



## 4.6 Historic and Archaeological Resources

Congress set forth the importance of historic and archaeological resources upon the fabric of American life as part of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) (NHPA), which states that “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.” [16 U.S.C. 470b (2)]

### 4.6.1 Historic Resources

As a result of the NHPA, as amended, and CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), federal agencies are required to take into account the impact of federal undertakings upon historic properties in the area of the undertaking. Historic properties may include buildings, structures, sites, objects, and/or districts within the Area of Potential Effects that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or listed in the NR. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. [36 CFR 800.9(a)]. In accordance with Section 106, NHPA of 1966, as amended, and CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001) and Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations dated December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004, historic properties were identified and evaluated, eligibility determinations were made, and the effects of the undertaking upon eligible and listed NR properties were assessed.

Properties within the APE were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the NR based on integrity and historical significance. These properties must meet one or more NR criteria for evaluation. These criteria are:

- associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of history,
- associated with the lives of persons significant in our past,
- 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 or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and
- have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to the NR, “integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.” Integrity has seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As part of the evaluation process, seven exemptions were taken into account, as specified in 36 CFR 60.4. “Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years...” are not eligible for listing in the NR. Although the exemptions are applicable, the presence of documented cemeteries was verified whenever practical, and churches were included whenever they illustrated an architectural or historical theme.

### Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources

The Area of Potential Effects for this project was defined as one mile from the centerline of the undertaking, except where the undertaking remained on present-day US 31 and in urban areas; here the APE was reduced to 1000 feet on either side of the centerline. A historic context statement in the Section 106 Report discusses the historical context of the affected environment of the Study Area.



Most properties within the APE are agricultural in nature or a product of suburban development. The largest inventory of historic properties bears a historic association to farming. There is a large inventory of bank barns, many with a high degree of integrity. Some of these bank barns are considered “high style” with shutters and ornate painting. Although the interim report for St. Joseph County identified a large number of Sweitzer barns, in fact most of those barns were simply bank barns with a forebay overhang. Sweitzer barns are rare in this study area; one was identified at the Conrad Schafer Farmstead, a property eligible for listing in the NR. In addition to the large inventory of barns, there were also concentrations of Italianate or Italian Villas in the Study Area. These properties were associated with the Country Home Movement and were probably influenced by the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing.

Potential historic districts along Miami Trail, Palmer Prairie, and Sumption Trail were studied carefully, and consulting parties were consulted about potential districts frequently during the process. In the case of the potential historic district considered along Miami Trail, the presence of modern homes and the extreme distances between contributing resources created an unfavorable balance of contributing and non-contributing properties that argued against a viable large rural district. Also, the distance between the individual properties resulted in an area lacking the contiguity required for establishing a district. In the instance of Palmer Prairie, a small rural community with a church, residences, and possibly some businesses, most of the buildings are now gone or severely altered. The Ullery/ Farneman House, which is located in Palmer Prairie, alone possesses integrity for listing in the NR. The homes along Sumption Trail in the northwest corner of the study area qualified as a potential historic district, but were no longer in the APE after the first screening of alternatives.

The study team consulted frequently with the staff of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), consulting parties, and other knowledgeable persons. They discussed districts, especially those proposed by consulting parties. They also talked with the SHPO staff about integrity issues with single properties, especially those with higher levels of integrity.

The following is a timeline of consultation for this project:

July 24, 2002	Early Coordination Notification Letter submitted to Agencies
May 21, 2003	Early Coordination Letter Submitted to Consulting Parties
June 6, 2003	Consulting party meeting regarding APE
June 15-16, 2003	Coordination and research visits with Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI) and South Bend and St. Joseph County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC)
July 10, 2003	Meeting with SHPO regarding integrity issues with agricultural properties in the study area
July 14-15, 2003	Coordination and research at the HPC and research at the Northern Indiana History Center
July 15, 2003	Meeting with Todd Zeiger (HLFI) regarding group’s concerns
July 25, 2003	SHPO letter concurring with APE (submitted May 15, 2003)
July 29, 2003	Meeting with SHPO regarding eligibility
July 31, 2003	Second Meeting with SHPO regarding eligibility
August 20, 2003	Historic Property Report sent to SHPO



