

APPENDIX L

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Methodology and Processes

The identification and assessment of potential project impacts to cultural resources is based on several different types of information. The most substantial data comes from a thorough review of all available records regarding archeological and historic resources in the project study area. Resources examined include an array of early maps, archeological site files, National Register nomination forms, historic structure documentation, the AHTD historic bridge inventory, cemetery records, land entry records, tax records, census data, and a number of archeological reports and historical journals.

Each alignment alternative was also examined in regards to historic land use and known settlement patterns in an attempt to identify “high probability areas” where archeological sites or historic structures are likely to occur. This involved examination of the various landforms along each alignment alternative and their proximity to streams, springs, arable soils, former prairie locations, early trails, roads and other features that might influence the location of settlements and sites.

Additional information incorporated into the study was received from the general public as a part of the public involvement process. Comment forms addressing a variety of project specific concerns were distributed to the public at all public involvement sessions. One of the queries on the form is: “Do you know of any archeological or historical sites in the project area?” This approach results in local knowledge becoming an effective tool in locating potential site locations and historic structures that had not been identified during the records review. Ten federally recognized Native American Tribes were also consulted in regards to properties or sites that might be of importance to their heritage or culture.

A reconnaissance level visual survey was conducted for each alignment alternative. This consisted of driving to as many public access points as possible along each of the alignment alternatives in order to identify any obvious areas that might warrant avoidance or additional work. Finally, an architectural resources survey was conducted to identify any structures 45 years old or older, which may be potentially eligible to the National Register.

Area of Potential Effect

Potential impacts to cultural resources have been assessed by comparing the proximity of known resources with the proposed right of way and buffer zone for the alignment alternatives. Because preliminary design is not yet available, the proposed right of way used in this study is only an estimate. It consists of a roughly 300-foot (91-meter) wide corridor for each alignment alternative, within which the roadway will be designed. Right of way estimates have been expanded beyond the 300-foot (91-meter) margin at proposed interchange locations. The area of potential effect (APE) used for assessing impacts to cultural resources includes the estimated 300-foot (91-meter) wide corridor and the right of way estimates for the interchange locations. Those resources that touch, or are within the APE of the alignment alternatives, are considered to be within the impact zone and could be affected by the proposed project. A half-mile (0.8-kilometer) wide buffer zone (0.25 mile - 0.4 kilometer, on each side of the centerline) has also been included in the study area. While no impacts are anticipated to those resources within the area identified as the buffer zone, final project design is not complete and could include minor shifts in the alignment alternatives or cross-sections that are wider than the anticipated 300-foot (91-meter) corridor. Including a buffer zone insures, as much as possible, that sites which may be affected by subsequent adjustments to the line will be known, and the ability to cope with future proposed change is at least partially in place.

Probability Areas

Landforms and most land surfaces in the project area are old enough to contain evidence of the earliest known period of human occupation (Paleo Indian period) in the state. Most of the soils and land surfaces in the upland portions of the project area have been stable or have been deflating for a long period of time, and most prehistoric sites in these areas can be expected to be on or near the surface. Buried sites could be present in the stream valleys where recent alluvium may have covered earlier stream terraces or near the bases of hills where colluvium may have been deposited.

Prehistoric settlement patterns in the Middle Arkansas River Valley and Arkansas River Lowlands region have not been extensively studied. Current knowledge regarding archeology within the Central Arkansas area has been compiled within the last century. Few

broad archeological sequences have been developed and refined local chronologies are needed for just about all periods in this area. The lithic scatter is probably the most commonly occurring prehistoric site type that can be expected in the project area. Lithic scatters are generally characterized by concentrations of stone chipping debris and other tools, such as stone projectile points or “arrowheads”. They can occur in a variety of settings, but the most intensively occupied sites are usually adjacent to perennial water sources. Open lithic scatters rarely contain well-preserved bone, and many are thought to be the result of temporary campsites related to the seasonal exploitation of the environment by hunting and gathering societies. Archaic period components seem to dominate at most sites, but many contain multiple components that can span the entire period of known human occupation. Table L-1, outlines the prehistoric cultural history for the Central Arkansas area of the Middle Arkansas River Valley and Arkansas River Lowlands regions, as it is currently understood. For a more in-depth review, the reader is directed to the Cultural Resource Reading Materials section of this appendix.

| Cultural Period | Cultural Phase | Date Range | Site(s) |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mississippian | Menard Complex | 1,100-300 B.P.* | Goldsmith Oliver 2 |
| Woodland | Plum Bayou culture | 1,800-1,000 B.P. | Toltec Mounds |
| Archaic | | 9,500-1,800 B.P. | |
| Transitional | Dalton | 10,500-9,500 B.P. | |
| Paleo-Indian | Paleo-Indian | 12,500-10,500 B.P. | |

*Years Before Present (B.P.)

Of the 15 known prehistoric sites identified along the alignment alternatives, 12 are open lithic scatters or single artifact finds, and three of the sites are lithic scatters that include pottery and are probably associated with the Plum Bayou culture. Other prehistoric sites of these types are likely to be identified along the alignment alternatives as more intensive work is conducted.

An analysis of the current topographic maps shows that the alignment alternatives cross terrain and ecological zones that are similar to those along all of the routes. Most of the

terrain along the alignment alternatives ranges from relatively level ridges and hilltops to steeply sloping hillsides. More intensive fieldwork will likely result in the discovery of additional prehistoric sites, most of which will likely consist of lithic scatters. Site probabilities would appear to be highest on well-drained, relatively level terraces adjacent to stream crossings.

Like many Native American sites, most of the earliest historic sites in the state are also oriented toward natural resources. Many are located along streams or springs, on prairies, or in areas that have soils suitable for farming. As transportation and communication networks were developed, settlements became less dependent on proximity to natural resources. Later historic development is often clustered along roads and railroad lines.

Judging from the low density of cultural features shown on the General Land Office maps, historic settlement in the project area during the early to mid 1800s was sparse, and sites dating to this period are expected to be rare or non-existent along the alignment alternatives. Populations grew substantially after the Civil War, and rural family based farmsteads are common in much of the project area dating from about the 1870s to the 1930s. Nine of the historic archeological sites identified along the alignment alternatives date to this period of occupation. From 1917 to 1945 the western part of the project area was being developed by the US War Department with the creation of Camp Pike, and later, Camp Robinson. Three historic archeological sites identified along the alignment alternatives date to this period. More sites of these types are likely to be discovered as the fieldwork intensifies. One historic archeological site along the alignment alternatives was related to historic mining in Arkansas dating from 1840 to the late 1920s.

Public Involvement

Of the approximately 140 comment forms that were received as a result of the public involvement process in 2003 and the 281 from the public involvement in 2005, 18 make reference to cultural resources. One archeological site, the Kellogg Mines, is referenced and three standing structures are mentioned. The Kellogg Mines were documented during previous archeological surveys and the references to the structures do not give precise location information. All structures 45 years or older in or adjacent to the project area were

evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. All potential site leads along the selected alternative will be investigated during the final survey.

Native American Consultation

As part of the current regulations (36 CFR part 800.4(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966) regarding cultural resources, all federal agencies are required to consult with pertinent Native American Tribes if an undertaking may affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance. Historically, the Quapaw Indians are known to have claimed most of East and Central Arkansas, and the Caddo are known to have claimed most of Southwest Arkansas. They, like most other southeastern Native Americans, were forced from their homelands and pushed west into parts of Kansas and Oklahoma.

Even though Central Arkansas was not the ancestral homeland of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Keetoowah Cherokee, Mississippi Choctaw, Muskogee (Creek), Seminole and Tunica, thousands briefly passed through the project area along the Bell Route of the Trail of Tears on their forced march into Oklahoma. Many were known to have died, and there is a possibility that some were buried along the route.

In accordance with the above-mentioned directives, the consultation process has been initiated with the Cherokee, Caddo, Chickasaw, Keetoowah Cherokee, Mississippi Choctaw, Muskogee (Creek), Osage, Quapaw, Seminole and Tunica. To date only the Keetoowah Cherokee have responded (see the Consultation Letters section of this appendix). Consultation with all of these tribes will continue throughout the duration of the project and other tribes may be included as research regarding the history and prehistory of the project area intensifies.

Archeological Projects

The Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) in Fayetteville maintains records of known archeological sites. These records are available to the AHTD archeologists through the Multi-Agency User Program. This program allows access to the Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas (AMASDA) data files and the Arkansas Archeological Project Listing. These databases contain information on all archeological projects that have been completed in the state.

A review of the Project Listings shows 188 citations for archeological projects in Pulaski County. These range from records checks to large-scale excavations, but most are small-scale surveys of relatively limited scope.

To date, five previous archeological projects have covered areas that coincide with or overlap parts of the project study area. Four of these projects were intensive surveys conducted by the AHTD staff archeologists in anticipation of road projects. The other was a cultural resources survey of Camp Robinson.

AMASDA Project Numbers 1093 and 1537 were the original surveys of the North Belt project conducted in the 1980s (McClurkan, 1983 and Miller, 1989). The area surveyed incorporates the eastern half of the present project area.

