

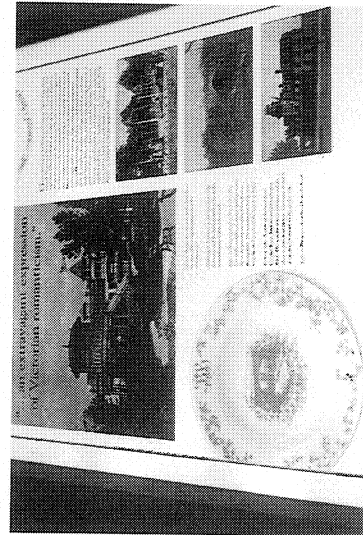
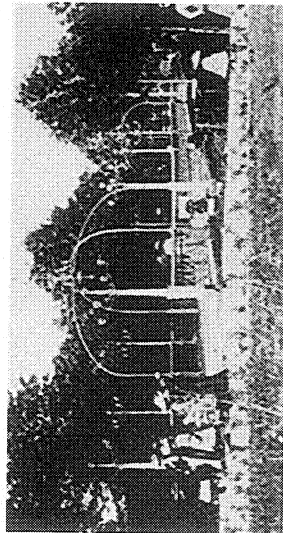
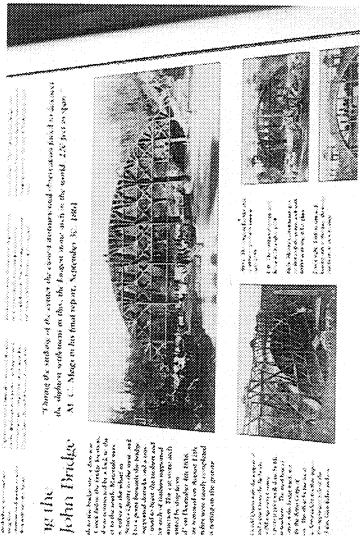
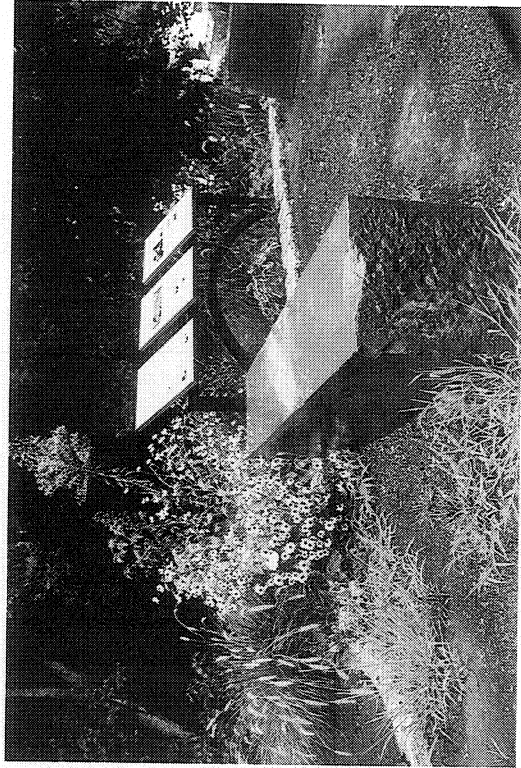
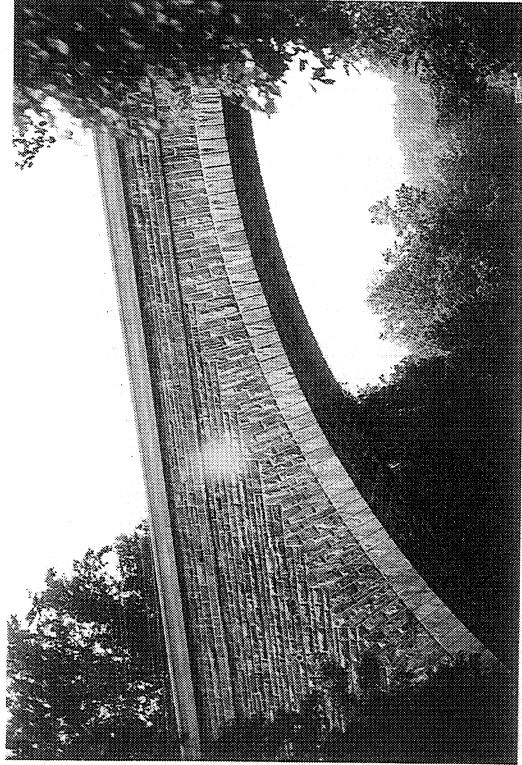
Top left, interpretive panels like those at the Cabin John Bridge make history come alive, and create an awareness for visitors and community, creating a strong sense of place and identity. This interpretive work offers an excellent model for the Rock Creek Trail Bridge.

