National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration For (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete Menitoric Places Registration For (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete Menitoric Places Registration For (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete Menitoric Places Registration For (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete Menitoric Places Registration For functions of senting the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "NATION AND PROPERTY Register additional subcatego NATION AND PROPERTY Register additional subcatego NATION AND PROPERTY Register additional subcatego NATION AND PROPERTY REGISTER.

1. Name of Property		
historic name: Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge		
other names/site number: 020009A		
2. Location	N	
street and number: Hardenburgh Avenue over the Tena	akill Brook	N/A not for publication
city or town: Demarest Borough	agh	N/A vicinity
state: New Jersey county:	Bergen County	zip code: 07003
3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification		
nationally X statewide locally. (See continual Signature of certifying official/Title Assistant Commissioner, Natural & State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets does not meet comments.)	Date Historic Resources/DSHP0 American Indian Tribe	ntinuation sheet for additional
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	American Indian Tribe	
4. National Park Service Certification	0.0.4	
I hereby certify that the property is: See continuation sheet. Se	nature of the Keeper Bl Bl	Date of Action 3/12/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)		Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)			
private	building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing		
X public-local	district	_	_	buildings	
public-State	site		•	sites	
public-Federal	X structure	1		structures	
	object			objects	
	•	1	0	Total	
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)		Number o	of contributing resources in the l	previously listed National Register	
N/A				N/A	
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions		Current Fund	tions		
(Enter categories from instructions)		(Enter categories	from instructions)		
Transportation		Transportation	n		
Historic Subfunctions		Current Subf	functions		
(Enter subcategories from instruction	ns)	(Enter subcategories from instructions)			
Road-Related		Road-Related	l		
7. Description					
Architectural Classification		Materials			
(Enter categories from instructions)		(Enter categories	from instructions)		
Other		Other	Brick		
			Concrete		
			Steel		
			Stone		

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
 - Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is

- A owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes..
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- **F** a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Engineering

Transportation

Period of Significance

ca. 1875-1911

Significant Dates

Circa 1875

1911

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ralph Earle Jr. (1911 widening) unknown

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

·, 3-

9.	Major Bibli	ographical Refer	ences					
	oliography e the books, ar	ticles, and other sourc	es used in preparing this form on one	e or more	continua	ation sheets.)		
Pre	evious docu	ımentation on fil	e (NPS:)	Prin	na ry lo	cation of a	dditional data:	
		y determination of las been requeste	individual listing (36 d.	X State Historic Preservation Office				
	previously	listed in the Natio	nal Register					
	previously	determined eligib	le by the National Register					
	designated	d a National Histor	ric Landmark					
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey recorded by Historic American Engineering Record			X	Other	(Renository	Name: County o	of Bergen)
				^	Other	(repository	Hame. County c	i beigeii)
		ntinuation sheet for add HAER documentation.	ditional					
10.	Geograph	ical Data						
Acı	reage of Pro	operty: 0.14						
	18	JTM references on a co 587244	4534255		3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing		4	Zone	Easting	Northing
_					-	See c	continuation sheet	
Vei	rbal Bounda	ary Description						
		•	on a continuation sheet.)					

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Terreri, R.A., County Architect

organization: County of Bergen date: 11/6/2000

street & number: 21 Main Street, Room 201E telephone: (201) 646-2863

city or town: Hackensack state: New Jersey zip code: 07601-

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders

street & number: Administration Building, Court Plaza South, 21 Main Street telephone:

city or town: Hackensack state: New Jersey zip code: 07601-

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget. Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3

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Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge

DESCRIPTION

General Description

The Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge over Tenakill Brook is a hybrid masonry and steel bridge resulting from three major building campaigns: a brick arch bridge of circa 1875, widened on both sides with stringers and concrete jack arches in 1911, and which has undergone a substantial rehabilitation in 1999. Hardenburgh Avenue is a major east-west road in Demarest. The bridge carries both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. A machine traffic count showed that 9,931 automotive vehicles crossed the bridge in a single day (NJHT grant application).

The stone-faced bridge is set in picturesque Demarest Park. The park features a gently undulating topography punctuated with willows, oaks, and elms. The majority of the trees predate the Civil War. Just upstream from the bridge, a concrete spillway forms a duck pond. The 1872 Romanesque Revival Demarest train station borders the park and is in full view of the bridge. Stone work on the bridge and the stone work on the station are similar of color, type, and coursing.

The roadway width of the structure is 33 feet and 7 inches. The northern sidewalk is eleven feet wide, while the width of the southern is eleven feet nine inches. The overall width of the structure, out to out, is a little over sixty feet. The length of the span is 32 feet (NJ BS Form # 020009A). The bridge has an eight foot clearance over the streambed of Tenakill Brook (faxed communication from Ron Giamario, Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. dated 11/15/00).

First Building Campaign - circa 1875

The first construction associated with the existing bridge took place in circa 1875. The date being used for the purposes of this nomination is different than the 1909 date used in the *New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey*. Conversations with the Bergen County Department of Public Works indicate that the 1909 date is associated with a stone arch culvert at a different location on Hardenburgh Avenue (telephone interview with Ed Ranuska, County Engineer 11/14/00). Subsequent research has not resulted in conclusive evidence dating the first building campaign. The circa 1875 date has been chosen because it relates to both adjacent development (adjacent railroad station construction in 1872) and the technology exhibited in the bridge's construction (brick arch bridge construction was most prevalent in the last quarter of the nineteenth century).

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				_

During the first building campaign, a single 32-foot span elliptical brick deck arch supported on ashlar masonry abutments was built (NJ BS form # 020009A). A brick deck arch is an arch bridge that carries traffic across the top of an arch that is constructed of several layers of interlocking bricks. Regardless of the size or material, the principle behind arch technology is constant; the arch ring is compressed together under vertical loads which must be balanced by an equal force at the abutments (NJBS p. 42). "The brick arch utilizes similar engineering principles and methods of construction as the stone arch, but the main material of the arch is several layers of mortared brick. Built primarily during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, brick arches were constructed with falsework and earth fill. They are finished with stone spandrel walls and parapets like those used for stone arch spans." (NJ BS p. 43).

Second Building Campaign - 1911

In 1911, the Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge was widened. Ralph D. Earle Jr., the Bergen County Engineer, designed the project (Plan 9-B-2-1 received by fax from the Bergen County Engineer's Office 11-15-00). The total additional width was approximately 20'5". Four steel stringers were added to south side of the bridge, and three were added on the north side. The stringers are connected to the brick arch with ¾ inch tie rods. Concrete jack arches span the distances between the stringers. Like the original brick arch, the stringer and jack arch addition is supported on ashlar masonry abutments (rehab plans B8 of 8).

A steel stringer is a longitudinal steel beam. Stringer bridges represent the oldest form of bridge technology dating from prehistory when felled trees were laid across streams. "Whether the material is wood or metal, the principle behind the stringer bridge is the same; it relies on the bending strength of the material to resist the loads." (NJ BS p. 56).

Jack arches are small arches placed between the stringers that help to distribute the live load, and which form an integral part of the bridge deck (NJ BS form # 1463163).

The 1911 widening plans show that "the original coping stone was reused with a Cast Iron Newel post and railing similar tin design to Chester B. Albree's *Florence* pattern" (NJ BS form # 020009A). The only change in the appearance of the bridge between the 1911 widening and the third building campaign was the removal of the railing and its replacement by an ashlar masonry parapet. It is not known when this occurred.

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Third Building Campaign - 1999

In 1997, Bergen County (the owner) received a \$142,906.00 matching grant from the New Jersey Historic Trust to help fund a major rehabilitation in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties of the Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge. Activities funded by the grant included: repointing of bricks on the arch and stones on the abutment; construction of a concrete relieving slab placed above the brick arch to increase the structural capacity of the bridge; in-kind replacement of the steel stringers; in-kind reconstruction of the concrete sidewalk; and dismantling of the stone parapets and construction of a reinforced concrete core faced with original stone in its original configuration (request for reimbursement, April 2000, NJHT Project No. 97.006).

Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge

The current parapets have an eight-inch reinforced concrete core, which is faced with stone veneer. The entire parapet is capped by a coping stone. The total width of the parapets vary between two feet and two feet six inches in width. (Rehabilitation plan by A.G. Lichtenstein & Associates, Inc dated 8/96, sheet B1 of 8).

Steel-backed timber guiderail was added on both quadrants of the western approach road as part of the rehabilitation project (Rehabilitation plan by A.G. Lichtenstein & Associates, Inc dated 8/96, sheet B1 of 8).

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SIGNIFICANCE

Spanning the picturesque Tenakill Brook in Demarest Park, the Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge is a significant example of bridge engineering in New Jersey at the turn of the twentieth century. The Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge embodies two historically significant styles of construction: brick arch, and stringers with concrete jack arches. This bridge is the only known example in New Jersey that combines these two significant construction technologies. For these reasons it is eligible to be listed under Criterion C.

Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge

Background

The Borough of Demarest, incorporated in 1903, occupies 2.1 square miles in the eastern section of Bergen County, lying midway between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers. Alpine Borough, Cresskill Borough, Haworth Borough, Dumont Borough, and Closter Borough border it. Demarest is defined by gently rolling topography, many small meandering brooks, ponds and marshy areas. The early architecture of the area includes several examples of stone houses, four of which are included in the thematic nomination of for the early stone houses of Bergen County.

Development in the western section of Demarest was spurred by the 1859 arrival of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Hardenburgh Avenue was laid out prior to 1876 (Detail from Walker's Atlas of Bergen County 1876, p. 90 as shown on page 3 of form # 0209-D1 of the Bergen County Historic Sites Survey Borough of Demarest 1981-1982), with a straight alignment as part of a grid pattern. By the end of the nineteenth century Demarest's role as a residential suburb was established. The single family home was historically the dominant building unit is Demarest, a pattern that continues today.

It seems that there should have been a predecessor structure at or near this location. Area settlement substantially predates the existing bridge. Photographs of the adjacent train station (built ca. 1874) from c. 1880 clearly show the duck pond, but do not include the bridge location. However, no evidence has been found to elucidate its type of construction, or even to confirm the existence of a predecessor (11/14/00 phone interview with Harold Collins, Trustee, Demarest Historical Society, Inc.).

Design and Significance

Research into county records, particularly freeholder minutes, done for the New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey, did not reveal the builder or designer of the elliptical brick arch. "Built primarily during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, brick arches were

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constructed with falsework and earth fill. They were finished with stone spandrel walls and parapets like those used for stone arch spans." (NJ BS p 43). Brick arch bridges, never a common bridge type, typically date from 1850-1900. The zenith of brick arch bridge construction was in the 1870s and 1880s, due to the improvement in both bricks and artificial cement mortars, and the ease of erection compared to stone arch bridges (NJ BS p 43).

Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge

The brick arch is in and of itself significant for its type and method of construction. It is the only brick arch bridge surviving in Bergen County. Of the nine elliptical brick arch bridges included in the *New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey*, the Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge was one of only three that were recommended as eligible. A total of fourteen brick arch bridges were included in the survey, which included over 2,000 bridges built before 1945. They were located solely within Burlington (1), Bergen (1), Essex (4), Middlesex (1), Passaic (3), Somerset (1), and Union (3) counties. Of the fourteen, only six were recommended as eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NJ BS Appendix C, pp. C-5 and C-6). One individually eligible brick arch bridge not included in the survey is known to survive in New Jersey; the Georgian Court Bridge (North Lake Drive over tributary to Lake Carasaljo) in Lakewood, Ocean County.

However, it should be noted that the 1911 alterations to the brick arch do not diminish the integrity of the structure. The additions of stringers and jack arches have gained significance over time and are character defining features of the historic resource as it exists today.

"The earliest metal stringer bridges in New Jersey date (from) the 1880s and their use (was), in part related to the expanding desire for masonry bridge decks which are supported on, initially, brick and, later, concrete jack arches set between the stringers." (NJ BS p 57). "By the end of the 1920s, (the stringer) had surpassed all other bridge types for spans up to 35 feet in length, and it went on to become by far the most common bridge type in the state prior to 1946." (NJBS p 56). 895 stringer bridges were included in the *New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey*, of which less than thirty were recommended as individually eligible for listing (email correspondence with Charles Ashton, NJDOT, 11/15/00).

