

D. CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT FACTORS

1. Historic Structures/Buildings Impact Evaluation Factor Sheet

The following properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) have been determined eligible for or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See Figure 30 through Figure 33 on pages 151 - 154.

Table 36: Eligible and Listed Historic Properties by Alternative

Property Name	Ownership	Location	Use	Alternative
Merchants Avenue Historic District	Multiple private	Roughly bound by South Third Street East, South Milwaukee Avenue East, Foster Street, and Whitewater and Merchants Avenues	Central Business District, Fort Atkinson	1a, 2b
Main Street Historic District	Multiple private	Roughly Main Street from Sherman Avenue to South Third Street	Central Business District, Fort Atkinson	1a, 2b
Arthur R. Hoard House	Private	323 Merchants Avenue	Museum	1a, 2b
Rankin/Ivey House	Private	400 West Madison Avenue/US 12	Residential	1a, 2b
J. Powers House/Fort Atkinson Hospital	Private	408 West Madison Avenue	Residential	1a, 2b
First Church of Christ, Scientist	Private	359 Whitewater Avenue	Church	1a, 2b
Telfer-Gillerd House	Private	916 Whitewater Avenue	Residential	1a, 2b
Anson Warner Homestead	Private	N9334 Warner Road	Residential	3
Kyle Farmstead	Private	11728 CTH N	Rural Residential	3
Burrows-Warner House	Private	13321 CTH N	Domestic: Single dwelling, agriculture/subsistence: storage, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding	3
Rupnow Farmstead	Private	7423 CTH N	Domestic: Single dwelling, agriculture/subsistence: storage, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding	3

1) Assessment of Effects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. (An adverse effect is found when a project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic structure or building that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.):

- No Historic Properties Affected
 No Adverse Effect
 Adverse Effect (specify)

The Assessment of Effects will be completed for the preferred alternative.

2) Do FHWA requirements for Section 4(f) apply to the project's use of the historic property?

- No
 Project is not federally funded
 Property is not on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
 Other - explain:
 Yes - Complete Unique Area Factor Sheet

Effect will be determined through the Section 106 process for the preferred alternative. If an effect is determined, a Unique Area Factor Sheet will be completed.

No Action, Alternative 1a and Alternative 2b

The Merchant Avenue and Main Street Historic Districts in downtown Fort Atkinson could potentially be affected by the through-city alternatives. For Alternative 2b, right-of-way is expected to be required near the intersection of Main Street and South Third Street and along Main Street, south of South Third Street, just outside the Merchant's Area Historic District. No right-of-way would be acquired within the District. In order to implement Alternative 2b, this intersection improvement may not be required to maintain a LOS C, but does better accommodate heavy truck turn movement.

Alternative 3

As the alignment is currently drawn, right-of-way would be taken from the Rupnow Farmstead; however, based on the topography in the area, an alternative section with mountable curb/gutter could be used to minimize impacts and avoid acquiring right-of-way.

3) Describe the significance of the structures and/or buildings (quote or summarize the statement of significance from the Determination of Eligibility). Property is a National Historic Landmark?

Merchant's Avenue Historic District: The Merchants Avenue historic district has the best concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles as well as the best individual examples of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival cottage, and Second Empire styles in Fort Atkinson. And, overall, the district has the highest level of integrity and preservation of any group of houses in the community. The district contains a number of brick houses, a popular method of construction fostered by the establishment of a local brickyard in 1867. Although other fine brick houses exist within the community, again, the best concentration of brick construction is in this district. The Merchant's Avenue Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture applying Criterion Consideration A: Industry/Commerce.

Main Street Historic District: The Main Street historic district is historically significant as the commercial center of Fort Atkinson from 1836 to present. It is architecturally significant as a collection of representative 19th century commercial buildings. The district conveys a cohesive and harmonious unity of scale, material and detail that clearly distinguishes it from its surroundings. The Main Street Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture applying Criterion Consideration A: Commerce. Several buildings in the district are individually significant for their high quality craftsmanship, as evidenced in decorative metal cornices and lintels, shingled bay windows and detailed brickwork. Historically significant as the mercantile center for a wide farming region around Fort Atkinson, the Main Street historic district provided the region with extensive retail, financial, social and professional services.

Arthur R. Hoard House: The Arthur R. Hoard House (aka George P. Marston House) is eligible as an example of an Italianate and Queen Anne style. It was historically used as a domestic dwelling and now is used as a history museum.

Rankin/Ivey House: The Rankin/Ivey House was determined eligible in 1999. The house has stick-work in the gables and on the porch. The chimneys were built by John V. Becker. Edward and Amelia Rankin were involved in the local poorhouse and women's groups such as the Tuesday Club and the DAR. Zida Ivey, who lived here from the 1930s until her death in 1965, established Fort Atkinson's historical museum and participated in over 21 civic organizations.

J. Powers House/Fort Atkinson Hospital: This structure has a screened wrap around porch, tower and round arched windows with hoods and keystones. Powers founded the first industry in town: Northwestern Furniture Co. The second owners were Walter and Geanette Greene. Walter was a senator from 1873-1874 and 1887-1891. The house was then owned by the Brown and Hunter families. Dr. and Mrs. Majerus converted the house into a hospital from 1921-1950. It then became a nursing home and finally, apartments.

First Church of Christ, Scientist: The First Church of Christ, Scientist is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, applying Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties. The First Church of Christ, Scientist represents an early twentieth-century Neo-Classical church designed by renowned church architect Hugo C. Haeuser. Although Neo-classical church architecture is common among Christian Scientists, it is an uncommon style of church architecture for the early 1930s. The First Church of Christ, Scientist is the only example of the Neo-Classical church architecture in Fort Atkinson.

