

Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, L.L.C.
453 McLaws Circle, Suite 3
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
(757) 220-5023

PLANNING DIVISION

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The Peninsula Pentecostal Church contracted with Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) to review the cultural resource surveys completed thus far on the Kirby Tract, the northern tract located within the GreenMount Industrial Park (Attachments 1, 2, and 3). The tract is bordered to the south by Route 60, to the north and east by Skiff's Creek, and to the west by a tributary to Skiff's Creek (Figure 1). The majority of the tract is an open agricultural field currently planted in corn. The north, eastern, and western edges of the tract consist of a hardwood and softwood forest.

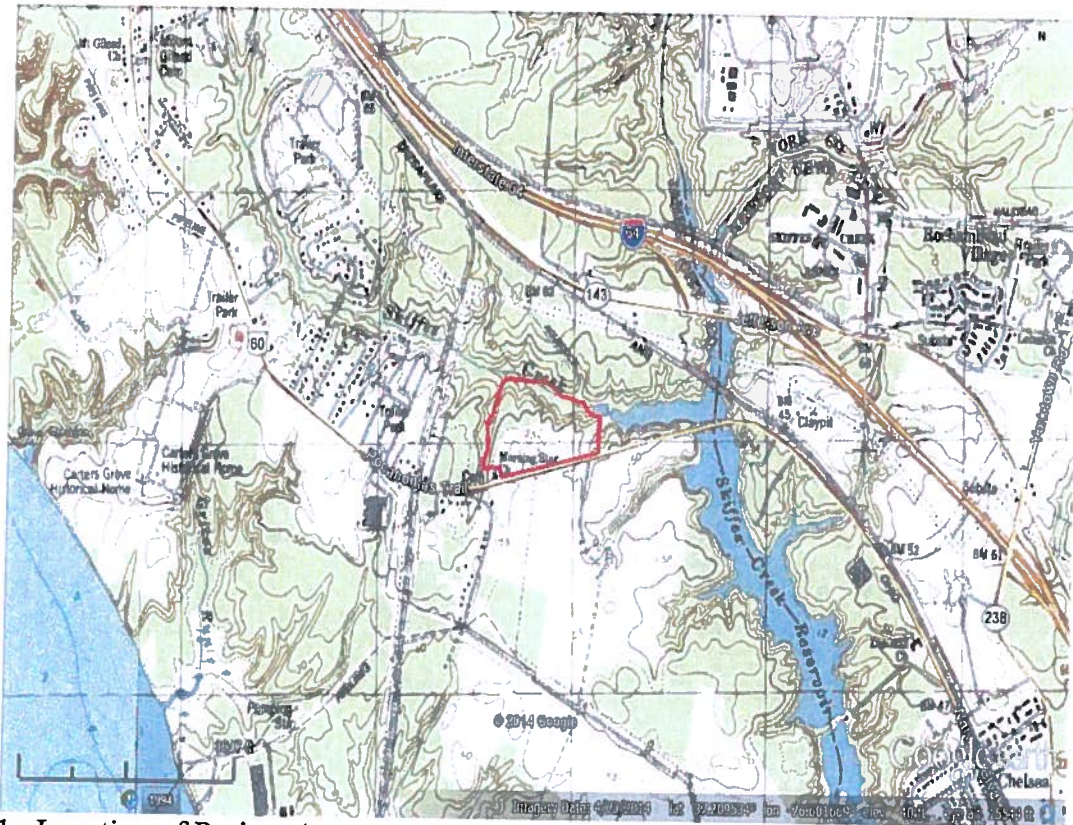


Figure 1. Location of Project Area on Yorktown USGS quad.

Circa~ performed an archival search for Greenmount property using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) online V-CRIS system. This research was completed to determine if historic resources exist within the project area boundaries. The search identified two archaeological resources and no architectural resources within the project area boundaries. Table 1 lists all of the resources within the project area boundaries. Figure 2 shows the approximate project area boundaries (yellow shaded area) and resources within the project area boundaries. A

brief description of these resources follows Table 1. Six Phase I surveys have been completed on the tract. These surveys are described following Table 1.

Table 1. Resources Within Project Area Boundaries.

