

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

<u>Property Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
<u>Various</u>	<u>Various</u>	<u>Arizona</u>

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.

for Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

9/30/88
Date of Action

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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, Pumhouse 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)

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

See "HABS/HAER Inventory Guidelines" before filling out this card.

<p>1. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE Mineral Creek Bridge</p> <p>2. LOCATION Old U.S. Highway 77 over Mineral Creek Kelvin; SW1/4 S36 T3S R13E Pinal County, Arizona</p>	<p>3. DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION c. 1923</p> <p>4. USE (ORIGINAL/CURRENT) highway bridge / abandoned</p> <p>6. RATING NRHP eligible: local significance</p>
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6. CONDITION
fair/good

owner: Pinal County

superstructure: reinforced concrete Luten arch w/ cantilevered roadway
 substructure : concrete abutments and wingwalls
 floor/decking : concrete deck over earth fill
 other features: builder's plate removed; moulded concrete guardrails w/ paneled concrete parapet walls; incised line on concrete arch ring

The Mineral Creek Bridge formed a minor crossing on the Superior-Winkelman Road in Pinal County. Although the exact date of its construction is unknown, historic maps and physical evidence on the bridge suggest that this long-span Luten arch was constructed ca. 1923 by the Topeka Bridge and Iron Company.

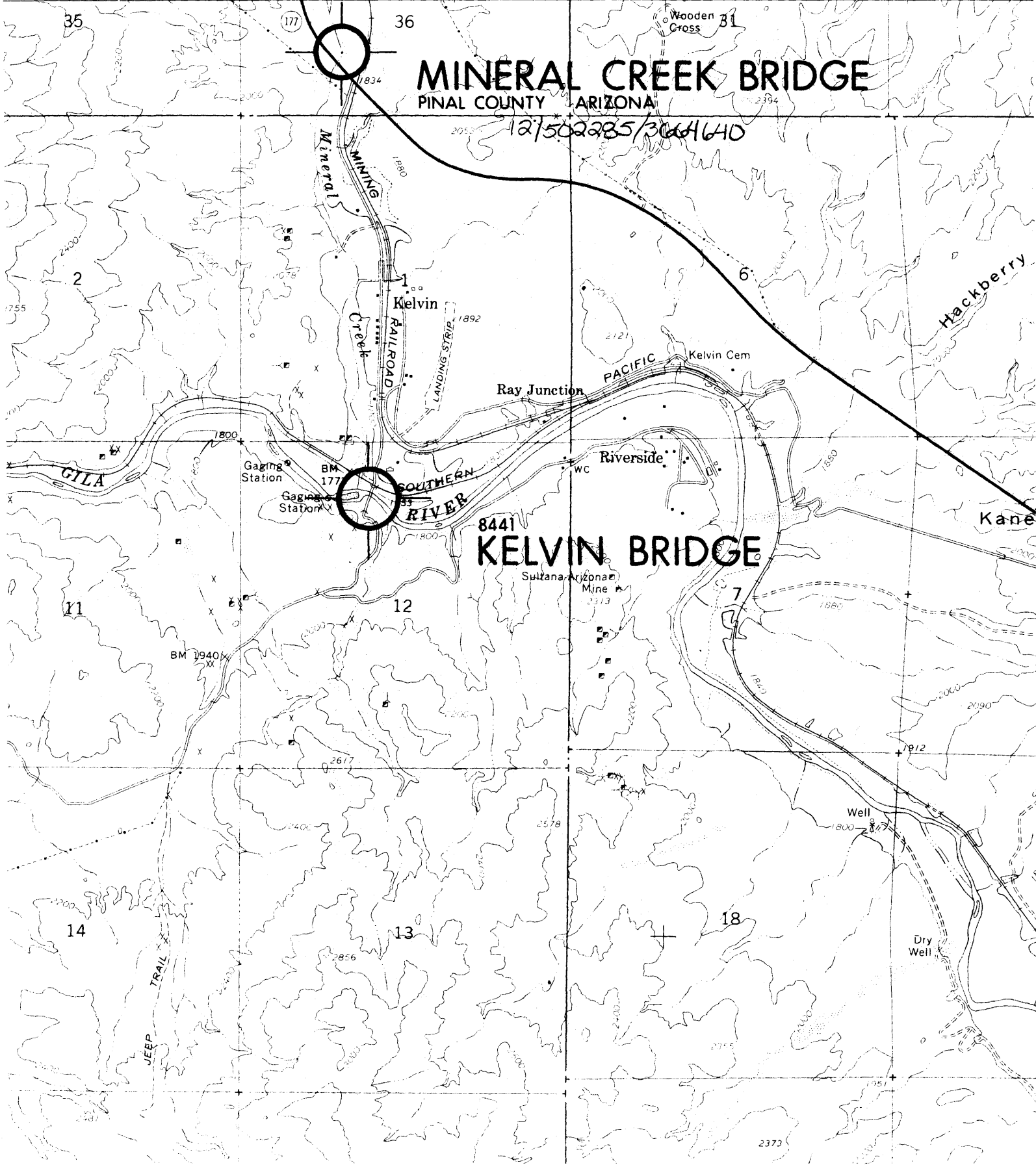
The Mineral Creek Bridge is the only one of the thirteen arches identified in the inventory that is not directly date-able. It is a typical, though unclearly documented, example of a structural type which is important to early Arizona bridge building history.

1648

501000m E.

502 PHOENIX 80 MI. SUPERIOR 15 MI. 503 R 13 E. R 14 E. 57°30' 504 505

3.
7.



MINERAL CREEK BRIDGE

PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA

KELVIN BRIDGE

12/502285/306/1640

8441