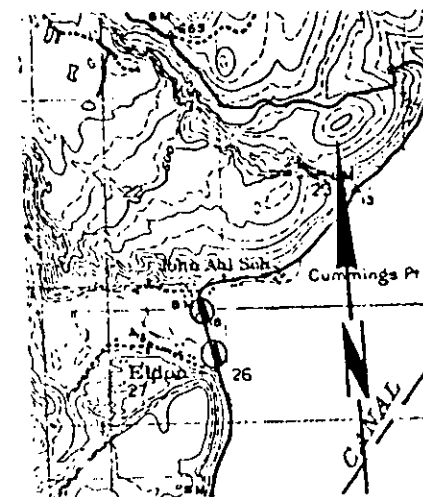


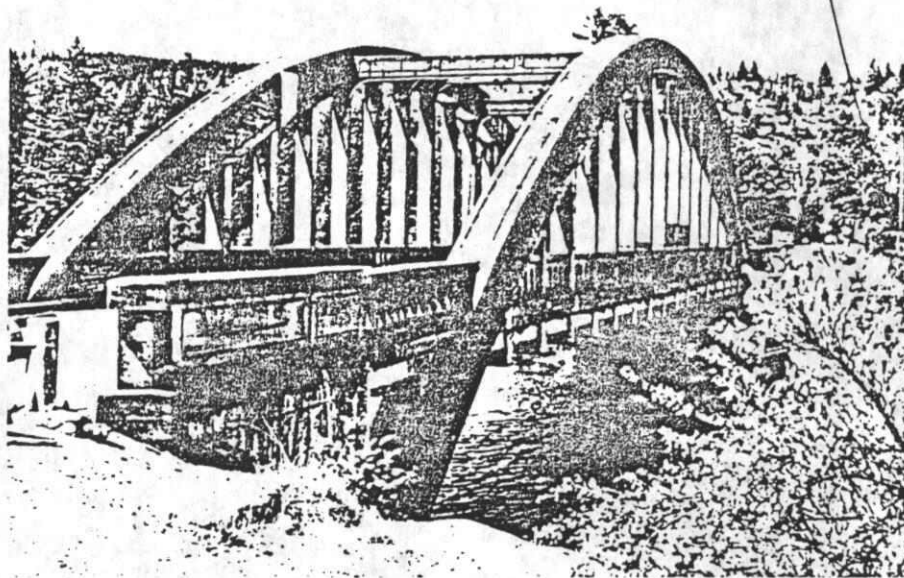
MS 62

77
78

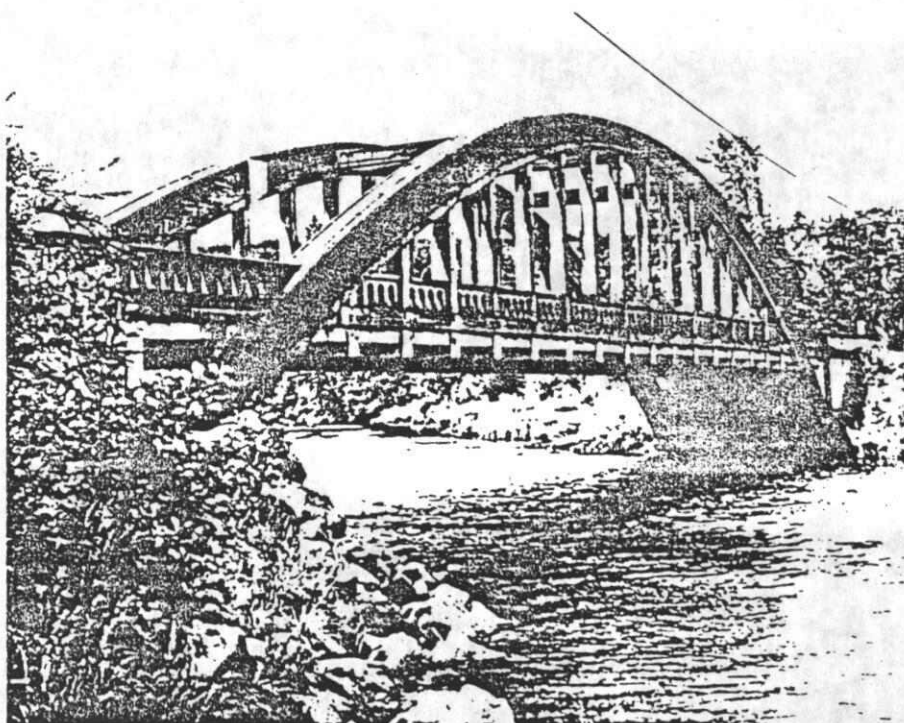
the need of massive abutments. Carl Condit points out in his book, American Building Art, that the concrete tied arch demonstrates how techniques commonly used in steel arch construction were adapted to the concrete form. For example, as in steel arch construction, the two arch ribs were connected by struts to provide lateral rigidity against traffic and wind loads. Originally, six reinforced concrete struts connected the Hamma Hamma River arches above the roadway. However, two struts were removed from each bridge to increase the vertical clearance of the two spans.

The North and South Hamma Hamma River Bridges are two of five concrete tied arches within the State. Of the five bridges, their arch spans are the longest. Although there are examples of tied arches that were built throughout the 20's and 30's, it is a rare concrete arch form.