AMASDA Project Number 1349 consisted of a survey of the Jacksonville Cutoff (Miller, 1988). Small portions of the survey areas for this project cross the Alignment Alternative C APE.

AMASDA Project Number 2601 consisted of an intensive survey conducted for the replacement of bridges on Highway 107 (Williamson, 1993). Its project area covers a small area in the Alignment Alternative Bb APE.

AMASDA Project Number 4949 consisted of a survey of the Highway 107 (Hughes, 2004). It consisted of an intensive survey that intersects the Alignment Alternative C APE and a small part of Alignment Alternative Bb.

A review of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's site files listed 28 previously recorded archeological sites within the project area. Seventeen (3PU334, 3PU343 – 357, 3PU381) of these were recorded as a result of the above-mentioned surveys of North Belt, AMASDA Project Numbers 1093 and 1537. Eleven (3PU548 – 549, 3PU572, 3PU582, 3PU584 - 586, 3PU661, 3PU679, 3PU684 - 685) resulted from the Camp Robinson Cultural Resources Survey, AMASDA Project Number 4481.

All of the 28 sites identified during the AAS records check of the study area are within the half-mile (0.8 kilometer) buffer zone. Six (3PU347 - 348, 3PU350, 3PU354 - 356) comprise

single artifact finds, six (3PU344, 3PU349, 3PU351 – 353, 3PU381) are small lithic scatters, three (3PU345 – 346, 3PU357) are woodland sites consisting of lithics and pottery, nine (3PU343, 3PU572, 3PU582, 3PU584 - 586, 3PU661, 3PU679, 3PU684) are the remains of historic farmsteads, two (3PU548 – 549) are cantonment areas in Camp Robinson, one (3PU685) is a quarry in Camp Robinson, and one (3PU334) is the Kellogg lead mine. For descriptions of these sites, see the Archeological Sites section of this appendix.

Of the 28 sites identified in the study area, nine (3PU334, 3PU348 - 349, 3PU354, 3PU548 – 549, 3PU572, 3PU661 and 3PU685) are within the alignment alternative corridors and could be impacted by project construction. The other 19 sites are within the half-mile (0.8 kilometer) buffer zones and should not be affected by the project. Table L-2, shows the results of the impact analysis regarding the archeological sites identified along the alignment alternatives during the study.

| Alignment Alternative | Site Numbers | Impacted |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| Common | 3PU343 | No |
| | 3PU355 | No |
| | 3PU548 | Yes |
| | 3PU549 | Yes |
| | 3PU572 | Yes |
| | 3PU585 | No |
| | 3PU586 | No |
| | 3PU661 | Yes |
| | 3PU684 | No |
| | 3PU685 | Yes |
| A | 3PU344 | No |
| | 3PU349 | Yes |
| | 3PU354 | No |
| | 3PU358 | No |
| | 3PU381 | No |

| <p align="center">Table L-2 Continued Potential Impacts to Archeological Sites</p> | | |
|--|--------------|----------|
| Alignment Alternative | Site Numbers | Impacted |
| Ab | 3PU344 | No |
| | 3PU349 | Yes |
| | 3PU354 | Yes |
| | 3PU358 | No |
| | 3PU358 | No |
| B | 3PU334 | No |
| | 3PU344 | No |
| | 3PU349 | Yes |
| | 3PU352 | No |
| | 3PU353 | No |
| | 3PU354 | No |
| | 3PU356 | No |
| | 3PU358 | No |
| | 3PU381 | No |
| | 3PU582 | No |
| 3PU679 | No | |
| Ba | 3PU334 | Yes |
| | 3PU344 | No |
| | 3PU349 | Yes |
| | 3PU352 | No |
| | 3PU353 | No |
| | 3PU354 | No |
| | 3PU356 | No |
| | 3PU358 | No |
| | 3PU381 | No |
| | 3PU582 | No |
| 3PU679 | No | |
| Bb | 3PU334 | No |
| | 3PU344 | No |
| | 3PU349 | Yes |
| | 3PU352 | No |
| | 3PU353 | No |
| | 3PU354 | Yes |
| | 3PU356 | No |
| | 3PU358 | No |
| | 3PU381 | No |
| | 3PU582 | No |
| 3PU679 | No | |

| <p align="center">Table L-2 Continued Potential Impacts to Archeological Sites</p> | | |
|--|--------------|----------|
| Alignment Alternative | Site Numbers | Impacted |
| Bab | 3PU334 | Yes |
| | 3PU344 | No |
| | 3PU349 | Yes |
| | 3PU352 | No |
| | 3PU353 | No |
| | 3PU354 | Yes |
| | 3PU356 | No |
| | 3PU358 | No |
| | 3PU381 | No |
| | 3PU582 | No |
| | 3PU679 | No |
| C | 3PU334 | Yes |
| | 3PU345 | No |
| | 3PU346 | No |
| | 3PU347 | No |
| | 3PU350 | No |
| | 3PU351 | No |
| | 3PU357 | No |
| | 3PU582 | No |
| | | 3PU679 |

Map Resources Review

Hundreds of early maps on file at the Arkansas History Commission show various parts of the state. Most of these are of little use when it comes to locating specific cultural features. However, a few do contain information that is specific enough to provide information on early historic settlement and give some insight into the possible location of historic structures and archeological sites.

The earliest accurate maps of the region are the General Land Office (GLO) maps made by the US Government. In Arkansas, these maps date as early as the 1800s and depending on the discretion of the survey party, often show natural and cultural features that were present during the survey. Early roads, fields, buildings, and even Native American villages are sometimes illustrated and can supplement archeological research and provide valuable information on early settlement patterns. There are eight GLO maps (dating from 1819 to 1855) covering the project area as listed in Table L-3. Several of these show cleared fields,

old roads or trails, as well as springs and the former location of prairies. Springs and prairies were often magnets for early settlers and are generally considered as high probability areas for the occurrence of archeological sites.

| Map Date | Township | Range |
|------------------|----------|-------|
| 1855 | 2N | 11W |
| 1819; 1855 | 2N | 12W |
| 1819; 1822; 1855 | 2N | 13W |
| 1818 | 3N | 11W |
| 1819 | 3N | 12W |

The 1936 county road maps published by the Arkansas Highway Commission in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Roads are often helpful in identifying early 20th century settlement patterns. A review of the Pulaski County map shows a basic infrastructure of roads and buildings in the project area, many of which survive today. Unfortunately the maps' exaggerated scale makes accurate identification of specific building locations somewhat difficult.

Other map references reviewed during this study were; the 1834 Tanner Map of Arkansas, 1850 Langtree's Sectional Map of Arkansas, 1863 General Steele's Expeditionary Force Field of Operations Map and the 1891 Little Rock 30' Quadrangle map.

The GLO maps were the only map resources that provided information that may be helpful in tracking down specific site areas. This is largely due to the fact that they often accurately show the location of cultural resources and are tied to the Section/Township/Range system, which can be easily compared with modern topographic maps that use the same reference system. A review of the 1936 Pulaski County road map and the 1891 Little Rock quadrangle shows a basic infrastructure of roads and buildings in the project area, many of which survive today. Reviews of the 1834 Tanner Map, 1850 Langtree Map and 1863 Expeditionary Map all show the early road infrastructure in the project area. However, the exaggerated scale used on these maps makes accurate comparison of specific building locations and potential archeological sites somewhat difficult.

Historic Structures Review

Records at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) contain data on hundreds of structures in Pulaski County. There has not been a systematic historic structure survey done in Pulaski County, but a number of large highway projects have produced surveys, such as the I-630 corridor constructed in the 1970s. Individual property owners, local historical societies and other interested parties were responsible for submitting most properties on record at the AHPP for Pulaski County.

A records review of AHPP files found no known historic structures within the project study area. Seventy-seven structures were identified during the architectural resources survey (see Figures L-1 and L-2). Trained architectural historians at the AHPP conducted an architectural evaluation of all structures submitted by AHTD.

Six of those submitted were determined to be eligible. See the Architectural Resources Survey and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Response section of this appendix for the photographs and descriptions of the properties.

Of the 77 structures submitted to the SHPO, five (Structure O, P, Q, QQ, UU) are outside of the study area of the SDEIS. Seventy-two (Structures A – N, Structures R – PP, Structures RR – TT, Structures VV – YYY) are located within the study area. Six (Structure Q, EE, FF, KK, NN, and XXX) were determined to be eligible for the National Register. Four of those eligible (Structure EE, FF, KK, NN) are located within the buffer zone and no impacts are anticipated regarding these structures. One (Structure Q) is located outside of the study area and will not be impacted by the project. One (Structure XXX) is located within the Common Alignment and would be impacted by the project. This structure is a historic bridge and will be discussed in the next section.

