Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Number: CAR-298

Name: C-0005 / Mason Bridge Rd over Mason Br.

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 bridged received the following determination of eligibly.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility Recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended ___X___

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G __None

Comments: _____

_____

_____

Reviewer, OPS: Anne E. Bruder Date: 3 April 2001

Reviewer, NR Program: Peter E. Kurtze Date: 3 April 2001

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BRIDGES **MHT No.** CAR-298
HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY
MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION/
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

SHA Bridge No. C-0005/Q-0036 **Bridge name** Mason Bridge Road (Mason Branch Road) over Mason Branch

LOCATION:
Street/Road name and number [facility carried] Mason Bridge Road a.k.a. Mason Branch Road

City/town Ridgely **Vicinity** X

County Caroline / Queen Anne's

This bridge projects over: Road____ **Railway**_____ **Water** X **Land** ____

Ownership: State _____ **County** X **Municipal** _____ **Other** _____

HISTORIC STATUS:
Is the bridge located within a designated historic district? Yes _____ **No** X
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 _____ **Retractile**_____ **Pontoon** _____

Metal Girder_____:
Rolled Girder _____ **Rolled Girder Concrete Encased** _____
Plate Girder _____ **Plate Girder Concrete Encased** _____

Metal Suspension _____

Metal Arch _____

Metal Cantilever _____

Concrete X:
Concrete Arch_____ **Concrete Slab** ____ **Concrete Beam** X **Rigid Frame** _____
Other _____ **Type Name** _____

DESCRIPTION:

Setting: Urban _____ **Small town** _____ **Rural** ____X____

Describe Setting:

Bridge No. C-0005/Q-36 carries Mason Bridge Road, also known as Mason Branch Road, over Mason Branch, and spans the Caroline County/Queen Anne's County boundary line. Mason Bridge Road runs northwest-southeast and Mason Branch flows northeast-southwest. The bridge is located in a rural area, adjacent to the Tuckahoe State Park, northwest of Ridgely.

Describe Superstructure and Substructure:

Bridge No. C-0005/Q-36 is a 2-span, 2-lane, concrete beam bridge. The bridge was constructed in 1910 and has a total length of 81 feet, 4 inches with a clear roadway width of 20 feet, 10 inches. The out-to-out width is 23 feet, 10 inches. The superstructure consists of five beams in each span, which support a concrete deck and concrete parapets. The beams are 1 foot, 6 inches wide and 3 feet deep and are spaced 5 feet, 6 inches apart. The concrete deck is 6 inches thick and it has a 1 inch bituminous wearing surface. The structure has pierced parapets with an integral curb and the roadway approach from the west has a curve, while the east approach has a T-intersection. The substructure consists of two concrete abutments, one concrete intermediate pier at mid-length, and flared, concrete wingwalls. The bridge is posted for 6 tons and a truck speed limit of 25 mph, and has a sufficiency rating of 34.8.

According to the 1995 Caroline County inspection report (inspection conducted in February and April of 1996) and the 1994 Queen Anne's County inspection report, this structure is in fair condition. The asphalt wearing surface has some worn areas and debris accumulation and the concrete deck has some surface deterioration and exposed reinforcing bars on the underside. The concrete beams are in fair condition with surface deterioration and cracking. Stalactites have formed on the west span exterior beams and the reinforcing bars are exposed on the sides of the exterior beams. The concrete abutments have minor surface deterioration with minor spalling and cracking in the beam seat areas and the wingwalls have minor cracking and minor erosion. The concrete pier is in poor condition with severe deterioration at the upstream (northeast) corner. The top of the pier between beams number 4 and 5 is deteriorated and the areas under beams number 3 and 4 are spalled approximately ½-inch. A 1991 inspection report indicated extensive scour and undermining of the pier. The concrete parapet is in fair condition with minor spalling and exposed reinforcing bars. The integral curb of the parapet is in poor condition with large spalls and the end post at the west end of the northeast parapet is missing.

Discuss Major Alterations:

There have been no major alterations to Bridge C-0005/Q-36. A section of the parapet is missing and a concrete jersey-barrier was placed at the location of the missing parapet at the time of the 1995 inspection. The jersey-barrier has since been removed, however, and the parapet has not been repaired or replaced. In addition, stone riprap was placed around the concrete pier following a 1991 inspection.

HISTORY:

WHEN was the bridge built: 1910
This date is: Actual X **Estimated** _____
Source of date: Plaque ____ **Design plans** ___ **County bridge files/inspection form** X
Other (specify):

WHY was the bridge built?

The bridge was constructed in response to the need for more efficient transportation network and increased load capacity.

WHO was the designer?

Unknown

WHO was the builder?

Unknown

WHY was the bridge altered?

N/A

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

There is no evidence that the bridge was built as part of an organized bridge building campaign.

SURVEYOR/HISTORIAN ANALYSIS:

This bridge may have National Register significance for its association with:
A - Events _____ **B- Person** _____
C- Engineering/architectural character X

The bridge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a significant example of concrete beam construction. The structure has a high degree of integrity and retains such character-defining elements of the type as concrete beams, abutments, and a concrete pier. In addition, the concrete parapet wall, despite some deterioration, is an example of an early pierced parapet with little alteration.

