

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties number: F-4-112

Name: 10177 / MD 17 over Little Catocten Creek

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	Eligibility Not Recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> 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. F-4-112

SHA Bridge No. 10177 Bridge name MD 17 over Little Catocin Creek

LOCATION:

Street/Road name and number [facility carried] MD 17 (Myersville Road)

City/town Myersville Vicinity X

County Frederick

This bridge projects over: Road Railway Water X Land

Ownership: State X County 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 Retractable 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. 10177 carries MD 17 (Myersville Road) over Little Catoctin Creek in Frederick County. MD 17 runs north-south and Little Catoctin Creek flows east-west. The bridge is located in the vicinity of Myersville, and is surrounded by farmland, single family dwellings, and Interstate 70.

Describe Superstructure and Substructure:

Bridge No. 10177 is a 2-span, 2-lane, concrete beam bridge. The bridge was originally built in 1919, and the southwest wing wall was replaced in 1989. The structure is 67 feet, 8 inches long and has a clear roadway width of 24 feet, 9 inches; there are no sidewalks. The out-to-out width is 27 feet. The superstructure consists of five (5) T-beams which support a concrete deck and concrete parapets. The beams measure 18 inches x 42 inches and are spaced 4 feet, 6 inches apart. The concrete deck, an integral part of the T-beams, is 12 inches thick and it has a bituminous wearing surface. The structure has solid concrete parapets and the roadway approaches have steel guard rails and no shoulders. The substructure consists of two (2) concrete abutments and an intermediate concrete pier at mid-length. There are flared concrete wing walls. The bridge is posted for 26 tons (single) and 34 tons (combination), and has a sufficiency rating of 65.7.

According to the 1996 inspection report, this structure was in good condition with some minor cracking and spalling. The asphalt wearing surface is in good condition, and no defects were noted in the report. The concrete has some cracking and spalling, and the pier has an undermined area on the north side. Also, the concrete parapet is in good condition, with some minor scaling at the bottom.

Discuss Major Alterations:

The southwest wing wall was replaced in 1989. The inspection report from 1996 indicates that the concrete has been repaired numerous times in the past.

HISTORY:

WHEN was the bridge built: 1919

This date is: Actual X Estimated _____

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

Other (specify): State Highway Administration bridge files/inspection form

WHY was the bridge built?

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

WHO was the designer?

State Roads Commission

WHO was the builder?

State Roads Commission

WHY was the bridge altered?

The bridge was altered to ensure its structural integrity.

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 bridge construction. Although one wing wall has been replaced, the structure has a high degree of integrity and retains all of the other character-defining elements of the type, including the original concrete beams, slab, pier, abutments, three of the original wing walls, and parapets.

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).

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 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 1920-1929, 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 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.

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.

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 the original concrete beams, slab, pier, abutments, three of the original wing walls, and parapets.

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

This bridge is a significant example of the work of the State Roads Commission in the 1910s.

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 _____ SHA inspection/bridge files X
Other (list):

Ketchum, Milo S.

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

1920 *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete*. Second edition. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

Lay, Maxwell Gordon

1992 *Ways of the World: A History of the World's Roads and of the Vehicles That Used Them*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Luten, Daniel B.

1912 Concrete Bridges. *American Concrete Institute Proceedings* 8:631-640.

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

Maryland State Roads Commission

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

1930b *Standard Plans*. State of Maryland, State Roads Commission, Baltimore.

Taylor, Frederick W., Sanford E. Thompson, and Edward Smulski

1939 *Reinforced-Concrete Bridges with Formulas Applicable to Structural Steel and Concrete*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Tyrrell, H. Grattan

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

SURVEYOR:

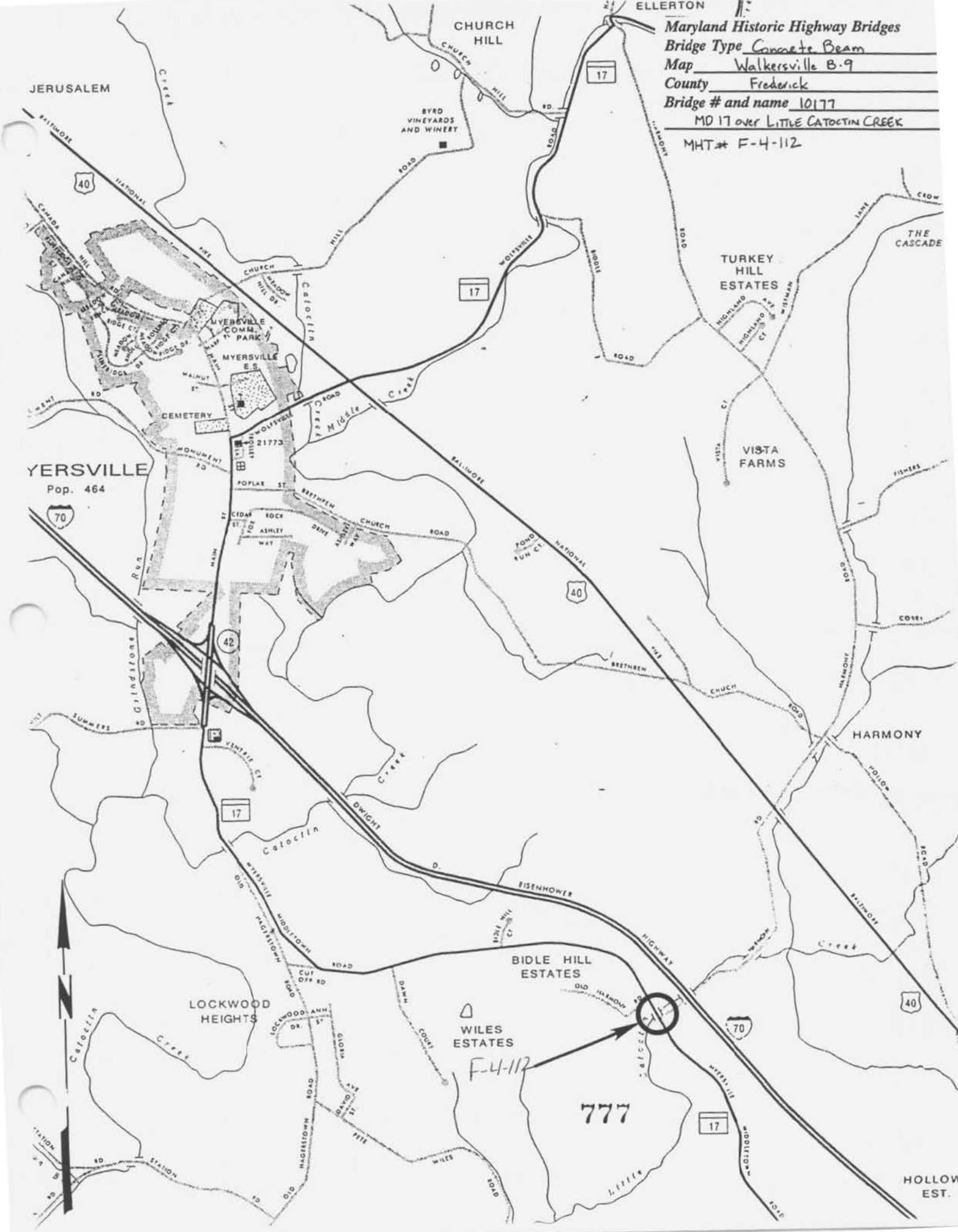
Date bridge recorded 2/25/97

Name of surveyor Caroline Hall/Ryan McKay

Organization/Address P.A.C. Spero & Co., 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21204

Phone number (410) 296-1685 **FAX number** (410) 296-1670

Maryland Historic Highway Bridges
 Bridge Type Concrete Beam
 Map Walkersville B-9
 County Frederick
 Bridge # and name 10177
MD 17 over Little Catoctin Creek
 MHT# F-4-112



F-4-112

777

HOLLOW EST.



1. F-4-112
2. MD 17 over Little Catocin Creek
3. Frederick County
4. Ryan McKay
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPD
7. Upstream Elevation
8. 1 of 5



1. F-4-112
2. MD 17 over Little Catoclin Creek
3. Frederick County
4. Ryan McKay
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPO
7. Detail of Beams
8. 2 of 5



1. F-4-112
2. MD 17 over Little Catoclin Creek
3. Frederick County
4. RYAN MCKAY
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPD
7. Downstream Elevation
8. 3 of 5



1. F-4-112
2. MD 17 over Little Catoclin Creek
3. Frederick County
4. Ryan McKay
5. 3-97
6. MD SHPO
7. upstream Parapet
8. 4 of 5

TRUCKS

RESTRICTED BRIDGE

SINGLE UNIT

8 000 LBS GW

COMBINATION UNIT

8 000 LBS GCW

ON HARMONY ROAD

← 2/10 MILE



1. F-4-112

2. MD 17 over Little Catocin Creek

3. Frederick County

4. RYAN McKay

5. 3-97

6. MD SHPO

7. North approach

8. 5 of 5

9302483

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Bridge 10177, MD 17 over Little Catoclin Cr Survey Number: E-4-112

