

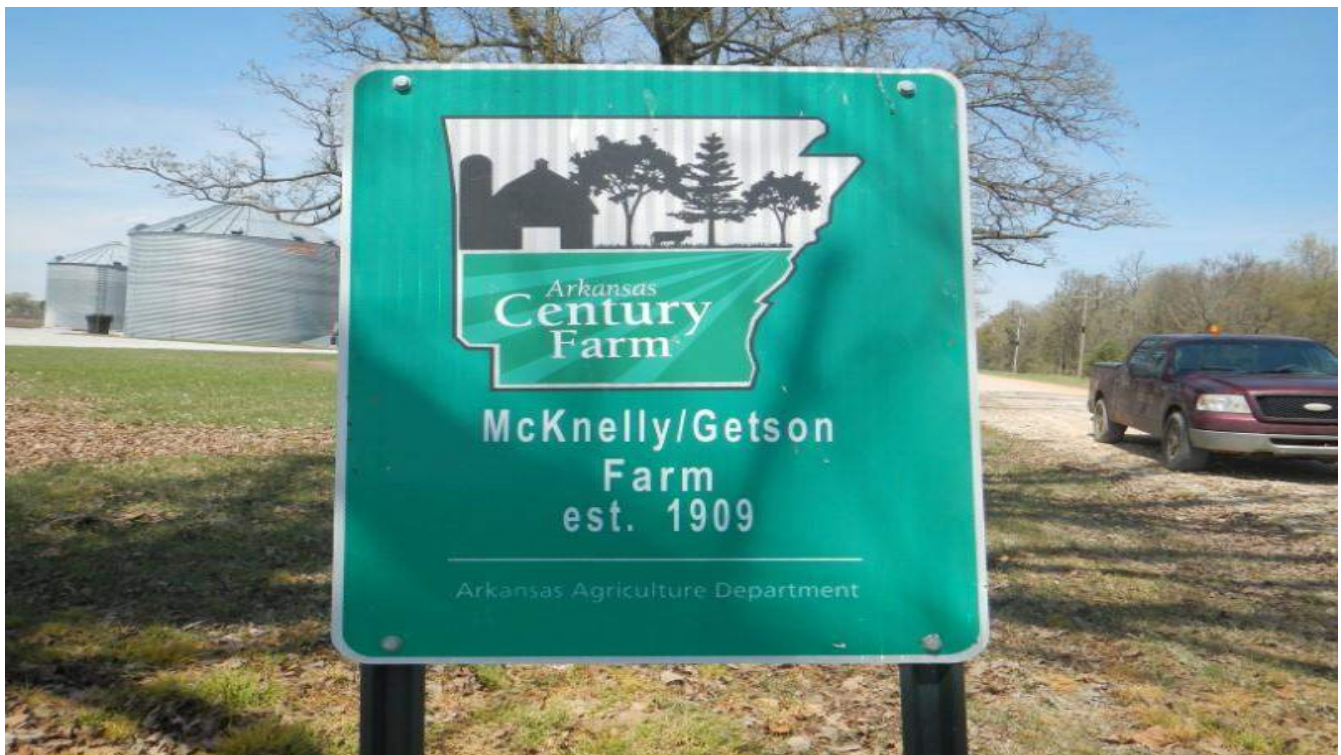
Appendix J – Cultural Resources Information

Job No. 100512, Walnut Ridge – Missouri State Line (Future I-57) P.E.



Prepared by Garver for the
Arkansas Department of Transportation
In cooperation with the Federal Hwy Administration

This report was funded in part by the Federal Hwy Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. The views and opinions of the authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Department of Transportation.



**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
 AMONG
 THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
 THE ARKANSAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
 THE ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
 THE UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
 AND THE OSAGE NATION
 REGARDING
 ARDOT JOB 100512
 WALNUT RIDGE – MISSOURI STATE LINE
 (FUTURE I-57) P.E.
 CLAY, LAWRENCE, AND RANDOLPH
 COUNTIES, ARKANSAS**

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Arkansas Department of Transportation (ARDOT) plan to carry out Job 100512, which is a federal undertaking as defined under 36 CFR 800.16(y); and

WHEREAS, the undertaking consists of constructing 42 miles of a four-lane divided interstate facility on new location from the Hwy. 67/Hwy. 412 interchange at Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, to the Arkansas-Missouri State line in Clay, Lawrence, and Randolph counties (the Project) in order to serve the transportation needs of the area; and

WHEREAS, the Arkansas FHWA Division Administrator is the "Agency Official" responsible for ensuring that the Program in Arkansas complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108), and codified in its implementing regulations, 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 800, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the Project will have federal involvement from FHWA funding, which constitutes an undertaking under Section 106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, ARDOT administers Federal-aid projects throughout Arkansas as authorized by Title 23 U.S.C 302; and

WHEREAS, the responsibilities of the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under Section 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800 are to advise, assist, review, and consult with federal agencies as they carry out their historic preservation responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Coast Guard have permitting responsibilities for this Project, and the agencies have agreed that FHWA shall serve as the lead federal agency; and

WHEREAS, a Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2 and Alternative C) was identified in

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the April 2022 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) based on consideration of public input, estimated project costs, relocatees, and environmental impacts; and

WHEREAS, a Selected Alternative has not been identified, and the Final Draft Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is in progress; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA has established the Project's area of potential effects (APE), as defined by 36 CFR 800.16(d), as the proposed right-of-way (ROW) acquired for the four-lane divided interstate facility of the Preferred Alternative (Attachment 1); and

WHEREAS, FHWA has consulted with the Osage Nation, the Quapaw Nation, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties of religious or cultural significance in letters dated March 13, 2019, and the Quapaw Nation and Osage Nation responded in letters dated April 4, 2019, July 3, 2019, and October 26, 2021; and

WHEREAS, ARDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, has completed studies to identify all architectural resources meeting the criteria for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) located within the Project's APE in correspondences dated July 9, 2021, August 6, 2021, and April 6, 2022;

WHEREAS, ARDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, did not identify any architectural resources eligible for inclusion in the NRHP within the Project in correspondence dated July 15, 2021, August 11, 2021, and April 21, 2022; and

WHEREAS, ARDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, agreed to assess RA0007/3RA417 (Old Reyno Community) and Property 1 (McKnelly-Getson Farm) as archeological sites and are now avoided by the Preferred Alternative with no additional assessment required, in correspondence dated July 15, 2021, April 6, 2022, and April 21, 2022; and

WHEREAS, eight previously recorded archeological sites, as shown in Attachment 2, are within the project area and may require additional testing to determine their NRHP eligibility as determined by the Phase I survey results; and

WHEREAS, ARDOT's qualified cultural resources consultant is in progress of completing a Phase I cultural resources survey within the Project's APE and will convey its initial findings in a report to consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, FHWA has determined that the development of this Programmatic Agreement (Agreement), in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b)(1)(ii) and in consultation with SHPO, a Signatory to this Agreement, is warranted to ensure all commitments are implemented; and

WHEREAS, because of its role and responsibilities as project partner with FHWA, FHWA has invited ARDOT to sign this Agreement as an Invited Signatory; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1), FHWA notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its decision to pursue an Agreement and will invite their participation in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1); and

WHEREAS, the ACHP did not respond within 15 days of notification, and FHWA assumed their non-participation in this Agreement prior to their correspondence dated July 11, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the USACE and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had no comments on this Agreement, and the USACE elected to participate as an Invited Signatory; and

WHEREAS, FHWA invited the Osage Nation, Quapaw Nation, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. to participate as Invited Signatories and comment on the draft Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Osage Nation provided comments on the Agreement and will participate as an Invited Signatory, while the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma had no comments on the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(3), FHWA invited interested stakeholders listed in Attachment 3 the opportunity to participate in consultation on this Project in letters dated May 2020 and February 2021 and to sign this Agreement as a concurring party with the Missouri Department of Transportation responding with no comments; and

WHEREAS, the public has been afforded the opportunity to comment on the Project during virtual public involvement meetings held August 13 through September 2, 2020 and July 1, 2021 through August 2, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the definitions set forth in 36 CFR Part 800 are applicable throughout this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE, FHWA, SHPO, ARDOT, USACE, and the Osage Nation agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The FHWA, through ARDOT, will ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. MODIFICATION OF THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE is defined as the proposed ROW for the future Selected Alternative, consisting of 42 miles of a four-lane divided interstate facility on new location from the Hwy. 67/Hwy. 412 interchange to the Arkansas-Missouri State line. The proposed ROW averages 400-feet wide with expanded footprints at the interchange locations. Should the APE change, FHWA shall follow the stipulations for identification, evaluation, and treatment of archeological and architectural resources (Stipulations II and III).

II. ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Evaluation

Prior to initiating Project construction, ARDOT shall reassess final design plans to see if archeological sites, previously considered outside of the project area's APE and unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP, are within or outside of the APE. If these sites are now within the APE, additional Phase I surveys may be necessary. All fieldwork and report writing shall be done in accordance with Appendix B of the Arkansas State Plan: Guidelines for Archeological Fieldwork and Report Writing (2010 or any revisions or replacements to that document).

- a. ARDOT or its contractor shall conduct Phase I level surveys pursuant to this Agreement and shall provide SHPO the opportunity to review and concur on all reports, findings, and recommendations.
- b. ARDOT or its contractor shall conduct Phase II testing necessary to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of any additional archeological sites identified within the APE and shall provide SHPO the opportunity to review and concur on all reports, findings, and recommendations. The evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c), and pursuant to the requirements in this Agreement.
- c. ARDOT or its contractor shall conduct Phase III excavation necessary to mitigate impacts to NRHP eligible archeological sites identified within the APE that cannot be avoided, and shall provide SHPO the opportunity to review and concur on all reports, findings, and recommendations. The evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(c), and pursuant to the requirements in this Agreement.
- d. FHWA shall provide the USACE and the Osage Nation the opportunity to review all reports, findings, and recommendations by ARDOT or its contractor.

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B. Assessment of Effects

If archeological sites meeting the criteria for listing in the NRHP are identified as a result of the Project, FHWA and ARDOT shall assess the effects of the Project on these sites in a manner consistent with 36 CFR 800.5 and submit its recommendations to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

C. Treatment of Archeological Sites Determined Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

- a. If FHWA and ARDOT, in consultation with SHPO, USAC, and the Osage Nation, determine that an archeological site(s) eligible for listing in the NRHP will be adversely affected by the Project, FHWA and ARDOT shall determine whether avoidance or minimization of the adverse effect is practicable. If the adverse effect cannot practicably be avoided or the effect sufficiently minimized so that it is no longer adverse, ARDOT, in consultation with SHPO, shall develop a treatment plan for the archeological site(s). ARDOT shall provide the SHPO, USACE, Osage Nation, and other consulting parties the opportunity to review and concur on the treatment plan.
- b. Any treatment plan ARDOT or its contractor develops for an archeological site(s) under the terms of this stipulation shall be consistent with the requirements of Stipulation VII, below, and shall include, at a minimum:
 1. Information on the portion of the site(s) where data recovery or controlled site burial, as appropriate, is to be carried out, and the context in which the property is eligible for the NRHP;
 2. The results of the previous research relevant to the Project;
 3. Research problems or questions to be addressed, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
 4. The field and laboratory analysis methods to be used, with a justification of their cost-effectiveness and how they apply to this particular site(s) and the research needs;
 5. The methods to be used in artifact, data, and other records management;
 6. Explicit provisions for disseminating in a timely manner the research findings to professional peers;
 7. Arrangements for presenting to the public the research findings (not including human remains), focusing particularly on the community or communities that may have interests in the results;
 8. The curation of recovered materials and records resulting from the data recovery in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79;
 9. Procedures for evaluating and treating inadvertent archeological discoveries during the course of the excavation, including necessary

consultation with the consulting parties.

- c. ARDOT shall ensure the treatment plan is implemented and that any agreed-upon data recovery field operations have been completed before ground disturbing activities are initiated at or near the affected archeological site(s). ARDOT shall notify the SHPO, USACE, Osage Nation, and other consulting parties when the treatment plan is initiated and again once data recovery has been completed. ARDOT or its contractor shall provide a Management Summary report of the findings to SHPO, USACE, Osage Nation, and other consulting parties.
- d. Project construction may proceed following the written approval by SHPO of the Management Summary report, while the technical report is in preparation. If the technical report is not complete within one (1) year of the completion of the data recovery, ARDOT shall provide the SHPO, USACE, Osage Nation, and other consulting parties a written update on the progress of the investigation. ARDOT or its contractor shall provide SHPO, Osage Nation, and other consulting parties a draft of the technical report for review and comment. ARDOT or its contractor shall provide a final report to the SHPO, USACE, Osage Nation, and other consulting parties. ARDOT shall ensure that the archeological site form on file in the Arkansas Archeological Survey's (ARAS) Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas (AMASDA) is updated to reflect the data recovery done for each affected site.

III. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

- A. Architectural resources are defined as all non-archeological resources consisting of historic buildings, structures, objects, and districts.
- B. Prior to initiating Project construction, ARDOT shall reassess final design plans to see if architectural resources, previously not considered fifty (50) years of age, are within or outside of the APE. The ARDOT shall identify and evaluate any additional architectural resources located within the APE for NRHP eligibility in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4. The assessment of architectural resources will consist of a level of effort required to determine NRHP eligibility and adverse effect determination. Eligibility recommendations will be sent to SHPO for review and concurrence.
- C. If concurrence on eligibility of an architectural resource cannot be reached, FHWA shall obtain a determination from the Keeper in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4.
- D. If an adverse effect to an architectural resource determined eligible for

inclusion in the NRHP occurs, mitigation will be developed in consultation with SHPO and other appropriate consulting parties, as appropriate.

- E. Avoidance is the preferred option, if prudent and feasible alternatives exist that avoids the use of that architectural resource(s) for highway construction.

IV. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERY SITUATIONS

Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.13, if cultural material is discovered during implementation of the project, the FHWA shall ensure that all construction activities cease in the area of the discovery and the consulting parties are notified. The FHWA, in consultation with SHPO, shall determine if the discovery is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. If so, the FHWA and ARDOT will develop a treatment plan for historic properties, which shall be reviewed by SHPO, USACE, and the Osage Nation. Disputes arising from such review shall be resolved in accordance with Stipulation VIII.

V. HUMAN REMAINS

Human remains are not expected to be discovered on this undertaking; however, if they are encountered during implementation of the Project, all activity in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease. The treatment of human remains shall follow the *Arkansas Burial Law* (Act 753 of 1991, as amended) and the ACHP's *Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects* published February 23, 2007. As such, a permit will be obtained from the AHPP prior to the excavation of any remains.

- A. If human remains are discovered, whether during archeological investigations or project construction, the applicant will temporarily suspend all activities within a one hundred (100) meter radius buffer zone that could disturb the remains or any grave associated objects. The remains will be left as found, covered with canvas, and measures will be made to safeguard the find until the proper authorities can be identified. No photo documentation shall be done without permission from the consulting Tribes.
- B. The ARDOT shall immediately contact SHPO and the appropriate law enforcement agency as required in Arkansas law.
- C. If law enforcement determines that the find is not a crime scene, ARDOT, SHPO, federally-recognized Tribes, and other interested parties will follow the *Arkansas Burial Law* (Act 753 of 1991, as amended) and the ACHP's *Policy Statement Regarding the Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects* published February 23, 2007.

VI. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS STANDARDS

The FHWA shall ensure that all archeological and architectural investigations to this Agreement are carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a person or persons meeting the appropriate qualifications set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44738-44739). In addition, both the Principal Investigator and any supervising archeologists will meet the professional qualification requirements for certification in the Register of Professional Archaeologists and follow the *Code of Conduct and Standards for Research and Performance*.

VII. PREPARATION AND REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS

- A. All archeological studies, technical reports, and treatment plans prepared pursuant to this Agreement shall be consistent with the federal and state standards titled Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation set forth in 48 FR 44716, Appendix B of the Arkansas State Plan: Guidelines for Archeological Fieldwork and Report Writing (2010 or any revisions or replacements to that document), and AHPP's Survey Procedures Manual (2016).
- B. The SHPO, USACE, Osage Nation, and other consulting parties to this Agreement agree to provide comments to ARDOT on all technical materials, findings, and other documentation arising from this Agreement within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. If no comments are received from the SHPO and consulting parties within the thirty (30)-calendar-day review period, ARDOT may assume that the non-responsive party has no comment. ARDOT shall take into consideration all comments received in writing from the SHPO and consulting parties within the thirty (30)-calendar-day review period, unless an extension has been granted.
- C. All archeological studies, technical reports, and treatment plans prepared pursuant to this Agreement shall be submitted in electronic format to SHPO. ARDOT will provide hard copies if requested. Hard copies will be sent to the Osage Nation.

VIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Should any Signatory or consulting party to this Agreement object at any time to any documentation or materials submitted for review, actions proposed, review comments submitted pursuant to this Agreement, or the manner in which the terms of this Agreement are implemented, FHWA shall notify the other Signatories of the objection and consult with the objecting party and/or parties to resolve the objection. If FHWA determines that such objection cannot be resolved through

consultation, FHWA shall:

- A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the FHWA's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide FHWA with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, Signatories, Invited Signatories and Concurring Parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response.
- B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30)-day time period, FHWA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Signatories, Invited Signatories, and consulting parties to the Agreement, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
- C. Notify the Signatories, Invited Signatories, and consulting parties of its final decision. FHWA shall then proceed according to its final decision.
- D. Carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this Agreement that are not the subject of the dispute.

Should a member of the public raise an objection or disagree with the findings pursuant to the Agreement, FHWA shall immediately inform the Signatories in writing and take the objection into account. FHWA shall consult with the objecting party and other Signatories and Invited Signatories as requested for no more than thirty (30) days. FHWA shall render a decision regarding the objection and notify all parties of this decision in writing within fourteen (14) days following the closure of the consulting period. In reaching the decision, FHWA shall take comments from all parties into account. FHWA's decision regarding the resolution of the objection will be final.

IX. AMENDMENTS

Any Signatory or Invited Signatory to this Agreement may propose that it be amended in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6, whereupon the Signatory or Invited Signatory shall consult with the other Signatories or Invited Signatories within 30 days of the proposal to consider an amendment. Any such amendment will be effective on the date a fully executed copy is filed with the ACHP.

X. TERMINATION

- A. If any Signatory or Invited Signatory to the Agreement determines that the Agreement's terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other Signatories or Invited Signatories to attempt to develop an amendment, per Stipulation IX. If an amendment cannot be reached, any Signatory or Invited Signatory may terminate the Agreement upon written notification to the other Signatories or Invited Signatories.
- B. Once the Agreement is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the Project, FHWA must either: 1) execute a subsequent agreement pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6, or 2) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR 800.7.
- C. FHWA shall notify the Consulting Parties of its final decision.

XI. DURATION

The terms of this Agreement shall commence on the date the last signature is affixed hereto and will expire when all stipulations are completed, or 10 years from the date of execution. Prior to such time, the FHWA may consult with the other Signatories and Invited Signatories to reconsider the terms of the Agreement and amend it in accordance with Stipulation IX.

Execution of this Agreement by FHWA and ARDOT and its submission to the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(b)(1)(iv) shall be considered to be an agreement with the ACHP for the purposes of Section 110(1) of the NHPA. Execution of this Agreement and implementation of its terms evidences that the FHWA has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the proposed Project and has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and has fulfilled its Section 106 responsibilities under the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

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Signatory

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Vivien N. Hoang, P.E.
Arkansas Division Administrator

Date

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Signatory

ARKANSAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Secretary Stacy Hurst
Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

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Invited Signatory

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Lorie H. Tudor, P.E.
Director

Date

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Invited Signatory

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Sarah Chitwood
Chief, Regulatory Division

Date

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Invited Signatory

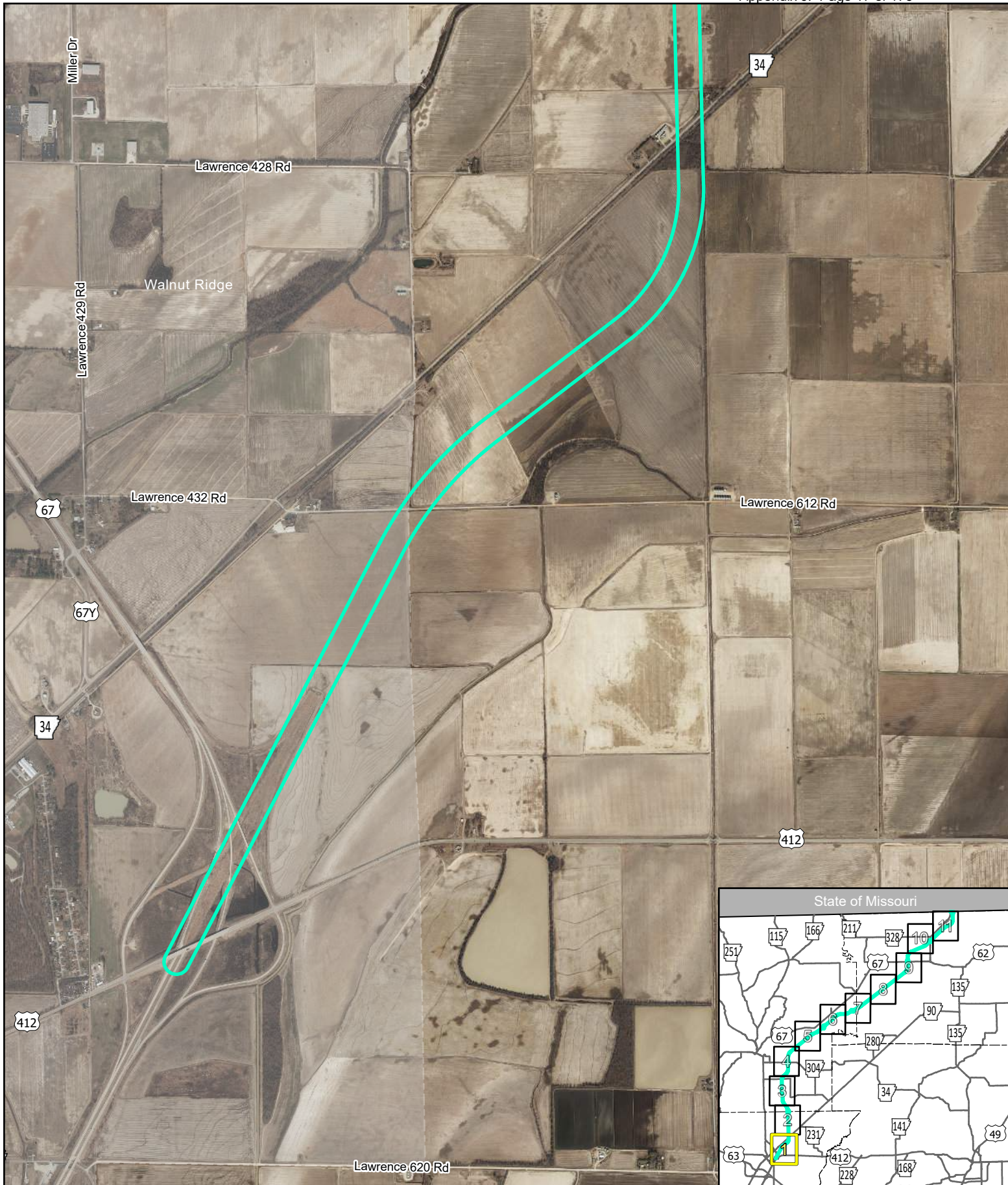
OSAGE NATION

Geoffrey M. Standing Bear
Principal Chief

Date

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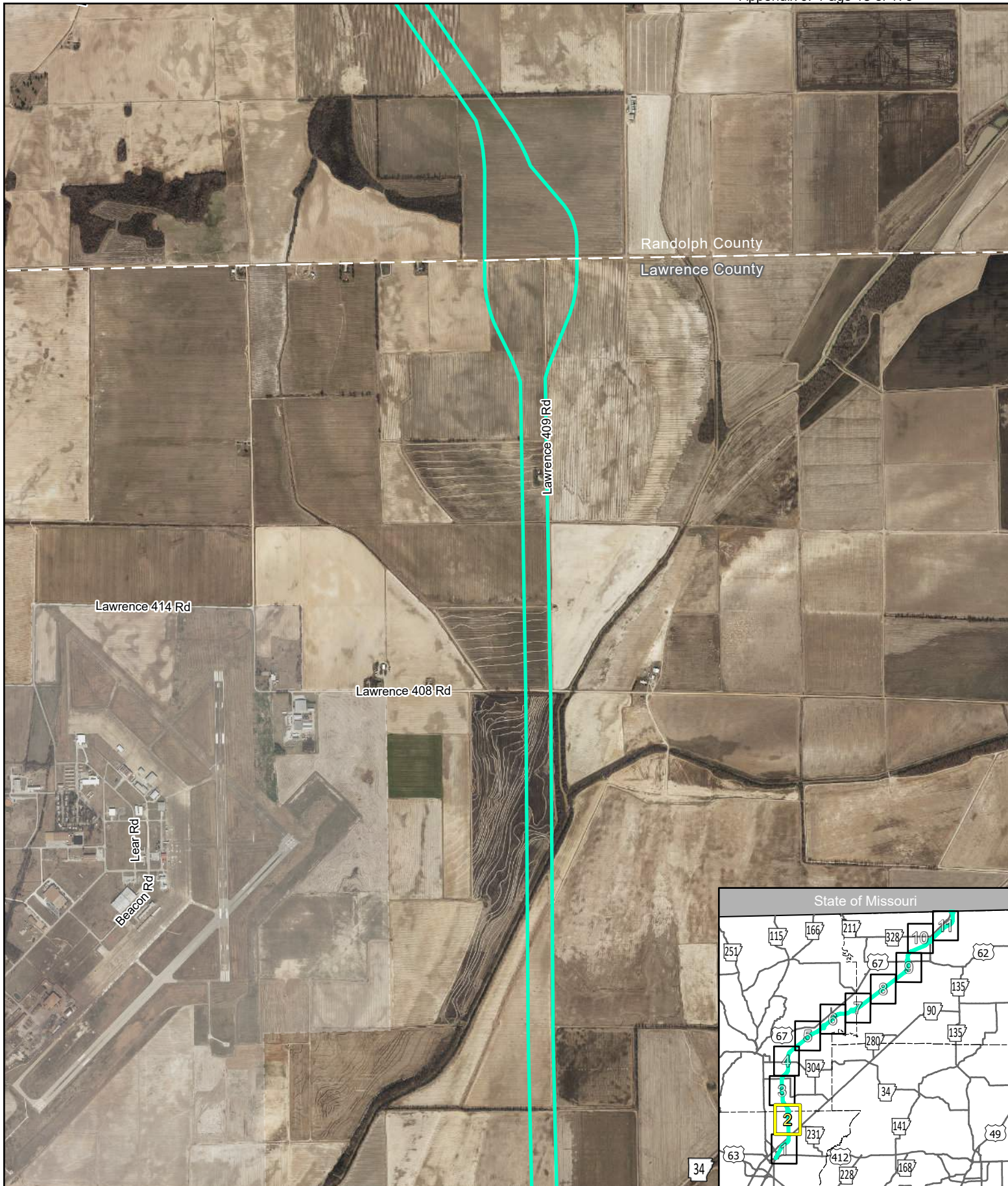
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Preferred Alternative APE



