

# The William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge

A Toll Facility Of The Maryland Transportation Authority

A dream in 1908, a financial impossibility in 1929 and a war-postponed plan in 1940, what now is known as the Bay Bridge became a reality in Jan. 1949, when the first earth was moved for the western approach. It was Nov. 1949 when the first dredge started pumping the bottom of the Chesapeake Bay to make way for the bridge.

The world's largest continuous over-water steel structure when it opened in 1952, the William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial (Bay) Bridge provides a structural link that did not exist in the days when colonial Marylanders traveled by boat, with the Chesapeake Bay as their highway.

Maryland's first settlements developed beside the Bay and along the rivers flowing into the waterway. According to Maryland State Archives records, the Chesapeake was the early colonists'

highway and their market house. At that time, the Bay and its estuaries gave tidewater Marylanders a method of communication with each other and with the outside world not available to any other colony on the continent.

Along with the many private boats sailing the Bay prior to the Industrial Revolution, records show a regular ferry running between Kent Island and the Annapolis shore. However, as the population grew and spread inland, the wagon road, the railroad, and, later, the automobile and the motor-truck, gradually relegated the Bay boat to obscurity, and the Chesapeake became a barrier rather than a bond between Eastern Maryland and the rest of the State.

There are recurring stories that, in the 1880s, preliminary studies explored building a bridge across the Bay. In 1907, Peter C. Campbell, Baltimore businessman and State Senator, told his associates that

more of the Eastern Shore trade, which had been coming by boat to Baltimore, was going north by highway and railroad to Wilmington and Philadelphia.

The following year, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association developed a report on the feasibility of a privately financed



bridge, stretching between Bay Shore and Tolchester, to carry inter-urban trolley lines across the Bay and down the shore.

Talk of a double-deck structure to carry both railroad and trolley lines was circulating in 1919. These ideas were carried a step further in 1927, when a group of Baltimore businessmen was authorized to raise funds to build a Bay Bridge. Detailed plans were developed,

but the 1929 stock-market crash put an end to this venture. In the early 1930s, several commissions were appointed to plan for the bridge. However, all of these efforts required Federal aid, which, unfortunately, was not forthcoming.

As the automotive age dawned, the changes first noted in 1907 had multiplied a thousandfold.



Maryland  
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## Background (continued)



Approximately 27 million vehicles traveled the bridge during Fiscal Year 2007.

## About the Authority

**Fort McHenry Tunnel (I-95)**

**Harry W. Nice Memorial Bridge (US 301)**

**Francis Scott Key Bridge (I-695)**

**Baltimore Harbor Tunnel (I-895)**

**Thomas J. Hatem Memorial Bridge (US 40)**

**John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway (I-95)**

**William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial (Bay) Bridge (US 50/301)**

By 1919, the demand and pressure for some sort of Bay crossing led to the inauguration of regular ferry service between Annapolis and Claiborne, a 23-mile trip requiring two hours. Aside from the colonial ferry, this was the first regularly scheduled Bay ferry service in the State's history. The Eastern Shore ferry terminal was moved to Matapeake, and, after the State Roads Commission assumed responsibility for the ferry system, the Western Shore terminal was established at Sandy Point.

Mounting pressure for a bridge culminated in 1938, with legislation authorizing the crossing, but World War II postponed the efforts. Under the leadership of Governor William Preston Lane, Jr., during the regular and extraordinary sessions of the 1947 General Assembly, the State Roads Commission was directed to proceed with building a Bay Bridge.

All earlier proposals for a bridge had planned for a crossing in the Bay Shore-Tolchester area. However, by 1938, the growing network of highways on the East Coast, the need to avoid hazardous navigation and the need to provide access to the lower Eastern Shore made a bridge location in the Sandy Point-Matapeake area most desirable.

After four decades of planning and waiting, the first shovelful of earth was turned in Jan. 1949, in the area now occupied by the western-approach roadway -- and the largest public project in the history of the State had begun. Underwater work began, and the first permanent piles were driven into the Bay's bottom in March 1950. By the end of the year, the bridge was more than one-third complete. The underwater work had been finished, including construction of the massive concrete piers to support the main towers and the anchor piers to hold the suspension-span cables.

The change in State administration that occurred in Jan. 1951 enabled Governor Theodore McKeldin to move forward with completion of the bridge. In honor of the man whose leadership led to the long-awaited crossing, the bridge was rededicated on Nov. 9, 1967, as the William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge.