Jack arches are small arches placed between stringers to help distribute live loads and they form an integral part of the bridge deck (NJ BS p 55). Introduced to bridges in the 1880s, jack arches were initially of brick (NJ BS form #1463163). However, by about 1905, concrete – with either a smooth or corrugated surface – was replacing brick (NJBS form #1463163). Concrete jack arches are an important transition point between brick

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jack arches and concrete slab decks (NJBS form # 2101202). By 1914, the use of jack arches declined. (NJ BS form # 1463163). Jack arch technology was "a prolific turn-of-the-century construction technique that was eventually replaced by the reinforced

Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge

concrete deck." (NJ BS form # 020009A). 42 of the 895 stringer bridges included in the *New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey* featured jack arches. 20 were specified as having concrete jack arches, only two of which were recommended as individually eligible for listing (email correspondence with Charles Ashton, NJDOT, 11/15/00).

Conclusion

The Hardenburgh Bridge is a rare surviving example of brick arch bridge construction. But more importantly, it is the only embodiment in New Jersey of the combination of two important, if fleeting, bridge technologies of the turn of the twentieth century: brick arch and stringer with jack arches. Through this technological melange the Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge offers an important and unique perspective of our collective past.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Federal Writers Project: Bergen County Panorama. Board of Chosen Freeholders, 1941.

Hampton, Madeline W., <u>Historic Houses in Bergen County</u>. Teaneck: 1967, unpublished.

Harvey, Cornelius B. Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, NJ, New York: N.J. Genealogical Publishing Co., 1900.

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Westervelt, Frances A. <u>History of Bergen County N.J. 1630-1923</u>. Three Vols. New York Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1923.

Woodsward, Clayton W., compiler. <u>History of Bergen and Passaic Counties</u>. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1882.

MAPS

1849 Sidney's Map of Twelve Miles Around New York, Philadelphia: N. Friend, 1851.

1851 Sidney's Map of Twelve Miles Around New York. Philadelphia: N. Friend, 1851.

1861 G.M. Hopkins, <u>Map of the Counties of Bergen, Passaic, New Jersey</u>. Philadelphia: G.H. Corey.

1867 M. and T. Hughes Map from Palisades to Paterson. Philadelphia: N. Friend, 1867.

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Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Bergen County, New Jersey 8

1876 A.H. Walker, compiler, <u>Atlas of Bergen County</u>, <u>1776-1876</u>. Reading, PA: C.C. Pease, 1876

1899 N.J. Geology and Typographic Maps. 1899 ed.

1902 D. Robinson, compiler. <u>Map of Bergen County, New Jersey with a Portion of Passaic County and New York</u>: E. Robinson and Co. 1902.

1912, 1913 George W. and Walter S. Bromley. <u>Atlas of Bergen County</u>, New Jersey. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co., Vol. 1:1912, Eastern Section. Vol. 2:1913, Western Section.

1934 N.J. Geology and Typographic Maps, 1934 ed.

Map of Villa Sites at Demarest in the Township of Harrington, Bergen County, New Jersey. New York, July 1, 1892. Filed by William E. Davies.

SURVEYS

<u>Bergen County Historic Sites Survey: Borough of Demarest.</u> 1981-1982, Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders. Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs.

DRAWINGS

Bassett, William B. compiler, John Poppeliers, ed. <u>Historic American Building Survey of New Jersey</u>. Newark: The New Jersey Historical Society, 1977. (Abb:HABS)

INTERVIEWS

Ashton, Charles. New Jersey Department of Transportation. November 15, 2000

Giamario, Ron. Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. November 15, 2000.

Ranuska, Ed. County Engineer. November 14, 2000.

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MISC. FILE

The Junior League of Bergen County, Inc. <u>A Landmark Inventory of Structures in Bergen County Built Prior to 1850</u>. Englewood: June 1978. Research file in B.C.H.S collection in Johnson Library, uncatalogued. (abb: Junior League Inventory)

Miscellaneous File 0112: Demarest: Golden Anniversary Demarest 1903-1953 (1953).

New Jersey Department of Transportation, <u>The New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey.</u> Prepared by A.G. Liechtenstein & Associates Inc., 1994, No. 020009A.

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Section number 10. Geographical Data

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Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Bergen County, New Jersey

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge emcompasses a site that includes the entirety of the road right-of-way and extends to the abutments on both sides.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the site occupied by the structure, as well as its respective supporting abutments and related road surfaces.

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Section number11	_ Page <u>I</u> l
Historic Name	
Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge	
Date Created/Modified	
November/20/2000	

Content

Form Revised (11/17/2000):

Andrea Tingey Principal Historic Preservation Specialist New Jersey Historic Preservation Office P.O. Box 404 Trenton, New Jersey 08625

(609) 984-0539

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Photographic Identification: Items 1-5 apply to all photographs

- 1. Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge
- 2. Bergen County New Jersey
- 3. Kinney Clark
- 4. November 30, 2000
- 5. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
- 6. NE view
- 7. Photograph 1 of 10
- 6. NE view
- 7. Photograph 2 of 10
- 6. WSW view
- 7. Photograph 3 of 10
- 6. E view, sidewalk along south parapet
- 7. Photograph 4 of 10
- 6. E view, underside of bridge showing jack arches
- 7. Photograph 5 of 10
- 6. NE view, south side of bridge showing jack and brick arches
- 7. Photograph 6 of 10
- 6. SW view, north side of bridge showing jack and brick arches
- 7. Photograph 7 of 10
- 6. WSW view, underside detail of jack and brick arches
- 7. Photograph 8 of 10

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Photograph Identification continued:

- 6. SW view, underside of bridge showing jack and brick arches
- 7. Photograph 9 of 10
- 6. NW view, showing width of roadway, sidewalks and parapets
- 7. Photograph 10 of 10

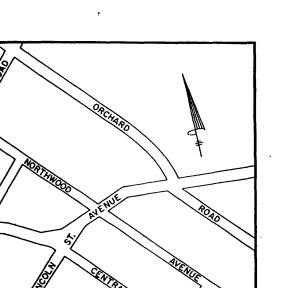
REHABILITATION OF THE ARDENBURGH AVENUE BRIDGE OVER THE TENAKILL BROOK

IN THE

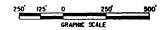
OF DEMAREST BERGEN COUNTY NEW JE

Bridge

Project Location



KEY MAP

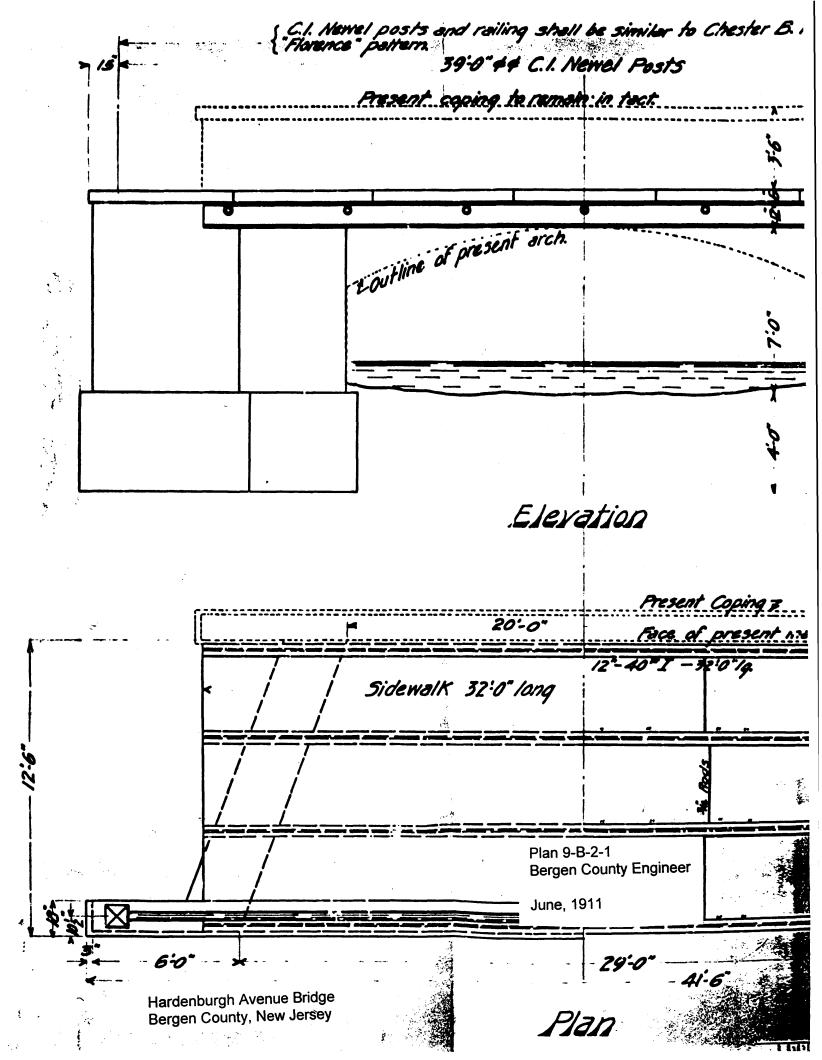


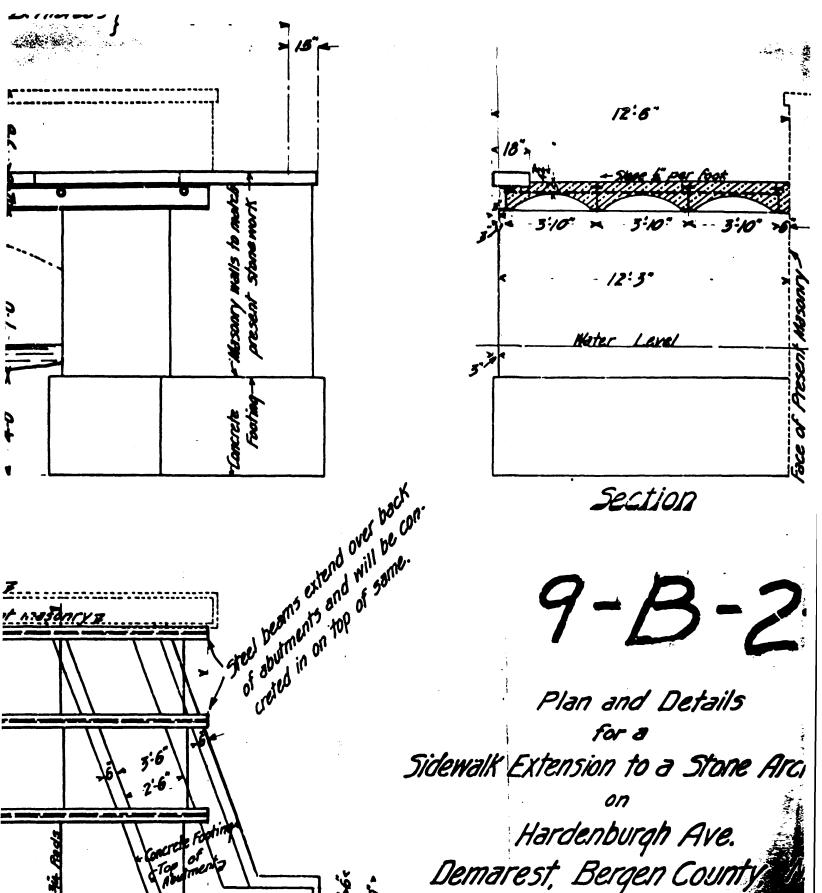
PREPARED BY



JAMES A. FEURY, P.E.

Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Bergen County, New Jersey SHE





Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Bergen County, New Jersey Plan 9-B-2-1 Bergen County Engineer

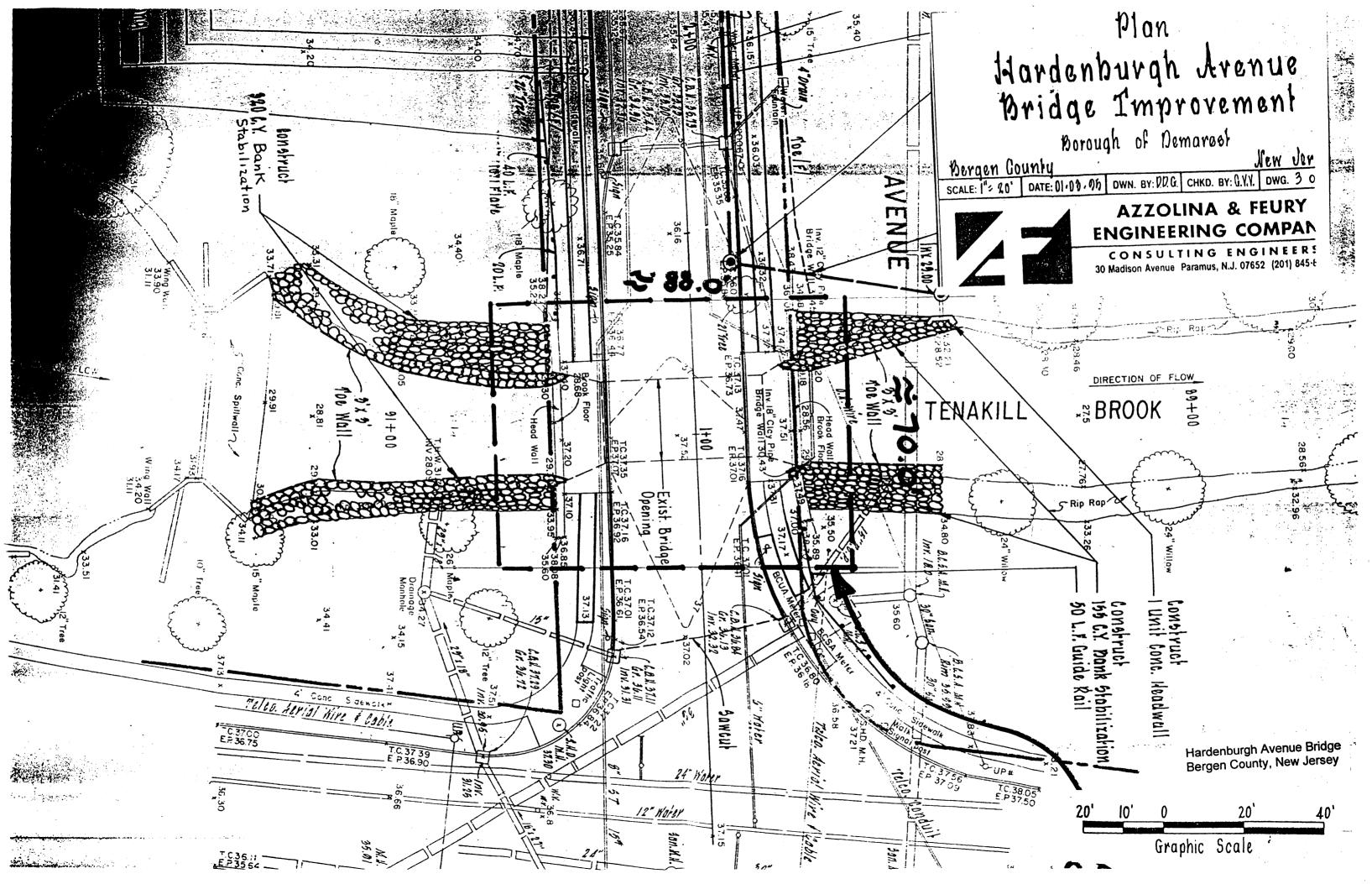
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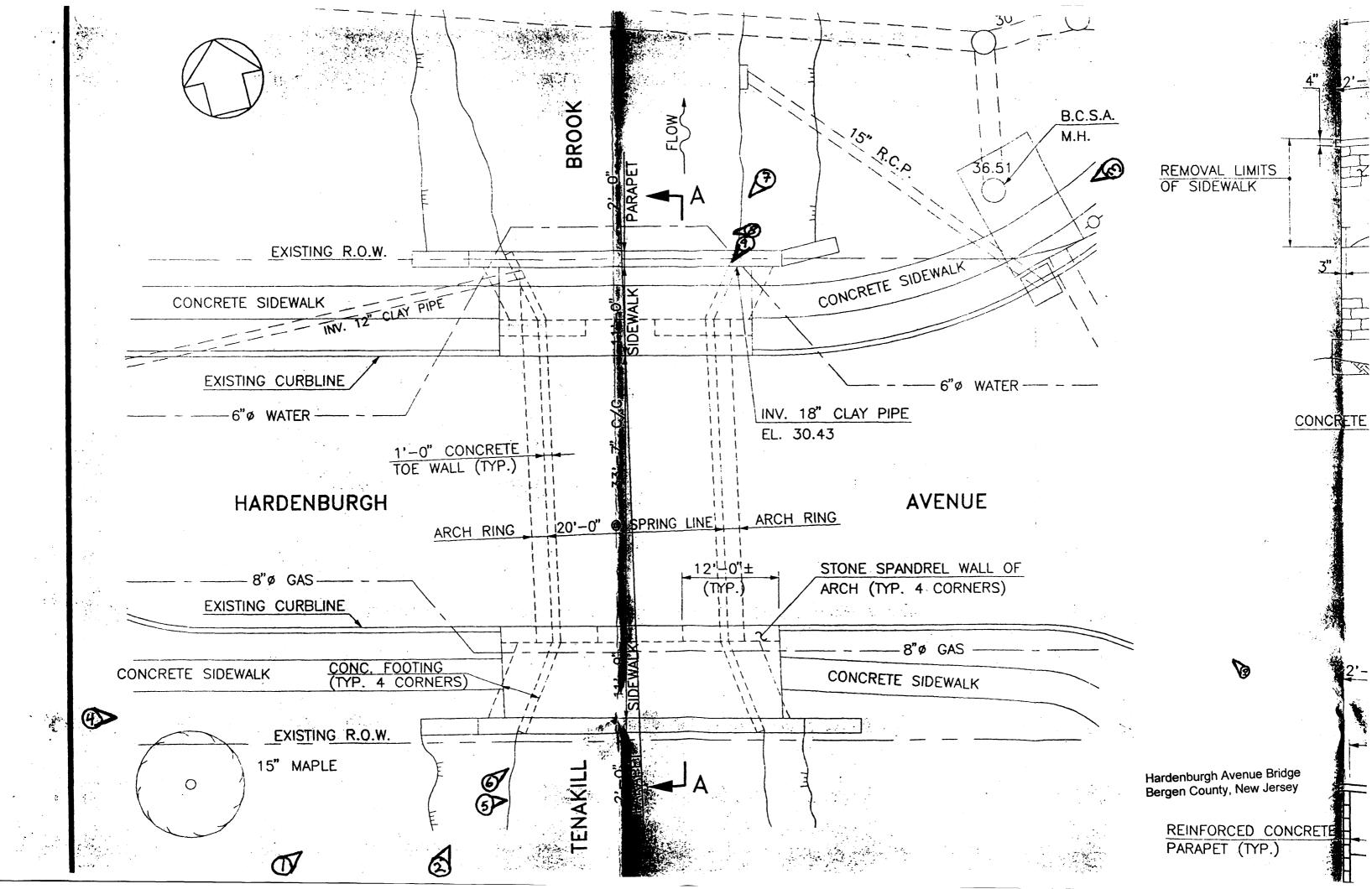
June, 1911

Ralph Mila.



Local postcard Circa 1900 Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Bergen County, New Jersey

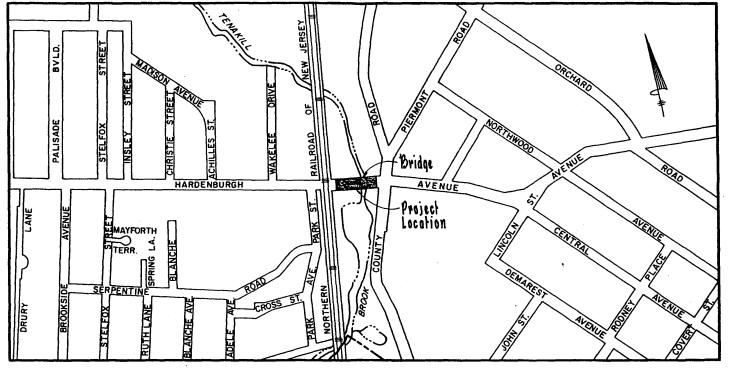




REHABILITATION OF THE HARDENBURGH AVENUE BRIDGE OVER THE TENAKILL BROOK

IN THE BOROUGH OF DEMAREST BERGEN COUNTY NEW JERSEY

UTILITIES
BELL ATLANTIC OF NEW JERSEY
UNITED WATER NEW JERSEY
BERGEN COUNTY UTILITIES AUTHORITY
PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY



MARY OF OUFETS			
INDEX OF SHEETS			
DESCRIPTION			
TITLE SHEET			
TYPICAL SECTIONS/ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES			
PLAN-HARDENBURGH AVE IMPROVEMENTS			
PROFILES-HARDENBURGH AVE IMPROVMENTS			
GRADING PLAN/STRIPING PLAN			
ROAD CROSS SECTIONS			
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			
TRAFFIC CONTROL / CONSTRUCTION STAGING PLANS			
BRIDGE PLANS AND DETAILS			

KEY MAP

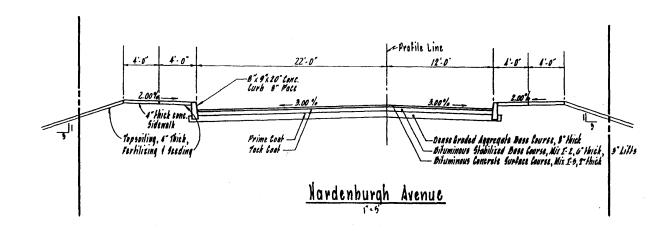


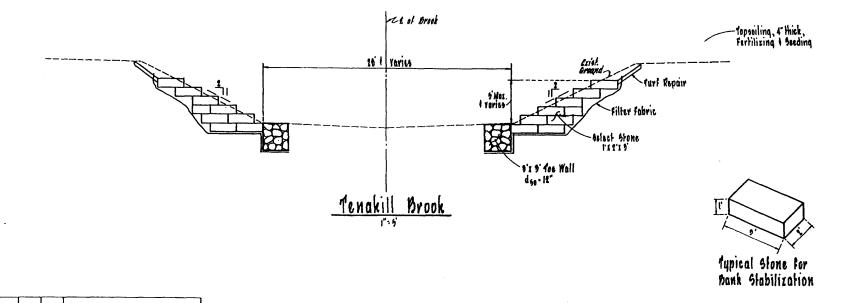
PREPARED BY



JAMES A. FEURY, P.E.