Telfer-Gillerd House: The Telfer-Gillerd House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. Although the Telfer-Gillerd House has a one-story modern rear addition and the two-bay attached garage, they do not detract from the composition of the house. Overall, the Telfer-Gillerd House is a good example of a Prairie-style residence in the Fort Atkinson area.

Anson Warner Homestead: The Anson Warner Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, as a prominent local example of a nineteenth century farmstead featuring a high style residence and a complement of four contributing outbuildings. The brick house, composed of a one-and-a-half story ell and a two-story gable section, combines features of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles of architecture. The house was constructed c. 1857 and remains in good condition. Few brick houses in the area combine stylistic features of the Greek Revival style, including a pedimented gable and cornice returns, with elements of the Italianate style, including paired scrolled brackets and a prominent main façade porch. Four agricultural buildings contribute to the farmstead's significance and include a barn, poultry house, milk house, and carriage house. All outbuildings are in good condition.

Since its purchase in 1846, the farmstead has remained under the ownership of the Warner family. The period of significance for the Warner Farmstead is c. 1857 to 1917, encompassing the construction dates of the house and all outbuildings.

Kyle Farmstead: The Kyle Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture as an intact example of a late nineteenth-and early twentieth-century farmstead in Rock County, Wisconsin. The farmstead is composed of a c. 1865 Italianate farmhouse with minimal alterations and a complement of 12 contributing buildings, structures, and objects constructed from c. 1865 to c.1940.

Burrows-Warner Farmstead: The Burrows-Warner Farmstead, composed of a nineteenth-century Greek Revival farmhouse, a turn-of-the-century second house, and 11 contributing agricultural outbuildings and structures, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. This property is an architecturally significant example of an intact mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead.

Rupnow Farmstead: The Rupnow Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. It is a fine example of an intact early twentieth-century dairy farmstead, including a farmhouse and a collection of 11 agricultural outbuildings in Rock County.

4) The proposed project's effects on the historic property, (e.g., structure or building) have been evaluated in the following report, a copy of which is:

- in the project file, or
- attached to this document.
- Documentation for Determination that No Historic Properties Will Be Affected.
- Documentation for Determination of No Adverse Effect to historic properties.
- Documentation for Consultation about adverse effect(s). Stipulations that mitigate the adverse effect(s) are listed in Item 10, below.

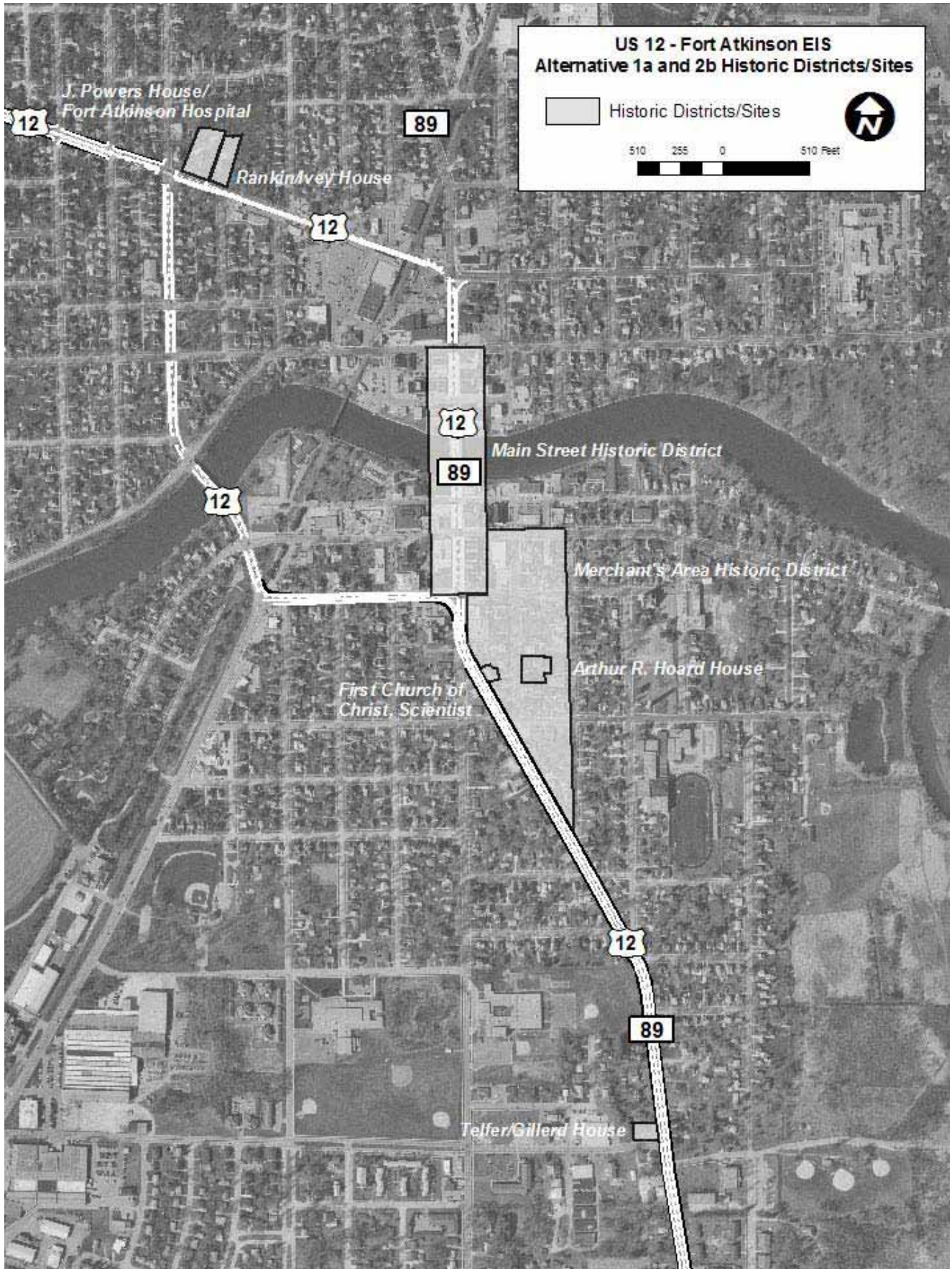
The Section 106 process will be completed for the preferred alternative.