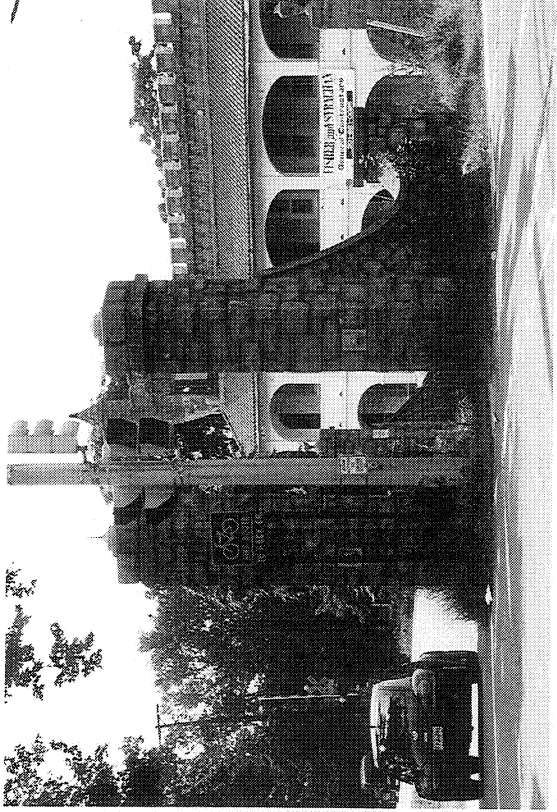
Top right, the Washington Aqueduct is the Cabin John Bridge. An engineering masterpiece, this bridge has supplied the drinking water to the City of Washington, since 1863.

Middle left, an historic photograph of the iron foot bridge that once connected the Cabin John Hotel, "an extravagant expression of Victorian romanticism, to the trolley terminus across Cabin John Creek. This elegant Victorian design offers inspiration for the Rock Creek Trail Bridge.

Bottom left, memorabilia. "Guests arriving at Bobinger Brother's Cabin John Hotel entered the grounds by way of an ornate foot bridge crossing Cabin John Creek and ascending along manicured paths... The place was extravagant in every way, even by the standards of its era. Gazebos and summer cottages were scattered along wooded paths. Forty acres of lawns overlooked the river & creek valleys."

Below right, the arch and materials of the bridge are incorporated into the interpretive display, creating an informative, multidimensional experience for the viewer.