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 Preferred Alternative APE



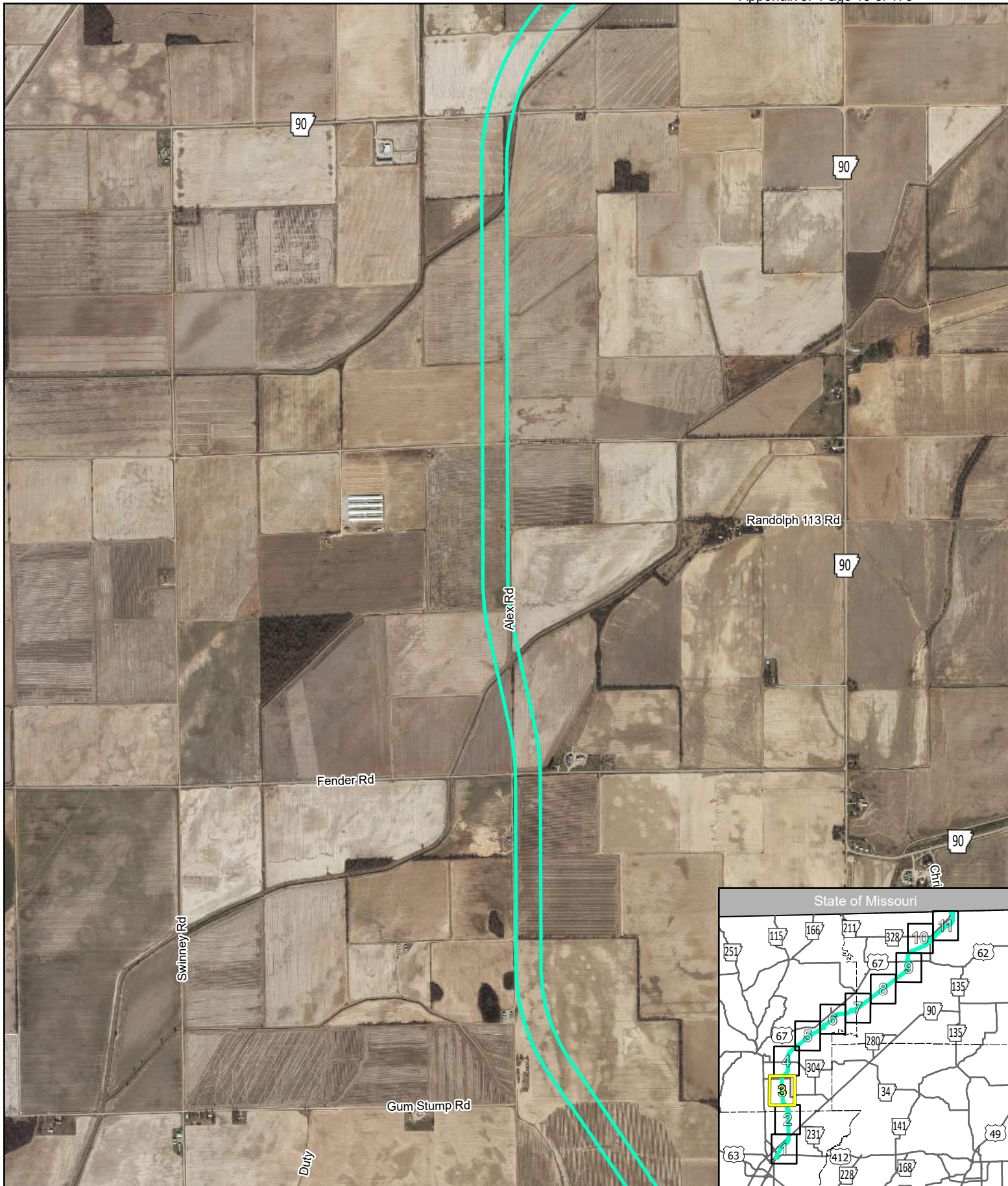
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June 6, 2022

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 Preferred Alternative APE

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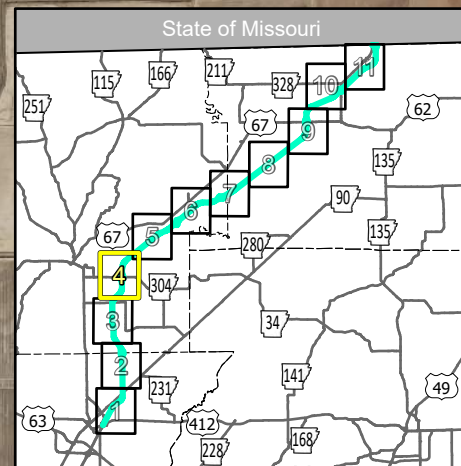
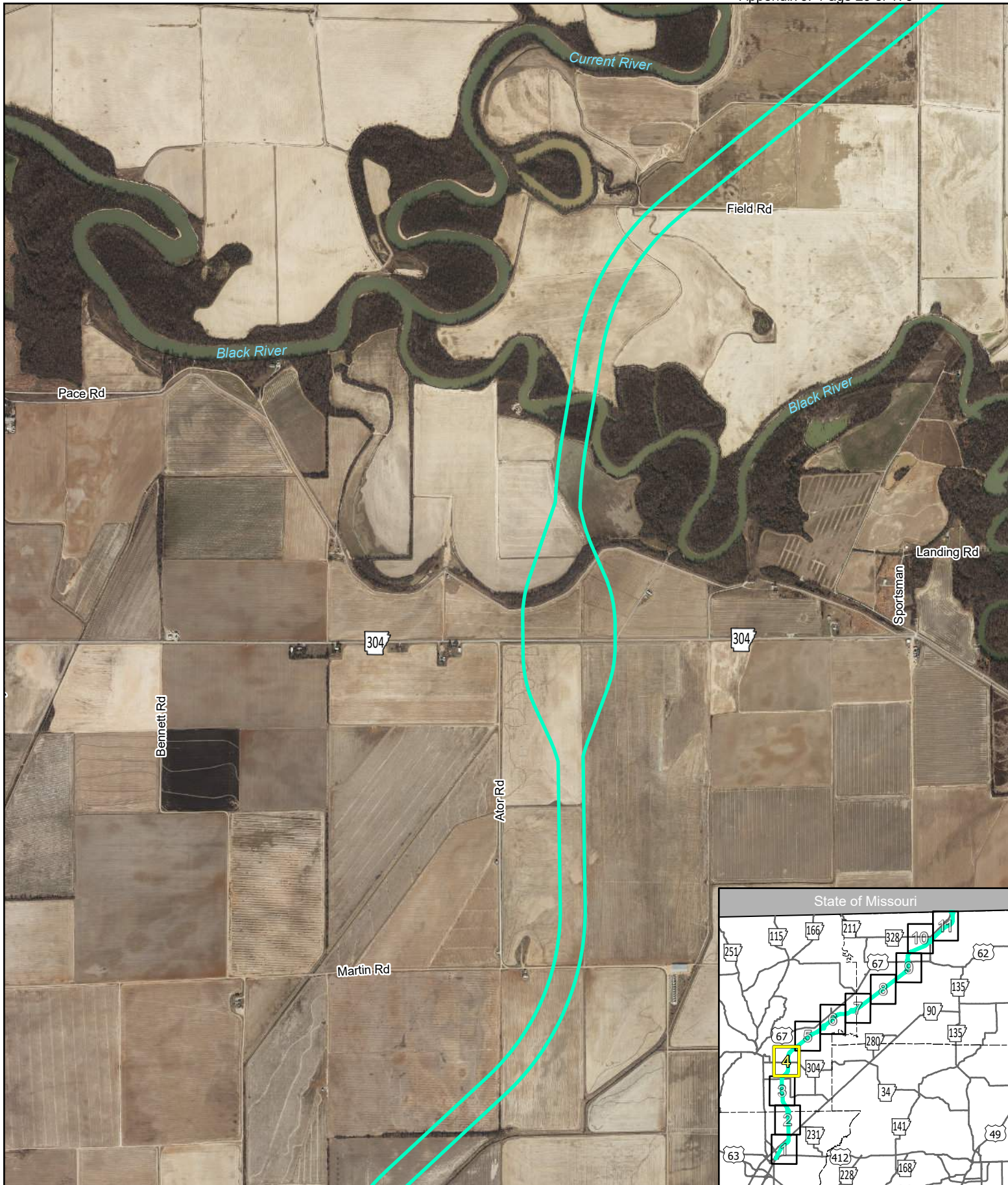
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June 6, 2022

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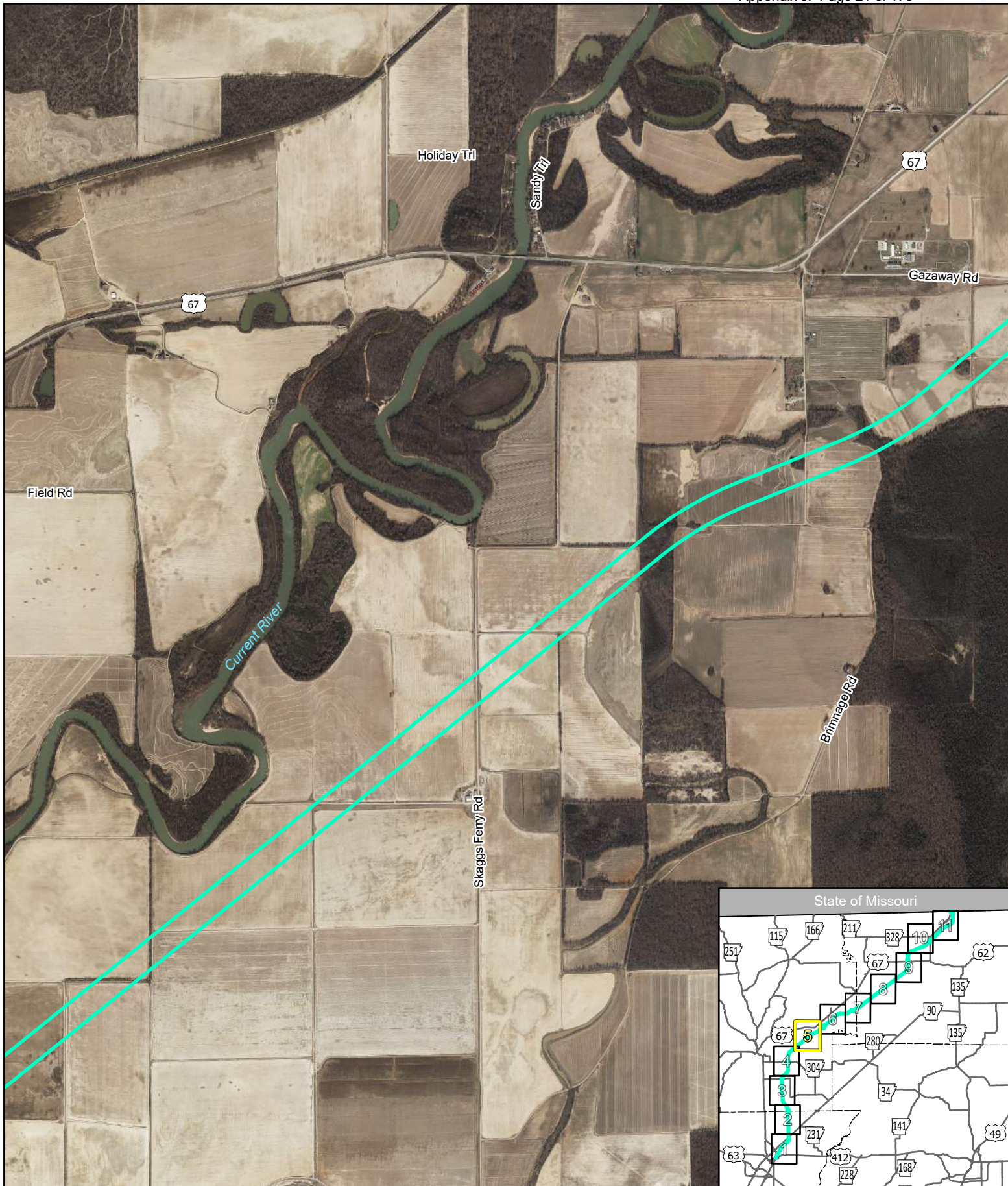
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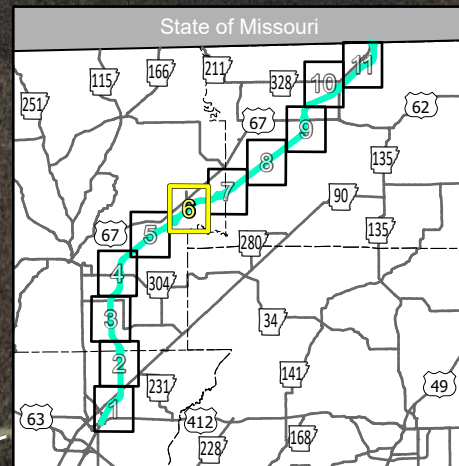
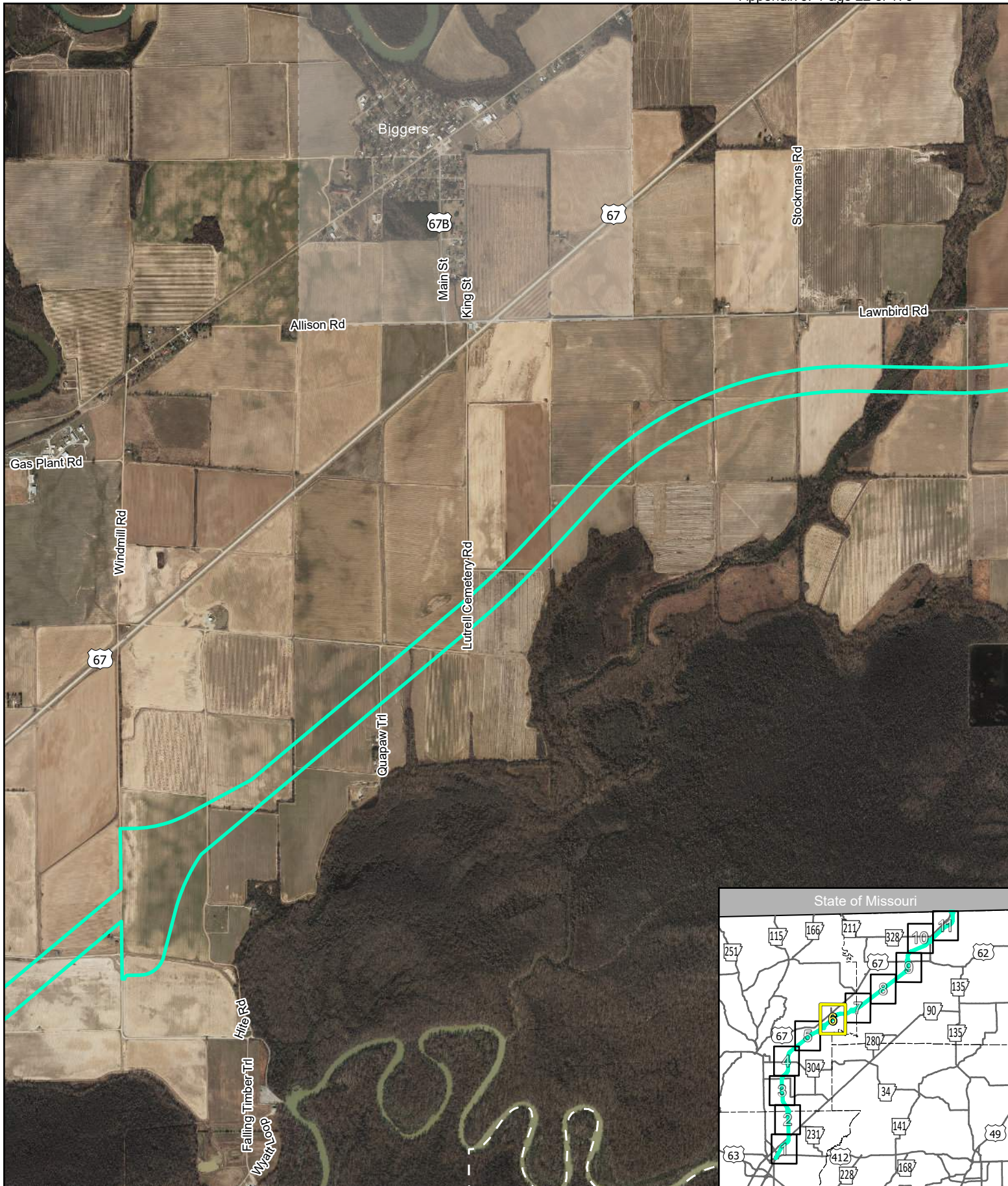
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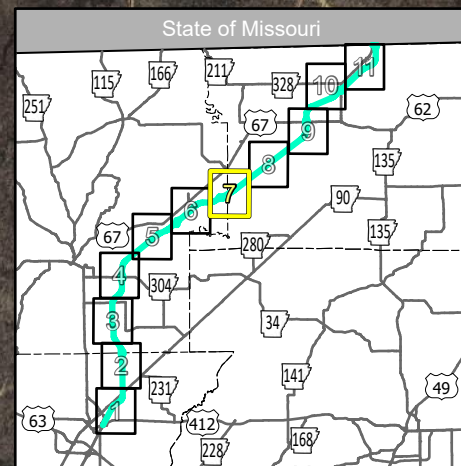
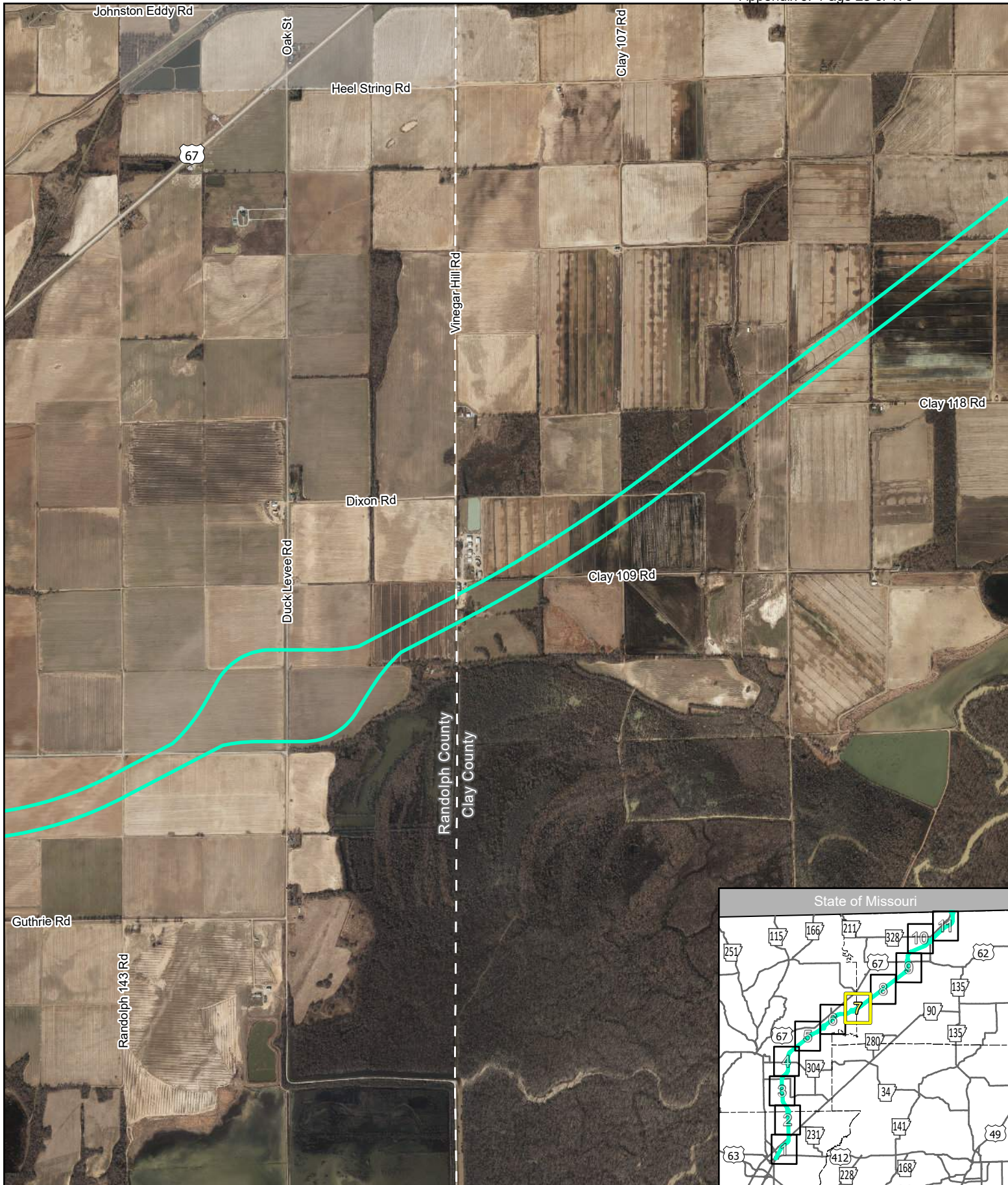
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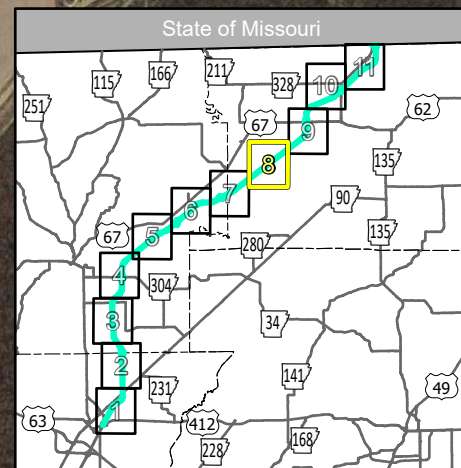
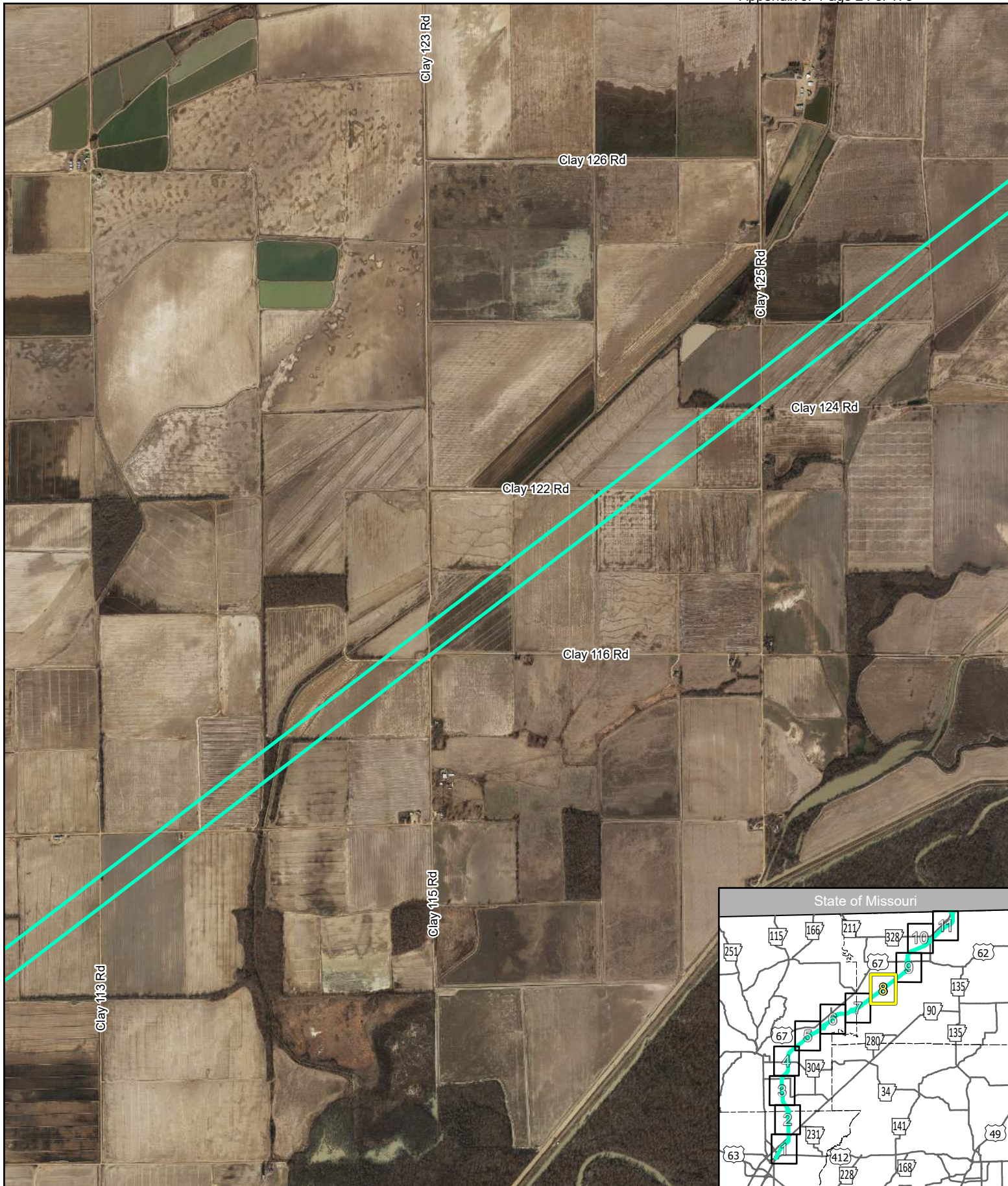
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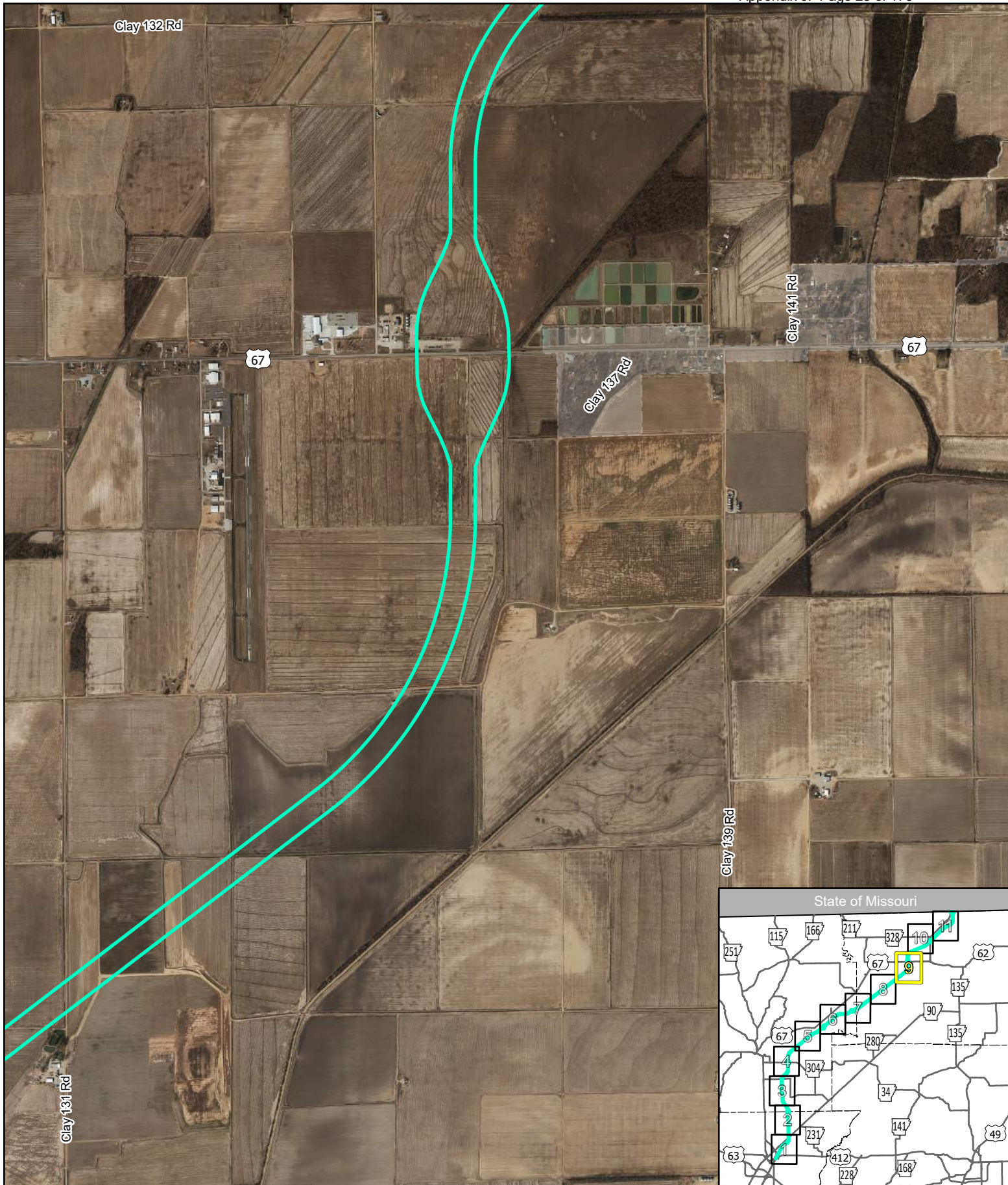
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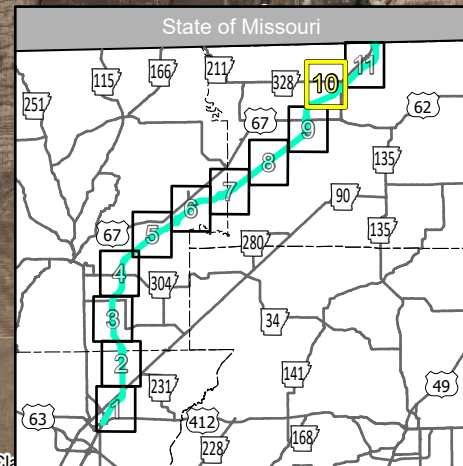
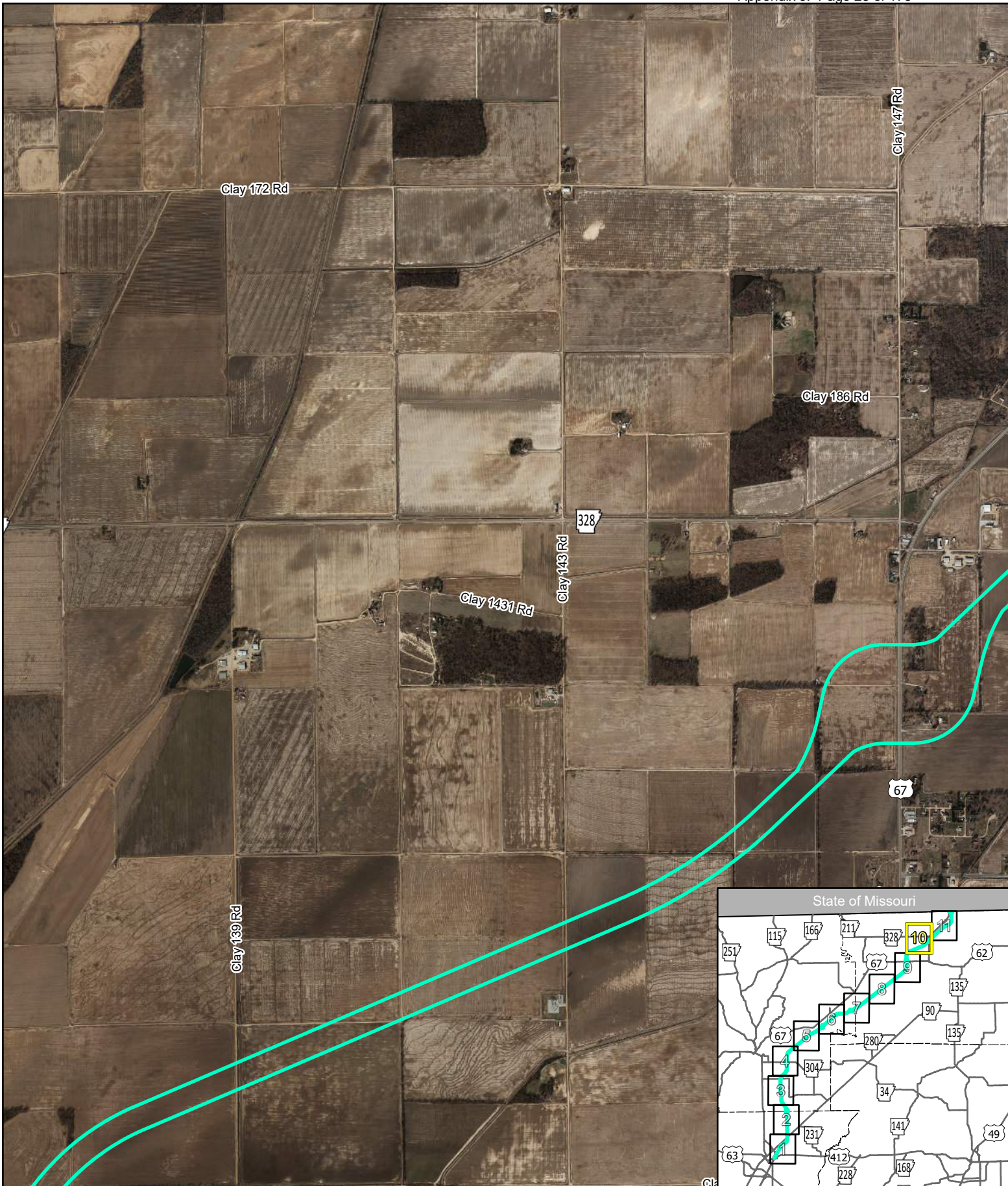
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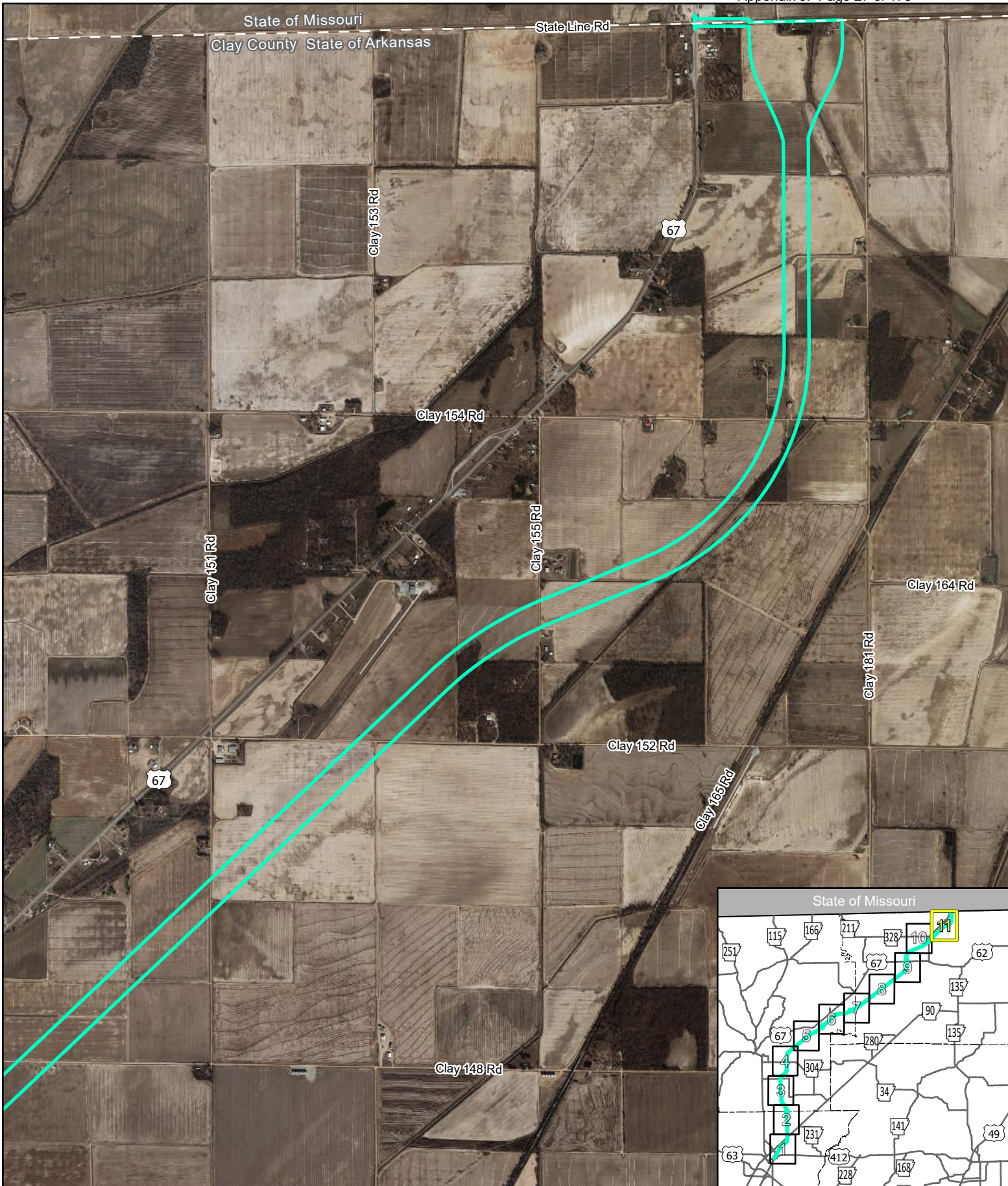
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Preferred Alternative APE