VDHR Survey Number	Date of resource	Description of resource	Survey Information	Recommendation
<i>Archaeological Resources</i>				
44JC1024	18 th century 19 th century	Farmstead, approximately 0.69 acres	Phase I survey 7/99, 2001, and 6/13	VDHR determined potentially eligible 8/28/01
44JC1028	20 th century	Farmstead, approximately 0.38 acres	Phase I survey 7/99	None made

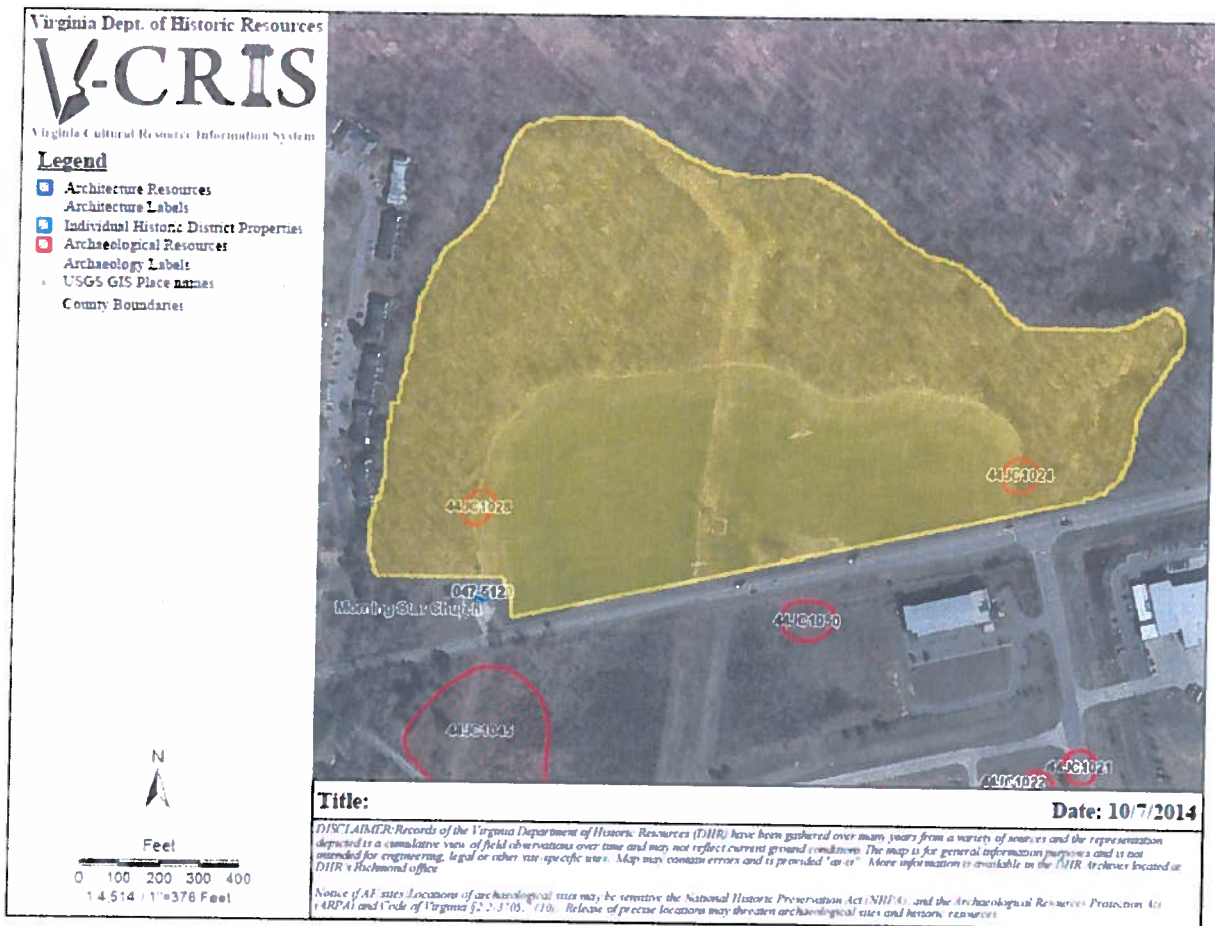


Figure 2. V-CRIS map showing the project area boundaries.

In June 1991, Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) surveyed a portion of the project tract while conducting a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately seven miles of proposed water transmission main pipeline easement in James City County and the City of Newport News. Within the project tract, VCU surveyed within the power line easement and did not identify any artifacts from the easement.

