

**Dominion Virginia Power Surry-Skiffes Creek-Wheaton
Proposed 500/230kV Line
USACE Project Number NAO-2012-00080**

**Identification and Descriptions
of Historic Properties**

List of Cultural Resource Reports

- 1) *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 51-Acre Skiffes Creek 500-230-115 kV Switching Station Parcel, James City County, Virginia (Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI), 2012)).*
- 2) *Phase II Evaluation Site 44JC0662 for the Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Switching Station, James City County, Virginia (CRI, May 2012).*
- 3) *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Approximately 20.2-mile Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Creek to Wheaton 230kV Transmission Line in James City and York Counties, and the Cities of Newport News and Hampton, Virginia, Volumes I and II, (CRI, July 2012);*
- 4) *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Creek to Surry 500 kV Transmission Line Alternatives in James City and Surry Counties, Virginia, Volumes I and II, (Stantec, July 2013, revised April 2014).*
- 5) *Addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Dominion Virginia Power Skiffes Creek to Surry 500 kV Transmission Line in James City, Isle of Wight and Surry Counties, Virginia (Stantec, October 2014). (Additional information regarding three properties per VDHR's request was provided in Stantec's letter dated February 2, 2015.)*
- 6) *Memoranda Titled: Phase IA Walkover and Phase I Archaeological Survey - BASF Corridor Realignment – Surry to Skiffes Creek 500 kV Transmission Line Project (Stantec, undated).*

Note: The reports listed above are not included on the USACE website as they may contain information not releasable under FOIA due to sensitive resource information. Locations of cultural resources may be sensitive per Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

**Descriptions of Historic Properties within the Project APE
and information on the characteristics
that qualify them for the National Register**

VDHR # 046-0031 Bourne-Turner House at Smith's Beach

The Bourne-Turner House dates to c. 1790 and is a two-story side passage frame dwelling with two large exterior end brick chimneys and a side gable roof. Secondary resources include a c. 1790 smoke house, c. 1930s barns, mid-twentieth century sheds, and a modern animal shelter (VDHR Site Files). ***This resource is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C for Architecture. The resource is an example of late 18th architecture in Surry County.***

VDHR # 046-0037 Fort Huger

Fort Huger is an archaeological site characterized by the presence of extant Civil War period earthworks along the cliff edge looking over the James River. The fort was listed on the NRHP in 2008 and on the VLR in 2007. The fort has been developed as a historical park with gravel paths and reconstructed gun emplacements. Although trees have been removed across the Fort site, new growth pines and other trees grow at the cliff edge and impede the view of the river from the Fort site and the interpretive trail. ***This resource is listed on the NRHP under Criterion A and D for the site's importance and association with the Civil War in Virginia and Criterion D for its potential to provide important archaeological data relating both to the fort and the lives of Civil War soldiers residing there in 1861-1862.***

VDHR # 046-0044 Bay Cliff Manor on Burwell's Bay/James C. Sprigg, Jr. House

The James C. Sprigg Jr. House dates to 1764 and is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, multi-bay dwelling which has been significantly altered. The exterior walls are partially constructed in Flemish bond brick, and partially sheathed in weatherboard siding. The house also features two interior and an exterior end brick chimney. The house, located down a long tree-lined gravel driveway, sits on a level 18.55 acre parcel (Isle of Wight Online Tax Assessment Records). ***This resource is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its Architecture.***

VDHR # 046-0094 Basses Choice (Days Point Archeological District, Route 673)

The Basses Choice/Days Point Archaeological District is located at the confluence of the James and Pagan rivers and includes 28 archaeological sites dating from circa 4000 B.C. through the 19th century. The property consists of primarily flat, open fields which are farmed. A notable environmental feature is a sheer thirty foot cliff along the James River frontage. There are no historic buildings or above-ground remains associated with this resource and it is located on private property. The existing structures on the property are non-historic. ***This resource is listed on the NRHP under Criterion D and includes archaeological sites 44IW0003 through 44IW0237. The resources collectively retain the potential to provide significant information regarding the prehistoric and historic occupation of the area.***

VDHR # 046-0095 Fort Boykin Archaeological Site/Herbert T. Greer House and Gardens, Route 705

Fort Boykin, located within the Study Area boundaries of Yorktown Battlefield is an archaeological site characterized by extant earthworks along the western bank of the James River. The Fort, like Fort Huger, has been developed as a historical park with reconstructed gun emplacements. Extensive gardens were developed throughout the Fort during the 20th century. A 20th century residence was also present within the bounds of the resource but has been recently destroyed by fire. ***This resource is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and D for the site's importance and association with the Civil War in Virginia and Criterion D for its potential to provide important archaeological data relating both to the fort and the lives of Civil War soldiers in 1861-1862.***

VDHR # 046-5045 Barlow-Nelson House, 5374 Old Stage Highway

The Barlow-Nelson House dates to 1913 and is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a front-facing gable roof with gable end returns and a two-story, side gable rear addition. A hipped roof is located on the wrap-around porch and supported by Tuscan columns. Windows have been altered from the original and are now one-over-one vinyl sashes. A barn is located southwest of the house (VDHR Site Files).

