



TABLE OF CONTENTS

4.4 Cultural Resources..... 4.4-1
 4.4.1 Cultural Overview 4.4-1
 4.4.2 Aboveground Properties 4.4-2
 4.4.3 Archaeological Resources 4.4-12

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.4-1: NRHP-Listed and NHRP-Eligible Aboveground Properties within the APE 4.4-7
 Table 4.4-2: Previously Recorded Potentially Eligible Archaeological Sites
 in the I-69 Section 6 Study Area 4.4-13

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.4-1: Map A of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources 4.4-8
 Figure 4.4-2: Map B of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources 4.4-9
 Figure 4.4-3: Map C of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources 4.4-10
 Figure 4.4-4: Map D of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources 4.4-11



4.4 Cultural Resources

Since the publication of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the following substantive change has been made to this section:

- **Section 4.4.3, *Archaeological Studies***, was updated to reflect the Phase Ia studies that were completed after the DEIS was published.

Aboveground and archaeological sites listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are afforded protection as historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800. These regulations require the federal government to take into account the effects of its proposed actions on historic aboveground and archaeological resources before making project decisions. The NRHP evaluation criteria (36 CFR Title 60, Part 4) stipulate that historic properties may be: “districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties may be listed under one of the following criteria:

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

4.4.1 Cultural Overview

A detailed discussion of the cultural periods of central Indiana, including the I-69 Section 6 study area from prehistoric to historic times is included in the *Phase Ia Archaeological Literature Review for Section 6, Preliminary Alternatives in Hendricks, Johnson, Marion and Morgan Counties, November 2015* (Gray & Pape, 2015) and *Phase Ia Archaeological Survey 1 for Section 6, Indian Creek South of Martinsville to Teeters Road, Morgan County* (Gray & Pape, 2016).

The *Historic Property Report for Section 6, SR 39 to I-465* (Thayer, 2008) included in **Appendix M** provides a detailed discussion of the historical development of Morgan, Johnson, and Marion counties from 1740–1954. It describes representative types of extant aboveground resources in the study area, in addition to resources that existed but that no longer survive. The *Historic Property Report Additional Information, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6*



(Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2015); and *Additional Information Memorandum—No. 2, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6* (Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2016) include updates to the history of Morgan, Johnson, and Marion counties from World War II into the 1970s, and provides an overview of this era (see **Appendix M**).

4.4.2 Aboveground Properties

Located in central Indiana, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the aboveground NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible resources for the I-69 Section 6 study area includes areas of Morgan, Johnson and Marion counties (see **Figure 4.4-1**, **Figure 4.4-2**, **Figure 4.4-3**, and **Figure 4.4-4**). The I-69 Section 6 APE is based on the Tier 1, I-69 Section 6, 2,000-foot corridor and was further defined through consultation activities between INDOT and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). In general, the APE for the Tier 2, I-69 Section 6 corridor is not less than 4,000 feet wide and is centered on current SR 37. In some areas, the APE was expanded to take into account any potential physical, temporary, and long-term visual, atmospheric, or audible impacts or alterations that may affect a property listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

As part of the initial project studies, a draft HPR was published in 2005 documenting the result of identification and evaluation of aboveground resources in 2004 and 2005. An NOI for I-69 Section 6 was issued on April 29, 2004, but in 2006, I-69 Section 6 activities were minimized while other sections were being completed. On October 15, 2014, FHWA published a revised NOI in the Federal Register to advise the public and resource agencies that Tier 2 studies for I-69 Section 6 were resuming. See **Section 1.3**.

Due to the I-69 Section 6 project studies being placed on hold, the HPR was not finalized until 2008. During the initial aboveground survey in 2004 and 2005, historians identified 59 properties within the APE that were previously documented in the county interim reports or were noted in the Tier 1 study. Of the 59 properties previously identified, 10 had been demolished, leaving 49 to be evaluated. Historians inventoried 64 properties not previously identified in the interim reports or by the Tier 1 study for a total of 113 inventoried properties.

In 2015, INDOT initiated an additional information study (*Historic Property Report Additional Information, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6*; Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2015) to update the identification and evaluation efforts for aboveground resources in I-69 Section 6. In the spring of 2015, Weintraut & Associates conducted and updated the survey from 2004 and 2005 by reviewing the status of properties identified as “Contributing” in that survey, surveying properties constructed between 1955 and 1972, and surveying all properties constructed prior to 1972 in areas where the APE was expanded due to changes in the reasonable alternatives. In addition to those properties previously surveyed and documented, historians for Weintraut & Associates, Inc. identified an additional 107 districts or individual properties considered “Contributing” or higher within the APE. Of those, one resource, the Fowler-Mundy Cemetery (FID: 2029), is listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures.



