### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

## **COPIES OF PLANS**

**AND** 

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD Submitted to: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

**PHOTOGRAPHS** 

# HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

## INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

RED RIVER WARREN WITH VERTICALS PONY TRUSS Spanning Red River Hollis Vicinity Harmon County Oklahoma

## INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

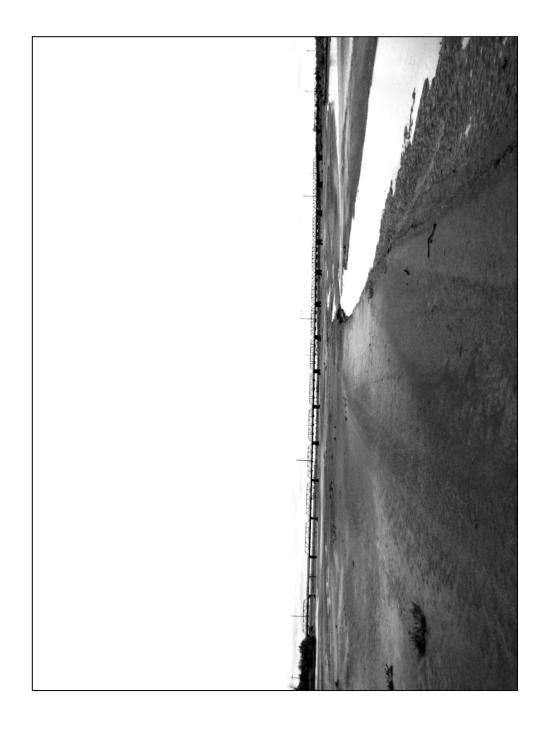
Tanya McDougall, Photographer, December 2011

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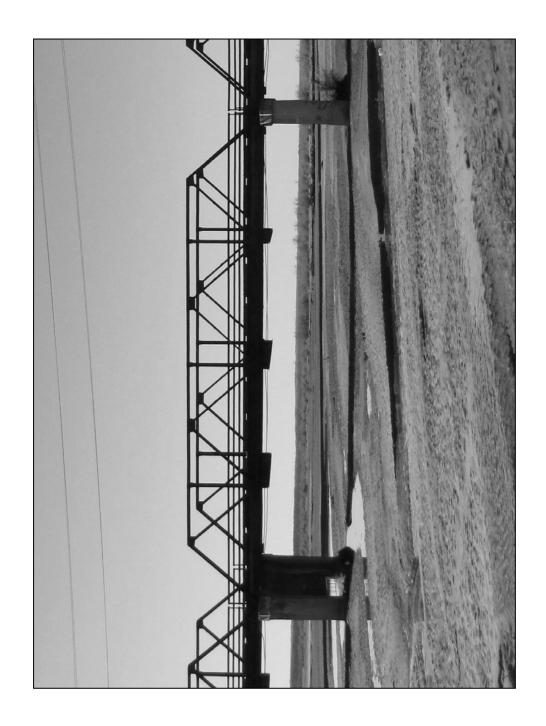
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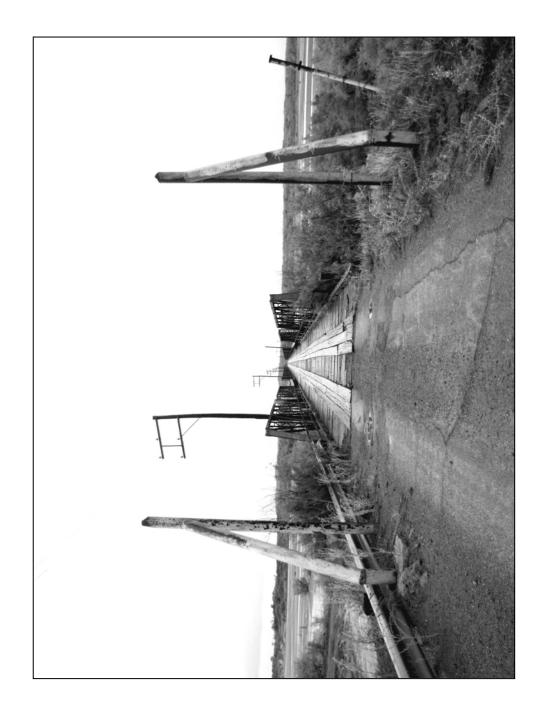




