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Attachment 2

Archeological sites

ARAS Site No.	Type	NRHP Status	APE
3LW394	prehistoric scatter	Undetermined	within
3LW395	prehistoric scatter	Undetermined	within
3LW396	prehistoric scatter	Undetermined	within
3LW397	prehistoric scatter	Undetermined	within
3LW398	prehistoric scatter	Undetermined	within
3LW399	prehistoric scatter	Undetermined	within
3LW400	prehistoric scatter	Undetermined	within
3RA540	prehistoric and historic scatter	Undetermined	within

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Attachment 3
Section 106 Consultation on the Project

Missouri Department of Transportation
Arkansas Division of Environmental Quality
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission
Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
Arkansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Arkansas State Parks
Arkansas Department of Health
Arkansas Archeological Survey



Panamerican Consultants, Inc. – A Commonwealth Company



Cultural Resource | Management Terrestrial Archaeology | Maritime Archaeology | Architectural History | Geographic Information Systems

5 April 2022

Bill McAbee
Garver
Environmental Project Manager
50-1537-3259
601-715-4803

RE: Additional cultural resources information requested by FWA for Future Interstate 57 (Job 100512), Lawrence, Randolph, and Clay Counties, Arkansas.

Dear Mr. McAbee:

Per our conference call on March 30, 2022, the following supplemental documentation is offered.

Gilchrist Cemetery

In the opinion of the consultant, the Gilchrist Cemetery near Knobel and Alternate 3 is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site contains two toppled monuments for Adelle L. Gilchrist 1873-1915 and Richard Gilchrist 1866-1932, and is located within a portion of an agricultural field that is plowed around (Figures 1, 2 and 3). This cemetery has not made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history (Criteria A), nor is it associated with lives of significant/prominent persons (Criterion B), nor is it the work of a master craftsman or exhibit high artistic values (Criteria C), nor is it likely to contribute any significant information to history in the future. Additionally, the Gilchrist Cemetery does not meet any of Potter and Boland's (1992) Special Requirements Criteria Considerations for cemeteries (Criteria D).

Old Reyno Community

The Old Reyno Community (AHPP Property RA0007 and Archaeological Site 3RA417) is now outside the alternates and will be avoided.

McKnelly-Getson Farm (Property 1)

The McKnelly-Getson Farm (Property 1) is now outside the alternates and will be avoided.

Property 21

Property 21 is an abandoned ca. 1940s residence located at 1075 Clay County Road 154 (see Panamerican 2021:Figure 2-89). As instructed, additional photos of this structure were taken on March 31, 2022 (Figures 4-15).

Since the *Architectural Resources Survey for the Future Interstate 57 (Job 100512), Lawrence, Randolph, and Clay Counties, Arkansas* was prepared (Panamerican 2021), the exterior portion of the southwest façade has fallen off exposing the wooden framing and interior wall boards (compare Panamerican 2021:Figure 2-89 to Figure 4, which are the same view). Property 21 is a plain traditional one-story frame structure with an interior brick chimney and corrugated metal roof that rests on concrete blocks and/or piers. It appears to have originally been a T-shaped plan facing County Road 154 (with the T projecting to the north). Later former porches on the northwest and



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Contract Holder

northeast sides of rear portion of the house were enclosed and insulated with fiberglass (Figures 7, 8 and 9).

In the opinion of the consultant, Property 21 is not eligible for the NRHP. This structure is not associated with a significant event contributing to broad patterns of our history (Criteria A), nor is it associated with lives of significant/prominent persons (Criterion B), nor is it the work of a master craftsman or exhibit high artistic values (Criteria C), nor is it likely to contribute any significant information to history in the future (Criteria D).

Preliminary Archaeology Screening Report

Site	Type/Description	Component(s)	NRHP Status
3GE148	Pitchers Site: A 0.5 to 1.0 ac. scatter on a low knoll; reported in 1969 it may have been excavated by ASU Museum.	Archaic, Mississippian	Undetermined
3LW394	A 30-x-50 m scatter recorded in 1976 on Transect 168 during the Village Creek project.	Late Mississippian	Undetermined
3LW395	A 4,000 m ² scatter recorded in 1976 on Transect 168 during the Village Creek project.	Woodland	Undetermined
3LW396	A 10-x-10 m scatter recorded in 1976 on Transect 168 during the Village Creek project.	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Undetermined
3LW397	A 40-x-25 m scatter recorded in 1976 on Transect 168 during the Village Creek project.	Woodland	Undetermined
3LW398	A 30-x-15 m scatter recorded in 1976 on Transect 168 during the Village Creek project.	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Undetermined
3LW399	A 15-x-10 m scatter recorded in 1976 on Transect 168 during the Village Creek project.	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Undetermined
3LW400	A 100-x-25 m scatter recorded in 1976 on Transect 168 during the Village Creek project.	Archaic	Undetermined
3RA417	A 10-x-10 m Historic site consisting of an a hand pump mounted on a concrete slab. Reported in 2003 by Skip Stewart-Abernathy.	The hand pump is embossed with 1883 and 1888 patent dates.	Undetermined
3RA540	A 150-x-550 m low-density scatter in a land leveled field. It was identified by Jack Ray during a survey following a crevasse in the Running Water Levee.	Undifferentiated Prehistoric and late 19th and early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible

Feel free to contact me at (901) 454-4733 or via e-mail at dbuchner@chg-inc.com as necessary regarding this submission

Respectfully submitted,

C. Andrew Buchner

C. Andrew Buchner, RPA
Memphis Regional Director

References Cited

Panamerican

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Figures



Figure 1. General view of the Gilchrist Cemetery (IMG_0285).



Figure 2. Adelle Gilchrist monument (IMG_0286).



Figure 3. Richard Gilchrist monument (IMG_0287).



Figure 4. Property 21 view northeast (IMG_2530).



Figure 5. Property 21 view east (IMG_2531).



Figure 6. Property 21 view southeast (IMG_2533).



Figure 7. Property 21 view southwest (IMG_2534).



Figure 8. Property 21 view southwest (IMG_2535).



Figure 9. Property 21 view west (IMG_2536).



Figure 10. Property 21 view northwest (IMG_2538).



Figure 11. Property 21 view west (IMG_2539).



Figure 12. Property 21 view north (IMG_2540).



Figure 13. Property 21 view northeast (IMG_2551).



Figure 14. Property 21 exterior detail showing wire nails (IMG_2552).



Figure 15. Property 21 interior (IMG_2545).

PANAMERICAN REPORT NO. 38110



PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS, INC.

**ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR
FUTURE INTERSTATE 57 (JOB 100512),
LAWRENCE, RANDOLPH, GREENE, AND CLAY COUNTIES,
ARKANSAS**



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**REVISED REPORT
JULY 2021**

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Cover Image: Property 1 identification signage, view north (DSCN1601).

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LAWRENCE, RANDOLPH, GREENE, AND CLAY COUNTIES,
ARKANSAS**

Submitted to:

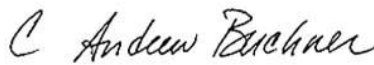
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Principal Investigator**

JUNE 2021

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I. INTRODUCTION

Under subcontract with Garver Engineering, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted an architectural resources survey (ARS) for submission to the Arkansas SHPO on behalf of the Arkansas Department of Transportation (ArDOT), Job 100512. This document is meant to partially meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The ArDOT is proposing to construct the Interstate 57 (I-57) transportation corridor on new right-of-way between Walnut Ridge and the Missouri state line north of Corning in portions of Lawrence, Randolph, Greene, and Clay counties, Arkansas. The proposed interstate alternatives will run roughly parallel to Highway 67 and State Routes 34 and 90 on either side of the Black River floodplain between Crowley's Ridge and the Ozark escarpment (Figures 1-01 and 1-02). The project area is mapped on portions of the Walnut Ridge SW, Walnut Ridge SE, Manson, O'Kean, Delaplaine, Pocahontas, Reyno, Peach Orchard, Knobel SE, Datto, and Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles.

A preliminary assessment of the architectural resources located in the more extensive project area was completed before the identification of specific alignments in April and May of 2018. The initial cultural constraints review was based on examination of Arkansas Archaeological Survey (AAS), Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP), and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) databases. Five hundred seventy-three (573) archaeological sites and other historic properties were identified in the four-county area near the proposed corridors.

A more detailed examination of the alignment corridors using the AHPP on-line database was completed prior to the fieldwork undertaken in April 2021. Previously identified properties, recorded between 1972 and 2007, are shown in Figures 1-01 and 1-03–1-07, and summarized in Table 1-01. They include one NRHP-listed property (CY0071, a depression-era log structure in Knobel), five NRHP-eligible properties (all but one of which has been demolished), two NRHP-ineligible properties (one of which has been demolished), and one property with an undetermined status (RA0007, the “Old Reyno” community site, which contains no standing structures from the period of occupation).

The only previously recorded standing structures within or adjacent to the I-57 alignments are the American Legion Post No. 72 (CY0071), the various agricultural/industrial facilities at the Knobel Grain site (CY0079), and the MOARK Depot (CY0080). The structures at the Advance-Rumely Tractor site (CY0075) appear to post-date the era of interest, and it is speculated that an older building recorded in this location is no longer standing. Information on the archaeological record related to the previous occupation at Old Reyno will be included in the report of survey-level investigations currently underway.

Neither of the listed or eligible properties at Knobel is within or immediately adjacent to the corridor alternatives (Figure 1-05). Brief comments and descriptions of previously recorded properties are provided below. Other standing structures identified along the corridor alignments are described and pictured in *Chapter II*.