The APE for this project is described in **Section 5.13**. See the Section 106 Documentation in **Appendix M**, including the *Historic Property Report for Section 6, SR 39 to I-465* (Thayer, 2008); *Historic Property Report Additional Information, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6* (Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2015); and *Additional Information Memorandum No. 2, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6* (Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2016). These documents provide information regarding all properties surveyed.

As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for the 2004 and 2005 survey, the following resources were identified in the 2008 HPR as NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible:

- East Washington Street Historic District (NR-1313);
- John Sutton House [Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) No.: 081-031-10002];
- Morgan County Bridge No. 166 [IHSSI No.: 109-428-30017; Historic Bridge (HB) No.: 2214; National Bridge Inventory (NBI) No 5500153];
- Stockwell Bridge/Morgan County Bridge No. 56 [IHSSI No.: 109-386-60063; HB No.: 2211; NBI No.: 5500049];
- Grassyfork Fisheries (IHSSI No.: 109-386-60012);
- W.E. Nutter House (IHSSI No.: 109-386-64053);
- Top Notch Farm (IHSSI No.: 109-386-60028);
- Morgan County Bridge No. 224 (IHSSI No.: 109-386-60030; HB No. 1253; NBI No.: 5500142).

Since the release of the HPR in 2008, the Indiana Historic Bridge Inventory (2009) has determined the following bridges to be NRHP-eligible:

- Marion County Bridge 4513 F (NBI No.: 4900484; Field Identification Number (FID) No.: 8788);
- Morgan County Bridge 166 (IHSSI No.: 109-428-30017);
- Morgan County Bridge. 224 (IHSSI No.: 109-386-60030);
- Morgan County Bridge 56 (Stockwell Bridge) (IHSSI No.: 109-386-60063; HB-2211).

In 2012, the Grassyfork Fisheries was listed in the NRHP as Grassyfork Farm No. 1 (NR-2209).

The following were identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP in the 2015 survey:

- Southside German Market Gardeners Historic District;
- Glennwood Homes Association Historic District;
- Travis Hill Historic District;
- Le Ciel (Charles Laughner House), 7719 Belmont Avenue (FID No.: 9600);



- Cleary-Barnett House, 8000 Bluff Road (FID No.: 9569);
- Glenn’s Valley Nature Park Retreat House (IHSSI No.: 097-392-85416);
- Reuben Aldrich Farm (IHSSI No.: 109-428-30009).

In 2015, the Reuben Aldrich Farm (IHSSI No.: 109-428-30009), which had been identified as “Contributing” in 2008, was identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP, due to the increasing scarcity of farm properties from the nineteenth century in Morgan County. After the survey and the HPR (2015) were published, Morgan County demolished the Stockwell Bridge (Bridge No. 56) [IHSSI No.: 109-386-60063; HB No.: 2211; NBI No.: 5500049] and replaced it with a modern bridge.

During the refinement of alternatives, the APE was expanded to account for impacts that might occur as a result of design changes to SR 37 (Alternatives C1, C2, and C3). Properties located within the expanded APE are documented in the *Additional Information Memorandum No. 2, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6* (Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2016). The following property was identified as eligible for listing in the NRHP as a result of a 2016 survey in the expanded APE: Percy Farm and Clear Creek Fisheries at 295 Hess Road (IHSSI No.: 109-386-60015).

See **Table 4.4-1** for a summary of aboveground resources listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The locations of aboveground resources listed in or eligible for the NRHP are shown in **Figure 4.4-1**, **Figure 4.4-2**, **Figure 4.4-3**, and **Figure 4.4-4**. See **Section 5.13** for additional discussion of these resources and **Appendix M** for the complete HPR and discussion of the historic setting of the project area.

Few buildings remain from the settlement of Indiana in the early 1800’s, the Archibald Glenn House being a rare example. It was constructed by Archibald Glenn, the founder of the town of Glenn’s Valley, reportedly in 1843. This house is located adjacent to the Glenn Valley Methodist Church off of West Bluff Road. The HPR did not identify this structure as being eligible for inclusion on the NRHP as it is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the past or broad patterns of history, does not have strong integrity with its association with Archibald Glenn, and does not retain architectural integrity. To the south, the old town of Waverly was established in 1836 to accommodate laborers hired to build the Central Canal. Much of this town is within the APE, but no resources associated with the settlement period were identified.