5) Describe any alternative with an adverse effect, but without a Section 4(f) use, and indicate whether it is feasible and prudent. A map that shows the structures/buildings in relation to the project and a sketch, plan, or other graphic that clearly illustrates the effects on the structures/buildings must be included.

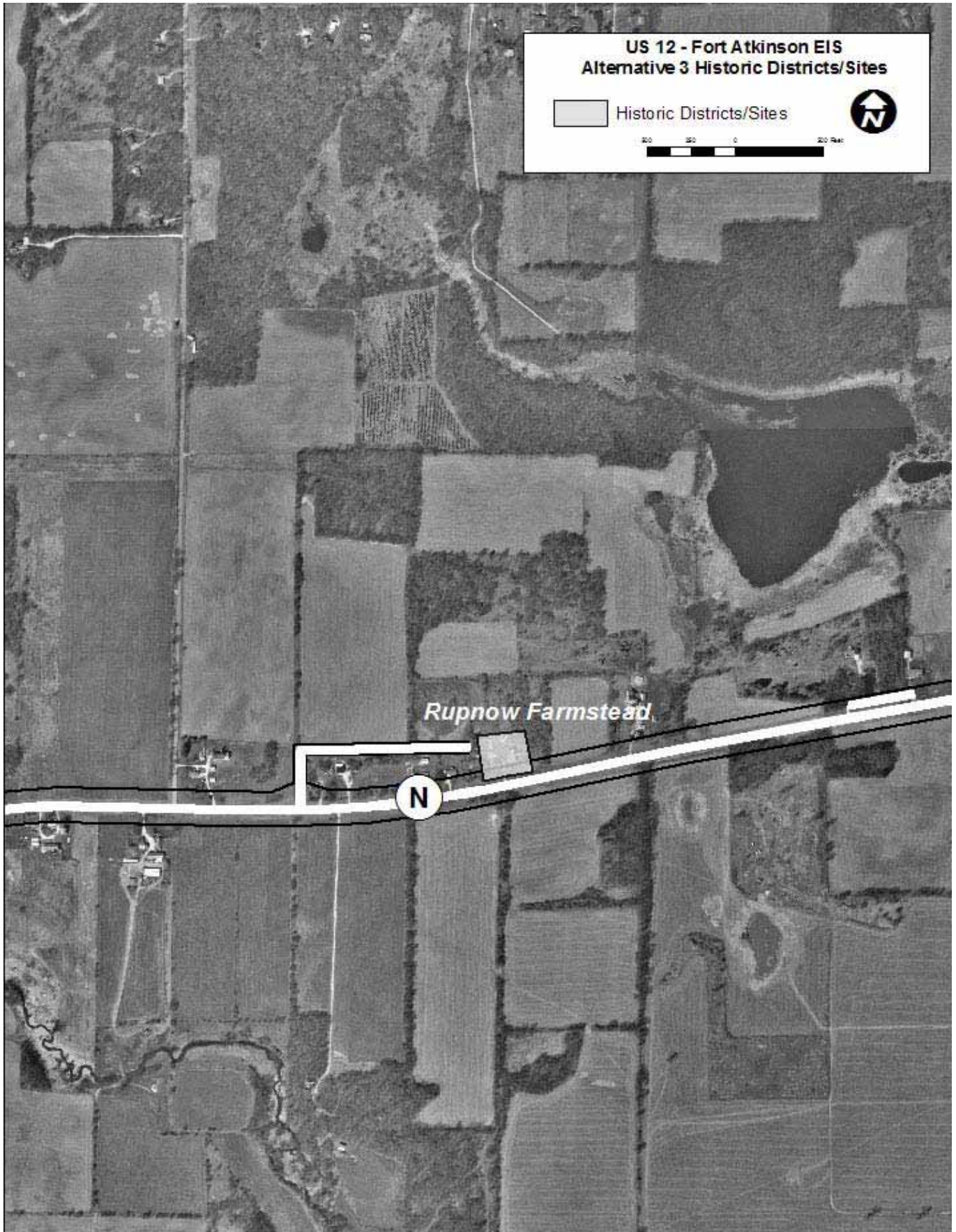
At this time, the alternatives have been or can be designed to avoid direct impacts to historic properties.

6) List or summarize the stipulations from the Memorandum of Agreement below.