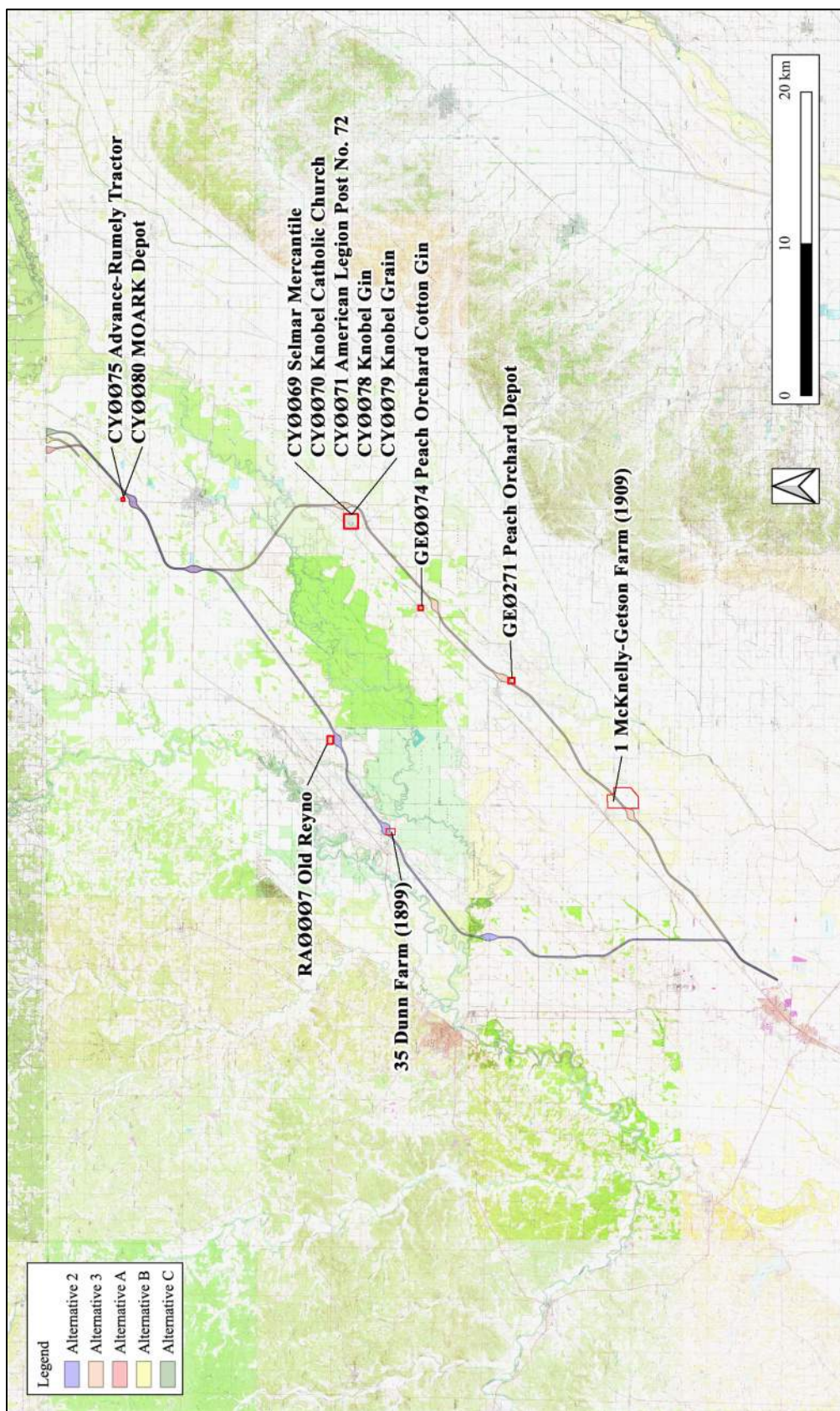


Figure 1-01. I-57 alternatives (Job No. 100512) location map (base map: USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles).

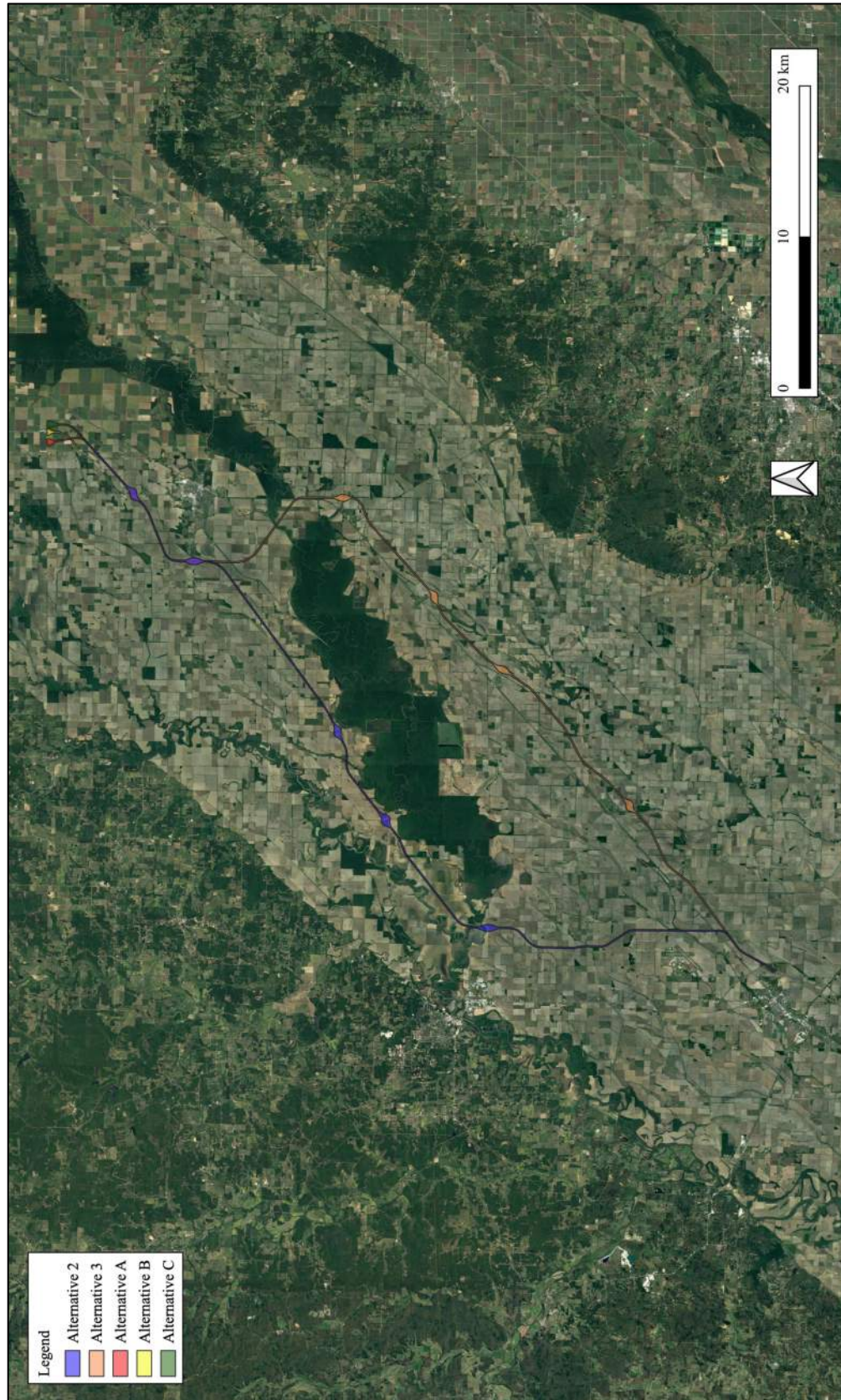


Figure 1-02. I-57 alternatives (Job No. 100512) location map (base map: satellite image).

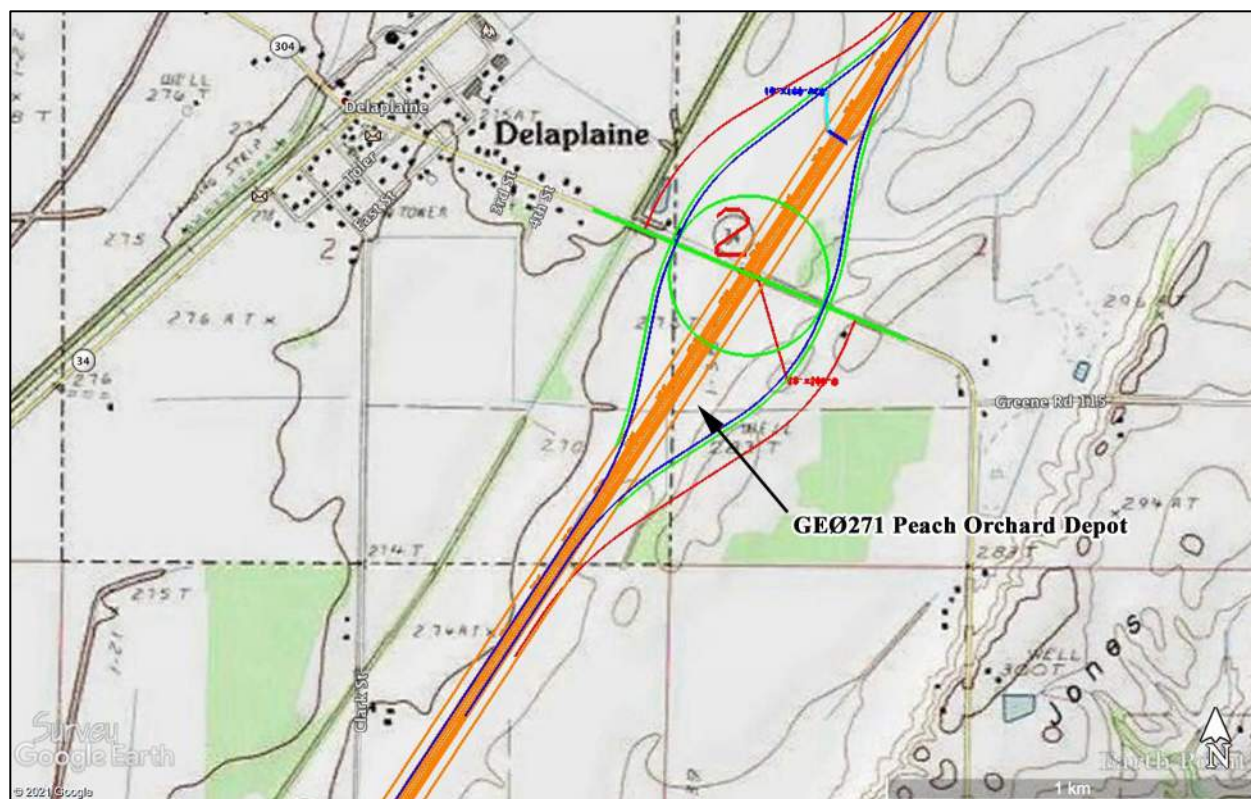


Figure 1-03. AHPP properties near Delaplaine (base map: Delaplaine 1984 7.5-minute USGS quad).

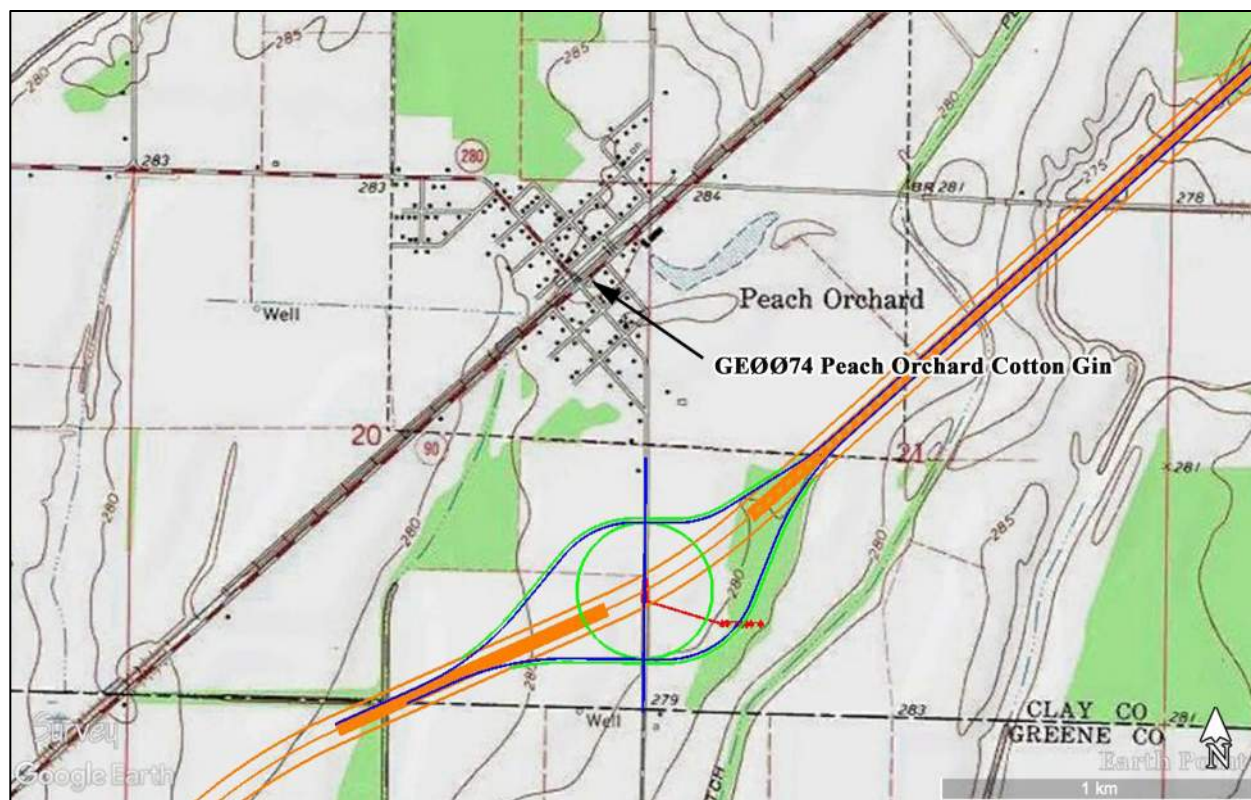


Figure 1-04. AHPP properties in Peach Orchard (base map: Peach Orchard 1964 7.5-minute USGS quad).

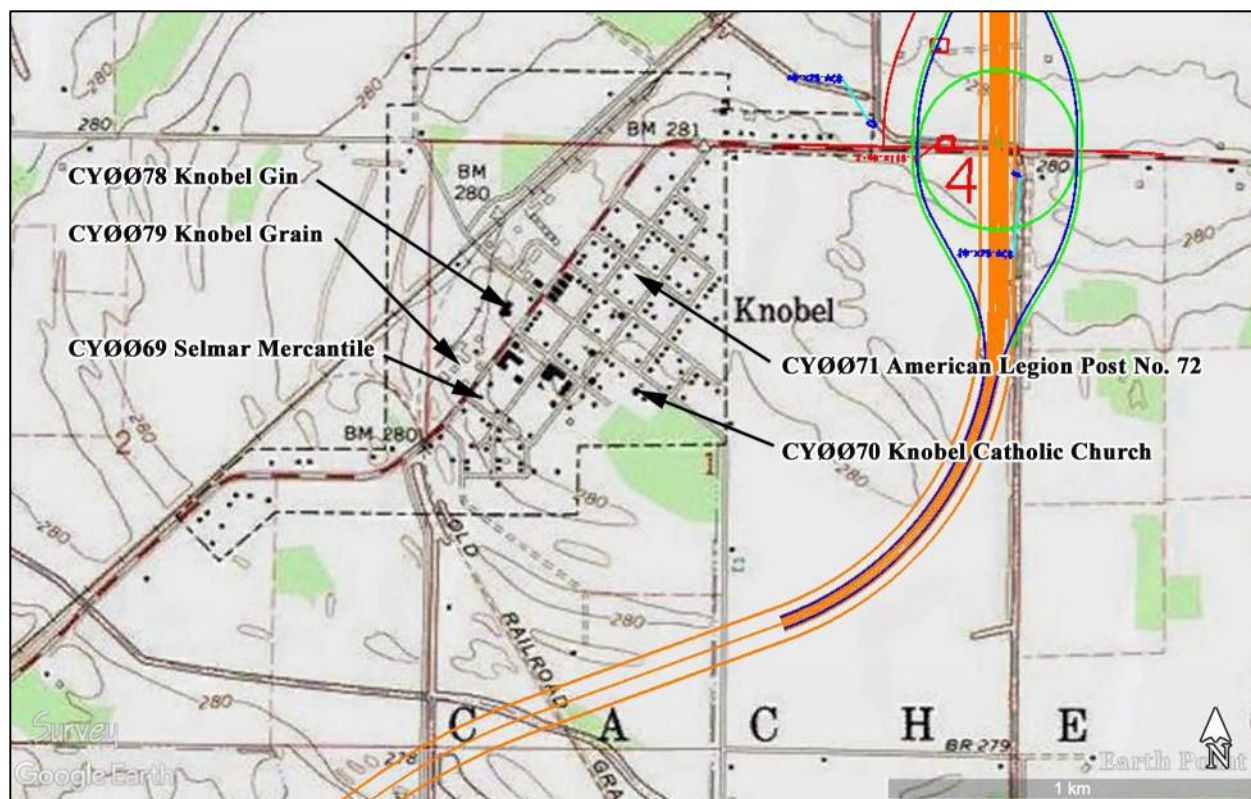


Figure 1-05. AHPP properties in Knobel (base map: Knobel SE 1964 7.5-minute USGS quad).

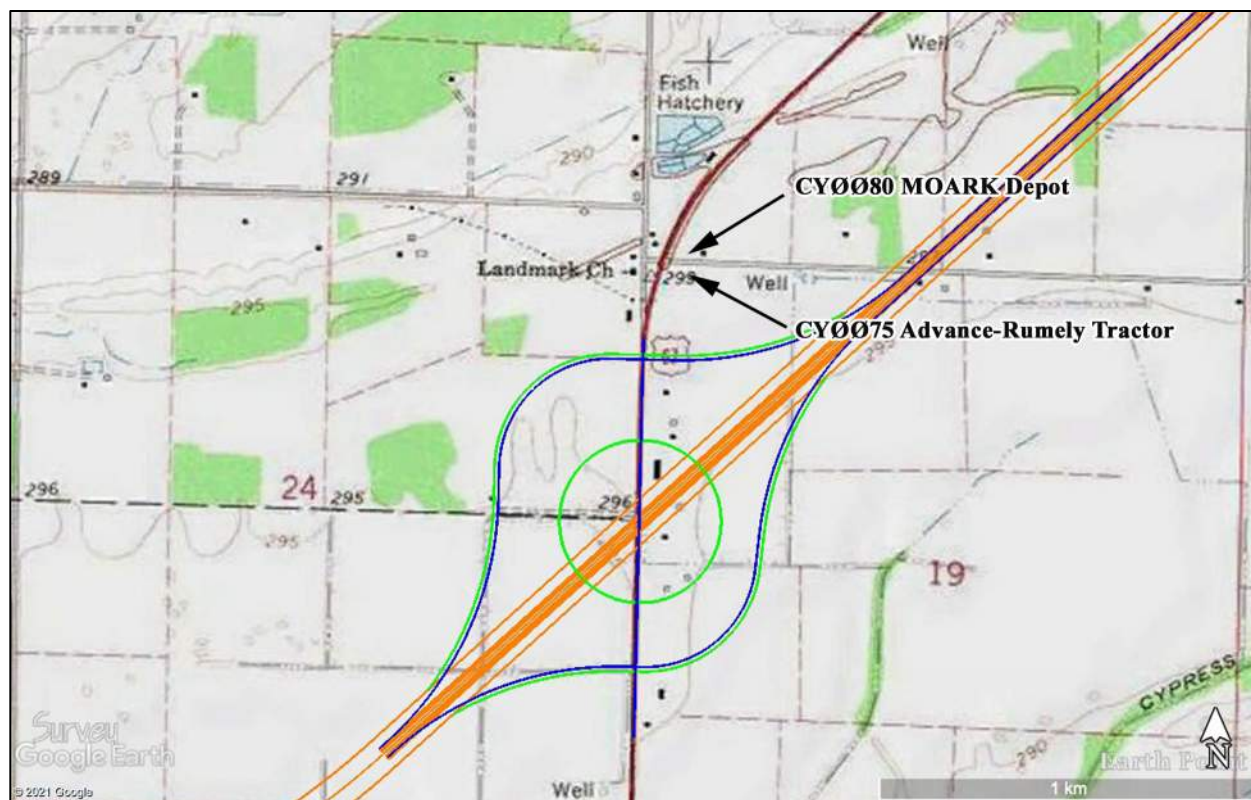


Figure 1-06. AHPP properties north of Corning (base map: Corning 1964 7.5-minute USGS quad).

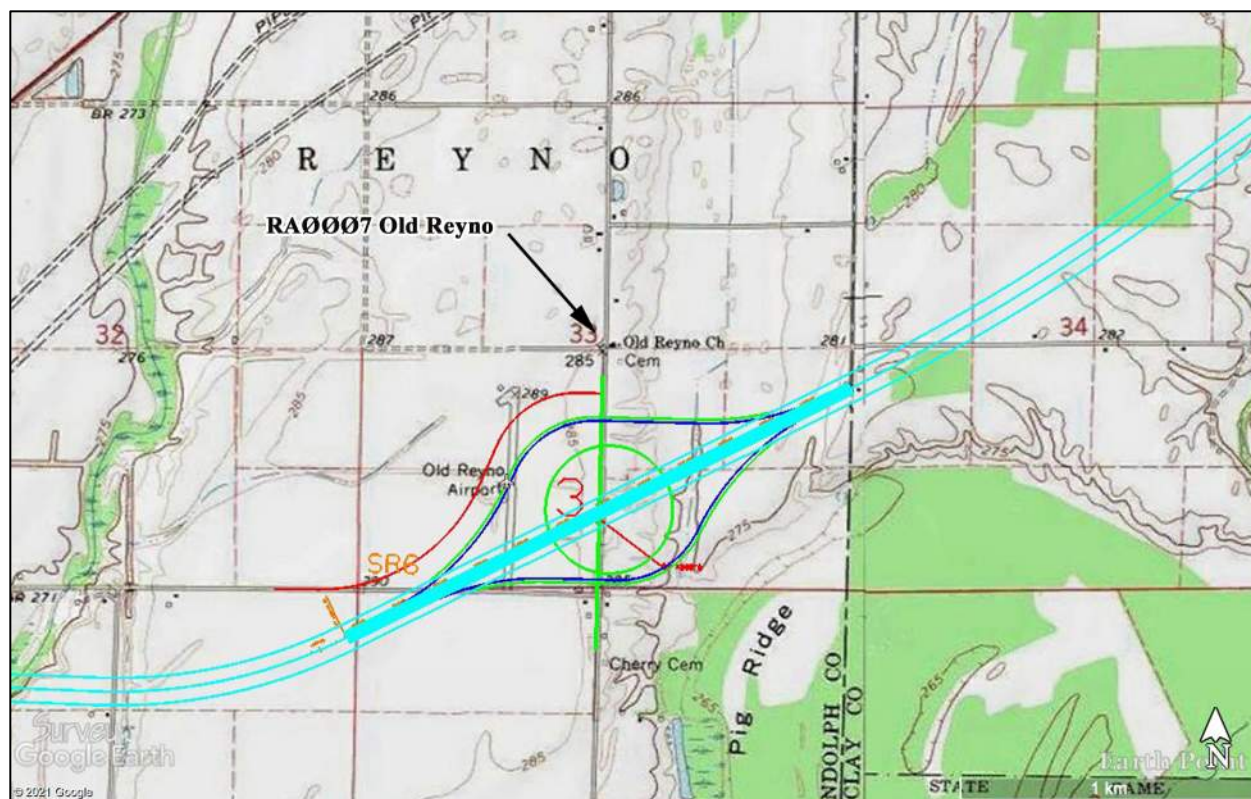


Figure 1-07. AHPP properties south of Reyno (base map: Reyno 1968 7.5-minute USGS quad).



Figure 1-08. NRHP-listed American Legion Post No. 72 (CY0071) in Knobel, view southeast (DSCN 1623).



Figure 1-09. NRHP-listed American Legion Post No. 72 (CY0071) in Knobel, front façade, view southwest (DSCN 1625).

CY0071.

The AHPP records describe CY0071 as the American Legion Post No. 72; alternate data on the structure and signage on the building identify it as Sinks-Crumb Post No. 72 (Figures 1-08–1-12). The building is located at 582 2nd Street at the intersection of Cherry in Knobel (the AHPP GIS map location is incorrect).

The American Legion Post at Knobel was founded in 1931 and had as its first Commander Alfred Prince. The lot for the building was donated to the local legion post by Joseph Sellmeyer. Federal funds for the building were provided through the auspices of the Civil Works Administration (CWA), one of the earliest programs of the depression-era “New Deal.” Local men cut and notched the cypress logs and construction was accomplished during 1933-34. The first meeting in the post was held on March 30, 1934. In 1918, the ladies of Knobel sewed a service flag with 24 stars (one for each of the local boys that served in World War I) that was later used in the post.

The log building has cypress walls and a skip-decked, corrugated sheet metal roof. The interior was not examined. Sinks-Crumb Post No. 72 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2008 (Federal Register Vol. 73, No. 170). The structure would not be directly impacted by the alignment alternatives (see Figure 1-05).



Figure 1-10. NRHP-listed American Legion Post No. 72 (CY0071) in Knobel, view west (DSCN 1627).



Figure 1-11. NRHP-listed American Legion Post No. 72 (CY0071) in Knobel, view northeast (DSCN 1628).

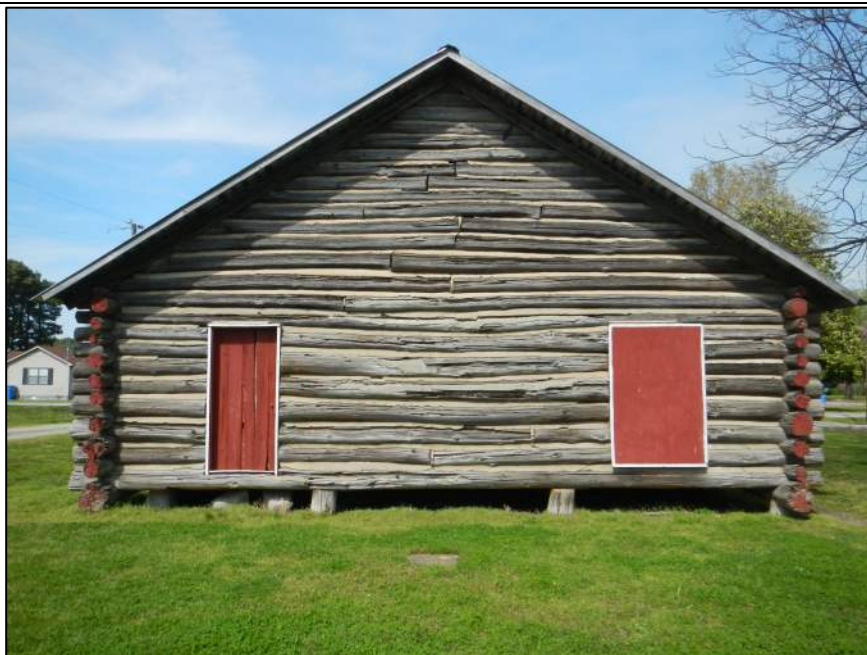


Figure 1-12. NRHP-listed American Legion Post No. 72 (CY0071) in Knobel, rear façade, view southwest (DSCN 1631).