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

The earliest concrete beam bridges in the nation were deck girder spans that featured concrete slabs supported by a series of longitudinal concrete beams. This method of construction was conceptually quite similar to the traditional timber beam bridge which had found such widespread use both in Europe and in America. Developed early in the twentieth century, deck girder spans continued to be widely used in 1920 when noted bridge engineer Milo Ketchum wrote *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete* (Ketchum 1920).

A variation of the girder design that was developed in the first decades of the twentieth century was the continuous girder bridge, in which a single set of girders extends over several spans. By 1939,

structures with spans up to 348 feet had been constructed. The design offers several advantages: it requires a smaller amount of steel and concrete, fewer bearings, and fewer expansion joints; and it reduces deflection and vibration. Disadvantages include a more complicated design and increased sensitivity to uneven settlement of foundations (Taylor et al. 1939:150).

Although visually similar to deck girder bridges, the T-beam span features a series of reinforced concrete beams that are integrated into the concrete slab, forming a monolithic mass appearing in cross section like a series of upper-case "T"s connected at the top. Thaddeus Hyatt is believed to have been the first to come upon the idea of the T-beam when he was studying reinforced concrete in the 1850s, but the first useful T-beam was developed by the Belgian Francois Hennebique at the turn of the present century (Lay 1992:293). The earliest references to T-beam bridges refer to the type as concrete slab and beam construction, a description that does not distinguish the T-beam design from the concrete deck girder. Henry G. Tyrrell was perhaps the first American bridge engineer to use the now standard term "T-beam" in his treatise *Concrete Bridges and Culverts*, published in 1909. Tyrrell commented that "it is permissible and good practice in designing small concrete beams which are united by slabs, to consider the effect of a portion of the floor slab and to proportion the beams as T-beams" (Tyrrell 1909:186).

By 1920, reinforced concrete, T-beam construction had found broad application in standardized bridge design across the United States. In his text, *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete*, Milo S. Ketchum included drawings of standard T-beam spans recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads as well as drawings of T-beam bridges built by state highway departments in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts (Ketchum 1920). By the 1930s the T-beam bridge was widely built in Maryland and Virginia.

Maryland's roads and bridge improvement programs mirrored economic cycles. The first road improvement of the State Roads Commission was a 7 year program, starting with the Commissions 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 1920-1929, 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 been inadequate to the huge freight trucks and volume of passenger cars in use, with major improvements occurring in the late 1930's. Most improvements to local roads waited until the years after World War I.

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.

In 1933, a new set of standard plans were introduced by the State Roads Commission. This time their preparation was not announced in the Report; new standard plans were by this time nothing

special - they had indeed become standard. Once again accommodating the ever-increasing demands of traffic, the roadway was increased, this time to 30 feet. The slab span's reinforcing bars remained the same diameter but were placed closer together to achieve still more load capacity.

In 1930, the roadway width for all standard plan bridges was increased to 27 feet in order to accommodate the increasing demands of automobile and truck traffic (State Roads Commission 1930). The range of span lengths remained the same, but there were some changes designed to increase the load bearing capacities. The reinforcing bars increased in thickness. Visually, the 1930 design can be distinguished from its predecessors by the pierced concrete railing that was introduced at this time.

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 impact on the growth and development of this area.

Is the bridge located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation and would the bridge add to or detract from the historic/visual character of the potential district?

The bridge is located in an area which does not appear to be eligible for historic designation.

Is the bridge a significant example of its type?

The bridge is a potentially significant example of a concrete beam bridge, possessing a high degree of integrity.

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

The bridge retains the character-defining elements of its type, as defined by the Statewide Historic Bridge Context, including concrete beams, deck, abutments, wingwalls, pier, and parapets, however some deterioration is evident.

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

This bridge is not a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer.

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

No further study of this bridge is required to evaluate its significance.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

County inspection/bridge files ___X___ **SHA inspection/bridge files** _____
Other (list):

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1908 *The Design of Highway Bridges and the Calculation of Stresses in Bridge Trusses.* The Engineering News Publishing Co., New York.

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1917 *Reinforced Concrete Bridges*. National Bridge Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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1930a *Report of the State Roads Commission for the Years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930*. State of Maryland, State Roads Commission, Baltimore.

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Tyrrell, H. Grattan
1909 *Concrete Bridges and Culverts for Both Railroads and Highways*. The Myron C. Clark Publishing Company, Chicago and New York.