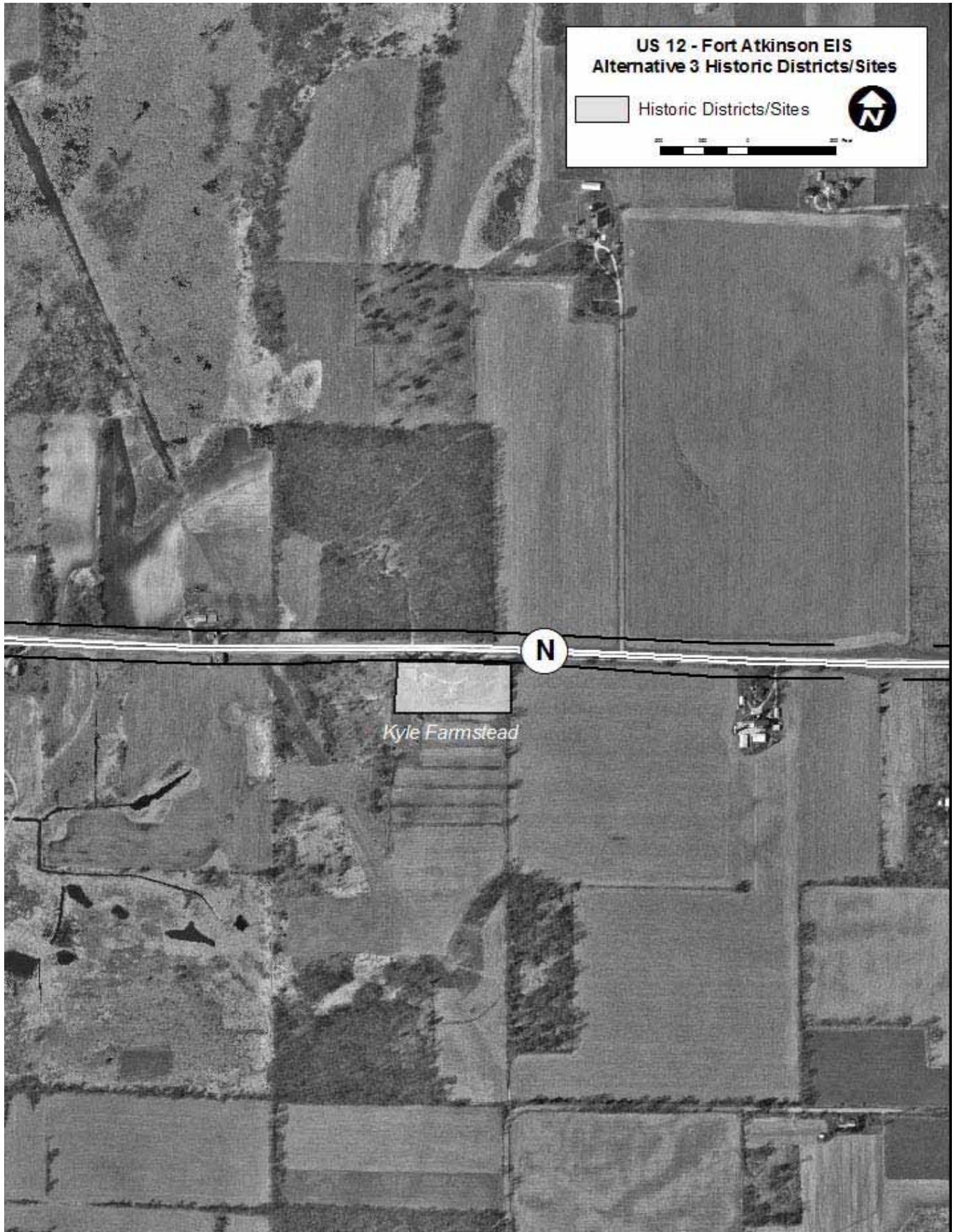
The Section 106 process will be done for the preferred alternative. An MOA would be prepared as part of the 106 process, if the impacts of the selected alternative require mitigation.