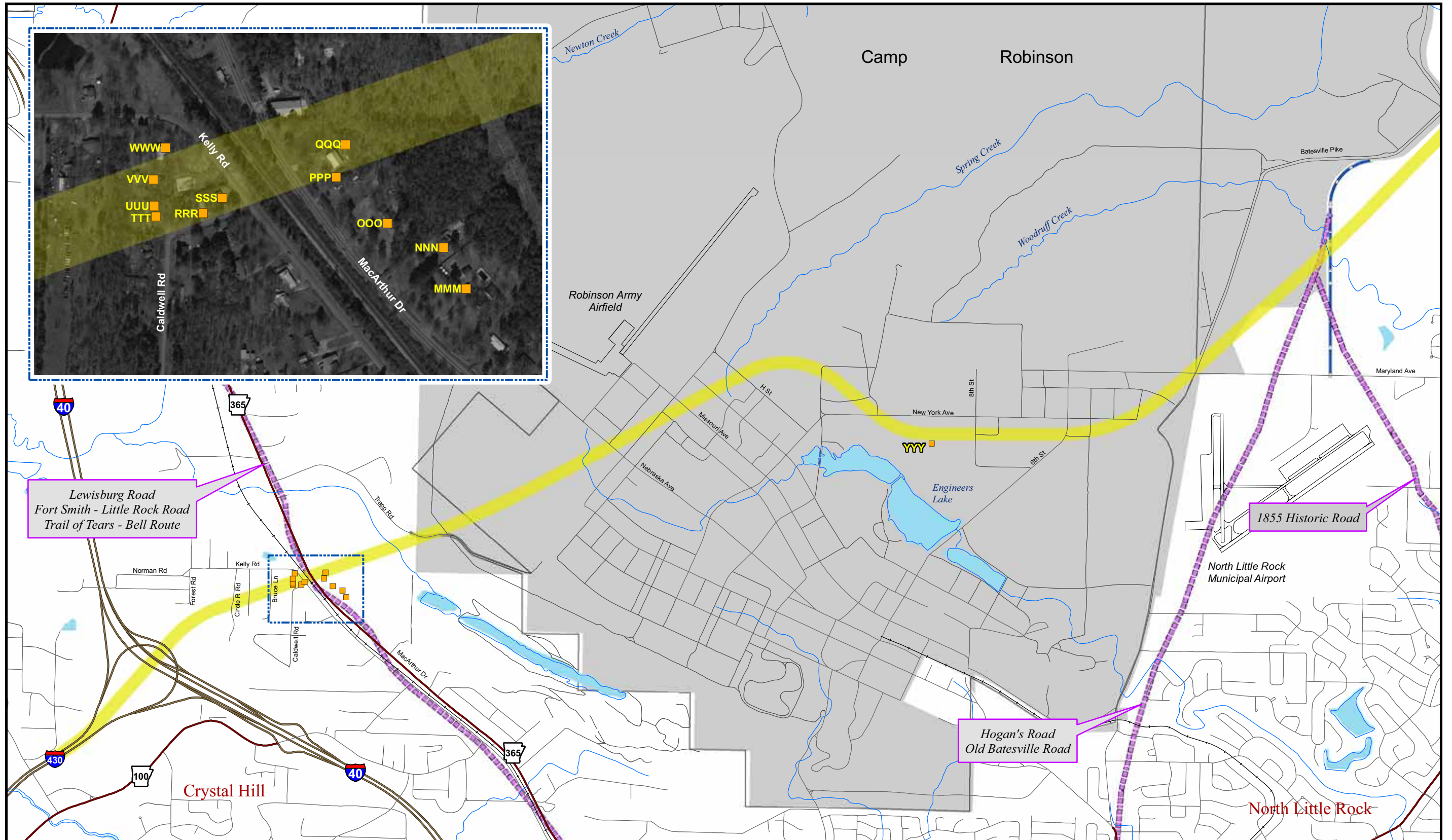
Of the 67 structures determined not eligible, 13 (Structure Y, Structure AA, Structure AAA, and Structures MMM - VVV) are located within the alignment alternative corridors and would be impacted by the project. The remaining 54 (Structures A – N, Structures R – X, Structure Z, Structures BB – DD, Structures GG – JJ, Structures LL, MM, OO, PP, Structures RR – TT, Structures VV – ZZ, Structures BBB – LLL, Structure WWW, Structure YYY) are located in the buffer zone, and no impacts are expected to these properties. Tables

L-4 thru L-7 show the results of the impact analysis on the structures identified within the study area.

Historic Bridge Review

In 1987 the AHTD, in conjunction with FHWA and the SHPO, conducted an inventory and evaluation of all potentially historic bridges maintained on the State Highway System, county roads and urban streets. The evaluation process is updated every five years so that any bridge achieving an age of 50 years can be reviewed for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

A review of the AHTD Bridge Inventories through 2005 indicates that there are twelve bridges listed on or eligible to the National Register in Pulaski County. Of the twelve bridges currently listed on or eligible to the National Register, eleven are located outside of the proposed study area. The Camp Robinson Bridge #2 (Structure XXX) was identified during the Architectural survey of the project and determined eligible to the National Register by the SHPO. The bridge is a masonry bridge built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. No records detailing the construction of the bridge have been found. The date of construction for this bridge is between 1933 and 1939. The bridge consists of two masonry walls built over a metal culvert with dirt fill placed over the culvert for the roadway. The Camp Robinson Bridge #2 is within the Common Alignment corridor and would be impacted by the project.



Lewisburg Road
 Fort Smith - Little Rock Road
 Trail of Tears - Bell Route

1855 Historic Road

Hogan's Road
 Old Batesville Road

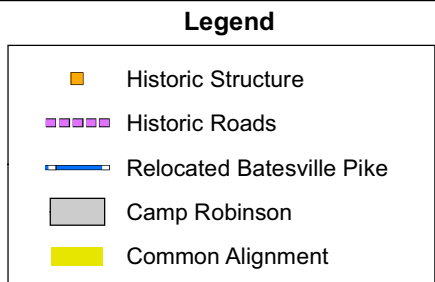
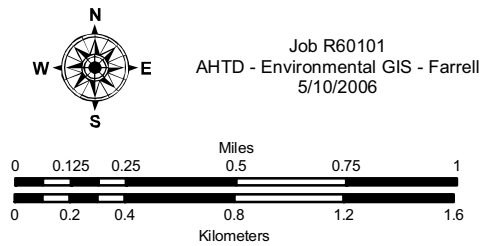
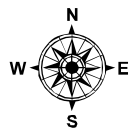
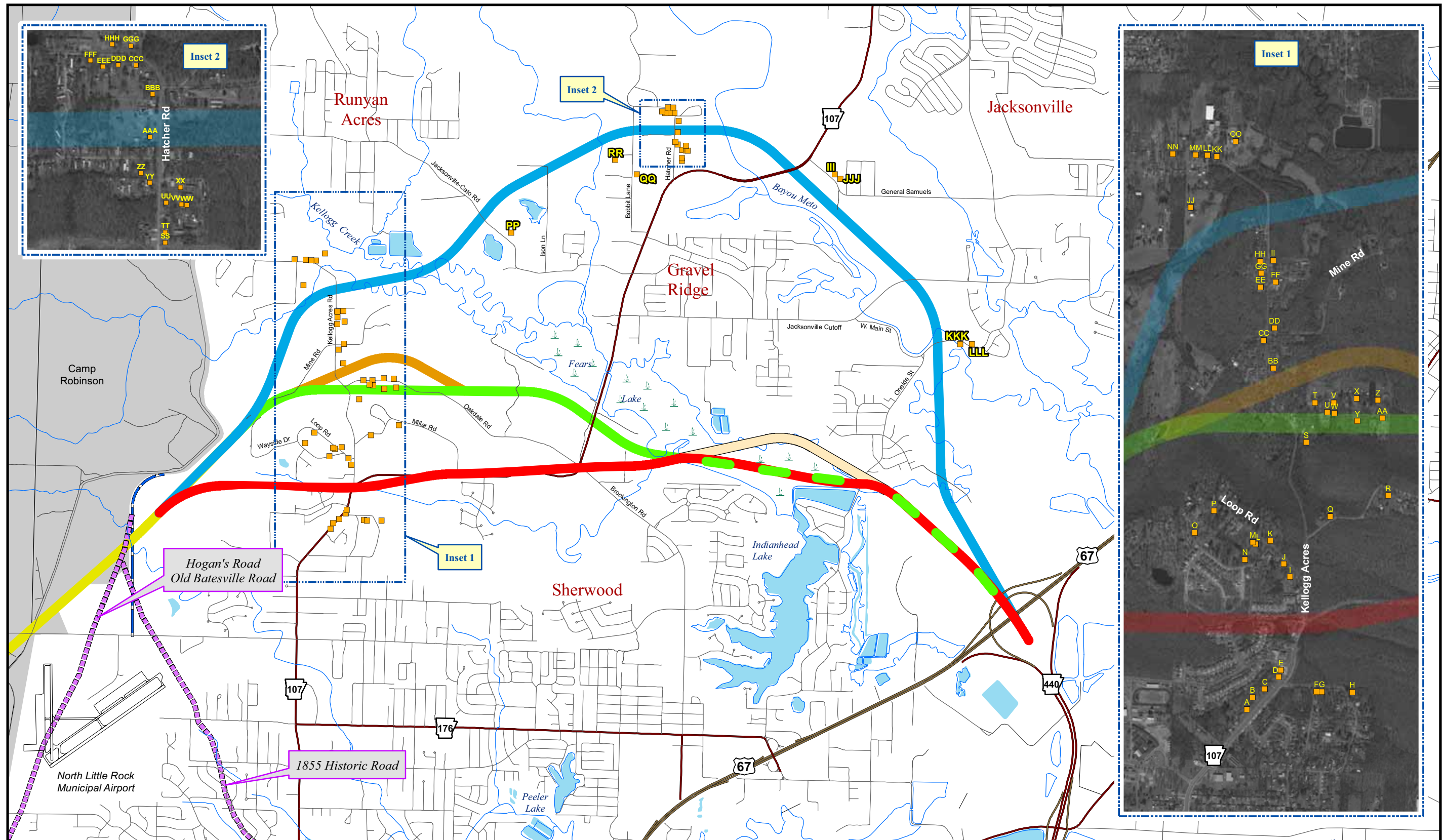


Figure L-1
Historic Structures and Roads
 North Belt Freeway

This page is intentionally blank.



