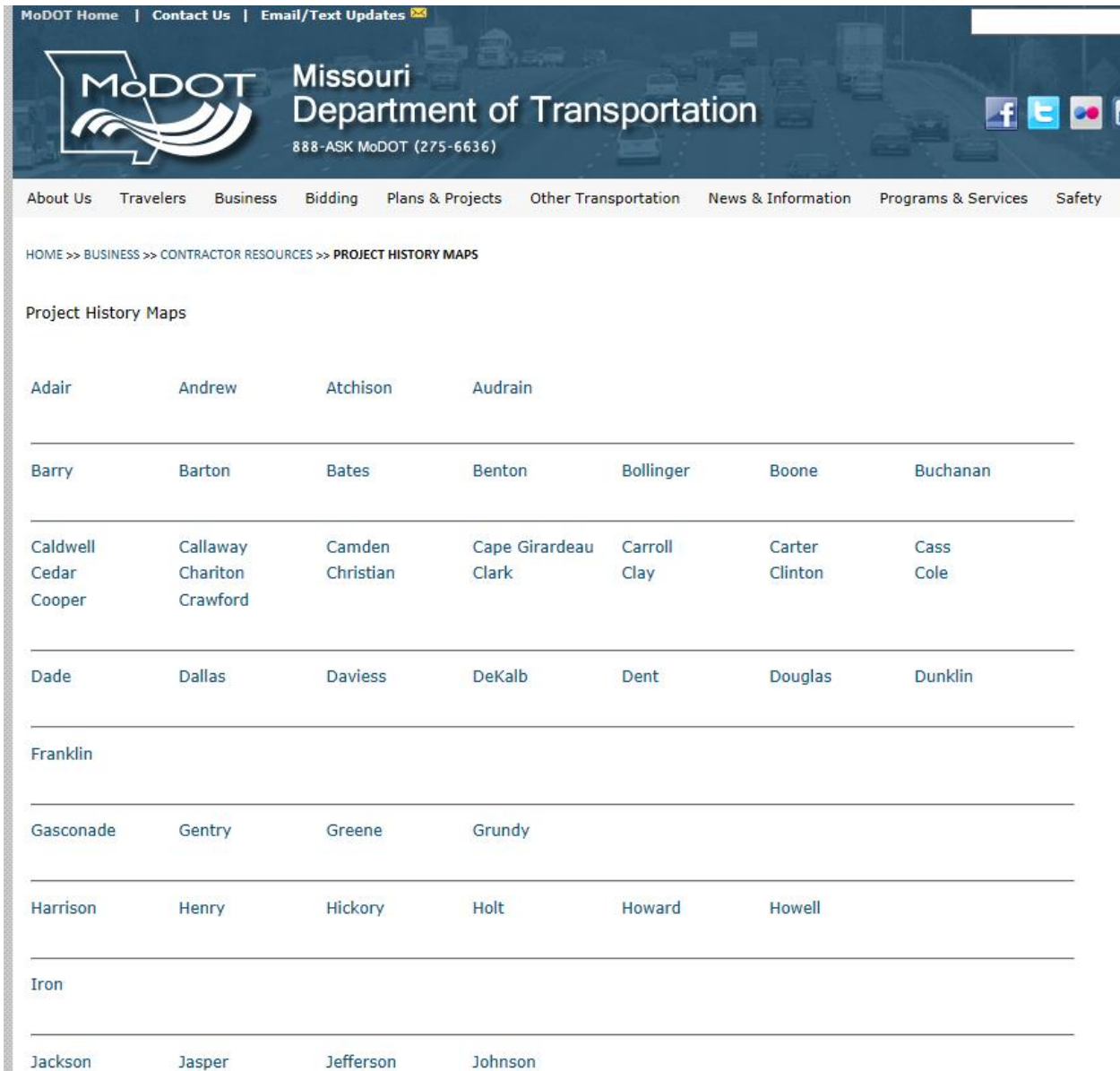


# A Brief Guide to finding Project History Maps:

Project history maps are available on-line through the MoDOT web-site:  
[http://www.modot.org/business/contractor\\_resources/ProjectHistoryMaps.htm](http://www.modot.org/business/contractor_resources/ProjectHistoryMaps.htm).

