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	Various	Arizona					
	Property Name	County	State					
<u>Vehicular Bridges in Arizona</u> 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.							
fort	Patich Amis Signature of the Keeper	<u> </u>	n					
	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)

HABS/HAER INVENTORY

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

1.	NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE Salt River Bridge			ADOT: 003		3. DATE(S) OF CONSTRUCTION 1919-20
2. LOCATION State Highway 288 over Salt River; milepost 262.44 13.2 miles southeast of Roosevelt; unplatted T3N R14			.44 N R14E			 USE (ORIGINAL/CURRENT) roadway bridge / roadway bridge RATING
	Gila County, Arizona	•				NRHP eligible: state significance
6.	CONDITION					
	excellent; sufficiency rating: 55	5.8	owner: Arizona Department of Transportation			
	span length : 215.0' stotal length: 220.0'	<pre>substructure : floor/decking :</pre>	concrete abutm concrete deck upper chord: 2 2 channels w/ 2 channels or	ments & v over stea 2 channels double wa 2 angles	win el s w ebb w/	arker through truss gwalls on spread footings stringers /cover plate and double webbing; lower chord: ing; vertical: 2 channels w/ lacing; diagonal: batten plates; strut: 4 angles w/ webbing; floor beam: I beam; steel pipe guardrails

In 1918, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads undertook the construction of a new road in the Tonto and Crook National Forest under the Arizona Forest Highway program. The graded earth road through Gila County would intersect with the Apache Trail near Roosevelt, skirting Roosevelt Lake and extending north 44 miles to the town of Young. BPR surveyors made the initial reconnaissance that summer and engineered the road later that year. A major component of the project was a bridge over the Salt River near the head of Roosevelt Lake. For this, BPR engineers from the District 3 Office in Denver designed a long-span through truss with riveted connections, concrete deck and concrete abutments laid onto the solid rock shoreline. The construction drawings were completed on September 1, 1919, and approved by the Gila County Board of Supervisors. The bridge's construction was let for competitive bids, work on the abutments began later that year, and the span was completed in 1920. The Salt River Bridge has functioned unaltered since, carrying intermittent traffic on a secondary state route.

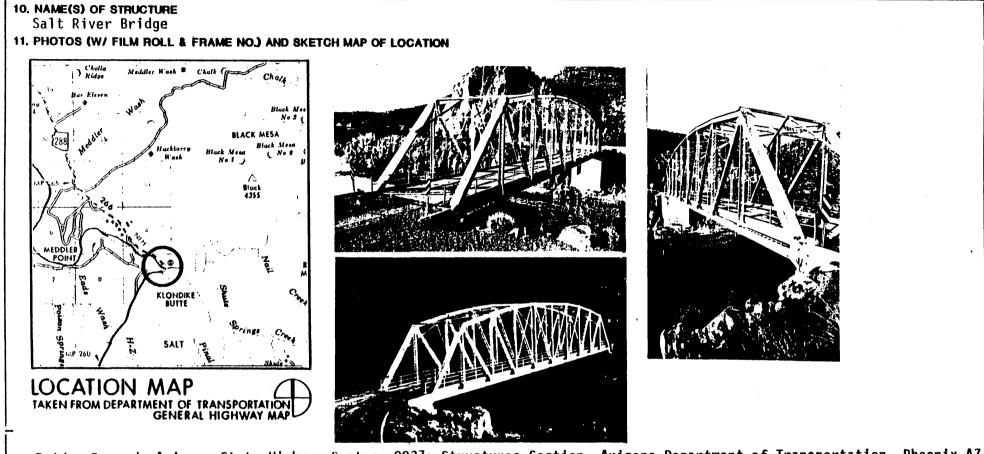
The Bureau of Public Roads was extensively involved with road and bridge construction throughout Arizona, both indirectly, in its review of state-engineered federal aid projects and standard bridge designs, and directly, in the building of roads and structures in the national forests, monuments and parks. This agency of the Secretary of Agriculture was exceeded by only the Arizona Highway Department in bridge design and construction activity in the state between 1917 and 1945. Although the Salt River Bridge functioned as only a minor roadway crossing, it is historically significant as the earliest documented example of BPR major bridge construction in Arizona. Technologically, the bridge is important as the longest and the oldest originally located riveted through truss, and one of only five Parker trusses found in the inventory. Handsomely sited and well maintained, it is a notable early structure in Arizona history.

7. DESCRIPTION

8. HISTORICAL DATA

SIGNIFICANCE

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Bridge Record, Arizona State Highway System: 0037; Structures Section, Arizona Department of Transportation, Phoenix AZ <u>Fourth Biennial Report of the State Engineer, Arizona</u>: 1918:1920 (Phoenix: Republican Print Shop, 1920), pages 21-23. Original construction drawings, Structures Section, Arizona Department of Transportation, Phoenix AZ. Field inspection by Clayton Fraser, 20 February 1987.

13. INVENTORIED BY:	AFFILIATION	DATE
Clayton B. Fraser	Fraserdesign Loveland Colorado	1 April 1987

12. SOURCEB