COPIES OF PLANS

## HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

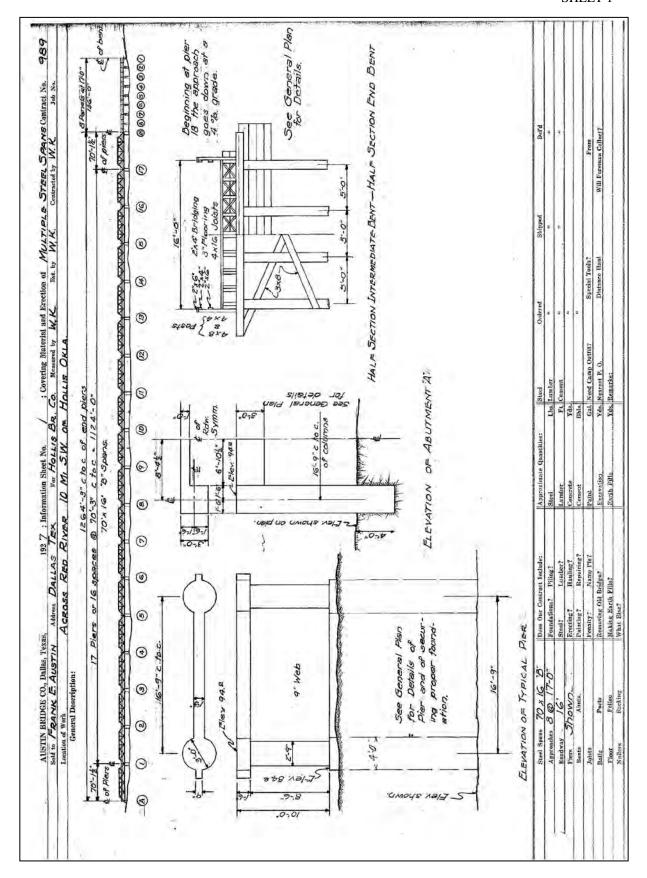
## INDEX TO COPIES OF PLANS

Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss Spanning Red River Hollis Vicinity Harmon County Oklahoma

