

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties number: BA-2674

Name: BOIERS/GORES Mill Rd. over Little Falls

The bridge referenced herein was inventoried by the Maryland State Highway Administration as part of the Historic Bridge Inventory, and SHA provided the Trust with eligibility determinations in February 2001. The Trust accepted the Historic Bridge Inventory on April 3, 2001. The bridge received the following determination of eligibility.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	
Eligibility Recommended _____	Eligibility Not Recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: <u>  </u> A <u>  </u> B <u>  </u> C <u>  </u> D	Considerations: <u>  </u> A <u>  </u> B <u>  </u> C <u>  </u> D <u>  </u> E <u>  </u> F <u>  </u> G <u>  </u> None
Comments: _____ _____	
Reviewer, OPS: <u>Anne E. Bruder</u>	Date: <u>3 April 2001</u>
Reviewer, NR Program: <u>Peter E. Kurtze</u>	Date: <u>3 April 2001</u>

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BRIDGES  
HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY  
MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION/  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MHT No. BA-2674

SHA Bridge No. B 0138 Bridge name Gores Mill Road over Little Falls

**LOCATION:**

Street/Road name and number [facility carried] Gores Mill Road

City/town Middletown Vicinity X

County Baltimore

This bridge projects over: Road  Railway  Water  Land

Ownership: State  County  Municipal  Other

**HISTORIC STATUS:**

Is bridge located within a designated historic district? Yes  No

National Register-listed district  National Register-determined-eligible district

Locally-designated district  Other

Name of district \_\_\_\_\_

**BRIDGE TYPE:**

Timber Bridge \_\_\_\_\_:

Beam Bridge \_\_\_\_\_ Truss -Covered  Trestle  Timber-And-Concrete \_\_\_\_\_

Stone Arch Bridge

Metal Truss Bridge

Movable Bridge \_\_\_\_\_:

Swing \_\_\_\_\_ Bascule Single Leaf  Bascule Multiple Leaf \_\_\_\_\_

Vertical Lift \_\_\_\_\_ Retractable \_\_\_\_\_ Pontoon \_\_\_\_\_

Metal Girder \_\_\_\_\_:

Rolled Girder \_\_\_\_\_ Rolled Girder Concrete Encased \_\_\_\_\_

Plate Girder \_\_\_\_\_ Plate Girder Concrete Encased \_\_\_\_\_

Metal Suspension

Metal Arch

Metal Cantilever

Concrete  \_\_\_\_\_:

Concrete Arch \_\_\_\_\_ Concrete Slab  Concrete Beam  Rigid Frame \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_ Type Name \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Setting:** Urban \_\_\_\_\_ Small town \_\_\_\_\_ Rural X

**Describe Setting:**

Bridge B0138 carries Gores Mill Road in an east-west direction over Little Falls which flows to the north, adjacent to the bridge (within 100 yards) are an old mill, a house, mill pond and dam, mill race, and a waterfall all built c.1860. Bridge B0138 is approximately 100 ft. from Bridge B0136.

**Describe Superstructure and Substructure:**

The bridge is a two span continuous concrete slab bridge with concrete abutments, solid concrete parapets concrete wingwalls, and a center pier of concrete. The curb to curb width is 20.0 feet, the deck out to out width is 22.0 feet, and the skew is 5 degrees. It has two 13.0 feet spans and the overall structure length is 27.0 feet. The bridge is not posted.

**Discuss Major Alterations:**

The inspection report indicates that the NE/NW/ and SW wingwalls were replaced in 1984 the abutment footings were rebuilt in 1984, and the north parapet was replaced in 1984. The pier is in deteriorated condition, cracked, delaminated and hollow.

**HISTORY:**

**WHEN was bridge built (actual date or date range)** \_\_\_\_\_ 1920 \_\_\_\_\_

**This date is:** Actual  Estimated

**Source of date:** Plaque  Design plans  County bridge files/inspection form

**Other (specify)** \_\_\_\_\_

**WHY was the bridge built?**

The need for a more efficient transportation network and increased load capacity in the decades following World War I.