The house, located down a long gravel driveway, sits on an open level one-acre parcel (Isle of Wight Online Tax Assessment Records). ***This resource is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C for its Architecture as an example of an early 20th century dwelling in Isle of Wight County.***

VDHR # 046-5138 Bay View School, 6114 Old Stage Hwy

The Bay View School dates to 1914 and was operation until 1927. Constructed in a cross-shaped plan, the school features weatherboard siding and a pressed metal roof. Additional architectural elements include interior end brick chimneys, gable end returns, two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows, and a one-story entry porch supported by paired wood columns (VDHR Site Files). The school sits on a relatively level one-acre parcel (Isle of Wight Online Tax Assessment Records) on the west side of Old Stage Highway north of Burwells Bay Road near the village of Burwells Bay. ***This resource is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C for Architecture. It is also potentially eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with education in the early 20th century.***

VDHR # 046-5415 USS Sturgis (MH-1A Sturgis, Nuclear Barge, James River Reserve Fleet)

The SS Charles H. Cugle/STURGIS is anchored in the James River as part of the James River Reserve Fleet (Ghost Fleet) (Figure 55). The SS Charles H. Cugle was one of over 2,700 Liberty Ships built during World War II to serve as cargo and troop transport ships. The Liberty Ships were built according to a standardized plan and were manned by merchant seamen (VCRIS 2014). During the period following the War, efforts were made to develop a mobile nuclear power plant in an effort to better serve military needs at home and abroad. The Cugle, renamed Sturgis was selected as the carrier of one such facility. ***STURGIS is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A as the first floating nuclear power plant in the world. STURGIS, because it is less than 50 year of age must also meet Criteria Consideration G. It has been recommended that this resource does meet Criteria Consideration G as the first floating nuclear power plant.***

VDHR # 047-0001 Carter's Grove

Carter's Grove is a well preserved example of a two-story, seven-bay, mid-eighteenth century Georgian dwelling. Flanking the main block are one-story brick dependencies thought to have been constructed prior to the main dwelling, although at an unknown date. The main block features a hipped roof, two large interior chimneys and hipped-roof dormers. Other features include rubbed brick quoins, a modillioned cornice, nine-over-nine wood double-hung sash windows, hipped-roof dormers and a rubbed brick belt course. ***Carter's Grove was listed on the NRHP in 1969 and as a NHL in 1970. It is also listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register. The site is listed under Criterion C for Architecture as one of the supreme examples of colonial craftsmanship.***

VDHR # 047-0002 Colonial National Historic Park; Colonial Parkway Historic District

The Colonial National Parkway was constructed between 1930 and 1958 as a scenic roadway connecting Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown. The historic district encompasses all of the Parkway corridor within the right-of-way. The Colonial Parkway is approximately 22 miles in length commencing at the Yorktown Visitor Parking Lot and ending at the Jamestown Parking Lot. The Parkway boundary is on average approximately 300 feet on either side from the center of the road. The district incorporates all contributing shorelines, hydraulic fill, overlooks, parking areas, and picnic areas. ***The Colonial Parkway Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1966. It is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Recreation and also Under Criterion C for architectural significance.***

VDHR # 047-0009 Jamestown National Historic Site / Jamestown Island / Jamestown Island Historic District

Historic Jamestowne is the cultural heritage site that was the location of the 1607 James Fort and the later 17th century city of Jamestown. The site was designated Jamestown National Historic Site on December 18, 1940, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 and the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1983. The island contains both above ground elements as well as archaeological sites related to the first permanent settlement in the New World. The Island is maintained by the National Park Service and is open to the public. ***This resource is listed on the NRHP for its significance as the first permanent English settlement in the New World but also for its potential to yield significant information about the past related to both English and Native American settlement in the James River region. Jamestown retains significant elements related to all four NRHP criteria which qualify the resource for listing on the NRHP.***

VDHR # 047-0010 Kingsmill Plantation

The Kingsmill area was first patented in approximately 1619, 12 years after the landing at Jamestown. In the vicinity of Kingsmill were several large plantations likely named after the longest staying tenants (Kelso 1984). These included Farley's plantation, Utopia, the land of John Utie, Hartrop's for possibly Edward Hartrop and Tuttey's Neck likely named for Thomas Tuttey, and Kingsmill, most likely named for its original tenant Richard Kingsmill. By 1640, Kingsmill had become divided into two large plantations and nearly all the aforementioned lands had been acquired by Humphrey Higginson and combined except for Littleton and Utopia, purchased and combined by Colonel Thomas Pettus (Kelso 1984). Eventually, Thomas Pettus would acquire all the land encompassing the current Kingsmill resort by the end of the seventeenth century.

