



5.6 Historic and Archeological Resources

5.6.1 Historic Resources

An effect is defined as the “alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility to the National Register” [36CFR 800.16(i)]. A finding may be: no historic properties affected (no historic properties present or there are historic properties but none are affected) or historic properties affected (no adverse effects or adverse effects) [36CFR Part 800.4(d)].

According to CFR 800.5 (a)(2), “adverse effects include but are not limited to:

- i. Physical destruction or damage to all or part of the property;
- ii. Alteration of the property including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary’s standards for the treatment of historic properties and applicable guidelines;
- iii. Removal of a property from its historic location;
- iv. Change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic features;
- v. Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features;
- vi. Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- vii. Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property’s historic significance.”

National Register Properties

There are two properties in the Study Area listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR): Evergreen Hill and Lakeville High School. A discussion of the effects of each of the alternatives studied further is included below. Preferred Alternative G-Es will have no effect on Evergreen Hill, and it will have no adverse effect on Lakeville High School.

Evergreen Hill (circa 1873) 59449 Keria Trail

Architectural Style: Italianate Criteria: A and C

Evergreen Hill includes an Italianate-style residence (circa 1873) that has both a modern and an older addition, an English barn, a large frame shed, smaller frame structure, smokehouse, and an additional outbuilding that was once a corncrib and is now a small cottage. There is also a cemetery just west of the house and a new, non-contributing garage. The thirty-eight acre farm retains much of its rural context. The two-story Italianate residence has a cruciform plan, low-pitched hipped roof, original two-over-two windows, wood storm windows, window hoods, paired cornice brackets, and porch trim. The house has had additions, but they do not detract from the integrity of the building. The interior of the house has a number of original features, including original wood flooring, window



shutters, stairway, interior doors, and wood trim.

The English barn rests on a stone foundation on one side and a newer concrete block foundation on the western half. It is covered in vertical wood siding and has several arched, louvered openings on its façade.

Peter Rupel purchased the property in 1831 and both he and his wife Christena are buried in the cemetery behind the house. The Rupels were St. Joseph County pioneers who settled on this farm, near Rum Village, a Native American-settlement. The original farm was eighty acres but has been reduced over time to thirty-eight acres. Thirty-four acres are protected by a preservation easement held by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Inc. Evergreen Hill was listed in the NR in 2001 and is shown in Figure 5.6.6.

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Evergreen Hill presently experiences light intrusion at night, especially to the south in the winter when trees in the wooded areas of Evergreen Hill and surrounding areas are barren of leaves. Many of the businesses along Ireland Road have security lighting; these lights are currently visible through the trees. The lights from the Clean Seal, Inc., facility, which is located south of the intersection of Keria and Ireland, present the most prominent lighting intrusion at night. One would expect these conditions to continue with the No-Build Alternative.

Auditory Effect: Evergreen Hill presently sits with Ireland Road to the south of the property; Ireland Road may experience some increase in traffic with suburbanization to the west.

Alternative Cs

Direct Effect: Evergreen Hill is located approximately 1,530 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Cs at its nearest point; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The interchange at US 20 will be lighted and may be elevated approximately 50 feet above grade of the present highway; at least one building (Clean Seal, Inc.) would be taken as part of the undertaking. The interchange would likely be seen from the property

Evergreen Hill encompasses approximately thirty-eight acres. From much of Evergreen Hill, the undertaking may not be visible. Trees mask Ireland Road from much of the property. However, the undertaking (the ramps and the elevated interchange at US 20) will likely be visible from the southern property boundary. Presently, the southern

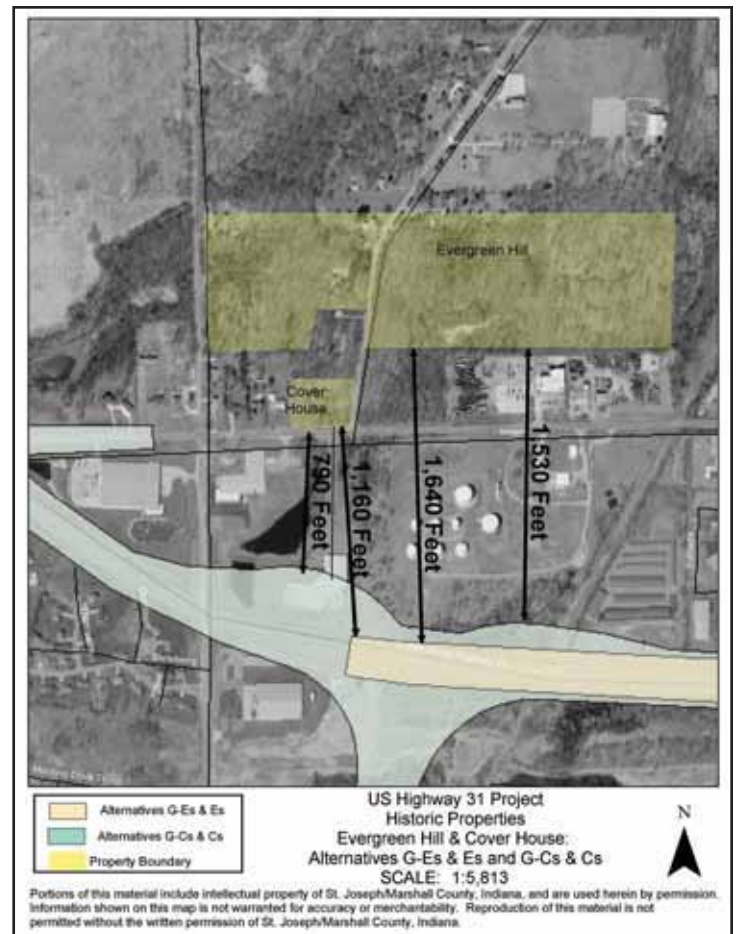


Figure 5.6.6 Evergreen Hill National Register Property



property boundary overlooks industrial buildings, storage tanks, and existing US 20; several buildings, including Clean Seal, Inc., would be taken as part of the undertaking. The interchange would likely be visible from the property. The Ireland Road Bridge over US 20 and the Linden Road Bridge over US 20 would be upgraded as part of this project, but there is no anticipated widening of either Ireland Road or Linden Road as a result.

At night, Evergreen Hill presently experiences light intrusion, especially to the south in the winter when trees in the wooded areas of Evergreen Hill and surrounding areas are barren of leaves. Many of the businesses along Ireland Road have security lighting; these lights are currently visible through the trees. The lights from the Clean Seal, Inc., facility, which is located south of the intersection of Keria Road and Ireland Road, present the most prominent lighting intrusion at night. However, to the north of the property, there are only scattered lights, mostly from security lights at nearby homes and a church. There may be climatic conditions that affect lighting at various times.

Auditory Effect: Noise was modeled from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the project; the predicted noise level (L_{eq}) would be 50.2 dBA.

Alternative Es

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 3,310 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Es and 1,640 feet from the improved section of US 20. Improvements to existing US 20 for this alternative includes the addition of a ramp lane adjacent to the existing roadway. No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The undertaking is too far distant from the property to be seen; there are buildings and other natural features to obscure it. The improvements to US 20 will not affect those qualities that make this property eligible for listing in the NR.

Auditory Effect: From the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the improvements at US 20, the predicted noise levels would be 48.6 dBA. With the undertaking so far distant, no auditory effect is anticipated.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 1,530 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The interchange at US 20 will be lighted and may be elevated approximately 50 feet above grade of the present highway; at least one building (Clean Seal, Inc.) would be taken as part of the undertaking. The interchange would be seen from the property.

Evergreen Hill encompasses approximately thirty-four acres. From much of Evergreen Hill, the undertaking may not be visible. Trees mask Ireland Road from the much of the property. However, the undertaking (the ramps or elevated interchange at US 20) will likely be visible from the southern property boundary. Presently, the southern property boundary overlooks industrial buildings, storage tanks, and existing US 20. Several buildings (Clean Seal, Inc.) will be taken as part of the undertaking. The interchange will likely be seen from the property. The Ireland Road Bridge over US 20 and the Linden Road Bridge over US 20 would be upgraded as part of this project but there is no anticipated widening of either Ireland Road or Linden Road as a result.