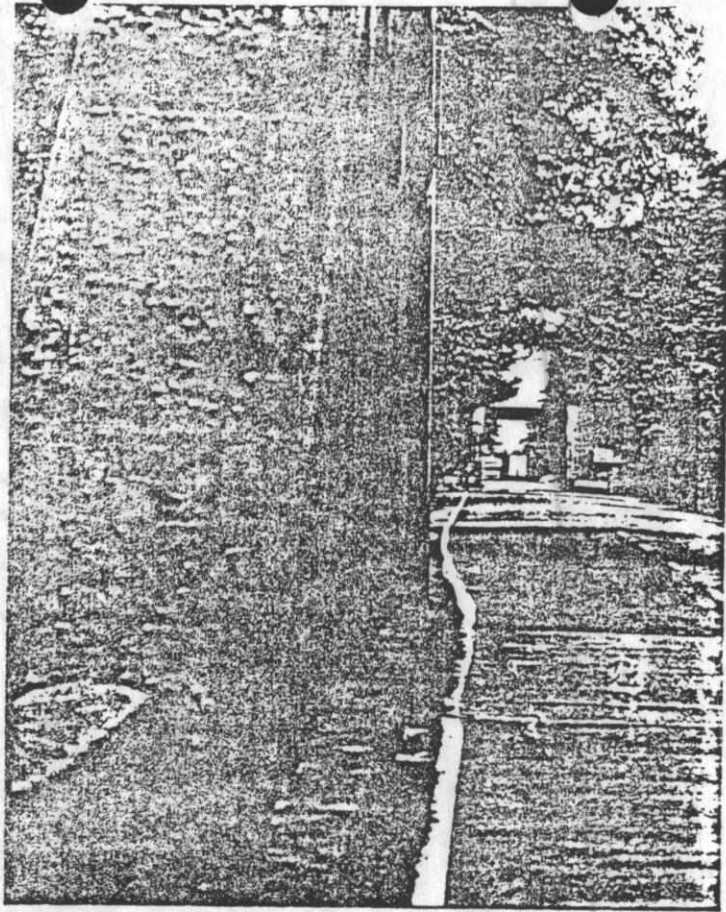
[illegible]



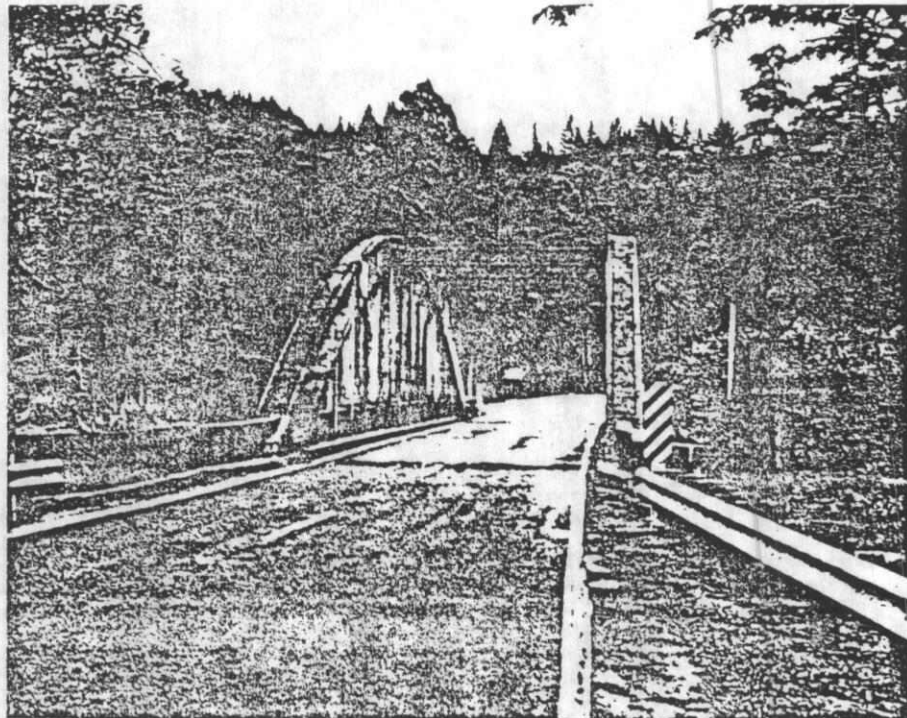
South Hamma Hamma River Bridge



South Hamma Hamma River Bridge



Looking South:
North and South Hamma Hamma River Bridge



North Hamma Hamma River Bridge

23
2
1



23
2
2



23
2
3



23
2
4



23
2
5



Historic Register Report

Historic Name: South Hamma Hamma River
Bridge

Address: Spans South Hamma Hamma River

City: Eldon

County: Mason

[Download nomination form](#)

Historic Use: Transportation

Style: None

Built: 1924

Architect:

Builder: Colonial Building Company

Smithsonian Number: 45MS00062

Date Listed: 7/16/1982

Listing Status: WHR/NR

Classification: STR

Resource Count: 1

Area of Significance: Engineering

Level of Significance: State

Listing Criteria: C

Statement of Significance

Photos