SHEET NO. 1 OF JOB NO. DE - 295





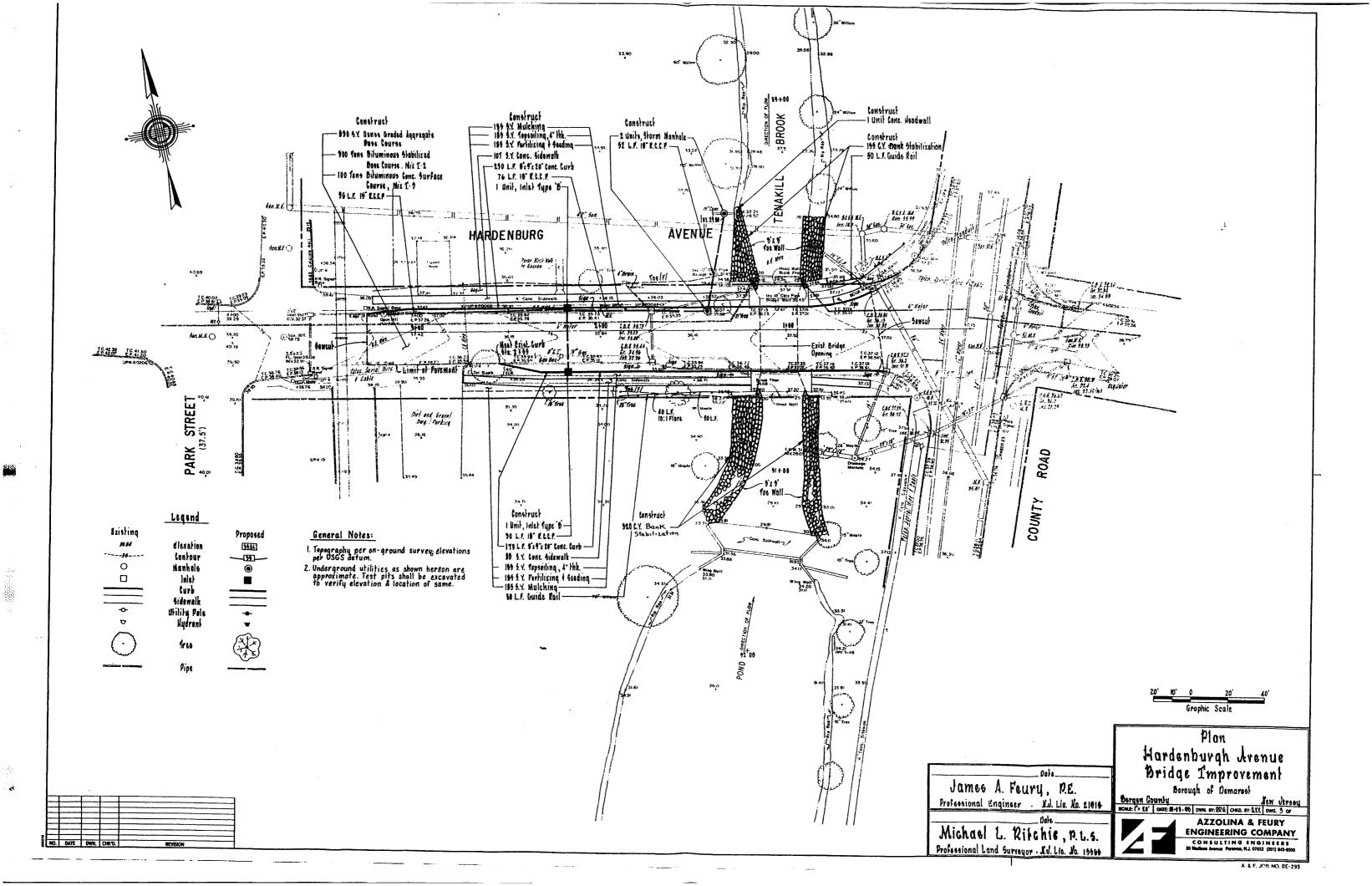
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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	TITHAND	TINU
1	Soil Erosion and Sediment Control	L.5.	L.S.
2	Maintenance and Protection of Traffic	L6.	L.S.
3	Clearing Site	L.5.	L.S.
4	Roadway Excavation, unclassified	950	G.Y.
5	Dense Graded Aparenate Base Course, B' Thick	950	5.Y.
6	Bituminous Stabilized Base Course, Mix I-2	900	fons
7	Bituminous Concrete Surface Course, Mix I-5	100	Tons
8	15"Reinforced Concrete Culvert Pipe, Class III	96	L.F.
9	18" Reinforced Concrete Culvert Pipe, Class III	159	L.F.
10_	Inlet Type B	1	Unit
11	Storm Manholes	1	Unit
12	8"x9"x20" Concrete Curb	409	L.F.
13	Concrete Sidewalk, 4" Thick	196	5.Y.
14	Stone Bank Stabilization	416	C.Y.
15	Steel-Backed Wood Rail	105	L.F.
16	Traffic Stripes	640	LF.
17	Traffic Paint	902	5.F.
18	Topsoiling, 4" Thick	910	5Y.
19	Fertilizing and Seeding, Type D	910	9.Y.
20	Straw Mulching	310	5.Y.
2!	Concrete Headwall	1	Unit
22	Barth Excavation for Test Pit	10	C.Y.
29	No Item		
24	Clearing Site, Bridge	1.4	L.S.
25	Foundation Excavation	110	CY
20	Concrete in Structures, Footings	25	CA
21	Concrete in Structures, Relaining Walls	$\square n \square$	CY
25	Concrete in Structures. Relief Slab	45_	CY
24	Concrete in Superstructure, Sidewalks	52.	CY
90	Concrete in Superstructure, Parapets	\coprod " \sqsubseteq	CY
91	Reinforcement Steel in Structures	6100	lbs.
11	Reinforcement Steel in Structures, Epoxy Coated	17550	LP
39	Coring and Grouting	2.42	LF
94	Structural Steel (20,000 (be.)	_ 45 _	تا 🗌
96	of one work	1000	SF
36	Repointing, Stone	400	LF
91	Repointing , Brick	5,600	LF
99	1emporary theeting	1450	SF
39	Arch Confering	1.6	LS
40	Miscellaneous Concrete Repairs	275	CE

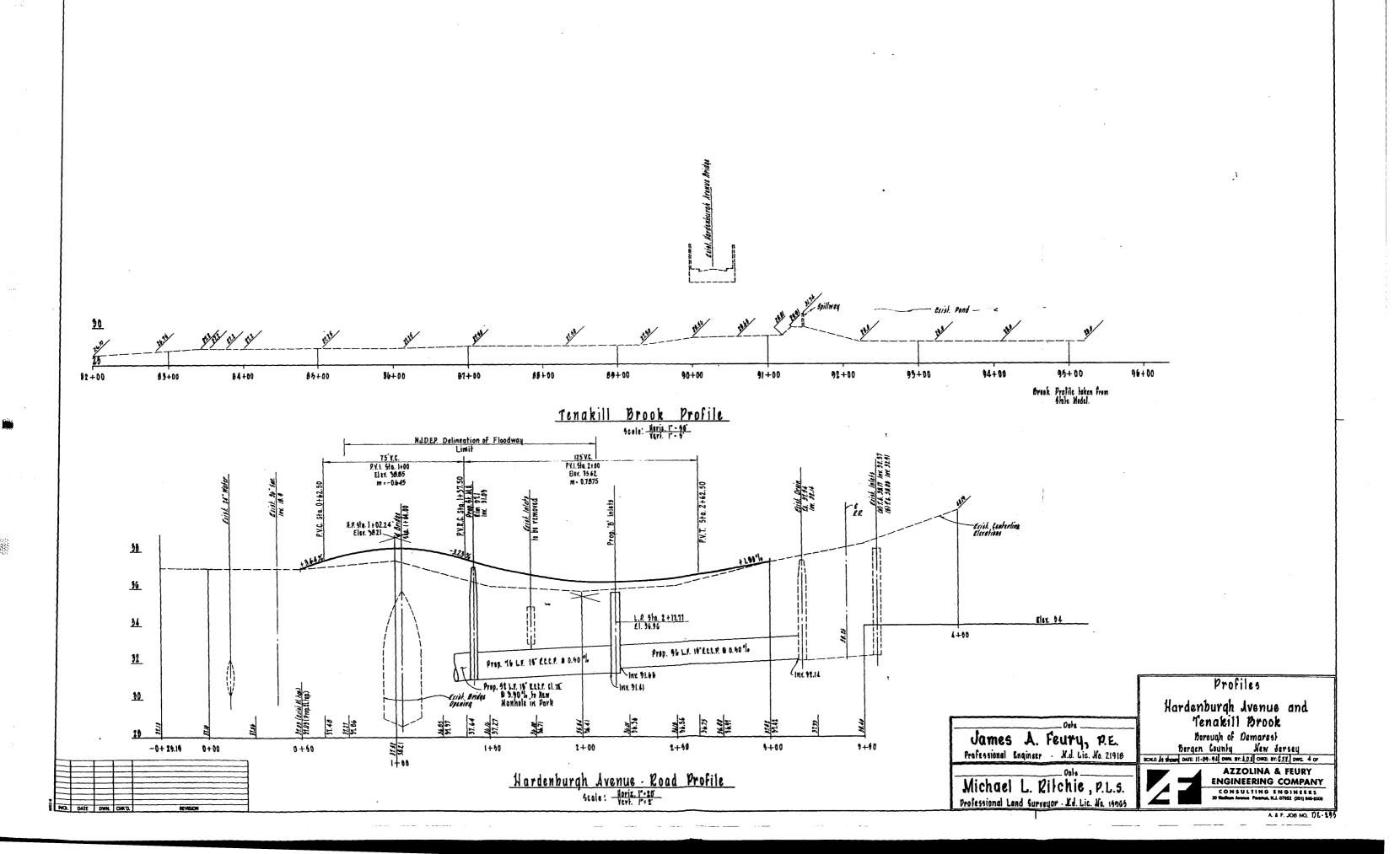
Typical Sections Hardenburgh Avenue
Bridge Improvements
Borough of Demarcs!
Bergen County
SCALE Ashees Description on Ext. Dwg. 2 of

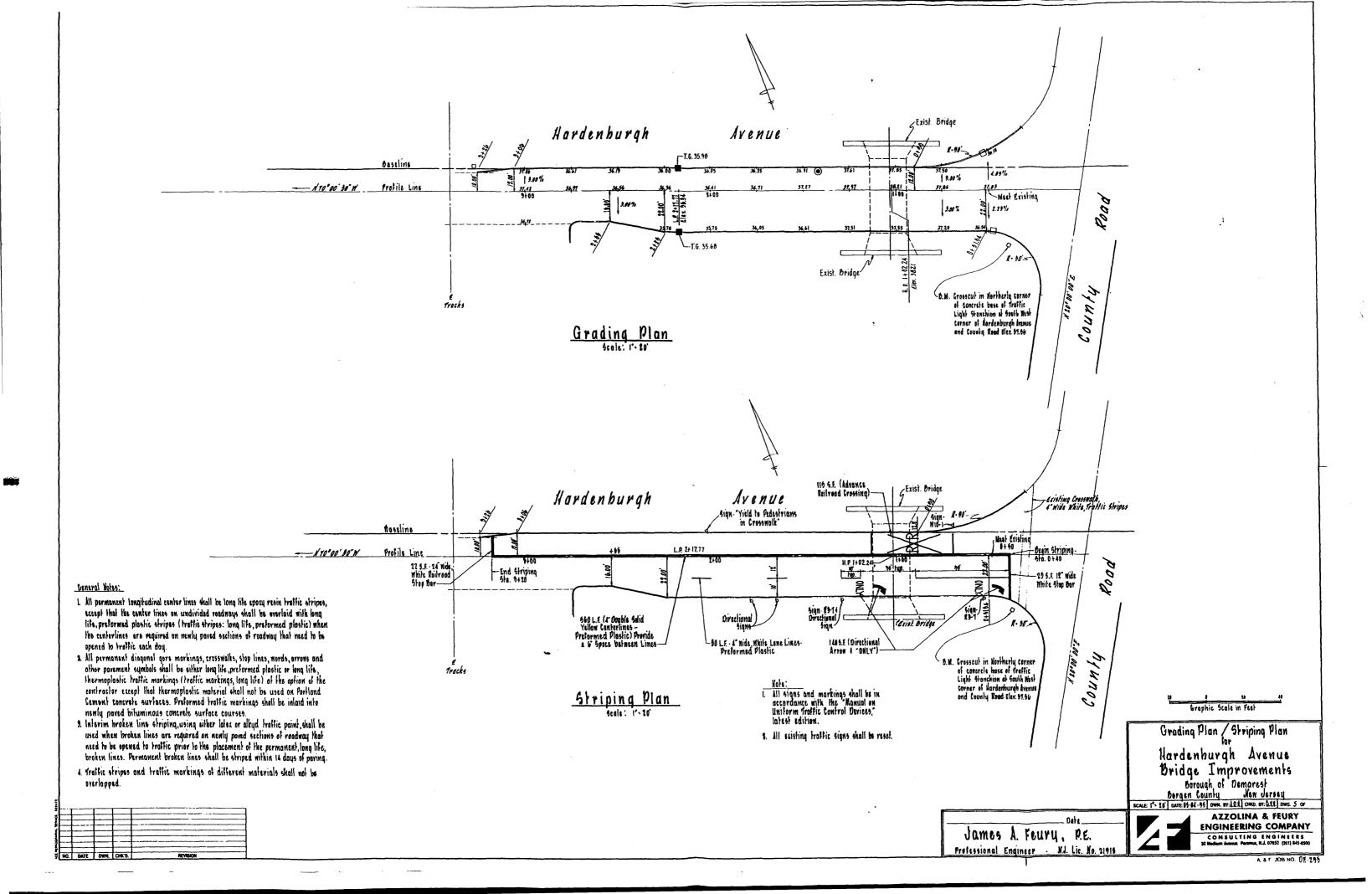
JAMES A. FEURY, P.E. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER - N.J. LIC. NO. 21918