At night, Evergreen Hill presently experiences light intrusion, especially to the south in the winter when trees in the wooded areas of Evergreen Hill and surrounding areas are barren of leaves. Many of the businesses along Ireland



Road have security lighting; currently these lights are visible through the trees. The lights from the Clean Seal, Inc., facility, which is located south of the intersection of Keria Road and Ireland Road, present the most prominent visual intrusion at night. However, to the north of the property, there are only scattered lights, mostly from security lights at nearby homes and a church. There may be climatic conditions that affect light intrusions at various times.

Auditory Effect: Noise modeling showed that from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the project, the predicted noise level would be 55.4 dBA. The property is too far distant from the undertaking for noise to be an effect.

Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 3,260 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Preferred Alternative G-Es, approximately 1,640 feet from the improved section of existing US 20. The improvements to US 20 for this alternative includes the addition of a ramp lane adjacent to the existing roadway. No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The undertaking is too far distant from the property to be seen; there are buildings or other natural resources to obscure it. The improvements to US 20 will not affect those qualities that make this property eligible for listing in the NR.

Auditory Effect: Noise modeling showed that from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the project the predicted noise level would be 50.4 dBA. The property is too far distant from the undertaking for noise to be an effect.

Evergreen Hill will not be affected by Preferred Alternative G-Es.

Lakeville High School (1931) 601 North Michigan Street, Lakeville

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival Criteria: A and C

Constructed in 1931, Lakeville High School is a two-story, brick building in simple Collegiate Gothic style and a “T”-plan. The symmetrical façade has a centered, projecting entry bay with central tower and two long wings. Towers have stone quoins and stone caps along the roofline parapet. The central bay cap resembles an open book and above the central entry is bas-relief calligraphy that reads: “Lakeville High School.”

The interior retains many of its original features, including terrazzo floors in hallways, and maple floors in classrooms, brick wainscoting, and wooden classroom doors with multi-pane glazing. Lakeville High School was built in 1931, following the school consolidation acts in 1899 and 1907; it is the most intact consolidated high school remaining in St. Joseph County. The building retains significant architectural integrity and represents an important period in Indiana education. The Lakeville High School, which was listed in the NR in 1991, is presently a community center known as the Old Lakeville School Project, and is shown on Figure 5.6.7.

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Lakeville High School is located along US 31, which will likely experience increase in traffic.



Auditory Effect: Lakeville High School experiences noise intrusion presently as a result of its location along US 31.

Alternative Cs

Direct Effect: The property is approximately 2,560 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Cs; according to present alternative location, no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Looking from the property to the undertaking, modern housing, trees, and an athletic field mask the undertaking. The undertaking, especially the elevated interchange at SR 4, will likely be visible, but less so than the present highway.

The interchange at SR 4 will be lighted but it will be somewhat attenuated by the lighting of the athletic field/community activity located between Lakeville High School and the interchange.

Auditory Effect: Noise modeling found the predicted noise level from the nearest point to the centerline of the project to be 44.9 dBA. Reduction in residual traffic volumes on existing US 31 due to this alternative would result in anticipated noise levels below the 68.2 dBA predicted for 2030 No Build conditions.

Alternative Es

Direct Effect: The property is 2,560 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Es; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Looking from the property to the undertaking, modern housing, trees, and an athletic field mask the undertaking. The undertaking, especially the elevated interchange at SR 4, will likely be visible, but less so than the present highway.

At night, the interchange at SR 4 will be lighted but it will be somewhat attenuated by the lighting of the athletic field/community activity located between Lakeville High School and the interchange.

Auditory Effect: Reduction in residual traffic volumes on existing US 31 due to this alternative would in effect result in anticipated noise levels below the 68.2 dBA predicted for 2030 No Build conditions. Noise modeling found levels from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the project to be 45.0 dBA.

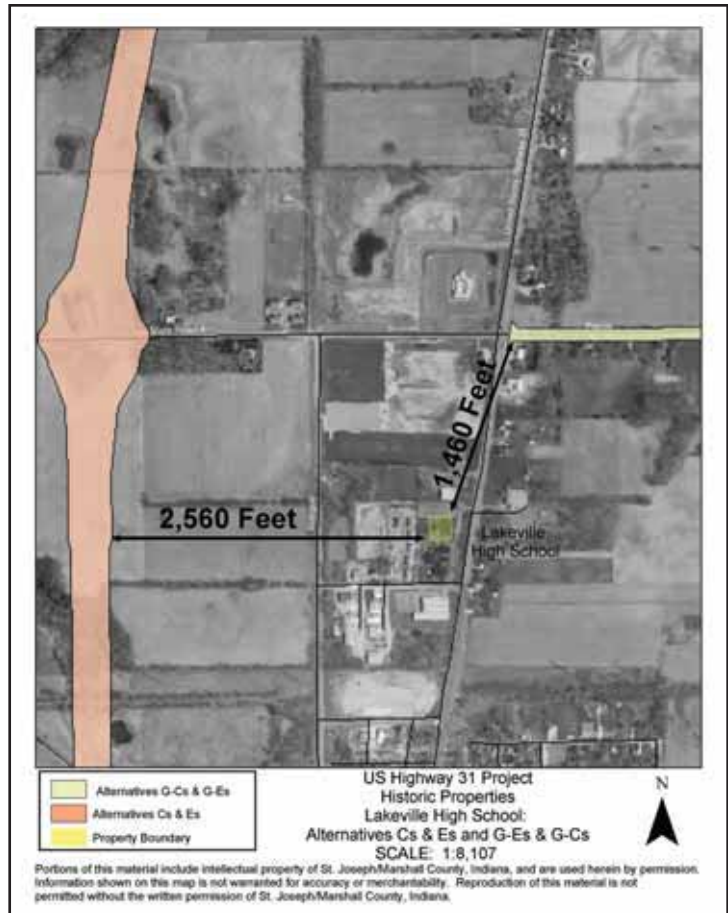


Figure 5.6.7 Lakeville High School National Register Property



Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 6,230 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs and approximately 1,460 feet from the proposed right-of-way for the local improvement project on Pierce Road (SR 4 extension); there will be no direct effect.

Visual Effect: Setting is not integral to the eligibility of the property; however, the setting will not appreciably change as a result of this undertaking; a modern four-lane highway (US 31) presently runs along the eastern property boundary.

Auditory Effect: Because the property is more than 6,000 feet west of the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs, noise levels were not calculated for this alternative. The travel demand model indicates a slightly reduced volume of traffic along existing US 31 in 2030 that should lead to a reduction in noise levels.

Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 6,230 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Preferred Alternative G-Es and approximately 1,460 feet from the proposed right-of-way for the local improvement project on Pierce Road (SR 4 extension); there will be no direct effect.

Visual Effect: Setting is not integral to the eligibility of the property; however, the setting will not appreciably change as a result of this undertaking; a modern four-lane highway (US 31) presently runs along the eastern property boundary.

Auditory Effect: Because the property is more than 6,000 feet west of the proposed right-of-way for Preferred Alternative G-Es, noise levels were not calculated for this alternative. The travel demand model indicates a slightly reduced volume of traffic along existing US 31 in 2030 that should lead to a reduction in noise levels.

Lakeville High School will not be affected by Preferred Alternative G-Es.

Eligible Properties:

Throughout the identification and evaluation efforts, project historians and consulting parties worked closely. Consultations included telephone calls and/or meetings with local historian Jeanne Geyer in St. Joseph County, members of the South Bend and St. Joseph County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, the Marshall County Historian, and the Wythougan Valley Preservation Council, Inc. Three consulting party meetings were held, the first on June 6, 2003, to discuss the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to solicit input regarding historic properties; the second on September 4, 2003, to discuss eligibility; and the third on November 5, 2004, to discuss effects on historic properties.

During the investigation of historic properties in the Study Area, consultants identified eight properties eligible for the NR. A Historic Property Report was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on August 19, 2003. (See the Appendix P for letter of concurrence.) These NR-eligible properties are: Cover House (St. Joseph 70003), Emil Johnson House (St. Joseph 70005), Ullery/ Farneman House (St. Joseph 70018), Peter Schafer House (St. Joseph 70026), Francis Donaghue Farmstead (St. Joseph 70038), Conrad Schafer Farmstead (St. Joseph 85002), Court Farmstead (St. Joseph 85037), and W.O. Bunch Farm (St. Joseph 85050). Through subsequent changes to the route of the alternatives, one of these properties, the Peter Schafer Farmstead, is not within the APE of any of the alternatives studied further.



