NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property	
historic name Pryor Creek Bridge	
other names/site number <u>Structure #66E0332N4260002</u>	
2. Location	
street & number Carries First St. over Pryor Creek, SW of intersection with SR 66 city or town Chelsea vicinity x state Oklahoma code OK county Rogers code 131 zip code 74016	not for publication N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
5. State/rederal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFF Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally _X statewide locally. (N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official Date
Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO State or Federal agency and bureau
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation shee for additional comments.)
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification
I, hereby certify that this property is:
other (explain): Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification	
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	
_ private	
x public-local	
_ public-State	
_ public-Federal	
Category of Property (Check only one box)	
building(s)	
district	
site	
x structure	
_ object	
Number of Resources within Property	
Contributing Noncontributing	
buildings	
sites	
sites structures	
objects	
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National	
Register_0_	
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) and Associated Historic Resources in Oklahoma	Route 66

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Route 66 and Associated Histo	oric Resources in Oklahoma
Rogers County, Oklahoma	oric Resources in Oklahom

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) Cat: TRANSPORTATION Sub: road-related (vehicular)
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) Cat: TRANSPORTATION Sub: road-related (vehicular)
7. Description
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) OTHER: Modified Pratt Through Truss Bridge Materials (Enter categories from instructions) foundation CONCRETE
walls other _STEEL

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Pryor Creek Bridge
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name of multiple property listing

Description

Summary

The Pryor Creek Bridge is located in Rogers County approximately a quarter of a mile east of the northeastern edge of the small town of Chelsea. This single span, modified Pratt through truss bridge was constructed in 1926 and carries First Street, which was on the alignment of the original path of US Highway 66, through Chelsea. First Street extends in a southwesterly direction from its eastern intersection with State Highway 66; the current highway is on the path of the US Highway 66 alignment constructed in 1932 which bypassed this bridge. The setting of the bridge is a wooded stream valley with no nearby buildings.

Pryor Creek Bridge

The nominated bridge is 123 feet in length, with a total width of 19 feet and a curb-to-curb width of 18 feet. It is in the modified Pratt through truss design and has riveted connections. Its top chord is flat, which is one defining feature of a Pratt truss. In describing metal truss bridges, the web is the area between the top and bottom chords, and it is divided into panels; a panel refers to the area between any two vertical beams which reach from the top to the bottom chord, and the area between a vertical and the inclined end post at the end of the truss. The Pryor Creek Bridge is six panels long. Diagonals are the beams that run diagonally between the top and bottom chords within panels. Modified Pratt through trusses have horizontal struts within some of the panels; the standard modified Pratt through trusses built in Oklahoma have these struts in the two center panels, and each strut reaches half-way across a panel, from the vertical to intersection with the diagonal. The truss members, or the beams that make up the truss, are each composed of different types of beams tied together. Following is a description of each of the truss members in the Pryor Creek Bridge:

Top Chord: Pair of C-beams with a riveted top plate and zig-zag lacing on bottom

Inclined End Posts: Same as the top chord

Bottom Chord: Pair of C-beams connected with stay plates

Verticals: Center verticals: two pairs of L-beams with solid plate in between

Hip verticals (on ends): Two pairs of L-beams connected with stay plates

Diagonals: Center diagonals: Two pairs of L-beams with solid plate in between

End diagonals: One heavier pair of L-beams connected with stay plates

Horizontal Struts: Pair of C-beams connected with stay plates

The corners of the truss structure are seated on metal bearing plates on the concrete abutments. Concrete wing walls extend out from the abutments, and the bridge has a concrete deck and curb. Inscribed in the concrete top of the

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northwest abutment is "OKLA S.H.C. 1926," referring to the Oklahoma State Highway Commission. Top lateral struts are the beams that are over the top of the roadway, reaching from one top chord to the other. Below these lateral struts, the sway bracing on this bridge takes an "X" pattern. The portal bracing is also in this "X" pattern, and there are curved portal brackets (between the portals and the inclined end posts) as well. A single-intersection lattice guardrail is intact throughout the entire length. The bridge is rusted and lacks paint, but there are no bent truss members and overall it retains its historic integrity.