Scroll through the list and select the appropriate county:



The screenshot shows the MoDOT website header with navigation links: MoDOT Home, Contact Us, and Email/Text Updates. The MoDOT logo and the text "Missouri Department of Transportation" are prominently displayed, along with the phone number 888-ASK MoDOT (275-6636). Social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube are visible in the top right corner.

The main navigation menu includes: About Us, Travelers, Business, Bidding, Plans & Projects, Other Transportation, News & Information, Programs & Services, and Safety.

The breadcrumb trail reads: HOME >> BUSINESS >> CONTRACTOR RESOURCES >> PROJECT HISTORY MAPS.

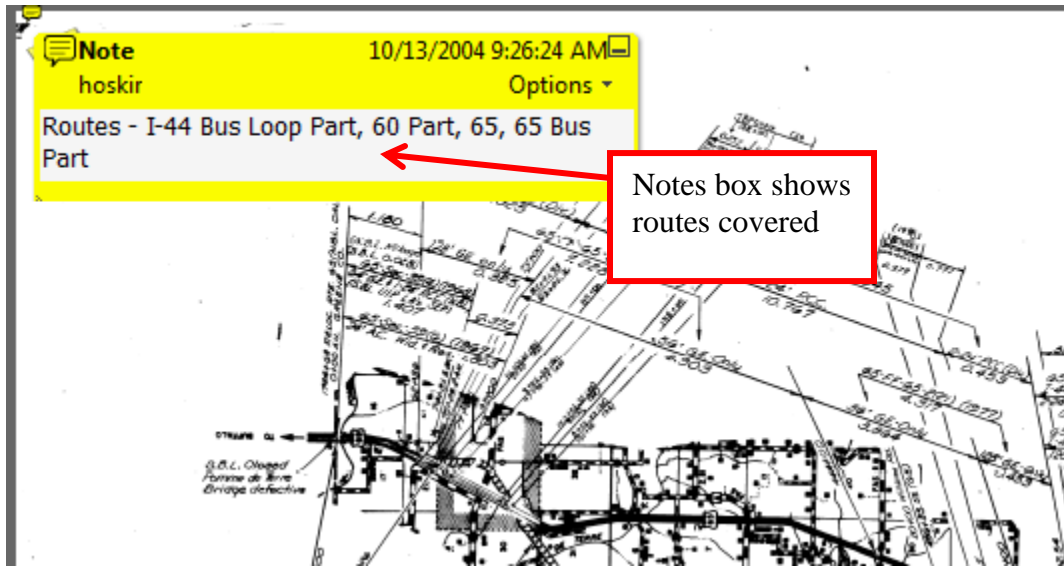
The page title is "Project History Maps".

The list of counties is as follows:

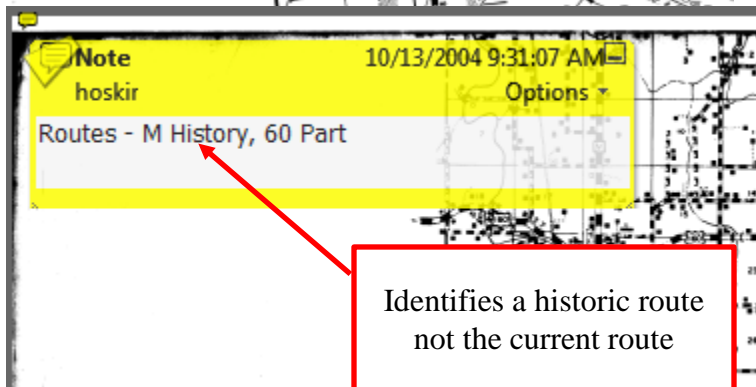
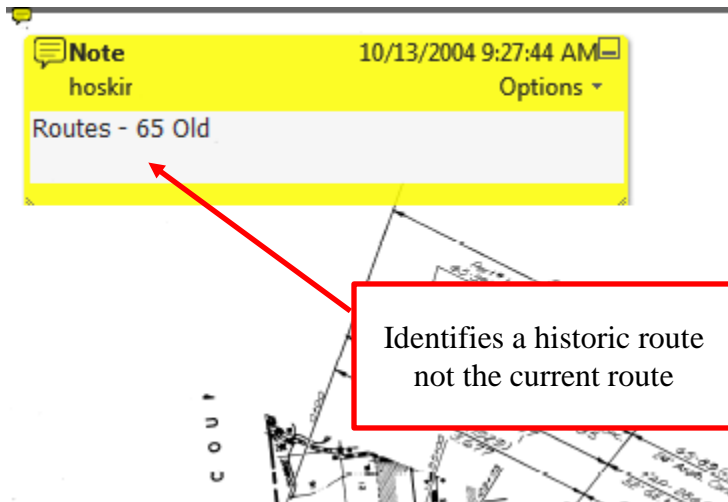
Adair	Andrew	Atchison	Audrain			
Barry	Barton	Bates	Benton	Bollinger	Boone	Buchanan
Caldwell	Callaway	Camden	Cape Girardeau	Carroll	Carter	Cass
Cedar	Chariton	Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton	Cole
Cooper	Crawford					
Dade	Dallas	Daviess	DeKalb	Dent	Douglas	Dunklin
Franklin						
Gasconade	Gentry	Greene	Grundy			
Harrison	Henry	Hickory	Holt	Howard	Howell	
Iron						
Jackson	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson			

The files will open as pdf files, with all the maps for the county as one file, unless noted on the list.

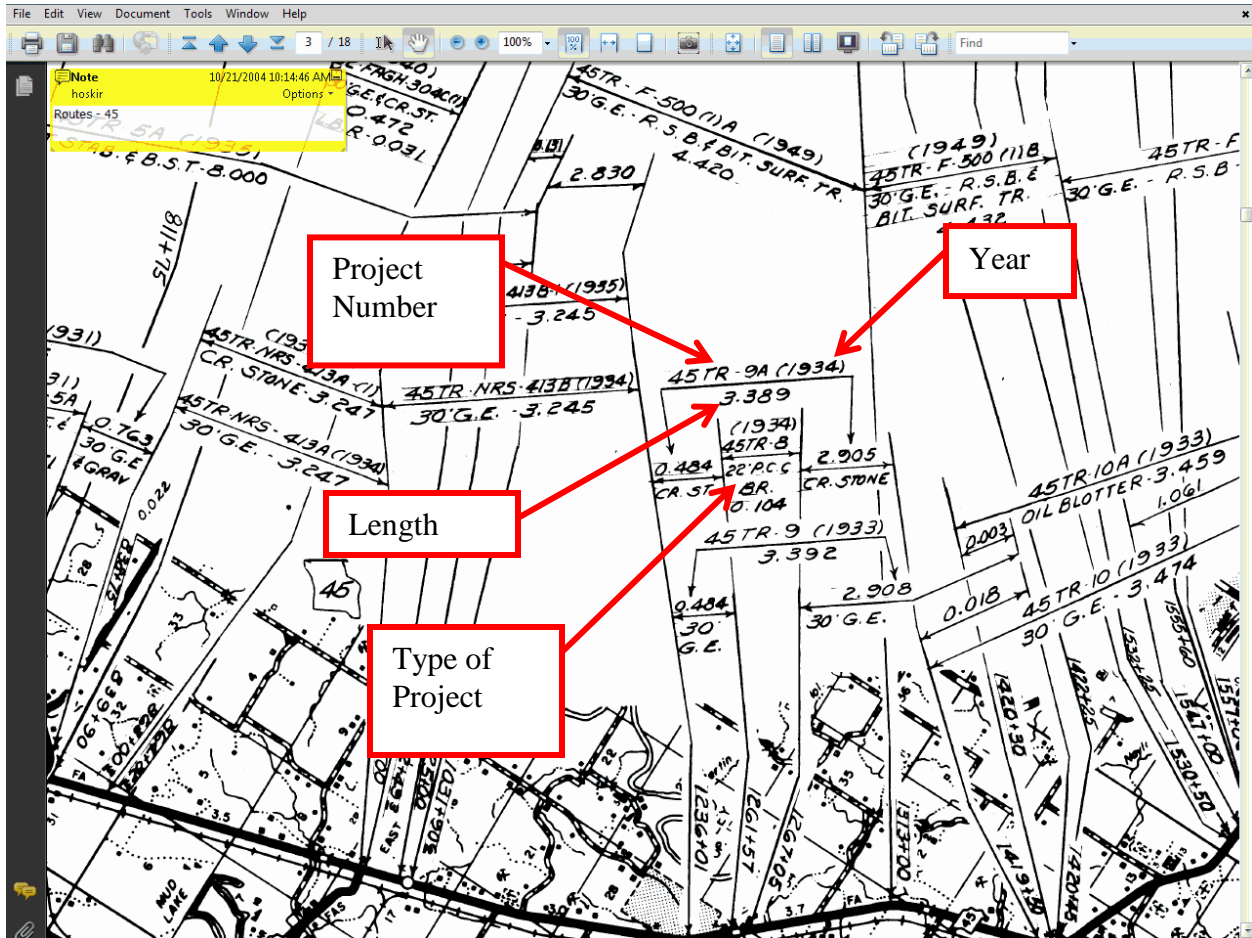
You will get the project history maps for that county. The yellow notes box shows what route(s) are covered by that page. Use the Adobe page navigation to get to the page that has the route you need (some routes are on more than one page)