September 2, 2003	SHPO letter concurring with revised APE and with eligibility determinations
September 4, 2003	Consulting Party meeting regarding eligibility determinations
October 22, 2003	Conducted fieldwork with HPC representative to resolve questions about properties of local concern
November 26, 2003	SHPO letter reporting no concerns with proposed boundaries for listed and eligible properties
January 22, 2004	Revised APE sent to SHPO
January 23, 2004	Conducted fieldwork on properties of local concern submitted by Wythougan Valley Preservation Council, Inc. (Added Wythougan Valley Preservation Council, Inc. as a consulting party)
February 4, 2004	Revised APE sent to SHPO
February 25, 2004	Findings of Effects Report sent to SHPO
February 27, 2004	SHPO letter concurring with revised APE
March 19, 2004	Consulting party meeting regarding revised alternatives and the effects of these alternatives upon historic properties
March 23, 2004	SHPO letter stating no concerns with proposed Findings of Effects
September 15, 2004	Revised APE sent to SHPO
October 5, 2004	SHPO letter concurring with the revised APE (submitted September 15, 2004)
November 5, 2004 G-Es	Consulting party meeting regarding findings of effects upon the Preferred Alternative and discussion of mitigation
November 5, 2004	FHWA submits 800.11(e) documentation to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and invites ACHP participation; ACHP declines to participate by not responding within 15 days
November 9, 2004	SHPO letter concurring with revised APE (submitted October 19, 2004)
November 9, 2004	SHPO letter agreeing to enter into Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA)
December 20, 2004	FHWA and SHPO begin consultation on the development of the Memorandum of Agreement
March 7, 2006	Consulting parties invited to sign MOA
March 16, 2006	SHPO signed MOA
March 23, 2006	INDOT signed MOA
March 29, 2006	FHWA signed MOA



## Eligibility Findings

There are two properties within the APE already listed in the NR:

- Lakeville High School
- Evergreen Hill

The investigation revealed eight other properties eligible for the NR. (See Appendix P for SHPO letters of concurrence.) However, as alignments were shifted the Peter Schafer Farmstead moved outside of APE. The following eligible properties are located within the APE of alternatives G-Cs, Es, Cs, and G-Es.

- Cover House
- Conrad Schafer Farmstead
- Ullery/Farneman House
- Francis Donaghue Farmstead
- W.O. Bunch Farm
- Court Farmstead
- Emil Johnson House

All of the above listed properties, with the exception of the Emil Johnson House, are located within the APE for the Preferred Alternative G-Es.

**Lakeville High School**, built in 1931, is located at 601 North Michigan Street in Lakeville. The two-story brick building has limestone detailing along the lintels of the second story window openings, along the cornice line, and at the Gothic arch entryways. Lakeville High School, presently a community center known as the Old Lakeville School Project, was listed in the NR in 1991.

**Evergreen Hill**, also known as the Franklin Rupel Farm, encompasses a tract of approximately 38 acres in Section 26, Township 37N, Range 2 East. The property at 59449 Keria Trail includes an Italianate house built in 1873, a period barn, other outbuildings, and a family cemetery. Evergreen Hill was listed in the NR in 2001.

The **Cover House** at 20909 Ireland Road in Centre Township, St. Joseph County is an excellent example of a Prairie-style residence. Built in 1920 on a lot near the intersection of Chippewa Avenue and US Highway 31, the house was moved to its present location circa 1975 to rescue it from demolition. Elevated above Ireland Road and surrounded by gardens and manicured lawns, the two-and-one-half-story dwelling has brick exterior walls, an enclosed porch, tile roof, and porte-cochere.



Figure 4.6.25: Lakeville School



Figure 4.6.26: Evergreen Hill



Figure 4.6.27: Cover House



The **Conrad Schafer Farmstead**, located at 65154 Miami Highway in St. Joseph County, has a Greek Revival residence with Italianate influences constructed circa 1860, a Sweitzer barn, a Pennsylvania German barn, a milk house, a non-period garage, a non-period pole barn, a Harvestore silo, and modern grain bins. The residence has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, original windows, center door with original surround, and an original porch. The Sweitzer barn, one of only two in the study area, has a stone foundation, as does the Pennsylvania German bank barn, which has “Schafer Homestead 1853” on the façade. The farmstead retains high integrity.

The **Emil Johnson House**, built circa 1914, is located at 60717 Locust Road in Centre Township, St. Joseph County. It is a two and one-half story Tudor Revival residence with outstanding integrity. The exterior walls of the house are brick with half timbering in the gable ends. The property is enclosed on the east side with a brick wall and wrought iron gate and contains the house and a one-story garage.

The **Ullery/Farneman House**, built circa 1855, is located at 61191 US Highway 31, in Centre Township, St. Joseph County. Built by one of the pioneer families in the county, the two-story brick house demonstrates early Italianate architectural details. Although marginally altered with updated mechanical improvements, the scale and interior spatial organization remains relatively unchanged and evokes an earlier time.