The site currently encompasses both archaeological elements associated with the Colonial period occupation of the site as well as the remains of two brick dependencies and the filled remains of the main house cellar and several other outbuilding foundations. A historic marker is located off Frances Thacker Drive adjacent to the extant dependencies. The architectural remains are surrounded by modern development associated with the Kingsmill Resort.

Kingsmill Plantation (VDHR #047-0010) was listed on the NRHP and the VLR in 1972 for its significance to the Colonial Period occupation of Virginia and along the James River and for its archaeological potential to contribute significant information about the past.

VDHR # 047-0043 Amblers (Amblers-on-the-James)

This resource is located within the bounds of the Governor's Land Archaeological District but has been recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP as an individual resource. The resource spans a period of significance from 1852-1954 and is largely associated with the tenure of John Coke (VCRIS File). ***The house and grounds are eligible for listing under Criterion C for Architecture with a period of significance from 1852-1954 and Criterion D for the presence of intact and significant archaeological resources that have the potential to provide significant information regarding the occupation of the resource. This resource was listed on the NRHP on February 17, 2015.***

VDHR # 047-0082 Governor's Land Archaeological District

The Governor's Land Archaeological District was listed on the NRHP and VLR in 1973 under Criterion D. The district is a collection of archaeological sites dating to the 17th and 18th centuries most notably of which include the Virginia Company Settlement (44JC0298) and Paspahegh (44JC0308). ***This resource is listed on the NRHP under Criterion D for archaeological significance and its association with the Colonial period occupation of Virginia.***

VDHR # 047-5307 Artillery Landing Site at Trebell's Landing

Trebell's Landing, currently an open grassy area along the northern shore of the James River, was part of a 107-acre parcel owned by William Trebell in 1768 (Goodwin 1970:3 and 5-6). The site is located on a portion of the 648.8-acre parcel currently owned by the BASF Corporation (James City County Online Tax Assessment Records). The landing is no longer obviously visible. A 1782 map depicts Trebell's Landing also depicted several buildings of different sizes located slightly inland from the landing. The largest building may indicate the location of Trebell's dwelling; however, no buildings associated with Trebell's occupation are visible above ground on the parcel (VDHR Site Files). Trebell's Landing was an integral part of the preparations and strategic operations for the siege at Yorktown in 1781. ***This resource is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information about the 18th century occupation of the area and the Revolutionary War period.***

VDHR # 047-5333 Martin's Hundred Graveyard (Cemetery)

VDHR #047-5333 (also Site 44JC0048) is a historic graveyard that was identified by a surface stone and a Phase II evaluation conducted by Mouer in 1992. The stone, and presumably the cemetery, dates to circa 1694 as noted on the site form. Several additional graves were identified in addition to the single stone during the 1992 investigation. ***This cemetery was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1992 under Criterion D for its***

archaeological significance and potential to yield significant historic information (VDHR Site Files). The cemetery has also been recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Colonial period settlement of the area.

VDHR # 047-5432 4H Camp, 4H Club Road

The 4H Camp dates to ca. 1950 and is located on a cliff edge overlooking the James River. The hall is a one-story, masonry, four-bay building supported by a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete block, and the side gable roof with clipped gables is covered with asphalt shingles. Visible fenestration includes single and paired twelve-over-twelve vinyl double-hung sash windows. Paved drives cut through the wooded property to access the level, central, open grassy area around which the buildings are oriented. A large, arched sign marks the main entrance to the property. Secondary resources include a picnic shelter located south of the hall, a cabin located to the west, three cabins to the northeast, a basketball court, pool with pool shed, vehicle shed, lodge, and two cabins (to the east, two lodges, a picnic shelter, archery range, amphitheater, two sheds, a boat shelter, a lodge, a bell, a flagpole, and monument to the southeast (VDHR Site Files). ***This resource is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture as an example of a mid-20th century recreational facility. It is also potentially eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with Recreation in James City County.***

VDHR # 090-0020 Pleasant Point (Crouches Creek Plantation)

The house is a frame one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling with exterior end brick chimneys. The house features aluminum siding on the front façade with brick gable ends laid in a Flemish bond pattern. Located on the front roof slope are three gable-roofed dormers. The house was altered to its current appearance in the 1950s but does retain some of the original elements of its eighteenth century design. According to the VCRIS form, Pleasant Point is reminiscent of a time of high prosperity in Surry County during the late eighteenth century. Secondary resources located on the property include a dairy, meat house, and wash house (VHDR Site Files). ***Pleasant Point/Crouches Creek dates to c. 1765 and was listed on the NRHP in 1976 and the VLR in 1974 under Criterion C, Architecture. It is noted as an excellent example of eighteenth century design and charm.***

VDHR # 090-0024 New Chippokes (Jones-Stewart Mansion)

This resource is associated with the Chippokes Plantation Historic District. According to the site files, it has been referred to as "The Mansion," and was at one time the main residence of Chippokes Plantation (090-0070). It is a two story brick dwelling with a plastered facade built by Albert Jones. The resource is noted as dating to the pre-Civil War on the site form but also as dating to circa 1860. ***This resource is listed in the NRHP as part of the Chippokes Plantation Historic District under Criterion C for its architectural merit.***