Some examples of how historic and old routes are depicted:

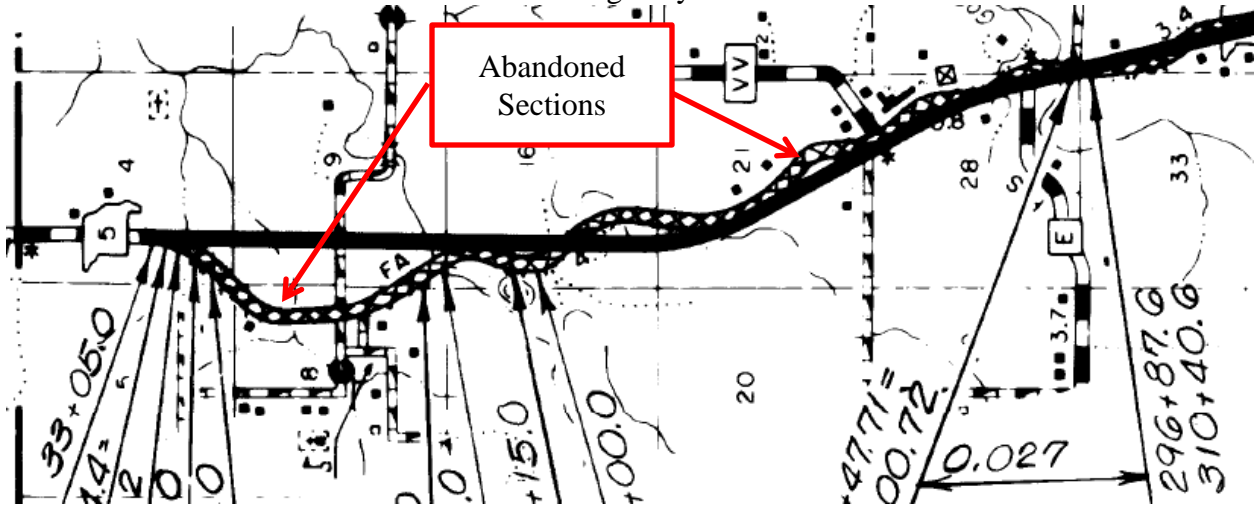


The maps will show the project history of a segment of road including previous job numbers, years of construction, length of project and type of project—usually width and surface treatment. An explanation of the abbreviations commonly used in project numbers and in project types follows.