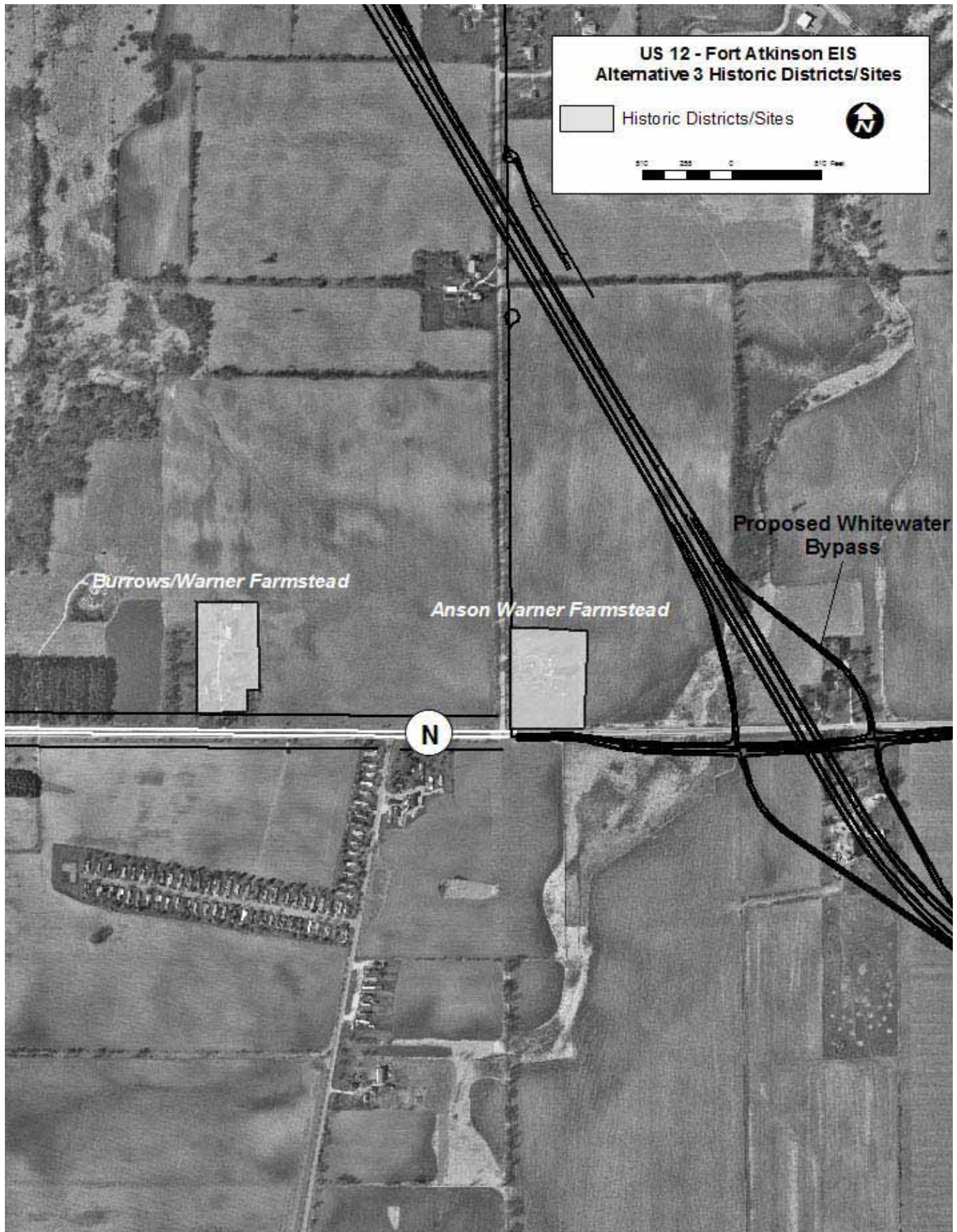
Source: Mead & Hunt, HNTB Corporation



Source: Mead & Hunt, Inc., HNTB Corporation



Source: Mead & Hunt, Inc., HNTB Corporation



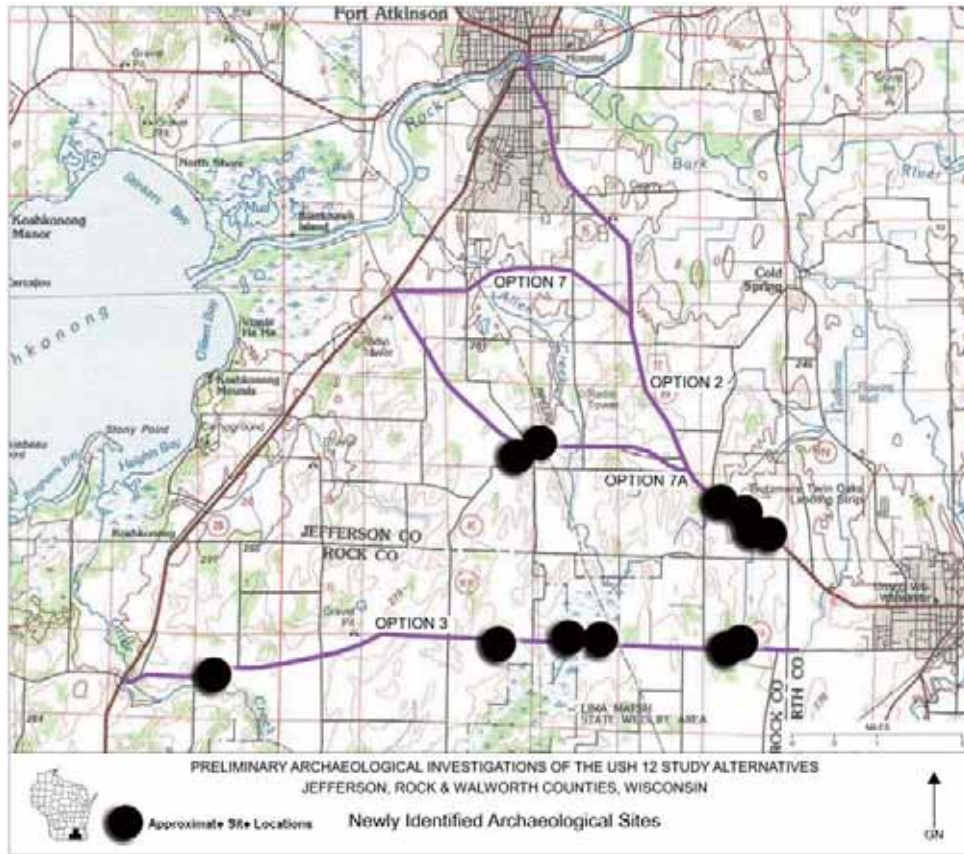
Source: Mead & Hunt, Inc., HNTB Corporation

2. Archaeological Sites Impact Evaluation Factor Sheet

1) Identify each site by alternative. Attach map to appendices depicting sites' approximate location within alternate

From June through August of 2004, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC) conducted archaeological field investigations within the four alternative study corridors. The combined acreage of the four survey alternatives totaled 7,467 acres. Archaeological survey of 3,312 acres, or 44.3 percent of the combined total acreage, was completed within the survey alternatives. Resulting from these survey efforts, 12 archaeological sites were documented within the current alignments of the survey alternatives. Based on the results of archaeological survey, if the alignments of the current survey alternatives remain unchanged, Phase II evaluations were recommended for four sites: the Meandering Creek (004-09) and Pfeifer sites (004-11) in Alternative 2; and the Stubbs/Kyle (004-02) and Three Points sites (004-03) in Alternative 7. Phase II evaluations of these sites are recommended to more fully document the nature of their archaeological deposits and clarify their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Phase II evaluations will be completed if one of these alternatives is selected as the preferred alternative. Figure 34 shows the approximate location of the sites identified in the preliminary archaeological investigation completed for the DEIS.