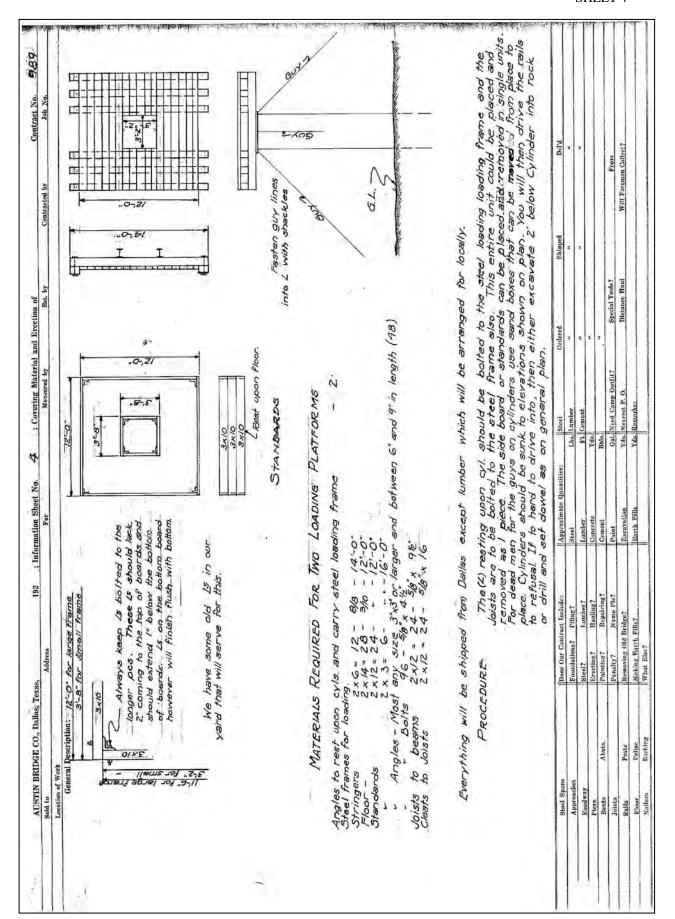
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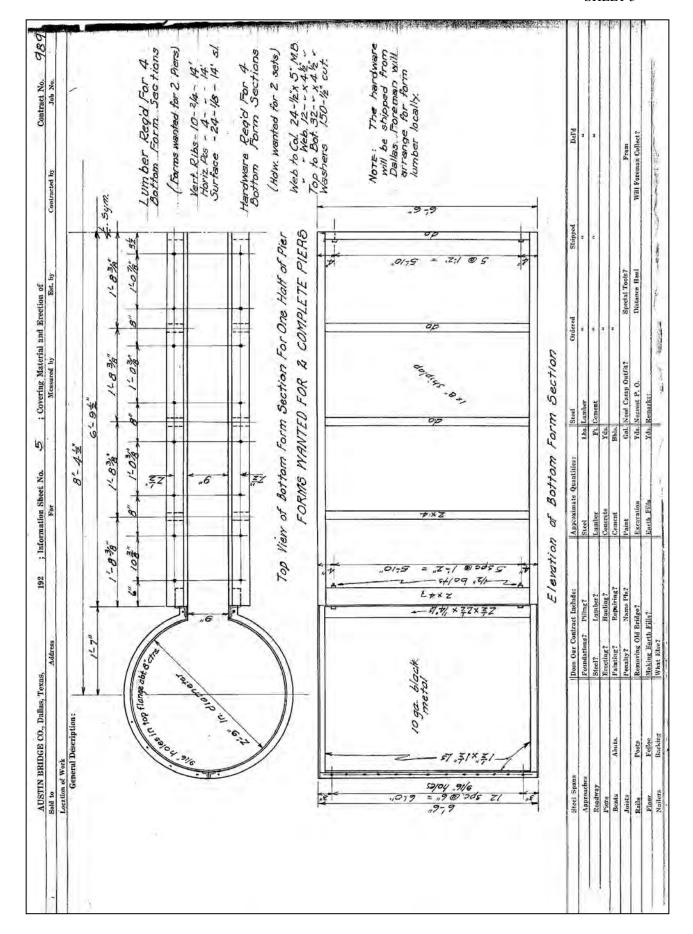
Plans obtained from Austin Bridge and Road, a subsidiary of Austin Industries, Dallas, Texas, January 2012