VDHR # 090-0070/090-0003 Chippokes Plantation Historic District (Chippokes State Park)

Chippokes Plantation is a 1,403-acre parcel located on the James River in Surry County, south of and across the river from Jamestown. The historic resource, VDHR #090-0070, is located entirely within the boundaries of Chippokes State Park. The Plantation comprises nearly all of the park save for approximately 150 acres. There are 37 buildings and/or structures associated with the district and located with the park. Of note are two largely unaltered plantation houses dating to circa 1830 and 1860. There are also several 19th century outbuildings and slave

quarters as well as more modern early twentieth century farm buildings. All buildings or structures over 50 years of age at the time of the district's nomination were included as contributing to the historic significance of the site (VCRIS Form). ***In addition to the architectural features of the property, there are 34 identified archaeological sites dating to prehistoric time periods through the nineteenth century. Chippokes was listed on the NRHP and the VLR in 1969 under Criterion C for architectural merit and D for the potential to yield significant information about the history of the area.***

VDHR # 090-0121 Hog Island Wildlife Management Area

Hog Island, a secondary settlement to Jamestown across the James River, was so named in 1608 when colonists found it an easy place to keep their hogs. The island served a dual function as it was also selected to support a fort. Documents suggest that the island was inhabited by European settlers since at least the early to mid-seventeenth century; however, no above-ground remains are visible from this period. The oldest building extant on Hog Island is the late nineteenth century smokehouse, which is in a state of disrepair and is collapsing. The island historically; however, is an important site of early settlement in Virginia. ***For purposes of Section 106 review, this resource is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the early settlement of Virginia and Criterion D for its potential to yield important information about early European settlement in the area.***

VDHR # 090-5046 Scotland Wharf Historic District

The Scotland Wharf District (VDHR #090-5046) is located off Route 31 in Surry County and overlooks the James River and Jamestown-Scotland Ferry wharf. Most roads within the district are unpaved private streets and lanes. The district was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2006 under Criteria A and C. The district resources date from 1890 with a period of significance from 1890 to approximately 1920. The community was platted by Captain Albert Jester, a Scotland Ferry Captain and was focused on the ferry and wharf and developed largely in part due to the Surry Lumber Company's shipping operations. The Surry Lumber Company utilized the wharf, located southeast of the present ferry dock, to ship its goods. Lumber was transported to the wharf via the Surry, Sussex, and Southampton Railroad which operated from 1886 to circa 1930. The community, along with the neighboring Scotland Heights community grew rapidly in the mid-20th century (VCRIS Form). ***This resource is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the early industry in Surry County and the Surry Lumber Company operations and Criterion C for its architectural merit.***

VDHR # 090-5046-0001 House, 16177 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)

This house is a part of the Scotland Wharf District (VDHR #090-5046) which developed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as a result of the Surry Lumber Company's shipping operations. The house dates c. 1920 and is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, three-bay dwelling. The exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard siding. The front gable roof is covered with an indistinguishable material, and features overhanging eaves with knee brackets. ***This resource is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP but is a contributing element to the Scotland Wharf Historic District.***

VDHR # 090-5046-0002 House, 16223 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)

This house is a part of the Scotland Wharf District (VDHR #090-5046) which developed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as a result of the Surry Lumber Company's shipping operations. The house dates c. 1920 and is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, three-bay dwelling supported by a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed in weatherboard and vinyl siding, and the side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Vinyl-sided, front-gabled dormers are set in both roof slopes. Visible fenestration includes six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, and a four-over-four vinyl double-hung sash window. The house also features a full-width, engaged one-story screened-in front porch. A shed, located northwest of the house, is the only visible secondary resource on the property (VDHR Site Files). ***This resource is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP but is a contributing element to the Scotland Wharf Historic District.***

VDHR # 090-5046-0003 House, 16239 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)

This house is a part of the Scotland Wharf District (VDHR #090-5046) which developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a result of the Surry Lumber Company's shipping operations. The house dates c. 1920 and is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, three-bay dwelling supported by a brick foundation. The exterior walls are sheathed in asbestos shingle siding, and the front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Two front gabled dormers are set in the eastern roof slope, and a front gable projection is visible in the western slope. Visible fenestration includes one-over-one vinyl double-hung sash windows, and two-over-two and four-over-four wood double-hung sash windows. The house also features a one-story, full-width front porch enclosed with vertical board on the lower half of the walls and metal screening on the upper half, and a one-story, shed-roofed side porch enclosed with board-and-batten siding. A garage, located north of the house, is the only visible secondary resource on the property (VDHR Site Files). ***This resource is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP but is a contributing element to the Scotland Wharf Historic District.***

VDHR # 090-5046-0004 House, 16271 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)