SURVEYOR:

Date bridge recorded 6/24/97
Name of surveyor Caroline Hall
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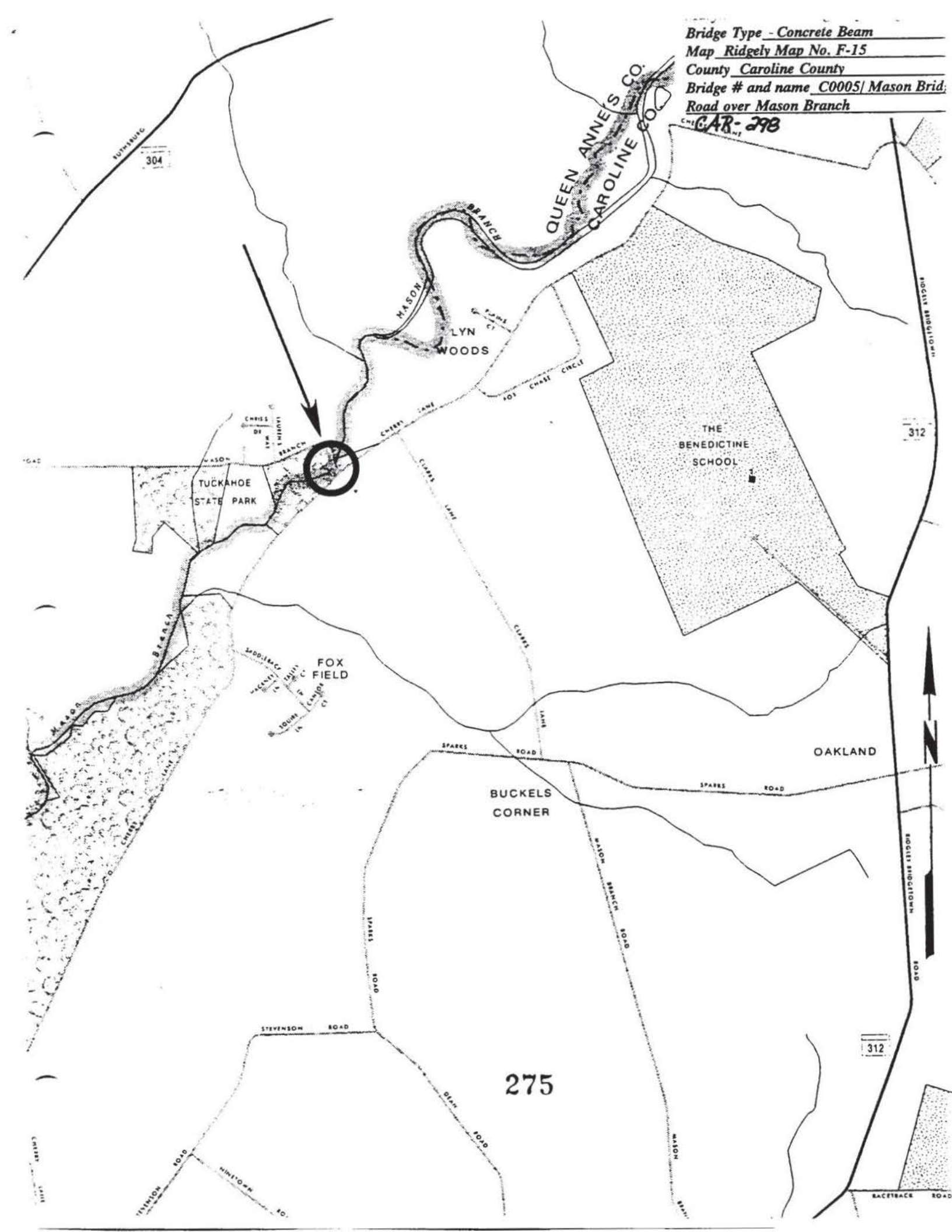
Bridge Type - Concrete Beam
Map Ridgely Map No. F-15
County Caroline County
Bridge # and name C0005/ Mason Brid
Road over Mason Branch
CAR- 298
304
QUEEN ANNE'S CO.
CAROLINE CO.
MASON BRANCH
LYN WOODS
FOX CHASE CIRCLE
CHRIS LAUREN'S BRANCH
CHERRY LANE
THE BENEDICTINE SCHOOL
312
TUCKAHOE STATE PARK
FOX FIELD
SADDLEBACK
HACIENDA
SQUIRE
CANYON
CHERRY LANE
SPARKS ROAD
OAKLAND
BUCKELS CORNER
MASON BRANCH ROAD
RIDGELY BRIDGETOWN ROAD
STEVENSON ROAD
HINESTOWN RD.
DEAN ROAD
RACETRACK ROAD
275

1. CAR-298
2. MASON BRIDGE ROAD OVER MASON BRANCH
3. CAROLINE CO. / QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
4. CAROLINE HALL
5. JUNE 1997
6. MD SHPO
7. NORTH ROADWAY APPROACH
8. 1 OF 6

1. CAR-298
2. MASON BRIDGE ROAD OVER MASON BRANCH
3. CAROLINE CO. / QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
4. CAROLINE HALL
5. JUNE 1991
6. MD SHPO
7. SOUTH ROADWAY APPROACH
8. 2 OF 6

1. CAR-298
2. MASON BRIDGE ROAD OVER MASON BRANCH
3. CAROLINE CO. / QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
4. CAROLINE HALL
5. JUNE 1997
6. MD SHPO
7. SOUTHEAST PARAPET WALL
8. 3 OF 6

1. CAR-298
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6. MD SHPO
7. SOUTHWEST PARAPET WALL
8. 4 OF 6

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8. 5 OF 6

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6. MD SHPO
7. SOUTHEAST PARAPET WALL
8. 6 OF 6