Job R60101
 AHTD - Environmental GIS - Farrell
 8/8/2006

Miles
 0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Kilometers
 0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6

Legend

- Historic Structure
- Common Alignment
- Historic Roads
- Camp Robinson
- Alignment Alternative A
- Alignment Alternative B
- Relocated Batesville Pike
- Alignment Alternative C
- Segment a
- Segment b

Figure L-2
Historic Structures and Roads
 North Belt Freeway

This page is intentionally blank.

| Table L-4 Common Alignment Potential Impacts to Historic Structures | |
|--|----------|
| Site Numbers | Impacted |
| Structure MMM | Yes |
| Structure NNN | Yes |
| Structure OOO | Yes |
| Structure PPP | Yes |
| Structure QQQ | Yes |
| Structure RRR | Yes |
| Structure SSS | Yes |
| Structure TTT | Yes |
| Structure UUU | Yes |
| Structure VVV | Yes |
| Structure WWW | No |
| Structure XXX [#] | Yes |
| Structure YYY | No |

[#] Structure is a bridge determined eligible to the National Register

| Table L-5 A Alignment Alternatives Potential Impacts to Historic Structures | | |
|--|--------------|----------|
| Alignment Alternative | Site Numbers | Impacted |
| A & Ab [□] | Structure A | No |
| | Structure B | No |
| | Structure C | No |
| | Structure D | No |
| | Structure E | No |
| | Structure F | No |
| | Structure G | No |
| | Structure H | No |
| | Structure I | No |
| | Structure J | No |
| | Structure K | No |
| | Structure L | No |
| | Structure M | No |
| | Structure N | No |

[□] The information for Alignment Alternative Ab is the same as Alignment Alternative A

| Table L-6 B Alignment Alternatives Potential Impacts to Historic Structures | | |
|--|--|--|
| Alignment Alternative | Site Numbers | Impacted |
| B | Structure R Structure S Structure T Structure U Structure V Structure W Structure X Structure Y Structure Z Structure AA Structure BB Structure CC | No No No No No No No Yes No Yes No No |
| Ba | Structure S Structure T Structure U Structure V Structure W Structure X Structure Y Structure Z Structure AA Structure BB Structure CC Structure DD | No No No No No No No No No No No No |
| Bb | Structure R Structure S Structure T Structure U Structure V Structure W Structure X Structure Y Structure Z Structure AA Structure BB Structure CC | No No No No No No No Yes No Yes No No |
| Bab | Structure S Structure T Structure U Structure V Structure W Structure X Structure Y Structure Z Structure AA Structure BB Structure CC Structure DD | No No No No No No No No No No No No |

| Table L-7 Alignment Alternative C Potential Impacts to Historic Structures | |
|---|----------|
| Site Numbers | Impacted |
| Structure EE* | No |
| Structure FF* | No |
| Structure GG | No |
| Structure HH | No |
| Structure II | No |
| Structure JJ | No |
| Structure KK* | No |
| Structure LL | No |
| Structure MM | No |
| Structure NN* | No |
| Structure OO | No |
| Structure PP | No |
| Structure RR | No |
| Structure SS | No |
| Structure TT | No |
| Structure VV | No |
| Structure WW | No |
| Structure XX | No |
| Structure YY | No |
| Structure ZZ | No |
| Structure AAA | Yes |
| Structure BBB | No |
| Structure CCC | No |
| Structure DDD | No |
| Structure EEE | No |
| Structure FFF | No |
| Structure GGG | No |
| Structure HHH | No |
| Structure III | No |
| Structure JJJ | No |
| Structure KKK | No |
| Structure LLL | No |

* Structure eligible to the National Register

Old Roads and Historic Trails Review

The GLO maps show segments of three roads dating from the early to mid 1800s located in the project study area (see Figures L-1 and L-2). One road corresponds with what is known as the Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith-Little Rock Road (Highway 365). This route is one of the earliest roads in Central Arkansas and probably followed an established Native American trail. By early 1830s the road had become a permanent road linking Little Rock and Fort Smith. The road was originally a military road constructed by the US Government and later became a postal road financially supported by the US Post Office and Department of Agriculture, until all military and postal roads were officially taken over by the State of Arkansas in 1868. Parts of the road have been witness to a number of historic events including the Trail of Tears, the first trans-continental mail route and was probably a route used by Union Troops during General Steele's Camden Expedition.

Between 1830 and 1849, the US Government forcibly relocated the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Keetoowah Cherokee, Mississippi Choctaw, Muskogee (Creek), Seminole and Tunica tribes from their homelands in the southeastern United States to Indian Territory hundreds of miles to the west along the Bell Route of the Trail of Tears. The journey was made under adverse conditions, and it is known that many Native Americans died and was buried along the route. In 1987, Congress designated the route as a National Historic Trail to commemorate the tragic event. The routes chosen for the trail encompass over 2,219 miles (3570 km) and span parts of nine states. There are 46 associated historic sites along the route. A segment of the Bell overland route is known to have passed through Central Arkansas in the immediate vicinity of the project study area. While the exact route in this area has not been verified, most researchers believe that it more than likely followed the Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith Road (Highway 365), which runs east-west through the western portion of the project area and crosses all of the Common Alignment.

In the late 1850s, part of what is Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith Road (Highway 365) was incorporated as a segment of the central route of the Butterfield Overland Stage route. This was the first trans-continental mail route in the United States. This route ran from Memphis to Little Rock and on to Fort Smith in Arkansas.

The Hogan's Road/Old Batesville Road segment shown on the GLO maps coincides with parts of what is currently Batesville Pike road. This route was the main route from Little Rock to Batesville and was also a military and postal road. The first evidence of the road is found on the 1819 GLO as Hogan's Road. This road segment ran approximately three miles and like most local Arkansas roads at the time, began and ended suddenly. By the early 1830s, the road had become a permanent road linking Little Rock and Batesville.

The third road is an unnamed road shown on the 1855 GLO. It is most likely a local road constructed under the supervision of the Pulaski County Court, as a connector road between the Old Batesville Road and the Memphis Little Rock Road.

Although the Common Alignment would cross these roads, impacts to potential archeological impacts would be negligible. Most of the old roads in the area have been significantly modified and bear little resemblance to the narrow wagon trails that they once were. While most of the roads today follow the general routes of the earlier trails, their alignment alternatives have been straightened, they have been widened to accommodate automobile traffic, and most have been paved. None of the segments identified have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register. Any evidence of old or unmodified roadbeds will be examined during the final survey.

The Bell Route of the Trail of Tears has been mentioned in tribal consultation with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Keetoowah Cherokee, Mississippi Choctaw, Muskogee (Creek), Seminole and Tunica (see the Consultation Letters section of this Appendix). Additional tribal consultation and coordination with the Long Distance Trails Group will continue regarding this resource as the project proceeds.

A records check of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's site files, the site files on record at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, and a review of the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail revealed no known archeological sites or historic structures associated with the trail within or near the Common Alignment at either of the crossings. Likewise, the reconnaissance survey revealed no obvious evidence of sites or features that might represent well preserved sections of the original route at either crossing. In the vicinity of the Common Alignment, the Lewisburg

Road/ Forth Smith Road is currently a paved two-lane State Highway (Highway 365) and probably bears little resemblance to the route taken by the Trail of Tears from 1830-1849. Landscapes adjacent to the crossing are in the process of being disturbed by modern development, and there is a relatively low probability of finding associated archeological sites or trail remnants in these areas that might qualify for eligibility to the National Register.

The Common Alignment will cross the corridor designated by the National Park Service (NPS) as Bell Route of the Trail of Tears. Consultation with the National Park Service Superintendent of Long Distance Trails regarding possible impacts to the trail has been initiated (see the Consultation Letters section of this Appendix). No response was received from the Long Distance Trails Group. Nevertheless, during the final survey, particular attention will be given to any sites or landscape features that might be associated with the trail. Should the intensive survey reveal well-preserved segments of the trail or archeological sites that might be associated with it, additional consultation will be implemented to insure that any management recommendations are consistent with the NPS Comprehensive Management and Use Plan.

Cemeteries Review

A review of the current USGS quadrangle maps covering the project area show that no cemeteries are within or near the project area.