**WHO was the designer?**

Unknown

**WHO was the builder?**

Unknown

**WHY was the bridge altered?**

The bridge was altered in order to ensure its structural integrity.

**WAS this bridge built as part of an organized bridge-building campaign?**

As part of an effort by the State to increase load capacity on secondary roads during the 1920s.

**SURVEYOR/HISTORIAN ANALYSIS:**

**This bridge may have National Register significance for its association with:**

A - Events \_\_\_\_\_ B- Person \_\_\_\_\_

C- Engineering/architectural character \_\_\_\_\_

**Was the bridge constructed in response to significant events in Maryland or local history?**

Reinforced concrete slab bridges are a twentieth century structure type, easily adapted to the need for expedient engineering solutions. Reinforced concrete technology developed rapidly in the early

twentieth century with early recognition of the potential for standardized design. The first U.S. attempt to standardize concrete design specifications came in 1903-04 with the formation of the Joint Committee on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Maryland's road and bridge improvement programs mirrored economic cycles. The first road improvement program of the State Roads Commission was a 7 year program, starting with the Commission's establishment in 1908 and ending in 1915. Due to World War I, the period from 1916-1920 was one of relative inactivity; only roads of first priority were built. Truck traffic resulting from war-related factories and military installations generated new, heavy traffic unanticipated by the builders of the early road system. From 1920 to 1929, numerous highway improvements occurred in response to the increase in Maryland motor vehicles from 103,000 in 1920 to 320,000 in 1929, with emphasis on the secondary system of feeder roads which moved traffic from the primary roads built before World War I. After World War I, Maryland's bridge system also was appraised as too narrow and structurally inadequate for the increasing traffic, with plans for an expanded bridge program to be handled by the Bridge Division, set up in 1920. In 1920 under Chapter 508 of the Acts of 1920 the State issued a bond of \$3,000,000.00 for road construction; the primary purpose of these monies was to meet the state obligations involving the construction of rural post roads. The secondary purpose of these monies was to fund [with an equal sum from the counties] the building of lateral roads. The number of hard surfaced roads on the state system grew from 2000 in 1920 to 3200 in 1930. By 1930, Maryland's primary system had become inadequate to the huge freight trucks and volume of passenger cars in use, with major improvements occurring in the late 1930s. Most improvements to local roads waited until the years after World War II.

With a diverse topographical domain encompassing numerous small and large crossings, Maryland engineers quickly recognized the need for expedient design and construction.

In the early years, there was a need to replace the numerous single lane timber bridges. Walter Wilson Crosby, Chief Engineer stated in 1906, "The general plan has been to replace these [wood bridges] with pipe culverts or concrete bridges and thus forever do away with the further expense of the maintenance of expensive and dangerous wooden structures". Within a few years, readily constructed standardized bridges of concrete were being built throughout the state.

The creation of standard plans and a description of their use was first announced in the 1912-15 Reports of the State Roads Commission whereby bridges spanning up to 36 feet were to use standardized designs.

Published on a single sheet, the 1912 Standard Plans included those structures that were amenable to such an approach: slab spans, (deck) girder spans, box culverts, box bridges, abutments, and piers (State Roads Commission 1912). Slab spans, with lengths of 6 to 16 feet in two foot increments, featured a solid parapet that was integrated into the slab, with a roadway of 22 feet.

In the Report for the years 1916-1919, a revision of the standard plans was noted:

During the four years covered by this report, it has been found necessary to revise our standard plans for culverts and bridges, to take care of the increased tonnage which they have been forced to carry. Army cantonments...increased their operations several hundred per cent, and the brunt of the enormous truck traffic resulting therefrom, was borne by the State Roads of Maryland. In addition to these war activities, freight motor lines from Baltimore to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and various points throughout Maryland,

and the weight of many of these trucks when loaded, was in excess of the loads for which our early bridges were designed (State Roads Commission 1920:56).

Published on separate sheets, the new standard plans (State Roads Commission 1919) for slab bridges reveal that the major changes was an increase in roadway width from 22 feet to 24 feet and a redesign of the reinforcement. The slab spans continued to feature solid parapets integrated into the span. The range of span lengths remained 6 to 16 feet, but the next year (1920) witnessed the issue of a supplemental plan for a 20 foot long slab span (State Roads Commission 1920).

