

**Historic Resources Survey
Technical Memorandum**
for the
**State College Area Connector
Planning and Environmental Linkage
(PEL) Study**



July 26, 2021

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	1
2.0	SCAC PEL Study Area	2
3.0	Methodology	2
3.1	Desktop Survey	3
3.2	Field Verification Survey	4
3.3	Survey Constraints.....	6
4.0	Results and Recommendations	6
4.1	Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District	6
4.2	National Register Eligible and Listed Resources	7
4.3	Potentially Eligible Resources	10
4.4	Resources Recommended Not Eligible.....	14
5.0	Summary	16
6.0	Preparers.....	16

List of Tables

Table 1: National Register Eligible and Listed Resources (Field Verified)	8
Table 2: National Register Eligible and Listed Resources (Desktop Surveyed)	9
Table 3: “Undetermined” Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible	11
Table 4: Newly Surveyed Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible	13
Table 5: “Undetermined” Resources Recommended Not Eligible.....	14

List of Figures

Figure 1: PEL Study Area (aerial map)
Figure 2: PEL Study Area (topographic map)
Figure 3: PEL Study Area (USGS map)
Figure 4: Rural Historic District Overview
Figure 5: National Register Eligible and Listed Resources
Figure 6: Previously Undetermined Resources
Figure 7: Previously Undetermined Resources (detail view)
Figure 8: Newly Surveyed Resources

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Figures
Appendix B: National Register Eligible and Listed Resources
Appendix C: Potentially NRHP Eligible Resources
Appendix D: NRHP Not Eligible Resources
Appendix E: References

List of Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effects
CCMPO	Centre County Metropolitan Planning Organization
CRGIS	Cultural Resources Geographic Information System
CRP	Cultural Resources Professional
GIS	Geographic Information Service
HRSF	Historic Resource Survey Form
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Pennsylvania or Pennsylvania Route
PA-SHARE	Pennsylvania's State Historic and Archaeological Resource Exchange
PEL	Planning and Environmental Linkage
PennDOT	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
RHD	Rural Historic District
SCAC	State College Area Connector
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
US	United States or United States Route

1.0 Introduction

The Planning and Environmental Linkage Study (PEL) for the State College Area Connector (SCAC) study is intended to identify, evaluate, and recommend transportation improvements in the PEL Study Area for project delivery. The PEL process allows early planning-level decisions to be carried forward into future transportation projects so that National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements are connected, and planning analyses and decisions are not revisited. To ensure that the PEL Study results can be used in future NEPA projects, the PEL investigations will meet standards established by NEPA regulations and guidance as well as use consistent NEPA terms (e.g. purpose and need alternatives, affected environment, environmental consequences, etc.). The PEL Study Area is approximately 70 square miles, extends through the southern portion of Centre County, and includes all or parts of six municipalities: Centre Hall Borough and Potter, Spring, Harris, College, and Benner Townships (Figure 1). The study area includes key transportation routes that provide access to regional destinations and beyond via major transportation routes such as U.S. Route (US) 322, Pennsylvania Route (PA) 144, PA 45, and Interstate 99 (I-99) which, in turn, provide access to nearby Interstate 80 (I-80). The initial data collection area is also shaped by the topography of the area. In general, the study area encompasses the southwestern portion of Penns Valley that extends between the Nittany Mountain to the north and the Seven Mountains area of the Tussey Mountain range to the south. The limits of the study area will be refined as the process advances.

Due to the use of FHWA funds, the project will be subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the implementing regulations of 36 CFR 800. This law requires agencies to consider how their project can impact cultural resources in the project area. Cultural resources are buildings, structures, sites, objects, or districts that have local, regional, or national significance. In the context of Section 106, cultural resources are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. During the PEL Study, PennDOT is conducting a reconnaissance-level survey of above-ground historic resources in the study area, which involves documenting historic-age properties and identifying known and potential cultural resources. The results of a reconnaissance-level historic resources survey will help to inform the design team of known and potential above-ground historic resources as they develop and consider alternatives during the

PEL Study Phase. Potentially significant resources identified in a reconnaissance survey will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility during the subsequent NEPA phase.

2.0 SCAC PEL Study Area

The PEL study area (**Appendix A: Figures 1-3**) is approximately 70 square miles, large enough to address the development of the area and allow for the consideration of multiple alternatives and independent projects that can address local and regional needs and objectives. The study area will be refined as the process advances. As independent projects are identified and alternatives selected for detailed analysis in NEPA, the study area will evolve into areas of potential effects (APEs).

The PEL study area extends through the southern portion of Centre County and includes all or parts of six municipalities: Centre Hall Borough and Potter, Spring, Harris, College, and Benner Townships. The study area includes key transportation routes that provide access to regional destinations and beyond via major transportation routes such as U.S. Route (US) 322, Pennsylvania Route (PA) 144, PA 45, and Interstate 99 (I-99) which, in turn, provide access to nearby I-80. The study area is also shaped by the topography of the area. In general, the study area encompasses the southwestern portion of Penns Valley that extends between the Nittany Mountain to the north and the Seven Mountains area of the Tussey Mountain range to the south. Parts of Nittany Valley on the north side of the Nittany Mountain are also included within the study area, as is the more urbanized Centre Region that connects both valleys at the southern end of the Nittany Mountain.

3.0 Methodology

The purpose for this PEL Study historic resources survey is threefold:

1. Identify and verify known historic resources in the study area (those previously determined NRHP eligible and those listed in the NRHP).
2. Update and verify the contributing and non-contributing historic resources of the Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District (RHD) in the study area.
3. Identify potentially eligible historic resources in the study area (those not previously evaluated for the NRHP).

JMT completed this historic resources reconnaissance-level survey in two phases: a desktop survey of the RHD followed by a limited field verification survey of the PEL study area. This limited field verification survey for the reconnaissance survey was based on direction given by the PennDOT District 2-0 Cultural Resources Professional (CRP). Prior to fieldwork, the PennDOT District 2-0 CRP refined the geographic scope to include only property that abuts the major roadway corridors through the survey area: US 322, PA 144, and PA 45. Additional survey may be necessary as alternatives are developed and refined.

3.1 Desktop Survey

To begin the desktop survey, JMT compiled all existing geospatial data on previously documented above-ground resources in the PEL study area. Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles from the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office's (PA SHPO's) Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS) database included resources listed in the NRHP, those previously determined eligible and not eligible for the NRHP, and those with undetermined eligibility. JMT also compiled data on the Penns Valley/Brush Valley RHD, including an existing GIS shapefile categorizing contributing and non-contributing properties. The GIS shapefiles were provided in the 2018 McCormick Taylor data refresh effort. The data collected at this phase provided a baseline understanding of the presence of historic resources in the survey area. (Note: as of April 2021, the CRGIS data was transferred to CRGIS's replacement platform, Pennsylvania's State Historic and Archaeological Resource Exchange [PA-SHARE])

The reconnaissance survey cut-off year is the latest year from which a property can date and be considered of "historic age." Cultural resources eligible for listing in the NRHP are typically at least 50 years of age, and a survey cut-off year is based on the anticipated start of construction. The survey cut-off year for this reconnaissance survey is 1981 (2026 construction date minus 45 years). PennDOT selects 45 years instead of 50 years to account for potential project delays. In other words, properties with buildings or features constructed in or before 1981 would meet the minimum age requirement for the NRHP by the time the project goes to construction and should be considered during Section 106.

The RHD covers approximately 40 square miles of the 70-square-mile study area (approximately 60%). Accordingly, a large focus of this historic resources survey is on determining the

contributing and non-contributing status of the properties within the district. JMT began this process by clarifying the criteria by which a property would contribute to the RHD. Per the Penns Valley/Brush Valley, Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form (H119404), the period of significance extends to 1950, and the following properties or features contribute to the RHD:

- All active farmland (regardless of whether it also contains a farmstead built within the period of significance) including wooded lots that have remained as such since the close of the period of significance and that are directly associated with extant farmland.
- Buildings constructed within the period of significance, except for post-war housing developments.

Using current aerial photography (Centre County) and historic aerial imagery (NETR, Centre County), JMT completed the desktop survey to update the contributing/non-contributing status of agricultural and other properties in the RHD portion of the PEL study area. JMT also used the current and historic aerial imagery to verify the location of previously evaluated resources throughout the study area and to identify areas outside the RHD that may contain historic-age resources for the field verification study.

