

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

other names/site number Bridge #18668/Huntsville Road Bridge/Site #WA0964

2. Location

street & number Goff Farm Road approximately 1/2 mile east of Dead Horse Mountain Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Fayetteville ☒ vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Washington code 143 zip code 72704

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cathy March
Signature of certifying official/Title

12/3/09
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 1-21-10

Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge
Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☒ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing Noncontributing

	buildings
	sites
1	structures
	objects
1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Bridges of Arkansas

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/Road-Related/Bridge

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/Road-Related/Bridge

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MASONRY ARCH/DECK

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE

roof N/A

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 7 Page: 1

SUMMARY

Bridge #18668, the Huntsville Road Bridge, or the Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge, crosses an unnamed creek along Goff Farm Road to the southeast of Fayetteville, in central Washington County. The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge is a masonry deck arch built of cut stone in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. It has a single span with a length of twenty-one (21) feet, a span width of twenty (20) feet, and a total length of one-hundred fifty (150) feet.

ELABORATION

The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge was constructed as a masonry arch deck bridge out of dry-laid, split stone, and based solely on physical evidence, the bridge likely dates to c.1860. Its rustic, yet intricate, split-stone masonry construction is strikingly similar to that of a stone bridge that once spanned Spring Creek near Bluff Cemetery at Springdale, just north of Fayetteville. That bridge's date and builder are unknown, but an early twentieth century image of the bridge in a pastoral setting, reminiscent of early twentieth century artists who hoped to record the passing of rural America, suggesting that the photographer considered it an old structure.¹ The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge has a single span of twenty-one feet, with a span width of twenty feet, and the total length of one-hundred fifty feet. The bridge is not skewed in its construction.

The arch is an ancient structural form, probably a refinement of the even earlier practice of corbelling stones or timbers to span a void. The defining characteristic of an arch is its reliance on compression to transfer gravity loads to the supporting foundations. While arch bridges can be built of any material, an arch is the only efficient way to span long distances with stone. Since the stones in a masonry arch rely on each other for support, wooden falsework is used to support the arch until all the stones are fitted together. The structure becomes self-supporting when the final stone is wedged into place at the crown of the arch. Well-built stone arch bridges are extremely strong and durable. America's oldest stone arch bridge, Pennypack Creek Bridge built in 1697 in Philadelphia, still carries traffic more than three centuries after its construction.²

Bridge #18668, as numbered by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, connects parts of the old Fayetteville-Huntsville Road, now Goff Farm Road, over a small, unnamed creek that runs from a pond south of the West Fork White River. Despite their strength and longevity, stone arch bridges were not commonly built in Arkansas. By the time the population had increased enough for counties to begin building bridges in earnest, it was generally easier and less expensive to erect pre-fabricated metal truss bridges. Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge is one of six surviving examples of this type identified to date.

¹ Lola Bennett, "Huntsville Road Bridge," Historic American Engineering Record, (2007):3

² Lola Bennett, "Huntsville Road Bridge," Historic American Engineering Record, (2007):3/4

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 7 Page: 2

Integrity

The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge retains excellent integrity. The county transportation department has maintained the bridge enough to ensure its reliability. There have been no major repairs to the bridge, and the only modification to the original has been the addition of modern guard rails and modern pavement, but they do not diminish the integrity of the structure. The roads between have since been repaved and upgraded, and remain in good condition. The bridge is in similar condition and setting to that of its construction in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B.** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ENGINEERING

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

c.1860-1960

Significant Dates

c.1860

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)**Cultural Affiliation** (Complete if Criterion D is marked)**Architect/Builder****Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 8 Page: 1

SUMMARY

The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **statewide significance** under **Criterion C** as an excellent example of a masonry arch deck bridge construction. The Goff Farm Road Bridge is the oldest masonry arch bridge in the state and one of six remaining masonry arch bridges in Arkansas. It is also being nominated under **Criterion A** for its associations with the development of the roadway infrastructure in the community of Fayetteville in the mid 1800s. The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge is being submitted to the National Register of Historic Places under the multiple property listing "Historic Bridges in Arkansas."

ELABORATION

Bridge #18668, also known as the Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge, is located on Goff Farm Road and crosses an unnamed creek roughly three miles southeast of Fayetteville, in central Washington County. The bridge is oriented east to west.