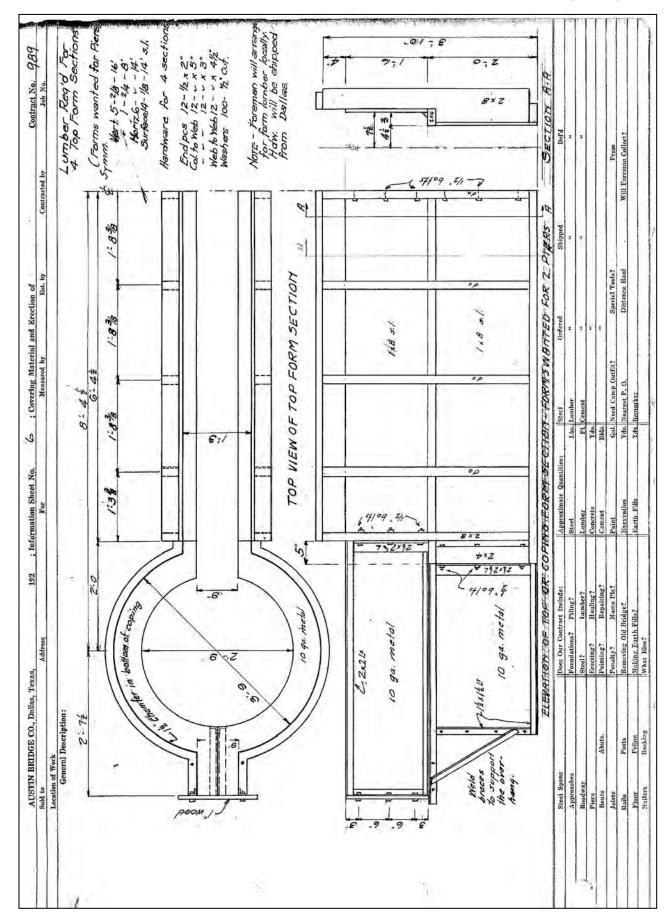
- 1. Sheet 1, elevation of pier, elevation of abutment "A", and half section of bents
- 2. Sheet 2, general description
- 3. Sheet 3, permanent materials
- 4. Sheet 4, loading platforms
- 5. Sheet 5, pier forms
- 6. Sheet 6, top view of pier form



	Location of Work	SGAIDBY			Co management		Est. by	Contracted by	300 No.
	General Description:								
R	PERMANENT	1	MATERIALS						
	575	Structural Steel	(Spans)	- 18- 70	70x16 "8"				
		,	<ul> <li>(Cylinders,</li> </ul>	1	2 for Piers I to 18 inclusi are in 2 lengths. Foreman marking and length of each.		Those for hours for Pa	ir piers II to ivroished with ier *I are ship	re. Those for piers II to I8 inclusive should be furnished with plan showing Tubes for Pier *I are shipping from Dallas
	Rein	Reinforcing Stee	ee/	- Abutment 'A" Columns Web Too	nent 2" Columns -20-56'6 x 17-0- Web Top - 3 - v x 19-6" v Bottom-3 - 1'¢ x 19-6"	9.6/x p. 6.	Pier	s No. 1 to 18 inc Col. Coping	Piers No. 1 to 18 inclusive (cont.)  Col. Coping-36-560 x 3-5.
				Piers i.	Piers No.   to 18 inc. Dowels - 432 Col. Yert 432 Col. Hoops-   80	432-588x 4.0. 432-588x 4.0. 432- x 9.10%		Pier Web Yert.	- 76 - 4 × 2 - 5 - 288 - 1/24 × 2/-9 - 324 - 5/84 × 18-0
	ON R	Old Rail Road Rai	Pails -	- Not kn will be u This mis	owing how issed, we are the be more a office ordinal	these rails sending a than requi	will drive minimum ired or le f needed	Not knowing how these rails will drive or just what method will be used, we are sending a minimum car load to start with. This might be more than required or less than needed. Foreman will have office order others it needed.	of method start with.
	Conc	Concrete Materials	erials	- Gravel	Gravel 400yds, Si	md 200 x	ds and C	Sand 200 yds and Cement 600 BBks.	BBks.
	4mn4	Lumber, both Fir	r and Pine	- (Fir) -	(Fir.) - Jaists on Spans-171-4/16-20' App 477 18' Aridging - Spans-144 18' Spans-144 18'	Spans-171-4/16 App 772- 5pans-144-4	-20' (Pii -/8' -/8' -/8'	7e) Floor - 20 Rests Rests	(Pine) Floor-2000-3/8-16' (4'gas) Posts- 6-4/8-12' (4'gas) Relis- 32-2/6-18' Relis- 32-2/6-18'
	Creo.	Creosoted Piles		8 pcs	cs @ 30'	V 5-10		Sways- Sways- Bulk'ds-	4 - 3/8 - 22' 4 - 3/8 - 22' 4 - 3/0 - 24' 2 /8'
	Carbo	sota (For	Carbosota ( For treating Caps, sways,		bulkhead planks and pile heads)	and pile h	(spea	12 gals	
	Paint	Paint for the rail	sil on approach	5 - 6	gals of white.	shite.			
	1	,	Spans	09	o gals of	Aluminum.	-		
	Hardy	ware for ?	Hardware for Timber Work -	40/ -00/ -00/	34" x 2/ 34" x 16" 1 x 18" 1 x 20" 56" x 10"	000,11	50-34: 220-56: 300 /bs- 100 200	0.6 Washers 7" spikes 60d nails 20d 1	
	Steel Spans	Does Our Contract Include:		Approximate Quantities:	Steel	Ordered	Shipped		Del'd
	Approaches	Suo Ous?		je.	Lbs. Lumber				
	Roadway Piers	Steel? Erecting?	Hauling? Con	Lumber	Yds.				
	Bents. Abuts,		4.	Cement	Bbls.	7			
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	Rails Posts	Removing Old Bridge?	29	Excavation Earth Wills	Vds. Nearcet P. O.	Distan	Distance Haul	Will Foreman Collect?	213e
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WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

### HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

#### RED RIVER WARREN WITH VERTICALS PONY TRUSS

**Location:** Spanning the Red River, at Hollis Road, in the Hollis vicinity, Harmon

County, Oklahoma.

UTM: 14/E0412173/N3826712 Quad: Hollis Southwest, OK-TX

**Present Owner:** Harmon County, Oklahoma, and Hardeman County, Texas

ODOT Structure Number 29N1684E1680001 TxDOT Structure Number 25100AA0112001

Present Use: Vehicular Bridge

Significance: The Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss was constructed in

1927, by the Austin Bridge Company of Dallas, Texas. Initial plans for the bridge's construction were for the sole purpose of carrying an 18-inch pipeline across the Red River for the Lone Star Gas Company. However, the gas company offered to collaborate with Harmon County to construct a one-lane wagon bridge, if the county agreed to contribute \$10,000 toward its construction. Ultimately, a 1,402-foot Warren Truss wagon bridge was constructed. This unusually long one-lane bridge is the longest Warren Truss bridge crossing the Red River and demonstrates a unique collaboration between the gas company and the

citizens of Harmon County.

Project Information: Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Level II equivalent

documentation was performed in December 2011. Tanya McDougall, Architectural Historian, conducted the on-site recordation and compiled the historical information. During the on-site recordation, photographs following National Park Service (NPS) standards for digital photographs were taken of the structure, and observations on existing conditions were noted. This HAER recordation serves as mitigation for the demolition of

this structure.

**List of Preparers:** Historian/ Project Manager: Tanya McDougall

Architectural Historian

Geo-Marine Inc. Plano, Texas

Principal Investigator: Marsha Prior, Ph.D.

**Director of Historical Services** 

Geo-Marine Inc. Plano, Texas

### RED RIVER WARREN WITH VERTICALS PONY TRUSS HARMON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA (page 2)

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Geo-Marine, Inc. Plano, Texas

### PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. Date of Construction: 1927

2. Architect/Engineer: Not Known

3. Builder/Contractor/Supplier: Austin Bridge Company

4. Original Plans: Copies of plans were obtained from Austin Industries, Dallas, Texas

**5. Alterations and Additions:** Two of the original Warren Truss spans have been removed and replaced by steel girder spans. Additional bents were added at the center of each replacement span. The replacement spans are the third span on each end of the bridge.

#### **B.** Historical Context:

#### 1. Introduction

The Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss Bridge is located on the Red River between Harmon County, Oklahoma, and Hardeman County, Texas. The nearest populated center to the bridge is the town of Hollis, located approximately 7.5 miles north in Harmon County, Oklahoma. The area now encompassed by Harmon County was part of Greer County, Texas, until 1896, when it was deemed part of Oklahoma Territory. In 1907, Oklahoma was admitted to the Union as the forty-sixth state, and in 1909, Harmon County was established as Oklahoma's seventy-sixth county. Hollis was designated the county seat (Wilson 2011).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 1819, the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 established the boundary line between Spanish Territory and United States Territory; however, errors on the treaty map contributed to disputes concerning where the boundary line was actually located. In 1886, Greer County, Texas, was organized, but disputes over the boundary line persisted. In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court decided the boundary line between Texas and U.S. Territory was the South Fork of the Red River and made Greer County part of Oklahoma Territory (Moore 2012).