3.2 Field Verification Survey

After the desktop survey, JMT used ESRI's Field Maps and Survey123 applications to create a survey tool for field verification survey. The Field Maps application contained the compiled baseline data and RHD desktop survey. The Survey123 application provided the appropriate fields for the PA SHPO's abbreviated Historic Resource Survey Form (HRSF) and the agricultural abbreviated HRSF.

JMT completed the field verification survey using tablets to capture data and photographs of historic resources along the three major roadway corridors through the survey area. Historic-age resources to be surveyed included those built in or before 1950. The following field verification survey methodology was deployed.

- **Resources eligible for or listed in the NRHP:** Surveyors captured updated photographs of the resource and noted any obvious, recent changes to integrity. (Note: integrity is

defined by the National Park Service as “the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes.”)

- **Resources previously determined ineligible for the NRHP:** Surveyors only updated documentation if the building was no longer standing or had been replaced by a clearly modern building.
- **Previously undetermined resources:** Surveyors only photographed previously undetermined resources where it was safe for surveyors to pull over to photograph and document. See “Survey Constraints” section.
- **Properties within the RHD**
 - **Contributing and Non-Contributing:** Surveyors verified the contributing or non-contributing status of each property along the three major corridors. Not all contributing properties were photographed due to the survey constraints.
 - **Potentially Individually Eligible:** Surveyors only photographed and completed the entire abbreviated HRSF if the property, in the opinion of the surveyor, had the potential to be individually eligible for the NRHP regardless of its contribution to the RHD.
 - Farms or farmsteads with potential individual significance in agriculture had to meet the registration requirements of the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region context, which states that individually eligible farms or farmsteads have to retain, at a minimum, the farmhouse, barn, and two historic-age outbuildings. The PA SHPO’s agricultural history project and agricultural region contexts are available online at: <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/>.
- **Properties outside the RHD**
 - **Potentially eligible:** Surveyors only photographed and completed the entire abbreviated HRSF if the property retained substantial integrity and possessed significance in architecture or history. Not all historic-age properties were photographed due to the survey constraints.

3.3 Survey Constraints

The field verification survey covered only the three main routes through the area: US 322, PA 144, and PA 45. Not all historic-age resources were photographed due to safety constraints in the field. Surveyors only stopped to photograph and document historic-age resources where it was safe to pull over. Surveyors did not have intent to enter letters and not all driveways were free from snow or safe to use. Shoulders were narrow or nonexistent in many areas and snowbanks further constrained the field verification survey effort. Therefore, surveyors focused on confirming the contributing and non-contributing status of land and resources within the RHD and identifying potentially individually eligible historic resources.

4.0 Results and Recommendations

4.1 Penns Valley/Brush Valley Rural Historic District

The results of the desktop survey and field verification survey for the RHD are illustrated in **Appendix A: Figure 4**. Through coordination with the PennDOT CRP, PennDOT Central Office, FHWA, and the PA SHPO, the following properties or features contribute to the RHD:

- All active farmland (regardless of whether it also contains a farmstead built within the period of significance) including wooded lots.
- Buildings constructed within the period of significance (built in or prior to 1950), except for post-war housing developments.

Based on these criteria, the majority of the RHD within the PEL study area consists of contributing land. There are non-contributing properties dispersed throughout the study area and several clusters of recent residential or commercial development. Along US 322, PA 45, and PA 144, large farm parcels still characterize most of the land that fronts those roadways. This is also the case along Lower Brush Valley Road (parallel to PA 45 on its north) and several of the local north-south intersecting roads.

Non-contributing land is present throughout the RHD, and it is often characterized as clusters of recent (post-1950) residential or commercial development. Some of the non-contributing land takes the form of large, planned, developer-driven communities, but in many cases it appears to be portions of former agricultural land subdivided and sold for development.

Along US 322, most land is either agricultural in use or contains buildings built before 1950. Non-contributing land is interspersed throughout the corridor. There is a cluster of non-contributing land where US 322 intersects PA 144, primarily a result of a recent interchange project. Another cluster of non-contributing properties west of Taylor Hill Road consists of recent business development surrounding the Harley Davidson Cycle Center. Finally, there is a small cluster of non-contributing residential developments near Sharer Road.

The PA 45 corridor remains primarily agricultural in use, with the exception of development near the intersections with PA 144 and Sharer Road. The largest concentration of non-contributing development is just west of the intersection with PA 144, on the outskirts of Centre Hall. Development there is a mix of residential and commercial development, all of it built after 1950. Development on PA 45, east of Sharer Road, consists of large lots with single-family dwellings which were subdivided from former agricultural land beginning in the 1990s.

The PA 144 corridor has the widest range of property types and uses in the field verification survey area. At the south end, near its intersection with US 322, is a concentration of residences and businesses built within the period of significance for the RHD and in varying degrees of integrity. Just north, near the intersection of PA 144 and Upper Georges Road, is a group of large lots and recent single-family dwellings on former agricultural land (some of which is within the boundary of the NRHP-listed Potter-Allison Farm see Section 4.2 below). North of its intersection with Airport Road, PA 144 remains primarily agricultural in use until the intersection with PA 45. North of PA 45 the land along PA 144 becomes more densely developed leading into and out of Centre Hall Borough (see section 4.2 for more on Centre Hall Borough).

4.2 National Register Eligible and Listed Resources

Between the desktop survey and field verification survey, JMT reviewed all historic resources in the PEL study area that were previously determined eligible for or listed in the NRHP (see **Appendix A: Figure 5** for a map of the previously evaluated resources). Table 1 summarizes the results and recommendations for the historic resources along the three roadway corridors that were field verified (photographs are provided in **Appendix B**). Table 2 summarizes the results and recommendations for historic resources elsewhere in the PEL study area that were reviewed through the desktop survey.

Table 1: National Register Eligible and Listed Resources (Field Verified)

Key Number	NRHP Status	Resource Name	Survey Results	Recomm.
001614	Listed	Boalsburg Historic District	Historic district retains integrity according to field verification survey.	No change
001637	Listed	Neff Round Barn	Building retains integrity according to field verification survey.	No change
001645	Listed	Potter-Allison Farm	According to the field verification survey, the barn, farmhouse, and three outbuildings remain intact. The barn and grounds surrounding the farmstead are available for venue rentals. Additional desktop research revealed that the northern portion of the NRHP-listed farm, the area along PA 144 and Upper Georges Valley Road, was subdivided in the 1990s and 2000s and developed for single-family dwellings. This northern portion lacks integrity and no longer contributes to the farm.	Remains listed, but NRHP boundary now contains non-contributing development
058405	Eligible	Jack, Michael, Estate	Dwelling retains integrity according to desktop survey (obscured during field verification survey). Barn was demolished ca. 2010.	Dwelling remains eligible under Criterion C.
079009	Undetermined	Centre Hall Historic District	A boundary for the Centre Hall Historic District is recorded in PA-SHARE along with approximately 220 individual records, all of which have an evaluation status of "undetermined." The borough contains a mix of development characteristic of a 19 th - and 20 th -century borough. Generally, the oldest and most diverse range of property types are found along Pennsylvania Avenue (PA 144) and Church Street. Older dwellings are found along Logan and Hoffer Avenues (parallel to PA 144) while post-WWII and later development is located west of Hoffer, East of Miles Alley, and north of Church Street. Based on the desktop survey and visual inspection (drive-through) of the area, the core of the borough retains sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP.	In the opinion of the PennDOT District 2-0 CRP, Centre Hall Historic District is eligible for the NRHP.