The house designated as VDHR #090-5046-0004 dated c. 1900 and was a one-and-a-half-story, frame, multi-bay dwelling supported by a brick foundation. The exterior walls were sheathed in vinyl siding, and the side gable roof was covered with asphalt shingles and featured several gabled projections. Visible fenestration included a twelve-light fixed wood window, six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, and six-light fixed wood windows. An enclosed, hipped roof, one-story front porch featured one-over-one vinyl double-hung sash windows. A one-story, shed-roofed addition extended off the rear of the dwelling. The house, located off a dirt drive immediately adjacent to the ferry landing, overlooked and sat very close to the James River (VDHR Site Files). The house has been recently demolished. ***This resource is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP but is a contributing element to the Scotland Wharf Historic District.***

VDHR # 090-5046-0008 House, 16206 Rolfe Hwy (Rt 31)

This house is a part of the Scotland Wharf District (VDHR #090-5046) which developed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as a result of the Surry Lumber Company's shipping operations. The house dates c. 1900 and is a two-story, frame, multi-bay dwelling supported by concrete block piers. The exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, and the side gable roof is covered with seamed metal. A front gabled projection with a shed-roofed addition extends off the main elevation. Visible fenestration includes six-over-six wood double-hung sash

windows, and metal louvered windows. Many widows have aluminum awnings. The dwelling features two interior brick chimneys, a two-story side addition, and an enclosed rear porch with external staircase accessing the second floor. A shed, the only secondary resource visible on the lot, is located northeast of the house (VDHR Site Files). ***This resource is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP but is a contributing element to the Scotland Wharf Historic District.***

VDHR # 099-5241 Yorktown and Yorktown Battlefield (Colonial National Monument/Historical Park)

This resource number is specific to the Yorktown Unit of the Colonial National Historic Park and is referred to in the records of the VDHR as both VDHR #099-5241 and VDHR #099-0057. The Yorktown unit derives its significance from a variety of that include archeological sites, historic buildings, historic structures, cultural landscapes, and historic objects. The range of occupation within the Park and the area spans thousands of years with the earliest documented site components dating to approximately 8,500 years before present (BP) (VCRIS Site Files). Archeological sites dating from the prehistoric period up through the early 20th century are present. The Yorktown Unit is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, and D for its association with the settlement and growth of the American Colonies; for its association with the Revolutionary War; for its association with the Civil War as the location of a military post (at different times) for both the Confederate and Union armies; for its association with preservation efforts in the early part of the 20th century; for preservation work conducted by the National Park Service (NPS) during the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and for preservation work carried out during the Mission 66 period by the NPS; for its buildings and structures that are significant for their architecture; and for the archaeological resources which have the potential to yield additional information about the prehistory and history of the property. ***This resource is eligible for listing under Criteria A, B, C, and D.***

VDHR # 099-5283 Battle of Yorktown (Civil War)

The Yorktown Battlefield (VDHR #099-5283) comprises an area of approximately 63,960 acres. Although portions of this battlefield have been surveyed independently for a variety of undertaking, very little comprehensive survey has been conducted. The CWSAC surveyed the battlefield in 1993 and In September 2009, the ABPP released their update to the CWSAC report on the nation's Civil War battlefields. The 2009 update recommended approximately 17,734.22 acres as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (VCRIS Files). Battlefield elements do still exist in some wooded locations along Lee Hall Reservoir and most notably within the bounds of Newport News Park and on lands owned by the National Park Service. ***This resource is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War as well as Criterion D for potentially significant archaeological resources that have the potential to yield significant information about the Civil War.***

VDHR # 121-0006 Matthew Jones House

The Matthew Jones House, located on Fort Eustis, was originally constructed c. 1720 by Matthew Jones as a one-story earth-fast dwelling with brick exterior chimneys. In 1727, shortly after construction of the house, Jones added a brick kitchen (now demolished). To commemorate the building's construction bricks imprinted with Jones' name and the date were incorporated into the exterior kitchen walls. The house was modified c.1729 by the addition of the brick exterior walls which encased portions of the original frame within, and the addition of the front porch tower. Jones; however, did not live to see the house completed instead the

alterations were overseen by Jones' son. The dwelling remained relatively untouched until 1892. During modernization of the house during this time, the building was raised to two stories utilizing the bricks from the demolished kitchen. The line of the original gable roof line is still visible on the ends of the dwelling. The stair passage was added during this phase of building as well. In 1993-1994, the dwelling's exterior was restored by the National Park Service Williamsport Training Center to its 1893 appearance (McDaid 2014:2-3). ***The Matthew Jones House is listed in the NRHP under Criterion C, Architecture. The resource was listed in 1969 and is noted as a fine example of Medieval style Virginia Houses. Although it has been altered, it has been noted as retaining architectural significance and rarity.***

VDHR # 121-0017 Crafford House Site/ Earthworks (Fort Eustis)