By the early 1960s, it became clear that the bridge's traffic capacity had reached its limit. Various proposals examined temporary measures to relieve congestion during peak-traffic periods. It was apparent, however, that the only permanent relief involved construction of an additional facility.

The 1967 Maryland General Assembly authorized the State Roads Commission to oversee construction of three specific crossings of the Chesapeake Bay. On June 28, 1967, the commission resolved that first priority should be given to construction of an additional bridge at Sandy Point.

On May 28, 1968, the United States Coast Guard granted a permit for construction of the new bridge at a location 450 feet north of the existing crossing at Sandy Point. Construction work began on May 19, 1969, and the completed parallel span, which carries westbound traffic, was dedicated June 28, 1973.

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**T**he Maryland Transportation Authority is an independent State agency that finances, owns and operates the State's seven toll facilities. The Authority's eight Members, appointed by the Governor with consent of the State Senate, serve as the agency's policy-setting and governing body. Maryland's Secretary of Transportation serves as Authority Chairman.

## A Commitment to Safety

The Maryland Transportation Authority Police is a nationally accredited force with more than 500 sworn and civilian employees. Specialized K-9, motorcycle, all-terrain-vehicle, marine and anti-aggressive-driving units help provide maximum safety and security at Authority facilities, the Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport and the Port of Baltimore. To maintain the highest level of professionalism and ethics, Transportation Authority Police officers remain true to their mission of safeguarding life and property, preserving peace, preventing and detecting crime, enforcing the law and protecting the rights of citizens.

The force has received local and national recognition for its road-way-safety efforts, which include child-passenger-safety awareness programs, anti-aggressive-driving initiatives and sobriety checkpoints. These efforts have been successful due to the continued teamwork among Authority Police and Operations personnel.

This same teamwork drives the Authority's Traffic Safety Committee, headed by the Chief of Police, Chief Engineer and Director of Operations. The committee provides leadership of Authority efforts to help ensure safe roadways for Maryland's citizens and visitors.

## E-ZPass® Maryland

The Maryland Transportation Authority is a member of the *E-ZPass*® InterAgency Group (IAG), which continues to develop a seamless electronic-toll-collection system throughout the northeastern United States. *E-ZPass* Maryland has grown to include more than 650,000 active transponders and has reduced significantly typical, peak-hour congestion at Maryland toll plazas. More than 16-million *E-ZPass* customers from IAG agencies throughout the Northeast can pay tolls electronically in Maryland. As more motorists use *E-ZPass*, convenience will increase; traffic congestion in and around toll-plaza areas will decrease; and engine-idling time will be reduced, resulting in reduced vehicle emissions. For additional information about the *E-ZPass* Maryland program and its standard, commuter and business plans, visit [www.ezpassmd.com](http://www.ezpassmd.com).

## Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

The Authority continues to use ITS technology to improve safety and reduce congestion through enhanced incident detection and response, while informing motorists of real-time roadway and travel conditions and alternative routes. The Authority is an active partner in the Coordinated Highways Action Response Team (CHART). Through a series of variable-message signs and highway-advisory-radio messages, the CHART system advises motorists of traffic conditions along major routes and suggests alternatives to avoid delays and congestion. This information, as well as real-time traffic images are available on CHART's website at [www.traffic.md.gov](http://www.traffic.md.gov).

# Your Toll Dollars At Work

## Fast Facts

### Traffic Capacity (both spans):

1,500 vehicles per lane, per hour

### Estimated Traffic

1952: 1.1 million annually

1961: 1.5 million annually

FY 2007: 27 million annually

### Construction-Start Dates

November 1949 (eastbound span)

May 19, 1969 (westbound span)

### Opening Dates

July 30, 1952 (eastbound span)

June 28, 1973 (westbound span)

### Eastbound-Span Cost

\$45 million

### Westbound-Span Cost

\$148 million

### Location

Two-span bridge between Sandy Point and Stevensville, MD

### Toll Rates

2 axles: \$2.50

Each additional axle: \$2.50

### Overall Lengths

Shore-to-shore, including causeway: 4.35 miles (eastbound), 4.33 miles (westbound); Bridge structure abutment to abutment: 4.03 miles (eastbound), 3.987 miles (westbound)

### Height

Vertical clearance: 186 feet  
Height of suspension-bridge towers: 354 feet (eastbound), 379 feet (westbound)

# Contact Us

For more information about the Maryland Transportation Authority, please call the Division of Communications at 410-537-1017, or, toll-free, at 1-866-713-1596.

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The Authority reminds its customers to stay alert and exercise caution when traveling through workzones, toll plazas and around police vehicles.



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