Based upon documentary evidence, Baltimore County and City were the early pioneers in concrete bridge building in Maryland. The first reinforced concrete bridge documented in Maryland was the bridge at Sherwood Station, built in 1903 by Baltimore County.

Evidence from historic maps suggests that almost all of the extant concrete slab bridges built before 1940 in Baltimore County replaced earlier bridges. With the exception of two bridges, all of these structures lie on roads whose alignments have changed little since the middle of the nineteenth century. The two exceptions are both located on Shelbourne Avenue in Arbutus. Shelbourne Avenue does not appear on the 1850 map of Baltimore County but does appear on the 1915 map. Both concrete slabs bridges on Shelbourne Avenue, however, were built after 1915. The evidence therefore suggests that these two bridges were also built to replace previous structures.

**When the bridge was built and/or given a major alteration, did it have a significant impact on the growth and development of the area?**

There is no evidence that the construction of this bridge had a significant effect on the development and growth of the area.

**Is the bridge located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation?**

**Would the bridge add to or detract from the historic/visual character of the potential district?**

This bridge is located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation.

It does not add to or detract from a potential district.

**Is the bridge a significant example of its type?**

This bridge is not a significant example of its type.

**Does the bridge retain integrity of important elements described in Context Addendum?**

No, the bridge has lost the integrity of its character-defining elements; the north parapet has been replaced and two wingwalls have been replaced and the pier is severely deteriorated.

**Is the bridge a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer and/or engineer?**

The designer of this bridge is unknown.

**Should bridge be given further study before an evaluation of its significance is made?**

Yes, to determine the structure's relationship with the mill.

BA-2674

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

County inspection/bridge files \_\_\_\_\_ SHA inspection/bridge files X

Other (list):

**SURVEYOR:**

Date bridge recorded 08/15/95

Name of surveyor Colin Farr

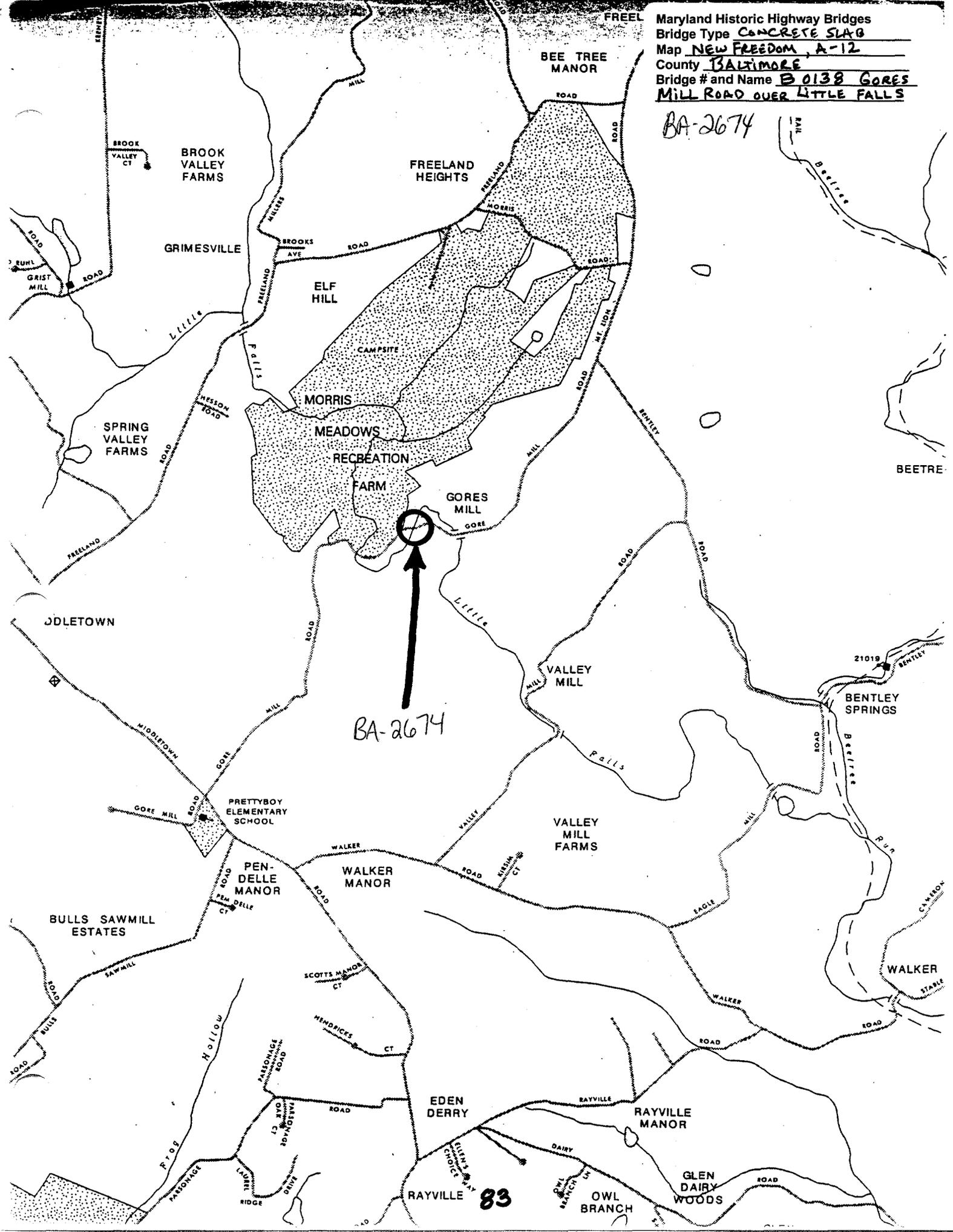
Organization/Address P.A.C. Spero & Company, Suite 412, 40 West Chesapeake Ave., Baltimore, MD 21204