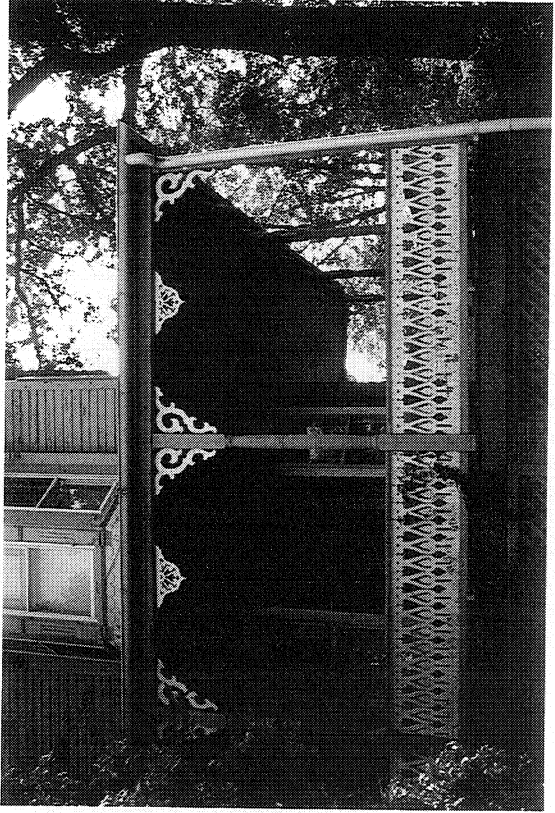
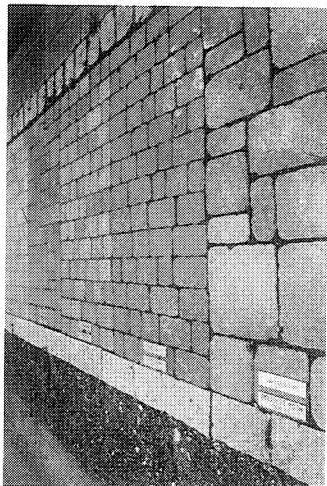
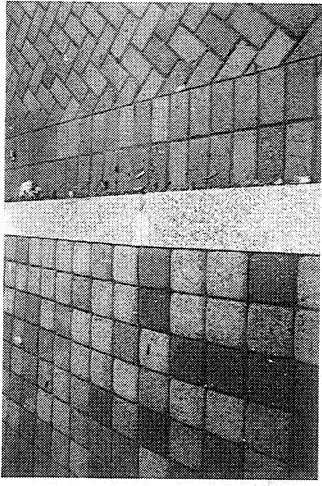


Top left, paving detail. Attention to details make cities more livable. This excellent paving detail is from downtown Rockville.

Top right, a remnant ruin graces this busy intersection, recalling another time period in Rockville's history, and creating a memorable image.