The Crafford House, presumably abandoned by the family during the War, was occupied until the property's sale to the United States Government in 1918 by the Crafford family. At that time Camp Eustis, later Fort Eustis, was formed (McDaid 2014; Brown 2012; LVA 2014). The house was demolished in 1924. The parcel also contained the Crafford family graveyard as well as a slave graveyard (Loth 1999:338). The extensive pentagonal earthworks of the fort (VDHR# 121-0027), however, remain as does the Crafford House foundation (VDHR #44NN0070). ***This resource is listed in the NRHP as part of the Fort Crafford Site (VDHR #121-0027). The resources are listed under Criterion A for association with the Civil War and its strategic importance and Criterion D for the potential to yield significant information.***

VDHR # 121-0027 Fort Crafford

Fort Crafford served as a line of defense for the mouth of the Warwick River and served as the extreme right flank of the Warwick Line of ground defenses working in conjunction with Fort Huger on the opposite bank of the James River. A telegraph line was also installed from this location, which connected the right flank to points east along the line. The right flank of the Warwick-Yorktown line at Fort Crafford was never tested by Union General McClellan during the Peninsula Campaign in 1862; instead McClellan engaged the line further east at Dam No 1 and was pushed back. Afterward, McClellan made his way up the peninsula through Yorktown, to the east at the opposite end of the defensive line. By May 1862 the fortifications were abandoned (Salmon 2001:61). ***This resource is listed in the NRHP and also includes the Crafford House and archaeological site 44NN0070. The resources are listed under Criterion A for association with the Civil War and its strategic importance and Criterion D for the potential to yield significant information.***

VDHR # 121-0045 S.S. John W. Brown

The SS John W. Brown is a World War II general cargo ship that would have had minimal capacity for carrying troops. It is a large vessel with a length of approximately 441 feet. It was individually listed on the NRHP in 1984 and is anchored with the Ghost Fleet. The remaining ships, known as the Ghost Fleet, were constructed post 1935 and served as cargo and transport ships during World War II. Two of the ships in the Ghost Fleet were built as attack transport class vessel and one was utilized as an oil tanker. Currently the ships are still part of the Maritime Administration non-retention inventory (VDHR Site Files). ***This resource is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A. It was listed in 1985 for its military significance with a period of significance during the World War I and II period.***

VDHR # 121-5068 Village of Lee Hall Historic District

The Village of Lee Hall, also known as the Lee Hall Historic District (VDHR #121-5068), is a collection of post 1881 architectural resources located within the present-day city of Newport News. When recommended for listing on the NRHP in 2001 under Criteria A and C, the district comprised two sections that touch at the intersection of Warwick Boulevard (Route 60) and Ripley Street. The northern section is irregular in shape and includes Routes 60 and 238, Warwick Boulevard and Yorktown Road respectively, and the area in between; the southern section is roughly rectangular and includes the residences on the west side of Warwick Boulevard from Ripley Street southward (VDHR Site Files). ***The district is listed on the NRHP under Criterion C for its integrity of architecture.***

VDHR # 121-5070 Ghost Fleet (James River Reserve Fleet/ Maritime Admin. Non-Retention Ships)

The maritime resources include the SS Charles H. Cugle/MH-1A Sturgis (VDHR #046-5415/121-5070-0004) and the James River Reserve Fleet, known as the Ghost Fleet (VDHR #121-5070) anchored in the James River between the City of Newport News and Isle of Wight County. Also included is the SS John Brown (VDHR # 121-0045), which is included within the Ghost Fleet and has been listed on the NRHP. The Sturgis, constructed in June 1945, is recognized as one of the last Liberty Ships constructed during World War II, although never saw action. Instead the ship was sent to Mobile Alabama as part of the Navy's Reserve Fleet. The Sturgis is also notable as the first floating nuclear power facility (VDHR Site Files). The fleet also includes the SS John W. Brown which is a World War II general cargo ship that would have had minimal capacity for carrying troops. It is a large vessel with a length of approximately 441 feet. It was individually listed on the NRHP in 1984 and is anchored with the Ghost Fleet. The remaining ships, known as the Ghost Fleet, were constructed post 1935 and served as cargo and transport ships during World War II. Two of the ships in the Ghost Fleet were built as attack transport class vessel and one was utilized as an oil tanker. Currently the ships are still part of the Maritime Administration non-retention inventory (VDHR Site Files). ***The Ghost Fleet is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for the fleet's contribution to the World War II efforts and engineering.***

Battle of Green Spring

The Green Spring Battlefield lies between Jamestown Island, to the south, and the historical site of Green Springs Plantation, on present day Route 5, to the north. Unlike most American battlefields, it remains much as it as in 1781 based on a comparison of the current landscape with open fields and woodlands drawn on a detailed and accurate map drafted after the battle by Colonel Desandrouin, Chief Engineer under French Lieutenant General, Comte de Rochambeau. In 1973, the Battlefields of Green Spring were placed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the 2,000 acres Governor's Land Archaeological District (VDHR #047-0082). Recently, a 214 acre easement on the major portion of the battlefield, Mainland Farm, was conveyed by James City County to the Williamsburg Land Conservancy for stewardship and consists of trails, historic signage, and open fields bordered by woodlands. ***This resource is listed in the NRHP as part of the Governor's Land Archaeological District. The Battle of Green Spring is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Revolutionary War.***