Section 4(f) Historic Properties

Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act of 1966 prohibits the use of significant historic properties unless it can be shown that:

1. There are no prudent and feasible alternatives that meet the project purpose and need that avoids use of that land; and
2. The proposed action has considered all possible planning to minimize harm to the property that would result from the proposed action.

Analysis of the current data reveals that the Camp Robinson Bridge #2 (Structure XXX) is the only known Section 4(f) historic property that would be affected by the construction of the alignment alternatives. If avoidance of the bridge is impossible, the bridge will be

marketed to the public. If a new owner is found for the bridge, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Historic Bridge Covenant and Programmatic Section 4(f) for Historic Bridges document will be produced that is acceptable to FHWA and SHPO. If the bridge must be demolished, a MOA, Programmatic Section 4(f) for Historic Bridge document and any required documentation will be produced that is acceptable to FHWA and SHPO.

Four additional structures (Structure EE, FF, KK, NN), which were determined eligible for the National Register, are located outside the APE in the study area. No impacts are anticipated to these structures from the project. Three structures (Structure Y, AA, AAA) determined not eligible to the National Register are within the APE, but would not qualify as Section 4(f) properties.

Eight archeological sites were determined to be within the APE. None of these sites have been formally evaluated by the SHPO and will require further work to determine their eligibility to the National Register. Most archeological sites in Arkansas, even when determined eligible, are considered important for the information that they contain (criteria d) and do not warrant preservation in place. Section 4 (f) usually does not apply to such sites when FHWA, SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation agree that the resource has minimal value for preservation in place (see 23 CFR771.135 (2) (g)). Exceptions might include sites with standing architecture (i.e., sites with mounds, embankments, moats, etc.), sites with elements or components that make them unique, or sites that certain cultural groups consider sacred. Five sites (3PU349, 3PU354, 3PU572, 3PU661, 3PU685) located within the APE are lithic scatters or 20th Century farmstead that will not require preservation in place or contain human remains and would not be considered Section 4(f) properties. Two sites (3PU548 and 3PU549) are the cantonment areas at Camp Robinson and may qualify for preservation in place (criteria a and b), which could qualify them as Section 4 (f) properties. One site (3PU334) is the Kellogg Mines, which was mined off and on from the 1840s to the 1920s. The site has not been formally evaluated by the SHPO and will require further work to determine its eligibility to the National Register. To date, no specific sites or properties within the project area have been identified as traditional cultural properties by any of the Native American tribes contacted.

While an intensive archeological survey of the alignment alternatives will likely result in the discovery of additional archeological sites (probably consisting of lithic scatters and late 19th/early 20th century farmstead sites), any sites determined eligible to the National Register would most likely be listed under criteria d. Although, some sites could conceivably exist along the alignment alternatives that meet the criteria to qualify as Section 4(f) properties, judging from the work done to date, that probability is extremely low.

Alignment Alternative Impacts

A comprehensive list of cultural resources potentially impacted for each alignment alternative is found in Table L-8. The Common Alignment would result in impacts to four archeological sites (3PU548, 3PU549, 3PU572, 3PU661) that require testing to determine if they are eligible to the National Register, ten structures (Structures MMM – VVV) that have been determined not eligible to the National Register, one historic bridge (Camp Robinson Bridge #2) and three old roads (Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith-Little Rock Road, Hogan's Road/Old Batesville Road, unnamed 1855 Road), one of which carried the Bell Route of the Trail of Tears (Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith-Little Rock Road).

Alignment Alternative A would result in impacts to one archeological site (3PU349) that does not require further testing. Alignment Alternative Ab would result in impacts to two archeological sites (3PU349, 3PU354) that require further testing to determine if they are eligible to the National Register.

Alignment Alternative B would result in impacts to one archeological site (3PU349) that does not require further testing and two structures (Structures Y, AA) that have been determined not eligible to the National Register. Alignment Alternative Ba would result in impacts to one archeological site (3PU334) that requires further testing to determine if it is eligible to the National Register and one archeological site (3PU349) that does not require further testing. Alignment Alternative Bb would result in impacts to two archeological sites (3PU349, 3PU354) that do not require further testing and two structures (Structures Y, AA) that have been determined not eligible to the National Register. Alignment Alternative Bab would result in impacts to one archeological site (3PU334) that requires further testing to

determine if it is eligible to the National Register and two archeological sites (3PU349, 3PU354) that do not require further testing.

Alignment Alternative C would result in impacts to one archeological site (3PU334) that requires further testing to determine if it is eligible to the National Register and one structure (Structure AAA) determined not eligible to the National Register.

| Table L-8 Comprehensive List of Cultural Resources Identified for the Alignment Alternatives | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Alignment Alternative | Archeological Sites | Historic Sites | Historic Bridges | Roads |
| Common | 3PU343 [◇] 3PU355 [◇] 3PU548 [◆] - I 3PU549 [◆] - I 3PU572 [◆] - I 3PU585 [◆] 3PU586 [◆] 3PU661 [◆] - I 3PU684 [◆] 3PU685 [◆] | Structure MMM - I Structure NNN- I Structure OOO- I Structure PPP- I Structure QQQ- I Structure RRR- I Structure SSS- I Structure TTT- I Structure UUU- I Structure VVV- I Structure WWW Structure YYY | Camp Robinson Bridge #2 - I (Structure XXX*) | Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith – Little Rock Road - I Hogan’s Road/Old Batesville Road - I Unnamed 1855 Road - I |
| A | 3PU344 [◇] 3PU349 [◇] - I 3PU354 [◇] 3PU358 [◇] 3PU381 [◇] | Structure A Structure B Structure C Structure D Structure E Structure F Structure G Structure H Structure I Structure J Structure K Structure L Structure M Structure N | None | None |

I - indicates the resource will be impacted.
 * Historic Property eligible to the National Register
 ◆ Archeological site requires testing
 ◇ Archeological site ineligible to the National Register

| Table L-8 Continued | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|-------|
| Comprehensive List of Cultural Resources Identified for the Alignment Alternatives | | | | |
| Alignment Alternative | Archeological Sites | Historic Sites | Historic Bridges | Roads |
| Ab | 3PU344 [◇] 3PU349 [◇] - I 3PU354 [◇] - I 3PU358 [◆] 3PU381 [◇] | Structure A Structure B Structure C Structure D Structure E Structure F Structure G Structure H Structure I Structure J Structure K Structure L Structure M Structure N | None | None |
| B | 3PU334 [◆] 3PU344 [◇] 3PU349 [◇] - I 3PU352 [◇] 3PU353 [◇] 3PU354 [◇] 3PU356 [◇] 3PU358 3PU381 [◇] 3PU582 [◆] 3PU679 [◆] | Structure R Structure S Structure T Structure U Structure V Structure W Structure X Structure Y- I Structure Z Structure AA- I Structure BB Structure CC | None | None |
| Ba | 3PU334 [◆] - I 3PU344 [◇] 3PU349 [◇] - I 3PU352 [◇] 3PU353 [◇] 3PU354 [◇] 3PU356 [◇] 3PU358 3PU381 [◇] 3PU582 [◆] 3PU679 [◆] | Structure S Structure T Structure U Structure V Structure W Structure X Structure Y Structure Z Structure AA Structure BB Structure CC Structure DD | None | None |

I - indicates the resource will be impacted.
 * Historic Property eligible to the National Register
 ◆ Archeological site requires testing
 ◇ Archeological site ineligible to the National Register

| Table L-8 Continued | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------|-------|
| Comprehensive List of Cultural Resources Identified for the Alignment Alternatives | | | | |
| Alignment Alternative | Archeological Sites | Historic Sites | Historic Bridges | Roads |
| C | 3PU334♦ - I 3PU345♦ 3PU346◇ 3PU347◇ 3PU350◇ 3PU351◇ 3PU357♦ 3PU582♦ 3PU679♦ | Structure EE* Structure FF* Structure GG Structure HH Structure II Structure JJ Structure KK* Structure LL Structure MM Structure NN* Structure OO Structure PP Structure RR Structure SS Structure TT Structure VV Structure WW Structure XX Structure YY Structure ZZ Structure AAA- I Structure BBB Structure CCC Structure DDD Structure EEE Structure FFF Structure GGG Structure HHH Structure III Structure JJJ Structure KKK Structure LLL | None | None |

I - indicates the resource will be impacted.

* Historic Property eligible to the National Register

♦ Archeological site requires testing

◇ Archeological site ineligible to the National Register

Native American Tribes and National Park Service Consultation Letters



700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. Robert Cast
Tribal Historic Preservation officer
Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 487
Binger, OK 73009

Dear Mr. Cast:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Caddo Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Caddo Tribe.