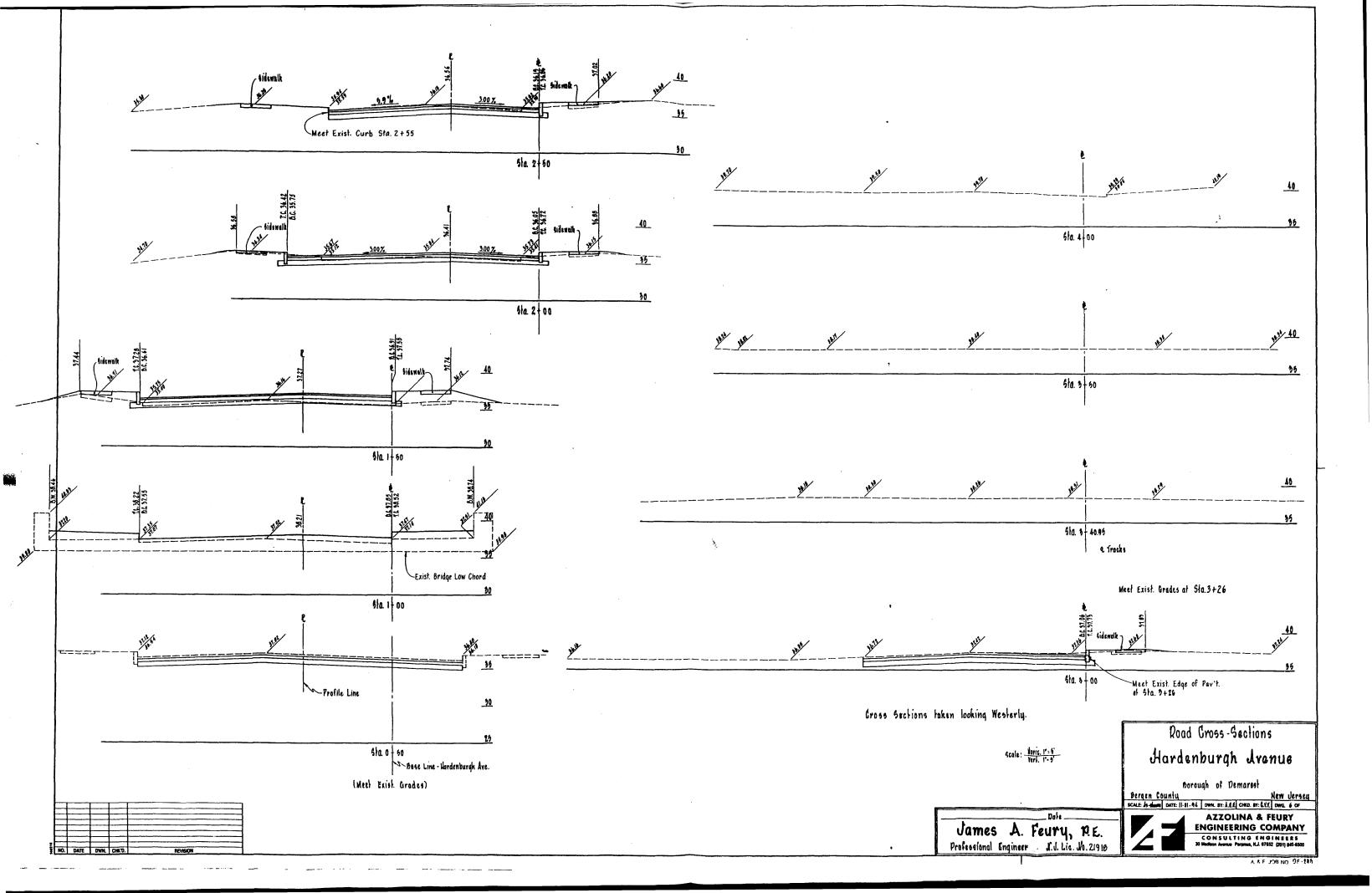


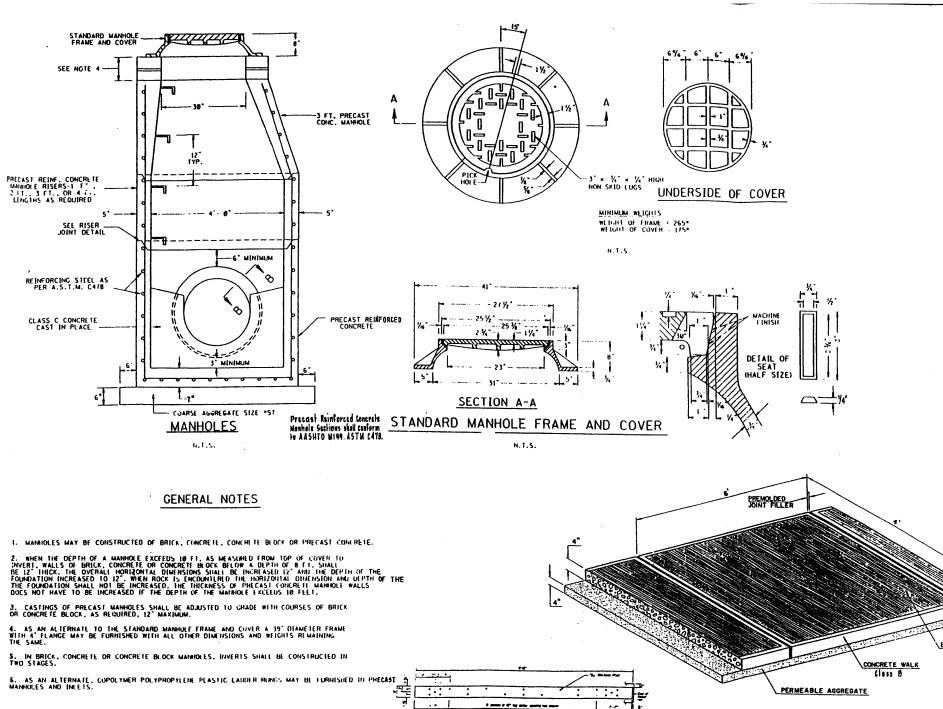
AZZOLINA & FEURY
ENGINEERING COMPANY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
30 Medican Average Paramet, N.J. 07652 (201) 845-6500



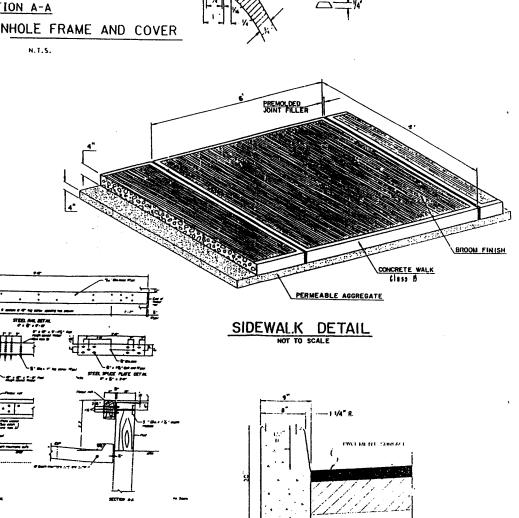


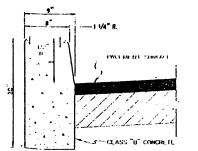






Steel-Backed Wood Rail Defail





MOTE: TRANSVERSE JOINTS 1/2" WIDE SHALL BE INSTALLED 10' 0" APART B SHALL BE FILLED WITH PREPORTED BITUMINOUS JOINT FILLER AASHO DESIGNATION M 213 RECESSED 1/4" FROM TOP AND FACE

9"X 20" CONCRETE VERTICAL CURB NOT TO SCALE

DEPRESSED CURB DETAIL AT DRIVEWAYS NOT TO SCALE Construction Details Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Improvements

Borough of Demarest

Bergen County New Jersey

SCALE-bytom Oute 05-04-99 Down 87-128 CHOO 87-618 Down 7 OF **AZZOLINA & FEURY** ENGINEERING COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS ID Madison Avenue Paramus, N.J. 07652 (201) 845-8500

h = W

- 4" THICK

PROVIDE 1/2" PREFORMED EXPANSION
JOINT FILLER, 4" DEPTH AT APPROX. 6" O.C.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CURB RAMPS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

-CLASS "B" CONCRETE COMPACTED SUBGRADE

CONCRETE SIDEWALK, 4" THICK

ALTERNATE DESIGN STANDARDS

z=(h-h1)12

3' Min, Landing Area Cross Slope 1.5 % Max.

M.C.

1.5% Max.

- SLOPE - 1/4" PER FOOT

Crosswalk Sidewalk

Detall "A"

NOTE: Ramps & Side Ramps Shall Have Attend Broomed Final Finish.

PAVEMENT SURFACE

Ramp At Gutter Line To Be Flush With Street Pavement

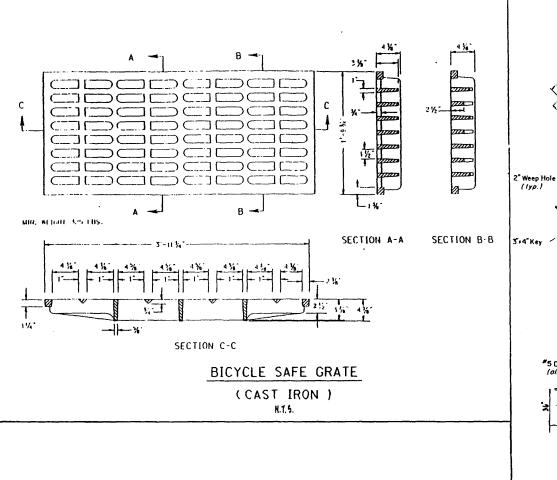
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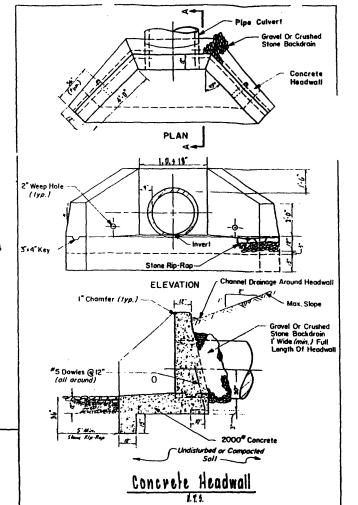
SECTION THROUGH RAMP

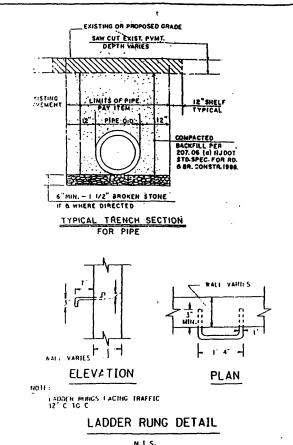
| 2 |

SECTION A-A

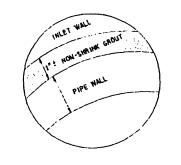
James A. Feury, P.E. Professional Engineer M.J. Lic. No. 21918

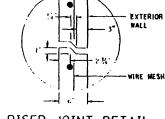






N.1.S.