Jamestown Island - Hog Island Cultural Landscape

Jamestown Island became the location of the first permanent English settlement in the New World and is currently listed on the NRHP. Hog Island, a secondary settlement to Jamestown across the James River, was so named in 1608 when colonists found it an easy place to keep their hogs. The island served a dual function as it was also selected to support a fort. Documents suggest that the island was inhabited by European settlers since at least the early to mid-seventeenth century; however, no above-ground remains are visible from this period. The Jamestown – Hog Island cultural landscape includes both Jamestown Island and Hog Island as well as the geographic landscapes and approaches associated with both points of land. ***The Jamestown Island – Hog Island Cultural Landscape is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D for its association with early exploration and settlement and for the potential to yield important historical information related to the early exploration and settlement of the James River in this area.***

44JC0048 17th Century Martin's Hundred (VDHR #047-5333)

Site 44JC0048 (also VDHR #047-5333) is a historic graveyard that was identified by a surface stone and a Phase II evaluation conducted by Mouer in 1992. The stone, and presumably the cemetery, dates to circa 1694 as noted on the site form. Several additional graves were identified in addition to the single stone during the 1992 investigation. ***This cemetery was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1992 under Criterion D for its archaeological significance and potential to yield significant historic information (VDHR Site Files). The cemetery has also been recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Colonial period settlement of the area.***

44JC0649 Indeterminate Historic Site

Site 44JC0649 is documented on the site form as a historic site although the site form mentions a brick-lined cellar associated with a Colonial period occupation date. Three shovel tests were placed inside the cellar. The site was recorded by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 1991 has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The site was not re-identified during the shovel testing during the current survey effort and no further work is recommended. The site appears to be mis-mapped in DSS as a scatter of brick was identified about 100 feet outside of the corridor. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44JC0650 Indeterminate 18th Century Site

Site 44JC0650 was previously identified as an eighteenth century site. The site was originally recorded by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 1991. The site was noted as a light scatter of artifacts that was identified by 26 shovel tests placed at a two meter interval and has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The entire site as mapped in DSS is located within the transmission line corridor. A total of 8 shovel tests (one of which was positive) were excavated within the vicinity of the site. A single brick fragment was recovered from the site in Stratum II. No intact cultural features or layers were identified within the site and significant intact deposits are unlikely. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44JC0662 18th to 19th Century Dwelling

Site 44JC0662 was first identified by VCU in 1991 as a late 18th to late 19th century domestic site. Artifacts recovered during additional surveys and Phase II evaluation level investigations included brick and handmade brick, wrought/forged nails, bottle glass, Redware, Chinese Export porcelain, Canary Ware, Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware, Yellowware, a tobacco pipe fragment, and a single quartz flake.

Site 44JC0662 was recommended eligible in 1991 and a cellar features, post holes and molds and grave shafts were identified during Phase II evaluation work also conducted in 1991 by VCU. Additional Phase II work conducted by CRI (now Stantec) identified significant intact features dating to the late 18th through 19th century including a brick cellar and associated domestic debris. ***Site 44JC0662 is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to provide information regarding 18th and 19th century domestic occupation associated with middling farmers in James City County.***

44JC0751 Prehistoric Camp, 18th to 19th Century Dwelling

Site 44JC0751 is a prehistoric camp site and a 18th to 19th century dwelling that was identified by surface collection and subsurface testing by WMCAR in 1992. The site has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. This site falls almost entirely outside of the project area with the boundary of the site touching the edge of the project area. No shovel tests were placed within the mapped boundary of the site and no cultural material was identified within the vicinity of this site. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44JC0826 19th Century Farmstead

This site is located at the rear of a large distribution facility in an area that has been disturbed by both an existing access and a large stormwater pond. It was initially documented as a 19th century farmstead in 1995, and has likely been destroyed. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44NN0060 Indeterminate Woodland Site

Site 44NN0060 is a prehistoric site that identified by shovel testing during a survey by WMCAR. It is also noted that a Phase I was done with no subsurface testing but artifacts were recovered from the surface. The site was determined potentially eligible in 2001. In 2009 the site was reinvestigated by Carol Tyrer and it is noted that the site may be mis-mapped and no evidence of the site was identified. ***This site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information.***

44YO0092 Civil War Earthworks

Site 44YO0092 is a Civil War Earthwork that was identified by surface indications and pedestrian survey. The site has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. This site is mapped cutting across the corridor. This portion of the corridor was sloped down to the water. Shovel tests were not placed within this portion of the corridor. The earthworks were noted along the edge of the water and should be avoided. ***This site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information about the Civil War.***

44YO0180 Prehistoric Camp Site

Site 44YO0180 is a prehistoric camp site that was identified by surface collection exposed by erosion and surveyed by York County in 1980. The site has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. This site has been encompassed by revised mapping for 44YO0592 based on Circa~CRM mapping; however the majority of the site is located outside of the existing corridor and the one shovel test excavated on the edge of the mapped site boundary was negative. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44YO0181 Indeterminate Late Archaic Site