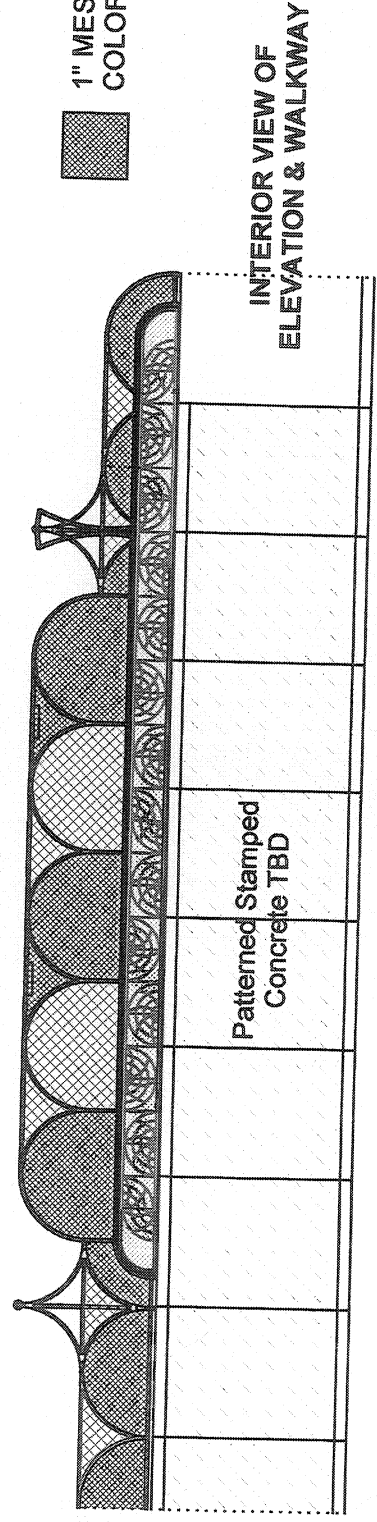
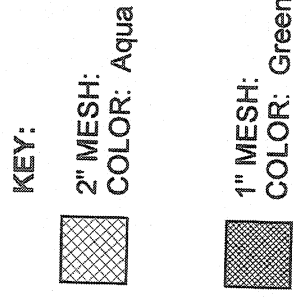
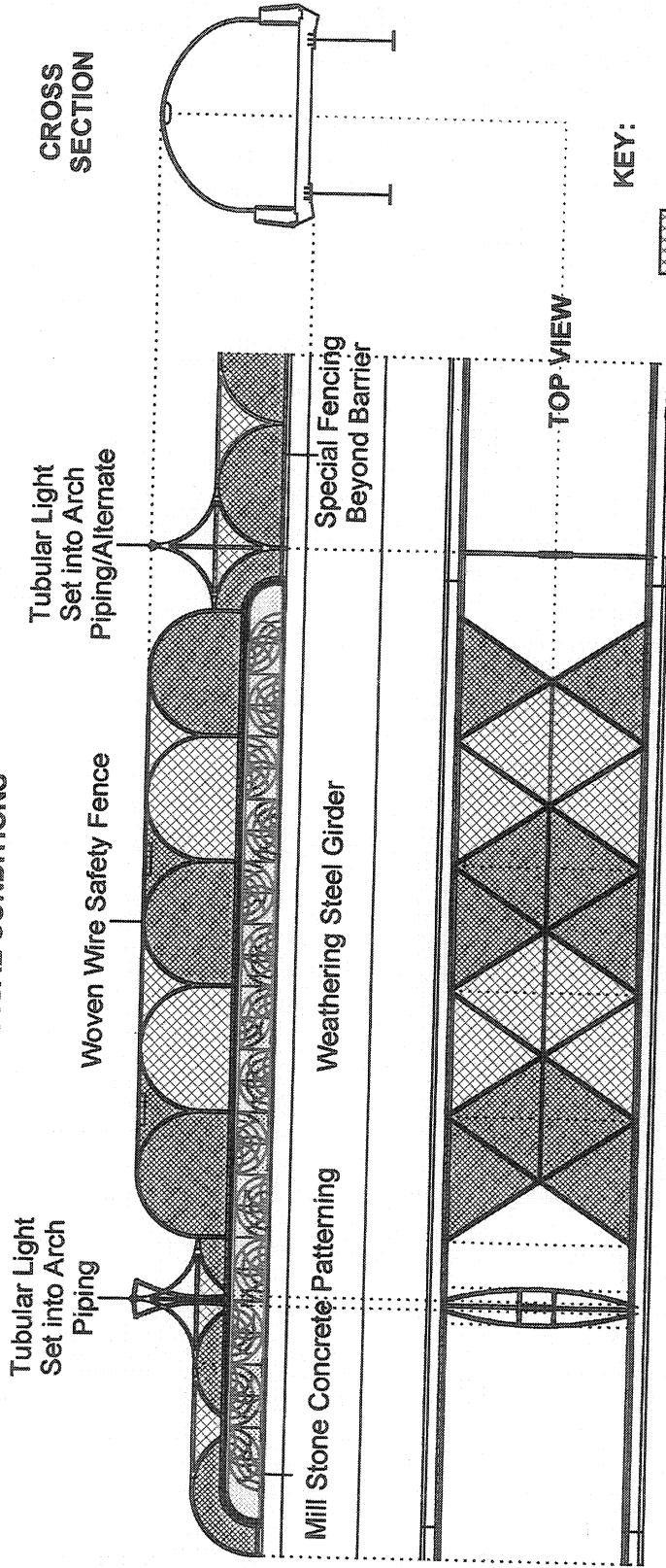
Below left, a variety of possible paving materials. Concrete brick pavers offer great variety, and could possibly be used on the bridge walkway.