Key Number	NRHP Status	Resource Name	Survey Results	Recomm.
143882	Eligible	Old Fort Hotel	Building retains integrity according to field verification survey.	No change

Table 2: National Register Eligible and Listed Resources (Desktop Surveyed)

Key Number	NRHP Status	Resource Name	Survey Results	Recomm.
001613	Listed	Boal Mansion	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
001623	Listed	Egg Hill Church	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
001631	Listed	Hill House	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
001633	Listed	Lemont Historic District	Historic district retains integrity according to desktop survey.	No change
001636	Listed	Neff, Major John, Homestead	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
001639	Listed	Oak Hall Historic District	Historic district retains integrity according to desktop survey.	No change
001654	Listed	Waggoner, Daniel, Log House & Barn	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
001657	Listed	Felix Dale Stone House	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
059110	Listed	Rhone, Leonard, House	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
095507	Listed	Linden Hall Historic District	Historic district retains integrity according to desktop survey.	No change
057587	Eligible	State Correctional Inst., Rockview Historic District; Western Penitentiary	According to the desktop survey, several changes have occurred since the resource was determined eligible in 1993, namely the construction of a large complex north of the historic building complex. Overall, the historic resource appears to remain unchanged. The portion within the PEL study area remains densely wooded and primarily undeveloped.	No change
101668	Eligible	Valentine, A.S., Farmstead	Resource remains unchanged according to desktop survey.	No change
101669	Eligible	Weaver-Jordon Farmstead	According to the desktop survey, the L-plan bank barn was replaced with a large pole barn ca. 2005, the machine shed was expanded, and two new buildings	Not Eligible

Key Number	NRHP Status	Resource Name	Survey Results	Recomm.
			and three silos were constructed. The resource was determined eligible as an historic farmstead in 1993; based on the changes that have occurred in the 2000s, the farmstead does not appear to retain integrity. Field verification will be necessary to confirm changes.	

4.3 Potentially Eligible Resources

In the late 1970s, Centre Hall, Pleasant Gap, and many of the farms throughout the PEL study area were subject to historic resource survey efforts. Most of these historic resources are recorded in PA-SHARE as “undetermined,” (recorded but not evaluated for the NRHP). In total, the PEL study area contains 646 “undetermined” resources, approximately 400 of which are within the RHD boundary (see **Appendix A: Figures 6 and 7**). Per the geographic scope of the field verification survey, JMT only surveyed the “undetermined” resources along the three corridors of the field verification survey. Only those that retained integrity and had the potential to be individually eligible were documented on HRSFs. Table 3 summarizes JMT’s recommendations for historic resources that may be potentially eligible for the NRHP, pending additional evaluation. While the resources were field verified, recommendations are informed by desktop research. Abbreviated HRSFs and photographs of the potential historic resources are provided in **Appendix C**.

Table 3: “Undetermined” Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible

Key Number	Resource Name	Result
058311	Henney, W.R.	Farmstead retains dwelling and several agricultural outbuildings but also has several mid- and late-20 th -century dwellings and buildings. The 24-acre farm may meet registration requirements to be individually evaluated per the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region but it was difficult to photograph during the field survey verification. Farm contributes to RHD.
059193	Old Fort Farm	The barns are on a separate parcel from the dwelling, several outbuildings, and 13-acre fields, but as a farm it appears to meet the registration requirements to be individually evaluated per the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region. Farm contributes to RHD.
059194	3071 Penns Valley Pike (PA 45)	The 256-acre farm retains dwelling, barn, and numerous outbuildings. It appears to meet the registration requirements to be individually evaluated per the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region. Farm contributes to RHD.
157201	Durst-Neff Farm	A NRHP nomination form for the 190-acre farm was submitted in 2006 but it was returned for revisions. It appears that the farm meets the registration requirements for the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region and is likely eligible for listing in the NRHP as it remains unchanged since it was last documented. Farm contributes to the RHD.
203516	Two Barn Farm	PA-SHARE records document two late 19 th - or early 20 th -century barns, recorded as part of a rural Pennsylvania barn survey in 2006. The barn west of PA 144 is a three-gable, gambrel-roof barn that was historically associated with the adjacent dwelling (both of which are also documented in Key No. 059198). The barn does not appear to have distinctive characteristics to be individually eligible and it has been disassociated from its historic farmhouse. The gambrel-roof barn and historically associated dwelling (the buildings west of PA 144) lack integrity and significance. The barn east of PA 144 is a Pennsylvania German bank barn and is currently and historically associated with its surrounding farmstead and approximately 180 acres of farmland. The farmstead includes the dwelling and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings; however, it is on a separate parcel from its agricultural land (the ag land remains intact but with different owners). It may meet the registration requirements for the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region.
Multiple	Pleasant Gap Historic District	Pleasant Gap has not yet been evaluated as an historic district but the village contains approximately 135 “undetermined” records in PA-SHARE, representing a mix of residential, commercial, and other development. The buildings range in age from the 19 th century through the mid-to-late 20 th century. Older

Key Number	Resource Name	Result
		buildings tend to be along the three primary roads comprising the triangular layout of the village (PA 144, College Avenue, and Harrison Road) with more recent development in the center and periphery of town. The district overall appears to retain integrity. Additional research should be conducted to determine whether the village retains sufficient integrity and significance for the NRHP.

JMT documented six additional historic resources that appear to retain integrity and possess either architectural or historical significance in order to be evaluated for the NRHP (see **Appendix A: Figure 8**). The historic resources in Table 4 have not been recorded in PA-SHARE and do not yet have key numbers. Abbreviated HRSFs are provided in **Appendix C**.

Table 4: Newly Surveyed Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible

Name/Address	Result
2454 General Potter Highway (US 322)	This 7-acre parcel contains a ca. 1880 Gothic Revival dwelling, an historic-age garage (not visible during the field verification survey) and a ca. 2000 outbuilding. The dwelling retains integrity and has architectural features not commonly found in the surrounding valley. It may have architectural significance at the local level under Criterion C.
116 Rimmey Road	The 94-acre property includes a 19 th -century farmstead that spans both sides of Rimmey Road and agricultural land that spans both sides of PA 45. The property retains a dwelling, barn, and multiple outbuildings with good integrity. It appears to meet the registration requirements to be evaluated for agricultural significance under the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region context.
2627 Earlstown Road (PA 45)	The 112-acre farm contains a densely developed farmstead with approximately 10 buildings, including the farmhouse, barn, and many associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings. It is set back from the road, so details about the farmstead were not visible during the field verification survey. It appears to meet the registration requirements to be evaluated for agricultural significance under the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region context.
2724 Earlstown Road PA 45)	The farm contains 109 acres and a five-building farmstead, including a 19 th - or early 20 th -century farmhouse and three buildings that date to the mid-20 th century. It appears to meet the registration requirements to be evaluated for agricultural significance under the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region context.
Nittany Farms / 2051 Boal Avenue	The farm contains 288 acres and a farmstead situated at the end of a long drive. Aerial maps indicate that it contains one or two domestic buildings including a mid-19 th -century farmhouse, a 19 th -century barn, two historic-age outbuildings and one or two recent outbuildings. It appears to meet the registration requirements to be evaluated for agricultural significance under the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region context.
Nease House / 1302 Boal Avenue	The Nease House was designed by local architect, Phil Hallock and built in 1960. The dwelling appears to embody the mid-century modern design aesthetic; however, it was substantially expanded in the 1980s or early 1990s. The property was thoughtfully landscaped with stone-lined ponds and a channeled Galbraith Gap Run. The property may retain sufficient integrity and have local significance under Criterion C for architecture and its association with Hallock.

4.4 Resources Recommended Not Eligible

Table 5 summarizes the “undetermined” resources in the field verification survey area that lack integrity and/or significance and are not recommended individually eligible for the NRHP (photographs are provided in **Appendix D**). Note, this list only includes the properties that were safe to document during the field verification.

Table 5: “Undetermined” Resources Recommended Not Eligible

Key Number	Resource Name	Result
058268	Henney, D.	The resource consists of an altered, 19 th -century dwelling and two outbuildings. The dwelling lacks significance and integrity. The resource contributes to RHD.
058269	<i>No name</i>	Property contains a dwelling, three outbuildings, and the foundations or ruins of several former greenhouses or outbuildings. The dwelling lacks significance and integrity and the outbuildings have undergone substantial demolition during the 1990s and 2000s. It lacks integrity for individual eligibility. The resource contributes to the RHD.
058274	Doner, I.	The resource no longer exists.
058304	<i>No name</i>	Resource consists of a 19 th -century dwelling and later garage. The dwelling is not associated with agriculture and it lacks integrity and significance for individual eligibility. The resource contributes to RHD.
058305	Lartimore, H.	Resource consists of a 19 th -century dwelling and later garage. The dwelling is not associated with agriculture and it lacks integrity and significance for individual eligibility. The resource contributes to RHD.
058306	Store & Post Office	The building lacks integrity as a store/post office as it has been adapted for residential use. It does not appear to have the significance or integrity for individual eligibility. The building contributes to RHD.
058312	Taylor, Col. J.	Resource no longer exists.
058392 or 205833	Bohne, J. or Harpster Farm	Until the mid-2000s, the property consisted of a fully developed farm and farmstead complete with a dwelling, barn, and many outbuildings (as documented in the late 1970s record, Key No. 058392). In the early 2000s, the property was subdivided, the barn and most outbuildings demolished, and a large residential development constructed on the former agricultural land. The remaining dwelling and garage do not appear to have architectural merit and the property lacks integrity for individual eligibility. The resource is outside the boundaries of the RHD.
058395	Hess, D.	The resource recorded in 1979 appears to have been replaced. The extant building was constructed after the survey cut-off date.