Figure 1-13. NRHP-eligible Knobel Grain facility (CY0079) in Knobel, view southwest (DSCN 1619).

CY0079.

The AHPP records describe CY0079 as the Knobel Grain facility (Figures 1-13–1-16). The buildings are located along the western side of main Street/Highway 90 in Knobel.

Knobel was incorporated in 1896 and the town location was related to its position as a stop along the Iron Mountain Railroad, which followed an older route between Chalk Bluff on the St. Francis River and the town of Pocahontas in adjacent Randolph County. Timber was the main local industry until most of the surrounding land had been cleared by 1910. The grain elevators at Knobel probably date to the early portion of the 20th century, but no firm information on the construction date or the builders was obtained.



Figure 1-14. NRHP-eligible Knobel Grain facility (CY0079) in Knobel, view west (DSCN 1620).



Figure 1-15. NRHP-eligible Knobel Grain facility (CY0079) in Knobel, view west (DSCN 1621).

The structures would not be directly impacted by the alignment alternatives (see Figure 1-05).



Figure 1-16. NRHP-eligible Knobel Grain facility (CY0079) in Knobel, view northwest (DSCN 1622).



Figure 1-17. NRHP-ineligible MOARK Depot (CY0080) north of Corning, view northwest (DSCN 1796).

CY0080.

The AHPP records describe CY0080 as the MOARK Depot building(s) (Figures 1-17–1-19). The facility is located along the northern side of Clay County Road 148 at the intersection of AR-67 north of Corning.

The available information on the facility is somewhat vague and it is unclear if the buildings shown in the photographs are both considered part of CY0080 (the AHPP map location dot is in the paved area between the two buildings). There is no associated signage and the yellow sheet metal building with the front façade of brick appears to be used for storage.

The structures would not be directly impacted by the alignment alternatives (see Figure 1-06).



Figure 1-18. NRHP-ineligible MOARK Depot (CY0080) north of Corning, view northwest (DSCN 1797).



Figure 1-19. NRHP-ineligible MOARK Depot (CY0080) north of Corning, view north (DSCN 1798).



Figure 1-20. NRHP-eligible Advance-Rumely Tractor (CY0075) north of Corning, view southeast (DSCN 1802).



Figure 1-21. NRHP-eligible Advance-Rumely Tractor (CY0075) north of Corning, view southeast (DSCN 1803).

CY0075.

The AHPP records describe CY0075 as the Advance-Rumely Tractor facility (Figures 1-20–1-22). The facility is located along the southern side of Clay County Road 148 at the intersection of AR-67 north of Corning.

The available information on the facility is somewhat vague and it is unclear if the buildings shown in the photographs are considered part of CY0075 (the AHPP map location dot is in the agricultural field west of the existing buildings, suggesting that an older building may have been located here). The Advance-Rumely moniker dates to the post-1915 period; the company was acquired by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing in 1931. There is no associated signage identifying this as Advance-Rumely Tractor, and the commercial/industrial buildings appear to be too recent and anodyne to warrant a recommendation of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The existing structures would not be directly impacted by the alignment alternatives (see Figure 1-06).



Figure 1-22. NRHP-eligible Advance-Rumely Tractor (CY0075) north of Corning, view south (DSCN 1804).

Table 1-01 Summary of previously recorded AHPP properties near the alignments.

Property	Name	Location	Recorded	Style	NRHP Status	Remarks
CY0069	Selmar Mercantile; Stormes Grocery	510 Main St., Knobel	2005	20 th cent. commercial	eligible	demolished
CY0070	Knobel Catholic Church	4 th Street, Knobel	2005	Gothic Revival	eligible	demolished?
CY0071	American Legion Post No. 72 (Sinks- Crumb Post No. 72)	582 2 nd Street, Knobel	2005	1933-34 rustic log house	listed 2008	see photos
CY0074	Peach Orchard Cotton Gin	AR-90, Peach Orchard	10/29/07	-	ineligible	demolished
CY0075	Advance-Rumely Tractor	Hwy 67 & 328	2007	-	eligible	demolished? see photos
CY0078	Knobel Gin	Main Street, Knobel	10/29/07	-	eligible	demolished
CY0079	Knobel Grain	Main Street, Knobel	10/29/07	agricultural /industrial	eligible	see photos
CY0080	MOARK Depot	Hwy 67 & 328	2007	1960s commercial	ineligible	see photos
GE0271	Peach Orchard Depot	Delaplaine	10/29/07	-	ineligible	demolished
RA0007	Old Reyno Community	Duck Levee Road	1972	-	undetermined	no structures

II. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

The architectural assessment was conducted on April 6-9, 2021. A total of 90 individual structures, building groups, and facilities located along and near the alignments were recorded using field notes and photography. Post-field data analysis using the Lawrence, Randolph, Greene, and Clay County Assessor's records, the Arkansas Spatial Data Infrastructure (ASDI) map, as well as archival map and other sources, revealed that there are forty-seven (47) extant or recently recorded structures or structure groups (1 through 38) within or close to the alignments that warrant more detailed description based on their date of construction, architectural details, historic associations, or location relative to the proposed rights-of-way (Table 2-01). Property locations are shown in Figures 2-01 through 2-10.

Table 2-01. Summary of recently recorded architectural properties in or near the I-57 alignments.

Prop.	Parcel ID	Address	Year Built	Description	NRHP
1	0005-30300-002	436 Greene 225 Rd	ca. 1950-60s	McKnelly/Getson Farm (est. 1909) standard frame one-story, vinyl siding; ag. buildings	E
2	001-02346-000	629 Main Ext	1930	standard frame one-story, vinyl siding	NE
3	001-02355-002	1174 Main Ext	1955	standard frame one-story, wood siding	NE
4	0005-30430-001	833 Greene 225 Rd	ca. 1960s	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
5	001-02237-000	1049 Hwy 231	ca. 1970s	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
6	001-02241-001	497 Lawrence Rd 611	ca. 1991	standard frame one-story, wood siding	NE
7	022-01666-000	1902 CR 216	ca. 1970s	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
8	022-01815-000	304 CR 227	ca. 1940-50s	residential and farm complex	NE
9	022-01813-000	434 CR 227	ca. 1960s	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
10	022-01812-000	2688 Hwy 90	ca. 1970s	standard frame one-story, wood siding	NE
11	022-01535-000	17 CR 250	1930s	standard frame one-story, asbestos/plywood siding; outbuildings	NE
12	022-01522-001	163 CR 226	1970s	standard frame one-story, vinyl siding	NE
13	022-01522-003	363 CR 250	1970s	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
14	022-02347-000	474 CR250	1970-80s	standard frame split-level, masonry	NE
15	022-02697-000	5468 Hwy 67	1970s	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
16	022-02698-000	5424 Hwy 67	1972	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
17	022-02700-000	5306 Hwy 67	ca. 1972	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
18	022-02546-000	CR 155	1970s	agricultural/industrial farm complex	NE
19	022-02544-000	932 CR 154	2000s	residence, workshop, carport, pool	NE
20a	022-02539-000	1006 CR 154	ca. 1940-90s	residential one-story frame/farm complex	NE
20b	022-02543-000	986 CR 154	1990s	standard frame one-story; utility building	NE
21	022-02461-000	1075 CR 154	1940s-2003	residential and farm complex	NE/E
22	022-02950-000	1094 Stateline Rd	1990s	garage and outbuildings	NE
23	022-02949-000	1024 Stateline Rd	1997	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
24	022-02948-000	1008 Stateline Rd	1983	standard frame one-story, aluminum siding	NE
25	022-02431-000C	11 CR 156-1	1991	standard frame one-story, vinyl siding (2)	NE
26	022-02441-000C	7167 Hwy 67	post-1975	commercial utility and storage buildings	NE
27	022-02435-000	7106 Hwy 67	1950s-1994	standard frame one-story, masonry; barn	NE
28	022-02437-000	7036 Hwy 67	1995	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
29a	-	Hwy 67 east	1990s	6 parcels (see Table 2-02)	NE
29b	022-02440-000	798 Stateline Rd	1991	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
30	-	Hwy 67 west	1990s	3 parcels (see Table 2-02)	NE
31	001-02337-000	713 Hwy 34	1991	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
32	001-02320-001	767 Hwy 34	1988	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
33	001-02307-000	715 Hwy 34 N	1989	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE
34	001-02190-000	127 Lawrence Rd 409	ca. 1915	early 20 th century Victorian	NE
35	001-01749-000	822 Gazaway Rd	1910s; 1950	Dunn farm (est. 1899); one-story frame house, barn, storm shelter	NE
36	001-01757-000	329 Quapaw Trail	ca. 1998	standard frame one-story, aluminum siding	NE
37	022-00335-000	514 CR 109	1981-2000	farm complex and office	NE
38	022-01342-000	576 CR 125	1993	standard frame one-story, masonry	NE

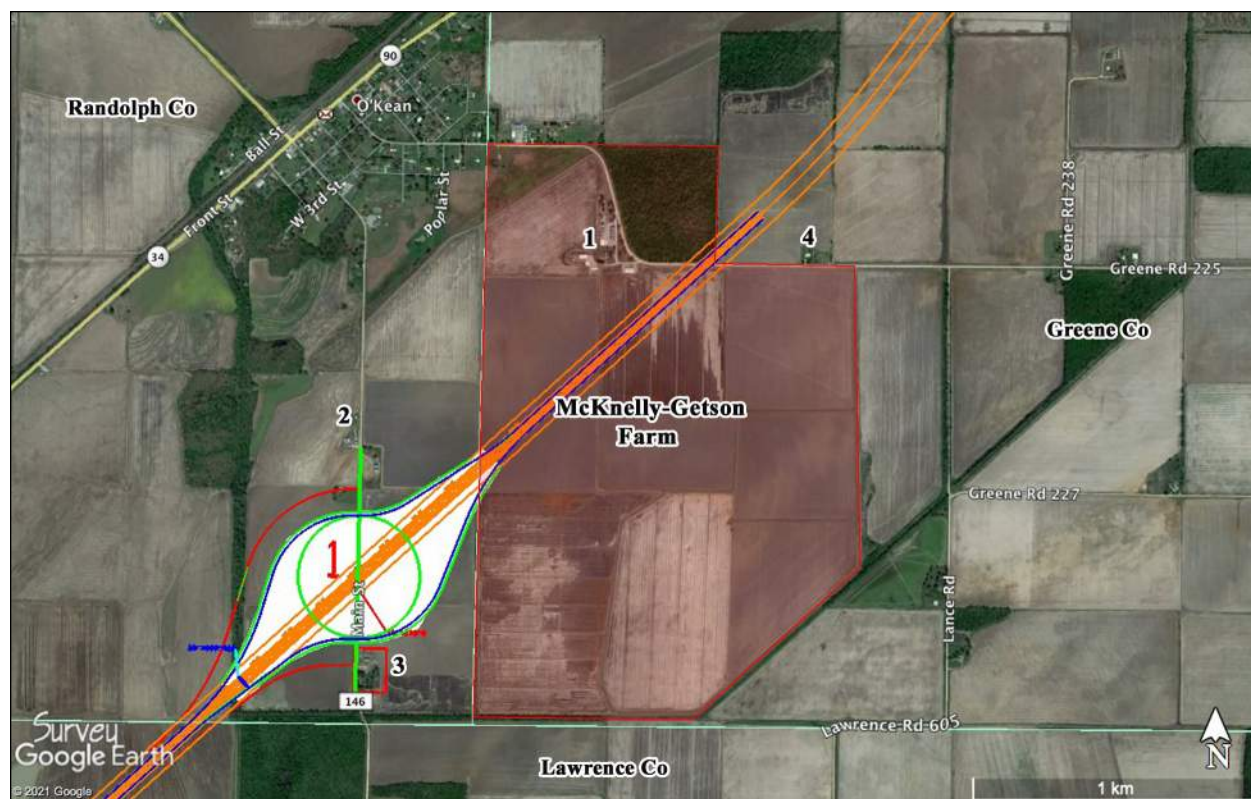


Figure 2-01. Properties 1–4 southeast of O’Kean.



Figure 2-02. Properties 5–6 at Giles Spur.



Figure 2-03. Properties 7–14 east of Knobel.



Figure 2-04. Properties 15–17 north of Corning.

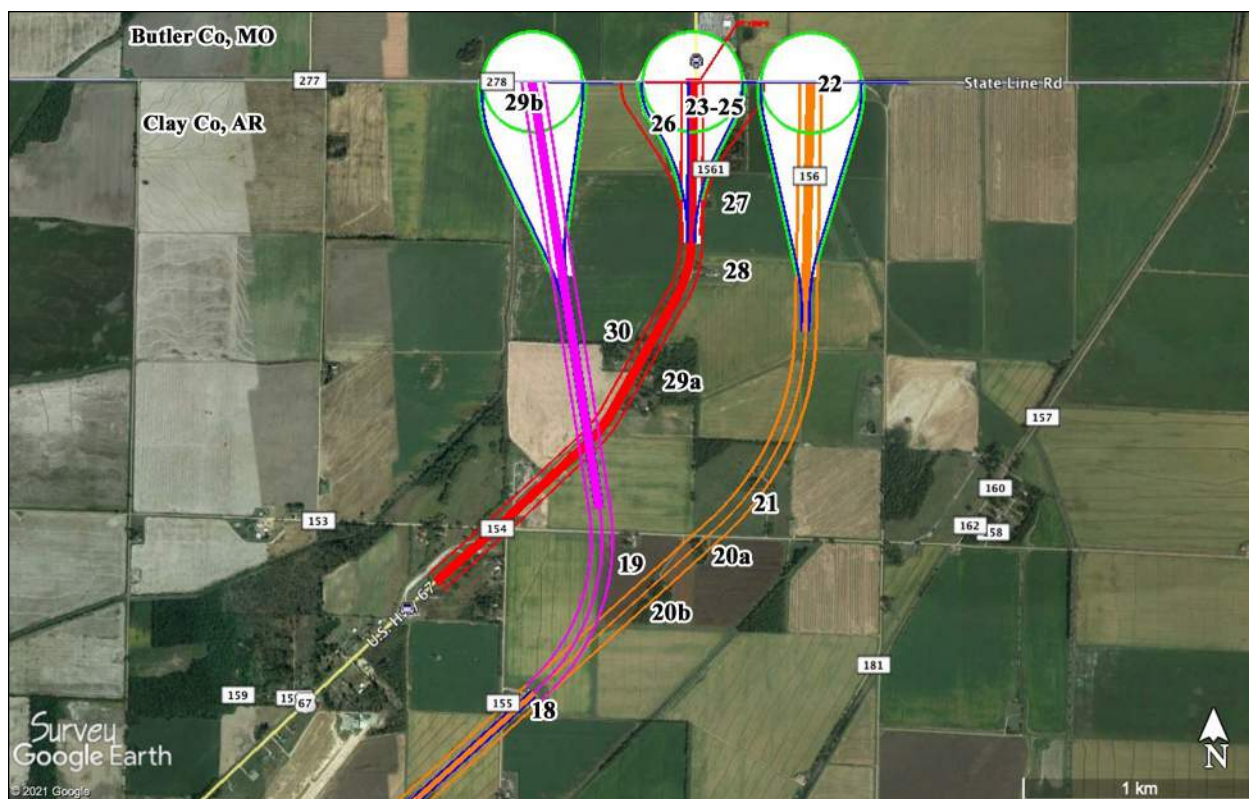


Figure 2-05. Properties 18–30 near the MO-AR state line.



Figure 2-06. Properties 31–33 northeast of Walnut Ridge.

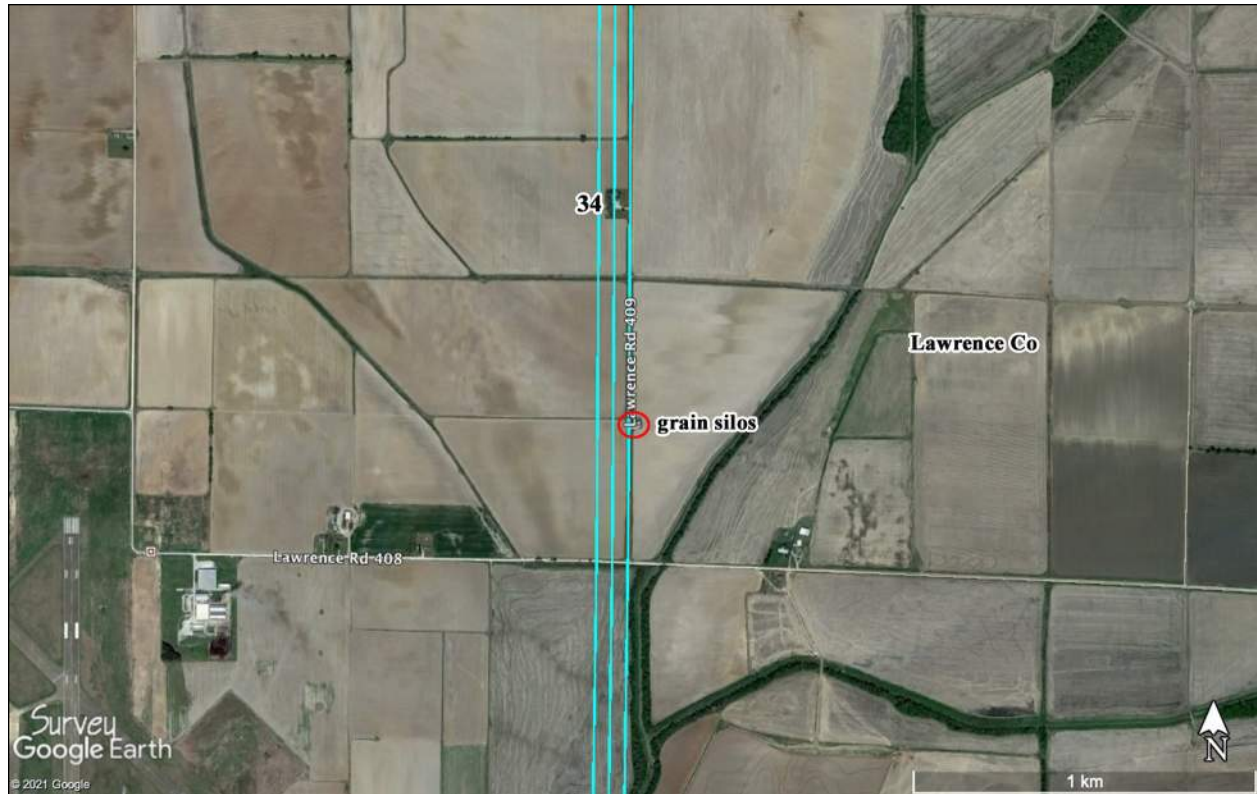


Figure 2-07. Property 34 northeast of College City.

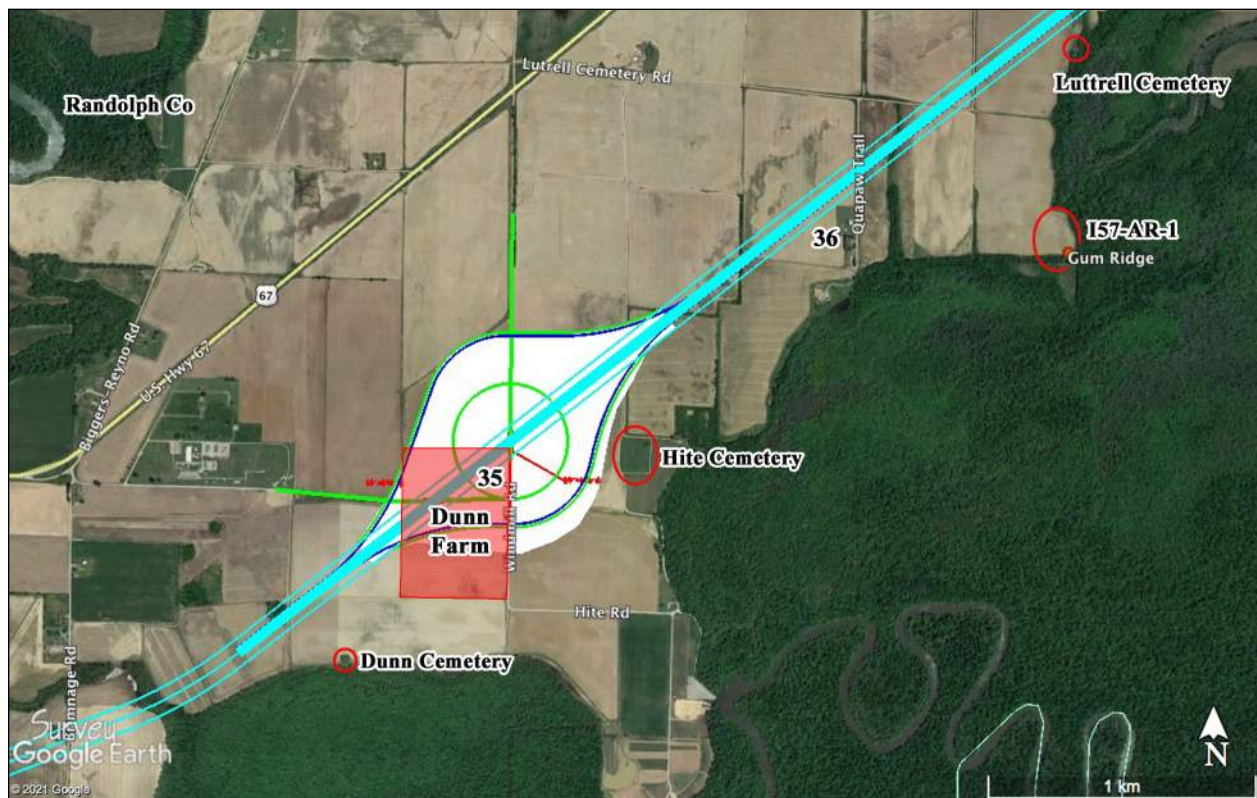


Figure 2-08. Properties 35–36 south of Biggers.

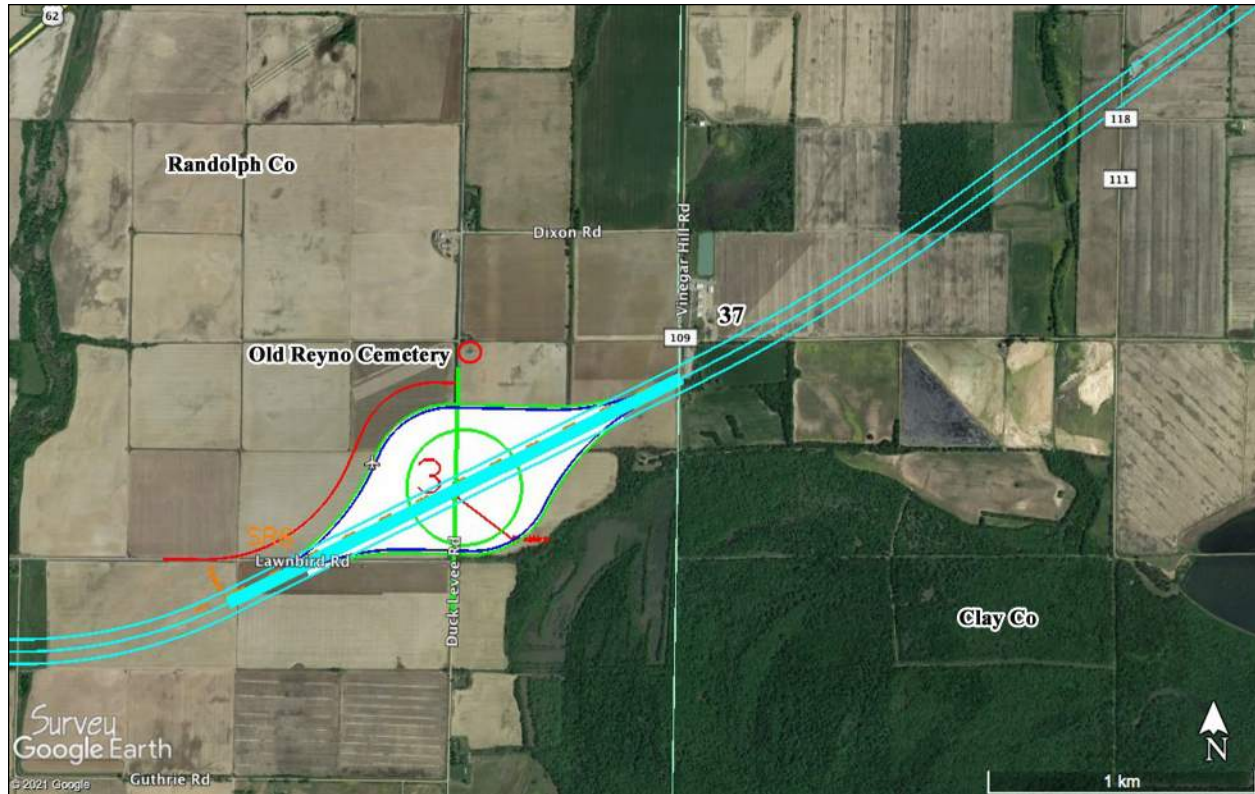


Figure 2-09. Property 37 near Old Reyno.