Below right, a Victorian house in downtown Rockville, displays a touch of fanciful Victorian romanticism in its railings and architectural details.

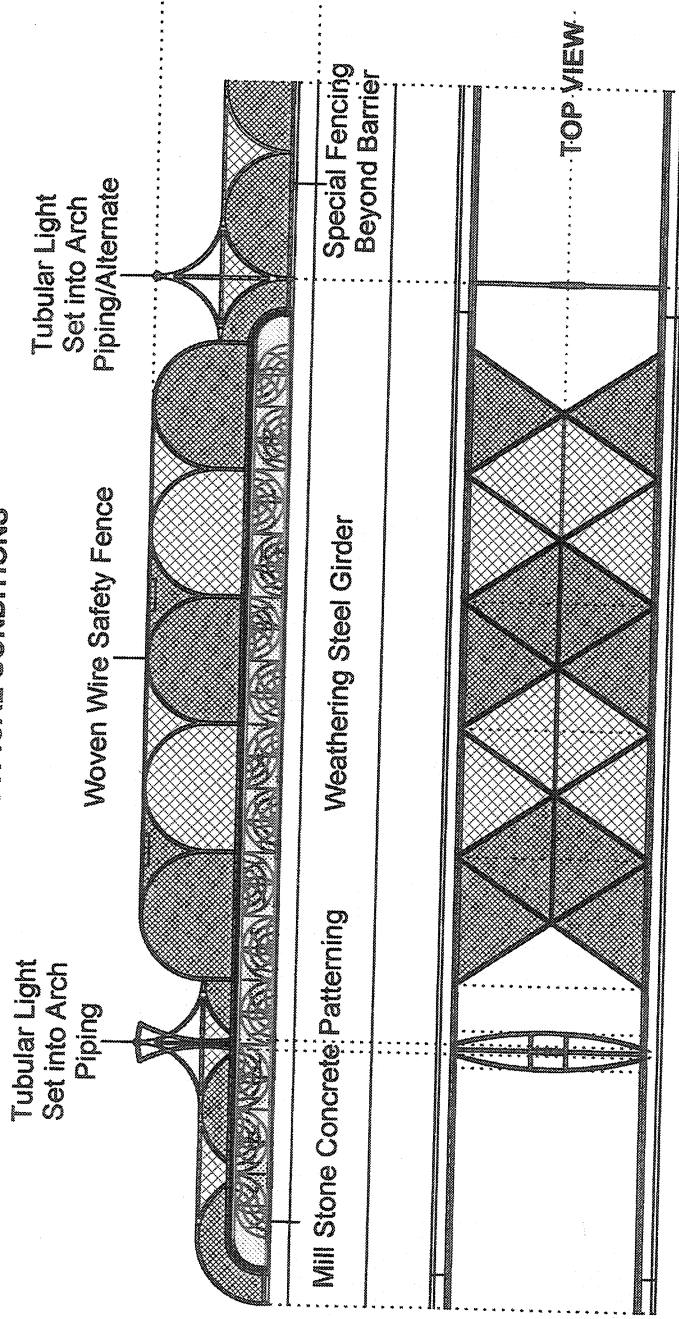


Below, Victorian inspired fence patterning and cage designs for Rock Creek Trail Bridge, with mill stone patterning for concrete barrier walls, exterior and interior; 2" relief for pattern.

EXTERIOR VIEW TYPICAL CONDITIONS



**EXTERIOR VIEW
TYPICAL CONDITIONS**



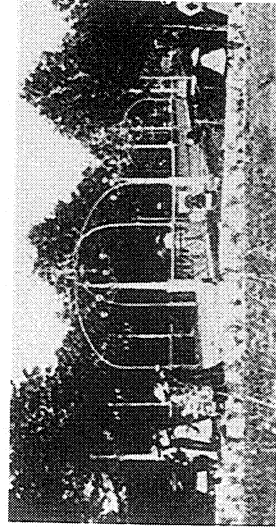
Top, fence patterning typical details for Rock Creek Trail Bridge. Fencing is fabricated in pre-galvanized woven wire cloth, of two mesh sizes, 1" and 2" weave, to provide contrast and pattern opportunity, suggesting an overhead awning or tree canopy.