Key Number	Resource Name	Result
058409	Kinport, J.	The dwelling recorded in PA-SHARE does not appear to remain. Property lacks integrity for individual eligibility but retains wooded lots. The resource contributes to RHD.
059112	Spicher, M., Site	The property consists of an assisted living facility constructed ca. 1990. It is possible that older buildings remain in the rear of the property (based on aerial photographs) but historic aerial imagery shows substantial changes to the former farmstead. It lacks integrity and significance for individual eligibility. The resource does not contribute to the RHD.
059176	Grove, J.A.	The barn that formerly stood on the property was demolished ca. 2000 and the farmhouse has two large additions. The dwelling lacks integrity and the property does not meet the registration requirements for farm or farmstead in the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region. It does not have the integrity or significance for individual eligibility. The resource contributes to the RHD.
059196	Odenkick, J.H.	Resource no longer exists.
059198	Lee, R.	The PA-SHARE record includes the dwelling and adjacent barn on the west side of PA 144, however the barn is also documented in Key No. 203516. The dwelling lacks integrity and significance for individual evaluation. Together with the barn, the farmstead does not meet the registration requirements to be individually evaluated per the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region. The resource contributes to RHD.
059201	Neff, James	Much of the agricultural land associated with the farm was subdivided and developed in the late 20 th and early 21 st centuries. The farmstead contains a 19 th -century dwelling and barn, an early 20 th -century outbuilding, and a ca. 1960 outbuilding. The property also contains a late-20 th -century dwelling. The barn appears to retain integrity, but as a farmstead the resource does not appear to meet the registration requirements for the Central Valley Diversified Farming agricultural region as it does not reflect a single period or sufficiently reflect changes over time. It appears to lack integrity and significance for individual eligibility. The resource contributes to RHD.

5.0 Summary

JMT conducted a desktop survey to identify previously recorded historic resources and gather information about the contributing or non-contributing status of properties within the RHD in the survey area. During the field verification survey, JMT focused on properties adjacent to the three primary roadways through the survey area: US 322, PA 45, and PA 144. In accordance with the methodology and survey constraints described in Section 3.0, JMT completed the following tasks:

- assigned contributing and non-contributing statuses to properties within the RHD;
- took updated photographs of five previously evaluated historic resources;
- identified 13 historic resources that are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP; and
- photographed 15 properties that were previously “undetermined” that do not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

For the 13 historic resources recommended potentially eligible, those that may be affected by proposed alternatives should be evaluated to determine whether they are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.0 Preparers

Mary Alfson Tinsman, Cultural Resources Manager, JMT

Lindsey Allen, Senior Architectural Historian, JMT

Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian, JMT

APPENDIX A: Figures

APPENDIX B: NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE AND LISTED RESOURCES

Boalsburg Historic District (Key No. 001614)



Intersection of Church Street and Old Boalsburg Road, view looking south.

Boalsburg Historic District (Key No. 001614)



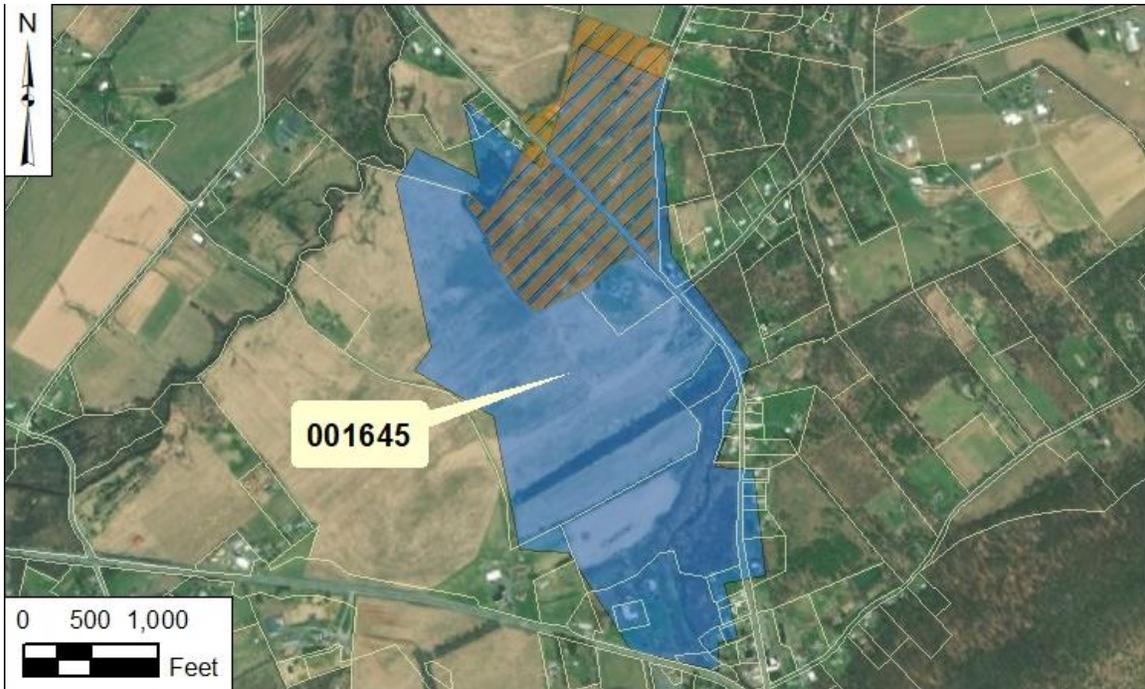
Intersection of Church Street and Old Boalsburg Road, view looking south.

Neff Round Barn (Key No. 001637)



Neff Round Barn, view looking northwest.

Potter-Allison Farm (Key No. 001645)



Aerial photograph with NRHP boundary as recorded in CRGIS (now PA-SHARE). Orange hashing indicates parcels recently developed.



Late 19th- and early 20th-century development on northern portion of the NRHP-listed resource.



Potter-Allison Farm barn and farmhouse, view looking north.



Detail view of the Potter-Allison Farm barn, currently used as a wedding venue, view looking north.

Jack, Michael, Estate (Key No. 058405)



View of the dwelling, looking northeast; the rest of the property was not visible during the field verification survey.

Centre Hall Historic District (Key No. 079009)



Representative view of businesses along Pennsylvania Avenue, looking southwest from the intersection with Church Street.



Representative view of residential properties along Pennsylvania Avenue (PA 45), looking south from the intersection with Ridge Street.