During the early part of the 1900s, settlers were attracted to Harmon County for its rich soil and abundant wildlife. Agriculture was the primary economic mainstay in the county, and crops grown included cotton, wheat, and sorghum. Livestock was also raised. In 1909, the county had 1,312 farms, and by 1930 the number of farms had grown to 1,799. As the county's agricultural industry continued to develop, several gins in and around Hollis were established. By the 1930s, 13 cotton gins operated in the towns of Hollis and Gould (Wilson 2011).

Early transportation routes used throughout the county followed Native American trails and waterways. In 1910, the Altus, Wichita Falls, and Hollis Railway, later the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, constructed a railroad line through Harmon County, passing Hollis on the way to the Oklahoma-Texas state line (Wilson 2011). In 1924, several roads near the location of the Red River bridge were improved through funding approved by the Commissioner of Highways and the State Engineer (Harmon County Clerk [HCC] 1924:County Commissioner Minutes [CCM] 2:88).

Between 1910 and 1930, Harmon County experienced a period of growth, and in 1930 the county population peaked at 13,834 (Wilson 2011). It was during this period of growth and economic activity (late-1920s and 1930s) that the county made the decision to collaborate with the Lone Star Gas Company of Dallas, Texas, to construct a wagon bridge across the Red River.

#### 2. Development of the Harmon County, Red River Bridge

In 1927, the Lone Star Gas Company announced plans to construct an 18-inch pipeline from Texas through southwest Oklahoma. The pipeline route would cross the Red River through the southwest corner of Harmon County; however, in order to cross the Red River a bridge would have to be constructed south of Hollis. Initially, plans for the Red River Bridge were for the sole purpose of carrying the pipeline, but on February 17, 1927, the gas company made it known that they would "entertain a proposition from the county to make [the bridge] wide enough to provide a wagon bridge" (Hollis Post-Herald and Harmon County Tribune [HPHHCT] 17 February 1927).

The Lone Star Gas Company had one condition to construct the bridge: that \$10,000 be contributed toward its cost (*Gould Democrat* [*GD*] 14 September 1939). However, since the bridge was to be constructed by a private company and not the state, the responsibility of paying the \$10,000 fee fell on the county and its citizens. Although the cost of the bridge was no doubt a burden, the benefits of having a bridge in that location were very appealing. The bridge south of Hollis would allow access to areas southwest and provide a faster route to Childress, Texas. For these reasons, the county agreed to the \$10,000 fee and began raising funds for construction of the bridge (*GD* 14 September 1939).

By April 1927, a soliciting committing was formed and tasked with selling notes to fund construction of the Red River Bridge. The notes could be purchased from committee members, most businesses throughout Hollis, or the *HPHHCT* office in Hollis. Payments for the bridge were scheduled for "one-quarter to be paid May 1<sup>st</sup>, one-quarter July 1<sup>st</sup>, and the last half October 1<sup>st</sup>" (*HPHHCT* 14 April 1927).

The Austin Bridge Company of Dallas, Texas, was contracted by Frank E. Austin and the Hollis Bridge Company of Dallas, Texas, to construct the bridge. Frank E. Austin, who was also the director and treasurer of the Austin Bridge Company, was granted a toll franchise on April 18, 1927, by the Harmon County Board of County Commissioners (HCC 1927:CCM 2:224). Frank Austin most likely created the Hollis Bridge Company for the purpose of operating a toll service on the bridge. The practice of collecting a toll for the use of a bridge was very common because it allowed the state to avoid the cost of constructing and maintaining a facility, and allowed the bridge company to recuperate the cost of construction (Everett 2011).