Overhead lighting is mounted into tubular members to provide a safe, cost-effective lighting solution, providing a consistent rhythmical element and enhancing the bridge's graceful curves. The overhead arches, and windows-to-the-woods, recall the Victorian romanticism of garden trellis structures, gazebos, and the overhead structure of the Cabin John Hotel Ornate Iron Bridge.

Veirs Mill flourished during the Victorian era. It seems most appropriate to contrast the Rock Creek Trail Bridge design with inspiration derived from Victorian romanticism and muscular iconography from the mills. Mill wheels, mill stones, and various related hardware, such as saw blades and gears can provide pattern opportunities, landscape ornaments and sculptural opportunities at bridge entries.

Also, ornamental grasses may be planted to suggest a mill pond, at one or more bridge entries.

Below, a historic photograph of Cabin John Hotel Iron Bridge is inspiration for Rock Creek Trail Bridge. Classic designs are timeless, and provide fertile ground for imaginative updates.



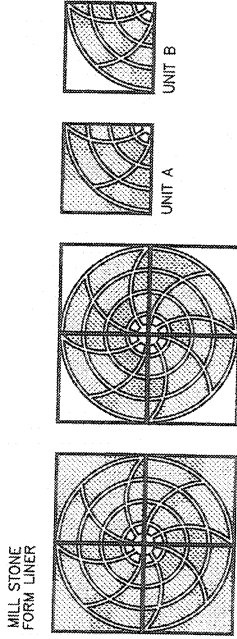
Below, partial bridge elevation: Victorian inspired fence patterning with light arches and cage designs for Rock Creek Trail Bridge, with mill stone patterning for concrete barrier wall.

BRIDGE ELEVATION NOTES:

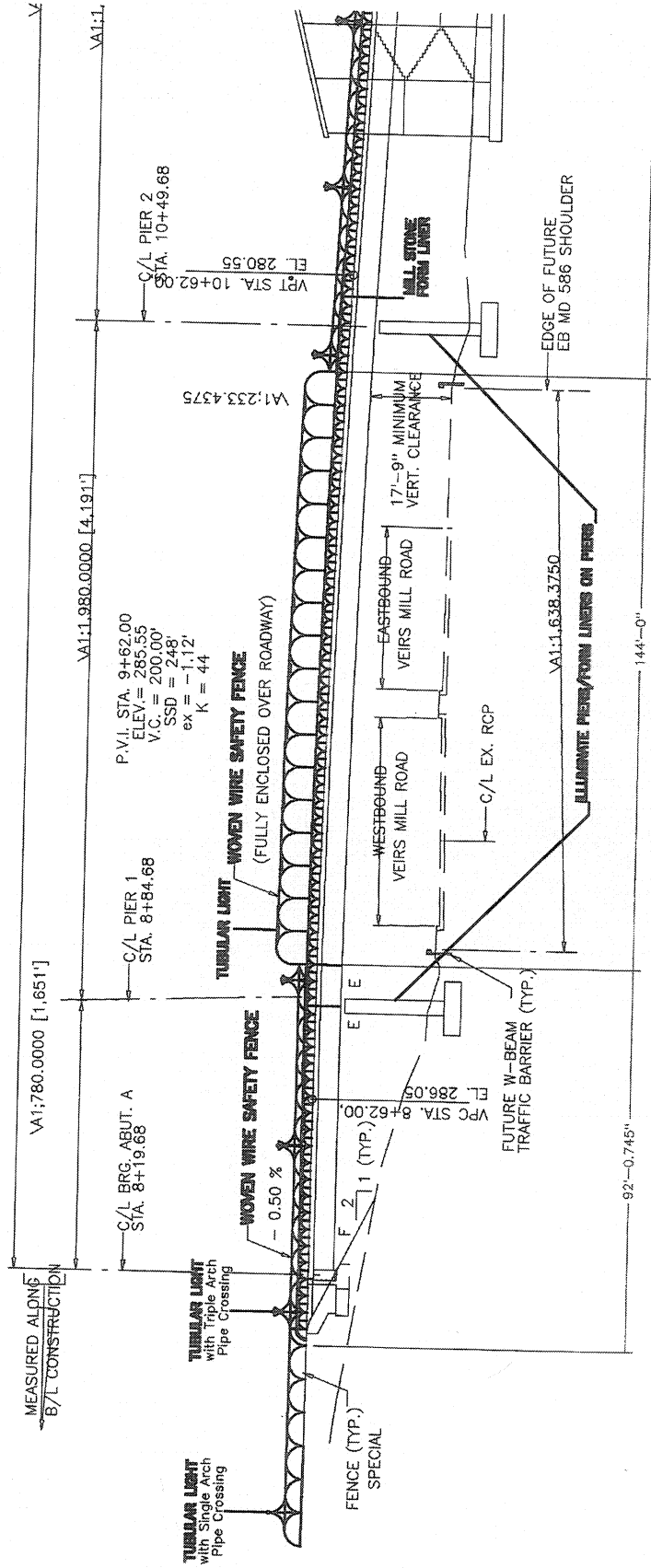
Lighting Family:
cage lighting
triple arch light
single arch light
armature
pier lighting