For each of the NR-eligible properties, the effects on each of the alternatives studied further are discussed below. Preferred Alternative G-Es will have an adverse effect only on the W.O. Bunch Farm.

Cover House (circa 1920) 20909 Ireland Road

Architectural Style: Prairie Criterion: C

Rated Notable in the county *Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory*, the Cover House is the best example of an architect-designed, Prairie-style house with significant architectural integrity in Centre Township. Other Prairie-style houses in the township are the more common American Foursquare. The Cover House demonstrates signature elements of the Prairie style developed by Frank Lloyd Wright, including an emphasis on horizontality. Vernacular versions became popular in the 1920s through the medium of pattern books. This style is one of only a few indigenous to American architecture.

Setting is not key to the eligibility of the Cover House; it was moved in 1975 from its original location at Chippewa Avenue and US 31. The Cover House was the home and laboratory of inventor Harvey S. Cover. Cover, who worked in a flourmill as a young man, developed a respirator for use in dust-saturated environments in 1894. The respirator became standard equipment in numerous factories around the world and in some diamond mines in South Africa. Cover helped develop a WWI gas mask and one of his ideas led to the development of the face shield used by firemen. The Cover House is shown in Figure 5.6.8.

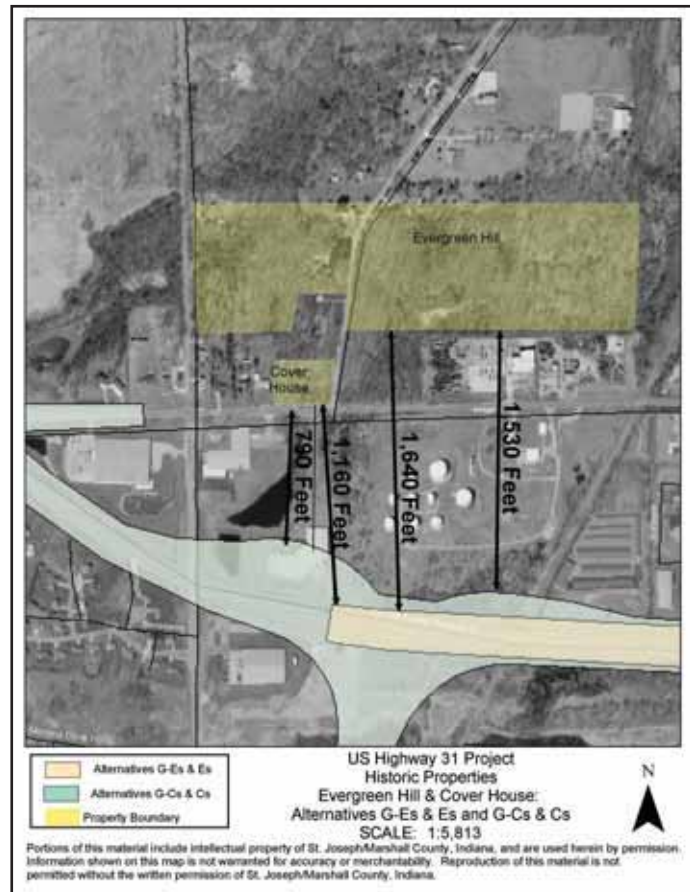


Figure 5.6.8 Cover House Property

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The Cover House presently experiences light intrusion at night, especially to the south in the winter when trees in the trees surrounding the Cover House are barren of leaves. Many of the businesses along Ireland Road have security lighting; these lights are currently visible through the trees. The lights from the Clean Seal, Inc., facility, which is located south of the intersection of Keria and Ireland, present the most prominent lighting intrusion at night. One would expect these conditions to continue to with the No-Build Alternative.

Auditory Effect: The Cover House presently sits on Ireland Road; Ireland Road may experience some increase in traffic with suburbanization to the west.



Alternative Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 790 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Cs; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Buildings and terrain may mask much of the undertaking, especially in the summer. In the evening, lights associated with modern industrial buildings along Ireland Road, especially from the Clean Seal, Inc., facility, presently provide light intrusion to the setting. The proposed interchange, which is approximately 50 feet in height, would likely be seen from the property. At least one of these buildings that presently screen US 20 from the Cover House would be taken if Alternative Cs was the Preferred Alternative.

The Ireland Road Bridge over US 20 and the Linden Road Bridge over US 20 would be upgraded as part of this project but there is no anticipated widening of either Ireland Road or Linden Road as a result of this undertaking.

Auditory Effect: Modeling found noise levels from the closest point on this property to the centerline of the Alternative Cs ramp to be 53 dBA. Traffic on US 20 and Ireland Road presently contributes to the ambient noise at this property.

Alternative Es

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 5,000 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Es and approximately 1,160 feet from the US 20 improvement. The improvements to US 20 for this alternative includes the addition of a ramp lane adjacent to the existing roadway. No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Setting is not integral to the eligibility of this property for the NR. The house was moved from its original location (setting) at the intersection of Chippewa Avenue and US 31 in the 1970s. Buildings and terrain will mask much of the undertaking; light intrusion already exists from the industrial buildings along Ireland Road.

Auditory Effect: Noise modeling found noise levels from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the US 20 improvements are predicted at 51.2 dBA. US 20 and Ireland Road presently contribute to the ambient noise of this property.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 790 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Buildings and terrain will mask much of the undertaking, especially in the summer. In the evening, lights associated with modern industrial buildings along Ireland, especially from the Clean Seal, Inc., facility, presently provide light intrusion to the setting. The proposed interchange, which is approximately 50 feet in height, would likely be seen from the property. One building (Clean Seal, Inc.) that presently screens US 20 from the Cover House would be taken if Alternative G-Cs was the Preferred Alternative.

The Ireland Road Bridge over US 20 and the Linden Road Bridge over US 20 would be upgraded as part of this undertaking but there is no anticipated widening of either Ireland Road or Linden Road as a result.

Auditory Effect: Noise modeling found noise levels from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the ramp for this alternative to be 58.3 dBA. Traffic on US 20 and Ireland Road presently contributes to the ambient noise at this property.



Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The property is located 4,980 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Preferred Alternative G-Es and 1,160 feet from the improvements to US 20. The improvements to US 20 for this alternative includes the addition of a ramp lane adjacent to the existing roadway. No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Setting is not integral to the eligibility of this property for the NR. The house was moved from its original location (setting) at the intersection of Chippewa Avenue and US 31 in the 1970s. Buildings and terrain will mask much of the undertaking; light intrusion already exists from the industrial buildings along Ireland Road.

Auditory Effect: Noise modeling found levels from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the improvements on US 20 to be 52.9 dBA. US 20 and Ireland Road presently contribute to the ambient noise of this property.

The Cover House will not be affected by Preferred Alternative G-Es.

Emil Johnson House (circa 1914) 60717 Locust Road

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival Criterion: C

The Emil Johnson House is the best example of a Tudor Revival-style house of the three in Centre Township; it demonstrates distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. The Emil Johnson House is shown in Figure 5.6.9. Rated Outstanding in the *Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory*, the house captures many of the design elements of the Arts and Crafts period in its leaded windows in geometric shapes and the use of contrasting colors and textures to accentuate design elements. An original iron fence separates the house from the road. Brick piers topped by lampposts that, purportedly, came from the Twickingham Bridge in South Bend define the entrance to the property. Setting is not key to the integrity of this property.