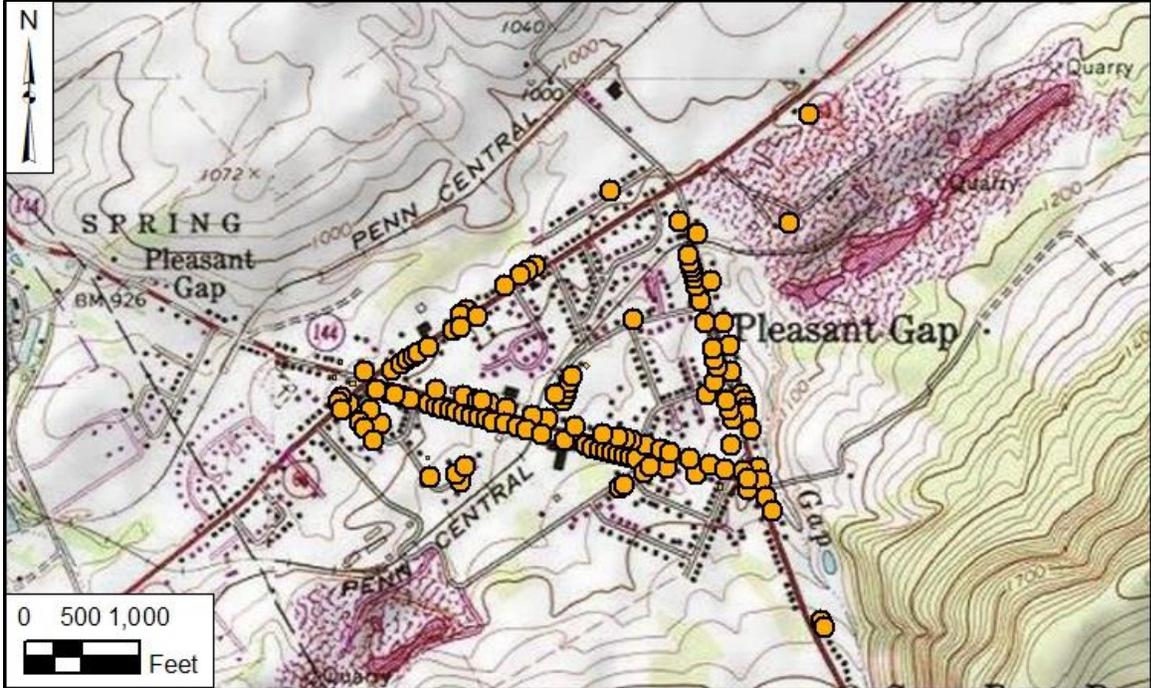
Old Fort Hotel (Key No. 143882)



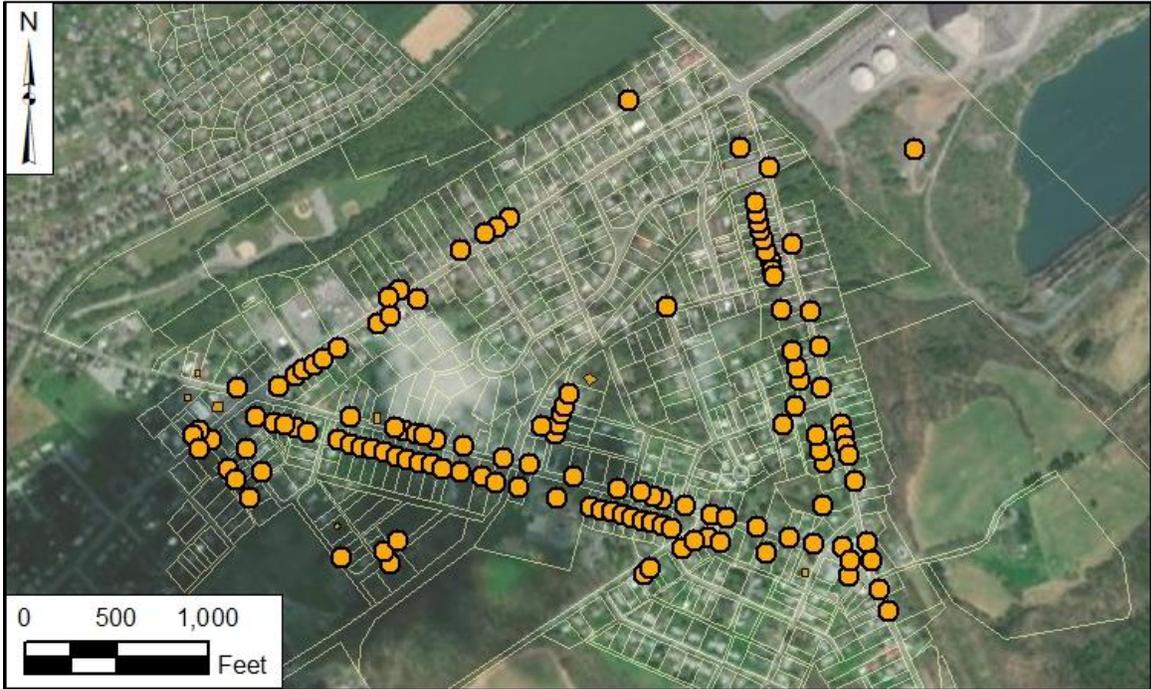
View of the Old Fort Hotel looking northwest, currently used by the local VFW.

APPENDIX C: POTENTIALLY NRHP ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

Pleasant Gap Historic District



Source: Centre Hall, PA USGS Map





Representative view of Pleasant Gap Historic District near the intersection of Harrison Road and Joden Avenue, view looking southeast.



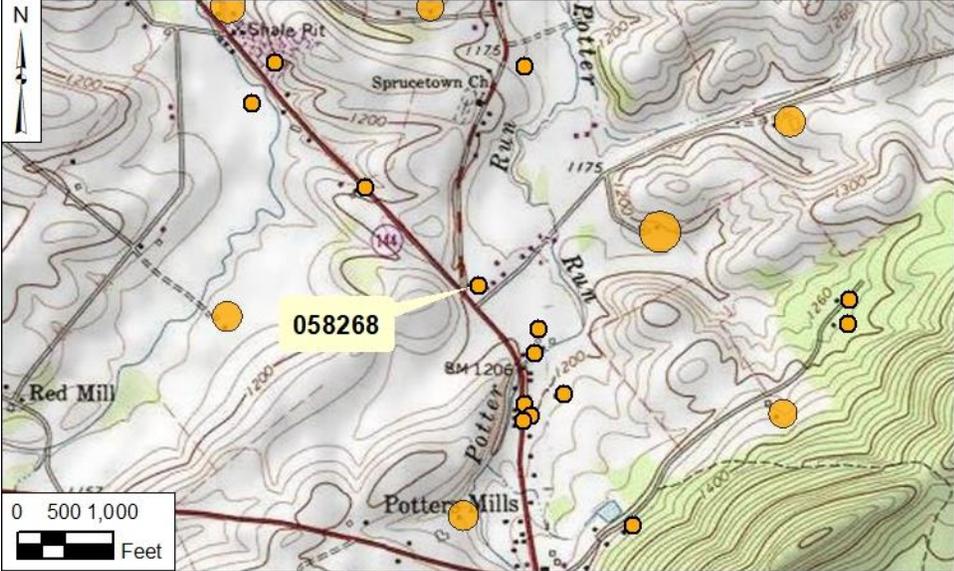
Representative view of Pleasant Gap Historic District near the intersection of PA 45 and Joden Avenue, view looking west.

APPENDIX D: NRHP NOT ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

state college area **CONNECTOR**

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Henney, D. (Key No. 058268)

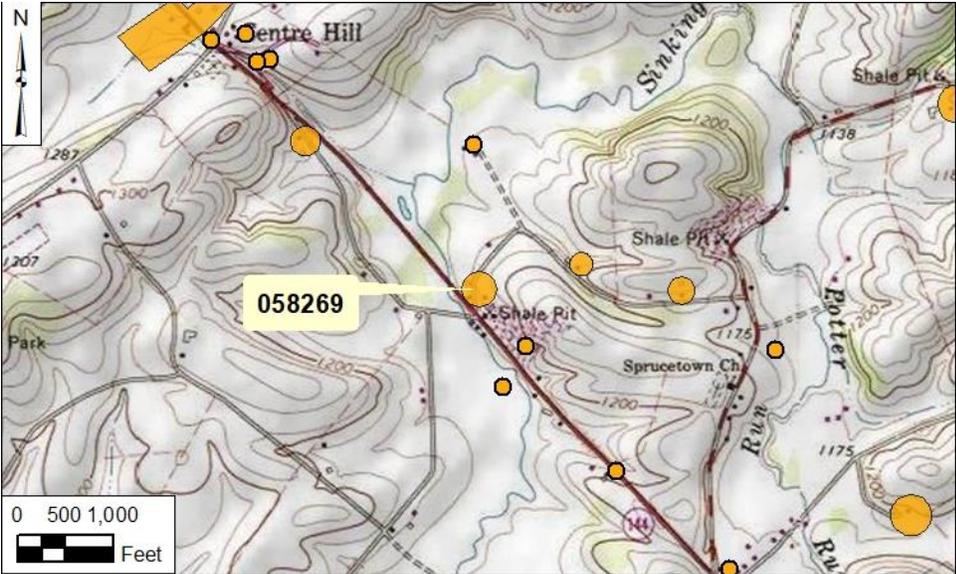


View of the dwelling, looking northwest.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Key No. 058269