In the late summer and fall of 1999, Archaeological and Cultural Solutions, Inc (ACS) completed the first overall survey of the tract for the GreenMount Associates, Inc. ACS conducted the Phase I field survey with 10 field students from Christopher Newport College, guided by topographic maps made available by the project sponsor. Following a preliminary archival and field assessment of the project, ACS decided to survey the whole tract rather than portions of it. The agricultural field provided 60% to 90% visibility of the ground surface, allowing surface collections to be made by walking transects 50 feet apart. Subsequently, temporary numbers were assigned to materials collected and each area was shovel tested in a cruciform pattern at intervals of 50 feet. All wooded areas were shovel tested at 50-foot intervals with transects located 50 feet apart. This interval was reduced to 25 feet, as necessary, where potentially important finds were encountered. All shovel test soils were screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and their locations mapped. ACS located three isolated finds, one dump, and two archaeological sites within the project area. However, the ACS project maps shows other positive shovel tests, these positives appear to be random isolated finds (see below).

In March 2001, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) surveyed a portion of the project tract while conducting a supplemental survey of their Phase I archaeological survey of the realigned, proposed Route 60 Alternatives A1 and B2 within the GreenMount Industrial Park. However, WMCAR did not shovel test within the project area; relying instead on the previous survey work.

In August 2001, WMCAR surveyed a portion of the project tract while conducting a supplemental survey of their Phase I archaeological survey of the realigned, proposed Route 60 Alternatives A1 and B2 within the GreenMount Industrial Park. Their revised project alignment was located in the eastern edge of Site 44JC1024. However, WMCAR did not shovel test within the project area; relying instead on the previous survey work.

In 2012, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) surveyed a portion of the project tract while conducting a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Approximately 20.2-Mile Dominion Virginia Power Skiffs Creek to Whealton 230 kV Transmission Line. Their project area ran through James City and York Counties, and the Cities of Newport News and Hampton, Virginia. Within the project tract, they surveyed within the power line easement and did not identify any artifacts from within the easement.

In June 2013, McCormick Taylor surveyed the site during a Phase I survey for the Skiffe's Creek Connector from U. S. Route 60 to VA Route 143. Their project area consisted of two right-of-ways one located to the west towards near Morning Star Church and one located on the eastern edge of the project area.

Archaeological Resources Located on the Tract

GMB18-Isolated Find

One whiteware fragment was located on the surface of the field just northeast of Morning Star Church. ACS excavated five shovel tests in this location, all were negative. The gray sandy loam plowzone is 0.50 feet deep. Subsoil appears as dark orange clay at least 0.80 feet thick. ACS recommended no further work at this isolated find.

GMB19-Isolated Find

One handmade brick fragment was collected from the surface of an open field just north of Route 60. ACS excavated five shovel tests in this location, all were negative. Plowzone is brown sandy loam 0.80 feet deep. Yellow clay subsoil is present to a depth of over 0.30 feet below plowzone. ACS recommended no further work at this isolated find.

GMB20-Isolated Find

One handmade brick fragment was recovered from the edge of the power line easement on the surface of the field. ACS excavated five shovel tests in this location, all were negative. Plowzone consists of brown sandy loam 0.90 feet deep. Subsoil is yellow clay at least 0.10 feet thick. ACS recommended no further work at this isolated find.

GMB46-Dump

A mid 20th century dump site was noted on the point of land jutting out in to Skiffe's Creek. The material was not collected, but Virginia license plates dating 1949, 1950, and 1953, clear glass milk and liquor bottles, Pond's milk glass jars, one Brellis wave set hair treatment bottle, amber Clorox bottles, screw top clear glass salt and pepper shakers, and crown top drink bottles labeled Pepsi-cola, Coca-Cola, Pal, 7-Up, and Dr. Pepper were noted strewn about the ground surface. ACS recommended no further work at this location. McCormick Taylor shovel tested this area during their survey and expanded the site to the south towards Route 60. They also recommended no further work for the resource.

In addition, the ACS project map shows an additional 16 positive shovel tests on the map with no labeling associated with the positive shovel tests. The artifact inventory lists 17 positive shovel tests (see listing below). Circa~ could not recreate the grid to determine where these artifacts were recovered on the tract since the ACS map did not have any grid numbers for the transect and the shovel test lines. The Transect 11 shovel tests may coincide with a grouping of five positive shovel tests located in the northwestern corner of the woods, and probably represents a small late 19th to early 20th century site.

