	and an energy of the second se
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	ATTICIPAL PARK SERVICE
1. Name of Property	
historic name <u>Torrens Bridge</u> other names/site number <u>Bridge #208, Puente Blanco, P</u>	uente Colorao
2. Location	:DaesaannatototaksaanaktoogeeXtooootototo
street & number <u>SR 319, km. 1.5, Barrio Hormigueros</u> city or town <u>Hormigueros</u> state <u>Puerto Rico</u> code <u>PR</u> county <u>Hormiguero</u>	not for publication vicinity \underline{X} as code $\underline{067}$ zip code $\underline{00660}$
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
\underline{X} nomination request for determination of eligibiliti in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the Part 60. In my opinion, the property \underline{X} meets does property be considered significant \underline{X} nationally additional comments.)	Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this by meets the documentation standards for registering properties procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this statewide <u>X</u> locally. (See continuation sheet for
	Iarch 23, 2000 ate
Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property meets does not m for additional comments.)	neet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet
Signature of commenting or other official	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	

USDI/NPS NRHP Form Torrens Bridge Hormigueros, Puerto Rico Spanish American War in Puerto Rico

4. National Park Service Certification		
I, hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register	MM·Noy	
other (explain):		
	Go / Signature of Keeper	O Date of Action
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property private public-local public-State public-Federal		
Category of Property building(s) district site Xstructure object		
Number of Resources within PropertyContributingNoncontributing		

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register $\underline{0}$

Name of related multiple property listing <u>"Spanish American War in Puerto Rico</u>

6. Function or Us	se		
Historic Function	 1S		
Cat: Transpo	rtation	Sub: road-related	
Current Function	S		
Cat: Transpo	<u>rtation</u>	Sub: road-related	
7. Description			
Architectural Cla	ssification Oth	ner/ Lattice, transverse joist	
Materials			
Foundation	<u>N/A</u>		
roof	<u>N/A</u>		
walls	<u>N/A</u>		
other	superstructu	ire: steel	

Narrative Description

(see continuation sheets)

substructure: masonry

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

 $\underline{\mathbf{X}}$ 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.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ____ B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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 engineering, transportation, military

Period of Significance 1878-1950

Significant Dates **1878, 1898**

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder

Eng. José de Echevarría (designer) Eugene Rollin & Cía (foundry) José Madera (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Albino Plugues, Edwin. "Estudio, documentación y nominación de los recursos históricos-arquitectónicos del casco urbano y los relacionados con la industria azucarera en el territorio municipal de Hormigueros". Survey and Inventory for the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office. San Juan: 1990.

Herrmann, Karl Stephen. From Yauco to Las Marias. Being a Story of the Recent Campaign in Western Puerto Rico by the Independent Regular Brigade, under the Command of Brigadier-General Schwan. Boston: 1900.

Oliver Jr., William H. Roughing it with the Regulars. New York: William F. Parr, 1901.

Pumarada O'Neill, Luis. Los Puentes Históricos de Puerto Rico. Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo, RUM, Mayagüez: 1991.

Rivero, Angel. Crónica de la Guerra Hispanoamericana en Puerto Rico. San Juan: 1972

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

____ previously listed in the National Register

____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- X Other State agency: Puerto Rico Highway Authority
- ____ Federal agency
- ____ Local government
- X University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data			
Acreage of Property les	s than one acre		
UTM References	Rosario Quadrangle, PR 7.5 mir 18º 07'34''N/ 67º 07'37"W	nute series UTM ZONE 19 E. 698173 N. 2005146	
Verbal Boundary Des	cription (see continuation sheets)	h_{1}	
Boundary justification	(see continuation sheets)		
11. Form Prepared By			
	ino Plugues, Hormigueros Municip José E. Marull, State Historian/ Hug	al Government and Horomico (original 1 gh Tosteson, Historian (PRSHPO).	990 draft);
organization Puerto Ri	co State Historic Preservation Office	date January 31, 2000	
street & number <u>Box 8</u>	2. La Fortaleza telephone (787) 721-3	<u>137</u>	
city or town <u>San</u> Juan	state <u>PR</u> zip code <u>00902</u>		
Property Owner			
name Public Works a	nd Transportation Department, Pue	rto Rico	
street & number P.O. E	Box 41269 telephone (787) 722-2929		
city or town <u>San Juan</u>	state PR zip code 00940-1269		