Site 44YO0181 is a 19th domestic site and a prehistoric camp site that was identified by surface collection exposed by erosion and surveyed by York County in 1980. The site has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The site is noted as being submerged. The site is mapped as extending into the existing corridor, however that portion of the corridor will not be impacted and no shovel tests were excavated within the mapped portion of site. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44YO0183 18th Century Domestic Site

Site 44YO0183 was previously identified as an eighteenth century domestic site that lies within Newport News Park west of Harwoods Mill Reservoir. The site was originally recorded by Newport News Park Staff in 1980 as a surface scatter in the transmission line corridor. A total of 74 artifacts consisting of sixty-one brick fragments, four nail fragments, seven charcoal fragments and two lithic debitage were recovered from primarily stratum I indicating a domestic occupation. The majority of the site appears to be located outside of the project area. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44YO0184 Indeterminate 19th to 20th Century

This site is at the very edge of the proposed access with more than 90% of the site outside of the ROW. The site was documented in 1980 by the presence of whiteware fragments on the surface of a dirt road. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44YO0233 Civil War Military Site

Site 44YO0233 is a Civil War Earthworks that was identified by surface indications by E.R. Turner in 1981. It does not appear that subsurface testing of the site has been conducted and the site has not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. This site was encompassed by Circa~CRM's 2006 mapping of 44YO0592. The earthworks are present across the corridor and are included as part 44YO0592. ***This site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information about the Civil War.***

44YO0237 Archaic & Woodland Camp Site

Site 44YO0237 is an Archaic and Woodland period site that was identified by Becker in 1981. The site is mapped on the edge of Hardwood Mills Reservoir. No surface indications of the site were identified. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44YO0240 Historic Bridge & Road

Site 44YO0240 is a historic road trace and bridge that was identified by Becker in 1981. The site is mapped within the Harwoods Mills Reservoir (submerged). ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44YO0592 Mid 18th to 19th Century Military Camp

Site 44YO0592 is a late eighteenth to nineteenth century domestic site and military camp, adjacent to the Harwood Mills Reservoir. The site was originally recorded by Goodwin and Associates in 1994 as a single positive shovel test along the gas line corridor, and was initially determined not eligible. In 2006, Circa~CRM conducted a Phase I survey for the sports complex that now is located just north of the transmission line corridor.

The site, which is located within and outside of the current project APE, was previously recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP with a recommendation of eligible based on the results of the 2007 work by Circa. However, the majority of the site located within the current project area was characterized by negative shovel tests. Two small concentrations of cultural material were identified in 16 positive shovel tests and do appear to retain integrity and are related to components identified within the larger Site 44YO0592. The two concentrations of artifacts were identified on the western edge of the site and cover approximately 400 square feet. This area does appear to retain integrity as a component of Site 44YO0592. ***This site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information about the Civil War.***

44YO1059 Prehistoric Camp, Early to Mid-18th Century Dwelling

Site 44YO1059 is an early 18th century domestic site and a prehistoric camp site. The site was identified by shovel testing in 2006 conducted by Circa~ and the site was recommended potentially eligible. They also conducted Phase II Evaluation of the site. No formal recommendation is noted in the site form based on the results of the evaluation effort. The site is located mostly outside of the existing transmission line corridor. Two shovel tests were excavated within the mapped boundaries and no cultural material was recovered. ***This site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information about 18th century domestic occupations in York County.***

44YO1129 Historic Dwelling

Site 44YO1129 is a historic domestic site approximately 600' north of Oriana Road and immediately west of site 44YO0547, the mid to late 19th-century Winder Family home site with family cemetery. Artifacts include 1 bottle fragment of mouth blown green wine bottle glass that was burned, 3 colorless automatic machine made bottle fragment (ABM, 1904) 7 handmade brick fragments and one burned wood fragment. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum 1 an old plow zone. Deposits identified in the project corridor do not retain integrity. The site extends outside of the APE for direct effects for this project. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

44YO1131 19th Century Dwelling

Site 44YO1131 is a 19th Century domestic artifact scatter that lies within Newport News Parks and Waterworks Property north of Oriana Road. Artifacts include a piece of brick, an

unidentifiable nail, a piece of bottle glass, and a single piece of Whiteware. The site extends outside of the project area and was not fully defined. The portion of Site 44YO1131 within the project area does not contain significant deposits. ***It is recommended that the site be managed as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP.***

76 submerged anomalies, managed in 23 buffer areas

Analysis of the data identified a total of 231 magnetic anomalies and fifty-five sonar targets. Seventy-six of the anomalies were determined, individually or in cluster associations, to have signature characteristics indicative of a potential association with submerged cultural resources. Those anomalies are isolated within 23 buffers and recommended for avoidance. ***The 76 anomalies, managed in 23 buffers are considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP as a single submerged resource under Criterion D for their potential to yield significant information.***