Figure 2-10. Property 38 northeast of Heelstring.

Much of the project area is rural agricultural, with a significant number of isolated grain silos, storage yards, and large sheet metal equipment sheds (Figure 2-11). In addition to the rural agricultural and residential structures, a number of cemeteries are also immediately adjacent to the rights-of-way. Long stretches of both alternatives traverse open fields, narrow tributaries, and section line vegetation that lack architectural resources of any type. Most of the structures were documented in Clay County on the outskirts of Knobel and O’Kean, and north of Corning south of the Missouri state line.

The National Register of Historic Places outlines four criteria by which cultural resources should be evaluated (see King 1998:75-80; NPS 1997):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; or
- (b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



Figure 2-11. Columbian grain silo and International Harvester rig along Alex Road, Randolph County, view northwest (DSCN1728).

Criterion D is most often applied to archaeological sites, but standing structures and other kinds of properties can be eligible under this criterion as well [i.e., “a building . . . can be studied to learn about 18th-century carpentry” (King 1998:77)]. Standing structures eligible under Criterion D are also arguably eligible under Criterion A, since the important information they might be likely to yield would almost certainly be an element of the broader pattern of historical property significance. A thorough consideration of site/standing structure integrity is required for NRHP evaluation of properties regardless of the specific criteria employed. It is important to recognize that NRHP property evaluations are not predicated on an agency obligation to demonstrate ineligibility (although properties are often considered conditionally eligible pending more detailed evaluation; King 2000:60), a standard which would be extremely difficult if not impossible to apply, only that a “reasonable and good faith effort” be made to identify properties that are listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Most significantly, two of the documented properties described in this revised ARS are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. In the original draft report submitted in May of 2021, PCI recommended as eligible the ca. 1909 McKnelly/Getson Farm in southwestern Greene County (Property 1) and the ca. 1899 Dunn Farm in Randolph County (Property 35) (locations shown on Figures 1-01, 2-01, and 2-08). Both are recognized as “century farms” (maintained and operated by the same family for at least 100 years) by the Arkansas Agriculture Department. Based on comments received from the ArDOT architectural historian, the recommendation for Property 35 (Dunn Farm) has been changed to not eligible. Another rural property, the ca. 1940s residence on the southern margin of Property 21 (location shown on Figure 2-05 and 2-92), is now recognized as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of typical residential architecture of the post-Depression era. The other standing structures located at Property 21 are not considered eligible.

PROPERTY 1: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS UNDETERMINED



Figure 2-12. Property 1 identification signage, view north (DSCN1601).



Figure 2-13. Property 1 front façade, well house, view southwest (DSCN1599).

Property 1 (McKnelly/Getson Farm), located at 436 Greene 225 Road (ID 0005-30300-002), is a farm complex on the outskirts of O’Kean in the southwestern corner of rural Greene County (Figures 2-01 and 2-12-2-17). The principal buildings are situated on 4.23 acres and are surrounded by an additional 75.47 acres of cultivated land and a small woodlot (the more extensive acreage of Getson Farm includes 492.8 acres).

Limited information obtained on the property through conversations with the lady of the house (current owners are Dallas and Helen Roberts) and on-line research indicates that the first rice crops planted in Greene County (by Inez McKnelly Getson) were located here. An entry from a 1983 Paragould newspaper describes a commemorative quilt made by locals that featured a square showing the 1911 Jack Getson farm, possibly the same farm as Property 1 (this date was confirmed by additional ArDOT research).

One of the oldest USGS maps of the area (Figure 2-18) shows a significant amount of change in the local road networks and associated structures. It seems clear that none of the farm structures date to the initial period of occupation, and both the style of the main residence and its location on the 1965



Figure 2-14. Property 1 main house, well house, barn view west (DSCN1600).



Figure 2-15. Property 1 main house and bell, view west (DSCN1602).

7.5-minute USGS O’Kean quadrangle place the construction date in the late 1950s to early 1960s. Upgrades to the house include the addition of vinyl siding and a fairly recent asphalt shingle roof. The small, detached well house is from the same period as the main residence. The older quadrangle map shows this as one of the earliest cleared agricultural tracts in the immediate area.

Many of the grain silos, barns and other agricultural buildings on the farm are even more recent than the main residence. There are no individual buildings at the McKnelly/Getson Farm that are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Rather, the entire complex, including the surrounding farmland, is considered eligible for listing due to its significance as one of the oldest continuously operating family farms dating from the era immediately following clearance of the local bottomland timber.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 1 is undetermined for listing in the NRHP. AHPP recommended documenting this resource with an archaeological site form.



Figure 2-16. Property 1 main house, well spigot, grain silos, view northwest (DSCN1603).



Figure 2-17. Property 1 main house, grain silos, view north (DSCN1603).

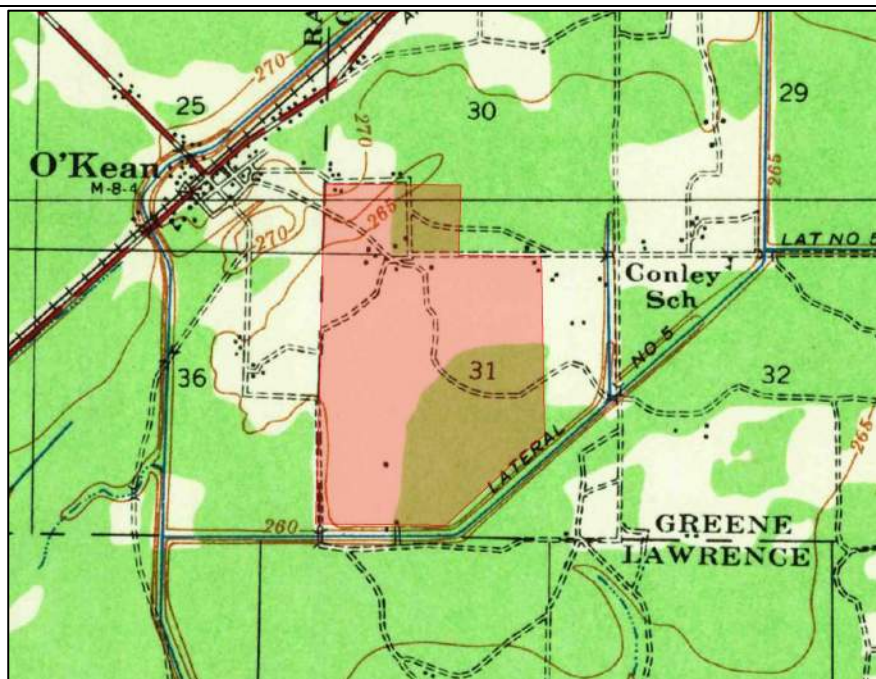


Figure 2-18. Property 1 on the 1935 USGS 15-minute Walnut Ridge quadrangle.

PROPERTY 2: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-19. Property 2, oblique view southwest (DSCN1585).

Property 2, located at 629 Main Extended (ID 001-02346-000), is a 1930 standard frame one-story residence (Figures 2-01 and 2-19-2-21). South of the house are a number of more recent agricultural buildings and a doublewide trailer. The structure is immediately adjacent to a planned interchange along the “orange” corridor.

The house is shown in a small cluster of four buildings on the 1935 15-minute quadrangle (Figure 2-18). By 1965 it is the only remaining structure on the 7.5-minute USGS O’Kean quadrangle. Randolph County property records show Property 2 as an improvement to this parcel.



Figure 2-20. Property 2, front façade, view west (DSCN1587).



Figure 2-21. Property 2, oblique view northwest (DSCN1588).

No historic association under Criterion A or B was found. The house has a corrugated sheet metal-covered hipped roof and a rectangular plan covering about 916 ft². Shed roof additions are located on the front, rear, and southern sides of the main house, and a storm shelter is described in the property records. The 1-over-1 aluminum windows, vinyl siding, and the pre-hung front door are clearly post-Depression era additions. A single brick chimney is on the south façade. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently unoccupied.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 2 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The building does not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor does it possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 2 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 3: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-23. Property 3, oblique view east-southeast (DSCN1590).



Figure 2-24. Property 3, front façade and yard, view east (DSCN1591).

Property 3, located at 1174 Main Extended (ID 001-02355-000), is a 1955 standard frame one-story residence (Figures 2-01 and 2-22–2-28). South of the house is a sheet metal barn or equipment shed. Two small outbuildings and an outdoor patio cover are in the rear yard. The structure is immediately north of a recently constructed (2018) retail establishment (Elk River Outfitters) and adjacent to a planned interchange along the “orange” corridor.

The house is not shown on the 1935 15-minute Walnut Ridge quadrangle (Figure 2-18). In fact, this area is still wooded and there is no road through the tract. By 1965 it is the only structure mapped in this area on the 7.5-minute USGS O’Kean quadrangle, in precise concordance with the recorded construction date and style of the house. Randolph County property records show Property 3 as an improvement to this parcel. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found.



Figure 2-25. Property 3, front façade and yard, view east-northeast (DSCN1592).



Figure 2-26. Property 3, south façade and yard, view north (DSCN1594).

The house has an asphalt shingle-covered cross gabled roof and a cross-rectangular floor plan. An open carport is on the north end of the house. The windows are 1-over-1 aluminum with faux shutters. Two different widths of exterior siding are present, suggesting the addition of wing after the original construction. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently unoccupied.

The barn or equipment shed is a simple frame structure with a corrugated sheet metal façade and roof. A “dog-trot” pass-through is located in the center of the shed.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 3 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction) and integrity of design materials and feeling have been compromised. While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 3 appears to offer little future research potential, thus



Figure 2-27. Property 3, barn/shed, view east (DSCN1595).



Figure 2-28. Property 3, barn/shed and main house, view north (DSCN1597).

Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 4: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-29. Property 4, view northeast (DSCN1605).



Figure 2-30. Property 4, front façade, view north (DSCN1606).

Property 4, located at 833 Greene 225 Road (ID 005-30430-001), is an early 1960s Ranch style one-story masonry residence (Figures 2-01 and 2-29–2-31). A small sheet metal yard barn or equipment shed is east of the main house. The structure is immediately north of the McKnelly/Getson Farm (Property 1) and northeast of a planned interchange along the “orange” corridor.

The house is not shown on the 1935 15-minute Walnut Ridge quadrangle (Figure 2-18). In fact, this area is still wooded and an unpaved road passes through the tract. By 1965 the house is mapped in this area in association with a barn on the 7.5-minute USGS O’Kean quadrangle, in precise concordance with the estimated construction date and style of the house. The mapped barn is no longer near the house and the parcel was cleared of trees and put into agricultural production between 1935 and 1965. Greene County property records show Property 4 as an improvement to this parcel. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found.

The house has an asphalt shingle-covered hipped roof and a rectangular floor plan. A small open carport is on the southwest corner of the house. The windows are 2-over-2 aluminum. The exterior façade is brick



Figure 2-31. Property 4, main house and yard barn, view northwest (DSCN1607).

and a single chimney is present on the west end of the house. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied. The barn or equipment shed is a simple frame structure with a corrugated sheet metal façade and roof.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 4 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 4 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 5: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-32. Property 5, view south-southeast (DSCN1575).



Figure 2-33. Property 5, view southwest (DSCN1576).

Property 5, located at 1049 Highway 231 in Giles Spur (ID 001-02237-000), is a post-1965 standard frame one-story masonry residence (Figures 2-02 and 2-32–2-34). An assemblage of small sheet metal outbuildings is distributed around the perimeter of the main house and yard. The structure is adjacent to White Oak Slough immediately north of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The house is not shown on the either 1935 15-minute USGS Walnut Ridge quadrangle or the 1965 7.5-minute Walnut Ridge SE quadrangle. The area is still wooded on the 1935 map and the only corridor is an unpaved road running along the edge of White Oak Slough. The available map and satellite imagery indicate that house was built sometime between ca. 1966 and 1985. Lawrence County property records show Property 5 as an improvement to this parcel, and list an effective age of 45 years (ca. 1970s). No historic association under Criterion A or B was found.

The house has an asphalt shingle-covered box gable roof and a rectangular floor plan covering about 750 ft². Part of the roof is covered with a large plastic tarp, suggesting previous storm damage. The exterior façade is brick. The interior of the structure was



Figure 2-34. Property 5, view west (DSCN1577).

not examined. The house is currently occupied. The barn or equipment shed is a simple frame structure with a corrugated sheet metal façade and roof.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 5 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 5 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 6: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-35. Property 6, view southwest (DSCN1578).



Figure 2-36. Property 6, view west (DSCN1579).

Property 6, located at 497 Lawrence Road 611 in Giles Spur (ID 001-02241-001), is a post-1991 Ranch style one-story residence (Figures 2-02 and 2-35–2-37). A small sheet metal yard barn and a covered swing are in the yard of the main house. A tree line/windbreak is planted on the western side of the property. The structure is on White Oak Slough immediately south of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The house is not shown on the 1935 15-minute USGS Walnut Ridge quadrangle, but a house is mapped here on the 1965 7.5-minute Walnut Ridge SE quadrangle. The area is still wooded on the 1935 map and the only corridor is an unpaved road running along the edge of White Oak Slough. The available map and satellite imagery indicate that house was probably built sometime after 1991. Lawrence County property records show Property 6 as an improvement to this parcel, and list an effective age of 16 years (ca. 1990s). The older house shown on the 1965 quadrangle is mapped closer to the road and was probably demolished. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found.



Figure 2-37. Property 6, view northwest (DSCN1580).

The house has a corrugated sheet metal open gable roof and a rectangular floor plan covering about 1440 ft². The exterior façade is vinyl siding. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied. The yard barn and covered swing are simple pre-fabricated structures available at big-box hardware and home improvement stores.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 6 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website). The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 6 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 7: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-38. Property 7, view northeast (DSCN1616).



Figure 2-39. Property 7, view north (DSCN1617).

Property 7, located at 1902 Clay County Road 216 near Knobel (ID 022-01666-000), is a post-1964 Ranch style one-story residence (Figures 2-03 and 2-38–2-40). A sheet metal yard barn, an open carport cover/awning and a large equipment shed are in the yard of the main house. A tree line/windbreak is planted on the western side of the property. The structure is on a short intermittent tributary of the Black River immediately south of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The house is not shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Knobel SE 7.5-minute quadrangles, but an older house is mapped at the eastern end of a short unpaved drive. This older structure is no longer standing. The available map and satellite imagery indicate that house was probably built sometime during the 1970s. Clay County property records show Property 7 as an improvement to this parcel. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found.

The house has an asphalt-shingled intersecting hipped roof and a rectangular floor plan. The exterior façade is brick. The windows are 1-over-1 aluminum with faux shutters. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied.



Figure 2-40. Property 7, view northwest (DSCN1618).

The yard barn and carport cover are simple pre-fabricated structures available at big-box hardware and home improvement stores. The larger equipment shed is corrugated sheet metal. This residential area probably replaced the earlier house shown on the 1941 15-minute quadrangle.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 7 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 7 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 8: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-41. Property 8, south barn and outhouse, view southeast (DSCN1633).



Figure 2-42. Property 8, central barn and outhouse, view east (DSCN1634).

Property 8, located at 304 Clay County Road 227 near Knobel (ID 022-01815-000), is a post-1941 farm complex (Figures 2-03 and 2-41–2-46). In addition to the main residential structure (now partially collapsed) are four barns, an outhouse, a house trailer, a swing set. The farm complex is at the head of a short intermittent tributary of the Black River immediately east of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The main house is not shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel quadrangle but a single structure is on the 1964 Knobel SE 7.5-minute quadrangle, suggesting a construction date for the farm complex sometime during the mid to late 1940s or 1950s. The house trailer was probably brought to the site after the main house fell into disrepair. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found.



Figure 2-43. Property 8, central barns and main house, view northeast (DSCN1635).



Figure 2-44. Property 8, main house, barns and trailer, view northeast (DSCN1636).

The main house has an asphalt-shingled roof (form indeterminate) and a rectangular floor plan. The exterior façade appears to have been siding and asphalt. The interior of the structure was not examined. The farm complex appears to be unoccupied. The various barns have vertical board sides and corrugated sheet metal roofs. A smaller barn near the main house has a sheet asphalt façade and a conventional shingle roof.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 8 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 8 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.



Figure 2-45. Property 8, main house and trailer, view northeast (DSCN1637).



Figure 2-46. Property 8, main house and barns, view east (DSCN1638).

PROPERTIES 9 & 10: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTIES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-47. Properties 9 (left) and 10 (right), view north (DSCN1639).



Figure 2-48. Properties 9 (left) and 10 (right back), view northeast (DSCN1640).

Property 9, located at 434 Clay County Road 227 (ID 022-01813-000) and Property 10, located at 2688 Highway 90 (ID 022-01812-000) are on adjacent lots near Knobel (Figures 2-03 and 2-47–2-50). Property 9 is a 1960s Ranch style one-story residence with a combination brick and wood siding facade. Property 10 is a 1970s Ranch style one-story residence with a wood siding facade. The structures are adjacent to a short intermittent tributary of the Black River within an interchange of the proposed “orange” corridor. Both residences also have prefabricated “yard barns” and above-ground propane tanks in the back yards.

Neither house is shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel quadrangle. Property 9 appears to be mapped on the 1964 Knobel SE 7.5-minute quadrangle, but there is no structure in the current location of Property 10. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service show both houses (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map and satellite imagery indicate that Property 9 was probably built sometime during the early 1960s and Property 10 was built in the early 1970s. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for either property.



Figure 2-49. Properties 9 (right) and 10 (left back), view east (DSCN1641).



Figure 2-50. Properties 9 (right) and 10 (left back), view east (DSCN1642).

Property 9 has an asphalt-shingled open gable roof and a rectangular floor plan. The exterior façade is brick and wood siding. An open two-car carport is on the west end of the house. The windows are 1-over-1 aluminum. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied and a new front porch/deck was under construction during the time of fieldwork. The yard barns are simple pre-fabricated structures available at big-box hardware and home improvement stores.

Property 10 has an asphalt-shingled open gable roof and a rectangular floor plan. The exterior façade is wood siding. The windows are 1-over-1 aluminum. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied. The yard barns are simple pre-fabricated structures available at big-box hardware and home improvement stores.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Properties 9 and 10 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP because they do not meet any of the established criteria. The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic

value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Properties 9 and 10 appear to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 11: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-51. Property 11, view northwest (DSCN1643).

Property 11, located at 17 Clay County Road 250 (ID 022-01535-000) is on an isolated parcel near Knobel (Figures 2-03 and 2-51–2-56). Property 11 is a 1930s standard frame one-story residence with a plywood and asbestos siding façade. A detached garage/boat shed and a small outbuilding are adjacent to the main house. The structures are just southwest of the Bond Cemetery within an interchange of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The main house is shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel quadrangle, with the unpaved drive in the same location. This map also shows another house nearby and a grouping of three others to the northeast. The 1964 Knobel SE 7.5-minute quadrangle shows only the house and a more distant barn to the west in the same field. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service show only the current standing structures (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery indicate that Property 11 was probably



Figure 2-52. Property 11, house and garage, view northwest (DSCN1644).



Figure 2-53. Property 11, front façade, view north (DSCN1645).

built sometime during the early to late 1930s. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Property 11 has a relatively new asphalt-shingled open gable roof and a rectangular floor plan. The rear portion of the house is clearly an addition. The exterior façade is plywood and asbestos shingles. A small shed roof covers the front stoop. The windows are 1-over-1 wood frame. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently unoccupied. The detached garage is frame construction with an open gable roof and a shed roof addition to the east side. The exterior is covered in tar paper and sheet metal. The small outbuilding is of similar construction.



Figure 2-54. Property 11, garage and main house, view northeast (DSCN1646).



Figure 2-55. Property 11, garage, view northeast (DSCN1647).

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 11 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 11 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.



Figure 2-56. Property 11, garage and outbuilding, view north (DSCN1648).

PROPERTY 12: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-57. Property 12, view west-northwest (DSCN1652).

Property 12, located at 163 Clay County Road 226 (ID 022-01522-001) is near the Missouri Pacific railway line northeast of Knobel (Figures 2-03 and 2-57–2-61). Property 12 is an early 1970s Ranch style one-story residence with a vinyl siding façade. A detached guest house/studio apartment is adjacent to the main house. The structures are just northwest of the Bond Cemetery immediately west of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The main house is not shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Knobel SE 7.5-minute quadrangle.



Figure 2-58. Property 12, front façade, view northwest (DSCN1653).



Figure 2-59. Property 12, front façade and drive, view northwest (DSCN1654).

The more recent map shows another house and barn nearby, both of which are apparently no longer standing. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service show the current standing structures (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery indicate that Property 12 was probably built sometime between 1964 and 1975. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Property 12 has a sheet metal-covered, open gable roof and a plain, rectangular floor plan. An uncovered landing/deck is outside the front door. The exterior façade is vinyl lap siding. The windows are 6-over-6 aluminum. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied. The detached guest house/studio apartment is of similar construction.



Figure 2-60. Property 12, oblique view northeast (DSCN1655).



Figure 2-61. Property 12, oblique view northeast (DSCN1656).

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 12 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. The buildings are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 12 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 13: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-62. Property 13, address sign, view north (DSCN1657).



Figure 2-63. Property 13, entrance drive, view northwest (DSCN1658).

Property 13, located at 333 (363?) Clay County Road 250 (ID 022-01522-003) is near the Missouri Pacific railway line northeast of Knobel (Figures 2-03 and 2-62–2-65). Property 13 is an early 1970s Ranch style one-story residence with a brick façade. An open carport is located on the southwest corner of the house. The structure is just northwest of the Bond Cemetery in the center of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The house is not shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Knobel SE 7.5-minute quadrangle. The more recent map shows another house and barn to the south, both of which are apparently no longer standing. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service show the current standing structures (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery indicate that Property 13 was probably built sometime between 1964 and 1975. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Property 13 has an asphalt shingle-covered, open gable roof and a plain, rectangular floor plan. A front porch with decorative “wrought-iron” railings and columns is outside the front door. The exterior façade is brick.



Figure 2-64. Property 13, view west, close-up 1 (DSCN1659).



Figure 2-65. Property 13, view west, close-up 2 (DSCN1660).

The windows are 6-over-6 aluminum with faux shutters. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 13 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the established criteria. The building is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The building does not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor does it possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 13 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 14: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-66. Property 14, view east (DCNS1661).



Figure 2-67. Property 14, view east (assessors office photo).

Property 14, located at 474 Clay County Road 250 (ID 022-02347-000) is near the Missouri Pacific railway line northeast of Knobel (Figures 2-03 and 2-66–2-67). Property 14 is a late 1970s-early 1980s standard frame Split-Level style residence with a brick façade. An unattached sheet metal building is at the end of the driveway southeast of the house. The structures are north of the Bond Cemetery immediately east of the proposed “orange” corridor.

The house is not shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Knobel SE 7.5-minute quadrangle. The more recent map shows another house closer to the main road, which is apparently no longer standing. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service do not show the current standing structures (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery indicate that Property 14 was probably built sometime after 1975. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

	<p>Property 14 has a “galvalume”-covered, open gable roof and a plain, rectangular floor plan. A landing outside the front door and an upper door on the split-level are covered with a roof extension supported by plain columns. The exterior façade is brick. The windows are 1-over-1 aluminum with faux shutters. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied.</p> <p>In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 14 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 14 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.</p>
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PROPERTY 15: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-68. Property 15, collapsed south structure, view east (DCNS1805).



Figure 2-69. Property 15, central 1930s structure, view northeast (DCNS1806).

Property 15, located at 5468 Highway 67 (ID 022-02697-000) is north of Corning near the intersection of Clay County Road 328 (Figures 2-04 and 2-68–2-71). Property 15 is a ca. 1970s standard frame one-story residence with a brick façade. An unattached sheet metal car cover/gazebo is at the end of the driveway west of the house. Also on the property are a cargo container and two older abandoned houses that appear to date to the 1930s. The structures are near the head of Middle Creek within an interchange of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors.

A collection of houses and barns is shown along this side of the highway on both the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel and the 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangles. With the exception of the two older houses shown in Figures 2-68 and 2-69, all of these structures have been razed. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service seem to show the currently occupied brick standing structure (Fielder et al. 1978), but the tree cover makes it difficult to ascertain with certainty. The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery indicate that Property 15 was probably built sometime between 1964 and 1975. No historic association under Criterion



Figure 2-70. Property 15, view northeast (DCNS1807).



Figure 2-71. Property 15, view northeast (assessors office photo).

A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

Property 15 has a asphalt shingle-covered, intersecting hipped roof and a plain, rectangular floor plan. The exterior façade is brick. The windows are 1-over-1 aluminum. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 15 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 15 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 16: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-72. Property 16, view east (DCNS1808).



Figure 2-73. Property 16, view east (assessors office photo).