Shovel Test 2/1	One modern clear bottle glass fragment
Shovel Test 5-2	Two cut or wrought iron nail fragments
Shovel Test 11-2	Two colorless modern bottle glass fragments
Shovel Test 11/3	Three handmade brick fragments
Shovel Test 11/3A	One brown transfer-print whiteware plate fragment, one amber bottle glass fragment, one cinder fragment, eight handmade brick fragments, and one fire-cracked quartzite fragment
Shovel Test 11/3B	One pale blue pharmaceutical bottle glass fragment, one colorless bottle glass fragment, one iron wire nail, and two scrap iron fragments

Shovel Test 11/3C	One iron plow blade fragment, one colorless bottle glass fragment, three iron cut nails, and one handmade brick fragment
Shovel Test 21/1	One handmade brick fragment
Shovel Test 24/2	One porcelain fragment
Shovel Test 24/5	Three modern sheet iron fragments and one pale green window glass fragment
Shovel Test 28/1	One handmade brick fragment
Shovel Test 29/1	One handmade brick fragment
Shovel Test 29/1B	One American gray stoneware sherd
Shovel Test 36	One handmade brick fragment
Between Shovel Test 47/2 and 48/2	One machine-made brick fragment
Shovel Test 49/1	One colorless modern glass condiment jar fragment
Shovel Test 49/2	One machine-made brick fragment and one rodent jaw bone fragment

Site 44JC1024

Situated on the east side of the landform sloping to a ravine, ACS identified this site by artifacts scattered on the surface of an open field. Approximately 275 feet north to south by 250 feet east to west, the borders were established from the surface as well as from 22 shovel tests. At this location, plowzone soils of gray-brown sandy loam range in depths from 0.70 feet to 1.10 feet. Underlying subsoil is yellow clay at least 0.20 feet thick.

ACS collected 109 artifacts from the field surface. Of the artifacts recovered, one or 1% date to the Native American period, five or 5% are natural, and 103 or 94% are historic. The Native American artifact consisted of one quartzite flake. ACS also recovered three bog iron fragments, one Yorktown fossilized clam shell, and one deer antler. The historical material included 85 ceramic sherds, 10 glass fragments, three bog iron fragments, one oyster shell fragment, one mortar sample, and six handmade brick fragments. The ceramic sherds included 70 pearlware (post 1780), four whiteware (post 1820), six English bone china (circa 1810), three Chinese porcelain (18th century), one English Canary ware (circa 1790 – 1820), three Pennsylvania coarse earthenware (circa 1740 – 1820), and four American blue and gray stoneware (post 1800). The glass fragments included two olive green, one cobalt blue, one pale blue, and two clear bottle glass fragments. Three crown window glass fragments and two fire-damaged clear glass fragments were also recovered.

The ACS shovel test map shows 22 shovel tests excavated in a cruciform pattern across the surface collect area. Of this number, 11 shovel tests were positive. Of the 40 artifacts recovered,

none or 0% date to the Native American period, none or 0% are natural, and 40 or 100% are historic. The historical material included six ceramic sherds, one glass fragment, two indeterminate nail fragments, two oyster shell fragments, and 29 handmade brick fragments. The ceramic sherds included four pearlware sherds (post 1780) and two Pennsylvania coarse earthenware sherds (circa 1740 to 1820). The glass fragment consisted of one crown window glass fragment.

The ceramics, as well as the two recovered English wine bottle glass fragments, suggest a domestic site with occupation from circa 1780 to circa 1840. ACS believed that the site is likely to contain subsurface deposits preserved below plowzone. Thus, ACS recommended avoidance of this location or a Phase II evaluation.

In 2001, WMCAR's revised project alignment was located on the eastern edge of Site 44JC1024. However, WMCAR did not shovel test within the project area; relying instead on the previous survey work. WMCAR noted that the site was likely associated with the George Blow family, a large landowner in the area and potentially the operations of the nearby Blow's Mill. They further noted that historic deposits were thought to potentially represent an occupation by an overseer, field hand, or a tenant that many have been involved in the operation of the mill. In August 2001, VDHR stated that the site was potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 2013, McCormick Taylor noted that the site was located in open fields and woods of their alignment for the intersection of Route 60 and I-64. Both ACS and WMCAR had the site located only in the field more towards the west of where McCormick Taylor mapped the site. McCormick Taylor recovered 57 artifacts from their survey efforts. These artifacts included one aqua-tinted glass fragment, two lime fragments, one wire fragment, one iron rod fragment, 12 oyster shell fragments, one clam shell fragment, 18 indeterminate shell fragments, 12 brick fragments (not retained), one wrought nail, one cut nail, two whiteware sherds, one refined whiteware sherd, three blue transfer-print pearlware sherds, and one blue shell-edged pearlware sherd. These artifacts appear to be slightly different and not the same quantities as the artifacts recovered from the ACS survey. In addition, ACS had two positive shovel tests in the McCormick Taylor location during their survey, which they mapped as outside of their boundary for 44JC1024.