England’s William Morris and his contemporaries influenced the Arts and Crafts style, which was popular in the United States from 1895 to around 1920. The Arts and Crafts movement in America resulted in a revival of simple English house styles, including Tudor Revival styles and the bungalow, as well as the introduction of the purely American Prairie School style and a wider distribution of the Spanish Mission style. Arts and Crafts era interiors were focused on the beauty inherent in the building materials rather than the elaborate, but mass-produced, millwork of earlier periods. Interiors from

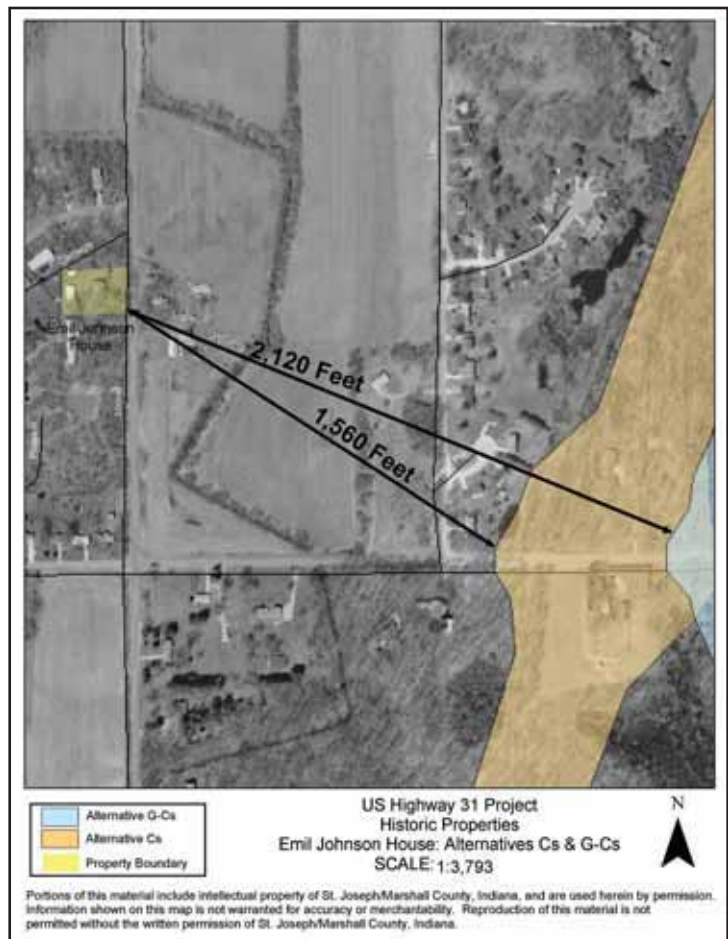


Figure 5.6.9 Emil Johnson House Property



this period usually featured dark-stained or fumed oak woodwork and floors intended to match perfectly the dark oak, mission-style furniture made popular in the era by Gustav Stickley and his brothers.

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: If suburbanization increases along Kern Road, the visual impact of increased traffic and more houses will change the setting of this property. The No-Build Alternative is more than 8,000 feet distant with natural and man-made features screening it.

Auditory Effect: On roads with little traffic, such as Locust Road; the ambient noise will likely be close to what it is now. Kern Road may experience increase in traffic if suburbanization increases.

Alternative Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 1,560 feet from the right-of-way for the proposed interchange; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Modern housing and trees will obscure the undertaking somewhat; the elevated interchange at Kern Road will likely be visible. Kern Road will experience some increase in traffic.

Auditory Effect: Modeling predicted noise levels from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the undertaking to be 46.2 dBA.

Alternative Es

This property is not located in the APE of Alternative Es.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 2,120 feet from the right-of-way for the proposed interchange; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Modern housing, trees, and rolling terrain will obscure the undertaking. Kern Road will experience some increase in traffic.

Auditory Effect: Modeling predicted noise levels from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the project to be 52.7 dBA.

Preferred Alternative G-Es

This property is not located in the APE of Preferred Alternative G-Es.

The Emil Johnson House will not be affected by Preferred Alternative G-Es.



Ullery/ Farneman House (circa 1855) 61191 U.S. Highway 31

Architectural Style: Italianate Criterion: A

The Ullery/ Farneman House is associated with the families of Joseph Ullery and Joseph Farneman and their role in the early history and settlement of the local community. Ullery and Farneman were notable figures in local history, both mentioned in a number of printed histories. Built circa 1855 and rated Notable in the county *Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory*, the two-story, simple brick Italianate dwelling retains its integrity. True to its Italianate styling, second-floor rooms are decidedly shorter than are the more formal rooms on the first floor. A new kitchen and bathroom in the 1870s rear addition are modern alterations.

The Italianate house, probably built by Ullery before deeding the property to his daughter Barbara and her husband Joseph Farneman, was undoubtedly a landmark on the Michigan Road. Joseph Ullery and his wife Catherine were pioneer settlers in St. Joseph County who migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio to Indiana. Ullery's family settled on land near current-day St. Mary's in St. Joseph County in 1836, the same year that St. Joseph County was formed. Ullery had purchased nearly 1,000 acres in the vicinity as early as 1831. He brought his family to this area, then called Palmer's Prairie, in 1838. South Bend was only a few miles distant, so Ullery had a close and ready market for his crops. The first home on the property was likely a cabin; the extant home was built just before the Civil War and it was here that soldiers reportedly gathered before heading south to be mustered in at Indianapolis.

The simple Italianate house is similar to those Andrew Jackson Downing popularized in his pattern books of the mid-nineteenth century. It was the style of choice for the upper middle class, such as a prosperous farmer, during the 1850s to the 1880s. This particular example of Italianate architecture is one of the earliest in a county with a number of Italianate houses. The Ullery/Farneman House is more modest in ornamentation than many of the other Italianate homes found in St. Joseph County. The location of this house is shown in Figure 5.6.10.

The Ullery and Farneman families continued to be prominent in the area during the nineteenth century. Records indicate that Joseph and Barbara Farneman were deeded the property in 1866. Ullery continued to live at the home until his death at over 90 years of age in 1869; the 1875 atlas shows Joseph Farneman as the owner of record. Farneman achieved some local renown. He was active in the first St. Joseph County Agricultural society along with Schuyler Colfax (the former vice-president of the United States) and others.



Figure 5.6.10 Ullery/Farneman House Property



No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The front of the property of the Ullery/ Farneman House currently abuts existing US 31. Automobile and truck traffic along existing US 31 are a feature of the present landscape. Currently in the evening rush hour, vehicular traffic (with lights on) backs up on the two northbound lanes of US 31 just to the south of the Ullery/ Farneman House.

There is some light intrusion presently from a gasoline station, a fast food franchise, and lighted intersection at the corner of Kern Road and existing US 31, as well as from nearby security lights and traffic along existing US 31.

Auditory Effect: Traffic on US 31 presently produces high noise levels. For the base year of 2002, the noise levels were modeled at 67.7 dBA (with existing US 31 at a distance of 126 feet from the front of the house); for the design year 2030 with the No-Build Alternative, the noise level at the front of the house is predicted to be 69.6 dBA, which is above INDOT's noise threshold.

Alternative Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 5,030 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Cs; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Rolling terrain, trees, and buildings will block the view of the undertaking from the property.

Auditory Effect: Noise levels will decrease with the change in movement of traffic farther from the property.

Alternative Es

Direct Effect: There will be no direct effect; the property is approximately 330 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative Es; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The front of the property of the Ullery/ Farneman House currently abuts existing US 31. Automobile and truck traffic along existing US 31 are a feature of the present landscape. Currently in the evening rush hour, vehicular traffic (with lights on) backs up on the two northbound lanes of US 31 just to the south of the Ullery/ Farneman House.

With the proposed Alternative Es, trees and modern housing will obscure much of the undertaking as it passes to the rear of the property at a distance of approximately 330 feet from the proposed right-of-way. According to current plans, a barrier of trees will not be removed as part of this project. Even with these trees and modern housing, the interchange at Kern Road and the undertaking will likely be visible from some portions of the property. This will not adversely affect the elements that make this property eligible for listing in the NR.

There is some light intrusion presently from a gasoline station, a fast food franchise, and lighted intersection at the corner of Kern Road and existing US 31, as well as from nearby security lights and traffic along existing US 31.

Auditory Effect: Traffic on US 31 presently produces high noise levels. For the base year of 2002, the noise levels were modeled at 67.7 dBA (with existing US 31 at a distance of 126 feet from the front of the house); for the design year 2030 with the No-Build Alternative, the noise level at the front of the house is predicted to be 69.6 dBA. For



Alternative Es, modeling predicts the 2030 noise levels on the property to range from 57.4 dBA from the rear of the house to the centerline, to 60.0 dBA from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the undertaking.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 4,560 feet from the undertaking; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Rolling terrain, trees, and buildings will block the view of the undertaking from the property.