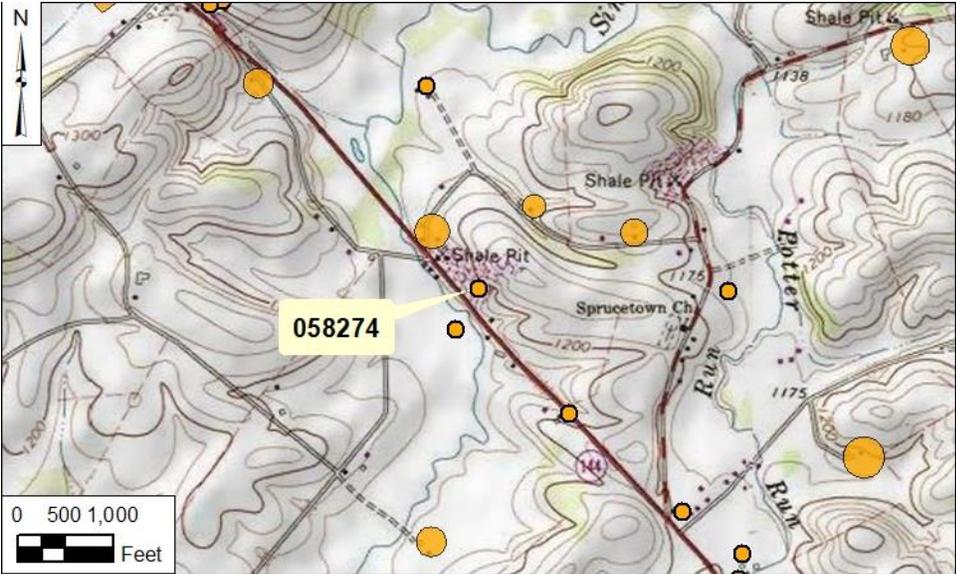


View of the dwelling, looking northwest.



View of the remaining outbuildings and outbuilding ruins (on the right), looking southwest.

Doner, I. (Key No. 058274)

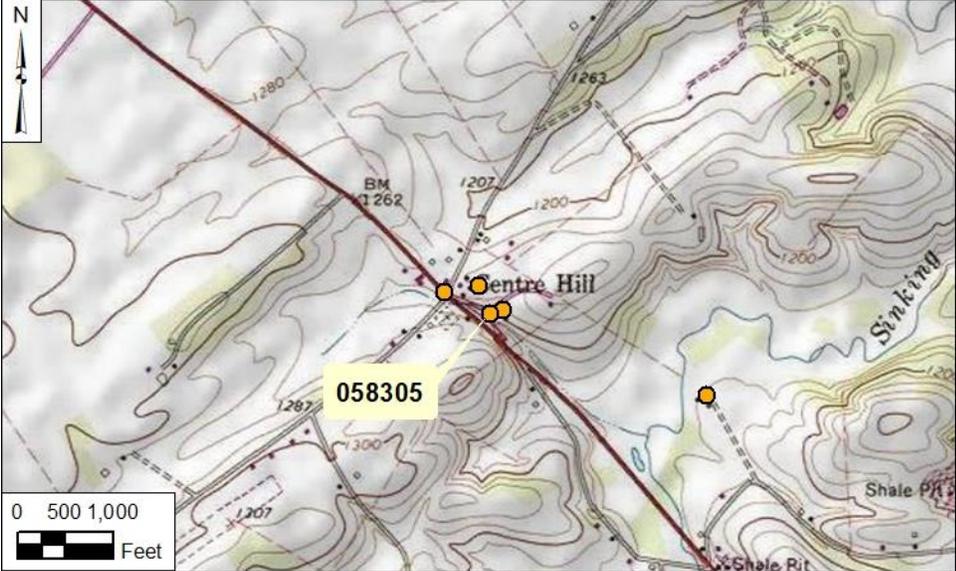


View looking southeast, of the vacant lot where Key No. 058274 formerly stood.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Lartimore, H. (Key No. 058305)

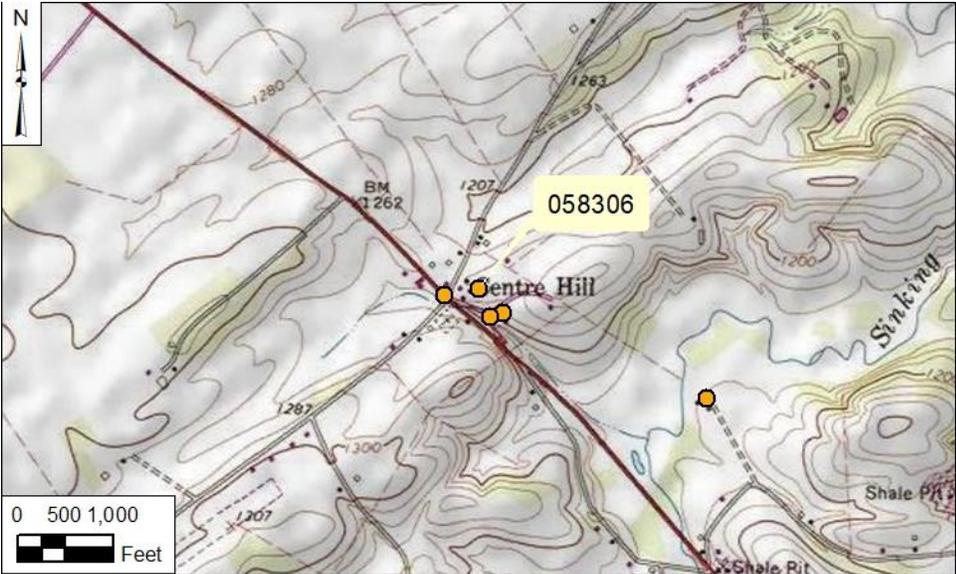


View of Key No. 058305, looking southeast.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Store & Post Office (Key No. 058306)

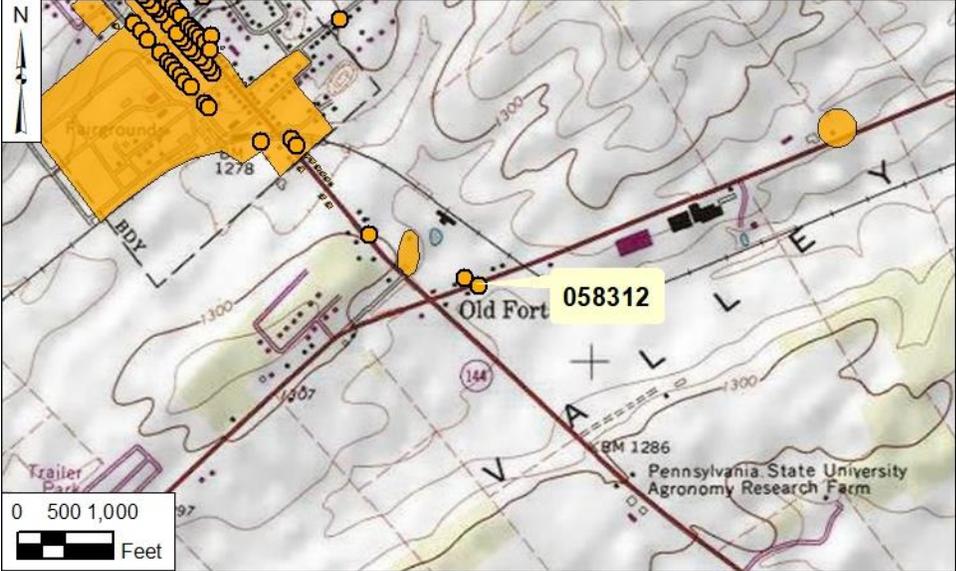


View of Key No. 058306, looking northeast.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