It is possible that two sites are located within this area, the original Site 44JC1024 located by both ACS and WMCAR entirely in the field and another later site located by McCormick Taylor partially in the field and within the woods. Currently in the VDHR V-CRIS system, the site is mapped to the east where McCormick Taylor thought the site was, instead of entirely in the field where ACS and WMCAR noted the site was located. McCormick Taylor concurred with VDHR that Site 44JC1024 was potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that a Phase II survey of the site be conducted if the site could not be avoided by future construction.

Circa~ visited the project area after the corn was harvested to see if the site locations could be determined. The area where ACS mapped the site is on the edge of an elevated landform that slopes down to the ravine to the east. Circa~ noted three pearlware sherds and two brick

fragments on this rise. Ground visibility was at 90% or less as debris from the corn harvest was covering the ground surface (Plate 1). The area where McCormick Taylor mapped the site (and where it is currently shown on the V-CRIS mapping) is located at a lower elevation, almost in a hole, with the surrounding land south of Route 60 and to the west of their site at a higher elevation. This site location would seem impractical as the surrounding water would all drain to this location and then into Swift Creek. In addition, the area where ACS had mapped the site was dry and the area where McCormick had mapped the site was still wet from rainfall over the weekend.



Plate 1. View of the upland where ACS mapped 44JC1024 from where McCormick Taylor mapped the site, looking west.

44JC1028

Situated in a wooded setting overlooking a tributary of Skiffe's Creek, Site 44JC1028 appears to be the remains of a small, demolished 20th century brick pier supported structure. Artifacts were recovered on the surface and in shovel tests in an area approximately 150 feet north to south by 100 feet east to west. The borders were established from the surface as well as from 15 shovel tests. The top soil layer consists of brown sandy loam 0.70 feet to 0.90 feet deep. Light brown clay subsoil follows and is over 0.10 feet thick.

The surface of the site was littered with machine-molded brick, concrete, and scrap iron. The recovered material includes modern colorless glass. No further work is recommended at this destroyed 20th century building site. This site is shown at the edge of the field on the current V-CRIS maps. Circa~ believes that the site is located further to the west in the woods.

In sum, Circa~ does not recommend any further Phase I survey work be completed on the overall tract. The survey completed on the open cultivated fields was done with enough visibility to identify resources on the ground surface. In addition, the wooded area was shovel tested at 50-foot intervals. Circa~ does recommend verifying the locations of the three possible archaeological sites through either surface identification of artifacts or some limited shovel testing.

REFERENCED CITED

Archaeological and Cultural Solutions, Inc.

1999 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of +/- 218 Acres on the Greenmount Tract, James City County, Virginia.*

Cultural Resources, Inc.

2012 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Approximately 20.2-Mile Dominion Virginia Power Skiffe's Creek to Whealton 230 kV Transmission Line in James City and York Counties and the Cities of Newport News and Hampton.*

McCormick Taylor

2013 *Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for the Skiffe's Creek Connector (from U. S. 60 to VA Route 143), Williamsburg, James City County, Virginia*

Virginia Commonwealth University

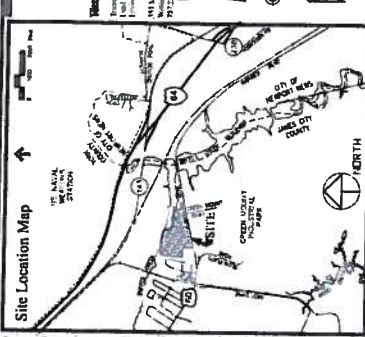
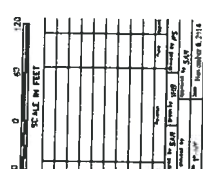
1991 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Water Transmission Main for the City of Newport News, Virginia.*

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2001a *An Archaeological Identification Survey of the Proposed Route 60 Alternatives, James City County and City of Newport News, Virginia.*

2001b *An Archaeological Survey of the Realigned Proposed Route 60 Alternatives A-1 and B-2 Within the Greenmount Industrial Park*

Monette Hays Brothers, Inc.
President
Lead Developer
Environmental Services
141 Madison Circle, Suite 3
Washington, VA 22104
703.220.7581 • FAX 703.220.9346

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Peninsula Pentecostal Church

Archaeological Exhibit

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