Auditory Effect: Noise levels will decrease with the change in movement of traffic farther from the property.

Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 330 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Preferred Alternative G-Es.; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The front of the property of the Ullery/ Farneman House currently abuts existing US 31. Automobile and truck traffic along existing US 31 are a feature of the present landscape. Currently in the evening rush hour, vehicular traffic (with lights on) backs up on the two northbound lanes of US 31 just to the south of the Ullery/ Farneman House.

With the proposed Preferred Alternative G-Es, trees and modern housing will obscure much of the undertaking as it passes to the rear of the property at a distance of approximately 330 feet from the proposed right-of-way. According to current plans, a barrier of trees will not be removed as part of this project. Even with these trees and modern housing, the interchange at Kern Road and the undertaking will likely be visible from some portions of the property. This will not adversely affect the elements that make this property eligible for listing in the NR.

There is some light intrusion presently from a gasoline station, a fast food franchise, and lighted intersection at the corner of Kern Road and existing US 31, as well as from nearby security lights and traffic along existing US 31.

Traffic on US 31 presently produces high noise levels. For the base year of 2002, the noise levels were modeled at 67.7 dBA (with existing US 31 at a distance of 126 feet from the front of the house); for the design year 2030 with the No-Build Alternative, the noise level at the front of the house is predicted to be 69.6 dBA. For Preferred Alternative G-Es, modeling predicts the 2030 noise levels on the property to range from 63.6 dBA from the rear of the house to the centerline, to 65.3 dBA from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the undertaking.

The Preferred Alternative G-Es will not have an adverse effect on the Ullery Farneman House.

Francis Donaghue Farmstead (circa 1861) 63049 Turkey Trail

Architectural Style: Italianate Criterion: C

The Francis Donaghue Farmstead contains an excellent example of a brick, high-style Italianate residence in a rural context in Centre Township. Rated Notable in the *Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory*, the farmstead consists of a residence, barn, poultry house, garage, privy, windmill, and well house. The landscape of the agriculture-related portion of the property contains a poultry house and a bank barn. The barn and poultry house are situated along Turkey Trail, reportedly a Native American trace.



The house a two-story, red brick dwelling with modern additions to the western (rear) and northern elevations, is noteworthy. Built circa 1870, the façade has three bays: a center bay containing the main entry and a paired window in the second story flanked by bays with windows in the first and second stories. A large one-story, full-width porch dominates the façade. Large ornate brackets and dentil detail accentuate the roof-wall junction below the eaves. Paired porch columns and other elements of the porch replicate the bracket and dentil detail of the cornice. Single wreath-like elements connect the capitals of the columns to visually create three arches across the porch front; arches also appear in the second-story window units.

Like the Ullery/Farneman House, Donaghue's home embraces the Italianate style popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing in his pattern books of the mid-nineteenth century. Italianates were a high style choice for the upper middle class in the 1850s to the 1880s and especially popular among the more affluent farmers of St. Joseph County; Donaghue would certainly have counted himself in that company. The farmstead projects his affluence.

Setting is important to the integrity of this farm. Presently, it is located along Turkey Trail in a rural, if not historic, context. The location of this property is shown in Figure 5.6.11.

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: This property is located along Turkey Trail, one of the oldest routes of travel through this area that likely dates to the Native American era. On this trail, Frances Donaghue chose to build his family farm. Today, to the east-southeast there is some scattered modern housing along Miller Road and a modern home across Turkey Trail, but the area retains much of its rural, if not historic, setting.

However, suburban development is presently creeping closer to this property. There may be a change in setting with more development.

Auditory Effect: Traffic may not substantially increase along that road so ambient noise levels will not likely be affected by the No-Build Alternative, which is more than a mile distant.

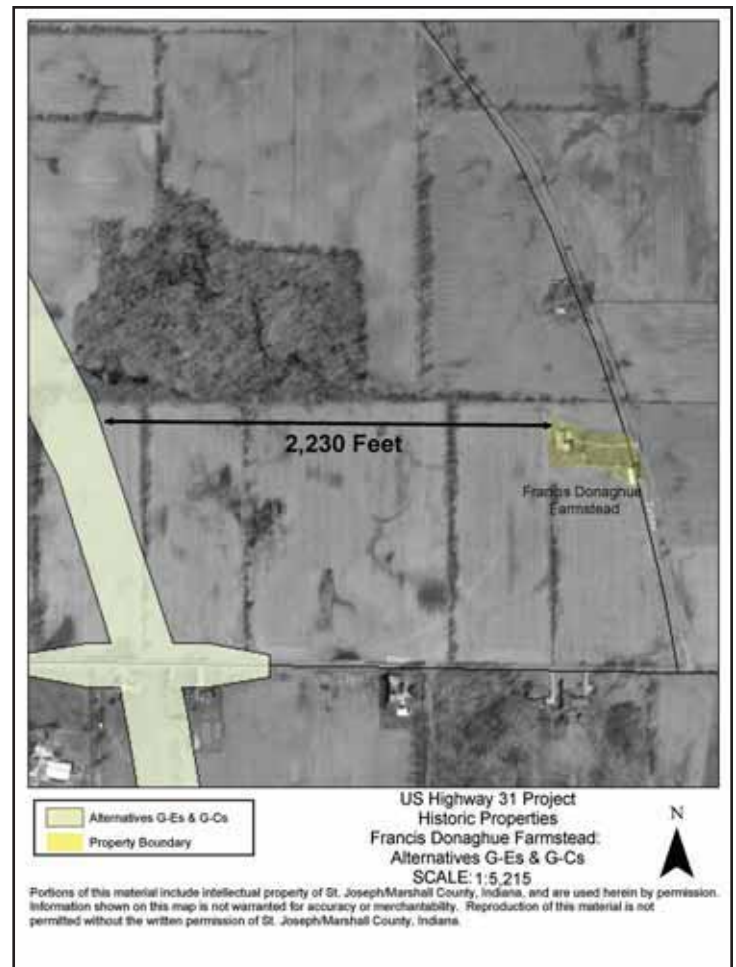


Figure 5.6.11 Francis Donaghue House Property



Alternative Cs

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Cs.

Alternative Es

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Es.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The undertaking will be located approximately 2,230 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs to the nearest property boundary; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: This property is located along Turkey Trail, one of the oldest routes of travel through this area that likely dates to the Native American era. On this trail, Frances Donaghue chose to build his family farm. Today, to the east-southeast there is some scattered modern housing along Miller Road and a modern home across Turkey Trail, but the area retains much of its rural, if not historic, setting.

To the west of the property along the route of the proposed undertaking, the terrain is relatively flat. Tree lines marking fields may partially obscure the undertaking at ground level. However, the undertaking likely will be visible from the second story of the residence and from the barn, which is sited on a modest rise along Turkey Trail. This change in vista will not adversely affect the property.

Ambient lighting at night is minimal. To the north, the glow from lights in South Bend is visible, especially on evenings of low cloud cover. Most of the rural properties have security lights, which dot the darkness.

Auditory Effect: Miller Road, which passes to the south of the property, will become an overpass that will go over US 31; traffic may not substantially increase along that road. (See Figure 5.6.11) Predicted noise levels from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the undertaking will be 50.5 dBA. Although setting is key to this property's eligibility for listing in the NR, predicted noise levels do not rise to the level established by INDOT's noise policy.

Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The undertaking will be located approximately 2,230 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Preferred Alternative G-Es to the nearest property boundary; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: This property is located along Turkey Trail, one of the oldest routes of travel through this area that likely dates to the Native American era. On this trail, Frances Donaghue chose to build his family farm. Today, to the east-southeast there is some scattered modern housing along Miller Road and a modern home across Turkey Trail, but the area retains much of its rural, if not historic, setting.

To the west of the property along the route of the proposed undertaking, the terrain is relatively flat. Tree lines marking fields may partially obscure the undertaking at ground level. However, the undertaking likely will be visible from the second story of the residence and from the barn, which is sited on a modest rise along Turkey Trail. This change in vista will not adversely affect the property.