The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project



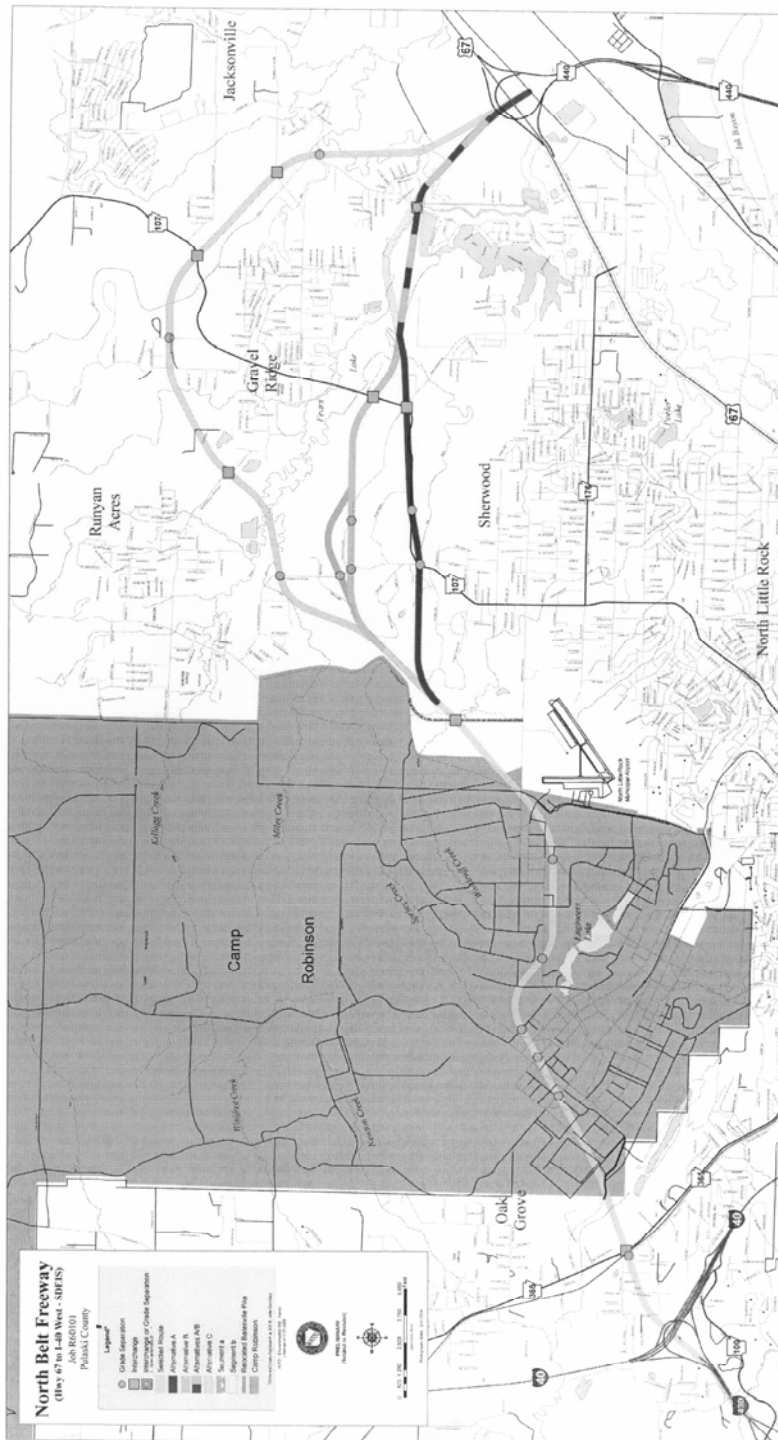
but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist







U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. Chad Smith
Principal Chief
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Dear Chief Smith:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Cherokee Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Cherokee Tribe.

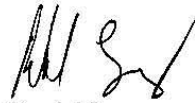
The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to



your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. Bill Anoatubby
Governor
Chickasaw Nation
P.O. Box 1548
Ada, OK 74821

Dear Mr. Anoatubby:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Chickasaw Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Chickasaw Tribe.

The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to



your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. Greg Pyle
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Drawer 1210
Durant, OK 74702

Dear Chief Pyle:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Choctaw Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Choctaw Tribe.

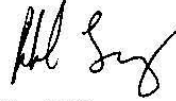
The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501



324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. A.D. Ellis
Principal Chief
Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74470

Dear Chief Ellis:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Muskogee (Creek) Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Muskogee (Creek) Tribe.

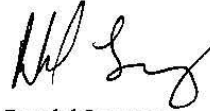
The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to



your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. George Wickliffe
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Dear Chief Wickliffe:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Cherokee Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Cherokee Tribe.

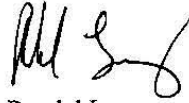
The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501



324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





**United Keetoowah Band
Of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma**

P.O. Box 746 • Tahlequah, OK 74465
2450 S. Muskogee • Tahlequah, OK 74464
Phone: (918) 431-1818 • Fax: (918) 431-1873
www.ukb-nsn.gov

COUNCIL

George Wickliffe
Chief

Charlie Locust
Assistant Chief

Liz Littledave
Secretary

Shelbi Wofford
Treasurer

Eddie Sacks
Canadian District

Cliff Wofford
Cooweescoowee District

Jerry Hanson
Delaware District

Woodrow Proctor
Flint District

Joyce Fourkiller
Goingsnake District

Susan Adair
Illinois District

Adalene Smith
Saline District

Barry Dotson
Sequoyah District

Albert Shade
Tahlequah District

March 8, 2006

Randall Looney
Arkansas Division – Federal Highway Administration
700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

Re: AHTD Job R60101, North Belt Freeway, Pulaski County, HAD-AR

Dear Mr. Looney:

Thank you for your letter of March 1, 2006.

We have questions regarding the 24 archeological sites. Particularly the 19th century and prehistoric sites. I would like to receive copies of the information on these sites for review.

In addition, we have particular concern regarding the area surrounding the point where the intended highway will cross the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. There are numerous graves along each route of the Trail of Tears, and obviously, they were not marked or were marked in such a manner that was not permanent or long lasting. We have concern that some of these graves may be encountered, and therefore are requesting you to initiate under Section 106 a formal consultation so that we may develop a Memo of Agreement regarding any inadvertent discovery of human remains, associated or unassociated funerary items, and any other artifacts.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best Regards,

Lisa Stopp
Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

April 6, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Ms. Lisa Stopp
Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Dear Ms. Stopp:

Thank you for your letter of March 8, 2006.

Included you will find a compact disk with the requested archeological site forms in Adobe Acrobat format. Also included, is a large format map showing the archeological site locations and probable Trail of Tears route as they relate to the project alternatives.

We look forward to continuing consultation with your tribe and the development of a Memorandum of Agreement regarding any inadvertent discovery of human remains or artifacts. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430.

Sincerely,

Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. Phillip Martin
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
101 Industrial Road
Choctaw, MS 39350

Dear Chief Martin:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Tribe.

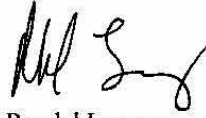
The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501)



324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Chief Jim Gray
The Osage Tribe
P.O. Box 779
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Dear Chief Gray:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Osage Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Osage Tribe.

The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501



324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. John Berrey
Tribal Chairman
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 765
Quapaw, OK 74360

Dear Mr. Berrey:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Quapaw Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Quapaw Tribe.

The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project



but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. Alan Emarthle
Cultural Preservation Officer
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1768
Seminole, OK 74868

Dear Mr. Emarthle:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Seminole Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Seminole Tribe.

The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to



your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

March 1, 2006

Refer To:
AHTD Job R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County
HDA-AR

Mr. Earl J. Barbry, Sr.
Tribal Chairman
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
P.O. Box 1589
Marksville, LA 71351

Dear Mr. Barbry:

This letter is written in order to initiate consultation between the Federal Highway Administration, Arkansas Division Office and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe regarding a federal-aid highway project that may potentially affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe.

The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD) plans to construct 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see project location map). To date, a survey of existing records regarding previously recorded archeological sites has been conducted and 24 sites have been recorded in or near the project area. Nine of these sites are historic and consist mostly of farmsteads dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, while 15 are prehistoric sites most of which probably date to the Archaic period. The project also crosses the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, the AHTD is planning to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the final alignment.

Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project



but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project planning. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist



Miller

ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY
AND
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Dan Flowers
Director
Telephone (501) 569-2000



P.O. Box 2261
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-2261
Telefax (501) 569-2400

March 1, 2006

Mr. Aaron Marr
NPS Long Distance Trails Group – Santa Fe
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728

RE: Job Number R60101
North Belt Freeway
(Hwy. 167 to I-40 West)
Pulaski County

Dear Mr. Marr:

The Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department is preparing environmental documentation on a proposed project to construct approximately 20.3 kilometers (12.6 miles) of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock (see attached location map).

The project will cross the Belle Route of the Trail of Tears. Even though the exact route of the trail in the project area has not been verified, most researchers believe that it more than likely followed what is now known as State Highway 365, which runs north/south along the western edge of our project area crossing the selected route. The project will cross State Highway 365 and there are no possible alternatives that could avoid this segment of the trail. An interchange is planned at this crossing.

A records check of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's site files and the site files on record at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program revealed no known archeological sites or historic structures associated with the route in the project area. There are no interpretive, signs, sights or pullouts identifying the trail within the project area (see attached letter).

A windshield survey of the project area revealed that the State Highway 365 crossing is heavily developed and the chance for finding any type of associated archeological resources here are slim. It probably bears little resemblance to the route taken by the Cherokee in 1838-1839.