Figure 34: Approximate Locations of Newly Identified Archaeological Sites within the Study Corridors



Source: Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center. 2004.

Table 37: Archaeological Sites

Alt #	Site Name	Site Number	Was a Phase II Survey Done?	Site Eligible for NRHP?	Description & Pertinent Info on Site ,e.g., historic, prehistoric, archaic, etc.	Site Affected?
2b	Meandering Creek	04.004-9	Recommended	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, lithic flaking debris	Not yet determined
2b	Winn Point	04.004-10	No	Not yet determined	Prehistoric isolated find, projectile point	Not yet determined
2b	Pfeifer	04.004-11	Recommended	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, heat treated flakes	Not yet determined
2b	Pfeifer	04.004-12	No	Not yet determined	Prehistoric isolated find, heat treated flake and shatter	Not yet determined
3	Walenton	04.004-1	No	Not yet determined	Historic log cabin site	Not yet determined
3	Stubbs/Kyle	04.004-2	Recommended	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, cultural materials	Not yet determined
3	Three points	04.004-3	Recommended	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, projectile points and cultural materials	Not yet determined
3	Elliot	04.004-4	No	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, cultural materials	Not yet determined
3	Leonard	04.004-5	No	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, light lithic scatter	Not yet determined
3	Fisher	04.004-6	No	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, lithic flakes	Not yet determined
7	ACS 1988 Site #15	Je895	No	Not yet determined	Prehistoric site, projectile points	Not yet determined. Location was surveyed and no prehistoric materials were encountered during shovel probe testing.
7a	Hovel	04.004-7	No	Not yet determined	Historic creamery site	Not yet determined
7a	Sheep Pasture	04.004-8	No	Not yet determined	Historic cement block foundations	Not yet determined
7a	IMAC 1996 Site 418-1	Je998	No	Not yet determined	Lithic scatter	Not yet determined. Location not field verified, unable to contact property owner.

2) Identify Native American Tribe(s) expressing an interest in the project.

- Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
- HoChunk Nation (consulting party)
- Lac de Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Indians of Wisconsin
- LacCourte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior
- Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
- Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
- Mohican Nation, Stockbridge Munsee
- Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin Community of Wisconsin (not as a consulting party)
- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior
- Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) Community of Wisconsin Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
- St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (not as a consulting party)
- Others: Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. (not as a consulting party)

Mr. Robert J. Jeske, Wisconsin Archaeological Survey (consulting party)
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (not as consulting party)

3) Provide information on consultation, contacts, meetings, site visit, etc. with Native Americans. (Attach any pertinent correspondence in appendices)

See Appendix J for letters sent to consulting parties and the responses received. Potential consulting parties are on the general mailing list for the DEIS to receive newsletters, which contain invitations to the public informational meetings and other information pertinent to the project. See Appendix E for Public Involvement media and documentation.

4) Has a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) been prepared?

- No - Draft EIS—Evaluation Survey will be conducted on selected alternative site(s) and any DOE prepared will be documented in the Final EIS
- No - EA - Evaluation Survey will be conducted on the selected alternative site(s) and any DOE prepared will be documented in FONSI
- Yes - Complete the items 5 through 12 below:

5) Do FHWA requirements for Section 4(f) apply to the project's use of the historic property?

- No
- Project is not federally funded
- Property is not on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- Other - explain: Not Anticipated
- Yes - Complete Factor Sheet O - Unique Area Impact Evaluation

There is no evidence at this time that any of the alternatives will impact an archaeological site. If the evaluation survey shows that properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be affected, the Unique Area Impact Evaluation Sheet will be completed to address FHWA requirements for Section 4(f), if site(s) are eligible for location.

6) Identify site(s) that will be affected by the project and indicate effect

There is no evidence at this time that any of the alternatives will impact an archaeological site. The evaluation survey will show if any properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be affected.

7) Date (m/d/yy) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Notified of project by FHWA

Letter dated 06/07/05 can be found in Appendix B.

8) Date of Consultation:

- a) Date (M/d/yy) SHPO Data Recovery Plan accepted?
- b) Date (M/d/yy) Native Americans Data Recovery Plan accepted?

The Tribes have been contacted. Consultation will continue pending determination of adverse effect.

Specify Tribe(s) Consulted:

Not applicable at this time.

10) Has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) been developed?

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Not applicable at this time.

Indicate Date (M/d/yy) Signed:

Signatories:

- FHWA
- SHPO
- WisDOT
- Native Americans, Specify Tribe(s)

- Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
- HoChunk Nation
- Lac de Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Indians of Wisconsin
- LacCourte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior
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- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior
- Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) Community of Wisconsin Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
- St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
- Others:

11) Has a "Documentation for Consultation" (D for C) been prepared?

Not applicable at this time.

Date (M/d/yy) transmitted to SHPO:
 Date (M/d/yy) transmitted to ACHP:
 Public Interpretation:

12) Has Data Recovery Plan been prepared and accepted by SHPO?

