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

Various Property Name Date Listed: <u>9/30/88</u> 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

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	-				
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нга голн (е-ме (//ee) National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127	The Little Hell Canyon Bridge is historically significant as an integral part of the major regional highway which joined Phoenix with Prescott. Technologically, the bridge is noteworthy as an uncommon vehicular truss type. Eight deck trusses - five of which are Warrens - have been identified in the inventory. All were erected between 1923 and 1934, all spanned between 77' and 116', and all were designed and built either by the Arizona Highway Department of the Bureau of Public Roads, using industry-standard truss detailing. The Little Hell Canyon Bridge is one of two of the earliest of these (the other: Allentown Bridge). Abandoned and unaltered, it is an important early Arizona vehicular span.	In the late 1910s, Yavapai County surveyed a route between Prescott and Ash Fork as a county road. After completing its design, however, the county board of supervisors decided to seek federal aid. The:Arizona Highway Department then resurveyed the route to meet federal specifications, divided the project into four sections (FAP 36, 36-B, 61 and 62) and over the next three years undertook the extensive 50-mile highway construction. One of the final phases of the project involved construction of a bridge over Little Hell Canyon, a ruggedly walled watercourse north of Draké. For this, the AllD bridge department engineered a medium-span riveted deck truss supported by concrete abutments and pier, to be located just upstream from the Santa Fe Railroad bridge. Early in 1923, AHD awarded the construction contract under FAP 62 to the Monarch Engineering Company of Denver for the Little Hell Ganyon Bridge. Monarch began construction of the abutments on March 17 and completed grading the approaches on November 5. Total cost: \$25,851. The bridge carried traffic until its replacement in 1951 and now functions as a ranch rpad beside U.S. Highway 89.	<pre>span number : 2 superstructure: riveted steel, 8-panel Warren deck truss w/ verticals span length : 80.0' substructure : concrete abutments and Wingwalls w/ solid concrete pier total length : 174.1' other features: upper chord: 2 channels w/ cover plate and webbing; lower chord: 2 angles w/ batten plates; vertical: 4 angles w/ continuous plate; diagonal: wide flange / 2 angles w/ webbing; strut: 2 angles w/ webbing; lateral bracing: i angle; floor beam: I beam; steel lattice guardrails w/ concrete curbs.</pre>	fair owner: Yavapai County		 2. LOCATION 4. USE (ORIGINAL/CURRENT) 2. LOCATION 4. USE (ORIGINAL/CURRENT) 5. RATING 6. RATING 6. RATING 6. RATING 6. RATING 7. RATING 7. RATING 7. RATING 7. RATING 8. RATING	1. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE Little Hell Canyon Bridge 1923	HABS/HAER INVENTORY NABS/HAER INVENTORY Guidelines' before milling out into card

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Sixth Biennial Report of the State Engineer of Arizona, 1920-1922 (Phoenix: Manufacturing Stationers, Inc., 1922), pages 144, 166, 177-78. 1 Apr11 1987 DATE Fifth Biennial Report of the State Engineer of Arizona, 1918-1920 (n.p., 1920), page 53, 123. Colonado Fraserdesign Loveland **AFFILIATION** NO.] AND BKETCH MAP OF LOCATION Field inspection by Clayton Fraser, 5 December 1986. TAKEN FROM DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Arizona Highways: 12:1925:26. FRAME Little Hell Canyon Bridge o 11 LOCATION MAP 10. NAME(9) OF STRUCTURE Clayton B. Fraser W/ FILM ROLI 13. INVENTORIED BY: PH0108 Ξ 12. SOURCES