In May 1927, Frank Austin informed the county that "orders for all materials for the bridge have been placed, and . . . work on the bridge will actually start as soon as materials are on the ground . . ." He also noted that the bridge company had not yet received its first payment (*HPHHCT* 5 May 1927; Miller 1974:83). Materials used to construct the bridge were shipped from Dallas with the exception of the lumber used for the deck, which was to be purchased locally (Austin Industries 1927:4).

Although the first payment for the bridge was delayed, by July 1927 construction activities for the Red River Bridge were well underway (*HPHHCT* 14 July 1927). The Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss Bridge was completed by 1928 and cost approximately \$63,000 (*GD* 14 September 1939). Upon completion, the Hollis Bridge Company opened the bridge as a toll bridge, which it operated until 1929, when the company was consolidated under the charter of the Southern Toll Bridge Corporation of Dallas, Texas, of which Frank E. Austin was a director (*Ada Weekly News* 6 June 1928; *San Antonio Express* 29 January 1929).

The Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss Bridge operated as a toll bridge from 1927 through 1939. During the late-1920s and throughout the 1930s, having toll bridges along the Red River was a highly debated issue. Citizens no longer wanted to pay for the use of transportation facilities, and in 1929, the state began taking on the responsibility of bridge construction. In 1931, the state constructed three free bridges crossing the Red River on U.S. Highways 75, 77, and 81. The free bridges were constructed near toll bridges already operating on those roads, which angered the toll bridge companies and began what is known as the "Red River Bridge War" (Everett 2011).

The Austin Bridge Company, located in Dallas, Texas, was one of the most prolific bridge companies in Texas and the southwest. The company began as the George E. King Bridge Company of Des Moines, Iowa, for which the Austin brothers, George L. Austin and Frank E. Austin, were agents in the Dallas area. By 1908, the Austin brothers had severed ties with the King Bridge Company and formed their own partnership under the name Austin Brothers, Contractors. In 1918, Charles R. Moore, a manager of the company, purchased the contracting portion of the Austin company and modified the name to Austin Brothers Bridge Company. Frank E. Austin retained the fabricating portion of the company, but also stayed on as a director and treasurer of the new company. The company was renamed Austin Bridge Company in 1923 (Miller 1974:1–3).

The "Red River Bridge War" began in July 1931, when three free bridges crossing the Red River were opened next to existing toll bridges. The Red River Bridge Company, a private firm operating the toll bridges, filed an injunction in the United States district court of Houston preventing the Texas Highway Department from opening the free bridges. On July 10, 1931, Texas governor Ross S. Sterling ordered barricades erected across the Texas approaches to the new free bridge. The act was countered on July 16, 1931, by Oklahoma governor William Murray, who ordered the bridge open by executive order. The dispute over the free bridges continued until August 6, 1931, when the Texas injunction was dissolved (Taylor 2012).

By 1939, most of the bridges crossing the Red River were free of tolls, and in April of that year, the State Highway Department was authorized to purchase pipe bridges at a cost not to exceed \$1,500 each (*Ada Evening News* 18 April 1939). On September 8, 1939, the state of Oklahoma purchased the Red River Bridge south of Hollis for \$1,446.10 and opened it as a free bridge (*GD* 14 September 1939). The bridge has remained toll-free since.

#### PART II. STRUCTURAL/DESIGN INFORMATION

**A. General Description:** The Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss is a one-lane wood deck bridge along Hollis Road on the border of Oklahoma and Texas. The structure runs north–south to accommodate the west to east drainage of the Red River.

The structure consists of 18 spans and eight 17-foot approach spans on the north end. The total length of the structure is approximately 1,402 feet with the longest span measuring 70 feet. The simple span design (spans that could be independent of one another) has allowed for the replacement of two of the original Warren Truss spans with steel girder spans. The replacement of the original truss spans has created gaps at each end of the structure and interrupted the once continuous row of trusses. Each truss consists of four panels, has inclined end posts, vertical members consisting of angles held together with lacing, and diagonal members consisting of angles held together with stay plates. The structure is riveted together with gusset plates located at each connection.