Not applicable at this time.

13) Date MOA transmitted to ACHP

Not applicable at this time.

14) List pertinent commitments to be included in the project's contract specifications:

Commitments developed through the Section 106 process would be included in the project's contract specifications.

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3. Aesthetics Factor Sheet

1) Identify and briefly describe the visual character of the landscape. Include elements in the view shed such as landforms, water bodies, vegetation and human developments.

For the existing US 12 corridor, beginning at the southern end of the study corridor, lands are maintained in cropped fields, dairy farms, and scattered rural residential uses. The highway transitions from rural to urban as it enters the City of Fort Atkinson. Along this transition zone there are scattered industrial and commercial uses. As you enter the City of Fort Atkinson it gives way to mostly older residential structures, some of which are converted to commercial uses. The front setbacks within the urban area are shallow. Sidewalks are present and there are street trees varying in size, condition and spacing until you reach the central business district. Main Street in Fort Atkinson is typical of many small Midwestern cities with continuous facades and turn of the century buildings renovated in various decades in the style of the time. The Main Street Bridge over the Rock River is a focal point of the downtown. Continuing north on US 12, the views give way again to the same type of older residential uses as those south of downtown. The Robert Street portion of US 12 (currently southbound US 12) is primarily residential. The roadway itself is in disrepair in many locations, except for Madison Avenue, which was recently reconstructed from Main Street to the northern limits of the study area near the WIS26 interchange.

Along the bypass route of Alternative 7 and 7a, lands within the viewshed are cropped farmland, fields, wetlands, and wooded areas. There are also rural residential uses. At the western end of the bypass and to the north is the City of Fort Atkinson's business park, which has several vacant lots, and an existing roadway. At the western end are several homes, some on top of the hills in the area. The topography along the length is rolling to flat in character. In general the landscape is agricultural open space.

Along Rock County N, Alternative 3, the landscape is mainly cropped fields. Wetlands and woodlands are scattered. Rural residential houses, farm houses and associated barns, silos and sheds front the roadway. A number of buildings have shallow setbacks from the roadway. There are a few historic farmsteads along this corridor.

2) Indicate the visual quality of the view shed and identify landscape elements that would be visually sensitive.

Alternatives 1a and 2b

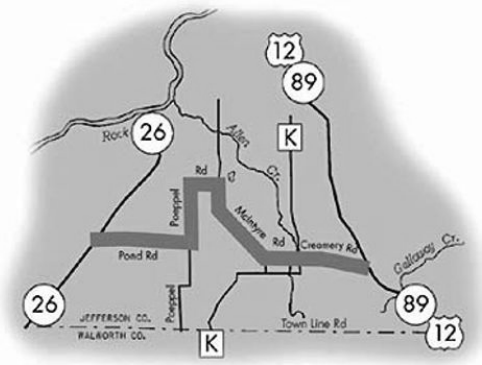
Within Fort Atkinson, along the existing US 12 route, the downtown area has two historic districts that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Along existing US 12 between Whitewater and Fort Atkinson has cropped farmland with scattered farmsteads and wooded areas that are visually appealing and contribute to the rural character that the Town of Koshkonong and Jefferson County strive to protect in their comprehensive plan goals and policies.

Alternative 3

The entire CTH N corridor has a rural character that is sensitive. There are four historically significant farmsteads that are contiguous to the highway. The Towns of Lima and Milton have policies in their comprehensive plans to protect the rural quality of life and to preserve natural and scenic resources.

Alternative 7

Along the bypass route of Alternative 7, in the rural areas, visually sensitive landscape elements include the agricultural and open space vistas including cropped land, rural residential uses, farm houses, wetlands, and wooded uplands.



Rustic Road 87

Alternative 7a

In the rural areas surrounding the bypass route of Alternative 7a, visually sensitive landscape elements include the agricultural and open space vistas including cropped land, farmsteads, wetlands, and wooded uplands. The beautiful vistas have been validated with the dedication of Rustic Road 87 for portions of Creamery Road, McIntyre, Poeppel and Pond Roads from US 12 to WIS 26. The area has a cherry orchard and a small country cemetery (South Koshkonong Cemetery) adding to its pastoral qualities.

3) Identify the viewers who will have a view of the improved transportation facility and those with a view from the improved transportation facility. Indicate the relative numbers (low, medium, high) of each group.

Alternative 7

Viewers of the bypass route of Alternative 7 include residents, farmers and business owners along the highway. In addition, travelers using the highway facility would have views of the facility and surrounding landscape.

Alternative 7a

Viewers include residents and farmers along the existing roadways as well as hikers, bicyclists and motorists visiting the Rustic Road. In addition, travelers using the new highway facility would have views. Houses that currently have open space views would also be viewing the new highway.

4) Indicate the relative time of day (morning, afternoon, evening, night) and the approximate amount of viewing time each viewer group would have each day.

All groups would be viewing the highway at any given time of day with the majority of viewing time during the morning through evening hours. Nearby residents may have extended viewing periods if they spend time outside their house. Travelers would view the facility during the period it takes to travel along the roadway.

5) Describe whether and how the project would affect the visual character of the landscape.

The visual character of Alternatives 7 and 7a would be remarkably different from the existing character of the landscape. Figure 35 on page 162 shows a rendering of the interchange for Alternative 7. Figure 36 on page 163 shows a rendering of the interchange for Alternative 7a.

6) Indicate the effects the project would have on the viewer groups.