Fencing Family:
cage fencing
barrier fencing
trail fencing

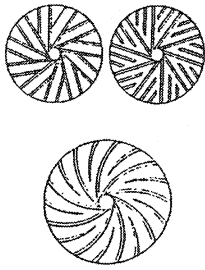
Concrete Patterning Family
mill stone pattern for concrete barrier
stamped concrete for bridge walkway
Gateway Landscape at entry



Unit Size: 2' x2'; Full Pattern = 4'x4'
Allow 3" for Relief (includes edge bevel)
Note: Liner is used on both sides of barrier



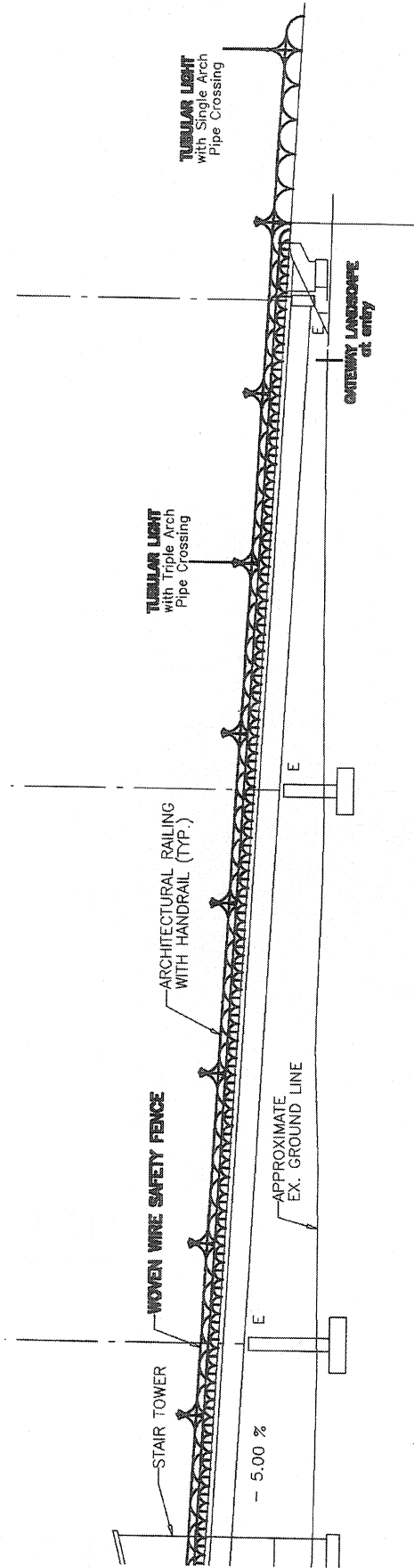
The mills operated by the mill wheel turning a shaft which turned other cogged wheels in the mill. The arrangement was ingenious. By going from larger to smaller gears, for instance, a millstone could be turned over a hundred times every minute while the water wheel turned only seven.⁸ A pair of millstones was needed to grind the grain, which was dribbled into a hole in the center of the top stone. The top stone, the runner, was turned by the force of the mill wheel and the bottom runner, the bedstone, was stationary. The faces of both millstones were furrowed to cut the grain and channel the ground meal or flour to the edge of the stones, the furrows cut in a variety of ways.⁹