At this point in the planning process, it appears that the proposed project will have a negligible impact to the trail; however, once a final alternative has been selected an intensive cultural resources survey is planned for all property within the project right of way. We will pay particular attention to any sites or old roadbeds that could possibly be associated with the trail and will keep you posted as the project proceeds.

Please review the attached information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. This will help us to identify any problem areas before the design process is finalized. If additional information is needed, please contact Robert Scoggin of my staff at 569-2077.

Sincerely,



Lynn P. Malbrough
Division Head
Environmental Division

LPM:RS/al

Attachment

Archeological Site Descriptions

3PU334- This site consists of a number of prospects (test holes), several deep shafts, two deposits of tailings and several concrete foundations. The site is known as the Kellogg mines and has been in use off and on since the 1840s. There is also a small lithic scatter represented by two flakes. Amateur archeologists identified this site in the late 1980s. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU343- This site consists of a filled-in brick lined well and scatter of white ware and glass. A structure is shown in this location on the 1936 Pulaski County Road Map. The site represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It has been bulldozed, plowed and is in pasture. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU344- This site consists of a small lithic scatter discovered during the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. Shovel tests conducted in the area were negative. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU345- This site consists of a Plum Bayou culture component situated next to Bayou Meto. Artifacts were found by surface collection and shovel testing and consist of grog-tempered pottery, heat-treated chert and novaculite debitage, and several biface fragments. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU346- This site consists of a sherd, flake and Archaic dart point found on the end of an eroded ridge cut by the construction of a sewer pond. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU347- This site consists of a novaculite dart point fragment found in a shovel test in the uplands. Adjacent shovel tests failed to produce other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU348- This site consists of a novaculite biface fragment found in a road bed. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU349- This site consists of two novaculite flakes found on a path along a ridge adjacent to Bayou Meto. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU350- This site consists of a Boone chert cobble core found in the fill of a levee. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU351- This site consists of two widely scattered flakes found in a horse track. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU352- This site consists of three chert flakes found in the uplands bordering Fears Lake and Kellogg Creek. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU353- This site consists of six flakes and a core found in a power line right of way in the uplands bordering Fears Lake and Kellogg Creek. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey

conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU354- This site consists of a heat-spalled dart point tip found in a tree fall. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU355- This site consists of a Boone chert biface fragment found in the uplands in an area eroded to subsoil. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU356- This site consists of a single chert flake found in the uplands adjacent to the Kellogg Creek bottoms. Shovel tests conducted in the area failed to turn up other artifacts. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU357- This site consists of a Plum Bayou culture component situated next to Kellogg Creek. Artifacts were found by surface collection and consist of grog-tempered pottery, heat-treated chert flakes and debitage, three point fragments, a piece of quartz and a Pitkin chert end scraper. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU381- This site consists of small lithic scatter situated on a rise in the uplands adjacent to Fears Lake. Fifty shovel tests were conducted in the area. The shovel tests found three additional flakes. The site was recorded as a result of the North Belt survey conducted by Miller in 1989. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

3PU548- This site consists of the Camp Robinson cantonment area. The cantonment consists of a WWII buildup and expansion constructed over an original 1917 base plan. The WWII cantonment is made up of a central core area that includes the Corps Service Area, Central

Warehouse Area and the Headquarters. Several regimental areas surround these areas. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criteria A and B.

3PU549- This site consists of an expansion area of Camp Robinson cantonment. Due to troop needs during WWII, the regimental areas of the original cantonment were expanded to the northeast. The expansion area created an inverted “L” shaped area that was divided into several pie-shaped areas. Each regimental area was divided into three sections: vehicle storage and maintenance area, an enlisted man’s area and an administrative and officers’ area. The most unique aspect of this area is that the buildings constructed here are not found in the main cantonment area. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criteria A and B.

3PU572- This site consists of a line of piled rocks, a scatter of jonquils and yucca and a drilled well with a concrete housing. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the 1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU582- This site consists of a depression, mortared stones, jonquils and a low berm. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the 1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU584- This site consists of a capped mortared stone cistern, two possible well depressions, a scatter of large uncut stones, several old hardwoods and prickly pear cactus. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the 1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I

survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU585- This site consists of an intact cut and mortared stone cellar, a pile containing cut and mortared stone remnants, a partial cut and mortared stone foundation wall, a concrete encased drilled stone well, and a scatter of domestic vegetation. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the 1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU586- This site consists a ruined stone and concrete foundation. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the 1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU661- This site consists of a of stone foundation outline, daffodils and a small historic artifact scatter. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the 1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU679- This site consists of a small depression, a stone foundation, a scatter of bricks and domestic vegetation. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the 1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU684- This site consists of a partial concrete foundation. The site probably represents a farmstead from the early twentieth century. It was demolished by Camp Robinson during the

1938 expansion. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

3PU685- This site consists of a rectangular pond with a large pile of sandstone slabs arranged around the north, east and west sides of the pond. The site probably represents a quarry used by either the previous landowners or the Civilian Conservation Corps. The site was recorded as a result of the Phase I survey of Camp Robinson by Parsons in 2002. It is the opinion of AHTD that further testing is recommended to determine if it qualifies for nomination to the National Register.

Architectural Resources Survey and SHPO Response**ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY
AND
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT**

Dan Flowers
Director
Telephone (501) 569-2000



P.O. Box 2261
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-
2261
Telefax (501) 569-2400

April 25, 2006

Mr. Ken Grunewald
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Subject: Request for Technical Assistance
Job Number R60101
North Belt Freeway
Pulaski County

Dear Mr. Grunewald.

The project proposes to construct 12.6 miles of fully controlled access four-lane divided (interstate type) highway. The proposed highway will be on new location connecting Highway 67 to the I-40/I-430 Interchange and will serve as a northern bypass of North Little Rock. Seventy-Seven standing structures appear to be at least 50 years old and may be impacted by the project. A brief description of the structures is given below:

Structure A is frame with a composite shingle roof and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that the windows have been replaced and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently abandoned.

Structure B is a brick Craftsman style structure with a composite shingle roof, wooden windows and extant original garage. The structure was probably built in the mid to early 1940s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is eligible to the National Register as a good example of the Craftsman style. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure C is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding was added, the windows have been replaced and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure D is frame with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure E is cinder block with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a VFW building.

Structure F is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure G is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding was added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure H is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding, side addition and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding and a side addition was added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure I is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding, a side addition and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding and a side addition was added, the windows have been replaced and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a business.

Structure J is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure K is frame with a composite shingle metal roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding was added, a metal roof has replaced the original and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure L is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that vinyl siding was added, the windows have been replaced and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a business.

Structure M is frame with Craftsman influences, a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure was probably built in the late 1940s. This Craftsman influenced structure style is a common construction type across the state, whether using rock, brick or frame construction. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and the windows have been replaced. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure N is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding was added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure O is frame with a composite shingle metal roof, aluminum siding, side addition and metal casement windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding and a side addition was added and the roof line has been altered to make it mimic a Ranch style home. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure P is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure Q is a Tudor style brick structure with an asbestos shingle roof, half-timbered gables and casement windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1920s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it is an unaltered example of the Tudor style. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure R is a Colonial Revival style rock and frame structure with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and wooden windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1920s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is eligible to the National Register due to the fact that the only alteration to the structure seems to be the addition of aluminum siding to the second floor, which in this case does not impede the architectural integrity of the structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure S is brick with a flat roof and metal windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1960s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure T is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding, false rock facade and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure U is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding, numerous additions and metal windows. The structure was originally of the Minimal Traditional style, but the numerous additions have almost completely hidden its origins. The structure was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding was added, numerous additions have altered its architectural integrity and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure V is frame with a composite shingle roof and wooden windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure W is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding, side additions and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding and side additions have been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure X is frame with a composite shingle roof and wooden windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure Y is cinder block with a composite shingle roof and metal casement windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure Z is a brick structure with Craftsman influences, a composite shingle roof, and wooden windows. The structure was probably built in the late 1940s. This Craftsman influenced structure style is a common construction type across the state, whether using rock, brick or frame construction. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that there are better examples of this structure type in the area and in general statewide. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure AA is a brick Craftsman influenced structure with a composite shingle roof, a rear addition and original wooden windows. The structure was probably built in the late 1920s or early 1930s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is eligible to the National Register as a good example of a local vernacular version of the Craftsman style. The structure is currently in use as a business.