Phone number (410) 296-1635

FAX number (410) 296-1670

Maryland Historic Highway Bridges  
Bridge Type CONCRETE SLAB  
Map NEW FREEDOM, A-12  
County BALTIMORE  
Bridge # and Name B 0138 GORES  
MILL ROAD OVER LITTLE FALLS

BA-2674



BA-2674

83



Inventory # BA-2674

Name B0138 - GOES MILL RD OVER LITTLE FALLS

County/State BALTIMORE COUNTY / MO

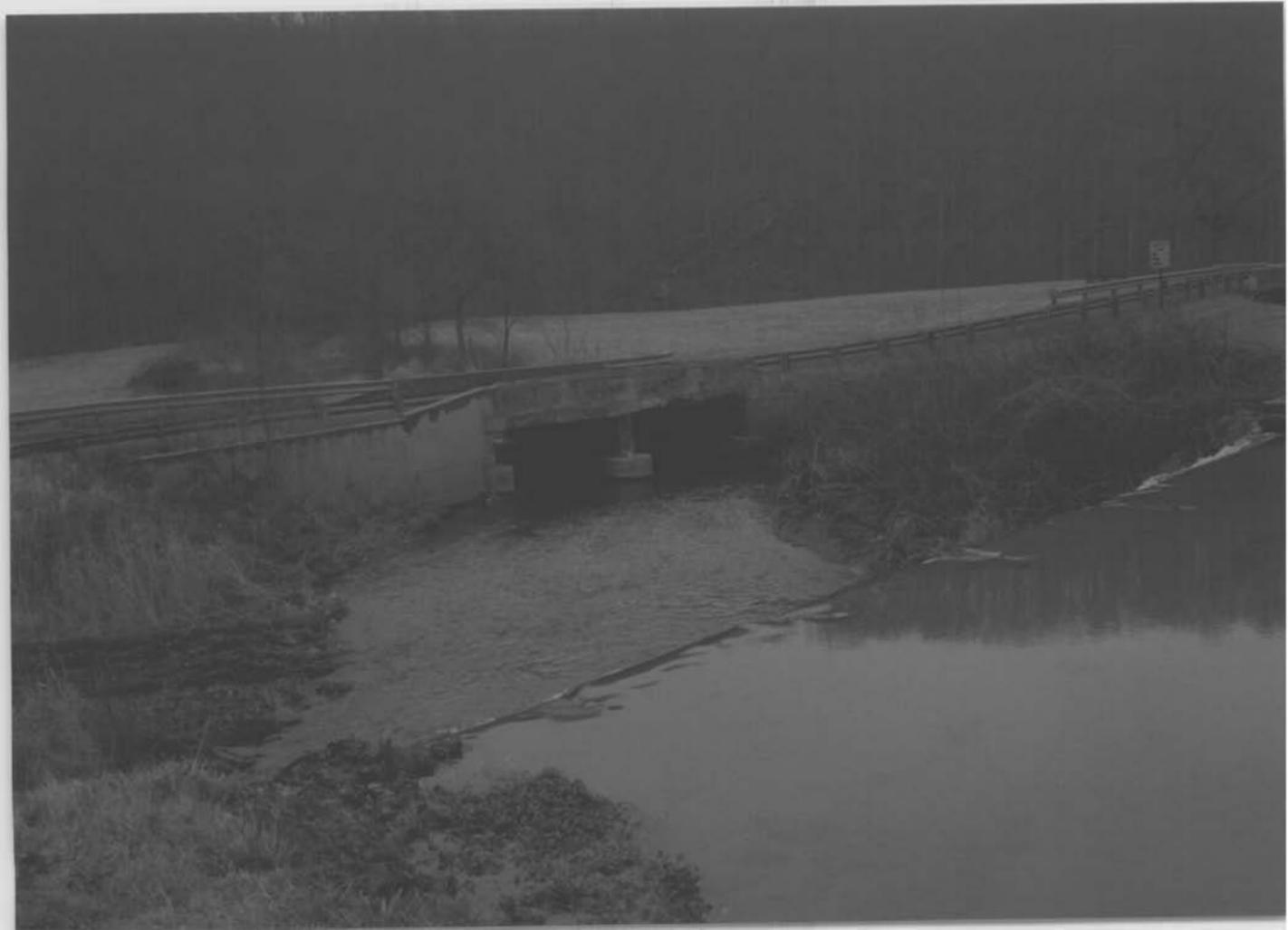
Name of Photographer DAVE DIEHL

Date 1/95

Location of Negative SHA

Description WEST APPROACH LOOKING  
EAST

Number 18 of 247



Inventory # BA-2674

Name B0138-GORES MILL RD OVER LITTLE FALLS

County/State BALTIMORE COUNTY/MD

Name of Photographer DAVE DIEHL

Date 1/95

Location of Negative SHA

Description SOUTH ELEVATION LOOKING  
NORTH

Number 20 of 247



Inventory # BA-2674

Name B238-GORES MILL RD OVER LITTLE FALLS

County/State BALTIMORE COUNTY/MD

Name of Photographer DAVE DIEHL

Date 1/95

Location of Negative SHA

Description NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING

SOUTH

Number 3 of 27



Inventory # BA-2674

Name B0138- GORES MILL RD OVER LITTLE FALLS

County/State BALTIMORE COUNTY/MD

Name of Photographer DAVE DIEHL

Date 1/95

Location of Negative SHA

Description WATERFALLS 50-60 FEET  
SOUTH OF BRIDGE

Number 4 of 7



Inventory # BA-2674

Name B0138- GORES MILL RD OVER LITTLE FALLS

County/State PBALTIMORE COUNTY / MD

Name of Photographer DAVE DIEHL

Date 1/95

Location of Negative SHA

Description EAST APPROACH LOOKING WEST

Number 5 of 247



Inventory # BA-2674

Name ~~B0138~~ GOES MILL RD OVER LITTLE FALLS

County/State BALTIMORE COUNTY/MD

Name of Photographer DAVE DIEHL

Date 1/95

Location of Negative SHA

Description OLD PAPER MILL - 1867

Number 6 of 21



Inventory # BA-2674

Name B0138- GORES MILL RD OVER LITTLE FALLS

County/State BALTIMORE COUNTY / MD

Name of Photographer DAVE DIEHL

Date 1/95

Location of Negative SHA

Description OLD HOUSE - 1867

Number <sup>7</sup>14 of <sup>7</sup>24