Washington County was created October 17, 1828, from the remnants of Lovely County, which was abolished three days earlier, from much of the land that was left in Arkansas Territory. The county was named after George Washington, the nation's first President. Washington County has grown from small settlements of farms, mills, and orchards into one of the most affluent and prosperous counties in the state. Throughout the 1830s and 1840s, Washington County started to attract more affluent citizens. This is probably due to the good climate and availability of inexpensive land. Archibald Yell may be the most famous man from early Washington County. In the 1830s, President Andrew Jackson appointed him a circuit court judge in the region. Yell built his home, Waxhaw, in Fayetteville and practiced law in and around Fayetteville. In 1836, he was Arkansas's first congressman, and in 1840, he became Arkansas's second governor.³

The early settlers of Washington County placed great value on education, as evidenced by the many schools that dotted the county. The Cane Hill School was founded in 1835 for young men who planned to enter the ministry. The school first met in a log cabin but grew into Cane Hill College by 1850. In 1836, the Fayetteville Female Seminary was established for prominent young women of the city. The University of Arkansas, originally known as Arkansas Industrial University, formally opened on January 22, 1872. The university started with eight students, a dozen books, acting president Noah P. Gates, and one teacher, Charles H. Leverett. By the end of the year, enrollment had reached 101 students from towns throughout the county and the state.⁴

³ Information found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=813#> : Washington County. Accessed on 21 July 2009. Referenced throughout document as (W.C.)

⁴ (W.C.)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 8 Page: 2

On February 18, 1861, the citizens of Washington County were asked to vote for or against a state convention that would consider secession. They rejected the proposal to secede by almost a three-to-one margin. Unionist sentiment rang strong in the county. Arkansas seceded in May 1861, which was approved by a majority of other counties throughout the state. At the May statewide convention on the issue of secession, delegates from Washington County voted to remain loyal to the Union. During the Civil War, Washington County represented a coveted prize for both sides. It was only a day's ride into Unionist Missouri, where both the Union and Confederate soldiers might find aid and support. The two great battles fought in northwest Arkansas—Pea Ridge on March 6–8, 1862, and Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862—involved attempts by Confederates to solidify their control over the area and seize control of southern Missouri. The Federal forces won both engagements and were thus able to keep Missouri in the Union. Fayetteville changed hands several times throughout the war. After the war, men returned to find schools burned, fields in disarray, orchards destroyed, and fences and barns razed for firewood. Fayetteville, as well as the entire county, lost a great deal in trade, commerce, men, and material throughout the bloody conflict.⁵

By the beginning of 1866, shops began to reopen, and life seemed to improve. The stage from Springfield, Missouri, resumed operation, and the mills were rebuilt at Rhea, Clear Creek, and Cane Hill. Cane Hill College was rebuilt and opened in 1868 by its long-serving president, Fontaine R. Earle. The first public school for freed slaves, the Mission School, opened in 1866. From the 1870s to the 1900s, the county population increased steadily, as did farm yields. In 1870, the population was 17,266; by 1900, it grew to more than 34,000. Arable land also greatly increased as it was cleared. By 1870, there were only 73,145 acres under cultivation. The average acreage increased to almost 238,000 by 1900. Apples, grapes, strawberries, corn, and assorted livestock provided the fundamental agricultural base throughout the twentieth century.⁶

The city of Fayetteville has been the county seat of Washington County since its formation by the state legislature. The first settlers in Fayetteville were George McGarrah and his sons James, John, and William. Around 1828, they settled near the spring in an area that was to become the Masonic Addition to Fayetteville, the eastern part of which is at the base of Mount Sequoyah. On February 27, 1835, President Jackson issued a patent for 160 acres forming the original settlement. Upon a petition by more than two-thirds of the taxpayers, the county court granted their incorporation request in 1841. In 1859, the legislature granted a city charter.⁷

In the years leading to the Civil War, Fayetteville and the county gained a reputation as the state's cultural and educational center. The Fayetteville Female Academy, founded under the guidance of Robert Mecklin, was incorporated on October 26, 1836, and was the second school chartered by the state. Sophia Sawyer established the Fayetteville Female Seminary and began teaching on July 1, 1839, with fourteen Cherokee girls as pupils.

⁵ (W.C.)

⁶ (W.C.)