The structure's 16-foot-wide one-lane deck consists of 10 rows of wood stringers, metal bottom lateral bracing, and metal floor beams. The deck floor consists of wood floor planks running perpendicular to the structure, with two rows placed on top running parallel to the structure. The floor planks covering the first two spans on the south end of the structure are smaller in width than the floor planks on the remaining structure. The floor planks at the southern end are approximately 2.36 inches wide and the remaining floor planks are approximately 11.5 inches wide.

The bridge's substructure consists of 17 concrete piers and 11 metal bents. The concrete piers (column piers with solid web wall) are original to the structure and positioned at the ends of each span. Nine of the metal bents (steel bents with braces) are original to the structure and support the approach spans. The two remaining metal bents are located at the center of the replacement steel girder spans and were added to the structure presumably when the replacement spans were installed.

1. Character: The bridge structure is a multispan Warren Truss bridge with a one-lane wood deck. The simple-span design is indicative of its rural location. Constructing several small spans is easier than constructing one large continuous span. Furthermore, the small spans are easier to transport, particularly to rural areas.

The riveted connections are also a defining feature of this structure. After World War I, riveted connected trusses became standard, with the Warren Truss being one of the most common truss designs. Riveted connections were used until 1960, when bolt connection became popular (Solomon 2007:52). Although the Warren Truss is a

common truss design used throughout Oklahoma and Texas, this structure's unusual length demonstrates a unique use of multiple spans.

- 2. Condition of Fabric: The Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss retains its character and integrity. The structure shows evidence of normal deterioration due to exposure to the elements. Noted deterioration includes damage to the wood plank floor and erosion of the concrete piers. The replacement steel girder spans on each end of the bridge have produced gaps along the once continuous truss system, but due to their location near the ends, they do not detract from the structure's long collection of Warren Pony Trusses and unique visual impact.
- **B. Site Information:** The immediate area surrounding the Red River Warren with Verticals Pony Truss Bridge is undeveloped. The northern and southern landscapes are covered by native vegetation.

## PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

### A. Primary Sources:

Ada Evening News [Ada, Oklahoma]

1939 "State Highway Department to Purchase Pipe Bridges" 18 April:1. Ada, Oklahoma.

Ada Weekly News [Ada, Oklahoma]

1928 "Delay Step for Buying Bridges" 6 June:7. Ada, Oklahoma.

## **Austin Industries**

1927 "Multiple Steel Spans, Contract No. 989." Information sheets 1–6. Austin Bridge Company, Dallas, Texas.

Gould Democrat (GD) [Gould, Oklahoma]

1939 "River Bridge Sale Abolishes Toll into Texas" 14 September: 1. Gould, Oklahoma.

### Harmon County Clerk (HCC)

- 1924 County Commissioner Minutes. Book 2:88. Hollis, Oklahoma.
- 1927 County Commissioner Minutes. Book 2:224. Hollis, Oklahoma.

### Hollis Post-Herald and Harmon County Tribune (HPHHCT) [Hollis, Oklahoma]

- 1927 "Red River May be Bridged South of Hollis, Also Salt Fork." 17 February:1. Hollis, Oklahoma.
- "Another Good Citizen Wanted to Help on Bridge." 14 April:1. Hollis, Oklahoma.
- 1927 "Work on Red River bridge to Start Soon." 5 May:1. Hollis, Oklahoma.
- 1927 "Two Boys Injured at new River Bridge." 14 July:1. Hollis, Oklahoma.

San Antonio Express [San Antonio, Texas]

1929 "Red River Toll Bridge Company Chartered." 29 January:12. San Antonio, Texas.

### **B.** Secondary Sources:

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2012 "Red River Bridge Controversy." http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/mgr02 (accessed January 17, 2012).

#### Wilson, L.

2011 "Harmon County, Oklahoma." http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/H/HA026.html (accessed September 21, 2011).

LOCATION MAP