Property 16, located at 5424 Highway 67 (ID 022-02698-000) is north of Corning near the intersection of Clay County Road 328 (Figures 2-04 and 2-72–2-73). Property 16 is a 1972 Ranch style one-story residence with a brick façade. The house is located between the mapped location of an older house and barn (demolished). The structure is near the head of Middle Creek within an interchange of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors.

The house is (obviously) not shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle. The more recent map shows another house closer to the main road and a barn to the northeast, which are no longer standing. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service do show the current standing structure (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery are perfectly correlated with the recorded build date. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

	<p>Property 16 has an asphalt shingle-covered, intersecting hipped roof and a plain, rectangular floor plan. The front porch roof supported by a single brick column. The exterior façade is brick. The windows are 2-over-2 aluminum. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied.</p> <p>In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 16 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The building does not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor does it possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 16 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.</p>
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PROPERTY 17: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-74. Property 17, view east (DCNS1809).



Figure 2-75. Property 17(?), view east (assessors office photo).

Property 17, located at 5306 Highway 67 (ID 022-02700-000) is north of Corning near the intersection of Clay County Road 328 (Figures 2-04 and 2-74–2-75). Property 17 is a ca. 1972 Ranch style one-story residence with a brick façade. The house is located in the mapped location of an older barn (demolished). The Clay County Assessors office photograph (Figure 2-75) appears to show the wrong house on this lot. In addition to the main house is a large, unattached pre-fabricated sheet metal two-car garage. The structures are near the head of Middle Creek within an interchange of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors.

The house is (obviously) not shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle. The more recent map shows two barns on this lot, which are no longer standing. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service do show the current standing structure (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery are perfectly correlated with the recorded build date for the adjacent Property 16, suggesting that this house was built around the same time. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

	<p>Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).</p> <p>Property 17 has an asphalt shingle-covered, intersecting hipped roof and a plain, rectangular floor plan. The front porch roof supported by several brick columns, and an arched brickwork portico is on the north end of the house. The exterior façade is brick. The windows are 1-over-1 aluminum. The interior of the structure was not examined. The house is currently occupied.</p> <p>In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 17 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The building does not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor does it possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 17 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.</p>
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PROPERTY 18: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-76. Property 18, view southeast (DCNS1820).



Figure 2-77. Property 18, view east (DCNS1821).

Property 18, located on Clay County Road 155 (ID 022-02546-000) is a ca. 1970s farm complex (Ahrent Farms, LLC) north of Corning near Williams Cemetery (Figures 2-05 and 2-76–2-80). The structures, including several grain silos and general utility buildings, are in the mapped location of an older house and barn (now demolished). The structures are just west of Moark Ridge within the northern split of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors.

None of the contemporary structures are shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle. Both maps show a house and barn on this lot, which are no longer standing. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service appear to show the current standing structures (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery suggest that the complex was built between 1964 and 1975. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.



Figure 2-78. Property 18, view south-southeast (DCNS1822).



Figure 2-79. Property 18, view northeast (assessors office photo).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 18 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 18 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.



Figure 2-80. Property 18, grain silos, view south (assessors office photo).

PROPERTY 19: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-81. Property 19, view south-southwest (DCNS1823).

Property 19, located at 932 Clay County Road 154 (ID 022-02544-000) is a fairly recent (post-1994) residential space north of Corning near Williams Cemetery (Figures 2-05 and 2-81–2-84). The complex consists of the main U-shaped residence, a large workshop, carport, and an outdoor swimming pool. The structures are just west of Moark Ridge adjacent to the northern split of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors.

None of the contemporary structures are shown on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel or the 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle. Aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service



Figure 2-82. Property 19, view south (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-83. Property 19, carport/shed, view south (assessors office photo).

appear to show a single standing structure on this lot (Fielder et al. 1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery provide a clear developmental picture for the property, showing all of the improvements post-dating 1994, with most changes taking place after 2001. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The main residence is standard frame with a stone lower course, wood siding, 1-over-1 windows, and a sheet metal roof. The garage is on the eastern end of the house. The adjacent utility building/workshop/carport is corrugated, pre-fabricated sheet metal.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 19 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C

Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 19 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 20A: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-84. Properties 19 and 20 in relation to the northern I-57 alternatives.

Property 20a, located at 1006 Clay County Road 154 (ID 022-02539-000) is a rural residential and farm complex north of Corning near Williams Cemetery (Figures 2-05 and 2-84–2-86). The complex consists of a main residence, a well, and at least nine other buildings (barns, utility sheds, etc.). The structures are just west of Moark Ridge adjacent to the northern split of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors in the center of the “green” line (Figure 2-84).

The structures at Property 20a are in the northwestern corner of a 40-acre parcel (NE 1/4 of Section 9, T21N, R5E). Residential and farm activity is reflected on this parcel for quite some time, with two houses shown here on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel quadrangle. A house and two barns are shown on the parcel on the 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle, and aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service appear to show the standing structures on this lot in something close to their contemporary configuration (Fielder et al.



Figure 2-85. Property 20a, view south-southwest (DCNS1824).



Figure 2-86. Property 20a, main house, view southwest (assessors office photo).

1978). The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery suggest the demolition and replacement of buildings between about the late 1940s to the end of the 20th century, with the most changes to the main house taking place during the late 1980s or 1990s (last recorded land sale was 1993). No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

No detailed examination of the property was made during the current fieldwork and it is unclear how many of the buildings may date to the 1940s. Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The main residence is a fairly recent standard frame construction built on a concrete slab with a stone chimney, vinyl siding, 6-over-6 windows, and a “galvalume” sheet metal roof. No other data on the other buildings in the complex was obtained.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 20a is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the

distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 20a appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 20B: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-87. Property 20b, main house, view southwest (assessors office photo).

Property 20b, located at 986 Clay County Road 154 (ID 022-02543-000) is a rural residential complex north of Corning near Williams Cemetery (Figures 2-05, 2-84 and 2-87–2-88). The complex consists of a main residence and a large spatially segregated garage and workshop building with a separate drive (Figure 2-84). The structures are just west of Moark Ridge adjacent to the northern split of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors in the center of the “green” line (Figure 2-84).

The structures at Property 20b are semi-secluded in the east-central wooded portion of a 40-acre parcel (NW 1/4 of Section 9, T21N, R5E). The area is shown as wooded on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel quadrangle, the 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle, and on aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978). The earliest satellite



Figure 2-88. Property 20b, garage/shop, view southeast (assessors office photo).

imagery shows structures on the lot as early as 1994. The available map, photographic, and satellite imagery thus suggest the construction of the buildings between 1975 and 1994. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

No detailed examination of the property was made during the current fieldwork. Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The main residence is a fairly recent standard frame construction built on piers with a stone chimney (very similar to Property 20a, suggesting both houses may be roughly contemporary), wood board-and-batten siding, 6-over-6 and 1-over-1 windows, and an asphalt shingle/fiberglass combination open gable roof. The garage is prefabricated sheet metal and the workshop is board-and-batten faced with an asphalt shingle/fiberglass open gable roof.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 20b is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do

not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 20b appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 21: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS UNDETERMINED



Figure 2-89. Property 21, NRHP-eligible 1940s house, view northeast (DSCN1825).

Property 21, located at 1075 Clay County Road 154 (ID 022-02461-000) is a rural residential and farm complex at Moark (Figures 2-05 and 2-89–2-92). The complex consists of an older house (1941-1964) close to the main road, two utility structures (1964-1993), and a contemporary main residence (2003) and several outbuildings or auxiliary structures (Figure 2-92). The complex is just west of Moark Ridge adjacent to the northern split of the proposed combined “blue” and “orange” corridors in the center of the “green” line (Figure 2-92).

The contemporary structures at Property 21 are semi-secluded at the back of an entrance drive. The older house is right along the main road. The area closer to the road is shown with two houses and a short drive on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel quadrangle, but neither of these structures is extant.



Figure 2-90. Property 21, new house complex, view north (DSCN1826).



Figure 2-91. Property 21, new house, view north (assessors office photo).

The 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle shows two different houses and a barn near the road; the only remaining structure from this map is the house shown in Figure 2-89. On aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978) one structure is shown at the end of the longer entrance drive. The Clay County Assessor's office records provide a build date of 2003 for the main house in the center of the proposed right-of-way. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

No detailed examination of the property was made during the current fieldwork. Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be "exceptionally important" (NPS 1997; website).

The unoccupied older house is a standard wood frame construction with wood lap siding, skip decking, two chimneys, and an open gable combination sheet metal roof. The occupied main residence is a fairly recent standard frame construction built on a concrete slab, with vinyl siding, 6-over-6 windows, and an asphalt shingle/fiberglass combination open gable roof. A one-car garage is located on the east end of the house.



Figure 2-92. Property 21 in relation to the northern I-57 alternatives.

In the opinion of Panamerican, most of Property 21 (structures in red boxes, Figure 2-92) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. The 1940s house south of the “green” alternative, however, is considered undetermined pending additional information regarding the integrity of the property.

PROPERTY 22: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-93. Property 22, view southeast (DSCN1664).

Property 22, located at 1094 Stateline Road (ID 022-02950-000) consists of a prefabricated sheet metal two-car garage and three adjacent outbuildings northwest of Moark (Figures 2-05 and 2-93–2-94; 2-97). To the east across the head of Moark Ditch is a separate real estate parcel (ID 022-02951-000) with a trailer and three outbuildings (Figures 2-95–2-97). The buildings on Property 22 post-date 1994. The property is just northwest of Moark in the center of the terminus of the “green” line (Figure 2-97).



Figure 2-94. Property 22, view southeast (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-95. East of Property 22, view southeast (DSCN1665).

The contemporary structures at Property 22 do not show up on available imagery of the area until after 1994. On the parcel to the east the trailer is present by 1975 and is considered to date to the early 1970s. There are no structures shown along this stretch of the road on the 1941 15-minute USGS Knobel quadrangle. The 1964 Corning 7.5-minute quadrangle shows two different houses and a barn near the road, all of which have been demolished. The foundation of the older house on Property 22 is still visible (Figure 2-97), having been present until 2014. On aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978) the trailer is shown to the east. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be "exceptionally important" (NPS 1997; website).



Figure 2-96. Trailer east of Property 22, view south (DSCN1666).



Figure 2-97. Property 22 in relation to the northern I-57 alternatives.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 22 and vicinity is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 22 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 23: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-98. Property 23, view south (DSCN1670).



Figure 2-99. Property 23, house and yard barn, view southeast (DSCN1671).

Property 23, located at 1024 Stateline Road (ID 022-02949-000) is an unoccupied 1997 residence northwest of Moark (Figures 2-05 and 2-98–2-100). A small prefabricated “yard barn” is at the rear of the driveway. The property is between the northern terminus of the “green” and “purple” lines.

Map research shows nothing on this parcel until the publication of the 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, where a rectangular (commercial?) building is shown along Stateline Road in what is now the front yard. On aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978) the building is no longer shown. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The currently unoccupied main residence is a standard frame construction built on a concrete slab, with a brick facade, 6-over-6 windows with faux shutters, and an asphalt shingle/fiberglass combination open gable roof. A two-car garage is located on the west end of the house.



Figure 2-100. Property 23, view southeast (assessors office photo).

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 23 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 23 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 24: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-101. Property 24, view west (DSCN1672).

Property 24, located at 1008 Stateline Road (ID 022-02948-000) is an occupied 1983 residence (ArDOT research indicates that the structure is shown as early as 1949 on aerial imagery) northwest of Moark (Figures 2-05 and 2-101-2-104). The property is between the northern terminus of the “green” and “purple” lines at the intersection of Highway 67.

Map research shows nothing on this parcel until the publication of the 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, where a house is shown in the same location as the current structure. On aerial photographs taken in 1975



Figure 2-102. Property 24, view south (DSCN1673).



Figure 2-103. Property 24, view southeast (DSCN1674).

by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978) the building is still shown. Given the build date for the current structure, it is assumed that this earlier house was razed. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The residence is a standard frame construction built on piers, with an aluminum siding facade, combination sash and sliding aluminum frame windows with faux shutters, and an asphalt shingle/fiberglass combination open gable roof.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 24 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The building does not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor does it possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 24 appears to offer little future research



Figure 2-104. Property 24, view south (assessors office photo).

potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 25: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-105. Property 25, view east (DSCN1675).

Property 25, located at 11 Clay County Road 156-1 (ID 022-02431-000) is a pair of small 1991 residential rental properties northwest of Moark (Figures 2-05 and 2-105–2-106). To the immediate south on the eastern side of Highway 67 are several commercial buildings on a separate real estate parcel (ID 022-02432-000C) (Figures 2-107–2-109). The buildings are between the northern terminus of the “green” and “purple” lines at the intersection of Highway 67 and Stateline Road.



Figure 2-106. Property 25, view east (DSCN1676).



Figure 2-107. South of Property 25, view southeast (DSCN1677).

Map research shows nothing on this parcel until the publication of the 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, where three houses are shown in the southeastern quadrant of the intersection. No structures are obvious on aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978). Several foundation remnants are visible on recent satellite imagery and the commercial properties, with the exception of the southern-most building, post-date 1996. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The residences are standard frame constructions built on piers, with vinyl siding facades, combination sash and sliding aluminum frame windows with faux shutters, and an asphalt shingle/fiberglass combination open gable roofs.



Figure 2-108. South of Property 25, view southeast (DSCN1678).



Figure 2-109. South of Property 25, view east (assessors office photo).

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 25 and vicinity is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 25 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 26: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-110. Property 26, view northwest (DSCN1679).



Figure 2-111. Property 26, view west (DSCN1680).

Property 26, located at 7167 Highway 67 (ID 022-02441-000C and 022-02438-000C) is a linear assemblage of concrete and sheet metal commercial buildings along the western side of Highway 67 south of the intersection of Stateline road (Figures 2-05 and 2-110–2-115). The buildings are at the northern terminus of the “purple” line at the intersection of Highway 67 and Stateline Road.

Map research shows nothing on this parcel until the publication of the 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, where three buildings and one house are shown in the southwestern quadrant of the intersection. Nothing is currently in the house location, but the other three buildings correspond to the locations of contemporary structures. No structures are obvious on aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978), suggesting that everything on this side of the highway post-dates 1975. Satellite imagery shows that the southern commercial properties post-date 1996. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.



Figure 2-112. Property 26, view southwest (DSCN1681).



Figure 2-113. Property 26, view south-southwest (DSCN1682).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The commercial buildings at Property 26 are for the most part relatively non-descript corrugated sheet metal storage structures. The northern-most building is concrete block and was the location of the Stateline Service Center.



Figure 2-114. Property 26, view southeast of northern building (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-115. Property 26, view west of southern buildings (assessors office photo).

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 26 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 26 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 27: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-116. Property 27, view southeast (DSCN1685).



Figure 2-117. Property 27, view east (DSCN1686).

Property 27, located at 7106 Highway 67 (ID 022-02435-000) is a ca. 1950s barn and a 1994 house on a 70-acre agricultural parcel along the eastern side of Highway 67 (Figures 2-05 and 2-116–2-119). The buildings are near the northern terminus of the “purple” line at the intersection of Highway 67 and Stateline Road.

Map research shows nothing on this parcel until the publication of the 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, where the barn and one house are mapped. The original house was slightly closer to the highway and appears to have been razed some time after 1975. Both the house and barn are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978). Satellite imagery shows the newer house as early as 1994, in correspondence with the effective age of 19 years recorded on the Clay County real estate record. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).



Figure 2-118. Property 27, view northeast (DSCN1687).



Figure 2-119. Property 27, view south-southwest (assessors office photo).

The older barn (ca. 1941-64) at Property 27 is a wooden board-and-batten structure with a combination open gable roof on the main structure and a shed roof on the front façade. Roofing material is sheet metal. The adjacent house (ca. 1994) is a rectangular masonry and lap siding Ranch style structure with 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows, faux shutters, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. A carport has been enclosed with the siding. There are two front entrances on a shallow front porch supported by three columns. Both structures are behind a chain link fence.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 27 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 27 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 28: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-120. Property 28, view east (DSCN1688).



Figure 2-121. Property 28, view east (assessors office photo).

Property 28, located at 7036 Highway 67 (ID 022-02437-000) is a 1995 Ranch style house on a small (2-acre) parcel along the eastern side of Highway 67 (Figures 2-05 and 2-120–2-121). The main house has a fenced back yard, an outbuilding in yard, and an unattached garage to the rear of the fenced yard. Additions to the house and erection of the freestanding garage postdate 2010. The buildings are at a slight bend in the highway near the northern terminus of the “purple” line south of the intersection of Highway 67 and Stateline Road.

Map research shows nothing on this parcel until the publication of the 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, where two barns are shown fairly close to the highway. Neither barn is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978). Satellite imagery shows the newer house as early as 1995, in correspondence with the effective age of 18 years recorded on the Clay County real estate record. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

	<p>The house (ca. 1995) is a rectangular masonry structure with 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows, faux shutters, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. There are two front entrances on a shallow front porch and at the back of a carport supported by two columns. The original rectangular floor plan has a wing added to the rear of the house, producing an irregular T-shaped floor plan.</p> <p>In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 28 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction) and the integrity of design and materials for the Ranch style house has been compromised by the addition. While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 28 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.</p>
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Figure 2-124. Property 29a-1, view east (DSCN1692).



Figure 2-125. Property 29a-1, view east (assessors office photo).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website). The properties at location 29a will be briefly described moving north to south.

Property 29a-1 (Figures 2-123–2-126) includes a primary residence, an automobile canopy, a yard barn, and a pecan stand. The main house (ca. 1993) is a rectangular standard frame structure with aluminum lap siding, 6-over-6 aluminum or vinyl sash windows, a large 24-light picture window, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. The appearance of the house indicates the property is a 1950s-1960s Minimal Traditional Transitional Ranch style house, which contrasts the Assessor’s site stating it is of the 1990s. The front porch is defined by a small gable supported by two decorative steel columns. The yard barn and carport canopy are both prefabricated units.



Figure 2-126. Properties 29a-1 and 2, view northeast (DSCN1697).



Figure 2-127. Properties 29a-2 and 4, view southeast (DSCN1694).

Property 29a-2 (Figures 2-126–2-128) is a concrete block two-car garage with a sheet metal roof and aluminum lap siding in the gables. The structure is incomplete (no windows set in the openings) and is currently unused. It is not shown as a property improvement on the Clay County Assessors office records and there is no build date. Like the other structures in this location, it probably dates to the early to mid-1990s.

Property 29a-3 (Figures 2-128–2-130) is a ca. 1995 rectangular standard frame Ranch style residential structure with wooden lap siding, 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows, faux shutters, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. The front porch has been enclosed and is inset on the south central part of the façade, and a separate entrance is located on south end of the house.



Figure 2-128. Properties 29a-2 and 3, view east (DSCN1698).



Figure 2-129. Properties 29a-3 and 4, view east (DSCN1699).

Property 29a-4 (Figures 2-127, 2-129, 2-131–2-132) is a ca. 1993 rectangular standard frame Ranch style residential structure with wooden lap siding, 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows, and a sheet metal or “galvalume” covered combination open gable roof. The open front porch runs the length of the front façade and is supported by seven plain columns with top braces. A second entrance is located on the attached garage on the south end of the house. There are also two outbuildings on the property.

Property 29a-5 (Figure 2-133) is a ca. 1990 mobile home with a small frame addition. The frame addition serves as a small entrance room and has a flue for a wood-burning stove or perhaps a hot water tank (?). A small pond is located on the front section of the parcel.



Figure 2-130. Property 29a-3, view east (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-131. Property 29a-4, view southeast (DSCN1700).

Property 29a-6 (Figure 2-134) is a ca. 1992 rectangular standard frame Split-Level style residential structure with wooden board-and-batten siding, 1-over-1, 6-over-6, and single pane aluminum sash and picture windows, a single chimney, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. The primary entrance to the house appears to be on the south end under an open two-car carport supported by five columns. A large sheet barn or utility building is behind the main house and a small outbuilding is to the southwest on the side of the circular entrance drive.



Figure 2-132. Property 29a-4, view east (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-133. Property 29a-5, view east (assessors office photo).

In the opinion of Panamerican, none of the structures at Property location 29a are eligible for listing in the NRHP because they meet none of the established criteria. They are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property location 29a appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.



Figure 2-134. Property 29a-6, view east (assessors office photo).

Table 2-02. Summary of architectural properties at 29a and 30 in or near the I-57 alignments.

Prop	Parcel ID	Address	Year Built	Description	NRHP
29a-1	022-02446-000	6948 Hwy 67	1993	standard frame one-story, Al siding; outbuildings	NE
29a-2	022-02448-000	Hwy 67	-	concrete block garage	NE
29a-3	022-02449-000	6928 Hwy 67	1995	standard frame one-story, wood siding	NE
29a-4	022-02450-000	6918 Hwy 67	1993	standard frame one-story, wood siding; outbuildings	NE
29a-5	022-02451-000	6902 Hwy 67	1990	mobile home with frame addition	NE
29a-6	022-02452-000	6868 Hwy 67	1992	standard frame bi-level, wood siding; outbuildings	NE
30-1	022-02442-000	6957 Hwy 67	-	sheet metal utility building/shed	NE
30-2	022-02444-000	6943 Hwy 67	1993	standard frame one-story, wood siding; outbuildings	NE
30-3	022-02445-000C	6915 Hwy 67	1997	commercial utility; mobile home	NE

PROPERTY 29B: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-135. Property 29b, view southwest (DSCN1683).



Figure 2-136. Property 29b, view south (DSCN1684).

Property 29b, located at 798 Stateline Road (ID 022-02440-000) is a ca. 1991 house (again, the Assessor's site could be in error as the style, windows, and porch posts are consistent with structures of the 1960s) on a small knoll along the southern side of the road (Figures 2-05 and 2-120–2-121). In addition to the main house, there is a small outbuilding in back yard. The buildings are at the northern terminus of the "purple" line west of the intersection of Highway 67 and Stateline Road.

Map research shows residential and agricultural buildings on this parcel since before the publication of the 1941 Knobel 15-minute USGS quadrangle (it is on an unpaved road separating Sections 4 and 5 of T21N, R5E). The 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle shows a house and barn on the knoll, both of which are now gone. Structures are also visible on aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978). Satellite imagery shows the newer house as early as 1994, in correspondence with the effective age of 22 years recorded on the Clay County real estate record. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.



Figure 2-137. Property 29b, view southsouthwest (assessors office photo).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The house is a semi-rectangular masonry structure with 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. There are two front entrances on a shallow front porch and at the back of a carport. The front porch dormer roof is supported by two decorative steel columns. The floor plan has a wing added to the rear of the west end behind the carport, producing an irregular floor plan.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 29b is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 29b appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 30: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTIES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-138. Property 30-1, view west (DSCN1690).



Figure 2-139. Properties 30-1 and 2 view southwest (DSCN1691).

Properties at the occupation area designated 30 are located on three partially wooded parcels between numbers 6915 and 6957, on the western side of Highway 67 (Figures 2-05 and 2-122; Table 2-02). The properties are just north of a slight bend in the highway at the crossover of the “purple” and “red” lines south of the intersection of Highway 67 and Stateline Road.

Map research shows nothing on this parcel until the publication of the 1964 Corning USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, where three houses are shown fairly close to the highway in a clearing east of a small woodlot. It is possible to discern structures on aerial photographs taken in 1975 by the Soil Conservation Service (Fielder et al. 1978), but it is unclear if any of the older structures are present. None of the pre-1964 structures appear to be extant (one foundation remnant is still visible in the southern portion of the area). Satellite imagery shows the current configuration as early as 1994, in correspondence with the build dates and effective ages recorded on the Clay County real estate record (Table 2-02). No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for any of the properties.



Figure 2-140. Property 30-1, view southwest (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-141. Property 30-2, view southwest (DSCN1693).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website). The properties at location 30 will be briefly described moving north to south.

Property 30-1 (Figures 2-138–2-140) is an open sided shed or utility building with an enclosed room on the south end of the building. It has an open gable roof with a corrugated sheet metal roof. The function is undetermined, but its location with a small fenced pasture suggest it may something to do with livestock. Three other buildings on the parcel were removed/demolished between 1994 and 2001.



Figure 2-142. Property 30-2, view west (DSCN1696).



Figure 2-143. Properties 30-2 and 3, view northwest (DSCN1703).

Property 30-2 (Figures 2-141–2-144) is a ca. 1993 standard frame residential structure with wooden lap siding, 2-over-1 aluminum sash windows, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. There is a deck/landing between the two wings on the front façade. A carport with a secondary shed roof is on the north end. On the back end of the parcel is a large, unattached two-car garage built in a matching style.

Property 30-3 (Figures 2-143 and 2-145–2-149) is an assemblage of five buildings on a commercial parcel. Close to the road is an elongated rectangular commercial utility building with a sheet metal roof and an open front landing. There are three windows on one side of the building and a garage door on the opposite side. This looks like a roadside fruit and vegetable stand/storage facility. Behind the stand is a ca. 1997 singlewide mobile home, listed as the only residential improvement on the property. At the back end of the parcel are two matching utility buildings or barns and several smaller outbuildings.



Figure 2-144. Property 30-2, view west (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-145. Property 30-3, view south-southwest (DSCN1695).

