MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

Property Name: Bridge PD-11.69 over Conowingo Creek	Inventory Number: CE-1554
Address: Over Conowingo Creek	Historic district: yesX no
City: Conowingo vic. Zip Code: 21918	County: Cecil
USGS Quadrangle(s): Conowingo Dam	
Property Owner: Norfolk Southern Corporation	Tax Account ID Number: 009414
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 426 Tax Map Num	ber:16
Project: Conowingo Hydroelectric Relicensing Project (FERC No. 405) Agend	cy: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Agency Prepared By: TRC ENVIRONMENTAL INC.	
Preparer's Name: Ellen Jenkins	Date Prepared: 10/10/2011
Documentation is presented in: HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT FOR THE RELICENSING APPLICATION PROJECT	IE CONOWINGO HYDROELECTRIC
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended	Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A	BCDEFG
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource	
Name of the District/Property:	
Inventory Number: Eligible: ye	es Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name:	Date:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo) The Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad was the principal route for moving freight and points on the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington line. Freight trains we through the low grade of the Lower Susquehanna Valley rather than the heavier gand Kennedy 1949:375). The Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad was relocated to Safe Harbor in 1905-1906 because of construction of the Holtwood Dam and the Deposit Railroad and other lines consolidated into the Philadelphia, Baltimore, & the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (Burgess and Kennedy 1949:375, 376, 554) and Fite's Eddy in 1926-1928, when Conowingo Dam was built. The railroad was early 1980s. As an active rail line today for the Norfolk Southern Corporation, the according to Norfolk Southern records, the bridges and tunnels have not been alto Constructed in 1927, the 5-span, 350-foot-long reinforced concrete spandrel arch concrete abutments and concrete piers. It has standard concrete balustrades and pilasters define the abutment corners and piers. The advent of modern concrete te	ere more efficiently and economically operated grades used for through passenger service (Burgest of higher ground from Conestoga Creek Bridge to resulting lake. In 1916, the Columbia & Port of Washington Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Trailroad was relocated between Port Deposit as electrified in 1938 and then de-electrified in the the rail-related resources are in good condition and ered (Smith 1997; Trower 2002).
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended	
	BCDEFG
MHT Comments:	
Jonathan Sus	11/30/12
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
12 Curt	11/29/12
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Date

NR Eligible: yes

no ____

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construction in the United States. Reinforced concrete allowed the arch bridge to be constructed with much more ease than ever before and maintained the load-bearing capabilities of the form. As the structural advantages of reinforced concrete became apparent, the heavy, filled barrel of the arch was lightened into ribs. Spandrel walls were opened, to give a lighter appearance and to decrease dead load. This enabled the concrete arch to become flatter and multi-centered, with longer spans possible. The versatility of reinforced concrete permitted development of a variety of economical bridges for crossing small streams and rivers. The bridge retains the character-defining elements of its type such as the arch ring, barrel, spandrel wall, parapets, abutments, and piers.

NRHP Evaluation: Although not in its original location, the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad was relocated as part of a significant event on the local level and retains the integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, design, feeling, and association. TRC recommends the resource eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Transportation) and Criterion C (Engineering). The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad meets Criterion A as it provided a necessary transportation link that developed local industries and settlement. The resource meets Criterion C as an intact example of a late-19th to early 20th century transportation feature containing various individual components such as bridges, tunnels, and shoeflies that retain good overall integrity. Several bridges in Pennsylvania and Maryland constructed during the relocation of the line are reinforced concrete spandrel arch bridges, which represent one of the high points of early 20th-century bridge engineering. Reinforced-concrete was a relatively new material at the time, becoming a standard bridge-building material only around 1910. Within a few years, engineers realized they could use its unique characteristics to bridge even the widest river valleys with a series of long, high arches. In Pennsylvania, at Safe Harbor is the Safe Harbor bridge, an unusual two-level structure built to carry the Atglen and Susquehanna Railroad on the upper level and the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad on the lower level. In addition to bridge technology, in Pennsylvania there are three water shoeflies, which were constructed during the relocation of the line that directs creeks over the track bed. Exelon notes, however, that, while it is located in the Project's APE, the Railroad is an active line, owned by the Northern Suffolk Corporation.

References:

Burgess and Kennedy

1949 Centennial History of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)

2009 Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland. Crownsville, MD.

National Park Service (NPS)

- 1978 National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. Washington, D.C. Revised 1985.
- 1990 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15, Washington, D.C. Revised 2002.

Smith, B.F.