Ambient lighting at night is minimal. To the north, the glow from lights in South Bend is visible, especially on evenings of low cloud cover. Most of the rural properties have security lights, which dot the darkness.

Auditory Effect: Miller Road, which passes to the south of the property, will become an overpass that will go over US 31; traffic may not substantially increase along that road. (See Figure 5.6.11) Predicted noise levels from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the undertaking will be 50.9 dBA. Although setting is key to this property’s eligibility for listing in the NR, predicted noise levels do not rise to the level established by INDOT’s noise policy.

The Preferred Alternative G-Es will not have an adverse effect on the Francis Donaghue Farmstead.

W.O. Bunch Farm (circa 1880) 20538 Pierce Road

Architectural Style: Greek Revival Criterion: A

The W. O. Bunch Farm is the best example of a late-nineteenth-century, general-purpose farm in Union Township with a large inventory of extant buildings and historic field patterns. Rated Notable in the county *Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory*, the farm consists of a residence, barn, and collection of nine outbuildings dedicated to different farm functions. The bank barn, in this case a Pennsylvania German barn, is the centerpiece of the working elements of the farm. Outlined in white paint between the doors is a sign with the inscription, “W.O. Bunch Family Farm.” A historical atlas (1875) shows A. (Americus) Bunch as the owner of a seventy-acre farm at this location.

As early as 1875, Americus and Sarah Bunch lived on this farm. Here, they raised nine children. Their daughter Lena May Bunch married Andrew Kreiger at the house, and a photo of that wedding shows the house in the background looking very much as it does now (with the exception of the enclosed porch). Americus Bunch was a township trustee from 1893 to 1894. Americus died in 1901, and his wife Sarah died in 1907. The house remains in the family; a Bunch family descendant, William Strope, resides there currently.

The style and substance of the farm demonstrate the Bunch family’s economic status. The house, outbuildings, and field patterns evoke a sense of a turn-of-the-century, general-purpose farm that raised cattle and a variety of crops, including wheat, corn, eggs, honey, and fruits, both for cash and to sustain the family. Interestingly, there is less demarcation between the woman’s sphere (home, honey house, and chicken house) and man’s sphere (barns, granary, etc.) than in other farmsteads viewed in

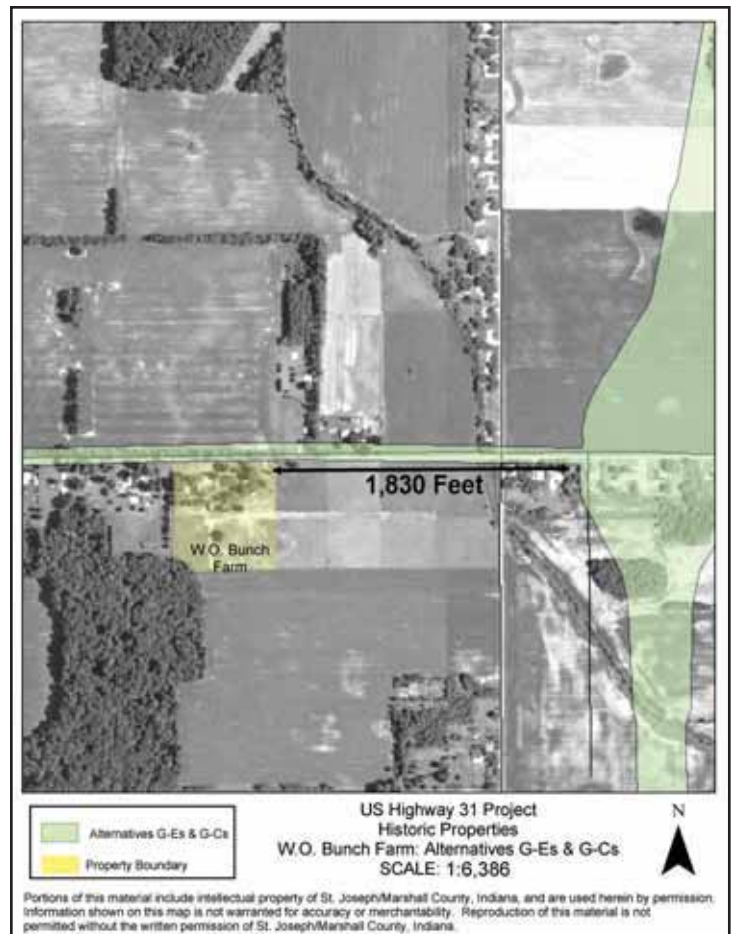


Figure 5.6.12 W.O. Bunch Farm Property



the Study Area. The two worlds seem more commingled, which is atypical of late-nineteenth century life and may indicate a trumping of practicality over cultural thought.

The farm buildings and outbuildings demonstrate the patterns of use of a late-nineteenth-century farm. Limitations imposed by horse-drawn equipment are still evident in the farm's smaller field patterns. St. Joseph County farmers, such as the Bunches, grew clover to use as fodder and to revitalize the land and they began crop rotation for this purpose in the mid-1860s. In 1874, Union Township, where the Bunch farm is located, was second only to Penn Township in acres of land in pasturage or meadow. Still, that year the township harvested over 36,000 bushels of wheat and over 70,000 bushels of corn. Union Township was the second highest producer of fruit and cider in the county and the highest producer of vinegar. For Bunch and his neighbors on other general farms, and unlike the dairy farmers in the county, a multiplicity of needs decreed a multitude of utility buildings, many of which are still extant.

Setting is important to the integrity of this farm. Presently, it is located on asphalt roadway without dividing lines. The land surrounding the farm is rural, but not historic. For Alternative G-Cs and Preferred Alternative G-Es, with the introduction of the proposed interchange at Pierce Road and the proposed extension of SR 4 from existing US 31 to the proposed interchange, the rural setting will change. Figure 5.6.12 shows the location of this property.

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: The No Build 2030 traffic predictions show a slight increase from current of 790 vehicles per day to 875 vehicles per day.

Auditory Effect: With such a slight increase in the number of vehicles per day, the No-Build Alternative will increase only slightly the ambient noise levels

Alternative Cs

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Cs.

Alternative Es

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Es.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The interchange is approximately 1,830 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs to the east of the property boundary. With the planned local road improvement project, the widening of Pierce Road (SR 4 extension), additional right of way will be necessary but it will be taken from the north side of Pierce Road to avoid any taking of the property of this historic resource.

As noted earlier, the Pierce Road local improvement project will be a Federally-funded project under state review occurring either in conjunction with this project or at a later date. The improvement of Pierce Road, which is an extension of SR 4, maintains the continuity of SR 4 and the integrity of the State Roadway Network by linking SR 4 with the new US 31.



In keeping this local road improvement project to the north side of Pierce Road (SR 4 extension), there will be no direct taking of land from the Bunch Farm.

Visual Effect: Traffic will increase on Pierce Road from 790 vehicles per day to 2,385 vehicles per day in the year 2030. (The No Build 2030 traffic predictions show a slight increase from current to 875 vehicles per day.)

In addition, there will be a change in the viewshed of the property with the introduction of a modern highway and an elevated, lighted interchange. Presently, as one looks across the relatively flat terrain to the location of the undertaking from the Bunch Farm, one sees pastures, and to the east of Kenilworth Road, a row of modern houses (perhaps four or five). North of the intersection of Pierce Road and Kenilworth Road on the west side of Kenilworth Road is a similar row of post-war houses. Therefore, the viewshed, while not historic, is rural with scattered modern housing. At night, this area is very dark with a few scattered security lights. The visual changes at the interchange and at the local road improvement project along Pierce Road (SR 4 Extension) will constitute an adverse effect.

There will be a visual adverse effect because setting is key to maintaining the integrity of feeling and association for the property, but the change in setting will not so substantially impair the integrity of the property to render it ineligible for listing in the NR.

Auditory Effect: Predicted noise levels from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the Pierce Road undertaking are 66.1 dBA; 67 dBA is the criteria established by INDOT's noise level policy. There will be no additional travel lanes added to Pierce Road; traffic will increase from 790 vehicles per day to 2,385 vehicles per day in the year 2030. This additional traffic will diminish the property's integrity but not substantially impair its eligibility for listing in the NR.

Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The interchange is approximately 1,830 feet east of the property boundary but the property is located along the planned local road improvement project, the widening of Pierce Road. With the widening of Pierce Road, additional right of way will be necessary, but it will be taken from the north side of Pierce Road to avoid the taking of a historic resource.

As noted earlier, the Pierce Road local improvement project will be a Federally-funded project under state review occurring either in conjunction with this project or at a later date. The improvement of Pierce Road, which is an extension of SR 4, maintains the continuity of SR 4 and the integrity of the State Roadway Network by linking SR 4 with the new US 31.

In keeping this local road improvement project to the north side of Pierce Road (SR 4 extension), there will be no direct taking of land from the Bunch Farm.

Visual Effect: Traffic will increase on Pierce Road, which runs directly in front of the property, from 790 vehicles per day to 4,070 vehicles per day in the year 2030. (The No Build 2030 traffic predictions show a slight increase from current to 875 vehicles per day.) In addition, there will be a change in the viewshed of the property with the introduction of a modern highway and an elevated, lighted interchange.

In addition, there will be a change in the viewshed of the property with the introduction of a modern highway and an elevated, lighted interchange. Presently, as one looks across the relatively flat terrain to the location of the undertaking from the Bunch Farm, one sees pastures, and to the east of Kenilworth Road, a row of modern houses (perhaps four or five). North of the intersection of Pierce Road and Kenilworth Road on the west side of Kenilworth Road is a similar row of post-war houses. Therefore, the viewshed, while not historic, is rural with scattered modern housing.



At night, this area is very dark with a few scattered security lights. The visual changes at the interchange and at the local road improvement project along Pierce Road (SR 4 extension) will constitute an adverse effect.

There will be a visual adverse effect because setting is key to maintaining the integrity of feeling and association for the property, but the change in setting will not so substantially impair the integrity of the property to render it ineligible for listing in the NR.

Auditory Effect: Predicted noise levels from the point on the property nearest the centerline of the undertaking at Pierce Road will reach 67.4 dBA; 67 dBA is the criteria established by INDOT’s noise level policy. There will be no additional travel lanes added to Pierce Road; traffic will increase from 790 vehicles per day to 4,070 vehicles per day in the year 2030. This additional traffic will diminish the property’s integrity but not substantially impair its eligibility for listing in the NR.

Preferred Alternative G-Es will adversely affect the characteristics that make the W.O Bunch Farm eligible for listing in the NR by introducing a visual and auditory adverse effect.

Conrad Schafer Farmstead (circa 1860) 65154 Miami Highway

Architectural Style: Greek Revival Criterion: C

The Conrad Schafer Farmstead includes a residence, 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, constructed circa 1860 is a two-story, Greek Revival with Italianate influences and a massed plan. (According to a family member, the house looks very much as it did in a photo from the late nineteenth century, lacking only an iron railing across the porch roof.) The symmetrical five-bay house rises from a stone foundation to clapboard-sided walls painted light brown and trimmed in white. The windows in the façade are original six-over-six and they flank the center entry door. The door retains its original surround. The original porch spans the width of the house. Pilasters at the corners of the façade extend upward to the roofline where they meet a double dentil molding forming a wide trim band. A shed-roof addition is attached to the rear of the house, as is a large enclosed back porch. These are not visible from the façade.

The Sweitzer barn has a stone foundation, vertical, wood-plank siding, beneath corrugated metal sheathing, and a wood shingle roof. It is one of only two Sweitzer barns extant in the study area. A large Pennsylvania German bank barn with stone foundation, vertical wood siding, and composition shingle

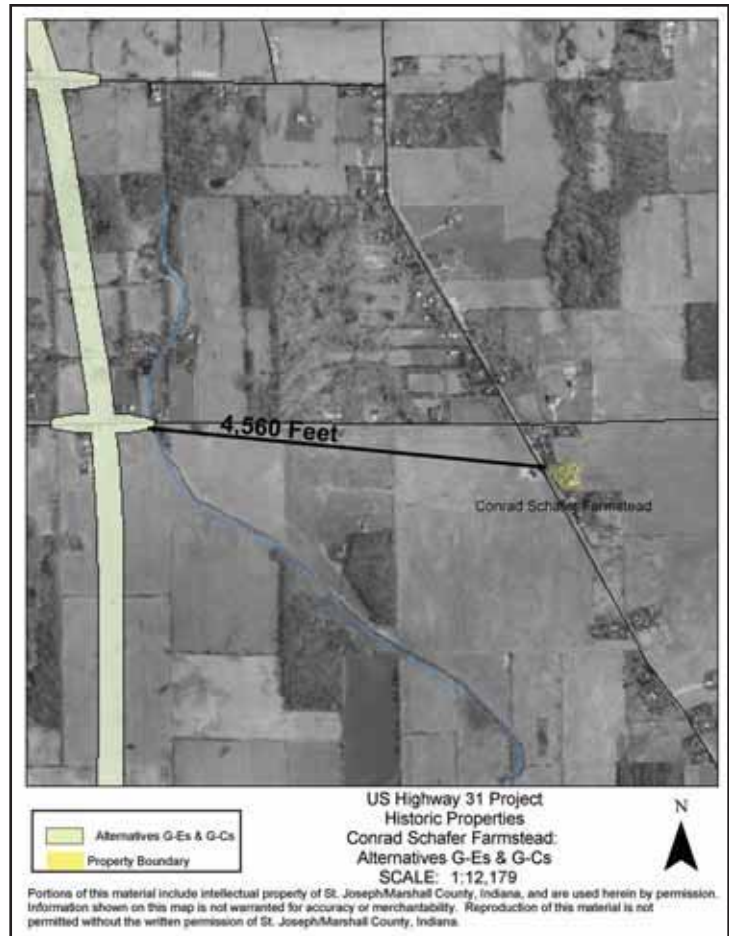


Figure 5.6.13 Conrad Schafer Farmstead



roof is south of the Sweitzer barn. This barn retains faded white paint and the black lettering: “Schafer Homestead 1853.” A gabled, tiled milk house, three modern grain bins, and a Harvester silo are located nearby.

The Conrad Schafer family symbolizes German settlement patterns in an agricultural setting in St. Joseph County. Starting in the 1840s, St. Joseph County saw a large influx of German immigrants. Typically affluent, these immigrants were seeking asylum from political and religious unrest and looking for the freedom preached in the German Romantic Movement. They brought money and farming skills to America and soon began to acquire and.

Conrad and Sophia Schafer immigrated to the United States from Prussia in 1847, bringing with them sons Conrad and George and daughter Mary. They purchased this property from Chester and Clarissa Kidder for \$1,000 in 1855, when the road in front of the house was called Turkey Creek Trail (now Miami Trail). The Schafers already owned four acres of the property by then (which may explain the 1853 date on the barn.) The house was located in a small settlement of homes and commercial enterprises known at that time as Carson Settlement. Conrad and Sophia sold some of their land to their son Conrad in 1857 and, over the course of time, their other children located on farms nearby. Conrad Schafer died in 1871 and his wife Sophia died in 1892 at this home.

Greek Revival residences, such as the one Conrad built, are uncommon in this township. The façade and side elevations retain a high degree of architectural integrity with original trim, clapboard siding, and windows. The Sweitzer barn and bank barn on the property are also architecturally intact.

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: US 31 is approximately 10,500 feet from the property; it is too far distant to pose a visual effect.

Auditory Effect: US 31 is too far distant to pose an auditory effect.

Alternative Cs

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Cs.

Alternative Es

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Es.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 4,560 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Buildings and terrain will mask the undertaking.

Auditory Effect: The undertaking will not have an auditory effect on this property. The predicted noise levels from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the project would be 41.6 dBA, with normal rural noise levels ranging from mid 40 to mid-50 L_{eq}



Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 4,560 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Es; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Buildings and terrain will mask the undertaking.

Auditory Effect: The undertaking will not have an auditory effect on this property. The predicted noise levels from the nearest point on the property to the centerline of the project would be 41.6 dBA, with normal rural noise levels ranging from mid 40 to mid-50 L_{eq}

The Conrad Schafer Farmstead will not be affected by Preferred Alternative G-Es.

