Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No: BOS.9047

Historic Name: Charlestown Bridge

Common Name: North Washington Street Bridge over Charles River

Address:

City/Town: Boston

Village/Neighborhood: Charlestown; North End - Waterfront; Charles River Basin

Local No: OL-BO 8

Year Constructed:

Architect(s): Jackson, William

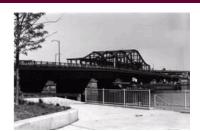
Architectural Style(s):

Use(s): Other Transportation

Significance: Engineering; Transportation

Area(s):

Designation(s):



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

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FORM F - STRUCTURE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
OL-BO	8

4. Map. Draw sketch of structure location in relation to nearest cross streets, buildings, other structures, natural features. Indicate north.

1	BRIDGE	
	CHARLESTOWN	* **
•	1	
Causeway ST.	<u> </u>	

DO NOT WRITE USGS Quadrant	IN	THIS	SPACE
MHC Photo no.			

	Town Boston			
ŀ	Address over Charles River			
	- 3. Compagn Indian			
	Name Charlestown Bridge			
	Present use <u>bridge</u> Present owner <u>City of Boston</u>			
	Type of structure (check one)			
	bridge x pound canal powder house dam street			
	fort tower			
	gate tunnel kiln wall			
	lighthouse windmill			
	other			
	svala enti cue enti cual ente			
	Description			
	Date 1898-1900			
	Source Co-operation, March, 1923.			

6. Recorded by Architectural Preservation
Organization Associates

MBTA

Date April. 1984

Construction material steel

Setting runs north-south

Condition good

Dimensions 240' long x 73' wide

OL-BO 8

7.	Original	owner	City of Boston	
	Original	use _	bridge	
	Subseque	nt uses	Spau insast	/'rus

8. Historical significance.

The Charlestown Bridge was built by the Boston Transit Commission between 1898 and 1900. Its construction was required by the Legislature in 1894 in the act which set up the Boston Elevated Railway and the Boston Transit Commission. The bridge was correctly seen as an important structure in the eventual layout of the north-south lines of the system. Consequently, the bridge was planned and constructed before the Main Line Elevated which opened the following year in 1901.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company was the contractor for the bridge. It is a swing drawbridge approached by viaducts on each shore. The drawbridge portion is 240'6" long and 73' wide. It spans two clear draw openings in the Charles River.

An elevated structure was built on the center lane of the bridge for cars from the Main Line elevated while surface tracks on each side served the streetcars. The elevated and surface tracks were removed from the bridge when their service over the bridge was discontinued, and it is used only by road vehicles at the present.

9. Bibliography

BERy. Co-operation, March, 1923,

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET BOSTON (CHARLESTOWN) NORTH WASHINGTON ST

AT CHARLES RIVER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)	Form No.
Е	3OS.9047

Supplementary information provided from Peter H. Stott, A Guide to the Industrial Archeology of Eastern Massachusetts (draft), 1985.

Boston Transit Commission: Charlestown Bridge

The first bridge connecting Boston to the northern shore of the Charles River was not built until 1786. Until that date all road traffic from the north had to make the long, circuitous trek over Galen Bridge in Watertown (WAT.906), through the Roxbury Highlands, and then over the long neck of land connecting the Shawmut Peninsula with the mainland. The Charles River Bridge, which took thirteen months to build, was considered at the time "the greatest enterprise which had been undertaken in the county." Its length, including a 30-foot draw span, was 1503 feet, and its width, 43 feet. The bridge was supported on 75 oak piers; every fourth pier extended above the handrail and held an oil lamp. The builder was Major Samuel Sewall (1724-1815) of York, Maine. A 1790 account in The Massachusetts Magazine credits the success of Sewall's earlier 1761 bridge over the York River as being an important influence in the proposal to erect the Charles River Bridge. Its subsequent financial success was instrumental in creating other toll bridge corporations.

The bridge was maintained as a toll bridge until 1841, when it was purchased by the Commonwealth, which in turn transferred it to the City of Boston in 1887. It was demolished after the completion of the present steel swing bridge in 1900.

The same legislation which established the Boston Elevated Railway and the Boston Transit Commission also directed the Transit Commission to build a suitable structure over which the Elevated could cross the Charles River. Engineer in charge was the Boston Transit Commission's Chief Engineer, William Jackson (1848-1910). Completed in 1900, the new bridge was particularly remarkable for its 100-foot width and for being a double-decked structure throughout. The lower deck was designed for two 28-foot carriageways on either side of a 22-foot right-of-way for electric streetcars. The overhead steelwork carried the Elevated's mainline tracks.

The draw span, weighing 1200 tons, is 240 feet in length. Like the longer Northern Avenue swing span over Fort Point Channel (BOS.9000), the draw's superstructure consists of four pin-connected trusses. When open, the entire dead load of the draw is concentrated on four tower posts of the inside trusses, the outside trusses being hung to them. The weight on the four tower posts is carried down to eight equidistant points on the turntable drum by a system of heavy plate girders. The drum, 54 feet in diameter, in turn is carried by 70 steel wheels. Unlike the pneumatically operated Northern Avenue Bridge, the turntable motors of the Charlestown Bridge were electrically operated, taking little more than two minutes to open or close the span. The draw was last operated in 1956, and its motors have since been removed.

The Elevated route (later the MBTA's Orange Line) vas discontinued in 1975, replaced by a subsurface route a few yards upstream, and much of the structural steel supporting the El tracks has since been removed. The bridge is today the oldest of the three steel swing spans remaining in Boston.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Massachusetts Magazine (March 1790), p. 143, quoted in Joseph Stancliffe Davis, Essays in the Earlier History of American Corporations (2 vols., Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1917), 2: 187-189

"greatest enterprize" quote and description in Josiah Bartlett, "A Historical Sketch of Charlestown," Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, 2nd ser., 2 (1814), p. 472

Boston Transit Commission, Sixth Annual Report for the Year Ending August 15, 1900 (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1900), pp. 35-56

"The Charles River Bridge, Boston, Mass.," Engineering News 45 (24 January 1901), pp. 61-63

"The Charlestown Bridge, Boston," Engineering Record 43 (9 February 1901), pp. 122-124.

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