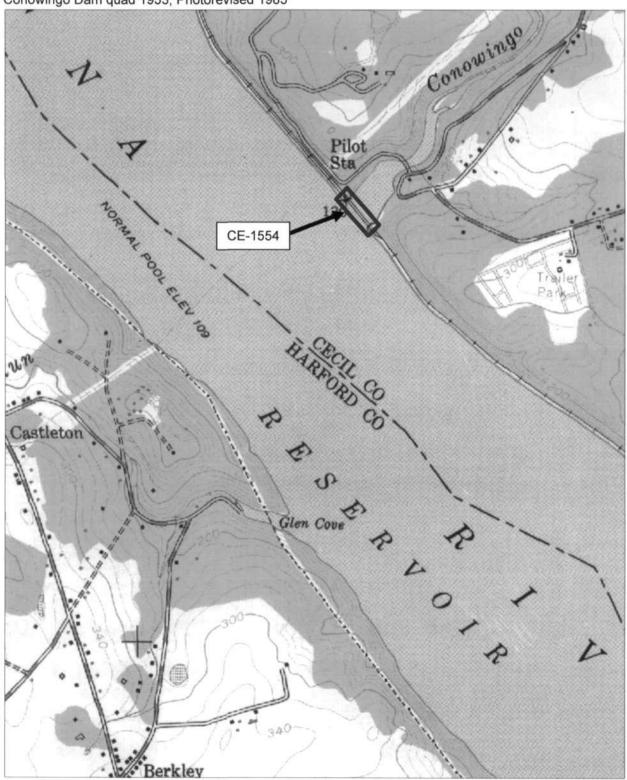
1997 The Columbia and Port Deposit Branch aka The Port Road. Electronic document, http://www.vetmed.auburn.edu/~smithbf/BFSpages/PRR/C&PD.html, accessed November 1, 2010.

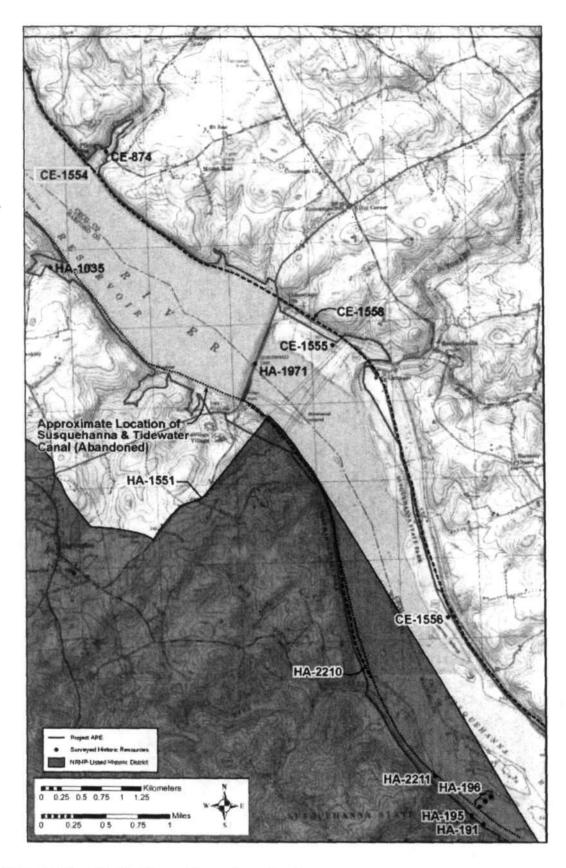
Trower, J.

2002 History of the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad. Penny Under the Wires. Electronic document, http://www.chescweb.com/prr/cpd.html, accessed November 1, 2010.

MARYLAN	ND HISTO	ORICAL	TRUST	REVI	EW							
Eligibility r	ecommen	ded		Eli	gibility not recommen	ded						
Criteria:	A	В	C	D	Considerations:	A	В	C	D	Е	F	G
MHT Comi		er, Offic	e of Pres	servatio	on Services			Date				
-	Revie	wer, Na	tional Re	egister	Program			Date				

CE-1554 Bridge PD-11.69, Railroad over Conowingo Creek Conowingo Dam quad 1953, Photorevised 1985





CE-1554: Bridge PD-11.69 over Conowingo Creek Conowingo Dam, 1995 USGS Topographic Quadrangle

MIHP Number: CE-1554

Resource Name: Bridge PD-11.69 over Conowingo Creek

File Name	Description of View
CE-1554_2010-09-16_01.tif	East Elevation, Looking Northwest
CE-1554_2010-09-16_02.tif	East Elevation, Looking Southwest
CE-1554_2010-09-16_03.tif	East Elevation, Looking West
CE-1554_2010-09-16_04.tif	Marker, Looking North

Photos Printed with HP 100 gray photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (soft gloss)



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East Elevation, Looking Northwest
#1 of 4

Bridge PD-11.69 over Conowingo Creek

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East Elevation, Looking Southwest
2 of 4

Bridge PD-11.69 over Conowingo Creek

CE - 1554

Cecil, MD



CE-1554

Bridge PD-11.69 over Conowingo Creek

Cecil, MD

E. Jenkins

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MD SHPO East Elevation, Looking West

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CE-1554
Bridge PD-11.69 over Conowingo Creek
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MD SHPG

#4 of 4

Marker, Looking North