Other properties that date to the settlement period include cemeteries. Per the NRHP criteria, ordinarily cemeteries shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP unless the cemetery derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. While none were determined eligible for the NRHP as part of the survey efforts, 14 cemeteries meeting the minimum age requirement for consideration were identified in the I-69 Section 6 APE.



Properties within the APE demonstrate ties with agricultural history of the early development of Indiana and its “Golden Age of Agriculture.” In Marion County, the Isaac Sutton House (097-392-85330), once part of a larger farm property, still retains its setting amid encroaching development. Across the county line in Johnson County, a relative of Isaac Sutton constructed the John Sutton House (081-031-10002) on North Bluff Road. Both homes were constructed in the Italianate style that was popular around the Civil War but they have lost most of their agricultural outbuildings. The John Sutton House retains less setting than the Isaac Sutton House since it abuts modern SR 37. In Morgan County, the Reuben Aldrich Farm (109-428-30009) is a modified version of the Italianate farmhouse but it retains its barn and a more agricultural setting. The late-nineteenth century Ezra Dyer farmhouse was converted in 1925 to the clubhouse for a golf course near Martinsville. Also in Morgan County, Top Notch Farm (109-386-60028), a farmstead that still retains an early twentieth-century bungalow farmhouse, barns, and other outbuildings as well as landscape elements, continues to illustrate a twentieth-century dairying operation.

Within Morgan County, farmers adapted to the swampy conditions caused by the various mineral springs by creating fish hatcheries. The oldest of these is Grassyfork Fisheries (109-386-60012), a business that eventually transformed into a large operation that sold goldfish to nearby and distant markets. A smaller family-run operation also survives within the APE: the Percy Farm and Clear Creek Fisheries (109-386-60015) originally sold goldfish as live bait before transitioning to game fish in the mid-twentieth century.

In Marion County, farmers adapted to the market needs of the capital city. At the northern end of the APE, the Germans who migrated to Indianapolis at mid-century created “truck farms” along Bluff Road. A truck farm is a farm, generally smaller in size, devoted to the production of vegetables for the local market. These market gardeners sold fresh produce in Indianapolis, but also shipped their produce by rail to more distant markets. The area is comprised of small fields/gardens, greenhouses, barns, sheds, and houses, and was identified in the survey efforts as the Southside German Market Gardeners Historic District.

Transportation-related resources within the APE that contribute to the historic setting are county and state bridges, most of which were constructed after the General Assembly set up the Indiana State Highway Commission (ISHC) in 1919. These include the following:

- Morgan County Bridge No. 166 (NBI No. 5500142), a concrete-slab bridge constructed over Bluff Creek in 1925,
- Morgan County Bridge No. 224 (NBI No. 5500153) completed in 1926 as a skewed, three-span Warren pony truss bridge over Indian Creek, and
- Marion Co Bridge 4513F (NBI No. 4900484), a concrete-slab bridge built to convey Bluff Road over Pleasant Run.

These are resources associated with the transportation past that are vanishing from the historic setting.

The built-environment of post-war period suburbs stands in contrast to the agricultural setting discussed above. Residential neighborhoods and subdivisions developed within the project area



along transportation routes that led to Indianapolis. In 1949, chemists from Eli Lilly & Company formed a cooperative retreat, Glennwood Homes Association, and there they built Modern and Ranch-style homes atop Marion County’s second highest hill. This 46.5-acre wooded hill was known locally as “Pill Hill” for the Lilly workers who lived there. “Pill Hill” developed into an area of twenty-six stylish residences in the Ranch, Modern and later the “styled” Ranch styles. This area was identified in the survey efforts as the Glennwood Homes Association Historic District.

The Charles Laughner and the Cleary Barnett houses are two examples of “styled” Ranches located near Glennwood Homes. In Johnson County, a smaller residential subdivision of five houses was created in the 1960s atop Travis Hill. These more stylish homes stood in contrast to modest small-scale examples of Ranch-style homes built along the county roads or the builder subdivisions that radiated outward from Indianapolis and Martinsville. This area was identified in the survey efforts as the Travis Hill Historic District Suburban subdivisions and the Ranch-style therein represent the largest inventory of resources within the APE.



