HISTORICAL DATA

7. DESCRIPTION