Structure BB is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure CC is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal and vinyl windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure DD is rock with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure EE is a Tudor style brick and rock structure with a composite shingle roof, and wooden windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1920s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it is a good example of the Tudor style. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure FF is a brick Craftsman style structure with a composite shingle roof and original wooden windows. The structure was probably built in the late 1930s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is eligible to the National Register as a good example of the Craftsman style. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure GG is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure HH is a Minimal Traditional influenced rock structure with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure was probably constructed in the mid to late 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the

opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure II is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure JJ is a frame structure with Craftsman influences, a metal roof, side garage addition and metal and wooden windows. The structure was probably built in the late 1930s. This Craftsman influenced structure style is a common construction type across the state, whether using rock, brick or frame construction. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that most of the windows have been replaced with metal ones, a side garage addition was added and that there are better examples of this structure type in the area and in general statewide. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure KK is a Tudor style rock structure with a composite shingle roof, and wooden windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1920s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it is a good example of the Tudor style. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure LL is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding and windows has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure MM is a Tudor style brick structure with a composite shingle roof, and vinyl windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1920s. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that the original windows have been replaced with vinyl windows. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure NN is frame with a composite shingle roof, stucco and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure OO is frame Ranch style structure. The structure was probably constructed in the mid to late 1960s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure PP is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure QQ is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure RR is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure SS is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that vinyl siding and windows has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure TT is frame with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure UU is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that vinyl siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure VV is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure WW is frame with a composite shingle gambrel roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact the gambrel roof was added in the 1960s, also aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure XX is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid

1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure YY is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure ZZ is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added, original windows have been replaced with vinyl windows and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure AAA is frame with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure BBB is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding in the gable and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure CCC is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added, the original widows have been replaced with vinyl windows and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure DDD is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure EEE is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure FFF is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding, rock facade and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that vinyl siding and a lower rock facade has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure GGG is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding, front additions and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that vinyl siding has been added, two front additions were added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure HHH is frame with a composite shingle roof, asbestos siding and vinyl windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1930s. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that the original windows have been replaced with vinyl windows.

Structure III is frame and brick with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a church.

Structure JJJ is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure KKK is AHTD Bridge #16563, a steel girder bridge with concrete balustrades. It was constructed in 1939. The ends of the balustrades have been replaced so the builder of the bridge is unknown. It is the opinion of AHTD that the bridge is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that this structure type is common across the state and the builder of the bridge is unknown.

Structure LLL is frame with a composite shingle roof, vinyl siding and vinyl windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that vinyl siding and windows have been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure MMM is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding, numerous additions and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added along with numerous additions and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure NNN is frame with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure OOO is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure PPP is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding, numerous additions and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added along with numerous additions and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure QQQ is a frame structure with Craftsman influences, a composite shingle roof, front porch addition and no windows. The structure was probably built in the mid 1940s. This Craftsman influenced structure style is a common construction type across the state, whether using rock, brick or frame construction. It is the opinion of AHTD that this structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that most of the windows have been removed, a larger front porch was added and that there are better examples of this structure type in the area and in general statewide. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure RRR is frame with a composite shingle roof, a rear addition and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure SSS is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure TTT is frame with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure

is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure UUU is frame with a composite shingle roof and metal windows. The structure is influenced by the Ranch style and was probably constructed in the late 1950s. The structure is not 50 years old and is not considered a potentially eligible structure. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure VVV is frame with a composite shingle roof, numerous additions and metal windows. The structure has so many additions it is impossible to tell what it originally was. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the numerous additions that have destroyed any architectural integrity the structure might have retained.

Structure WWW is frame with a composite shingle roof, aluminum siding and metal windows. The structure is of the Minimal Traditional style and was probably constructed in the mid 1950s. Minimal Traditional influenced structures were very popular across the state in the late 1940s through the late 1950s and most of these structures skirt the 50 year old mark. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that aluminum siding has been added and that it may not be 50 years old. The structure is currently in use as a residence.

Structure XXX is a rock bridge constructed by either German Prisoners of War or the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The bridge consists of two rock walls with a metal culvert covered by dirt in between. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is eligible to the National Register as an intact example of a structure constructed by either German Prisoners of War or the CCC during World War II.

Structure YYY is a rock bridge constructed by either German Prisoners of War or the Civilian Conservation Corps. The bridge consists of two rock walls with a metal culvert covered by dirt in between. It is the opinion of AHTD that the structure is not eligible to the National Register due to the fact that the dirt and culvert have been removed and part of the rock walls has been damaged.

Photographs and a location map for the structures are included. If AHPP disagrees with the eligibility determinations for any of the structures, please include a brief description of the disputed determination and any mitigation alternatives in the response letter. If you have any questions about the project, please contact Robert Scoggin of my staff at 569-2077.

Sincerely,

Lynn Malbrough
Division Head
Environmental Division

LPM:RS/al

***Refer to Figures L-1 and L-2 of this appendix for location of the structures.
Photographs of the structure are available upon request.***

Miller



**The Department of
Arkansas
Heritage**

Mike Huckabee, Governor
Cathie Matthews, Director

- Arkansas Arts Council
- Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
- Delta Cultural Center
- Historic Arkansas Museum
- Mosaic Templars Cultural Center
- Old State House Museum



1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-9880
fax: (501) 324-9184
tdd: (501) 324-9811
e-mail: info@arkansaspreservation.org
website:
www.arkansaspreservation.org

An Equal Opportunity Employer



May 8, 2006

Mr. Lynn P. Malbrough
Division Head, Environmental Division
Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department
PO Box 2261
Little Rock, AR 72203-2261

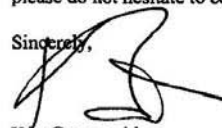
RE: Pulaski County – North Little Rock
Section 106 Review – FHWA
New Highway Connecting Highway 67 and I-40/I-430 Interchange,
AHTD Job Number R60101
AHPP Tracking #38584

Dear Mr. Malbrough:

This letter is written in response to your inquiry regarding properties of architectural, historical, or archeological significance in the area of the proposed referenced project. The staff of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has reviewed the documents that pertain to this undertaking and determined that Structures Q, EE, FF, KK, NN, and XXX are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The referenced structures are eligible under Criterion C for their architectural significance. The remaining structures are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Once the undertaking is further along in the planning stages, we look forward to reviewing the proposed project. If you should have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Elizabeth A. James of my staff at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,


Ken Grunewald
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Federal Highway Administration

RECEIVED
AHTD

MAY 11 2006

ENVIRONMENTAL
DIVISION

Cultural Resources Reading Material

Babcock, Nathan, Et al.

- 2004 *Results of Site Relocation and Damage Assessment Efforts at 372 Potential Archaeological Sites, and Limited Shovel Testing at 67 Locations, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Pulaski County, Arkansas.* Parsons, Inc., Chesterfield, Missouri. Draft report prepared for the Military Department of Arkansas, Environmental Section, Camp Joseph T. Robinson.

Buchner, Andrew C., and Eric Albertson

- 2005 *Archaeological Investigations of the POW Camp (3PU641) at Camp Joseph T. Robinson Pulaski County, Arkansas.* Panamerican Consultants Inc. Report submitted to The Military Department of Arkansas, Environmental Section, Camp Joseph T. Robinson.

Coble, J. David

- 1993 *A Structural Inventory of War Era Remains within the Cantonment Area of Historic Camp Joseph T. Robinson, AHTD Job Number 60110, Pulaski County, Arkansas.* Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Conkling, Roscoe P.

- 1947 *The Butterfield Overland Mail, 1857-1869: its organization and operation over the southern route to 1861; subsequently over the central route to 1866; and under Wells, Fargo And Company in 1869.* A. H. Clarke Company, Glendale, California.

Davis, H. A. (editor)

- 1982 *A State Plan for Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas. Research Series No. 21.* Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas, reviewed 1994.

Dunn, Robert A. and John M. Riggs

- 1992 *An Archeological Survey of New Construction Sites at Camp Robinson Pulaski County, Arkansas.* Environmental Analysis Branch, U. S. Army Engineer District, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Garner, John S.

- 1993 *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States.* U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, Technical Report CRC-93/01.

Guendling, Randall L.

1996 *Test Excavations at the Faulkner Lake Sites: 3PU115, 3PU163, and 3PU410, Pulaski County, Arkansas*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Herndon, Dallas T.

1922 *Centennial History of Arkansas*. S. J. Clarke, Chicago, Illinois.

Hoffman, Michael P.

1977 The Kinkead-Mainard Site. Site 3PU2: A Late Prehistoric Quapaw Phase Site near Little Rock. *The Arkansas Archeologist* 16-18:1-41.

*Hughes, Milton

2004 *Kellogg Creek – Bayou Meto, AHTD Job# 061015*. Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock, Arkansas.

*McClurkan, B. B.

1996 *Arkansas Historic Bridge Inventory Review and Evaluation, Volume I (December 1987) – Volume II (April 1996)*. Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Rolingson, Martha A.

1982 *Emerging Patterns of Plum Bayou Culture: Preliminary Investigations of Toltec Mounds Research Project: Toltec Papers II. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 18*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Sabo, George III, Et al.

1983 *Human Adaptation in the Ozarks and Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 31*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

1980 *Preliminary Archeological Study of Camp Robinson, Arkansas*. Report submitted to the Camp Robinson Study Committee. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas

U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

1986 *Trail of Tears, the Cherokee Removal Route 1838-39, National Historic Trail Study and Environmental Assessment*. Government Printing Office, Washington D. C.

*Williamson, David

1993 *Sherwood North Bridges and Approaches, Pulaski County, AHTD Job 60318.*
Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock,
Arkansas.

*Denotes specific references cited in the text.