Table 4.4-1: NRHP-Listed and NHRP-Eligible Aboveground Properties within the APE

Inventory Number	Property Name	Address	Property Type	County	NRHP Status
NR-2209	Grassyfork Fisheries Farm No. 1	2902 East Morgan Street	Fishery	Morgan	NRHP-listed
NR-1313	East Washington Street Historic District	North and South side of Washington Street from Sycamore to Home	Residential District	Morgan	NRHP-listed
NBI No. 5500153	Morgan County Bridge No. 166	Old State Road 37 over Bluff Creek	Concrete Bridge	Morgan	NRHP-eligible (Select Bridge)
NBI No. 5500142	Morgan County Bridge No. 224	Old State Road 37 over Indian Creek	Warren Pony Truss Bridge	Morgan	NRHP-eligible (Select Bridge)
109-386-64053	W. E. Nutter House	1089 Harrison Street	Craftsman House	Morgan	NRHP-eligible
109-386-60028	Top Notch Farm	351 Mahalasville Road	Dairy Farm	Morgan	NRHP-eligible
081-031-10002	John Sutton House	988 North Bluff Road	Italianate House	Johnson	NRHP-eligible
NBI No. 4900484	Marion County Bridge 4513F	Bluff Road over Pleasant Run	Concrete Bridge	Marion	NRHP-eligible (Non-Select Bridge)
NA	Southside German Market Gardeners Historic District	Bluff Road north and south of I-465	Farming District	Marion	NRHP-eligible
NA	Glennwood Homes Association Historic District	Northwest Corner of Stop 11 and Bluff Road	Residential District	Marion	NRHP-eligible
NA	Travis Hills Historic District	Travis Place at Stone's Crossing Road	Residential District	Johnson	NRHP-eligible
FID No. 9600	Le Ciel (Charles Laughner House)	7719 Belmont Avenue	New Traditional French House	Marion	NRHP-eligible
097-392-85416	Glenn's Valley Nature Park Retreat House	8015 Bluff Road	Colonial Revival House	Marion	NRHP-eligible
109-428-3009	Reuben Aldrich Farm	7020 Old SR 37	Italianate House and Outbuildings	Morgan	NRHP-eligible
FID No. 9569	Cleary-Barnett House	8000 Bluff Road	Ranch House	Marion	NRHP-eligible
109-386-6005	Pearcy Farm and Clear Creek Fisheries	295 Hess Road	Farm and Fishery	Morgan	NRHP-eligible



Figure 4.4-1: Map A of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources

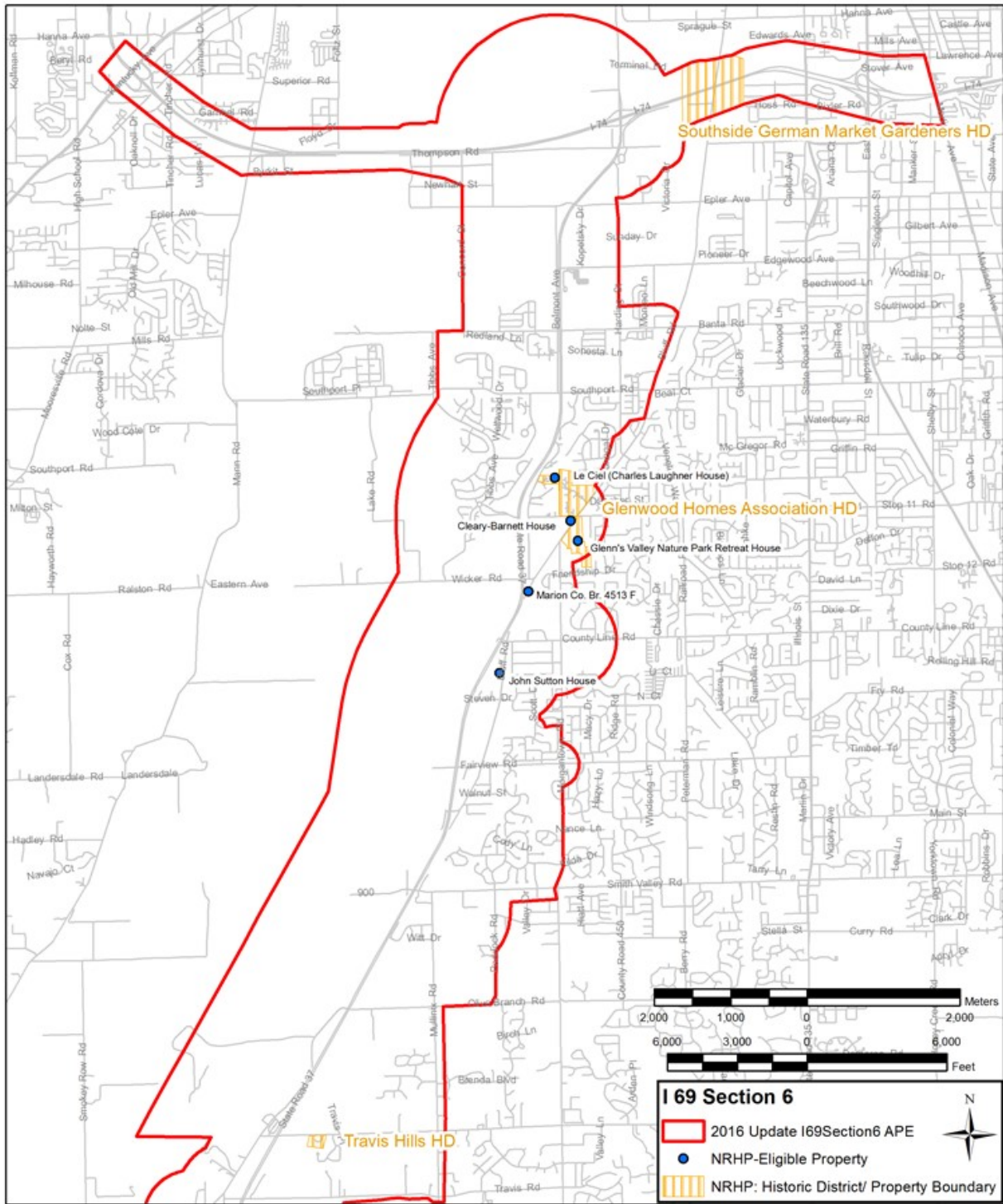


Figure 4.4-2: Map B of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources

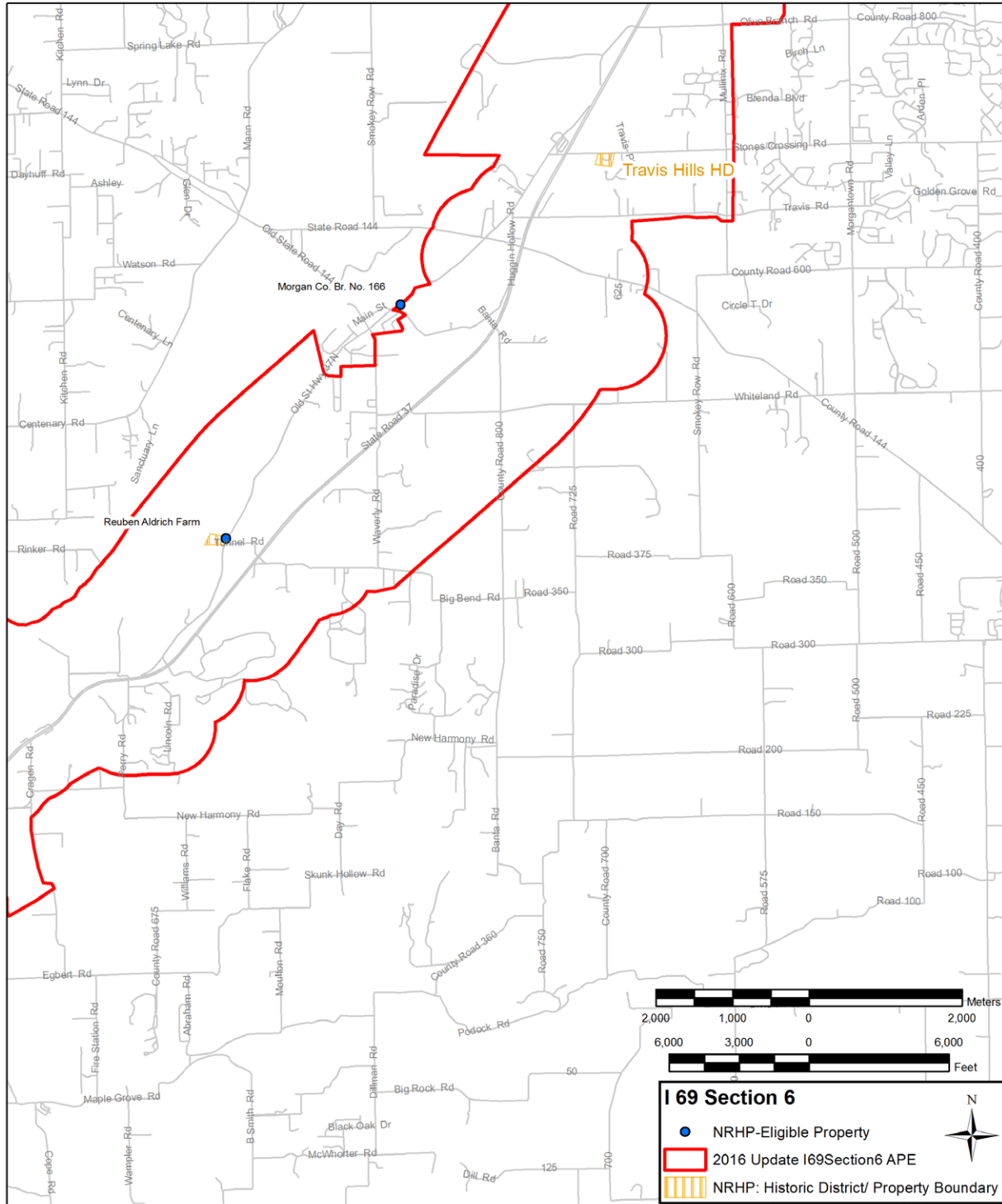




Figure 4.4-3: Map C of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources

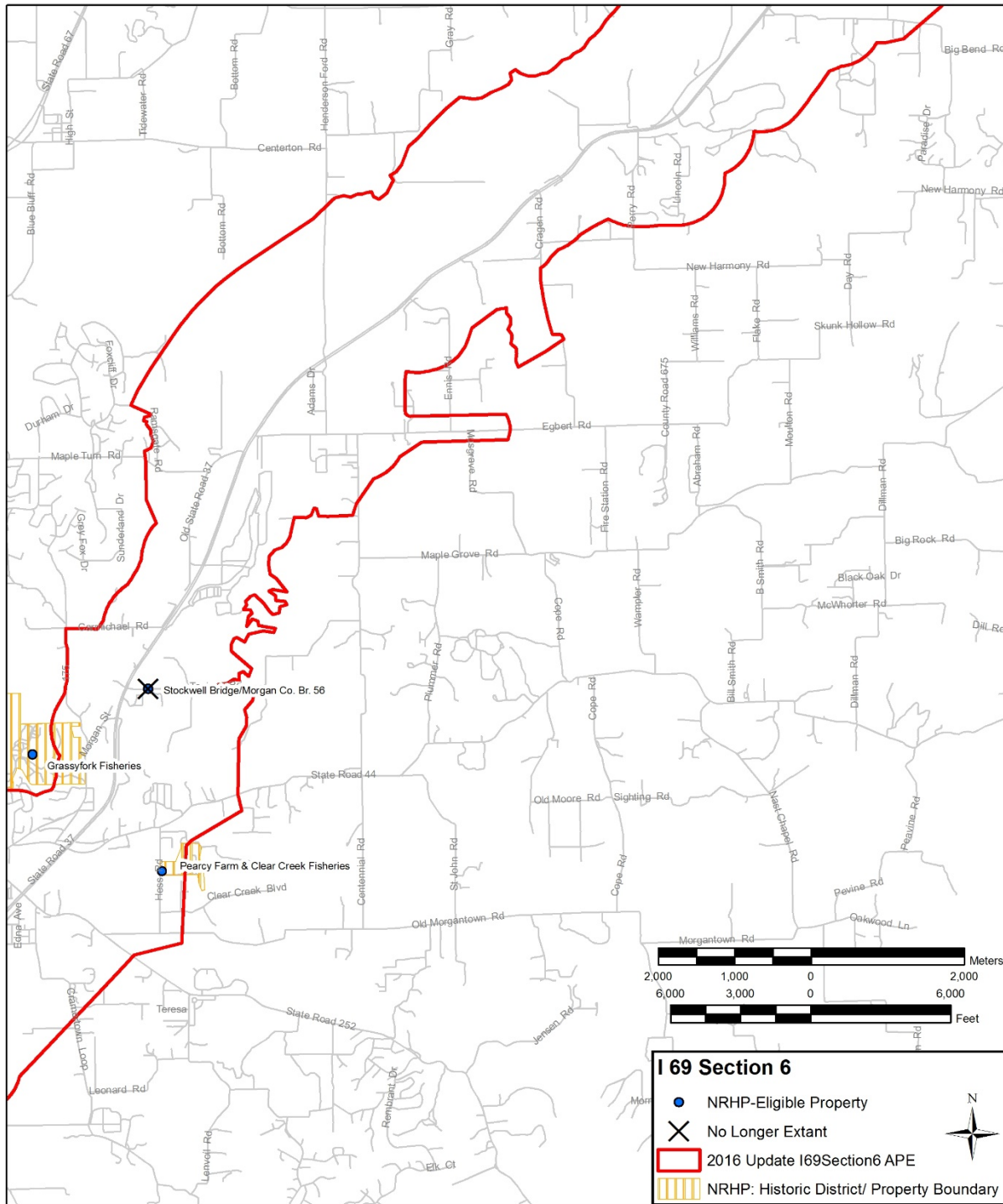
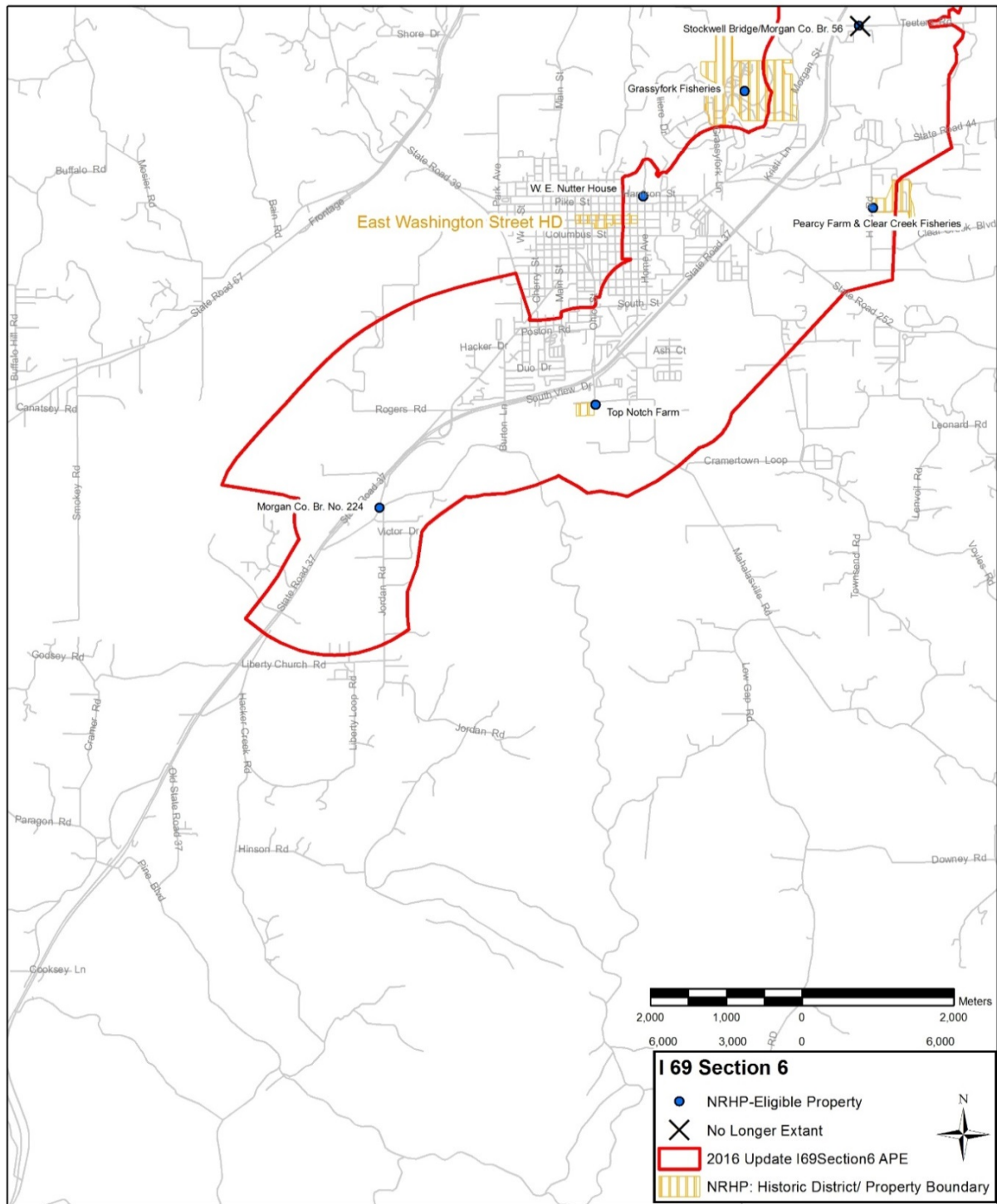