The **Francis Donaghue Farmstead** consists of a residence, a Pennsylvania German bank barn, a poultry house, a non-period garage, a well house, and a privy. Located at 63049 Turkey Trail in Centre Township, St. Joseph County, the Italianate dwelling retains a high degree of integrity irrespective of the modern garage wing extending from the north elevation. Built in 1861, the two-story brick house demonstrates classic Italianate details including ornate window hoods, prominent eaves brackets, and a lavish use of the arch as architectural elements. The other buildings on the property retain high degrees of integrity.



Figure 4.6.28: Conrad Schafer Farmstead



Figure 4.6.29: Emil Johnson House



Figure 4.6.30: Ullery/Farneman



Figure 4.6.31: Francis Donaghue Farmstead



The **W.O. Bunch Farm** is located at 20538 Pierce Road in Union Township, St. Joseph County. The farm consists of a residence, a barn, and a collection of nine outbuildings dedicated to different farm functions. It also demonstrates historic field patterns to the rear and east of the complex of buildings. The residence is a two-story, gabled ell (with Greek Revival detail) built circa 1890. It has alterations but retains sufficient architectural integrity. The Pennsylvania German barn is the centerpiece of the working elements of the farm. Between two doors in the north elevation is a sign with the inscription, “W.O. Bunch Family Farm.”



Figure 4.6.32: W.O. Bunch Farm

The **Court Farmstead**, located at 18681 Osborne Road in St. Joseph County, has a residence, a small well house, a granary, a livestock holding facility, a garage, a drive-through corncrib, silos, a poultry house, and a large barn. The one-and-one-half story Queen Anne cottage, circa 1895, has a brick foundation, metal siding, and original windows and doors. The granary rests on stone piers and has vertical wooden siding. The drive-through corncrib is two-stories high and standing on a concrete foundation. The number and high integrity of buildings on the farm are unusual in the APE.



Figure 4.6.33: Court Farmstead

As noted above, the Peter Schafer Farmstead, was identified as being eligible for listing on the NR, but was not located in the APE of any of the alternatives brought forward for detailed analysis. The **Peter Schafer Farmstead**, located at 18799 Roosevelt Road in Centre Township, St. Joseph County, consists of a collection of agricultural buildings and a Queen Anne residence.

## 4.6.2 Archaeological Resources

The archaeological records check and literature search for this project utilized the resources of several organizations and facilities in order to provide a complete and comprehensive listing of the previously documented archaeological sites present within the US 31 study area. In addition, previous archaeological research and compliance projects within and around the proposed alternatives were examined in order to determine the potential for the study area to contain archaeological resources.

The primary data for this project came from archaeological site forms, a computer database, topographic maps, and archaeological reports on file at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR, DHPA). In addition, reports on file at Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services, Inc., that contained information regarding previous archaeological investigations in the study area were also examined. Further information about the study area was collected from various historic maps and documents on file at the Indiana State Library, the Marshall County Historical Museum, and the St. Joseph County Library. County and state maps, road maps, and plat maps from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were also studied in order to assess the potential for historic archaeological sites within the study area.

Finally, cemetery data for the study area was obtained from cemetery database records at IDNR, DHPA, USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps, county interim reports, and records at the Indiana State Library. This was done in order to assist in the avoidance of known historic cemeteries that might be affected by the alternatives in this study.



The archaeological records check and literature search revealed that there has been very little archaeological research done in north-central Indiana as compared to the remainder of the state. The result of this lack of archaeological research is a limited understanding of the prehistory of the area and the tendency of archaeological professionals to refer to the region as an “archaeological void.” That is not to say that archaeological sites do not exist, only that very little work has been done in the way of recording them.

During the archaeological records review of the study area thirty-one previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the study bands (an area one mile on either side of the working alignments). These sites include twelve prehistoric isolates, fifteen prehistoric camp/habitations, one artifact scatter, one farmstead, one trading post and prehistoric camp of unidentified cultural affiliation, and one Native American burial area. Although none of these sites has been recommended as eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, twelve have had additional archaeological work recommended to help determine their eligibility status.

In addition to the previously recorded archaeological sites identified during the archaeological records check and literature search, ten known cemeteries were also found to be located within the study bands for this project.

Because of the large size of the project area and the fact that the vast majority of this area had not been surveyed by a professional archaeologist, it was concluded that there was the potential for additional archaeological sites in those areas of similar topography to that of the previously recorded archaeological sites in the region. In addition, it was determined that construction of the final preferred alternative for this project will impact a large amount of previously undisturbed property. Therefore, it was recommended that a Phase Ia archaeological field reconnaissance be conducted on the final preferred alternative of project prior to any construction activities. This reconnaissance was recommended in order to ensure that archaeological resources potentially eligible or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would not be adversely impacted by this project. The results of this Phase Ia archaeological field reconnaissance are discussed in Section 5.6.2 of this document.