RISER JOINT DETAIL FOR PRECAST INLETS

WATER TO BE SECURED FUNCTIONED HE CONTRACTOR

CONNECTION OF PIPE AND INLET FOR PRECAST INLET



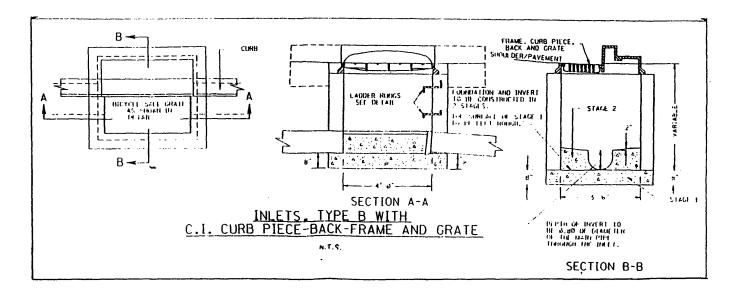


SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B

1 EIA12 --- :

DETAIL OF INVERT FOR INLET WITHOUT CONTINUOUS PIPE



General Notes:

- 1. Inlets may be constructed of brick, concrete, concrete block or precast concrete. Wells shall be 6" thick it brick and b"thick it concrete, concrete black or precest concrete. Inlet found-ations and inverte shall be class C concrete.
- 2. Corbelling of inlet walls will be permitted at the rate of 1/2" per 8" of height; maximum corbel 6" per wall.
- 3. Except for inlets type A and C, foundations and inverte shall be constructed in two stages, and the bottom of the footings shall be 8" below the outer wall of the lowest pipe in the inlet.
- 4. When the depth of an inlet, that is not precost, exceeds 10' as measured from the top of grate to invert, walls below a depth of 8' shall be iz thick and the depth of foundation increased to 12". When rock is encountered the depth of the foundation shall not be increased.
- s. Inlet foundations which are precest shall be placed on a 6" thick bed of compacted coarse aggregate size no. 51. The coorse aggregate shall extend to beyond the horizontal limits of the inlet foundation.
- b. Costing for precast inlets shall be adjusted to grade with courses of brick, os required, 12' maximum.
- 1. When the depth of a precost inlet exceeds 10' as measured . Irom the top of grate to invert, the foundation shall be increased to 12". When rock is encountered the depth of the toundation shall not be increased.
- 8. Minimum wall reinforcement for precast inlets type A, B, C, E, O-1 and & modified:

Depth below top of Grate	Horizontal Reinf	Yerrical Reins.	Wa]/ Fhk.
a to 10 o	# 4 @ 10° C.C.	#4 0 15° C.L.	6.
10'- 1" to 15' - 0"	# 4 0 8" 6.6.	# 4 0 18" LL	6"
15'-1" to 20'-0"	#4 0 6 C.C.	#4 D /8"CL.	6"

Reinforcing shown for precest inlets is the minimum required. Additional reinforcing for handling is the responsibility of the

WWF Reinforcement

Ospih below top of Grate

10'-1" to 15'-0"

15'-1" to 20:0"

MWF. 316 We Wires speced of 3" to run horizontal in all cases. 0° 10 10' · 0"

WWF 316 We Add # 3 Bar at 18" horizontal.

WWF 316 Wb Add #3 Bar al 9° horisontal; or Add #4 Bar at 15° horizontal.

Construction Details

Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Improvements

Borough of Demarest Bangan County Vew Jarsey Scale 4 Hours Date: 04-04-04 Down BY: 4.2.4 CHO. BY: 427. DWG. B OF

AZZOLINA & FEURY ENGINEERING COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS

James A. Feury, P.E. Prefessional Engineer . N.d. Lic. No. 21918

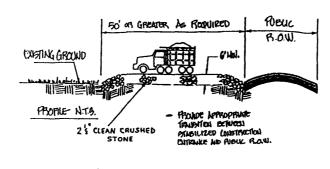
SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

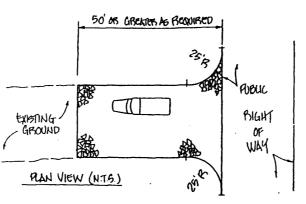
- All soil erosion and sediment control practices will be installed in accordance with the NJ Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, and will be installed in proper sequence and maintained until permanent protection is established.
- Any disturbed area that will be left exposed for more than thirty (30) days
 and not subject to construction traffic shall immediately receive a temporary
 seeding. If the season prohibits temporary seeding, the disturbed area will
 be sulched with salt hay or equivalent and bound in accordance with the NJ
 Standards (i.e. peg and twine, mulch netting, or liquid mulch binder).
- Isseediately following initial disturbance or rough grading, all critical areas subject to erosion will receive a temporary seeding in combination with straw mulch or a suitable equivalent, at a rate of 2 tons per acre, according to the NJ Standards.
- Stabilization Specifications:

 A. Temporary Seeding and Mulching:
 Lime 90 lbs/1,000 sf ground limestone; Fertilizer 14 lbs/1,000 sf;
 10-20-10 or equivalent worked into soil a minimum of 4".
- Seed Annual Ryegrass 40 lbs/acre or other approved seeds; plant between March 1 and May 15 or between August 15 and October 1.
- Mulch Salt hay or small grain straw at a rate of 70 to 90 lbs/1,000 sf, to be applied according to the NJ Standards. Mulch shall be secured by approved methods (i.e. peg and twine, mulch netting, or liquid mulch binder).
- B. Permanent Seeding and Mulching:
 Line 90 lbs/1,000 sf ground limestone; Fertiliser 14 lbs/1,000 sf;
 10-20-10 or equivalent worked into soil a minimum of 4".
- Seed Perennial Ryegrass 40 lbs/acre or other approved seeds; plant between March 1 and May 15 or between August 15 and October 1.
- Mulch Salt hay or small grain straw at a rate of 70 to 90 lbs/1,000 sf; to be applied according to the NJ Standards. Mulch shall be secured by approved methods (i.e. peg and twine, mulch netting, or liquid mulch binding)
- Temporary berms are to be installed on all cleared roadways and eas areas in accordance with Section 4.21 of the NJ Standards.
- The site shall at all times be graded and maintained such that all storm-water run-off is diverted to soil erosion and sediment control facilities.
- 7. All sedimentation structures will be inspected and maintained on a regular basis.
- 8. Stockpiles are not to be located within 50 of a floodplain, slope, roadway, or drainage facility. The base of all stockpiles should be protected by a hay bale barrier or sediment fence.
- 9. A crushed stone, vehicle wheel-cleaning blanket will be installed wherever a construction access road intersects any prived roadway. Said blanket will be composed of 21° crushed stone. 6° thick, will be at least 30° x 100° and should be underlain with a suitable synthetic sediment filter (abric and maintained.
- 10. Maximum side slopes of all exposed surfaces shall not exceed 3:1 unless otherwise approved by the District.
- 11. All driveways must be stabilized with 2j crushed stone or sub to individual lot construction.
- 12. Faved roadways must be kept clean at all times
- 13. All catch basin inlets will be protected with a crushed stone or fabric filter (filter details appear on the plan).
- 14. All storm drainage outlets will be stabilized, as required, before the discharge points become operational.
- 15. All dewatering operations must discharge directly into a sediment filter area. The sediment filter should be composed of a suitable sodiment filter fabric (see detail).
- 16. The Bergen County Soil Conservation District must be notified, in writing, at least 48 hours prior to any land disturbance.
- 17. The Bergen Co-mty Soil Conservation District may request additional measures to minimize on or off-site erosion problems during construction

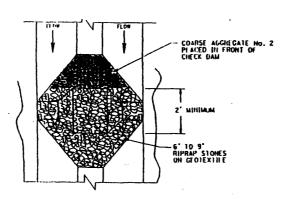
Construction Sequence for Boil Evosion and Sediment Control

- 1. Place temporary blace orange construction tence at limits of disturbance, except at paved areas.
- 7. Place sill funce.
- 3. Construct temporary stone deck dam.
- 4. Dean road construction and bridge restoration work along south side of site; construct intel filters.
- 5. Construct stone bank stabilization on south side of site.
- 6. Stabilize disturbed areas on south area after south area construction is completed.
- 1. Perform construction work in center of roadmay.
- 8. Repeat steps 4,5 and 6 along north side of construction area.
- 9. Perform construction work at west end of construction area.
- to. Remove evosion control devices ofter all disturbed areas have been stabilized.

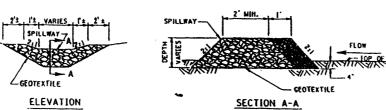




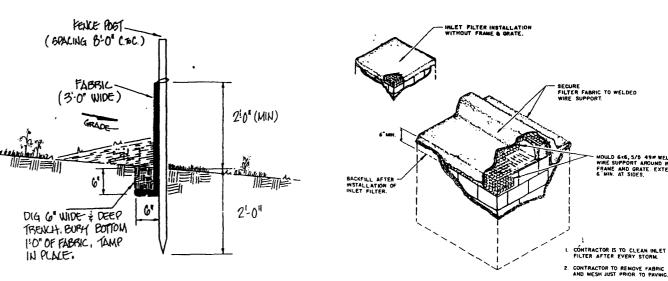
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE-



PLAN



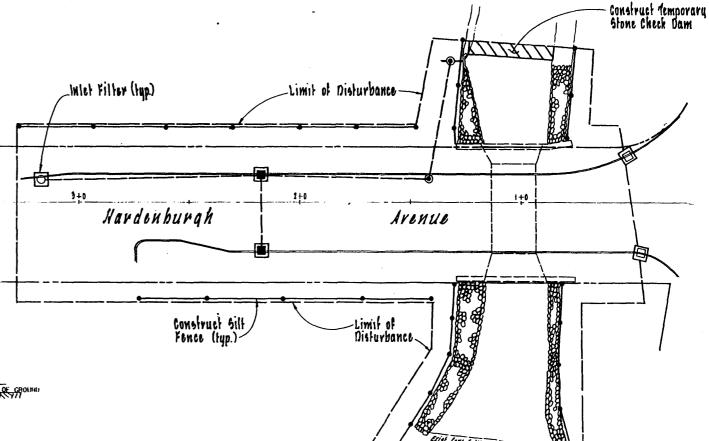
TEMPORARY STONE CHECK DAM



ALT FENCE DETAIL

INLET FILTER DETAIL

MOULD 6x6,5/5 49# WELDED WIRE SUPPORT AROUND INLET FRAME AND GRATE. EXTEND 6"MIN. AT SIDES.