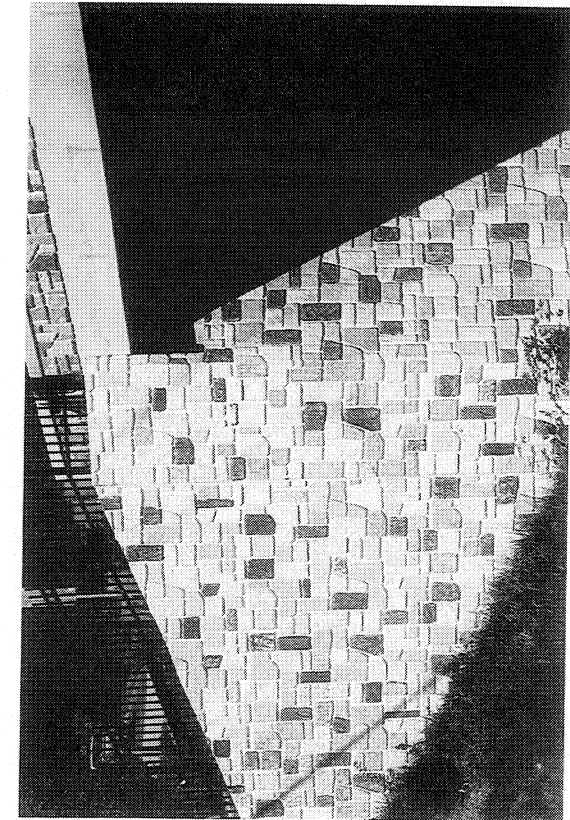


At first the mill stones were quarried locally, "country stones," which were fine for grinding rye flour, buckwheat and cornmeal. However, Cullin stones, German millstones from Cologne, and French burrs, made of quartz quarried in the Paris Basin and renowned for wheat-flour production, were imported quite early.¹⁰ A mill owner in 1795 proudly advertised that his mill had "burrs."

Top, excerpt about mill wheels from *The Montgomery County Story, Early Water Mills in Montgomery County* by Eleanor M.V. Cook

Bottom, partial bridge elevation: Victorian inspired fence patterning with light arches and cage designs for Rock Creek Trail Bridge, with mill stone patterning for concrete barrier wall, both sides.

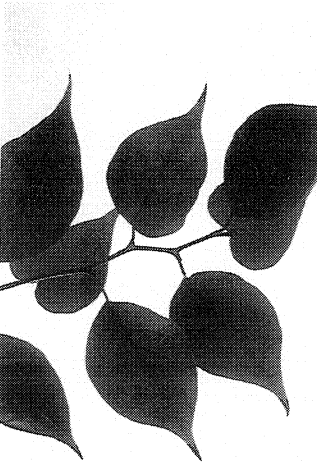




Top left, patterned concrete abutment and wing walls, depicting natural stone.

Below left, rock column made from local rock from a nearby quarry.

Top right, leaf patterns can provide inspiration for design motifs.



Below right, concrete relief with leaf and rock patterns.