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Puente Torrens name of property Hormigueros, Puerto Rico county and State Spanish American War in Puerto Rico name of multiple property listing

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Torréns Bridge is a single-span steel bridge, with a lateral lattice girder, transverse joist structural system including lateral, longitudinal and diaphragm beams, with steel plates making up the roadway floor (See Drawing). This superstructure, which comprises the bridge floor and railings, rests on brick and masonry abutments built on both sides of the Rosario River (Photo 1). The bridge, which crosses from south to north 2.15 meters above the Rosario riverbed, is located at kilometer 1.5 of Puerto Rico State Road (SR) #139 (Photos 2 and 3), about 2 kilometers south of the urban core of the town of Hormigueros. Currently the bridge, owned by the Puerto Rico Highway and Transportation Authority (PRHTA), is used for vehicular traffic traveling between SR #2, SR #114 and the town of Hormigueros. The bridge's deck has a thick cover of asphalt supported by the longitudinal and floor steel plates. The bridge's roadway is narrow, only 4.70 wide, permitting cars to pass in only one direction at a time (Photo 4).

Two plaques dating from the bridge's original construction and assembly are no longer there, the first one having disappeared in 1970 while the second was removed by the PRHTA in 1977. During that year (1977) the PRHTA improved vehicular visibility by reducing the bridge abutment elevation, which resulted in lowering the deck.

This bridge retains a high degree of integrity in terms of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and location. The bridge itself has suffered no significant alterations since the period of significance. A description of the structure follows:

span number:	1	construction date:	1878
span length:	19.90 meters	superstructure:	steel
total length:	21.4 meters	substructure:	masonry
roadway wdt.:	4.70 meters	current condition:	good

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Puente Torrens name of property Hormigueros, Puerto Rico county and State Spanish American War in Puerto Rico name of multiple property listing

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Torréns Bridge is significant at national and local levels for its importance in engineering and its association with the areas of transportation and military history. The bridge, built in 1878 by Belgian company Eugene Rollin & Co., was designed by the resident Spanish engineer in Paris, José de Echevarría, and assembled at its current location by work crews under the direction of José Madera. The bridge is significant at National level under Criterion C, for its design and as an example of an unique technology within U.S. jurisdiction, and under Criterion A, for its association with the Spanish-American War, when it served as an important crossing used by the U.S. Calvary during the Battle of Hormigueros on August 10, 1898. At local level under Criterion A, under the theme of transportation, the bridge is significant as a vital link for the developing urban core of Hormiqueros from 1878-1960.

Importance in the Spanish American War

The Torréns bridge is one of two historic structures linked to the Battle of Hormigueros on August 10, 1898. This battle was one of the most important battles that occurred in the western region of the Island during the Spanish American War in Puerto Rico. It was the only attempt made by the Spanish garrison in Mayagüez to stop the advance of the U.S. forces during the war.

Sometime after 2 o'clock on August 10, Troop A of the 5th Cavalry under Capt. Augustus Macomb exchanged fire with Spanish scouts under Capt. Juan Bascarán. Captain Macomb's cavalry was part of the vanguard for the Independent Regular Brigade under Gen. Theodore Schwan. As the vanguard approached the town of Hormigueros it received concentrated fire from the Spanish positions on the Silva Heights. Under fire, U.S. scouts and infantry tried unsuccessfully to cross the Rosario River. Responding to the need to relieve pressure on the infantry Captain Macomb's cavalry crossed the Rosario River using the Torréns Bridge to flank the Spanish positions using a road that led to nearby railroad embankment. According to William H. Oliver, a member of Troop A:

We reached the Rosario and found it to be a muddy, sluggish stream about fifty feet wide. The scouts attempted to cross it, but the stream had been made unfordable by the recent rains. The Homigueros (sic) road crossed the stream over an iron bridge a couple of hundred yards to our left, and over which the Spaniards had retreated but a short time before. We right-faced and marched single file towards this bridge. Cartridges, belts, helmets and even guns were scattered along the road, as if the locality had been too hot for the enemy and they had fled in confusion...This bridge was a valuable acquisition, as it would enable artillery and infantry to cross the Rosario – the next nearest crossing being half-a-mile or more down stream. The road turned here at a right angle and led straight to

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Puente Torrens name of property Hormigueros, Puerto Rico county and State Spanish American War in Puerto Rico name of multiple property listing

Homigueros (sic). The platoon, under Lieut. Valentine, deployed to ascertain the position of the enemy, the other two platoons remaining to guard the bridge against the possible flank movement.

Even though the bridge was briefly held by two cavalry platoons while elements of the 11th Infantry arrived to cover their flank, its capture proved essential for the successful cavalry movement that day.

For further contextual information regarding the bridge's historic importance, registration requirements, and property types, see related multiple property listing "Spanish American War in Puerto Rico"

Transportation and engineering significance

The bridge was named in honor of Modesto Torréns Morales, mayor of the town of Hormigueros between 1875-1879. The newly founded Municipality of Hormigueros had separated from the Municipality of San Germán in 1874, and sought to improve transportation linkages that would help the economic development of the town and provide access to the religious sanctuary of Our Lady of Monserrate (Santuario de Nuestra Señora de la Monserrate). SR #319, where the bridge is located, is part of an older, and probably primary road in the region, known as Camino Real de las Alturas, which had a difficult crossing known as Paso de las Nieves where it met the Rosario River. When the main road between San Germán and Mayaguez (today's SR #114) was built in 1846, the need for a proper bridge over the river became more urgent, and imperative when Hormigueros became a town in 1874. Beginning in that year, the new municipality requested the central government that a bridge be built over the Rosario River. In a meeting held on July 11, 1877 the Municipal Government stated that "the main purpose for the structure is to revitalize this town, the vehicular flow would certainly be greater and would concern all aspects of this jurisdiction". The Spanish engineer Pedro Tolosa drew up a budget (11,067 francs), while the resident Spanish Engineer for Public Works in Paris, José de Echevarría, placed an order with Eugene Rollin & Co. manufacturing company in Ourburg, Belgium, for the bridge components. Once these components were ready they were transported by ship to port city of Mayagüez and from there ox carts transported the steel structure overland to the site in Hormigueros. Once at the site, a work brigade under José Madera assembled the structure over the masonry abutments constructed for that purpose.

This bridge is classified as lattice girders with transverse joist, a subtype of beam bridges. This construction, whose period of significance is 1878-1950, is considered unique within the U.S. jurisdiction, while this bridge is the only one of its type in the western region of Puerto Rico. For further contextual information regarding bridge building in Puerto Rico, registration requirements, and property types, see related Multiple Property Submission "Historic Bridges of Puerto Rico".

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Puente Torrens name of property Hormigueros, Puerto Rico county and State Spanish American War in Puerto Rico name of multiple property listing

Locally, as part of the old road to Hormigueros (today SR 319) the bridge served as an important avenue for transporting trade goods, garicultural products, visitors and reliaious pilarims, in addition to facilitating communications in general, all of which contributed to the development of the community from 1871-1960. Before the bridge was built, the river crossing was hazardous when rains swelled the Rosario River. In 1960 this road diminished in importance when a new regional highway, SR#2, was constructed to the north. The period of significance for this property ends in 1950, to correspond with the fifty-year National Register cut –off date.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

No UTM references are available for the Rosario Quadranale USGS map. The property is located in the latitude 18° 07' 34" North and at the longitude 67° 07' 60" West.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is a rectangular-shaped parcel measuring 21.4 X 4.70 meters, which is centered on the coordinates listed above. Included within this rectangular parcel are the bridge's superstructure, substructure and floor system.

Boundary Justification

The nominated structure includes the bridge's superstructure, substructure, floor system, any approach spans and the property on which they rest. These boundaries encompass, but not exceed, all of the property that has been historically associated with this bridge.