Plan

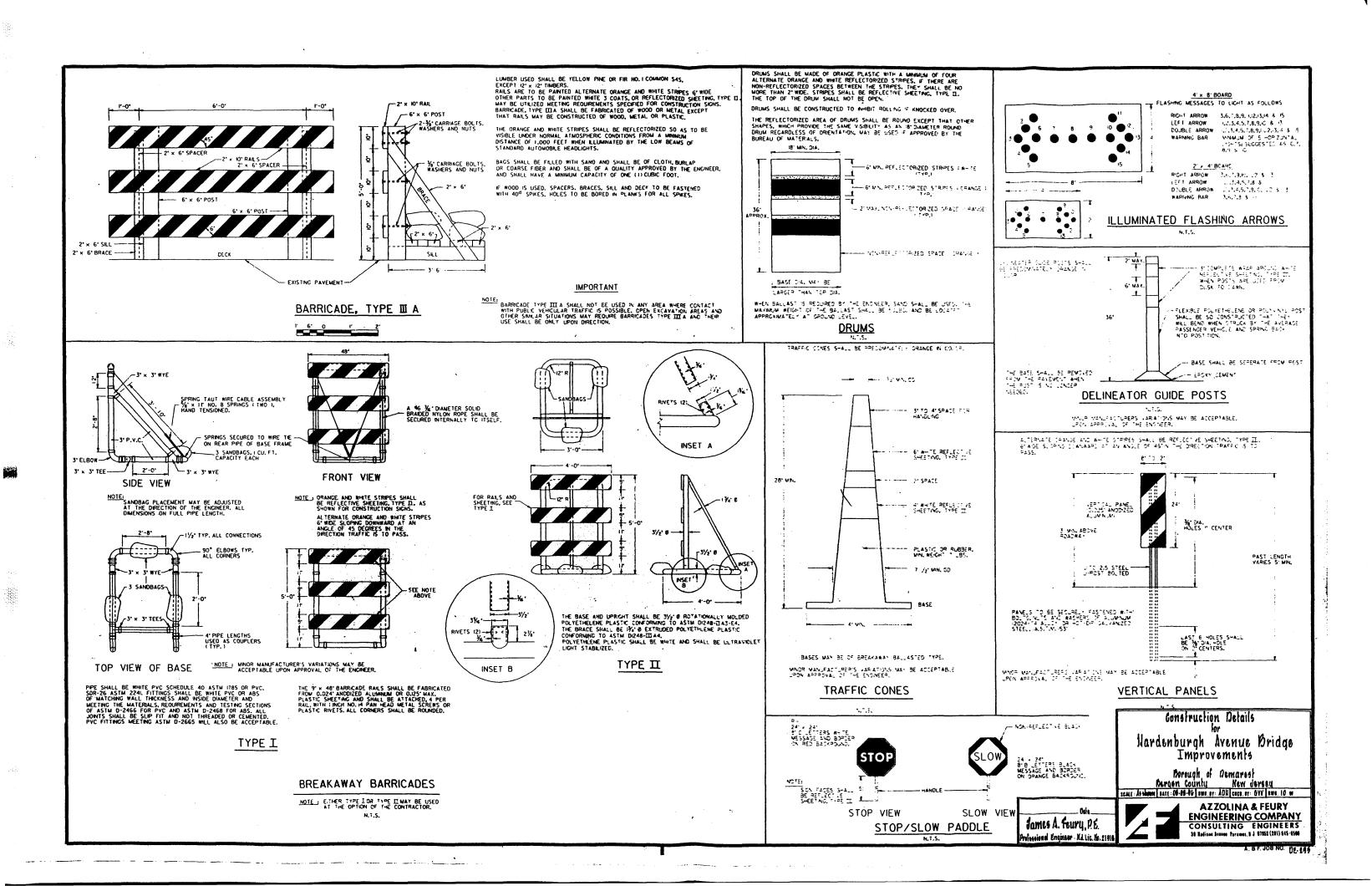
Soil Erosion & Sediment Control

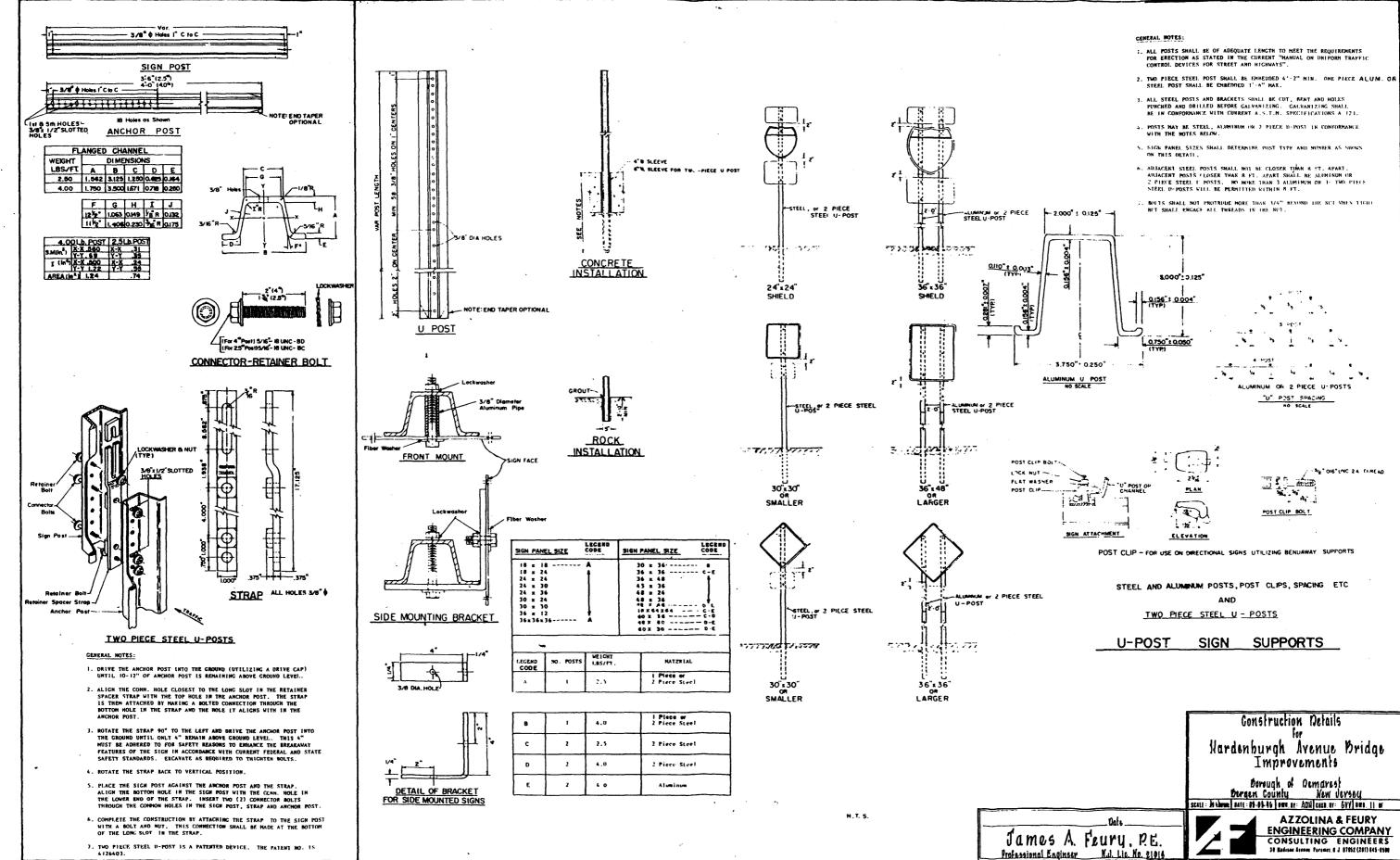
Construction Plan & Details Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Improvements Borough of Bemarest Bergen County New Versey

AZZOLINA & FEURY ENGINEERING COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS 30 Madeon Avenue Parames, N.J. 67852 (201) 845-8500

DATE-51-91-99 DWN. ST. 451 CHKD. ST. 611. DWG. 9 OF

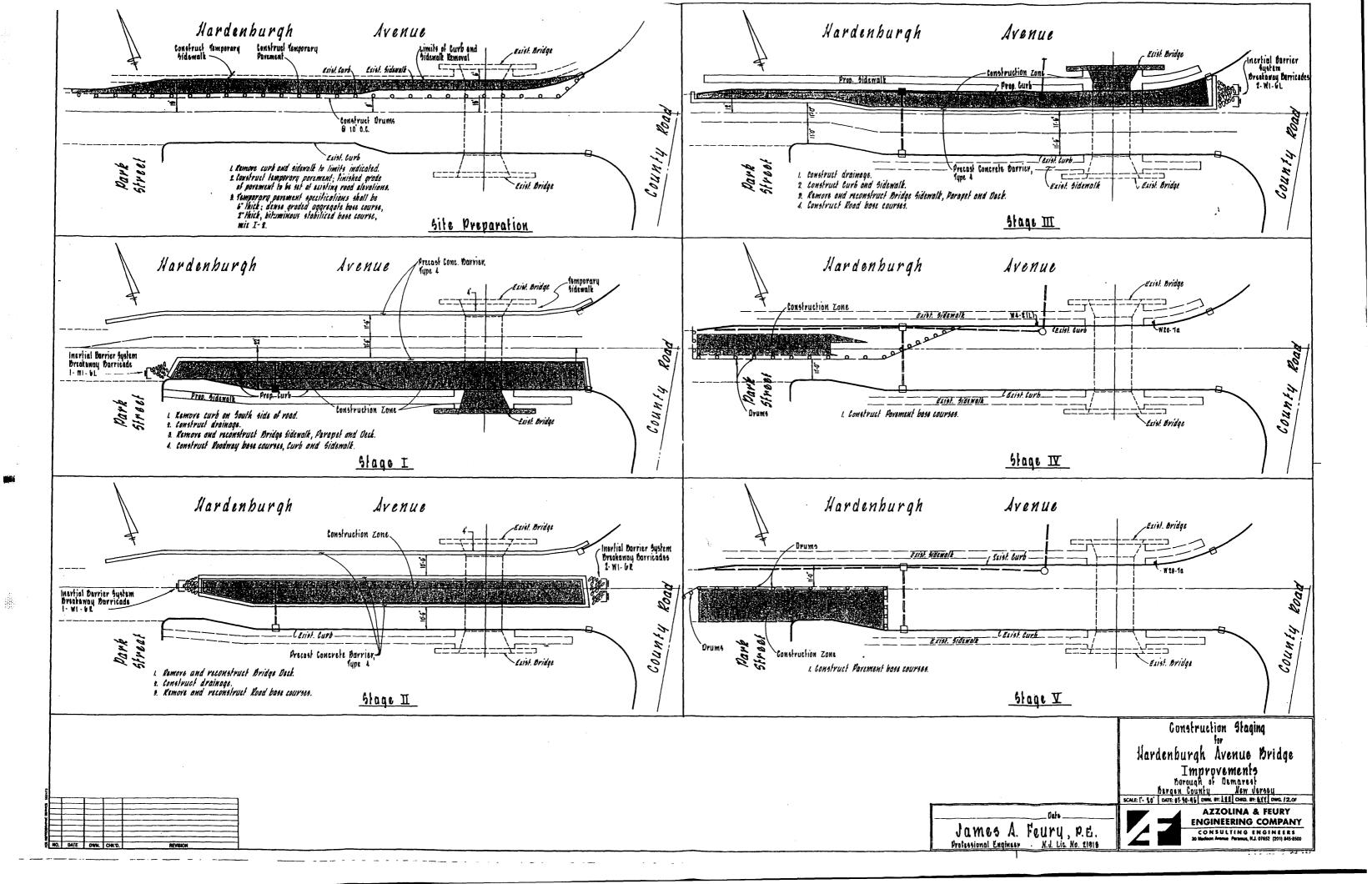
James A. Feury, P.E. Professional Engineer . N.J. Lic Me. 21918

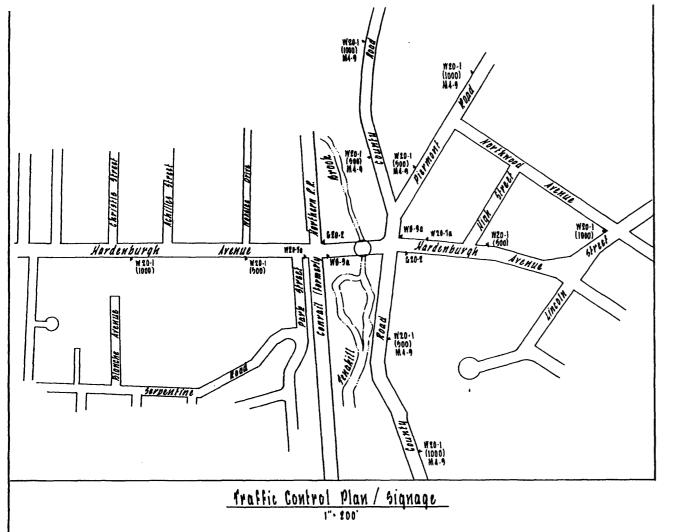




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A, B F. JOB NO. (11-14





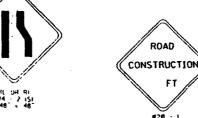


MOTE: THE BORDER, THE WORDS "GIVE US A", "SLOW DOWN!", AND THE BRAKE PEDAL ARE BLACK; LEAVING THE WORD "BRAKE" ORANGE.

END CONSTRUCTION

G28 · 2 60 × 24





PREPARED TO STOP





GENERAL NOTES

- INSTALLATION, DIMENSIONS, COLORS AND DETAILS OF VARIOUS SIZE SIGNS, AND ACCESSORY PANELS TO FOLLOW STANDARDS IN THE CURRENT STANDARD HIGHWAY'S SICH PUBLICATION THE CHREENT MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.
- 2. ISI REPRESENTS A SPECIAL SIZE SIGN.
- 3. LETTERS AND NUMERALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE CURRENT MANUAL, "STANDARD ALPHABETS FOR HICHMAY SIGNS" H.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HICHMAY ADMINISTRATION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SMALL OBTAIN THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER FOR THE DISTANCE, TO BE USED ON THE ADVANCE WARNING SIGNS, AND FOR THE SPEED LIMIT TO BE USED ON THE R2-1 SIGN.

DISTANCE LEGENC SIGN NUMBER FOLLORED BY LETTER DISTANCE SOO __MILE __MILES AHEAD AHEAD

BACKING MATERIAL

1. ALUMINUM SHALL BE FLAT SHEET OF 6861-16 ALLOY, . 188 CAUGE.

TEMPORARY SIGN SUPPORTS

- WOOD POSTS SHALL HAVE A UNIFORM CROSS-SECTION AND SHALL NOT EXCEED THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS FOR:

SINGLE POST = 4" x 6"; TWO POSTS = 3" x 6" OR 4" x 5"; THREE POSTS = 3" x 5" OR 4" x 4"

- NO BRACING IS PERMITTED. VERTICAL CLEARANCES FOR SIGHS MOUNTED ON WOOD SUPPORTS SHALL BE T' DESTRABLE, 6' MINIMUM. EMBEDMENT DEPTH FOR THE WOOD POST SHALL NOT EXCEED 3.5'.
- SIEEL OR ALUMINIAM POSTS SMALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD DETAIL FOR SELECTIVE DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, CONSTRUCTION AND "", "W AND "R BENDAMAY SIGN SUPPORTS".
- 5. TEMPORARY SIGN SUPPORTS NOT MEETING THIS CRITERIA SHALL BE SHIELDED BY A LONGITUDINAL BARRIER OR CRASH CUSHION.