8. Statem	ent of Significance
Applicabl Register l	e National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Nationa isting)
	perty is associated with events that have made a significant ribution to the broad patterns of our history.
_B Pro	perty is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
of	perty embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose emponents lack individual distinction.
	operty has yielded, or is likely to yield information important rehistory or history.
Criteria C	Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)
A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
В	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 S	Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ENGINEERING ———————————————————————————————————

8. Statement of Signi	ficance (Continued)
Significant Dates 19	26, 1932
Significant Person (C N/A	omplete if Criterion B is marked above)
Cultural Affiliation _	N/A
Architect/Builder	E.G. Fike & Son, Contractor
Narrative Statement	of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographi	ical References
(Cite the books, artic	les, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
requested previously listed in previously determin designated a Nation recorded by Histor	ion on file (NPS) ination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been the National Register ned eligible by the National Register nal Historic Landmark ic American Buildings Survey # ic American Engineering Record #
Primary Location of A x State Historic Pre Other State agency Federal agency Local government University x Other Name of repository:	servation Office

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NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

As a bridge that was formerly on US Highway 66, the Pryor Creek Bridge falls within the scope of the Multiple Property Nomination "Route 66 and Associated Historic Resources in Oklahoma." It was constructed in 1926, nearly concurrent with the route it carried being designated as US 66 in late 1926. Soon, in 1932, a new alignment of US 66 bypassed this bridge. It fits the property type classification "Bridges," and as such it is significant under Criterion C in Engineering, being a good example of a modified Pratt through truss, a bridge design associated with US Highway 66, and commonly used on this and other highways in Oklahoma.

Historical Background

The design of this Pryor Creek Bridge, the modified Pratt design, is a variation of the Pratt design, one of the most basic and common metal truss bridge types. The defining features of a Pratt truss are a top chord that is flat, and extending below this topmost beam, vertical beams that carry compressive (pushed together) forces, and diagonal beams that carry tensile (pulled apart) forces. Early Pratt trusses in Oklahoma were lightweight, their main junctures were pin-connected, and they were most often built by bridge companies for county commissioners throughout the state. By the 1920s, with the increase in automobile traffic and the need for heavier bridges to carry the greater loads, came a State Highway Commission in Oklahoma with authority to build bridges and roads. The Commission had standard plans and specifications for bridges built on state and federal highways. A standard design for metal truss bridges in span lengths of around 120 feet was the modified Pratt through truss. In contrast to the earliest Pratt trusses, these modified Pratts had riveted connections at their main junctures, and had horizontal struts for greater strength, in addition to their vertical and diagonal beams.² Other examples of modified Pratt through trusses built on the state's highways include a 120-foot long bridge built in 1929 in Pontotoc County that carries State Highway 1 over the Blue River, and a bridge in Carter County

Kathy Anderson, Jim Ross, and Gary Ray Howell, Oklahoma Route 66 Association, Oklahoma Route 66 Roadbed Documentation project (1926-1970): A Survey of Roadbed and Integral Structures (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 2002), 14, Map #9; Michael Cassity, "Oklahoma Route 66 Historic Resources, 1926-1970," Route 66 in Oklahoma: Statement of Historical Context, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, (On file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 2003), 11.

Joseph E. King, Spans of Time: Oklahoma's Historic Highway Bridges (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Department of Transportation, 1993), 23, 34, 51; Annual Report of the State Highway Commission for the Years 1919 to 1924 Inclusive to the Governor of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City, January 1, 1925), 18.