Alternatives 2b and 3

Views would remain largely the same.

Alternative 7

Changes to existing residents' views of the area would be considerable. Some residences would be relatively close including those on Lieberman Road, Poeppel Road where the highway would cross over it, and those homes that would remain near the South Fort interchange with WIS 26.

For those residents on Lieberman and Poeppel Roads, the views would be new views of a 4-lane expressway where currently the views are agricultural open space. The homes remaining near the South Fort interchange already have a view of an interchange and the new interchange and roadways would be added to it. If that interchange is lit at night, the nighttime views would be impacted by the added light.

7) Discuss mitigation measures to avoid or minimize adverse visual effects or enhance positive aesthetic effects of the project.

Potential mitigation measures could include minimization of any highway lighting by directing light down onto the facility and not on adjacent properties or perhaps using cut-off light fixtures. Landscaping mounds or something similar could be used in rural areas for the bypass routes to screen adjacent residential uses.

WisDOT has assessed potential impacts during the planning and project development stages, as reflected in this DEIS. If one of the build alternatives is selected, WisDOT should use this data and information in the design, right-of-way acquisition and construction phases of the project. The principles of "context sensitive design" should be

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considered and the final design of a project should be in harmony with the community. Attempts should be made to preserve environmental, scenic, aesthetic, historic, and natural resource values of the area in light of efficient and effective use of the resources (time, budget, community) of the involved parties. The project should be designed and built with minimal disruption to the community. Through the public involvement process and environmental review, the landscape, the community, and valued resources should be understood before engineering design is started.

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Source: HNTB Corporation

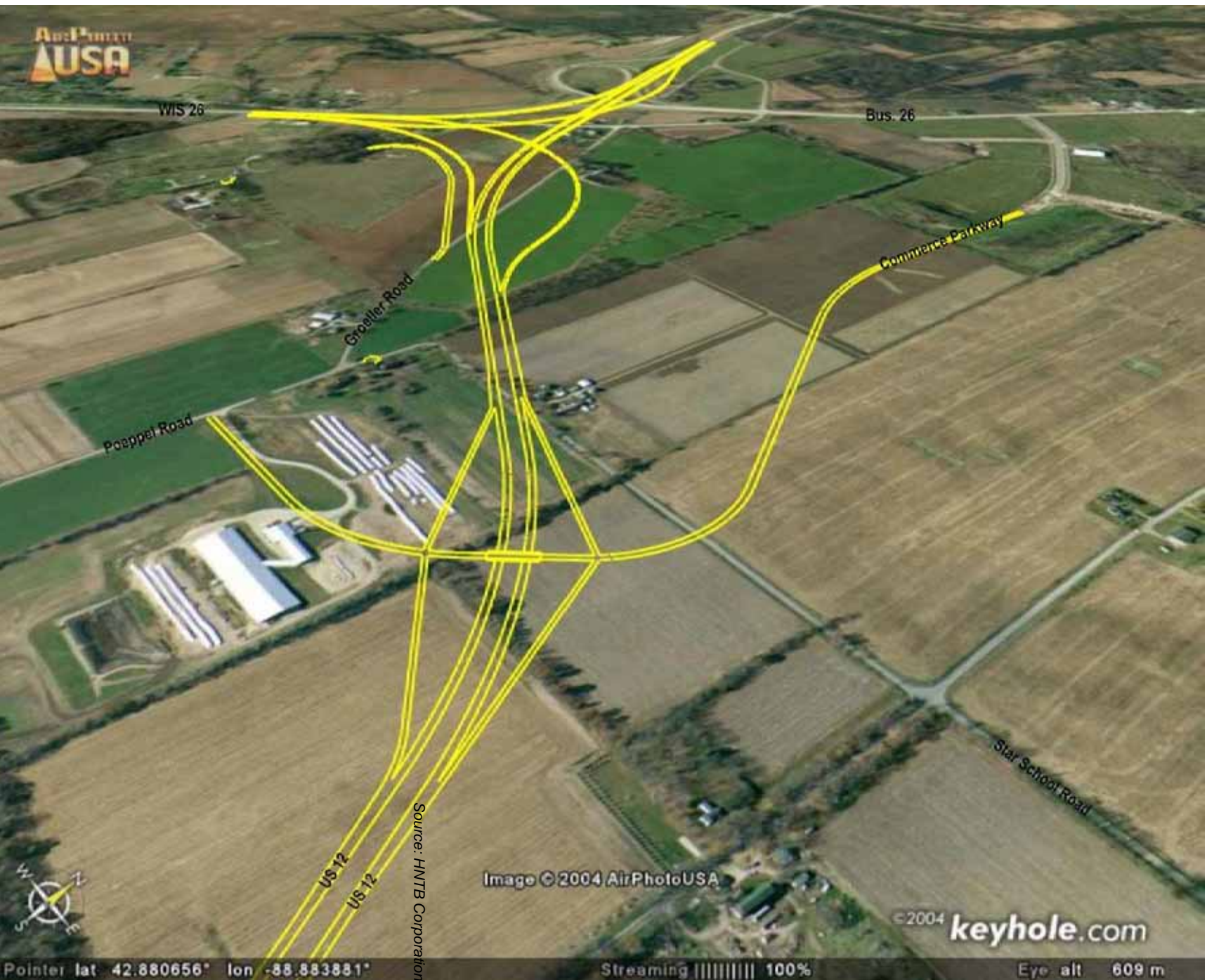


Figure 35: Drawing of Alternative 7
Aerial oblique view looking west