SIGN FACES

1. SIGN FACES SHALL BE REFLECTIVE SHEETING, TYPE II.

FASTENING

ALL SIGNS SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THEIR SUPPORTS WITH BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHEPS OF ALUMINUM (2024-T4 ALLOY) OR HOT-DIP GALVANIZED STEEL (A.S.T.M. 153).

Traffic Control Plan & Details Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge Improvements

Porough of Demarco!

Porgon County New Jevsey

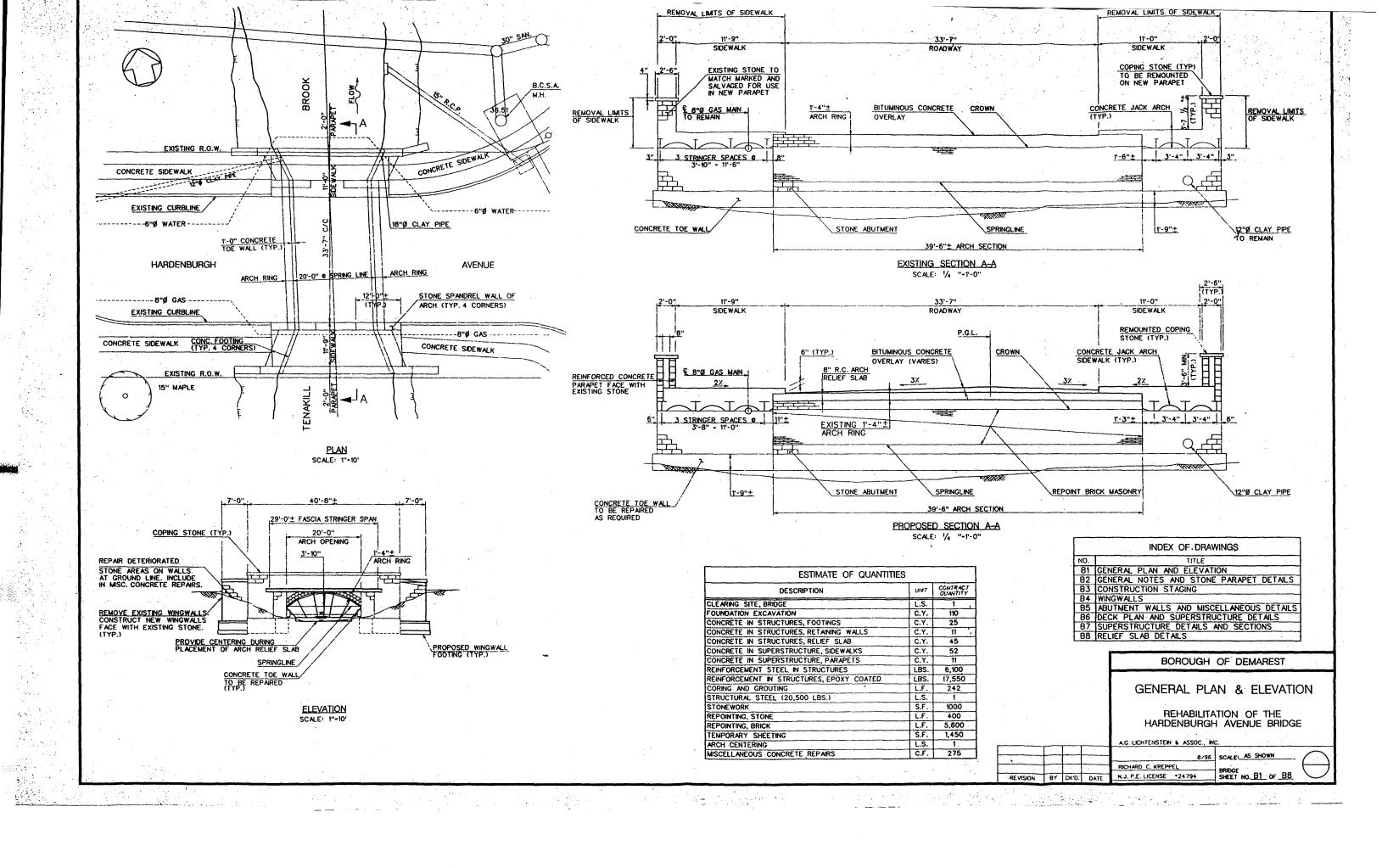
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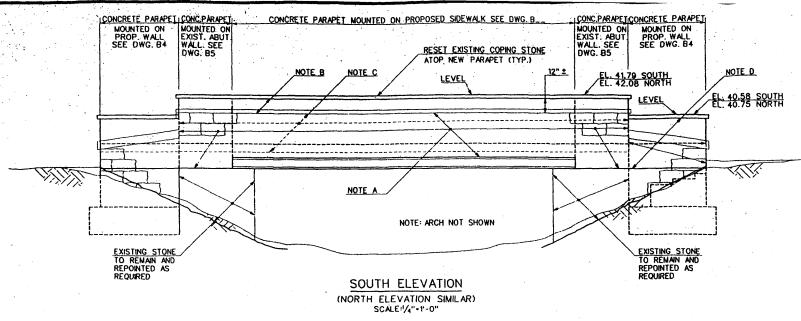


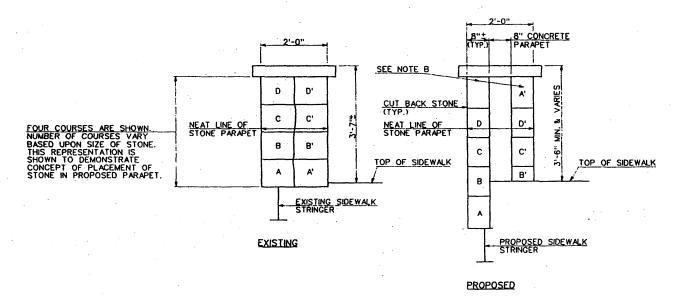
AZZOLINA & FEURY ENGINEERING COMPANY CONSULTING ENGINEERS

James A. Feury, P.E. Professional Engineer N.d. Lic. No. 21918

A & F. JOB NO. DE :295







DETAIL A N.T.S.

PARAPET NOTES

- A) EXISTING STONE TO BE REMOVED WITHIN LIMITS SHOWN. PRIOR TO REMOVING, STONES MUST BE MATCH MARKED AND PHOTOGRAPHED TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE REPLACED IN
- B) INCREASED HEIGHT OF PARAPET ON THE OUTSIDE FACE TO BE MADE UP WITH THE REMAINS OF EXISTING STONE THAT HAVE BEEN CUT BACK TO ALLOW FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONCRETE PARAPET. STONES USED IN THIS STRIP SHALL MATCH THE SIZE AND PATTERN AS THOSE IN THE OTHER PORTION OF THE PARAPET. ON THE INSIDE OF THE PARAPET, THIS STRIP SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH STONE WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY LOCATED AT THE SIDEWALK LEVEL.
- C) THE STONES OF THE INSIDE FACE OF THE PARAPET SHALL BE MATCH MARKED AND PHOTOGRAPHED TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE PLACED IN THEIR ORIGINAL LOCATION. THE STONES OF THE INSIDE FACE SHALL BE PLACED AT THE SAME ELEVATION RELATIVE TO THEIR OUTSIDE FACE COUNTERPART. SEE DETAIL A.
- D) STONES OF THE WINGWALLS SHALL BE MATCH MARKED AND PHOTOGRAPHED PRIOR TO REMOVAL, UPON REPLACEMENT, THE STONES SHALL BE REPLACED SUCH THAT THE TOP
 COURSE OF THE EXISTING IS THE TOP COURSE OF THE
 PROPOSED. SHOULD ADDITIONAL STONES BE REQUIRED, THEY SHALL
 BE PLACED AT THE LOWER LEVELS OF THE WALL AND BE TAKEN
 FROM EXISTING STONES THAT HAVE BEEN CUT TO ALLOW THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONCRETE PARAPET.
- E) MORTAR JOINTS TO BE TOOL FINISHED TO MATCH THE EXISTING JOINT APPEARANCE.

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS: 1992 (15TH EDITION) AASHTO STANDARD SPECIFICITIONS FOR HIGHWAY BRIDGES (WITH INTERNIS) AS MODIFIED BY SECTION 3 OF NJDOT DESIGN MANUAL FOR BRIDGES AND STRUCTURES.
- 2. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS: 1989 NUDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AS MODIFIED BY THE SUPPLEMENTARY SPECIFICATIONS.
- 3. HISTORIC RESOURCES:

THE HARDENBURGH AVENUE BRIDGE HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. AS SUCH, EXTREME CARE SHALL BE EXERCISED BY THE CONTRACTOR SO AS TO NOT CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY COMPONENTS WHICH ARE TO REMAIN. ALL WORK PERFORMED ON THE BRIDGE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STANDARDS FOR THE IREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES, IN PARTICULAR, THE FOLLOWING IS NOTED:

- A) THE COPING STONES WHICH TOP THE EXISTING PARAPETS AND WINGWALLS SHALL BE REMOVED AND REINSTALLED ATOP THE RECONSTRUCTED PARAPETS AND WINGWALLS.
- B) THE EXISTING STONE SHALL BE CUT BACK TO THE PROPER THICKNESS IN ORDER TO BE RESET AGAINST THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED CONCRETE PARAPETS AND WINGWALLS. THE STONES SHALL BE CUT IN SUCH A MANNER THAT WILL NOT DAMAGE THE EXTERIOR VISIBLE SURFACES.
- C) MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PERFORMED BY MASONS EXPERIENCED IN THE REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC STONE STRUCTURES, MORTAR USED IN THE REHABILITATION INCLUDING REPOINTING THE BRICK ARCH SHALL BE A MORTAR CONSISTING OF LIME, SAND AND WATER. PORTLAND CEMENT SHALL NOT BE USED IN THE MORTAR MIX.

4. LIVE LOAD

A) AASHTO HS 20-44.

5. CONCRETE DESIGN STRESSES

A) SPECIFIED DESIGN COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (f'c)

B) ALLOWABLE STRENGTHS, EXTREME FIBER IN COMPRESSION

6. REINFORCEMENT STEEL

A) ASTM A615 (GRADE 60) (fs)-24,000 P.S.I.

7. STRUCTURAL STEEL

AASHTO M270 GRADE 36 (ASTM A709, GRADE 36)

8. UTILITIES

A) EXISTING 8" DIAMETER GAS MAIN UNDER SOUTH SIDEWALK TO REMAIN.

9. MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC TO BE MAINTAINED DURING CONSTRUCTION VIA STAGED CONSTRUCTION.

10. EXISTING DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AVAILABLE INFORMATION ALL OF WHICH COULD NOT BE FIELD VERIFIED. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PRESENTED IN SUFFICIENT DETAIL FOR THE CONTRACTOR TO PREPARE A BID. AS THIS IS A REHABILITATION OF AN EXISTING STRUCTURE, VARIATIONS IN DIMENSIONS, SKEWS, LIMITS OF REPAIR ARE TO BE EXPECTED. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIELD VERIFICATION OF THESE ELEMENTS AND SHALL CONTACT THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY IF VARIATIONS ARE FOUND.

BOROUGH OF DEMAREST

GENERAL NOTES AND STONE PARAPET DETAILS REHABILITATION OF THE

HARDENBURGH AVENUE BRIDGE

A.G. LICHTENSTEIN & ASSOC., INC.

					SCALE AS SHOWN
					SCALE STOWN
	5.0			RICHARD C. KREPPEL	BRIDGE NO. B2 OF B8
REVISION	BY	CK'D.	DATE	N.J. P.E. LICENSE •24794	SHEET NO. DZ OF DO