In the opinion of Panamerican, none of the structures at Property location 30 are eligible for listing in the NRHP because they meet none of the established criteria. They are not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property location 30 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.



Figure 2-146. Property 30-3, view west (DSCN1701).



Figure 2-147. Properties 30-3 and 2 (rear), view west (DSCN1702).



Figure 2-148. Property 30-2, view northwest (assessors office photo).



Figure 2-149. Property 30-3, view southwest (assessors office photo).

PROPERTY 31: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-150. Property 31, view west (DSCN1561).



Figure 2-151. Property 31, view west (assessors office photo).

Property 31, located at 713 Highway 34 in Lawrence County (ID 001-02337-000) is a ca. 1991 house on a 2.74-acre parcel south of a grain silo complex (Figures 2-06 and 2-150–2-153). In addition to the main house there is an unattached garage at the end of the driveway. The buildings are just north of the split in the “blue” and “orange” alternatives.

Map research shows timber on this parcel on the 1935 Walnut Ridge 15-minute USGS quadrangle. The 1965 Walnut Ridge USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle shows a house in the same location, which is now gone. This earlier structure is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1974 by the Soil Conservation Service (Gore et al. 1978). Another structure is shown where the grain silos are now. Satellite imagery shows the newer house and some of the silos as early as 1994, in correspondence with the effective age of 22 years recorded on the Lawrence County real estate record. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.



Figure 2-152. Property 31, view south from silos (DSCN1560).



Figure 2-153. Property 31, view northwest of silos (DSCN1559).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The house is a rectangular masonry structure with 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows, faux shutters, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. There are two front entrances on a shallow front porch and at the back of a carport. The porch roof is supported by four plain columns. The unattached garage is sheet metal with both an automobile and pedestrian entrance.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 31 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 31 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 32: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-154. Property 32, view west (DSCN1562).



Figure 2-155. Property 32, view north (DSCN1563).

Property 32, located at 767 Highway 34 in Lawrence County (ID 001-02320-001) is a ca. 1988 house on a 1.63-acre triangular parcel at the intersection of Lawrence Road 409 (Figures 2-06 and 2-154–2-157). In addition to the main house there is a small prefabricated “yard barn” at the end of the driveway. The buildings are just north of the split in the “blue” and “orange” alternatives.

Map research shows timber on this parcel on the 1935 Walnut Ridge 15-minute USGS quadrangle. The 1965 Walnut Ridge USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle shows a house in the same location, which is now gone. This earlier structure is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1974 by the Soil Conservation Service (Gore et al. 1978). Satellite imagery shows the newer house as early as 1994, in correspondence with the effective age of 25 years recorded on the Lawrence County real estate record. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.



Figure 2-156. Property 32, view north (DSCN1564).



Figure 2-157. Property 32, view west (assessors office photo).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The house is a rectangular masonry structure with 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows, faux shutters, and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. A chimney is on the south end of the house. There are two entrances, one on the front porch and a side entrance from the carport cover. A patio on the rear of the house has an identical cover over it. The porch roof is supported by four plain columns.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 32 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 32 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 33: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-158. Property 33, view northeast (DSCN1565).



Figure 2-159. Property 33, view east (DSCN1566).

Property 33, located at 715 Highway 34 North in Lawrence County (ID 001-02307-000) is a ca. 1989 house on a 0.84-acre parcel just north of the intersection of Lawrence Road 409 (Figures 2-06 and 2-158–2-160). In addition to the main house there is a stand-alone prefabricated canopy cover at the end of the driveway. The buildings are just north of the split in the “blue” and “orange” alternatives.

Map research shows timber on this parcel on the 1935 Walnut Ridge 15-minute USGS quadrangle. The 1965 Walnut Ridge USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle shows a house in the same location, which is now gone. This earlier structure is not visible on aerial photographs taken in 1974 by the Soil Conservation Service (Gore et al. 1978). Satellite imagery shows the newer house as early as 1994, in correspondence with the effective age of 24 years recorded on the Lawrence County real estate record. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.



Figure 2-160. Property 33, view east (assessors office photo).

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The house is an irregular masonry structure with 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows and an asphalt/fiberglass shingle covered open gable roof. A chimney is on the north end of the house. There are two entrances, one on the front porch and a side entrance from the carport.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 33 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 33 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 34: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-161. Property 34, view northwest (DSCN1705).



Figure 2-162. Property 34, view west (DSCN1706).

Property 34, located at 127 Lawrence County Road 409 (ID 001-02190-000) is an early twentieth century two-story Victorian house on a 1.37-acre parcel on the western side of Village Creek (Figures 2-07 and 2-161–2-165). In addition to the main house there is a large unattached garage/workshop and a stand-alone prefabricated canopy cover at the end of the driveway. The buildings are in the center of the “blue” alternative just south of the Randolph County line.

Map research shows a dwelling on this parcel since at least 1935. On the 1935 Walnut Ridge 15-minute USGS quadrangle a house is shown in association with five other dwellings to the south on the same side of the section line road (a 1910 deed indicates that these may have all been part of the Vivian Snow estate). The 1965 Walnut Ridge USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle shows a house in the same location, with two now demolished barns to the south. The house is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1974 by the Soil Conservation Service (Gore et al. 1978), but the barns appear to be gone by this time. Satellite imagery shows the house as early as 1994. No direct historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.



Figure 2-163. Property 34, view west (DSCN1707).



Figure 2-164. Property 34, view west (DSCN1709).

However, as noted, the limited deed research shows the parcel as part of the Vivian Snow Estate beginning in 1910, and the style of the house suggests that it dates to the early part of the twentieth century. The Snow Cemetery (Figure 2-166) was already established less than a mile northwest of the house on the Lawrence/Randolph County line by 1935, and it seems likely that this may have been the original Snow residence.

There are a number of original architectural details, such as the fish-scale cedar shakes in the upper dormers and cross hatched windows, that date the house to the early twentieth century. The original floor plan and layout seems greatly modified, however. What appears to have originally been a wrap-around porch has been enclosed on one end, and the exterior wall lacks a window opening. The exterior siding is aluminum. More research would be required, but the rear one-story wing may have been added later. The free-standing garage is recent (post-1996).



Figure 2-165. Property 34, view southwest (DSCN1710).



Figure 2-166. Snow Cemetery near Property 34, view southwest (DSCN1712).

Although this is the only Victorian era house documented in the I-57 project area, it appears to have a compromised integrity of design, materials, and feeling. In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 34 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals, although additional research on the Snow family might reverse this recommendation) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 34 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 35: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-167. Property 35 identification signage, view north (DSCN1741).



Figure 2-168. Property 35, view north (DSCN1740).

Property 35 (Dunn Farm), located at Gazaway Road (ID 001-01749-000), is a farm complex northeast of Pocahontas in the east-central portion of rural Randolph County (Figures 2-08 and 2-167–2-174). The principal buildings are situated on 30 acres and are surrounded by additional cultivated land and a small family cemetery. The faded text of the sign reads: “This farm has been owned and operated by the Dunn family since 1899 (owned by descendants of A.M. Dunn).” It is situated in the center of a planned interchange on the northern portion of the “blue” alternative.

Information obtained on the property is limited to that provided on the Randolph County Century Farms website and brief entries in local encyclopedias. Nothing about the specific farm site or the Dunn family has thus far been found in more detailed Randolph County histories.



Figure 2-169. Property 35, view northwest (DSCN1742).



Figure 2-170. Property 35 barn, view northwest (DSCN1743).

One of the oldest USGS maps of the area (1935 Reyno USGS 15-minute quadrangle) shows a large collection of houses on the parcel, most of which are no longer present on the 1968 Reyno USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. This later map shows a house and barn, which seem to correspond to the current structures. Another house west of the house and barn had just been bulldozed during the recent fieldwork. It seems clear that none of the farm structures date to the initial period of occupation, and both the style of the main residence and its location on the 1968 7.5-minute USGS Reyno quadrangle place the construction date in the late 1950s to early 1960s (county assessor records provide a build date for the house of 1950). Upgrades to the house include the addition of vinyl siding and a fairly recent galvalume roof. The small detached outbuilding and is probably from the same period as the main residence, while the barn and windmill may be slightly older. The older quadrangle map shows this as one of the earliest cleared agricultural tracts in the immediate area.



Figure 2-171. Property 35 barn, view southwest (DSCN1744).



Figure 2-172. Property 35, view west (DSCN1745).

The barn at Dunn Farm is probably the only individual building that might be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. In the original draft report, the entire Dunn Farm complex, including the surrounding farmland and family cemetery to the south (Figure 2-08), was recommended as eligible for listing under Criteria A and C due to its significance as one of the oldest continuously operating family farms dating from the era immediately following clearance of the local bottomland timber.

After review of the draft ARS documentation, the opinion of ArDOT was that Property 35 was not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it “does not meet the same criteria under NR Bulletin 30–Rural Historic Landscapes . . . it is an old farm, but that does not rise to the same level of significance as required for NR eligibility.” The PCI recommendation was therefore changed to reflect the ArDOT assessment. Property 35 would be directly impacted by the construction of the “blue” I-57 alternative and interchange (Figure 2-08).



Figure 2-173. Property 35, view southwest (DSCN1746).



Figure 2-174. Property 35 house, view west (DSCN1747).

PROPERTY 36: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-175. Property 36, view southwest (DSCN1748).



Figure 2-176. Property 36, view west (DSCN1749).

Property 36, located at 329 Quapaw Trail in Randolph County (ID 001-01757-000) is a ca. 1998 house on a small parcel just north of the Black River bottoms (Figures 2-08 and 2-175–2-176). In addition to the main house there is a stand-alone prefabricated canopy cover at the end of the driveway. The buildings are just south of the “blue” alternatives.

Map research shows houses along this road both on the 1935 Reyno 15-minute USGS quadrangle and the 1968 Reyno USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. These older structures are now gone. Satellite imagery does not show the current house until after 1996. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The house is a rectangular frame structure with 6-over-6 aluminum sash windows and a corrugated sheet metal covered open gable roof. There is a single front entrance on the front porch, which is supported by four plain columns.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 36 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 36 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.

PROPERTY 37: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-177. Property 37, view south-southeast (DSCN1772).

Property 37, located at 514 Clay County Road 109 (ID 022-00335-000) is 1980-2000 farm complex (Cole Farms) along Vinegar Hill Road just north of the Black River bottoms (Figures 2-09 and 2-177-2-183). It consists of a large assemblage of grain silos, equipment sheds, and office buildings. The buildings are within and just north of the “blue” alternative near a proposed interchange at “Old Reyno.”

Map research shows houses along this road both on the 1935 Reyno 15-minute USGS quadrangle and the 1968 Reyno 7.5-minute quadrangle.



Figure 2-178. Property 37, view south (DSCN1773).



Figure 2-179. Property 37, view northeast (DSCN1774).

These older structures are now gone. Satellite imagery does not show the current agricultural complex until 1994, and the larger buildings are all in the northern sector. The build date for the office is estimated to be 1981. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be “exceptionally important” (NPS 1997; website).

The house/office is a rectangular frame structure with 6-over-6 aluminum sash windows and a asphalt shingle covered roof. There is a small stoop at the front entrance. All of the agricultural buildings are sheet metal.

In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 37 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 37 appears to



Figure 2-180. Property 37, view south (DSCN1775).



Figure 2-181. Property 37 office, view north (DSCN1776).

offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.



Figure 2-182. Property 37, view northeast (DSCN1777).



Figure 2-183. Property 37, view north (DSCN1778).

PROPERTY 38: IN THE OPINION OF PCI, THE PROPERTY IS NOT ELIGIBLE



Figure 2-184. Property 38, view northeast (DSCN1783).



Figure 2-185. Property 38, view southeast (DSCN1784).

Property 38, located at 576 Clay County Road 125 (ID 022-01342-000) is a ca. 1993 house northeast of Heelstring (Figures 2-10 and 2-184–2-185). Again, note the posts, which are more consistent with 1950s-1960s style which contrasts the Assessor's site date. In addition to the main house there is a stand-alone prefabricated "yard barn" at the end of the driveway. The buildings are just south of the "blue" alternatives.

Map research shows houses and barns at this rural intersection on the 1964 Peach Orchard USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle but not on the older 1941 Knobel 15-minute USGS quadrangle. These older structures are now gone. Satellite imagery does not show the current house until after 1996. No historic association under Criterion A or B was found for the property.

Buildings less than 50 years of age can be eligible for listing in the NRHP, but must be "exceptionally important" (NPS 1997; website).

The house is a rectangular frame Ranch style structure with 1-over-1 aluminum sash windows, faux shutters, a brick façade, and asphalt shingle covered combination open gable roof. A carport is on the southern end of the house. There are two entrances on

	<p>the front porch and in the carport.</p> <p>In the opinion of Panamerican, Property 38 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it meets none of the established criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons or event, thus Criteria A (association) and B (prominent individuals) do not apply. The buildings do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, the work of a master, nor do they possess any high artistic value (Criterion C Design/Construction). While Criterion D (Information Potential) can be applied to buildings, Property 38 appears to offer little future research potential, thus Criterion D is not applicable.</p>
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SUMMARY

Review of the AHPP on-line database indicated that ten (10) properties were previously recorded within or near the I-57 alternative corridors. Many of the previously recorded structures were found to be no longer standing. The resources include one NRHP-listed property (CY0071, a depression-era log structure in Knobel), five NRHP-eligible properties (all but one of which has been demolished), two NRHP-ineligible properties (one of which has been demolished), and one property with an undetermined status (RA0007, the “Old Reyno” community site, which contains no standing structures from the period of occupation). Neither of the listed or eligible properties at Knobel is within or immediately adjacent to the corridor alternatives

The architectural assessment was conducted on April 6-9, 2021. A total of 90 individual structures, building groups, and facilities located along and near the alignments were recorded using field notes and photography. Much of the project area is rural agricultural, with a significant number of isolated grain silos, storage yards, and large sheet metal equipment sheds. In addition to the rural agricultural and residential structures, a number of cemeteries are also immediately adjacent to the rights-of-way. Long stretches of both alternatives traverse open fields, narrow tributaries, and section line vegetation that lack architectural resources of any type. Most of the structures were documented in Clay County on the outskirts of Knobel and O’Kean, and north of Corning south of the Missouri state line. Post-field data analysis using the Lawrence, Randolph, Greene, and Clay County Assessor’s records, the Arkansas Spatial Data Infrastructure (ASDI) map, as well as archival map and other sources, revealed that there are forty-seven (47) extant or recently recorded structures or structure groups (1 through 38) within

or close to the alignments that warranted more detailed description based on their date of construction, architectural details, historic associations, or location relative to the proposed rights-of-way.

On July 15, 2021 the SHPO review letter for this study (AHPP Tracking No. 106363.02) was issued to ARDOT. This review stipulates the five properties require management action, as follows in Table 2-03 (also see *Appendix A*).

Table 2-03. SHPO Review Recommended Management Action for the Five Properties

Name/AHPP Resource No.	SHPO NRHP Status	Recommended Action
CY0071/American Legion Post No. 72	Listed	Avoidance
CY0079/Knobel Grain Facility	Eligible	Avoidance
RA0007/Old Rayno Community/aka Archaeology Site 3RA417	Undetermined	Archaeological Survey Needed
PCI Property 1/McKnelly-Getson Farm	Undetermined	Recommend documenting the resource with an archeological site form and an NRHP status of Undetermined.
PCI Property 21	Undetermined	Undetermined pending additional information regarding the integrity of the property.

The SHPO concluded that all other architectural properties documented in the report are either not eligible for the NRHP or are demolished and require no further management action.

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Appendix A: State Historical Preservation Office Letter

APPENDIX A: STATE HISTORICAL PRESERVATION OFFICE LETTER



Asa Hutchinson
Governor
Stacy Hurst
Secretary

July 15, 2021

Mr. John Fleming
Division Head
Environmental Division
Arkansas Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 2261
Little Rock, AR 72203-2261

Re: Clay, Greene, Lawrence, Randolph Counties – General
Architectural Resources Survey – FHWA
Walnut Ridge – Missouri State Line
(Future I-57) P.E.
Cultural Resources Survey Report – *Architectural Resources Survey for Future Interstate 57 (Job 100512), Lawrence, Randolph, Greene, and Clay Counties, Arkansas*
(Panamerican Report No. 38110)
ARDOT Job Number 100512
AHPP Tracking Number 106363.02

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The staff of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) reviewed the Architectural Resources Survey received July 9, 2021 for the above-referenced job in Clay, Greene, Lawrence, and Randolph Counties Please see the following comments.

Table 1				
Name/AHPP Resource Number	Address/Location	ARDOT/FHWA NRHP Determination/Status	AHPP Concurrence	Recommended Action
CY0071/American Legion Post No. 72	582 2 nd St., Knobel, Clay Co.	Listed	Yes	Avoidance
CY0075/Advance-Rumely Tractor	46 Clay County Road 148, Corning	Eligible/Demolished	N/A	N/A
CY0079/Knobel Grain Facility	Main St., Knobel, AR, Clay Co.	Eligible	Yes	Avoidance
CY0080/MOARK Depot	Clay County Road 148, Corning	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
RA0007/Old Rayno Community Archeological Site 3RA0417	T20N, R3E, S33	Undetermined	Yes	No Extant Structures / recommend a survey for archeological materials, as appropriate
Property1 McKnelly/Getson Farm	436 Greene 225 Road, Delaplaine, Greene County	Eligible	No	Recommend documenting the resource with an archeological site form and an NRHP status of Undetermined.

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
1100 North Street • Little Rock, AR 72201 • 501.324.9150
ArkansasPreservation.com

ARDot Job No. 100512

106363.02

Table 1				
Name/AHPP Resource Number	Address/Location	ARDOT/FHWA NRHP Determination/Status	AHPP Concurrence	Recommended Action
Property 2	629 Main St., Delaplaine, Greene County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 3	1174 Main St., Delaplaine, Greene County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 4	833 Greene 225, Delaplaine, Greene County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 5	1049 Highway 231, Delaplaine, Greene County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 6	497 Lawrence Road 611 Walnut Ridge, Lawrence County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 7	1902 Clay County Road 218, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 8	304 Clay County Road 227, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 9	434 Clay County Road 227, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 10	2688 Highway 90, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 11	17 Clay County Road 250, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 12	163 Clay County Road 226, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 13	333 Clay County Road 250, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 14	474 Clay County Road 250, Knobel, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 15	5468 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 16	5424 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 17	5306 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 18	Clay County Road 155, Corning	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 19	932 Clay County Road 154, Corning	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 20a	1006 Clay County Road 154, Corning	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 20b	986 Clay County Road 154, Corning, Corning	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 21	1075 Clay County Road 154, Clay County	Eligible	No	Undetermined pending additional information regarding the integrity of the property.
Property 22	1094 Stateline Road, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 23	1024 Stateline Road, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A

Appendix A: State Historical Preservation Office Letter

106363.02

Table 1				
Name/AHPP Resource Number	Address/Location	ARDOT/FHWA NRHP Determination/Status	AHPP Concurrence	Recommended Action
Property 24	1008 Stateline Road, Moark, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 25	11 Clay County Road, Moark, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 26	7167 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 27	7106 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 28	7036 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 29a	6868-6948 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 29b	798 Stateline Road, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 30-1 through 30-3	6915-6957 Highway 67, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 31	713 Highway 34, Walnut Ridge, Lawrence County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 32	767 Highway 34, Walnut Ridge, Lawrence County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 33	715 Highway 34 North, Walnut Ridge, Lawrence County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 34	127 Lawrence County Road, Walnut Ridge, Lawrence County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 35/Dunn Farm	Gazaway Road, Pocahontas, Randolph County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 36	329 Quapaw Trail, Biggers, Randolph County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 37	514 Clay County Road 109, Biggers, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A
Property 38	576 Clay County Road 125, Corning, Clay County	Not Eligible	Yes	N/A

Table 1-01 of the report also notes the previous demolition of the following properties.

Table 2.	
Name / AHPP Resource Number	Address
CY0069/Selmar Mercantile (eligible)	510 Main St., Knobel, Clay County
CY0070/Knobel Catholic Church (eligible)	4 th St., Knobel, Clay County
CY0075/Advance-Rumely Tractor	
CY0074/Peach Orchard Cotton Gin (not eligible)	AR-90, Peach Orchard, Clay County
CY0078/Knobel Gin (eligible)	Main St., Knobel, Clay County
GE0271/Peach Orchard Depot (not eligible)	Private Drive in Delaplaine, Greene County

106363.02

The AHPP recommends documentation of Property 1 (McKnelly/Getson Farm) with an archeological site form. Based on the provided information, we do not concur that the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The report notes online research as a source, although there is no citation and no associated entry in the References Cited. Additionally, the report mentions an article from a 1983 Paragould newspaper and "additional ARDOT research" without providing any citations. Although Criterion A may apply, the data in the report is insufficient to support our concurrence. The AHPP does not concur that Criterion C is appropriate for this historic farm landscape. In our opinion, further research may support an eligible determination based on Criterion A and/or Criterion D. However, at present, the AHPP recommends the property undetermined for National Register eligibility.

The AHPP does not concur that Property 21 is eligible for the National Register. The survey did not include a detailed examination of the property and therefore there is no data regarding the integrity of the structure. Based on the provided information, the AHPP recommends the property undetermined for National Register eligibility.

Otherwise, as provided in the Table 1 above, the AHPP concurs with the National Register determinations for Properties 2-20b and 22-38. Currently, we have no further comments regarding the previously documented resources. Thank you for noting the demolished resources. We will update our records accordingly.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this Architectural Resources Survey. If you have any questions, please contact Eric Mills of my staff at (501) 324-9784 or eric.mills@arkansas.gov.

Sincerely,

Eric R. Mills

Digitally signed by Eric R.
Mills
Date: 2021.07.15
11:28:41 -05'00'

for

Scott Kaufman
Director, AHPP

cc: Mr. Randal Looney, Federal Highway Administration
Dr. Melissa Zabecki, Arkansas Archeological Survey

Addendum to the I-57 ARS, Request for Additional Information [Architectural Resources Survey for Future Interstate 57 (Job No. 100512), Lawrence, Randolph, Greene, and Clay Counties, Arkansas, PCI Report No. 38110, May 2021]

May 18, 2021

Several specific requests for additional information were forwarded to our offices regarding the recently submitted ARS. Each information area is addressed below.

1) Use of the USGS Earth Explorer web site for review of aerial photographs and archival map imagery. Input of project-specific coordinates and early date spans turned up only two layers pertinent to the project area, both from 1964. The most detailed imagery was from the 1:250,000 scale Poplar Bluff topographic. The information obtained was largely redundant or less detailed than that available on the four 15-minute USGS maps (ranging in age from 1935 to 1958) and the eleven 7.5-minute USGS maps (ranging in age from 1964 to 1984) employed for the original research. The data from these maps was augmented with the 1970s aerials found in the pertinent county soil surveys (Clay, 1975; Lawrence, 1974; Randolph 1977; no aerials are published in the 2006 Greene County NRCS document) and available satellite imagery that generally dates no earlier than 1994. No additional information pertinent to the eligibility recommendations for standing structures in the project area was obtained from review of the USGS Earth Explorer web site.

2) Build dates of specific structures. Suggested construction dates for a number of the houses photographed in the project area (e.g., 24, 25, 29a-1, 29a-6, 29b, 38) were questioned. While many of the build dates may indeed be inaccurate, we do not feel that the altered date estimates should result in the modification of any of the NRHP recommendations. Regardless of variations in the estimated build dates for specific structures, it is our considered opinion that only two properties documented in the project area (1, McKnelly/Getson Farm; 35, Dunn Farm) are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

3) Property 21. Comments regarding this building complex on the same real estate parcel indicated that ArDOT thinks the property might be eligible for listing in the NRHP. As described in the report, most of the buildings in this complex are located in the center of a quarter-section parcel at the end of a private drive; no close inspection of the structures was accomplished. Map and database research clearly indicated a significant span of construction, ranging from the 1940s to 2003. The comment that the property appears relatively intact and a good example of regional rural architecture may therefore only be referring to the single older house near the main road shown in PCI 2021:Figure 2-89. If that is the case, we certainly concur that this is the most well-preserved example of a typical 1940s-era rural residence extant in the entire project area.

Attempts to obtain additional information on the older house turned up nothing beyond what was included in the original documentation. The house is not even shown as an improvement on the assessors office web site, and detailed deed research and local informant interviews would probably be required to trace the ownership or discover the original builder. If this individual component of Property 21 is eligible, it would probably be under Criterion C as a distinctive example of rural residential architecture from the period. Perhaps Property 21 should be split into parts A (more contemporary buildings in the ROW) and B (1940s house), and the recommendation changed to eligible for the older house.

4) Additional research on Properties 1 and 35. As was the case with the older house at Property 21, our attempts to obtain additional detailed information on the McKnelly/Getson Farm (1) and the Dunn Farm (35) were not successful. When considered in local context, we think these eligibility recommendations are already particularly well supported by the simple fact that both

Greene and Randolph counties have determined the farm parcels significant enough to be registered as century farms and identified with specific signage.

With regard to planning for the alternative alignments, however, it would seem that the route on the southeast of the Black River skirting O’Kean near the McKnelly/Getson Farm (1) would provide the most flexibility. The Dunn Farm (35) has the oldest intact structure of the two farms (the barn), and there are other impediments in the form of multiple historic cemeteries that make the route near Pocahontas less attractive from a cultural resource perspective.