⁷ Information found at: <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=1006#> : Fayetteville (Washington County). Date Accessed: 21 July 2009. Referenced through document as: (Fay)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 8 Page: 3

Robert Graham started an academy in 1850, chartered as Arkansas College of Fayetteville on December 14, 1852. The first bachelor's degrees in the state were granted by the college, and the college was given the power to confer doctoral degrees. On December 16, 1858, the state chartered the Fayetteville Female Institute, headed by T. B. Van Horne.⁸

Fayetteville was little affected by military activity until February 1862, when Confederate troops moving south destroyed their arsenal in the Van Horne school building, burning and looting much of the town rather than letting any materials fall into the hands of Union forces. During the war, the town was alternately possessed by both sides. Although there were skirmishes, the Action at Fayetteville on April 18, 1863, was the only major conflict. Union Colonel Marcus LaRue Harrison made his headquarters in what had been Judge Jonas Tebbetts's home at College and Dickson streets. Confederate General William L. Cabell tried to retake the town, with the battle centering on the Tebbetts home. The effort failed.⁹

The Morrill Act, passed by Congress during the war, provided land grants to each state to establish agricultural and mechanical colleges. Upon reentering the Union, Arkansas became eligible for the grants. Washington County proposed a \$100,000 bond issue, and Fayetteville offered another \$30,000, including individual land donations, to build a college. Fayetteville's proposal was selected, and Arkansas Industrial University opened on January 22, 1872. In 1899, the legislature changed the name to the University of Arkansas (UA). The town's economy after the war centered on timber, apples, tomatoes, and other fruits and vegetables that were processed, packed, and shipped out. Production of wood products and of bricks made from native clay met the growing need for construction of houses and public buildings.¹⁰

Transportation continued to be by wagon, stagecoach, horse, and buggy for the rest of the nineteenth century, except for rail service furnished primarily by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. (SLSF), built over a period of fourteen years. The Pacific & Great Eastern Railroad Co., incorporated on October 23, 1884, built a line to Wyman twelve miles east of Fayetteville. The line was doomed when the SLSF built a branch line to St. Paul and Pettigrew in Madison County. The St. Paul branch provided a great amount of hardwood for processing into railroad ties, furniture, handles, and various other wood products. About 1900, construction started on a railroad to the west, known as the Ozark & Cherokee Central Railway. It was first completed to Westville, Oklahoma, and later extended to Tahlequah and Muskogee, Oklahoma. The line was later purchased by the SLSF. For many years, the railroads were a major boost to the economic growth of Fayetteville, providing a faster and more efficient method of moving commodities in and out of the area, as well as passenger service to distant destinations.¹¹

⁸ (Fay)

⁹ (Fay)

¹⁰ (Fay)

¹¹ (Fay)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 8 Page: 4

Present day Goff Farm Road was originally laid out in 1844 as part of the Fayetteville-Huntsville Road. The road crossed a stream near a small pond south of the West Fork of the White River, but no evidence of earlier crossings exist, as they were most likely fords until the Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge was constructed, possibly as early as the mid-nineteenth century. William Dugan owned and operated a water-powered mill near this site in 1835, which indicates that a substantial crossing was necessary as soon as the mid-eighteen thirties. The possibility of the bridge's construction occurring after 1873, when the Arkansas Legislature authorized counties to build and maintain bridges, wanes as the counties generally constructed bridges of the metal truss design, as they were less expensive and easier to build than their masonry arch counterparts.¹² Bridges in similar design and condition around the nation date back to the mid-eighteen hundreds, taking into account the presence of the mill and this trend, the Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge was likely constructed by local private interests in the early-to-mid 1860s; as in the second half of the nineteenth century, many stone arches were built just downstream from mill dams. Bridges in these locations were in danger of being washed out by flood waters bursting through the dams. Because of their durability, stone arches were favored.¹³

The arch is an ancient structural form, probably a refinement of the even earlier practice of corbelling stones or timbers to span a void. The defining characteristic of an arch is its reliance on compression to transfer gravity loads to the supporting foundations. While arch bridges can be built of any material, an arch is the only efficient way to span long distances with stone. Since the stones in a masonry arch rely on each other for support, wooden falsework is used to support the arch until all the stones are fitted together. The structure becomes self-supporting when the final stone is wedged into place at the crown of the arch. Well-built stone arch bridges are extremely strong and durable. America's oldest stone arch bridge, Pennypack Creek Bridge built in 1697 in Philadelphia, still carries traffic more than three centuries after its construction.¹⁴

The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge was built as a reliable crossing to satisfy local travel to and from the towns of Fayetteville and Huntsville through the mid-nineteenth century. That this bridge was built by traditional methods using local materials and was located along early transportation corridors suggests the probability of its mid-1800s construction, and it still stands as a rare surviving example of a dry-laid stone arch bridge in Arkansas.