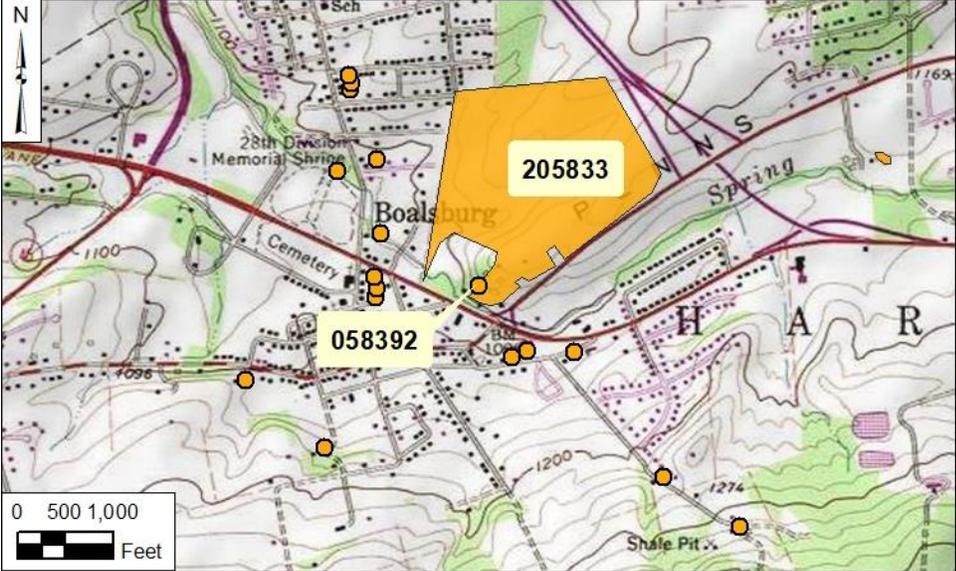
PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Taylor, Col. J. (Key No. 058312)



View looking north at the vacant lot where Key No. 058312 once stood.

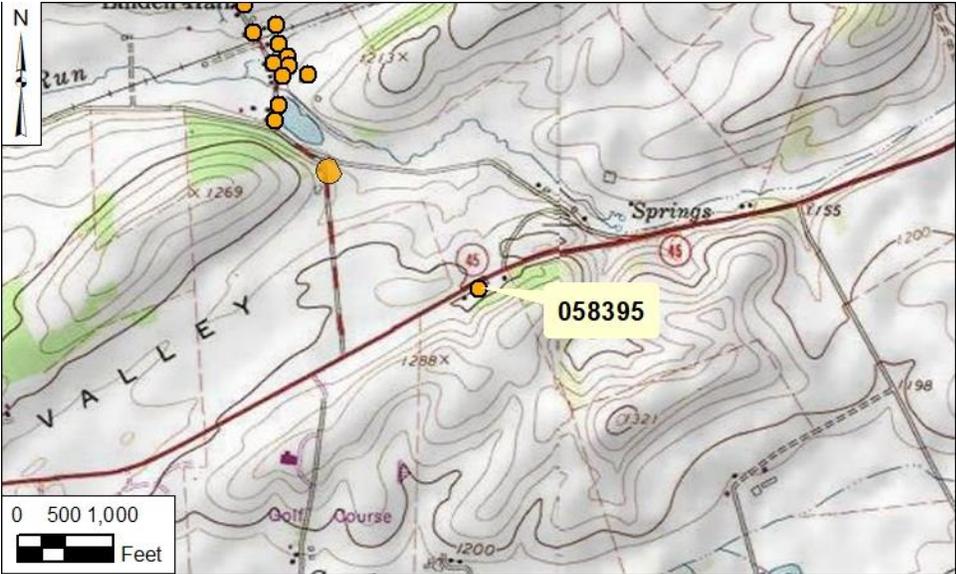
Bohne, J. or Harpster Farm (Key No. 058392 or 205833)



View of the dwelling and outbuildings associated with Key No. 058392/205833, looking northeast.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

Hess, D. (Key No. 058395)

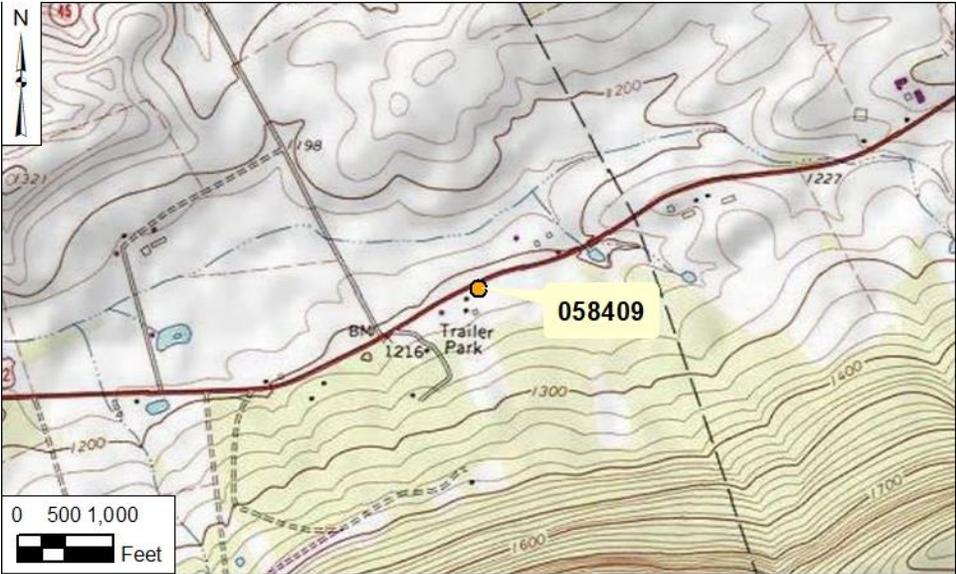


View of the dwelling at Key No. 058395, looking southwest.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Kinport, J. (Key No. 058409)

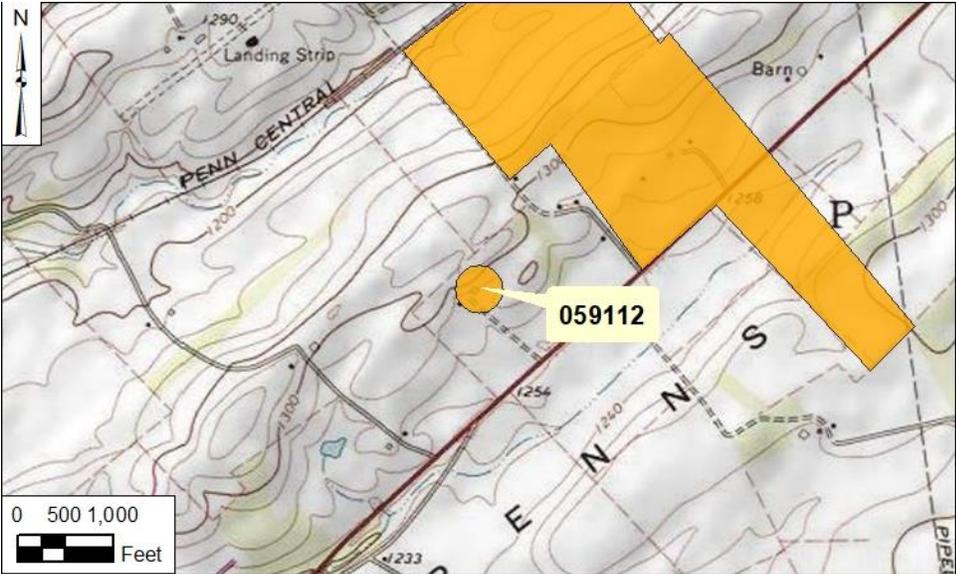


View of the property at Key No. 058409, looking southeast.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