Figure 4.4-4: Map D of the APE showing NRHP-Listed and NRHP-Eligible Resources





4.4.3 Archaeological Resources

The literature review of the I-69 Section 6 study area documented 155 previous archaeological surveys and 496 previously recorded sites in the study area. Of those sites, 13 were reported as being destroyed, 254 were determined ineligible, and 21 were recommended as potentially eligible (**Table 4.4.2**). No evaluation of NRHP eligibility was recorded for the remaining 208 previously recorded sites.

As part of the Tier 2 investigations, the archaeological APE for portions of the preliminary alternatives was investigated in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 through shovel probing, surface collection/survey, and visual inspection as outlined in the “Draft Guidebook for Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory-Archaeological Sites.” The 2015-2016 Phase Ia archaeological investigations focused on the I-69 Section 6 corridor from south of the SR 37/SR 39 intersection in Martinsville to north of Teeters Road in Martinsville, Morgan County. The 2016-2017 Phase Ia archaeological investigations encompassed the entire I-69 Section 6 corridor from south of the SR37/SR 39 intersection in Martinsville to I-465 in Indianapolis. Thirty-four previously undocumented archaeological sites were recorded during these investigations and 32 previously recorded sites were reinvestigated.

The results of the 2015-2016 archaeological survey are summarized in **Section 5.14**, and documented in *I-69 Tier 2 Studies, Evansville to Indianapolis, Phase Ia Archaeological Literature Review for Section 6 for the Preliminary Alternatives in Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, and Morgan Counties* (Gray and Pape, 2015) and *I-69 Tier 2 Studies, Evansville to Indianapolis, Phase Ia Archaeological Survey 1 for Section 6, Indian Creek South of Martinsville to Teeters Road, Morgan County* (Gray and Pape, 2016), and *I-69 Tier 2 Studies, Evansville to Indianapolis, Phase Ia Archaeological Survey 2 for Section 6, Morgan, Johnson and Marion Counties* (Gray & Pape, 2017). Summaries of these reports are included in **Appendix M**.

All recommended additional Phase Ia archaeological investigations, Phase Ic, Phase II, and if necessary, Phase III archaeological work for sites within the APE will be conducted, as provided for in the Tier 1 Section 106 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for this project (available in the Tier 1 FEIS, Appendix P). A draft MOA for I-69 Section 6 was prepared prior to the DEIS. An approved MOA is included in this FEIS. See **Appendix M**.



Table 4.4-2: Previously Recorded Potentially Eligible Archaeological Sites in the I-69 Section 6 Study Area

State Site Number	Site Type	Components	County
12Jo10	Prehistoric	Woodland	Johnson
12Jo13	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland	Johnson
12Jo138	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Johnson
12Jo139	Prehistoric	Unidentified	Johnson
12Jo141	Prehistoric	Unidentified	Johnson
12Jo145	Prehistoric	Middle Woodland	Johnson
12Jo146	Prehistoric	Middle Woodland	Johnson
12Jo391	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Johnson
12Ma417	Prehistoric, Historical	Early Woodland, Historical	Marion
12Ma720	Historical	Historical	Marion
12Ma751	Prehistoric, Historical	Unidentified Prehistoric, Historical	Marion
12Ma821a	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Woodland	Marion
12Ma893	Prehistoric	Archaic	Marion
12Ma896	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Marion
12Ma898	Prehistoric	Unidentified	Marion
12Mg6	Prehistoric	Unidentified	Morgan
12Mg355	Prehistoric	Unidentified	Morgan
12Mg402	Historical	Historical	Morgan
12Mg476	Historical	Historical	Morgan
12Mg517	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Terminal Late Archaic	Morgan
12Mg525	Prehistoric	Early Woodland	Morgan