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built in 1930 made up of three modified Pratt through trusses at 120 feet each that carries US Highway 77 over Caddo Creek. Although there are some minor variations, the modified Pratt design of these two bridges is identical to the Pryor Creek Bridge. 3

The Prvor Creek Bridge is a good example representing one type of bridge out of the variety of those used on US Highway 66. It is a through truss, which means it has beams bracing it over the top of the roadway, so that vehicles travel through it as through a tunnel. In contrast, pony trusses have truss beams only on the sides of the roadway, not over the top. Through truss spans are longer and taller than pony trusses, and so were used when conditions made longer spans necessary. There is only one other modified Pratt through truss remaining on the former US Highway 66 in Oklahoma. It is across Timber Creek in Beckham County and was built in 1926. While the Pryor Creek Bridge is unaltered, the Timber Creek Bridge has undergone the removal of its curved portal brackets, and it has a modern Wguardrail affixed to its original lattice guardrail. There are two through truss bridges on the former US 66 in Oklahoma representing the Parker design, which is much like the Pratt; the difference is that the Parker has a curved rather than flat top chord. Parker trusses are usually longer as well. The Rock Creek Bridge west of Sapulpa in Creek County (National Register-listed, Number 95000031) is a 144-foot Parker through truss with approach spans built in 1921; it has some evident damage. The Lake Overholser Bridge in Oklahoma County (National Register-listed, Number 04000133) is made up of four modified Parker through trusses at 140 feet each, and two camelback pony trusses. Examples of larger metal truss bridges of a later design are two bridges that carried US Highway 66 over Bird Creek (former Verdigris River channel) near Catoosa in Rogers County. Nearly identical, each is made up of three K through trusses and three camelback pony trusses. The bridge that carries the westbound traffic dates from 1936, and the bridge that carries eastbound traffic was built in 1957, when the highway was expanded to four lanes.4

The Pryor CreekBridge in its design, construction, and replacement is tied to engineering significance within the context of US Highway 66 bridges as outlined in the Multiple Property Nomination. Contract for this bridge's construction was let in early 1926; at that time it would carry State Highway 7, which was designated as US Highway 66 in late 1926. In 1926 there were also several projects for grading and completing drainage structures on State Highway 7 in the area of the towns of Claremore, Chelsea, and Vinita, as well as projects on other roads nearby—a highway engineer even had an office in Vinita at the time. Bond issues approved by Rogers County had been partially responsible for this construction. By the 1930s there was increased traffic on US Highway 66 which, when combined

Bridge Survey Files, Oklahoma Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Program, Norman, Oklahoma.

King, Spans, 34; Bridge Survey Files, Oklahoma Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Program; Anderson, Ross, and Howell, Roadbed Documentation, 15, Map #15.

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with the evolving traffic engineering standards of straighter alignments and fewer stops, led in 1932 to the bypass of the Pryor Creek Bridge and the city street it carried with a straighter, paved alignment to the north, and a new bridge over Pryor Creek.⁵

Summary

The Pryor Creek Bridge carried US Highway 66 traffic from 1926 to 1932; therefore, it is directly related to this highway during its period of significance. It is significant under National Register Criterion C in Engineering, and fits in the Multiple Property Nomination "Route 66 and Associated Historic Resources in Oklahoma" in the property type "Bridges" as they demonstrate the evolution of bridge-building technology and changing traffic patterns on US Highway 66.

⁵ Cassity, "Oklahoma Route 66," 10-11, 24-25, 27, 37, 61, 63-65; Vinita Daily Journal, 25 January, 4 February, 4 March, 30 November 1926; Report of the State Highway Commission of Oklahoma, 1925-1926 (Oklahoma City, January 1, 1927), 38, 41, 66, 75, 78, 154; Claremore Weekly Progress, 13 May 1926; Anderson, Ross, and Howell, Roadbed Documentation, Map #9.

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Major Bibliographical References

Anderson, Kathy, Jim Ross, and Gary Ray Howell, Oklahoma Route 66 Association. Oklahoma Route 66 Roadbed Documentation Project (1926-1970): A Survey of Roadbed and Integral Structures. Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 2002.

Annual Report of the State Highway Commission for the Years 1919 to 1924 Inclusive to the Governor of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, January 1, 1925.

Bridge Survey Files. Oklahoma Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Program, Norman, Oklahoma.