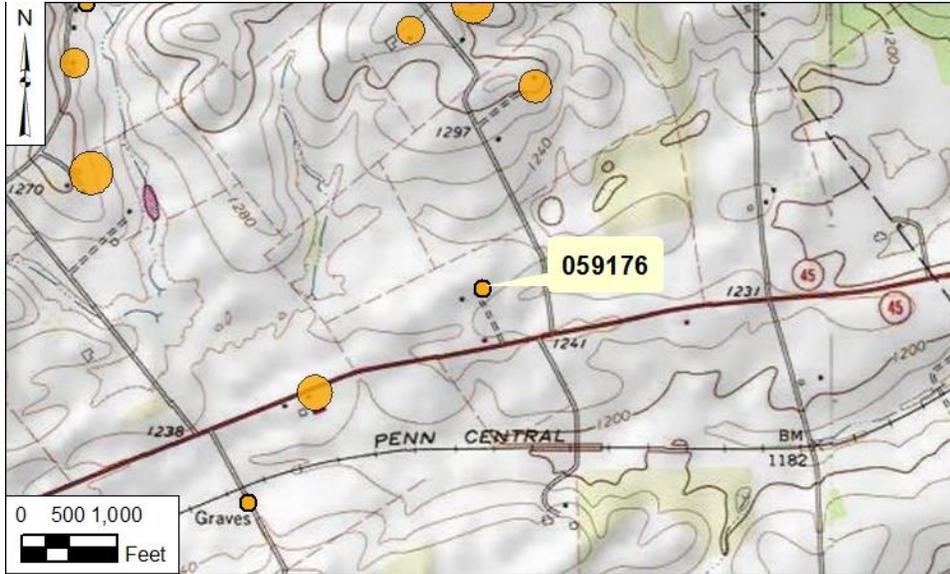
PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Spicher, M., Site (Key No. 059112)



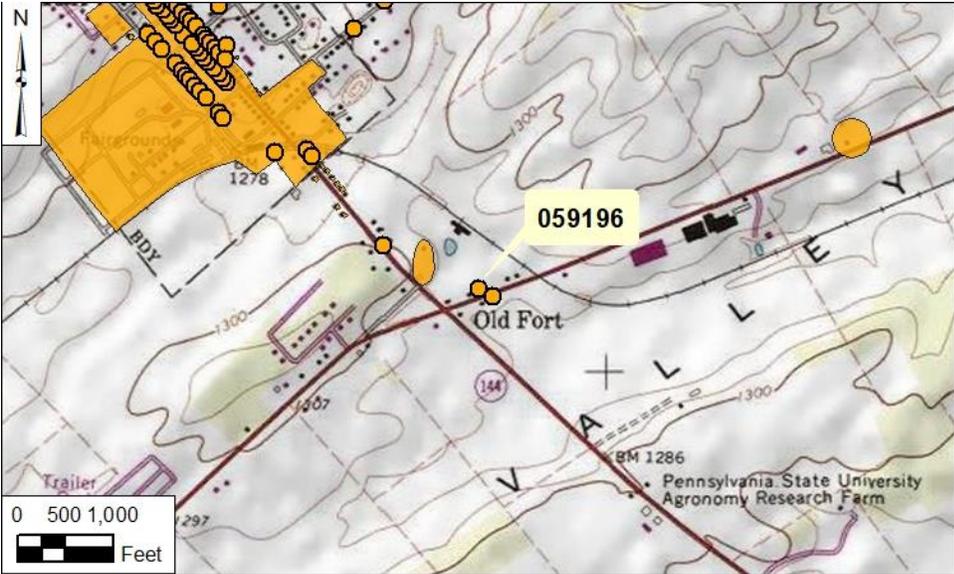
View of the modern complex at Key No. 059112, looking northwest.

Grove, J.A. (Key No. 059176)



Aerial view of the farmstead at Key No. 059176, Google image dated September 22, 2020. Note the absence of a barn and outbuildings, a modern outbuilding, and additions to the west, north, and east elevations of the dwelling.

Odenkick, J.H. (Key No. 059196)

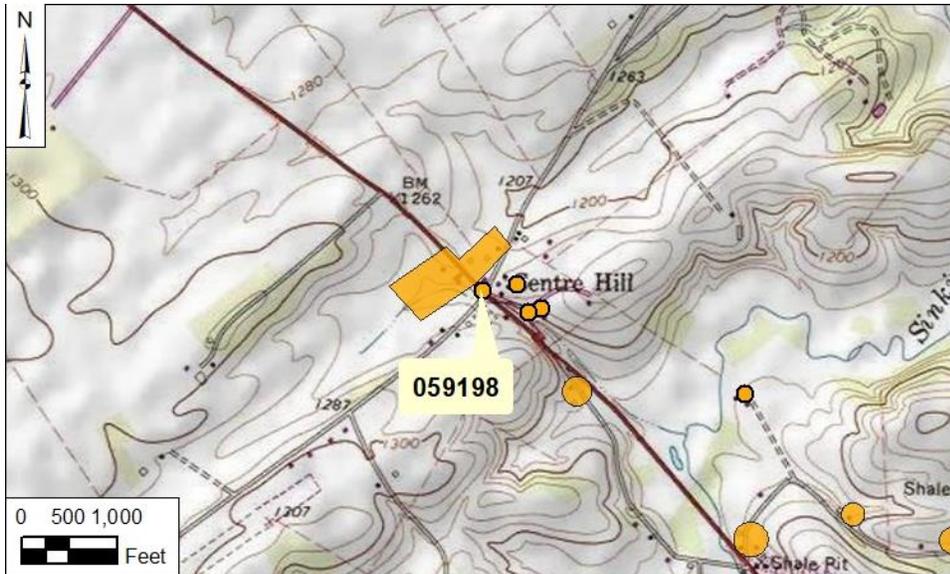


View of the modern shed where Key No. 059196 once stood, looking northwest.

state college area **CONNECTOR**

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Lee, R. (Key No. 059198)



View of the dwelling recorded in Key No. 059198, looking west.



View of the barn recorded in Key No. 059198, looking northwest. (The barn is also recorded in Key No. 203516)

state college area **CONNECTOR**

PennDOT.gov/SCAC

Neff, James (Key No. 059201)



View of the dwelling at Key No. 059201, looking south.



View of the mid-20th-century outbuildings at Key No. 059201, looking southeast.



View of the barn at Key No. 059201, looking southwest.

APPENDIX E: REFERENCES

References

Centre County. Public Parcel Viewer. Basemap imagery from 2020, 1995, 1971, 1957, 1938. <https://gissites4.centrecountypa.gov/java/publicparcelviewer/>. Accessed February 2021.

Google Earth. Current and historic aerial imagery. Desktop software.

McCormick Taylor. "Route 322/144/45 Corridors Data Refresh Project, Centre County, PA Above Ground Historic Resource Data Collection Memo." Memorandum dated August 6, 2018.

McCormick Taylor & Associates. "Summary of Historic Resources Windshield Survey and Historic Contexts: South Central Centre County Transportation Study (SCCCTS) Centre County, Pennsylvania." March 2002.

McCormick Taylor & Associates. "Historic Structures Survey Determination of Eligibility Report: South Central Centre County Transportation Study (SCCCTS) Centre County, Pennsylvania." December 2003.

Melander, J., S. McMurray, B. Alexander, and B. Ricker. "Penns/Brush Valley Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form." February 2002.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). Historic Aerials database. <https://www.historicaerials.com/>. Accessed February 2021.

Penn State University Libraries. "Boalsburg / Nease." <https://libraries.psu.edu/about/collections/hallocks/residential/boalsburg-nease>. Accessed February 2021.

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO). "Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c1960-1980: An Era of Specialization and Expanded Amish Presence." Prepared by Sally McMurry. Issued May 2019.

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO). "Central Valley Diversified Farming, c. 1830-1960" agricultural context.

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO). *Cultural Resource Geographic Information System (CRGIS)*. Existing files on previously documented resources. <https://gis.penndot.gov/crgis>. Accessed February 2021.

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO). "Statement on Integrity, November 2019 Update."

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO). "2019 Updates to PA's Agricultural History Project: Additional Guidance for Using Pennsylvania's Agricultural Context." Updated November 2019.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) and ESRI. *USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer*. <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>. Accessed February 2021.

“Bellefonte, PA” 1:62,500 scale series. 1908, 1909.

“Centre Hall, PA” 1:24,000 scale series. 1966, 1973, 1977, 1984, 1998.

“Centre Hall, PA” 1:62,500 scale series. 1924, 1929.

“Mingoville, PA” 1:24,000 scale series. 1966, 1973, 1977, 1983.

“State College, PA” 1:24,000 scale series. 1962, 1971, 1977, 1987.

“State College, PA” 1:100,000 scale series. 1988.