Project: Repair of Bridge 10177 Agency: SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on information provided by SHA, Bridge 10177 does not meet the National Register Criteria for individual listing. The 1919 concrete girder bridge is one of 42 similar extant structures on Maryland roads constructed prior to 1919. It has no known engineering or historical significance. The bridge is not located in any known historic district.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project file

Prepared by: Rita Suffness

Elizabeth Hannold December 2, 1993
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
[Signature] 12-3-93
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. FR F-4-112

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

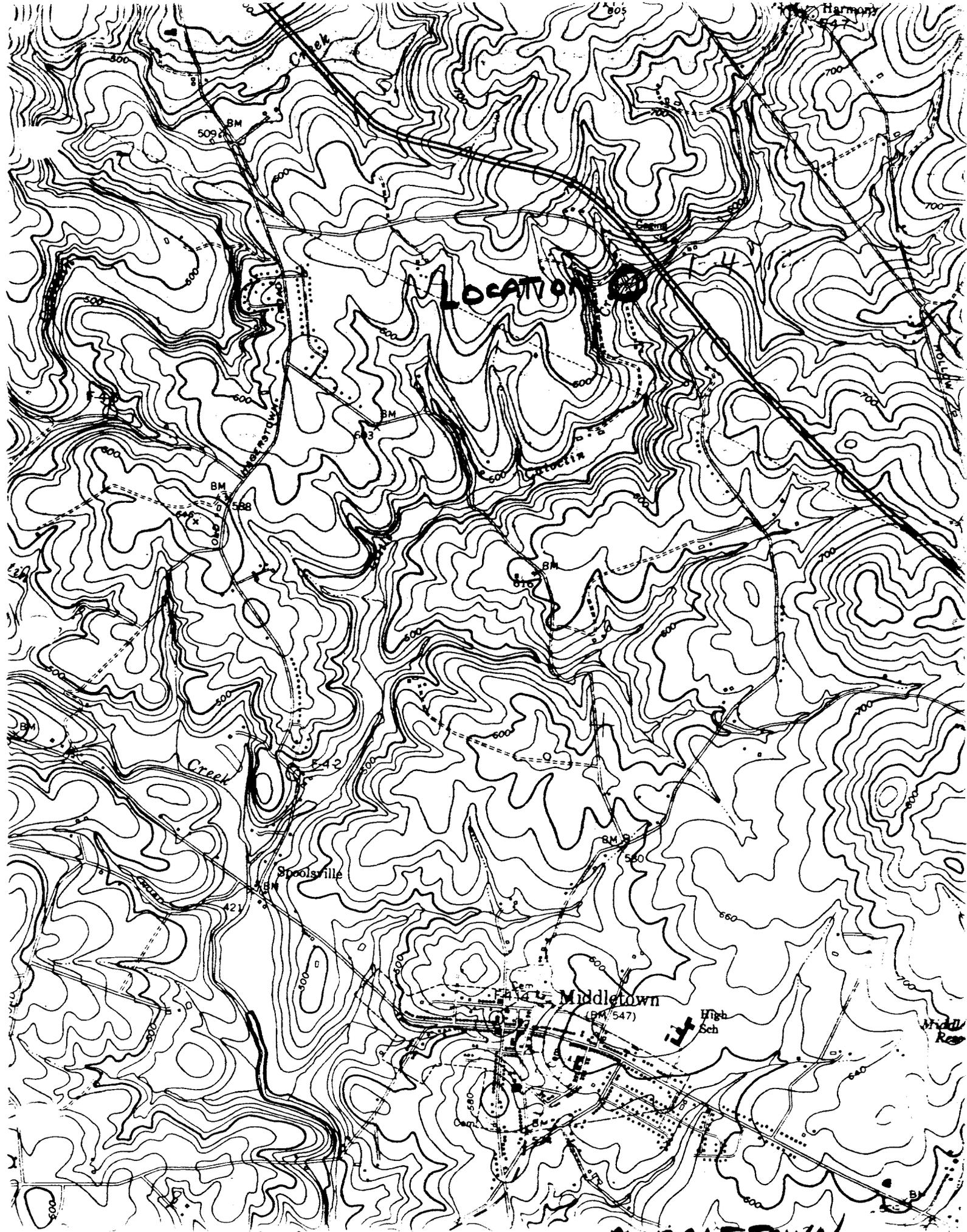
V. Resource Type:

Category: Structure

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Transportation

Known Design Source: NA



LOCATION OF

Spoolsville

Middletown
(BM 547)

High Sch

MIDDLETOWN



10177

F-4-112

LITTLE
MD. 17 OVER [^] CATOCTIN CREEK