Cassity, Michael. "Oklahoma Route 66 Historic Resources, 1926-1970," Route 66 in Oklahoma: Statement of Historical Context, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form. On file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 2003.

Claremore Weekly Progress, 31 December 1925 through 30 December 1926.

King, Joseph E. Spans of Time: Oklahoma's Historic Highway Bridges. Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Department of Transportation, 1993.

Report of the State Highway Commission of Oklahoma, 1925-1926. Oklahoma City, January 1, 1927.

Vinita Daily Journal, 12 September 1925 through 31 December 1926.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property Less than one acre
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
Zone Easting Northing 1 15
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
11. Form Prepared By
name/title Anna Eddings, Historian/Architectural Historian
organization Oklahoma Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Program date February 26, 2006
street & number 111 East Chesapeake, room 102 telephone (405)325-8665
city or town Norman state OK zip code 73019
Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary consists of a rectangle forty five feet wide and one hundred and fifty three feet long centered on the Pryor Creek Bridge. It is located on First Street, approximately 230 feet southwest of its intersection with State Highway 66.

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes the area historically associated with the bridge.

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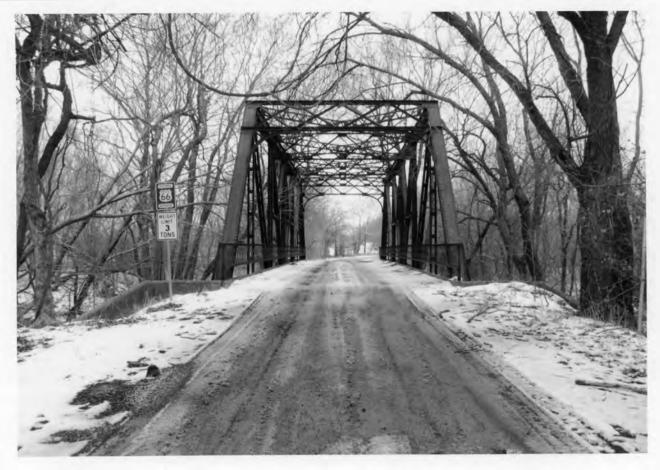
Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FP	0.)
name Rogers County	
street & number 219 S Missouri, room 1-109	telephone (918) 341-0585
city or town Claremore state O	K zip code_74017

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

PECIFETED ACTION. NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME:	Pryor Creek Bri	.dge
MULTIPLE NAME:	Route 66 and As	ssociated Resources in Oklahoma AD MPS
STATE & CO	UNTY: OKLAHOMA,	Rogers
DATE RECEI DATE OF 16 DATE OF WE		
REFERENCE	NUMBER: 0600079) 6
REASONS FO	R REVIEW:	
APPEAL: NOTHER: N	PDIL:	N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL:
COMMENT WA	IVER: N	
ACCEPT	RETURN	REJECT 1.6.06 DATE
ABSTRACT/S	UMMARY COMMENTS:	demand in the Valoral Register
RECOM./CRI	TERIA	
REVIEWER_		DISCIPLINE
223 224502		DATE
TELEPHONE		



Pryor Creek Bridge
Rogers County, Oklahoma
Anna Eddings
February 21, 2006
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Northeast end of bridge
Looking Southwest
1



Pryor Creek Bridge
Rogers County, Oklahoma
Anna Eddings
February 21, 2006
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Southwest end of bridge
Looking northeast
2



Pryor Creek Bridge
Rogers County, Oklahoma
Anna Eddings
February 21, 2006
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Northeast abutment
Looking east



Pryor Creek Bridge
Rogers County, Oklahoma
Anna Eddings
February 21, 2006
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Lateral view of bridge
Looking southeast



Pryor Creek Bridge
Rogers County, Oklahoma
Anna Eddings
February 21, 2006
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
View underneath the deck
Looking southwest



Pryor Creek Bridge
Rogers County, Oklahoma
Anna Eddings
February 21, 2006
Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Southeast side of the bridge
Looking east
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