Court Farmstead (circa 1895), 18681 Osborne Road

Architectural Style: Queen Anne

Criteria: A and C

The Court Farmstead was rated Notable in the *Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*. The farmstead consists of 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 residence is a one-and-one-half story, Queen Anne cottage, circa 1895, in a rural setting that adds context to the farmstead. The house foundation is brick, the exterior walls are metal siding, and the roof has composition shingles. The windows and doors are original. North of the garage and resting on stone piers is the granary constructed of vertical wooden siding with an entry door in the east elevation.

Dairy farms and the attendant buildings and field patterns necessary for large-scale operations were once a common sight throughout St. Joseph County. Fields needed to grow corn for silage, fenced pastures, large barns, silos, and associated outbuildings dotted the countryside. As the profession evolved in the early twentieth century, fewer dairies produced more and more milk by changing their operations to feed more cows, grow crops more efficiently, and make their product safer for the consumer. Regulations in the early century required separate milk processing facilities away from the domain of the animals, and milk houses became common. All of these changes were a response to a stricter adherence to efficient operations and the emergence of a commercial dairy in its fullest capacity. The Court Farmstead retains many of the features of this evolutionary period. The efficiently organized central barn, with a greatly increased hay storage capability in the

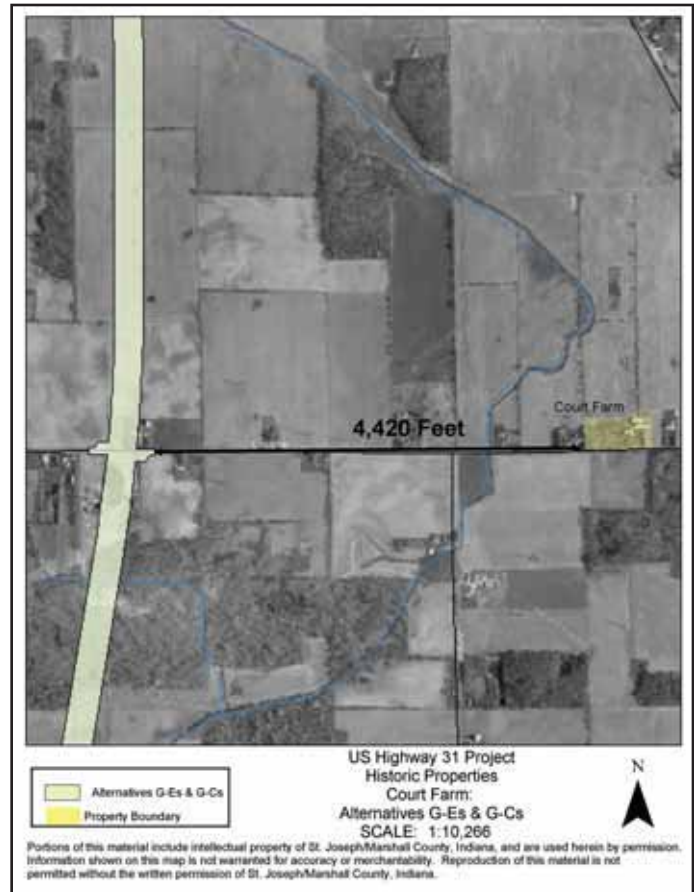


Figure 5.6.14 Court Farmstead



high-ceilinged loft, housed the major activities required to produce the milk; large silos to hold silage and the broad expanses of fields for crops are still visible.

No-Build Alternative

Direct Effect: No permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Trees and other buildings will mask the no-build alternative from the Court Farmstead.

Auditory Effect: US 31 is approximately 10,800 feet from the property; it too far distant to pose an auditory effect.

Alternative Cs

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Cs.

Alternative Es

This property is not located within the APE of Alternative Es.

Alternative G-Cs

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 4,420 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Alternative G-Cs; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Buildings and terrain will mask the undertaking.

Auditory Effect: The undertaking will not have an auditory effect on this property. The predicted noise levels from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the undertaking would be 42.9 dBA.

Preferred Alternative G-Es

Direct Effect: The property is located approximately 4,420 feet from the proposed right-of-way for Preferred Alternative G-Es; no permanent or temporary use of the property will be required.

Visual Effect: Buildings and terrain will mask the undertaking.

Auditory Effect: The undertaking will not have an auditory effect on this property. Noise level predictions from the point on the property nearest to the centerline of the undertaking would be 42.2 dBA, a normal level for rural areas.

Preferred Alternative G-Es will not have an adverse effect on the Court Farmstead.

5.6.2 Archaeological Resources

Thirty-one previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within an area extending one mile on either side of the alignments. Alternative Cs would impact two previously recorded sites; Alternative Es would impact three previously recorded sites; Alternative G-Cs would impact two previously recorded sites, and Preferred Alternative G-Es will impact three previously recorded sites. These sites include two prehistoric loci of unidentified cultural



affiliation (12-Mr-308 and 318) and one reported historic farmstead (12-Sj-26), none of which is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Appendix I includes the archaeological records check. In addition, none of the historic cemeteries documented during this project were located in the alignments of the alternatives.

No archaeological fieldwork was conducted as part of the DEIS. However, due to the large amount of new right-of-way required and the fact that most of the area had not been previously examined by a professional archaeologist a Phase 1a archaeological field reconnaissance was conducted on Preferred Alternative G-Es prior to publication of the FEIS.

A total of twenty-three archaeological sites, consisting of twenty (20) new archaeological sites (12-Mr-413 through 12-Mr-419 and 12-Sj-420 through 12-Sj-432), and three (3) previously recorded archaeological sites (12-Mr-308, 12-Mr-318, and 12-Sj-26), were found to be within the footprint of the selected G-Es alignment during a Phase Ia archaeological field study. This study was conducted as weather and field conditions allowed between November 2004 and June 2005. Fifteen (15) Prehistoric archaeological sites of Native American origin ranging from Early Archaic (ca. 8000 B.C.) to Mississippian (ca. 1650 A.D.), and eight (8) Historic archaeological sites of Euro-American origin (ca. 1850's to present) were found. No evidence of Historic Native Americans was found within the proposed right-of-way, though historic records and accounts note their presence in the immediate vicinity of the study corridor. The archaeological sites found do not appear to be of State (IRHSS) or National Registers (NRHP) significance, and no further work concerning these sites is recommended. It is recommended that the project be allowed to be completed as planned, with the understanding that if human remains, features, or midden deposits are revealed during any subsequent phase of this project, disturbance will cease until a professional archaeologist is contacted, and mitigation is completed.

The study was conducted in accordance with guidelines in *“The Management of Archaeological Resources, The Arlie House Report”* (McGimsey and Davis, 1977), and the *“Indiana Archaeological Report Guidelines 1989”* issued by the IDNR, DHPA. The study is in compliance with recent amendments to the Indiana Historic Preservation Act (IC 14-21-1). The archaeological records check, Phase 1a field reconnaissance, and the report and recommendations have been accomplished or directly supervised by a Professional Archaeologist meeting the standards set forth by the U.S. Department of the Interior detailed in 36 CFR Part 61 and 66 and the Secretary of Interior’s *“Guidelines for Historic Preservation and Archaeology”* (48 FR 44716).

As a result of the finding of Historic Properties Affected, Adverse Effect, FHWA, SHPO and other consulting parties entered into consultation regarding a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). On November 5, 2005, a consulting party meeting was held at Lakeville High School to discuss effects and possible ways to resolve those adverse effects. Only SHPO submitted written comments following the meeting; these comments concurred with the effects finding. In December 2004, FHWA and SHPO entered in to discussion regarding a drafting of a MOA. Both agreed that appropriate mitigation would be to fund educational materials that will complement the 4th grade Indiana History curriculum, whereby the role of settlement and agriculture in northern Indiana are discussed, especially as it relates to roads and agricultural properties. On March 29, 2005, a draft MOA was sent to consulting parties for comments; no comments were received. After the archaeological report was received by SHPO and no significant sites were encountered, slight modifications were made to the MOA but the provision for educational materials remained in place. The MOA was sent to consulting parties for signature on March 7, 2006. The MOA was signed by SHPO on March 16, 2006; signed by INDOT on March 23, 2006; and signed by FHWA on March 29, 2006.