¹² Donald C. Jackson, "Great American Bridges and Dams," The Preservation Press (1988): 19, 104, 106, 184, 186, 198, 205, 207
Other book consulted: Dixie Legler, "Historic Bridges of Maryland," Maryland Historical Trust Press (2002): 53, 54, 74, 99, 103, 107, 109, 111-15

¹³ Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth, "Connecticut's Historic Highway Bridges," Connecticut Transportation Department (1991): 24

¹⁴ Lola Bennett, "Huntsville Road Bridge," Historic American Engineering Record, (2007): 3, 4

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 8 Page: 5

Statement of Significance

The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge, #18668, is an excellent example of masonry deck arch design in Arkansas. While it is unknown who constructed the bridge and when, all physical evidence conveys that it was built by local private interests in the mid-nineteenth century. A masonry arch bridge made of cut stone, this bridge are one of six surviving masonry arch bridges in Arkansas.

The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **statewide significance** under **Criterion C** as an excellent example of a masonry arch deck bridge construction. The Goff Farm Road Bridge is the oldest masonry arch bridge in the state and one of six remaining masonry arch bridges in Arkansas. It is also being nominated under **Criterion A** for its associations with the development of the roadway infrastructure in the community of Fayetteville in the mid 1800s. The Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge is being submitted to the National Register of Historic Places under the multiple property listing "Historic Bridges in Arkansas."

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 9 Page: 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bennett, Lola, "Huntsville Road Bridge," Historic American Engineering Record, (2007).

Clouette, Bruce, and Matthew Roth, "Connecticut's Historic Highway Bridges," Connecticut Transportation Department (1991)

Fayetteville (Washington County). <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=1006#> : Date Accessed: 21 July 2009.

Jackson, Donald C. "Great American Bridges and Dams," The Preservation Press (1988).

Legler, Dixie, "Historic Bridges of Maryland," Maryland Historical Trust Press (2002).

Washington County, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?search=1&entryID=813#> Accessed on 21 July 2009.

Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

Name of Property

Washington County, Arkansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 400027 3989402
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Evan Silva, Intern, Edited by Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date June 29, 2009

street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787

city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state AR zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge

County and State: Washington County, Arkansas

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable): Historic
Bridges of Arkansas

Section number: 10 Page: 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point ten feet west of the western end of the Goff Farm Stone Bridge, proceed east to a point ten feet east of the east end of the bridge. The boundary includes twenty feet on each side of the highway centerline.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all of the land historically associated with the Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge, and its immediate surroundings.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Goff Farm Stone Bridge

MULTIPLE NAME: Historic Bridges of Arkansas MPS

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 11/12/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/27/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001262

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.21.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



GOFF FARM ROAD STONE BRIDGE

WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

MARCH 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

ARCH DETAIL LOOKING NORTHEAST



GOFF FARM ROAD STONE BRIDGE

WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

MARCH 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE BRIDGE LOOKING EAST



GOFF FARM ROAD STONE BRIDGE

WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

MARCH 2007

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
VIEW OF THE BRIDGE LOOKING SOUTHWEST.