There can be several layers of these numbers showing all the resurfacing and widening jobs that have occurred on the route.

Sections of roadway that have been abandoned are shown with “X” marks through them. Projects on these sections are usually identified. If no project is shown, it is usually a section of road that was abandoned when the first state highway was routed in the area.



## Labels and Abbreviations on Project History Maps and Plan Sheets

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### Route Labels

The first line identifying the project is generally the project or job number. The older ones start with letters like FAP for Federal Aid Primary; newer ones start with the federal aid funding category like F-BRF. In this case F for Primary and BRF would be for Bridge on Primary system. It could also be I or IS (Interstate), RS for Rural Secondary, etc. The letter S is sometimes used before some projects denoting the state road name, such as SMM meaning State Road MM. Generally, the second number is the route number. For example F - BRF - 50 - 3(33) would be a pavement project involving a bridge on a primary route (50) on the 3rd segment and the 33rd project in that segment. Newer projects might just have numbers like J5P0123. That is a job number, District 5 primary job, no federal money. Really old state jobs have only numbers, i.e., 50-37B. The number in parentheses is the project date.

There are both project numbers and job numbers for records. There are project numbers (for construction) that have most variation, probably denoting federal tracking numbers from various funding programs throughout history. There are also job numbers (for design) that are basically the same format through history with dashes or without, with route names preceding or not.

BRS, BHS, BRF, BHM associated with Bridge funding

C042 is C for County and then a 3 digit code for the county; maybe the FIPS Code, all 0s are zeros although some may appear as letter O. Usually these are resurfacing projects, some were microfilmed, some were not.

DR is for Defense Roads, associated with Minuteman Missile Silos. US Dept of Defense paid State DOTs to administer projects for culverts, widening, and surfacing for roads needed to transport missiles to silos.

EXT Extension

F, FA, FAP, FAM, FAGH

The F is for Federal, as in Federal Aid Program or Project, as are the variations FA and FAP is probably for Highway, M is probably for Municipality

FI, FAI F is for federal, I is usually for Interstate

HES Could be associated with lighting projects

I, IG, IR, ID I for Interstate, G may be for Grading, R may be for reconstruction, D ???

LSI Landscaping Interstate

M Usually for maintenance, but not always

NRM, NRH, NRHM, NRS

NR stands for National Recovery (e.g., National Recovery Act), the last letter identifies the project “subtype,” so NRH is for highways outside of towns on state routes other than supplementary routes; NRM is for projects within municipal limits other than supplementary routes; NRS is for secondary routes

REF Refund

RS Rural Secondary

S, SU probably Supplementary

SEC SEC for Section number of a project built in stages

SNFA FA probably for Federal Aid, SN ???

STP Surface Transportation Program

TR Traffic Relief

U Could be for urban

WPH, WPSS Works Progress Highway, Works Progress Supplementary System

WPGH, WPGN, WPSO US Works Progress Administration, Works Program Highway Funds, Works Program Grade Crossing Funds (separate than other WPA funding received), the G indicates grade separations

Treatment Abbreviations:

Res.	resurfacing
AC	asphaltic concrete
PCC	portland cement concrete
GE	graded earth
GE and BRS	grading and bridges (pavement done at a later time)
Br	bridge
BSE	Base Widening(?)
DG	deck girder
Wid.	widening
Grav.	gravel
Gran.	granular material
Oil Agg	oil aggregate surfacing
Bit. Mat.	bituminous material
Oil Agg Tr	oil aggregate treatment
Surf. Lev.	surface leveling (contract level course, thin overlay)
U.I.P.	use in place
LBC	lengthened by correction
SBR	shortened by relocation
Absorb:	a piece of one roadway is absorbed into another (piece of route X becomes part of route Y by relocation)
Aband.	a piece of one roadway is given away or abandoned (cut off) on our right of way