GOFF FARM ROAD STONE BRIDGE

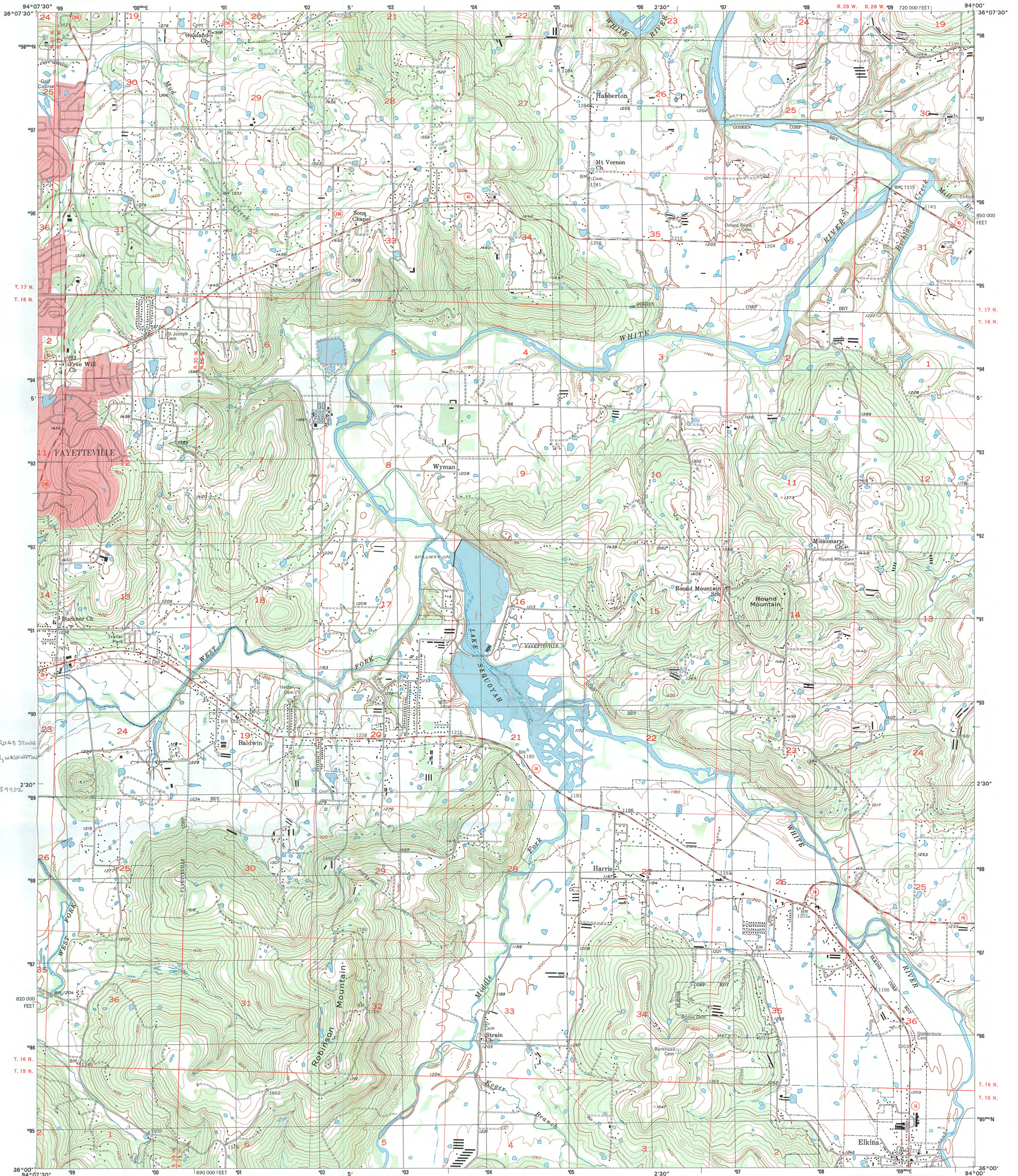
WASHINGTON COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

MARCH 2007

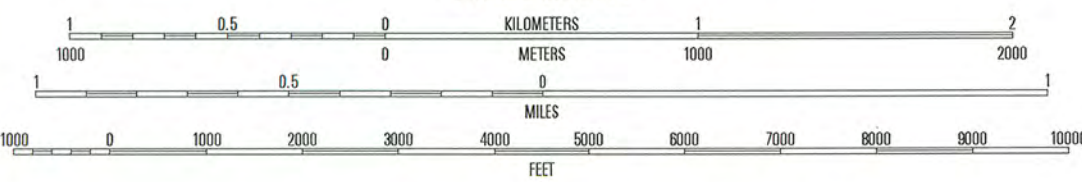
ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

VIEW OF THE BRIDGE LOOKING NORTHEAST



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1957. Planimetry derived from imagery
taken 1994. Public Land Survey System and survey control
current as of 1958.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
10 000-foot ticks: Arkansas Coordinate System of 1983
(north zone).
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and
NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from
National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map.
Landmark buildings verified 1958.

UTM GRID AND 1998 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Springdale
4	5	2 Searcy	3 Spring Valley
6	7	8	4 Fayetteville
			5 Goshen
			6 West Fork
			7 Sulphur City
			8 Durham

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway	Light-duty road, hard or
hard surface	improved surface
Secondary highway	Unimproved road
hard surface	
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

ELKINS, AR
1994

NIMA 7156 II SE-SERIES V884





The Department of Arkansas Heritage

Mike Beebe
Governor

Cathie Matthews
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

*

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

*

Delta Cultural Center

*

Historic Arkansas Museum

*

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

*

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-9880
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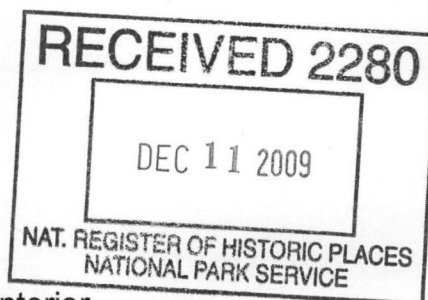
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December 2, 2009

Dr. Janet Matthews
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005



RE: Goff Farm Road Stone Bridge – Fayetteville, Washington
County, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Matthews:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:rsw

Enclosure